



HAL
open science

Genetic structure and demographic inference of the regular sea urchin *Sterechinus neumayeri* (Meissner, 1900) in the Southern Ocean: the role of the last glaciation

Angie Díaz, Karin Gérard, Claudio González-Wevar, Claudia Maturana, Jean-Pierre Feral, Bruno David, Thomas Saucède, Elie Poulin

► To cite this version:

Angie Díaz, Karin Gérard, Claudio González-Wevar, Claudia Maturana, Jean-Pierre Feral, et al.. Genetic structure and demographic inference of the regular sea urchin *Sterechinus neumayeri* (Meissner, 1900) in the Southern Ocean: the role of the last glaciation. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13 (6), pp.e0197611. 10.1371/journal.pone.0197611 . hal-01821689

HAL Id: hal-01821689

<https://hal.science/hal-01821689>

Submitted on 25 Sep 2018

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Genetic structure and demographic inference of the regular sea urchin *Stereochinus neumayeri* (Meissner, 1900) in the Southern Ocean: The role of the last glaciation

Angie Díaz^{1*}, Karin Gérard^{2,3}, Claudio González-Wevar^{3,4,5}, Claudia Maturana⁵, Jean-Pierre Féral⁶, Bruno David^{7,8}, Thomas Saucède⁶, Elie Poulin⁵

1 Departamento de Zoología, Universidad de Concepción, Barrio Universitario s/n, Concepción, Chile, **2** Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Magallanes, Bulnes, Punta Arenas, Chile, **3** Laboratorio de Ecología Molecular Antártica y Subantártica, Universidad de Magallanes, Punta Arenas, Chile, **4** Instituto de Ciencias Marinas y Limnológicas, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Austral de Chile, Valdivia, Chile, **5** Instituto de Ecología y Biodiversidad (IEB), Departamento de Ciencias Ecológicas, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Chile, Las Palmeras, Ñuñoa, Santiago, Chile, **6** UMR 7263—IMBE, Station Marine d'Endoume, Institut Méditerranéen de Biodiversité et d'Ecologie Marine et continentale, Chemin de la Batterie des Lions, Marseille, France, **7** Biogéosciences, UMR CNRS 6282, Université de Bourgogne, boulevard Gabriel, Dijon, France, **8** Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France

* angie.ddl@gmail.com



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Díaz A, Gérard K, González-Wevar C, Maturana C, Féral J-P, David B, et al. (2018) Genetic structure and demographic inference of the regular sea urchin *Stereochinus neumayeri* (Meissner, 1900) in the Southern Ocean: The role of the last glaciation. PLoS ONE 13(6): e0197611. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0197611>

Editor: Tzen-Yuh Chiang, National Cheng Kung University, TAIWAN

Received: August 29, 2017

Accepted: May 4, 2018

Published: June 6, 2018

Copyright: © 2018 Díaz et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Data Availability Statement: Unpublished COI sequences of *Stereochinus neumayeri* are available from the GenBank, URL: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/> under the accession nos: MG783406–MG783567.

Funding: This study was funded by the Instituto Antártico Chileno (INACH) grant D05-09 and the Comisión Nacional de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica (Conicyt) Ph.D. Grant D-21080136 to AD. We also are grateful to the following projects:

Abstract

One of the most relevant characteristics of the extant Southern Ocean fauna is its resiliency to survive glacial processes of the Quaternary. These climatic events produced catastrophic habitat reductions and forced some marine benthic species to move, adapt or go extinct. The marine benthic species inhabiting the Antarctic upper continental shelf faced the Quaternary glaciations with different strategies that drastically modified population sizes and thus affected the amount and distribution of intraspecific genetic variation. Here we present new genetic information for the most conspicuous regular sea urchin of the Antarctic continental shelf, *Stereochinus neumayeri*. We studied the patterns of genetic diversity and structure in this broadcast-spawner across three Antarctic regions: Antarctic Peninsula, the Weddell Sea and Adélie Land in East Antarctica. Genetic analyses based on mitochondrial and nuclear markers suggested that *S. neumayeri* is a single genetic unit around the Antarctic continent. The species is characterized by low levels of genetic diversity and exhibits a typical star-like haplotype genealogy that supports the hypothesis of a single *in situ* refugium. Based on two mutation rates standardized for this genus, the Bayesian Skyline plot analyses detected a rapid demographic expansion after the Last Glacial Maximum. We propose a scenario of rapid postglacial expansion and recolonization of Antarctic shallow areas from a less ice-impacted refugium where the species survived the LGM. Considering the patterns of genetic diversity and structure recorded in the species, this refugium was probably located in East Antarctica.

Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo Científico y Tecnológico (Fondecyt) Post Ph.D. project 3130677 and Universidad de Concepción Internal project 217.113.093-1 to AD, regular Fondecyt project 1161358 to KG, regular Fondecyt project 1151336 to KG, Initiation Fondecyt Project 11140087 and INACH RG_18-17 to CAG-W, and Conicyt Ph.D. Grant 2115017 and INACH project DT_04-16 to CM. Finally, we mostly appreciate the support of the Iniciativa Científica Milenio (ICM) projects P05-002 and the Programa de Financiamiento Basal PFB 023 (Instituto de Ecología y Biodiversidad - IEB) to EP and CAG-W, the Programa de Investigación Asociativa PIA-CONICYT ACT172065 to EP, AD, KG and CAG-W, and the Fondo de Financiamiento de Centros de Investigación en Áreas Prioritarias (FONDAP) project N°15150003, Centro de Investigación Dinámica de Ecosistemas Marinos (IDEAL). There was no additional external funding received for this study. All the specimens were collected under the regulation of the Chilean Antarctic Institute (INACH). The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Introduction

The marine benthic fauna of the Southern Ocean is unique and considered to be the most isolated on the planet [1,2,3,4,5]. Indeed, most invertebrate and fish species from the Southern Ocean are highly endemic (75–90%) [6,7,8,9]. The Southern Ocean comprises the most southerly basins of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans, across which flows the Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC). The ACC has a series of eastward flowing jets that extend to 3000–3500 m depth, and is delimited northward and southward by two convergence zones, the Subantarctic Front (SAF) and the Antarctic Polar Front (APF). The ACC and the APF represent an important boundary in terms of high current speeds and strong horizontal gradients in density, temperature, salinity and air-sea fluxes [10]; they isolate the Antarctic continent and its associated archipelagos and islands from the other continental landmasses [11].

The gradual onset of colder conditions with subsequent large-scale glaciation in Antarctica since the early Oligocene has been pivotal to shape the evolution of the Antarctic biota [12,13,14,15,5,16]. The deepening seaway through the Drake Passage, resulting from the separation of South America and Antarctica (~ 30 Mya), completed the isolation of the Antarctic continent and initiated the ACC [1,17,18]. A marked decline in temperature during the mid-Miocene (c. 14 Mya), induced the re-establishment of a permanent continental ice sheet in East (10 Ma) and West (5 Ma) Antarctica [19]. Antarctic continental glacial ice sheet expansions have been associated with one of the most important extinctions on the continent and therefore of the evolution of the Antarctic marine life [13,20,21]. In fact, several groups of marine organisms that are highly abundant and diverse in adjacent areas have become extinct in the Southern Ocean (e.g. brachyura, chondrichthyes [15]) while other groups have become very abundant (e.g. Brachiopoda) and/or more diverse (e.g. Pycnogonida) than elsewhere [11]. Extreme climate conditions, the geographic isolation of the continent, major oceanic currents and the bathymetry all act as strong barriers surrounding the Antarctic Continent, thus explaining the high levels of endemism recorded in the Antarctic marine benthic biota.

At least 38 glaciation cycles have been identified over the last 5 million years by sediment core data [22,23]. The advance of grounded ice sheets across the Antarctic shelf and the associated mass-wasting processes on the continental slope caused major disturbances of an order of magnitude greater than those recorded currently by iceberg plowing [24]. However, most of the evidence concerning Quaternary glacial effects comes from the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), with which the glaciological models associated a massive advance of Antarctic ice sheets, a fall in global sea levels and a grounding of ice sheets out across much of the continental shelf of the Southern Ocean and up to 100 km on the continental slope [25,26]. At higher latitudes, ice sheet advances and lower global temperatures during glacial maxima removed shelf communities and reduced the spatial distribution of species thus affecting population sizes [27] and patterns of intraspecific genetic variation [28,29,30,31,32,33,17]. Moreover, some studies have shown that the glacial and interglacial cycles are also responsible for the diversification of several Antarctic groups including nemerteans, mollusks, echinoderms and crustaceans [34,35,36,37,38]. The “species diversity pump” hypothesis, proposed by Clarke and Crame [39,40], suggests that successive ice advances and retreats over the shelf had a significant impact on the marine diversity in polar and subpolar areas, since they could favor speciation by the repeated isolation and reconnection between faunas. This process would have been particularly effective for species with limited dispersal capabilities such as those with non-pelagic development [41,35].

However, the response of species to climate change does not necessarily depend on life-history traits, but also on the availability of suitable habitats, that may not allow the species to survive. For marine species living on the Antarctic continental shelf, glacial periods would have

corresponded to maximum contraction in geographical range [42,43]. The glacial periods have attracted the attention of several Southern Ocean evolutionary biologists, in particular regarding the strategies developed by the marine benthic fauna to deal with ice sheet expansion and contractions [44,45,13,46]. Three main hypotheses have emerged to explain how species survived through glacial maxima: (i) *In situ* persistence in Antarctic glacial refugia; (ii) Survival in peri-Antarctic islands or in sub-Antarctic areas; (iii) Retreat to the shelf slope and deep-sea habitats. The *in situ* persistence scenario suggests the presence of one or several isolated refugia on the shelf associated with strong population bottlenecks. Under this scenario, a species should be characterized by low levels of genetic diversity and by a star-like haplotype network with short genealogies in the case of a single refugium [24,47]. More complex networks and higher levels of genetic diversity are expected in the case of multiple refugia [17]. A scenario of survival in peri-Antarctic islands or in sub-Antarctic areas is comparable to the expansion-contraction (EC) model of Pleistocene biogeography proposed by Provan & Bennet [48]. It assumes that the distributions of taxa with narrow bathymetric ranges are contracted toward lower latitudes glacial refugia where the shallow habitats would have been less impacted during periods of cooling. In this scenario, the current Antarctic populations experienced demographic growth after post-glacial recolonization and have low genetic diversity as well a signal of demographic expansion [32,46,49]. In contrast, lower latitude populations should exhibit higher levels of genetic diversity. This hypothesis provides a satisfactory explanation for two species of benthic fish of the continental shelf, *Trematomus bernacchii* and *Trematomus pennelli* [50], and there is good evidence that South Georgia acted as a refugium for the Antarctic limpet *Nacella concinna* [33] and for the sea spider *Colossendeis megalonyx* [51]. The retreat onto the shelf slope and deep-sea habitats scenario assumes that Antarctic shelf species survived in the deeper part of their bathymetric distributions in less ice-impacted areas [45,52], and then recolonized the shelf during the deglaciation process. The switch to deeper areas may have occurred at a very large geographic scale, maintaining large population size and high genetic diversity, as well as highly divergent lineages as shown for the nudibranch *Doris kerguelensis* [36] and the pycnogonid *Nymphon australe* [30,53]. In some cases, also propose several glacial refuges have been proposed for circum-polar deep-sea species such as the crinoid *Pro-machocrinus kerguelensis* [54].

