

Supplementary material 1. Comparative morphological characteristics and measurements (in micrometres) of *Centrocestus formosanus* cercariae observed in this study and in previous reports. (n/a = data not available)

Family Heterophyidae Leiper, 1909 Subfamily Centrocestinae Looss, 1899					
Pleurolophocercous cercariae: <i>Centrocestus formosanus</i> (Nishigori, 1924) Price, 1932					
References	Nishigori (1924)	Chen (1942)	Martin (1958)	Veeravechsukij et al. (2018)	This study
Immature cercaria	The cercariae develop within rediae	The cercariae develop within rediae	The cercariae develop within rediae	The cercariae develop within rediae	The cercariae develop within rediae
Body	Body spinulate, parenchyma containing yellowish brownish pigment; 65-152.5 µm (119.2 x 66.2 µm specimen fixed in 4% formalin).	Body spinose, heart-shaped, elongate oval after the tail has been dropped off. As fixed in hot 10% formalin 108-75 µm.	Body spinulate for anterior fourth, 9 prominent spines anterior to mouth and a few fine bristles. Light brown granules scattered throughout body; 47-122 x 26-71 µm.	Body oval shape; 83-121 µm (avg. 118 µm) x 45-73 µm (avg. 65 µm).	Body spinulate, pear-shaped, with a yellowish-brown pigment; 67-93 µm (avg. 80 µm) x 61-77 µm (avg. 69 µm).
Eyespots	A pair of eyespots at level of pharynx.	Eyespot pre-equatorial, consisting of several small masses of dark brow pigment granules.	A pair of eyespots at level of pharynx; double left ocellus and a single right.	A pair of eyespots are located above the penetration glands at the same level as the pharynx.	A pair of eyespots are located above the penetration glands at the same level as the pharynx; 3-10 µm (avg. 7 µm) x 4-7 µm (avg. 6 µm).
Prepharynx	n/a	n/a	Short	n/a	n/a
Pharynx	n/a	15x13 µm	Pharynx spherical to pyriform; 5-9 x 6-8 µm.	9-11 µm (avg. 10 µm) x 8-10 µm (avg. 9 µm).	3-5 µm (avg. 4 µm) x 3-5 µm (avg. 4 µm).

Esophagus	n/a	Esophagus extending backward for a short distance and then invisible.	Short	n/a	Short
Intestine	Present	n/a	Rudimentary intestine.	n/a	Bifurcating short
Oral sucker	30.7 x 28.8 µm, with two rows of oral spine 3.75 µm long.	Oral sucker about 36 µm in diameter, with two rows of hooks of <i>Taenia</i> (4 in anterior row and 5 in posterior on dorsal wall of the mouth aperture).	Oral sucker well developed; 18-26 x 15-23 µm	The Oral sucker has oral spines or rostellar hooks like a tapeworm on the dorsal wall of the mouth aperture; 18-30 µm (avg. 26 µm) x 17-27 µm (avg. 25 µm).	Oral sucker well developed, with oral spines; 26-34 µm (avg. 30 µm) x 19-37 µm (avg. 24 µm)
Ventral sucker	Ventral sucker anlage between intestinal bifurcation and excretory vesicle	Present	Ventral sucker is rudimentary.	14-18 µm (avg. 16 µm) x 13-17 µm (avg. 15 µm).	the ventral sucker is located between the intestine and the excretory vesicle; 15-26 µm (avg. 21 µm) x 10-22 µm (avg. 15 µm).
Cystogenous cells	n/a	Cystogenous cells mostly on dorsal side, but on ventral side, too, in posterior part of body, over 25 in number.	Cystogenous cells are laterally arranged between the pharynx level and the posterior end of the body.	n/a	Cystogenous cells scattered on the sides of the body.
Genital primordium	n/a	Genital primordia somewhat elongated or triangular, between ventral sucker and excretory vesicle	Genital primordia as a mass of cells immediately anterior to the excretory vesicle.	Genital primordia elongated-triangular and located between the ventral sucker and the excretory bladder.	Genital primordia elongated-triangular and located between the ventral sucker and the excretory vesicle.

