

Molecular Genetic Perspectives on the Origin of the Lyngngam Tribe of Meghalaya, India *

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Received July 10th, 2012; revised August 22nd, 2012; accepted September 10th, 2012

Meghalaya, one of the Northeast Indian states, is inhabited by two major tribal clusters, Khasi and Garo. The disputed origin of the Lyngngam tribe of Meghalaya is a result of their geographic distribution, which is sandwiched between that of the above two major tribal clusters. Our earlier analysis of ethnohistoric, linguistic and demographic data suggested the neighbouring Khasi and Garo as the putative parental population(s) of Lyngngam. In this paper, we have investigated the Lyngngam, Garo and all the 7 sub-tribes of Khasi of Meghalaya using molecular genetic markers-autosomal, Y-chromosome and mtDNA-to explore the possible origin of the Lyngngam tribe. We obtained admixture estimates for Lyngngam versus the putative parental populations. While autosomal STRs and mtDNA results clearly suggest Khasi origin of the Lyngngam, Y-STR distances show greater proximity of Lyngngam to the Garo. Further, the comparative analysis of the Y-Chromosome and mtDNA haplogroup data on relevant Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Burman populations from South and Southeast Asia, published by us earlier, clearly exclude the possibility of Lyngngam origin from outside Meghalaya. The molecular genetic evidence in conjunction with the linguistic, demographic and ethno-historic information clearly suggests Khasi origin of the Lyngngam tribe.

Keywords: Austro-Asiatics; Admixture; Autosomal STRs; Y-Chromosome Markers; MtDNA HVS-I and II Sequences

Introduction

One of the most fundamental and unique features of Indian population structure is the division of its population into strictly defined hierarchical endogamous castes, tribes and religious groups (**Figure 1**) within any particular geographic region and/or linguistic category (Reddy et al., 2010; Malhotra, 1984; Malhotra & Vasulu, 1993). However, it is the subdivision of each of these castes, tribes and religious groups into a number of endogamous subunits like subcastes or subtribes and the processes involved in this sub-structuring of the Indian population that makes it quite fascinating for population geneticists. Basically, two different models-fission and fusion-can explain this continuous process of subdivision and/or amalgamation/admixture, although a totally contrasting model especially to negate the process of fission behind formation of subcastes has also been proposed and demonstrated with empirical evidence (Karve, 1961; Karve & Dandekar, 1951; Karve & Malhotra, 1968). On the other hand, subsequently, number of investigators have documented situations where in a number of en-

dogamous subcastes, subtribes and/or breeding isolates have arisen within a single caste or tribe which had a relatively greater genetic affinity among them as compared to other such groups (Malhotra, 1978, 1979; Reddy, 1983, 1984, 2010; Reddy et al., 1995, 1999, 2001a, 2001b, 2001c, 2007; Crawford et al., 2001; Mitchell et al., 2006; Kumar et al., 2004, 2007). A number of different factors and/or processes have been implicated to be responsible for such subdivisions and subsequent maintenance of their endogamy with distinct group identity (Malhotra, 1978, 1979; Reddy, 2010).

Admixture is also a continual process, which occurs over many generations. The correct identification of ancestral populations and the degree of asymmetry in gene flow (sex biased admixture) are important issues in the admixture studies (Chakraborty, 1986). Recent studies indicate the trend of studying ethnic admixture by identifying the patterns of paternal and maternal gene flow and their contribution to the gene pool of the admixed group, which is made possible with the analysis of Y-chromosome (paternal) and mtDNA (maternal) specific markers (Dipierri et al., 1998; Kittles et al., 1999; Kivisild et al., 1999; Kivisild et al., 2002; Kivisild et al., 2003). India offers immense variety of such situations, which continue to fascinate evolutionary anthropologists. The interest in dis-

*Declaration of Interest: The authors report no declarations of interest.

#Banrida, Vikrant and Aruna were with us at ISI as Ph.D. students when they participated in this project.

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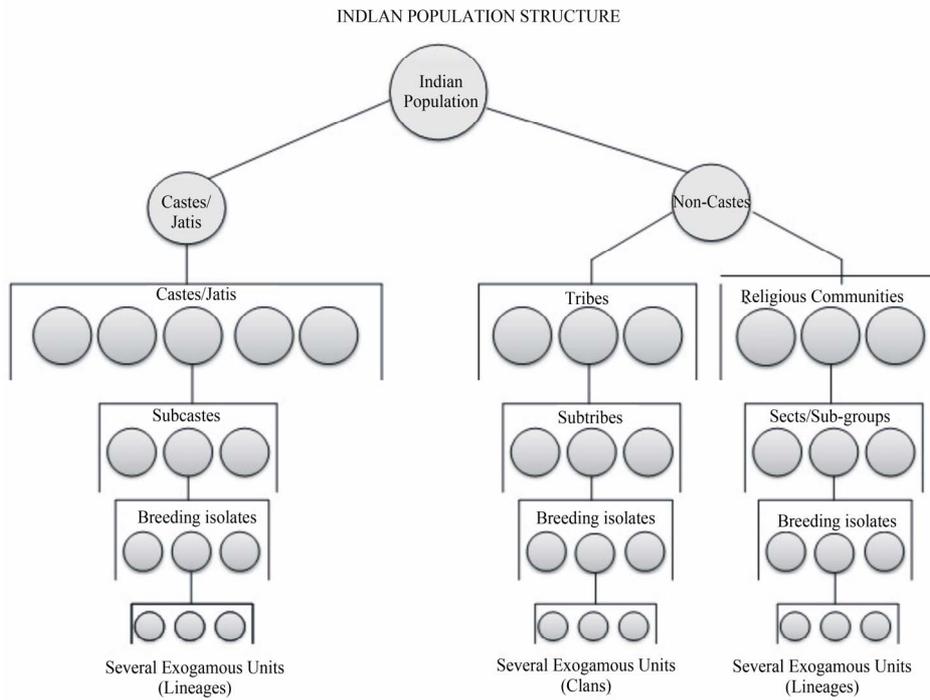


Figure 1. Schematic diagram depicting essential features of Indian population structure. The exogamous “clans” in tribes are equivalent to “lineages” in the caste and religious groups.