One of the most conspicuous and endemic inhabitants of the Antarctic continental shelf is the regular sea urchin species *Sterechinus neumayeri* (Meissner, 1900). This species is found from the shallow subtidal zone down to 500 m depth, but is mainly distributed in the inner and mid continental shelf [55,56]. It has a circum-Antarctic distribution, although it has been reported in sectors bordering the Antarctic convergence such as the South Georgia [57]. However, South Georgia *S. neumayeri* individuals were identified as *S. agassizii*, a congeneric species with a broad distribution in the Antarctic and Subantarctic (Chester Sands, personal comment). *Sterechinus neumayeri* is a broadcast-spawner with free-living larvae that settles in the water column after 4 months [58]. Due to its abundance and its circum-Antarctic distribution, *S. neumayeri* represents a suitable model for studies in reproductive biology [59], embryology [58,60,61], ecology [62,63,64,65,66], physiology [67,68] and toxicology [69]. However, little is known about the evolutionary history of the species and its ecological success that allows its wide distribution and abundance across the Antarctic continent. So far, the endemic distribution of *S. neumayeri* on the Antarctic continental shelf has been associated with depth, sea ice coverage and sea surface temperature [55], but the glacial-interglacial periods and particularly the LGM should be the key to understand its distribution and evolutionary history.

Molecular approaches are helping us to understand patterns of genetic diversity and structure better and to infer historical and contemporary demographic processes. Díaz et al. [31] described the absence of phylogeographic structure in samples of *S. neumayeri* from the

Western Antarctic Peninsula (WAP) and East Antarctica (Adélie Land) that could reflect the existence of past or present connectivity sufficient to impede any divergence processes around the continent. Considering that the extension of ice sheets during the LGM may have dramatically affected *S. neumayeri* populations in shallow waters, the lack of phylogeographic structure could rather be a consequence of a postglacial demographic expansion scenario following a bottleneck or even to a founder effect related to postglacial recolonization. In this study, we analyzed the effect of the recent climatic history of the Southern Ocean on the evolutionary history of *S. neumayeri* through genetic structure and demographic inference analyses, using both mtDNA and microsatellites markers.

Materials and methods

Ethics statement

This study was conducted using *Sterechinus neumayeri* as study model, a common sea urchin species from the continental shelf of the Antarctic Continent. The species is considered as an Antarctic marine living resource; therefore it is protected by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources CCAMLR. Permission to collect specimens was issued by the Chilean Antarctic Institute (INACH). Instituto de Ecología y Biodiversidad (IEB/15-2015) ethics committee, which approved sampling protocols and experiments. We complied with local legislation and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Samples and DNA extraction

Individuals were collected between 2004 and 2012 in shallow waters at four localities across two major regions including West Antarctica: a) Antarctic Peninsula (AP): James Ross Island, East AP (JRI 64° 18' 53" S—57° 07' 53" W: n = 8); Paradise Bay, West AP (PB 64° 51' 05" S—62° 54' 36" W: n = 10); Rothera Station, Adelaide Island, West AP (RO 67° 42' 55" S—68° 04' 30" W: n = 19); and b) the Weddell Sea (WS 71° 56' 02" S—47° 59' 53" W: n = 6; Fig 1). Whole specimens were fixed in ethanol (95%), and DNA was extracted from the gonads using a salting-out method described by Aljanabi & Martinez [70]. We also included in the analyses samples/sequences from Adélie Land (AL 65° 59' 11" S—139° 36' 41" E: n = 15), East Antarctica described by Díaz et al. [31], and samples/sequences of three localities from AP described by Díaz et al. [31], González-Wevar et al. [71] and Poulin et al. [72]: Fildes Bay, King George Island, West AP (FB 62° 12' S; 58° 56' W: n = 66), Covadonga Bay, West AP (CB 63° 22' S; 58° 09' W: n = 44) and James Ross Island, East AP (JRI 64° 18' 53" S—57° 07' 53" W: n = 6; Fig 1) (ACCN: KJ571184–KJ571197). Unpublished COI sequences of *S. neumayeri* were deposited in GenBank under the accession numbers MG783406–MG783567.

Mitochondrial sequencing and analyses

A partial fragment of the mitochondrial gene cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI) was amplified with specific primers following PCR conditions described by Díaz et al. [31]. PCR amplicons were purified using QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit (QIAGEN) and sequenced in both directions using an Automatic Sequencer 3730 x 1 Automatic Sequencer at Macrogen Inc. (Seoul, Korea). Chromatograms were edited using Proseq version 3.5 [73] and the final alignment of 931 base pairs was made with ClustalW [74]. Sequences were translated to amino acids to check for the presence of pseudogenes and/or sequencing errors with MEGA 6.0 [75]. We performed a DNA saturation analysis comparing the sequences with an expected rate using the DAMBE 4.5.27 program [76].

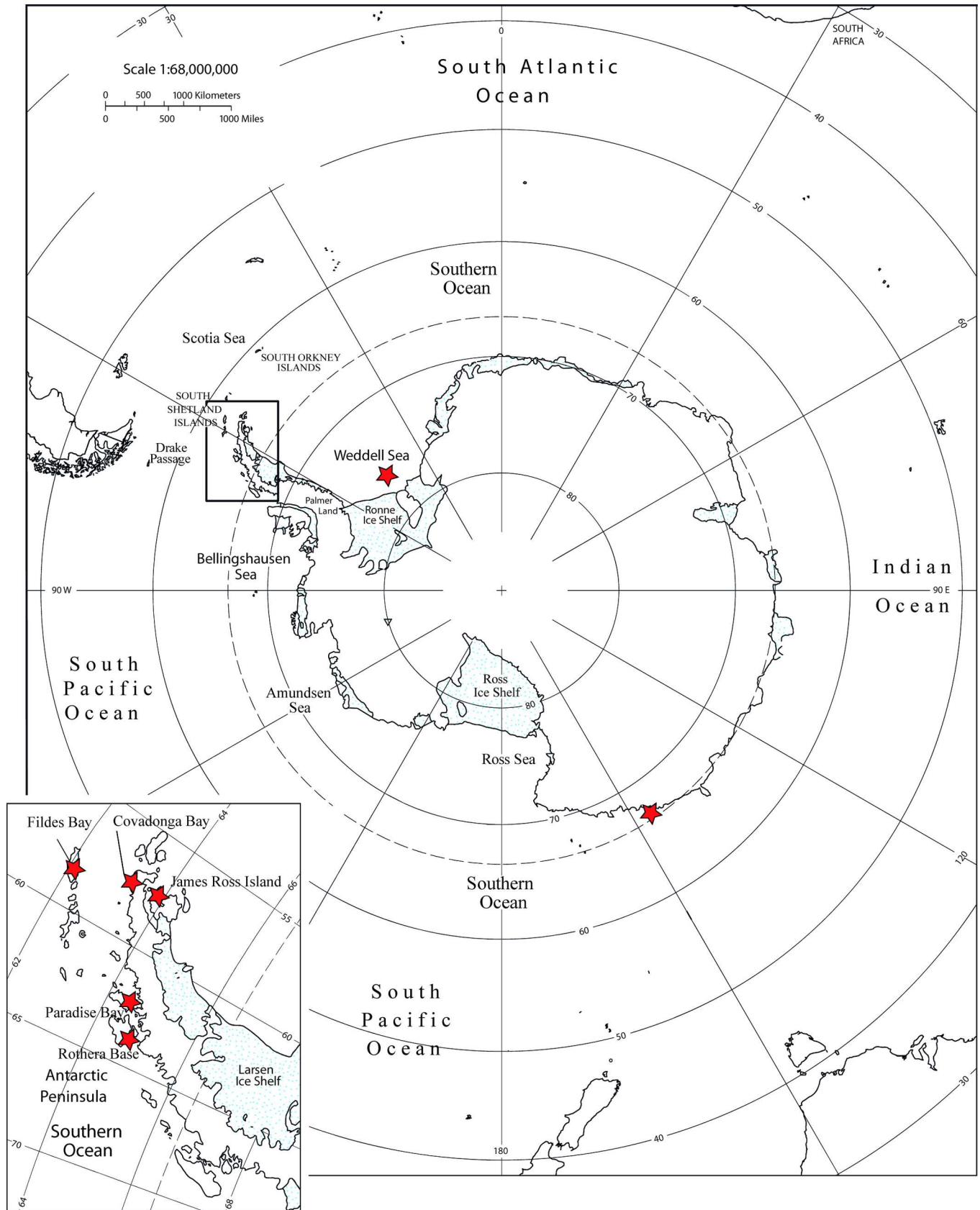


Fig 1. Map of localities. Localities analyzed of the species *Sterechinus neumayeri* in Antarctica.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0197611.g001>

Genetic diversity and population structure. Levels of genetic polymorphism were determined using standard diversity indices: number of haplotypes (k), number of segregating sites (S), haplotype diversity (H), average number of pairwise differences (Π) and nucleotide diversity (π) for each locality, for each region and for the whole COI sequence set using DnaSP, version 5.00.07 [77]. We performed neutrality tests (Tajima's D and Fu's F_S) for each region and for the whole dataset to measure whether data deviate from expectations under a mutation-drift model with DnaSP version 5.00.07 [77]. To have comparable observations among localities with different numbers of individuals, we performed haplotype accumulation curves per locality based on species richness; these estimators were calculated from rarefaction curves using 999 randomizations and sampling without replacement using iNEXT [78]. Extrapolations were made based on 100 individuals and we compared richness among 41 samples (RAR41). Species richness was considered significantly different among sites when 95% confidence intervals did not overlap between them for 41 samples. To infer the spatial genetic structure of *S. neumayeri*, a clustering method was used to estimate the number and the composition of panmictic groups, as well as the spatial boundaries between them using a Bayesian model computed with the GENELAND package, version 4.0.0 [79] in the R environment (R, version 2.4.1; [80]). This software implements a Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) procedure to determine the best clustering of samples with regard to genetic and geographical information. Geographical information is taken into account at the Bayesian prior level, so that clusters corresponding to spatially structured groups are considered to be more likely than clusters that are randomly distributed in space. Five $\times 10^6$ MCMC iterations were sampled each 1000 steps with a 500 step burn-in period, and a maximum number of clusters $K = 10$ were run to estimate the model parameters and posterior probabilities of group membership.

Demographic inference. The genealogical relationships among COI haplotypes for each region and for the whole dataset of *S. neumayeri* were characterized using median-joining networks computed with the program Network 5.0.0.1. [81]. Past population demographic growth was evaluated by comparing the distribution of pairwise differences between haplotypes (mismatch distribution) to the expected distribution under the sudden expansion growth model of Rogers & Harpending [82]. In addition, we estimated past population dynamics through time using the Bayesian skyline plot method implemented in BEAST, 1.7 [83]. We conducted two independent Bayesian MCMC runs using the generalized time-reversible (GTR) with a gamma distribution (G) and a proportion of invariable sites (I); the GTR+G+I model (ref GTR: [84]), previously estimated with JModelTest 3.06 [85], for two mutation rates calibrated for COI sequences of sea urchins of the Infraorder Echinidea by Lee et al. [86]: 0.51 and 0.72% Myr^{-1} . Substitution rates were modified to a tenfold evolutionary rate (10% per million years: 5.1 and 7.2%), considering the correction for time dependence of molecular rates at the population level proposed by Ho et al. [87]. It is indeed necessary to distinguish between the interspecific phylogeny-based substitution rate and population mutation rate based on intraspecific gene or genealogy-based analyses [88,89]. Genealogy-based mutation rates have been estimated through pedigree or ancient DNA studies analyses, and are generally much greater than fossil-calibrated substitution rates [87,90,91]. Even though the time dependence of molecular rates correction is still under controversy [92,93], it has been broadly implemented in population-based studies of Antarctic organisms such as algae [94], Antarctic limpets [32] and Gentoo penguins [95]. The two independent MCMC calculations were run for 3.5×10^8 generations (sampled every 1000 iterations), discarding the first 10% of the trees as burn-in. The convergence of runs was confirmed with Tracer v1.0.1 [83], ensuring a minimum of 1000 effective samplings for each statistic (ESSs). The median and corresponding credibility intervals of the Bayesian skyline plot were depicted with Tracer.

