Phylogeographic Analysis of the Mediterranean Hordeum marinum Species Group (Poaceae)

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Abstract: Hordeum marinum Huds. is an annual grass of Eurasian origin, occurring in saline meadows or marshes along the coast lines and, much more rarely, in inland habitats. The species contains two clearly distinguishable subspecies. Hordeum marinum Huds. subsp. marinum (≡ H. marinum s.str.) is mainly distributed in the western Mediterranean. The second taxon, H. marinum Huds. subsp. gussoneanum (Parl.) Thell. contains a di- and a tetraploid cytotype ($\equiv H$. gussoneanum 2x and 4x, respectively). The two cytotypes occur in the eastern Mediterraneaen with H. gussoneanum 2x stretching from there to the west, H. gussoneanum 4x reaching eastward into Afghanistan. The two subspecies co-occur in the central and eastern Mediterranean. Of special interest are the conflicting nuclear and chloroplast phylogenies of this species, indicating a monophyletic (nuclear) or a polyphyletic (chloroplast) status of the taxon. Using chloroplast sequences of the trnL-F region, chloroplast microsatellites, ecoclimatic data and the present distribution areas we reconstructed the phylogeography of H. marinum. The results of the combined data show that the two subspecies of *H. marinum* Huds. originated allopatrically about two million years ago. For *H.* gussoneanum we postulate an origin in easterly ice age refugia, probably in Turkey. Here originated also the tetraploid cytotype. Repeated range contractions caused a decrease in chloroplast diversity resulting in only one chloroplast haplotype per cytotype. Hordeum marinum s.str. originated during the ice ages in the western Mediterranean. Here we uncovered a clear subdivision between populations from the Iberian Peninsula and the remaining Mediterranean, indicating that a former population was divided and the two subpopulations evolved independently. The extant sympatric occurrence of the two subspecies in parts of the Mediterranean region is interpreted as a secondary contact.