

Phylogeography of *Aplocheilus* *panchax* in Indonesia, with special focus on the Bangka Island population

by Agus Nuryanto

Submission date: 20-Mar-2023 05:42PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2041589327

File name: 52._Diah_Mustikasari_Biodiversitas_April_2022.pdf (1.44M)

Word count: 8256

Character count: 44843

Phylogeography of *Aplocheilus panchax* in Indonesia, with special focus on the Bangka Island population

DIAH MUSTIKASARI[†], AGUS NURYANTO^{†*}, SUHESTRI SURYANINGSIH^{†**}

Department of Biology, Faculty of Biology, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Jl. Dr. Soeparno 63, Purwokerto Utara, Banyumas 53122, Central Java, Indonesia. Tel.: +62-281-638794, Fax.: +62-281-631700, *email: diah.mustikasari83@gmail.com; **agus.nuryanto@unsod.ac.id;

**hestri.bio@gmail.com

Manuscript received: 28 February 2022. Revision accepted: 24 March 2022.

Abstract. Mustikasari D, Nuryanto A, Suryaningsih S. 2022. Phylogeography of *Aplocheilus panchax* in Indonesia, with special focus on the Bangka Island population. *Biodiversitas* 23: 2035-2046. Previous studies divided Blue panchax, *Aplocheilus panchax* into three different clades, namely West (W), Central (C), and East (E) clades. Blue panchax populations from Indonesia belong to the Central and East clades. However, that study did not include blue panchax samples from pits with harsh conditions in Bangka Island, Indonesia. There (15), this study aimed to assess the phylogeography of blue panchax in Indonesia with a special focus on the Bangka Island population using the cytochrome c oxidase 1 (COI) gene. The results showed that genetic distance within Bangka Island population was less than 2%, while genetic distances between Bangka population and other populations were ranged from 103.87% to 122.10%. There was also a clear genetic gap between the Bangka and other populations, with the minimum gap was 101.94%. Furthermore, the seventy-nine sequences analyzed resulted 28 haplotypes (8)h genetic variability of 0.221 for nucleotide diversity (p), 0.923 for Haplotype (47) diversity (Hd), 68.028 for Fu's Fs-test, 2.00 (P < 0.02) for Fu and Li's D-test, and 2.365 (P < 0.02) for Fu and Li's F-test (1) and 1.927 for Tajima's D test (0.10 > P > 0.05). The Bangka population of *Aplocheilus panchax* established a distinct clade from the Western (W), Eastern (E), and Central (C) clades. Molecular data established that the population on Bangka Island is a novel clade for Indonesia and a global blue panchax phylogeographic.

Keywords: Abandoned tin mining pits, genetic distance, haplotype, killifish, new clade position

INTRODUCTION

Phylogeography analyzes and understands organism diversity and biogeography (Bobo-Pinilla et al. 2021). Furthermore, it is a study of geographical distributions of closely related genetic lineages or geographic ordination of genotypes (Rius and Turon 2020). Therefore, phylogeographic research is essential to evaluate the geographical distribution of these genetic lineages and their pattern, as well as elaborate ecology factors and organism biodiversity (Lone et al. 2021).

The blue panchax (*Aplocheilus panchax* Hamilton, 1882) is an endemic species to the Oriental region (35) (Costa 2013; Costa 2016; Beck et al. 2017), widely distributed across the Indo-Malayan Islands, in (39)ling Indonesia, the Indo-China region, and India (Dekar et al. 2018; Bolotov et al. 2020). *Aplocheilus panchax* is a fish from Genus *Aplocheilus*, Family Aplocheilidae, Suborder Aplocheiloidei, Order Cyprinodontiformes, and Class Actinopterygii (Parenti and Hartel 2011; Furness et al. 2015). Fishes belonging to Order Cyprinodontiformes (44) also known as *Aplocheiloid killifishes* or *livebearers* (Pohl et al. 2015; Braganca et al. 2018). (49)

(40) Indonesia is one of the world's biodiversity hotspots with many different (26) habitats and a highly complicated geological history (de Bruyn et al. 2014; von Rintelen et al. 2017). Generally, Southeast Asia's complex climatic and geological history caused this region to have high biodiversity (Beck et al. 2017; Fortes et al. 2018).

Biogeography, geology, climate, and ecology of Southeast Asia have led to megadiverse organisms' evolution. Additionally, the region is home to several endemic and ecologically well-adapted species (Hughes 2011) von Rintelen et al. 2017). The *Aplocheilus panchax* can be used to understand further how climatic changes and sea-level fluctuations have influenced the species' distribution within this region. Specifically, sea-level variations result from glacial cycles that continued throughout the Pleistocene, interfering with and restricting the network of all populations. These examples show proof of isolation in palaeodrainage basins (Beck et al. 2017).

Previous phylogeographic study using the COI gene placed the world's *A. panchax* populations into three different clades; West (W), Central (C), and East (E) clades. The *A. panchax* populations from Indonesia were divided into Central and East clades. Central clade consisted of Pekanbaru, Jambi, and West Sumatra populations. East clade was formed by *A. panchax* populations from (43) Java, Bali, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi islands (Beck et al. 2017). Nevertheless, the study by Beck et al. (2017) did not include *A. panchax* samples from Bangka Island. Bangka Island, the biggest tin producer in Indonesia, has unique waters like a lake or pit, known as kolong, formed and abandoned after tin mining activity. This water has low pH (acid waters), low nutrients, (51) mum dissolved oxygen (DO), and high heavy metals (Ashraf et al. 2011, 2012a, 2012b; Hashim et al. 2018; Koki et al. 2019; Kurniawan 2020). However, *A. panchax*,

locally known as ikan Ke²⁵ Timah, can live in this extreme habitat (Kurniawan et al. 2019; Kurniawan et al. 2020; Mustikasari et al. 2020a). The genus *Aplocheilus*, which includes *A. panchax*, was classified as an extremophile fish due to its ability to survive in harsh environmental circumstances (Riesch et al. 2015; Kurniawan and Mustikasari 2021). Mustikasari et al. (2020a, b) explored the presence and morphological variety of blue panchax (*A. panchax*) in the waters contaminated by heavy metals of the abandoned tin mining pits of various ages.

Island biogeography investigates how the richness of the ecosystems and the complexity of the biodiversity may cause speciation. The adaptive radiation, speciation, climate cycles, and topographical complexity can shape island biodiversity (Dorey et al. 2020). Phylogenetic and phylogeographic analyses based on mitochondrial DNA (mt-DNA) are commonly used in island biodiversity exploration. In addition, mt-DNA possesses some characteristics, including cell quantity, genome size, haploid, maternal inheritance, and extremely low probability of paternal leakage, mutation rate, and change mainly caused the mutation. These features make mt-DNA a useful and one of the most often used markers in molecular analysis. The marker has been frequently used to study genetic diversity, population ⁴²anization, phylogeography, and organism evolution (Gupta et al. 2015).

This study aimed to assess the phylogeography of Blue panchax in Indonesia with ¹⁵a special focus on the Bangka Island population using the cytochrome c oxidase I (COI) gene. This is the first time the populations from Ban¹⁷ Island have been genetically analyzed using the cytochrome oxidase I (COI) gene and compared to other populations on the global distribution of blue panchax. Furthermore, the presence and genetic profile of *A. panchax* can be a model of extremophile fish study. Therefore, it is used as a bioindicator for harsh habitats since the global distribution, ecological and genetic evolution with the Bangka Island population corresponds to others in Indonesian waters.

33 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in Pangkalpinang City and Bangka District of Bangka Belitung Archipelago Province, Indonesia. Fish samples were collected from abandoned tin mining lakes (pits) of different ages and the Limbung River. Station A and B (< 5 years old), Station C and D (5 - 15 years), Station E and F (15 - 25 years), Station G (25 - 50 years), Station H (50 - 100 years), Station I and J (> 100 years), and Limbung River Stream of Bangka District as Station K such as shown in Figure 1. These ages of research stations indicated the chronosequence of the abandoned tin mining pits were taken place there. There was nothing put in the habitats due to the chronosequence only explain about a succession that happened naturally. In addition, they were related to our previous studies about their characteristics of water quality and the presence of

Aplocheilus panchax in the abandoned tin mining pits based on the difference of time (Mustikasari et al. 2020a, b).

Procedures

Samples preparation for molecular analysis

The twenty samples were collected at 09.00 am-1.00 pm from closed and open waters of abandoned tin mining lakes (pits) and waters of Limbung River Stream, Bangka Island, using nets with a mesh size of about 0.4 mm. We declared that the collected fish as samples were handled in a goo⁴ manner, as explained as Bennett et al. (2016), which ⁴e Canadian Council on Animal Care (2005) and American Fisheries Society (2014) about guidelines for the ²³ of fishes in research. They were handled with minimizes pain, distress, suffering and unnecessary loss of ⁴ternal mucus or scales, minimum of the handling duration, to avoid unnecessary ⁴ress and exposure time. We also gave attention to life-cycle events, such as aggregations of breeding fish and sensitive habitats were avoided.

Furthermore, this study utilized a 2.0 ml cryotube with ethanol absolute to preserve each of the fish samples for molecular analysis. The pectoral fin about 2 mm from each dead sample of *A. panchax* was taken for DNA isolation and molecular identification.

Molecular analysis

The genomic DNA extraction was analyzed with the gSYNC™ DNA Extraction Kit (Geneaid, GS300). Nucleic acid (genomic DNA) concentration was measured using Nanodrop™ 2000/2000c spectrophotometers. Furthermore, molecular analysis was referred to Protocol Species Barcoding Fish GMS-165, Genetika Laboratory of Genetika Science Indonesia, in 2021.

Polymerase ³⁷n reaction (PCR) amplification was conducted with (2x) MyTaq HS Red Mix (Bioline, BIO-25048) and KOD FX Neo (Toyobo, KFX-201). The components 1 x 25 µL PCR Ma⁷r Mix were dd H₂O 9.5 µL; MyTaq HS Red Mix, 2x 12.5 µL; 10 µM ⁷2-tl 0.5 µL; 10 µM Fish F2-tl 0.5 µL; 10 µM Fish R2-tl 0.5 µL; 10 µM Fish FR1d-tl 0.5 µL; and DNA Template 1 ¹¹ L. Primer sequence of PCR amplification were ¹¹2-tl 5'-TGTAACACGACGCGCCAGTCAACCAACCACAAAGA CATTGGCAC-3'; FR1d-tl 5'-CAGGAAACAGCTATGACACCTCAGGGTGTCCGAARAAAYCARAA-3'; FishR2-tl 5' CAGGAAACAGCTATGACACTTCAGGGTGACCGAA GAATCAGAA-3'; and FishF2-tl 5'-TGTAACACGACGCGCAGTCGACTAATCATAAAGATATCGGCAC-3' (Ivanova et al. 2007).

