A Prelude to Conservation Genomics: First Chromosome-Level Genome Assembly of a Flying Squirrel (Pteromyini: *Pteromys volans*)

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Abstract

The Siberian flying squirrel (*Pteromys volans*) represents the only European Pteromyini species. Thus, it is biogeographically unique due to its specialised anatomy and biology as a volant rodent. As a result of habitat fragmentation and destruction, Siberian flying squirrels experience severe and ongoing population declines throughout most of their distribution. While considered *Least Concern* throughout their immense Eurasian distribution, this species is red-listed as *Vulnerable* and even *Critically Endangered* in parts of its range. More knowledge about the population structure and overall biology is needed to improve conservation efforts for this umbrella and flagship species of old-growth boreal forests. Here, we present the first chromosome-level genome assembly of any Pteromyini, represented by *P. volans* (Uoulu_pteVol_1.0). The final assembly has a total length of 2.85 Gbp in 19 chromosome-scale scaffolds with only minor differences in the chromosomal structure compared to other Sciuridae. All chromosome-scale scaffolds show indications for telomeres at both ends; the N50 value and busco as well as *k*-mer completeness scores are high with 157.39 Mbp and 97 – 99 %, respectively, indicating near T2T quality of the assembly. Based on whole-genome data from 17 rodent species, *P. volans* clusters according to known evolutionary relationships. Additionally, we present a new 16,511 bp long mitogenome unveiling differences from known conspecific mitogenomes. We propose the utility of the new reference genome for further research and development of conservation-applied genetic methods.

Introduction

The Siberian flying squirrel (*Pteromys volans* (LINNAEUS, 1758); Figure 1a) is the only native representative of its tribe (Pteromyini BRANDT, 1855) in Europe, with its characteristic patagium enabling a highly arboreal lifestyle, gliding between trees and largely avoiding the ground (Thorington et al., 2012; Koprowski et al., 2016). While being nocturnal, *P. volans* is active throughout the boreal seasons and therefore exposed to dramatic environmental and nutritional changes, adapting its activity and behaviour accordingly (Hokkanen et al., 1977; Törmälä et al., 1980; Hanski, 1998; Hanski et al., 2000). After the Eurasian red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris* LINNAEUS, 1758), *P. volans* has the second-largest continuous distribution range of any Sciuromorpha BRANDT, 1855 ranging from Northeast Europe throughout the Eurasian boreal forests until the East Asian Pacific coasts including Manchuria, the Korean Peninsula and the islands of Sakhalin and Hokkaidō southwards limited by arid regions of Central Asia (Thorington et al., 2012; Koprowski et al., 2016). The highest variability can be found among the East Asian populations (Oshida et al., 2005; Lee et al., 2008; Ito Dos Santos et al., 2024), also reflected in holding all four described and currently accepted subspecies (Thorington et al., 2012; Holden-Musser et al., 2016; Hopkins, 2016; Koprowski et al., 2016). In large portions of its Eurasian range, including the last remaining European populations, it is represented by the nominate subspecies *P. v. volans* (Lee et al., 2008; Thorington et al., 2012; Koprowski et al., 2016; Ito Dos Santos et al., 2024).

While its conservation status is globally considered as *Least Concern* by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), populations experience declining trends throughout most of their distribution (Hokkanen et al., 1982; Shar et al., 2016; Zagorodniuk, 2022). Lately, this species has been listed as *Near Threatened* throughout its European distribution (Amori, 2024). Nationally, they are red-listed as *Vulnerable* in Finland (Liukko et al., 2019) and as *Critically Endangered* in Estonia (EELIS, 2025). In fact, the species went extinct in several European countries over the last centuries. Recently, it disappeared in Latvia and Lithuania (Pilāts, 2010, 2023), while a minor population was rediscovered in Northeast Belarus (Abramchuk, 2021). They are legally protected within the European Union (EU) through the Habitats Directive (*Council*

Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora) under *Annexes II* and *IV* (European Commission, 2021). Contrary, it is not continuously protected throughout most of its distribution in Russia (Kurhinen et al., 2011), holding the majority of its range. Given its relatively large population size, Finland holds special conservation responsibilities within the EU. Regardless of its protection status, its populations are still decreasing mostly due to habitat loss and fragmentation through extensive forestry (Lampila et al., 2009). Additionally, recent changes in Finnish conservation and forestry legislations made the execution of protection of this native rodent ineffective (Santangeli et al., 2013; Wistbacka et al., 2018). Even though Northeast Europe is much less populated by humans compared to the rest of the subcontinent, it is nevertheless highly exploited and thus causes the loss of old-growth mixed forests. The foliage of conifers and cavities in large tree trunks provide cover all year round, while the flying squirrel largely feeds on leaves and catkins of birch and aspen during the warmer season (Hanski et al., 2000; Thorington et al., 2012; Koprowski et al., 2016; Selonen and Wistbacka, 2016). Such dependency on old-growth forests (Mönkkönen et al., 1997; Hanski, 1998) and its charismatic, ecological and phylogenetic uniqueness in Europe makes *P. volans* also an umbrella and flagship species for habitat conservation of intact boreal forests (Hurme et al., 2008; Selonen and Mäkeläinen, 2017). Despite the current conservation focus, the ecology and intraspecific phylogeography of the Siberian flying squirrel is widely unknown.

High-contiguity genome assemblies serve as invaluable references for uncovering such unknown aspects of a species' biology and advancing applied conservation genetics (Brandies et al., 2019; Paez et al., 2022). Those assemblies not only enhance our understanding of population structures but also enable the identification of informative genetic markers, such as single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and microsatellites. With their high contiguity, these reference genomes lay the foundation for developing genetic tools with broad applications in conservation efforts as needed for the Siberian flying squirrel.

While a draft genome assembly of *Glaucomys volans* (LINNAEUS, 1758), native to eastern and southern North America (Koprowski et al., 2016), was published (Wolf et al., 2022), our study provides the first chromosome-level assembly of any Pteromyini. Here, we

present the first *de novo* high-contiguity and near telomere-to-telomere (T2T) genome assembly of *Pteromys volans*.

Material and Methods

Sample, DNA extraction and sequencing library preparations

High molecular weight DNA was extracted from muscle tissue taken from a whole-frozen specimen. The specimen died of natural causes and was collected post-mortem at 62.917950°N, 27.631830°E (WGS84) near Kuopio, Finland at the 26th March 2020. It belongs to the nominate subspecies of *Pteromys volans volans*. The specimen is stored at -20°C in the collection of the Zoological Museum of the University of Oulu (ZMUO; Collection Management System Kotka/FinBIF: http://id.zmuo.oulu.fi/OV.36069; GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/4977508301 (Finbif, 2024)).

We used the *NEB Monarch® HMW DNA Extraction Kit for Cells & Blood* (NEB, USA) for the DNA extraction following the manufacturers protocol. Next, we measured DNA concentration and length utilising the *Qubit dsDNA BR Assay* kit at a Qubit Fluorometer 2.0 (Thermo Fisher Scientific), gel electrophoresis and the *Agilent High Sensitivity DNA* Kit for the *Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer* (Agilent Technologies, USA). Two *SMRTbell* libraries were prepared according to the instructions of the *SMRTbell Express Prep Kit* v3.0 and sequenced on a *PacBio Revio* system (PacBio, Menlo Park, USA). Next, we generated a proximity ligation sequencing library from the same individual using the *Dovetail Omni-C* Kit (Cantata Bio, USA) following the manufacturers protocol, which was sequenced by *Novogene* in Munich on a *NovaSeq X* platform (Illumina, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA).