Microsatellite analyses

Microsatellite loci were developed by ATG GENETIC INC. using genomic enrichment and plasmid cloning methodologies [96]. Briefly, genomic DNA was digested using restriction endonucleases (Hae III or Rsa I with PshA I) and simultaneous ligation to the synthetic adaptor M28/M29P with T4 DNA ligase. Microsatellite DNAs was then enriched through two rounds of hybridization with biotin-labelled synthetic oligos and captured with streptavidin magnetic beads using two sets of microsatellite classes (bTG12 and bGA12, bGATA5 and bCATA5). Doubly enriched microsatellite DNA fragments were digested with EcoRI (G/AATTC) and ligated into the plasmid vectors (pGEM3z+, Promega). Positive microsatellite clones were identified by dot blot hybridization with appropriate mixes of biotin labelled SSR oligonucleotides. Microsatellites were then sequenced in an ABI 3730 sequencer (Applied Biosystems), using M13 universal forward and reverse primers, treated with Exonuclease I and shrimp alkaline phosphatase. Eighteen successfully sequenced clones contained repeat motifs (di, tri and tetranucleotide). Primers were designed for all the positive clones either manually or using Primer 3 [97]. Eight microsatellites were scored as “useful” based on good amplification of polymorphic sized bands from single copy genomic targets, but only five of them gave polymorphic PCR results and were considered robust and predictable enough for further analyses (Table 1).

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification mixtures (15 µl) contained 10 ng template DNA, 5 pmol each primer, 250 µM dNTPs, 1.5 µL 10 X PCR buffer and 0.5 U Taq DNA polymerase (Invitrogen). Cycling conditions consisted of an initial denaturing step of 5 min at 94 °C, followed by 35 cycles of 1 min at 94 °C, 30 s at the specific annealing temperature (Table 1), 1 min at 72 °C and a final elongation step at 72 °C for 10 min. For loci F32St and P2St we used a touchdown program (Td) in which the annealing temperature is gradually reduced. This consisted of an initial denaturing step of 5 min at 94 °C, followed by 25 cycles of 30 s at 94 °C, 45 s at 60 °C with decrease of 0.5° every two cycles ending with 30 s at 72 °C, followed by 10 cycles of 30 s at 94 °C, 45 s at 50 °C and 30 s at 72 °C and a final elongation step at 72 °C for 10 min. PCR products were analyzed in an ABI-PRISM 3730xl Analyzer (Roy J. Carver Biotechnology Center) using the LIZ 500 Size Standard (Applied Biosystems). Alleles were identified using PEAK SCANNER Software v.1 (Applied Biosystems).

Because it was not possible to amplify the Weddell Sea samples at any loci, we evaluated the genetic differentiation between Antarctic Peninsula localities (West Antarctica) and Adélie

Table 1. Description of the microsatellite loci used in the study.

Locus name	Primer sequence (5'– 3')	Repeat Motif (SSR)	Size range (bp)	T _a (°C)
F32St	F: TGAAATTCGTCGTC AACACA	(CTT)8	163–181	Td ^a
	R: CGTTACTACCGGGGACACTG			
P1St	F: TTAAAGACATTCCTGTTTCATCA	(TC)8	144–154	58
	R: ACACACACACTTCCCACTC			
P2St	F: CACACCCACACACTCTCTCT	(AG)12	120–158	Td ^a
	R: TGTGGAAATGTGCGTGAGT			
N4St	F: ACTCACGCACATTTCCACA	(GA)10	222–228	58
	R: GAGGTCGGGAGAGATTCTGA			
V6St	F: GTGCATGTATGAGCTGGCTC	(ATT)10	250–295	58
	R: CCTGTTGCGCAAACAGCAAG			

Locus name; Primer sequence; SSR (Short Sequence Repeat) motif; Size range in number of base pairs (bp); Annealing temperature (T_a).

^a Td: Touchdown PCR, see explanation in the text.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0197611.t001>

Land (East Antarctica) for a total of 73 individuals. This reduced number of individuals was due to difficulties in the amplification of each locus (probably associated with the presence of degraded DNA).

Genetic diversity and Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium. Genetic diversity analyses were conducted on 73 individuals. The presence of null alleles and scoring errors was checked with MICROCHECKER v.2.2.3 [98]. All non-amplifying genotypes were checked by re-amplification at least twice [99]. All loci were tested for linkage disequilibrium and for deviation from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) by means of a permutation test implemented in the software GENETIX version 4.05.2. [100]. Observed (H_o) and expected (H_e) heterozygosity and allele number (N_a) were also calculated with GENETIX. Robust Multilocus Estimation of Selfing (RMES) software [101] was used to reveal biparental inbreeding in the regions. The inbreeding rate (s) was deduced from \hat{g}_2 , an estimator of the two-locus heterozygosity disequilibrium over all pairs of loci, under the assumption of inbreeding and linkage equilibrium. P-values for the null hypothesis $s = \hat{g}_2 = 0$ were obtained by resampling single-locus heterozygosity among individuals within the regions 1000 times ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Genetic structure analyses. Two independent analyses were performed for the structure analyses between the two major biogeographic areas of the Antarctic continent. The fixation index (F_{ST}) was estimated in GENETIX for each locus separately and overall, and tested for significant differentiation from zero by a permutation test also implemented in GENETIX. These estimates and tests were conducted 1) considering the whole dataset (73 individuals) and 2) after removing individuals with missing data for two loci (leaving 39 individuals). STRUCTURE v2.3.3 [102], was used to identify the number of populations or genetic clusters in *S. neumayeri* around Antarctica. Two different runs were done with K from 1 to 5; a first run with the whole dataset and a second run with 65 individuals (individuals with 2 missing loci data were excluded), in order to reduce the possible error that can be inferred from the amount of missing data. Eleven independent replicates with one million Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) analyses were performed for each run with a 100,000 burn-in period under the “admixture model”.

Results

Mitochondrial evidence

Genetic diversity and population structure. We included in the analyses a total of 174 individuals of *Sterechinus neumayeri* from seven localities across three regions around the Antarctic continent. A fragment of 931 base pairs coding for 310 amino acids of the mtDNA COI gene was amplified, corresponding to nucleotides 79 to 1008 of the gene (Genbank accession AY275548, total size 1077 bp). No insertion/deletion or stop codons were detected in the sequence set. Sequences were not saturated at any position and two amino acid changes were recorded (translated using the invertebrate mitochondrial table; [103]). At position 68, a transversion (C–A) generated an amino acid change from isoleucine to methionine (both have a hydrophobic side chain), and at position 135, a transversion in the second position (C–A) generated an amino acid change from serine to tyrosine (both amino acids have polar side chains). As previously recorded in *Sterechinus* genus [31], sequences of *S. neumayeri* were A–T rich (57.6%) compared to the mean G–C content (42.4%). *Sterechinus neumayeri* exhibited low levels of genetic diversity across the Antarctic continent, even though at first glance Fildes Bay in Antarctic Peninsula exhibited higher levels of diversity measured as the number of polymorphic sites (S) and the number of haplotypes (k). Rarefaction analysis showed similar values of haplotype number among localities of Antarctic Peninsula except in James Ross Island and Paradise Bay ($RAR_{41} = 2$ haplotypes ± 0.9 , for both localities) and, Adélie Land showed a higher haplotype number than the rest localities (and regions). The Weddell Sea population showed only two polymorphic sites and three

Table 2. Genetic diversity indices and neutrality tests in *Sterechinus neumayeri*.

Locality	N	K	RAR ₄₁	S	H	Π	π	Tajima's D	Fu's F _s
J. Ross Island	14	2	2.0±0.9	1	0.143±0.119	0.143	0.00015	-	-
Covadonga Bay	44	5	4.7±2.2	4	0.175±0.077	0.182	0.00020	-	-
Paradise Bay	10	2	2.0±0.9	1	0.200±0.154	0.200	0.00021	-	-
Rothera Base	19	4	5.3±3.4	3	0.380±0.134	0.409	0.00044	-	-
Fildes Bay	66	9	5.9±2.8	9	0.229±0.069	0.273	0.00029	-	-
R ₁ Antarctic Peninsula	153	18	-	18	0.222±0.046	0.248	0.00027	-2.499**	-7.177*
R ₂ Weddell Sea	6	3	3.8±2.1	2	0.600±0.215	0.667	0.00072	-1.132	-1.155
R ₃ Adélie Land	15	5	8.9±5.0	8	0.476±0.155	1.067	0.00115	-2.086*	-2.769*
<i>S. neumayeri</i> TOTAL	174	23	-	24	0.257 ±0.045	0.333	0.00036	-2.567**	-6.536*

n: number of sampled individuals; k: number of haplotypes detected; RAR₄₁: number of haplotypes by rarefaction; S: polymorphic sites; H: haplotype diversity; Π: average number of nucleotide differences; π: mean nucleotide diversity. Neutrality test levels of significance

** P < 0.01

* P < 0.05.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0197611.t002>

haplotypes while Adélie Land in east Antarctica exhibited higher levels of genetic diversity. Haplotype diversity (H), average number of nucleotide differences (Π) and mean nucleotide diversity (π) were low in the three regions but the lowest values were detected in the Antarctic Peninsula. Despite being the region with the lowest number of samples analyzed, the Weddell Sea showed the highest levels of haplotype diversity. Similarly, Adélie Land showed the highest levels of average number of nucleotide differences, as well as nucleotide diversity (Table 2).

The model based on the Bayesian clustering algorithm implemented in Geneland detected a single cluster for the data set (K = 1), with high values of posterior probability of cluster membership (c.a. P = 0.7), suggesting that there is no genetic structure for the species around Antarctica.

Demographic inference. Considering the whole COI data set as single genetic unit (Geneland k = 1), the median-joining haplotype network of *S. neumayeri* included 23 different haplotypes and showed a typical star-like topology with a very short genealogy: a central haplotype occurring in all regions in high frequency (H1 = 85.1%), from which many low frequency haplotypes radiate separated by one (for the majority) to 2 substitutions. A total of 21 singletons were recorded in the species (Fig 2). As expected for star-like topologies, general Tajima's D and Fu's F_s indices were negative and significant, showing significant deviation from mutation-drift equilibrium for the whole data set.

The haplotype network constructed for each region separately showed similar star-like topologies and very short genealogies. All the regions shared a central dominant haplotype of high frequency broadly distributed at all sampling sites (H1: 86.9% AP, 66.6% WS and 73.3% AL) and a second haplotype of low frequency recorded at in the Antarctic Peninsula and the Weddell Sea (H10, Fig 3). The Adélie Land region showed a greater number of haplotypes than the other two regions and the presence of several private haplotypes (4 vs 2 and 1 for AP and WS, respectively). This locality also showed an expanded genealogy by having a greater number of nucleotide substitutions between haplotypes (Π values, Table 2). Tajima's D and Fu's F_s neutrality tests were negative for the three regions as expected for star-like topologies, but were significant only for AP and AL (Table 2). Similarly, as expected for star-like topologies, the mismatch distributions for the regions followed an L-shaped positively skewed and unimodal distribution with minimal differences among them (Fig 3).

