

**Multiple colonizations of Lake Biwa by *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes and their population history**

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**Abstract** Rapid adaptation and speciation have not been well documented for organisms in Lake Biwa, Japan, the oldest ancient lake in East Asia. To examine these processes, we focused on the divergence of *Sarcocheilichthys* gudgeons and conducted phylogeographic and population genetic analyses using mitochondrial DNA sequences and microsatellite data. No remarkable genetic differentiation was found between two species, *S. biwaensis* and *S. variegatus microoculus*, both endemic to Lake Biwa, whereas this species group, including *S. v. variegatus*, was genetically divided into three major regional groups: the Lake Biwa, Ise Bay, and western groups. Divergent mtDNA haplotypes were included within the Lake Biwa and western groups, strongly suggesting secondary contacts among allopatrically isolated populations. Dating for mtDNA phylogeny using a geological constraint suggested the colonization of Lake Biwa by multiple *Sarcocheilichthys* lineages that diverged from each other in the early–middle Pleistocene. Coalescent-based population analyses indicated that the local populations colonized the rocky bottom habitat in Lake Biwa from other habitats after the Last Glacial Maximum, likely reflecting past environmental changes in the lake, including the disappearance of rocky areas during the glacial climate. Divergent morphological adaptation in *Sarcocheilichthys* associated with substrate type may have rapidly proceeded along with environmental changes.

**Keywords** Ancient lake · Central Japan · Gobioninae · Historical demography · Phylogeography · Trophic polymorphism

## Introduction

Organisms that colonized novel environments often show ecological divergence in resource use, accompanied by morphological and physiological adaptations (Schluter 2000; Losos 2010). Such adaptation phenomena are important to understanding the roles of natural selection in species diversification. Physically isolated environments such as oceanic islands and lakes provide robust geographical systems to study adaptive evolution and speciation (Schluter 2000; Losos and Ricklefs 2009). For example, animal assemblages in ancient lakes such as the African Great Lakes and Lake Baikal in Siberia have been studied as typical cases of adaptive radiation, which involve long geological history, diversified environmental settings, and isolation from neighboring habitats to various extents (Martens 1997; Cristescu et al. 2010). On the other hand, rapid adaptive evolution and speciation, such as following the colonization of post-glacial lakes, are also important processes to elucidate the role of divergent natural selection in species diversification (e.g., Schluter 1998; Hudson et al. 2011). Such colonization–adaptation processes as those observed in post-glacial lakes may have repeatedly occurred along with environmental changes during historical radiation in ancient lakes. To understand the patterns of colonization–adaptation processes over a wide time scale and the formation of resultant endemic assemblages, phylogenetic and phylogeographic information of constituent species must be accumulated and compared.

Lake Biwa is an ancient lake in East Asia, located on central Honshu Island, Japan (35°20'N, 136°10'E, 84.4 m above sea level). It is the largest lake in Japan in terms of surface area (670.3 km<sup>2</sup>) and volume (27.5 km<sup>3</sup>) and is also the oldest lake in East Asia, dating to 4 million years ago (Mya) (Yokoyama 1984; Kawabe 1994). Similar to other ancient lakes, Lake Biwa harbors many animal and plant species (>1,000), including about 70 fish species/subspecies (Nishino 2003; Nishino and Hamabata 2005). Not surprisingly, the lake has been recognized as a focal research area for biodiversity and speciation of freshwater

organisms in Japan (Kawanabe 1978, 1996; Rossiter 2000). However, the number (~60) and proportion (<10%) of endemic species/subspecies are not very large when compared to levels of endemism in other ancient lakes throughout the world (e.g., >600 species in Lake Tanganyika; ~1,000 species in Lake Baikal; Martens 1997). Sixteen endemic/semi-endemic fish species (~24% of total) belonging to 12 genera of six families occur in Lake Biwa; this phylogenetic diversity also characterizes the fish assemblage in this lake (Watanabe, in press).

The organisms endemic to Lake Biwa generally exhibit distinct adaptations to the particular environments of the lake (e.g., the extensive pelagic area, deep zone, or rocky substrate), which started to be formed in the mid-Pleistocene (~0.4 Mya; “the present Lake Biwa”; Yokoyama 1984; Kawabe 1989, 1994; Meyers et al. 1993). The endemic organisms are often divided into two categories: species that evolved in the lake and relic species (Kawanabe 1978, 1996). Among these, the former are presumed to have differentiated from their ancestors through ecological adaptation after the formation of the present lake environments (e.g., Tomoda 1978; Takahashi 1989). However, recent molecular phylogenetic studies have revealed that several endemic cyprinids and a goby, that have typically been considered adapted to the lake, were derived from their closest relatives much earlier (in the Pliocene–early Pleistocene) than the formation of the present environments (Harada et al. 2002; Takada et al. 2010; Kakioka et al. 2013; Tabata and Watanabe 2013). In these cases, the ecological and morphological adaptations are inferred to have occurred much more recently than the divergence of the endemic lineages. In contrast, some endemic forms occur that exhibit adaptive ecological/morphological divergences without distinct genetic differentiation from their relatives living in or around the lake. Representatives of such species are the gudgeons of the genus *Sarcocheilichthys* (Cyprinidae: Cypriniformes), which exhibit trophic and body color polymorphisms (Komiya et al. 2011).

*Sarcocheilichthys variegatus microoculus* and *Sarcocheilichthys biwaensis* are endemic to Lake Biwa and are presumed to have evolved from the ancestral riverine species *S.*

*variegatus variegatus* (distributed widely in western Japan except Lake Biwa) via divergent adaptation to various local environments of the lake (Hosoya 1982). Trophic polymorphisms in their head and mouth shape clearly correspond to variation in the bottom environment (pebbly vs. rocky). Although not enough data are available, some genetic variation possibly contributes to their morphological variation (Nakamura 1969; Komiya et al., unpublished data). However, genetic analysis using presumably neutral markers (microsatellites) has not revealed any significant differentiation among local populations within or between the species in Lake Biwa (Komiya et al. 2011). Then, this case may represent an example of rapid adaptation and speciation in Lake Biwa, which have not yet been documented for organisms in this lake.

To estimate the spatiotemporal pattern of adaptive divergence of the *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes in Lake Biwa, their history of colonization and demography in Lake Biwa must be characterized. For this purpose, we conducted phylogeographic and population demographic analyses of population samples collected from the entire distribution of *Sarcocheilichthys* species in Japan using mitochondrial DNA and microsatellite markers. Our results suggest multiple colonization events of Lake Biwa by these species as well as their recent settlement and adaptation to a novel environment. On the basis of the estimated history of this group, the origins of the endemic species and their adaptation in Lake Biwa are discussed.

## **Materials and methods**

### **Specimen collection**

Fish samples of *Sarcocheilichthys variegatus variegatus*, *S. v. microoculus*, and *S. biwaensis* were collected from 28 localities throughout the entire range of these species in Japan (Fig. 1;

Table 1). Before selecting the local samples outside the Lake Biwa basin, we excluded locations that included specimens obviously identified as *S. v. microoculus* by morphological characteristics (Hosoya 1982), as this endemic Lake Biwa subspecies has been introduced into several regions contaminated with fishery stocking of Ayu, *Plecoglossus altivelis*, from Lake Biwa (e.g., Kurita et al. 2012; Watanabe 2012).

The localities were geographically grouped into five regions: Lake Biwa, Ise Bay, Kinki, Chugoku, and Kyushu (Table 1). Almost all specimens were from wild populations, collected by gill-net and dip-net, or purchased from local fishermen, with the exception of one local sample of *S. biwaensis* (locality code #14; part), which was obtained from a captive population that has been kept in the Lake Biwa Museum, Shiga, Japan, since 1995 or later (Table 1). The bottom environments of the sampling sites in Lake Biwa were categorized into rocky or pebbly (Fig. 1; Nishino 1991). Specimens from Lake Biwa include those used by Komiya et al. (2011).

#### MtDNA sequencing and analyses

A total of 344 specimens from 26 localities, including 249 specimens from 15 sites in/around Lake Biwa, were used for the mtDNA analysis (Table 1). Total genomic DNA was isolated from fin clips preserved in 100 % ethanol using a Genomic DNA Purification Kit (Promega, Madison, WI, USA). Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification was performed using the primer pair L14724 (5'-TGA CTT GAA RAA CCA YCG YYG-3') (Palumbi et al. 1991) and H15915 (5'-ACC TCC GAT CTY CGG ATT ACA AGA C-3') (Aoyama et al. 2000) to obtain the nucleotide sequences of the 3'-half of the mitochondrial cytochrome *b* gene (*cytb*; 620 base pairs, bp). The PCR conditions and sequencing method were the same as those described by Komiya et al. (2011). The obtained sequences were deposited in the DNA Data Bank of Japan (DDBJ), GenBank, and European Nucleotide Archive (EMBL) (accession

numbers AB601449–601470, AB780978–780997). The haplotype frequencies of each population were deposited in the Genetic Diversity and Distribution Map (GEDIMAP) freshwater fish database (<http://gedimap.zool.kyoto-u.ac.jp>; Watanabe et al. 2010a) with population IDs P1279–1290, P1292–1296, and P1691–1705.

Genetic diversity indices, i.e., the number of haplotypes, haplotype diversity, and nucleotide diversity, were calculated for each region group using ARLEQUIN v3.5 (Excoffier and Lischer 2010). Haplotype richness, an analogue to allelic richness, was also calculated using the rarefaction method (Kalinowski 2004). Genetic differentiation among local samples was assessed by pairwise  $F_{ST}$ , calculated for samples with  $\geq 8$  specimens using ARLEQUIN. The significance level (0.05) for multiple comparisons was corrected using the sequential Bonferroni method (Holm 1979; Rice 1989). A statistical parsimony network was constructed using TCS v1.2.1 (Clement et al. 2000) at a 90 % confidence limit for the mtDNA haplotypes obtained.

