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ALLOZYME ANALYSIS OF TWO RELICT WATER PLANTS, *NELUMBO KOMAROVII* AND *EURLALA FEROX*

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Water plants give a good opportunity for investigation of evolutionary processes in isolated populations. Two relict water plants, *Euryale ferox* Salisb. and *Nelumbo komarovii* Grossh., persisted in the south part of Far East of Russia (Primorsky Krai) as remains and witnesses of the past climate warming in Tertiary period. Now both plants exist here on the north edge of their ranges under threat of extinction. The species were listed in the Red Book of Russian Federation since 1988.

In this territory a few local habitats of each species are isolated each from other and from the basic geographic ranges. However, data on genetic variation of these populations of *Nelumbo komarovii* and *Euryale ferox* are absent. In this connection, the study was aimed on the evaluation of allozyme polymorphism of *Nelumbo komarovii* Grossh. and *Euryale ferox* Salisb in natural habitats of Primorsky Krai.

In total 47 specimens of *N. komarovii* were collected of three habitats (pond in Novogorodevka village, Anuchinsky district, Lotus lake, Khasansky district, and lake of the Putyatyn island) and 17 specimens of *E. ferox* were collected in Lefu river. Results showed that allozyme polymorphism is absent in Russian populations *N. komarovii* ($P_{95} = 0$; $A = 1$) and extremely low in *E. ferox* populations ($P_{95} = 769$; $A = 1.07$). The result discussed in respect of possible influences of the species life history and modern human activity on the low level of genetic variation. Further investigation of these species with DNA techniques is planned.