



Ascidian distribution provides new insights to help define the biogeographic provinces in the South American Region

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Abstract

The validity and size of the biogeographic Magellan Province of marine organisms have been the focus of discussion of many authors. The distribution of fish and other organisms has revealed a lack of homogeneity in the area, which has also been interpreted as comprising four different Provinces: Southern Chile (SCH), Tierra del Fuego (TDF), Southern Argentina (SAR), and the Malvinas/Falkland Islands (MAI). For the first time, we assess the ascidian fauna of this region to determine if the distribution of benthic sessile filter feeders corresponds to these biogeographic provinces. Ascidian species richness and percentages of endemism for these four areas were estimated using data from the literature and new sampling. Biogeographic affinities among SCH, TDF, SAR, and MAI were also calculated. The species *Pyura pilosa*, *Molgula malvinensis*, and *Molgula manhattensis*, the latter frequently considered as invasive, were found for the first time on the TDF shelf. The highest ascidian species richness was found in TDF (70 species), while the percentages of endemism greater than 10% (the minimum to qualify an area as a province) were found in TDF (15.7%) and SCH (11.1%). SAR and MAI showed the lowest percentages of endemism and the strongest affinity. Based on percentages of endemism, faunal affinities, and differences among the four provinces, we propose a separation of the South American Region into three Provinces: SCH, TDF, and SAR/MAI. Continued sampling of ascidians is considered to be particularly important, given the potential spread of invasive species throughout this region.

Keywords Ascidiacea · Biogeography · Magellan · South American Region · Biological invasion

Introduction

The Magellan Province comprises the SW Atlantic and SE Pacific from 40°S to the northern extension of the Antarctic Polar Front and contains a unique assemblage of marine fauna. It is considered a biogeographic entity in the distribution of many organisms (Hedgpeth 1969; Monniot and Monniot 1983). According to Spalding et al. (2007), the Magellan Province extends along the coast and shelf of the southern tip of South America, from the northern Patagonian gulfs (40°S) to the channels and fjords of Southern Chile (40°S), including the Malvinas/Falkland Islands. More recently, Miloslavich et al. (2011) stated that the Magellan Province should also include the deep waters of the shelf and slope of Buenos Aires Province and Uruguay. This is due to the influence of the Malvinas Current, a strong cold water current system, which extends across the slope and partly onto the deeper section of the outer shelf (Legeckis and Gordon 1982). On the Patagonian shelf (Argentine Sea), the Malvinas Current flows along the edge of the slope, reaching

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as far as 36°S (Piola and Rivas 1997). This circulation is found to favor the dispersal of Sub-Antarctic fauna into the north (Balech and Ehrlich 2008).

Based on the distribution pattern and endemism of fish, anemone, polychaete, and crustacean species, Briggs and Bowen (2012) proposed a world biogeographic division showing the evolutionary relationships of different marine biota, as a framework for the establishment of ecological units in a context of conservation. This general division was recognized later by several authors (Robertson and Cramer 2014; Cowman 2014; Hattab et al. 2015; Barroso et al. 2016). In that study, instead of the Magellan Province proposed by Hedgpeth (1969), the authors proposed the existence of a biogeographic region characterized by cold-temperate waters: the South American Region. Within it, they postulated four different faunal Provinces: Southern Chile, Tierra del Fuego, Southern Argentina, and the Malvinas/Falkland Islands. This distribution scheme represents a significant change from the previous division, which assumed homogeneous marine fauna for the entire Magellan area.

The boundaries of biogeographic regions are neither fixed, nor do they have the same validity for all the taxa involved (Hedgpeth 1969; Briggs 1995; Spalding et al. 2007; Miloslavich et al. 2011; Briggs and Bowen 2012). Briggs (1974) divided the continental shelves around the world into a series of large biogeographic regions that, in turn, contain smaller biogeographic provinces, each defined on the basis of phylum-level endemism. Optimal fitness through a range of temperature, salinity, light penetration, and water movement varies according to taxa, egg type, duration of larval life, the capacity of larvae to disperse and to find a suitable substrate for their adult stage (Clarke 1996). Besides geological evolution, different water masses, diversity of coastal topography, and shelf size are the main factors that promote differences in species distribution (Spalding et al. 2007).