A Bayesian approach was used to estimate the phylogenetic tree and the divergence times of lineages using the GTR+I model, selected by the Bayesian information criterion (BIC) in jModeltest v2.1.1 (Darriba et al. 2012), and the Yule (speciation) tree prior using BEAST v1.7.4 (Drummond and Rambaut 2007). Referring to the gobionine phylogeny proposed by Tang et al. (2011), the following four outgroup sequences were added to the analysis: *Sarcocheilichthys kiangsiensis* (AY952984; Yang et al. 2006), *S. nigripinnis* (JN003319; Tang et al. 2011), *S. soldatovi* (JN003337; Tang et al. 2011), and *S. czerskii* (EF193433; Zhang et al. 2008). We adopted the random local clock model, which assumes one or more independent rates on different branches (Drummond and Suchard 2010). To estimate the time of the most recent common ancestors (tMRCA), a geological constraint, i.e., the uplift of the Suzuka Mountains in central Honshu Island 1.0–1.5 Mya (Yokoyama 1988; Kawabe 1994), was applied for the relevant node age. The constraint was specified as a lognormal prior distribution, ranging from approximately 1.1 to 1.5 Mya in the 95% range

with mean = 1.3 Mya,  $\log(\text{SD}) = 0.1$ , and offset = 0. All other model parameters used default priors. For each Markov-chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) analysis, we performed two independent runs of 50 million generations. We sampled every 1000th generation and removed 10 % of the initial samples as burn-in. The convergence of the chains to the stationary distribution and large effective sample size (ESS;  $>200$ ) were confirmed using TRACER v1.5 (Rambaut and Drummond 2009). The consensus tree was calculated using LogCombiner v1.6.2 and TreeAnnotator v1.6.2 in the BEAST package, and the tree was visualized using FigTree v1.3.1 (Rambaut 2009).

To estimate the demographic history of *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes in Lake Biwa, we applied a Bayesian skyline plot (BSP) analysis (Drummond et al. 2005) for the mtDNA data, implemented in BEAST. All Lake Biwa specimen data were combined ( $n = 242$ ), but distinct haplotype groups were analyzed separately or in combination. We performed two independent runs with an MCMC chain length of 50 or 500 million generations, and their convergence to the stationary distribution and large ESS ( $>200$ ) were confirmed using TRACER. We sampled every 1000th generation and removed 10% of the initial samples as burn-in. The substitution model was selected using the BIC in jModeltest. The time to expansion was estimated using the mutation rate obtained in the Bayesian phylogenetic analysis similar to the above analysis but using only ingroup haplotypes [normal prior distribution, mean = 0.0122/million years (Myr),  $\log(\text{SD}) = 0.0032$ , covering 0.0070–0.0175/Myr in the 95% range; see “Results”]. The BSP results with the stepwise (constant) model were summarized using Tracer.

Demographic parameters for pooled and respective local samples were also estimated based on mismatch distributions of pairwise differences (Rogers and Harpending 1992). The fitness of the observed data to a model of either sudden population expansion (Rogers and Harpending 1992) or spatial expansion (Schneider and Excoffier 1999) was tested using ARLEQUIN. We conducted neutrality tests by calculating Tajima’s  $D$  (Tajima 1989) and



Fu's  $F_S$  (Fu 1997) to explore the demographic change, using ARLEQUIN. The significance for all the estimates was tested by 10,000 permutations.

## Microsatellite analyses

A total of 254 specimens from 15 localities, including 153 *S. v. microoculus* and 28 *S. biwaensis* specimens from 10 sites in/around Lake Biwa and 73 *S. v. variegatus* from 5 sites in western Japan, were used for the microsatellite analysis (Table 1). A total of 14 microsatellite loci isolated from *S. v. microoculus* (Fujita et al. 2008) were analyzed, including 13 dinucleotide repeats (Svm03, Svm10, Svm32, Svm34, Svm46, Svm48, Svm49, Svm50, Svm53, Svm56, Svm72, Svm82, and Svm166) and one trinucleotide repeat (Svm51). PCR conditions for each locus were described by Fujita et al. (2008). PCR products were sized on an automated DNA sequencer (ABI Prism GA310; Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) using GeneScan v3.1 and ROX400HD as the size standard (Applied Biosystems).

The mean observed ( $H_O$ ) and expected ( $H_E$ ) heterozygosities of the microsatellite data and their deviation from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium were analyzed using ARLEQUIN [Electronic supplementary material (ESM) Table S1]. The pairwise  $F_{ST}$  was calculated to test the differentiation among local samples using ARLEQUIN. A Bayesian clustering approach, implemented in STRUCTURE v2.3.4 (Pritchard et al. 2000), was used to estimate the population structure. Ten replicates for each predefined  $K = 1–16$  were obtained with runs of 100,000 burn-in and 1,000,000 MCMC iterations, applying the admixture model with correlated alleles. To determine the most likely value of  $K$ , the method of Evanno et al. (2005) was implemented in the program STRUCTURE HARVESTER (Earl and vonHoldt 2012), which determines the second-order rate of change in the distribution of  $L(K)$ .

The migration and demographic histories of the *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes within Lake Biwa were estimated using Migrate-n v3.3.2 (Beerli and Felsenstein 1999, 2001). To estimate

pairwise migration rates among 12 site/species samples and the tMRCA of each sample, we employed a Brownian motion approximation of the stepwise mutation model. The mutation rates were treated as variable among loci, and pairwise geographic distances among sites (as coastal distances) were given for the analysis (ESM Table S2). Two independent runs (1,000,000 burn-in steps followed by 5,000,000 steps sampled every 100 steps) were conducted.

## Results

### Population structure and divergence time

In total, 42 mtDNA haplotypes were detected from 344 specimens of the Japanese *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes, and of these, 24 haplotypes were obtained from Lake Biwa (Table 2; Fig. 2). The haplotype tree revealed five major clades (A–E) (Fig. 3). Three of these (A, B, and C) were found in Lake Biwa, resulting in moderately high genetic diversity (Table 2; Figs. 2, 3). Clade A was dominant, with 71 % of individuals (89 % in Lake Biwa) possessing haplotypes in this clade. Clade A haplotypes were shared by *S. variegatus* and *S. biwaensis* and were represented by a star-like network with haplotype A01 as the central and dominant (73%) haplotype (Fig. 2). A subclade of clade A, consisting of A15 and A16, and a tip haplotype, A18, were detected exclusively from the Chugoku region. Clade B haplotypes were obtained from the Lake Biwa, Kinki, and Chugoku regions, but showed some regional distribution patterns. The most interior haplotype of clade C (C03) was exclusively found in Kyushu, but the tip haplotypes were shared by specimens from the Lake Biwa, Kinki, and Chugoku regions. Clade D was endemic to the Yura River system (Kinki), and clade E was the earliest divergent group and was endemic to the Ise Bay area (Figs. 2, 3).

The divergence times among the five major mtDNA clades (A–E) were estimated to be 0.62–1.26 Myr [lower and upper limits of 95 % highest probability density (HPD), 0.29–1.51 Myr; Table 3; Fig. 3]. The three clades occurring in Lake Biwa (A, B, and C) were suggested to have differentiated from each other (tMRCA, 0.75–0.81 Myr, 95 % HPD, 0.38–1.29 Myr) before the formation of the present Lake Biwa environments (~0.4 Mya).

In terms of  $F_{ST}$ , almost all sample pairs from different regions showed significant differentiation for both mtDNA and microsatellites, but almost no differentiation was found between *S. v. microoculus* and *S. biwaensis* (all 15 comparisons in mtDNA and 18 of 20 comparisons in microsatellites; ESM Table S3). In the microsatellite data, the assignment analysis supported the division into three population groups (the maximum  $\Delta K = 19.03$  at  $K = 3$ ), basically corresponding to the regional samples from the Lake Biwa, Ise Bay, and western populations including the Kinki, Chugoku, and Kyushu samples (Fig. 4). Again, *S. v. microoculus* and *S. biwaensis* were clustered into the single “Lake Biwa” population. Some of the Yura River specimens were assigned to the Lake Biwa population, and this sample included three loci exhibiting deviation from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium (ESM Table S1); they may be attributable to artificial introductions.

#### Population demography and migration in Lake Biwa

The mutation rate of the mtDNA *cytb* segment was estimated at 0.0122/Myr/lineage (95 % HPD, 0.0069–0.0180) by the Bayesian phylogenetic analysis using only the Japanese *Sarcocheilichthys* data. Using this mutation rate and its approximate credibility range (see “Materials and methods”), the demographic history of the Lake Biwa population was estimated using the BSP analyses for all mtDNA haplotypes and respective haplotype clades (Fig. 5). The BSP results indicated that the recent population expansion started 0.05 Mya or later (i.e., during the last glacial period). This expansion pattern was obvious in the analyses

using all haplotypes and only the clade A haplotypes. This was also supported by neutrality tests using Tajima's  $D$  and Fu's  $F_S$  (all  $P < 0.05$ ), and partially supported by mismatch distribution analysis (departure from the sudden expansion model or spatial expansion model,  $P > 0.05$ ; ESM Table S4).

The historical migration rates estimated by microsatellite data showed asymmetric patterns among sites (Fig. 6a). The tendency of unidirectional immigration to rocky bottom areas (Loc. #7 and 14) was remarkable (Fig. 6b). The tMRCA of the rocky local populations (average, 0.67/mutation/generation), with the exception of *S. v. microoculus* in Loc. #13, were clearly shorter (0.1–0.4 times,  $0.26 \pm 0.13$  SD times on average) than those of the other populations ( $2.61 \pm 0.06$ /mutation/generation; Fig. 6c).

## Discussion

Population structure of the *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes and multiple colonizations of Lake Biwa

Our microsatellite data revealed the regional population structure of the Japanese *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes, and these results were also supported by mtDNA data. In particular, the mtDNA tree showed that the fishes are differentiated into two major regional groups that are divided by the Suzuka Mountains. These findings suggest that these two groups have been isolated since the mountain system was formed 1.0–1.5 Mya (Yokoyama 1988; Kawabe 1994), and the western group expanding from Lake Biwa to Kyushu Island experienced gene flow within this time scale. Considering that the western group includes two species (*S. biwaensis* and *S. variegatus*) with two subspecies (*S. v. variegatus* and *S. v. microoculus*) (Hosoya 1982, 2001), the unique population group in the Ise Bay area, east of the Suzuka Mountains, could be treated as a unique taxonomic and conservation unit. Detailed

morphological/taxonomic reexaminations will be necessary.

