A Developmental Atlas of the *Drosophila* Nerve Cord Uncovers a Global Temporal Code for Neuronal Identity

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Highlights

- A developmental transcriptional atlas of the Drosophila melanogaster ventral nerve cord (VNC) with 38x coverage
- Birth order, segment and lineage annotation enables the assignment of transcriptional signatures to 122 cell type groups in the connectome
- 17 transcription factors (TFs) are expressed in a conserved temporal sequence within lineages across the nervous system defining a persistent molecular correlate of birth order
- We match sex differences in the developmental atlas and adult connectome revealing the molecular logic of sexual dimorphism

Abstract

The assembly of functional neural circuits depends on the generation of diverse neural types with precise molecular identity and connectivity. Unlocking general principles of neuronal specification and wiring across the nervous system requires a systematic and high-resolution characterisation of its diversity, recently enabled by advances in single-cell transcriptomics and connectomics. However, linking the molecular identity of neurons to circuit architecture remains a key challenge.

Here, we present a high-resolution developmental transcriptional atlas for the *Drosophila melanogaster* nerve cord, the central hub for sensory-motor circuits. With an unprecedented 38x coverage, this atlas enabled robust alignment to the adult connectome. We found that birth time sets a discrete versus continuous organisation of neuronal molecular identity, a difference we also identified in the connectome. We discovered a set of 17 transcription factors expressed in a conserved temporal sequence across all lineages, establishing a global temporal code for neuronal identity based on birth order, linking

specification to differentiation across the nerve cord. Lastly, by mapping sex-specific transcriptional profiles to the connectome, we uncovered apoptosis and transcriptional divergence as key drivers for sex-specification. By resolving how molecular identity is temporally organized, this atlas opens new avenues to dissect the molecular mechanisms underpinning the development of neural circuits.

Introduction

The brain's ability to process information and produce adaptive behaviors relies on its cellular composition and circuit organisation. Throughout development, neurons adopt specific molecular identities, which define their physiological function, and guide their integration into precise circuit architectures. While the spatial and temporal patterning mechanisms coordinating neuronal fate are starting to be elucidated[1–3], it is increasingly clear that the cellular complexity of the brain is far greater than previously anticipated. To gain a comprehensive understanding of how neurons are specified across the nervous system we first need a systematic and high-resolution characterisation of this diversity. This need has driven large-scale atlasing efforts over the past decade: single-cell transcriptomics can define the molecular identities of neurons[4–9], while recent connectomics efforts are revealing anatomical and synaptic relationships for increasingly complex brain tissue[10–14].

In both approaches it has been possible to reduce dimensionality by grouping individual neurons into types, which are proposed to represent conserved functional units[15]. Crucially, these cell types should be consistent across modalities[16,17], something that has so far only been tested for relatively simple populations of about 100 cell types[9,18]. However, recent atlasing efforts of the mouse and human brains[5–8] have proposed more than 5,000 and 3,000 transcriptional types respectively. While large, these figures are outnumbered by connectomics approaches; the systematic analysis and annotation of the combined datasets of the *Drosophila melanogaster* central nervous system, the largest connectomes yet completed, reveals over 11,000 neuronal types across 160,000 neurons[19–21]. This complete description of the texture of a complex nervous system provides an exciting opportunity to better understand the development of neural circuits. It also poses an unmatched major challenge: to validate and cross-identify anatomical and molecular cell types. Despite the advantages of high stereotypy and relatively small size of the fly brain, the match between transcriptomic and connectomics studies remains disappointing. Existing transcriptomic atlases[22–24] propose about ten times fewer cell types than connectomics[16,19,20] and only a small fraction of these broad molecular types were matched to the connectome. We hypothesised that two critical limitations of extant Drosophila transcriptomic atlases have resulted in substantial underestimates of cell type diversity. The first is that most cell types in the connectome are present as only one or two neurons per hemisphere, which sets the minimal coverage for their identification to 20x, an order of magnitude greater than the current 2-4x[9,16,25,26]. The second is that they only capture the adult brain, while transcriptional diversity peaks during development and decreases in adults[3,25,27,28], making developmental atlases better suited to describe the diversity in the connectome.

Stimulated by these considerations, we have obtained a developmental transcriptional atlas of the *Drosophila melanogaster* VNC, which houses the sensory-motor circuits that form the core interface between the nervous system and the body. The atlas' deep coverage (38x) enabled high-resolution mapping of neuronal diversity as well as emergent organisational features of molecular identity; comprehensive annotation allowed most cells to be linked to the connectome. Together these properties of the atlas enabled the identification of a global temporal coordinate system: a sequence of 17

transcription factors (TFs) that defines a persistent molecular correlate of neuronal birth order. Comparison of male and female data identified apoptosis and transcriptional divergence as key developmental mechanisms of sex differences and also enabled precise matching with connectomic cell types. This atlas provides a resource and intellectual framework for uncovering new ontogenetic principles of circuit assembly.

Results

Developmental transcriptional atlas of the fly nerve cord

To reveal the transcriptional diversity of the 16,000 intrinsic neurons of the VNC we built an atlas using single cell RNA sequencing (scRNAseq) (Extended Data Fig. 1, Methods). After quality control we obtained 459,091 cells from four developmental stages (6, 24, 36 and 48h after puparium formation), spanning the period when neuronal morphology and connectivity are established[29] (Fig. 1a). The atlas includes a balanced number of male and female cells making it suitable for studying the development and function of sexually dimorphic circuits (Fig. 1b).

Dimensionality reduction produced a complex embedding in UMAP space, in line with the large number of cell types present in the VNC (Fig. 1b). We started annotating the atlas by separating neurons from glia, using known markers (e.g. *repo* and *wrapper* for glia and *elav* for neurons) (Fig. 1b, Methods). The ratio of glia to neurons moderately but significantly increased from 6 to 48h (Fig. 1b). This matches reports of gliogenesis occurring in early pupal stages[30], and the presence of actively dividing glial subpopulations in our atlas (Extended Data Fig. 2). Hereafter we treated these cell populations independently to maximise cell type separation. While we focused primarily on neurons, we identified six main glial types that we annotated using known markers (Extended Data Fig. 2, Methods).

In the neuronal dataset, one of the main drivers of transcriptional diversity is maturation, which results in layered organization of neurons in UMAP space according to the developmental stage at which they were harvested from the animal (Fig. 1c). This separation hinders the identification of matching cell types across development. We therefore regressed out maturation-related variability, effectively eliminating stage-dependent separation. This enabled the integration of transcriptomes from the same cell types across different developmental stages with the exception of a “stem” region, which exclusively contains cells from 6 and 24h samples (Fig. 1c). Our neuronal atlas contains 302,765 cells, compared with 8000 neurons per VNC hemisphere, for an unprecedented 38x global coverage (Extended Data Fig. 1a,f, Methods-Connectomics data analysis).

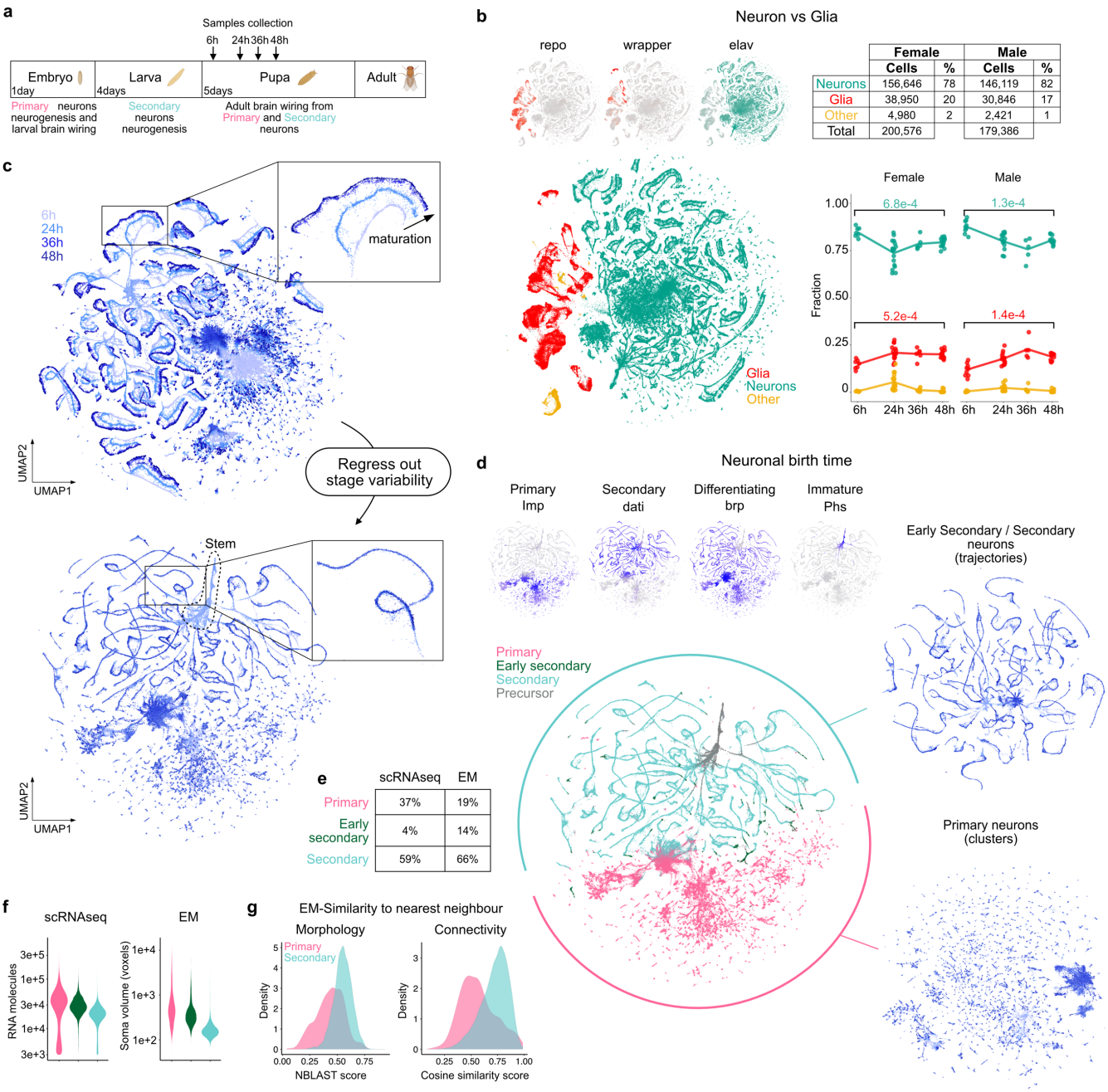

Figure 1 | Developmental atlas of the Drosophila melanogaster ventral nerve cord (VNC)

a, Timeline of Drosophila brain development highlighting two neurogenetic periods (embryonic and larval). Arrows: stages sampled for making the atlas. **b**, Top: UMAP plots showing the expression of glial and neuronal marker genes. Bottom: atlas annotation by glia, neurons and other (cells of mesenchymal origin). Table showing the number of glia, neurons and other cell types after demultiplexing and quality control. The graph shows the fraction of each population in the sampled stages split by sex. Each point corresponds to a single animal, brackets indicate statistical significance determined by t-test. **c**, Top: UMAP embedding for the neurons in the atlas coloured by stage. Bottom: same as top after regressing out maturation-driven variability. Insets highlight the same cells in either embedding. The "stem" region is indicated by a dotted line. **d**, Top: UMAP plots showing expression of markers of primary, secondary, differentiating neurons and precursor cells. Bottom: UMAP plot coloured by those categories. Plots on the right show UMAP embedding obtained by re-analysing primary and secondary neuronal subsets independently. **e**, Fractions of primary, secondary and early secondary neurons in the atlas and the connectome. **f**, Violin plots showing the number of RNA molecules (UMIs) per neuron in the atlas (left) and neuronal soma volume per neuron in the connectome (right) according to birth time categories. **g**, Left: density distribution of the NBLAST morphology scores to the top-match for primary and secondary neurons from thoracic segments in the male connectome (Primary: n = 1,386, median = 0.45; Secondary: n = 9,919, median = 0.55). Right: density distribution of the cosine similarity connectivity

score to the nearest neighbour for primary and secondary neurons from thoracic segments in the male connectome (Primary: n = 1,356, median = 0.55; Secondary: n = 9,726, median = 0.74). For both comparisons, secondary neurons show significantly higher similarity than primary neurons (Wilcoxon rank-sum test, $p < 2.2e-16$).