The predenaturation phase initiated the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) cycling for 1 minute (95°C). Subsequently, the actual PCR amplification was conducted for 35 cycles, denaturation process for 15 seconds (95°C), annealing process for 15 minu¹⁰ (50°C), and extension process for 45 seconds (72°C). The PCR products (1 µL) were assessed by electrophoresis with 1% TBE agarose with Marker 100bp DNA ladder (loaded ⁴¹ µL). Furthermore, the quality and length of the PCR products were analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis. Bi-directional Sequencing conducted the sequencing step at 1st base Asia.

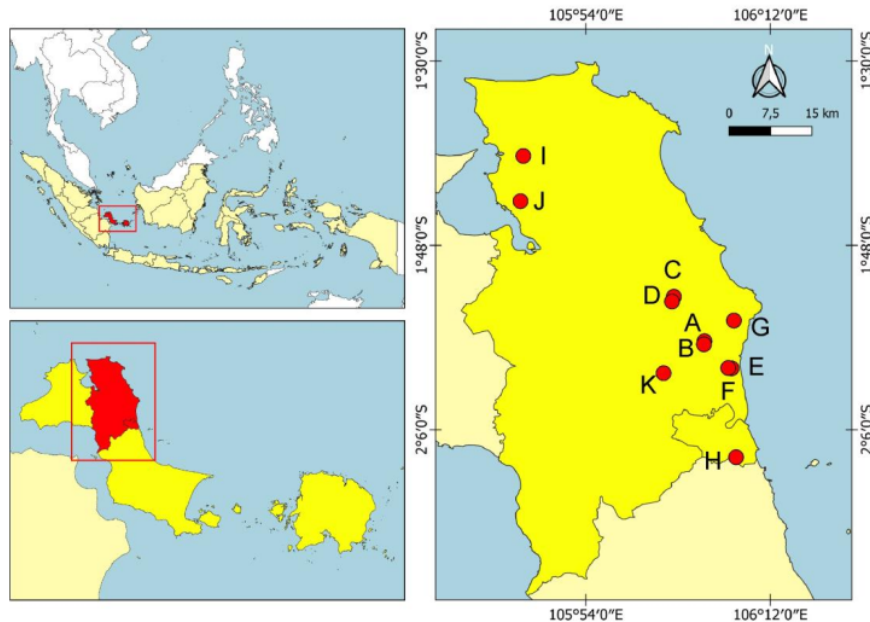


Figure 1. Map of research stations at Bangka Island, Indonesia (Mustikasari et al. 2020a, b)

Data analysis

The contig sequences were obtained from reverse and forward sequences aligned with Program BioEdit (Hall 2011). The phylogenetic study was carried out using MEGA XI (Tamura et al. 2021), utilizing the Maximum Parsimony (MP) statistical approach, and a bootstrap consensus tree was constructed using 1000 replicates. The phylogenetic tree was constructed by comparing sequences of *A. panchax* from Bangka Island with sequences of *A. panchax* from a previous study (Beck et al. 2017). The study conducted in India (Tamil Nadu and Kolkotta), Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand (Krabi), Malaysia (Sungai Batu Pahat, Penang, Dungun), Singapore, and Indonesia (Aceh, Pekanbaru, Pulau Laut, West Sumatra, Jambi, Bogor, Surabaya, Banjarmasin, Bali, and Sulawesi) as shown in Figure 2 aim to investigate the position of *A. panchax* population from Bangka Island. Furthermore, it used a sequence of *Aplocheilus andamanicus* (Katwate et al. 2018). The *A. wernerii* (accession number KJ844713.1) was used as outgroup species (Pohl et al. 2015) for this phylogenetic analysis. Sequences metadata from Beck et al. (2017) and Katwate et al. (2018) from NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) were utilized. DnaSP v5 was used to assess the haplotype (Hd) and nucleotide diversity (π), as well as to perform Fu and Li's F and Tajima's D neutrality tests (Čekovská et al. 2020). A phylogenetic network was constructed according to the median-joining method within the software Network 10. The Kimura 2 Parameter (K2P) genetic distance was calculated in the MEGA XI (Tamura et al. 2021). Genetic distances were utilized to estimate the genetic gap between

Bangka Island and other clade populations. The lowest genetic distance was estimated by subtracting minimum genetic distance among populations by maximum genetic distance within Bangka Island population.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

DNA quantity and quality

The successfulness of organism identification methods based on genetic material, such as PCR, relies on the quantity and quality of nucleic acid, purification method, and PCR amplification process. Unfortunately, the low amount and quality of genetic material (DNA) and the appearance of inhibitors inhibit the PCR amplification efficiency (Chowdhury et al. 2016; Dwiyoitno et al. 2018; Kuffel et al. 2021). The analysis of the quantity of sample DNA by Nanodrop spectrophotometer resulted in DNA concentration (ratio A260/280) for all samples between 1.65 and 1.99 (Table 1).

The ratio of absorbance at 260 nm and 280 nm (A260/280) is used to assess the purity of material genetics. The measurement of DNA concentration with Nanodrop was conducted at a wavelength of 260 nm. In comparison, the protein was measured at a wavelength of 280 nm with pure DNA having an absorbance ratio of 260/280 between 1.6 and 2.0 (Setiawati et al. 2020), 1.7-2.0 (Ruchi et al. 2018), or 1.8-2.0 (Pratomo et al. 2021). The absorbance value below the low absorbance limit indicates the presence of polysaccharides, phenol, and protein contamination.

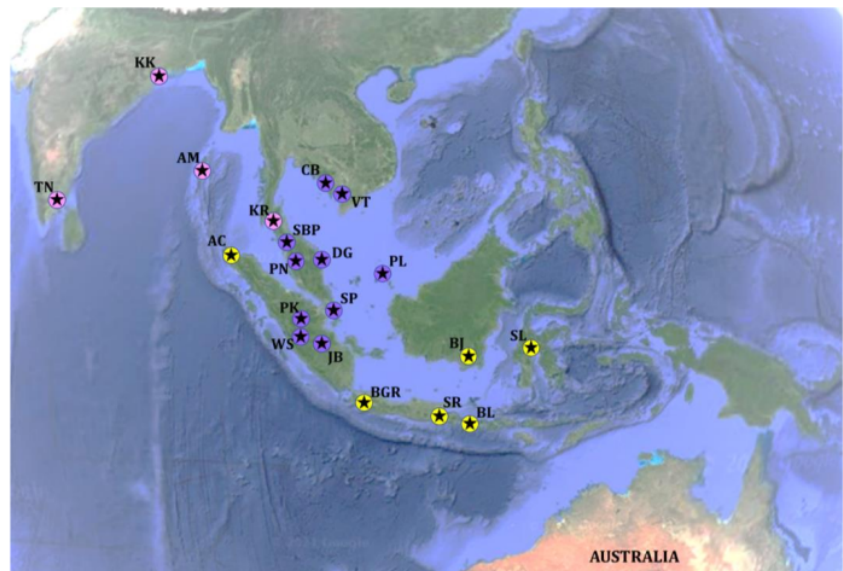


Figure 2. Sampling locations for *Aplocheilichthys panchax* over 20 areas, namely Tamil Nadu (TN), Kolkotta (KK), Andaman Island (AM), Cambodia (CB), Vietnam (VT), Krabi (KB), Sungai Batu Pahat (SBP), Aceh (AC), Penang (PN), Dungun (DG), Pulau Laut (PL), Singapore (SP), Pekanbaru (PK), West Sumat (WS), Jambi (JB), Bogor (BG), Surabaya (SR), Banjarmasin (BJ), Bali (BL) and Sulawesi (SL). (Map was reconstructed from Beck et al. 2017 and Katwate et al. 2018)

Table 1. Quantity of Sample DNA

Sample code*	A _{260/280}
BK_A01	1.72
BK_A02	1.90
BK_B01	1.91
BK_B02	1.87
BK_C01	1.87
BK_C02	1.91
BK_D01	1.93
BK_D02	1.99
BK_E01	1.90
BK_E02	1.89
BK_F01	1.87
BK_F02	1.65
BK_G01	1.75
BK_G02	1.59
BK_G03	1.81
BK_G04	1.88
BK_K01	1.65
BK_K02	1.83
BK_K03	1.71
BK_K04	1.70

Note: *) sample* volume (30 µL)

Meanwhile, above the absorbance 2.0 indicates the presence of RNA contamination during the DNA isolation process (Rosilawati et al. 2002; Farmawati et al. 2015; Rizko et al. 2020). The success of a purification extraction

and the quantity of DNA is highly dependent on the isolation of the resulting DNA. Therefore, the isolation process using commercial kits is safer from processing errors that cause contamination. However, studies on several specimens with various treatments stated that not all commercial kits can harvest DNA in high concentrations (Hajibabaei et al. 2006; Setiapatni et al. 2020).

The product of PCR also showed that the COI gene length of *A. panchax* populations from Bangka Island was about 700 bp. Meanwhile, the COI gene length for *A. panchax* was around 621 bp in other studies with accession numbers KJ957593.1, KJ957617.1, and KJ957618.1 from Beck et al. (2017), and also accession number MG813789.1 (Sample *A. andamanicus*) from Katwate et al. (2018). The length showed that the COI gene of *A. panchax* from Bangka was the longest. The mitochondrial gene, namely COI, is commonly used for DNA barcoding, about 650 bp and these gene sequences are also used for ecological and evolutionary studies (Yang et al. 2019). The COI gene length differences of *A. panchax* populations indicate a diversity of *A. panchax* around the Oriental region. It plays a vital role in a global study to collect information about biodiversity and be a key in phylogenetic and phylogeographic analyses (Buhay 2009).

