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欧文概要<sup>EZ</sup>

East Asia including Japan shows high species diversity of mammals. The formation of this species diversity must have been affected by mountain mass with high elevation that isolates distribution of mammals. The isolation of distribution of mammals must be seen not only in the present, but also in the past, especially in the glacial age. From the glacial age to the present, mammals must have been changed their distribution with moving southward as well as upward-downward, that is elevation distribution changes. Therefore, we can discuss the current mammal species diversity by evaluating the distribution and isolation of those species in the present and in the past. We studied the current distribution, past distribution in the last glacial age with consideration of temperature changes, and the genetic diversity shown in the inter-populations with consideration of the possible past isolation. We focused two area of Taiwan and the central Honshu (Yamanashi and Sizuoka Prefectures) that have high mountain mass. Distribution in the past and the present were analyzed by using of digital map. Genetic analyses revealed a high level of divergence between east and west of central mountains of Honshu in several species such as the Japanese field mice, white-toothed shrew, shrew-mole, and mole species. These divergences must have been formed during the last glacial period; and divergence levels are higher in the species distributed in lowland. This indicates that the lowland species are also effected by the existence of the high mountain mass, and the local populations may show unique genetic traits. Therefore, we must consider the importance for the conservation of lowland species that are common species in general and are distributed close to the human inhabit area.