



Genetic Divergence Across Glacial Refugia Despite Interglacial Gene Flow in a Crested Newt

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Abstract

MtDNA-based phylogeography has illuminated the impact of the Pleistocene Ice Age on species distribution dynamics and the build-up of genetic divergence. The well-known shortcomings of mtDNA in biogeographical inference can be compensated by integrating multilocus data and species distribution modelling into phylogeography. We re-visit the phylogeography of the Italian crested newt (*Triturus carnifex*), a species distributed in two of Europe's main glacial refugia, the Balkan and Italian Peninsulas. While a new 51 nuclear DNA marker dataset supports the existence of three lineages previously suggested by mtDNA (Balkan, northern Italy and southern Italy), the nuclear DNA dataset also provides improved resolution where these lineages have obtained secondary contact. We observe geographically restricted admixture at the contact between the Balkan and northern Italy gene pools and identify a potential mtDNA ghost lineage here. At the contact between the northern and southern Italy gene pools we find admixture over a broader area, as well as asymmetric mtDNA introgression. Our species distribution model is in agreement with a distribution restricted to distinct refugia during Pleistocene glacial cycles and postglacial expansion with secondary contact. Our study supports: (1) the relevance of the north-western Balkan Peninsula as a discrete glacial refugium; (2) the importance of north-eastern Italy and the northern Apennine as suture zones; and (3) the applicability of a refugia-within-refugia scenario within the Italian Peninsula.

Keywords Balkan peninsula · Historical biogeography · Ice age · Italian Peninsula · Phylogeography · *Triturus carnifex*

Introduction

The glacial cycles of the Pleistocene Ice Age greatly influenced species distributions and are recognized as a major driver of intraspecific divergence in temperate species

(Hewitt 2000; Hofreiter and Stewart 2009; Stewart et al. 2010). Geographical populations of a single species that were isolated in allopatric refugia during relatively long glacial periods, could repeatedly expand their ranges and establish hybrid zones upon secondary contact during relatively short interglacial periods (Hewitt 1988; Barton and Hewitt 1985). Yet, during the following glacial cycle, extinction in the interglacially colonized area would cause the ranges of the geographical populations to contract and become isolated again (Hewitt 2011a). This raises the question what the influence of such a temporary bridge for gene flow was on the genetic divergence of geographical populations within their respective glacial refugia – would genetic differentiation be negated or could it accumulate over multiple glacial cycles (Garrick et al. 2019)?

Phylogeographic surveys have mostly employed mtDNA (Riddle 2016; Beheregaray 2008; Avise 2000). Yet, mtDNA is generally more susceptible to geographical sub-structuring than the rest of the genome (Petit and Excoffier 2009), even in the face of uninterrupted gene flow (Irwin 2002), and the geographical structuring of mtDNA often deviates from

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that of nuclear DNA due to differential introgression (Toews and Brelsford 2012). While it is widely acknowledged that multiple unlinked nuclear markers are required to obtain an accurate estimate of the evolutionary independence of geographical populations (Edwards 2009), it has only relatively recently become feasible to consult many nuclear markers for a large number of individuals for non-model organisms (Ekblom and Galindo 2011; Garrick et al. 2015; McCormack et al. 2013). Additional insight into distribution dynamics can be obtained by the integration of species distribution modelling in phylogeography (Alvarado-Serrano and Knowles 2014; Svenning et al. 2011). This approach is regularly applied for the Last Glacial Maximum in particular, because climatic data layers are publicly available (Hijmans et al. 2005). By combining ‘next-generation phylogeography’ (Puritz et al. 2012) with species distribution modeling, mtDNA-based historical biogeographical hypotheses can be tested, identifying areas that acted as glacial refugia, and dissecting patterns of secondary admixture

between lineages that originated in distinct refugia (e.g. Spinks et al. 2014; Dufresnes et al. 2020).