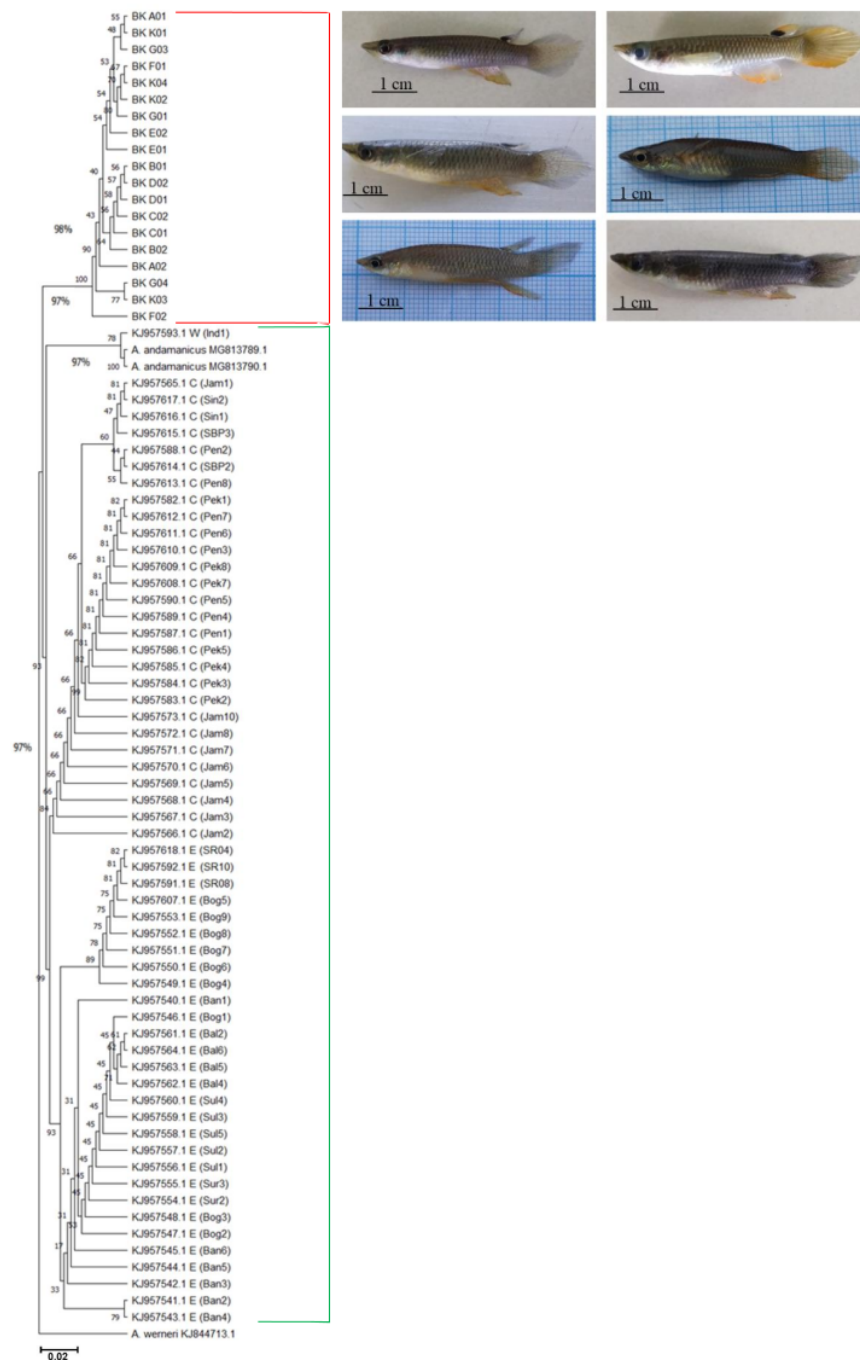


Figure 3. The phylogenetic position of *Aplocheilichthys panchax* from Bangka Island is supported by Maximum Parsimony (MP) bootstrap values. Sequences of topotypes of populations from Bangka Island were in red line, while sample's sequences of Beck et al. (2017) and Katwate et al. (2018) which were cited from the existing databases of COI genes, shown in the pink line (West clade), violet line (East clade), and yellow line (East clade), while *Aplocheilichthys warneri* is outgroup.

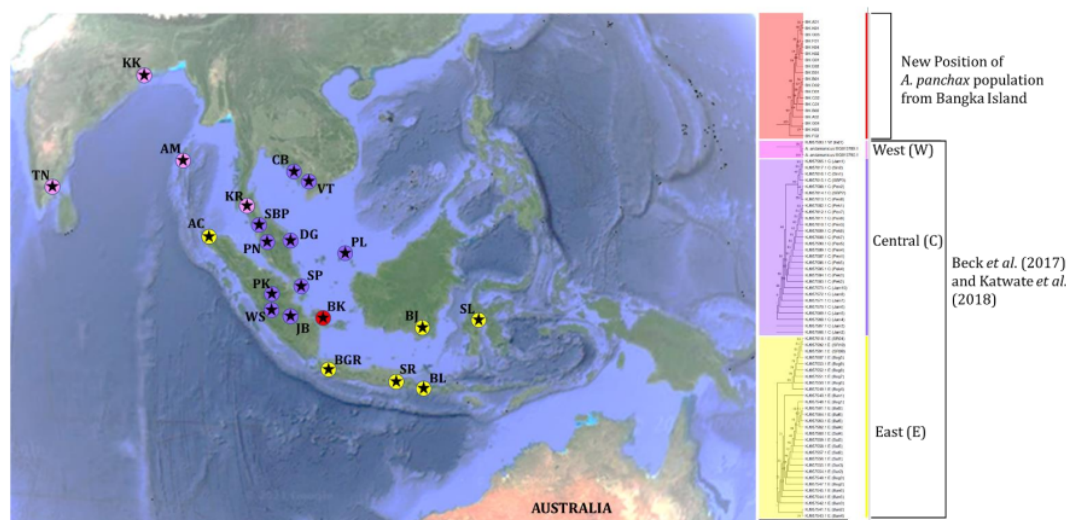


Figure 4. New phylogeographical map for *Aplocheilichthys panchax*, particularly Bangka Island populations (red circle) on global phylogeographic of blue panchax

The phylogenetic tree and phylogeographic of *A. panchax* population from Bangka Island

The phylogenetic tree indicated that the ancestral relationship between the *A. panchax* from all over their geographic distribution based on the COI gene sequences was well supported by high bootstrap value (>90% bootstrap values). The phylogenetic tree analysis showed *A. panchax* widespread throughout the Oriental region, including Indonesia as a part of Southeast Asia countries. However, the population from Bangka Island has different COI sequences and is separated from others. Bangka Island individuals formed a distinct clade from those previously described by Beck et al. (2017) and Katwate et al. (2018). (Figure 3).

Beck et al. (2017) revealed their research about Bayesian posterior probabilities that displayed for Western (W) clade, Eastern (E) clade, and Central (C) clade of *A. panchax*. We added a novel clade to previous phylogenetic tree (Beck et al. 2017; Katwate et al. 2018) by adding samples from Bangka Island (Figure 3). Therefore, the authors also recommended a new map reconstruction of the global phylogeographic on blue panchax (*A. panchax*) gene distribution (Figure 4).

A previous study by Katwate et al. (2018) denied the presence of *A. panchax* in the Indo-Malay region. They provided morphological and molecular evidence and demonstrated that *A. andamanicus* and *A. armatus* distinct and valid killifish species in the Indo-Malay region. However, the present study supported Beck et al. (2017) by showing that the killifish from Indonesia, especially populations from Bangka Island, is *A. panchax*. The present result was supported by morphological data that killifish from Bangka Island is *A. panchax* (Mustikasari et al. 2020b).

Several factors can impact an individual's genetic diversity and population genetic structure, such as climate or environmental change, natural boundaries, environmental variables, movement and migration, and human activities (Nater et al. 2013; Wang et al. 2020). For example, the persistence of climate change is determined by life history characters of organisms, such as dispersal ability, generation period, reproductive ability, habitat specialization, organism interactions, genetic diversity, and habitat or migration corridors (Schierenbeck 2017).

The critical part was that the position of *A. panchax* populations from Bangka Island was different from other locations, but they were included in Sundaland region. It indicated that the biogeographic region of Sundaland (Borneo, Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula, Java, Palawan, and associated islands) is essential to understand evolution (Hinckley et al. 2022). As long as chronosequence exists, the ecological component may affect organism diversity. Ecological disturbance is necessary to maintain the dynamism and diversity of ecosystems. The disturbance history may be the primary driver that shapes patterns of genetic diversity in many natural populations through changes (Banks et al. 2013). Beck et al. (2017) explained that the significant mitochondrial clades of *A. Panchax* are consistent with this study. The basal dissimilarity of *A. panchax* mitochondrial ancestries was around 3.5 million years ago (Ma).

On the other hand, the subsequent dissimilarity timings of these clades occurred in the early Pleistocene (1-2.6 Ma). Ceaseless phylogeographic investigation showed a reasonable west-east dispersal followed by quick radiation across Southeast Asia. Salles et al. (2021) recreate scene evolution, sedimentation, and Sundaland flooding history under tectonic, eustatic, and precipitation constraining

conditions. Furthermore, they link Sundaland's flooding history to tectonic and sea-level conditions using three external driving instruments of rainfalls, eustatic sea-level variations, and tectonics. Over the last one million years, these factors caused the Mekong, Johor, Siam, and East Sunda River to merge. Additionally, it caused Bangka Island to be separated from the mainland of Sumatra Island, Malay Peninsula, Java, and Kalimantan, about 400 thousand years ago (ka).

Founder effects or events can impact stochasticity in a species' genetic population structure at the regional scale (Haileselasie et al. 2018). Even though their populations have decreased in genetic diversity after the founder event, specific individuals that establish well in new places appear to be destined to extinction. The limit of life forms to adjust to new environments can rely upon the organism's capacity reacting to regular determination, which is dictated by the genetic pattern of the founder populations (Lee 2002; Dlugosch and Parker 2008; Kaňuch et al. 2014). This condition can impact genetic variation in natural populations, mutation and genetic drift (Star and Spencer 2013). Genetic drift and gene flow shape allele frequencies over time for an extended period (Chen et al. 2019). Ecological and geological factors may have contributed to the high degree of divergence in COI gene between *A. panchax* populations from Bangka Island and other sites. Subsequently, *A. panchax* sequences from all clades were also analyzed, with a genetic distance of 0.00% to 1.93% for within Bangka Island population. Genetic distance between Bangka Island and other clade populations ranged from 103.87% to 122.10%. Maximum intrapopulation genetic distances within Bangka Island, East clade, and Central clade populations were less than 2%, while within West clade populations had a maximum genetic distance larger than 2% (Table 2). As a result, there was a clear genetic gap between the Bangka Island population and other populations, with a minimum gap 101.94% (Bangka Island and Central Clade populations) and a maximum gap value was 108.52% (Bangka Island and West clade populations). These values made Bangka Island populations were significantly different and separated from other clade populations (Figure 5).

