a Conference collection

6th International Conference and Workshops on Basic and Applied Sciences



Erbil, Kurdistan, Iraq 18-19 March 2017

Editor Hewa Y Abchillan

AIP Conference Proceedings

proceedings.aip.org



Volume 1888; 6th International Conference and Workshops on Basic and Applied Sciences Edited by Dr. Hewa Y. Abdullah

d by Dr. Hewa Y. Abdullah

BRIE DW.

States and states

Add to cart.	

Number of Volumes: 1 19994; 41907(59475)733

Volume 1988 is the presentings of Arth International Societance and Workshops on Serie and Applied Sciences (1941) Reach 2017, Volu, Inary Hamiltoni

O Stamm / Sans El w 14

In LE MINISTRATION

Detafa

Summary of this volume: The 4th International Contenence and Workshops on Basic and Applied Diences use organized as an addon to collaborations among universities in Trac, Indonesia, and Malaysia to promote the development of advances and their potential application in incustry and medical devices. The program included presentations of papers and potentia focused on the areas of charactery, biology, physics, and methematics and their application. The meeting arread to bring together researchers, scientized, and scholars to enclosing and states their experiments, new ideas; and research reverties in related fields and to discuss practical challenges ten contential and line relations.

These proceedings will be of interest for Sumarchurs in the Subs of charactery physics, bology, and mathematical postgraduates and the 0.5-

For further information about this volume: Please view the table of convents available on AIP Publishing's Solitation platform. What a LODD fails of conterns

Number of Valumes: J Pages: 450 Language: English Publishen: AJP Publishing

Committees: International Conference and Workshops on Basic and Applies Sciences (6th ICOWOBAS 2017)

Cite as: AIP Conference Proceedings **1888**, 010002 (2017); https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5004277 Published Online: 21 September 2017

ARTICLES YOU MAY BE INTERESTED IN

Preface: International Conference and Workshops on Basic and Applies Sciences (6th ICOWOBAS 2017)

AIP Conference Proceedings 1888, 010001 (2017); https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5004276

Effect of encapsulation (Ru & Pd) small clusters in fullerene (C₆₀) on electronic and magnetic properties: DFT

AIP Conference Proceedings 1888, 020001 (2017); https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5004278

Theoretical study of the adsorption energy of some linear saturated hydrocarbons on SWCNT: DFT calculations

AIP Conference Proceedings 1888, 020002 (2017); https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5004279

AP Conference Proceedings



Get 30% off all print proceedings!

Enter Promotion Code PDF30 at checkout

AIP Conference Proceedings 1888, 010002 (2017); https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5004277

1888, 010002

© 2017 Author(s).

Committees

Organizing Committee:

- 1. Dr. Hewa Y. Abdullan (Salahaddin-Hawler University, Erbil, Iraqi Kurdistan)
- 2. Dr. Nanik Siti Aminah (Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia)
- 3. Dr. Wan Aini Ibrahim (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia)
- 4. Dr. Hassan H. Abdallah (Salahaddin-Hawler University, Erbil, Iraqi Kurdistan)

Scientific committee:

- 1. Dr. Saeed Omer Ibrahim (Salahaddin University Erbil).
- 2. Dr. Herish O. Abdullah (Salahaddin University Erbil)
- 3. Dr. Sardar Peer Khadir (Salahaddin University Erbil).
- 4. Dr. Rostam Karim Saeed (Salahaddin University Erbil).
- 5. Dr. Edrees M. Harki (Salahaddin University Erbil).
- 6. Dr. Moh. Yasin (Universitas Airlangga)

Preface: International Conference and Workshops on Basic and Applies Sciences (6th ICOWOBAS 2017)

Cite as: AIP Conference Proceedings **1888**, 010001 (2017); https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5004276 Published Online: 21 September 2017

ARTICLES YOU MAY BE INTERESTED IN

Committees: International Conference and Workshops on Basic and Applies Sciences (6th ICOWOBAS 2017)

AIP Conference Proceedings 1888, 010002 (2017); https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5004277

Effect of encapsulation (Ru & Pd) small clusters in fullerene (C₆₀) on electronic and magnetic properties: DFT

AIP Conference Proceedings 1888, 020001 (2017); https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5004278

Theoretical study of the adsorption energy of some linear saturated hydrocarbons on SWCNT: DFT calculations

AIP Conference Proceedings 1888, 020002 (2017); https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5004279

Lock-in Amplifiers up to 600 MHz





AIP Publishing

AIP Conference Proceedings 1888, 010001 (2017); https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5004276

1888, 010001

Preface: International Conference and Workshops on Basic and Applies Sciences (6th ICOWOBAS 2017)

Ladies and Gentleman,

It is an honor and great pleasure for me to welcome all participants and presenters to Kurdistan Region and Erbil the cradle of mankind and civilization. International Conference and Workshops on Basic and Applies Sciences (6th ICOWOBAS 2017) is organized as implementation of existing collaborations between Salahaddin University of Erbil, Kurdistan, Iraq, University Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia and University Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia in order to promote the development of sciences and their prospect of application in industry and medical devices. The programs of the conference are the presentation of the papers and posters in the area of chemistry, biology, physics, mathematics and their application. The meeting intends to bring together researchers, scientists and scholars to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, research novelties in related fields and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

In total, we received 221 Abstract submissions for oral and 44 posters, and more than 200 paper submissions from 12 countries and 48 universities. The selected papers will be published on AIP Conference Proceedings (Scopus index).

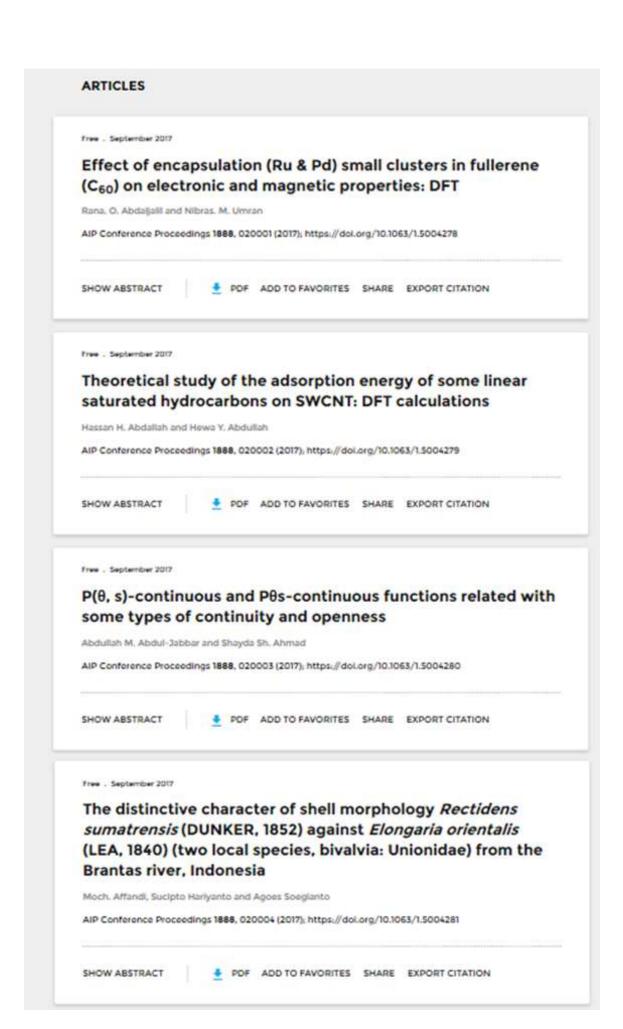
ICOWOBAS is a lot of work. We could not have done it without help from many people. We especially like to thank the president of Salahaddin University for permitting and supporting us to conduct the conference; Scientific board of ICOWOBAS, for inviting us to chair the meeting; our colleagues in Salahaddin University, for their support in the conference; the local committee, for organizing and handling conference; the many reviewers, for providing professional reviews; our sponsor: Ministry of Higher Education and scientific research and fast link company for their timely support.

