






DATA NOTE

The genome sequence of the peacock moth, *Macaria notata* (Linnaeus, 1758) [version 1; peer review: 2 approved]

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V1 First published: 12 Sep 2022, 7:228
<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.18108.1>
 Latest published: 12 Sep 2022, 7:228
<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.18108.1>

Abstract

We present a genome assembly from an individual male *Macaria notata* (the peacock moth; Arthropoda; Insecta; Lepidoptera; Geometridae). The genome sequence is 394 megabases in span. The majority of the assembly (99.98%) is scaffolded into 29 chromosomal pseudomolecules with the Z sex chromosome assembled. The complete mitochondrial genome was also assembled and is 15.4 kilobases in length.

Keywords



Macaria notata, peacock moth, genome sequence, chromosomal, Geometridae



This article is included in the [Tree of Life gateway](#).

Open Peer Review

Approval Status  

	1	2
version 1 12 Sep 2022	 view	 view

1. **Sam Whiteford** , University of Liverpool,,
 Liverpool, UK

2. **Jerome H.L Hui**, Chinese University of Hong
 Kong, Hong Kong, China

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

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Author roles: **Boyes D:** Investigation, Resources; **Couch C:** Writing – Original Draft Preparation; **Plotkin D:** Writing – Original Draft Preparation; **Kawahara AY:** Writing – Original Draft Preparation;

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: This work was supported by Wellcome through core funding to the Wellcome Sanger Institute (206194) and the Darwin Tree of Life Discretionary Award (218328).

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

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How to cite this article: Boyes D, University of Oxford and Wytham Woods Genome Acquisition Lab, Darwin Tree of Life Barcoding collective *et al.* **The genome sequence of the peacock moth, *Macaria notata* (Linnaeus, 1758) [version 1; peer review: 2 approved]** Wellcome Open Research 2022, 7:228 <https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.18108.1>

First published: 12 Sep 2022, 7:228 <https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.18108.1>

Species taxonomy

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Ecdysozoa; Arthropoda; Hexapoda; Insecta; Pterygota; Neoptera; Endopterygota; Lepidoptera; Glossata; Ditrysia; Geometroidea; Geometridae; Ennominae; *Macaria*; *Macaria notata* (Linnaeus, 1758) (NCBI:txid688445).

Background

The peacock moth, *Macaria notata* (Linnaeus, 1758) is a moth in the family Geometridae. This species has wings with a greyish-white ground colour dorsally, and whiter coloration with many small brown spots and stripes on the underside. The dorsal forewing has some brown patches along the costal margin, and a darker-brown patch covering part of the postmedial line. The forewing also has a notable brown, crescent-shaped concavity just below the apex. The hindwing margin is slightly elongated at the end of vein M_3 (Friedrich, 2022).

This species thrives in Holarctic deciduous forests and meadows rich in thick brush. Caterpillars tend to feed on leaves of deciduous trees such as oak, birch, alder, poplar, and blackthorn (Friedrich, 2022). The peacock moth's Palearctic distribution ranges from central and northern Europe to eastern Siberia and Japan, and as far south as Iran. There are also populations in Canada and both the east and west coasts of the northern United States (Moth Photographers Group, 2022). Its flight season ranges from May to September, with two generations in central Europe (Friedrich, 2022). The moth is often attracted to light and can be collected commonly. Genomic research for this species could be used to determine zoogeographical patterns within multiple European states, and its relationship to other closely related species (Can *et al.*, 2018; Öunap *et al.*, 2011).

Genome sequence report

The genome was sequenced from a single male *M. notata* collected from Wytham Woods, Berkshire, UK (Figure 1). A total of 58-fold coverage in Pacific Biosciences single-molecule HiFi long reads and 104-fold coverage in 10X Genomics read clouds were generated. Primary assembly



Figure 1. Image of the *Macaria notata* specimen taken prior to preservation and processing.

contigs were scaffolded with chromosome conformation Hi-C data. Manual assembly curation corrected 1 misjoin, reducing the scaffold number by 3.13%.