The genetic distances were lower than 2% (0.02), indicating that *A. panchax* populations from Bangka Island did not indicate cryptic species. However, the phylogenetics showed that *A. panchax* populations from

Bangka Island differed from others. Intraspecific genetic distances in some species are higher than 2% (Thu et al. 2019) or above 3% (Nascimento et al. 2016), indicating the existence of cryptic diversity within these fishes. The term "cryptic species" has lately replaced the term "siblings" for taxa of this type (Korshunova et al. 2019). Sibling refers to two or more distinct individuals classified as a single species under one or the same scientific name (Bickford et al. 2007; Xiao et al. 2010; Karanovic et al. 2016). These species cannot be confidently separated based on the morphology, yet they were genetically distinct (Boluda et al. 2016; De Oliveira et al. 2017; Faulwetter et al. 2017). The cryptic species were delineated as individuals in the same geographic area but exhibited significant molecular phylogenetic contrasts. However, they are not recognized morphologically and ethologically (Hosoiishi and Ogata 2019; Cerca et al. 2020).

The seventy-nine (79) sequences that were analyzed by DNAsp v.5 showed genetic variability of 0.22 for nucleotide diversity (p), 0.895 for Haplotype diversity (H_d), 68.028 for Fu's F_s test, 2.00 ($P < 0.02$) for Fu and Li's D' test, and 2.365 ($P < 0.02$) for Fu and Li's test. There were 28 haplotypes of these specimens among the COI sequences (n : 79) built into a haplotype network (Figure 6). All of the sequences analyzed showed that the haplotype network has a star-shaped topology.

Hap_1 to Hap_15 showed haplotype of *A. panchax* populations from Bangka Island, while Hap_16 to Hap_28 were from Beck et al. (2017) and Katwate et al. (2018). Current approaches to biodiversity research focus primarily on ecosystems, environmental communities, geographic regions, and species (Coates et al. 2018). Ecological factors such as over-exploitation, pollution, habitat destruction, and climate change can substantially impact intrapopulation genetic variation (Liu et al. 2013; Martinez et al. 2018). Recent studies have shown a strong linkage between environmental pressures and biodiversity levels, including genes, species, populations, and communities. The relationships between genetic diversity, polymorphism, and ecological stress have been evidenced in natural populations. The biochemical and molecular approaches investigated the correlation between the genetic structure of populations and the environmental characteristics (Cimmaruta et al. 2003; Markert et al. 2010; Schierenbeck 2017; Hu et al. 2020).

Table 2. The genetic distances within and among clades of *Aplocheilus*

<i>Aplocheilus panchax</i> Populations	Genetic Distance (%)			
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
Bangka Island [1]	0.00 - 1.93			
East Clade [2]	104.02 - 110.32	0.00 - 1.76		
Central Clade [3]	103.87 - 108.49	1.40 - 2.48	0.00 - 1.05	
West Clade [4]	110.45 - 112.10	7.37 - 12.54	6.98 - 13.22	0.00* - 9.80**

Note: Values in bold were intra-population genetic distances of *Aplocheilus*, * there was indication a differences *A. panchax* and *A. andamanicus* as well as Katwate et al. (2018)

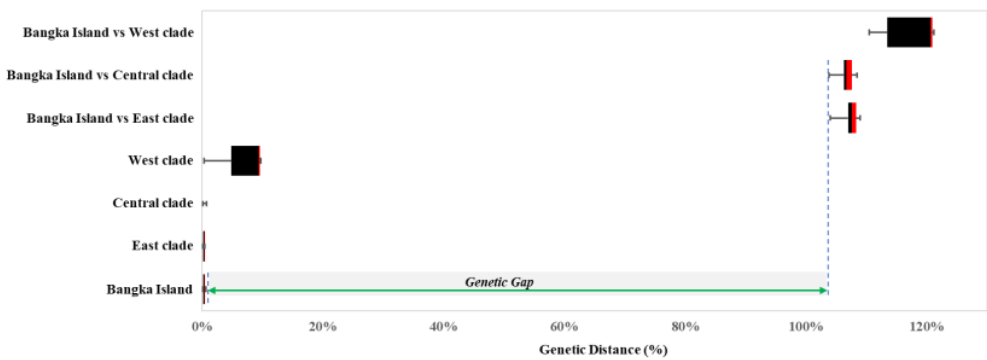


Figure 5. Intra- and inter-species genetic distances for the *Aplocheilus panchax* populations from Bangka Island and other clades. There was a clear genetic gap, spanning from 1.42% to 103.87%, between the maximum within Bangka Island populations and minimum inter populations distance that indicates the *Aplocheilus panchax* populations from Bangka Island were genetically distinct from each other clade. Black lines within the boxes showed the medians, and the red boxes indicated the 75th quartiles

Table 3. The haplotype of *Aplocheilus panchax* on each clade

Haplotype(s)	Specimen(s)
Hap_1: 5	[BK_A01 BK_A02 BK_E01 BK_E02 BK_G03]
Hap_2: 1	[BK_B01]
Hap_3: 1	[BK_B02]
Hap_4: 1	[BK_C01]
Hap_5: 1	[BK_C02]
Hap_6: 1	[BK_D01]
Hap_7: 1	[BK_D02]
Hap_8: 1	[BK_F01]
Hap_9: 1	[BK_F02]
Hap_10: 1	[BK_G01]
Hap_11: 1	[BK_G04]
Hap_12: 1	[BK_K01]
Hap_13: 1	[BK_K02]
Hap_14: 1	[BK_K03]
Hap_15: 1	[BK_K04]
Hap_16: 9	[KJ957618.1 KJ957549.1 KJ957550.1 KJ957551.1 KJ957552.1 KJ957553.1 KJ957607.1 KJ957591.1 KJ957592.1]
Hap_17: 4	[KJ957540.1 KJ957542.1 KJ957544.1 KJ957545.1]
Hap_18: 2	[KJ957541.1 KJ957543.1]
Hap_19: 10	[KJ957546.1 KJ957547.1 KJ957548.1 KJ957554.1 KJ957555.1 KJ957556.1 KJ957557.1 KJ957558.1 KJ957559.1 KJ957560.1]
Hap_20: 4	[KJ957561.1 KJ957562.1 KJ957563.1 KJ957564.1]
Hap_21: 11	[KJ957565.1 KJ957566.1 KJ957567.1 KJ957568.1 KJ957569.1 KJ957570.1 KJ957571.1 KJ957572.1 KJ957573.1 KJ957616.1 KJ957617.1]
Hap_22: 13	[KJ957582.1 KJ957583.1 KJ957584.1 KJ957585.1 KJ957586.1 KJ957587.1 KJ957589.1 KJ957590.1 KJ957608.1 KJ957609.1 KJ957610.1 KJ957611.1 KJ957612.1]
Hap_23: 2	[KJ957588.1 KJ957613.1]
Hap_24: 1	[KJ957614.1]
Hap_25: 1	[KJ957615.1]
Hap_26: 1	[KJ957593.1]
Hap_27: 1	[<i>A. andamanicus</i> MH813789.1]
Hap_28: 1	[<i>A. andamanicus</i> MH813790.1]

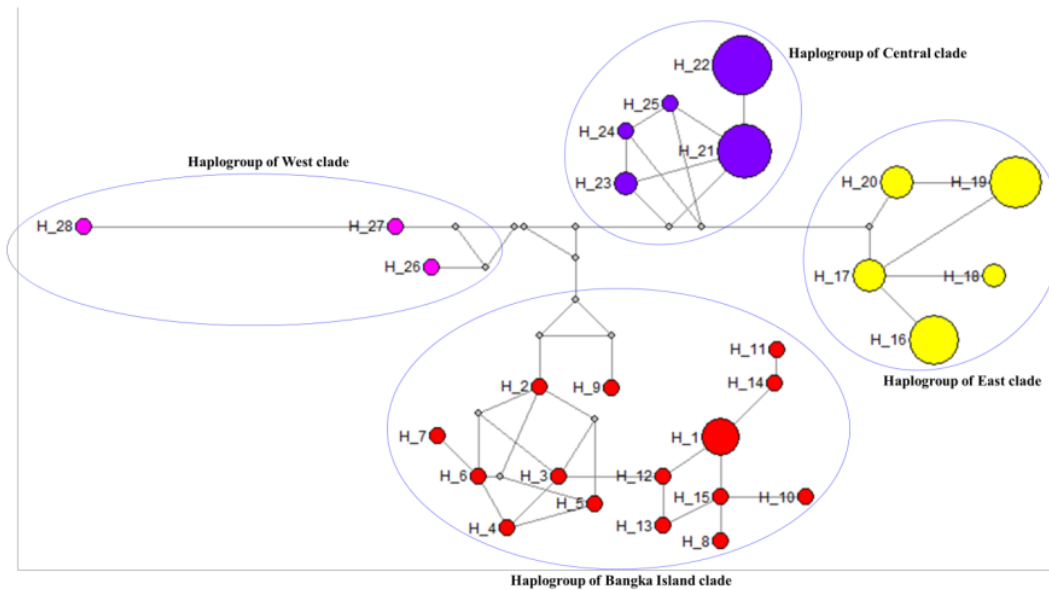


Figure 6. Median-joining network based on COI sequences indicating the *Aplocheilichthys panchax* populations of Bangka Island (red haplogroup) formed distinct clade from other clades from Beck et al. (2017) and Katwate et al. (2018). Numbers correspond to haplotype. Crossing-line indicated mutated positions. Different colors showed the collection sites: red (Bangka Island clade), yellow (East clade), violet (Central clade), and pink (West clade), while grey (median vectors) and blue circle (haplogroup). Colored-circles size was proportional to haplotype frequency (Table 3)

The water characteristic of tin mining pits as one of the habitats for *A. panchax* has an acidic pH and high heavy metals contamination (Kurniawan et al. 2019; Kurniawan 2020). A recent study proved that the waters in abandoned tin mining pits are contaminated by heavy metals such as As, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, Mn, Ni, Pb, Sn, Ta, Te, Th, V, and Zn. Heavy metal presence corresponded with pH characteristics (Kurniawan 2020). Therefore, the pH value, acidic pH, specifically acidic sulfate drainage (AMD) due to the oxidation process of sulfide minerals and potentially acidic formation (PAF), is a significant indicator of abandoned post-mining habitats (Tan et al. 2007; Çelebi and Öncel 2016). These conditions cause organisms to adapt to the extreme environment since *A. panchax* was grouped as extremophile fishes (Riesch et al. 2015; Kurniawan and Mustikasari 2021). The environmental factor from Bangka Island as a tin producer may also contribute to the genetic diversity of *A. panchax*.