In the area west of the Suzuka Mountains, except for Kyushu, largely diverged mtDNA haplotypes were detected within regional population groups or even within local samples, which were represented as single genetic groups by clustering analysis with microsatellite data. Some exceptional specimens in the Yura River sample fully or partially exhibited genetic characteristics of the Lake Biwa specimens in both microsatellite and mtDNA data. This pattern would be attributable to an artificial introduction because Lake Biwa fishes including *S. v. microoculus* are well known to have been introduced into several regions, admixed with fishery stocking of Ayu from Lake Biwa (e.g., Kurita et al. 2012; Watanabe 2012). In the other localities, however, the occurrence of diverged mtDNA suggests historical secondary contacts among differentiated populations through multiple dispersal events by, for example, the connections of river systems (Avice 2000).

In samples from Lake Biwa, divergent mtDNA haplotypes from three distinct clades were detected, each exhibiting moderate genetic diversity. Even taking the large credibility intervals into consideration, it is highly probable that the divergence among the three clades (A, B, and C; 95 % HPD, 0.38–1.29 Myr), at least that of C from the others (0.46–1.29 Myr), preceded the formation of the present environments of the northern Lake Biwa basin, which harbors a large, deep pelagic zone and rocky shore/bottom (~0.4 Mya). Considering the heterogeneous distribution patterns of the mtDNA clades together, these results strongly suggest multiple colonization events of Lake Biwa by the *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes, following allopatric population differentiation.

Common or closely related haplotypes occurring in both Lake Biwa and the Kinki–Chugoku regions around the Seto Inland Sea suggest some historical gene flow among these regions. Such gene flow would be possible, at least partially, during marine regression periods when river systems in these regions would have interconnected owing to desiccation of the Seto Inland Sea (31 m water depth on average at present; Yonekura et al. 2001).

Regional freshwater fish fauna (Tsubokawa 1988; Watanabe 2012) and phylogeographic patterns of some other fish species also support such riverine connections; i.e., the populations around Seto Inland Sea share close mtDNA haplotypes, for example, in Medaka *Oryzias latipes*, the cyprinid *Biwia zezera* and *Gnathopogon elongatus*, respectively (Takehana et al. 2003; Watanabe et al. 2010b; Kakioka et al. 2013). The observed genetic diversity pattern in the *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes reflects such a geographical history associated with the formation processes of freshwater fauna in western Japan. Lake Biwa would have served as a pool accepting colonizers at multiple time scales and preserving their genetic diversity, and also as a source for dispersal to neighboring areas.

Colonization and demographic history in Lake Biwa and the origin of adaptation

The *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes in Lake Biwa exhibit remarkable, continuous variation in head shape from short to long (Nakamura 1969; Hosoya 1982; Tomoda 1991). As in other fishes (Smith and Skúlason 1996), the head shape divergence is associated with diverse habitats and feeding habits in this group and is thus considered a trophic polymorphism (Komiya et al. 2011, unpublished data). *Sarcocheilichthys variegatus microoculus* includes short, intermediate, and long head types, which occur in sandy, pebbly, and rocky bottom habitats, respectively. *Sarcocheilichthys biwaensis* is the long head extreme form inhabiting rocky bottom areas (Hosoya 1982; Tomoda 1991; Komiya et al. 2011). The longer headed individuals from rocky areas are equipped with a narrow head, elongated mouth, large jaw, and large, anteriorly positioned eyes. In addition, they have a deep and laterally compressed body. All of these traits are considered to be advantageous for handling attached and/or cryptic prey in crevices in the rocky bottom or floating in open water (Komiya et al. 2011; unpublished data). Because the rocky bottom habitat is unique within the species' range and is restricted even in Lake Biwa, the long head type of *S. v. microoculus* and *S. biwaensis* was

very likely derived from ancestral shorter head forms.

The head shape divergence could be caused by phenotypic plasticity, genetic differences, or a combination of both. Despite the remarkable morphological differences, there was no distinct genetic differentiation between the short and long head samples or even between *S. v. microoculus* and *S. biwaensis* in presumably neutral genetic markers (Komiya et al. 2011; present study). However, Nakamura's (1969) brief description and our unpublished result of experimental breeding suggest that the head shape variation in this group is genetically controlled to some extent. These facts imply a short history of divergence and/or partial gene flow among these forms and species.

The more detailed, coalescent-based analysis revealed intriguing patterns of migration and establishment of the local *Sarcocheilichthys* populations within Lake Biwa. The detected unidirectional immigration patterns to the rocky bottom areas were consistent with the hypothesis of the recent establishment of local populations in the rocky habitat. Their shorter estimated tMRCAs also support this idea. Geological and paleoclimatic studies have indicated that the water level of the lake was lowered (about -30 m) and the rocky bottom environment almost disappeared during the last glacial period, which was mainly associated with low precipitation (Uemura and Yokoyama 1983; Ishida et al. 1984). The absolute ages of the tMRCAs are difficult to estimate because of the uncertainty associated with the mutation rates of our microsatellite markers. However, if the population expansion of the entire Lake Biwa population occurred about 0.05 Mya or later, as estimated by the mtDNA BSP analysis, the rocky habitat populations, with tMRCAs one-fourth shorter than the others, may have established later than 0.02 Mya, i.e., after the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM; ~0.02 Mya). This pattern implies that the rocky *S. v. microoculus* and *S. biwaensis* populations proceeded to colonize and establish in re-emerged rocky environments as temperatures rose and precipitation increased after the LGM. The shortest tMRCA for the *S. biwaensis* population in Loc. #14, however, could be a result of a founder effect and/or bottleneck in this captive

population. On the other hand, the larger tMRCA of the rocky *S. v. microoculus* around Okishima Island (Loc. #13) may be because the rocky environment around the island appears to have exceptionally remained even during the last glacial period owing to the position and geology of the island (Uemura and Yokoyama 1983; Ishida et al. 1984).

The morphological characteristics of the rocky populations are inferred to be strongly linked to the rocky bottom environments as mentioned above. Thus, such traits are supposed to have adaptively evolved along with colonization of the rocky areas, probably after the LGM. This also suggests the rapid speciation of *S. biwaensis* from an ancestral *S. v. microoculus* form. These patterns support the hypothesis that divergent adaptive evolution has been recurrently occurring even in the fish assemblage in Lake Biwa in the absence of explosive adaptive radiation. To prove their rapid evolution and speciation, the genetic contribution to the adaptive traits and the intensity of reproductive isolation between the two species must be examined in detail.

In contrast with the cases of several Lake Biwa endemics whose origins are inferred to precede the formation of the present Lake Biwa environments (~0.4 Mya; e.g., Kakioka et al. 2013; Tabata and Watanabe 2013), the probable rapid adaptation/speciation inferred for the *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes is a rare known case in Lake Biwa and represents an ideal candidate for the study of divergent adaptation in Lake Biwa. Their multiple colonization history over several hundred thousand years implies an accumulation of genetic variation in their genome for adapting to the various environmental conditions that appeared in the Paleo-Lake Biwa. Such standing variation may have played an important role in the rapid adaptation of this group. Recently developed genomic methods (see, e.g., Gilad et al. 2009; Schoville et al. 2012) will be applied to further elucidate the genetic basis and evolutionary dynamics of the flexible adaptation of these fishes, including their trophic polymorphisms.



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## Figure legends

**Fig. 1** Sampling localities of *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes. *Numbers* correspond to those in Table 1. *Triangles*, *S. biwaensis*; *circles*, *S. variegatus microoculus*; *squares*, *S. v. variegatus*. \* Rocky bottom area, \*\* including both rocky and pebbly areas, and others pebbly areas

**Fig. 2** Statistical parsimony network for mtDNA *cytb* haplotypes of the Japanese *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes. The *areas of the circles* containing a haplotype number are proportional to haplotype frequency (but shown as a half for A01). Haplotypes are separated by colors that correspond to species and localities, as depicted in the pie graph. *Sb*, *S. biwaensis*; *Svm*, *S. variegatus microoculus*; *Svv*, *S. variegatus variegatus*. The dashed line indicates an alternative connection (loop). The *closed small circles* indicate unobserved hypothetical haplotypes.

**Fig. 3** Bayesian phylogenetic tree of *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes based on partial mtDNA cytochrome *b* sequences with the GTR + I model. The tree was dated using the random local clock model with a node age constraint [*Cs* a lognormal prior distribution with mean = 1.3 Mya, log(SD) = 0.1, and offset = 0]. *Numbers at nodes* indicate Bayesian posterior probabilities (values <80 % not shown). *Horizontal bars at nodes* show credibility intervals as 95% HPD. Species and locality where the haplotype was detected are shown as *filled squares* on the right side of the tree. Abbreviations: *Sb*, *S. biwaensis*; *Svm*, *S. variegatus microoculus*; *Svv*, *S. variegatus variegatus*; *IB*, Ise Bay; *KK*, Kinki; *CG*, Chugoku; *KS*, Kyushu. *Haplotype codes* are the same as those in Fig. 2. *Node numbers shown in a circle* correspond to those in Table 3

**Fig. 4** Bayesian assignment analysis of *Sarcocheilichthys* samples based on microsatellite



data using STRUCTURE (Pritchard et al. 2000). **a**  $\Delta K$  following Evanno et al. (2005) as a function of the number of assumed populations ( $K = 1-17$ ). **b** Results of the assignment for  $K = 3$ . Each vertical bar represents an individual partitioned into the three clusters defined by STRUCTURE. Abbreviations: *Sb*, *S. biwaensis*; *Svm*, *S. variegatus microoculus*; *Svv*, *S. variegatus variegatus*; *IB*, Ise Bay; *KK*, Kinki; *CG*, Chugoku; *KS*, Kyushu. Sample codes correspond to those in Fig. 1 and Table 1

**Fig. 5** Bayesian skyline plots for *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes in Lake Biwa for all haplotypes (*All*) and for each clade of haplotypes (*A-C*). The central bold line represents the mean value for the relative effective female population size, and the shaded area denotes the 95 % HPD