The range of the Italian crested newt *Triturus carnifex* encompasses two of Europe’s canonical glacial refugia, the Italian and the Balkan Peninsula (Wielstra et al. 2014b; Fig. 1). A previous mtDNA-based phylogeographic study revealed a basal split between the Italian and the Balkan populations, dated to the onset of the Pleistocene, and a further north-south division within the Italian Peninsula, in line with a refugia-within-refugia scenario (Canestrelli et al. 2012). Early studies consulting allozyme data suffered from incomplete sampling and yielded inconsistent results, preventing a proper understanding of the fate of nuclear genetic differentiation over multiple glacial-interglacial cycles (Scilitani and Picariello 2000; Arntzen 2001). We here collect multilocus nuclear DNA sequence data from populations across the entire range of *T. carnifex*, to determine the number of distinct gene pools present and the degree of gene flow between them. Additionally, we conduct species distribution modeling to assess glaciation-driven range reduction and

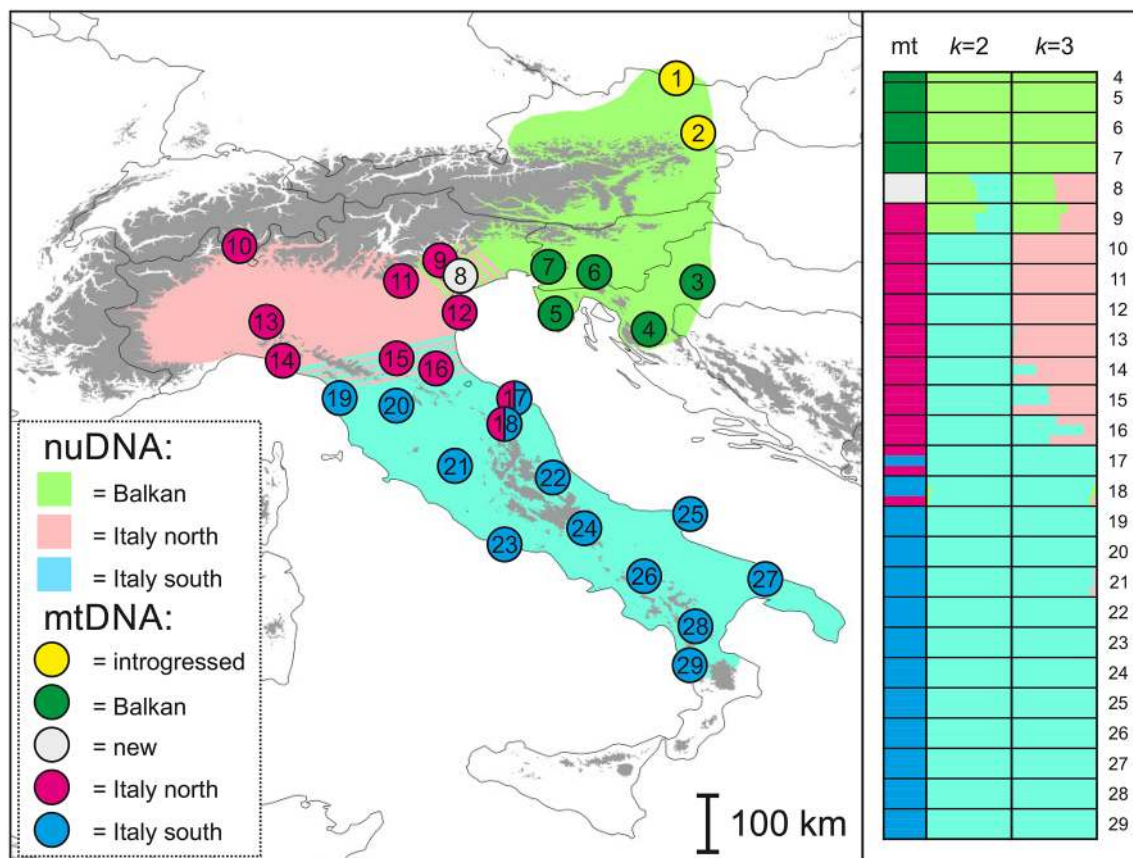


Fig. 1 Sampling scheme for *Triturus carnifex* and allocation of individuals to mtDNA clade and nuclear DNA gene pool. Numbered circles are populations, colored according to mtDNA clade (see Fig. 2), while the colored background approximates the distribution of nuclear DNA gene pools (“introgressed” refers to mtDNA

derived from *T. dobrogicus*). Bar plots show allocation of individuals to mtDNA (mt) clade and nuclear DNA gene pool based on Structure under $k=2$ and $k=3$ (details in Table S1). Populations 1–3 are excluded because they are affected by interspecific gene flow. Population numbers correspond to Table S1

fragmentation. We compare these independent estimates of distribution dynamics with each other and with the mtDNA-based hypothesis and discuss the impact of the Pleistocene climatic cycles on genetic divergence within *T. carnifex*.

