

| 1 [SNP Microsatellite Goldsinny wrasse *Ctenolabrus rupestris* Cleaner fish](#) Final manuscript version

2

3

4

5 **TECHNICAL NOTE**

6 **Published in Conservation Genetics Resources**, DOI 10.1007/s12686-016-0532-0

7

8

9

10

11 **Development of SNP and microsatellite markers for goldsinny wrasse (*Ctenolabrus*
12 *rupestris*) from ddRAD sequencing data**

13

14

15

16 Authors: Jansson E.*[,], Taggart J.B.[#], Wehner, S. [#], Dahle G.*[,], Quintela M.*[,], Mortensen S.*[,]
17 Kvamme B.O.* & Glover, K. A.*[&]

18

19

20 **Institute of Marine Research, 5817 Bergen, Norway*

21

22 [&] *Sea Lice Research Centre, Department of Biology, University of Bergen, Norway*

23

24 [#]*Institute of Aquaculture, School of Natural Sciences, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA,
25 United Kingdom*

26

27

28

29 Corresponding author: Eeva Jansson, eeva.jansson@imr.no

30

31

32

33 **Abstract**

34

35 Wrasse (*Labridae*) species have been used as parasite cleaners in Atlantic salmon farming
36 since the 1980s. However, their use has recently escalated, with millions now being
37 introduced into salmon cages each year. Most fish are of wild origin, their exploitation
38 potentially impacting native populations. Genetic information is urgently required to inform
39 management decisions. We identified 174 microsatellite and 149 SNP markers from ddRAD
40 sequence data. From these, 17 and 48 microsatellite and SNP markers respectively were
41 validated by genotyping 150 goldsinny wrasse collected from five locations along the
42 Norwegian and Swedish coasts. Two to 30 alleles were identified at the microsatellite loci,
43 while gene diversity (H_e) ranged 0.101–0.907. All SNP loci were biallelic, with averaged H_e
44 per locus ranging between 0.063 and 0.495.

45

46 **Keywords:** SNP, microsatellite, goldsinny wrasse, *Ctenolabrus rupestris*, cleaner fish

47

48 The goldsinny wrasse, *Ctenolabrus rupestris* (Linnaeus 1758) is one of six Labridae species
49 inhabiting Scandinavian waters, and one of four used in commercial salmonid farms as
50 cleaner fish (Skiftesvik et al. 2015). Large-scale mixed fisheries for cleaner fish currently
51 operate in several countries. In Norway alone, over 21 million wrasses were caught in 2014
52 (~11.7 million being goldsinnies; Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries 2015,
53 www.fiskeridir.no/). Heavy fishing pressure combined with long-distance translocations
54 raises concern about the effect that these practices may have on wild populations that are both
55 potentially overfished, and receive human-mediated gene-flow. Therefore, genetic markers
56 are urgently needed to conduct genetic studies.

57 Goldsinny genomic DNA was extracted from fin tissues using the Qiagen DNeasy
58 Blood & Tissue Kit. For SNP discovery a ‘standard’ ddRAD library was constructed using
59 five DNA samples from each of four Norwegian populations; methodology described
60 elsewhere (Manousaki et al. 2016). For microsatellite discovery a second ddRAD library was
61 prepared using one fish from each of four populations, using more frequent cutting restriction
62 enzymes. A microsatellite enrichment step (Techen et al. 2010) was incorporated using the
63 following oligonucleotide baits (GACA)₆, (GATA)₆, (GGAT)₆, (AGC)₈, (GGA)₈, (GAA)₈,
64 (AAT)₈. Both libraries were sequenced as part of an Illumina MiSeq run (v2 chemistry, 160
65 base paired end reads). Stacks software (v1.27; Catchen 2013) was used to identify SNPs

66 from paired-end reads (de novo assembly; key parameters m=6, M=2, n=1). Targeted
67 microsatellites with \geq 8 repeats were identified with spreadsheet searches.

68 Stacks analysis identified 1371 RAD loci containing one or two SNPs in at least 17 of
69 the 20 samples. Allele frequencies per population were computed and a subset of potentially
70 informative SNPs (149) selected (Supplementary material 1); i.e. having a minimum minor
71 allele frequency difference among the four populations of 0.3 and possessing suitable flanking
72 sequence for PCR assay. Similarly a list of 174 microsatellite sequences was produced
73 (Supplementary material 2), ranked by repeat number and PCR potential. From these lists 52
74 SNP and 25 microsatellite sequences were randomly selected for marker testing and
75 validation. Those markers showing promise from an initial analysis were thereafter screened
76 in an additional 150 samples collected from five sites (n = 28-33) along the Swedish and
77 Norwegian coast.