Penetration glands	n/a	7 pairs of penetration glands anterolateral to ventral sucker in front of an inverted V-shape, their ducts bundled all together posteriorly, but divided anteriorly on each side into two separate groups of 4 and 3 each.	14 penetration glands between pharynx and excretory vesicle, their ducts opening in 4 groups of 3:4:4:3 each.	7 pairs	7 pairs of penetration glands lay anterolateral to ventral sucker; 13-20 µm (avg. 16 µm) x 5-9 µm (avg. 7 µm)
Excretory vesicle	Bladder transversely oblong, 25 x 37.5 µm; lined with epithelia.	Bladder flattened V-shaped.	Bladder flattened saccular to X-shaped, thick-walled; primary collecting vessel recurrent about halfway between intestinal bifurcation and ventral sucker, and then dividing immediately.	Excretory vesicle dark granules; 25-31 µm (avg. 29 µm) x 39-53 µm (avg. 46 µm).	The excretory vesicle is transversally enlarged; 21-34 µm (avg. 27 µm) x 7-10 µm (avg. 8 µm).
Tail	Slender; 116.5 x 20.3 µm	Tail with a very indistinct dorsal and a ventral finfold, both are more conspicuous at distal half, provided at tip with a tiny spike.	Tail with a weakly developed dorsoventral fin which extends approximately posterior three-fourths of the tail, although the ventral fin does not reach so far as the level of starting point of the dorsal fin; 62-98 x 11-15 µm.	Slender and longer than the body, with very narrow finfolds; 70-93 µm (avg. 83 µm) x 15-18 µm (avg. 15 µm).	Tail is slender and longer than the body, with very indistinct dorsal and ventral finfolds, with a tiny spike on the tip; 127-164 µm (avg. 147 µm) x 14-22 µm (avg. 17 µm).
Flame cell formula	n/a	Only 2 pairs of flame cells observed.	$2[(2+2) + (2+2)] = 16$	n/a	n/a
1st IH	<i>Melania</i> spp.	<i>Melanoides tuberculata</i>	<i>Stenomelania newcombi</i> , <i>Tarebia granifera</i>	<i>Tarebia granifera</i>	<i>Sermyla riquetii</i>

2nd IH	<i>Carassius auratus</i> , <i>Clarias fuscus</i> , <i>Channa formosana</i> and <i>Pseudorasbora parva</i> , <i>Rhodeus ocellatus</i> , <i>Gambusia affinis</i> , <i>Polyacanthus operculatus</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Ophiocephalus tadianus</i> , <i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i> , <i>Parasilurus asotus</i> , <i>Zacco platypus</i> , <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Fish: <i>Macropodus opercularis</i> , <i>Puntius semifasciolatus</i> and <i>Limia caudofasciata</i>	<i>Gambusia affinis</i> and <i>Xiphophorus helleri</i>	n/a	n/a
DH	Dog, Cat, Rabbit, Guinea-pig, White rats and Mice.	Dog, Cat, Rats, <i>Rana limnocharis</i> , <i>Bufo melanostictus</i> , <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	White mice, White rat, Cat, Dog, <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (The black-crowned night heron).	n/a	n/a

Supplementary material 2. Comparative morphological characteristics and measurements (in micrometres) of *Stellantchasmus falcatus* cercariae observed in this study and in previous reports. (n/a = data not available)

Family Heterophyidae Leiper, 1909 Subfamily Heterophyinae Leiper, 1909			
Pleurolophocercous cercariae: <i>Stellantchasmus falcatus</i> Onji and Nishio, 1916			
References	Martin (1958)	Noda (1959)	This study
Immature cercaria	The cercariae develop within rediae.	Develop within rediae (in snail host found mother sporocysts, daughter sporocysts, mother rediae, daughter rediae, and cercariae); the cercarial emergence was first noted 123 days after infection.	The cercariae develop within rediae.
Body	The body cuticle is covered with spines arranged in a quincunx and decrease in size and number posteriorly. A few lateral bristles project from the body surface; 55-116 µm (avg. 91 µm) x 34-64 µm (avg. 47 µm).	Morphology was described by Martin (1958).	The body is oval-shaped, light yellow-brown; 107-148 µm (avg. 128 µm) x 72-93 µm (avg. 80 µm).
Eyespots	One pair of eyespots, the left eyespot is double and the right single.	The cercaria is pleurolophocercous with eyespots.	One pair of eyespots; fine pigment distributed in a rectangular shape; 9-12 µm (avg. 10 µm) x 6-9 µm (avg. 8 µm).
Prepharynx	Short; 3-11 µm (avg. 7 µm).	Refer to Martin (1958).	n/a
Pharynx	Small; 6-9 µm (avg. 7 µm)	Refer to Martin (1958).	Short and Small, round shape; 8-11 µm (avg. 9 µm) x 6-9 µm (avg. 8 µm)

