

基于 4 个核基因系统发育树分析华中枳和富民枳的分类地位¹

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摘要:【目的】富民枳和华中枳具有较强的抗寒能力, 是潜在的优良柑橘砧木资源。然而, 自被发现以来, 其分类地位就长期陷于争议之中, 阻碍了对其保护与利用研究的深入开展。【方法】考虑到杂交以及不完全谱系分选的影响, 挑选了 4 个没有明显连锁关系的核基因片段 (CTV.4, HYB, LGT, P12), 对富民枳、华中枳和宜昌橙进行直接或克隆测序, 重建广义柑桔属的系统发育树, 进一步探究富民枳和华中枳的分类地位。【结果】4 个单基因树的拓扑结构存在不一致性, 富民枳和华中枳在 CTV.4 基因树中表现出杂交起源的特性, 揭示了这 2 种植物可能是枳 (♀) 与柚 (♂) 的自然杂交种。【结论】研究为枳属与狭义柑桔属之间在自然状态下存在基因交流提供了新证据, 为富民枳和华中枳的物种起源提供了新见解。这 2 个物种是狭义柑桔属与枳属之间的桥梁, 对研究广义柑桔属的系统发育关系和柑橘育种具有重要价值。因此, 它们应受到更多的关注和保护, 建议将华中枳列为地方保护物种或与富民枳同等级的保护物种。

关键词: 柑橘属; 分类学; 自然杂交; 保护物种

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Taxonomic status of *Citrus × pubinervia* and *Citrus × polytrifolia* analyzed through phylogenetic trees based on four nuclear genes

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Evergreen trifoliolate orange is a special member of *Citrus* s.l., with its trifoliolate similar to those of *C. trifoliata*, yet its evergreen features resembles that of species within *Citrus* s.s. Currently, two types of evergreen trifoliolate orange have been established as independent species, including *C. × pubinervia* and *C. × polytrifolia*. Evergreen trifoliolate orange possess strong cold resistance and are excellent citrus rootstock resources. However, their taxonomic status has long been disputed since their discovery, hindering research on their conservation and utilization. 【Methods】 Considering the impacts of hybridization and incomplete lineage sorting, four nDNA segments (CTV.4, HYB, LGT, P12) that show no significant linkage relationship were selected for direct or cloning sequencing in *C. × polytrifolia*, and *C. × pubinervia*, and *C. cavaleriei* to reconstruct the phylogenetic tree of the *Citrus* s.l. and, further exploring the taxonomic status of these two evergreen trifoliolate orange. 【Results】 The phylogenetic tree based on HYB gene sequences reveals that *C. trifoliata*, *C. × polytrifolia*, and *C. × pubinervia* form the first strongly supported independent clade (LP=100%, PP=1.0) within *Citrus* s.l., known as the “Poncirus” clade. “Poncirus” clade further diverges into the “deciduous

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trifoliolate orange” clade (LP=76%, PP=0.81) and the “evergreen trifoliolate orange” clade (LP=81%, PP=0.76), which includes *C. × polytrifolia* and *C. × pubinervia*. The HYB gene tree is unable to distinguish between the two evergreen trifoliolate oranges. *C. cavaleriei* appears in the HYB gene tree within *Citrus s.s.*, distant from the two species of the evergreen trifoliolate orange. The LGT gene tree shows that *C. trifoliata* and the two evergreen trifoliolate oranges also form an independent clade within *Citrus s.l.* (LP=100%, PP=1.00). However, unlike the HYB gene tree, the LGT gene tree cannot differentiate between the *C. trifoliata* and the evergreen trifoliolate orange. *C. cavaleriei* remains within *Citrus s.s.* in the LGT gene tree. There is no significant topological inconsistency of gene trees between the LGT and HYB, but LGT is more conservative and has lower species resolution than HYB. The topology of the P12 gene tree is inconsistent with the previous two. The “Poncirus” clade is embedded within the *Citrus s.l.*, sharing a large clade with *Fortunella*, which has low support (LP=0, PP=0.66). The P12 gene tree cannot differentiate the three species within the “Poncirus” clade and has limited ability to distinguish other species within *Citrus s.l.*, presenting an overall “comb-like” structure. The topology of the CTV.4 gene tree is significantly different from the first three, with the two evergreen trifoliolate oranges separating from *C. trifoliata* and clustering with *C. maxima* and *C. × aurantium* in a large clade with weak support (LP=52%, PP=0.63). This large clade further diverges into two strongly supported smaller clades, namely the “*C. maxima*” clade (LP=98%, PP=1.0) and the “evergreen trifoliolate orange” clade (LP=97%, PP=1.0), showing clear differentiation between them. The CTV.4 gene tree cannot distinguish *C. maxima* and *C. × aurantium* as two separate species, nor can it differentiate *C. × pubinervia* and *C. × polytrifolia* as two species. The clone sequencing of *C. × pubinervia* were supplemented to verify this phenomenon. The results show that its three clone sequences are located in the “Poncirus” clade, and two clone sequences are together with *C. × polytrifolia* in the “*C. maxima*” clade, exhibiting characteristics of hybrid origin. Direct and cloning sequencing of *C. cavaleriei* form a strongly supported clade (LP=98%, PP=1.0), adjacent to the “Poncirus” clade and distant from the evergreen trifoliolate orange. **【Conclusion】** The topological structure between CTV.4 and the other three nDNA single-gene trees shows significant inconsistencies, suggesting that *C. × polytrifolia* and *C. × pubinervia* may have experienced hybridization events. In the CTV.4 gene tree, as a hybrid related to *C. maxima*, *C. × aurantium* is very closely related to *C. maxima*. Whereas evergreen trifoliolate orange has undergone significant genetic differentiation from the “*C. maxima*” clade, indicating its origin time must be much earlier than *C. × aurantium*, and evergreen trifoliolate orange has experienced an independent evolutionary process. Earlier cpDNA phylogenetic analysis showed that *C. trifoliata*, *C. × polytrifolia*, and *C. × pubinervia* have differentiated at the chloroplast gene level, being three distinguishable species. Therefore, *C. × polytrifolia* and *C. × pubinervia* likely originated from natural hybridization between *C. trifoliata* (♀) and other species of *Citrus s.l.* (♂), with *C. maxima* being the most likely maternal species. Since *Citrus s.l.* has undergone complex reticulate evolution and *C. maxima* is believed to have participated in the formation of other hybrid species (such as *C. × aurantium*), so the male parent of evergreen trifoliolate orange cannot be determined conclusively through the study of a few gene fragments. Its male parent could be *C. maxima* or a natural hybrid containing *C. maxima* lineage. However, this research results does not mean that the two evergreen trifoliolate orange are not “good species” in the taxonomic sense, because natural hybridization events are one of the important ways of species formation, especially for many species of *Citrus s.l.*. This study provides strong evidence of gene exchange existing naturally between the Poncirus and the *Citrus s.s.*, offering

