



Development of Microsatellite Markers for the Neotropical Vine *Dalechampia scandens* (Euphorbiaceae)

Authors: Falahati-Anbaran, Mohsen, Stenøien, Hans K., Pélabon, Christophe, Bolstad, Geir H., Perez-Barrales, Rocio, et al.

Source: Applications in Plant Sciences, 1(6)

Published By: Botanical Society of America

URL: <https://doi.org/10.3732/apps.1200492>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

DEVELOPMENT OF MICROSATELLITE MARKERS FOR THE NEOTROPICAL VINE *DALECHAMPIA SCANDENS* (EUPHORBIACEAE)¹

MOHSEN FALAHATI-ANBARAN^{2,9}, HANS K. STENØIEN³, CHRISTOPHE PÉLABON⁴, GEIR H. BOLSTAD⁴,
ROCIO PEREZ-BARRALES^{5,6}, THOMAS F. HANSEN⁷, AND W. SCOTT ARMBRUSTER^{2,6,8}

²Department of Biology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, N-7491 Trondheim, Norway; ³Museum of Natural History and Archaeology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, N-7491 Trondheim, Norway; ⁴Centre for Biodiversity Dynamics, Department of Biology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, N-7491 Trondheim, Norway; ⁵Plant Biology and Ecology Department, University of Seville, 41080 Seville, Spain; ⁶School of Biological Sciences, University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth PO1 2DY, United Kingdom; ⁷Centre for Ecological and Evolutionary Synthesis, Department of Biology, University of Oslo, P.O. Box 1066, N-0316 Oslo, Norway; and ⁸Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775 USA

- *Premise of the study:* Microsatellite markers were developed to assess polymorphism and level of genetic diversity in four Mexican populations of the neotropical vine *Dalechampia scandens* (Euphorbiaceae).
- *Methods and Results:* Thirty-seven microsatellite markers representing bi-, tri-, tetra-, and pentanucleotide microsatellite repeats were developed. In total, 166 alleles were identified across 54 individuals. The number of alleles varied from one to 11 with an average of 4.49 alleles per locus. All loci except one were highly polymorphic between populations, whereas considerably less variation was detected within populations for most loci. The average observed and expected heterozygosities across study populations ranged from 0 to 0.63 and 0 to 0.59, respectively, for individual loci, and a deviation from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium was observed for most loci.
- *Conclusions:* The developed markers may be useful for studying genetic structure, parentage analysis, mapping, phylogeography, and cross-amplification in other closely related species of *Dalechampia*.

Key words: *Dalechampia scandens*; Euphorbiaceae; genetic diversity; microsatellite loci.

Dalechampia scandens L. (Euphorbiaceae) is a neotropical twining vine native to Mexico, Central America, and South America (Webster and Armbruster, 1991). The species presents a complex hermaphroditic pseudanthial blossom (clusters of female and male flowers forming flowerlike structures). Attached to the male flowers is a resin-producing gland, which secretes resin for pollinator reward (Armbruster, 1984, 1985). Blossoms are self-compatible and often self-pollinate during a bisexual phase. The main floral visitors are species of resin-collecting bees from the Apidae or Megachilidae family. Because of the attractive floral complex and specialized pollination system, *Dalechampia* L. species have been used to study the evolution and selection of pollination systems and floral characters (e.g., Armbruster, 1985; Armbruster et al., 2009; Bolstad et al., 2010; Pélabon et al., 2012).

Molecular data provide invaluable information to address many ecological and evolutionary questions. Nuclear ribosomal DNA and cpDNA have previously been used to investigate the phylogenetic relationships among *Dalechampia* species (Armbruster et al., 2009). Inter-simple sequence repeat (ISSR) markers have also been used to analyze the effects of genetic distances between parents on progeny fitness-related traits in *D. scandens* interpopulation crosses (Pélabon et al., 2005). DNA sequence data may be difficult to apply on intraspecific studies in plants due to low levels of polymorphisms, and ISSR markers have sometimes been shown to yield low reproducibility. Microsatellites (simple sequence repeats [SSRs]) are highly reproducible genetic markers often showing appreciable levels of polymorphisms that have been successfully applied to study a broad spectrum of biological questions. The aim of this study is to identify genomic regions harboring microsatellite loci and to develop appropriate sequence-tagged site markers in *D. scandens*.