Previous studies investigated the correlation between the water quality of abandoned tin mining waters with the presence and morphological characteristics of *A. panchax*. The results showed that *A. panchax* was found in pits with a pH value of 3.81–3.84 and dissolved oxygen (DO) between 5.33 and 5.63. The change of chronosequence's pH impacted the other changes such as DO, BOD, C-organic, total nitrogen, total phosphate, and others (Kurniawan et al. 2019). The presences and phenotypic characters were correlated with the environmental factors, especially pH and heavy metals (Mustikasari et al. 2020a,

b). Therefore, these factors strongly contributed to the polymorphism of *A. panchax* populations from Bangka Island.

Genetic diversity is considered an internal contributing element in the susceptibility of organisms to heavy metals-related poison or toxicity levels. The variety in various genes, directly or indirectly included in the metabolism of weighty metals, has been researched by specific studies. For example, metallothioneins (MTs) are proteins that detoxify heavy metals because of a few gene varieties of 12omic sequences (Joneidi et al. 2019). Metallothioneins are small cysteine-rich proteins that play significant roles in metal homeostasis and protection for heavy metal toxicity, DNA defect, and oxidative conditions (Si and Lang 2018), cellular processes, cell growth regulation, and well as proliferation and DNA repair (Grennan 2011).

The contribution of MTs in various cell or organelles processes has gotten much consideration, while their association with the mitochondria functions has been inadequate. Furthermore, it increases the duration of malfunctioning mitochondrial cells by protecting 19ductive components from the damage caused by reactive oxygen species (ROS) and limiting apopt 19. MTs are also involved in mitochondrial infection, including redox balance, metal homeostasis, enzyme, and transcription factor regulation (Lindeque et al. 2010; Kurniawan and Mustikasari 2021). The requirements for obtaining metal specificity and specific novel capacity may drive their enhancement. MTs further enhanced the

capability of metal detoxification under ecologically sensitive settings (Nam and Kim 2017). The relationship with mitochondria indicated an extreme environment as in abandoned tin mining waters of Bangka Island to genetic diversity, especially the COI gene of *A. panchax*. The heavy metals contamination and acidic pH in the habitat can cause genetic variations in mitochondrial genes, such as the COI gene. Moreover, heavy metals can reduce genetic variability within natural populations and cause genetic erosion (Ungherese et al. 2010). The evolution chronosequence of Bangka Island and the entire Sundaland may be attributed to the divergence of COI gene changes to diversify *A. panchax* genes.

It could be concluded that *Aplocheilichthys panchax* from the Bangka Island was highly divergent from other populations, including Indonesian populations with a high genetic gap. The *A. panchax* population on Bangka Island formed a novel clade for Indonesia and in a global blue panchax phylogeographic.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

18

The authors are grateful to the Directorate of Research and Community Services, Ministry of Research and Technology, the Republic of Indonesia for the funding through the Doctoral Dissertation Research grant. Furthermore, they appreciate the University of Jenderal Soedirman for supporting this study with those that contributed to the fieldwork.

REFERENCES

- Ashraf MA, Maah MJ, Yusoff I. 2011a. Heavy metals accumulation in plants growing in ex tin mining catchment. *Intl J Environ Sci Tech* 82: 401-416. DOI: 10.1007/BF03326227.
- Ashraf MA, Maah MJ, Yusoff I. 2012a. Speciation of heavy metals in the sediments of former tin mining catchment. *Iran J Sci Technol Trans A Sci* 36 (A2): 163-180.
- Ashraf MA, Maah MJ, Yusoff I. 2012b. Morphology, geology and water quality assessment of former tin mining catchment. *Sci World J* 2012: 1-15. DOI: 10.1100/2012/369206.
- Banks SC, Cary GJ, Smith AL, Davies ID, Driscoll DA, Gill AM, Lindenmayer DB, Peakall R. 2013. How does ecological disturbance influence genetic diversity? *Trends Ecol Evol* 28 (11): 670-679. DOI: 10.1016/j.tree.2013.08.005.
- Beck SV, Carvalho GR, Barlow A, Rüber L, Tan HH, Nugroho E, Wowor D, Nor SAM, Herder F, Muchlisin ZA, De Bruyn M. 2017. Plio-Pleistocene phylogeography of the Southeast Asian blue panchax killifish, *Aplocheilichthys panchax*. *Plos One* 12 (7): e0179557. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0179557.
- Bennett RH, Ellender BR, Mäkinen T, Miya T, Patrick P, Wasserman RJ, Woodford DJ, Weyl OLF. 2016. Ethical considerations for field research on fishes. *Koedoe* 58 (1): 1-15. DOI: 10.4102/koedoe.v58i1.1353.
- Bickford D, Lohman DJ, Sodhi NS, Ng PK, Meier R, Winker K, Ingram KK, Das I. 2007. Cryptic species as a window on diversity and conservation. *Trends Ecol Evol* 22 (3): 148-155. DOI: 10.1016/j.tree.2006.11.004.
- Bobo-Pinilla J, Salmerón-Sánchez E, Mendoza-Fernández AJ, Mota JF, Peñas J. 2021. Conservation and phylogeography of plants: From the Mediterranean to the rest of the world. *Diversity* 14 (78): 1-23. DOI: 10.3390/d14020078.
- Bolotov IN, Konopleva ES, Vikhrev IV, Gofarov MY, Lopes-Lima M, Bogan AE, Lunn Z, Chan Y, Win T, AksenoVA OV, Tomilova AA, Tanmuangpak K, Tumpeesuwan S, Kondakov AV. 2020. New freshwater mussel taxa discoveries clarify biogeographic division of Southeast Asia. *Sci Rep* 10 (1): 1-22. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-020-63612-5.
- Boluda CG, Hawksworth DL, Divakar PK, Crespo A. 2016. Microchemical and molecular investigations reveal *Pseudophebe* species as cryptic with an environmentally modified morphology. *The Lichenologist* 48 (5): 527-543. DOI: 10.1017/S0024282916000426.
- Braganca PH, Amorim PF, Costa WJ. 2018. Pantanodontidae (Teleostei, Cyprinodontiformes), the sister group to all other cyprinodontoid killifishes as inferred by molecular data. *Zoosyst Evol* 94 (1): 137-145. DOI: 10.3897/zse.94.22173.
- Buhay JE. 2009. "COI-like" sequences are becoming problematic in molecular systematic and DNA barcoding studies. *J Crust Biol* 29 (1): 96-110. DOI: 10.1651/08-3020.1.
- Čekovská K, Šanda R, Eliášová K, Kovačič M, Zogaris S, Pappalardo AM, Soukupová T, Vukić J. 2020. Population genetic diversity of two marine gobies (Gobiiformes: Gobiidae) from the North-Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. *J Mar Sci Eng* 8 (792): 1-18. DOI: 10.3390/jmse8100792.
- Çelebi EE, Öncel MS. 2016. Determination of acid forming potential of massive sulfide minerals and the tailings situated in lead/zinc mining district of Balya (NW Turkey). *J Afr Earth Sci* 124: 487-496. DOI: 10.1016/j.jafrearsci.2016.09.014.
- Cerca J, Meyer C, Purschke G, Struck TH. 2020. Delimitation of cryptic species drastically reduces the geographical ranges of marine interstitial ghost-worms (Stygocapitella; Annelida, Sedentaria). *Mol Phylogenet Evol* 143 (2020): 106663. DOI: 10.1016/j.ympev.2019.106663.
- Chen N, Juric I, Cosgrove EJ, Bowman R, Fitzpatrick JW, Schoech SJ, Clark AG, Coop G. 2019. Allele frequency dynamics in a pedigreed natural population. *PNAS* 116 (6): 2158-2164. DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1813852116.
- Chowdhury MM, Rahman AS, Nahar L, Rahman M, Al Reza H, Ahmed MS. 2016. Efficiency of different DNA extraction methods for fish tissues: A comparative analysis. *IOSR-JPBS* 11 (3): 11-15. DOI: 10.9790/3008-1103041115.
- Cimmaruta R, Scialanca F, Luccioli F, Nascetti G. 2003. Genetic diversity and environmental stress in Italian populations of the cyprinodont fish *Aphanius fasciatus*. *Oceanol Acta* 26 (1): 101-110. DOI: 10.1016/S0399-1784(02)01234-3.
- Coates DJ, Byrne M, Moritz C. 2018. Genetic diversity and conservation units: dealing with the species-population continuum in the age of genomics. *Front Ecol Evol* 6 (165): 1-13. DOI: 10.3389/fevo.2018.00165.
- Costa WJEM. 2013. Historical biogeography of Aplocheiloid killifishes (Teleostei: Cyprinodontiformes). *Vertebr Zool* 63 (2): 139-154.
- Costa WJEM. 2016. Comparative morphology and classification of South American cynopoeilinae killifishes (Cyprinodontiformes: Aplocheilidae), with notes on family-group names used for aplocheiloids. *Vertebr Zool* 66 (2): 125-140.
- De Bruyn M, Stelbrink B, Morley RJ, Hall R, Carvalho GR, Cannon CH, den Bergh Gv, Meijaard E, Metcalfe I, Boitani L, Maiorano L, Shoup R, Von Rintelen T. 2014. Borneo and Indochina are major evolutionary hotspots for Southeast Asian biodiversity. *Syst Biol* 63 (6): 879-901. DOI: 10.1093/sysbio/syu047.
- De Oliveira DAS, Decraemer W, Moens T, Dos Santos GAP, Derycke S. 2017. Low genetic but high morphological variation over more than 1000 km coastline refutes omnipresence of cryptic diversity in marine nematodes. *BMC Evol Biol* 17 (1): 1-17. DOI: 10.1186/s12862-017-0908-0.
- Dekar M, Sarong MA, Batubara AS, Muchlisin ZA. 2018. Ichthyofauna of Aceh River, Aceh Province, Indonesia. *IOP Conf Ser Earth Environ Sci* 216 (1): 012024. DOI: 10.1088/1755-1315/216/1/012024.
- Dlugosch KM, Parker IM. 2008. Founding events in species invasions: Genetic variation, adaptive evolution, and the role of multiple introductions. *Mol Ecol* 17 (1): 431-449. DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-294X.2007.03538.x.
- Dorey JB, Groom SV, Freedman EH, Matthews CS, Davies OK, Deans EJ, Rebola C, Stevens MI, Lee MSY, Schwarz MP. 2020. Radiation of tropical island bees and the role of phylogenetic niche conservatism as an important driver of biodiversity. *Proc R Soc B* 287 (2020045). DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2020.0045.
- Dwiyitno HS, Parmentier K, Van Keer C. 2018. Method comparison of DNA isolation and quantification for fish and seafood authenticity determination. *Squalen Bull Mar Fish Postharvest Biotechnol* 13 (3): 115-124. DOI: 10.15578/squalen.v13i3.370.