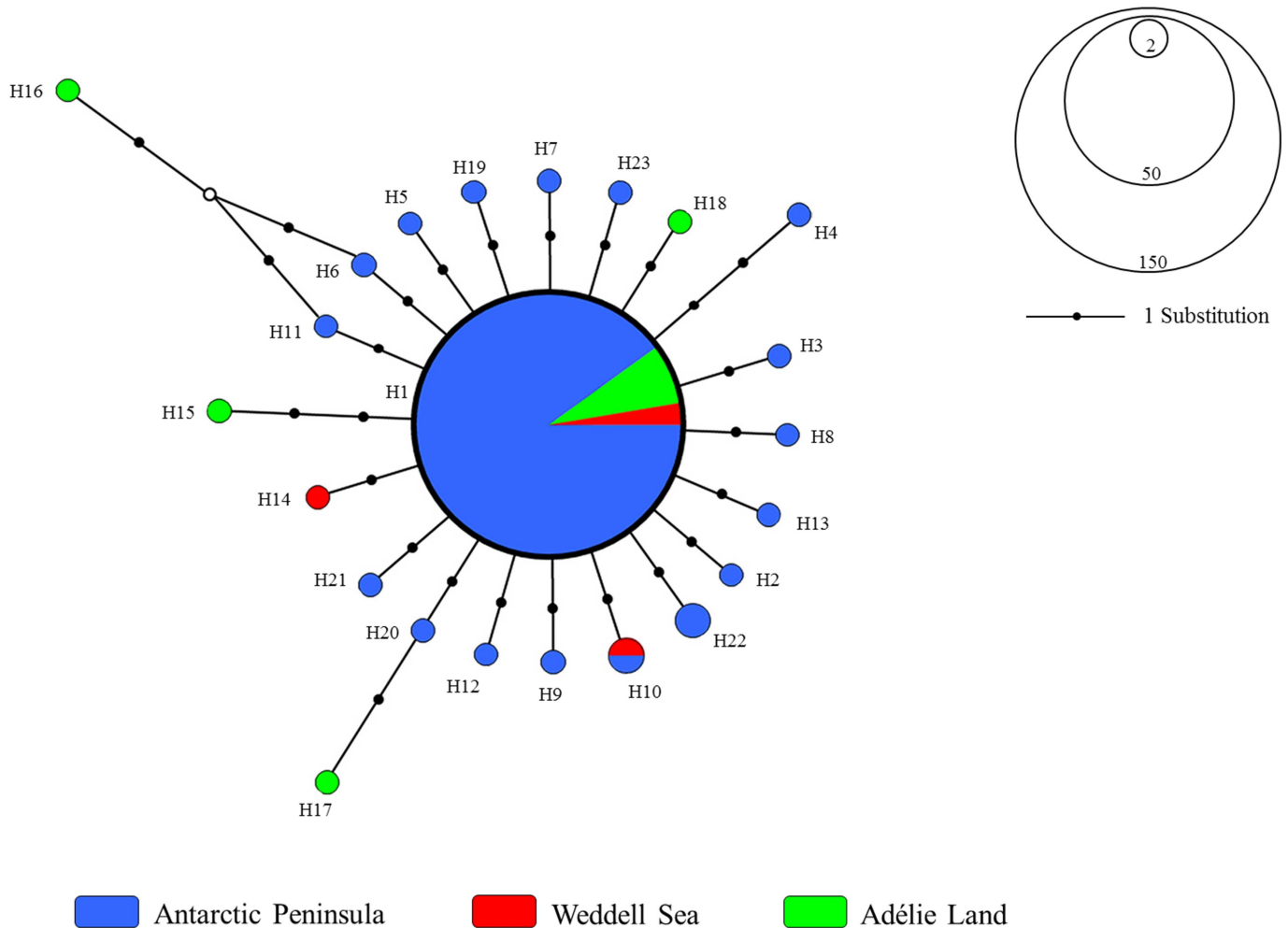


Fig 2. Network. General median joining haplotype network including 174 *Sterechinus neumayeri* mtDNA COI sequences. Each haplotype is represented by a colored circle indicating the main area where it was collected and the size of the circle is proportional to its frequency in the whole dataset. ° = median vector (theoretical haplotype that has not been collected but should exist).

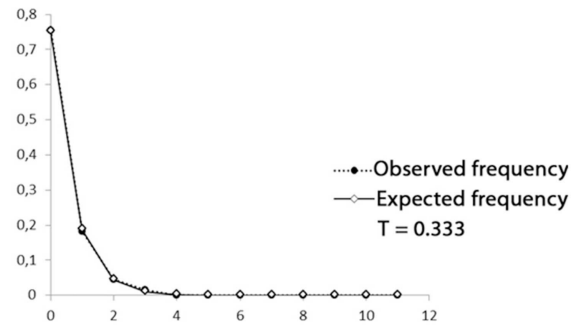
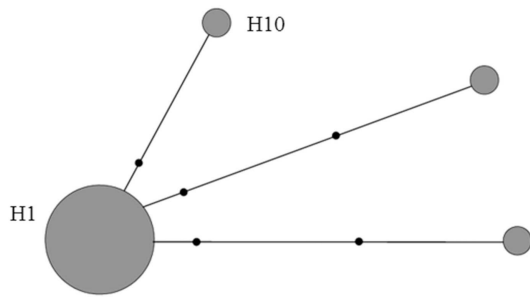
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0197611.g002>

Bayesian Skyline plot analysis supports a recent population expansion of *S. neumayeri* across the Antarctic continent. The time for the most recent common ancestor (trmca) appears between 6–8.4 ky while the onset of the population expansions occurred between 4.7–6.6 ky (Fig 4).

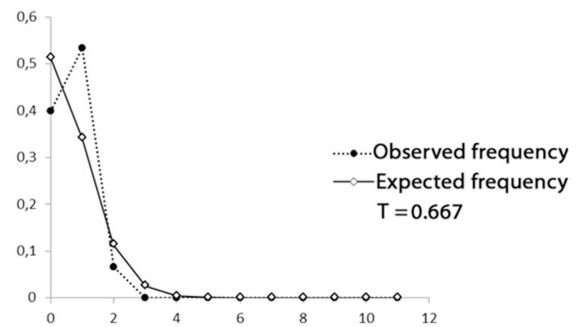
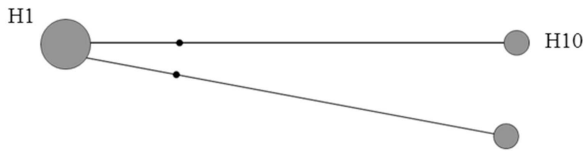
Microsatellites

Genetic diversity and Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium. A total of 32 alleles were detected across loci in the 73 genotyped individuals. All the analyzed loci were polymorphic in the species. Exact tests for linkage disequilibrium yielded no significant values ($P > 0.05$). Overall heterozygote deficiency ($F_{IS} = 0.128$) was significant ($p < 0.001$), revealing a strong deviation from HWE. Significant departure from HWE was detected in three of the five loci along the Antarctic Peninsula (P1St–P2St–N4St) while two loci were significant for the east Antarctica AL (P1St–P2St), revealing heterozygote deficiency (Table 3). The number of alleles per locus varied from 2 to 12, with an average of 4.8. MICROCHECKER discounted the presence of null alleles and, RMES analyses did not reveal biparental inbreeding in the regions (AL: $\hat{g}_2 = 0.081$,

Antarctic Peninsula, n = 18



Weddell Sea, n = 6



Adélie Land, n = 15

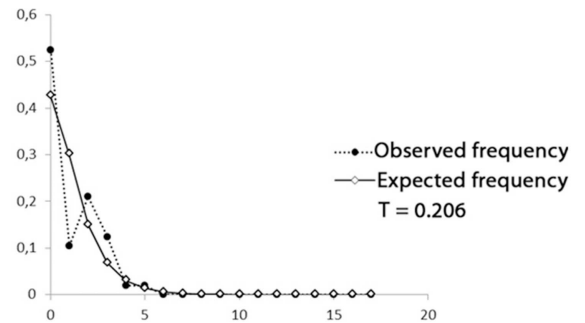
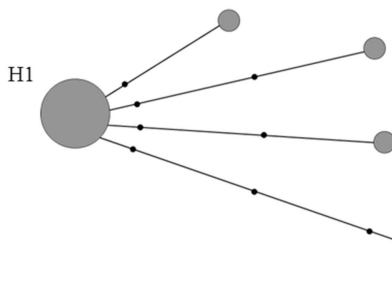


Fig 3. Networks for each area. Median-joining haplotype networks and the distribution of mean number of pairwise differences (mismatch) for each area included in the analyses. *To compare among areas, 18 individuals were randomly selected from the Antarctic Peninsula.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0197611.g003>

$s(\hat{g}_2) = 0.235$, $p > 0.05$ and; AP: $\hat{g}_2 = -0.0008$, $s(\hat{g}_2) = 0$, $p > 0.05$). Thus the Wahlund effect, the presence of two or more genetically differentiated populations in the sample arises as a possible cause, but the missing data may also have been responsible. Moreover, Fildes Bay has an absence of private alleles (S1 Table), while the mayor number is three and is shared by Rothera Base (West Antarctica) and Adélie Land (East Antarctica).

Genetic structure analyses. Permutation tests did not detect any significant genetic structure between regions for the microsatellite data set, irrespective of whether individuals with missing data were included or not. In the single locus analyses, three loci presented significant genetic structure between regions, but the analyses without missing data only detected structure for a locus (Table 4). The Bayesian cluster analysis with STRUCTURE [102] detected a