**Fig. 6** The historical migration patterns and tMRCAs for local populations of *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes in Lake Biwa estimated using Migrate-n (Beerli and Felsenstein 1999, 2001). Sample codes correspond to those in Fig. 1 and Table 1. *7b* and *14b* are *S. biwaensis* samples; others are *S. variegatus microoculus*. \* Rocky bottom area, \*\* including both rocky and pebbly areas, and others pebbly areas. **a** Pairwise migration rate matrix [ $M$ , as immigration rate/(mutation rate  $\times$  km)]. Darker squares indicate higher migration rates. **b** Major migration patterns among local populations. Only migration links to neighboring sites are indicated. Closed triangles, *S. biwaensis*; closed circles, *S. v. microoculus*. **c** Mean tMRCAs for local populations as scaled in mutation/generation. Horizontal lines indicate standard deviation

**Table 1** Localities and sample size of *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes analyzed

Locality code	Locality (bottom type)	Species	mtDNA	Microsatellite	Remarks <sup>a</sup>	GEDIMAP ID
Lake Biwa						
1	Off Kitakomatsu, Otsu, Shiga (P)	Svm	–	15	P8	
2	Yotsu River Mouth, Yotsugawa, Adogawa, Shiga (P)	Svm	10	–		P1691
3	Ado R. Mouth, Kitafunaki, Adogawa, Shiga (P)	Svm	21	16	P9	P1284
		Sb	1	–		P1294
4	Off Imazu, Shiga (P)	Svm	10	–		P1692
5	Off Momose, Chinai, Makino, Shiga (P)	Svm	21	16	P10	P1286
		Sb	2	–		P1293
6	Off Oura, Nishiazai, Shiga (P)	Svm	25	–	R2	P1281
7	Around off Onoe, Kohoku, Shiga (P&R)	Svm	26	32	P1, R1	P1279, 1280
		Sb	17	20	BN	P1295, 1296
8	Off Minamihama, Nagahama, Shiga (P)	Svm	12	–	P2	P1289
9	Tributary of Ane R., Bessho, Kohoku, Shiga (P)	Svm	12	–		P1693
10	Around Takeshima Island, Off Hikone, Shiga (P)	Svm	25	22	P3	P1287
11	Channel, Ryohama, Hikone, Shiga (P)	Svm	10	–		P1694
12	Off Notogawa, Notogawa, Shiga (P)	Svm	9	–	P4	P1283
13	Around Okishima Is., Off Oumihachiman, Shiga (R)	Svm	–	9	R3	
14	Off Mizugahama, Oumihachiman, Shiga (R)	Svm	11	16	R5	P1290
		Sb	7	8 <sup>b</sup>	BE	P1292
15	Off Chuzu, Yasu, Shiga (P)	Svm	10	9	P5	P1285
16	Off Moriyama, Shiga (P)	Svm	10	8	P6	P1282
17	Off Shimosakamoto, Otsu, Shiga (P)	Svm	10	10	P7	P1288
Ise Bay area						
18	Hijie R., Ibi R. s., Tado, Kuwana, Mie	Svv	3	–		P1695
19	Harai R., Kushida R. s., Matsusaka, Mie	Svv	19	15		P1696
Kinki						
20	Kizu R., Yodo R. s., Kyotanabe, Kyoto	Svv	4	–		P1697
21	Yura R., Ayabe, Kyoto	Svv	20	20		P1698
22	Muko R., Sasayama, Hyogo	Svv	10	11		P1699
23	Maruyama R., Toyooka, Hyogo	Svv	2	–		P1700
Chugoku						
24	Takahashi R., Kurashiki, Okayama	Svv	4	–		P1701
25	Ashida R., Fukuyama, Hiroshima	Svv	14	19		P1702
26	Hii R., Unnan, Shimane	Svv	3	–		P1703
Kyushu						
27	Naka R., Fukuoka, Fukuoka	Svv	8	8		P1704
28	Futatsu R., Yanagawa, Fukuoka	Svv	8	–		P1705

Bottom type for Lake Biwa; *P* pebbly, *R* rockyGEDIMAP: <http://gedimap.zool.kyoto-u.ac.jp>*Svm*, *S. variegatus microoculus*; *Sb*, *S. biwaensis*; *Svv*, *S. variegatus variegatus*<sup>a</sup> Data fully or partially from Komiya et al. (2011) and sample codes in the reference<sup>b</sup> Specimens from the captive population kept in Lake Biwa Museum, except two specimens for microsatellite analysis

**Table 2** Genetic diversity of the regional population groups of the Japanese *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes

Region	Number of local samples	Number of total specimens	Total number of haplotypes	Proportion of each clade (number of haplotypes)					Haplotype richness at $n = 16$ (95% CI)	Haplotype diversity ( $\pm$ SE)	Nucleotide diversity $\times 100$ ( $\pm$ SE)
				A	B	C	D	E			
<i>S. variegatus microoculus</i>											
Lake Biwa	15	222	22	0.89 (16)	0.05 (3)	0.06 (3)	–	–	4.67 (2–7)	0.4513 $\pm$ 0.0425	0.3220 $\pm$ 0.2018
<i>S. biwaensis</i>											
Lake Biwa	4	27	6	0.93 (4)	0.07 (2)	–	–	–	4.63 (3–6)	0.5442 $\pm$ 0.1058	0.2270 $\pm$ 0.1598
<i>S. v. variegatus</i>											
Ise Bay area	2	22	4	–	–	–	–	1.00 (4)	3.16 (2–4)	0.2597 $\pm$ 0.1202	0.1159 $\pm$ 0.1006
Kinki	4	36	11	0.19 (1)	0.36 (6)	0.08 (1)	0.36 (3)	–	8.43 (6–10)	0.9000 $\pm$ 0.0236	0.9240 $\pm$ 0.5035
Chugoku	3	21	7	0.57 (3)	0.33 (3)	0.10 (1)	–	–	6.47 (5–7)	0.8476 $\pm$ 0.0440	0.9892 $\pm$ 0.5471
Kyushu	2	16	1	–	–	1.00 (1)	–	–	1.00 (1–1)	0	0

Regions correspond to those in Table 1

**Table 3** Estimated divergence times of the major clades of the Japanese *Sarcocheilichthys* fishes

Node		tMRCA (mean $\pm$ SE)	95% HPD
1	Clade A	0.457 $\pm$ 0.009	0.208–0.793
2	Clade B	0.429 $\pm$ 0.007	0.181–0.746
3	Clade C	0.473 $\pm$ 0.007	0.165–0.839
4	Clade D	0.178 $\pm$ 0.003	0.027–0.375
5	Clade E	0.286 $\pm$ 0.003	0.075–0.504
6	Clades A + D	0.616 $\pm$ 0.012	0.286–1.083
7	Clades A + D + B	0.750 $\pm$ 0.013	0.384–1.239
8	Clades A–D	0.811 $\pm$ 0.013	0.455–1.292
Cs	Clades A–E (all)	1.262 $\pm$ 0.000	1.017–1.510

Node codes correspond to those in Fig. 3

Cs the node given the constraint of 1.1–1.5 Mya (see "Materials and methods")