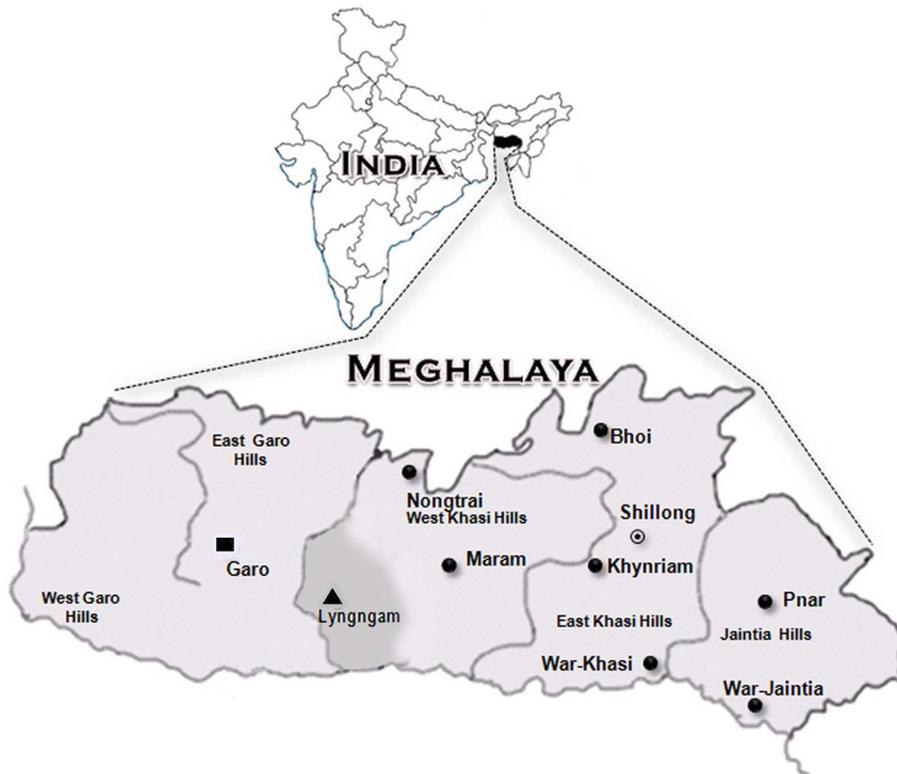


Figure 2. Location map of Meghalaya showing the core areas of distribution of different sub-tribes of the Khasi, Lynggam and Garo. Filled circles denote Khasi subtribes, whereas dotted circle denotes the capital of Meghalaya (Shillong).

secting Indian population structure has therefore been redoubled in recent years, especially with the proliferation of DNA technology and development of rapid screening techniques.

Meghalaya is one of the states of Northeastern India (**Figure 2**) inhabited mostly by the tribes whose population is ~2,306,069 (2001 census). Amidst the ethnic majority of populations with East Asian physical features and speaking Tibeto-Burman languages in the northeastern region, while the Khasi represents Khasi-Khmuic (earlier categorized as Mon-Khmer) speakers of the Austro-Asiatic linguistic family (Diffloth, 2005), occupying the central and eastern regions of Meghalaya, the Garo represents Tibeto-Burman speakers of the state, inhabiting the regions towards the west. These are the two overwhelmingly predominant, indigenous and linguistically distinct tribal clusters that inhabit Meghalaya, and follow the system of matrilineal descent and matrilocal residence. These two tribal clusters are found to be genetically also quite distinct (Reddy et al., 2007). Sandwiched between these two linguistically and genetically contrasting populations of Khasi and Garo there is a small tribe of shifting cultivators known as Lyngngam, which inhabits the border areas of west Khasi Hills and South Garo Hills of Meghalaya. Because of its unique geographic position with territorial proximity to both the Khasi and Garo, the origin of the Lyngngam has been disputed, and is claimed to be a subtribe of both the tribes. Based on the prevalent notions, the origin and ethnic position of the Lyngngam can be categorized as follows:

1) Based on the physical features and linguistic similarity, Lyngngam is considered as an Austro-Asiatic group, particularly under the Mon-Khmer subfamily (Gurdon, 1907; Grierson, 1928; Barrett, 1982). The contemporary Khasis therefore consider the Lyngngam as one of the Khasi subtribes (Rodborne, 1977).

2) Bhattacharjee (1978), Sangma (1981) and a majority of the Garos identify the Lyngngam as “Megam”, one of the subtribes of the Garo.

3) A mixed/hybrid group (Playfair, 1909; Bareh, 1967; Nongsiang, 1994), culturally intermediate between the Khasis and the Garos (Ehrenfels, 1955). There are only a couple of clans that are unique to Lyngngam, many other clans have affinity with and exogamously to certain clans of either the Khasi or Garo, suggesting probably their evolution from a common ancestor. Likewise, there are similar as well as distinctive socio-cultural features of Lyngngam when compared to the neighbouring Khasi and Garo (Langstieh & Reddy, 1999, 2004).

4) A distinct tribe, probably with an independent origin, certainly not a sub-tribe of either the Khasi or Garo (Mathur, 1979). The preliminary genetic and dermatoglyphic evidences (Ahmed et al., 1997; Thapa et al., 1998) support the Lyngngam as biologically distinct from both the Khasi and Garo. Concurrent to this most of the informants believe that they were the autochthons of the present habitat in western Meghalaya. The analysis of folk narratives of the Lyngngam, “Kon Bli”, suggests that their ancestors were explorers and warriors who came to Meghalaya and defended the land that they presently occupy (Langstieh & Reddy, 1999, 2004), suggesting probably the independent origin of this tribe.

From the foregoing information, no clear answers emerge regarding origin and ethnic position of the Lyngngam and given the type of available data it was not possible to resolve the issue convincingly. However, based on the linguistic affiliation, it

appears that the Lyngngam might have been relatively more akin to the Khasi than to the Garo. The Lexico-Statistical Analysis (Swadesh, 1950, 1951, 1972) of the 200 Lyngngam and the corresponding Khasi words collected by us suggests that although Khasi and Lyngngam both speak the broad Khasi-Khmuic language of the Austro-Asiatic family, their speech forms might have been separated around 1500 years ago (CI: 1.69 M - 2.09 M years) from a common speech form (Langstieh, 2003).

Our recent exploratory studies (Langstieh & Reddy, 1999, 2004) of this small tribe based on demography, ethnohistory, marital networks, clan structure and other population structural measures suggest that Lyngngam as a whole forms an endogamous unit with a population of about 7000 individuals organized into about 1400 households. However, 22% of the Lyngngam marriages were contracted outside this tribe (Langstieh & Reddy, 1999, 2004), a great majority of those male spouses coming from the neighbouring Khasi and Garo. The majority of the Khasi contributors to the Lyngngam fold hail from the neighbouring Nongtraï, Maram, War, Bhoi and Khyrnriam subtribes in the decreasing order of frequency and a great majority of the 29 Lyngngam clans were involved in the exogamous interactions. Further, the Lyngngam clans suggest a relatively greater degree of commonness with the Khasi although a couple of Lyngngam clans could be traced as common with the Garo as well (Langstieh & Reddy, 1999, 2004). Although the uniquely identified Lyngngam specific clans suggest that they might represent the founding ancestors of this admixed population, given the Austro-Asiatic affinity of the Lyngngam dialect and the names of Lyngngam clans suggest probable Khasi origin of this tribe. Due to its geographic position, this tribe might have later developed marital interactions with the neighboring Tibeto Burman Garos. Given the above scenario, there is strong possibility that the gene pool of the Lyngngam may have distinct genetic signatures from both these putative parental populations (Khasi and Garo), while the former is likely to have overwhelming contribution to the genetic makeup of the Lyngngam. The results based on molecular genetic markers, particularly the uniparental mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) and Y chromosome (NRY) markers, should reflect these expectations in a more conclusive way. In the present paper, we shall outline the findings based on the analysis of molecular genetic markers-autosomal, mtDNA and Y-chromosome-and test the degree of correspondence between the molecular genetic evidences and the patterns expected from the ethno-historic and demographic information and estimate genetic contributions of different source populations to the gene pool of Lyngngam.