Materials and Methods

Sampling and Sequencing

We sampled 85 individuals from 29 populations (Fig. 1; Table S1). Total genomic DNA was extracted using the DNeasy Tissue Kit (Qiagen). We obtained mtDNA data, an alignment comprising 635 bp of ND2 and 665 bp of ND4, from two phylogeographic studies (Canestrelli et al. 2012; Wielstra et al. 2013) and newly sequenced newts (13 for ND2 and 28 for ND4). We collected multilocus nuclear DNA sequence data, using an Ion Torrent next-generation sequencing protocol that is described in detail in Wielstra et al. (2014a). In brief, we sequenced 51 nuclear markers (a 52nd marker was removed as over 20% of individuals had less than 20 reads) of c. 140 bp in length (excluding primers), positioned in 3' untranslated regions, in five multiplex PCRs. We pooled the multiplexes for each individual and ligated unique tags to be able to recognize the product belonging to each individual. We sequenced the amplicons on the Ion Torrent next-generation sequencing platform and processed the output with a bioinformatics pipeline that filters out poor quality reads, identifies alleles and converts data to a format directly usable for population genetic analysis. Mean coverage was 1157.6 reads (range 0–110648) per marker-individual combination and 98.0% of marker-individual combinations were considered successful (meaning they had at least 20 reads available). The range of the number of alleles per marker was 2–11 (Table S2). Data were phased and converted to a genotypic format that could directly be read in and converted with the software CREATE (Coombs et al. 2008).

Analysis of mtDNA

We obtained a dated mtDNA phylogeny with BEAST 2.6 (Bouckaert et al. 2019). As outgroup we used the sister species *T. macedonicus* (GenBank accession number NC015794). Introgressed mtDNA was excluded. The origin of the Adriatic Sea at 5.33 Ma, at the end of the Messinian Salinity Crisis, was interpreted as the vicariant event causing the split between *T. carnifex* and *T. macedonicus* (Arntzen et al. 2007) and appointed a normally distributed prior with a small standard deviation (0.001). The most appropriate models of sequence evolution were identified with jModelTest 2.1.10 (Darriba et al. 2012), based on the Bayesian Information Criterion (ND2: TN+I, ND4: TN+G).

We applied the relaxed lognormal clock model and a Yule speciation model, with large uninformative priors for the Yule Birth Rate (gamma distribution, $\alpha = 0.001$, $\beta = 1000$) and substitution rates (ucl.d.mean priors: exponential distribution, mean = 10). We conducted two independent runs of 150 million generation each, sampling parameters each 15,000 generations. We confirmed in Tracer 1.7 (Rambaut et al. 2018) that runs converged and effective sample sizes were at least 200. Trees from a stationary distribution (burn-in = 25%) were used to calculate an annotated Maximum Clade Credibility tree in TreeAnnotator 2.6. We calculated *p*-distances within and among the mtDNA clades identified (see Results) using MEGA X (Kumar et al. 2018).

Principal Component Analysis, Isolation by Distance and Allelic Richness of Nuclear DNA

We conducted a principal component analysis with the R package adegenet 2.1.3 (Jombart and Ahmed 2011), based on allele frequencies, and replacing missing data with the mean of the total dataset. We excluded those populations affected by interspecific gene flow (populations 1–3, see Results). We tested for isolation by distance using a Mantel test in the R package adegenet 2.1.3 (Jombart and Ahmed 2011) for the three groups identified in our Structure and PCA analyses (see Results). We excluded populations affected by interspecific (populations 1–3) or intraspecific (populations 8–9 and 14–16, see Results) gene flow. Allelic richness was determined using the R package DiveRsity 1.9.9 (Keenan et al. 2013). Again we excluded populations affected by interspecific (populations 1–3) or intraspecific (populations 8–9 and 14–16) gene flow, as well as population 4, because only a single individual was available.

