

Mitochondrial DNA Part A DNA Mapping, Sequencing, and Analysis

ISSN: 2470-1394 (Print) 2470-1408 (Online) Journal homepage: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/imdn21

## The complete mitochondrial genome of Endoclita signifer (Lepidoptera, Hepialidae)

Xiushuai Yang, Xiuhao Yang, Dayong Xue & Hongxiang Han

To cite this article: Xiushuai Yang, Xiuhao Yang, Dayong Xue & Hongxiang Han (2016) The complete mitochondrial genome of Endoclita signifer (Lepidoptera, Hepialidae), Mitochondrial DNA Part A, 27:6, 4620-4621, DOI: 10.3109/19401736.2015.1101585

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.3109/19401736.2015.1101585

-	(	1
Г		
Ľ		

Published online: 28 Dec 2015.



Submit your article to this journal 🗹

Article views: 13



View related articles



View Crossmark data 🗹

Full Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at http://www.tandfonline.com/action/journalInformation?journalCode=imdn21



Mitochondrial DNA Part A, 2016; 27(6): 4620–4621 © 2015 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group. DOI: 10.3109/19401736.2015.1101585



### MITOGENOME ANNOUNCEMENT

# The complete mitochondrial genome of *Endoclita signifer* (Lepidoptera, Hepialidae)

Xiushuai Yang<sup>1</sup>, Xiuhao Yang<sup>2</sup>, Dayong Xue<sup>1</sup>, and Hongxiang Han<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Key Laboratory of Zoological Systematics and Evolution, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China and <sup>2</sup>Department of Guangxi Forestry Pest Management, Nanning 530022, Guangxi, China

#### Abstract

The ghost moth *Endoclita signifer* is a new wood-boring pest of eucalyptus in south of China. It infests dozens of native plant species, and causes severe damage to the plantations of exotic eucalyptus. We sequenced the complete mitochondrial genome (mitogenome) of *E. signifer*, which has the typical 37 mitochondrial genes of insects. Contrary to most of the Lepidoptera, the *E. signifer* mitogenome has the putative ancestral insect gene order. Atypical start codon (TTG) and incomplete stop codon (one T-nucleotide) were found for *COX2*. The *E. signifer* control region is 389 bp without tandem repeats, and two (TA)n stretches were observed.

#### Keywords

Endoclita signifier, Hepialidae, mitochondrial genome

#### History

Received 18 September 2015 Accepted 26 September 2015 Published online 22 December 2015

*Endoclita signifier* (Walker, 1856) is a species of Hepialidae, a primitive lepidopteran family with 66 genera and about 563 species (Wikipedia, 2011). *Endoclita signifer* is widely distributed in eastern Asia. In forestry plantations, *Endoclita* larvae are stem-borers on teak, firs, or eucalyptus often causing significant economic loss (Nair, 2007). *Endoclita signifer* is highly polyphagous and is known to infest more than 20 native plant species in China. *Endoclita signifer* is now one of the most significant pests of eucalyptus plantations in southern China, and it can cause losses of million dollars annually (Yang et al., 2013).

In this study, we determined the complete mitogenome of *E. signifer*, which is collected from Bobai Forestry Farm, Guangxi

Province, China. Three legs from one side of the body were removed and stored in 100% ethanol at -20 °C, and the specimens were deposited at the Museum of the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. The complete mitogenome of *E. signifer* is 15 285 bp (GenBank accession no. KT780172), with the entire set of 37 genes (13 PCGs, 22 tRNA genes, and two rRNA genes) and the putative control region (also called the A+T-rich region).