Materials and Methods

Collection of Blood Samples

About 5 ml of intravenous blood samples were collected from 515 subjects, after obtaining written informed consent. These subjects represent, besides Lyngngam and Garo, all the 7 subtribes of the Khasi tribe of Meghalaya. The sampled populations and the number of subjects that could be successfully screened for different sets of markers are given in **Table 1**. As the language of Lyngngam is known to be similar to that of the Khasi, blood samples were also collected from all the 7 subtribes of the Khasi besides the neighboring Garo. This may help examine if Lyngngam has any specific and close relationship

Table 1.

Sample size, location of study and linguistic affiliation of the 9 tribal populations of Meghalaya of the present study.

Populations	No. of subjects				Traditional occupation	Distribution in Meghalaya	Linguistic affiliation
	Auto-STRs	Y-STR	HVS-I	HVS-II			
Lyngngam	78	60	82	73	Shifting cultivators	West Khasi hills district	Austro-asiatic (mon-khmer)
Garos	64	67	87	89	Shifting cultivators & Settled agriculturist	South Garo hill district & others	Tibeto-burman
Nongtraï*	29	18	29	29	Shifting cultivators	West Khasi hills district	Austro-asiatic (mon-khmer)
Maram*	48	58	72	77	Settled agriculturist	West Khasi hills district	Austro-asiatic (mon-khmer)
Khynriam*	73	82	95	100	Settled agriculturist	East Khasi hills district	Austro-asiatic (mon-khmer)
Pnar*	50	40	53	53	Settled agriculturist	Jaintia hills district	Austro-asiatic (mon-khmer)
Bhoi*	45	32	34	33	Shifting cultivators	Ri-Bhoi district	Austro-asiatic (mon-khmer)
War-Khasi*	38	23	31	27	Horticulturist	East Khasi hills district	Austro-asiatic (mon-khmer)
WarJaintia*	23	21	22	20	Horticulturist	Jaintia hills district	Austro-asiatic (mon-khmer)
Total	448	401	505	501			

Note: *Dialectical groups of Khasi.

with any of the Khasi subgroups, the evidence that may precisely help trace its origin.

Ethics Statement

The samples were collected with written informed consent of all the subjects. This study has been approved by the institutional Review Committee for Protection of Research Risks to Humans.

Laboratory Analyses

DNA was isolated from the above samples following standard protocol (Sambrook et al., 1989). The extracted DNA was quantified by spectrophotometer method followed by verification in 0.8% agarose gel (Sambrook et al., 1989). AmpF/STR Profiler Plus kit (ABI, Applied Biosystems, USA) (Applied Biosystems, 2001), which consists of 9 Autosomal STR loci, was amplified as per the manufacturers instructions. Amplified samples were analyzed in ABI 377 automated DNA sequencer and GeneScan and Genotyper softwares (ABI) were used to obtain the allelic designations at the D3S1358, D8S1179, D5S181, vWA, D21S11, D13S317, FGA, D7S820 and D18S5 loci. We have also typed the following 6 Y-STR loci: DYS19, DYS389I, DYS389II, DYS390, DYS391 and DYS393 which were amplified by multiplex PCR and were analyzed on ABI 3730 sequencer. The GENOTYPER software was used to analyze the fragment size. The fragment sizes of the alleles were converted into repeat units as suggested by Butler et al. (2002). Allele length for DYS389b was obtained by subtracting the allele length of DYS389I from DYS389II. Further, mtDNA

hypervariable segment I (HVS I) and hypervariable segment II (HVS II) of the mtDNA control region were amplified and sequenced by means of the procedures described in a recent study (Kong et al., 2003). Sequences were edited and mutations scored relative to the revised Cambridge Reference Sequence (Andrews et al., 1999). Even though we have screened these samples for both mtDNA and Y-chromosome SNPs and haplogroups resolved, we have already published these data in an earlier paper (Reddy et al. 2007). The mtDNA sequence data and the STR frequency data can be obtained from the corresponding author on request.

Statistical Methods

For autosomal and Y-STR markers, the genetic distances were computed using the modified Cavalli-Sforza distance (D_A) measure of Nei et al. (1983). These computations were performed using the NJBAFD program supplied by Dr. Takezaki, National Institute of Genetics, Mishima, Japan. Pairwise F_{ST} distances were calculated for HVS I and HVS II sequences using Arlequin ver 2.0 (Schneider et al., 2000). In order to assess the role of geographic distance in the genetic relationship between Lyngngam and the surrounding tribes of Meghalaya, we obtained mantel correlations, with the help of MANTEL package (Relethford, 1993), between the geographic distance matrix and the genetic distance matrixes for different pairs of Meghalaya tribes using different sets of DNA markers. Finally, multidimensional scaling (MDS) of the genetic distances and the two dimensional plots of populations in multivariate space were obtained using SPSS version 7. We used Admix 2.0 package

initially developed by Bertorelle and Excoffier (1998) for two parental populations and extended to any number of parental populations by Dupanloup and Bertorelle (2000), for obtaining the admixture proportions of different putative parental populations.

Results

Phylogenetic Affinity of Lyngngam to Khasi and Garo

In order to trace the origin of Lyngngam from among the Meghalaya tribes we examined relative genetic distances of Lyngngam to the Khasi and Garo populations with reference to different sets of genetic markers (**Table 2**). This was done in two stages, first Lyngngam with the neighboring Khasi, all Khasi and Garo and then Lyngngam with the 7 individual Khasi subtribes and the Garo. It is intriguing to note that while the Lyngngam shows much greater affinity to the Khasi when compared to the Garo in HVS I & II sequences-based distances as well as in autosomal STR-based distances, it shows greater affinity to the Garo in the Y-STR distances, suggesting dichotomous nature of their genetic relationship to Khasi and Garo. To see if Lyngngam is specifically close to any particular Khasi subgroup, the distance matrices were subjected to multi-dimensional scaling and the plots based on the first two dimensions are presented in **Figure 3**. This analysis suggests relative closeness of Lyngngam to the neighboring Bhoi and Khyntiam, when compared to the other Khasi tribes as well as to the Garo in the autosomal STRs whereas it shows closer affinity in the decreasing order to the neighboring Nongtraï, Khyntiam and Pnar, and Nongtraï, Khyntiam and War Khasi, respectively, in case of the HVS I & II sequences. This pattern is substantiated by the significant mantel correlation obtained between geographic and genetic distance matrices based on HVS I & II sequences (**Table 3**). Given matrilineal descent, this may suggest founding of the Lyngngam maternal gene pool predominantly from a common Khasi source, especially since the maternal lineages remain relatively static and the admixture is primarily by way of males moving in from the surrounding populations. However, in case of Y STRs, Lyngngam is relatively closer to the Garo as well as to a few neighboring Khasi tribes viz. Khyntiam, Maram and Pnar.