78 PCR primers for microsatellites were designed using Primer3 software (v. 2.3.4;
79 Untergrasser et al. 2012) implemented in Geneious v 9.0.4 (Biomatters). Microsatellites were
80 amplified in four multiplexes (Table 1), each multiplex (10 μ l) comprising 50 ng DNA
81 template, 1 X Buffer, 2 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mM dNTPs, 0.05-2 μ M each primer (Table 1) and
82 0.05 U GoTaq polymerase. PCR profiles for the different multiplexes varied only by number
83 of cycles. An initial 4 min denaturation at 94 °C, was followed by 24/25/22 cycles (groups 1-
84 2/3/4, respectively) of 50 s at 94 °C, 50 s at 58 °C, and 80 s at 72 °C, and a final extension at
85 72 °C for 10 min. Forward primers were fluorescently labelled, amplicons being screened on
86 an ABI Prism 377 Genetic Analyzer, and genotypes scored using GeneMapper v5 (Applied
87 Biosystems). SNP locus primer design, amplification and genotype calling was based on the
88 Sequenom MassARRAY iPLEX Platform, as described by Gabriel et al. (2009). Selected
89 SNP loci were analyzed in two assay groups (Supplementary material 3). Seventeen of 25
90 microsatellite loci, and 48 of 52 SNP loci gave reliable polymorphic genotypes, and were
91 analyzed further.

92 Micro-Checker v.2.2.3; (van Oosterhout et al. 2004) was used to check microsatellite
93 loci for possible null alleles, large allele drop outs and scoring errors due to stuttering. 95%
94 confidence intervals for scoring errors and null alleles were calculated with 1000
95 randomizations. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) and genotypic linkage disequilibrium
96 (LD) between loci tests for all loci were performed with exact tests (Markov chain; 10000
97 dememorisations, 20 batches, 5000 iterations per batch) in Genepop (v. 4.3; Raymond &
98 Rousset 1995, Rousset 2008). Number of alleles (A), expected and observed heterozygosities

99 (H_e , H_o), and inbreeding coefficients (F_{IS}), were calculated using GenAlEx (v. 6.5; Peakall
100 and Smouse 2006, 2012).

101 In the pooled dataset including all individuals, HWE tests showed significant deviation
102 from expectations ($P<0.05$) for four microsatellite (Table 1) and four SNP loci (Table 2).
103 However, consistent and statistically significant deviation from HWE was observed only for
104 the microsatellite locus Cru092 across all five study populations, and in three out of five
105 populations for the locus Cru081 (Supplementary material 4). These two loci were also
106 repeatedly suggested to harbour possible null alleles by the Micro-Checker analysis (Cru092
107 in all populations, and Cru081 in four out of five populations; data not shown). Nine SNP
108 locus pairs were known to be tightly linked (both SNPs in the same fragment being assayed;
109 Table 2). In addition to these, significant linkage ($P<0.0001$) was found between two
110 microsatellite marker pairs (Cru142/Cru012 and Cru016/Cru082). Microsatellite loci over all
111 samples had on average 9.494(± 0.606) alleles (Table 1), and the mean H_e was 0.661(± 0.028).
112 Averaged expected heterozygosity over all SNP markers and samples was 0.334(± 0.009).