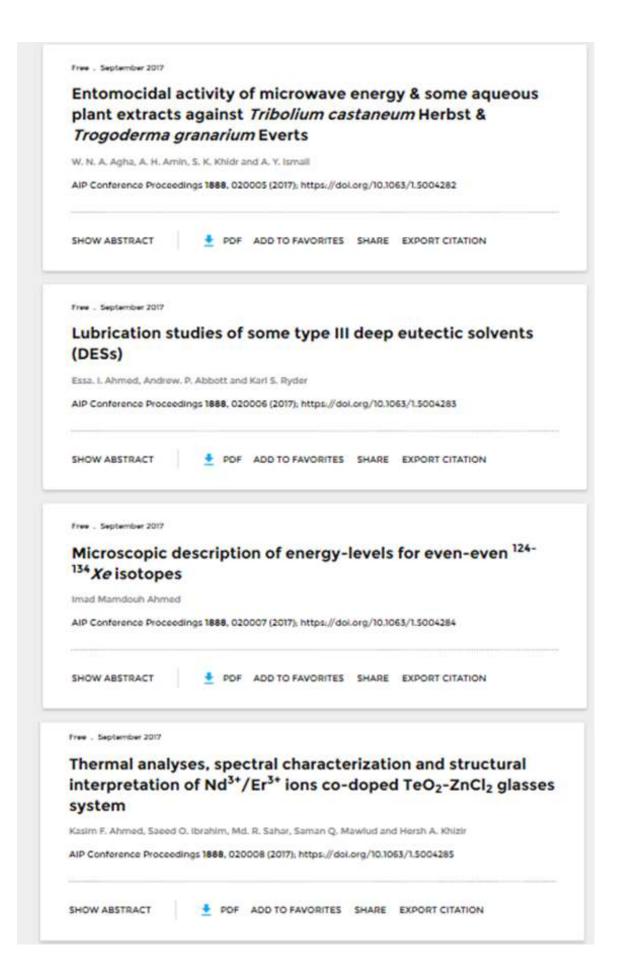
Thank you and enjoy the conference

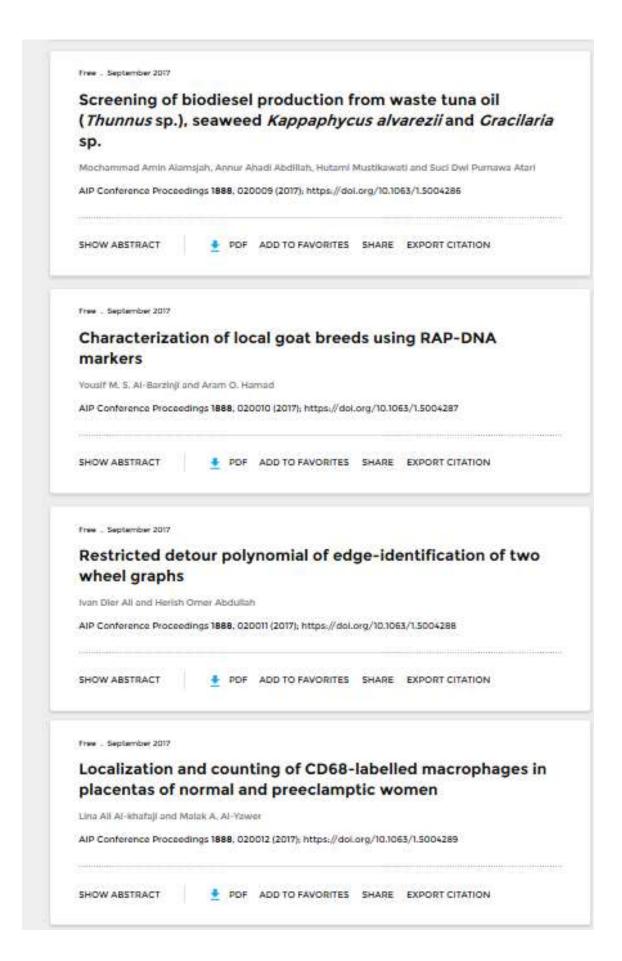
Assist. Professor Dr. Hewa Y. Abdullah

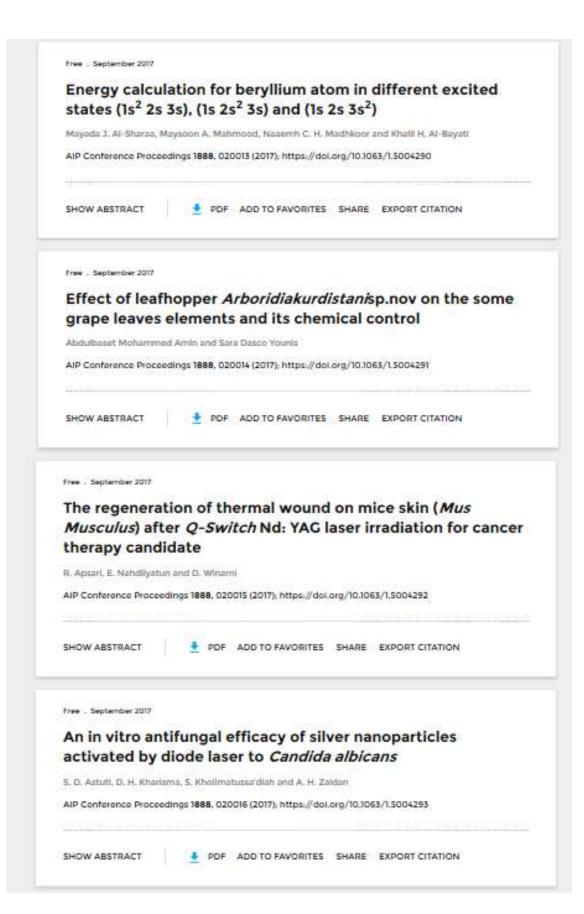
Chair of 6th ICOWOBAS 2017

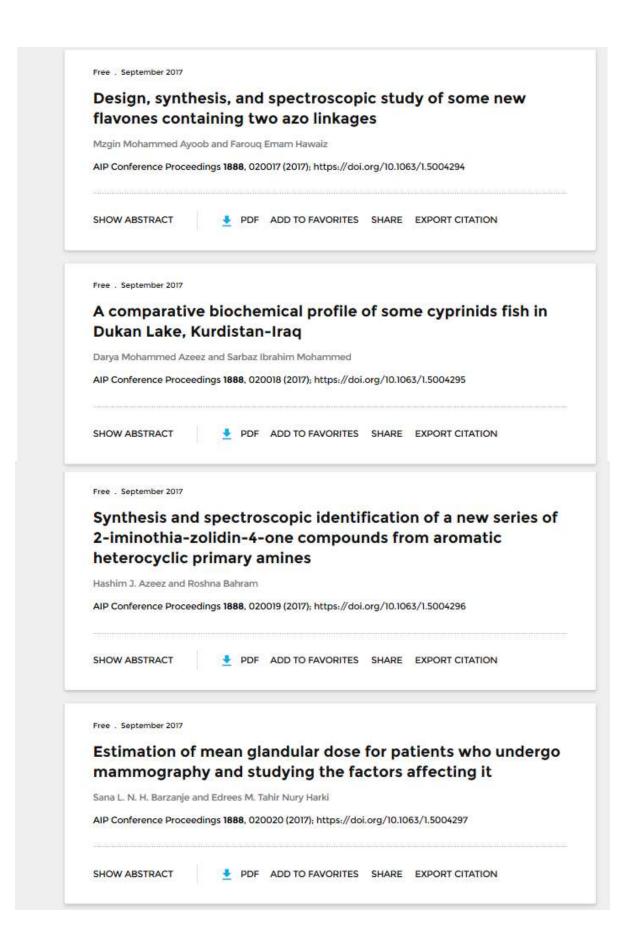
Table of Contents	[< prev	NEX	2
6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND WORKSHOPS ON BASIC AND APPLIED SCIENCES	;	1 0 11	• •	
Conference date: 18-19 March 2017 Location: Erbil, Kurdistan, Iraq ISBN: 978-0-7354-1571-3 Editors: Hewa Y. Abdullah Volume number: 1888				
Published: Sep 21, 2017 DISPLA	Y: 20	50	100	1000
PRELIMINARY				
Preface: International Conference and Workshops of and Applies Sciences (6th ICOWOBAS 2017) AIP Conference Proceedings 1868, 010001 (2017); https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5004276	n Ba	asic		
PDF ADD TO FAVORITES SHARE EXPORT CITATION				
free - September 2017	ops	on		
Committees: International Conference and Worksho				
Committees: International Conference and Worksho				