Bayesian Genetic Clustering of Nuclear DNA

We analyzed multilocus nuclear DNA sequence data with Structure 2.3.3 (Pritchard et al. 2000) to assign individuals to distinct gene pools probabilistically under the admixture model, in combination with the correlated allele frequency model, with 100,000 iterations after 50,000 iterations of burn-in and ten replicates per run. We took a two-step approach in analyzing our dataset. First, considering that crested newt species hybridize at their contact zones (Arntzen et al. 2014), we aimed to exclude potentially confounding effects of interspecific gene flow. As *T. carnifex* is in parapatry with *T. cristatus* and *T. dobrogicus*, we tested for signs of interspecific gene flow with these two species, using reference data (three individuals from four populations for each species) available from Wielstra et al. (2014a). In a preliminary Structure run, we fixed the number of distinct gene pools *k* at 3, as we are dealing with three species. Yet, because the program had trouble allocating the *T. cristatus*

and *T. dobrogicus* individuals to their respective species, presumably due to strong population structure within *T. carnifex* (see Results), we increased k to 4, under which *T. cristatus* and *T. dobrogicus* individuals were correctly allocated to their respective species. We considered *T. carnifex* individuals admixed if they were assigned to *T. carnifex* with an ancestry coefficient < 0.95 .

Second, after excluding those populations affected by interspecific gene flow (populations 1–3), we explored population structure within *T. carnifex*. We tested for k over a range of 1–26 (with the upper limit determined by the total number of *T. carnifex* populations not affected by interspecific gene flow). We used CLUMPAK (Kopelman et al. 2015) to determine the optimum k value according to the Δk criterion (Evanno et al. 2005). Individuals were assigned to a gene pool if the ancestry coefficient was ≥ 0.95 and otherwise were considered genetically admixed.

Nuclear DNA Phylogeny

We used Geneious Prime 2020.2.2 (<https://www.geneious.com>) to create a concatenated alignment with indels removed from the fasta files for the 51 nuclear loci (containing two alleles for each marker for each individual) produced by our bioinformatics pipeline (Wielstra et al. 2014a). A consensus sequence with polymorphic sites encoded by IUPAC codes was created for each individual using the SeqinR 3.6.1 package (Charif and Lobry 2007) in R (R-Development-Core-Team 2020). This resulted in a 7007 bp alignment. We excluded populations that showed signs of admixture with other crested newt species (populations 1–3) or among the three geographical groups delineated by the Structure and principal component analyses (populations 8–9 and 14–16). We calculated p -distances within and among the nuDNA clusters (see Results) using MEGA X (Kumar et al. 2018). We obtained a phylogeny with BEAST 2.6 (Bouckaert et al. 2019), using *T. macedonicus* as outgroup (ID 3248 taken from Wielstra et al. 2017). We considered heterozygote positions (useAmbiguities = "true"). We applied the strict clock model and a Yule speciation model. We conducted two independent runs of 30 million generations each, sampling parameters each 3,000 generations. Results were checked and summarized using the same procedure as described for the mtDNA phylogenetic analysis.

Species Distribution Modelling

We created a species distribution model with Maxent 3.3.3k (Phillips et al. 2006) as this program is developed for presence-only data, outperforms other algorithms and can be used to reliably hindcast to past environments (Elith et al. 2006; Hijmans and Graham 2006). We restricted the feature type to hinge features as this produces a smoother model fit

that emphasizes trends rather than idiosyncrasies of the data (Elith et al. 2010). We used a database of 127 *T. carnifex* localities presented in Wielstra et al. (2014b). For climate layers we used bioclimatic variables at 2.5 arcminute resolution (c. 5 x 5 km) available from the WorldClim database 1.4 (Hijmans et al. 2005). This resolution is appropriate to detect range-wide patterns, while still being biologically meaningful for *Triturus* newts, which have an estimated dispersal rate of 2 km per generation (Arntzen and Wallis 1991). Following Guisan and Thuiller (2005) and Peterson (2011) we selected a subset considered to reflect physiological limitations of the study species (in this case seasonality in temperature and precipitation) while showing little multicollinearity (a Pearson's correlation of $r < 0.7$): bio10 = mean temperature of warmest quarter, bio11 = mean temperature of coldest quarter, bio15 = precipitation seasonality, bio16 = precipitation of wettest quarter, and bio17 = precipitation of driest quarter. Because the environmental range covered by pseudo-absence data, used by Maxent to discriminate presence data from the environmental background, should neither be too narrow nor too broad (Elith et al. 2011), we drew a 200 km radius buffer (following VanDerWal et al. 2009) around known *Triturus* localities (Wielstra et al. 2013). To determine whether our species distribution model performs better than random expectation, we tested its AUC value against a null model based on 99 models for random localities (Raes and ter Steege 2007). Random point data were created with ENMTools 1.3 (Warren et al. 2010). For hindcasting we used bioclimatic variables, available from the WorldClim database 1.4, for the Last Glacial Maximum (~21Ka), based on downscaled climate data from simulations of two global climate models: CCSM4 (Brady et al. 2013) and MIROC-ESM (Sueyoshi et al. 2013).

