

The introduction to Japan of the Titan barnacle, *Megabalanus coccopoma* (Darwin, 1854) (Cirripedia: Balanomorpha) and the role of shipping in its translocation

<b>Publons ID</b>	19499155
<b>Wos ID</b>	WOS:000264375200001
<b>Doi</b>	10.1080/08927010902738048
<b>Title</b>	The introduction to Japan of the Titan barnacle, <i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i> (Darwin, 1854) (Cirripedia: Balanomorpha) and the role of shipping in its translocation
<b>First Author</b>	
<b>Last Author</b>	
<b>Authors</b>	Yamaguchi, T; Prabowo, RE; Ohshiro, Y; Shimono, T; Jones, D; Kawai, H; Otani, M; Oshino, A; Inagawa, S; Akaya, T; Tamura, I;
<b>Publish Date</b>	2009
<b>Journal Name</b>	BIOFOULING
<b>Citation</b>	56
<b>Abstract</b>	The Titan Acorn barnacle, <i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i> , a native of the tropical eastern Pacific, has become established in the western Atlantic (Brazil and the northern Gulf of Mexico to the Carolinas), northwestern Europe and the western Indian Ocean (Mauritius), and therefore its dispersal capabilities are well known. This study reports its introduction to Japan and confirms its occurrence in Australia. In an attempt to determine the source of this introduction, phylogeographic techniques, involving cytochrome c oxidase I sequences of various widely separate populations of <i>M. rosa</i> and <i>M. volcano</i> , were utilized. No significant genetic differentiation or haplotype patterns between widely separated populations of each of the three species were found. Lack of such differentiation indicates recent geographical isolation and thus negates a null hypothesis predicting that the occurrence of one of more of these species in Australia was natural.
<b>Publish Type</b>	Journal
<b>Publish Year</b>	2009
<b>Page Begin</b>	325
<b>Page End</b>	333
<b>Issn</b>	0892-7014
<b>Eissn</b>	1029-2454
<b>Url</b>	<a href="https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000264375200001">https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000264375200001</a>
<b>Author</b>	ROMANUS EDY PRABOWO, S.Si, Ph.D