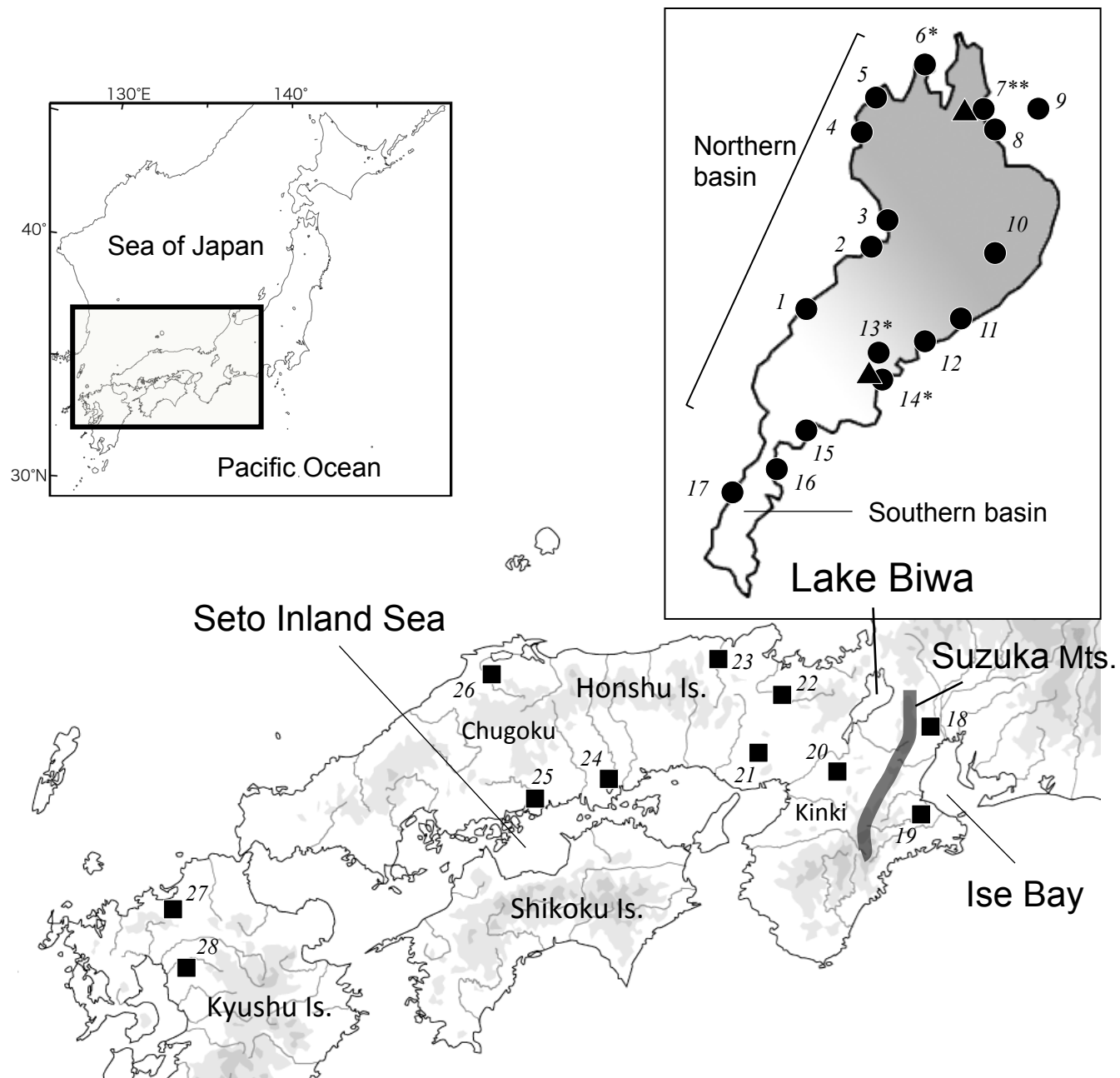


Fig. 1

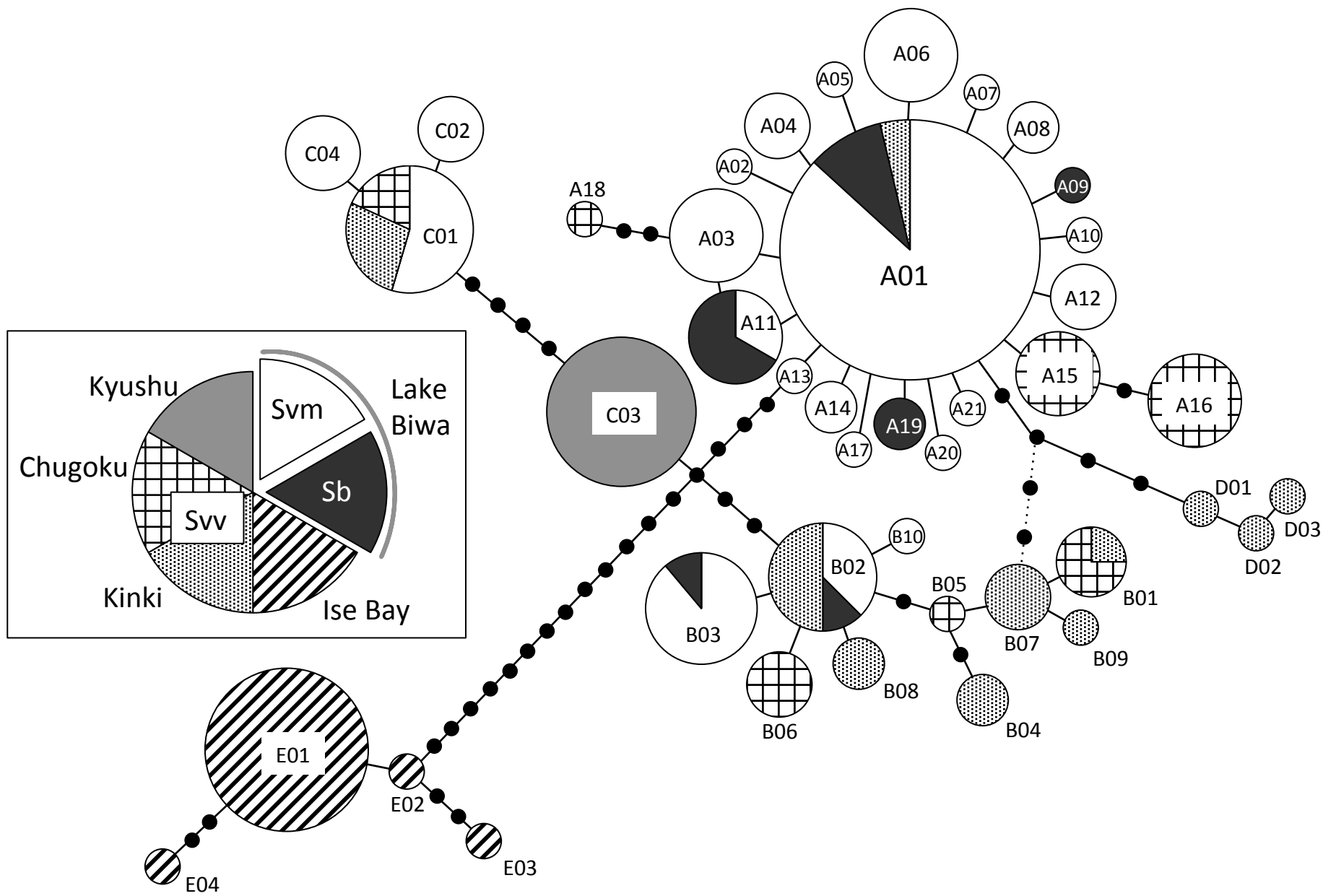


Fig. 2

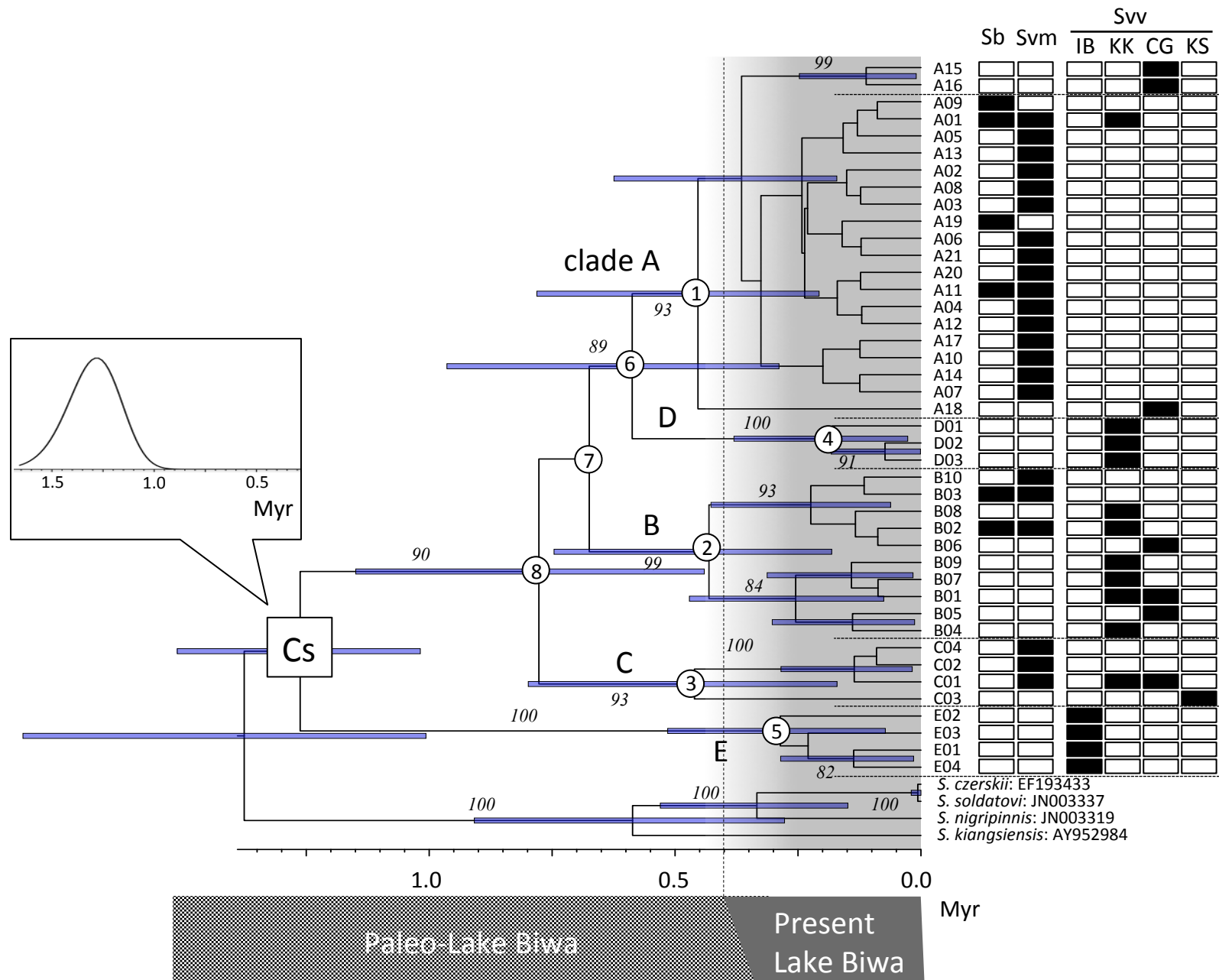


Fig. 3

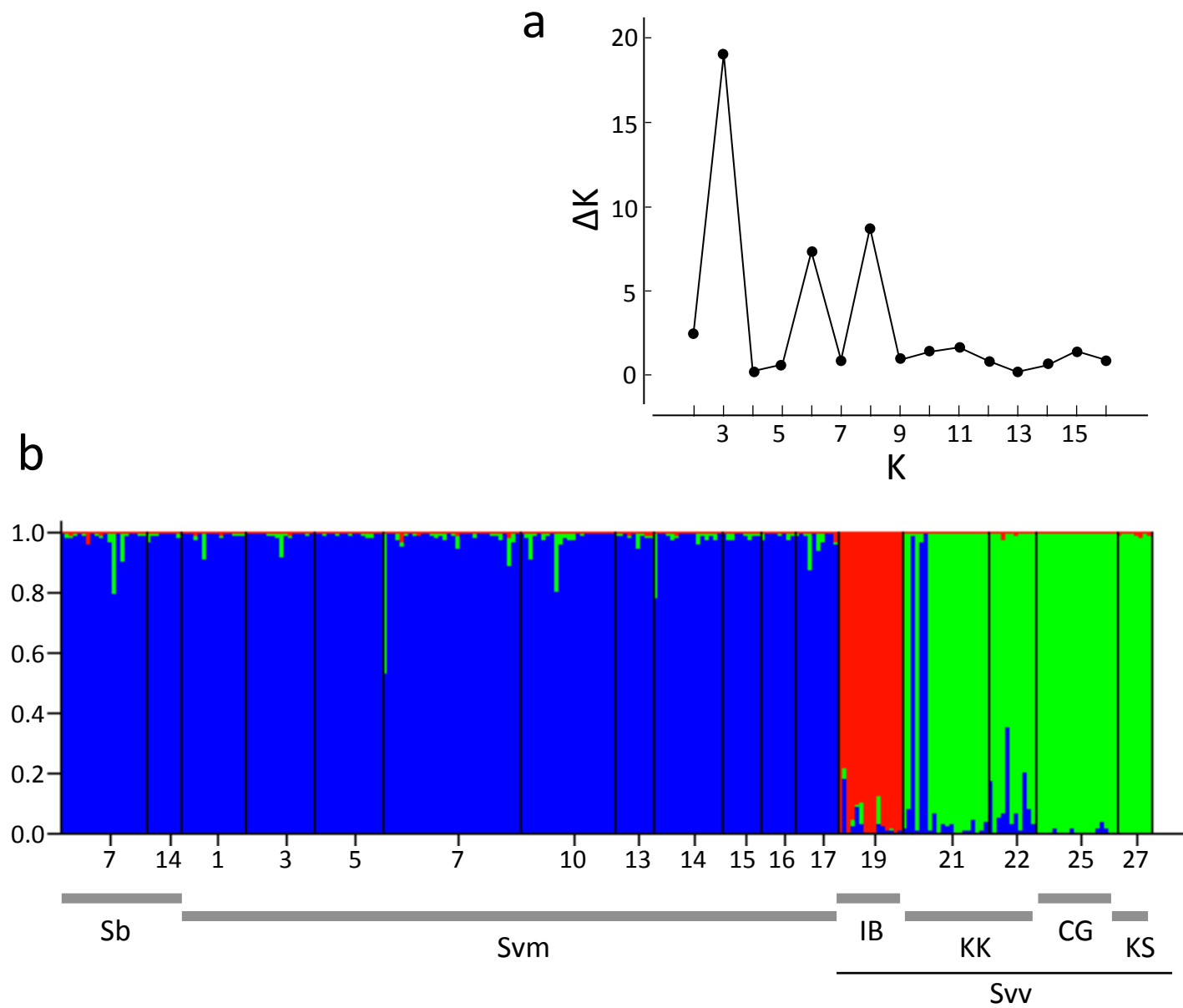


