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*Funds obtained from the SMM were used to acquire biopsy arrows and tips, which enabled the collection of additional samples.*

Annual summary report:

The aim of this study was to investigate genetic differentiation in rough-toothed dolphins (*Steno bredanensis*) in Brazil, and also worldwide. Forty-two samples from the Brazilian coast were obtained from carcasses or through remote biopsy sampling (Espírito Santo, N=4; Rio de Janeiro, N=27; Santa Catarina, N=1 and Rio Grande do Sul, N=10). DNA was extracted, and samples collected through biopsy darting were molecularly sexed. The mitochondrial control region of all samples was sequenced, and aligned with other 68 sequences available in GenBank (Central South Pacific, N=59; Tropical Eastern Pacific, N= 4; Northwest Pacific, N=1; Indian Ocean N=1; Caribbean, N=3). Preliminary phylogenetic analyses indicated large genetic differentiation between the Atlantic and Pacific/Indian Oceans, which deserves further investigation. AMOVA and  $F_{ST}$  analyses revealed strong population differentiation not only between the Atlantic and Pacific, but also within the Atlantic, where three populations were detected: Caribbean, Southeastern Brazil and Southern Brazil ( $\Phi_{CT} = 0.764$ ,  $P < 10^{-5}$ ). The next steps of this study are: 1) to obtain skin biopsies from localities in Brazil still not sampled or poorly sampled; 2) to include samples already collected but still not sequenced (N = 22); 3) to genotype microsatellites of all Brazilian samples to refine population structure analyses.