

Intisari

Karakter Morfometrik, Meristik, dan Identifikasi Molekuler Ikan Surung (*Polydactylus* sp.) di Pantai Glagah Kabupaten Kulon Progo

Pantai Glagah merupakan salah satu daerah penangkapan di Kulon Progo dengan potensi keanekaragaman sumberdaya ikan yang tinggi, salah satunya adalah ikan surung (Famili Polynemidae). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi spesies ikan surung hasil tangkapan di Pantai Glagah berdasarkan ciri morfologi, karakter morfometrik, meristik, dan molekuler. Pengambilan sampel ikan dilakukan pada bulan April 2024. Identifikasi morfologi dilakukan melalui pengamatan visual dan dibandingkan dengan kunci determinasi. Polynemidae mudah diidentifikasi dalam satu famili karena memiliki ciri khas yaitu filamen dada. Pengukuran karakter morfometrik dilakukan dengan metode 29 *truss morphometric* dan dianalisis menggunakan SPSS PCA (*Principal Component Analysis*) serta menghasilkan lima komponen utama. Karakter meristik dilakukan dengan membandingkan hasil pengukuran dan pustaka. Ikan surung memiliki rumus perhitungan sirip D1.VIII; D2.I.12-14; A.III.12/13; V.I.5; P.12/13+5 filamen; sisik pada gurat sisi berjumlah 42 hingga 48 buah; dan *gill rakers* berjumlah 24 hingga 26 buah. Identifikasi molekuler dilakukan menggunakan DNA *barcoding* dengan target gen COI menghasilkan panjang nukleotida sekitar 750 bp. Hasil identifikasi menunjukkan bahwa ikan surung di Pantai Glagah Kabupaten Kulon Progo adalah *Polydactylus microstoma*. Identifikasi spesies ikan sangat penting dilakukan sebagai upaya pengelolaan dan konservasi sumberdaya hayati yang lestari dan berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: DNA *barcoding*, Famili Polynemidae, keragaman, morfologi, taksonomi

Abstract

Morphometric, Meristic Characters, and Molecular Identification of Threadfin (*Polydactylus* sp.) at Glagah Beach of Kulon Progo Regency

Glagah Beach is one of the fishing areas in Kulon Progo with a high potential diversity of fish resources; one of them is small-mouthed threadfin (Polynemidae Family). The aim of the research is to identify small-mouthed threadfin species that were caught in Glagah Beach based on morphology, morphometric, meristic characteristics, and molecular. The sampling of fish was carried out on April 2024. Morphological identification was done by visual observation and was compared with the determination key. Polynemidae is easily identified in one family because it has a distinctive feature of pectoral filaments. Morphometric character measurements were carried out using the 29 truss morphometric method and analyzed using SPSS PCA (Principal Component Analysis), resulting in five main components. Meristic characters are carried out by comparing the measurement results and the literature. Small-mouthed threadfin has a fin calculation formula is D1.VIII; D2.I.12-14; A.III.12/13; V.I.5; P.12/13+5 filaments; pored lateral-line 42 to 48 pieces; and gill rakers 24 to 26 pieces. Molecular identification was done with the target gene COI of DNA barcoding, resulting in a nucleotide length of approximately 750 bp. The identification results indicate that small-mouthed threadfin at Glagah Beach of Kulon Progo Regency is *Polydactylus microstoma*. The identification of fish species is crucial as an effort to manage and conserve biological resources in a sustainable manner.

Key words: diversity, DNA barcoding, morphology, Polynemidae Family, taxonomy