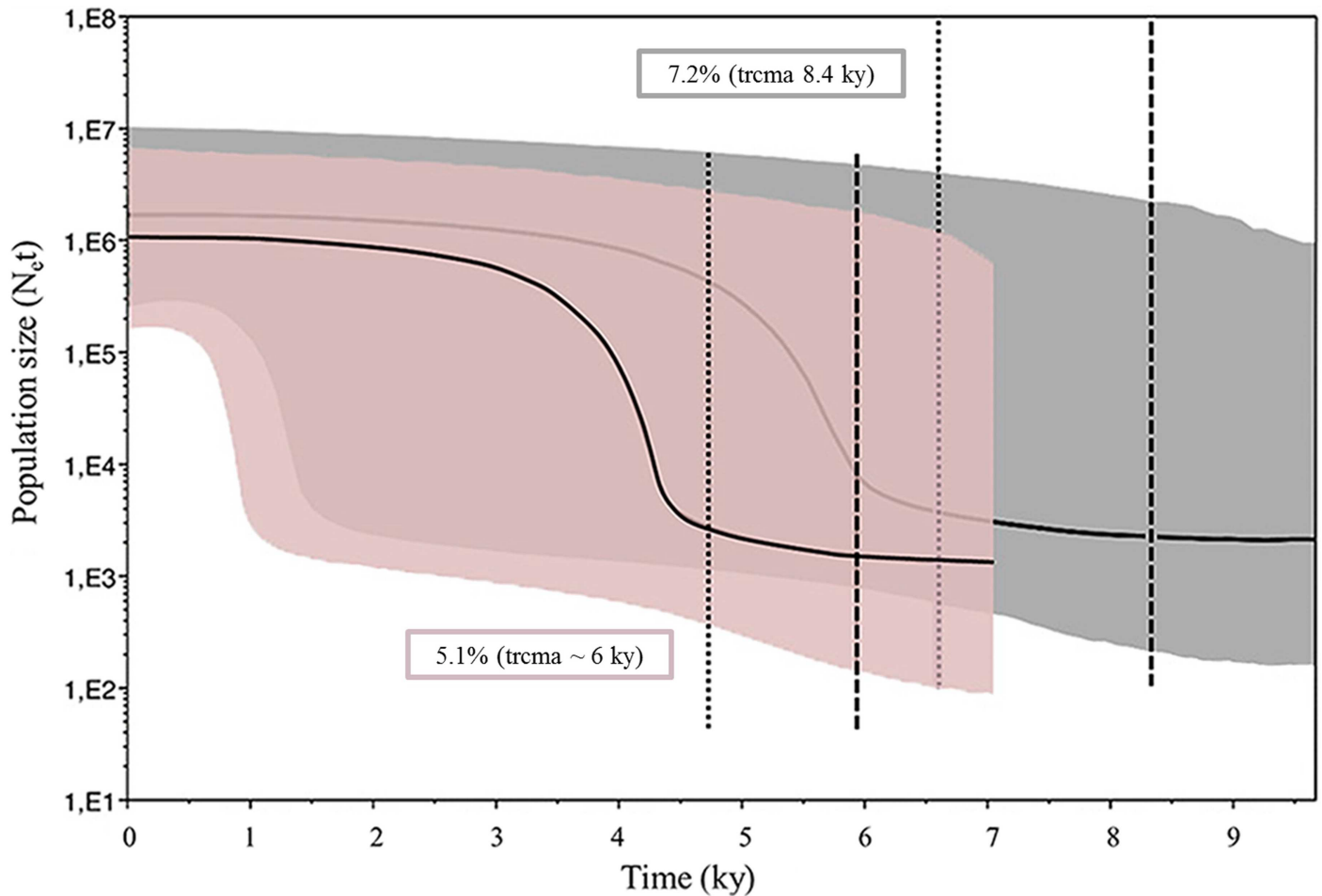


Fig 4. Historical demographic trends. Historical demographic trends of effective population size (N_e) constructed using a Bayesian skyline plot approach based on COI haplotypes of *S. neumayeri*, with two mutation rates (5.1% and 7.2%). The y-axis is the product of effective population size (N_e) and generation length in a log scale while the x-axis is the time in 10^3 before present. The median estimate (solid black line) and 95% highest probability density (HPD) limits (gray/pink area) are shown. The thick dashed line represents the time of the most recent ancestor (trcma) and the thin dashed line represents time for the expansion in the species.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0197611.g004>

single genetic cluster ($K = 1$), for both runs, reinforcing the pattern of a very low or even lack of population structure between East and West Antarctic (S1 Fig).

Discussion

As previously proposed by Díaz et al. [31] for *S. neumayeri*, the genetic structure recorded in the species supports the presence of a single unit around the Antarctic continent. The extensive pattern of genetic homogeneity recorded in the mitochondrial gene (Geneland, cluster $k = 1$) was consistent with pattern observed using microsatellites. Similar patterns of genetic homogeneity over a broad geographical range have been reported in other groups of Antarctic invertebrates including *Parbolasia corrugatus* [34], *Chorismus antarcticus* [104] and *Nacella concinna* [32,33,49]. Moreover, *Parbolasia corrugatus* and *Chorismus antarcticus* shared haplotypes among the Antarctic Peninsula, Ross Sea and Weddell Sea [34,104]. The lack of genetic structure over large geographic distance can be explained by the presence of particular life-history traits including a long-lived larval stage with high dispersive potential [105]. Haye et al. [106] recognized that dispersal potential in terms of the pelagic larval duration (PLD) is an

Table 3. Characterization of the genetic diversity of *Sterechinus neumayeri* for West and East Antarctic regions.

Regions	Loci	N	A	H_o	H_e	F_{IS}
	F32St	55	3	0.073	0.071	-0.021
West	P1St	58	4	0.121	0.207	***0.425
Antarctica	P2St	51	12	0.471	0.578	**0.196
	N4St	47	4	0.617	0.697	*0.125
	V6St	57	6	0.561	0.457	-0.219
	F32St	12	3	0.250	0.226	-0.065
East	P1St	12	5	0.417	0.608	**0.353
Antarctica	P2St	11	5	0.091	0.508	***0.836
	N4St	11	4	0.818	0.727	-0.078
	V6St	10	2	0.200	0.180	-0.059

N: Number of individuals tested; A: Number of alleles; H_o : Observed heterozygosity; H_e : Expected heterozygosity; F_{IS} : Weir and Cockerham’s (1984) estimation of F_{IS}

* = $P < 0.05$

** = $P < 0.01$

*** = $P < 0.001$.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0197611.t003>

important determinant of the genetic structure of benthic marine species, which has been corroborated for some marine Antarctic species such as *Chorismus antarcticus*, *Nacella concinna* and *Nematocarcinus lanceopes* [33,104,107]. The dispersal ability of the pelagic stage of *S. neumayeri* lies in the prolonged free-living larval period recorded in the species, which allows transport over large distances [105]. Gene flow seems to limit the impact of genetic differentiation due to selection and/or genetic drift among distant areas. The extremely slow metabolism of *S. neumayeri* larvae described by Marsh et al. [67], could also contribute to extend its stay in the plankton (about a year, Manahan A. personal communication). Oceanographic currents might also play an important role in facilitating the genetic homogeneity through the transport of pelagic stages of Antarctic broadcasters like *S. neumayeri* [105]. Díaz et al. [31] proposed a model which includes two large routes of dispersion in the Southern Ocean, the Antarctic and Subantarctic two-ring model, that may maintain a degree of connectivity sufficient to prevent genetic and/or phylogeographic differentiation among populations: (1) the Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC—historically referred to as the West Wind Drift; [108]), which would connect the Sub-Antarctic zones, and (2) the Antarctic Coastal Current (ACoC—East Wind Drift; [109]) which surrounds the Antarctic. According to our results, the high connectivity of *S. neumayeri* may have been facilitated principally by the current near-shore areas ACoC.

Table 4. Permutation test between regions by locus for two data sets.

Loci	A			B		
	N	Fst	p	N	Fst	P
F32St	73	0.0385	0.03	39	0.1862	0.02
P1St	73	0.1510	0.04	39	0.0384	0.89
P2St	73	0.0130	0.62	39	0.0088	0.26
N4St	73	0.0233	0.89	39	0.0083	0.3
V6St	73	0.0634	0.02	39	0.0164	0.19
Total		0.0273	0.05		0.0142	0.19
(Multilocus)						

A) With missing data, B) Without missing data. N: Number of individuals tested; Fst: Fixation index; p: Significance value.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0197611.t004>

The remarkable characteristics of the extant shallow benthic fauna of the Southern Ocean fauna are its diversity and long-term persistence despite to the Quaternary glacial cycles [17,27,43,110]. The grounded ice sheets that extended over much of the Antarctic continental shelf during the glacial periods destroyed the available shelf habitat and forced the marine benthic fauna to move, adapt or go extinct [6,15,47,110,111]. The low levels of nucleotide polymorphism detected for *S. neumayeri* suggests that this species was strongly impacted by the recent Antarctic Quaternary climate history. Similar genetic diversity patterns have been reported in other Antarctic echinoderms including the irregular sea urchin *Abatus agassizii* [112], the brittle star *Ophionotus victoriae* [113], the sea star *Odontaster validus* [114] and the crinoid *Promachocrinus kerguelensis* [53], as well as in other marine invertebrates including the nemertean *Parbolasia corrugatus* [33], the malacostracan *Chorismus antarcticus* [103], amphipods of the genus *Eusirus* [115], the Antarctic limpet *Nacella concinna* [31], the sea spider *Nymphon australe* [29] and the benthic octopod *Pareledone turqueti* [116].

The possibility that a species with shallow distribution such as *S. neumayeri* may have survived in the deeper areas during the LGM is difficult to demonstrate or to test. However, the presence of the congeneric *S. antarcticus* on the outer Antarctic continental shelf (below 300 meters depth), and the restricted area in which both species do overlap [117] may suggest the existence of some competitive exclusion between them. The presence of *S. antarcticus* in deeper water may have impeded a habitat switch of *S. neumayeri* to less ice-impacted deeper areas during the LGM. Consequently, and together with the pattern of genetic diversity and structure detected in this study, the most plausible hypothesis explaining the resiliency of *S. neumayeri* in the Antarctic would be the *in situ* shelf refugia. Evidence for survival *in situ* during the glacial periods are common for the Northern Hemisphere, where some small ice-free refugia have been identified through the study of genetic diversity and structure. Maggs et al. [28] distinguished the genetic signature of recolonized areas from that of refugia by the presence of private alleles (i.e., alleles only occurring in one population resulting from isolation). In the Southern Hemisphere, some marine invertebrates would also have survived in one or several refugia on the Antarctic shelf; their location and number has been detected through their haplotype network pattern (for more details see [17]). The 'star-like' genealogy of *S. neumayeri* characterized by a single dominant haplotype around Antarctica together with numerous rare haplotypes differing by one or two substitutions is congruent with the pattern of genetic diversity proposed by Allcock & Strugnell [17] for species with a dispersal stage that survived the LGM in a single continental shelf refugium. This model considers rapid extinction of most populations, generating a considerable decrease in haplotype diversity of the species (eliminated polymorphism, [118]), while a single allele becomes fixed by genetic drift. Once the glacial maximum has passed and the ice sheets retreat, individuals with this allele becomes rapidly distributed across Antarctica. This pattern of a bottleneck event followed by rapid population expansion [119] has also been observed in the nemertean *Parbolasia corrugatus* [34] and the crustacean *Chorismus antarcticus* [104] that would have both persisted in a unique shelf refugium, while the Antarctic limpet *Nacella concinna* survived in South Georgia Island [33].

Ice-free regions existed in a range of temporal and spatial scales and are potential refuges during glacial cycles. Evidence for the diachrony of ice-sheet extensions around Antarctica resulting in the incomplete coverage of shelf areas by grounded ice [120] have been proposed to explain the persistence of bryozoans in the Weddell Sea [121,122]. On the other hand, Thatje et al. [47] suggested that singular areas of open water that persist in a glacial period, known as polynyas, could extend the period of primary production, thus allowing Antarctic shelf populations to persist during the LGM. These polynyas on the continental shelf edge have been described in the Weddell and Ross Seas [47,122]. The high haplotype diversity

detected in the Weddell Sea in *S. neumayeri* is congruent with this hypothesis, but in the Antarctic region, Adelie Land (East Antarctica) displayed the highest nucleotide diversity (0.00115) and suggests this area as a potential refuge for the species. This area has also been proposed as glacial refugium for the crinoid with a planktonic stage *Promachocrinus kerguelensis* [54], amphipods of the genus *Eusirus* [115], the sea spider *Nymphon australe* [30] and the benthic octopod *Pareledone turqueti* [116]. Parts of East Antarctica may have been permanently free of grounded ice during the LGM [120]. The presence of such refugia is also suspected off George V Land [123] due to the peculiarity of the shallow water fauna in this locations compared to those of other areas. Also, in Windmill Islands (a group of rocky islands in East Antarctica) the ice sheet was much thinner and some areas may have remained unglaciated during at least the Holocene period [124].

