

# Post-pollination barriers contribute to coexistence of partially pollinator-sharing *Arisaema* species (Araceae)

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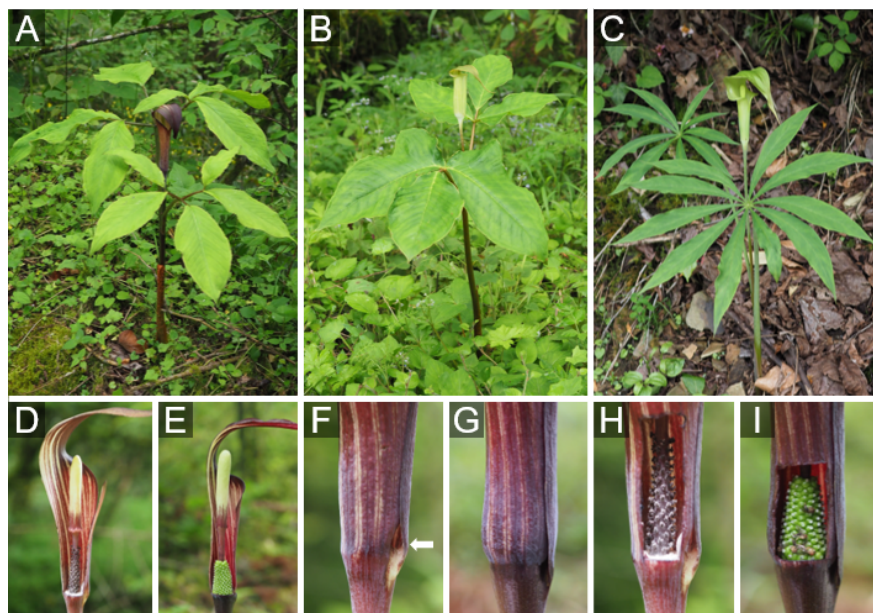
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## Abstract

Reproductive isolation plays an important role in maintaining the species integrity of sympatric close relatives. For sympatric *Arisaema* species, interspecific gene flow is expected to be effectively prevented by pre-pollination barriers, particularly strong pollinator isolation mediated by fungus gnats. However, due to the lack of quantitative studies combining multiple pre- and post-pollination barriers, it is not known whether pre-pollination isolation is complete, and whether post-pollination barriers also contribute to reproductive isolation among some *Arisaema* species. We studied five pre- and post-pollination barriers (geographic isolation, phenological isolation, pollinator isolation, hybrid fruit production, and hybrid seed formation) among three sympatric *Arisaema* species (*A. bockii*, *A. lobatum*, and *A. erubescens*). The strength of individual barriers and their contribution to total isolation were quantified. The habitat elevations of the three *Arisaema* species mostly overlapped. Although phenological isolation and pollinator isolation reduced the frequencies of interspecific pollen transfer among these species, the partial overlap of flowering times and pollinator assemblages resulted in pre-pollination isolation that does not adequately prevent interspecific hybridization. Post-pollination barriers also contributed to reproductive isolation at the hybrid fruit and seed formation stages. We propose that, although pre-pollination barriers are expected to contribute more to total isolation than post-pollination barriers in *Arisaema*, pre-pollination barriers may not completely prevent interspecific pollen transfer among some *Arisaema* species. Post-pollination barriers, which are generally ignored, may also have contributed significantly to reproductive isolation in *Arisaema*.

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