Raw data processing, assembly and scaffolding

First, we extracted the HiFi reads from the BAM file and converted them to the FASTQ format using *BamTools* v2.5.2 (Barnett et al., 2011) with the *-tag "rq":">=0.99"* option and *BEDtools* v2.31.1 (Quinlan and Hall, 2010) with the *bamToFastq* option. We then assembled baseline contig-level genome assemblies using the HiFi reads and (1) the *Hifiasm* v0.19.6-r597 assembler (Cheng et al., 2021) and (2) the *Flye* v2.9.4 assembler (Kolmogorov et al., 2019). Based on the *BUSCO* v5.4.7 (Manni et al., 2021) scores and

assembly continuity statistics (calculated using *abyss-fac*, (Simpson et al., 2009)) we selected the *Hifiasm* assembly for scaffolding using the Omni-C data. We ran *BUSCO* v5.4.7 in *euk_genome_met* mode and with the gene predictor *metaeuk* (Levy Karin et al., 2020) and the lineage dataset *mammalia_odb10* (which included 24 genomes of 9,226 buscos).

We used Dovetail Genomics's library QC pipeline (https://omni-c.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html) to assess the quality of the Omni-C library. For the Omni-C scaffolding, we applied the Vertebrate Genome Project (VGP) Hi-C scaffolding pipeline (Rhie et al., 2021). In brief, we first filtered the Omni-C reads using the filter_five_end.pl *perl* script (https://github.com/ignacio3437/HiC_mapping_pipeline/tree/master). Next, the reads were merged and PCR duplicates were removed using *Sambamba* v1.0.1 (Tarasov et al., 2015). We used *YaHS* v1.2 (Zhou et al., 2023) for the Omni-C scaffolding and displayed the contact map using *JuicerTools* v1.22.01 (https://github.com/aidenlab/juicertools). Next, we carried out gapclosing using *TGS-GapCloser* v2.0.0 (Xu et al., 2020). We then assessed the scaffolded assembly quality using *BUSCO* v5.4.7 and abyss-fac. We then performed another round of Omni-C scaffolding using the VGP Hi-C scaffolding pipeline and gapclosing using *TGS-GapCloser* v2.0.0, followed by another assembly quality assessment (as described above). Finally, we visualised the generated Omni-C contact map and manually curated the scaffolding using *Juicebox* v2.17.00 (Dudchenko et al., 2018).

Quality assessment, Repeat and Gene Annotation

The final assembly was assessed with *QUAST* v5.2.0 (Gurevich et al., 2013), *compleasm* v0.2.6, which was shown to be more accurate than *BUSCO* (Huang and Li, 2023), and *BUSCO* v5.4.7, to be able to compare with previous runs. The latter two each utilising the lineage dataset *mammalia_odb10*. In addition, we also investigated the *k*-mer completeness (k = 21) using *Meryl* v1.4.1 and *Merqury* v1.3 (Rhie et al., 2020). We further estimated the genome coverage using *Qualimap* v2.3 (Okonechnikov et al., 2016) and assessed potential contamination using *BlobTools* v1.1 (Laetsch et al., 2017; Laetsch and Blaxter, 2017) and visualised in *BlobPlots* based on protein sequences found in the database 'Swiss-Prot' (https://www.uniprot.org) by *diamond* v2.1.6 (Buchfink et al.,

2021). To do so, we mapped the HiFi reads onto the Omni-C scaffolded assembly using *minimap2* v2.24 (Li, 2018, 2021). We further identified mitochondrial contigs in the assembly by blasting our assembled mitochondrial genome (outlined in the next section) against the final genome assembly using *NCBI Blast* v2.16.0 (Boratyn et al., 2013) and removed them from the assembly.

To annotate repeats in the genome assembly, we first used *RepeatModeler* v2.0.5 (Flynn et al., 2020) with the search engine *rmblast* v2.14.1+ and *RepeatMasker* v4.1.6 (Smit et al., 2023) with the *Repbase* 'rodentia' database (Jurka et al., 2005) and the additional options of: *-nolow* to not hard-mask low complexity DNA or simple repeats and *-gccalc* to calculate the GC content of each contig/scaffold individually. Next, we applied *RepeatMasker* v4.1.6 to the masked genome but with the options: *-xsmall* to change the masking mode from hard to soft-masked, *-noint* to only hard-masks low complex/simple repeats, excluding intronic repeats, and *-gccalc*.

Genes in the masked assembly were predicted based on homology with Gene Model Mapper *GeMoMa* v.1.9 (Keilwagen et al., 2016, 2018) using the following publicly available assemblies at NCBI GenBank: human (*Homo sapiens* LINNAEUS, 1758; GCA_000001405.29), house mouse (*Mus musculus* LINNAEUS, 1758; GCA_000001635.9), eastern grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis* GMELIN, 1788; GCA_902686445.2 (Mead et al., 2020a)), thirteen-lined ground squirrel (*Ictidomys tridecemlineatus* (MITCHILL, 1821); GCA_016881025.1 (Fu et al., 2021)), Arctic ground squirrel (*Urocitellus parryii* RICHARDSON, 1825; GCA_003426925.1), Alpine marmot (*Marmota marmota marmota* (LINNAEUS, 1758); GCA_001458135.2), and groundhog or woodchuck (*Marmota monax* (LINNAEUS, 1758); GCA_021218885.2 (Clarke and Bader, 2024)). The busco completeness of the transcript annotation was assessed with *BUSCO* v5.4.7 utilising the lineage dataset *mammalia_odb10*.

Telomere regions were identified using *seqtk* with the option *telo* (https://github.com/lh3/seqtk), and *quarTeT* v1.2.5 (Lin et al., 2023) with the options *-m 10* to *100*.

Lastly, we used the *circlize R* package v0.4.16 (Gu et al., 2014) to perform a six-track circos plot for the largest 19 scaffolds. As an input, we used (A) the telomeres length generated

206 using -m 10, (B) the gene content clustered in 500 kbp windows, (C; D) the repetitive
207 elements (simple and complex repeats) were grouped according to their type (the same
208 TE type found sequentially) and plotted according to their total relative length, and (E) GC
209 content (%; compare Figure 2a).

210 ***Mitochondrial genome assembly***

211 We used *MitoHifi* v3.2.2 (Uliano-Silva et al., 2023) to reconstruct and the *Flye* v2.9.4
212 polisher (Kolmogorov et al., 2019) to polish the mitochondrial genome.

213 Protein-coding genes, rRNAs and tRNAs were annotated and visualised with *Chlorobox*
214 online software tools (https://chlorobox.mpimp-golm.mpg.de/), *GeSeq* (Tillich et al.,
215 2017), and *OGDraw* (Greiner et al., 2019). For *GeSeq*, a circular mitochondrial sequence
216 source was selected, keeping only the best annotation. Annotation via "*BLAT search*"
217 (standard settings) with NCBI GenBank reference MW722951.1 (*P. volans*) and third-party
218 references from five Sciuridae FISCHER DE WALDHEIM, 1817 individuals: southern flying
219 squirrel or assapan (*Glaucomys volans*; NC_050026.1); particolored flying squirrel
220 (*Hylopetes alboniger* (HODGSON, 1836); NC_031847.1), red and white giant flying squirrel
221 (*Petaurista alborufus* (MILNE-EDWARDS, 1870); NC_023922.1), *P. volans* (NC_019612.1
222 (Ryu et al., 2013)), and Eurasian red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*; NC_002369.1 (Reyes et al.,
223 2000)). GenBank annotation was manually double-checked, and redundant replicates
224 were removed (keeping the version with best alignment scores). For *OGDraw*, a
225 mitochondrial sequence source was selected to visualise the generated GenBank file.