Esophagus	Not differentiated	n/a	n/a
Intestine	Not differentiated	n/a	n/a
Oral sucker	Well developed; 18-23 μm (avg. 21 μm) x 16-20 μm (avg. 18 μm)	Refer to Martin (1958).	The top of the body is where the oral sucker is situated. Notice the mounting ring and oral spine arranged in 3 horizontal rows (10:7:5); 30-38 μm (avg. 35 μm) x 28-39 μm (avg. 33 μm)
Ventral sucker	Rudimentary	n/a	The ventral sucker is in the middle of the body and is a small group of cells that are beginning to develop; 16-35 μm (avg. 30 μm) x 19-26 μm (avg. 22 μm)
Penetration glands	14 penetration glands arranged in 2 longitudinal rows, extending from behind the pharynx to the posterior end of the body	Refer to Martin (1958).	14 penetration glands arranged in 2 longitudinal rows, it looks like a round, wavy lump, like a flower, and a nucleus can be seen in each lobe; 15-37 μm (avg. 25 μm) x 10-21 μm (avg. 14 μm)
Excretory vesicle	The thick-walled, saccular, V-, Y-, or X-shaped	Refer to Martin (1958).	The thick-walled; 33-42 μm (avg. 38 μm) x 18-36 μm (avg. 23 μm)
Tail	Lophocercous and the tail tubule inverted T-shape; 240-370 μm (avg. 320 μm) x 11-20 μm (avg. 17 μm)		The tail was longer than the body and had a concave origin inside the body, where it was attached to the excretory vesicle; 443-471 μm (avg. 455 μm) x 20-32 μm (avg. 23 μm)

Dorso-ventral finfold	A fin begins dorsally near the body and then extends posteriorly around the tail tip	Refer to Martin (1958).	On the dorsal two-thirds of the tail, there is the beginning of the dorsal-ventral finfold; 300-377 μm (avg. 340 μm) x 27-34 μm (avg. 31 μm)
Flame cell formula	$2[(3 + 3 + 3) + (3 + 3 + 3)] = 36$	Refer to Martin (1958).	n/a
1st IH	<i>Tarebia granifera</i>	<i>Tarebia granifera</i> , <i>Melanoides newcombi</i>	<i>Sermyla riquetii</i>
2nd IH	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Mullet, <i>Mugil cephalus</i>	n/a
DH	Cat	Cat	n/a

Supplementary material 3. Comparative morphological characteristics and measurements (in micrometres) of *Procerovum cheni* cercariae observed in this study and in previous reports. (n/a = data not available)

Family Heterophyidae Leiper, 1909 Subfamily Haplorchiinae Looss, 1899			
Parapleurolophocercous cercaria: <i>Procerovum cheni</i> Hsü, 1951			
References	Hsü (1951)	Apiraksena et al. (2020)	This study
Immature cercaria	n/a	The cercariae developed within rediae.	The cercariae developed within rediae.
Body	Body oval shape; 113-130 µm (avg. 110 µm) x 60-73 µm (avg. 69 µm).	Body oval shape; 109-176 µm (avg. 142 µm) x 64-85 µm (avg. 74 µm).	Body oval shape and yellowish; 104-120 µm (avg. 111 µm). x 90-108 µm (avg. 98 µm).
Eyespots	n/a	A pair of pigmented eyespots was conspicuous from the anterior end; 8-11 µm (avg. 9 µm) x 4-7 µm (avg. 6 µm).	A pair of pigmented eyespots was conspicuous from the anterior end; 9-14 µm (avg. 11 µm) x 6-11 µm (avg. 8 µm).
Pharynx	n/a	17-20 µm (avg. 18 µm) x 16-19 µm (avg. 18 µm).	8-10 µm (avg. 9 µm) x 7-9 µm (avg. 8 µm).
Oral sucker	n/a	The oral sucker was located at the anterior of the body and its mouth aperture was covered with three transverse rows of spines, The first row had four spines, the second row had five spines and the third row had six spines (4:5:6); 24-35 µm (avg. 28 µm) x 21-31 µm (avg. 25 µm).	The oral sucker was located at the anterior of the body and its mouth aperture was covered with three transverse rows of spines; 32-38 µm (avg. 36 µm) x 30-38 µm (avg. 34 µm).

