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Biological Species Concept
If the species should be delimited in terms of reproductive isolation, we can then view speciation as the evolution of mechanisms that prevent gene flow between divergent populations.
Isolating mechanisms can be divided into pre-mating and post-mating barriers, depending on when they act to prevent gene flow.
Most speciation events are supposed to result from a combination of two or more types of barriers, with physical barriers setting the stage for the evolution of isolating mechanisms.
Thus, the biological species concept provides a logical context for the study of speciation, and most speciation theory is based on this concept.

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• Centenary of European Mammalogy
• Convergences and divergences in taxonomic lists
• What the future will brink?

1953 and afterwards
Frederik Hendrik
van den BRINK

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"The recognition of species involves the recognition of those **morphological (or other phenotypical) discontinuities** that correspond to **reproductive incompatibility** between populations."

**Subspecies** is "a relatively homogeneous and genetically distinct portion of a species which represents a separately evolving and, or recently evolved, lineage with its own evolutionary tendencies, inhabits a definite geographic area, is usually at least partially isolated, and may intergrade gradually, although over a fairly narrow zone, with adjacent subspecies."

Lidicker WZ Jr. 1962. The nature of subspecific boundaries ... *Syst. Zool.* 11: 160-171.

Malacofauna, zooplankton and
macrohydrophytes of Gölhisar
Lake (Burdur, Turkey)

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MOLLUSCA
Gastropoda

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The Lakes Region

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Uropodina or "turtlemites" are a group of chelicerates with
dimensions between 200-1200 µm, spread all around the globe, from
the arctic areas to the equatorial ones, from the sea shore to an
altitude of 2000. The number of the species described at present in
the world is of approximately 2000, and in Europe 250.
The existence of Uropodina is connected to the areas rich in
decomposed organic substances (forest litter, the decomposing
trees trunks, compost deposits, ant nests). With a larger quality of
adapting to the diverse conditions of terrestrial environment, many
of the species are eurytope, but there are species with pronounced
stenotopy (mirmecophilic, saprocoprophilic).
The Neuteria (Oudemans, 1915) genus is represented all
over the world by over 120 species, the genus was reviewed
by Hirschmann and Wisniewski (1985) who divided
into 9 groups based on morphologic criteria (that
for the sake of an easier identification).
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