¹Manuscript received 14 September 2012; revision accepted 16 November 2012.

The authors thank Steve Bogdanowicz (Evolutionary Genetics Core Facility, Cornell University) for technical help and Randi Røsbak (Department of Biology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology) for help in fragment analysis. This project was supported by National Science Foundation grants DEB-0444745 to W.S.A. and DEB-0444157 to T.F.H.

⁹Author for correspondence: falahati@ntnu.no

doi:10.3732/apps.1200492

METHODS AND RESULTS

Four natural populations of *D. scandens*—Ciudad del Carmen (CC: $n = 20$, 18°56'29"N, 91°18'01"W), Cozumel (CO: $n = 10$, 20°22'10"N, 86°59'40"W), Puerto Morelos (PM: $n = 11$, 20°51'11"N, 86°53'43"W), and Valladolid (V: $n = 13$, 20°42'31"N, 88°15'06"W)—covering large parts of the species range in Mexico were used in this study (see Appendix 1 for voucher information). The Ciudad del Carmen and Puerto Morelos populations differ from the Cozumel

TABLE 1. Characteristics of 37 microsatellite loci in *Dalechampia scandens*.

Locus ^a	Primer sequences (5'-3') ^b		Fluorescent dye ^c	Repeat motif	T _m (°C)	Allele size range (bp)	A	GenBank accession no.
	Forward	Reverse						
CCdi4	CAATTTGCGGGATTGTTGT	CTATGAATCGGATGCAAACT	PET	(GA) ₂₀	61.21	190-218	8	JX668765
CCdi9	TCFTTCCTGGTCCCTACCTTT	GAGAAATCGGATFAGATCGTAGAGAGA	6-FAM	(TAT) ₅	63.10	119-126	3	JX668777
CCdi10	CATTCCTCCATCCAGCTTCC	CTAGCCTCCGCCCAATCAA	6-FAM	(TC) ₂₅	65.08	199-247	10	JX668754
CCdi11	GCTGACAAAGGAAATCAAAGGA	GAGAACACGAAAGGAAAGTGAA	HEX	(CT) ₈	63.88	306-336	5	JX668755
CCdi13	AGGTTGCCATTTCCACATC	TCAACTGGACAAGTAAACACGGACTAC	6-FAM	(TC) ₉	64.93	98-113	4	JX668756
CCdi23	TTTTCCTTCATCTTCTCTCTCC	AAACCATGAGACGATGCCAAA	6-FAM	(CT) ₇	63.78	151-179	5	JX668757
CCdi24	TTGCATTCCTTCACTGACAA	TTCAAAACCATGAGCCAA	HEX	(AC) ₈	58.81	136-148	3	JX668758
CCdi25	TATCCACCTGCCGTTAATCATAG	CATCAGTACACACCCCTGAAA	HEX	(CT) ₁₂	64.02	220-243	5	JX668759
CCdi27	AACAACCTGAAGAAAAGGGAGGA	GGCTCTCACTTTTAGAACCCACA	6-FAM	(GAG) ₇	64.54	68-81	5	JX668760
CCdi29	GAAAGAGAGGCCCCACA	GAAAAGCATGAGATTGAGG	HEX	(CT) ₁₄	63.21	53-78	6	JX668761
CCdi33	CGTCCCGTCACTACTCA	AAAGGACAGGATGGAAA	HEX	(AC) ₈	63.37	180-196	3	JX668762
CCdi39-1	GACATCGAGAGGGAAGGGAAA	GAGGAGAAGAGAATTAAGGAGAAGGA	6-FAM	(CT) ₁₁	60.50	110-112	2	JX668763
