



RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Sequencing and characterization of complete mitogenome DNA of *Rasbora tornieri* (Cypriniformes: Cyprinidae: Rasbora) and its evolutionary significance

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**Abstract.** The yellowtail rasbora (*Rasbora tornieri*) is a miniature ray-finned fish categorized under the genus *Rasbora* in the family of Cyprinidae. In this study, a complete mitogenome sequence of *R. tornieri* was sequenced using four primers targeting two halves of the mitogenome with overlapping flanking regions. The size of mitogenome was 16,573 bp, housing 22 transfer RNA genes, 13 protein-coding genes, two ribosomal RNA genes and a putative control region. Identical gene organization was detected between this species and other members of *Rasbora* genus. The heavy strand encompassed 28 genes while the light strand accommodated the other nine genes. Most protein-coding genes execute ATG as start codon, excluding COI and ND3 genes, which utilized GTG instead. The central conserved sequence blocks (CSB-E, CSB-F and CSB-D), variable sequence blocks (CSB-1, CSB-3 and CSB-2) as well as the terminal associated sequence (TAS) were conserved within the control region. The maximum likelihood phylogenetic family tree revealed the divergence of *R. tornieri* from the basal region of the Rasbora clade, where its evolutionary relationships with other Rasbora members are poorly resolved as indicated by the low bootstrap values. This work acts as window for further population genetics and molecular evolution studies of *Rasbora* genus in future.

**Keywords.** mitogenome; gene arrangement; light strand origin; phylogeny; *Rasbora tornieri*.

## Introduction

The yellowtail rasbora (*Rasbora tornieri*) is categorized under the genus *Rasbora* within the family Cyprinidae. As its name suggests, this freshwater ray-finned fish is uniquely different from other Rasbora fishes in terms of the striking yellow colouration with broad black margins at its caudal fin (Kottelat *et al.* 1993). With regard to length, the maximum growth of this fish species can reach up to 17 cm, and they feed on exogenous insects, often spawn in ponds and rivers (Kottelat *et al.* 1993). It is commonly found in canals and streams of the lowlands and are distributed across Indonesia, Indochina as well as Malaysia (Kottelat *et al.* 1993).

Cyprinidae family accommodates 11 subfamilies, namely Barbinae, Leuciscinae, Labeoninae, Danioninae

(where the yellowtail rasbora resides), Acheilognathinae, Cyprininae, Cultrinae, Squaliobarbinae, Gobioninae, Tincinae and Xenocyprinidae (Liao *et al.* 2010). The Rasbora group is well-known as ‘catch-all’ group due to the taxonomical complications known to exist since their discovery contributed by their closely resembled morphological characters (Brittan 1954; Kottelat and Vidthayanon 1993; Siebert and Guiry 1996; Kottelat 2005; Liao *et al.* 2010; Tang *et al.* 2010). The most widely known and accepted Rasbora characterization is of Brittan (1954), where the *Rasbora sensu lato* concept is applied, categorizing them into eight species complexes: *pauciperforata*, *einthovenii*, *sumatrana-elegans*, *lateristriata*, *argyrotaenia*, *trifasciata*, *caudimaculata* and *daniconius* (Brittan 1954).