Ventral sucker	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cystogenous cells	Not conspicuous, loosely distributed in posterior 2/3 of body.	Numerous cystogenous cells were arranged in the middle third of the body and extended to the lateral fields of the body.	Numerous cystogenous cells are extended laterally arranged in the middle third of the body from behind the eyespots to near the posterior end of the body.
Penetration glands	n/a	7 pairs of penetration glands extended from the pharynx to the posterior end of the body; 19-28 μm (avg. 24 μm) x 11-15 μm (avg. 13 μm).	7 pairs of penetration glands extended from the pharynx to the posterior end of the body; 17-26 μm (avg. 20 μm) x 8-17 μm (avg. 12 μm).
Excretory vesicle	n/a	The excretory vesicle was saccular and thick-walled; 22-33 μm (avg. 27 μm) x 23-31 μm (avg. 27 μm).	The excretory vesicle was saccular and thick-walled; 49-65 μm (avg. 59 μm) x 20-28 μm (avg. 23 μm).
Tail	301-390 μm (avg. 378 μm).	The tail was longer than the body; 270-398 μm (avg. 357 μm) x 19-28 μm (avg. 23 μm).	The tail was longer than the body; 366-416 μm (avg. 402 μm) x 23-28 μm (avg. 26 μm).
Lateral finfold	n/a	The lateral finfold was found at one-third of the tail trunk; 84-117 μm (avg. 102 μm) x 7-14 μm (avg. 11 μm).	The lateral finfold was found at one-third of the tail trunk; 137-153 μm (avg. 148 μm) x 17-25 μm (avg. 21 μm).
Dorso-ventral finfold	n/a	The dorso-ventral finfold was located at the distal portion; 220-349 μm (avg. 277 μm) x 6-22 μm (avg. 12 μm).	The dorso-ventral finfold was located at the distal portion; 225-277 μm (avg. 257 μm) x 24-29 μm (avg. 26 μm).
1st IH	<i>Thiara tuberculata</i>	<i>Stenomelania punctata</i>	<i>Sermyla riquetii</i>