The final assembly has a total length of 394 Mb in 31 sequence scaffolds with a scaffold N50 of 13.8 Mb (Table 1). The majority, 99.98%, of the assembly sequence was assigned to 29 chromosomal-level scaffolds, representing 28 autosomes (numbered by sequence length) and the Z sex chromosome (Figure 2–Figure 5; Table 2).

The assembly has a BUSCO v5.3.2 (Manni *et al.*, 2021) completeness of 98.5% (single 97.6%, duplicated 0.9%) using the lepidoptera_odb10 reference set (n=5,286). While not fully

Table 1. Genome data for *Macaria notata*, ilMacNota1.1.

Project accession data	
Assembly identifier	ilMacNota1.1
Species	<i>Macaria notata</i>
Specimen	ilMacNota1 (genome assembly, Hi-C)
NCBI taxonomy ID	688445
BioProject	PRJEB48591
BioSample ID	SAMEA7746623
Isolate information	Male. Abdomen tissue (genome assembly); head/thorax tissue (Hi-C)
Raw data accessions	
PacificBiosciences SEQUEL II	ERR7254658
10X Genomics Illumina	ERR7253245-ERR7253248
Hi-C Illumina	ERR7253249
Genome assembly	
Assembly accession	GCA_927399415.1
	GCA_927399385.1
Span (Mb)	394
Number of contigs	33
Contig N50 length (Mb)	13.8
Number of scaffolds	31
Scaffold N50 length (Mb)	13.8
Longest scaffold (Mb)	19.3
BUSCO* genome score	C:98.5%[S:97.6%,D:0.9%], F:0.4%,M:1.1%,n:5,286

*BUSCO scores based on the lepidoptera_odb10 BUSCO set using v5.3.2. C= complete [S= single copy, D=duplicated], F=fragmented, M=missing, n=number of orthologues in comparison. A full set of BUSCO scores is available at <https://blobtoolkit.genomehubs.org/view/ilMacNota1.1/dataset/CAKMJI01/busco>.