Sharing Pattern of the Lyngngam Y-STR and mtDNA HVS I & II Haplotypes with other Meghalaya Tribes

Y chromosome and mtDNA specific haplotypes are informative about the history of paternal and maternal lineages of a population, respectively, hence useful in tracing the origin of Lyngngam. The relative proportions of sharing of the Lyngngam Y-STR and mtDNA HVS I & II sequence based haplotypes with those of Khasi and Garo are depicted as pie diagrams (**Figure 4**), while the haplotype wise sharing pattern is furnished in **Supplementary Tables S1-S3**. The mutational positions characterizing each haplotype of HVS I & II are given in **Supplementary Tables S4 and S5**. Overall, it appears that Khasi contribution to Lyngngam genetic constitution is overwhelmingly greater and more heterogeneous than the Garo, especially with reference to maternal lineages. In case of HVS I, 27 of the 40 haplotypes identified from 82 sequences are found to be Lyngngam specific, while it shares 7 haplotypes exclusively with Khasi and 6 with both the Khasi and Garo. Lyngngam

shares no HVS I haplotype exclusively with the Garo. Among the 6 that Lyngngam shares with both Khasi and Garo, haplotype 3 and 7 are very predominantly found among the Garo, while haplotypes 9 and 19 are more widely shared with the Khasi. Of the 7 haplotypes that the Lyngngam exclusively shares with the Khasi, 17 and 38 are more widely found among the latter. Similarly, out of 35 haplotypes identified from the 73 Lyngngam HVS II sequences 20 were found unique to Lyngngam, 10 shared with both the Khasi and Garo and 3 and 2 with Khasi and Garo, respectively. It is interesting to note that nearly 60% of the Lyngngam samples represent the 10 haplotypes common to both the Khasi and Garo, while another 14% represent 5 more haplotypes that are found either in Khasi or Garo. Out of these 15, while haplotypes 2, 14 and 25 are widely represented by Khyntiam, Nongtraï and Khyntiam and Pnar, respectively, haplotypes 1 and 33 are most predominantly found in Garo.

Out of 54 Y-STR haplotypes identified from 60 male samples of Lyngngam, 30 were found to be unique to Lyngngam, while 14 and 7, respectively, were shared with Khasi and Garo. The remaining 3 haplotypes are shared with both Khasi and Garo, suggesting that nearly half of Lyngngam male lineages probably had either Khasi or Garo origin. Although Garo contribution to Lyngngam male lineages outweighs the contribution of any single Khasi subtribe, the overall contributions of the Khasi (25%) seems markedly more heterogeneous as well as outweigh the Garo contribution (12%). This finding is somewhat at variance to the pattern observed on the basis of Y-STR allele frequency based distances in which Lyngngam is relatively closer to Garo. All the 7 subgroups of Khasi share haplotypes with Lyngngam although Khyntiam and Bhoi share relatively more haplotypes when compared to others.

Contribution of the Khasi and Garo Tribes of Meghalaya to the Genetic Constitution of Lyngngam

Using the software Admix2.0, we obtained admixture proportions separately for the 9 autosomal STRs, mtDNA HVS I & II and 6 Y-STRs. The admixture analysis was structured into 3 categories with Lyngngam assumed to be the hybrid population and 1) Khasi and Garo, 2) "Neighbouring Khasi" (Nongtraï and Maram), "Other Khasi" and Garo and 3) Garo and each of the 7 individual Khasi populations, respectively, as the putative parental populations. The results of each of the three analyses are presented in **Table 4**. In the first case, the contribution of Khasi is found to be much greater and much more significant to the genetic make up of the Lyngngam, when compared to the Garo in both autosomal STRs (82% against 18%) and mtDNA HVS I and HVS II sequence data (78% against 22%). Furthermore, it is evident from the results that the contribution of the "neighbouring Khasi" subgroups (Nongtraï and Maram) is relatively much greater than those farther apart namely the "Other Khasi" groups. However, when the individual Khasi populations were considered the contribution of Garo (31%) in autosomal STRs is shown to be greater than any individual Khasi population; only Maram comes closer (28%) to the contribution of Garo. Nevertheless, given that the Garo represents the tribe as a whole, the results of comparison with the pooled sample of Khasi would be most apt. The situation is somewhat at variance in the case of mtDNA HVS I & II, where the neighbouring Nongtraï, one of the Khasi subtribes, contributes disproportionately highly to the genetic constitution of Lyngngam (~53%),

Table 2.
Lyngngam genetic distances with the 3 broad Meghalaya populations.

Genetic systems (distance measures)	Garó	Neighboring Khasi	All Khasi
Autosomal STRs (Nei's D_A)	0.073	0.062	0.044
Y-STRs (Nei's D_A)	0.052	0.066	0.066
mtDNA HVS-I (pairwise F_{ST})	0.085	0.039	0.025
mtDNA HVS-II (pairwise F_{ST})	0.076	0.053	0.032

Table 3.
Results of Mantel correlations between the distance matrices based on geography and different sets of DNA markers.

	Geography	Autosomal STR	Y-STR	mtDNA HVS I
Geography				
Autosomal STR	0.1749			
Y-STR	0.3919	0.0949		
mtDNA HVS I	0.4972*	-0.0398	0.4915	
mtDNA HVS II	0.4974*	0.0978	0.2708	0.797*

Table 4.
Admixture proportions (m) and their standard deviations (S.D.) for the autosomal STR (9 loci), Y STR (6 loci) and mtDNA HVRS I & II.

(a) Two parental populations									
Pop ⁿ	N	Autosomal (m ± S.D.)	N	Y chromosomal (m ± S.D.)	N	mtDNA HVS I (m ± S.D.)	N	mtDNA HVS II (m ± S.D.)	mtDNA HVS I+II (m ± S.D.)
Khasi	650	0.8151 ± 0.1310	274	0.3220 ± 0.1895	353	0.7794 ± 0.0726	344	0.6052 ± 0.1000	0.7787 ± 0.0707
Garó	128	0.1849 ± 0.1310	67	0.6780 ± 0.1895	87	0.2206 ± 0.0726	94	0.3948 ± 0.1000	0.2213 ± 0.0707
(b) Three parental populations									
Neigh. Khasi	186	0.5122 ± 0.1395	76	0.1607 ± 1.7581	102	0.3971 ± 0.2294	106	0.0984 ± 0.2137	0.3916 ± 0.2236
Other Khasi	464	0.2382 ± 0.1583	198	0.2148 ± 1.8829	251	0.3913 ± 0.2239	238	0.6016 ± 0.2040	0.3990 ± 0.2135
Garó	128	0.2496 ± 0.1140	67	0.6244 ± 0.3211	87	0.2117 ± 0.0747	94	0.3000 ± 0.1066	0.2094 ± 0.0730
(c) Nine individual Meghalaya populations									
Pop ⁿ	N	Autosomal (m ± S.D.)	N	Y chromosomal (m ± S.D.)	N	mtDNA HVS I (m ± S.D.)	N	mtDNA HVS II (m ± S.D.)	mtDNA HVS I + II (m ± S.D.)
Nongtraí	90	0.1850 ± 0.1354	18	0.0467 ± 1.2817	30	0.5231 ± 0.3005	29	0.3925 ± 0.1928	0.5310 ± 0.2821
Maram	96	0.2814 ± 0.1677	58	0.2386 ± 2.7037	72	0.0267 ± 0.1975	77	-0.1624 ± 0.1372	0.0304 ± 0.2050
Khynriam	146	-0.0177 ± 0.3536	82	0.0476 ± 2.8416	95	0.0572 ± 0.2929	100	0.3466 ± 0.2691	0.0381 ± 0.2925
Pnar	100	0.1131 ± 0.1652	40	-0.3932 ± 3.2148	69	0.1160 ± 0.1481	58	0.1266 ± 0.1972	0.1250 ± 0.1568
Bhoi	90	0.1517 ± 0.3341	32	-0.1736 ± 1.8787	34	0.0789 ± 0.0989	33	0.0884 ± 0.1983	0.0753 ± 0.0985
War-Khasi	82	0.0016 ± 0.1235	23	0.1572 ± 1.2828	31	0.0939 ± 0.1555	27	-0.0168 ± 0.1302	0.0963 ± 0.1567
War-Jaintia	46	-0.0216 ± 0.3448	21	0.2828 ± 1.0826	22	-0.0005 ± 0.0425	20	0.0742 ± 0.0850	0.0001 ± 0.0423
Garó	128	0.3065 ± 0.1824	67	0.7939 ± 1.6881	87	0.1047 ± 0.1544	94	0.1509 ± 0.1380	0.1039 ± 0.1436