226 ***Synteny and phylogenetic analyses***

227 Next, we assessed genome synteny to the chromosome-level reference genomes for the
228 Eurasian red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*; GenBank: GCA_902686455.2 (Mead et al.,
229 2020b)), the eastern grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*; GenBank: GCA_902686445.2
230 (Mead et al., 2020a)), and the European ground squirrel or European souslik
231 (*Spermophilus citellus* LINNAEUS, 1766; GenBank: GCA_964194105.1) using JupiterPlot
232 v1.1 (https://github.com/JustinChu/JupiterPlot) using options: *ng = 101-110*, *m =*
233 *10000000*.

234 We then generated a phylogenetic tree for all available Sciuridae genomes and two
235 Muridae species as an outgroup on the NCBI GenBank: house mouse (*Mus musculus*;

236 GCA_000001635.9), black rat (*Rattus rattus* (LINNAEUS, 1758); GCF_011064425.1 (Rane et
237 al., 2020)), southern flying squirrel or assapan (*Glaucomys volans*; GCA_020662805.1
238 (Wolf et al., 2022)), Eurasian red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*; GCA_902686455.2 (Mead et
239 al., 2020b), eastern grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*; GCA_902686445.2 (Mead et al.,
240 2020a), eastern fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger* LINNAEUS, 1758; GCA_020740815.1 (Kang et al.,
241 2021)), unstriped ground squirrel (*Xerus rutilus* (CRETZSCHMAR, 1828); GCA_028644305.1),
242 Cape ground squirrel (*Geosciurus inauris* (ZIMMERMAN, 1780); GCA_004024805.1),
243 Siberian chipmunk (*Eutamias sibiricus* (LAXMANN, 1769); GCA_025594165.1 (Li et al.,
244 2022)), Daurian ground squirrel (*Spermophilus dauricus* BRANDT, 1843;
245 GCA_002406435.1), thirteen-lined ground squirrel (*Ictidomys tridecemlineatus*;
246 GCA_016881025.1 (Fu et al., 2021)), Arctic ground squirrel (*Urocitellus parryii*;
247 GCA_003426925.1), Himalayan marmot (*Marmota himalayana* (HODGSON, 1841);
248 GCA_005280165.1 (Bai et al., 2019)), Alpine marmot (*Marmota marmota marmota*;
249 GCA_001458135.2), Vancouver Island marmot (*Marmota vancouverensis* (SWARTH, 1911);
250 GCA_005458795.1), and yellow-bellied marmot or rock chuck (*Marmota flaviventer*
251 (AUDUBON & BACHMAN, 1841); GCA_003676075.3) using 3,269 busco genes. To do so, we
252 first obtained fasta files for each busco gene using *BUSCO_phylogenomics*
253 (https://github.com/jamiemcg/BUSCO_phylogenomics) with default settings, and we
254 aligned them individually using *Mafft* v7.505 (Katoh and Standley, 2013). Next, we
255 reconstructed phylogenetic trees for each gene separately with *iqtree* v2.3.4 (Minh et al.,
256 2020) utilising a GTR+I+G substitution model. Lastly, we combined the gene trees into a
257 species tree using a multi-species coalescent model using *ASTRAL-III* v5.7.8 (Zhang et al.,
258 2018). Phylogenetic discordance was investigated and visualised using *DiscoVista*
259 (Sayyari et al., 2018).

260 Results & Discussion

261 The 2.8 Gbp large genome of *Pteromys volans* is organised in the 19 largest scaffolds
262 (Figure 1b), representing the expected gonosome and 18 autosomes (2*n* = 38; Oshida and
263 Yoshida, 1996; Oshida et al., 2000; Table 1). Two runs of PacBio generated in total 64.7
264 Gbp in filtered HiFi reads that were used for contig genome assembly (run 1: 63.9 Gbp,
265 7,143,058 reads; run 2: 836.4 Mbp, 90,539 reads). *Compleasm* scores (99.9% complete,

0.78% duplicated, 0% fragmented and only 0.03% missing genes; Table 2) and *BUSCO* scores (97% complete, 2% duplication, 0.6% fragmented and only 2.4% missing genes; Table 2), a *k*-mer completeness of 97.04% and assembly statistics (N50 = 157 Mbp, L90 = 18, etc.) indicate a high contiguity (Table 1). The largest 19 scaffolds cover 92% of the assembly and showed at least 10 copies of the telomere repeat TTAGGG on either end. More than 100 copies were found on both ends for nine and at one end for seven additional scaffolds. Only three scaffolds did not show telomeres with more than 100 copies of TTAGGG (Figure 2a, Supplementary Figure S6). The 19 largest scaffolds reached *compleasm* scores of 99.89% complete, 0.78% duplicated, 0.07% fragmented and 0.04% missing genes, only one complete gene less than the full assembly, and *BUSCO* scores equal to the whole assembly, indicating a high completeness of the potential chromosomes. The whole-genome assembly shows an average coverage of 22.6×. The GC-content with 40.77% lies slightly below eutherian levels of 40.9 – 41.8% (Duret and Galtier, 2009). The homology-based gene prediction with *GeMoMa* identified a total of 27,383 genes and 54,238 transcripts with a *BUSCO* completeness of 91.5% (Supplementary Table S2). *Blobtools* identified 17 scaffolds belonging to viruses of the phylum Artverviricota, which were removed from the assembly. In total, 970,478,186 bp (34.07%; Table 3) were masked as repeat elements.