Birth time defines discrete versus continuous neuronal identities

It is a common feature of nervous system development that neuronal populations have different temporal origins. One example of this in insects is the existence of two main waves of neurogenesis. Primary neurons are born in the embryo, build and function in the larval brain but are then remodelled through pruning and regrowth of arbours during metamorphosis. Secondary neurons are born afterwards and only integrate into adult circuits during metamorphosis in pupal development[31] (Fig. 1a). We identified these populations in the atlas by the mutually exclusive expression of *Imp* and *dati*[32,33] (Fig. 1d) and found they segregate into a region of small clusters and a region of long trajectories radiating from the "stem", where neuronal precursors and undifferentiated neurons are located (Extended Data Fig. 3). Outside the small clusters, we found *Imp* expression at the tips of trajectories, distal to the stem. These are likely to be the first born neurons produced when the stem cell progenitors (neuroblasts) resume division after larval hatching and were annotated as "early secondaries"[34]. This birth time annotation is supported by the observation that secondary neurons make up 59% of the transcriptional atlas, similar to the 60% reported in a recent scRNAseq larval atlas[34] and to the 66% observed in the male VNC connectome (Fig. 1e). In addition, there is a similar trend in cell size, where primary>early secondary>secondary, as measured by number of RNA molecules per cell (transcriptome) and soma volume (connectome) (Fig. 1f).

The segregation of primary and secondary neurons into different regions of UMAP space highlights birth time as a strong driver of transcriptional divergence. However the local organisation is very different (punctate primary clusters versus long secondary trajectories) and suggests that these two populations may have discrete versus more continuously varying cell type identity; this parallels similar observations in mammalian transcriptomic datasets (e.g. in mouse cortex[35]) albeit with much finer granularity. This organization is preserved when the two subpopulations are analyzed separately, indicating that it is not a feature of the joint analysis, where higher diversity within primaries could mask diversity within secondaries. This observation aligns with connectome analysis, where we find that primary neurons are statistically more distinct from their most similar neuron than secondaries (Fig. 1g).

Lineage identity links the atlas to the connectome

The existence of distinct progenitor pools in discrete spatial locations is another widespread feature of neural development. In the Drosophila VNC, secondary neurons are born from a defined set of larval neuroblasts (on average 25 per thoracic segment) each defining a stereotyped neuronal lineage. Sibling neurons from each lineage are further subdivided into hemilineages based on Notch signalling during asymmetric cell division: A (Notch ON) and B (Notch OFF)[29,36] (Fig. 2a). Crucially neurons of the same hemilineage bundle together leaving a structural footprint that has been used to group them in the connectome with >90% hemilineage annotation coverage[19].

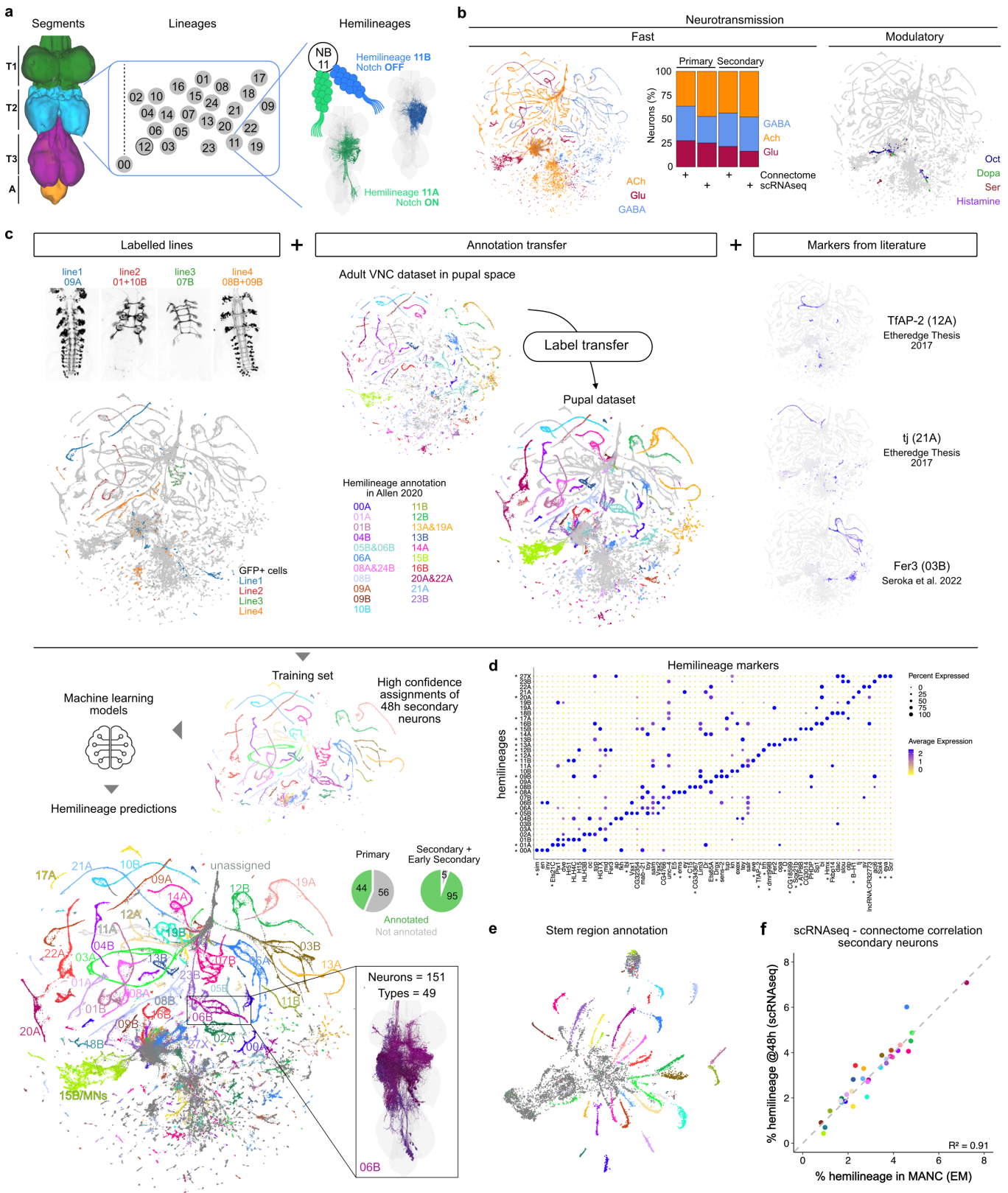

Figure 2 | Hemilineage annotation links the transcriptome to the connectome

a, Adult VNC showing thoracic (T1, T2, T3) and abdominal A segments in green, blue, magenta and orange. Hox genes determining segmental identity are indicated. 25 Stem cells (neuroblasts, NB) in each thoracic segment generate a secondary lineage whose progeny is split in A and B hemilineages depending on Notch signalling. Renderings from the male connectome for hemilineages 11A and 11B. **b,** UMAP plots showing neurotransmitter predictions (fast and modulatory) based on expression levels of biosynthetic enzymes and transporters (see Extended Data Fig. 4). Fraction of fast neurotransmitter identities predicted in primaries and secondary+early

secondary neurons in the atlas (48h) and the connectome. **c**, Pipeline to assign hemilineage identity. Top left: Maximum intensity projections of confocal stacks showing GFP expression pattern of Gal4 lines used for generating the atlas. GFP positive cells coloured by the genotype of origin. Top centre: adult VNC scRNAseq data from Allen et al.[24] projected onto our atlas and the corresponding labels transferred to our atlas. Top right: markers from the literature used to de-orphanise remaining hemilineages. Middle: Assignments from Top used to train a machine learning classifier to predict hemilineage identity throughout the atlas. Bottom: Final hemilineage annotation. Connectome rendering of neurons from hemillineage 06B highlighting cross-matching between connectomic and transcriptomic atlases. Pie charts: fraction of annotated primary and early secondary+secondary neurons. **d**, DotPlot showing expression of hemilineage-selective marker genes in secondary neurons. 3 top positive markers expressed with a log2FC > 0.5, in more than 70% of cells in the hemilineage and less than 20% of cells in the rest of the dataset. Asterisks indicate hemilineages with unique markers and the markers themselves. **e**, UMAP plot for precursor cells showing their manually curated annotation based on markers from (d). **f**, Correlation between % of secondary neurons per hemilineage annotated in EM and % of secondary neurons at 48h annotated in the atlas. Dotted grey line represents the identity line (y = x). Solid red line shows the fitted linear model.

Previous work in adult VNC suggested that hemilineage identity is one of the main sources of transcriptional heterogeneity[24]. We therefore reasoned that the trajectories we observe in UMAP space could reflect the hemilineage organisation of the VNC. To address this, we first explored neurotransmission in our atlas (Extended Data Fig. 4a,b, Methods), as neurons from the same hemilineage typically share neurotransmitter usage[19,37,38]. We found that almost all trajectories and clusters expressed just one fast-acting neurotransmitter (Fig. 2b), supporting the idea that trajectories represent hemilineages. Aminergic modulatory neurotransmission is instead restricted to a small number of primary neurons (Fig. 2b). Our atlas confirms the connectome predictions that across all neurons, excitatory acetylcholine is the most common fast neurotransmitter, followed by GABA and glutamate.

To provide direct experimental evidence for hemilineage identity within our atlas, we included samples with four GFP reporter lines that label specific hemilineages (09A, 01+10B, 07B, 08B+09B)[39]; distribution of GFP positive cells along specific trajectories confirms our prediction that trajectories correspond to hemilineages (Fig. 2c top left). To annotate hemilineages across the atlas we combined multiple sources of direct and indirect evidence: labelled lines, annotation transfer from the adult VNC atlas[24], a combination of markers from the literature, neurotransmitter usage and relative hemilineage sizes in the connectome (Fig. 2c top, Supplemental File 1 and Methods). We defined a set of high confidence assignments for 48h neurons and then trained a machine learning classifier to predict hemilineage labels across the atlas (Fig. 2c bottom). Predictions cover over 95% of secondary and 44% of primary neurons linking the hemilineages in our atlas to groups of, on average, 153 neurons/60 neuronal types in the connectome (e.g. 151 neurons/49 types in 06B). We then extracted markers for Notch status (Extended Data Fig. 5) and each specific hemilineage identity; 88% of markers are transcription factors (Fig. 2d).

We found that 15 out of 34 hemilineages can be distinguished by the expression of a single marker, while the remaining ones can be identified using marker combinations; these markers should provide genetic access to hemilineages. Using these markers we extended hemilineage annotation to neurons in the stem region, which were poorly predicted by our automated classifier due to their immature state (Fig. 2e).

The accuracy of our atlas annotation is supported by a very strong correlation between the observed sizes of hemilineages in the atlas and the connectome (R^2=0.9, Fig. 2f).