Note: ⁿN = Sample size.

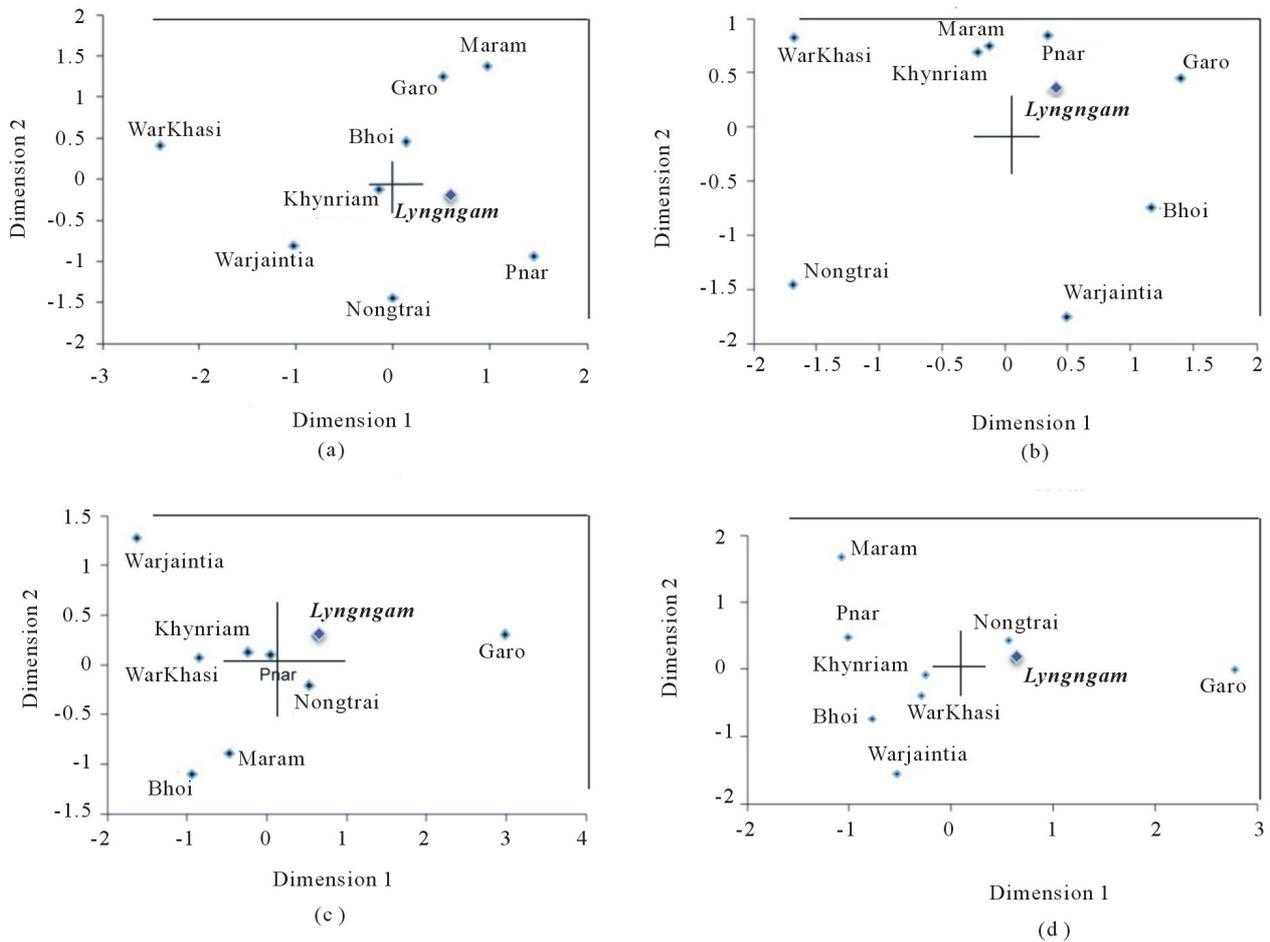


Figure 3. Projection of Meghalaya tribal populations on the two-dimensional space based on the multi-dimensional scaling distances based on different sets of markers (For MDS, the stress value and R^2 for Autosomal STR, Y-STR, HVS I and HVS II are 0.124 & 0.94, 0.214 & 0.84, 0.149 & 0.93 and 0.142 & 0.92, respectively); (a) Autosomal STRS; (b) Y-STRS; (c) mtDNA HVRI; (d) mtDNA HVRII.

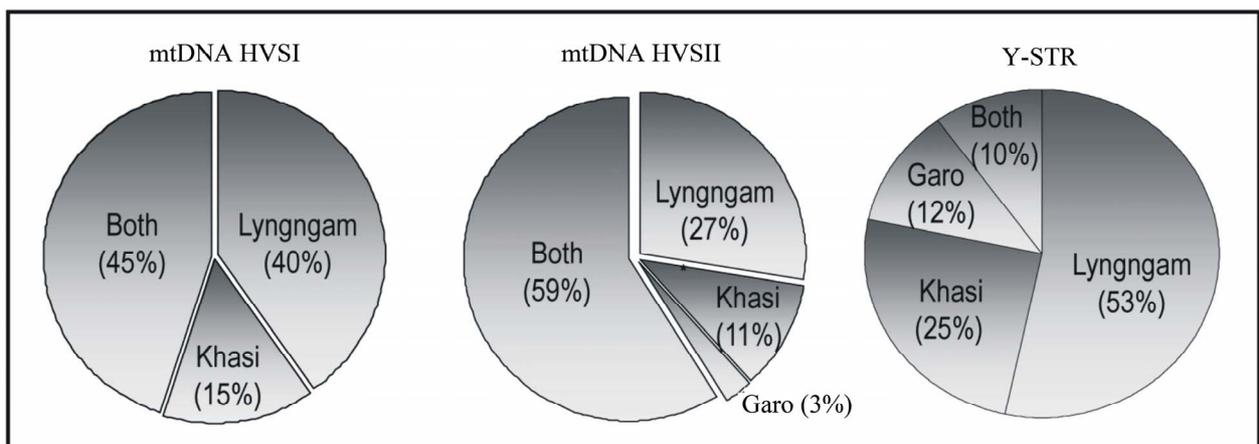


Figure 4. Pattern of sharing of mtDNA and Y-STR haplotypes between Lyngngam individuals and putative parental populations, the Khasi and Garo.

the next highest contribution being from Pnar (12%) and Garo (11%).