Results

We identified 43 *T. carnifex* mtDNA haplotypes (Table S1); mtDNA derived from *T. dobrogicus* was present in the two Austrian populations (populations 1–2 in Fig. 1). The mtDNA phylogeny strongly supports the presence of a distinct Balkan, northern Italian and southern Italian clade (Fig. 2; Table S3). A new, relatively distinct (Table S3) haplotype was identified from a geographically intermediate region (h09 in population 8; Fig. 1) that clusters with the Balkan clade (Fig. 2). The basal split in *T. carnifex*, dated to the late Pliocene (c. 3.2 Ma), is between the Balkan and the two Italian lineages. The subsequent split between the northern and southern Italian lineages is dated to the early Pleistocene (c. 2.3 Ma).

The principal component analysis separated the Balkan and Italian populations (populations 4–7 versus 10–29, with 8–9 taking an intermediary position) along principal

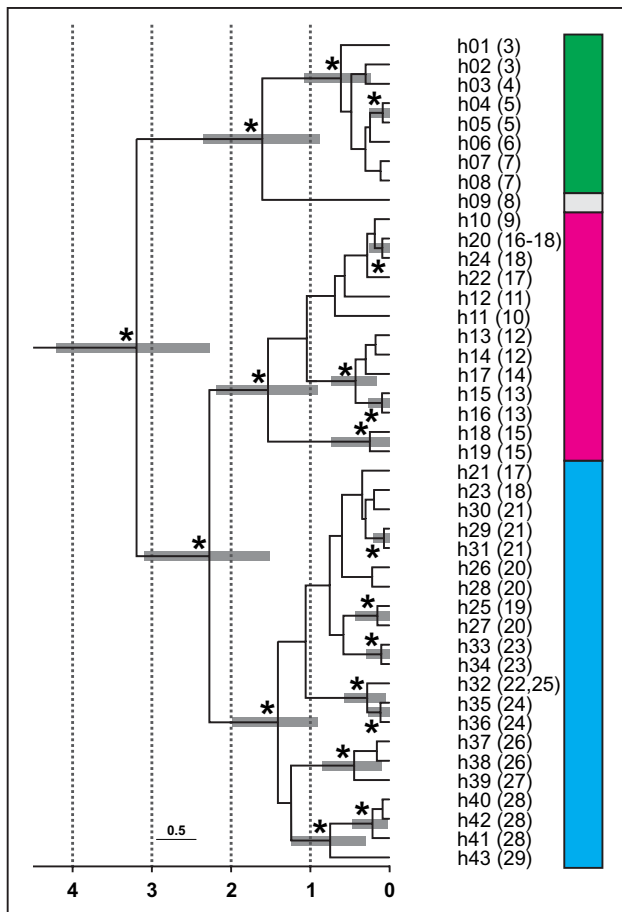


Fig. 2 Time-calibrated mtDNA phylogeny for *Triturus carnifex*. The outgroup is not shown. The time axis (millions of years ago) is below the tree and grey bars represent the 95% highest posterior density interval of node ages for nodes with posterior probabilities ≥ 0.95 (labelled with an asterisk). Colors of mtDNA clades correspond to Fig. 1. Haplotype codes and population numbers (between parentheses) correspond to Table S1

component 1 (explaining 26.5 % of the total variation) and the northern and southern Italian populations (populations 10–13 versus 17–29, with 14–16 taking an intermediary position) along principal component 2 (12.0%; Fig. 3). We found significant support for isolation by distance for the southern Italian cluster and not for the northern Italian or Balkan clusters. Allelic richness varied from 1.26–1.38, 1.15–1.39 and 1.11–1.31 for the Balkan, northern Italy and southern Italy clusters (Table S4).