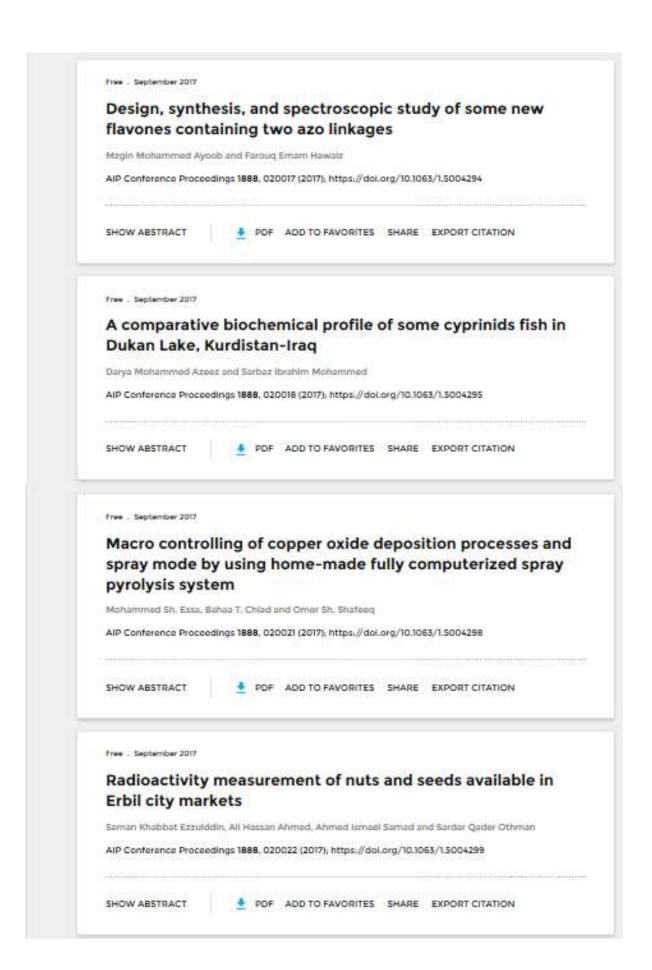


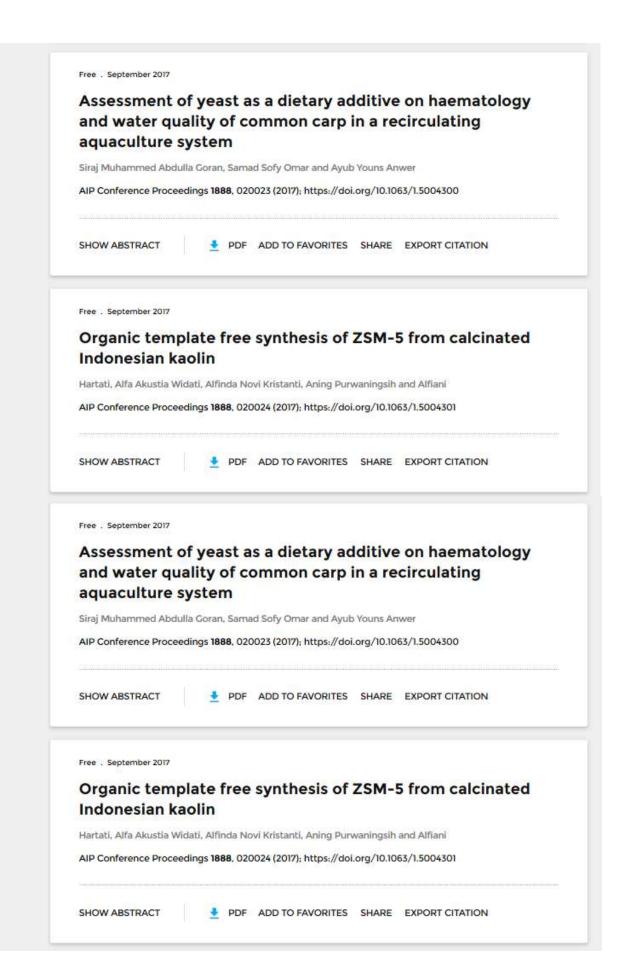


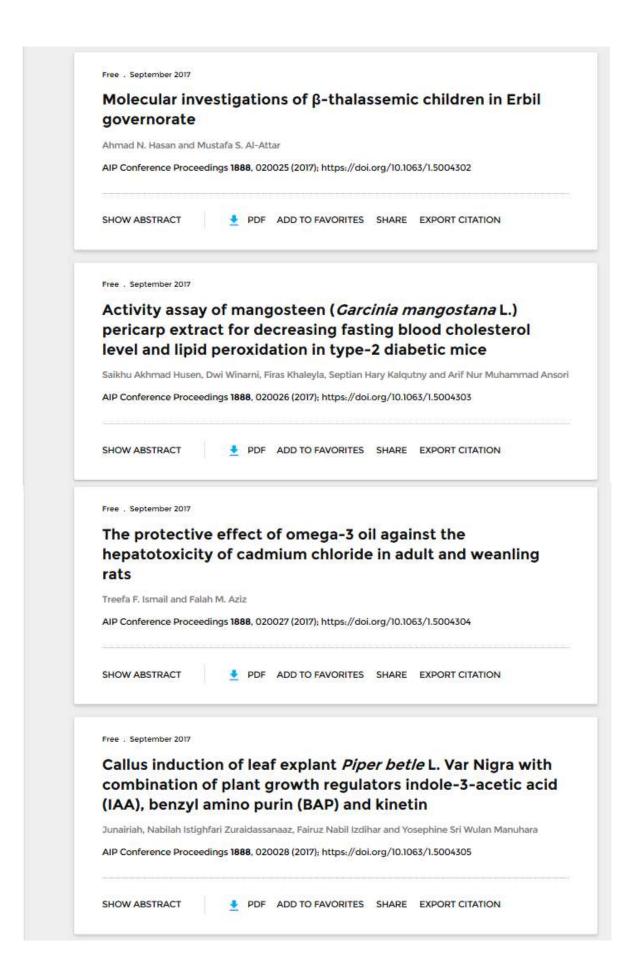


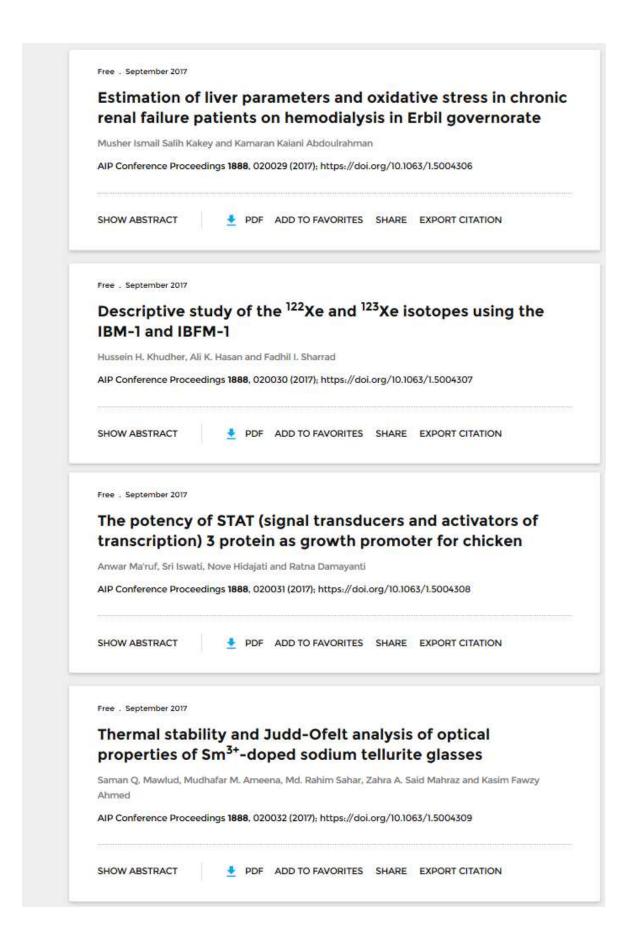


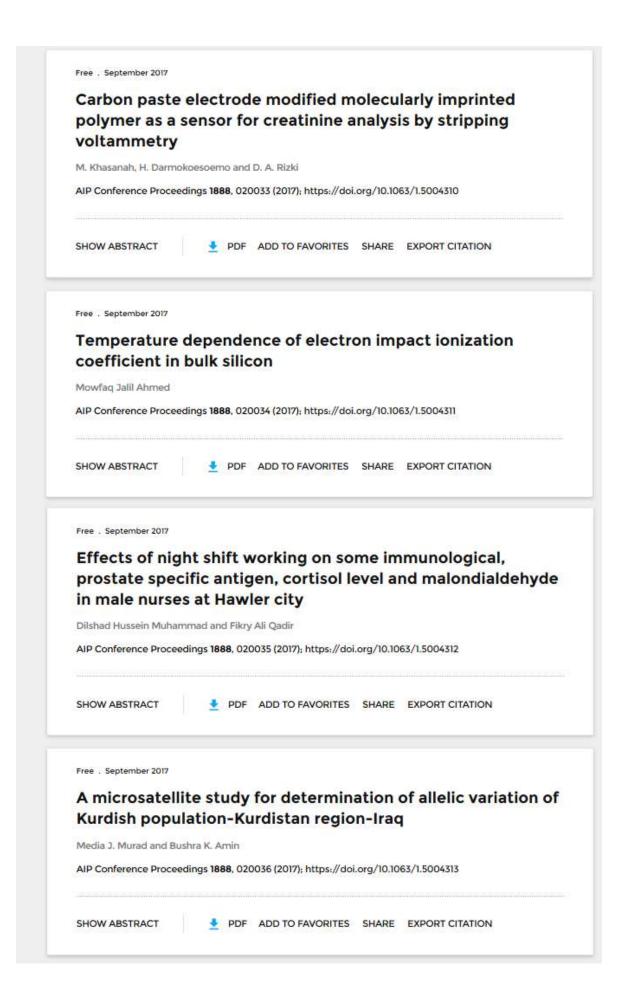


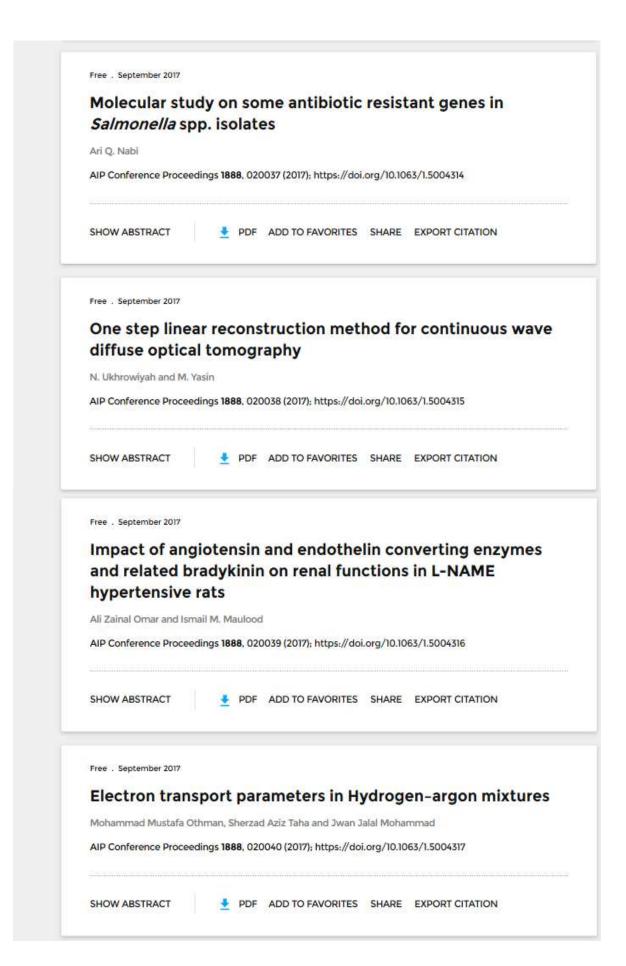


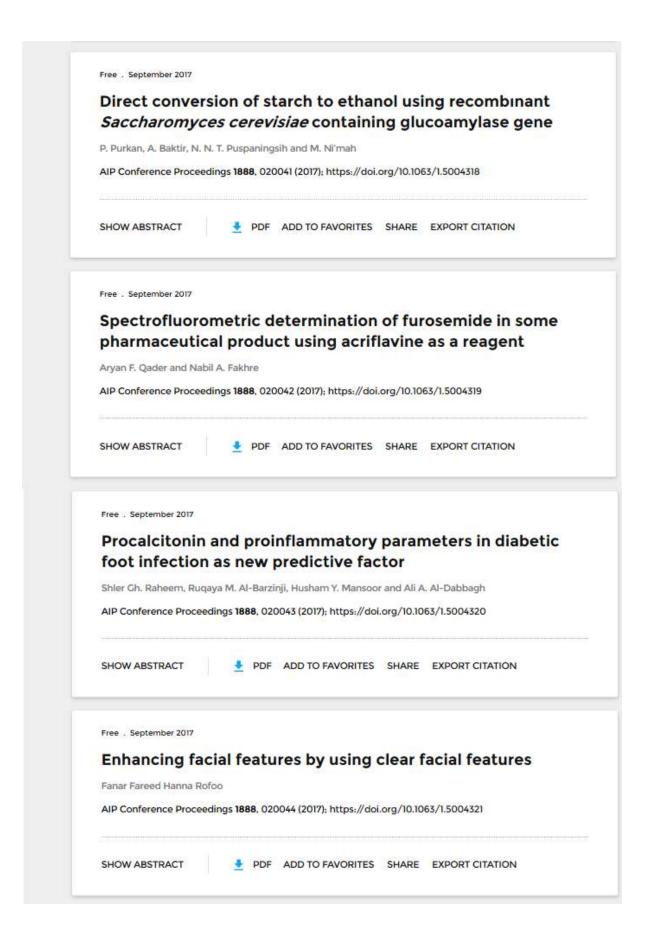


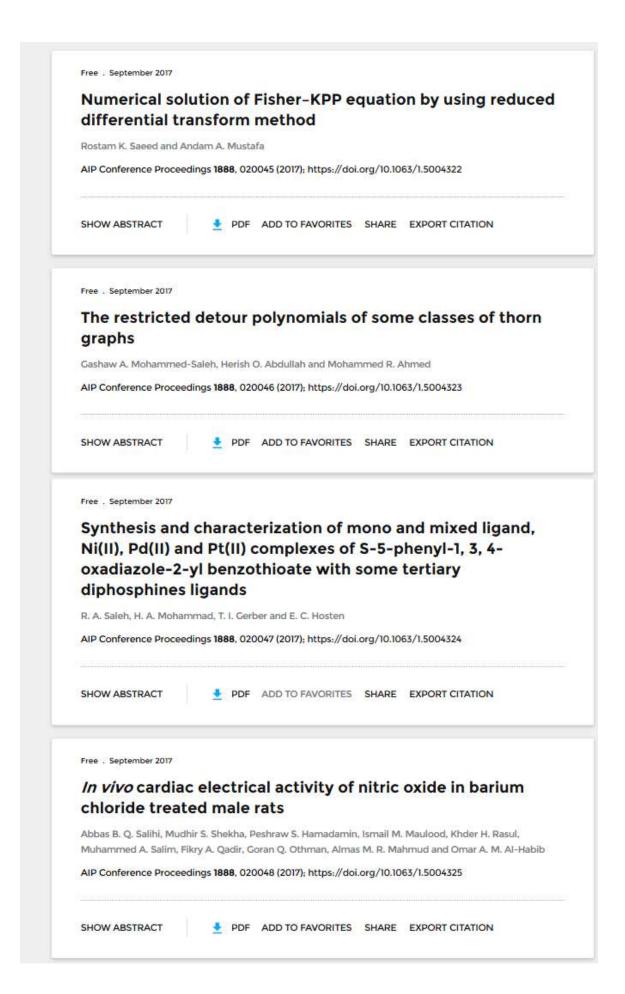












The distinctive character of shell morphology Rectidens sumatrensis (DUNKER, 1852) against Elongaria orientalis (LEA, 1840) (two local species, bivalvia: Unionidae) from the Brantas river, Indonesia

Moch. Affandi, Sucipto Hariyanto, and Agoes Soegianto

Citation: AIP Conference Proceedings **1888**, 020004 (2017); View online: https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5004281 View Table of Contents: http://aip.scitation.org/toc/apc/1888/1 Published by the American Institute of Physics

Articles you may be interested in

Lubrication studies of some type III deep eutectic solvents (DESs) AIP Conference Proceedings **1888**, 020006 (2017); 10.1063/1.5004283

