



FIGURE 24.4. Müllerian mimicry in the burnet moth *Zygaena ephialtes* illustrates how populations can diverge onto different adaptive peaks as a result of varying selection pressures. (A) Two distasteful model species, *Zygaena filipendulae* (left) and *Amata phegea* (right). (B) Plots of mean fitness against the frequency of the alleles determining color and pattern in *Z. ephialtes* (“adaptive landscapes”). The left panel is for a region where *Z. filipendulae* is common, and the right panel is for a region where *A. phegea* is common; the middle panel shows the two alternate adaptive peaks that exist where both models are present. (C) The two mimetic forms of *Z. ephialtes* (Red P, left, and Yellow E, right), and the recombinant forms (center).

24.4A, photo courtesy of Nipam H. Patel