Ascidians are soft-bodied colonial or solitary animals found in all oceans (Van Name 1945). They are important members of benthic communities in terms of diversity (c. 3000 species according to Shenkar and Swalla 2011) and abundance and, as they are filter feeders, they have an important role in benthic-pelagic coupling (Coppari et al. 2014). The distribution of ascidians is determined by the dispersal capability of their lecithotrophic larvae and the passive transportation of these larvae by marine currents (Ayre et al. 1997). However, an increase of shipping traffic also allows propagules to be distributed accidentally, as fouling forms on ship hulls, oil-drilling platforms, and aquaculture farms (Zhan et al. 2015). It has been proposed that this human-driven transport is responsible for the presence of exotic species in new locations (Lambert 2007; Locke and Carman 2009; Zhan et al. 2015). The southern tip of South America (and the Magellan Province) has been poorly studied (Orensanz et al. 2002) until now. However, the area has

been highlighted as vulnerable to marine invasion, including that of ascidians (Orensanz et al. 2002; Castilla et al. 2005; Tatián et al. 2010; Schwindt et al. 2014; Pereyra et al. 2015, 2017).

Variations of this biogeographic region and its provinces have been proposed by a number of different studies, such as Kott (1969a), who proposed, based on ascidians, a division in which the Magellan Province, including Patagonia and the Malvinas/Falkland Islands (two particularly poorly studied areas in terms of sampling), would be a northern part of the Sub-Antarctic Region. Ramos-Esplá et al. (2005) recognized the Magellan Region as an area ranging from 42°S in the SE Pacific to 34°S in the SW Atlantic (Río de la Plata). Primo and Vázquez (2007) considered the South American Region as extending from Chiloé Island to the Valdés Peninsula, including the Malvinas/Falkland Islands. Despite differing in their denomination and extent, all of these division criteria judged the Magellan area to be a biogeographic extension that is homogeneous for ascidian distribution.

Ascidacea is an excellent group in which to carry out biogeographic studies (Ramos-Esplá et al. 1992; Naranjo et al. 1998; Primo and Vázquez 2007, 2009, 2014; Moreno et al. 2014; Ma et al. 2017), because they have a short-lived larval stage, which restricts dispersion and colonization of new areas and therefore the gene-flow between populations (Kott 1974), making them good indicators of vicariant events. Our aim in this study is to analyze previous and new data on the species richness, endemism, and distribution of ascidians within the Magellan area, to assess whether it is a homogeneous biogeographic province (Kott 1969a; Ramos-Esplá et al. 2005; Primo and Vázquez 2007) or, as was stated by Briggs and Bowen (2012), it is better separated into four Provinces: Southern Chile, Tierra del Fuego, Southern Argentina, and the Malvinas/Falkland Islands, all constituting the South American Region.

Materials and methods

Species distribution data were obtained from a thorough taxonomic literature search (Van Name 1945; Millar 1960; Kott 1969b, 1971; Monniot and Monniot 1983; Sanamyan and Schories 2003; Ramos-Esplá et al. 2005; Tatián et al. 2005, 2010; Primo and Vázquez 2007, 2014; Lagger et al. 2009; Schories et al. 2015; Turon et al. 2016a) and new sampling carried out during the “CONCACEN II” campaign in December 2009, on board R.V. “Puerto Deseado”. The area under study covered the Atlantic continental shelf off Tierra del Fuego (including the Beagle Channel), Staten Island, and the proximity of the Burdwood Bank (Namuncurá Marine Protected Area, NMPA). Samples were taken from 13 stations, using bottom fishing nets at depths between 49 and 149 m (Fig. 1a). Captured