Segment annotation refines the link of the atlas to the connectome

Like the vertebrate spinal cord, the VNC has a repeated segmental organisation: homologous lineages are generated across segments some of which acquire segment-specific characteristics through antero-posterior patterning specified by gradients of Hox genes expression[40,41]. We found evidence for this segmental organisation in the atlas: some hemilineages segregate into parallel trajectories with mutually exclusive Hox gene expression (Fig. 3a, Extended Data Fig. 6a,d). We used this to refine our transcriptome-connectome matching. We defined Hox gene expression thresholds for each hemilineage-segment combination. Hemilineage-specific thresholds were needed because Antp and Ubx antibody staining revealed a more complex expression landscape than expected by the canonical view. This complexity was also reflected in the atlas, as shown for hemilineages 03B and 07B (Fig. 3a,b, Extended Data Fig. 6b, Methods)[41]. In addition, for a subset of hemilineages we detected expression of *Scr* and *Dfd*, Hox genes specific to the ventral region of the brain[42] (Extended Data Fig. 6c,d). Accordingly, we annotated these neurons as the brain segments labium (LB, *Scr*) and subesophageal zone anterior (SA, *Dfd*). In total, we predicted segment identity for 94% of secondary neurons and 43% of primary neurons (Fig. 3c).

The intersection of hemilineage and segment predictions subsets the atlas into 122 groups of secondary neurons, each mapping onto a mean of 51 neurons/26 types in the connectome. The quality of the matching is supported by a strong correlation between the fraction assigned to each group in either dataset (R^2=0.71, Fig. 3d).

For some hemilineages segment identity is reflected by independent trajectories (e.g. 03B), in others they overlap partially (e.g. 01A) or completely (e.g. 13A) (Fig. 3e top). We hypothesised that this difference in trajectory complexity could underlie the different degree of neuronal inter-segmental (serial) homology observed in the connectome (e.g. IN13B005 type has serial homologue neurons in the three thoracic segments Fig. 3e). To test this we classified hemilineages into three categories of complexity: low (fully overlapping), medium (partially overlapping) and high (non overlapping). We found that the transcriptional categories are significantly linked to the degree of inter-segmental homology reported in the connectome[19,43] (Fig. 3e bottom). Interestingly in low complexity hemilineages *Antp* is expressed across the three segments, instead of the expected restriction to T2 (Fig. 3f, Extended Data Fig. 6b), suggesting that Antp may contribute to reinforcing neuronal homology across thoracic segments. This might be needed to obtain neuronal identities implementing segmentally repeated sensory-motor circuits (e.g. legs movement).

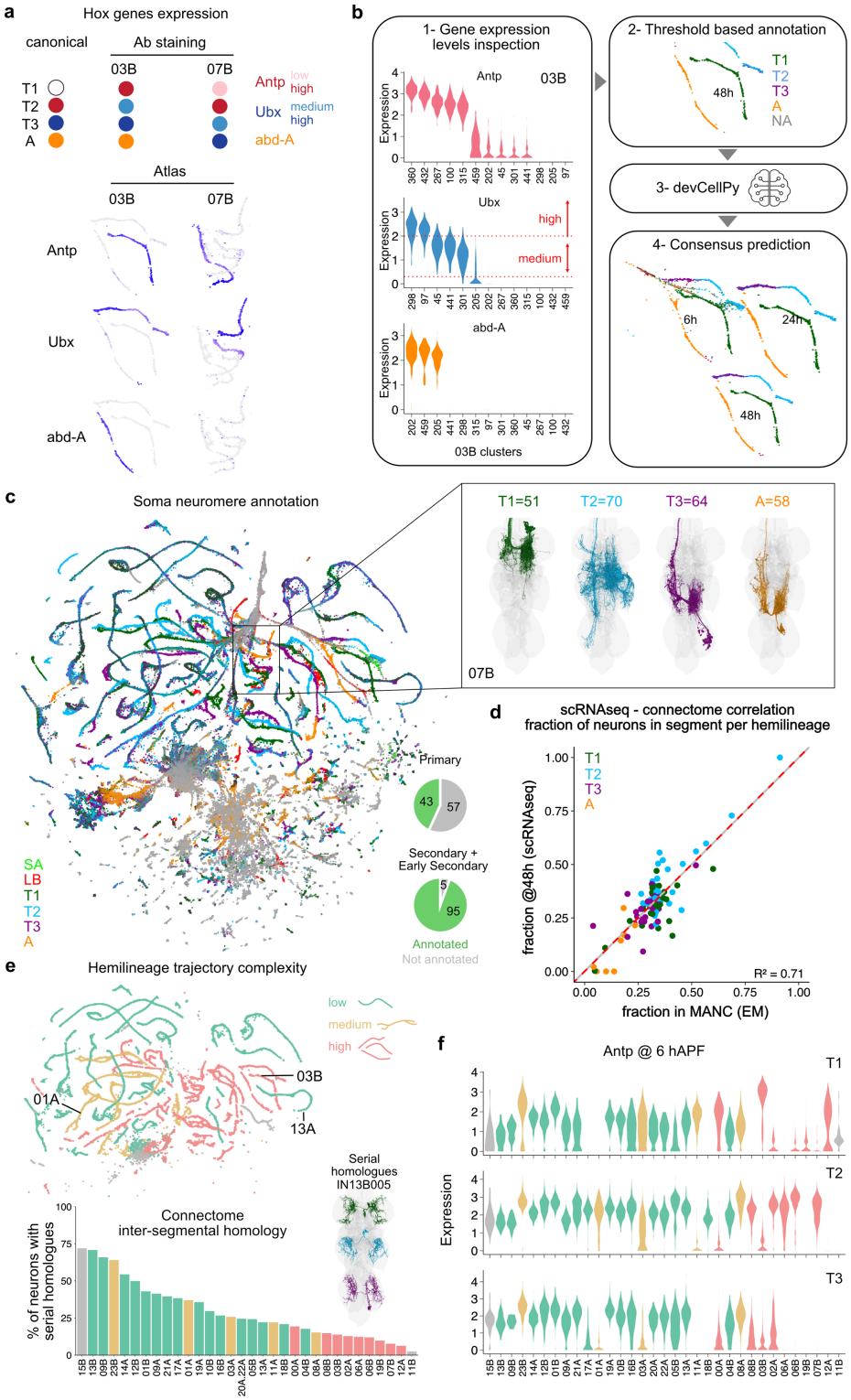

Figure 3 | Segment annotation refines the transcriptome-to-connectome link

a, Schematic representation of Hox genes expression (Antp, Ubx, abd-A) in 03B and 07B across segments as by antibody staining in larvae and UMAP plots showing expression of the same in the atlas secondary neurons at 48h. **b,** Pipeline to annotate soma segments. Left: violin plots showing Hox genes expression per cluster in 03B secondary neurons at 48h. In 03B Ubx has a bimodal expression. Right: top, annotation based on Hox genes thresholds and used to train devCellPy classifiers (middle). The devCellPy model was used to predict soma segment identity across stages (bottom). **c,** Final soma segment annotation across all hemilineages and stages. Subesophageal ganglion segments SA and LB are only at 6h. Inset shows MANC 07B secondary/early secondary neurons (LHS only). Pie charts show the fraction of annotated primary and early secondary+secondary neurons. **d,** Soma segment annotation comparisons between atlas and connectome. Correlation between the fraction of secondary neurons per segment

per hemilineage annotated in EM and that of secondary neurons at 48h annotated in the atlas. Dotted grey line represents the identity line (y = x). Solid red line shows the fitted linear model. **e,** Top: UMAP plot colour-coded by hemilineage trajectory complexity. Bottom: histogram showing, for each hemilineage, the proportion of secondary neurons with serial homologues in MANC. Hemilineages are ordered by decreasing inter-segmental homology. Trajectory complexity in the atlas correlates with inter-segmental homology in the connectome. Statistics: Jonckheere-Terpstra test, p-value = 2e-04. An example of a neuronal type with serial homologues across the three thoracic segments is shown. **f.** Violin plots showing Antp expression at 6h in the different hemilineages across segments and coloured by UMAP trajectory complexity. Hemilineage order as in (e).

A global temporal code for neuron birth order

Sequential generation of different neuronal types from shared progenitors is a core developmental feature of the insect CNS[44,45] but is also observed in other systems such as the mammalian retina[46]. Strikingly, we found strong evidence in our VNC atlas that neurons arrange along trajectories according to their consecutive birth order from neuroblast progenitors: *Imp* is expressed at the tips of trajectories opposite to the stem (Fig. 1e) and previously reported genetic markers of birth time identity[47,48] (*mamo*, *jim*, and *br*) are expressed in a conserved order along trajectories (Fig. 4a, Extended Data Fig. 8a). We reasoned that neuronal diversity within lineages should arise from changes in gene expression along each trajectory (Fig. 4a). To identify these genes we performed trajectory inference analysis (Methods): for each hemilineage-segment combination, we fitted a single curve and then calculated pseudotimes from first born neurons (pseudotime=0) to last born[49–53] (Fig. 4b, Methods). We identified a total of 1508 genes differentially expressed along the trajectories for all hemilineages, of which 149 were TFs (Fig. 4c). Strikingly, 40 TFs were shared by more than 50% of the hemilineages raising the possibility of a shared temporal code. This was reinforced when we observed that the relative order in which some TFs are expressed is conserved (Fig. 4d, Extended Data Fig. 8b).

The same trajectory inference algorithm was applied independently to each hemilineage. However, the resultant pseudotimes cannot be directly compared even though in all cases they should be a monotonically increasing function of birth order. We therefore applied a nonlinear alignment algorithm[54] to produce a common pseudotime; we used hemilineage 03A-T1 as a reference since it is one of the longest uninterrupted trajectories in the atlas (Fig. 4e, Extended Data Fig. 8c,d, Supplementary Material). This enabled us to identify expression peaks appearing at the same 'aligned' pseudotime across hemilineages and segments (Fig. 4e,f). As a result, we found 33 peaks from 17 shared TFs (shTFs: *hth*, *chinmo*, *pdm3*, *pros*, *ab*, *mamo*, *CG7368*, *rn*, *CG3726*, *jim*, *br*, *dati*, *Eip93F*, *bab1*, *bab2*, *danr*, *dan*), whose pattern of expression along pseudotime is shared across hemilineages (Fig. 4f,g, Extended Data Fig. 9).

The combinatorial action of shTFs offers a possible mechanism to generate neuronal diversity. However it also offers the promise of a modular genetic approach to access cell types, which could be of great experimental significance. We tested this possibility by using the split-GAL4 system to label cells in adult VNCs born during the *danr* temporal window (*danr-AD*) from hemilineages 04B (*ap-DBD*) and 13A (*dmrt99B-DBD*). We observed specific labeling of small neuronal populations within these lineages, recognisable by their morphologies (Fig. 4h). This result also indicates that *danr* expression is retained in adults. Like *danr*, most shTFs show persistent expression throughout developmental stages (Extended Data Fig. 8h), consistent with a potential role as terminal selector genes.

The 17 TFs we identified provide a persistent molecular correlate of birth order shared across the VNC and support the existence of a common molecular code defining neuronal temporal identity.