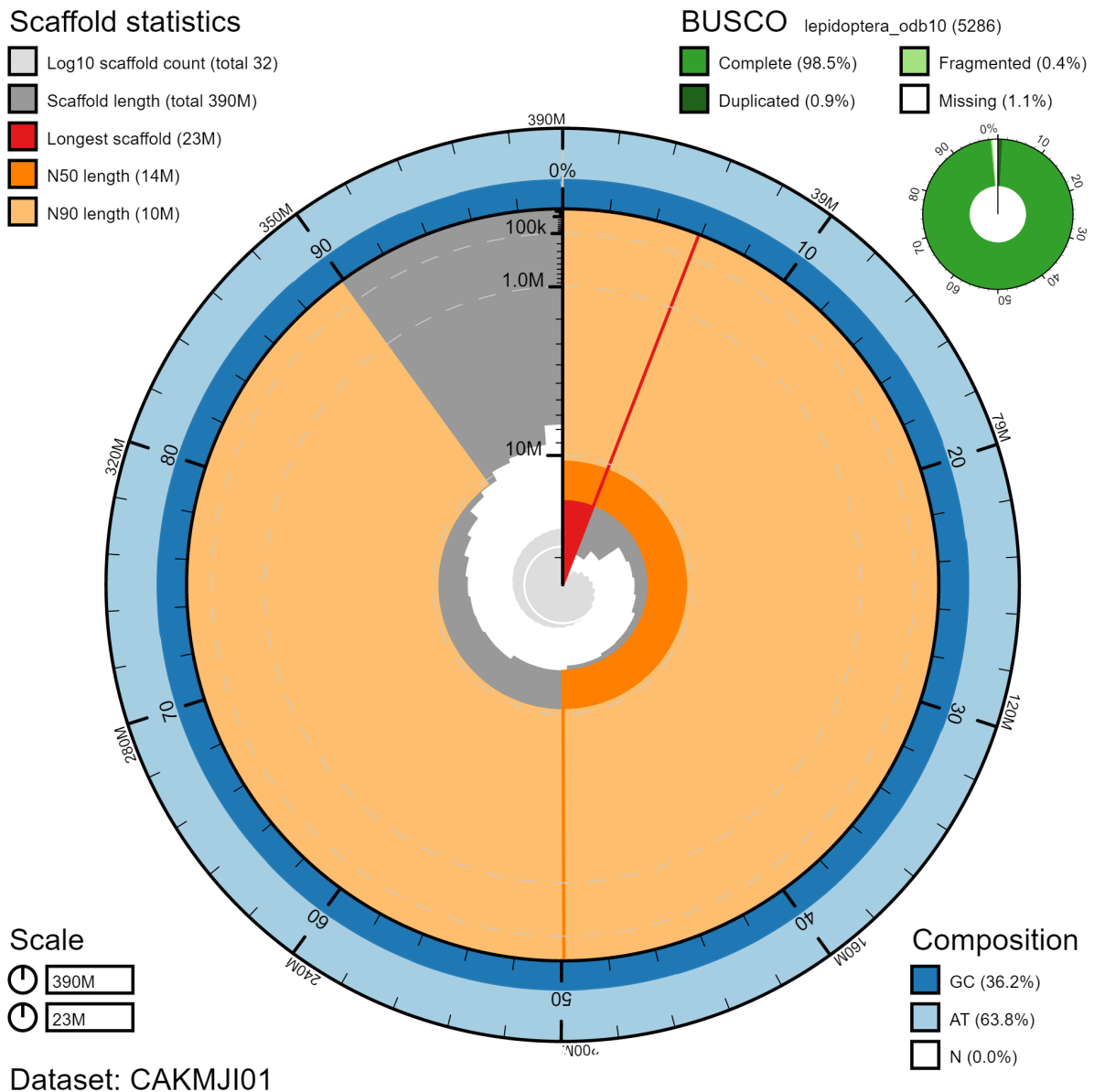


Figure 2. Genome assembly of *Macaria notata*, ilMacNota1.1: metrics. The BlobToolKit Snailplot shows N50 metrics and BUSCO gene completeness. The main plot is divided into 1,000 size-ordered bins around the circumference with each bin representing 0.1% of the 393,787,475 bp assembly. The distribution of chromosome lengths is shown in dark grey with the plot radius scaled to the longest chromosome present in the assembly (23,248,439 bp, shown in red). Orange and pale-orange arcs show the N50 and N90 chromosome lengths (13,783,192 and 10,416,434 bp), respectively. The pale grey spiral shows the cumulative chromosome count on a log scale with white scale lines showing successive orders of magnitude. The blue and pale-blue area around the outside of the plot shows the distribution of GC, AT and N percentages in the same bins as the inner plot. A summary of complete, fragmented, duplicated and missing BUSCO genes in the lepidoptera_odb10 set is shown in the top right. An interactive version of this figure is available at <https://blobtoolkit.genomehubs.org/view/ilMacNota1.1/dataset/CAKMJI01/snail>.

phased, the assembly deposited is of one haplotype. Contigs corresponding to the second haplotype have also been deposited.

Methods

Sample acquisition and nucleic acid extraction

A single *M. notata* specimen (ilMacNota1) was collected using a light trap from Wytham Woods, Berkshire, UK (latitude

51.772, longitude -1.338) by Douglas Boyes (University of Oxford). The specimen was identified by Douglas Boyes and snap-frozen on dry ice.

DNA was extracted at the Tree of Life laboratory, Wellcome Sanger Institute. The ilMacNota1 sample was weighed and dissected on dry ice with tissue set aside for Hi-C sequencing.

