Blue mussel researchers (раскрыть? кому это нужно?) are often interested in the knowledge about taxonomic structure of populations and in row classification of individuals into “species” rather than in the exact knowledge about taxonomic affinity and hybrid status of any mussels. The finding that M. edulis and M. trossulus differs sufficiently by morphotype frequencies in the White Sea (Katolikova et al. 2016) gave hope that these tasks could be achieved /for these species/ by quick once-over of the inner side of shells only, without time- and cost consuming genotyping, and without soft tissues needed for genotyping (genotyping of shell material have been established recently but is not a routine practice yet, REF). Indeed, re-analyses of rich data from Katolikova et al. 2016 let us to derive robust relationships between proportions of morphotypes and proportions of M. edulis and M. trossulus, and between proportions of morphotypes and the probabilities of mussels of T-morphotypes being M. trossulus and of E. morphotypes – M. edulis, in samples. These relationships could be safely used for prediction of taxonomic structure of any population and for identification of any mussel in mixed samples with the accuracy up to ??% (точнее); due to the Bayesian? nature … сказать умную хуйню, чем больше диспропорция видов and hence morphotypes in populations the more reliable is identification of dominant species but more unreliable of minor species. (Зациклить с введением? – что там пиздели?). (Up to date, … можно ввернуть звездный пример как пример удачного? использования признака, с указанием реальных частот и вероятностей в том исследовании, если в статье доступны первичные данные - «The range and the median values of the proportion of T-morphotypes among mussels initially placed into boxes, among survived mussels, and among eaten ones were 23%–58% and 40%, 17%–64% and 36%, and 14%–100% and 67%, respectively»). The supreme goal of our study was to learn whether identification of M. edulis and M. trossulus by morphotypes is a unique “privilege” of the White Sea researchers or the same approach can be used for mussel identification worldwide. Let our data on most contact zones between species out of Northern Russia was limited, it is evident that the utility of the approach cannot be the same for different zones due to considerable variation in morphotype frequencies among zones and sometimes also within zones . Below we shall first discuss this inter- and intra-regional variation of morphotype frequencies and then will turn to formulation of практические рекомендации of application of morphotype test for understudied and unstudied contact zones.

P.

Вадим, ну, еще католикова есть для критикал евалюэшн; у Миши спрошу будет или нет вошкаться - прогноз отрицательный; к нашему разговору о "калькуляторе" и его пользователям: в таких случаях иногда помогает блок-схема действий