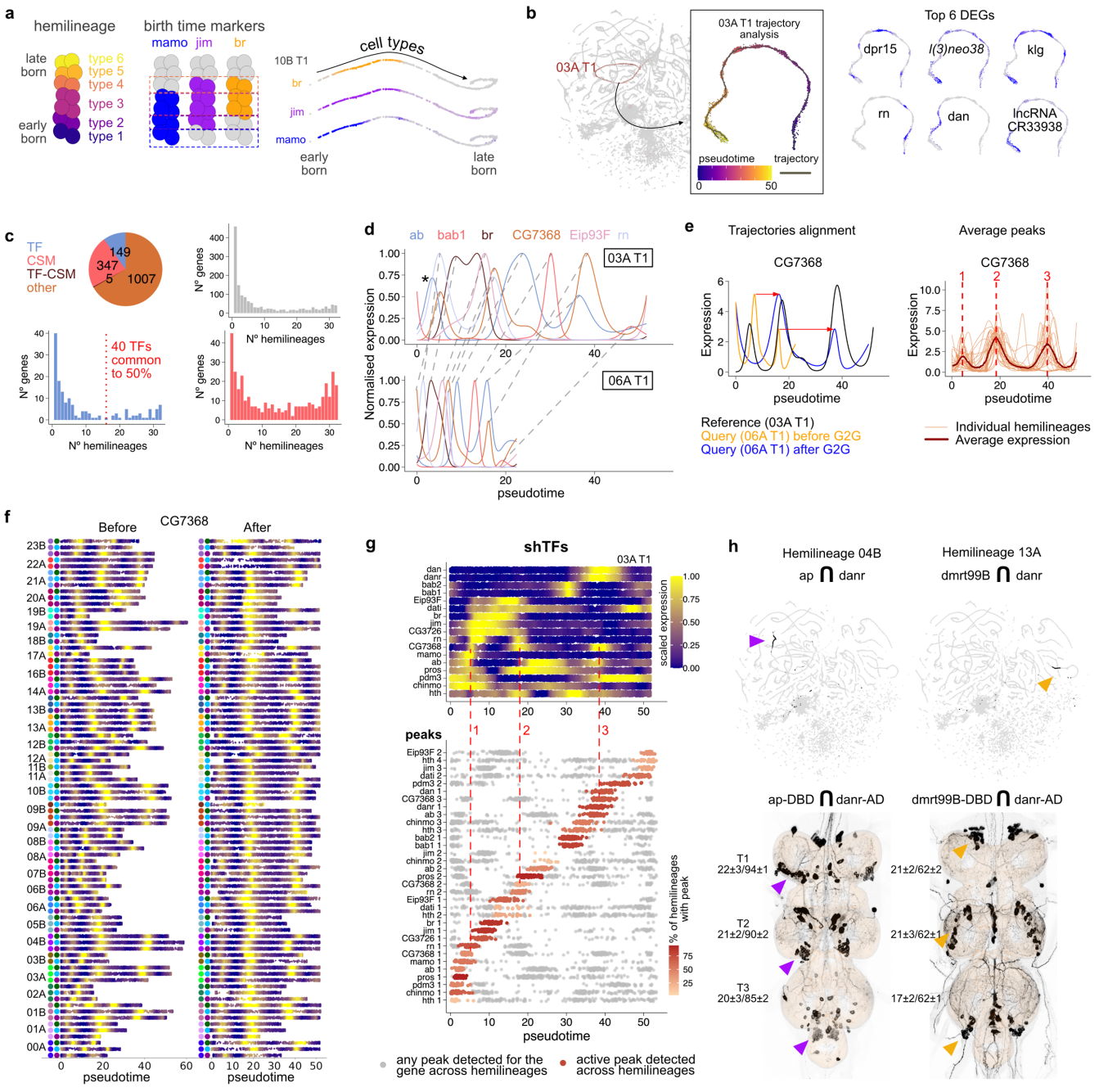

Figure 4 | 17 Transcription Factors expressed in a conserved temporal order across lineages define a persistent molecular correlate of birth order

a, Schematic illustrating cell types born sequentially within a hemilineage (left). UMAP embedding of hemilineage 10B-T1 forming a continuous trajectory where three genetic markers of birth time identity are expressed consecutively. **b,** Hemilineage trajectories analysis: pseudotime values from monocle3 for 03A-T1 trajectory and the 6 most significant differentially expressed genes (DEGs). **c,** Summary of DEGs along all trajectories. Pie chart of the distribution of gene categories across all analysed trajectories. DEGs with q-value < 0.01 and Moran's value > 0.3 are shown. Histograms show the number of DEGs (y-axis) shared across hemilineages (x-axis), grouped by category. 40 TFs are shared by 50% of the 33 hemilineages analysed. Grey = all DEGs, blue = TFs, red = Cell Surface Molecules (CSM), brown = dual function. **d,** Fitted profile of normalised expression along pseudotime in 2 trajectories for a subset of TFs differentially expressed in 95% of hemilineages. Dashed lines link matching expression peaks.

Asterisks indicate a peak present in 03A-T1, but absent in 06A-T1. **e,** Left: expression profiles of CG7368 along pseudotime for 06A-T1 before and after G2G alignment to the reference trajectory (03A-T1). Right: expression profiles of CG7368 along pseudotime after alignment in all trajectories. Average expression profile and average peaks are also shown. **f,** Heatmaps showing expression (normalised between q05 and q95) of CG7368 along pseudotime in all analysed trajectories before (left) and after (right) alignment. Colours in y axis: hemilineages (left, refer to Fig. 2) and segments (right, green = T1, blue = T2 and purple = T3). **g,** TFs expressed in a shared temporal order in all VNC lineages (shTFs). Top: heatmap showing normalised expression (between q05 and q95) along pseudotime of shTFs ordered by the first peak in the consensus sequence in 03A-T1. Bottom: gene expression peaks positions in pseudotime (aligned to reference) arranged by the consensus order. Each dot is a peak detected in a single trajectory. Peaks matching the average "active" peak are colored (intensity reflects detection frequency across trajectories); other peaks are shown in grey. **h,** Intersecting shTF *danr* with hemilineage specific markers labels specific neuronal subpopulations in adults. Top: UMAP showing cells co-expressing hemilineage markers (*ap* for 04B and *dmrt99B* for 13A) and *danr*. Bottom: adult VNCs showing split-GAL4 intersection patterns for the same genes. Max intensity projection of confocal stacks are shown. Images are registered to the VNCIS2 common template. Numbers: average neurons labelled per side belonging to the hemilineage ± SD / average number of neurons per side in the hemilineage in the connectome. Arrowheads point to neurons belonging to expected hemilineage. Additional smaller clusters not belonging to, respectively, 04B or 13A hemilineages are visible, likely primary neurons, in agreement with atlas prediction.

The temporal transcription factor code is conserved in the brain

To explore if the shared transcription factor code is a peculiarity of the VNC or if it extends to secondary neurons in the brain we focussed on a small subset of hemilineages in two brain regions: the subesophageal zone, evolutionarily closely linked to the VNC, and the Superior Lateral Protocerebrum, a more derived region, without evident transcriptional, morphological or functional homology to the VNC[55] (Fig. 5a). For the subesophageal zone we took advantage of trajectories present in our 6h samples due to imprecise separation of brain and VNC tissues (Extended Data Fig. 6c,d), while the Superior Lateral Protocerebrum hemilineage was isolated from an independent brain dataset (see Methods for data source).

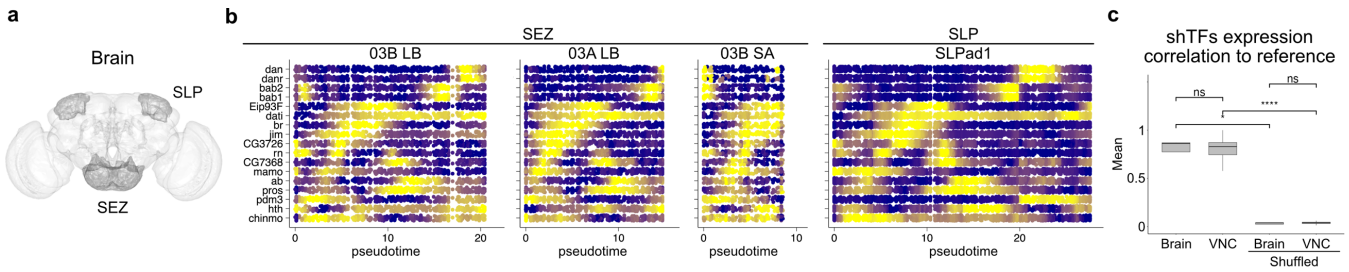

Figure 5 | The VNC's global temporal transcription code is also conserved in the brain

a, Schematic of the brain highlighting regions of origin for the hemilineages examined in (b). **b,** Heatmaps showing the expression of shTFs for hemilineages in the brain as in Fig. 4g top. Subesophageal zone (SEZ) data from 6h and superior lateral protocerebrum (SLP) data from 6-48h. **c,** Mean correlation of shTFs expression between the reference trajectory (03A-T1) and aligned brain trajectories from (b) or VNC ones. Box-and-whisker plot shows the median and interquartile range across trajectories. For the shuffled condition shTF identity labels were shuffled and correlations calculated 200 times. Statistical test: Wilcoxon rank-sum test.

In both regions and all four hemilineages, shTFs exhibited expression patterns consistent with those observed in VNC (Fig. 5b). We quantified this observation by calculating expression correlation between each hemilineage and the 03A T1 reference. We did not observe a statistically significant difference

between brain and VNC scores (Fig. 5c), supporting the notion that, excluding the optic lobes, shTFs influence the development of all secondary neurons in the central nervous system. These results describe a universal transcriptional code that links birth order to neuronal identity.

Mapping sex differences across the atlas and the connectome

Many aspects of sexually dimorphic behaviours are encoded by neural circuits in the VNC. For example, males vibrate their wings to produce a courtship song[56,57], while females become less receptive and lay more eggs after mating[58].

The existence of both male and female VNC connectomes enables comparative analysis between sexes and the identification of dimorphisms at scale[21]. Integrating connectomic datasets with molecular profiles across development offers a powerful framework to investigate the origin and nature of sex-specific neuronal differences.

We began by identifying regions in the atlas with a bias in the abundance of male or female neurons[59]. At 48h - the most mature stage in our dataset - we found that 4% of neurons belong to regions with differential abundance (Fig. 6a, Extended Data Fig. 10a), of which 46% are primary and 54% are secondary neurons. Male-enriched cells are more likely to be secondary neurons (81% of male-enriched neurons are secondaries), while female-enriched cells are biassed towards primary neurons (78% of female-enriched are primaries) (Fig. 6b). These differences were accompanied by selective enrichment of the key sex-determination genes, *fruitless* (*fru*) and/or *doublesex* (*dsx*)[60], again biased by birth time (Fig. 6b).

To link transcriptomic predictions to the connectome we focused our analyses on secondary neurons, given their more complete annotation by hemilineage and segment. Specific hemilineage–segment combinations emerge as hotspots of sexual dimorphism (Fig. 6c), including previously characterised dimorphic lineages, such as courtship song neurons in 12A-T1 and 08B-T1[21,56,57]. To validate our predictions using the male (MANC) and female (FANC) connectomes, we focused on 6 hemilineage-segment combinations: 2 with pronounced male enrichment (08B-T1 and -T2), one with minor female enrichment (01A-T1) and 3 without significant sex-bias (01A-T2, 06A-T1 and 06B-T1) (Fig. 6c). Since no comprehensive one-to-one matching between MANC and FANC connectomes existed, we first established an automatic pipeline to align these datasets (Fig. 6d). We then transferred hemilineage labels from the well-annotated MANC to FANC, which has limited annotation and is only partially proofread. After proofreading and manually curated annotation of the selected FANC hemilineages (Methods) we found, as predicted, the greatest sex differences in the number of neurons in 08B-T1 and -T2, which also had the largest number of MANC-specific neuronal types (Fig. 6e).

In line with previous findings, nearly all sex-biased secondary neurons expressed *fru* (Fig. 6c), although not all fru+ neurons belonged to numerically dimorphic groups (Extended Data Fig. 10d). To map fru+ dimorphic neurons from the atlas to the connectome, we identified them in MANC using a previously published dataset of light-level *fru* lineage-related neurons (MARCM clones)[61] (Fig. 6f, Extended Data Fig. 11a,b, Methods, Supplemental File 2). Since this resource links gene expression, hemilineage identity and

neuronal morphology we were able to match precisely defined small groups of fru+ neurons in between the atlas and the connectome.