Table 1 Summary of 17 polymorphic microsatellite markers for goldsinny wrasse

Locus	Primers (5'-3')	Multiplex group	Primer conc. (μM)	Repeat motif	Product size (bp)	N/A	<i>He</i>	<i>Ho</i>	<i>F_{IS}</i>	HWEP
Cru007	F: TTGGTGTGAGGAGAAAGTGC-VIC R: ACTCCTGCCTGTCTGTGTAT	1	0.1	(GACA)n	115-211	150/23	0.888	0.913	-0.029	NS
Cru077	F: GAATCCTACCGGTATCAGC-PET R: CTTAAAGCCCCGACGTAGAG	1	0.07	(GAA)n	131-137	150/2	0.427	0.454	-0.063	NS
Cru081	F: ATCCTCACCCCTGAAGGAGAC-FAM R: CGTTTCCAGTTCCTACCCAG	1	0.1	(CTT)n	172-292	149/30	0.865	0.693	0.199	***
Cru142	F: TTTAAAAAGGGCACAGGGCT-PET R: AATCATCTCCATCAGCAGGC	1	0.2	(CCT)n	174-203	149/10	0.712	0.637	0.106	NS
Cru016	F: AAAAAGGAGCTGGACAGGAC-NED R: GATCAGGTGCTCTTGACCTG	2	0.15	(CTGT)n	177-277	149/24	0.907	0.832	0.083	**
Cru026	F: CTACAAACCTGTCGCACCTAC-FAM R: TAGGTGAGGTGTGAGACAGG	2	0.1	(CTGT)n	153-165	150/4	0.205	0.23	-0.122	NS
Cru092	F: TGTGTTGTCAGTGTGTGGTT-PET R: GGCTCAAACAGAACGCTCCTT	2	0.1	(CTT)n	143-177	120/14	0.748	0.374	0.500	***
Cru099	F: TTGTGTTAGCTTGTGTGCCT-VIC R: TCCAACACCTCCCTCTCTTT	2	0.05	(GGA)n	83-115	150/12	0.799	0.815	-0.020	NS
Cru112	F: GAGTGTGAGGGATGGAGGTG-VIC R: ACCAGAACCCAAACACATCC	2	0.05	(GGA)n	189-201	150/5	0.101	0.106	-0.057	NS
Cru012	F: GATAAAGCCGAAGAGCCCTC-FAM R: CGCATATGGTCATCCGTTCT	3	0.1	(GACA)n	126-198	150/18	0.895	0.868	0.030	NS
Cru018	F: GGGCAGTTAACGCTAGCAA-NED R: GCGTCAGTGACACCTAACAA	3	0.1	(CTGT)n	146-250	149/25	0.896	0.865	0.035	NS
Cru065	F: CTGGACTCATCGCAAAGACA-PET	3	0.2	(GAA)n	102-138	149/12	0.824	0.782	0.052	NS

	R: TGACCTCGCTGATGTCAGTA										
Cru037	F: AGCCAAGGAGACAAAATGGT-VIC	4	0.07	(GATA)n	135-193	146/18	0.802	0.843	-0.050	NS	
	R: AGACTGATCCAAAACAGCTACC										
Cru082	F: CCGCTTCCTTCTCCTCTTC-VIC	4	0.2	(CTT)n	232-313	148/18	0.727	0.695	0.043	**	
	R: TAGAGAGCGGGAGAGAGAGA										
Cru110	F: CAGGCCCATAGTGTCAAGAC-PET	4	0.1	(GGA)n	180-201	119/6	0.640	0.608	0.049	NS	
	R: TGCATTCTGTTGTCAGCTGT										
Cru132	F: TGTGAGGGGTTCATACAGGT-FAM	4	0.1	(GGA)n	163-172	150/3	0.243	0.248	-0.021	NS	
	R: AACCAAACTTACAGGCCAGCTC										
Cru140	F: TCTCGCATAGAGGAGTCCAG-NED	4	0.1	(CCT)n	151-169	149/6	0.566	0.589	-0.038	NS	
	R: CCCCTGCTGCACATTAT										

N/A number of samples amplified/number of alleles, H_e expected heterozygosity, H_o observed heterozygosity, F_{IS} inbreeding coefficient, HWEP result for H-W equilibrium test; NS = non-significant, * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$, *** $P<0.001$