2nd IH	<i>Macropodus opercularis</i>	n/a	n/a
DH	n/a	n/a	n/a

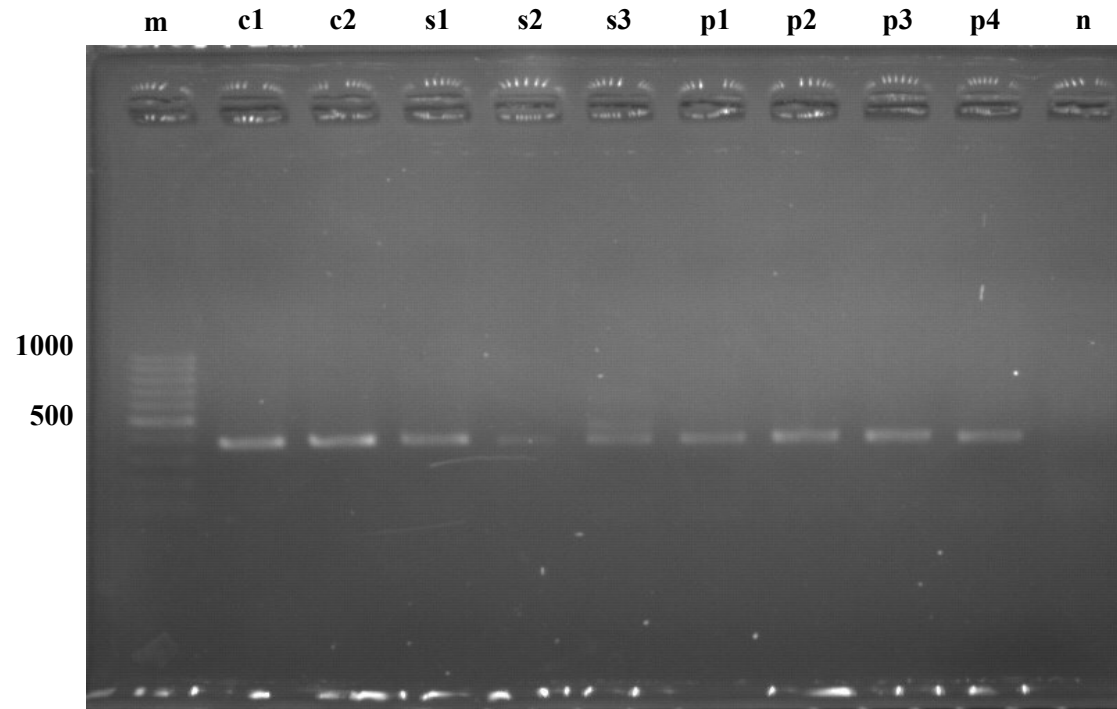
Supplementary material 4. Comparative morphological characteristics and measurements (in micrometres) of *Transversotrema laruei* cercariae observed in this study and in previous reports. (n/a = data not available)

Family Transversotrematidae Witenberg, 1944					
Furcocercous cercariae: <i>Transversotrema laruei</i> Velasquez, 1958					
References	Velasquez (1958)	Ukong et al. (2007)	Krailas et al. (2014)	Veeravechsukij et al. (2018)	This study
Immature cercaria	The cercariae develop within rediae.	The cercariae develop within rediae.	Cercariae were produced within the rediae.	The cercariae develop within rediae.	The cercariae develop within rediae.
Body	Body broad, leaf-like than long, ventral surface covered with large, conspicuous, closely set, plate-like spines diagonally arranged spinose; width 390-400 µm, length 200-260 µm.	Flat dish-shaped body, a wide, short body, colored yellowish brown, body surface was covered with scale-like spines and dotted with course granules; width 338-750 µm (avg. 508 µm), length 200-480 µm (avg. 301 µm).	Body bowl-liked shape and light brownish, with numerous spines like fish scales on the body surface; width 425-670 µm (avg. 574 µm), length 280-510 µm (avg. 370 µm).	Body bowl-liked shape, the surface of the body is covered with spines that have the appearance of fish scales; width 460-600 µm (avg. 533 µm) length 280-430 µm (avg. 362 µm).	Body bowl-liked shape and light brownish, with numerous spines on the body surface; width 362-658 µm (avg. 586 µm), length 243-453 µm (avg. 395 µm).
Eyespots	Eyespots large, just posterior to the pharynx.	Eyespots are large and just posterior to the pharynx; 15-20 µm (avg. 17 µm) x 15-20 µm (avg. 17 µm).	Eyespots are very big and round; 14-20 µm (avg. 18 µm) x 14-20 µm (avg. 18 µm).	Present	Eyespots are round shape; 10-25 µm (avg. 19 µm) x 10-20 µm (avg. 16 µm).
Mouth	Mouth opening present.	The mouth was ventral.	A mouth on the ventral sucker is globular.	The mouth is located near the ventral sucker.	A mouth on the ventral sucker; 39-70 µm (avg. 61 µm) x 30-55 µm (avg. 44 µm).