Fig. 4



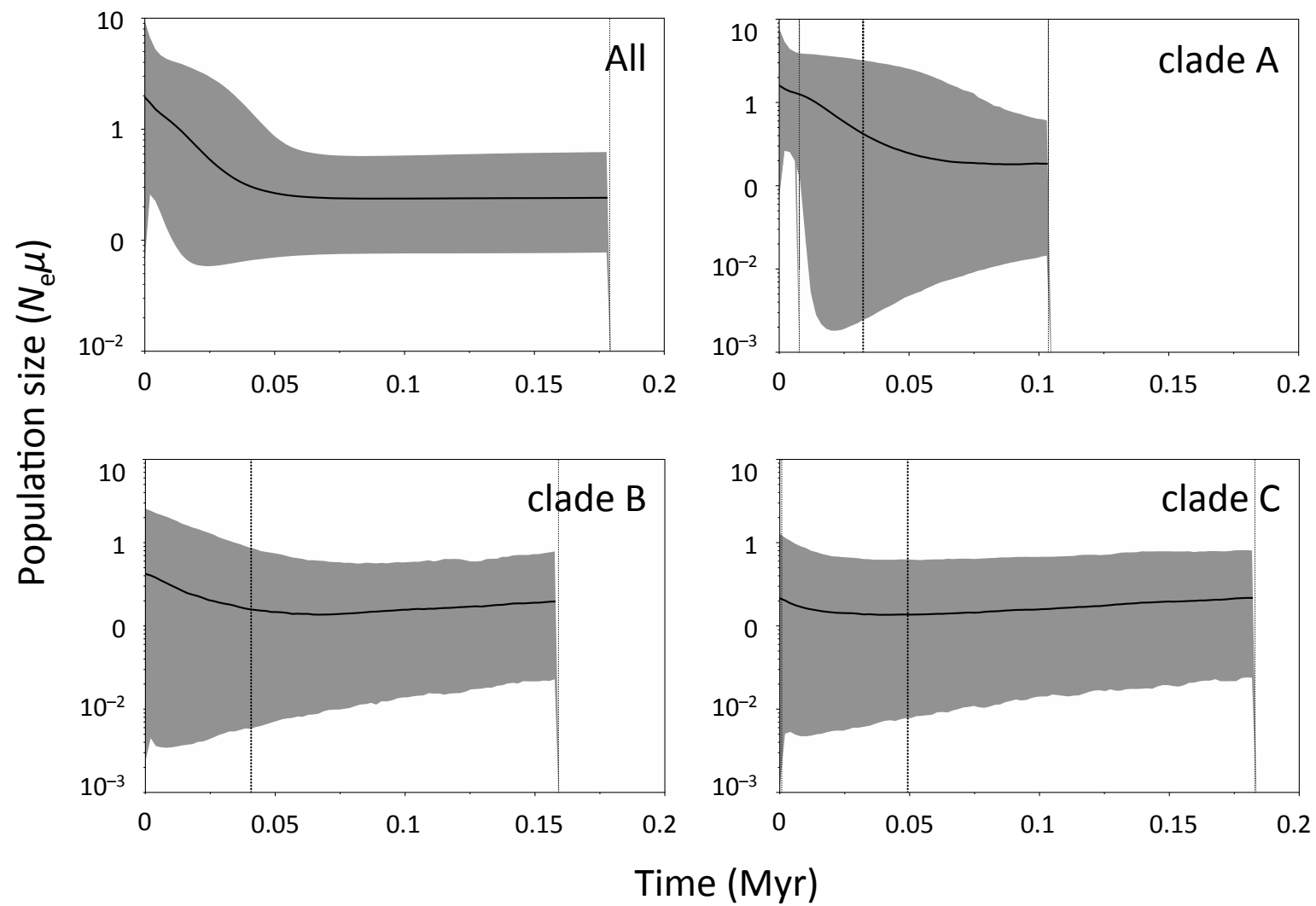


Fig. 5

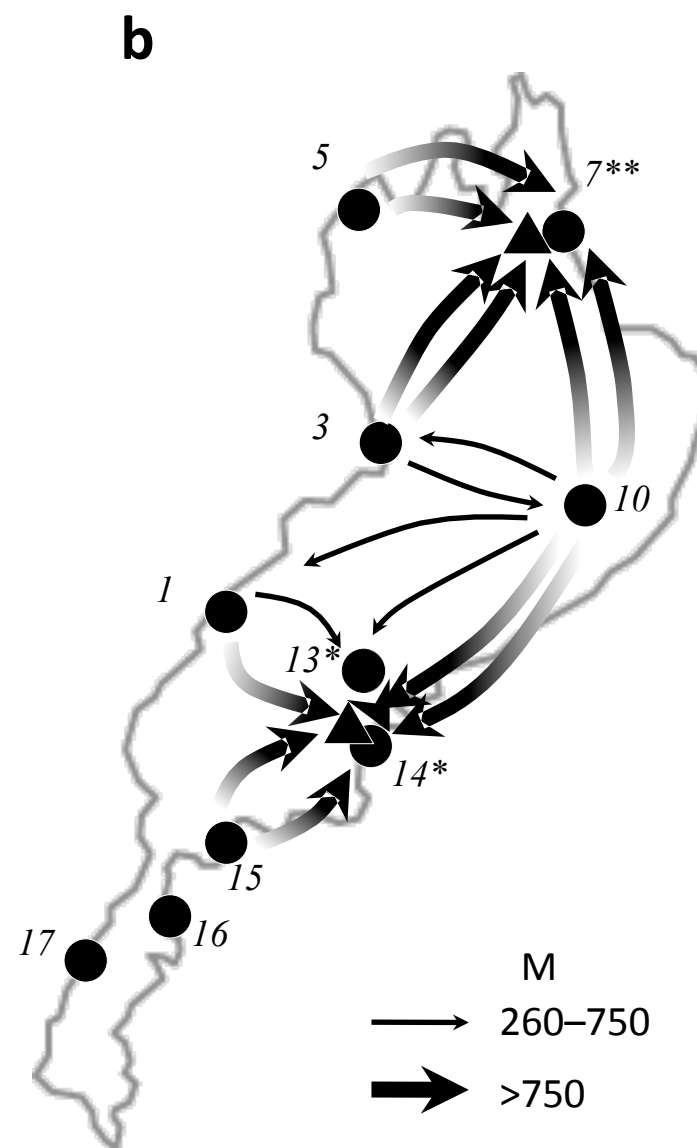
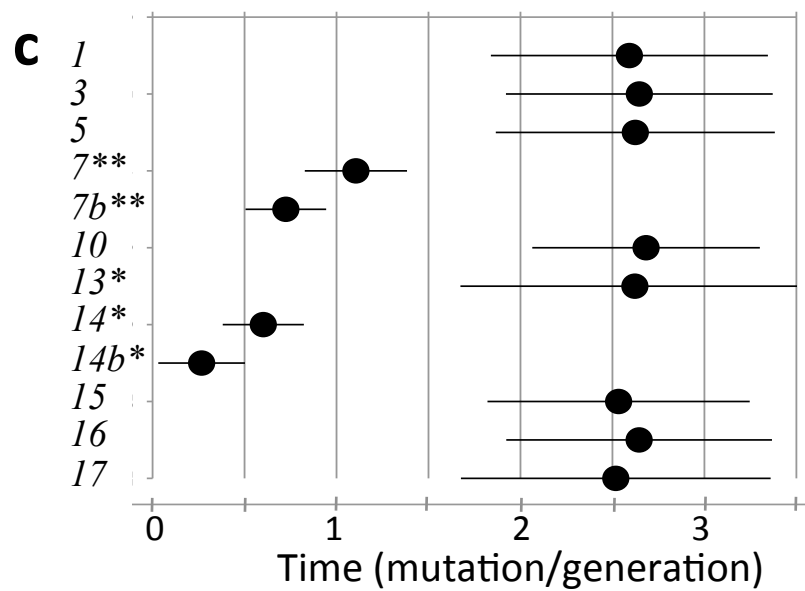
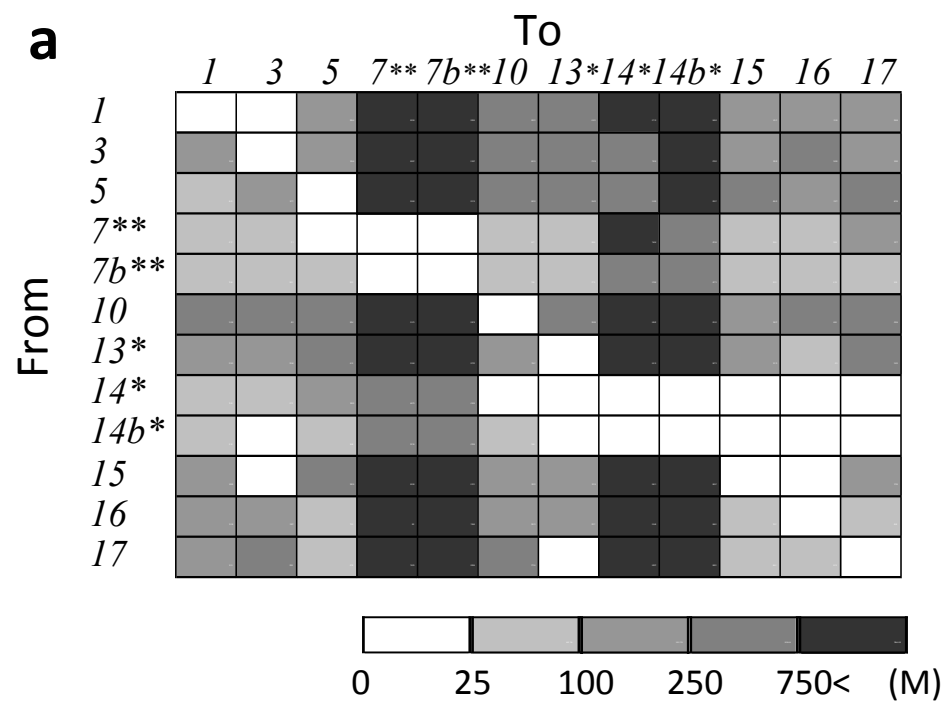


