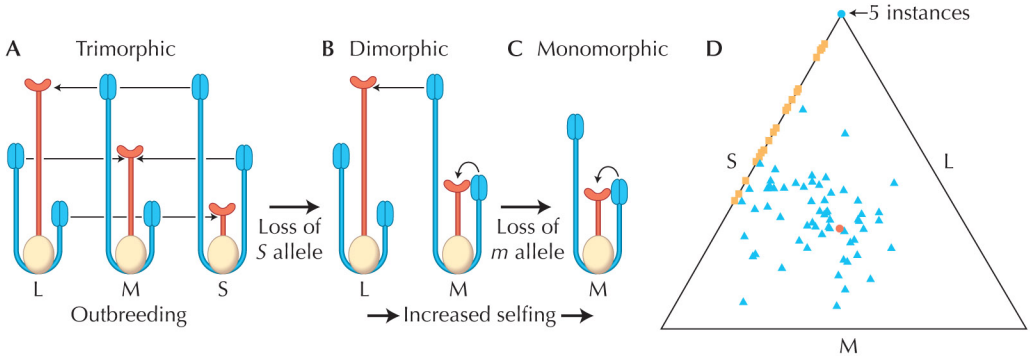

FIGURE 23.33. The aquatic plant *Eichornia paniculata* is tristylous. (*A*) It contains three flower morphs, and transfer of pollen is most efficient between different morphs (L, M, or S). In many populations in northeastern Brazil, polymorphism has been lost from one or both loci involved (*D*); this tends to occur in small populations subject to random drift. Thus, many populations are dimorphic for the M and L morphs (*blue triangles*) or monomorphic for the M morph (*red circle*). Dimorphic and monomorphic populations contain a selfing variant of the M form that has anther and stigma adjacent (as shown in *B* and *C*). In *D*, the frequency of each morph is indicated by the distance from the corresponding edge (labeled L, M, or S). *Orange squares* represent trimorphic populations.

23.33A–C, redrawn from Otte D. et al., *Speciation and Its Consequences*, Barrett, Figs. 3 and 4, © 1989 Sinauer Associates