



PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PopSet Taxonomy OMIM Books

Search for

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

About Entrez

Text Version

Entrez PubMed

Overview

Help | FAQ

Tutorial

New/Noteworthy

E-Utilities

PubMed Services

Journal Browser

MeSH Browser

Single Citation Matcher

Batch Citation Matcher

Clinical Queries

LinkOut

Cubby

Related Resources

Order Documents

NLM Gateway

TOXNET

Consumer Health

Clinical Alerts

ClinicalTrials.gov

PubMed Central

Privacy Policy

1: Science 2001 Aug 24;293(5534):1473-7

[Related Articles](#), **NEW** [Links](#)

Comment in:

- o [Science. 2001 Aug 24;293\(5534\):1414.](#)

Full text article at
www.sciencemag.org

Genetic evidence for two species of elephant in Africa.

Roca AL, Georgiadis N, Pecon-Slattery J, O'Brien SJ.

Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, National Cancer Institute, Frederick, MD 21702, USA.

Elephants from the tropical forests of Africa are morphologically distinct from savannah or bush elephants. Dart-biopsy samples from 195 free-ranging African elephants in 21 populations were examined for DNA sequence variation in four nuclear genes (1732 base pairs). Phylogenetic distinctions between African forest elephant and savannah elephant populations corresponded to 58% of the difference in the same genes between elephant genera *Loxodonta* (African) and *Elephas* (Asian). Large genetic distance, multiple genetically fixed nucleotide site differences, morphological and habitat distinctions, and extremely limited hybridization of gene flow between forest and savannah elephants support the recognition and conservation management of two African species: *Loxodonta africana* and *Loxodonta cyclotis*.

PMID: 11520983 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

[Write to the Help Desk](#)

[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)

[Department of Health & Human Services](#)

[Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Disclaimer](#)

i686-pc-linux-gnu Aug 30 2002 15:17:13