

MITOGENOME ANNOUNCEMENT

The complete mitochondrial genome of the *Colletes gigas* (Hymenoptera: Colletidae: Colletinae)Dunyuan Huang^{1,2,3*}, Tianjuan Su^{2,3*}, Li Qu¹, Yupeng Wu⁴, Ping Gu², Bo He², Xiaofeng Xu¹, and Chaodong Zhu³¹College of Life Science, Institute of Genetic Resources, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, China, ²Forestry and Environmental Institute, Jiangxi Environmental Engineering Vocational College, Ganzhou, China, ³Key Laboratory of Zoological Systematics and Evolution (CAS), Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, and ⁴College of Environment and Safety, Taiyuan University of Science and Technology, Taiyuan, China**Abstract**

The complete mitochondrial genome of the *Colletes gigas* (Hymenoptera: Colletidae) is determined to be 15,885 bp in length, containing 37 typical animal mitochondrial genes: 13 protein-coding genes, 22 tRNA genes, 2 rRNA genes and a major non-coding AT-rich region. All PCGs initiate with typical ATN codons and end with the complete termination codon TAA, except for the *cob* gene, which harbors the stop codon of TAG. Twenty-four intergenic spacers (614 bp in total) and 7 overlapping regions (37 bp in total) are dispersed throughout the whole 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 mitochondrial genome of the family Colletidae.

Keywords

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

History

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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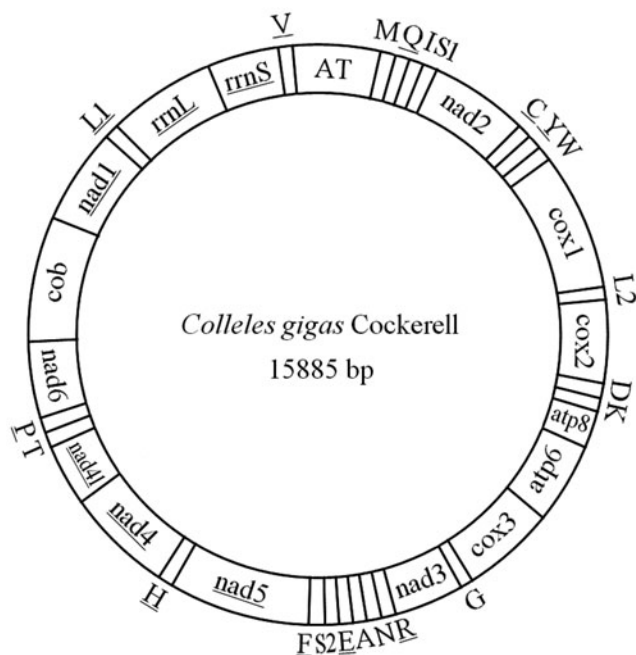


Figure 1. Organization of *Colleles gigas* mitochondrial genome. Transfer RNA genes are denoted according to the IPUC-IUB single-letter amino acid codes. AT indicates AT-rich region. All of the genes are transcribed in a clockwise direction, except those underlined.

Nucleotide sequence accession number

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

Declaration of interest

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