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B-CHROMOSOME OF KOREAN FIELD MOUSE *APODEMUS PENINSULAE* FROM THE VERKHNEBUREINSKY DEPRESSION

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Korean field mouse, *Apodemus peninsulae* (Thomas, 1906) is widely distributed throughout the mixed woods of Asian continent and on some East Asia islands (Sakhalin, Hokkaido, Russky and Stenina). The species karyotype contains both the 48 acrocentric A chromosomes of the basic set and additional B chromosomes, late are varying in number and morphology. Animals have either stable karyotype (2n is constant within the cells of one individual) or mosaic, with several cellular clones (the number of chromosomes varies in different cells in the same individual). Among animals with stable karyotypes there are both individuals with B-chromosomes, and without B-chromosomes (Kartavtseva 2002). As a rule, samples with more than 5 individuals do not have 100 percent of a stable karyotype. The phenomenon of mosaicism or karyotype instability by number and morphology in chromosomes is still not explained.

A study of karyotypes from 367 sampled animals in the Russian Far East populations: Primorskii krai (n = 280), Khabarovsk krai (Lower Amur Territory) (n = 67), Jewish Autonomous Oblast (n = 1), Amur Oblast (n = 4), Magadan Oblast (n = 1) (Roslik, Kartavtseva 2012) allowed to assume the leading role of natural selection in the formation of the critical mass of B chromosomes and its weakening in individuals with stable karyotype. According to morphology, these chromosomes were recently divided into two groups: (i) ordinary - small and medium metacentric and (ii) rare - large meta-, submeta-, subtelocentric and mini B chromosomes (Roslik et al. 2016).

We investigated karyotypes of *A. peninsulae* (5 males and 2 females) from the Bureya River depression, east cost of the Bureya river bank, near the village of Chegdomyn, Khabarovsk krai (Middle Amur Territory). All individuals had stable karyotype with bi-armed B chromosomes of small sizes. Three individuals had one B chromosome, two individuals - two B chromosomes and two individuals - four B chromosomes. According to morphology of B chromosomes, all mice had B chromosomes of ordinary morphology. Such a variant of the number and morphology of chromosomes had been described earlier for four populations of mice (n=19) from the Amur-Sungari plain (Middle Amur Territory) (Roslik et al. 2016). The C- banding of chromosomes showed that the arms of B chromosomes have a C-staining of a weaker color than the centromere of the autosomes and the Y chromosome. The centromere of the B chromosomes had no staining. Such staining of B chromosome is typical for *A. peninsulae* from Primorskii krai (Kartavtseva et al. 2000).

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