Effect of encapsulation (Ru & Pd) small clusters in fullerene (C₆₀) on electronic and magnetic properties: DFT AIP Conference Proceedings **1888**, 020001 (2017); 10.1063/1.5004278

Theoretical study of the adsorption energy of some linear saturated hydrocarbons on SWCNT: DFT calculations AIP Conference Proceedings **1888**, 020002 (2017); 10.1063/1.5004279

Entomocidal activity of microwave energy & some aqueous plant extracts against Tribolium castaneum Herbst & Trogoderma granarium Everts AIP Conference Proceedings **1888**, 020005 (2017); 10.1063/1.5004282

Preface: International Conference and Workshops on Basic and Applies Sciences (6th ICOWOBAS 2017) AIP Conference Proceedings **1888**, 010001 (2017); 10.1063/1.5004276

 $P(\theta, s)$ -continuous and $P\theta_s$ -continuous functions related with some types of continuity and openness AIP Conference Proceedings **1888**, 020003 (2017); 10.1063/1.5004280

The Distinctive Character of Shell Morphology *Rectidens* sumatrensis (DUNKER, 1852) Against Elongaria orientalis (LEA, 1840) (Two Local species, Bivalvia: Unionidae) from the Brantas River, Indonesia

Moch. Affandi^{1,a)}, Sucipto Hariyanto¹⁾, Agoes Soegianto¹⁾

¹Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, Airlangga University, Surabaya, 60115 Indonesia

a)Corresponding author: fm.affandi64@gmail.com)

Abstract. This research is directed to recognize the main characters of shell morphology that can easily be used to distinguish the two local species of Bivalia Unionidae in the Brantas River in East Java (Indonesia) which are very similar, namely *Rectidens sumatrensis* and *Elongaria orientalis*. A total of 49 individuals sampled specimens of both species were characterized based on identification guide Jutting (1953). About of 30 of shell morphological characters were observed, there are three characters identified in specimens *Rectidens sumatrensis* that can be used to distinguish from the specimen *Elongaria orientalis*, namely the presence of wrinkles noticeable on the surface structure of the interior of the shell; anteriorly of the greatest diameter of the shell, there is generally a shallow concavity in the flanks; and the two cardinal teeth in each valve shells left and right are relatively undeveloped.