Structure identified nuclear admixture with *T. cristatus* in the two Austrian populations (populations 1–2 in Fig. 1; Table S1) and with *T. dobrogicus* in one of the Croatian populations (population 3). These populations, closely related to the other Balkan *T. carnifex* populations, were excluded from further analyses. The test for intraspecific structuring for *T. carnifex* in Structure suggested $k = 2$, separating the Balkan and Italian populations (populations 4–7 versus

10–29, with 8–9 showing admixture), as the optimal partitioning scheme, with $k = 3$, additionally separating northern and southern Italian populations, a close second (dividing Italian populations into 10–13 versus 17–29, with admixture in 14–16). The allocation of individuals to clusters under both k values, and the distribution of gene pools under $k = 3$, is shown in Fig. 1. Details are in Table S1 and results for additional k values are available from Dryad (see section ‘Data availability’). The BEAST phylogeny supports a basal bifurcation between a significantly supported Balkan and Italian clade. Within the latter clade, the northern and southern Italian populations do not form reciprocally monophyletic groups (Fig. S1). See Table S3 for p -distances within and among the nuDNA clusters.

The species distribution model (AUC value = 0.96) suggests that suitable conditions occur throughout the range of *T. carnifex* today (Fig. 4). Hence, the predicted ranges of the gene pools as delineated by nuclear and mitochondrial DNA are not geographically isolated at present, although the band of suitable habitat just west of the zone of admixture between the Balkan and Italian populations is narrow, squeezed between the Alps and the Po Delta. When projected on climate reconstructions for the Last Glacial Maximum, regardless of the global circulation models used, the species distribution model suggests suitable conditions were much reduced at the time (Fig. 4). Suitable area was predicted at the Last Glacial Maximum in the north-western Balkan Peninsula and in the Italian Peninsula. Within the Italian peninsula the range is predicted to have been highly fragmented, with patches of suitable habitat just south of the Alps and in the center and south of the Italian Peninsula. A pocket of suitable habitat remained in the area of current admixture between the Balkan and Italian groups.

Discussion

Genome-enabled approaches to phylogeography allow us to test and extend biogeographical hypotheses proposed in studies employing mtDNA only (e.g. Spinks et al. 2014; Dufresnes et al. 2020). We here take a closer look at the Italian crested newt *T. carnifex*, a species whose range spans two canonical glacial refugia and for which an mtDNA-based phylogeographic study found deep geographical genetic structuring between and within these refugia (Canestrelli et al. 2012). We obtain a better understanding of the degree and extent of genetic admixture between populations derived from multiple glacial refugia.

Bayesian clustering analysis and principal component analysis confirm that, at the highest level of hierarchy, *T. carnifex* comprises two discrete gene pools. These gene pools occupy the Italian and the Balkan parts of the range (Figs. 1 and 3). Similarly, *T. carnifex* shows a basal split between

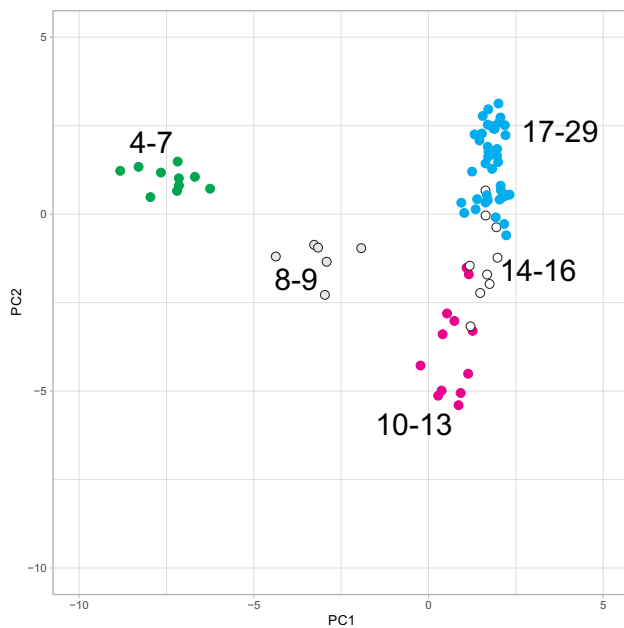


Fig. 3 Principal component analysis of nuclear DNA data for *Triturus carnifex*. Five clusters of populations have been given a unique color and population numbers correspond to Fig. 1