CCdi39-2	CCCAACCTCTTCTTACCTT	TCCTTCAGCTCCAGCATTT	6-FAM	(CAATC) ₅	63.60	328-374	8	JX668764
CCdi41	TGGTACCTGAACTTGTGATG	TCCTTCAGCTCCAGCATTT	6-FAM	(TCT) ₆	61.28	93-96	2	JX668766
CCdi45	GGTACGAAGTAAAGTAAAGCAAGGA	CTTGCAAAAACATAAATGACCTG	PET	(AC) ₁₀	62.78	117-132	6	JX668767
CCdi47	GAAAGAAAGCGGATTTGATG	GCAATTTCCACATCTTCTTTG	HEX	(AG) ₁₁	61.57	216-232	2	JX668768
CCdi50	GCTTGGGAGGAGGACAAATAC	CCCTTCAAGCTTCTCGAACATFACA	6-FAM	(AC) ₁₃	65.30	285-315	11	JX668769
CCdi52	TGCAAAACATCAATTTAATCC	AAGTCAACGGTCCACTTACCA	6-FAM	(TG) ₈	58.56	74-78	3	JX668770
CCdi53	CAATAGAAATGCCAGGAACAC	GCAATAATGCACAGTGAAC	PET	(TC) ₁₁	58.35	104-128	8	JX668771
CCdi54	CAACCGAAGAACTCCATGACAAAC	TACCTTGACCTTCTTCCAAACAC	HEX	(GA) ₁₇	64.39	272-297	8	JX668772
CCdi63	TTTCGATATCATTTATCTTCTTTTTC	CTCTCTGGGAACCTTCCACTT	HEX	(CT) ₁₂	58.29	130-132	2	JX668773
CCdi67	CTGTTTGCGAAAAGCGAGGAGTG	TTGAGATCCCTCCCAAGAACATAGA	PET	(GA) ₁₈	64.19	156-181	5	JX668774
CCdi71	GTGAGGCGACCAAGACCAACC	TGCGACCAATGTAAGTGTAGGAAAGA	HEX	(TC) ₈	65.38	194-198	2	JX668775
CCdi74	TTATGACTCTTCCGCAACAATCC	CATACCAAAGACCTGCATCTTCTC	PET	(CT) ₁₄	62.99	144-173	5	JX668776
CCiri1	CATGAGAACCAACACCCACA	GGAAGATTCAAGAAAGAGGGAAG	HEX	(ATC) ₅	65.35	168	1	JX668778
CCiri2	TTGGTAAAGAACCAACCAACA	CAAGATCAATCATGCCCTTCCCTTC	6-FAM	(AGA) ₆	64.60	77-83	2	JX668784
CCiri3	CGGTTGCTTAGTCAAACTCCTACA	GGGTAATTAAGAGGAGGAGGAAAG	6-FAM	(TC) ₇	64.85	88-96	2	JX668786
CCiri6	GGAACGGAGTCATGACAAGTAAG	CTCATCATCCATTTTCCCTCCA	HEX	(TG) ₈	60.42	97-133	6	JX668787
CCiri8	TGGCAATTGGACTTCTCTTTC	GAGCCATTTGTTGGACTGGTT	PET	(CTT) ₅	65.28	165-198	3	JX668788
CCiri10	CACTTCCCTCTCAGTCTTCTTTGG	CTGAAAGCTGTTTGGTGGCTGT	6-FAM	(TCC) ₆	66.52	181-187	3	JX668779
CCiri13	TGGAGACATAAGGCAAGGATGG	CCAATGGATGAATGAGTAAGTGG	6-FAM	(TTC) ₉	64.26	216-222	6	JX668780
CCiri14-1	ACAATCTCACCCCAACCAATCA	GGCTGAGGTCAGAAATCATTTT	PET	(TTA) ₁₀	61.74	104-116	3	JX668781
CCiri14-2	CCACTGCTCTTCTTCTCTC	CATTAATGTGGTGAAGATAATG	NED	(CTT) ₈	56.72	78-82	3	JX668781
CCiri15	CAAAATAAGACTTCAGCACAAG	TCCAATAGAAAGATCACATTAAGCAA	PET	(GTT) ₆	59.42	126-127	2	JX668782
CCiri17	AAAGAAAGTATCTGGTGAAGG	CATGAAAGGCAAGGAAAGAAAG	6-FAM	(GAT) ₁₄	61.30	220-248	7	JX668783
CCiri21	GAAACAGACTATTGGAGAAAGAGG	CAGAAATCTTCTGCTTTTGG	6-FAM	(ATG) ₁₀	58.15	138-154	3	JX668785