On the other hand, the admixture proportions based on the allele frequency at the 6 Y-chromosome STR loci, contrary to

the trend observed in Y-STR haplotype sharing, suggest that the Garo contribution (68%) to Lyngngam outweighs that of the Khasi (32%). Garo contribution is similarly high (62%) in comparison to the neighbouring Khasi (16%) and other Khasi

groups (22%). Further, when individual Khasi subtribes are considered as putative parental populations along with Garo, the contribution of Garo turns out to be much higher (79%).

Discussion

Northeast region of India was considered as an important corridor for historic and prehistoric movement of populations into and out of the Indian subcontinent (Clark et al., 2000; Cordaux et al., 2003, 2004; Reddy et al., 2007) and provides complex population history characterized by multiple ethnic, linguistic and migration backgrounds. This has resulted in enormous cultural (Hussain, 1991; Sharma, 1966) and genetic diversity of this region as compared to the other regions of the country (Clark et al., 2000; Dutta et al., 2002; Cordaux et al., 2004; Langstieh et al., 2004b; Reddy et al., 2005). Populations of this region are predominantly of tribal origin, interspersed with some caste populations. Composed of East Asian and European ethnic elements, they speak languages of three major linguistic families-Tibeto-Burman, Indo-European and Austro-Asiatic. Unlike in the rest of India, the tribal boundaries of

these populations are somewhat permeable, creating possibilities for exchange of genes among them. The Lyngngam tribe of Meghalaya whose genetic origins are being investigated is in the midst of Austro-Asiatic Khasi and Tibeto-Burman Garo, the two tribal clusters that primarily inhabit this state. Having been affiliated to the same linguistic group, there is every indication that the Lyngngam might have originated from the common source as that of the Khasi populations. However, given its geographic position contiguous to Garo and only to a couple of Khasi subtribes, the Lyngngam has had little day-to-day interaction with the majority of the Khasi sub-tribes. In the above background, despite the lack of mobility of female lineages in this matrilineal society, the high proportions of Khasi specific autosomal and mtDNA lineages observed in the Lyngngam and vice versa reflect that the initial constitution/founding of female lineages of the Lyngngam and Khasi sub-populations probably would have been from a common source. As far as the individual Khasi populations are concerned, the Nongtrai neighbor seems the most probable candidate to have contributed predominantly to the Lyngngam female lineages as reflected by not only the high proportion of admixture (~53%) with refer-

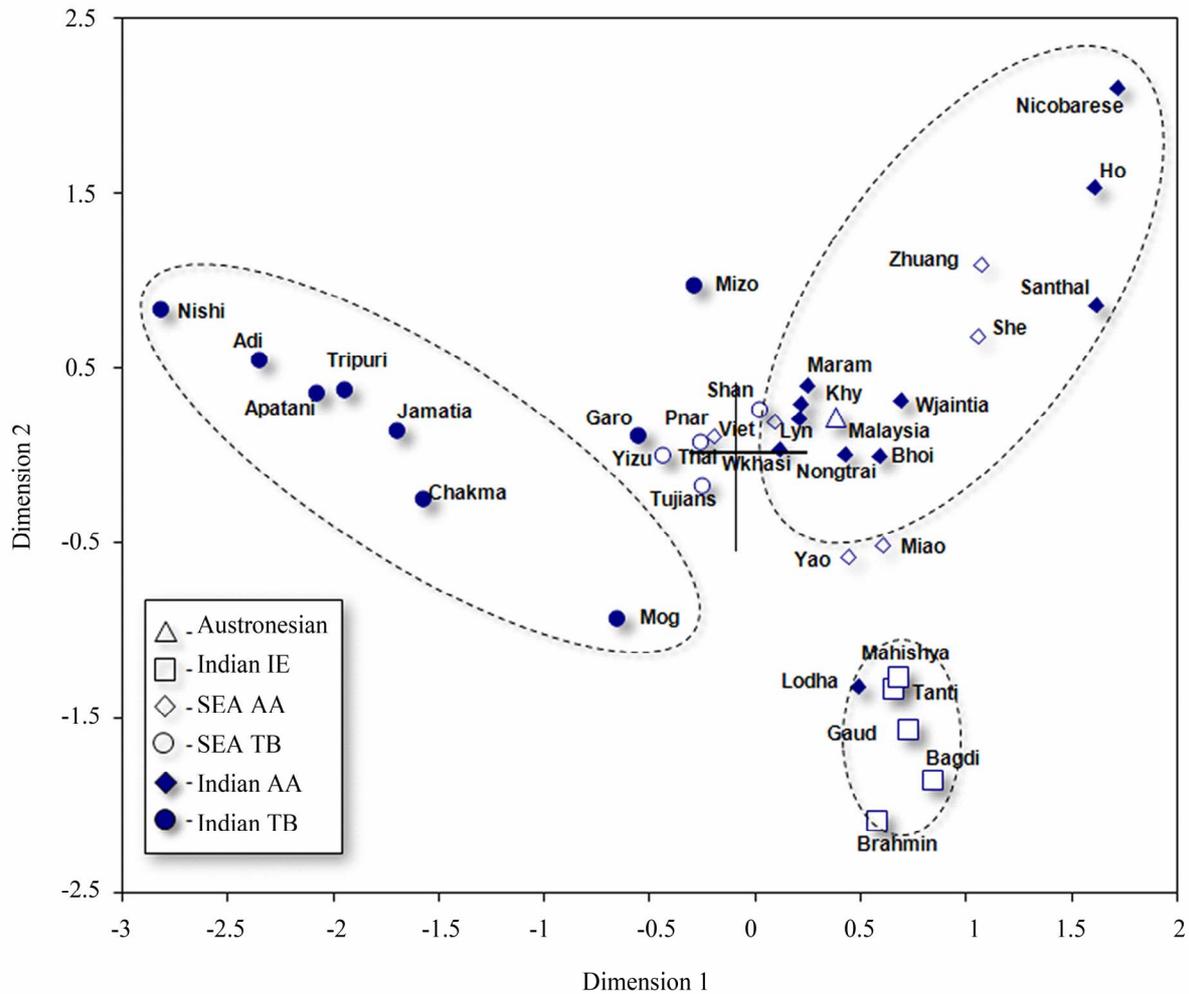


Figure 5. Plot on the first two dimensions derived from the multi-dimensional scaling of the pairwise F_{ST} distances of the populations based on Y-haplogroups (for comparative data, refer Reddy et al., 2007). SEA = Southeast Asian; AA = Austro-Asiatic; IE = Indo-European; TB = Tibeto-Burman; Khy = Khyntiam; Lyn = Lyngngam; Wkhasi = War Khasi; Viet = Vietnamese (adapted from Reddy et al., 2007).