new insights into the species origin of *C. × pubinervia* and *C. × polytrifolia*. These two species serve as a bridge between the *Citrus s.s.* and the *Poncirus*, holding significant value for studying the phylogenetic relationships of the *Citrus s.l.* and citrus breeding. Therefore, they should receive more attention and protection, suggesting that *Citrus × pubinervia* be listed as a local protected species or be granted the same level of protection as *C. × polytrifolia*.

Key words: *Citrus*; Taxonomy; Natural hybridization; Protecting Species

广义柑橘属 (*Citrus s.l.*) 隶属于芸香科 (*Rutaceae*) 柑橘属 (*Citreae*), 包括柑橘、柚、柠檬等著名水果^[1-2]。起初, Swingle 等^[2]根据雄蕊数目及汁胞构造将 *Rutaceae* (芸香科), *Citreae* (柑橘属) 中 6 个关系密切的属归为“真柑橘类” (True Citrus Fruit Trees), 包括原产中国的 *Poncirus Raf.* (枳属)、*Fortunella Swingle* (金柑属)、*Citrus s.s.* (狭义柑橘属), 以及产自澳大利亚和新几内亚的 *Eremocitrus Swingle*、*Microcitrus Swingle* 和 *Clymenia Swingle*。近年来, 基于 cpDNA (叶绿体基因) 或 ITS (核糖体基因内转录间隔区) 基因片段的研究表明, *Poncirus*、*Fortunella* 及 *Citrus s.s.* 关系密切, 且“真柑橘类”是单系的^[1, 3-7]。然而 nDNA (核基因) 和全基因组的研究结果有所不同, *Poncirus* 在“真柑橘类”中是一个独立分支^[8-10]。尽管这些狭义属之间存在明显的形态差异, 但具有杂交亲和性^[2]。*Citrus s.s.* 物种的杂交起源历史已得到基因组学方面的证据^[10], 但相关狭义属间的关系尚未完全明确。总之, 杂交和不完全谱系分选仍然对相关属、种的亲缘关系研究造成困扰^[9]。

“常绿枳”是 *Citrus s.l.* 中特殊的成员, 它的指状三出复叶与 *Citrus trifoliata* L. (枳) 相似, 而常绿 (春季花较多的枝条上的叶较少, 因此也呈现出“半常绿”的状态) 习性又与 *Citrus s.s.* 内物种相似。目前, 有两种“常绿枳”被确立为独立的物种, 包括 *Citrus × pubinervia* D. G. Zhang & Z. H. Xiang, Y. Wu (华中枳) 和 *Citrus × polytrifolia* Govaerts (富民枳)^[11-12]。*C. × polytrifolia* 的分类地位存在一定争议。起初, 研究者根据形态特征的交叉及假定亲本的杂交亲和性将其判定为杂交种^[13], 亦有 RAPD 分子的研究支持 *C. × polytrifolia* 为杂交种^[14]。然而 cpDNA 或 nDNA 片段系统发育分析、SSR 分子标记、核型、花粉微形态和叶片同工酶比较均认为 *C. × polytrifolia* 为独立的物种^[15-19]。*C. × pubinervia* 是发表于 2021 年的新名称, 形态比较和 cpDNA 的系统发育分析表明, 其与 *C. trifoliata*、*C. × polytrifolia* 发生了分化, 是一个可区分的物种^[11], 但还未见 nDNA 方面的研究报道。*C. × pubinervia* 通常分布于海拔 900~1400 m 的山区, 具有常绿和良好的抗寒特性, 与 *C. × polytrifolia* 生物学特性相似^[20], 是潜在的柑橘砧木资源。二者的野生资源数量十分有限^[11, 21], *C. × polytrifolia* 在 2022 年被列为国家二级重点保护野生植物 (农业资源)。考虑到杂交起源和不完全谱系分选的影响, 本文参考 Ramadugu 等^[9]的研究, 挑选了其中 4 个没有明显连锁关系的 nDNA 片段 (CTV.4, HYB, LGT, P12), 进一步分析这 2 个物种的分类地位, 以期为它们的保护和利用提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 采样