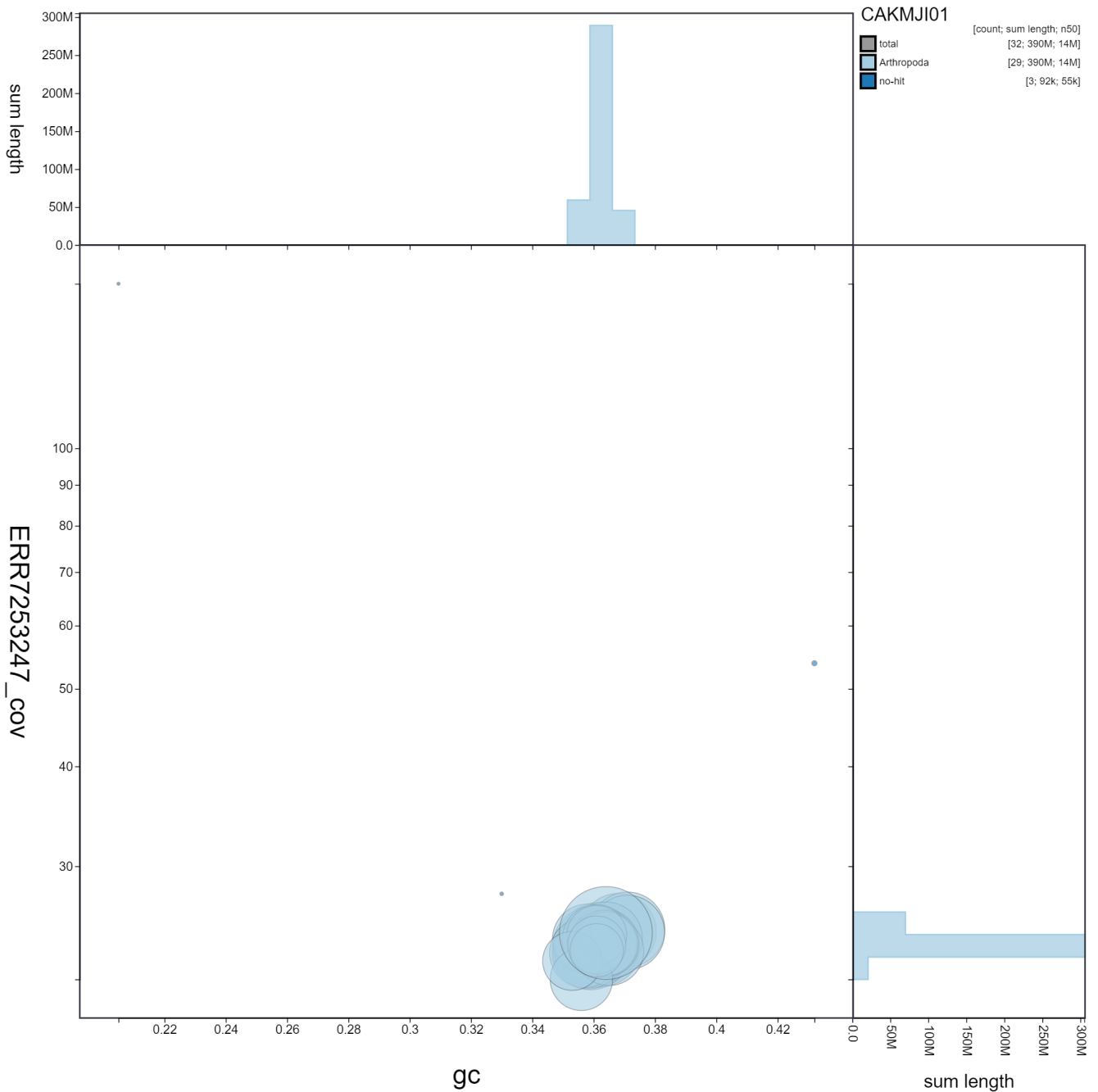


Figure 3. Genome assembly of *Macaria notata*, ilMacNota1.1: GC coverage. BlobToolKit GC-coverage plot. Scaffolds are coloured by phylum. Circles are sized in proportion to scaffold length. Histograms show the distribution of scaffold length sum along each axis. An interactive version of this figure is available at <https://blobtoolkit.genomehubs.org/view/ilMacNota1.1/dataset/CAKMJI01/blob>.