INTRODUCTION

There are two kinds of reasons that became the basis for selecting the title of the article in this paper. The first reason, is a difficulty experienced by the author while the identification and characterization of bivalve specimens Unionidae of Brantas River in East Java [1]. Unionidae bivalve species identification of the Brantas river that time only using Jutting's guide [2], because only those documents which up to now can be used as a reference for the identification of freshwater bivalvia species in Java. The results showed that the specimens from three species of bivalves Unionidae Brantas river that previously reported [2], namely *Contradens contradens, Pseudodon vondembuschianus*, and *Pilsbryoconcha exilis*, each having morphological characters are distinctly different and can easily be recognizable and distinguishable from other species. Meanwhile, specimens from the remaining two species, namely *Elongaria orientalis* and *Rectidens sumatrensis*, both have similarities in many morphological characters are exactly the same as the Jutting's guide [2], but there are also specimens (with higher numbers) that has a combination of morphological characters that overlap and difficulty to be established whether as *Elongaria orientalis* or as *Rectidens sumatrensis*.

In its explanation, [2] provides recognition that all bivalve freshwater described in the document, its specimen did not be obtained from the field directly, but rather a collection of a number of renowned museums, such as: the Museum Zoologicum at Bogor Java, the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden , the Naturemuseum Senckenberg at Frankforton-Main, the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde at Stuttgart, the Naturhstorische Museum at Basle, the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, and the Zoologisches Museum at Zurich. The most of authors, generally do naming and determination spessies only through shell

6th International Conference and Workshops on Basic and Applied Sciences AIP Conf. Proc. 1888, 020004-1–020004-8; https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5004281 Published by AIP Publishing. 978-0-7354-1571-3/\$30.00 morphology characterization of the collected specimens in the museum and had an incomplete understanding of morphological variation within and between populations fresh water mussell in nature [3]. [4] also uses a number of the museum's collection to verification activity against a number of characters used in phylogenetic-morphology analysis of Palaeoheterodonta (Bivalvia: Unionoida + Trigonioida) in a number of publications. Thus, it is reasonable that the author has an incomplete understanding of morphological variation within and between freshwater mussell populations in nature, since they do naming and determining species only through the shell morphology characterization of specimens stored in the museum. Morphological characters on bivalve shells unionoid often show a wide spectrum. Morphologic characters such as size and shape, sculpture, hinge teeth, as well as the micro-structure of shells on bivalves unionoid often show variability striking, both among different species as well as within a single species [5,3]. Extreme phenotypic plasticity in the morphology of the shells of mollusks in general also contribute an additional problem for the field of taxonomy studies [6]

The second reason that into consideration in the selection of the title of the article in this paper is that at this moment in our institutions, namely the Laboratory of Ecology, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, Airlangga University, has provided a collection of a number of specimen shells of bivalves unionidae of the Brantas river which represents both species being discussed. Status of the species of each specimen representing both species have been known based on DNA analysis using gene fragment COI (Cytochrome c oxidase subunit I) as a DNA marker (data not published), but the morphological characterization shells from the collection of specimens has not been done.

This article is intended to reveal the main characters of the shell morphology that can easily be used to distinguish and identify the status of the two local species of bivalves Unionidae from Brantas river, namely *Rectidens sumatrensis* and *Elongaria orientalis*. Rapid detection of species has a great importance in the field sampling activities, at least in an attempt to minimize the number of specimen samples to be collected and also of significant importance in the success of conservation programs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Material

Specimen samples Unionidae bivalve shells used in this study amounted to 49 specimens, which are specimen deposits from previous research activity by author [7] (unpublished data), were collected from six locations in Brantas river. Species status of each specimen sample Unionidae bivalves have already known based on the DNA analysis using COI gene fragment as a DNA marker, they are *Rectidens sumatrensis* and *Elongaria orientalis*.

Preparation of Observation Guide

A detailed list of observation points in the variable's guide is deduced from the observation work guide following Jutting [2], which is a way to change and take points the observation variable from descriptive narrative explanation. Observation variable points of morphological characters of the shell were divided into two groups variables as listed in the following description.

- A. The points of observation variables of shell morphological characters that identic among species *Rectidens* sumatrensis and *Elongaria orientalis*:
 - A.1 The shape of the shell: oval-elongated, rounded in front and often pointed behind
 - A.2 Having striated concentrically according to the growth lines
 - A.3 The properties of the older shell: a little thicker, less transparent, and less glossy
 - A.4 The dorsal and ventral margin: almost parallel, rather arcuate in dorsal margin, particularly in the old shell, the lower margin straight or slightly concave
 - A.5 Ligament: approximately midway between the apex and the meeting point between the dorsal and posterior margin.
 - A.6 The location of the apex: at 1/5 to 1/4 of the entire shell length
 - A.7 Regional umbo: less eroded
 - A.8 The shell of the young: there are 2 to 5 irregular nodules diverge from apex over the umbo,