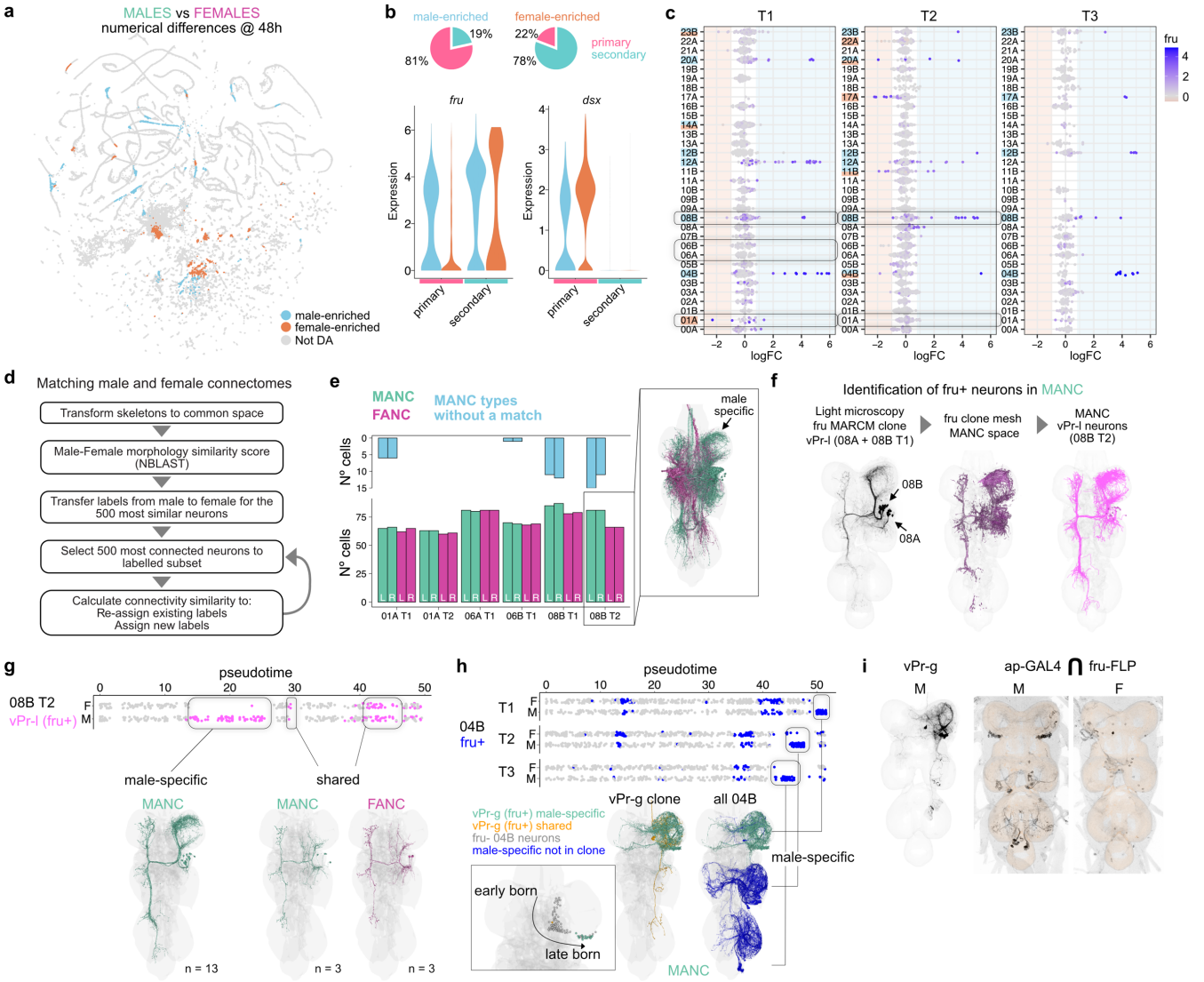

Figure 6 | The transcriptional atlas predicts sex differences between male and female connectomes

a, Numerical differences between males and females at 48h. Cells in the UMAP plot are coloured by differential neighborhood enrichment (light blue = male-enriched, orange = female-enriched). **b,** Sex differences in primary and secondary neurons. Pie-charts show the % of primary and secondary neurons in male-enriched or female-enriched neurons. Violin plots show expression of *fru* and *dsx* in sex-specific neighborhoods at 48h. **c,** Beeswarm plot showing differences in secondary neuron abundance at 48h, grouped by hemilineage and soma segment. Each dot corresponds to a neighborhood in milo analysis, coloured by the mean expression of fru. Boxes highlight hemilineages object of manual curation in FANC. **d,** Pipeline for matching neurons in EM between sexes. **e,** Hemilineage annotation in FANC. Lower histogram summarises the number of neurons identified per hemilineage, per side, per sex after manual curation (L= left, R = right). Upper histogram shows the number of MANC neurons belonging to types for which zero matches in FANC were found by the automatic matching pipeline. Inset shows neurons belonging to 08B hemilineage in T2 in MANC (green, L) and FANC (magenta, R) after manual curation of FANC in MANC space. **f,** Pipeline to identify candidate fru+ neurons in MANC starting from MARCM clones. **g,** The atlas predicts sex-specific and shared fru+ neurons in the connectome. Top: dot plot showing atlas secondary 08B-T2 neurons at 48h arranged by pseudotime and coloured by vPr-l fru clone. Bottom: neurons corresponding to vPr-l clone neurons in the connectome. Colours indicate the dataset of origin (MANC = green, FANC = magenta). Male-specific neurons are plotted on the left, shared neurons plotted on the right. Numbers indicate the number of plotted neurons. **h,** The atlas predicts fru+ male-specfic neurons in hemilineage 04B across segments. Top: dot plot showing

atlas secondary 04B neurons at 48h in all segments arranged by pseudotime and coloured by fru expression. Bottom: vPr-g clone neurons in MANC (left). Colours indicate male specificity (green = specific, orange = shared). All male-specific 04B neurons in MANC (right). vPr-l neurons are shown in green, all other male-specific neurons in blue (neuron type not found in FANC by automatic matching). Inset shows soma position of 04B secondary neurons in T1 arranged according to birth order. **i,** Neurons labelled by genetic intersection of ap-GAL4 and fru-FLP in male (middle) and female (right), corresponding to 04B fru+ neurons. Max intensity projections of confocal stacks are shown. Male fru clone mapping to 04B-T1 is shown as reference (left).

We focused on fru+ neurons from the dimorphic hemilineage 08B-T2, which we mapped to the vPr-l fru+ clone. Pseudotime analysis shows that fru+ vPr-l neurons in the atlas are born in multiple time windows: an earlier born, larger cluster contains male-specific neurons, while 2 later born, smaller clusters have neurons from both sexes (Fig. 6g). In line with the prediction, the connectome revealed that most vPr-l types had no female counterparts (male-specific); only two types (three neurons per side) were shared (Fig. 6g). As a second example, in hemilineage 04B the atlas predicted male-specific neurons in all three thoracic segments (Fig. 6h), although a corresponding clone had previously been reported only in T1 (vPr-g)[61]. We confirmed the atlas' prediction by using our MANC-FANC automatic matching and intersectional labelling experiments (Fig. 6h,i), which identified male-specific fru+ neurons in all three segments. Remarkably, our atlas clearly identifies the fru+ as very late born, matching the consistent external position of the cell bodies of male-specific vPr-g 04B neurons in the MANC connectome (Fig. 6h).
These results showcase the atlas' power for studying known and previously unknown sexual dimorphisms.

Apoptosis and birth order-defined transcriptional divergence shape sexual dimorphisms

We next asked how sex differences in the VNC emerge during development. At 6h we observed minimal numerical differences across the atlas (compare Extended Data Fig. 10e and Fig. 6c), indicating that dimorphisms develop progressively throughout metamorphosis. Accordingly, in early stages there are neurons in both sexes within the vPr-l male-specific temporal window but these are gradually lost through pupal development. This correlates with increased expression of the pro-apoptotic gene *rpr* at 24h only in females (Fig. 7a, see Extended Data Fig. 10f for a second example), suggesting that female-specific apoptosis is the reason why vPr-l neurons are male specific. The same observation was replicated across the atlas (Extended Data Fig. 10g), pointing to a widespread role for female-specific apoptosis in shaping male-specific neuronal domains, extending earlier results in the brain[62,63] to molecularly defined cell populations.
While some neurons are sex specific, others only show morphological differences[61]. To investigate the molecular signatures underlying morphological dimorphisms we focused on hemilineage 01A-T1, where we mapped previously described sex differences in the dPr-a fru+ clone[61] to both MANC and FANC connectomes (Fig. 7c). The atlas shows that fru+ neurons display a clear separation between males and females in 01A-T1 UMAP space (Fig. 7d). We calculated gene expression differences between sexes in clusters of the 01A-T1 lineage and identified the dimorphic cluster to have the highest number (Fig. 7d). Interestingly, among the most significant genes we found several with synaptic partner matching functions, such as members of the *beat*, *side* and *dpr* families[64] (Fig. 7e), that might play an instructive role in

dimorphic wiring. Finally, we quantified the emergence of dimorphism through metamorphosis, by defining a per-cell male-female molecular distance metric (Fig. 7d, Methods). This shows that molecular distance, and the number of differentially expressed genes, increase with developmental time specifically in fru+ neurons (Fig. 7f).

Overall these results suggest that sexual dimorphisms emerge through development from neurons with the same temporal origin by employing two alternative strategies: sex specific apoptosis and transcriptional divergence.

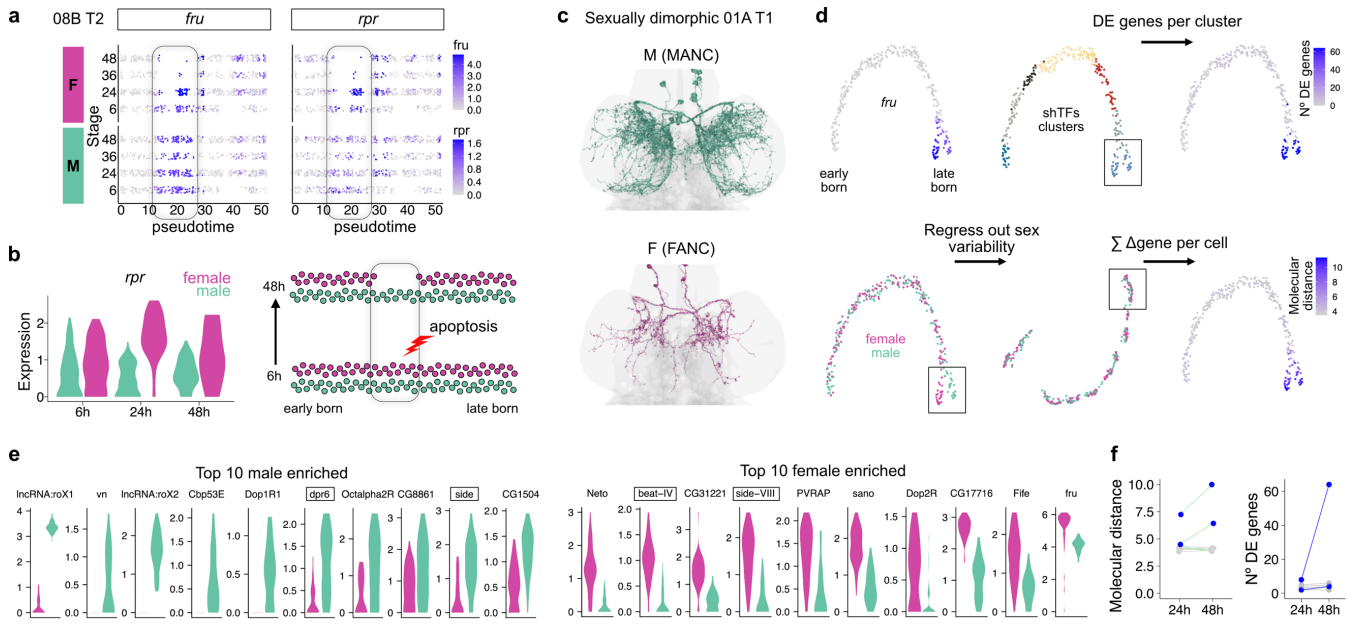

Figure 7 | Male-specific apoptosis and transcriptional divergence shape sexual dimorphisms through development

a, Dot-plot showing expression of *fru* (left) and *rpr* (right) in 08B-T2 secondary neurons arranged along pseudotime and split according to sex and animal stage. **b,** Expression of *rpr* in the pseudotime window corresponding to male enriched neurons. Schematic of female specific apoptosis resulting in male-specificity of birth time defined neuron types. **c,** Male and female sexually dimorphic fru+ neurons. **d,** UMAP plots showing 01A-T1 secondary neurons in the atlas at 48h. Cells are coloured by *fru* expression, cluster identity calculated using shTFs, number of DEGs per cluster, sex and per-cell correction score after regression of sex-identity. **e,** Expression of male and female enriched genes in the most dimorphic cluster at 48h. **f,** Molecular differences at 24 and 48h. Left: average correction score per cluster. Lines connect corresponding clusters, green for significantly different scores (t-test with Bonferroni correction). Right: number of DEGs between male and female per cluster at 24 and 48h. Blue dots = fru+, grey dots = fru-.