- Farmawati DA, Wirajana N, Yowani SC. 2015. Perbandingan kualitas DNA dengan menggunakan metode boom original dan boom modifikasi pada isolat *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Kimia* 9 (1): 41-46. DOI: 10.24843/JCHEM.2015.v09.i01.p07. [Indonesia]
- Faulwetter S, Simbura N, Katsiaras N, Chatzigeorgiou G, Arvanitidis C. 2017. Polychaetes of Greece: An updated and annotated checklist. *Biodivers Data J* 5: e20997. DOI: 10.3897/BDJ.5.e20997.
- Fortes MD, Ooi JLS, Tan YM, Prathep A, Bujang JS, Yaakub SM. 2018. Seagrass in Southeast Asia: A review of status and knowledge gaps, and a road map for conservation. *Botanica Marina* 61 (3): 269-288. DOI: 10.1515/bot-2018-0008.
- Furness AI, Reznick DN, Springer MS, Meredith RW. 2015. Convergent evolution of alternative developmental trajectories associated with diapause in African and South American killifish. *Proc R Soc B: Biol Sci* 282 (1802): 20142189. DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2014.2189.
- Grennan AK. 2011. Metallothioneins, a diverse protein family. *Plant Physiol* 155 (4): 1750-1751. DOI: 10.1104/pp.111.900407.
- Gupta A, Bhargava A, Sharma P, Pal Y. 2015. Mitochondrial DNA-a tool for phylogenetic and biodiversity search in equines. *J Biodivers Endanger Species SI*: S1.006. DOI: 10.4172/2332-2543.S1-006.
- Haileseilasie TH, Mergey J, Vanoverbeke J, Orsini L, De Meester L. 2018. Founder effects determine the genetic structure of the water flea *Daphnia* in Ethiopian reservoirs. *Limnol Oceanogr* 63 (2): 915-926. DOI: 10.1002/lno.10678.
- Hajibabaei M, Smith MA, Janzen DH, Rodriguez JJ, Whitfield JB, Hebert PDN. 2006. A minimalist barcode can identify a specimen whose DNA is degraded. *Mol Ecol Notes* 6 (4): 959-964. DOI: 10.1111/j.1471-8286.2006.01470.x.
- Hall T. 2011. BioEdit: An important software for molecular biology. *GERF Bull Biosci* 2 (1): 60-61. DOI: 10.1017/S0317167100012865.
- Hashim M, Nayan N, Saleh Y, Mahat H, Shiang WF. 2018. Water quality assessment of former tin mining lakes for recreational purposes in Ipoh City, Perak, Malaysia. *Indones J Geogr* 50 (1): 25-33. DOI: 10.22146/jig.15665.
- Hinckley A, Camacho-Sanchez M, Ruedi M, Hawkins MT, Mullan M, Cornellas A, Yuh FTY, Leonard JA. 2022. Evolutionary history of Sundaland shrews (Eulipotyphla: Soricidae: Crocidura) with a focus on Borneo. *Zool J Linn Soc* 20: 1-14. DOI: 10.1093/zoolinnean/zlab045.
- Hosoiishi S, Ogata K. 2019. Cryptic diversity in the widespread Asian ant *Crematogaster rothneyi* (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) inferred from morphological and genetic evidence. *Zool Stud* 58 (11): 1-15. DOI: 10.6620/ZS.2019.58-11.
- Hu ZM, Zhong KL, Weinberger F, Duan DL, Draisma SG, Serrao E. 2020. Linking ecology to genetics to better understand adaptation and evolution: A review in marine macrophytes. *Front Mar Sci* 7: 545102. DOI: 10.3389/fmars.2020.545102.
- Hughes AC. 2017. Understanding the drivers of S outeast Asian biodiversity loss. *Ecosphere* 8 (1): e01624. DOI: 10.1002/ecs2.1624.
- Ivanova NV, Zemlak TS, Hanner RH, Hebert PD. 2007. Universal primer cocktails for fish DNA barcoding. *Mol Ecol Notes* 7 (4): 544-548. DOI: 10.1111/j.1471-8286.2007.01748.x.
- Joneidi Z, Mortazavi Y, Memari F, Rointan A, Chahardouli B, Rostami S. 2019. The impact of genetic variation on metabolism of heavy metals: Genetic predisposition?. *Biomed Pharmacother* 113: 108642. DOI: 10.1016/j.biopha.2019.108642.
- Kaňuch P, Berggren Å, Cassel-Lundhagen A. 2014. Genetic diversity of a successful colonizer: Isolated populations of *Metrioptera roeselii* regain variation at an unusually rapid rate. *Ecol Evol* 4 (7): 1117-1126. DOI: 10.1002/ecs2.1005.
- Karanovic T, Djurakic M, Eberhard SM. 2016. Cryptic species or inadequate taxonomy? Implementation of 2D geometric morphometrics based on integumental organs as landmarks for delimitation and description of copepod taxa. *Syst Biol* 65 (2): 304-327. DOI: 10.1093/sysbio/syv088.
- Katwate U, Kumkar P, Britz R, Raghavan R, Dahanukar N. 2018. The identity of *Aplocheilus andamanicus* (Köhler, 1906) (Teleostei: Cyprinodontiformes), an endemic Killifish from the Andaman Islands, with notes on *Odontopsis armata* van Hasselt. *Zootaxa* 4382 (1): 159-174. DOI: 10.11646/zootaxa.4382.1.6.
- Koki IB, Zain SM, Low KH, Azid A, Juahir H, Abdul ZM. 2019. Development of water quality index of ex-mining ponds in Malaysia. *Mal J Fund Appl Sci* 15 (1): 54-60. DOI: 10.11113/mjfas.v15n2019.1079.
- Korshunova T, Pictin B, Furfaro G, Mariottini P, Pontes M, Prkić J, Fletcher K, Malmberg K, Lundin K, Martynov A. 2019. Multilevel fine-scale diversity challenges the 'cryptic species' concept. *Sci Rep* 9 (1): 1-23. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-019-42297-5.
- Kuffel A, Gray A, Daeid NN. 2021. Impact of metal ions on PCR inhibition and RT-PCR efficiency. *Inter J Legal Med* 135 (1): 63-72. DOI: 10.1007/s00414-020-02363-4.
- Kurniawan A, Mustikasari D. 2021. Review tentang kemampuan ikan ekstremofil untuk hidup di perairan asam dan terkontaminasi logam berat pascapenambangan timah. *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan* 19 (3): 541-554. DOI: 10.14710/jil.19.3.541-554. [Indonesia]
- Kurniawan A, Oedjijono, Tamad, Sulaeman U. 2019. The pattern of heavy metals distribution in time chronosequence of ex-tin mining ponds in Bangka District, Indonesia. *Indones J Chem* 19 (1): 254-261. DOI: 10.22146/ijc.33613.
- Kurniawan A, Prasetyono E, Syaputra D. 2020. Analisis korelasi parameter kualitas perairan kolong pascatambang timah dengan umur berbeda. *Samakia* 11 (2): 91-100. DOI: 10.35316/jsapi.v11i2.824. [Indonesia]
- Kurniawan A. 2020. The metal oxides of abandoned tin mining pit waters as an indicator for bacterial diversity. *AACL Bioflux* 13 (5): 2982-2992.
- Lee CE. 2002. Evolutionary genetics of invasive species. *Trends Ecol Evol* 17 (8): 386-391. DOI: 10.1016/S0169-5347(02)02554-5.
- Lindeque JZ, Levanets O, Louw R, van der Westhuizen FH. 2010. The involvement of metallothioneins in mitochondrial function and disease. *Curr Protein Pept Sci* 11 (4): 292-309. DOI: 10.2174/138920310791233378.
- Liu Y, Webber S, Bowgen K, Schmaltz L, Bradley K, Halvarsson P, Abdelgadir M, Griesser M. 2013. Environmental factors influence both abundance and genetic diversity in a widespread bird species. *Ecol Evol* 3 (14): 4683-4695. DOI: 10.1002/ecs2.856.
- Lone AR, Thakur SS, Tiwari N, Sokefun OB, Yadav S. 2021. Disentangling earthworm taxonomic stumbling blocks using molecular markers. *J Threat Taxa* 13 (11): 19566-19579. DOI: 10.11609/jott.6888.13.11.19566-19579%20.
- Markert JA, Champlin DM, Gutjahr-Gobell R, Grear JS, Kuhn A, McGreevy TJ, Roth A, Bagley MJ, Nacci DE. 2010. Population genetic diversity and fitness in multiple environments. *BMC Evol Biol* 10 (1): 1-13. DOI: 10.1186/1471-2148-10-205.
- Martinez AS, Willoughby JR, Christie MR. 2018. Genetic diversity in fishes is influenced by habitat type and life-history variation. *Ecol Evol* 8 (23): 12022-12031. DOI: 10.1002/ecs2.4661.
- Mustikasari D, Nuryanto A, Suryaningsih S. 2020a. The presence of blue panchax (*Aplocheilus panchax*) in the waters, contaminated by heavy metals, of the abandoned tin mining pits of different age. *AACL Bioflux* 13 (5): 2538-2550.
- Mustikasari D, Suryaningsih S, Nuryanto A. 2020b. Morphological variation of blue panchax (*Aplocheilus panchax*) lives in different habitat assessed using truss morphometric. *Biosaintifika* 12 (3): 399-407. DOI: 10.15294/biosaintifika.v12i3.26593.
- Nam YK, Kim EJ. 2017. Diversification and domain evolution of molluscan metallothioneins: A mini review. *Fish Aquatic Sci* 20 (1): 1-18. DOI: 10.1186/s41240-017-0054-z.
- Nascimento MHS, Almeida MS, Veira MNS, Filho DL, Lima RC, Barros MC, Fraga EC. 2016. DNA barcoding reveals high levels of genetic diversity in the fishes of the Itapecuru Basin in Maranhão, Brazil. *Genet Mol Res* 15 (3): 1-11. DOI: 10.4238/gmr.15038476.
- Nater A, Arora N, Greminger MP, van Schaik CP, Singleton I, Wich SA, Fredrikson G, Perwitasari D, Pamungkas J, Krützen M. 2013. Marked population structure and recent migration in the critically endangered Sumatran orangutan (*Pongo abelii*). *J Hered* 104 (1): 2-13. DOI: 10.1093/jhered/ess065.
- Parenti LR, Hartel KE. 2011. Osteology identifies *Fundulus capensis* Garman, 1895 as a killifish in the family Fundulidae (Atherinomorpha: Cyprinodontiformes). *Copeia* 2011 (2): 242-250. DOI: 10.2307/41261873.
- Pohl M, Milvertz FC, Meyer A, Vences M. 2015. Multigene phylogeny of cyprinodontiform fishes suggests continental radiations and a rogue taxon position of Pantodon. *Vertebr Zool* 65 (1): 37-44.
- Pratomo YW, Zahida F, Yuda P. 2021. Perbandingan Metode isolasi DNA sebagai templat PCR untuk identifikasi jenis kelamin Cerek Jawa (*Charadrius javanicus*) secara molekuler menggunakan Primer 2550F/2718R. *Biota* 6 (2): 78-86. DOI: 10.24002/biota.v6i2.3444. DOI: 10.24002/biota.v6i2.3444.
- Riesch R, Tobler M, Plath M. 2015. Extremophile Fishes. *Ecology, Evolution, and Physiology of Teleosts in Extreme Environments*. Springer, Netherlands.