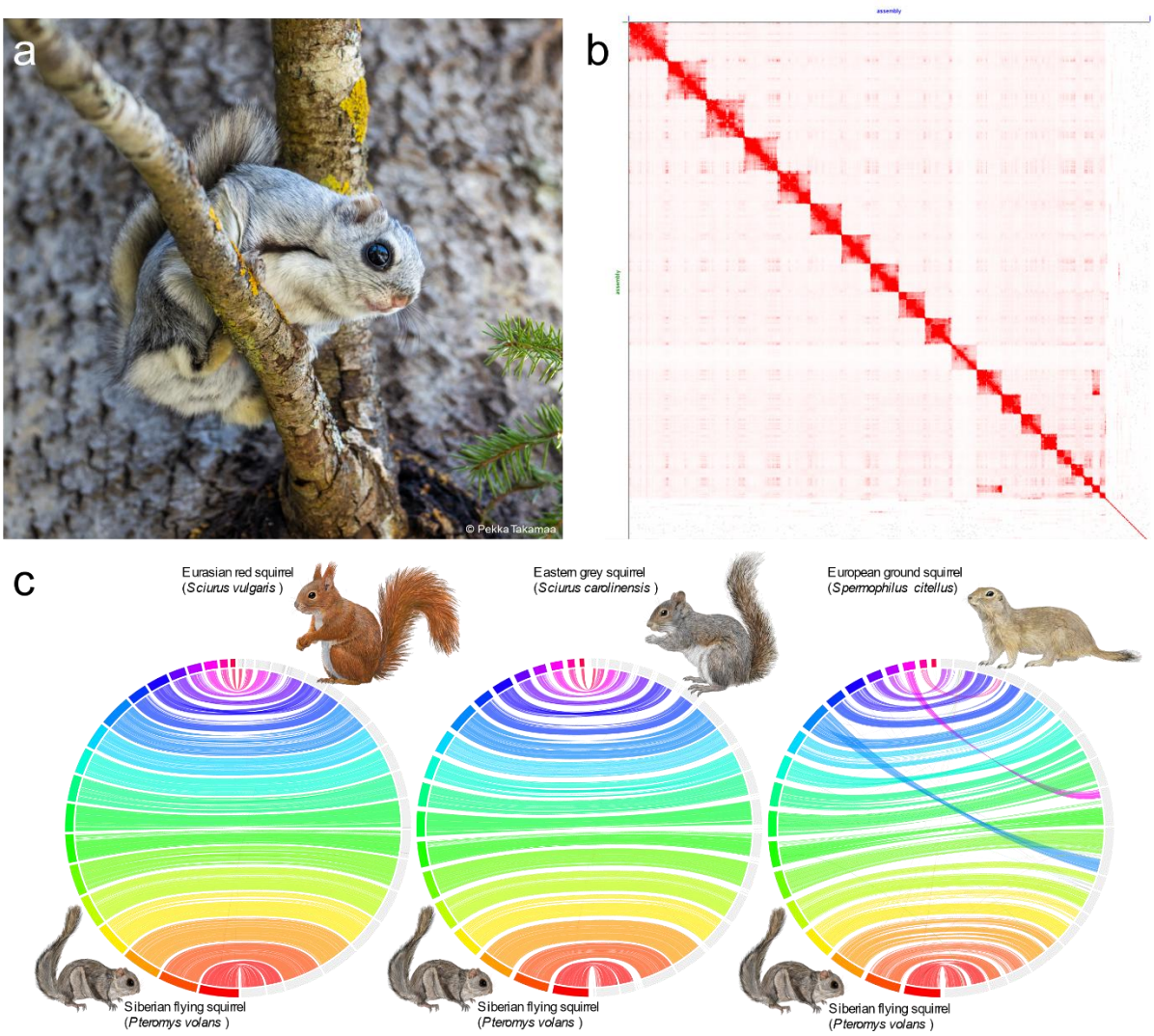

Figure 1. (a) Adult specimen of *Pteromys volans volans* in Lapua, Finland. **(b)** Omni-C contact density map depicting the 19 distinct chromosome-level scaffolds. **(c)** Circos plots comparing the synteny of the chromosome-scale genome assembly of *Pteromys volans* (Uoulu_pteVol_1.0) with chromosome-scale assemblies of a Eurasian red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*), an eastern grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), and a European ground squirrel (*Spermophilus citellus*). All three synteny plots are available in a higher resolution in the supplementary information (Supplementary Figures S1-S3).

Table 1. Assembly statistics table. A more detailed version of this table can be found in the Supplementary Information (Supplementary Table S1). (K/M)bp = (kilo/mega) base pairs; # = number; GC content = Guanine-Cytosine content; auN = area under the Nx curve. A more detailed assembly statistics table can be found in the Supplementary Information (Supplementary Table S1).

Genome statistic	value
total length	2,848,339,732 bp (2,848,327,632 bp excl. N/X-runs)
sequences (# of scaffolds)	638
sequences (# of contigs)	759
# contigs (≥ 0 bp)	638
# contigs (≥ 1000 bp)	638
Total length (≥ 0 bp)	2,848,339,732 bp
Total length (≥ 1000 bp)	2,848,339,732 bp
Largest contig	214,577,690 bp
GC level	40.77%
N50 (scaffolds)	157,387,023 bp
N50 (contigs)	60 Mbp
N90	42,248,379 bp
auN	147,030,830.8 bp
L50	8
L90	18
# N's per 100 kbp	0.42
k-mer completeness (*k* = 21)	97.04%

Table 2. Busco gene scores generated with *compeasm* and *BUSCO* both based on the total number of 9,226 expected orthologs.

software	***compleasm***		***BUSCO***	
unit	***n***	**%**	***n***	**%**
Complete buscos (C = S + D)	9,217	99,90%	8,947	97%
Complete and single-copy buscos (S)	9,145	99.12%	8,763	95%
Complete and duplicated buscos (D)	72	0.78%	184	2%
Fragmented buscos, subclass 1 (F)	6	0.07%	51	0.6%
Fragmented buscos, subclass 2 (I)	0	0%	-	-
Missing buscos (M)	3	0.03%	228	2.4%

300 **Table 3.** Assembly assignment table estimated by *Repeatmodeler* and *Repeatmasker*. Most repeats fragmented by
301 insertions or deletions have been counted as one element (marked with an asterisk).

Type of elements	number of elements [*n*]*	length occupied [bp]	percentage of sequence [%]
Retroelements	3,255,026	886,574,991 bp	31.13%
SINEs:	1,483,628	169,453,665 bp	5.95%
Penelope:	62	11,402 bp	0.00%
LINEs:	878,225	522,064,913 bp	18.33%
CRE/SLACS	0	0 bp	0.00%
L2/CR1/Rex	86,215	23,004,669 bp	0.81%
R1/LOA/Jockey	0	0 bp	0.00%
R2/R4/NeSL	246	56,708 bp	0.00%
RTE/Bov-B	5,179	1,231,196 bp	0.04%
L1/CIN4	786,498	497,749,583 bp	17.48%
LTR elements:	893,173	195,056,413 bp	6.85%
BEL/Pao	0	0 bp	0.00%
Ty1/Copia	0	0 bp	0.00%
Gypsy/DIRS1	6,436	1,386,734 bp	0.05%
Retroviral	869,037	191,862,047 bp	6.74%
DNA transposons	224,420	46,280,608 bp	1.62%
hobo-Activator	163,126	32,188,953 bp	1.13%
Tc1-IS630-Pogo	55,186	13,103,816 bp	0.46%
En-Spm	0	0 bp	0.00%
MULE-MuDR	251	41,323 bp	0.00%
PiggyBac	521	160,128 bp	0.01%
Tourist/Harbinger	323	50,596 bp	0.00%
Other (Mirage, P-element, Transib)	0	0 bp	0.00%
Rolling-circles	879	195,645 bp	0.01%
Unclassified:	59,407	3,502,033 bp	0.12%
Total interspersed repeats:		936,369,034 bp	32.87%
Small RNA:	50,111	3,274,868 bp	0.11%
Satellites:	49,554	2,663,208 bp	0.09%
Simple repeats:	530,473	22,897,566 bp	0.80%
Low complexity:	106,166	0 bp	0.19%