Note: A = number of different alleles across all populations; T_m = melting temperature.
^aTwo different markers were identified for clones CCiri14 and CCdi139; these are tagged with the suffixes -1 and -2 for each clone.
^bThe forward and reverse sequence of flanking region.
^cFluorescent dye for labeling the 5' end of the forward primer.

TABLE 2. Allelic diversity and observed and expected heterozygosities in 37 microsatellite loci in four Mexican populations of *Dalechampia scandens*.

Locus	Ciudad del Carmen (n = 20)				Puerto Morelos (n = 11)				Cozumel (n = 10)				Valladolid (n = 13)			
	A	H _o	H _e	P	A	H _o	H _e	P	A	H _o	H _e	P	A	H _o	H _e	P
CCdi4	3	0.05	0.59	<0.001	2	0.30	0.39	0.481	3	1	0.57	0.007	3	1	0.56	0.002
CCdi9	1	0	0		1	0	0		3	1	0.57	0.007	2	1	0.52	0.001
CCdi10	4	0.25	0.57	0.001	3	0.18	0.60	0.002	3	1	0.57	0.007	3	1	0.62	0.004
CCdi11	2	0.10	0.43	0.001	1	0	0		3	1	0.57	0.007	3	1	0.59	0.003
CCdi13	2	0.05	0.51	<0.001	1	0	0		3	1	0.57	0.007	3	1	0.65	0.004
CCdi23	1	0	0		2	0.09	0.09	1	1	0	0		2	0.08	0.08	1
CCdi24	1	0	0		1	0	0		1	0	0		1	0	0	
CCdi25	1	0	0		2	0.18	0.48	0.06	2	1	0.53	0.007	3	1	0.56	0.001
CCdi27	2	0.05	0.05	1	3	0	0.69	<0.001	2	1	0.53	0.007	2	1	0.52	0.001
CCdi29	2	0.15	0.22	0.246	2	0.27	0.45	0.233	1	0	0		1	0	0	
CCdi33	2	0.05	0.30	0.002	1	0	0		1	0	0		1	0	0	
CCdi38	1	0	0		1	0	0		1	0	0		2	0.08	0.08	1
CCdi39-1	4	0.15	0.23	0.249	3	0	0.33	0.002	2	0.10	0.10	1	3	0.50	0.45	0.342
CCdi39-2	2	0.05	0.05	1	1	0	0		2	1	0.53	0.007	2	1	0.52	0.001
CCdi41	1	0	0		1	0	0		4	1	0.62	<0.001	3	1	0.56	0.001
CCdi45	1	0	0		2	0.10	0.27	0.158	2	0.90	0.52	0.046	5	0.77	0.78	0.018
CCdi47	1	0	0		1	0	0		2	1	0.53	0.007	2	1	0.52	0.001
CCdi50	3	0.10	0.50	<0.001	3	0.09	0.26	0.048	3	1	0.57	0.007	7	1	0.78	<0.001
CCdi52	2	0.20	0.43	0.027	1	0	0		1	0	0		2	0.08	0.08	1
CCdi53	2	0	0.10	0.026	1	0	0		4	1	0.62	0.001	4	0.92	0.66	0.042
CCdi54	3	0	0.35	<0.001	3	0.50	0.43	1	2	1	0.53	0.007	2	1	0.52	0.002
CCdi63	2	0.30	0.51	0.084	1	0	0		1	0	0		2	0.08	0.47	0.004
CCdi67	2	0.15	0.41	0.01	2	0.18	0.52	0.061	1	0	0		1	0	0	
CCdi71	1	0	0		1	0	0		2	1	0.53	0.007	2	1	0.52	0.001
CCdi74	2	0.10	0.18	0.153	1	0	0		2	1	0.53	0.007	2	1	0.52	0.001
CCtri1	1	0	0		1	0	0		1	0	0		1	0	0	
CCtri2	1	0	0		1	0	0		1	0	0		1	0	0	
CCtri3	1	0	0		1	0	0		2	1	0.53	0.007	2	1	0.52	0.001
CCtri6	2	0.10	0.43	0.001	1	0	0		1	0	0		2	0	0.52	<0.001
CCtri8	2	0.05	0.05	1	1	0	0		2	1	0.53	0.007	2	1	0.52	0.001
CCtri10	1	0	0		1	0	0		2	0	0.19	0.053	2	0.08	0.08	1
CCtri13	2	0.25	0.36	0.214	2	0	0.17	0.047	2	0	0.19	0.053	4	0.23	0.59	0.001
CCtri14-1	2	0	0.51	<0.001	1	0	0		2	1	0.53	0.007	2	0.92	0.52	0.006
CCtri14-2	1	0	0		2	0.09	0.09	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	
CCtri15	1	0	0		1	0	0		2	0	0.19	0.053	2	0.08	0.32	0.026
CCtri17	4	0.25	0.66	0.001	2	0.20	0.34	0.306	3	1	0.57	0.007	3	1	0.56	0.001
CCtri21	1	0	0		1	0	0		2	1	0.53	0.007	2	1	0.52	0.001
Mean	1.81	0.06	0.20		1.51	0.06	0.14		1.95	0.57	0.33		2.32	0.59	0.40	
SD	0.91	0.09	0.23		0.73	0.11	0.21		0.91	0.50	0.26		1.25	0.46	0.26	

