

中国貉线粒体DNA多态性及其与亚种分化的关系^①

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摘要 本文以8种限制性内切酶对来自7个地区的14只中国貉(*Nyctereutes Procyonides*)进行了mtDNA的RFLP分析,并构建了貉mtDNA的限制酶物理图谱。根据各群体间的遗传距离构建UPG分子系统树,结合形态、地理分布资料对中国貉的亚种分化进行了探讨。结果表明,中国貉的指名亚种已发生明显的遗传分化;对于分类地位没有确定的华北和陕西群体,建议它们各自单独定为一个亚种;中国貉最先发生南北分歧,然后发生东西分歧。

关键词 [貉](#) [线粒体DNA](#) [分子系统树](#) [亚种分化](#)

分类号

mtDNA Polymorphism and Differentiation of Subspecies of Chinese Raccoon Dog (*Nyctereutes procyonides*)^①

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Abstract

The mtDNA from 14 Raccoon dogs of 7 geographical popilations was analyzed with 8 restiction endonucleases, and the restriction map was constructed Furthermore.UPG molecular phylogenetic tress of the mtDNA were constructed based on the genetic distances.Our results indicated that the differentiation was obvious withhin geographical populations of the subspecies N.P.procyonoides and that the event of divergence in Chinese Raccoon dog first occurred between the southern and northern populations ,and then ,between the western and the eastern populations.We proposed that both of the Huabei and Shanxi populations which had not been identified could be classified into two independent subspecies respectively.

Key words [Raccoon dog](#) [Mitochondrial DNA](#) [Molecular phylogenetic tree](#) [Subspecies](#)

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