Genital pore	Genital pore median, on the anterior margin of body.	The genital pore was median, on the anterior aspect of the body; 10-18 μm (avg. 14 μm).	The genital pore of the seminal vesicle is at the anterior end of the body; width 12-18 μm (avg. 15 μm), length 12-18 μm (avg. 15 μm).	The genital pore of the seminal vesicle is at the anterior end of the body; width 20-50 μm (avg. 34 μm), length 20-40 μm (avg. 31 μm).	The genital pore of the seminal vesicle is at the anterior end of the body; width 20-36 μm (avg. 27 μm), length 17-29 μm (avg. 22 μm).
Pharynx	Mouth opening directly in to pharynx; 30-35 μm in diameter.	30-55 μm (avg. 49 μm) x 10-63 μm (avg. 46 μm).	Present	n/a	Mouth opening and pharynx are conspicuous.
Intestine	Intestinal branches united posteriorly, forming an intestinal loop surrounding reproductive organs.	Present	Present	The intestinal caeca form a ring.	The intestinal caeca form a ring.
Esophagus	Esophagus short and narrow, bifurcating at level of ventral sucker.	The esophagus was narrow, and bifurcated; 25-50 μm (avg. 36 μm).	The esophagus is narrow, attached to the intestine.	The esophagus is narrow.	The esophagus is narrow.
Testes	Testes lobed, within intestinal loop and bilateral.	Testes were symmetrical and just inside the ceca; 45-93 μm (avg. 59 μm).	1 pair	1 pair; 30-120 μm (avg. 88 μm) x 40-120 μm (avg. 85 μm).	One pair of testes, lobed within intestinal loop and bilateral; 55-118 μm (avg. 96 μm) x 33-80 μm (avg. 63 μm).
Ovary	Ovary anterolateral to left testis, oviduct short; uterus well formed.	The ovary was anterolateral to the left testes; 20-75 μm (avg. 33 μm).	The ovary on the left side of the testes.	The ovary is located anterolateral to the left of the testes.	The ovary is located anterolateral to the left of the testes; 41-95 μm (avg. 76 μm) x 23-64 μm (avg. 37 μm).

Ventral sucker	ventral sucker disc-shape, discoid, 60-90 μm in diameter.	A large ventral sucker was present and covered with spines; 80-100 μm (avg. 96 μm) x 80-100 μm (avg. 94 μm).	The ventral sucker is globular; 85-105 μm (avg. 95 μm) x 85-105 μm (avg. 95 μm).	50-120 μm (avg. 77 μm) x 50-110 μm (avg. 76 μm).	The ventral sucker is globular; 74-149 μm (avg. 121 μm) x 70-148 μm (avg. 117 μm).
Excretory vesicle	Excretory vesicle is not seen.	8-25 μm (avg. 10 μm).	A small excretory vesicle is at the posterior end; 11-23 μm (avg. 15 μm) x 11-21 μm (avg. 15 μm).	The excretory vesicle is small and short, and is situated close to the posterior end of the body; 40-90 μm (avg. 57 μm) x 20-70 μm (avg. 40 μm).	The excretory vesicle is small and short, and is situated close to the posterior end of the body; 61-94 μm (avg. 75 μm) x 20-44 μm (avg. 31 μm).
Tail stem	400-430 μm x 90-120 μm .	The tail was longer than the body and attached to the posterior part of the body; 225-600 μm (avg. 351 μm) x 36-190 μm (avg. 81 μm).	The tail is longer than the body length with a fork tip; 254-570 μm (avg. 360 μm) x 50-185 μm (avg. 98 μm).	The tail is longer than the body; 390-530 μm (avg. 467 μm) x 120-180 μm (avg. 146 μm).	The tail is longer than the body; 309-653 μm (avg. 555 μm) x 64-116 μm (avg. 90 μm).
Tail furcae	The furcal tail was spatulate, thin, and notched at the distal end; 180-250 μm x 70-90 μm .	The furcal tail was spatulate, thin, and notched at the distal end; 125-300 μm (avg. 184 μm) x 20-100 μm (avg. 50 μm).	The furcal tails are spatulate; 145-310 μm (avg. 204 μm) x 45-110 μm (avg. 66 μm).	The furcal tails are spatulate; 180-290 μm (avg. 219 μm) x 80-150 μm (avg. 111 μm).	The furcal tails are spatulate; 110-227 μm (avg. 192 μm) x 47-97 μm (avg. 76 μm).
Appendage	At the base of the tail were a pair of bilaterally symmetrical appendages each with an adhesive pad at the distal end.	At the base of the tail were a pair of bilaterally symmetrical appendages each with an adhesive pad at the distal end; 113-280 μm (avg. 154 μm) x 15-70 μm (avg. 39 μm).	1 pair of appendages at the base of the tail, an adhesive pad was at the end of the tail; 120-250 μm (avg. 160 μm) x 18-72 μm (avg. 47 μm).	A pair of bilaterally symmetrical appendages is present, each equipped with an adhesive pad at the distal end; 120-150 μm (avg. 138 μm) x 40-70 μm (avg. 58 μm).	A pair of bilaterally symmetrical appendages is present, each equipped with an adhesive pad at the distal end; 91-162 μm (avg. 138 μm) x 37-79 μm (avg. 64 μm).