Abdomen tissue was disrupted using a Nippi Powermasher fitted with a BioMasher pestle. Fragment size analysis of 0.01–0.5 ng of DNA was then performed using an Agilent FemtoPulse. High molecular weight (HMW) DNA was extracted using the Qiagen MagAttract HMW DNA extraction kit. Low molecular weight DNA was removed from a 200-ng

aliquot of extracted DNA using 0.8X Ampure XP purification kit prior to 10X Chromium sequencing; a minimum of 50 ng DNA was submitted for 10X sequencing. HMW DNA was sheared into an average fragment size between 12–20 kb in a Megaruptor 3 system with speed setting 30. Sheared DNA was purified by solid-phase reversible immobilisation using AMPure

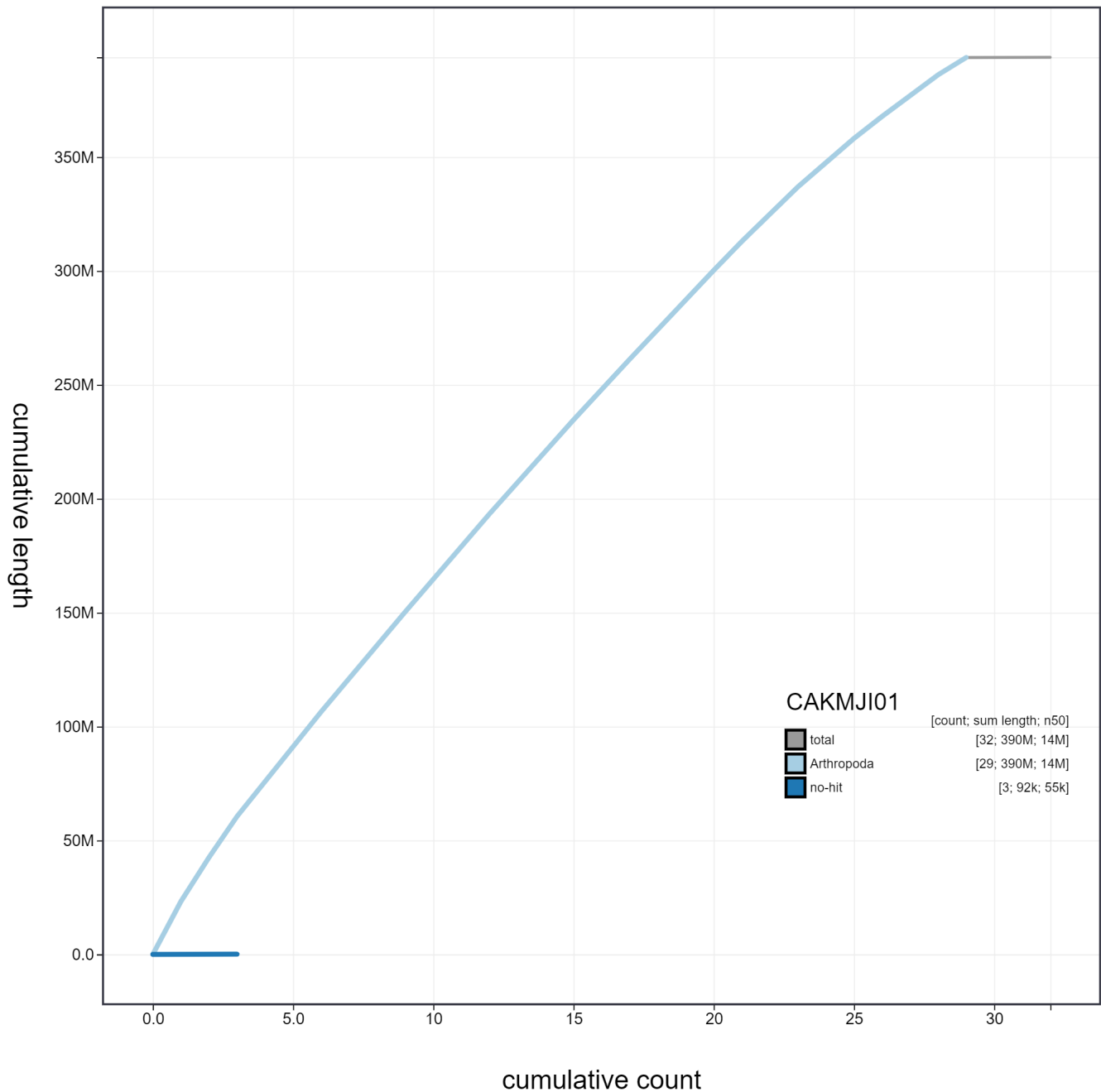


Figure 4. Genome assembly of *Macaria notata*, iMacNota1.1: cumulative sequence. BlobToolKit cumulative sequence plot. The grey line shows cumulative length for all scaffolds. Coloured lines show cumulative lengths of scaffolds assigned to each phylum using the buscogenes taxrule. An interactive version of this figure is available at <https://blobtoolkit.genomehubs.org/view/iMacNota1.1/dataset/CAKMJI01/cumulative>.