Note: A = number of alleles; H_e = expected heterozygosity; H_o = observed heterozygosity; P = P value of exact test for Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium.

and Valladolid in blossom size, the former populations being characterized by large blossoms compared to the latter. Leaf tissue from the Ciudad del Carmen population was used to identify microsatellite loci and to develop primers for the amplification of these loci. The library construction was performed using restriction enzymes *Bsa*I and *Hinc*II following Hamilton et al. (1999). A double-stranded SNX linker was simultaneously ligated to the ends of these fragments with *Xmn*I. The enrichment of DNA fragments containing microsatellite loci was conducted by different 3'-biotinylated oligonucleotides (dimers, trimers, and tetramers), and streptavidin-coated magnetic beads were used to capture the enriched fragments. PCR of genomic DNA fragments enriched for microsatellites was conducted using SNX forward primer (5'-CTAAGCCTTGCTAGCAGAAGC-3'). PCR reactions were performed in a total volume of 50 µL containing Platinum *Taq* polymerase (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, California, USA), 10× PCR buffer, 50 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM dNTPs, and 10 µM SNX primer. The thermal profile was set at 94°C for 50 s, 55°C for 45 s, and 72°C for 1 min, for 35 cycles. The PCR products were purified using a QIAquick PCR purification kit (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany) and were digested with *Nhe*I and ligated to plasmid pUC19 (New England Biolabs, Ipswich, Massachusetts, USA). The purified ligation was transformed to *Electromax* DH5α-E cells (Invitrogen) using an Eppendorf Electroporator 2510 (Eppendorf AG, Hamburg, Germany). After electroporation, 300 µL S.O.C. medium (Invitrogen) at room temperature was added to the mixture and incubated in a 37°C water bath for 1 h, followed by incubation at 4°C for 30 min. Two microliters of each library was mixed with 98 µL S.O.C. medium, and

