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MITOGENOME ANNOUNCEMENT

The complete mitochondrial genome of the Colletes gigas (Hymenoptera: Colletidae: Colletinae)

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Abstract

22 The complete mitochondrial genome of the Colletes gigas (Hymenoptera: Colletidae) is 23 determined to be 15,885 bp in length, containing 37 typical animal mitochondrial genes: 13 24 protein-coding genes, 22 tRNA genes, 2 rRNA genes and a major non-coding AT-rich region. 25 All PCGs initiate with typical ATN codons and end with the complete termination codon TAA, 26 except for the cob gene, which harbors the stop codon of TAG. Twenty-four intergenic spacers 27 (614 bp in total) and 7 overlapping regions (37 bp in total) are dispersed throughout the whole 28 genome. The non-coding AT-rich region is 539 bp long and contains a tandem repeat region, which has also been reported in other insects. This is the first completely sequenced 29 mitochondrial genome of the family Colletidae. 30

Keywords

Colletes gigas, Colletidae, Colletinae, complete mitochondrial genome, Hymenoptera

History

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In the past several decades, mitochondrial DNA has been 36 37 extensively used as an informative molecular marker in various study areas, including species identification, molecular evolution, 38 39 phylogenetic inference and resource conservation (Hu et al., 2010; 40 Huang et al., 2014; Wei et al., 2014).

41 The Colletidae includes about 2000 species and is distributed nearly all around the world, with most of the species being found 42 in South America and Australia (Danforth et al., 2006; Michener, 43 44 2007). Recently, Niu et al. (2013a, b, 2014a, b) reviewed different 45 species group of the genus Colletes in China. They redescribed the male of the C. gigas from the collection of the Institute of 46 Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Niu et al., 2013a). 47 Besides, Zhao et al. (2010) studied the nesting biology of 48 C. gigas. However, no complete mitochondrial genome has been 49 reported from members of this family. Here, we present the first 50 51 complete mitogenome sequence of the representative species of 52 the family Colletidae, namely, Colletes gigas, with the aim of providing more useful information for the taxonomic and 53 54 phylogenetic analysis of Hymenoptera.

The whole mitogenome of C. gigas is a circular molecule of 55 56 15,885 bp in length, including typical 13 protein-coding genes

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(PCGs), 22 transfer RNA genes (tRNAs), 2 ribosomal RNA genes 102 (*rrnL* and *rrnS*) and an AT-rich region (Figure 1). Besides the AT-103 rich region, 24 intergenic spacers (614 bp in total) and 7 over-104 lapping regions (37 bp in total) are dispersed throughout the 105 whole genome (Figure 1). Like the majority of other insect 106 groups, the nucleotide composition of the C. gigas mitogenome is 107 significantly biased toward AT (86.2%). The overall base 108 composition is A: 42.1%, T: 44.1%, C: 7.4% and G: 6.4%. 109 The mitogenome nucleotide skewness (AT-skew = -0.023, 110 GC-skew = -0.086) indicates slight T skew and C skew. 111

All PCGs begin with typical ATN codons (four ATA, five ATT 112 and four ATG) and terminate with the complete stop codon TAA, 113 except for the cob gene, which harbors the stop codon of TAG 114 (Figure 1). 115

All tRNA genes have the typical cloverleaf structures, except 116 for trnS2, whose dihydrouridine arm forms a simple loop, as 117 observed in other determined insect mitogenomes (Sheffield 118 et al., 2008; Wei et al., 2010). Furthermore, the large and small 119 subunit rRNA genes were 1345 bp and 836 bp, with their A+T 120 contents of 87.0% and 88.9%, respectively. 121

The major non-coding sequence of C. gigas mitochondrial 122 genome is identified as the control region, which is located 123 between trnV and trnM with a length of 539 bp. The base 124 composition of the control region is A: 41.4%, T: 42.1%, C: 6.7% 125 and G: 9.8%. And the high A + T content (83.5%) is common in 126 the hymenopteran mitochondrial genome. With the similarity of 127 96%, this region harbors two nearly identical 153 bp long tandem 128 repeats and one 122 bp long incomplete repeat. The presence of 129 variable copy numbers of tandemly repeated sequences was 130 considered as one of the characteristics of insect control region 131 (Kim et al., 2010; Shi et al., 2013; Zhang et al., 2013). 132

⁶⁰ *These authors contributed equally to this work. 61



Figure 1. Organization of *Colleles gigas* mitochondrial genome. Transfer
RNA genes are denoted according to the IPUC-IUB single-letter amino
acid codes. AT indicates AT-rich region. All of the genes are transcribed
in a clockwise direction, except those underlined.

161 Nucleotide sequence accession number

¹⁶² ¹⁶³ The complete genome sequence of *C. gigas* has been assigned ¹⁶⁴ GenBank accession number KM978210.

165 **Declaration of interest**

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