PB beads with a 1.8X ratio of beads to sample to remove the shorter fragments and concentrate the DNA sample. The concentration of the sheared and purified DNA was assessed using a Nanodrop spectrophotometer and Qubit Fluorometer and Qubit dsDNA High Sensitivity Assay kit. Fragment size distribution was evaluated by running the sample on the FemtoPulse system.

Sequencing

Pacific Biosciences HiFi circular consensus and 10X Genomics Chromium read cloud sequencing libraries were constructed according to the manufacturers' instructions. Sequencing was performed by the Scientific Operations core at the Wellcome Sanger Institute on Pacific Biosciences SEQUEL II (HiFi) and Illumina NovaSeq 6000 (10X) instruments. Hi-C data were

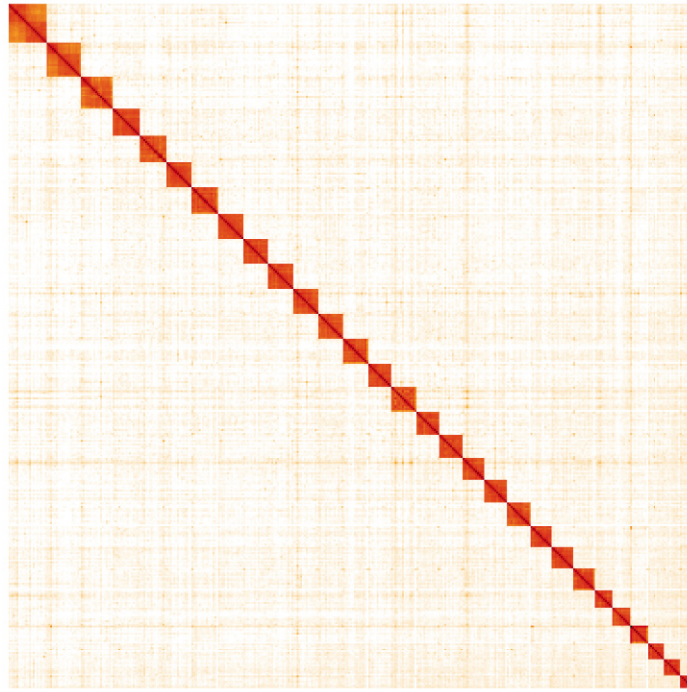


Figure 5. Genome assembly of *Macaria notata*, ilMacNota1.1: Hi-C contact map. Hi-C contact map of the ilMacNota1.1 assembly, visualised in HiGlass. Chromosomes are arranged in size order from left to right and top to bottom. The interactive Hi-C map can be viewed at https://genome-note-higlass.tol.sanger.ac.uk/?d=Ng_bHCybQ9aZiaw8aC3a4w.

Table 2. Chromosomal pseudomolecules in the genome assembly of *Macaria notata*, ilMacNota1.1.

INSDC accession	Chromosome	Size (Mb)	GC%
OV656725.1	1	19.26	36.2
OV656726.1	2	18.04	36
OV656727.1	3	15.55	36.8
OV656728.1	4	15.28	35.9
OV656729.1	5	15.11	37.1
OV656730.1	6	14.9	37.1
OV656731.1	7	14.52	36.3
OV656732.1	8	14.51	36
OV656733.1	9	14.45	36.2
OV656734.1	10	14.24	36.4
OV656735.1	11	14.22	35.9
OV656736.1	12	13.78	36.2
OV656737.1	13	13.78	36.2
OV656738.1	14	13.76	35.9
OV656739.1	15	13.31	36.2