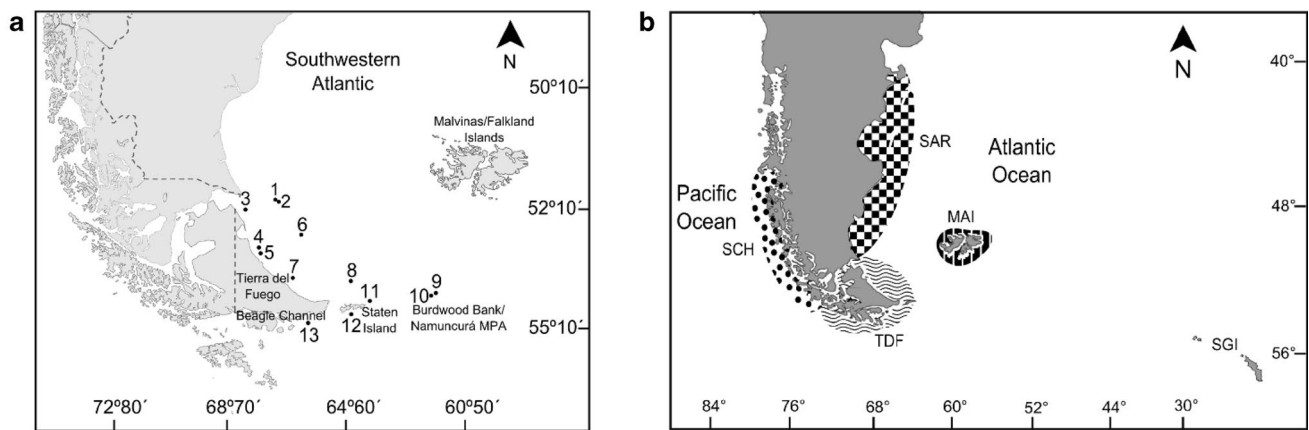


Fig. 1 **a** CONCACEN II campaign: sampling sites in Tierra del Fuego shelf; **b** the South American Region. *SCH* Southern Chile, *TDF* Tierra del Fuego, *SAR* Southern Argentina, *MAI* Malvinas/Falkland Islands, *SGI* South Georgia Islands. Adapted from Briggs and Bowen (2012)

ascidians were relaxed in menthol for at least 2 h and later fixed in a 2.5% formaldehyde solution in seawater. The examined material is housed in the collection of the Museo de Zoología, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina. Distributional information for the ascidian species was obtained from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility database (GBIF.org 2017).

Analyses were carried out on the four provinces of the South American Region proposed by Briggs and Bowen (2012) for the Southern Hemisphere temperate-cold and polar waters. These were Southern Chile (SCH), Tierra del Fuego (TDF), Southern Argentina (SAR), and the Malvinas/Falkland Islands (MAI) (Fig. 1b). Only ascidians distributed in waters shallower than 500 m were considered in this study, as greater depths are expected to present wider distribution of species, due to the homogeneous conditions present in these environments (McClain and Hardy 2010). For each province, the total species richness (S') and percentages of endemism (the number of endemic species in a given area $\times 100/S'$) were calculated.

Multivariate analyses were used to determine species affinities between provinces based on a presence–absence matrix. The South Georgia Islands, an area considered a bridge for the distribution of marine organisms between the Magellan Province and the Antarctic Peninsula (Arntz 2005; Hogg et al. 2011), were included as an outgroup in all the analyses. These islands are at the northern limit of the Polar Front, one of the strongest biogeographic boundaries worldwide, separating the colder Southern Ocean polar waters from the warmer temperate waters in adjacent regions (Clarke and Crame 1989). Classification analysis was performed using the Bray–Curtis similarity index and the UPGMA clustering method. Nonmetric multidimensional scaling (NMDS) of ascidian species from the five areas was performed.

Permutational multivariate analysis of variance (PERMANOVA) was used to define statistical differences between pairs of provinces, based on the Bray–Curtis distance measure. The significance was computed by permutation of group membership, with 9999 replicates (Anderson 2001). In addition, co-occurrence of species was evaluated by means of the Kulczynski-2 similarity index. This index of biogeographical affinity was previously used for ascidians in the study area (Monniot and Monniot 1983; Tatián et al. 2005). PAST 3.16 free statistical software was used for these analyses (Hammer et al. 2001).

Rarefaction curves were performed in all the provinces considered, including the outgroup, to evaluate sampling intensity in these areas, using “R” (R Development Core Team 2016). They were divided into grid cells of 2° latitude by 2° longitude (Clarke et al. 2007). Each grid cell was considered a sampling station, containing all the species recorded in that area. Records of the same species were counted only once within each grid cell.

Results

Using previous research and the new records from this sampling campaign, 118 ascidian species (561 occurrences) in total were found distributed throughout the area comprised by the four provinces of the South American Region and the South Georgia Islands (Online Resource 1). The new campaign samples yielded 12 species from 163 specimens (Table 1).

