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Evolution of coral reef fish *Thalassoma* spp. (Labridae). 1. Molecular phylogeny and biogeography

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The “Notes added in proof” at the end of the paper contain several errors and a sentence that is incomprehensible. The “Notes added in proof” should read:

Notes added in proof While this manuscript was in press, two studies came to our attention: 1. A phylogeny of the closely related genus *Halichoeres* was done by P. Barber and D. Bellwood. This study determined that the Caribbean species *Halichoeres maculipinna* was more closely related to *Thalassoma* spp. than to other *Halichoeres* species. When including *H. maculipinna* in our dataset, we found that it is close to *Thalassoma* but not within the genus. It is, however, an ideal outgroup to be used. When *H. maculipinna*

was used as an outgroup, our results were unchanged (we would like to acknowledge P. Barber and D. Bellwood for permission to use their data before publication). 2. A new species of *Thalassoma* has recently been described [Randall JE (2003) *Thalassoma nigrofasciatum*, a new species of labrid fish from the south-west Pacific. *Aqua* 7(1): 1–8]. This species is closely related to *T. janseni* and is found in the Great Barrier Reef and adjacent areas. As such, our *T. janseni* sample should be labeled *T. nigrofasciatum*. We sequenced the 12S rRNA, 16S rRNA and the cytochrome b regions for 2 individuals of bona fide *T. janseni* (collected in June 1998 by DRR in Ishigaki, Japan). The two individuals had identical sequences. Their 16S sequence was identical to the Australian *T. nigrofasciatum* and differed by one nucleotide at the cytochrome b locus. We conclude that *T. nigrofasciatum* and *T. janseni* are either very closely related species with no detectable genetic divergence at these two loci, or that *T. nigrofasciatum* is a color variant of *T. janseni*.

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