an Italian and Balkan clade in both the mtDNA and nuclear DNA phylogeny (Figs. 2 and S1). The lack of isolation by distance in the Balkan and northern Italian (but not southern Italian) nuclear gene pools could reflect postglacial population expansion. Allelic richness for nuclear DNA shows no clear spatial signal. The species distribution model suggests that the Italian and Balkan groups were isolated in distinct refugia at the Last Glacial Maximum and are currently connected by a narrow band of suitable habitat (Fig. 4). These two groups presently meet in north-eastern Italy, in a region

sandwiched between the Alps in the north and the Adriatic Sea in the south (Fig. 1). Here they show geographically restricted admixture. A comparison of intraspecific divergence in the genus *Triturus* (Table S2 in Wielstra et al. 2019) reveals that the degree of nuclear genetic divergence between the Balkan and Italian groups is unprecedented within crested newt species. The two lineages show apparently limited gene flow, despite hybridization upon secondary contact, suggesting the existence of two cryptic species in *T. carnifex*. A detailed hybrid zone analysis is required to test this hypothesis.

Within the Italian Peninsula, Bayesian clustering and principal component analysis suggests further sub-structuring into a northern and southern Italian group (Fig. 1), roughly in line with a northern and southern mtDNA clade (Fig. 2), whereas populations from northern and southern Italy are not reciprocally monophyletic in the nuclear DNA phylogeny (Fig. S1). The two Italian nuclear gene pools show admixture over a comparatively wide area along the northern Apennines. The species distribution model suggests that suitable conditions were much reduced at the Last Glacial Maximum, but remained just south of the Alps and, much further to the south, in central and southern Italy (Fig. 4).

While the phylogeographic signal from mtDNA in *T. carnifex* is generally concordant with nuclear DNA and supports the same three main lineages, it breaks down in areas of admixture (Figs. 1 and 2). First, we find mtDNA of a different crested newt species, *T. dobrogicus*, in *T. carnifex* populations north of the Alps (Fig. 1). As *T. dobrogicus* is an obligatory lowland species (Arntzen et al. 1997), its mtDNA is unlikely to be native in this area. Yet, given that the same mtDNA haplotype still occurs throughout the range of *T. dobrogicus* (Wielstra et al. 2013), introgression must

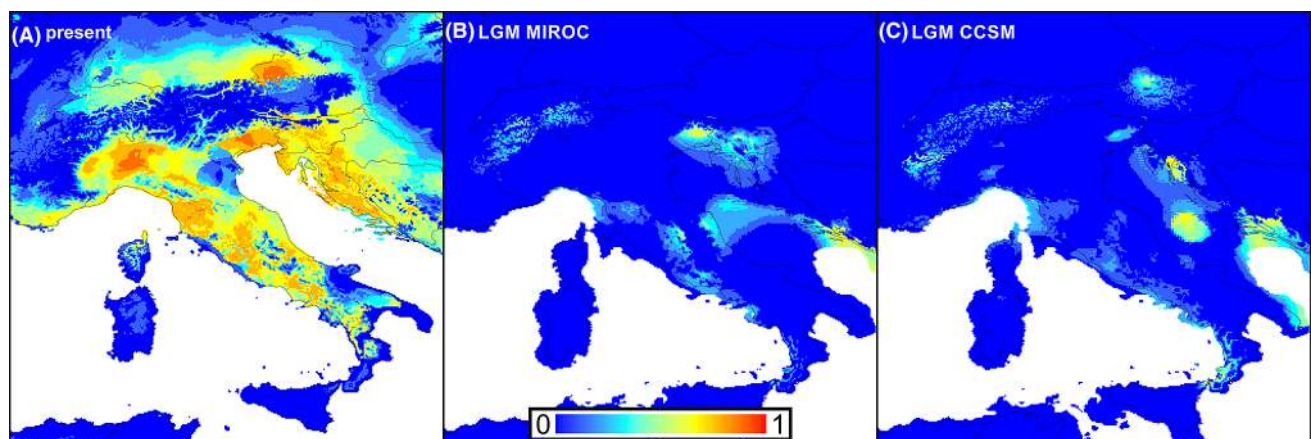


Fig. 4 Species distribution model for *Triturus carnifex*. The species distribution model is projected on climate layers for the present (a) and for the Last Glacial Maximum based on the MIROC (b) and CCSM (c) climate models. Warmer colors refer to a higher predicted suitability

have occurred recently, upon postglacial secondary contact between the two species. Introgression into *T. carnifex* probably took place in the lowlands near the present day *T. dobrogicus*–*T. carnifex* hybrid zone and subsequently surfered (Klopfstein et al. 2006) beyond the *T. dobrogicus* range, in an expanding *T. carnifex* population (Mačát et al. 2019). Postglacial northwards expansion of *T. carnifex* around the Alps (from the Balkan population) is in line with our species distribution model (Fig. 4).