Species richness and percentage of endemism for each province are shown in Table 2. The greatest species richness (70 species) and the highest endemism (15.7%) corresponded to TDF. Despite its high species richness (65 species), SGI exhibited zero endemism, while the lowest species

Table 1 Distribution and bathymetric range of the species found at the CONCACEN II campaign

Species	Known distribution range	Known bathymetric distribution (m)	Present study/new records*
<i>Cnemidocarpa nordenskjoldi</i> (Michaelsen, 1898)	Buenos Aires, Patagonia (Argentina and Chile), Malvinas/Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, Scotia Sea, South Shetland Islands, Antarctica	15–1500	Tierra del Fuego, Staten Island, BB/NMPA
<i>Cnemidocarpa verrucosa</i> (Lesson, 1830)	Patagonia (Argentina and Chile), Malvinas/Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego; South Georgia Islands, South Shetland Islands, Antarctica. Kerguelen, Bouvet and Crozet Islands	10–400	Tierra del Fuego, BB/NMPA
<i>Styela magalhaensis</i> Michaelsen, 1898	Guaitecas Islands (Chile), Magellan Strait, Patagonia (Argentina), South Georgia Islands	99–250	BB/NMPA
<i>Alloeocarpa incrustans</i> (Herdman 1886)	Patagonia (Argentina), Malvinas/Falkland Islands, Magellan Strait, Tierra del Fuego, South Georgia Islands	1–150	Tierra del Fuego, Staten Island
<i>Pyura legumen</i> (Lesson, 1830)	Mar del Plata and Patagonia (Argentina), Malvinas/Falkland Islands, Magellan Strait and south Chile, Tierra del Fuego, South Georgia Islands	0–115	Tierra del Fuego
<i>Pyura paessleri</i> (Michaelsen, 1900)	Malvinas/Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, South Georgia Islands	2–280	Tierra del Fuego BB/NMPA
<i>Pyura pilosa</i> Monniot C and Monniot F, 1974	Kerguelen and Crozet Islands	585	BB/NMPA* 100–133 m
<i>Molgula malvinensis</i> Ärnäck-Christie-Linde, 1938	Malvinas/Falkland Islands, Drake Passage, South Georgia. Kerguelen and Macquarie Islands	10–400	Tierra del Fuego*, Beagle Channel*, BB/NMPA * 65–128 m
<i>Molgula manhattensis</i> (Dekay, 1843)	Sweden, Norway, UK, Portugal, Spain, Morocco, Canadá, USA, Argentina	0–30	Tierra del Fuego* 95 m
<i>Molgula pulchra</i> (Michaelsen, 1900)	Patagonia (Argentina and Chile), Magellan Strait, Tierra del Fuego, Drake Passage, South Georgia Islands. Kerguelen and Macquarie Islands	13–293	Tierra del Fuego, Beagle Channel, BB/NMPA
<i>Molgula setigera</i> Ärnäck-Christie-Linde, 1938	Patagonia (Argentina), Malvinas/Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, Drake Passage, South Georgia Islands. Macquarie Island	20–293	Staten Island, BB/NMPA
<i>Paramolgula gregaria</i> (Lesson, 1830)	Patagonia (Argentina and Chile), Malvinas/Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, South Georgia Islands	1–130	Tierra del Fuego, Staten Island

BB/NMPA Burdwood Bank/Namuncurá Marine Protected Area

Table 2 Ascidian species richness and percentage of endemism of each province (South American Region)

	SCH	TDF	SAR	MAI	SGI
Species richness	36	70	34	26	65
Number of endemic species	4	11	3	1	0
Endemism (%)	11.1	15.7	8.8	3.9	0

Pooled data from present study and literature

SCH Southern Chile, TDF Tierra del Fuego, SAR Southern Argentina, MAI Malvinas/Falkland Islands, SGI South Georgia Islands

richness was found in MAI, where endemism was also low (3.9%). Species richness and endemism reached intermediate values in SCH (36 species, 11.1% endemism) and SAR (34 species, 8.8% endemism).