114
115

Table 2 Summary of 48 polymorphic SNP markers for goldsinny wrasse

Locus_SNP position	Primers (5'-3')	Allele	N	MAF	He	Ho	F _{IS}	HWE _P
Locus10068_101	F:ACGTTGGATGTTATTCAAATGCCGCCGCC	A/G	149	0.219	0.339	0.274	0.191	NS
	R:ACGTTGGATGAGAGGAAAACCCCAAAACCG							
Locus10440_106	F:ACGTTGGATGTCATGATCTAACATCCCAC	C/T	148	0.291	0.397	0.435	-0.096	NS
	R:ACGTTGGATGCCATATTGATACTGATG							
Locus10844_70	F:ACGTTGGATGTTCTTGTAGTGACTCTCCC	A/G	149	0.311	0.421	0.423	-0.005	NS
	R:ACGTTGGATGTTCTTCTTCACTCACAC							
Locus10844_86	F:ACGTTGGATGTTCTTCTTCACTCACAC	A/T	149	0.313	0.413	0.383	0.074	NS
	R:ACGTTGGATGTTCTTGTAGTGACTCTCCC							
Locus10854_59	F:ACGTTGGATGGCAACCCATTCACCTAAC	A/G	150	0.160	0.261	0.171	0.346	**
	R:ACGTTGGATGTGATATTACTGGCTTG							
Locus10854_87	F:ACGTTGGATGTGATATTACTGGCTTG	C/G	138	0.476	0.476	0.580	-0.219	***
	R:ACGTTGGATGGCAACCCATTACCTAAC							
Locus11260_41	F:ACGTTGGATGGACCAAAAGGGTAACGGG	C/G	149	0.352	0.455	0.474	-0.040	NS
	R:ACGTTGGATGCATGCTGTGAATGTTCCCTC							
Locus12300_71	F:ACGTTGGATGCGGAATATCGATAGTTAA	A/G	150	0.479	0.488	0.558	-0.142	NS
	R:ACGTTGGATGTCGATACAGGGATACAAGTG							
Locus12300_108	F:ACGTTGGATGTCGATACAGGGATACAAGTG	A/T	149	0.248	0.367	0.374	-0.021	NS
	R:ACGTTGGATGCGGAATATCGATAGTTAA							
Locus13412_49	F:ACGTTGGATGCTGTTCCAAGGCTTTAATG	C/T	149	0.148	0.250	0.271	-0.084	NS
	R:ACGTTGGATGCCTTCATTATTATCTCC							
Locus13412_95	F:ACGTTGGATGCCTTCATTATTATCTCC	A/G	147	0.049	0.092	0.097	-0.060	NS
	R:ACGTTGGATGCTGTTCCAAGGCTTTAATG							
Locus13542_71	F:ACGTTGGATGAAAAACGTCCTGGCAGAG	A/G	147	0.427	0.487	0.405	0.168	*
	R:ACGTTGGATGTGACAGCTAGTGTGTTACC							
Locus13594_103	F:ACGTTGGATGCCTCTCCAGCTTCCTT	C/G	150	0.130	0.217	0.260	-0.196	NS

Locus13663_99	R:ACGTTGGATGCGTCAGCATGAATCTGTTTG F:ACGTTGGATGGGTTATCTACTTGTGAAATG R:ACGTTGGATGGGATCTTGTGTTGACTGG	C/T	150	0.227	0.348	0.335	0.038	NS
Locus137_47	F:ACGTTGGATGTTACATATGCCTACCTCCCC R:ACGTTGGATGTCAAACCACCGAGGAAGAAG	A/G	150	0.273	0.395	0.398	-0.006	NS
Locus13732_76	F:ACGTTGGATGGGTACAGACTGAACACAAAC R:ACGTTGGATGATCCAACGATCAGAGAGTG	A/G	150	0.133	0.229	0.214	0.067	NS
Locus15371_74	F:ACGTTGGATGCAATAGAATGATTGGACTAGC R:ACGTTGGATGGAGGCTGGATCCCCTTTTG	G/T	146	0.279	0.395	0.259	0.345	***
Locus1870_72	F:ACGTTGGATGCTCGGAGTACACGTGAGAA R:ACGTTGGATGGAATTGTTAGCTGGCATCC	G/T	148	0.388	0.474	0.402	0.153	NS
Locus1883_66	F:ACGTTGGATGTACCTAGAACACGACTGAC R:ACGTTGGATGTGCTAATGTGCTGTGGTCTC	C/T	149	0.287	0.401	0.327	0.184	NS
Locus2038_99	F:ACGTTGGATGACCTCTGGAGGCCTTTAAC R:ACGTTGGATGACTGTAATTACCTGCAATC	C/G	150	0.302	0.419	0.352	0.161	NS
Locus207_103	F:ACGTTGGATGAGTGAGTCTCTGCGTGTCTG R:ACGTTGGATGGAAAAAGGTAGGCTAATCTC	A/G	150	0.292	0.410	0.378	0.079	NS
Locus3090_60	F:ACGTTGGATGTTATCTGATTACCTGACGG R:ACGTTGGATGGTGAAGAAGAACAGGGCTCC	A/T	150	0.246	0.368	0.345	0.062	NS
Locus3299_58	F:ACGTTGGATGGTATTATCTGTTTATCCC R:ACGTTGGATGTTAAAATGTCAGAGGAAAC	A/G	148	0.454	0.482	0.404	0.162	NS
Locus3299_101	F:ACGTTGGATGGTATTATCTGTTTATCCC R:ACGTTGGATGTTAAAATGTCAGAGGAAAC	A/T	150	0.120	0.208	0.188	0.094	NS
Locus3594_98	F:ACGTTGGATGCAAAGACAGCACCTATAAA R:ACGTTGGATGTGATTAGAACCATTTAAC	A/C	149	0.483	0.495	0.499	-0.007	NS
Locus3684_35	F:ACGTTGGATGGTCCGCCTGTCTTGTAACT R:ACGTTGGATGGCAGGAGTGTGTGTTCA	A/G	150	0.053	0.100	0.106	-0.065	NS
Locus3684_63	F:ACGTTGGATGGTCCGCCTGTCTTGTAACT	C/G	147	0.159	0.263	0.237	0.099	NS