forming the commencement of the two diverging ridges

- A.9 Interior shell: iridescent, the colour variying from white to pink, yellow, or green
- A.10 Muscle scars: in the upper half of the shell, connected by a fine pallial line without sinus
- A.11 Hinge teeth in the left valve: there are 2 cardinals and 2 lateral
- A.12 Hinge teeth in the right valve: there are 2 cardinals and 1 lateral
- A.13 Lateral teeth: entirely smooth
- A.14 Teeth cardinal: groove/slit transversely or slightly inclined.
- B. The points of variables observation of shell morphological characters that differ among species *Rectidens* sumatrensis and *Elongaria orientalis* [R: *Rectidens sumatrensis*; and E: *Elongaria orientalis*].
 - B.1 The location of the thickest part of the shell: located in front of the middle shell (R); or at the mid-point of the shell (E).
 - B.2 The existence of the flank in front of the thickest part of the shell: none (R); or present (E)
 - B.3 The color of the shell: brownish, greenish or olive (R); or green-brown to brown, the young specimens bright green-blue (E).
 - B.4 Alternating zones of green-brown in the shell: none (R); or present (E).
 - B.5 The strength of 2 to 3 keels of the apex, spread to the back indirectly: more prominent, and the adult specimens are worn out to the edge (R); or weaker and quickly disappeard (E)
 - B.6 Properties of epidermis: non fibrous (R); or greenish-brown color fibrous (E)
 - B.7 Anterior margin: real-rounded, with an unclear "nose" at the meeting point with dorsal margin (R); or slightly rounded with clear "nose" at the meeting with dorsal margin (E).
 - B.8 Posterior margin: pointed, with clear boundaries toward dorsal and ventral side (R); or tapered, with no clear boundaries toward the side of dorsal and ventral (E)
 - B.9 Rostrum in the posterior part of the shell: in special cases, generally less evident (R); or almost always evident (E).
 - B.10 Umbo in adult shells: less eroded (R); or almost always eroded (E).
 - B.11 Umbonal sculpture: ornamented of 8 to10 undulations with irregular pattern (R); or ornament is less developed, but the valve is not smooth (E).
 - B.12 Interruptions in the left cardinal valve: there is no wide gap (R); or there is a clear interruption (E)
 - B.13 Cardinal posterior in left valve: more prominent (R); or somewhat weaker and more elongated (E)
 - B.14 Cardinal in the right valve: originated from anterior point where apex lines meet the hinge (R); or starts at the point where the apex and hinge line meets (E).

Characterization of shell specimen

Each of shell specimens were characterized by means of observation, measurement (as needed), as well as doing matching suitability the result of activity according to the points of observation variable (the points list of variable's observation in A dan B above).

This characterization activities are intended only for searching and finding points of variable characters are consistent for each shell, each species. In addition to observing the points variable observation of morphological characters shell as having been derived from [2], is it also carried out observations of variable extra that is not listed in [2], but it is an important character and become a factor distinguishing of both species observed.

Data analysis

The data generated in this study, all were analyzed qualitative-descriptively in order to obtain clarification on issues raised, based on patterns of data obtained from pure observations with no explanation of how or why such facts exist or occur, and by not giving any treatment. Determination of a particular shell morphological characters as a distinctive character for certain species based on its consistency between the determination of the status based on shell morphology according [2], and the results of the determination of the status of species by genetic analysis has been determined. Note that: when the identity of the species of each specimen were matched through the points of morphological characters is the same as the identity of a specimen that has been established then the determination is code the positive (+) means that there is a match, and if the identity is generated does not match the determination of the rated negative (-), which means there is no conformity. The consistency of the conformity between the results found from every points of the shell morphological characters with the status or identity of the specimen that has been set will be used as a key character and serve as a differentiating factor species.

RESULTS AND DISCUSION

Forty-nine shells specimens of two local species of bivalve Unionidae origin Brantas river has been studied, namely *Rectidens sumatrensis* and *Elongaria orientalis*, each sequentially numbered 1 and 48 individuals (Figure 1). In Figure 1. *Rectidens sumatrensis* specimen is marked with "white arrows" and with the serial number 10. While, all the remaining specimens are representative of *Elongaria orientalis*. As it is shown in Figure 1, showed that display shell morphology of both species are almost similar and difficult to distinguish.

The results of the determination of the status of the suitability of the identity of each specimen based on the comparison between the identities of the species by genetic analysis (set out above) and the identity of the species which is produced by matching each point of morphological characters shells on each specimen by criteria [2] served as Table 1. From the data of morphological characterization shell defined in the Table 1, only the data derived from the characterization of the points the second character (points B), which points the different characters in between each species: *Rectidens sumatrensis* and *Elongaria orientalis* according to [2]. The characterization results on the points character first group (points A), the result is exactly the same as the criteria [2], which points the morphological characters of the shell is actually owned by the two species studied so no need for discussion. Data in the Table 1 implies that the code of positive (+) when the species identity of each specimen were matched through the morphological character points equal to the identity of the species that have been established, and code negative (-) if the resulting identity is not appropriate.

Based on the Table 1, it is known that there is only one shell morphology character points, which points B.2 results of conformity always consistent on all the specimens examined, both on the specimens of *Rectidens sumatrensis* and *Elongaria orientalis*. Compliance results are always positive, ie the identity of any specimen of species which are matched through the points of morphological characters is always the same as the identity of the specimens that have been assigned based on data already available.

Observations further more detailed on the characters of morphology that are not included in the criteria [2], found three extra features that appear very different between the two species (*Rectidens sumatrensis* and *Elongaria orientalis*), namely: (i) the characteristic of the teeth cardinal, both left and right cardinal, in which the teeth are less developed in *Rectidens sumatrensis* than in *Elongaria orientalis* (Figure 2); (ii) the presence of wrinkles on the part of the internal shell (Figure 3.2-3) that was evident at *Rectidens sumatrensis*, while the shell *Elongaria orientalis* looked smooth; and (iii) the existence flank clearly visible in the anterior direction from the position of the thickest shell, these traits observed in *Elongaria orientalis* (Figure 3.4) and barely observed in *Rectidens sumatrensis* (Figure 3.3).



FIGURE 1. 49 collection specimen shells of bivalves Unionidae Brantas river used as research material. The status or identity of the species of each specimen is predetermined based on the results of the analysis of DNA (gene COI), and is composed of two species, respectively *Rectidens sumatrensis* (there is only one individual; number of specimens: 10; marked with arrows and white), and *Elongaria orientalis* (totaling 48 individuals) (photography by author).

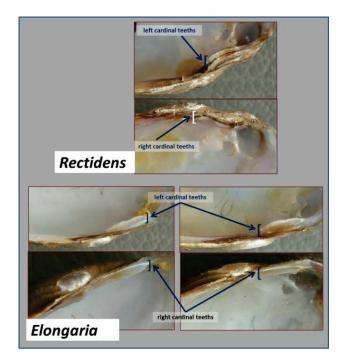


FIGURE 2. The cardinal teeths on the left and right valves in *Rectidens sumatrensis* and *Elongaria orientalis* specimens. It appears that the cardinal teeths of the *Rectidens sumatrensis* specimen less developed than in the *Elongaria orientalis* specimens.