During the Early-Middle Holocene [125], the deglaciation scenario in Antarctica was not synchronous, but most dates from the inner shelf areas and fjords and bays constrain deglaciation to as late as 9–6 ka BP [126]. For example, in King George Island (west peninsula), the estimated age for initial deglaciation is 9–8 ka BP [126,127,128], while in James Ross Island (East Antarctic Peninsula), the onset of deglaciation is estimated before ca. 7.4 ka BP [126,128,129]. For East Antarctica, the deglaciation was already ongoing in the early Holocene, while in the Windmill Islands, Bunger Hills, and Lambert Glacier area the ice was already at its present position by 8–6 ka BP [129]. This deglaciation process along inner shelf areas around Antarctica in the Early-Middle Holocene provides a realistic frame for a rapid post LGM population expansion of *S. neumayeri*, mainly through the main oceanographic currents that allow long distance dispersal of pelagic larvae around the Southern Ocean [31,37,130,131]. The estimated date of population expansion applying the 10-fold correction infers a period in the middle Holocene, between ~4.8–6.6 ky, while the most recent common ancestor for the lineage occurred ~ 6.0–8.2 ky (considering mutation rates of 5.1% and 7.2%, respectively). These dates fit well with accepted hypotheses of benthic invertebrates survival in refugia and population expansions associated with deglaciation events after the LGM [32,36,132] and with other Antarctic invertebrates such as *Nacella concinna* [33], *Nematocarcinus lanceopes* [104], *Nymphon austral* [133] and *Limacina antarctica* [134].

Conclusions

Climatic and oceanographic processes together with life history traits are major factors explaining the evolutionary history of *S. neumayeri* in the Southern Ocean and some unique characteristics like the endemism and extensive distribution along the Antarctic shelf. Our results suggest a circum-Antarctic connectivity strong enough to impede any divergence processes around the continent. Under a postglacial scenario of recent demographic expansion, our results also suggested that the extension of ice sheets during the LGM may have drastically reduced the habitat and population sizes of *S. neumayeri*. Because *S. neumayeri* is endemic to the upper Antarctic continental shelf, the star-like topology with a central dominant haplotype, low genetic diversity and recent demographic expansion signal supports the hypothesis of a single *in-situ* refugium. We propose a scenario of rapid postglacial recolonization of shallow Antarctic areas from one area less ice-impacted where it survived through the LGM, probably in the eastern part of the continent.

Supporting information

S1 Table. Number of private alleles by locus for locality.
(DOCX)

S1 Fig. Bayesian analysis results of *Sterechinus neumayeri* from structure. A) Boxplot for the assignment of individual genotypes for $K = 1$ to $K = 5$; B) Graph that shows the variation of the mean Ln probability of data.

(TIF)

Acknowledgments

This study was funded by different projects and institutions including INACH D 05–09 and Conicyt Ph.D. Grant (D-21080136) to A.D. We also appreciate the support of the following projects: AD (postdoctorate Fondecyt project 3130677 and UdeC 217.113.093–1), KG (regular Fondecyt project 1161358), EP (regular Fondecyt project 1151336), CAG-W (Initiation Fondecyt Project 11140087 and INACH RG_18–17) and CM (Conicyt Ph.D. Grant 2115017 and INACH DT_04–16). Finally, we mostly appreciate the support of the projects P05-002 ICM and PFB 023 (Instituto de Ecología y Biodiversidad IEB) to EP and CAG-W, PIA CONICYT ACT172065 to EP, AD, KG and CAG-W, and program Fondap IDEAL, project N° 15150003. There was no additional external funding received for this study. All the specimens were collected under the regulation of the Chilean Antarctic Institute (INACH).

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Angie Díaz, Elie Poulin.

Data curation: Bruno David, Thomas Saucède.

Formal analysis: Angie Díaz.

Funding acquisition: Angie Díaz.

Investigation: Angie Díaz, Claudio González-Wevar, Claudia Maturana, Jean-Pierre Féral, Bruno David, Thomas Saucède, Elie Poulin.

Methodology: Claudio González-Wevar, Claudia Maturana, Elie Poulin.

Resources: Jean-Pierre Féral, Elie Poulin.

Supervision: Elie Poulin.

Writing – original draft: Angie Díaz.

Writing – review & editing: Karin Gérard, Elie Poulin.

References

1. Lawver LA, Cahagan L, Coffin M. The development of paleoseaways around Antarctica. *Antarct Res Ser.* 1992; 56: 7–30.
2. Crame JA. An evolutionary perspective on marine faunal connections between southernmost South America and Antarctica. *Sci Mar.* 1999; 1: 1–14.
3. Clarke A, Barnes DKA, Hodgson DA. How isolated is Antarctica? *Trends Ecol Evol.* 2005; 1: 1–3.
4. Pfuhl HA, McCave IN. Evidence for late Oligocene establishment of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current. *Earth Planet SC Lett.* 2005; 235: 715–728.
5. Tripathi A, Backman J, Elderfield H, Ferretti Eocene bipolar glaciation associated with global carbon cycle changes. *Nature.* 2005; 436: 341–346. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature03874> PMID: 16034408
6. Dell RK. Antarctic benthos. *Adv Mar Biol.* 1972; 10:1–216.
7. Arntz WE, Brey T, Gallardo VA. Antarctic Zoobenthos. In: Ansell AD., Gibson RN and Barnes M, editors. *Oceanography and Marine Biology: an Annual Review*; 1994. pp. 241–304.
8. Barnes DKA, De Grave S. Biogeography of southern polar bryozoans. *Vie et Milieu*, 2000; 50: 261–274.

9. Clarke A, Johnston NM. Antarctic marine benthic diversity. *Oceanogr Mar Biol*. 2003; 41: 47–114.
10. Moore JK, Abbott MR, Richman JG. Location and dynamics of the Antarctic Polar front from satellite sea surface temperature data. *J Geophys Res*. 1999; 104: 3059–3073.
11. Barnes DKA, Hodgson DA, Convey P, Allen CS, Clarke A. Incursion and excursion of Antarctic biota: past, present and future. *Global Ecol Biogeogr*. 2006; 15: 121–142.
12. Dayton PK. Polar benthos. In: Smith W, editors. *Polar oceanography, Part B, Chemistry, biology and geology*; 1990. pp. 631–685.
13. Zachos J, Pagani M, Sloan L, Thomas E, Billups K. Trends, rhythms, and aberrations on global climate 65 Ma to present. *Science*. 2001; 292: 686–693. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1059412> PMID: 11326091
14. Aronson RB, Blake DB. Global climate change and the Origin of modern Benthic Communities in Antarctica. *Am Zool*. 2001; 41: 27–39.
15. Thatje S, Anger K, Calcagno JA, Lovrich GA, Portner H-O, Arntz WE. Challenging the cold: crabs reconquer the Antarctic. *Ecology*. 2005; 86: 619–625.
16. Aronson RB, Thatje S, Clarke A, Peck LS, Blake DB, Wilga CD, Seibel BA. Climate Change and Invasibility of the Antarctic Benthos. *Annu Rev Ecol Evol S*. 2007; 38: 129–154.
17. Allcock AL, Strugnell JM. Southern Ocean Diversity: New paradigms from molecular ecology. *Trends Ecol Evol*. 2012; 27: 520–528. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2012.05.009> PMID: 22727016
18. Scher HD, Martin EE. Timing and climatic consequences of the opening of Drake Passage. *Science*. 2006; 312: 428–430. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1120044> PMID: 16627741
19. Zachos J, Pagani M, Sloan L, Thomas E, Billups K. Trends, rhythms, and aberrations in global climate 65 Ma to present. *Science*. 2001; 292: 686–693 <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1059412> PMID: 11326091
20. Griffiths HJ, Barnes DKA, Linse K. Towards a generalized biogeography of the Southern Ocean benthos. *J Biogeogr*. 2009; 36: 162–177.
21. Shevenell A, Kennett J, Lea D. Middle Miocene Southern Ocean Cooling and Antarctic Cryosphere Expansion. *Science*. 2004; 305: 1766–1770. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1100061> PMID: 15375266
22. EPICA. Eight glacial cycles from an Antarctic ice core. *Nature*. 2004; 429: 623–628. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature02599> PMID: 15190344
23. Naish T, Powell R, Levy R, Wilson G, Scherer R, Talarico F. et al. Obliquity-paced Pliocene West Antarctic ice sheet oscillations. *Nature*. 2009; 458: 322–328. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature07867> PMID: 19295607
24. Thatje S, Hillenbrand CD, Larter R. On the origin of Antarctic marine benthic community structure. *Trends Ecol Evol*. 2005b; 20: 534–540.
25. Grobe H, Mackensen A. Late Quaternary climatic cycles as recorded in sediments from the Antarctic continental margin. *Antarct Res Ser*. 1992; 56: 349–376.
26. Huybrechts P. Sea-level changes at the LGM from ice-dynamic reconstructions of the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets during the glacial cycles. *Quaternary Sci Rev*. 2002; 21: 203–231.
27. Hewitt GM. Genetic consequences of climatic oscillations in the Quaternary. *Philos Trans R Soc B*. 2004; 359: 183–195.
28. Maggs CA, Castillo R, Foltz D, Henzler C, Jolly MT, Kelly J, et al. Evaluating signatures of glacial refugia for North Atlantic benthic marine taxa. *Ecology*. 2008; 89: 108–S122.
29. Fraser CI, Nikula R, Spencer H, Waters JM. Kelp genes reveal effects of Subantarctic sea ice during the Last Glacial Maximum. *PNAS*. 2009; 106: 3249–3253. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0810635106> PMID: 19204277
30. Arango CP, Soler-Membrives A, Miller KJ. Genetic differentiation in the circum-Antarctic sea spider *Nymphon australe* (Pycnogonida; Nymphonidae). *Deep-Sea Res PT II*. 2011; 58: 212–219.
31. Díaz A, Féral J-P, David B, Saucède T, Poulin E. Evolutionary pathways among shallow and deep-sea echinoids of the genus *Sterechinus* in the Southern Ocean. *Deep-Sea Res PT II*. 2011; 58: 205–211.
32. González-Wevar CA, David B, Poulin E. Phylogeography and demographic inference in *Nacella* (*Patinigera*) *concinna* (Strebel, 1908) in the western Antarctic Peninsula. *Deep-Sea Res PT II*. 2011; 58: 220–229
33. González-Wevar CA, Saucède T, Morley SA, Chown SL, Poulin E. Extinction and recolonization of maritime Antarctica in the limpet *Nacella concinna* (Strebel, 1908) during the last glacial cycle: toward a model of Quaternary biogeography in shallow Antarctic invertebrates. *Mol Ecol*. 2013; 22: 5221–5236. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mec.12465> PMID: 24102937