The classification analysis showed two groups with more than 50% similarity (Fig. 2a). Group I comprised TDF and SCH, with 55% similarity; Group II comprised SAR and MAI with 54% similarity. The first group plus SGI formed another group with less than 50% similarity (44%). The NMDS analysis revealed a relationship between MAI and

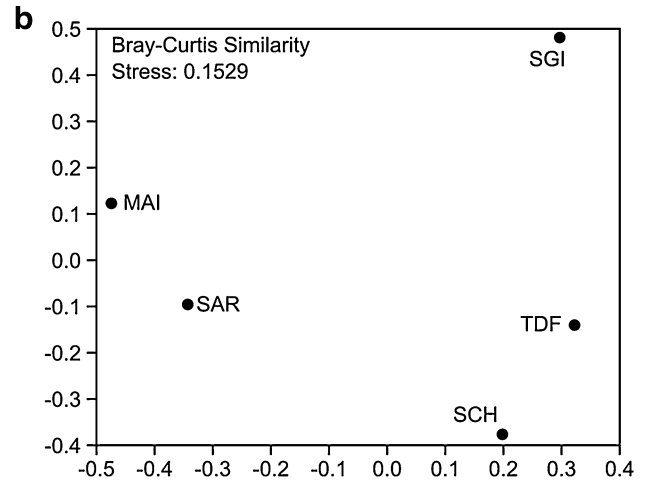
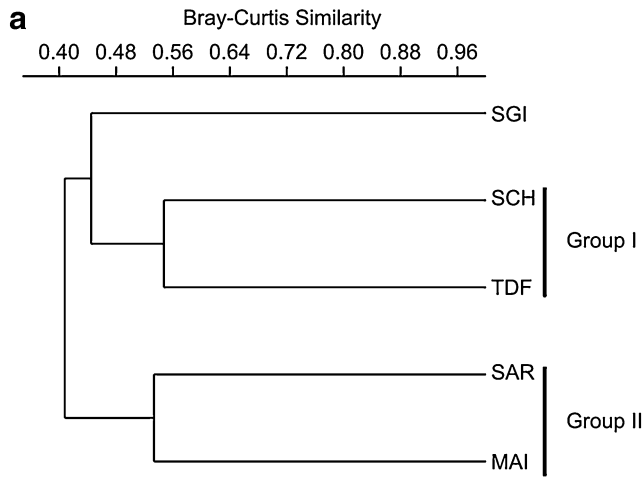


Fig. 2 **a** Clustering (UPGMA) for ascidian distribution in the different provinces of the South American Region and South Georgia Islands (outgroup), using the Bray–Curtis similarity index, correlation coefficient, 0.7679; **b** two-dimensional NMDS ordination for ascidian distribution in the different provinces of the South American

Region and South Georgia Islands (outgroup). Data were pooled from the present study and literature. *SCH* Southern Chile, *TDF* Tierra del Fuego, *SAR* Southern Argentina, *MAI* Malvinas/Falkland Islands, *SGI* South Georgia Islands

Table 3 Kulczynski-2 similarity coefficient between different provinces of the South American Region and South Georgia Islands

	SCH (%)	TDF (%)	SAR (%)	MAI (%)
TDF	61.0			
SAR	42.9	48.1		
MAI	43.1	52.7	54.3	
SGI	38.8	53.4	40.3	48.5

Data were pooled from the present study and the literature
SCH Southern Chile, *TDF* Tierra del Fuego, *SAR* Southern Argentina, *MAI* Malvinas/Falkland Islands, *SGI* South Georgia Islands

SAR, and between SCH and TDF, the latter occupying an intermediate position (Fig. 2b).

PERMANOVA did not reveal any significant differences between MAI and the other areas of the South American Region, but MAI was different when compared with the outgroup, SGI. There were significant differences between the remainder of the pairs of groups considered ($F = 3.548$; $p = 0.0001$).

The Kulczynski-2 similarity index confirmed the relationships between provinces (Table 3), indicating a higher affinity between SCH and TDF (61% similarity). TDF was found to have affinity with MAI, SGI, and SAR. The weakest affinity was estimated to be between SCH and the outgroup, SGI (38.8% similarity). Considering the four provinces as a whole, the affinity of these and SGI reached 53.6% similarity. None of the rarefaction curves reached an asymptote (Fig. 3). This suggests that the sampling available so far is not intense enough to include the majority of species likely to be present within each grid cell.