INSDC accession	Chromosome	Size (Mb)	GC%
OV656740.1	16	13.29	35.8
OV656741.1	17	13.13	35.8
OV656742.1	18	13.07	35.7
OV656743.1	19	12.89	36.5
OV656744.1	20	12.66	36.1
OV656745.1	21	12.18	36.3
OV656746.1	22	11.75	36.4
OV656747.1	23	10.85	36.4
OV656748.1	24	10.42	35.6
OV656749.1	25	9.63	36.1
OV656750.1	26	9.31	35.3
OV656751.1	27	9.01	36.1
OV656752.1	28	7.58	36.1
OV656724.1	Z	23.25	36.4
OV656753.1	MT	0.02	20.6
-	Unplaced	0.08	40.4

generated in the Tree of Life laboratory from head and thorax of *ilMacNota1* using the Arima v2 kit and sequenced on a NovaSeq 6000 instrument.

Genome assembly

Assembly was carried out with Hifiasm (Cheng *et al.*, 2021); haplotypic duplication was identified and removed with purge_dups (Guan *et al.*, 2020). One round of polishing was performed by aligning 10X Genomics read data to the assembly with longranger align, calling variants with freebayes (Garrison & Marth, 2012). The assembly was then scaffolded with Hi-C data (Rao *et al.*, 2014) using YaHS (Zhou *et al.*, 2022). The assembly was checked for contamination as described previously (Howe *et al.*, 2021). Manual curation was performed using HiGlass (Kerpedjiev *et al.*, 2018) and PretextView. The mitochondrial genome was assembled using MitoHiFi (Uliano-Silva *et al.*, 2021), which performs annotation using MitoFinder (Allio *et al.*, 2020). The genome was analysed and BUSCO scores generated within the BlobToolKit environment (Challis *et al.*, 2020). Table 3 contains a list of all software tool versions used, where appropriate.

Ethics/compliance issues

The materials that have contributed to this genome note have been supplied by a Darwin Tree of Life Partner. The submission

of materials by a Darwin Tree of Life Partner is subject to the Darwin Tree of Life Project Sampling Code of Practice. By agreeing with and signing up to the Sampling Code of Practice, the Darwin Tree of Life Partner agrees they will meet the legal and ethical requirements and standards set out within this document in respect of all samples acquired for, and supplied to, the Darwin Tree of Life Project. Each transfer of samples is further undertaken according to a Research Collaboration Agreement or Material Transfer Agreement entered into by the Darwin Tree of Life Partner, Genome Research Limited (operating as the Wellcome Sanger Institute), and in some circumstances other Darwin Tree of Life collaborators.

Data availability

European Nucleotide Archive: *Macaria notata* (peacock moth). Accession number PRJEB48591; <https://identifiers.org/ena.embl/PRJEB48591>.

The genome sequence is released openly for reuse. The *M. notata* genome sequencing initiative is part of the Darwin Tree of Life (DTOL) project. All raw sequence data and the assembly have been deposited in INSDC databases. The genome will be annotated and presented through the Ensembl pipeline at the European Bioinformatics Institute. Raw data and assembly accession identifiers are reported in Table 1.

Table 3. Software tools used.

Software tool	Version	Source
Hifiasm	0.15.3	Cheng <i>et al.</i>, 2021
purge_dups	1.2.3	Guan <i>et al.</i>, 2020
longranger align	2.2.2	https://support.10xgenomics.com/genome-exome/software/pipelines/latest/advanced/other-pipelines
freebayes	1.3.1-17-gaa2ace8	Garrison & Marth, 2012
MitoHiFi	2.0	Uliano-Silva <i>et al.</i>, 2021
YaHS	1.0	Zhou <i>et al.</i>, 2022
HiGlass	1.11.6	Kerpedjiev <i>et al.</i>, 2018
PretextView	0.2.x	https://github.com/wtsi-hpag/PretextView
BlobToolKit	3.2.6	Challis <i>et al.</i>, 2020

Author information

Members of the University of Oxford and Wytham Woods Genome Acquisition Lab are listed here: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6418202>.

Members of the Darwin Tree of Life Barcoding collective are listed here: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6418156>.

Members of the Wellcome Sanger Institute Tree of Life programme are listed here <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6866293>.