- Rius M, Turon X. 2020. Phylogeography and the description of geographic patterns in invasion genomics. *Front Ecol Evol* 8 (439): 595711. DOI: 10.3389/fevo.2020.595711.
- Rizko N, Kusumaningrum HP, Ferniah RS, Pujiyanto S, Erfianti T, Mawarni SN, Rahayu HT, Khairunnisa D. 2020. Isolasi DNA daun Jeruk Bali Merah (*Citrus maxima* Merr.) dengan modifikasi Metode Doyle and Doyle. *Berkala Bioteknologi* 3 (2): 1-7. [Indonesia]
- Rosilawati ML, Sudarmono P, Ibrahim F. 2002. Sensitivitas metode PCR (*Polymerase Chain Reaction*) dalam mendeteksi isolat klinis *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Jurnal Kedokteran Trisakti* 21 (1): 7-14. DOI: 10.18051/UnivMed.2007.v26.1-10. [Indonesia]
- Ruchi W, Putri DH, Anhar A, Farma SA. 2018. Comparison of three different DNA isolation methods to degrade the *Trichoderma* fungi cell wall. *Bioscience* 2 (1): 50-59. DOI: 0201931102859-0-00.
- Salles T, Mallard C, Husson L, Zahirovic S, Sarr AC, Sepulchre P. 2021. Quaternary landscape dynamics boosted species dispersal across Southeast Asia. *Commun Earth Environ* 2 (1): 1-12. DOI: 10.1038/s43247-021-00311-7.
- Schierenbeck KA. 2017. Population-level genetic variation and climate change in a biodiversity hotspot. *Ann Bot* 119 (2): 215-228. DOI: 10.1093/aob/mcw214.
- Setiawati AA, Barokah GR, Sahaba MAB, Arbajayanti RD, Fabella N, Pertiwi RM, Nurilmala M, Nugraha R, Abdullah A. 2020. Perbandingan metode isolasi DNA pada produk perikanan segar dan olahan. *Jurnal Pengolahan Hasil Perikanan Indonesia* 23 (3): 447-458. [Indonesia]
- Si M, Lang J. 2018. The roles of metallothioneins in carcinogenesis. *J Hemat Oncol* 11 (1): 1-20. DOI: 10.1038/s43247-021-00311-7.
- Star B, Spencer HG. 2013. Effects of genetic drift and gene flow on the selective maintenance of genetic variation. *Genetics* 194 (1): 235-244. DOI: 10.1534/genetics.113.149781/-/DC1.
- Tamura K, Stecher G, Kumar S. 2021. MEGA11: Molecular evolutionary genetic analysis version 11. *Mol Biol Evol* 38 (7): 3022-3027. DOI: 10.1093/molbev/msab120.
- Tan GL, Shu WS, Hallberg KB, Li F, Lan CY, Huang LN. 2007. Cultivation-dependent and cultivation-independent characterization of the microbial community in acid mine drainage associated with acidic Pb/Zn mine tailings at Lechang, Guangdong, China. *FEMS Microbiol Ecol* 59 (1): 118-126. DOI: 10.1111/j.1574-6941.2006.00216.x.
- Thu PT, Huang WC, Chou TK, Van Quan N, Van Chien P, Li F, Shao KT, Liao TY. 2019. DNA barcoding of coastal ray-finned fishes in Vietnam. *Plos One* 14 (9): e0222631. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0222631.
- Ungherese G, Mengoni A, Somigli S, Baroni D, Focardi S, Ugolini A. 2010. Relationship between heavy metals pollution and genetic diversity in Mediterranean populations of the sandhopper *Talitrus saltator* (Montagu) (Crustacea, Amphipoda). *Environ Pollut* 158 (5): 1638-1643. DOI: 10.1016/j.envpol.2009.12.007.
- Von Rintelen K, Arida E, Häuser C. 2017. A review of biodiversity-related issues and challenges in megadiverse Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries. *RIO* 3: e20860. DOI: 10.3897/rio.3.e20860.
- Wang XY, Wang MM, Chen C, Wang XQ. 2020. Genetic variation and phylogeographic structure of *Spodoptera exigua* in western China based on mitochondrial DNA and microsatellite markers. *Plos One* 15 (5): e0233133. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0233133.
- Xiao JH, Wang NX, Li YW, Murphy RW, Wan DG, Niu LM, Hu HY, Fu YG, Huang DW. 2010. Molecular approaches to identify cryptic species and polymorphic species within a complex community of fig wasps. *Plos One* 5 (11): e15067. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0015067.
- Yang CH, Wu KC, Chuang LY, Chang HW. 2019. Decision theory-based COI-SNP tagging approach for 126 scombriformes species tagging. *Front Genet* 10: 259. DOI: 10.3389/fgene.2019.00259.

Phylogeography of Aplocheilus panchax in Indonesia, with special focus on the Bangka Island population

ORIGINALITY REPORT

17%	%	17%	%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Samantha V. Beck, Gary R. Carvalho, Axel Barlow, Lukas Rüber et al. "Plio-Pleistocene phylogeography of the Southeast Asian Blue Panchax killifish, Aplocheilus panchax", PLOS ONE, 2017 Publication	3%
2	Gang Liu, Lizhi Zhou, Xiaohua Li, Dimiao Lu. "Population Genetic Structure of the Invasive Red Swamp Crayfish in China Revealed by ITS1 Variation", Biochemical Genetics, 2013 Publication	1%
3	Roberta Cimmaruta, Fabrizio Scialanca, Fabio Luccioli, Giuseppe Nascetti. "Genetic diversity and environmental stress in Italian populations of the cyprinodont fish Aphanis fasciatus", Oceanologica Acta, 2003 Publication	1%
4	Rhett H. Bennett, Bruce R. Ellender, Tuuli Mäkinen, Tshoanelo Miya, Paula Pattrick, Ryan J. Wasserman, Darragh J. Woodford, Olaf	1%

L.F. Weyl. "Ethical considerations for field research on fishes", Koedoe, 2016

Publication

5

Farah Nuriessa Aputri, Laila Hanum, Ayu Safitri, Yuanita Windusari. "EXTRACTION AND PURITY DNA OF Culex spp MOSQUITO IN KEMELAK VILLAGE, BINDUNG LANGIT, OGAN KOMERING ULU", BIOVALENTIA: Biological Research Journal, 2021

Publication

6

Dwiyitno Dwiyitno, Stefan Hoffman, Koen Parmentier, Chris Van Keer. "Method Comparison of DNA Isolation and Quantification for Fish and Seafood Authenticity Determination", Squalen Bulletin of Marine and Fisheries Postharvest and Biotechnology, 2018

Publication

7

Yong-Deuk Lee, Gang-Min Lee, Woo-Seok Gwak. "Assessment of fish diversity in the coastal waters off Nodaedo Island, Tongyeong, Korea using underwater visual census and environmental DNA metabarcoding", Research Square Platform LLC, 2022

Publication

8

Arzu Karahan, Jacob Douek, Guy Paz, Baruch Rinkevich. "Population genetics features for

1 %

1 %

1 %

1 %

persistent, but transient, *Botryllus schlosseri* (Urochordata) congregations in a central Californian marina", *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 2016

Publication

9

Katarína Čekovská, Radek Šanda, Kristýna Eliášová, Marcelo Kovačić et al. "Population Genetic Diversity of Two Marine Gobies (Gobiiformes: Gobiidae) from the North-Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea", *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering*, 2020

Publication

10

"Conservation Genetics in Mammals", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2020

Publication

11

Katreena P. Sarmiento, Minerva Fatimae H. Ventolero, Rafael V. Ramiscal, William S. Dela Cruz, Mudjekeewis D. Santos. "First DNA evidence on the occurrence of Pacific bluefin tuna, *Thunnus orientalis* in northern Philippine waters", *Marine Biodiversity Records*, 2016