Discussion

We report the first high resolution developmental transcriptional atlas of the *Drosophila* nerve cord. This provides a platform to investigate the molecular logic of the thousands of cell types that wire up to form the sensory-motor circuits in the nerve cord, similarly to how more focussed atlases within the brain have been used to understand wiring specificity of *Drosophila* olfactory[65] and visual circuits[66–68] (each containing order 100-200 cell types). We linked the atlas and the connectome by hierarchically annotating birth time (primary versus secondary neurons), hemilineages, segments and *fru* identity. Our comparative analysis

of sexual dimorphisms in fru+ neurons across datasets led to a further refinement of cross-matching down to as few as 3 neurons (Fig. 6g). While our atlas is not yet globally aligned to the connectome at neuronal type resolution, the matching of fru+ neurons shows that it contains information at the necessary granularity. By describing the molecular identity of consecutively born secondary neurons arranged along trajectories, we open the possibility to further refine this link. Ranking neurons in the connectome by their birth order, would naturally align them to the trajectories in the atlas. This ranking could be established, as done here for *fru*, through stochastic labelling of neuronal morphology[44,45,69], or exploiting the expression of shTFs that we have now described.

In our atlas embryonic- and larval-born neurons show a striking difference in organisation within transcriptomic (UMAP) space: embryonic-born neurons form discrete clusters, whereas larval-born neurons arrange along continuous trajectories. While this distinction could reflect differences in maturation, with primary neurons being born earlier, three lines of evidence argue against it: firstly, the birth time difference between primaries and early-secondary neurons is smaller than between the latter and late-secondary neurons; secondly, trajectories persist in the adult (Fig. 2c); and, thirdly, we also observed corresponding differences in morphology and connectivity in the adult connectome. These observations imply that discrete versus continuous organization reflects fundamentally different developmental programs rather than simply degrees of maturation. Studies in *Drosophila* may therefore help elucidate the developmental logic of this important feature of neuronal types, which is normally associated with mammalian nervous systems[17,70].

Notably, the temporal patterning mechanisms specifying embryonic- versus larval-born neurons mirror this distinctiveness: a discrete temporal cascade of TFs in embryonic neuroblasts[2,71,72] versus opposing gradients of the RNA binding proteins Imp (early) and Syp (late) in larval neuroblasts[33,73]. The relationship between temporal origin and molecular identity has been characterized in embryonic and optic lobe neurons[2,74], but how Imp/Syp gradients translate to neuronal identities is only starting to be explored[33,47,75]. We propose that, given their temporally patterned expression, the 17 shTFs are perfectly poised to be key intermediaries in this process. Building on our findings, future functional studies will clarify the regulatory networks driving their expression and their potential instructive role in defining and maintaining neuronal identity. From an evolutionary perspective, a continuous molecular identity system could offer several advantages. It is more evolvable, as small shifts in gene regulation or timing can generate new neuron types without requiring entirely new patterning modules, enabling gradual circuit diversification and behavioral adaptation. It may also confer greater developmental robustness and plasticity, allowing neurons to adopt flexible wiring strategies based on graded molecular cues rather than fixed identities. In insects, which have a strongly constrained ground plan based on neuroblast lineages highly conserved across hundreds of millions of years of evolution[17,76], this flexibility may be crucial to allow diversifying neurons and circuits across sexes and species.

Importantly, the temporal specification of neurons in flies has parallels in mammals. On the one hand, homologues of Imp and Syp exist and have been implicated in neurogenesis[77,78]. On the other hand, a similar shared transcriptional code has recently been described in maturing neurons of the mouse spinal cord, where early neurons express Onecut family TFs, intermediate neurons express Pou2f2, Zfhx3, and Zfhx4 and late-born neurons express Nfia and Nfib, often in combination with Neurod2 and Neurod6[79,80]. This evidence points to an evolutionarily conserved temporal logic governing the generation and organization of neuronal diversity across species. The global nature of our atlas provides the strongest evidence to date for the existence of a persistent molecular correlate of birth order (temporal code) across secondary neurons. Given that this shared code is likely to result from the common evolutionary origin of progenitors, its conservation suggests a functional importance. For example, shared temporal modularity could ensure stepwise circuit assembly and wiring coordination in local neuronal domains, as shown for local premotor circuits[81], or between distant brain and VNC regions. This offers a mechanistic explanation and opens avenues of study for the idea that “neurons that are born together wire together”[82]. It may also confer shared functional properties, such as axonal targeting or circuit integration, to neurons born within specific temporal windows. The recurrent expression of the same TF in neurons from different temporal windows could be responsible for the previously noticed re-occurrence of morphological types in temporally distant neurons within lineages[45]. Interestingly, six of the shTFs we identified have established roles in regulating the specification of distal structures during appendage development (hth[83], dan, danr[84], bab1, bab2, rn[85]). Proximal-distal patterning has a temporal component, with positional identity being the result of the timing of exposure to spatial patterning factors. This suggests that the same regulatory networks may be repurposed in different developmental contexts or a deep common evolutionary origin for neuronal and non-neuronal tissue patterning.

We believe that the insights presented here constitute a fraction of those that remain latent in the atlas, which will be a resource of value not only to the *Drosophila* neuroscience community, but also for comparative studies to explore the evolutionary origins of neuronal diversity and function across phyla. We believe that it also provides a strong case to obtain a corresponding high coverage developmental brain atlas to complete the molecular description of the fly CNS.

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Authors contributions

Conceptualization, S.C., E.D., and G.S.X.E.J.; methodology, S.C., E.D., and G.S.X.E.J.; writing, S.C., E.D., and G.S.X.E.J.; investigation, S.C., E.D., M.M., L.M., I.R.B., M.G.; resources, S.C., E.D., I.R.B., L.S. and H.L.; supervision, G.S.X.E.J., E.D. and S.C.

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Methods

scRNAseq data generation

To discriminate technical from biological variability we used flies from different genetic backgrounds [26,86], enabling us to generate scRNAseq libraries of VNCs of different sex and developmental stages and separate them after sequencing through SNP-based sample demultiplexing (see below) [87] (Extended Data Fig. 1).

Dissociation

For each stage-sex condition several genotypes and individuals were used, as summarised in Table 1. Flies of the genotypes indicated in Table 2 were allowed to mate and their larvae developed at 25ºC until white pupae stage. Then pupae were collected with forceps, sexed under a dissecting scope and put in either male or female vials to develop until the correct stage, i.e. 6, 24, 36 or 48 hours after puparium formation (h). Ventral nerve cords (VNCs) were dissected in ice-cold DPBS (Dulbecco's Phosphate Buffer Saline, Gibco). A maximum of 8 VNCs, each of a different genotype, were pooled in a low-bind eppendorf tube containing 100µl of DPBS on ice. VNCs from animals of two or three different developmental stages and sex were pulled in the same tube (6+24h, 24+48h or 24+36+48h stages). Four brain samples were included in the last round of experiments, but later excluded from the analysis of VNC. After dissections, tissues were collected at the bottom of the tube by centrifugation (800g, 5 mins, 4ºC), DPBS was replaced with 50µl of dispase I (3mg/mL, Sigma-Aldrich, Cat. D4818, reconstituted in 50mM HEPES/KOH pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl) and 75µl of collagenase I (100mg/mL, Invitrogen, Cat. 17100-017, reconstituted in HBSS). VNCs were dissociated in a thermo mixer (Eppendorf) at 25ºC at 500rpm for 30 (samples with 6+24h stages) or 40 mins (samples with 24+36+48h stages). Dissociation was aided by pipetting up and down 10 times every 10 mins ensuring that the tip touched the bottom of the tube to increase the mechanical stress. Dissociated cells were centrifuged (800g, 5 mins, 4ºC), washed once with DPBS and resuspended in 180µl of DPBS with 0.04% BSA. Cell suspension was filtered through a 10µm filter (pluriStrainer, Cambridge Bioscience, Cat. 43-50010-03). Viability, presence of debris and cell number were accessed by a Countess II automated cell counter (Invitrogen).

Library preparation and sequencing

Samples were collected on 3 different days. Each day a total of 4 different cell suspensions (independent samples) were generated, each containing different combinations of genotypes, ages and sex. Single cell expression libraries were generated at the CRUK-CI sequencing facility (Cambridge, UK) using Chromium™ Next GEM Single Cell 3′ HT v3.1. We aimed to load each sample in duplicate, 20,000 cells per lane. Before sequencing, libraries were inspected on a tapestation. Sequencing was performed on a NovaSeq6000 machine (Illumina) with the following sequencing parameters: 28 regular cycles of which 16 are 10x barcode and 12 are unique molecular index (UMI), 10 i7-index cycles, 10 i5-index cycles, 90 regular cycles.

scRNAseq data processing

Cellranger

Data from the NovaSeq6000 sequencer was processed using CellRanger v8.0.0 using cellranger count function with default parameters. CellRanger reference index genome was built on genome assembly BDGP6.32[88] supplemented with the coding sequences for the expected transgenes (Supplemental File 3). Before quality control, cell ranger total output was 805,970 cells. The median sample number of reads per cell was 39,142, the number of detected genes per cell 1,511 (min=183, max=8,543) and the median number of Unique Molecular Identifiers (UMI) per cell 4,893 (min=666, max = 847,868).

Demultiplexing

The output from cellranger was demultiplexed using applications from the Demuxafy docker container version 1.0.3 (https://demultiplexing-doublet-detecting-docs.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html). Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) information for all sequencing reads (Pileups) were generated using cellsnp-lite with the parameters "--chrom 2L,2R -p 22 --minMAF 0.1 --minCOUNT 100". Out of the 4 fly chromosomes only chromosome 2 was used for demultiplexing because in our cross schemes it always comes from the DGRP lines, while the remaining chromosomes originate on the other stocks. The demultiplexing package Vireo [8789] was run twice on the pileups, once using a Variant Call Format (VCF) reference file and once without it (withVCF and noVCF in Extended Data Fig. 1). The VCF file for the first run was generated using the DGRP SNP data from the Aerts lab (https://resources.aertslab.org/DGRP2/NCSU/final/dm6/DGRP2.source_NCSU.dm6.final.SNPs_only.vcf.gz). The parameters used were "-N noSamples -p 4 --randSeed=1" where noSamples is the number of different genotypes present in the given sample. The noVCF run can identify all genotypes in an unbiased way but does not provide the identity of the groups, i.e. while it produces groups 1 to 7 it does not indicate which genotype each group corresponds to. Conversely, the run withVCF can identify most genotypes but is less efficient in identifying singlets due to the variable quality of VCF information across DGRP genotypes and the confounding effect introduced by DGRP heterozygosity of chromosome 2 (only one parent carried the DGRP chromosome). In order to use the demultiplexing results of the more efficient noVCF runs we used several source of information to assign groups to genotypes: (1) the correspondence between expected sex and roX1 expression, (2) expression of GFP transgenes, (3) comparison of the results from noVCF and withVCF Vireo results (Extended Data Fig. 1). In the rare cases where the genotype assignment provided by the withVCF run disagreed with the Sex or GFP transgene expression, these took precedence. Besides enabling assignment of metadata information such as sex and stage of the cell, demultiplexing also allowed removal of doublets, given that those cells have a high fraction of SNPs coming from different DGRP lines. Cells were considered doublets if they were classified as such in the Vireo noVCF run and excluded from further analysis.

