
Poster Session 2 – Taxonomy Genetics

86a Genetics of the two mice species, *Mus musculus domesticus* and *Mus spretus*, in Algeria

Nora Khammes-El Homs¹, Annie Orth², Mohamed Belhamra³, Spéphan Aulagnier⁴

¹Faculté des Sciences Biologiques et Agronomiques, Université M. Mammeri, Bastos, 15000 Tizi-Ouzou, Algérie, n_khammes@hotmail.com

²Institut des Sciences de l'Evolution, UMR 5554 CNRS-Université Montpellier-II, 34095 Montpellier cedex 5, France

³Faculté des Sciences et des Sciences de l'ingénieur, Université M. Khider, Biskra.

⁴Comportement et Ecologie de la Faune Sauvage, I.N.R.A., B.P. 52627, F-31326 Castanet-Tolosan cedex, France.

In order to fill a gap in the knowledge of mouse phylogeography, we analyzed a non-coding part of mitochondrial DNA, the D-Loop, on *Mus musculus domesticus* and *Mus spretus* from Kabylie of Djurdjura (Algeria). We analysed the data at the scale of the whole western Mediterranean area. For *Mus musculus domesticus* the phylogenetic tree showed three well supported clades: clade I for Algerian and Moroccan specimens, clade II for Tunisian specimens and clade III for Spanish and French specimens. Such difference between western and eastern Maghreb is observed in greater white toothed shrews (genus *Crocidura*), Shaw's jird (*Meriones shawii*) and several other terrestrial vertebrates. Contrary to the results obtained with cytochrome b which also showed a genetic differentiation between Moroccan and Tunisian *M. spretus*, D-loop did not provide any clear genetic structure. Algerian specimens shared a clade together with French, Moroccan and Spanish specimens, but Tunisian specimens shared a clade with other Moroccan and Spanish specimens.