Second, admixture between the two Italian gene pools is relatively wider for the nuclear genome than for mtDNA. Also, mtDNA of the northern Italian clade is found to have introgressed into the southern Italian gene pool, well over a hundred kilometre southwards of the present day zone of admixture between the two gene pools (Fig. 1). We propose this mtDNA introgression could reflect expansion of the southern gene pool, at the expense of the northern one (Curat et al. 2008; Wielstra 2019) but it could also be explained by positive selection dragging the northern mtDNA into the southern gene pool (Bonnet et al. 2017).

Third, we identified a relatively distinct mtDNA haplotype (h09) of early Pleistocene origin (c. 1.6 Ma; Fig. 2) in the present day hybrid zone between the Italian and Balkan groups (Fig. 1). Given the geographically restricted distribution of the new mtDNA clade identified in *T. carnifex* it may have evolved *in situ*. The species distribution modelling agrees that suitable conditions remained here at the Last Glacial Maximum and presumably during previous glaciations as well (Hewitt 2011b). Under these circumstances, a population of *T. carnifex* could have survived the glaciations here, despite recurring secondary contact and admixture of the Italian and Balkan groups in north-eastern Italy. The origin of a mtDNA ‘ghost lineage’ that does not have precedent in nuclear DNA, could be explained by secondary contact of, and subsequent fusion of, populations that initially diverged in allopatry (Hogner et al. 2012; Dufresnes et al. 2020) or mtDNA capture from a population that has subsequently gone extinct (Mao et al. 2013; Zhang et al. 2019; Ottenburghs 2020). MtDNA ghost lineages are known from several Balkan new taxa (Pabijan et al. 2015; Recuero et al. 2014; Wielstra and Arntzen 2020). Denser sampling east of the hybrid zone between the Balkan and northern Italian gene pool is required to test these hypotheses.

Conclusions

Triturus carnifex survived the Pleistocene Ice Age in three discrete glacial refugia, one in the north-western Balkan Peninsula (roughly the Istria region), one in the north of the Italian Peninsula, and one in the central/south of the Italian Peninsula—in line with a previous historical biogeographical scenario derived from mtDNA. Our study supports: (1)

the relevance of the north-western Balkan Peninsula as a discrete glacial refugium (while traditionally the southern Balkans are considered most important; Poulakakis et al. 2015); (2) the importance of north-eastern Italy and the northern Apennine as suture zones (see also e.g. Dufresnes et al. 2014; Verardi et al. 2009; Schultze et al. 2020; Canestrelli et al. 2006; Canestrelli and Nascetti 2008); and (3) the applicability of a refugia-within-refugia scenario within the Italian Peninsula (Canestrelli et al. 2014; Canestrelli et al. 2010; Salvi et al. 2013; Maura et al. 2014).

While mtDNA overall is informative on the historical biogeography of *T. carnifex*, it does occasionally fall short. The deviation between mtDNA and our nuclear DNA dataset can be explained by well-understood gene flow upon secondary contact, resulting in asymmetric introgression, and ancient gene flow followed by genetic swamping might also account for the origin of a mtDNA ghost lineage. Here, next-generation phylogeography and species distribution modelling provide a more accurate and intricate picture. The Italian crested newt exemplifies how population fragmentation into multiple refugia, within the wider network of European glacial refugia, drove intraspecific divergence, despite repeated opportunities for merging during interglacial periods.

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Data Availability Sampling data are in Table S1, Supplementary Information. Raw and processed Ion Torrent sequence data and files associated with the analyses are available at the Dryad Digital Repository (<https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.g4f4qrpf5>).

Compliance with Ethical Standards

Conflicts of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Ethics approval Newts were captured and handled under permits from the Italian Ministry of Environment (DPN/2D/2003/2267).

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