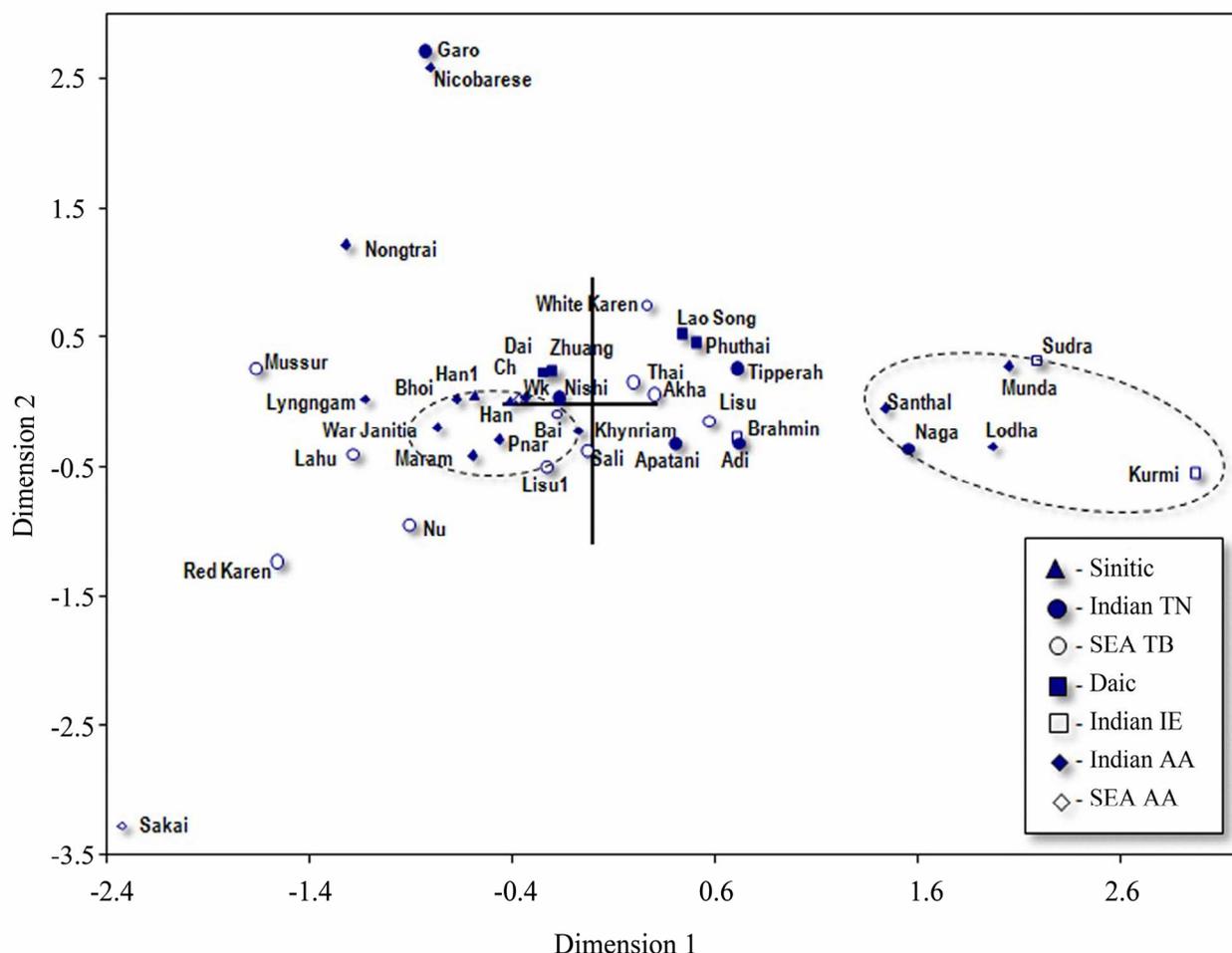


Figure 6.

Plot on the first two-dimensions derived from the multidimensional scaling of the pairwise F_{ST} distances of the populations based on mtDNA haplogroups (for comparative data, refer Reddy et al., 2007). SEA = Southeast Asian; AA = Austro-Asiatic; IE = Indo-European; TB = Tibeto-Burman; Wk = WarKhasi; Ch = Chong (adapted from Reddy et al., 2007).

ence to mtDNA HVS sequences but also the high proportion of common maternal clans found among the Nongtraï and Lyngngam (Langstieh & Reddy, 2004). This is reflected partly in the high mantel correlation between geographic and genetic distance matrices based on mtDNA sequences as well as in the relative proximity of the Lyngngam to the Nongtraï in the MDS plot based on mtDNA distances (Figure 3).

To sum up, the foregoing analyses of the ethnohistoric, linguistic and demographic information in conjunction with the molecular genetic evidence trace Khasi (more particularly the Nongtraï subtribe of Khasi) as the most probable parental source of the Lyngngam, which is consistent with the first of the four notions concerning the origin of this tribe as outlined in the introduction. Nevertheless, it is necessary to discount the possibility of Lyngngam origin from the sources outside Meghalaya/India, particularly from the populations of Southeast Asia, where from many Tibeto-Burman populations were known to have migrated to Northeast India, before any rational conclusion on their origin can be drawn. A strong support for Khasi origin of the Lyngngam can be drawn from Reddy et al. (2007) who performed multidimensional scaling analysis of the F_{ST} distances based on mtDNA and Y-chromosome haplogroup

frequency data of the Austro-Asiatic and non-Austro-Asiatic populations from the South and Southeast Asia, including the 7 Khasi subtribes, Lyngngam and Garo of the present study. The two-dimensional plots representing the populations in the multivariate space are reproduced here for Y-chromosome (Figure 5) and mtDNA (Figure 6). The position of Lyngngam in both the plots is relatively more proximate to the Austro-Asiatic Khasi tribes of Meghalaya when compared to the Garo as well as to other South Asian and Southeast Asian populations, Austro-Asiatic or non Austro-Asiatic, ruling out the possibility of their origin from outside Meghalaya and/or outside the Austro-Asiatic Khasi. There is nothing in the results that goes against concluding Khasi (particularly the Nongtraï) origin of the Lyngngam tribe despite limited statistical power of the study with small number of genetic loci employed.

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Appendix

Table S1.
Sharing pattern of the Lyngam Y-haplotypes with the neighbouring Khasi and Garo.

	DYS	DYS	DYS	DYS	DYS	DYS										
Hap. No.	19	389I	389II	390	391	393	Lyng	Garo	Nong	Mara	Khyn	Pnar	Bhoi	WarK	WarJ	Total
							Unique to Lyngam									
Hap1	14	11	27	9	10	11	1									1
Hap2	16	9	26	11	10	12	2									2
Hap3	15	11	27	9	10	13	1									1
Hap4	14	9	25	10	10	13	1									1
Hap5	14	10	25	10	10	13	1									1
Hap6	15	10	27	11	10	12	1									1
Hap7	14	9	27	9	10	13	1									1
Hap8	15	8	29	11	10	13	1									1
Hap9	15	8	27	9	10	12	1									1
Hap10	12	9	26	9	10	12	1									1
Hap11	15	9	26	11	10	13	1									1
Hap12	15	9	28	11	10	13	1									1
Hap13	15	14	28	10	10	12	1									1
Hap14	12	9	28	10	10	14	1									1
Hap15	13	9	26	9	10	16	1									1
Hap16	16	9	27	10	11	13	1									1
Hap17	15	9	27	10	11	13	1									1
Hap18	15	8	27	10	10	13	1									1
Hap19	17	10	27	10	10	12	1									1
Hap20	15	10	26	11	11	12	1									1
Hap21	16	10	28	10	10	13	1									1
Hap22	15	10	27	9	11	16	1									1
Hap23	16	9	26	11	10	13	1									1
Hap24	16	10	26	11	10	14	1									1
Hap25	15	10	27	9	10	14	1									1
Hap26	17	10	27	10	10	13	1									1

Table S2.
Distribution and frequency of maternally shared HVR I haplotypes of Lyngngam with Garo and Khasi populations.