Publication

12

Rosa Santangelo, Enrico Rizzarelli, Agata Copani. "Role for Metallothionein-3 in the

1 %

<1 %

<1 %

<1 %

Resistance of Human U87 Glioblastoma Cells to Temozolomide", ACS Omega, 2020

Publication

13

Arlo Hinckley, Miguel Camacho-Sanchez, Manuel Ruedi, Melissa T R Hawkins et al. "Evolutionary history of Sundaland shrews (Eulipotyphla: Soricidae:) with a focus on Borneo ", Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society, 2022

Publication

14

Tristan Salles, Claire Mallard, Laurent Husson, Sabin Zahirovic, Anta-Clarisse Sarr, Pierre Sepulchre. "Quaternary landscape dynamics boosted species dispersal across Southeast Asia", Communications Earth & Environment, 2021

Publication

15

NATALIA V. IVANOVA. "Universal primer cocktails for fish DNA barcoding", Molecular Ecology Notes, 7/2007

Publication

16

Cheng-Hong Yang, Kuo-Chuan Wu, Li-Yeh Chuang, Hsueh-Wei Chang. "Decision Theory-Based COI-SNP Tagging Approach for 126 Scombriformes Species Tagging", Frontiers in Genetics, 2019

Publication

<1 %

<1 %

<1 %

<1 %

17 Atif Manzoor, Yan - Long Zhang, Bei Xin, Wei Ke, Xiao - Yi Wang. " Genetic diversity, population structure, and rapid early detection of the parasitoid (Hymenoptera: Eupelmidae) inside eggs of spotted lanternfly (Hemiptera: Fulgoridae) ", Annals of Applied Biology, 2021

Publication

18 C.S. Utama, Zuprizal ., C. Hanim, Wihandoyo .. "Probiotic Testing of Lactobacillus brevis and Lactobacillus plantarum from Fermented Cabbage Waste Juice", Pakistan Journal of Nutrition, 2018

Publication

19 Joshua E. Kim, Paul A. Lindahl. " CUP1 Metallothionein from Healthy Colocalizes to the Cytosol and Mitochondrial Intermembrane Space ", Biochemistry, 2022

Publication

20 Kristina A. Schierenbeck. "Population-level genetic variation and climate change in a biodiversity hotspot", Annals of Botany, 2017

Publication

21 Ibrahim Ilker Ozyigit, Hasan Can, Ilhan Dogan. "Phytoremediation using genetically engineered plants to remove metals: a review", Environmental Chemistry Letters, 2020

22

Javier Montenegro, Allen G. Collins, Russell R. Hopcroft, Jennifer M. Questel et al.

"Heterogeneity in diagnostic characters across ecoregions: A case study with Botrynema (Hydrozoa: Trachylina: Halicreatidae)", *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 2023

Publication

23

Mathewos Temesgen, Lemi Geleta.

"Consumer health risk assessment from some heavy metal bioaccumulation in common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) from lake Koka, Ethiopia", *Heliyon*, 2023

Publication

24

Hiranya Sudasinghe, Tharindu Ranasinghe, Kumudu Wijesooriya, Rohan Pethiyagoda, Lukas Rüber, Madhava Meegaskumbura. "

Molecular phylogeny and phylogeography of ricefishes (Teleostei: Adrianichthyidae:) in Sri Lanka ", *Ecology and Evolution*, 2022

Publication

25

Ajith Ashokan, Aleena Xavier, Piyakaset Suksathan, Marlina Ardiyani et al. "Himalayan orogeny and monsoon intensification explain species diversification in an endemic ginger (*Hedychium*: Zingiberaceae) from the Indo-

<1 %

<1 %

<1 %

<1 %

Malayan Realm", Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, 2022

Publication

26

Catharina Clewing, Björn Stelbrink, Ulrich Bößneck, Thomas A. Neubauer et al.

"Freshwater biogeography in Wallacea: The case of sphaeriid bivalves in the Malili lake system (Sulawesi, Indonesia)", Journal of Great Lakes Research, 2020

Publication

<1 %

27

Federica Guerrini, Lorenzo Mari, Renato Casagrandi. "Modeling Plastics Exposure for the Marine Biota: Risk Maps for Fin Whales in the Pelagos Sanctuary (North-Western Mediterranean)", Frontiers in Marine Science, 2019

Publication

<1 %

28

Humberto García-Velazco, Alejandro M. Maeda-Martínez, Hortencia Obregón-Barboza, Oliva Campos-Torres, Gopal Murugan. "The systematics of the Mexican populations of Macrobrachium digueti (Bouvier, 1895) (Decapoda: Caridea: Palaemonidae)", Journal of Crustacean Biology, 2017

Publication

<1 %

29

M.H.S. Nascimento, M.S. Almeida, M.N.S. Veira, D. Limeira Filho, R.C. Lima, M.C. Barros, E.C. Fraga. "DNA barcoding reveals high levels

<1 %

of genetic diversity in the fishes of the
Itapecuru Basin in Maranhão, Brazil", Genetics
and Molecular Research, 2016

Publication

30

Pham The Thu, Wen-Chien Huang, Tak-Kei Chou, Nguyen Van Quan, Pham Van Chien, Fan Li, Kwang-Tsao Shao, Te-Yu Liao. "DNA barcoding of coastal ray-finned fishes in Vietnam", PLOS ONE, 2019

Publication

<1 %

31

T Guillemaud. "Inferring introduction routes of invasive species using approximate Bayesian computation on microsatellite data", Heredity, 08/05/2009

Publication

<1 %

32

Yoon Kwon Nam, Eun Jeong Kim. "Diversification and domain evolution of molluscan metallothioneins: a mini review", Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, 2017

Publication

<1 %

33

Zarif Hossain, Nusrat Jahan Sanzida, Md Anwarul Azim Akhand, Md Sagir Ahmed. "DNA barcoding of threatened fishes of Bangladesh", Bioresearch Communications, 2021

Publication

<1 %

34

"Cellular and Molecular Phytotoxicity of Heavy Metals", Springer Science and Business Media

<1 %

-
- 35 A. P. Malsha J. Bandara, Buddhika D. Madurapperuma, Gayan Edirisinghe, Dinesh Gabadage, Madhava Botejue, Thilina D. Surasinghe. "Bioclimatic Envelopes for Two Bat Species from a Tropical Island: Insights on Current and Future Distribution from Ecological Niche Modeling", Diversity, 2022
- Publication
- <1 %
-

- 36 Abhishek Gupta, Avishek Dutta, Jayeeta Sarkar, Dhiraj Paul, Mruganka Kumar Panigrahi, Pinaki Sar. "Metagenomic exploration of microbial community in mine tailings of Malanjkhand copper project, India", Genomics Data, 2017
- Publication
- <1 %
-

- 37 Azalia Sheehan Darupamenang, Beivy Kolondam, Song Nio Ai, Trina Tallei. "Analisis Filogenetik Genus Alocasia", JURNAL BIOS LOGOS, 2022
- Publication
- <1 %
-

- 38 Gary Wong, Yu-Hai Bi, Qi-Hui Wang, Xin-Wen Chen, Zhi-Gang Zhang, Yong-Gang Yao. "Zoonotic origins of human coronavirus 2019 (HCoV-19 / SARS-CoV-2): why is this work important?", Zoological Research, 2020
- Publication
- <1 %
-

39

Ivan N. Bolotov, Ekaterina S. Konopleva, Nyein Chan, Zau Lunn et al. "A riverine biodiversity hotspot in northern Myanmar supports three new and narrowly endemic freshwater mussel species", *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

40

Kristina von Rintelen, Evy Arida, Christoph Häuser. "A review of biodiversity-related issues and challenges in megadiverse Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries", *Research Ideas and Outcomes*, 2017

Publication

<1 %

41

Mahmoud Mohammadi Sharif, Fatemeh Graily-Moradi, Motahareh Mojtahedzadeh Farabi. " Genetic variation in Iranian populations of citrus cottony scale (Cockerell) based on RAPD, mitochondrial DNA and RFLP markers ", *Archives of Phytopathology and Plant Protection*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

42

Maria da Conceição Marinho, Olga Maria Lage, Carla D. Sousa, José Catita, Sara C. Antunes. "Assessment of *Rhodopirellula rubra* as a supplementary and nutritional food source to the microcrustacean *Daphnia magna*", *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek*, 2019

<1 %

- 43 Sarah Faulwetter, Nomiki Simboura, Nikolaos Katsiaras, Giorgos Chatzigeorgiou, Christos Arvanitidis. "Polychaetes of Greece: an updated and annotated checklist", Biodiversity Data Journal, 2017

Publication

- 44 Sébastien Lavoué. "Origins of Afrotropical freshwater fishes", Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society, 2019

Publication

- 45 Zi-Min Hu, Kai-Le Zhong, Florian Weinberger, De-Lin Duan, Stefano G. A. Draisma, Ester A. Serrão. "Linking Ecology to Genetics to Better Understand Adaptation and Evolution: A Review in Marine Macrophytes", Frontiers in Marine Science, 2020

Publication

- 46 "Saproxylic Insects", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2018

Publication

- 47 N. Howell. "African Haplogroup L mtDNA Sequences Show Violations of Clock-like Evolution", Molecular Biology and Evolution, 06/02/2004

Publication

- 48 "DNA Barcoding in Marine Perspectives", Springer Science and Business Media LLC,

49

J. S. Sparks, M. L. J. Stiassny, H. H. Ng, P. V. Loisel, P. de Rham, W. L. Smith, T. Ravelomanana, P. Chakrabarty, M. Byrnes. "CHAPTER 10 FRESHWATER FISHES", Walter de Gruyter GmbH, 2022

Publication

<1 %

50

Nancy Chen, Ivan Juric, Elissa J. Cosgrove, Reed Bowman, John W. Fitzpatrick, Stephan J. Schoech, Andrew G. Clark, Graham Coop. "Allele frequency dynamics in a pedigreed natural population", Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 2019

Publication

<1 %

51

S. J. Zhang, T. X. Li, H. G. Huang, X. Z. Zhang, H. Y. Yu, Z. C. Zheng, Y. D. Wang, T. J. Zou, X. Q. Hao, Y. Pu. "Phytoremediation of cadmium using plant species of *Athyrium wardii* (Hook.)", International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology, 2013

Publication

<1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches

< 5 words