302

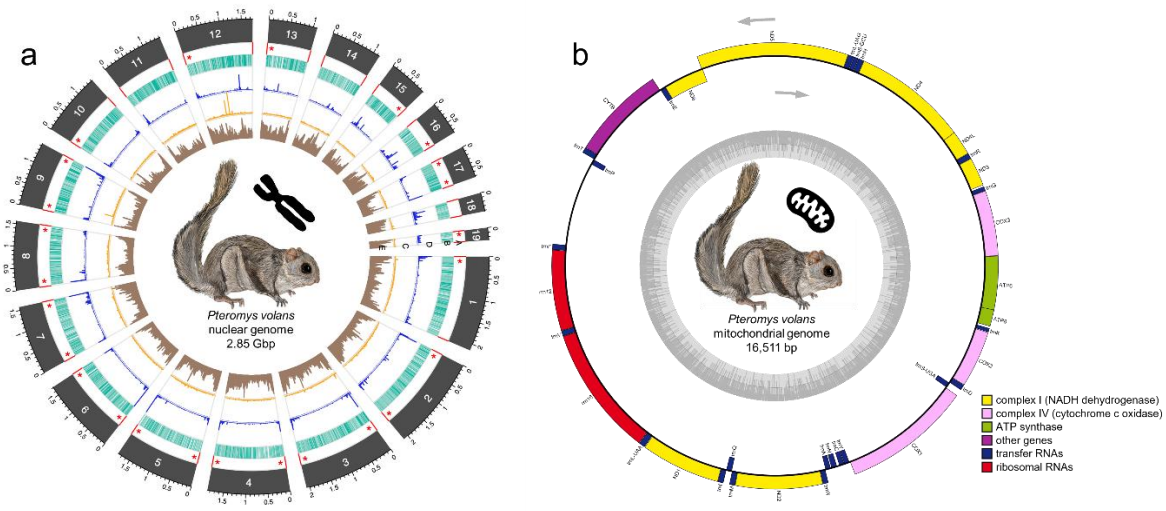

Figure 2. (a) Circos plot of the chromosome-level genome assembly of *Pteromys volans* (Uoulu_pteVol_1.0). The tracks show the following information for 19 scaffolds (length in Gbp) : Red [A]: Position of the telomeres; red asterisks indicate telomeric regions with length of > 100 copies measured with *quarTeT*. Turquoise [B]: Gene content within a 500,000 base pair windows. Blue [C]: Simple repeats. The length of the bars indicates the relative length of the simple repeats after clustering. Orange [D]: Transposable elements (TE) clustered by type. The length of the bars indicates the relative length of the TE after clustering. Brown [E]: GC content. **(b)** Circular gene map of the mitogenome of *Pteromys volans*. The different functional genes groups are shown in different colours, which are shown on the bottom right. The genes transcribed in clockwise and counterclockwise (indicated by arrows) are shown inside and outside of the external circle, respectively. The dark grey colour of inner circle shows the GC content. Figures 2a and 2b as well as the telomere overview plot from *quarTeT* can be found in the Supplementary Information (Supplementary Figures S4 – S6).

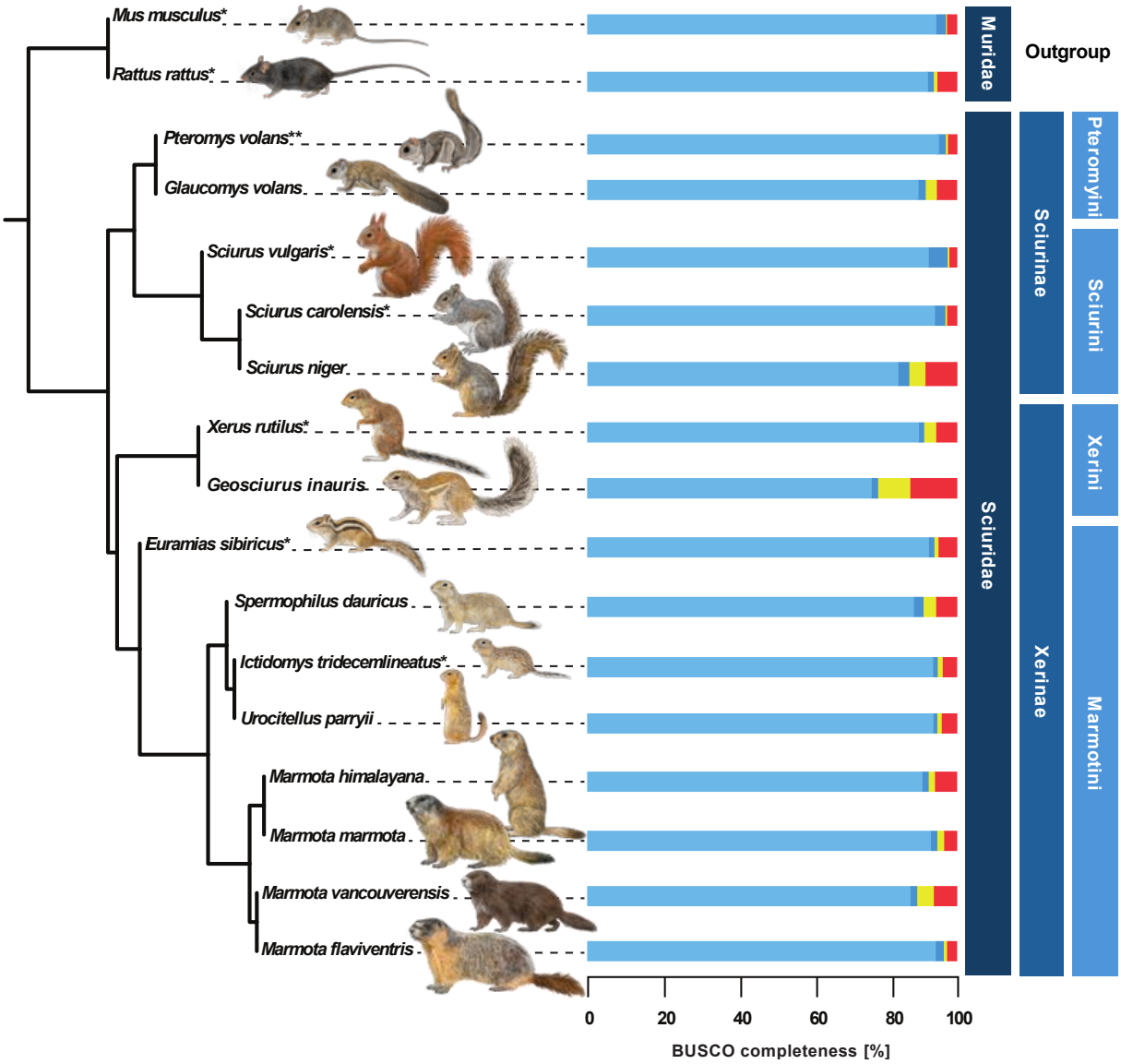

Figure 3. Coalescent phylogenetic tree from 17 rodent species based on 3,269 busco genes each with the assigned busco completeness [%]. Species with available chromosome-level genome assemblies were marked with an asterisk (*). The novel chromosome-level genome assembly from *Pteromys volans* is indicated with two asterisks (**). The outgroup and the according higher taxa are assigned on the right-hand side: families (darkest blue) as well as for the squirrel subfamilies (medium blue) and tribes (lightest blue). The branch quartet frequencies graphs generated by *DiscoVista* can be found in the Supplementary Information (Supplementary Figure S7).

The novel genome assembly phylogenetically clusters with the genomic data of the other published members of Sciuridae as expected based on other studies (Zelditch et al., 2015; Menéndez et al., 2021; Figure 3).

Members of the sister tribe Sciurini LINNAEUS, 1758 showed only minor synteny differences in their chromosomal architecture (Figure 1c). Noteworthy is the apomorph chromosomal fission of scaffold 1 shown in both *Sciurus* species investigated here

328 (Figure 1c). A fused scaffold 1 seems to be a plesiomorph trait kept in *P. volans* if
329 compared to a member of Xerinae OSBORN, 1910 as a clade outside of Sciurinae FISCHER
330 DE WALDHEIM, 1817 (compare to the phylogenetic tree in Figure 3). More distant taxa, such
331 as the European ground squirrel, show a higher degree of chromosomal rearrangements
332 (Figure 1c).

333 As mentioned above, *Blobtools* identified scaffolds belonging to the viral family
334 Retroviridae. Due to this phylogenetic assignment, those sequences might originate from
335 proviral DNA rather than pararetroviral virions. But we cannot infer if the viruses were
336 active or rather in a proviral phase. Since, the cause for its natural death is unknown and
337 another adult male individual was found with the sequenced specimen, it could shed light
338 on a potential pathogenic relationship of *P. volans* with retroviruses.

339 The mitochondrial genome has a length of 16,511 bp, including 13 protein-coding genes
340 (CytB, ND1-6, COX1-3, ATP6, and ATP8), two ribosomal RNA genes (12S rRNA and 16S
341 rRNA), and 22 tRNA genes (Figure 2b). This new mitogenome, from the westernmost
342 distribution, contains two fewer base pairs than that of an individual from the Korean
343 Peninsula (Ryu et al., 2013), one of the easternmost ranges, mostly considered to belong
344 to the subspecies *Pteromys volans buechneri* SATUNIN, 1903 (Thorington et al., 2012;
345 Koprowski et al., 2016). Previous genetic studies showed a consistent differentiation
346 between the East Asian mainland populations and the northern Eurasian populations
347 (Oshida et al., 2005; Koh et al., 2008; Ito Dos Santos et al., 2024). However, a more
348 comprehensive sampling and its genomic analysis is required to further resolve the
349 intraspecific phylogeography of the Siberian flying squirrel (Ito Dos Santos et al., 2024),
350 which could be facilitated by the newly presented whole-genome assembly.