C. trifoliata 的样品采于 *C. × pubinervia* 模式产地附近 3 个不同县域, *C. × pubinervia* 的样品来源于模式产地的 3 个不同居群, *C. × polytrifolia* 样品来源于昆明植物研究所种质园 (引种自富民县)。*C. cavaleriei* 样品采于湘西吉首市与鄂西神龙架林区。外类群和其他同属近源类群的 DNA 序列 (含克隆测序数据) 根据文献^[9]从 NCBI 下载。近源类群种类在不同基因分析中并不能完全保持一致, 但都涵盖了 *Citrus s.l.* 的大部分物种。样品信息见表 1, 相关凭证标本保存于吉首大学植物标本馆 (JIU), 外类群及其他近源类群的 DNA 序列信息见附录。

表 1 试验材料的采集信息及 GenBank 序列号 (*标记克隆测序结果)
Table 1 Collection information and GenBank accession numbers of experimental materials (*Representative cloning sequencing results)

种名 Species name	采集地 Locality	采集号 Collection number	GenBank 编号 GenBank number		
			CTV.4 基因片段 CTV.4 gene segments	LGT 基因片段 LGT gene segments	HYB 基因片段 HYB gene segments
<i>C. cavaleriei</i>	湖北, 神农架 Shennongjia, Hubei	sj091902	-	MT321528	MT321538
	湖南, 吉首 Jishou, Hunan	js010801	MT321521, *PP588500~PP588504	MT321531	MT321541
<i>C. × pubinervia</i>	湖南, 龙山 Longshan, Hunan	ls082101	MT321515	MT321522	MT321532
	湖南, 龙山 Longshan, Hunan	ls041002	MT321516, *PP588495~PP588499	MT321530	MT321540
	湖南, 永顺 Yongshun, Hunan	ys110501	-	MT321526	MT321536
	湖南, 永顺 Yongshun, Hunan	ys041304	-	MT321529	MT321539
<i>C. × polytrifolia</i>	云南, 昆明 Kunming, Yunnan	km081301	MT321517	MT321523	MT321533
<i>C. trifoliata</i>	湖南, 邵阳 Shaoyang, Hunan	sy0816001	MT321520	MT321524	MT321534
	湖南, 龙山 Longshan, Hunan	ls070801	MT321518	MT321525	MT321535
	湖北, 神农架 Shennongjia, Hubei	sj091901	MT321519	MT321527	MT321537

1.2 DNA 的提取与扩增

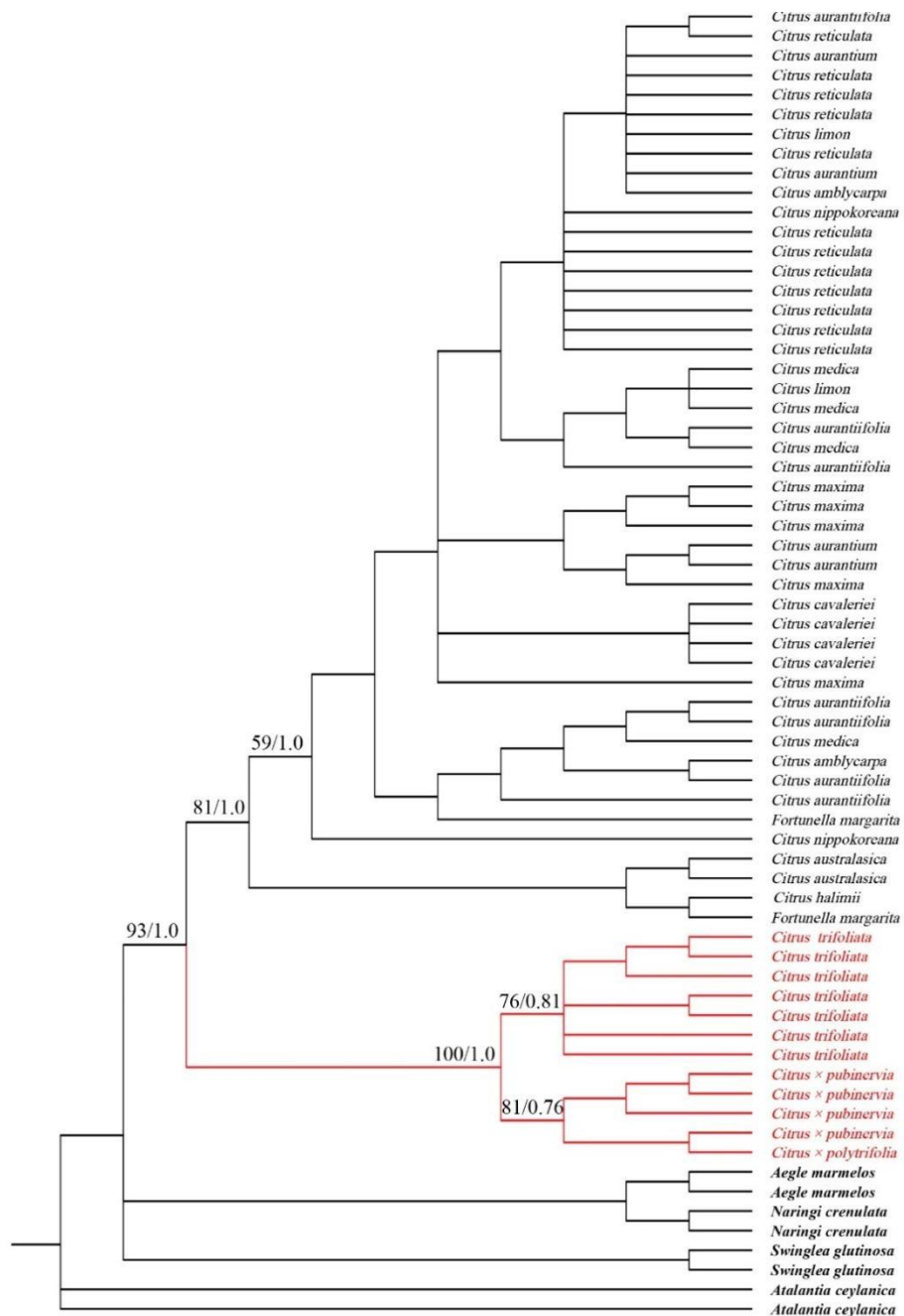
总 DNA 的提取使用改良的 CTAB 法^[22], 材料为硅胶快速干燥的新鲜叶片。对 CTV.4, HYB, LGT, P12, 4 个 DNA 片段进行扩增, 将条带清晰的扩增产物用于双向测序, 扩增与测序使用的引物与文献^[9]相同。鉴于 CTV.4 基因树的特殊性, 选取 *C. × pubinervia* 和 *Citrus cavaleriei* 为代表对 CTV.4 基因进行克隆测序。克隆使用擎科 TSV-007VS-pClone007 试剂盒, 将目的 DNA 片段连入载体、转入受体细胞后进行培养, 最后挑取 5 个单克隆进行双向测序。将双向测序结果进行手动组装后, 用于后续分析。

