Evolutionary relationships of taxa

The evolutionary history was inferred using the Neighbor-Joining method [1]. The optimal tree with the sum of branch length = 6.188 is shown. The tree is drawn to scale, with branch lengths in the same units as those of the evolutionary distances used to infer the phylogenetic tree. The evolutionary distances were computed using the Tamura-Nei method [2] and are in the units of the number of base substitutions per site. This analysis involved 57 nucleotide sequences. All ambiguous positions were removed for each sequence pair (pairwise deletion option). There were a total of 686 positions in the final dataset. Evolutionary analyses were conducted in MEGA X [3]

1. Saitou N. and Nei M. (1987). The neighbor-joining method: A new method for reconstructing phylogenetic trees. Molecular Biology and Evolution 4:406-425.

2. Tamura K. and Nei M. (1993). Estimation of the number of nucleotide substitutions in the control region of mitochondrial DNA in humans and chimpanzees. Molecular Biology and Evolution 10:512-526.

3. Kumar S., Stecher G., Li M., Knyaz C., and Tamura K. (2018). MEGA X: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis across computing platforms. Molecular Biology and Evolution 35:1547-1549.