

GENOME SEQUENCING

The Complete Genome Sequences of 18 Species of Gadiformes (Actinopterygii, Chordata)

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Biodiversity Genomes

We present the complete genome sequences of 18 species of Gadiformes from 9 genera. Illumina sequencing was performed on genetic material from single wild-caught individuals. The reads were assembled using a *de novo* method followed by a finishing step. The raw and assembled data is publicly available via Genbank.

Introduction

Gadiformes have been characterized as a monophyletic group within the supra-ordinal taxon Paracanthopterygii (Greenwood et al. 1966). Within the order different authors recognize between 11 and 17 families, about 84 genera, and more than 613 species based on morphological (Endo 2002) and molecular (Roa-Varón and Ortí 2009; Roa-Varón et al. 2021) data. They are distributed from the Arctic to Antarctic oceans, and occupy deep-sea to shallow marine waters, with a single fully freshwater species (Roa-Varón et al. 2021). The gadiforms include some of the most important commercially harvested fishes in the world (e.g., Alaskan Pollock, Atlantic and Pacific cods, Blue Whiting, Hake), accounting for more than a fifth of the world's catch of marine fishes (FAO 2016).

We present the assembled genome sequences from 18 species of Gadiformes. Tissue samples were obtained from museum specimens representing wild-caught individuals. More detailed information about the specimen used for each species can be found in the Biosample linked to each genome assembly in Genbank.

Methods

DNA extraction was performed using the Qiagen DNAeasy genomic extraction kit using the standard process. A paired-end sequencing library was constructed using the Illumina TruSeq kit according to the manufacturer's instructions. The library was sequenced on an Illumina Hi-Seq platform in paired-end, 2 × 150 bp format. The resulting fastq files were trimmed of adapter/primer sequence and low-quality regions with Trimmomatic v0.33 (Bolger, Lohse, and Usadel 2014). The trimmed sequence was assembled by SPAdes v2.5 (Bankevich et al. 2012) followed by a finishing step using Zanfona (Kieras, O'Neill, and Pirro 2021).

Results and Data Availability

All data, including raw reads and assembled genome sequence, is available via Genbank.

<i>Eleginus gracilis</i>	SRR12199771	JAOSLM000000000
<i>Enchelyopus cimbrius</i>	SRR12200187	JAOPJJ000000000
<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>	SRR12200186	JAOSYZ000000000
<i>Gaidropsarus macrophthalmus</i>	SRR12200220	JAOTIX000000000
<i>Merluccius bilinearis</i>	SRR12199800	JAOEJO000000000
<i>Merluccius hubbsi</i>	SRR16638530	JAOEJN000000000
<i>Merluccius paradoxus</i>	SRR12200188	JAOSLR000000000
<i>Merluccius polylepis</i>	SRR12200221	JAOPJH000000000
<i>Merluccius productus</i>	SRR12200189	JAOPJI000000000
<i>Molva macrophthalma</i>	SRR12200191	JAOPJO000000000
<i>Phycis chesteri</i>	SRR12200192	JAOPJK000000000
<i>Trisopterus esmarkii</i>	SRR12200185	JAOPJL000000000
<i>Trisopterus luscus</i>	SRR12199799	JAOPUA000000000
<i>Trisopterus minutus</i>	SRR16369795	JAOPUD000000000
<i>Urophycis chuss</i>	SRR12200190	JAOYML000000000
<i>Urophycis cirrata</i>	SRR12200217	JAOPUH000000000
<i>Urophycis floridana</i>	SRR12200218	JAOPUI000000000
<i>Urophycis regia</i>	SRR12200219	JAOQGG000000000

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