TABLE 1. Determination of the status of the suitability of the identity of each specimen based on the comparison between the identity of the species by genetic analysis (pre-set) with the species identity matching results from morphological characters shells according to criteria Jutting (1953) (which is done at this time). Conditions: result (+) indicates there are appropriate, and (-) indicates no appropriate. [B.1-14 is a shell morphological characters according Jutting (1953); 1: Location of the thickest part of the shell; 2: Basin in the hips (flanks); 3: The color of the shell; 4: The zones alternate green-brown; 5: 2-3 Strength keel from the apex to the back; 6: brown-green epidermis and stringy; 7: Margin anterior; 8: posterior margin; 9: The shape of the rostrum to the posterior shell; 10: The nature umbo on adult shells; 11: Umbonal sculpture; 12: The gap between the cardinal left valve; 13: Cardinal left posterior valve; 14: The beginning of the cardinal on the right valve; E: specimens representing Rectidens sumatrensis and R: specimens representing Elongaria orientalis]

Specimen Numbers	Species status	Status suitability of each specimen according to the comparison of morphological characters shells (B.1—14)													
		B.1**	B.2*	B.3	B.4	B.5	B.6	B.7	B.8	B.9	B.10	B.11	B.12	B.13	B.14**
01	Elongaria	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
02	Elongaria	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+
04	Elongaria	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
05	Elongaria	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+
06	Elongaria	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+
07	Elongaria	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
08	Elongaria	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
09	Elongaria	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
10	Rectidens	-	+	+	+	+	-	_	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
11	Elongaria	-	+	+	_	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	_	-	+
12	Elongaria	-	+	+	_	_	+	_	+	+	_	+	+	-	+
15	Elongaria		+	+	+	+	<u> </u>	_	+	+	+	+	_	+	+
16	Elongaria	_	+	+	_	+	+	_	_	+	+	+	_	_	+
17	Elongaria	-	+	-	+	_	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+
18	0		+	+	_	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	1	-	+
18	Elongaria	-	+	-	+	- -	+	+	- -	- -	- -	Ŧ	-	-	+
	Elongaria					+	+	+				-			
20	Elongaria	-	+	+	-			+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+
21	Elongaria	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+
23	Elongaria	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
24	Elongaria	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
26	Elongaria	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
28	Elongaria	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
29	Elongaria	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
30	Elongaria	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
31	Elongaria	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
32	Elongaria	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+
33	Elongaria	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
35	Elongaria	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
37	Elongaria	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
38	Elongaria	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
40	Elongaria	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+
41	Elongaria	-	+	-	_	+	-	+	+	_	-	-	_	+	+
44	Elongaria	-	+	_	_	+	+	_	+	_	+	+	_	+	+
47	Elongaria	_	+	+	_	+	_	_	_	_	+	+	_	_	+
48	Elongaria	_	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	_	+	+	+	_	+
49	Elongaria		+	+	_	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	_	+	+
49 50		-	+	-	+	+	+	_	+	-	T	-	-	+	+
51	Elongaria			-	+	+			+		-	-			
	Elongaria	-	+	-			-	-		-	-	-	-	+	+
53	Elongaria	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
55	Elongaria	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
58	Elongaria	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
59	Elongaria	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+
64	Elongaria	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
69	Elongaria	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
71	Elongaria	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
72	Elongaria	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+
73	Elongaria	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
74	Elongaria	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
75	Elongaria	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+

Notes :

* unique shell character, serves as determinants of species

** common shell character, possessed by both species

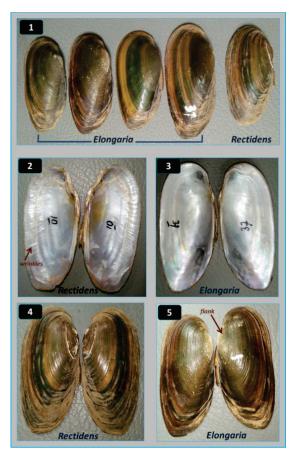


FIGURE 3. The number of distinguishing shell characters between *Rectidens sum*atrensis and *Elongaria orientalis* specimens.
(1) Comparison of shell morphology that is not relatively different; (2 & 3) the presence of wrinkles on the interior of the shell that is only apparent in *Rectidens sumatrensis* specimen; (4 & 5) the existence of the flanks, which seem more real to the *Elongaria orientalis* specimen.

Based on the results described, it can be stated that the guide description for freshwater species identification gravestones contained in the Brantas River have a number of shortcomings that still must be completed, in particular the details of the characteristics distinguishing between specimen shells *Rectidens sumatrensis* and *Elongaria orientalis*. Almost all of the characteristics (as many as 13 of the 14 characters) that characterizes the *Rectidens sumatrensis*, everything is observed also in the majority of specimens *Elongaria orientalis*. And on the other hand, there are other shells characters that have not been disclosed by Jutting, but the character is the distinguishing characteristics between the two species.

Important information obtained based on personal experience of the author during the sampling bivalves Unionidae is that the abundance *Rectidens sumatrensis* in the Brantas River is very little compared to the *Elongaria orientalis* population. Thus, knowledge of shell morphological characters in detail, especially the character that become a distinguishing factor of each of these species is very important. This is due to the many morphological characteristics in common shells found in both species. In present, conservation status of the *Rectidens sumatrensis* in the IUCN Red List [8] was recorded in the category "Data Deficient". On the other hand, important information related to *Elongaria orientalis*, which needs to be conveyed is that this species is a endemic to the island of Java (Indonesia) [9,10], and conservation status of this species in the IUCN Red List still recorded as unknown [11].

REFERENCES

- M., Affandi, B. Irawan, and A. Soegianto, "Visualization of the shell Morphological characters of the unionid mussels from Brantas River, East Java, Indonesia." Proc. 4th ICOWOBAS-RAFSS 2013, Johor Bahru, Malaysia, 3-5 September 2013, 2013
- 2. W.S.S.V. Jutting, Treubia, 22(1), 19-73, 1953.
- 3. K.F. Kuehnl, *Exploring levels of genetik variation in the freshwater mussel genus Villosa (Bivalvia Unionidae) at different spatial and systematic scales: implications for biogeography, taxonomy, and conservation*, Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 2009.
- 4. D.L. Graf and K.S. Cummings, *Palaeoheterodont diversity (Mollusca: Trigonioida + Unionoida): what we know and what we wish we knew about freshwater mussel evolution*, Zoological Journal of the Linnaean Society, vol. **148**, 343-394, 2006.
- 5. A. Zieritz, Variability, function and phylogenetik significance of unionoid shell characters, PhD. Thesis, University of Cambridge, 2010
- 6. S.B. Johnson, A. Waren, and R.C. Vrijenhoek, Journal of Shellfish Research, vol. 27, 43–51, 2008.
- M. Affandi, M.H.F. Amin, B. Irawan, and A. Soegianto, "Confirmation of Taxonomy Status of Contradens contradens from Brantas River Based on Cytochrome c Oxidase Subunit I (COI). 5th International Conference and Workshops on Basic and Applied Sciences – ICOWOBAS, Surabaya, October 16-17th, 2015 (unpublished)
- 8. A.E. Bogan, *Hydrobiologia*, **595**, 139-147, 2008.
- 9. F. Hass, "*A Tentative Classification of the Palearctic Unionids*", Zoological Series of Field Museum of Natural History. 1940.
- 10. T. Whitten, R.E. Soeriaatmadja, and S.A. Affif, "The Ecology of Java and Bali". Oxford Univ. Press. 292 & 445. 1997.
- 11. D.L. Graf & K.S. Cummings, 2015. The freshwater mussels (Unionida) of the world (and other less consequential bivalve), updated 5 August 2015. Mussel Project web site. <u>http://mussel-project.net</u>. (2016).