30 and 60 µL of each mixture were spread on the 90-mm Luria–Bertani (LB)/ampicillin/X-gal plates followed by incubation at 37°C overnight. A total of 700–900 colonies were plated onto 150-mm LB/agar plates with 50 µg/mL of ampicillin and left to grow at 37°C overnight. Hybridization was performed by placing a Magna Lift (137-mm) nylon transfer membrane (Osmonics, Westboro, Massachusetts, USA) on a 150-mm LB/agar plate using 5× saline sodium citrate (SSC)/0.5% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)/1 mM EDTA/0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) buffer and incubated at 50°C for at least 2 h. The radiolabeled probes were hybridized to a membrane, incubated at 50°C, and rotated overnight. The membrane was exposed to Kodak BioMax MR35 × 43 cm single-emulsion film (Carestream Health Inc., Rochester, New York, USA), and the developed autoradiograph was aligned to an LB plate to localize the positive colonies. In total, 109 positive clones containing microsatellite repeats were sequenced with an ABI 3730xl DNA Analyzer using a BigDye Terminator version 3.1 Cycle Sequencing Kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA).

Primer pairs (n = 42) for flanking regions of microsatellite repeats were designed by BatchPrimer3 (You et al., 2008). Two individuals from each population were used to test for primer amplification. Microsatellite loci were amplified in a 10-µL reaction containing 2× Type-it Microsatellite PCR Kit (containing HotStarTaq *Plus* DNA Polymerase, MgCl₂, and dNTPs) from QIAGEN, 0.2 µM of each primer, and 10 ng DNA. PCR amplification was performed on an ABI 9600 thermal cycler (Applied Biosystems) at 95°C for 5 min; 10 initial cycles as touchdown at 94°C for 30 s, 60–50°C for 45 s, 72°C for 45 s;

25 cycles at 94°C for 30 s, 50°C for 45 s, 72°C for 45 s; and final extension at 72°C for 10 min. For successful markers ($n = 39$), the 5' end of the forward primer was fluorescently labeled with different fluorophores (6-FAM, HEX, NED, and PET; Table 1) and fragment analysis was conducted with an ABI 3130xl Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems). Nucleotide sequences for microsatellite clones were deposited in GenBank (accession no.: JX668754–JX668790). Two markers, CCTri5 and CCTri12, were removed from data analyses (data not shown). The estimation of the number of alleles (A), observed (H_o) and expected (H_e) heterozygosities, and test for Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium were performed using Arlequin version 3.5.1.3 (Excoffier and Lischer, 2010).

In total, 37 microsatellite loci were successfully screened for variability across the four populations of *D. scandens* (Table 1). Locus CCTri14-2 amplified only in CC and PM populations, and CCTri1 was monomorphic across all individuals/populations. Overall, 166 alleles were identified across all loci/individuals, with an average of 4.49 (SD = 2.47, range 1–11) alleles per locus (Table 1). The proportion of polymorphic loci varied from 0.38 (for PM) to 0.81 (for V). The average number of alleles across all loci varied between 1.51 (SD = 0.73, for PM) and 2.32 (SD = 1.25, for V; Table 2). The average H_o over all loci ranged from 0.06 (for PM) to 0.59 (for V; Table 2). Similarly, the average H_e across all loci ranged from 0.14 (SD = 0.21, for PM) to 0.40 (SD = 0.26, for V). Overall, lower levels of genetic variation were found in CC and PM compared with CO and V populations.

