



FIGURE 16.19. (A) Red and sika deer look quite different and yet can hybridize. The large stag in the *middle* is a red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), whereas the smaller stag at *front* is a sika deer (*Cervus nippon*). At rear, a juvenile F₁ hybrid. (B) Distributions of allele frequencies at 1 of 11 microsatellite loci in deer from Kintyre, Scotland. Alleles are classified along the x-axis according to the number of repeats they contain (see pp. 361–362). (C) The proportion of phenotypically sika and red deer along the Kintyre peninsula. The *shaded area* shows deer containing one or more apparently introgressed alleles (phenotypically sika deer below the *thick line*, phenotypically red above).

16.19A, photo courtesy Josephine Pemberton, University of Edinburgh; 16.19B,C, drawn from data from Goodman S.J. et al., *Genetics* **152**: 355–371, © 1999 Genetics Society of America