Haplotype	Lyngngam n = 82	Garo n = 87	Nongtraï n = 30	Maram n = 72	Khynriam n = 95	Pnar n = 69	Bhoi n = 34	WarKhasi n = 31	WarJaintia n = 22	Total
Unique to Lyngngam										
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
23	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shared with only Khasi										
28	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	7
29	5	0	1	2	8	5	1	4	2	28
30	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
31	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
32	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
33	1	0	0	12	6	3	0	1	0	23
34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Shared with both Khasi and Garo										
35	3	10	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	16
36	9	42	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	55
37	14	1	4	3	2	4	1	1	0	30
38	3	1	3	5	0	2	0	0	0	14
39	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
40	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7

Table S3.
Distribution and frequency of maternally shared HVR II haplotypes of Lyngngam with Garo and Khasi populations.

Sl. No.	Haplotype	Lyng n = 73	Garo n = 94	Nong n = 29	Maram n = 77	Khyn n = 100	Pnar n = 58	Bhoi n = 33	WarK n = 27	WarJ n = 20	Total
Unique to Lyngngam											
1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16	32	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
17	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shared with both Khasi and Garo											
19	1	6	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
20	2	8	1	1	0	9	2	1	0	1	23
21	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	6
22	9	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	11
23	14	6	1	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	17
24	15	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
25	16	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	8
26	24	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	6
27	25	7	2	2	4	11	17	3	1	0	47
28	27	6	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	12
Shared with only Khasi											
29	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4
30	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
31	6	1	0	2	2	1	0	3	0	0	9
32	11	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
33	26	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Shared with only Garo											
34	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
35	33	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15

Table S4.
mtDNA HVRI haplotypes and their corresponding mutated positions for the Lynggam population.

Haplotypes	Mutated positions (nucleotide positions 16024 - 16400)
Hap1	16081T, 16168, 16311
Hap2	16168, 16311
Hap3	16051, 16168, 16311
Hap4	16168
Hap5	16111, 16129
Hap6	16051, 16172, 16209, 16239, 16244, 16352del, 16354
Hap7	16316
Hap8	16093, 16136, 16223, 16311
Hap9	16223, 16225, 16234, 16390
Hap10	16037, 16223, 16225, 16234, 16354, 16390
Hap11	16223, 16225, 16234, 16390
Hap12	16057A, 16061A, 16316
Hap13	16043, 16087C, 16095, 16127, 16223, 16259, 16324, 16362
Hap14	16093, 16158, 16223, 16234, 16362
Hap15	16223, 16311, 16362
Hap16	16187, 16223, 16362
Hap17	16037, 16187, 16223, 16362
Hap18	16024C, 16025A, 16028A, 16029G, 16037, 16043, 16223, 16274, 16362
Hap19	16223, 16362
Hap20	16174, 16223, 16362, 16365
Hap21	16085G, 16223, 16290, 16305, 16312del, 16319, 16326, 16331, 16338C, 16343T, 16349C, 16358, 16360, 16362G, 16368,
Hap22	16042, 16055, 16118T, 16168, 16311
Hap23	16249, 16288, 16295, 16304
Hap24	16225, 16234, 16330G
Hap25	16158, 16223, 16234
Hap26	16093, 16158, 16234, 16355A, 16362G
Hap27	16172, 16183, 16295, 16296A, 16324
Hap28	16225, 16234, 16358A, 16390
Hap29	16024G, 16040A, 16078C, 16092A, 16223, 16261, 16274, 16311, 16357del, 16362
Hap30	16024del, 16025del, 16029G, 16223, 16225, 16234, 16390
Hap31	16162, 16223, 16225, 16234, 16390
Hap32	16024del, 16025del, 16028del, 16029del, 16032del, 16061A, 16071G, 16082A, 16083A, 16085G, 16088A, 16093, 16172, 16183C, 16324
Hap33	16024del, 16029G, 16032G, 16316
Hap34	16024del, 16132C, 16223T, 16362C
Hap35	16024del, 16037, 16129, 16217, 16223, 16261, 16362
Hap37	16223, 16362
Hap38	16093, 16145, 16223, 16261, 16311
Hap39	16051, 16168
Hap40	16158, 16209, 16234

Table S5.
mtDNA HVRII haplotypes and their corresponding mutated positions for the Lyngngam population.

Haplotypes	Mutated positions (nps 38 - 429)
Hap1	73, 150, 263, 293, 309insCT
Hap2	73, 150, 152, 153, 263, 309insT
Hap3	73, 152, 234, 249del, 263, 309insT
Hap4	73, 152, 153, 309insT
Hap5	73, 152, 249del, 263, 309insT, 316
Hap6	73, 152, 263, 309insC, 315insC
Hap7	73, 151, 152, 263, 309insT
Hap8	73, 152, 195, 263, 309insT
Hap9	73, 146, 263, 309insT
Hap10	73, 89, 92, 93, 263, 309insT
Hap11	73, 92, 93, 263, 309insT
Hap12	73, 89, 92, 263, 309insT
Hap13	73, 94, 263, 309insT, 368
Hap14	73, 199, 263, 309insT
Hap15	73, 199, 309insT
Hap16	73, 263, 309insCCT
Hap17	42, 73, 263, 293, 309insCT, 317, 320, 343, 345
Hap18	32, 40, 57, 60, 63, 73, 263, 309insT, 363, 367, 376C, 384T, 390
Hap19	64, 73, 150, 263, 293, 309insCT, 317, 320G
Hap20	64, 73, 150, 199, 309insT, 356insC
Hap21	220A, 226G, 233A, 236A, 239A, 258A, 260A, 263, 270C, 272C, 280, 297C, 309insCCT, 329, 392G
Hap22	73, 150, 199, 309insT
Hap23	73, 263, 309insT, 382A
Hap24	73, 152, 263, 309insT
Hap25	73, 263, 309insCT
Hap26	73, 195, 263, 309insCT
Hap27	73, 199, 249del, 263, 309insT
Hap28	73, 263, 278C, 280, 309insT
Hap29	73, 263, 309insCT
Hap30	73, 199, 249del, 263, 309insT, 382A
Hap31	73, 199, 249del, 263, 309insT
Hap32	73, 199, 263, 309insT
Hap33	73, 207, 263, 293, 309insCT
Hap34	71del, 73, 249del, 293
Hap35	125G, 148, 150, 309insCT