1.3 系统发育分析

采用最大似然法 (ML) 和贝叶斯法 (BI) 分别构建系统发育树。使用 MAFFT 7.0 进行序列对齐^[23]。最佳核酸替代模型使用 PhyloSuite 中集成的 ModelFinder 计算^[24-25]。最大似然法使用 IQtree2.2.0^[26]进行 10000 次 bootstrap 运算。贝叶斯法使用 MrBayes 3.1.2^[27], 以马尔科夫链—蒙特卡罗算法 (MCMC) 进行 2 次独立重复运算, 参数设置为 4 条平行热链运行 100000 代, 以平均标准误差 (<0.01) 来判断数据收敛性, 舍弃 25% 老化样本后估算后验概率。

2 结果与分析

HYB 基因树拓扑结构如图 1 所示（仅在主要进化枝上标记支持率，下同）。*C. trifoliata*、*C. × polytrifolia* 和 *C. × pubinervia* 在 *Citrus* s.l. 中形成第一个支持率较强的独立分支（LP=100%，PP=1.0），即 *Poncirus* 分支。*Poncirus* 进一步分化成“落叶枳”分支（LP=76%，PP=0.81），和包含了 *C. × polytrifolia* 和 *C. × pubinervia* 的“常绿枳”分支（LP=81%，PP=0.76）。HYB 基因树不能区分 2 种“常绿枳”。曾有学者认为 *C. × pubinervia* 是与 *C. cavaleriei* 有关的杂交种^[1]，但 *C. cavaleriei* 在 HYB 基因树上与“常绿枳”分支 2 个物种相距甚远。



关键物种用红色字体标记，进化枝上的数字分别表示贝叶斯树的支持率和最大似然树的支持率（%），小于 0.5 或 50% 的支持率用“-”代替；下同。

Mark key species in red font, values above the branches represent Bayesian posterior probabilities (PP) and bootstrap values (LP, %) for maximum likelihood respectively, the dash (-) indicates PP < 0.5 or LP < 50%; The same below.

图 1 HYB 贝叶斯系统发育树的拓扑结构

Fig. 1 The phylogram of BI tree of the HYB

如图 2 所示，在 LGT 基因树上，*C. trifoliata* 与 2 种“常绿枳”同样在 *Citrus* s.l. 中形成一个独立的分支 (LP=100%, PP=1.00)。但与 HYB 基因树不同，LGT 基因树不能区分“落叶枳”和“常绿枳”。*C. cavaleriei* 在 LGT 基因树上仍然处于 *Citrus* s.s. 中。LGT 与 HYB 基因树的拓扑没有明显的不一致，但 LGT 比 HYB 更保守，对物种的区分度更低。