351 For the first time, we provide a chromosome-level genome assembly of a flying squirrel
352 species, namely *Pteromys v. volans* inhabiting extremely fluctuating environments, which
353 will help to understand many aspects of the species' biology, such as phylogeny,
354 ecological, and nutritional genomics (Ungerer et al., 2008). The sequenced specimen is a
355 representative of the species' westernmost population, presumably only connected by a
356 narrow corridor to the metapopulation (Kurhinen et al., 2011) with a current conservation
357 focus (Flying Squirrel LIFE; LIFE17 NAT/FI/000469). A previously shown low standing
358 genetic variation within this western population (Ito Dos Santos et al., 2024) is of

considerable importance for its adaptive capacity and inferred conservation strategies. Thus, necessary in-depth investigations on inbreeding through runs of homozygosity (ROH) or the genetic health looking at mutational load can only be accomplished with whole-genome assemblies, as provided here. It will also constitute the reference to identify informative genetic markers for conservation applications such as population monitoring. Therefore, this novel genome assembly has the potential to not only shed light on processes of natural selection and adaptation interesting beyond the species context but will provide the basis for applied conservation-relevant studies on the population genetics of the species itself.

Data Accessibility Statement

All underlying read data and the assembly are available at NCBI GenBank under BioProject PRJNA1141127. More detailed results are available in the Supplementary Information.

Competing Interests Statement

The authors declare no competing interests.

Author Contributions

Gerrit Wehrenberg: Conceptualisation (equal); Data Curation (equal), Formal Analysis (equal); Methodology (equal); Visualisation (equal); Writing – Original Draft Preparation (lead); Writing – Review & Editing (lead). **Angelika Kiebler**: Formal Analysis; Methodology; Visualisation; Writing – Original Draft Preparation; Writing – Review & Editing. **Carola Greve**: Formal Analysis; Methodology; Writing – Review & Editing. **Núria Beltrán-Sanz**: Data Curation, Formal Analysis; Methodology; Visualisation; Writing – Review & Editing. **Alexander Ben Hamadou**: Methodology. **René Meißner**: Formal Analysis; Methodology; Writing – Review & Editing. **Sven Winter**: Conceptualisation; Data Curation, Formal Analysis; Methodology; Supervision; Visualisation; Writing – Review & Editing. **Stefan Prost**: Conceptualisation; Data Curation, Formal Analysis; Funding Acquisition; Methodology; Project Administration; Supervision; Visualisation; Writing – Original Draft Preparation; Writing – Review & Editing.