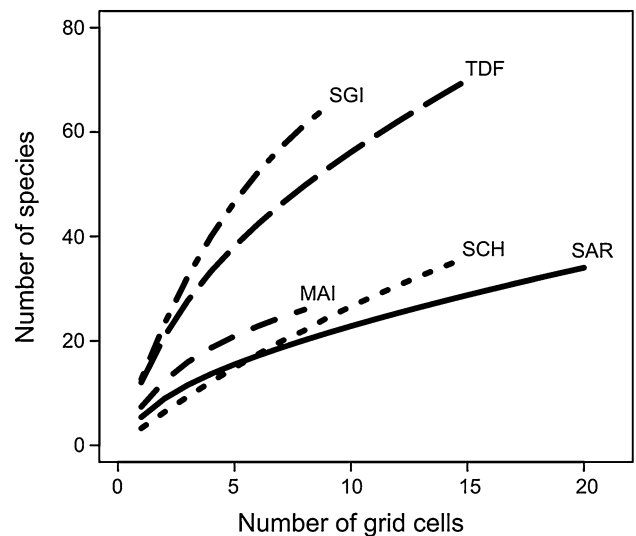


Fig. 3 Rarefaction curves which show the accumulation of ascidian species for each province of the South American Region. *SCH* Southern Chile, *TDF* Tierra del Fuego, *SAR* Southern Argentina, *MAI* Malvinas/Falkland Islands, *SGI* South Georgia Islands. Each grid cell was considered as a sampling station, containing all the species recorded in that area. Records of the same species were counted only once within each grid cell

Discussion

This study has added 20 new ascidian species to the previous biogeographical study carried out in the Magellan area (Primo and Vázquez 2014). Among the 12 ascidian species identified from the “CONCACEN II” campaign,

three had not been previously reported for the Tierra del Fuego shelf. These are *Pyura pilosa*, *Molgula malvinensis*, and *Molgula manhattensis*. The first occurs in the Sub-Antarctic islands of Kerguelen, Crozet and the Australian island of Tasmania. *Molgula malvinensis* was previously recorded in the Malvinas/Falkland, South Georgia, Macquarie, and Kerguelen Islands (Ärnäck-Christie-Linde 1938; Van Name 1945; Monniot 1978). Considering the widespread distribution of both species in adjacent Sub-Antarctic areas, that these species are new in the region could be explained by limited sampling.

Molgula manhattensis is a species native to the Northwest Atlantic. In the present study, only a single specimen was found (95 m depth) at the mouth of the Magellan Strait. The species was previously considered exotic in the Mar del Plata harbor, S. Atlantic, ca. 38°S; 57.5°W (Orensanz et al. 2002; Fofonoff et al. 2003). In addition to Mar del Plata, the presence of *M. manhattensis* was reported in the Patagonian ports of San Antonio Este, Puerto Madryn, and Puerto Deseado (Rico et al. 2012; Schwindt et al. 2014). However, it had not been found in other southern harbors, including Ushuaia, where a low number of exotic invertebrate species have previously been found (Schwindt et al. 2014). Invasive ascidians are likely to occur in temperate and warm waters (Shenkar and Swalla 2011), and temperature is one of the most relevant factors that drive ascidian introduction since it determines seasonally programmed reproduction and growth in these animals (Dijkstra et al. 2007). In a recent study, Turon et al. (2016b) did not find any exotic ascidian species in Southern Chile, but ascidian invasions are considered to be of global concern (Lambert 2007), and therefore regular sampling should be made, since their presence is possible in cold areas. Our finding of invasive *M. manhattensis* in the mouth of the Magellan Strait indicates that this species is a potential invader in the region, particularly in areas such as the Ushuaia harbor and the shelf of Tierra del Fuego.

For an area to qualify as a province, it must contain a level of at least 10% endemism in two groups of organisms (Briggs 1974). High levels of endemism of benthic invertebrates were registered by Griffiths et al. (2009) in Southern Chile, Tierra del Fuego, Southern Argentina, and the Malvinas/Falkland Islands, indicating that these four areas should be designated as provinces. Results of the present study, however, showed that only TDF (15.7% endemism) and SCH (11.1% endemism) could be considered as provinces, and not MAI (8.8% endemism) or SAR (3.9% endemism). Considering the latter two areas as a whole, the level of endemism is less than 10%, which could be explained by the homogenizing presence of the Malvinas Current, which enables a wide distribution of fauna. Originating as a branch of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current, the phenomenon would favor the dispersion of Sub-Antarctic biota as far as the South American continental shelf to about 43°S and along the slope to

36°S (Balech and Ehrlich 2008). Some Sub-Antarctic and even Antarctic ascidian species, such as *Aplidium variable*, *Aplidium fuegiense*, and *Sycozoa sigillinoides*, have their northernmost limit of distribution in waters as far north as Buenos Aires (Kott 1971).