34. Thornhill DJ, Mahon AR, Norenburg JL, Halanych KM. Open-ocean barriers to dispersal: a test case with the Antarctic Polar Front and the ribbon worm *Parbolasia corrugatus* (Nemertea: Lineidae). *Mol Ecol*. 2008; 17: 5104–5117. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-294X.2008.03970.x> PMID: 18992005
35. Pearse JS, Mooi R, Lockhart SJ, Brandt A. Brooding and species diversity in the Southern Ocean: selection for brooders or speciation within brooding clades? In: Krupnik I, Lang MA, Miller SE editors. *Smithsonian at the Poles: Contributions to International Polar Year Science*. 2009. pp. 181–196.
36. Wilson NG, Schrödl M, Halanych KM. Ocean barriers and glaciation: evidence for explosive radiation of mitochondrial lineages in the Antarctic sea slug *Doris kerguelensis* (Mollusca, Nudibranchia). *Mol Ecol*. 2009; 18: 965–984. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-294X.2008.04071.x> PMID: 19207248
37. Allcock AL, Barratt I, Eléaume M, Linse K, Norman MD, Smith PJ, et al. Cryptic speciation and the circumpolarity debate: a case study on endemic Southern Ocean octopuses using the COI barcode of life. *Deep-Sea Res. II*. 2011; 58: 242–249.
38. Baird H, Miller K, Stark J. Genetic Population Structure in the Antarctic Benthos: insights from the Widespread Amphipod, *Orchomenella franklini*. *PLoS ONE*. 2012; 7: e34363. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0034363> PMID: 22479613
39. Clarke A, Crame JA. The origin of the Southern Ocean marine fauna. In: Crame JA editors. *Origins and evolution of the Antarctic Biota*; 1989. Pp. 253–568.
40. Clarke A, Crame JA. The Southern Ocean benthic fauna and climate change: a historical perspective. *Philos T Roy Soc B*. 1992; 338: 299–309.
41. Pearse JS, Lockhart SJ. Reproduction in cold water: paradigm changes in the 20th century and a role for cidaroid sea urchins. *Deep-Sea Res. II*. 2004; 51: 1533–1549.
42. Stewart JR, Lister AM, Barnes I, Dalén L. Refugia revisited: individualistic responses of species in space and time. *Proc R Soc B*. 2010; 277: 661–671. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2009.1272> PMID: 19864280
43. Fraser CI, Nikula R, Ruzzante DE, Waters JM. Poleward bound: biological impacts of Southern Hemisphere glaciation. *Trends Ecol Evol*. 2012; 27: 462–471. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2012.04.011> PMID: 22658874
44. Kennet JP. Cenozoic evolution of Antarctic glaciation, the circum-Antarctic Ocean and their impact on global paleoceanography. *J Geophys Res*. 1977; 82: 3843–3860.
45. Brey T, Dahm C, Gorfny M, Klages M, Stiller M, Arntz WE. Do antarctic benthic invertebrates show an extended level of eurybathy? *Antarct Sci*. 1996; 8: 3–6.
46. Convey P, Gibson J, Hillenbrand CD, Hodgson DA, Pugh PJA, Smellie JL, et al. Antarctic terrestrial life—challenging the history of the frozen continent? *Biol Rev*. 2008; 83: 103–117. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-185X.2008.00034.x> PMID: 18429764
47. Thatje S, Hillenbrand CD, Mackensen A, Larter R. Life hung by a thread: endurance of Antarctic fauna in glacial periods. *Ecology*. 2008; 89: 682–692. PMID: 18459332
48. Provan J, Bennett KD. Phylogeographic insights into cryptic glacial refugia. *Trends Ecol Evol*. 2008; 23: 564–571. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2008.06.010> PMID: 18722689
49. Hoffman JL, Clarke A, Linse K, Peck LS. Effects of brooding and broadcasting reproductive modes on the population genetic structure of two Antarctic gastropod molluscs. *Mar Biol*. 2011; 158: 287–296.
50. Janko K, Lecointre G, DeVries A, Couloux A, Cruaud C, Marshall C. Did glacial advances during the Pleistocene influence differently the demographic histories of benthic and pelagic Antarctic shelf fishes? Inferences from intraspecific mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequence diversity. *BMC Evol Biol*. 2007; 7: 220. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2148-7-220> PMID: 17997847
51. Dietz L, Arango CP, Dömel JS, Halanych KM, Harder AM, Held C. Regional differentiation and extensive hybridization between mitochondrial clades of the Southern Ocean giant sea spider *Colossendeis megalonyx*. *R Soc open sci*. 2017; 2: 140–424.
52. Brandt A, Linse K, Schüller M. Bathymetric distribution patterns of Southern Ocean macrofaunal taxa: Bivalvia, Gastropoda, Isopoda and Polychaeta. *Deep-Sea Res Pt II*. 2009; 56: 2013–2025.
53. Mahon AR, Arango CP, Halanych KM. Genetic diversity of Nymphon (Arthropoda: Pignogonida: Nymphonidae) along the Antarctic Peninsula with focus on Nymphon australe Hodgson 1902. *Mar Biol*. 2008; 155: 315–323.
54. Hemery L, Eléaume M, Roussel V, Améziane N, Gallut C, Steinke D, et al. Comprehensive sampling reveals circumpolarity and sympatry in seven mitochondrial lineages of the Southern Ocean crinoid species *Promachocrinus kerguelensis* (Echinodermata). *Mol Ecol*. 2012; 21: 2502–2518. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-294X.2012.05512.x> PMID: 22469156
55. Pierrat B, Saucède T, Laffont R, De Ridder C, Festeau A, David B. Large-scale distribution analysis of Antarctic echinoids using ecological niche modelling. *Mar Ecol Prog Ser*. 2012a; 463: 215–230.

56. Brey T, Gutt J. The genus *Sterechinus* (Echinodermata: Echinoidea) on the Weddell Sea shelf and slope (Antarctica): distribution, abundance and biomass. *Pol Bio*. 1991; 11: 227–232.
57. Saucède T, Pierrat B, David B. Echinoids. In: De Broyer C, Koubbi P editors. *Biogeographic atlas of the Southern Ocean*; 2014. pp. 213–220.
58. Bosch I, Beauchamp KA, Steele ME, Pearse JS. Development, Metamorphosis, and Seasonal Abundance of Embryos and Larvae of the Antarctic sea urchin *Sterechinus neumayeri*. *Biology Bull*. 1987; 173: 126–135.
59. Pearse JS, Giese AC. Food, reproduction and organic constitution of the common antarctic echinoid *Sterechinus neumayeri* (Meissner). *Biol Bull*. 1966; 130: 387–401. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1539745> PMID: 5937189
60. Pearse SJ, McClintock JB, Bosch I. Reproduction of Antarctic Benthic Marine Invertebrates: Tempos, Modes, and Timing. *Am Zool*. 1991; 31: 65–80.
61. Yu PC, Sewell MA, Matson PG, Rivest EB, Kapsenberg L, Hofmann GE Growth attenuation with developmental schedule progression in embryos and early larvae of *Sterechinus neumayeri* raised under elevated CO₂. *PLoS One*. 2013; 8: 1–13.
62. McClintock J. Trophic biology of Antarctic shallow-water echinoderms. *Mar Ecol Prog Ser*. 1994; 111: 191–202.
63. Brey T, Pearse J, Basch I, McClintock MS, Slattery M. Growth and production of *Sterechinus neumayeri* (Echinoidea: Echinodermata) in McMurdo Sound, Antarctica. *Mar Biol*. 1995; 124: 279–292.
64. Amsler CD, McClintock JB, Baker BJ. An Antarctic feeding triangle: defensive interactions between macroalgae, sea urchins and sea anemones. *Mar Ecol Prog Ser*. 1999; 183: 105–114.
65. Brockington S, Clarke A, Chapman ALG. Seasonality of feeding and nutritional status during the austral winter in the Antarctic sea urchin *Sterechinus neumayeri*. *Mar Biol*. 2001; 139: 127–138.
66. Sahade R, Tatian M, Kowalke J, Kuhne S, Esnal GB. Benthic faunal associations on soft substrates at Potter Cove, King George Island, Antarctica. *Polar Biol*. 1998; 19: 85–91.
67. Marsh AG, Maxson RE, Manahan DT. High macromolecular synthesis with low metabolic cost in antarctic sea urchin embryos. *Science*. 2001; 291: 1950–1952. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1056341> PMID: 11239152
68. Cowart DA, Ulrich PN, Miller DC, Marsh AG. Salinity sensitivity of early embryos of the Antarctic sea urchin, *Sterechinus neumayeri*. *Polar Biol*. 2009; 32: 435–441.
69. King CK, Riddle MJ. Effects of metal contaminants on the development of the common Antarctic sea urchin *Sterechinus neumayeri* and comparisons of sensitivity with tropical and temperate echinoids. *Mar Ecol Prog Ser*. 2001; 215: 143–154.
70. Aljanabi SM, Martínez I. Universal and rapid salt-extraction of high quality genomic DNA for PCR-based techniques. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 1997; 25: 4692–4693. PMID: 9358185
71. González-Wevar CA, Díaz A, Gérard K, Cañete J, Poulin E. Divergence time estimations and contrasting patterns of genetic diversity between Antarctic and southern South America benthic invertebrates. *Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat*. 2012; 85: 445–456.
72. Poulin E, González-Wevar C, Díaz A, Gérard K, Hüne M. Divergence between Antarctic and South American marine invertebrates: What molecular biology tells us about Scotia Arc geodynamics and the intensification of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current. *Global Planet Change*. 2014; 123: 392–399.
73. Filatov DA. Processing and population genetic analysis of multigenic datasets with ProSeq3 software. *Bioinformatics*. 2009; 25: 3189–3190. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btp572> PMID: 19797407
74. Larkin MA, Blackshields G, Brown NP, Chenna R, McGettigan PA, McWilliam H, et al. Clustal X version 2.0. *Bioinformatics*. 2007; 23: 2947–2948. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btm404> PMID: 17846036
75. Tamura K, Stecher G, Peterson D, Filipowski A, Kumar S. MEGA6: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis Version. *Mol Biol Evol*. 2013; 30: 2725–2729. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/mst197> PMID: 24132122
76. Xia X, Xie Z. DAMBE: Software package for data analysis in molecular biology and evolution. *J Hered*. 2001; 92: 371–373. PMID: 11535656
77. Librado P, Rozas J. DnaSP v5: A software for comprehensive analysis of DNA polymorphism data. *Bioinformatics*. 2009; 25: 1451–1452. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btp187> PMID: 19346325
78. Hsieh TC, Ma KH, Chao A. iNEXT: An R package for rarefaction and extrapolation of species diversity (Hill numbers). *Methods Ecol Evol*. 2016; 7: 1451–1456.
79. Guillot G, Mortier F, Estoup A. Geneland: a computer package for landscape genetics. *Mol Ecol Notes*. 2005; 5: 712–715.