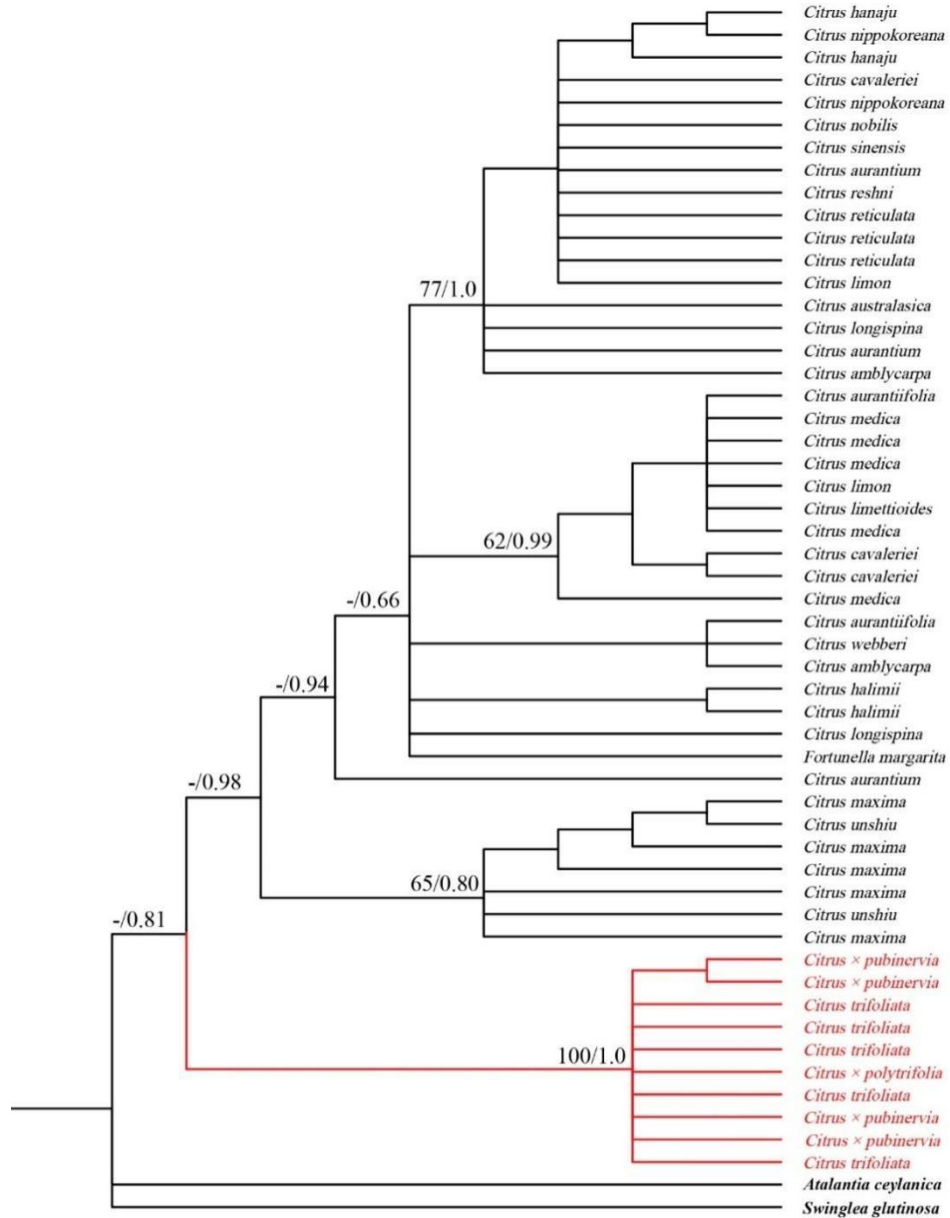


图 2 LGT 贝叶斯系统发育树的拓扑结构

Fig. 2 The phylogram of BI tree of the LGT

如图 3 所示，P12 基因树拓扑结构与前两者存在不一致。*Poncirus* 分支嵌入广义柑橘属中，与 *Fortunella* 同处一个支持率较低的大分支 (LP=0, PP=0.66)。P12 基因树不能区分 *Poncirus* 分支的 3 个物种，且对 *Citrus* s.l. 的其他物种的区分能力有限，整体呈现梳子状”。

