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Geographical Pattern of *Microcystis* Using the Partial Sequences of *N*-Methyltransferase Domain of *mcyA*

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Microcystis is one of the dominant species of cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) that causes water blooms in eutrophic lakes and reservoirs. A *Microcystis* bloom poses a considerable threat to the health of human and animals due to its toxicity. Therefore, the establishment of a rapid and reliable method for the detection and identification of *Microcystis* has been of great importance, especially in the drinking water system. Previously, we reported the potential use of the partial sequences of *mcyA* (microcystin synthetase gene) for the determination of phylogenetic relationship of *Microcystis* (1). Upon extensive sequence analysis of twenty four different *Microcystis* strains, a geographical pattern was found, although the sequences were highly conserved and only about 350 bp in length. The pattern was generally divided into two groups: indigineous (or domestic) and non-indigenous (foreign) groups. This result suggest that the partial sequence may be useful for the objective typing of *Microcystis* species.