Fig. 6

**ESM Table S1** Average expected heterozygosity ( $\pm$  SD) and number of loci that showed the deviation from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium

Locality code	Locality	Species	Number of specimens	Average expected heterozygosity	H-W-E deviation <sup>a</sup>
Lake Biwa					
1	Off Kitakomatsu, Otsu, Shiga	Svm	15	0.7378 $\pm$ 0.3843	0
3	Ado R. Mouth, Kitafunaki, Adogawa, Shiga	Svm	16	0.7098 $\pm$ 0.3700	0
5	Off Momose, Chinai, Makino, Shiga	Svm	16	0.7216 $\pm$ 0.3756	0
7	Off Onoe, Kohoku, Shiga	Svm	32	0.7316 $\pm$ 0.3747	0
		Sb	20	0.7462 $\pm$ 0.3852	0
10	Around Takeshima Island, Off Hikone, Shiga	Svm	22	0.7265 $\pm$ 0.3749	0
13	Around Okishima Is., Off Oumihachiman, Shiga	Svm	9	0.7208 $\pm$ 0.3846	0
14	Off Mizugahama, Oumihachiman, Shiga	Svm	16	0.7111 $\pm$ 0.3705	0
		Sb	8	0.6839 $\pm$ 0.3689	0
15	Off Chuzu, Yasu, Shiga	Svm	9	0.7330 $\pm$ 0.3907	0
16	Off Moriyama, Shiga	Svm	8	0.7226 $\pm$ 0.3884	0
17	Off Shimosakamoto, Otsu, Shiga	Svm	10	0.7090 $\pm$ 0.3766	0
Ise Bay area					
19	Harai R., Kushida R. s., Matsusaka, Mie	Svv	15	0.3956 $\pm$ 0.2171	1
Kinki					
21	Yura R., Ayabe, Kyoto	Svv	20	0.7522 $\pm$ 0.3881	3
22	Muko R., Sasayama, Hyogo	Svv	11	0.7443 $\pm$ 0.3922	0
Chugoku					
25	Ashida R., Fukuyama, Hiroshima	Svv	19	0.7833 $\pm$ 0.4037	0
Kyushu					
27	Naka R., Fukuoka, Fukuoka	Svv	8	0.4893 $\pm$ 0.2709	0

*Svm*, *S. variegatus microoculus*; *Sb*, *S. biwaensis*; *Svv*, *S. variegatus variegatus*

<sup>a</sup> Number of loci that showed significant deviation from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium ( $P < 0.05$  after sequential Bonferroni correction by each sample,  $n = 14$  loci)

**ESM Table S2** Matrix of geographical distances as shorter coastal distances (km) for "geofile" in Migrate-n analysis

Samples	Samples											
	1	3	5	7	7b	10	13	14	14b	15	16	17
1 Off Kitakomatsu, Otsu, Shiga	-											
3 Ado R. Mouth, Kitafunaki, Adogawa, Shiga	12.5	-										
5 Off Momose, Chinai, Makino, Shiga	31.9	19.4	-									
7 Off Onoe, Kohoku, Shiga	72.4	59.9	40.5	-								
7b Off Onoe, Kohoku, Shiga	72.4	59.9	40.5	0.0	-							
10 Around Takeshima Island, Off Hikone, Shiga	63.7	76.2	74.7	34.2	34.2	-						
13 Around Okishima Is., Off Oumihachiman, Shiga	42.5	55.0	74.4	50.6	50.6	27.0	-					
14 Off Mizugahama, Oumihachiman, Shiga	39.6	52.1	71.5	47.7	47.7	24.1	2.9	-				
14b Off Mizugahama, Oumihachiman, Shiga	39.6	52.1	71.5	47.7	47.7	24.1	2.9	0.0	-			
15 Off Chuzu, Yasu, Shiga	25.2	37.7	57.1	62.1	62.1	38.5	17.3	14.4	14.4	-		
16 Off Moriyama, Shiga	22.0	34.5	53.9	68.3	68.3	44.7	23.5	20.6	20.6	6.2	-	
17 Off Shimosakamoto, Otsu, Shiga	27.2	39.7	59.1	73.5	73.5	49.9	28.7	25.8	25.8	11.4	6.0	-

Samples 7b and 14b are of *Sarcocheilichthys biwaensis*; others *S. variegatus microoculus*

**ESM Table S3** Pairwise  $F_{ST}$  for the *Sarcocheilichthys* samples with sample sizes  $\geq 8$  based on mtDNA and microsatellite data

(e) mtDNA																									
		Samples																							
Samples		7b	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17		19	21	22		25	27	28
<i>S. biwaensis</i>																									
7b Off Onoe	–																								
<i>S. variegatus microoculus</i> (Lake Biwa)																									
2 Yotsu River Mouth	-0.0654	–																							
3 Ado R. Mouth	0.0021		-0.0236	–																					
4 Off Imazu	-0.0715		-0.1029	-0.0277	–																				
5 Off Momose	0.0021		-0.0236	-0.0448	-0.0277	–																			
6 Off Oura	-0.0047		-0.0299	0.0139	-0.0386	0.0139	–																		
7 Off Onoe	-0.0275		-0.0528	0.0033	-0.0605	0.0010	-0.0262	–																	
8 Off Minamihama	-0.0204		-0.0520	-0.0569	-0.0449	-0.0569	-0.0107	-0.0163	–																
9 Tributary of Ane R.	0.0665		0.0527	0.0517	0.0553	0.0517	0.0723	0.0600	0.0428	–															
10 Around Takeshima Island	0.0466		0.0271	0.0436	0.0258	0.0436	0.1308	0.0927	0.0323	0.1333	–														
11 Channel, Ryohama	0.0124		0.0000	0.0013	0.0000	-0.0054	-0.0339	-0.0287	-0.0179	0.0784	0.1041	–													
12 Off Notogawa	-0.0017		-0.0235	-0.0433	-0.0241	-0.0433	0.0355	0.0031	-0.0632	0.0443	0.0011	-0.0143	–												
14 Off Mizugahama	0.0359		0.0254	0.0181	0.0272	0.0181	0.0113	0.0143	0.0108	0.1106	0.1198	0.0487	0.0465	–											
15 Off Chuzu	0.1531		0.1211	0.1186	0.1242	0.1186	0.2937	0.2347	0.0992	0.2474	-0.0374	0.2281	0.0423	0.2477	–										
16 Off Moriyama	-0.0633		-0.0870	-0.0277	-0.0938	-0.0277	-0.0297	-0.0539	-0.0449	0.0553	0.0301	0.0000	-0.0241	0.0272	0.1286	–									
17 Off Shimosakamoto	-0.0654		-0.0959	-0.0236	-0.1029	-0.0236	-0.0299	-0.0528	-0.0414	0.0527	0.0250	0.0000	-0.0235	0.0254	0.1211	-0.0870	–								
<i>S. v. variegatus</i> (Ise Bay)																									
19 Harai R.	0.9535		0.9702	0.9449	0.9738	0.9449	0.9748	0.9593	0.9613	0.9819	0.8651	0.9926	0.9470	0.9936	0.8972	0.9738	0.9702	–							
<i>S. v. variegatus</i> (Kinki)																									
21 Yura R.	0.4086		0.3776	0.4164	0.3811	0.4164	0.5109	0.4774	0.3860	0.4577	0.2795	0.4464	0.3397	0.4593	0.2402	0.3871	0.3776		0.8703	–					
22 Muko R.	0.5575		0.5560	0.5917	0.5669	0.5917	0.7147	0.6477	0.5815	0.6791	0.3078	0.6909	0.5074	0.7063	0.3014	0.5669	0.5560		0.9397	0.4073	–				
<i>S. v. variegatus</i> (Chugoku)																									
25 Ashida R.	0.2239		0.1934	0.2544	0.1966	0.2544	0.3324	0.2904	0.2187	0.2825	0.1742	0.2622	0.1779	0.2816	0.1918	0.1966	0.1934		0.8948	0.3613	0.3755	–			
<i>S. v. variegatus</i> (Kyushu)																									
27 Naka R.	0.8031		0.8519	0.7795	0.8681	0.7795	0.9015	0.8441	0.8207	0.9162	0.5036	0.9638	0.7502	0.9690	0.4933	0.8681	0.8519		1.0000	0.5472	0.6657	0.6255	–		
28 Futatsu R.	0.8031		0.8519	0.7795	0.8681	0.7795	0.9015	0.8441	0.8207	0.9162	0.5036	0.9638	0.7502	0.9690	0.4933	0.8681	0.8519		1.0000	0.5472	0.6657	0.6255	0.0000	–	