Members of Wellcome Sanger Institute Scientific Operations: DNA Pipelines collective are listed here: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5746904>.

Members of the Tree of Life Core Informatics collective are listed here: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6125046>.

Members of the Darwin Tree of Life Consortium are listed here: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6418363>.

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Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status:  

Version 1

Reviewer Report 12 September 2023

<https://doi.org/10.21956/wellcomeopenres.20079.r66844>

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Jerome H.L Hui

Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Boyes and colleagues report the genome sequence of peacock moth *Macaria notata* (Linnaeus, 1758). This species can be found in woodland habitat in England and Wales, and there are also reports for its occurrence in Scotland and Ireland. Molecular data of this species are scarce prior to this report, and are mainly confined to COI sequences (plus a few other genes) deposited to the NCBI database. This new genome resource will be very useful for further studies, including but not limited to understanding their evolutionary relationships with other moths, identifying whether there could be cryptic species, or revealing population structure in relations to habitats or geographical locations.

This genome resource is excellent from the summary statistics, with high BUSCO numbers, high sequence continuity (contig and scaffold N50), and majority of sequences contained on the 29 pseudochromosomes (plus mitochondrion). To sum up, this is a valuable contribution.

Is the rationale for creating the dataset(s) clearly described?

Yes

Are the protocols appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and materials provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

Are the datasets clearly presented in a useable and accessible format?

Yes

Competing Interests: I have published with Peter Holland more than three years ago, and confirm that this potential conflict of interest did not affect my ability to write an objective and unbiased

review of the article.

Reviewer Expertise: Genomics, evolution, invertebrates

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Reviewer Report 07 February 2023

<https://doi.org/10.21956/wellcomeopenres.20079.r54227>

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Sam Whiteford 

University of Liverpool,, Liverpool, UK

The authors report a genome assembly for the moth species *Macaria notata*, representing a mosaic of the two haplotypes present in the sampled individual. The alternate mosaic of haplotypes is also made available. The sequencing technologies used, and assembly methodologies applied are appropriate for generating very high-quality genome representations. Some phenotypic features and ecological background of the organism is given for context. The inclusion of a photograph of the sequenced specimen is nice, and the plots are informative of the data collected and the quality assessments performed. The interactive plots are a nice touch, and useful for taking a closer look at the data, particularly the Hi-C maps. The DNA extraction methodology is described in a good level of detail. The underlying raw data appears to be accessible. The authors provide some standard genome quality assessments such as the BUSCO score and coverage vs GC plots. BUSCO analysis shows a very low number of missing, fragmented and duplicated genes, suggesting that genic regions are complete and an accurate haploid representation has been produced.

I have a few comments:

The date that the individual was sampled may be useful metadata to include if available.

A copy or even rough reference version of the code used for the assembly itself and the subsequent QC steps would be useful. I think the assembly portion is largely reproducible from the written description, however the exact parameters used for the various programs is important. The manual curation steps are a little opaque (e.g. which underlying scaffold was broken and where & what the resulting scaffolds are called), but I'm sympathetic to the difficulty of publishing a perfectly reproducible genome assembly (especially given the scale of DTOL). Also, the availability of multiple intermediate genome assemblies for the sake of complete transparency can create unnecessary confusion.

One of the chromosomes/pseudomolecules is labelled as the Z chromosome, but I do not see a description of how this assignment was made. This may be important detail for researchers

interested in Z evolutionary history. For this reason, I scored the “replication detail” question as partial. Inclusion of the Z chromosome assignment methodology would improve the replicability.

There are some useful plots presented in the Tree of Life QC webpages that would be nice to include in these genome notes. In particular, the k-mer results from the HiFi data, for a justification of the resulting assembled genome size and to give an estimate of polymorphism, repetitiveness (although the latter points may be beyond the scope of a genome note).

The snail plot is an aesthetically appealing presentation, but the radial layout combined with the multiple layers might make it tricky to interpret for a general audience

Is the rationale for creating the dataset(s) clearly described?

Yes

Are the protocols appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and materials provided to allow replication by others?

Partly

Are the datasets clearly presented in a useable and accessible format?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Lepidoptera genomics/genetics

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.