The arrangement of the 37 genes and the control region was identical to the inferred ancestral gene order for insects, and was consistent with that of the three hepialid species recently published (Cao et al., 2012; Yi et al., 2014). The nucleotide compositions of E. signifer are significantly A and T biased with an A+T content of 81.9% for the majority strand and 95.4% for the control region. The mitogenome is slightly T-skewed and moderately C-skewed. Eleven PCGs were predicted to start with ATN codons, while CGA and TTG were predicted to be start codons of COX1 and COX2 genes respectively. A trnM-like structure with a high coverage score of 22.54 was observed in the control region using tRNAscan-SE (lowelab.ucsc.edu/ tRNAscan-SE/). The sequence of trnM-like has a much higher AT content (97.4%) than the normal tRNA genes, and it is supposed to be a random bit sequence which could be folded into a similar clover leaf secondary structure. The putative control region of E. signifer is 389 bp long, with more T than A and a little more G than C. One poly-T stretch was observed downstream of srRNA, and two (TA)n stretches were observed upstream of trnI.

Bayesian phylogenetic analysis was conducted using MrBayes 3.2.6 (MrBayes Inc., Tallahassee, FL) with 13 mitochondrial protein-coding genes (Figure 1). *Endoclita signifer* is clustered

Correspondence: Hongxiang Han, Key Laboratory of Zoological Systematics and Evolution, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China. Tel: +86 10 64807230. E-mail: hanhx@ioz.ac.cn

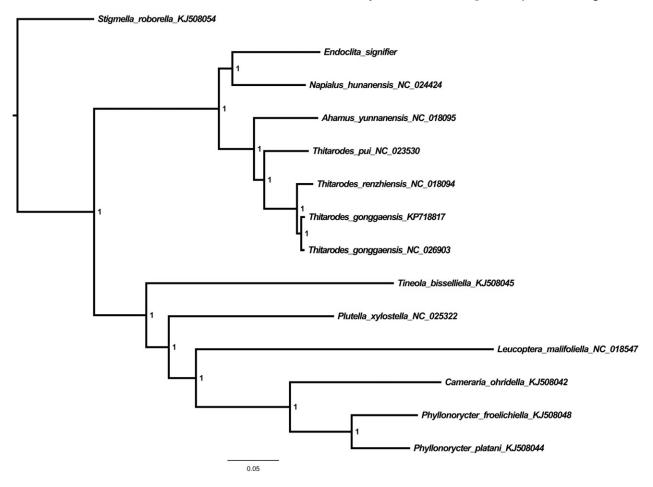


Figure 1. Bayesian phylogenetic tree inferred from 13 protein-coding sequences. Stigmella roborella was used to root the tree.

with the other hepialid species, and it is more closely related to *Napialus hunanensis*.

#### Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to Dr. David C. Lees of University of Cambridge and Dr. Stephen L. Cameron of Queensland University of Technology for their help and useful suggestions.

#### **Declaration of interest**

This study was supported by the grants from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 31272288 and 31372176) and the Key Laboratory of the Zoological Systematics and Evolution of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (No. o529YX5105). The authors report no conflicts of interest. The authors alone are responsible for the content and writing of the paper.

#### References

- Cao YQ, Ma C, Chen JY, Yang DR. (2012). The complete mitochondrial genomes of two ghost moths, *Thitarodes renzhiensis* and *Thitarodes yunnanensis*: The ancestral gene arrangement in Lepidoptera. BMC Genomics 13:276.
- Nair KS. (2007). Tropical forest insect pests: Ecology, impact, and management. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Wikipedia S. (2011). Hepialidae: Abantiades Latipennis, Aenetus, Endoclita, Ghost Moth, Prototheoridae, Thitarodes, Conifer Swift, Map-winged Swift. General Books LLC. 24p.
- Yang XH, Yu YH, Wu YJ, Qin JL, Luo YQ. (2013). First report of *Endoclita signifer* (Lepidoptera: Hepialidae) as a new pest on *Eucalyptus*. J Econ Entomol 106:866–73.
- Yi JQ, Que SQ, Xin TR, Xia B, Zou ZW. (2014). Complete mitochondrial genome of *Thitarodes pui* (Lepidoptera: Hepialidae). Mitochondrial DNA: 1–2. DOI:10.3109/19401736.2013.873926.