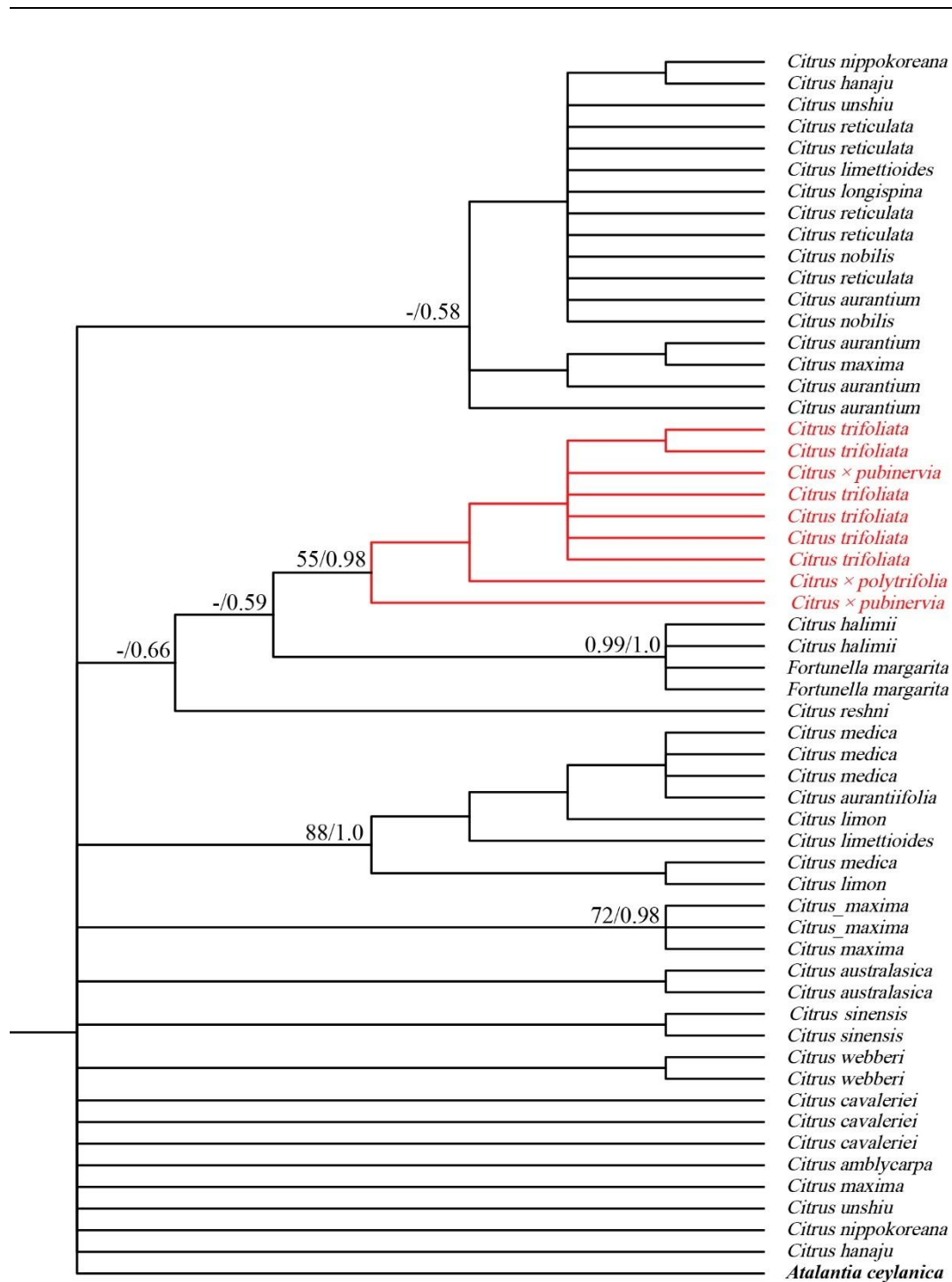


图3 P12 贝叶斯系统发育树的拓扑结构

Fig. 3 The phylogram of BI tree of the P12

如图4所示,CTV.4基因树的拓扑结构与前3者的明显不同,2种“常绿枳”与 *C. trifoliata* 发生了分离,而与 *C. maxima* (Burman) Merrill (柚) 以及 *C. × aurantium* Siebold & Zucc. ex Engl. (酸橙) 聚集在一个支持率较弱的大分支上 (LP=52%, PP=0.63)。这一大分支进一步分化为2个具有较强支持率的小分支,即“柚”分支 (LP=98%, PP=1.0) 和“常绿枳”分支 (LP=97%, PP=1.0), 这2个小分支之间产生了明显的分化。CTV.4基因树不能将 *C. maxima* 与 *C. × aurantium* 区分为2个物种,也不能将 *C. × pubinervia* 与 *C. × polytrifolia* 区分为两个物种。笔者补充了 *C. × pubinervia* 的克隆测序来验证这一现象,结果显示它的3条克隆序列位于 *Poncirus* 分支,2条克隆序列与 *C. × polytrifolia* 一同位于“柚”分支中,表现

出杂交起源的特性。*C. cavaleriei* 直接测序及克隆测序序列形成一个具有较强支持率的分支 (LP=98%, PP=1.0), 与 *Poncirus* 分支相邻而与“常绿枳”距离较远。