CONCLUSIONS

The microsatellite markers reported here provide a valuable tool for various kinds of genetic and ecological studies in *D. scandens*. The present set of markers will be useful in addressing questions about causes of genetic structure, demographic history, phylogeography, and mating systems of natural populations of *D. scandens*. These markers will be attempted for cross-amplification in closely related species of *Dalechampia*.

LITERATURE CITED

- ARMBRUSTER, W. S. 1984. The role of resin in angiosperm pollination: Ecological and chemical considerations. *American Journal of Botany* 71: 1149–1160.
- ARMBRUSTER, W. S. 1985. Patterns of character divergence and the evolution of reproductive ecotypes of *Dalechampia scandens* (Euphorbiaceae). *Evolution* 39: 733–752.
- ARMBRUSTER, W. S., J. LEE, AND B. G. BALDWIN. 2009. Macroevolutionary patterns of defense and pollination in *Dalechampia* vines: Adaptation, exaptation, and evolutionary novelty. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA* 106: 18085–18090.
- BOLSTAD, G. H., W. S. ARMBRUSTER, C. PÉLABON, R. PÉREZ-BARRALES, AND T. F. HANSEN. 2010. Direct selection at the blossom level on floral reward by pollinators in a natural population of *Dalechampia schottii*: Full-disclosure honesty? *New Phytologist* 188: 370–384.
- EXCOFFIER, L., AND H. E. L. LISCHER. 2010. Arlequin suite ver 3.5: A new series of programs to perform population genetics analyses under Linux and Windows. *Molecular Ecology Resources* 10: 564–567.
- HAMILTON, M., E. PINCUS, A. DI FIORE, AND R. FLEISCHER. 1999. Universal linker and ligation procedures for construction of genomic DNA libraries enriched for microsatellites. *BioTechniques* 27: 500–507.
- PÉLABON, C., M. L. CARLSON, T. F. HANSEN, AND W. S. ARMBRUSTER. 2005. Effects of crossing distance on offspring fitness and developmental stability in *Dalechampia scandens* (Euphorbiaceae). *American Journal of Botany* 92: 842–851.
- PÉLABON, C., W. ARMBRUSTER, T. HANSEN, G. BOLSTAD, AND R. PÉREZ-BARRALES. 2012. Adaptive accuracy and adaptive landscapes. In E. Svensson and R. Calsbeek [eds.], *The adaptive landscape in evolutionary biology*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, United Kingdom.
- WEBSTER, G. L., AND W. S. ARMBRUSTER. 1991. A synopsis of the neotropical species of *Dalechampia* (Euphorbiaceae). *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 105: 137–177.
- YOU, F. M., N. HUO, Y. Q. GU, M.-C. LUO, Y. MA, D. HANE, G. R. LAZO, ET AL. 2008. BatchPrimer3: A high throughput web application for PCR and sequencing primer design. *BMC Bioinformatics* 9: 253.

APPENDIX 1. Information for voucher specimens of *Dalechampia scandens* deposited at the herbarium of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) Museum (TRH), NTNU, Trondheim, Norway.

Voucher information	TRH/V-7479	TRH/V-7481	TRH/V-7480	TRH/V-7482
Sample	CC2303	PM0901	CO0403	V0101
Country	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
Collection locality	Ciudad del Carmen	Puerto Morelos	Cozumel	Valladolid
Ecology	Roadside open habitat close to beach	Roadside by forest	Roadside by forest	Roadside by forest
Collector name	Geir H. Bolstad	Geir H. Bolstad	Geir H. Bolstad	Geir H. Bolstad
Collection date	October 2007	October 2007	October 2007	October 2007
Determinator name	Geir H. Bolstad	Geir H. Bolstad	Geir H. Bolstad	Geir H. Bolstad
Determination date	October 2007	October 2007	October 2007	October 2007
Geographic coordinates	18°56'29"N, 91°18'01"W	20°51'11"N, 86°53'43"W	20°22'10"N, 86°59'40"W	20°42'31"N, 88°15'06"W
Altitude	2 m	7 m	13 m	31 m