

3rd European Congress of Mammalogy
Jyväskylä, Finland
May 29 – June 2 1999

**Program
&
Abstracts**

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B-CHROMOSOME AND ALLOZYME VARIATION IN WOOD MICE *APODEMUS PENINSULAE* (RODENTIA, MURIDAE) FROM RUSSIAN FAR EAST

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We examined B-chromosomes and allozyme variation in wood mice *Apodemus peninsulae* (n=361) collected from four geographic regions of the Russian Far East. The B-chromosomes were found in individuals from Amur, Khabarovsk and Primorye Regions, but not found in Sakhalin Island. The frequency of animals with B-chromosomes ranged from 50 up to 100% in Amur and Khabarovsk Regions and from 88 to 100% in Primorye. The number of B-chromosomes per individual varied typically from 1 to 3 with maximal number equal to 6. Usually they were small or middle size. We described for the first time the untypical animal from Primorye with the extremely large subtelocentric B-chromosome, the biggest in the set. Dot-like B-chromosomes were only observed in 24 mice from 8 Primorye's populations which were darkly C-stained. C-banding patterns of A-chromosomes of mice from Sakhalin differ from those of other populations. Genetic differentiation was assessed by examining 28 loci. Six loci were found to be polymorphic. Nei's distances (D) among the regions were unexpectedly low (0.001- 0.020) even for the samples belonged to different subspecies and Sakhalin Island isolate. These data suggested that karyotype of *A. peninsulae* evolved with a rapid changing mode in each geographic domains.

ORAL PRESENTATION, W1