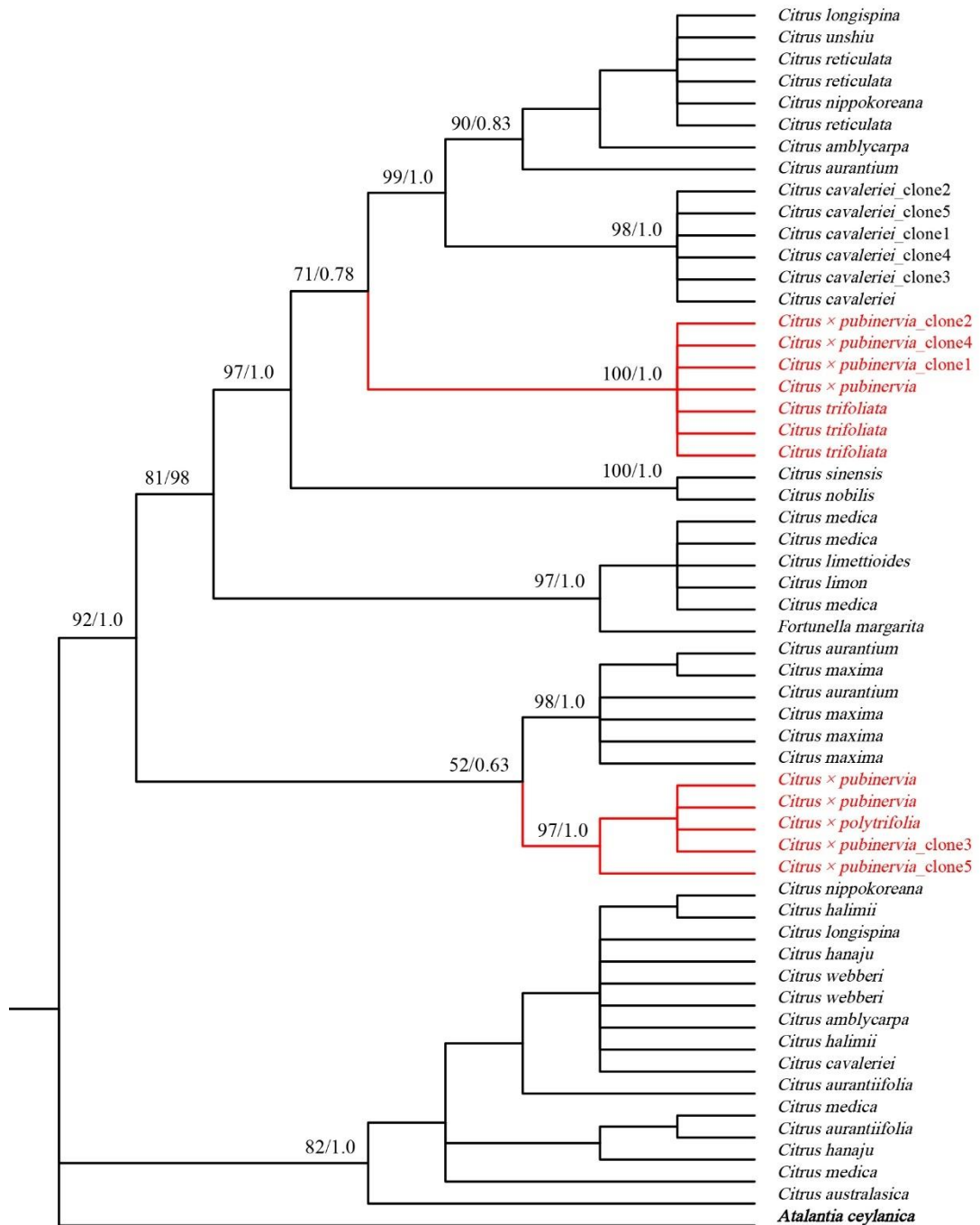


图4 CTV.4 贝叶斯系统发育树的拓扑结构

Fig. 4 The phylogram of BI tree of the CTV.4

3 讨论

3.1 *C. x polytrifolia* 和 *C. x pubinervia* 的分类地位

CTV.4与其他3个nDNA单基因树之间的拓扑结构存在明显不一致,显示*C. × polytrifolia*和*C. × pubinervia*可能经历过杂交事件。在CTV.4基因树中,作为与*C. maxima*有关的杂交种,*C. × aurantium*与*C. maxima*关系十分亲密,在“柚”分支中不分彼此;而“常绿枳”与“柚”分支发生了明显的遗传分化,表明其起源应该要远远早于*C. × aurantium*,而且经历了独立的演化进程。更早的cpDNA的系统发育分析显示^[11],*C. trifoliata*、*C. × polytrifolia*和*C. × pubinervia*在叶绿体基因水平上发生了分化,是3个可以区分的物种。因此*C. × polytrifolia*和*C. × pubinervia*可能起源于*C. trifoliata*(♀)与其他*Citrus s.l.*物种(♂)的自然杂交,而且*C. maxima*是最有可能成为它们母本的物种。

由于*Citrus s.l.*经历了复杂的网状进化,*C. maxima*被认为参与了其他杂交物种的形成^[9-10](如*C. × aurantium*),所以“常绿枳”的父本并不能通过少数基因片段的研究而下定论,其父本可能是*C. maxima*或含有*C. maxima*血缘的自然杂交种。但这一推论并不说明2种“常绿枳”不是分类学意义上的独立物种,因为自然杂交事件是物种形成,尤其是许多*Citrus s.l.*物种形成的重要方式之一。这2个物种是*Citrus s.s.*和*Poncirus*之间的桥梁,对研究*Citrus s.l.*的系统发育关系和柑橘育种具有重要价值,应受到更多的关注和保护。建议将*C. × pubinervia*列为地方保护物种或与*C. × polytrifolia*同等级的保护物种。

3.2 对*Poncirus*分类地位的建议

在不同类型和不同深度的基因研究中,*Poncirus*分支的位置存在不一致。*Poncirus*分支在9个叶绿体基因系统发育树中嵌入*Citrus s.l.*中,位于“南半球为主(澳大利亚、新几内亚、新喀里多尼亚、新爱尔兰)的分支”与“北半球分支”之间^[1]。在本研究中,4个nDNA单基因树中,*Poncirus*分支的位置存在不一致。在HYB与LGT基因树中,*Poncirus*分支是广义柑桔属中第一个较独立的分支,而在P12和CTV.4单基因树中*Poncirus*分支嵌入*Citrus s.l.*中。在全基因组水平上的分析表明,*Poncirus*分支是*Citrus s.l.*最外侧较独立的分支^[8-10],它的起源应早于*Citrus s.l.*南北半球分支的形成^[10]。

总体来说,*Poncirus*分支是*Citrus s.l.*中较独立的一个分支,但它更像一个没能完成独立演化的古老“演化残枝”,通过共同起源、基因交流或趋同进化等复杂因素与*Citrus s.l.*其他物种在遗传上产生复杂联系。因为*Poncirus*分支与“北半球分支”有共同的祖先、相似的气候环境以及分布区重叠,不排除在演化过程中与“北半球分支”产生基因交流,它们之间实际上也存在杂交亲和性^[2]。*C. × polytrifolia*和*C. × pubinervia*的存在也为它们之间存在基因交流提供了证据。因此*Poncirus*分支可以归为*Citrus s.l.*的一个亚属,“常绿枳”位于*C. trifoliata*和*Citrus s.l.*的其他物种之间,属于中间产物。