b) Microsatellite																				
		Samples																		
Samples		7b	14b	1	3	5	7	10	13	14	15	16	17		19	21	22		25	27
<i>S. biwaensis</i>																				
7b Off Onoe, Kohoku, Shiga		–																		
14b Off Mizugahama, Oumihachiman, Shiga	0.0246	–																		
<i>S. variegatus microoculus</i> (Lake Biwa)																				
1 Off Kitakomatsu, Otsu, Shiga	-0.0030	0.0333		–																
3 Ado R. Mouth, Kitafunaki, Adogawa, Shiga	0.0087	0.0584		0.0152	–															
5 Off Momose, Chinai, Makino, Shiga	-0.0055	0.0342		0.0049	-0.0018	–														
7 Off Onoe, Kohoku, Shiga	-0.0024	0.0312		0.0057	0.0077	-0.0034	–													
10 Around Takeshima Island, Off Hikone, Shiga	-0.0014	0.0447		0.0095	0.0067	-0.0036	0.0004	–												
13 Around Okishima Is., Off Oumihachiman, Shiga	-0.0009	0.0219		-0.0031	0.0191	0.0077	0.0054	0.0130	–											
14 Off Mizugahama, Oumihachiman, Shiga	-0.0025	0.0303		0.0051	0.0109	-0.0040	0.0030	0.0031	-0.0025	–										
15 Off Chuzu, Yasu, Shiga	-0.0041	0.0218		-0.0039	0.0141	-0.0013	-0.0037	-0.0013	-0.0139	-0.0075	–									
16 Off Moriyama, Shiga	0.0197	0.0581		0.0139	0.0315	0.0147	0.0200	0.0203	0.0232	0.0161	0.0146	–								
17 Off Shimosakamoto, Otsu, Shiga	0.0125	0.0501		0.0183	0.0224	0.0129	0.0056	0.0140	0.0036	0.0116	0.0121	0.0116	–							
<i>S. v. variegatus</i> (Ise Bay)																				
19 Harai R., Kushida R. s., Matsusaka, Mie	0.3767	0.4437		0.3952	0.4125	0.4023	0.3709	0.3947	0.4034	0.4069	0.4263	0.4323	0.4179		–					
<i>S. v. variegatus</i> (Kinki)																				
21 Yura R., Ayabe, Kyoto	0.0624	0.1018		0.0672	0.0796	0.0623	0.0697	0.0611	0.0804	0.0669	0.0610	0.0684	0.0915		0.3917	–				
22 Muko R., Sasayama, Hyogo	0.0708	0.0776		0.0808	0.0808	0.0740	0.0713	0.0734	0.0732	0.0735	0.0633	0.0991	0.1039		0.4063	0.1044	–			
<i>S. v. variegatus</i> (Chugoku)																				
25 Ashida R., Fukuyama, Hiroshima	0.1029	0.1089		0.0965	0.1052	0.1075	0.1054	0.1009	0.1068	0.1017	0.0863	0.1090	0.1151		0.3697	0.1053	0.0814	–		
<i>S. v. variegatus</i> (Kyushu)																				
27 Naka R., Fukuoka, Fukuoka	0.2976	0.3475		0.3146	0.3248	0.3124	0.2955	0.3091	0.3238	0.3207	0.3271	0.3312	0.3318		0.5099	0.3039	0.3101		0.2930	–

Sample codes correspond to those in Fig. 1 and Table 1

Samples 7b and 14b are of *Sarcocheilichthys biwaensis*; others *S. variegatus microoculus*

The value indicated in red was significant after the sequential Bonferroni correction ( $\alpha = 0.05$ )

**ESM Table S4** Results of mismatch distribution analysis and neutrality tests by Tajima's  $D$  and Fu's  $F_s$  for pooled and respective samples of *Sarcocheilichthys* species

Region	Code	Population/clade	Bottom type	Species	$n$	Sudden expansion model				Spatial expansion model				Tajima's $D$	$P$	Fu's $F_s$	$P$
						$\tau$ ; 95 % C.I.	$\theta_0$	$\theta_1$	$P$ (SSD)	$\tau$ ; 95 % C.I.	$\theta$	$M$	$P$ (SSD)				
Lake Biwa	2–12, 14–17	Lake Biwa (all)	P&R	Svm	222	0.039 0.002–0.543	0.000	inf.	<0.001	8.540 0.001–63.356	0.582	0.239	0.649	-1.543	0.031	-9.231	0.008
	3, 5, 7, 14	Lake Biwa (all)	P&R	Sb	27	0.703 0.201–1.367	0.000	inf.	0.113	0.692 0.247–1.532	0.011	inf.	0.046	-1.484	0.054	-0.789	0.323
		Clade A	P&R	Svm	195	3.000 0.000–3.500	0.000	0.460	0.431	0.374 0.206–0.601	0.001	inf.	0.025	-2.168	<0.001	-23.360	<0.001
		Clade B	P&R	Svm	12	0.768 0.000–1.885	0.000	inf.	0.781	0.751 0.082–2.324	0.016	inf.	0.573	-0.047	0.442	-0.137	0.338
		Clade C	P&R	Svm	13	1.074 0.000–2.236	0.000	inf.	0.153	1.073 0.324–2.353	0.001	inf.	0.092	0.879	0.819	0.436	0.556
	2	Yotsu R. mouth, Adogawa	P	Svm	10	3.000 0.457–3.807	0.000	0.499	0.230	7.549 0.000–98.222	0.366	0.267	0.470	-1.873	0.007	1.453	0.794
	3	Ado R. mouth, Kitafunaki	P	Svm	21	3.000 0.410–3.000	0.000	0.272	0.104	10.743 0.000–170.500	0.140	0.252	0.356	-1.510	0.052	1.735	0.831
	4	Off Imazu	P	Svm	10	3.000 0.430–3.000	0.000	0.133	0.034	7.712 0.000–170.625	0.001	0.277	0.308	-1.839	0.010	2.985	0.911
	5	Off Momose	P	Svm	21	3.250 0.000–46.250	0.330	0.630	0.259	9.490 0.000–109.286	0.532	0.217	0.429	-1.510	0.051	0.645	0.670
	6	Off Oura	P	Svm	25	3.000 0.344–3.574	0.000	0.397	0.392	7.708 0.000–85.000	0.366	0.067	0.431	-2.160	0.002	-1.431	0.118
	7	Around off Onoe	P&R	Svm	26	3.250 0.121–4.746	0.330	0.623	0.411	7.148 0.000–89.775	0.548	0.153	0.519	-1.693	0.028	-1.152	0.211
				Sb	17	0.594 0.000–2.393	0.000	188.438	0.768	7.021 0.000–183.75	0.740	0.274	0.495	-1.195	0.116	0.114	0.553
	8	Off Minamihama	P	Svm	12	0.500 0.000–0.093	0.000	inf.	0.193	9.460 0.000–112.424	0.647	0.179	0.464	-2.067	0.003	0.717	0.656
	9	Ane R., Kohoku	P	Svm	12	1.117 0.000–2.289	0.000	inf.	0.140	1.114 0.373–2.454	0.003	inf.	0.080	-0.379	0.367	-0.895	0.137
	10	Takeshima Is.	P	Svm	25	9.529 0.096–95.529	0.000	2.644	0.177	8.338 0.437–19.617	0.680	1.173	0.720	0.130	0.601	0.961	0.701
	11	Hikone	P	Svm	10	0.490 0.000–1.367	0.000	inf.	0.457	0.475 0.000–2.323	0.014	inf.	0.350	-1.401	0.034	-1.164	0.037
	12	Off Notogawa	P	Svm	9	1.217 0.000–2.643	0.000	inf.	0.180	10.411 0.000–116.660	2.132	0.222	0.120	-1.723	0.027	0.087	0.505
	14	Off Mizugahama	R	Svm	11	0.436 0.000–1.232	0.000	inf.	0.444	0.432 0.000–48.125	0.004	inf.	0.273	-0.100	0.331	0.356	0.366
				Sb	7	0.898 0.000–22.750	0.000	inf.	0.284	0.898 0.000–101.190	0.001	inf.	0.223	1.342	0.972	0.856	0.604
	15	Off Chuzu	P	Svm	10	10.203 0.314–99.203	0.002	11.437	0.084	8.573 0.455–36.388	1.185	1.944	0.469	0.479	0.719	1.806	0.816
	16	Off Moriyama	P	Svm	10	3.000 0.457–3.801	0.000	0.504	0.244	6.548 0.000–100.111	0.361	0.272	0.479	-1.839	0.008	1.160	0.767
	17	Off Shimosakamoto	P	Svm	10	3.000 0.457–3.836	0.000	0.499	0.248	7.550 0.000–103.889	0.366	0.267	0.480	-1.873	0.006	1.453	0.800
Ise Bay	19	Harai R., Mie		Svv	19	–				–				0.000		–	
Kinki	21	Yura R., Kyoto		Svv	20	10.516 0.000–16.887	0.000	6.231	0.514	6.916 0.397–22.933	2.773	1.197	0.691	0.048	0.570	2.573	0.877
	22	Muko R., Hyogo		Svv	10	4.770 0.410–8.551	0.000	6.417	0.492	2.986 0.577–8.247	1.335	4.248	0.494	-0.250	0.416	0.322	0.559
Chugoku	25	Ashida R., Hiroshima		Svv	14	9.562 0.000–98.562	0.000	9.727	0.053	9.100 4.099–16.662	0.001	3.723	0.073	0.637	0.770	2.527	0.887
Kyushu	27	Naka R., Fukuoka		Svv	8	–				–				0.000		–	
	28	Futatsu R. Fukuoka		Svv	8	–				–				0.000		–	

Population codes correspond to those in Table 1 and Fig. 1

*Sb*, *S. biwaensis*; *Svm*, *S. variegatus microoculus*; *Svv*, *S. variegatus variegatus*

$\tau$  time parameter with 95% confidence interval,  $\theta_0$  pre-expansion population size,  $\theta_1$  post-expansion population size,  $\theta$  population size,  $M$  number of migrants exchanged with other demes, *inf.* infinite, – no result obtained

$P(SSD)$  probability for sum of squared deviation by a permutation test

$P$  values smaller than 0.05 are indicated in red