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a
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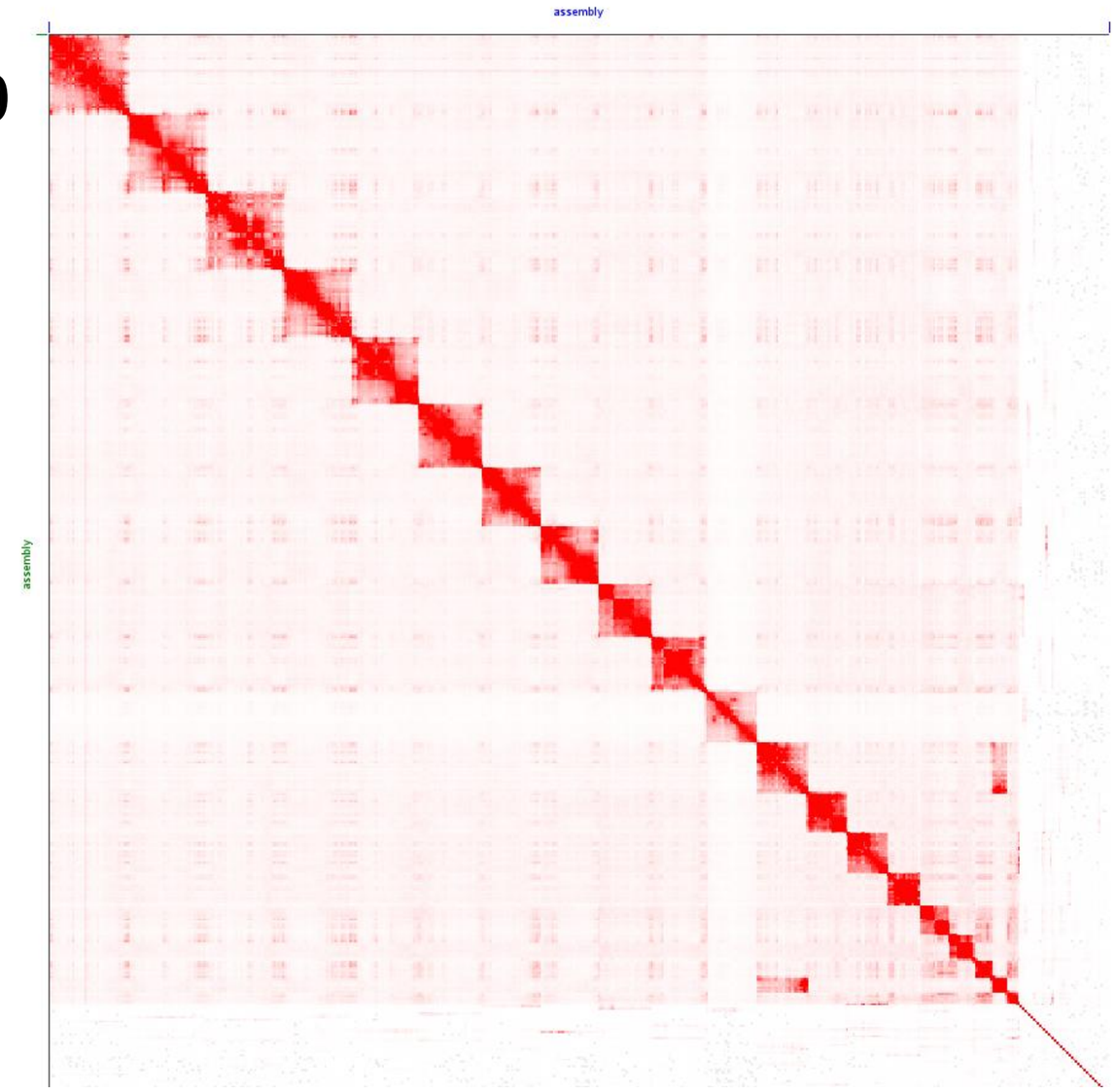
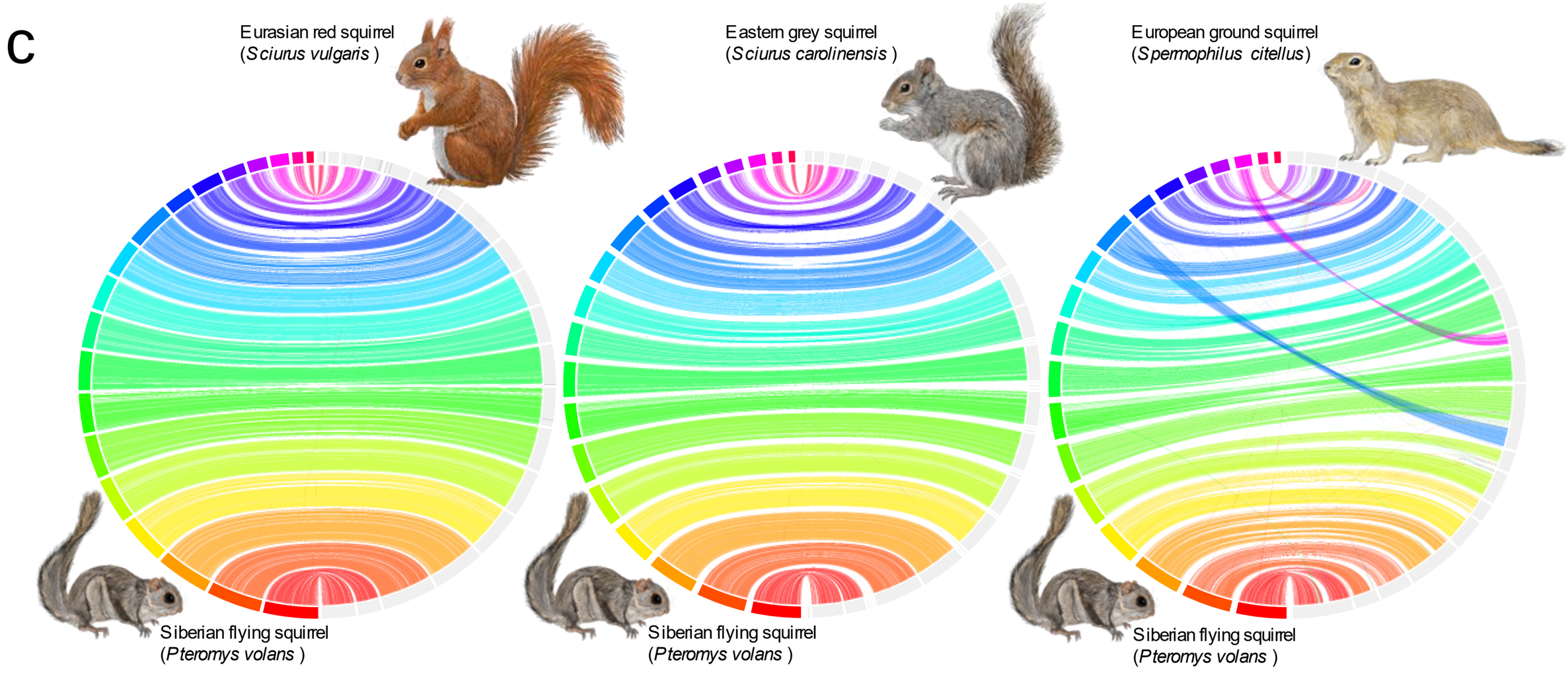
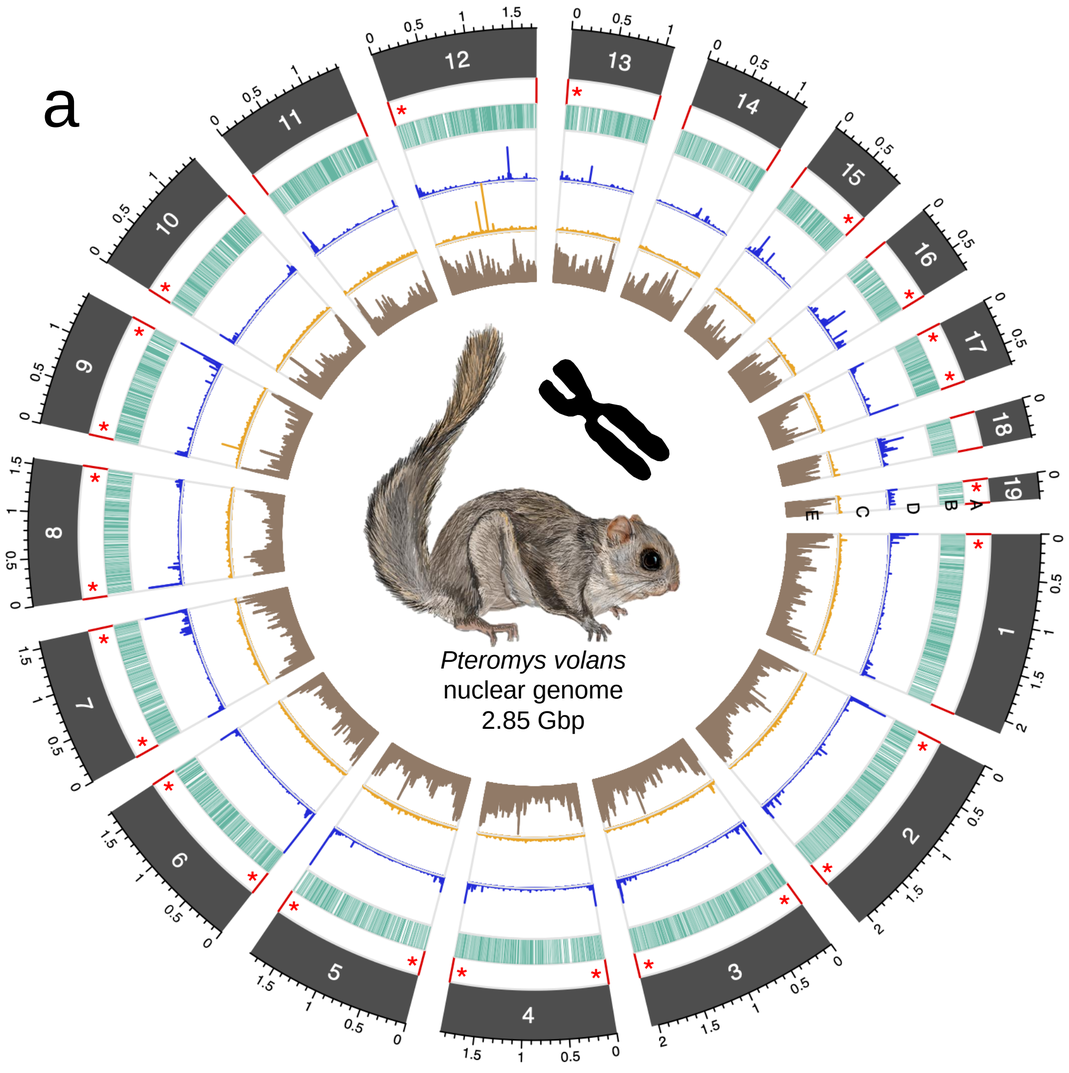
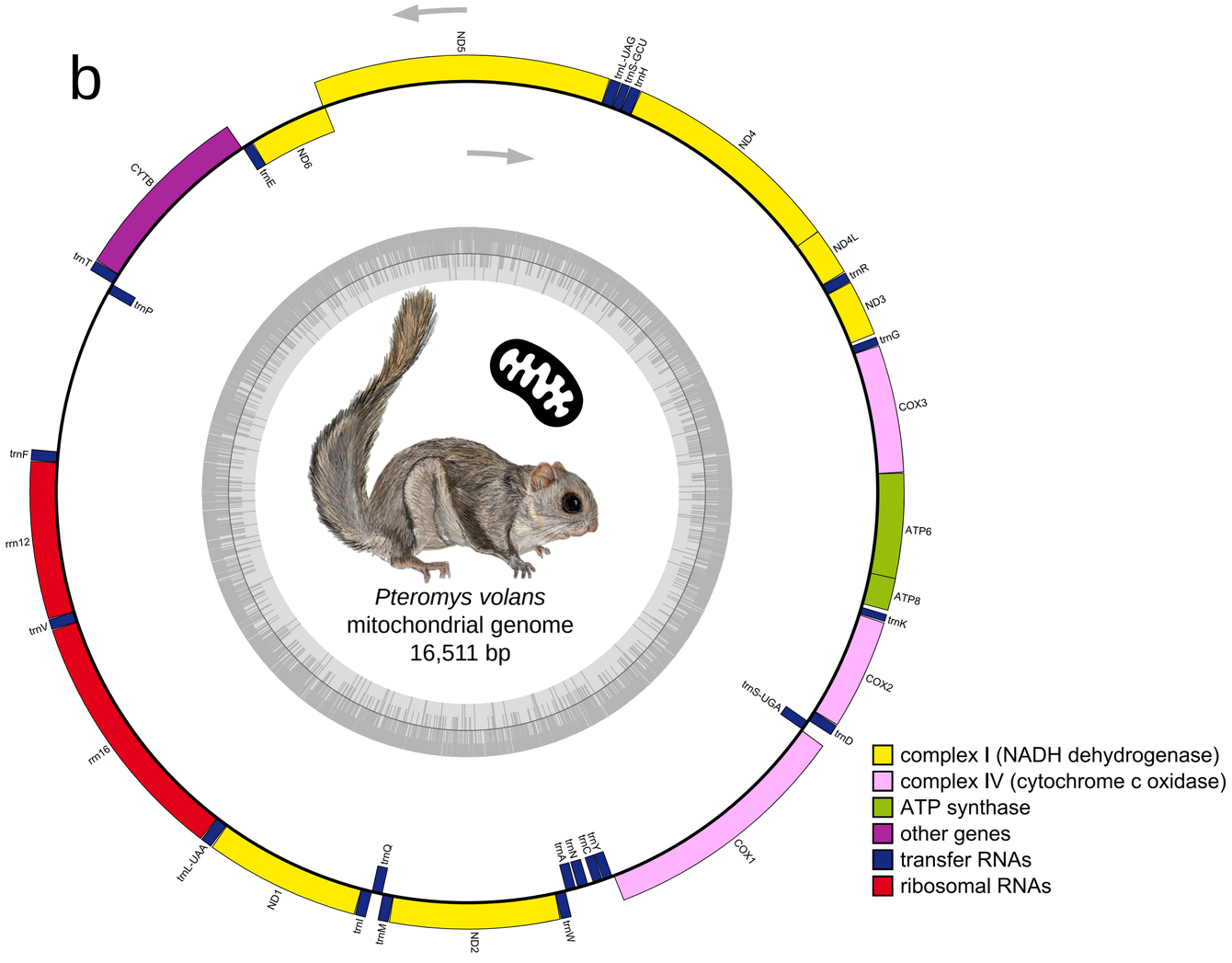
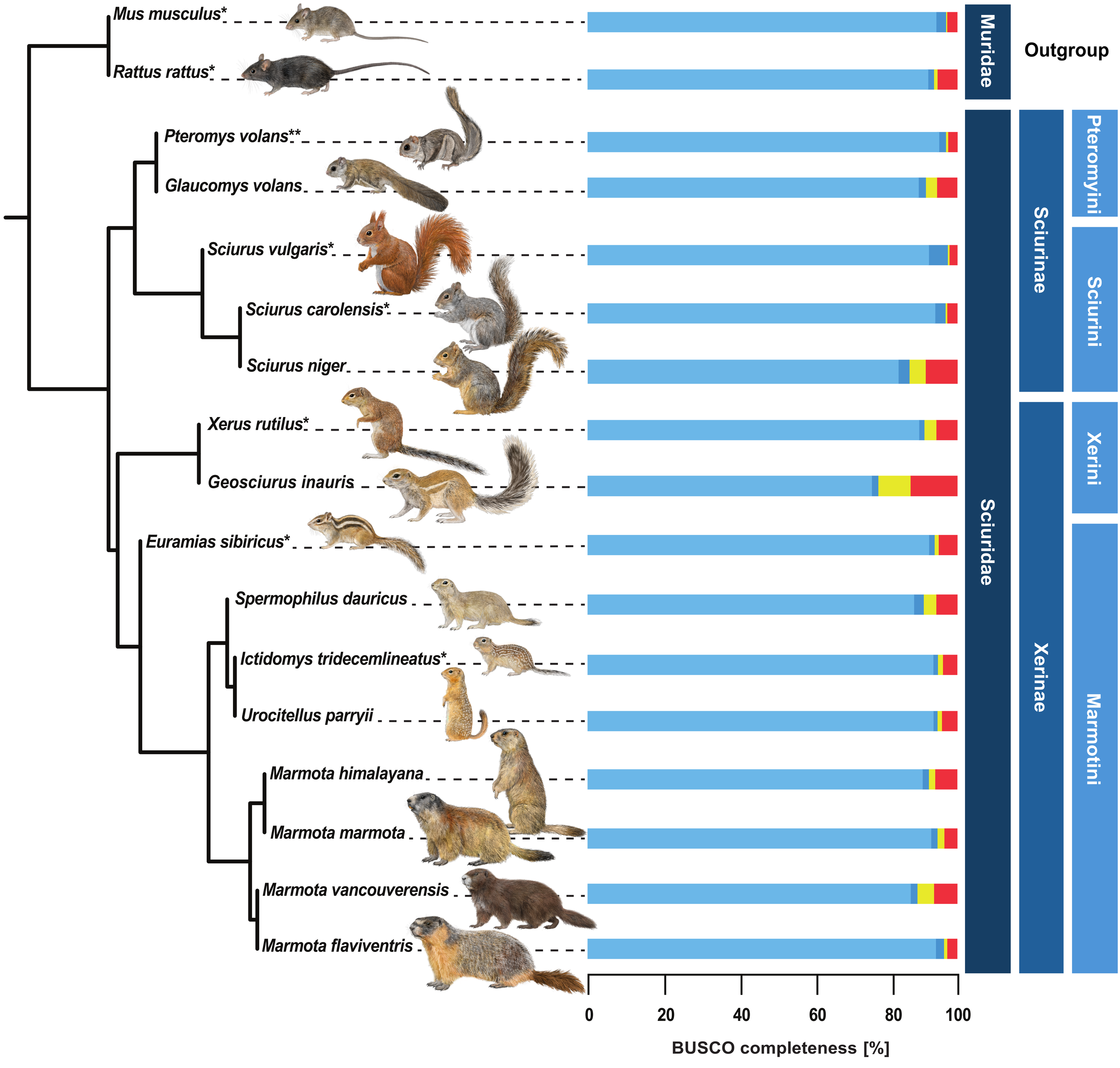

b
assembly
assembly


c
Eurasian red squirrel
(Sciurus vulgaris)
Eastern grey squirrel
(Sciurus carolinensis)
European ground squirrel
(Spermophilus citellus)
Siberian flying squirrel
(Pteromys volans)
Siberian flying squirrel
(Pteromys volans)
Siberian flying squirrel
(Pteromys volans)





complex I (NADH dehydrogenase)
complex IV (cytochrome c oxidase)
ATP synthase
other genes
transfer RNAs
ribosomal RNAs


Mus musculus*
Rattus rattus*
Pteromys volans**
Glaucomys volans
Sciurus vulgaris*
Sciurus carolensis*
Sciurus niger
Xerus rutilus*
Geosciurus inauris
Euramias sibiricus*
Spermophilus dauricus
Ictidomys tridecemlineatus*
Urocitellus parryii
Marmota himalayana
Marmota marmota
Marmota vancouverensis
Marmota flaviventris
Muridae
Outgroup
Sciuridae
Sciurinae
Xerinae
Pteromyini
Sciurini
Xerini
Marmotini
0
20
40
60
80
100
BUSCO completeness [%]