4 结论

在本研究中,笔者在对枳和常绿枳的进行广泛样本采集的基础上,选取了4个无明显连锁关系的核DNA片段进行直接或间接克隆测序,重建了*Citrus* s.l.的系统发育树。结果显示,*C. × polytrifolia*和*C. × pubinervia*可能起源于*C. trifoliata*(♀)与*C. maxima*的杂交。二者在遗传上与推定亲本产生了分化,应是经历了独立演化后的自然杂交物种。这一研究结果为*C. × polytrifolia*和*C. × pubinervia*的分类地位提供了新的见解,为*Poncirus*与*Citrus* s.s.之间存在自然状态下的基因交流提供了证据。“常绿枳”是*Citrus* s.s.和*Poncirus*之间的中间产物,对研究*Citrus* s.l.的系统发育关系和柑橘育种具有重要价值。因此,建议将*C. × pubinervia*列为地方保护物种或与*C. × polytrifolia*同等级的保护物种。

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附录 用于构建系统发育树的 DNA 序列信息(依次为学名, 基因编号)

CTV.4: *Atalantia ceylanica* (Am.) Oliv., EU254134; *Citrus amblycarpa* Ochse., EU254151, EU254152; *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swing., EU254146, EU254147; *Citrus aurantium* L., EU254158, EU254159, EU254160; *Citrus halimii* B.C. Stone, EU254140, EU254141; *Citrus hanaju* Siebold, EU254168, EU254169; *Citrus cavaleriei* H. Lév. ex Cavalier (*Citrus ichangensis* Swing.), EU254167; *Citrus limettioides* Tanaka, EU254148; *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm.f., EU254150; *Citrus longispina* Wester, EU254144, EU254145; *Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merrill, EU254163, EU254164, EU254165, EU254166; *Citrus medica* L., EU254135, EU254136, EU254137, EU254138, EU254139; *Citrus nippokoreana* Tanaka, EU254156, EU254157; *Citrus nobilis* Lour., EU254162; *Citrus reticulata* Blanco, EU254153, EU254154, EU254155; *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck, EU254161; *Citrus unshiu* Marc., EU254149; *Citrus webberi* Wester, EU254142, EU254143; *Fortunella margarita* Swingle, EU254171; *Citrus australasica* F. Muell. (*Microcitrus australasica* Swingle), EU254172; *Citrus trifoliata* L. (*Poncirus trifoliata* (L.) Rafinesque), EU254170.

HYB: *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corrêa, JN612932, JN612933; *Atalantia ceylanica* (Am.) Oliv., GQ892193, GQ892192; *Citrus amblycarpa* Ochse., GQ892213, GQ892212; *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swing., GQ892242, GQ892241, GQ892229, GQ892228, GQ892227, GQ892209, GQ892208; *Citrus aurantium* L., GQ892244, GQ892243, GQ892207, GQ892206; *Citrus halimii* B.C. Stone, GQ892214; *Citrus cavaleriei* H. Lév. ex Cavalier (*Citrus ichangensis* Swing.), GQ892216, GQ892215; *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm.f., GQ892224, GQ892223; *Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merrill, GQ892234, GQ892233, GQ892232, GQ892231, GQ892230; *Citrus medica* L., GQ892226, GQ892225, GQ892205, GQ892204; *Citrus nippokoreana* Tanaka, GQ892218, GQ892217; *Citrus reticulata* Blanco, GQ892246, GQ892245, GQ892240, GQ892239, GQ892238, GQ892237, GQ892236, GQ892235, GQ892222, GQ892221, GQ892220, GQ892219; *Fortunella margarita* Swingle, GQ892211, GQ892210; *Citrus australasica* F. Muell. (*Microcitrus australasica* Swingle), GQ892203, GQ892202; *Naringi crenulata* (Roxb.) Nicolson, GQ892197, GQ892196; *Citrus trifoliata* L. (*Poncirus trifoliata* (L.) Rafinesque), GQ892201, GQ892200, GQ892199, GQ892198; *Swinglea glutinosa* Merr., GQ892195, GQ892194.

LGT: *Atalantia ceylanica* (Am.) Oliv., EU254173; *Citrus amblycarpa* Ochse., EU254193, EU254192; *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swing., EU254186, EU254185; *Citrus aurantium* L.,

EU254202, EU254201, EU254200; *Citrus halimii* B.C. Stone, EU254181, EU254180; *Citrus hanaju* Siebold, EU254211, EU254212; *Citrus cavaleriei* H. Lév. ex Cavalier (*Citrus ichangensis* Swingle), EU254210; *Citrus limettioides* Tanaka, EU254187; *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f., EU254191, EU254190; *Citrus longispina* Wester, EU254184, EU254183; *Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merrill, EU254207, EU254209, EU254206, EU254208, EU254205; *Citrus medica* L., EU254178, EU254176, EU254175, EU254177, EU254179; *Citrus nippokoreana* Tanaka, EU254198, EU254197; *Citrus nobilis* Lour., EU254204; *Citrus reshni* Hort. ex Tanaka, EU254199; *Citrus reticulata* Blanco, EU254196, EU254195, EU254194; *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck, EU254203; *Citrus unshiu* Marc., EU254189, EU254188; *Citrus webberi* Wester, EU254182; *Fortunella margarita* Swingle, EU254215; *Citrus australasica* F. Muell. (*Microcitrus australasica* Swingle), EU254216; *Citrus trifoliata* L. (*Poncirus trifoliata* (L.) Rafinesque), EU254214, EU254213; *Swinglea glutinosa* Merr., EU254