Locus3836_83	R:ACGTTGGATGGCAGGAGTGTGTGTTCATTT F:ACGTTGGATGGCTCTGACTAAAGTCACG	A/G	150	0.146	0.245	0.266	-0.084	NS
Locus4072_41	R:ACGTTGGATGCTGTTCATGTGTTCTACAGG F:ACGTTGGATGTTCAGGGCGACACAAACCTC	A/C	150	0.342	0.436	0.456	-0.045	NS
Locus4263_103	R:ACGTTGGATGAAGTCGACCTTCCACTTCC F:ACGTTGGATGTGAACACTGTCAGTCCACAC	A/T	149	0.397	0.461	0.424	0.082	NS
Locus4688_92	R:ACGTTGGATGCCCTGTCAACACACCAGAGA F:ACGTTGGATGCTGCAGTTGTCTAAAACCTC	G/T	149	0.344	0.446	0.483	-0.082	NS
Locus5363_67	R:ACGTTGGATGGTAGTTAGTTAGCAGCTTAGCAC F:ACGTTGGATGTTGTTATGCTGGTGTGCC	C/T	149	0.082	0.148	0.138	0.065	NS
Locus5704_64	R:ACGTTGGATGCCACATTGGATGTCCAACAG F:ACGTTGGATGTCTGAATGTCAATGCCCTC	A/G	150	0.234	0.314	0.361	-0.151	NS
Locus605_109	R:ACGTTGGATGATTAAGGTCCCATGGGCTTC F:ACGTTGGATGACAGTATGCATCACTGGCTC	G/T	150	0.447	0.479	0.477	0.004	NS
Locus6318_97	R:ACGTTGGATGAATGTAGAAGGTAGACGTG F:ACGTTGGATGCAGAAACTTGGAGAACGCTCG	A/G	148	0.163	0.266	0.246	0.078	NS
Locus6440_49	R:ACGTTGGATGGCGTCTCACTGTATTGCTG F:ACGTTGGATGTCCTGGCTTCCTCTTCTC	A/T	142	0.166	0.274	0.290	-0.057	NS
Locus6440_72	R:ACGTTGGATGCGAGAGCAGCGGGAGGAGCA F:ACGTTGGATGCAGAGCAGCGGGAGGAGCA	A/C	148	0.128	0.217	0.201	0.073	NS
Locus6583_45	R:ACGTTGGATGCTCATCTGAGGAGGAACATC F:ACGTTGGATGGACAGTCCTCCTACAATCAG	G/T	144	0.069	0.128	0.125	0.020	NS
Locus6883_68	R:ACGTTGGATGGAGGCTGGATCCCCTTTTG F:ACGTTGGATGAAAGATGCCATGACAGTGCC	A/G	148	0.033	0.063	0.066	-0.051	NS
Locus713_94	R:ACGTTGGATGGACATAAAACTGTCCAACCC F:ACGTTGGATGGACATAAAACTGTCCAACCC	A/T	148	0.419	0.472	0.393	0.167	NS
Locus7167_86	R:ACGTTGGATGCCCTACAACACAAAGTGTAAACG F:ACGTTGGATGGTAATCGTTGCTGTGCTTG	A/G	149	0.075	0.134	0.108	0.190	NS