80. Ihaka R, Gentleman R. R: a language for data analysis and Graphics. *J Comput Graph Stat.* 1996; 5: 299–314.
81. Röhl, A. (2016) Network, netw5.0.0.1.exe downloaded in the web site: www.fluxusengineering.com
82. Rogers AR, Harpending H. Population growth makes waves. *Mol Biol Evol.* 1992; 9: 552–569. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.molbev.a040727> PMID: 1316531
83. Drummond AJ, Rambaut A. BEAST: Bayesian evolutionary analysis by sampling trees. *BMC Evol Biol.* 2007; 7: 214. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2148-7-214> PMID: 17996036
84. Tavaré S. Some probabilistic and statistical problems in the analysis of DNA sequences. In: Miura RM, editors. *Lectures on mathematics in the life sciences vol. Volume 17*, American Mathematical Society; 1986. Pp. 57–86.
85. Posada D. jModelTest: Phylogenetic Model Averaging. *Mol Biol Evol.* 2008; 25: 1253–1256. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msn083> PMID: 18397919
86. Lee Y, Song M, Lee S, Leon R, Godoy S, Cañete I. Molecular phylogeny and divergence time of the Antarctic sea urchin (*Sterechinus neumayeri*) in relation to the south American sea urchins. *Antarct Sci.* 2004; 1: 29–36.
87. Ho SYW, Phillips MJ, Cooper A, Drummond AJ. Time dependency of molecular rate estimated and systematic overestimation of recent divergence times. *Mol Biol Evol.* 2005; 22: 1561–1568. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msi145> PMID: 15814826
88. Henn BM, Gignoux CR, Feldman MW, Mountain JL. Characterizing the Time Dependency of Human Mitochondrial DNA Mutation Rate Estimates. *Mol Biol Evol.* 2009; 26: 217–230. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msn244> PMID: 18984905
89. Hoareau TB. Late-Glacial Demographic Expansion Motivates a Clock Overhaul for Population Genetics. *Syst Biol.* 2016; 65: 449–64. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syv120> PMID: 26683588
90. Ho SYW, Shapiro B, Phillips MJ, Cooper A, Drummond AJ. Evidence for time dependency of Molecular rate estimates. *Syst Biol.* 2007; 56: 517–522.
91. Ho SYW, Lanfear R, Bromham L, Phillips MJ, Soubrier J, Rodrigos AG, Cooper A. Time-dependent rates of molecular evolution. *Mol Ecol* 2011; 20: 3087–3101. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-294X.2011.05178.x> PMID: 21740474
92. Emerson BC, Hickerson MJ. Lack of support for the time-dependent molecular evolution hypothesis. *Mol Ecol* 2015; 24: 702–709. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mec.13070> PMID: 25640964
93. Ho SYW, Duchêne S, Molak M, Shapiro B. Time-dependent estimates of molecular evolutionary rates: evidence and causes. *Mol Ecol* 2015; 24: 6007–6012. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mec.13450> PMID: 26769402
94. Billard E, Reyes J, Mansilla A, Faugeron S, Guillemin M-L. Deep genetic divergence between austral populations of the red alga *Gigartina skottsbergii* reveals a cryptic species endemic to the Antarctic continent. *Pol Biol.* 2015; 38: 2021–2034.
95. Vianna JA, Noll D, Dantas GPM, Petry MV, Barbosa A, González-Acuña D. Marked phylogeographic structure of Gentoo penguin reveals an ongoing diversification process along the Southern Ocean. *Mol Phylogenet Evol.* 2017; 107: 486–498. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2016.12.003> PMID: 27940333
96. Khasa PD, Newton CH, Rahman MH, Jaquish B, Dancik BP. Isolation, characterization and inheritance of microsatellite loci in alpine larch and western larch. *Genome.* 2000; 43: 439–448. PMID: 10902706
97. Rozen S, Skaletsky H. Primer 3 on the WWW for general users and for biologist programmers. In Kravetz S, Misener S, editors. *Bioinformatics Methods and Protocols: Methods in Molecular Biology.* Humana Press, Totowa; 2000. pp. 365–386.
98. Van Oosterhout, Hutchinson CWF, Wills DPM, Shipley P. MICRO-CHECKER: software for identifying and correcting genotyping errors in microsatellite data. *Mol Ecol Notes.* 2004; 4: 535–538.
99. Shaw PW, Sauer WHH. Multiple paternity and complex fertilisation dynamics in the squid *Loligo Vulgaris reynaudii*. *Mar Ecol Prog Ser.* 2004; 270: 173–179.
100. Belkhir K, Borsa P, Goudet J, Chikhi L, Bonhomme F (1996–09) GENETIX, logiciel sous Windows TM pour la génétique des populations. Montpellier, France.
101. David P, Pujol B, Viard F, Castella V, Goudet J. Reliable selfing rate estimates from imperfect population genetic data. *Mol Ecol.* 2007; 16: 2474–2487. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-294X.2007.03330.x> PMID: 17561907
102. Pritchard JK, Stephens M, Donnelly P. Inference of population structure using multilocus genotype data. *Genetics.* 2000; 155: 945–959. PMID: 10835412

103. Kumar S, Nei M, Dudley J, Tamura K. MEGA: a biologist-centric software for evolutionary analysis of DNA and protein sequences. *Brief Bioinform.* 2008; 9: 299–306. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bib/bbn017> PMID: 18417537
104. Raupach MJ, Thatje S, Dambach J, Rehm P, Misof B, Leese F. Genetic homogeneity and circum-Antarctic distribution of two benthic shrimp species of the Southern Ocean, *Chorismus antarcticus* and *Nematocarcinus lanceopes*. *Mar Biol.* 2010; 157: 1783–1797.
105. Bowden DA, Clarke A, Peck LS. Seasonal variation in the diversity and abundance of pelagic larvae of Antarctic marine invertebrates. *Mar Biol.* 2009; 156: 2033–2047.
106. Haye PA, Segovia NI, Muñoz-Herrera NC, Gálvez FE, Martínez A, Meynard A, Pardo-Gandarillas MC, Poulin E, Faugeron S. Phylogeographic Structure in Benthic Marine Invertebrates of the Southeast Pacific Coast of Chile with Differing Dispersal Potential. *PLoS ONE.* 2014; 9: 1–15
107. Dambach J, Raupach MJ, Leese F, Schwarzer J, Engler JO. Ocean currents determine functional connectivity in an Antarctic deep-sea shrimp. *Mar Ecol.* 2016; 37: 1336–1344.
108. Martinson DG, Stammerjohn SE, Iannuzzi RA, Smith RC, Vernet M. Western Antarctic Peninsula physical oceanography and spatio-temporal variability. *Deep-Sea Res Pt II.* 2008; 55: 1964–1987.
109. Moffat C, Beardsley RC, Owensby B, Van Lipzing N. A first description of the Antarctic Peninsula Coastal Current. *Deep-Sea Res Pt II.* 2008; 55: 277–293.
110. Convey P, Stevens MI, Hodgson DA, Smellie JL, Hillenbrand C-D, Barnes DKA, et al. Exploring biological constraints on the glacial history of Antarctica. *Quaternary Sci Rev.* 2009; 28: 3035–3048.
111. Poulin E, Palma AT, Féral J-P. Evolutionary versus ecological success of developmental modes in coastal Antarctic benthic invertebrates. *Trends Ecol Evol.* 2002; 17: 218–222.
112. Díaz A, González-Wevar CA, Maturana CS, Palma AT, Poulin E, Gerard K. Restricted geographic distribution and low genetic diversity of the brooding sea urchin *Abatus agassizii* (Spatangoidea: Schizasteridae) in the South Shetland Islands: A bridgehead population before the spread to the northern Antarctic Peninsula? *Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat.* 2012; 85: 457–468.
113. Hunter R, Halanych K. Evaluating connectivity in the brooding brittle star *Astrotoma agassizii* across the Drake Passage in the Southern Ocean. *J Hered.* 2008; 99: 137–148. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jhered/esm119> PMID: 18245798
114. Janosik A, Mahon A, Halanych K. Evolutionary history of Southern Ocean Odontaster sea star species (Odontasteridae; Asteroidea). *Pol Biol.* 2011; 34: 575–586.
115. Baird HP, Miller KJ, Stark JS. Evidence of hidden biodiversity, ongoing speciation and diverse patterns of genetic structure in giant Antarctic amphipods. *Mol Ecol.* 2011; 20: 3439–3454. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-294X.2011.05173.x> PMID: 21733028
116. Strugnell JM, Watts PC, Smith PJ, Allcock AL. Persistent genetic signatures of historic climatic events in an Antarctic octopus. *Mol Ecol.* 2012; 21: 2775–2787. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-294X.2012.05572.x> PMID: 22494503
117. Brey T, Gutt J. The genus *Sterechinus* (Echinodermata: Echinoidea) on the Weddell Sea shelf and slope (Antarctica): distribution, abundance and biomass. *Polar boil.* 1991; 11: 227–232.
118. Nei M, Maruyama T, Chakraborty R. The bottleneck effect and genetic variability in populations. *Evolution.* 1975; 29: 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1558-5646.1975.tb00807.x> PMID: 28563291
119. Slatkin M, Hudson RR. Pairwise comparisons of mitochondrial DNA sequences in stable and exponentially growing populations. *Genetics.* 1991; 129: 555–562. PMID: 1743491
120. Anderson JB, Shipp SS, Lowe AL, Wellner JS, Mosola AB. The Antarctic ice sheet during the last glacial maximum and its subsequent retreat history: a review. *Quaternary Sci Rev.* 2002; 21: 49–70.
121. Barnes DKA, Kuklinski P. Bryozoans of the Weddell Sea continental shelf, slope and abyss: did marine life colonize the Antarctic shelf from deep water, outlying islands or in situ refugia following glaciations? *J Biogeogr.* 2010; 37: 1648–1656.
122. Smith JA, Hillenbrand CD, Pudsey CJ, Allen CS, Graham AGC. The presence of polynyas in the Weddell Sea during the last glacial period with implications for the reconstruction of sea-ice limits and ice sheet history. *Earth Planet SC Lett.* 2010; 296: 287–298.
123. Post AL, Beaman RJ, O'Brien PE, Eléaume M, Riddle MJ. Community structure and benthic habitats across the George V Shelf, East Antarctica: trends through space and time. *Deep-Sea Res Pt II.* 2010; 58: 105–118.
124. Seppelt RD. Wilkes Land (Casey Station). In: Beye L, Bölter M, editors. *Geoecology of Antarctic Ice-Free Coastal Landscape*; 2002. Pp. 41–49.
125. Walker MJC, Berkelhammer M, Björck S, Cwynar LC, Fisher DA, Long AJ, Lowe JJ, Newnham RM, Rasmussen SO, Weiss H. Formal subdivision of the Holocene Series/Epoch: a Discussion Paper by a Working Group of INTIMATE (Integration of ice-core, marine and terrestrial records) and the

- Subcommission on Quaternary Stratigraphy (International Commission on Stratigraphy). *J Quaternary Sci.* 2012; 27: 649–659.
126. Ingólfsson Ó. Quaternary glacial and climate history of Antarctica. In Ehlers J, Gibbard PL, editors. *Quaternary glaciations—extent and chronology, part III.* Elsevier; 2004. Pp. 3–43.
 127. Simms AR, Milliken KT, Anderson JB, Wellner JS. The marine record of deglaciation of the South Shetland Islands, Antarctica since the Last Glacial Maximum. *Quat. Sci. Rev.* 2011; 30: 1583–1601.
 128. Cofaigh CÓ, Davies BJ, Livingstone SJ, Smith JA, Johnson JS, Hocking EP, et al. Reconstruction of ice-sheet changes in the Antarctic Peninsula since the Last Glacial Maximum. *Quaternary Sci Rev.* 2014; 100: 87–110.
 129. Hall BL. Holocene glacial history of Antarctica and the sub-Antarctic islands. *Quaternary Sci Rev.* 2009; 28: 2213–2230.
 130. Gérard K, Bierre N, Borsa P, Chenuil A, Féral JP. Pleistocene separation of mitochondrial lineages of *Mytilus* spp. Mussels from northern and southern hemisphere and strong genetic differentiation among southern populations. *Mol Phylogenet Evol.* 2008; 49: 84–91. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2008.07.006> PMID: [18678263](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18678263/)
 131. González-Wevar CA, Chown SL, Morley S, Coria N, Saucède T, Poulin E. Out of Antarctica: quaternary colonization of sub-Antarctic Marion Island by the limpet genus *Nacella* (Patellogastropoda: Nacellidae). *Polar Biol.* 2016; 39: 77–89.
 132. Dömel JS, Convey P, Leese F. Genetic data support independent glacial refugia and open ocean barriers to dispersal for the southern ocean sea spider *Austropallene cornigera* (Möbius, 1902). *J Crustacean Biol.* 2015; 35: 480–490.
 133. Soler-Membrives A, Linse K, Miller KJ, Arango CP. Genetic signature of Last Glacial Maximum regional refugia in a circum-Antarctic sea spider. *R. Soc. Open sci.* 2017; 4: 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsos.170370>
 134. Sromek L, Lasota R, Wolowicz M. Impact of glaciations on genetic diversity of pelagic mollusks: Antarctic *Limacina* Antarctica and Arctic *Limacina helicina*. *Mar Ecol Prog Ser.* 2015; 525: 143–152.