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# MORPHOLOGY OF ADDITIONAL CHROMOSOMES IN *APODEMUS PENINSULAE* FROM THE UPPER PRIAMURIE REGION (BASED ON FISH ANALYSIS)

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Korean field mouse, *Apodemus peninsulae* (Thomas, 1906) is widely distributed throughout the Asian mixed forests. Karyotype of this species contains 48 acrocentric A chromosomes of the basic set and additional B chromosomes varying in number (0–30) and morphology (from metacentric to acrocentric). B chromosomes in mice from the Russian Far East were shown to exhibit low variability in DNA content while, the DNA composition of B chromosomes in species from Siberia and Transbaikalia were highly variable (Rubtsov et al., 2015). Amur region (Upper Priamurie) is located between Transbaikalia and the Far East of Russia. The DNA of B chromosomes of mice from this region are still not investigated.

We assumed that the DNA content of B chromosomes in animals from the Upper Priamurie are similar to the B chromosomes in mice from the Middle, Lower Priamurie and Prymorskii Krai.

Morphotypes of these B chromosomes were similar the B chromosomes described in the Far Eastern, Transbaikalian and Siberian populations (Roslik , Kartavtseva, 2019 see this conference).

We compared the DNA content of B chromosomes in mice from the Upper Priamurie region with the B chromosomes in mice from the other regions. The analysis of additional chromosomes in *A. peninsulae* inform the Upper Priamurie using FISH revealed several variants of chromosomal regions enriched by new DNA repeats, as well as variants of chromosomal regions enriched by repetitive DNA typical for the Far Eastern, Transbaikalian and Siberian populations.

Therefore, we can assume that the Upper Priamurie, as well as Transbaykalia are the areas, where mice from Siberia and the Far East intermingle. Earlier, we suggested that only Transbaikalia is a territory, where mice with both types of B chromosomes occur (Kartavtseva, Roslik 2006).

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