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The complete mitochondrial genome of a Buckfast bee, *Apis mellifera* (Insecta: Hymenoptera: Apidae) in Northern Ireland

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**ABSTRACT**

We analyzed the complete mitochondrial genome of the ‘Buckfast bee’, *Apis mellifera*, collected from North Ireland, UK. It consisted of a circular molecule of 16,353 bp. The genome contained 13 protein-coding, 22 tRNA, and 2 rRNA genes, along with one A+T-rich control region. The average AT content was 84.9%. The genes ATP8 and ATP6 shared 19 nucleotides. A phylogenetic analysis, suggested that the matriline ‘Buckfast bee’ has remained most closely related to the *A. mellifera ligustica* race from which it originated in 1917, despite being cross-bred with many other *A. mellifera* races over the past 100 years.

The Buckfast bee, *Apis mellifera*, was developed by Brother Adam at Buckfast Abbey, in South-West England, originally for their resistance towards the acarine mite, calmness on the comb and excellent honey production, all properties beekeepers value in *A. mellifera* (Adam 1987; Olszewski 2009; Holm 2014). In 1917, Brother Adam started breeding his new bee ‘Buckfast line’ with a few Italian queens (*A. mellifera ligustica*) (Adam 1987; Holm 2014). Over the following decades, he continually selected for traits he favored by crossing his ‘Buckfast line’ with a wide variety of bee races from across...

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Europe (A. m. mellifera, A. m. ligustica, and A. m. cecropia), near Asia (A. m. Anatolica), and Africa (A. m. sahariensis and A. m. monticola). Since his death in 1996, Buckfast Abbey and several honeybee breeder groups across Europe have continued to maintain the Buckfast strain on islands and other isolated places (Adam 1987; Holm 2014). Due to the large amount of cross-breeding with many different races, the ancestral lineage of the Buckfast bee remains unclear. Here, we analyzed the complete mitochondrial genome in order to help determine the maternal origin of the current ‘Buckfast bees’ maintained in Northern Island, UK.

An adult worker of a Buckfast bee queen previously crossed with an A. m. cecropia male in an apiary of Northern Ireland was collected in March 2017 (The specimen was stored in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Japan, accession number: NSMT-I-HYM75326). Genomic DNA was extracted from its thoracic muscle tissue using a standard phenol/chloroform method. This was then sequenced using Illumina’s MiSeq platform (Illumina, San Diego, CA). The phenol/chloroform method. This was then sequenced using Illumina’s MiSeq platform (Illumina, San Diego, CA). The resultant reads were assembled and annotated using the MITOS web server (Bernt et al. 2013) and Geneious R9 (Biomatters, Auckland, New Zealand). The phylogenetic tree was constructed using MEGA6 (Tamura et al. 2013) and TREEFINDER (Jobb 2015) using the nucleotide sequences of the 13 protein-coding genes (PCGs).

The mitochondrial genome of the ‘Buckfast bee’ consisted of a closed loop containing 16,353 bp (AP018432). That contained a heavy (H)-strand, which encoded nine PCGs and 14 tRNA genes, whereas the light (L)-strand encoded four PCGs, eight tRNA, and two rRNA genes. The start codon was ATT for the six PCGs; ATG for four PCGs; ATA for COI and ND3, and ATC for ND2. The stop codon for all PCGs was TAA.

The A. mellifera haplotype of the non-coding region between tRNA-Leu and COII genes was the C lineage sequence, which was consistent with the findings of previous studies based on A. m. ligustica (Curnet and Garnery 1991; Franck et al. 2000; Dall’Olivo et al. 2007). A phylogenetic analysis was constructed using 13 mitochondrial PCGs across 17 Apis species (Figure 1). This phylogenetic analysis suggested that the maternal line of the ‘Buckfast bee’ in Northern Ireland is most closely related to A. m. ligustica reflecting to persistence of the original Italian matrilines from which the Buckfast bee was originally derived from in 1917, over 100 years ago (Adam 1987; Holm 2014). The genetic distance between the ‘Buckfast bee’ and A. m. ligustica mitochondrial genome was 0.00036, which corresponds well to the genetic distance generally observed within A. mellifera subspecies.

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Disclosure statement

The authors report no conflicts of interest. The authors alone are responsible for the content and writing of this article.

References


