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**PROBLEMS OF CHROMOSOMAL RESEARCHES MAMMAL FROM NATURAL POPULATIONS  
OF THE FAR EAST OF RUSSIA**

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At the territory of the Russian Far East 105 terrestrial and 35 marine species of mammals have inhabited. Areas of many terrestrial species are extended far beyond the borders of the Russian Far East. Chromosomal researches of mammals of wild populations are important for understanding both the micro- and macroevolution of mammals. The analysis of the literary data (since 1967 to 2006) has shown different research activity as for taxonomic groups, as for methods of karyological analysis applied. Remarkable, that by karyological methods of 16 known Insectivorous species there were investigated only 11 species, from 17 Chiroptera species - 6, from 39 Rodentia species - 31, from 23 Carnivora species - 3, and from 10 Artiodactyla species - only one. Nevertheless, almost for all species the chromosomal numbers are described both from the Russian Far East and other regions of their areas (Siberia, Korea, China, Japan, Europe, N. America, etc.). However, data show that only for three species of mammals there are no indication on chromosomal numbers at all. Available are investigations of animals from a zoo (that are usually without the indication of a place of catching) and single animals from nature; both do not allow to infer a conclusion on chromosomal variability of taxa they are belong to. Our review of chromosomal data revealed that nearly 50% of mammals in natural populations from Russian Far East have been investigated. Percent of species which were subjected by investigation with differential staining techniques of chromosomes do not exceed 30% and they are basically made on rodents. Chromosomal polymorphism and problems that connected with weak karyological investigation of mammals from natural populations of the Far East of Russia is discussed.