

## Evidence of pre-zygotic reproductive isolation between *Prunus armeniaca* and *Prunus mume*

X. Li<sup>1</sup>, L. Shangguan<sup>1</sup>, Y. Wang<sup>2</sup>, N.K. Korir<sup>1</sup>, C. Wang<sup>1</sup>, J. Zhang<sup>2</sup>,  
C. Song<sup>1</sup> and J. Fang<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>College of Horticulture, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing, China and <sup>2</sup>Institute of Forestry and Pomology, Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences, Beijing, China

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** The trees *Prunus armeniaca* (apricot), *P. mume* (mei or Chinese plum), and *Armeniaca mume* (xingmei) are all members of the *Armeniaca* section of the genus *Prunus*. The three trees are cultivated widely in China.

**Hypotheses:** Geographical distribution and divergent flowering phenologies constitute pre-zygotic, reproductive isolation barriers that promoted the speciation of *P. armeniaca* and *P. mume*. Xingmei is an artificial hybrid of the other two species.

**Methods:** We studied the geographic distribution and flowering phenologies of *P. armeniaca* and *P. mume* cultivars from different regions of China. We analysed the copious data of the China Fruit Records (mei and apricot). To examine the origin of xingmei, we analysed the F<sub>2</sub> progenies of *P. armeniaca* × *P. mume* using a species-specific molecular marker. Finally, we researched the genotypes of *P. mume*, *P. armeniaca*, and xingmei to determine whether the three are post-zygotically isolated.

**Results:** Isolation due to geographical location and flowering phenology are strong pre-zygotic isolation barriers that maintain the separation of *P. armeniaca* and *P. mume*. That separation limits the opportunity for natural hybridization between these two species, and probably prevented the natural appearance of xingmei. Furthermore, no post-zygotic reproductive isolation exists between *P. armeniaca* and *P. mume*.

**Conclusions:** Pre-zygotic isolation played an important role in the evolution of *P. armeniaca* and *P. mume*. It prevented their natural hybridization. Xingmei is likely to be an artificial hybrid.

**Keywords:** pre-zygotic isolation, *Prunus armeniaca*, *Prunus mume*, research, speciation.

### INTRODUCTION

The evolution of reproductive isolation is central to the speciation process (Kay, 2006). Understanding the genesis and reasons for development of reproductive isolation barriers during speciation of organisms is a formidable challenge of evolutionary biology (Dobzhansky, 1937;

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Correspondence: J. Fang, College of Horticulture, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing 210095, China.  
e-mail: fanggg@njau.edu.cn

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