Locus739_47	R:ACGTTGGATGATCATCGCTCAGCCGGGTTT F:ACGTTGGATGTTACGAACCATTCTGTCCTC R:ACGTTGGATGGGTTGTTAGATGGTGACGC	G/T	150	0.258	0.379	0.368	0.027	NS
Locus8493_91	F:ACGTTGGATGTGATCTTCAGCTCAGGGTC R:ACGTTGGATGATGGGTGGGTAAAGCAGTTG	A/T	149	0.262	0.381	0.375	0.017	NS
Locus8916_62	F:ACGTTGGATGCCGCTTGTCTATATGATA R:ACGTTGGATGGCGTCTGATGGAGGAAGAAA	C/T	150	0.333	0.438	0.399	0.090	NS
Locus8916_102	F:ACGTTGGATGCCGCTTGTCTATATGATA R:ACGTTGGATGGCGTCTGATGGAGGAAGAAA	C/T	149	0.312	0.408	0.382	0.065	NS
Locus9226_60	F:ACGTTGGATGAGGTGTCTCGTCCCTTTG R:ACGTTGGATGCTTGTGACGTCTGCTCTTG	A/C	149	0.432	0.489	0.412	0.158	NS
Locus9375_79	F:ACGTTGGATGATTCTACAGGGTCAGGTTG R:ACGTTGGATGGGAAGATGTTGAAACTTG	A/C	148	0.229	0.349	0.324	0.072	NS
Locus9375_108	F:ACGTTGGATGGGAAGATGTTGAAACTTG R:ACGTTGGATGATTCTACAGGGTCAGGTTG	A/C	148	0.091	0.165	0.183	-0.107	NS

N number of samples, MAF minor allele frequency, *He* expected heterozygosity, *Ho* observed heterozygosity, *F_{IS}* inbreeding coefficient, HWEP result for H-W equilibrium test; NS = non-significant, * P<0.05, ** P<0.01, *** P<0.001

117 **Acknowledgements:** This study was financed by the Norwegian Department for Trade and
118 Fisheries (NFD). The Swedish Cultural Foundation in Finland (Svenska kulturfonden) is
119 acknowledged for personal grant to EJ. The authors also acknowledge the support of the
120 MASTS pooling initiative (The Marine Alliance for Science and Technology for Scotland).
121 The authors thank Paulo Prodohl for supplying biotinylated oligos.

122
123 **Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.
124

125
126 **References**

- 127
128 Catchen J, Hohenlohe P, Bassham S, Amores A, Cresko W. (2013) Stacks: an analysis tool
129 set for population genomics. Mol. Ecol. 22: 3124–3140
130
131 Gabriel S, Ziaugra L, Tabbaa D (2009) SNP Genotyping Using the Sequenom MassARRAY
132 iPLEX Platform. Curr Protoc Hum Genet 2.12.1-2.12.18
133
134 Kearse M, Moir R, Wilson A et al. (2012) Geneious Basic: an integrated and extendable
135 desktop software platform for the organization and analysis of sequence data. Bioinformatics
136 28(12):1647–1649
137
138 Manousaki T, Tsakogiannis A, Taggart JB et al. (2016) Exploring a non-model teleost
139 genome through RAD sequencing - Linkage mapping in Common Pandora, *Pagellus*
140 *erythrinus* and comparative genomic analysis. G3: Genes Genomes Genetics 6:509-519
141
142 Peakall R, Smouse PE (2012) GenAIEx 6.5: genetic analysis in Excel. Population genetic
143 software for teaching and research-an update. Bioinformatics 28:2537–2539
144
145 Peakall R, Smouse PE (2006) GENALEX 6: genetic analysis in Excel. Population genetic
146 software for teaching and research. Mol Ecol Notes 6:288–295
147
148 Raymond R, Rousset F (1995) GENEPOP (Version 1.2): Population Genetics Software for
149 Exact Tests and Ecumenicism. J Hered 86(3):248–249
150
151 Rousset F (2008) Genepop'007: a complete re-implementation of the genepop software for
152 Windows and Linux. Mol Ecol Resour 8(1):103–106
153
154 Skiftesvik AB, Durif CMF, Bjelland RM, Browman HI (2015) Distribution and habitat
155 preferences of five species of wrasse (Family Labridae) in a Norwegian fjord. ICES J Mar Sci
156 73(3):890–899
157
158 Tech N, Arias RS, Glynn NC, Pan Z, Khan, IA, Scheffler BE. (2010) Optimized
159 construction of microsatellite-enriched libraries. Mol Ecol Resour 10: 508–515
160

- 161 Untergasser A, Cutcutache I, Koressaar T, Ye J, Faircloth BC, Remm M, Rozen SG (2012)
162 Primer3--new capabilities and interfaces. Nucleic Acids Res 40(15):e115
163
164 Van Oosterhout C, Hutchinson WF, Wills DPM, Shipley P (2004) MICRO-CHECKER:
165 software for identifying and correcting genotyping errors in microsatellite data. Mol Ecol
166 Notes 4:535–538