Genes annotations

The list of transcription factors (TFs) comprises the union of genes annotated as TFs in flybase and TFs reported in Seroka et al 2022[90]. Annotation of cell surface molecules was taken from Seroka et al 2022[90]. Genes involved in cellular energy production and stress response correspond to the union of flybase gene lists:

CYTOCHROME_C,
ELECTRON_TRANSFER_FLAVOPROTEINS,
MITOCHONDRIAL_COMPLEX_III,
MITOCHONDRIAL_COMPLEX_II,
MITOCHONDRIAL_COMPLEX_IV_CYTOCHROME_C_OXIDASE_SUBUNITS,
MITOCHONDRIAL_COMPLEX_I_SUBUNITS,
MITOCHONDRIAL_COMPLEX_V_ATP_SYNTHASE_COMPLEX_SUBUNITS,
heat_shock_prot

Quality Control

Cell ranger output was imported into an R object using sequentially the functions Read10X and CreateSeuratObject from the Seurat package version 4[91] with default parameters. Some of the last analyses were done using Seurat version 5[92]. A first QC filter was applied to exclude cells with fewer than 700 features, more than 20% of mitochondrial genes and more than 50% of ribosomal genes. Genes expressed by fewer than 3 cells in the dataset were also excluded. Samples showed a bimodal distribution of UMIs and features across cells except for SITTD8 where the distribution was unimodal. For this reason we excluded SITTD8 from further analysis.

Data integration

Data integration was performed twice following the same pipeline (see below), to integrate the full dataset (including neurons and glia) as well as the subsets containing either neurons or glia.
Data integration was performed using the *rpca* algorithm in Seurat. Briefly, 3,000 features were found using SelectIntegrationFeatures, FindIntegrationAnchors was then run on those features using the 24h samples as reference and lastly, the anchors were used with the IntegrateData function with a k.weight = 100 (or number of cells -2 for small samples). This integration process removes variability due to stage and genotype. Cells with fewer than 3000 UMIs or in clusters with an average number of UMIs smaller than 3,000 were excluded from further analysis as these were deemed low quality. The resulting neuronal dataset has a median of 21,578 UMIs (min = 3,000, max = 565,460) and a median number of genes of 3,496 (min = 731, max = 8,428).

Atlas Annotation

Neurons and Glia

To annotate neurons and glia we calculated, using the Seurat function AddModScores, enrichment scores for glial (*wrapper, repo*), neuronal (*elav*,*nSyb)* or "other" (*CG11835, alphaTub85E, Act57B, betaTub60D, CG5080*) marker genes. Markers for the category "other" were chosen for being specifically expressed in a cell population lacking neuronal as well as glial markers. Gene ontology analysis identified several genes enriched in cells of mesenchymal origin among markers for the "other" category. Categorical assignment of cells to "Glia", "Neuron" or "other" was done based on a cluster-based winner-takes-all criterion. The category "other" was excluded from any further analysis.

Glia types

Glial clusters were annotated according to the expression of previously reported markers [93]. Specifically *sim* expression was used for midline glia, *CG6126* for MAP, *ltl* for subperineurial, *alrm* and *Tre1* for astrocytes, *wrapper* for cortical and *axo* for ensheathing glia. Similarly to neurons and glia, glial identity was assigned based on a cluster-based winner-takes-all criterion.

Birth Time and Maturation State

The adult brain contains primary neurons, born in the embryonic phase, and secondary neurons, born during larval stages. To identify these distinct populations in our atlas we used the markers Imp (primary) and dati (secondary) [32–34]. First we assigned categorical identity to neurons expressing high levels of markers (primary: Imp > 2, secondary: dati > 2 in the stage-integrated data slot), producing nearly completely mutually exclusive labels. We reasoned that birth time information might be more prominent in earlier developmental stages and used the obtained labels to train a classifier using the devCellPy machine learning framework [94] with parameter rejCutoff = 0.5 and testSplit = 0.1. The trained model was used to predict primary and secondary birth time labels across the atlas. Expression data for training and classification included all 3000 genes from the stage-integrated data slot.
The stem region of our atlas contains cells with low expression of *dati* and markers of mature neurons, e.g. *brp* and *nSyb*, and it is devoid of 36h and 48h cells, suggesting it corresponds to neuronal precursors. We annotated these neurons using a similar strategy as above, but using *brp* (> 1.5) for mature neurons and the chromatin remodelling factor *Phs* (> 1.5) for immature ones. Similarly to birth time we trained the classifier on 6h data and then used the model to predict labels across the atlas. In both cases training and prediction was performed 50 times starting from the same training set and the consensus result used for the final assignment.

Cell Cycle Phase

Cell cycle annotation was done using the Seurat function CellCycleScoring. Marker genes for the different phases of cell cycle were obtained from Tirosh et al. 2016 [95].

Neurotransmitter identity

Each neuron in the atlas was assigned a fast neurotransmitter identity based on the highest expression level among the markers VAChT (cholinergic), Gad1 (GABAergic), and VGlut (glutamatergic). Neurons were assigned a monoamine class (tyraminergic, octopaminergic, dopaminergic, serotonergic and histaminergic) if they co-expressed the vesicular monoamine transporter (Vmat) and monoamine specific markers (tyramine = Tdc2+, Tbh-, octopamine = Tdc2, Tbh; dopamine = Ddc, ple; serotonin = Trh, Ddc; histamine = Hdc, Vmat).

Hemilineage

To provide experimental evidence for hemilineage assignments we included among the sequenced samples transgenic lines where GFP expression is specifically driven in lineages/hemilineages (09A, 01+10B, 07B, 08B+09B). This was obtained either through split-GAL4 intersectional approach (09A - line 1: Dr-AD/Gad1-DBD; 08B + a subset of neurons from 09B - line 4: Lim3-DBD/c15-AD)[39,96] or through an immortalisation-based strategy (01+10B - line 2: R16A05-AD;R28H10-DBD, 07B - line 3: Dbx-DBD/ey-AD) [36,97].

Annotation of hemilineages was performed using a stepwise approach, integrating information from multiple published and unpublished sources (summarised in Supplemental File 1). We first assigned hemilineages with strong supporting evidence from previous studies, which helped reduce the number of unassigned “orphan” hemilineages requiring further annotation. We started by mapping the adult VNC atlas [24] onto the neuronal subset of the developmental dataset and transferring the existing hemilineage annotations to the pupal dataset using the Seurat functions FindTransferAnchors and TransferData with 3000 variable features and 200 principal components. Then, selectively in secondary neurons, we expanded adult-derived annotation by taking an iterative cluster-based approach. Hemilineage labels were expanded to all cells within a cluster if more than 50% of its neurons were already annotated with the same hemilineage. This procedure was performed iteratively, from high clustering resolution, i.e. small clusters, to low clustering resolution, i.e. big clusters. Annotations were then discarded if, after the iterative procedure, they accounted for less than 20% of a cluster at an intermediate clustering resolution (resolution = 1.2). Finally, we applied a winner-takes-all strategy when the annotation represented at least 30% of the cluster at a high clustering resolution (resolution = 20). We then resolved ambiguous hemilineage identities in cases where the adult annotation grouped two hemilineages together, but our dataset showed them as clearly separated clusters (e.g. 05B/06B). We calculated differentially expressed genes (DEGs) between the two ambiguous clusters using FindMarkers, which confirmed cluster-specific genes and assigned cluster identity according to the relative expected hemilineage size in MANC[98]. Hemilineage identity was then further confirmed by published split lines [99]. Next we annotated hemilineages not covered in the Allen et. adult dataset, but expected to contain more than 10 secondary neurons based on the MANC annotation. For this we combined evidence from neurotransmitter gene expression, GFP expression from labelled lines, markers from the literature, and comparison between cluster size and number of neurons expected by EM. Iteratively we re-clustered only neurons without hemilineage annotation and assigned them to a specific hemilineage based on the expression of identified new markers. For a detailed hemilineage-by-hemilineage summary of the annotation strategy employed refer to Supplemental File 1. This led to an initial assignment of 48h secondary neurons. Annotations were discarded if they accounted for less than 30% of a cluster at an intermediate clustering resolution (resolution = 1.2). This led to the identification of high-confidence assignments (Fig. 2c) in 48h secondary neurons that were used to train a classifier using the devCellPy machine learning framework [94] with parameter rejCutoff = 0.5 and testSplit = 0.1. The trained model was used to predict hemilineage labels across the atlas at all stages and expanding to primary

neurons, using rejCutoff = 0.3 for prediction. Expression data for training and classification included all 3000 genes from the stage-integrated data slot. Training and prediction was performed 50 times starting from the same training set and the consensus result used for the final assignment.
Subesophageal zone specific hemilineage 27X and 03A in LB (labium, glutamatergic unlike VNC homologues) were assigned based on expression of eya[36] and fd96Cb respectively. fd96Cb (CG11922) is associated with the GMR line R74D11 that drives specific expression in one hemilineage in LB [100].

Soma Neuromere

We annotated soma neuromeres based on Hox genes known to be expressed differentially along the VNC anterior-posterior axis (Dfd, Scr, Antp, Ubx, abd-A and Abd-B). Dfd+ and Scr+ cells belong to hemilineages originating in the subesophageal zone. Their presence at 6h stage in our dataset likely reflects imprecise excision of the VNC from the brain at this early time point when the neck constriction has yet not formed (Extended Data Fig. 6). Dfd+ cells (primaries and secondaries) were assigned to SA (subesophageal zone anterior, i.e. maxilla + mandible neuromere), while all Scr+ were assigned to LB [42]. All abd-A+ or Abd-B+ cells were annotated as A regardless of the developmental stage given that those markers are not expressed outside the abdominal segments. For the annotation of T1, T2, T3 and abdominal cells not expressing abd-A or Abd-B, instead, we first annotated cells at 48h and then transferred annotation to earlier time points, due to significant variation of *Antp* expression across pupal stages. Since the expression pattern of Antp and Ubx is hemilineage-specific, we treated each hemilineage independently. In cases where immunostaining data from L3 larvae indicated that expression of *Antp* and *Ubx* genes deviated from the canonical model, we used these data as guidance. The workflow followed to annotate soma neuromeres is shown in Fig. 3b. For each hemilineage we generated violin plots showing expression by cluster at a high clustering resolution for *Antp*, *Ubx* and *abd-A*. These plots helped choose expression thresholds to assign cells to T1, T2, T3 or A, a critical task when the difference between the different segments is dictated by the level of expression and not by the quality of the gene expressed. Thresholds used for each hemilineage are summaries in Supplemental File 4. Thresholding based annotation was used as input for further annotation using devCellPy. Cells were excluded from the training set if their assigned label represented less than 10% of the total cells in their cluster. To prevent overtraining, only half of the labelled cells were used to train the classifier. Multi-layered classification provides hemilineage-specific soma neuromere models which are essential to capture the hemilineage-specific Hox gene expression differences. Stage integrated expression values were used to account for expression differences due to developmental stage and allowed transfer of the model learnt using 48h data to earlier stages (as done to assign hemilineage identity). The training parameters used were: rejCutoff = 0.5, testSplit = 0.1. The obtained classifier was used to predict the full dataset with prediction parameters: rejCutoff = 0.3. Training and prediction were run 50 times starting from the same training set. Results were collated and used to obtain a consensus result used for final assignment.
We used the FindAllMarkers function to identify segment specific markers at 48h for hemilineages with complex UMAP trajectories. The 10 positive markers with lowest p-value, expressed in at least 80% of the cells in the segment are shown in Extended data fig 3.2a.

