

Erratum

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**An analysis of genetic population structure in red drum
(*Sciaenops ocellatus*) based on mtDNA control region
sequences**

On page 128 (right column, second paragraph) the authors wrote “. . . state agencies in Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, and Texas studied the feasibility of stock enhancement as a means of supplementing wild populations.” Later in the same paragraph, they also stated that “. . . because broodstock for large-scale enhancement programs along the Atlantic seaboard have been obtained from Mosquito Lagoon and nearby estuaries, there is a potential for artificial genetic exchange between putatively separate gene pools (e.g. those of Mosquito Lagoon and the Carolinas).”

The authors would like to clarify that the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources uses only locally obtained red drum for broodstock in its stocking programs. It was culturists for private facilities in South Carolina who used broodstock from Florida Mosquito Lagoon to produce red drum for worldwide distribution. The risk posited in our Introduction, as it related to the Carolinas, pertained to escapement or mishandling of the imported broodstock and their progeny.