The present results reflect the lack of homogeneity of ascidian fauna in the Magellan Province, as was recognized previously (Kott 1969a; Ramos-Esplá et al. 2005; Primo and Vázquez 2007) but also partially reflect the division into provinces proposed by Briggs and Bowen (2012). Multivariate analysis showed differences between the four provinces considered. The cluster analysis discriminates two main distribution areas (similarity > 50%): Group I (SCH-TDF) and Group II (SAR-MAI) (Fig. 2a). In Group I, PERMANOVA revealed significant differences between SCH and TDF. This matches the high levels of endemism registered in these areas and thus they could be considered as different provinces. SAR and MAI, however, were found to be similar. Studies performed in the distribution of bryozoans (Barnes and Griffiths 2008) and mollusks (Linse et al. 2006) included SAR and MAI in the same group. Moreover, these provinces show high levels of similarity and low endemism. Other provinces also showed a clear separation of TDF from SAR, SCH, and MAI, suggesting an intermediate position of TDF in the region, as is also found in the similarity index for ascidians (Table 3), ranging from 48 to 61%.

All these results reinforce the idea of a separation of the South American Biogeographic Region into three Provinces: Southern Chile, Tierra del Fuego, and Southern Argentina-Malvinas/Falkland. Information on other taxa is fragmentary. For Porifera, Van Soest et al. (2012) showed that the Malvinas/Falkland Islands and the Uruguay-Buenos Aires shelf (ca. 33°–38°S) had a weak similarity (around 25%). As for Actiniaria, distribution appears to be determined by the influence of Sub-Antarctic water masses (Häussermann and Försterra 2005) but the similarity between SCH and MAI is greater than the similarity between MAI and SAR.

The affinity of SGI with the other four provinces of the South American Region ranged from 38.8% (SCH) to 53.4% similarity (TDF) (Table 3). Nevertheless, considering the four provinces as a whole, the similarity index between these and SGI reached 53%. Previous studies estimated the similarity of SGI with the Magellan Province and found lower values than that calculated in the present work (45% by Tatián et al. 2005 and 47.68% by Primo and Vázquez 2014). This difference can be attributed to the increased data analyzed in the present study, especially with the addition of records in TDF. The similarity between SGI and MAI (48.5%) and that between SGI and TDF (53.4%) also stresses the influence of the Malvinas Current on the distribution of species. A similar level of affinity of ascidian fauna was estimated among SGI, the Antarctic Peninsula, and the South Shetland Islands (Monniot and Monniot 1983; Tatián et al.

2005). These islands were considered the northernmost boundary of the Antarctic and the southernmost limit of the Magellan ascidian fauna (Ramos-Esplá et al. 2005; Tatián et al. 2005). Because of their location, the South Georgia Islands (SGI) would constitute an overlapping area, comprising fauna from both South America and Antarctica, which is dispersed by ocean currents over long periods of time (Arntz 2005). This fact is reinforced by the zero ascidian endemism estimated for SGI (Table 2). Similarly, the species composition of sponges present in the South Georgia Islands gives a mixture of South American and Antarctic species (Downey et al. 2012).

The different sampling efforts over the area, expressed in the differences in species richness between provinces, and the results of rarefaction curves strongly suggest the advisability of continuing sampling and taxonomic and genetic studies on ascidians. Because of their relatively low chance of natural dispersion, ascidians constitute an ideal group of organisms to study biogeographic boundaries and the influence of human transport on the geographical distribution of marine species.

Conclusions

This study considers ascidian distribution over the Magellan Province for four well-defined areas: Southern Chile (SCH), Tierra del Fuego (TDF), Southern Argentina (SAR), and the Malvinas/Falkland Islands (MAI). These were proposed as biogeographic provinces by Briggs and Bowen (2012). The results showed a low percentage of endemism and a close relationship between SAR and MAI. There is not enough evidence, at the moment, to define these two areas as distinct provinces. In the case of TDF and SCH, their entity is confirmed by their levels of endemism, which were found to be higher than 10%, the minimum needed to qualify an area as a province. Multivariate analysis grouped these two regions but statistical analysis (PERMANOVA) reflected significant differences between them. We propose a separation of the South American Region into three Provinces: Southern Chile, Tierra del Fuego, and Southern Argentina-Malvinas/Falkland Islands. Further sampling and taxonomical efforts could provide more conclusive data. This study is important in bringing together new evidence of the continued dispersion of invasive ascidian species in this region, which needs continuous monitoring to detect future changes.

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