Flame cell formula	Four pairs of flame cells in the tail.	Four pairs of flame cells in the tail.	Four pairs of flame cells in the tail.	n/a	n/a
1 st IH	<i>Thiara riquetii</i>	<i>Melanoides tuberculata</i>	<i>Melanoides tuberculata</i>	<i>Tarebia granifera</i>	<i>Sermyla riquetii</i>
2 nd IH	no	no	no	no	no
DH	Fish: <i>Lates calcarifer</i> , <i>Mollienesia latipinna</i> ,	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



Supplementary material 5. Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR-amplified ITS2 region from cercarial DNA samples.
Lane m: VC 100 bp DNA ladder (vivantis); Lane c1: *Centrocestus formosanus* SUT 0123081.1;
Lane c2: *C. formosanus* SUT 0123081.2; Lane s1: *Stellantchasmus falcatus* SUT 0123028;
Lane s2: *S. falcatus* SUT 0123036; Lane s3: *S. falcatus* SUT 0123061;
Lane p1: *Procerovum cheni* SUT 0123044; Lane p2: *P. cheni* SUT 0123070;
Lane p3: *P. cheni* SUT 0123081; Lane p4: *P. cheni* SUT 0123100; Lane n: negative control.

Supplementary material 6. The GenBank pairwise identity ranges expressed in percentages based on the internal transcribed spacer 2 (ITS2) sequences.

Voucher Code	Genbank Accession No.	Closest Match (NCBI description)	Reference Accession	Query Cover	% Identity	
SUT 0123081.1	PV163972	<i>Centrocestus formosanus</i>	KX430147.1	100%	89.30%	
			KX430148.1	100%	89.30%	
			KX430149.1	100%	89.30%	
			KX430150.1	100%	89.30%	
			MZ964334.1	100%	88.80%	
SUT 0123081.2	PV163973		KX430147.1	100%	89.33%	
			KX430148.1	100%	89.33%	
			KX430149.1	100%	89.33%	
			KX430150.1	100%	89.33%	
			MZ964334.1	100%	88.83%	
SUT 0123028	PV163969		KJ630833.1	100%	99.44%	
			KU753583.1	100%	98.60%	
			KU753584.1	100%	99.16%	
			KU753585.1	100%	98.88%	
SUT 0123061	PV163970		<i>Stellantchasmus falcatus</i>	KJ630833.1	100%	99.44%
		KU753583.1		100%	98.61%	
		KU753584.1		100%	99.16%	
		KU753585.1		100%	98.88%	
SUT 0123036	PV163974	KJ630833.1		100%	99.44%	
		KU753583.1		100%	98.62%	
		KU753584.1		100%	99.17%	
		KU753585.1		100%	98.89%	
SUT 0123044	PV163974	<i>Procerovum cheni</i>		HM004164.1	87%	96.45%
				HM004165.1	87%	96.13%
				MT949317.1	72%	98.82%
				OP289849.1	94%	96.43%
SUT 0123070	PV163975			HM004164.1	85%	92.46%
				HM004165.1	85%	92.13%
				MT949317.1	71%	93.43%
			OP289849.1	92%	92.47%	
SUT 0123081	PV163977		HM004164.1	87%	93.87%	
			HM004165.1	87%	93.87%	
			MT949317.1	72%	96.09%	
			OP289849.1	94%	94.05%	
SUT 0123100	PV163976		HM004164.1	80%	91.15%	
			HM004165.1	80%	90.82%	
			MT949317.1	70%	92.16%	
		OP289849.1	90%	90.74%		