Fruitless clones in the atlas

To identify neurons belonging to fruitless clones in the atlas, we first selected fru-expressing cells using a gene expression threshold of 0.7. Next, we clustered all hemilineage–segment trajectories using the 17 shared transcription factors (shTFs; see Shared Peaks Detection) as input dimensions. The clustering resolution was adjusted to yield a number of clusters approximately equal to half the number of neuron types expected based on MANC annotation. Clusters were considered fru+ if at least 50% of cells were. Cells in fru+ clusters were assigned to clone identity based on matching hemilineage and segment (see Identification of neurons belonging to fru MARCM clones in the connectome for more explanations about fru clones).

Trajectories analysis

Pseudotimes and differentially expressed genes

For trajectory inference, UMAP embeddings were recalculated for each hemilineage using Seurat. Trajectory analysis was performed using Monocle3 [49–51,101] and cells falling outside the main trajectory or in regions lacking 48h cells removed using the monocle3 function choose_cells. For discontinuous trajectories (i.e. trajectories defined over more than one partition), gaps in pseudotimes between partitions were removed. Trajectories of secondary neurons were analyzed independently for each hemilineage–segment combination. Hemilineage 15B was excluded due to the absence of a clearly defined trajectory, and 08B-T3 omitted due to its complex and discontinuous structure. Genes differentially expressed along trajectories were calculated using the monocle3 function graph_test and expression data from the stage-integrated slot, comprising all stages.

Trajectories alignment

To align trajectories we used G2G [54], which performs gene-level trajectories alignment. All trajectories were compared to the reference (03A-T1, chosen as reference for being one of the longest in the dataset) using a fixed number of bins (25). We ran G2G twice with two different gene sets. For the initial alignment we used a set of 40 TFs, corresponding to differentially expressed TFs along trajectories (q_value < 0.01, Moran's index > 0.3) shared by at least 50% of the hemilineages, after taking the union across segments to limit the effect of short trajectories that would result in the exclusion of genes expressed at high pseudotimes values (ab, Antp, bab1, bab2, br, CG14431, CG3726, CG7368, CG9932, chinmo, chn, crol, dan, danr, dati, Eip93F, fru, hang, HmgZ, hth, jim, klu, l(3)neo38, luna, mam, mamo, NK7.1, noc, nvy, Octbeta2R, pdm3, pros, rn, scrt, tio, tna, tsh, Ubx, zfh1, zld). For the second alignment we used only 17 shTFs (see below).
To warp pseudotimes to the reference we fitted a linear model to the G2G output, matching bins between query and reference trajectories.
Combinations with fewer than 30% of the mean cell count across trajectories (i.e. 09B–T1, 17A–T1, 09B–T3) were excluded from warping and peak conservation analysis.

Shared peaks detection

For each trajectory, expression peaks were identified using the find_peaks function from the ggpmisc package, applied to expression profiles generated with a modified version of Monocle3 get_fitted_values function. Peaks were calculated for each of the 40 TFs, provided they were differentially expressed along the corresponding trajectory. Similarly, we calculated expression peaks for the average expression profile obtained by averaging expression in bins after warping trajectories to the reference space (average peaks). Average expression included only trajectories for which the given TF was differentially expressed.
For peaks matching, each reference peak was warped to the reference space and assigned the identity of the closest peak in pseudotime. A peak was considered shared if it lay within 5 pseudotime units and was at least half the height of the corresponding average peak. Genes were retained if at least one peak was shared in 50% or more of the analyzed trajectories. This procedure identified 17 shTFs. For each trajectory, we ranked the positions of all trajectory-specific peaks for shTFs and computed a consensus order across trajectories using the consrank function from the ConsRank package. Trajectories with fewer than 20% of the total number of peaks were excluded from the ranking analysis (19A-T1, 22A-T1, 03B-T3).

Central brain dataset analysis

Data for the SLPad1 trajectory shown in Fig. 5 are derived from a corresponding developmental transcriptional atlas of the brain (without optic lobes), which will be described in detail in a separate manuscript.

Briefly, data collection was performed as described for the VNC, with few differences. 1- For the brain we collected samples at 6, 24, or 48h. 2- Up to 8 samples per genotype were pulled in the same tube prior to dissociation and a total number of 32 brains were pulled. 3 - Ten independent experiments were submitted to the CRUK-CI facility for single-cell RNA-seq using 10x Genomics Chromium Next GEM Single Cell 3′ kits (v3 or v3.1). Each sample was loaded on one or more lanes with 10,000 cells per lane.
Downstream analysis was carried out as described for the VNC. Although a complete hemilineage annotation is not yet available for the brain, we identified a trajectory of secondary neurons marked by Lim3 expression, with a fru-expressing cluster located opposite the Imp-positive tip - likely corresponding to the aSP-f clone. Cells along this trajectory (Lim3+/nompB+ cells and Lim3+/Imp+ cells) were manually selected in the stage-integrated UMAP embedding, which facilitated identification of the best-matching clusters. The manually selected cells were matched to a single cluster in the stage-integrated space (83 at resolution 1.2 using the Louvain algorithm). Cells labelled as precursors were excluded from the final SLPad1 object. Data for subesophageal zone trajectories (03A and 03B) comprised 6h data from the VNC atlas. Cells along these trajectories were manually selected from stage-integrated UMAP embedding, to ensure inclusion of all cells. Trajectory analysis was performed as previously described for the VNC.
To calculate the expression correlation between the shTFs in the reference 03A-T1 and all hemilineages in the VNC and the 4 hemilineages from the brain we followed:

1. Expression values were extracted from the data slot.
2. Expression was pooled in bins of 0.5 width of warped pseudotime units (i.e. pseudotime values after registration to reference).
3. A gaussian smoothing was applied using the smoother package function smth.gaussian with parameters: window = 0.2, alpha = 0.1 and tails = TRUE.
4. The correlation between each pair of shTFs from the reference and the hemilineage under analysis was calculated using the cor function from the stats package and the parameter: use = "pairwise.complete.obs".
5. A single value for each hemilineage under analysis was calculated as the mean of the 17 correlation values.
6. To calculate the shuffled values, the process was repeated 200 times for each comparison while the identities of the shTFs in the reference were shuffled.

Sex differences in the transcriptional atlas

Differential abundance analysis

Numerical differences between sexes were analysed using miloR[59], a cluster free method well suited to identify local differences in continuous hemilineage trajectories. We followed the pipeline suggested by developers. Stages were analysed separately and stage-integrated data were used to compute the shared nearest neighbour graph. We kept default function parameters with the exception of: k = 10, d = 200 for buildFromAdjacency and prop = 0.2 for makeNhoods.

Detection of sexual dimorphisms

We reasoned that sexually dimorphic neurons should be characterised by an increased molecular distance compared to isomorphic neurons. To quantitatively describe such distance at the single-cell level, we defined a correction score value as the sum of the differences of the per-gene expression level before and after sex-driven variability regression using the rpca integration algorithm in Seurat (similarly to what was done for stage integration). Integration was performed independently for each hemilineage-segment combination on cells from all stages. To calculate correction scores in females, male samples were kept as reference, and vice-versa. To calculate statistically significant differences between scores at 24 and 48h, cells were clustered using the 17 shTFs as input dimensions as described for fru+ clones annotation.

The same clusters were used to calculate DEGs between males and females at the different stages using Seurat's FindMarkers function with default parameters (considered significant if p_val_adj < 0.05).

Confocal Imaging

Hox genes expression analysis in L3 larvae

Sparse lineage labelling was obtained through the generation of MARCM (mosaic analysis with a repressible cell marker)[102] clones. Briefly, flies of the appropriate genotypes were crossed and females allowed to lay on grape juice agar plates for 12 hours at 25°C. After incubating at 25°C for 12 hours, the embryos were heat-shocked in a 37.5°C water bath for 30 minutes, rested at room temperature for 30 minutes, then heat-shocked again for 45 minutes. Larvae were reared on 4-24 instant fly media (Carolina Biological Supply) at 29°C to increase expression of the $GAL4^{C155}$ driver and visibility of MARCM clones. The w, GAL4C155, hsFLP, UAS-mCD8::GFP; FRT82B; tubP-GAL80 stock was generously shared by Jay Parrish (University of Washington, Seattle) and the P{ry[+t7.2]=neoFRT}82B ry[506] stock obtained from the Bloomington Drosophila Stock Center (Indiana University).
Nervous systems were dissected from wandering third instar larvae of both sexes in PBS (pH 7.2), fixed in 3.7% buffered formaldehyde at room temperature, then washed in 0.3% PBS-TX (PBS with 0.3% Triton-X100). Fixed samples were blocked in 2% normal donkey serum (Jackson Immunoresearch Laboratories, West Grove, PA, USA) in PBS-TX for 30 min, then incubated for several days at 4°C with primary antibodies: rat anti-mCD8 (Invitrogen, CALTAG, cat. no. RM2200) at 1:100, mouse monoclonal anti-neurotactin (BP106) at 1:30 or mouse monoclonal anti-Antp (8C11) at 1:500 (Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, USA), and rabbit anti-Ubx (7701) at 1:1000[41]. After primary antibodies were washed out in PBS-TX at room temperature, tissues were incubated overnight at 4°C in a 1:300 dilution of Alexa 488-conjugated donkey anti-rat IgG, Alexa 555-conjugated donkey anti-mouse IgG, and/or Alexa 647-conjugated donkey anti-rabbit IgG (Invitrogen). Following additional washes in PBS-TX at room temperature, tissues were arranged on polylysine-coated coverslips, cleared in xylene, and mounted in DPX (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA).
Slides were imaged using a 40x oil objective on a Leica SP5 Spectral Systems confocal microscope. Z-stacks were collected sequentially with averaging at 0.5 to 1.0 µm intervals. Raw data stacks were imported into Fiji (https://fiji.sc/) and either merged or projected into 3D representations for lineage identification based on morphology, neuroblast location, projections into a landmark neurotactin scaffold, and/or Ubx expression, using our published atlases[40,41,103]. Confocal stacks were processed and assembled into figures using Fiji and Affinity Publisher. Images are shown as maximally projected 2D views of subsetted confocal stacks, without removing potentially obscuring clones that can be resolved in 3D representations.

Intersectional labelling

Immunohistochemistry was done as described[104]. Primary antibodies: mouse anti-nc82 (DSHB, AB_2314866) 1:40, chicken anti-GFP (Abcam, ab13970) 1:1000. Secondary antibodies: Alexa-568 anti-mouse (Invitrogen) 1:400, Alexa-488 anti-chicken (Invitrogen) 1:400. Specimens were mounted in Vectashield (Vector Labs) on charged slides. Confocal stacks were acquired using a Zeiss LSM 880 microscope with Airyscan and motorised stage at 768 × 768 pixel resolution every 1 µm (0.46 × 0.46 × 1 µm) using Zeiss EC Plan-Neofluar 40×/1.30NA oil objective or LD LCI Plan-Apochromat 25x/0.8NA multi-immersion objective. All images were acquired at 16-bit color depth. Maximum projections of z stacks were made in Fiji.

Connectomics data analysis

Summary statistics refers to MANC v1.2.3 (root node: "1ec355123bf94e588557a4568d26d258"). Data are available from https://neuprint.janelia.org. The total number of annotated intrinsic neurons (i.e. neurons with soma in the VNC volume, corresponding to classes ascending neuron, efferent ascending, efferent neuron, intrinsic neuron, motor neuron) is 15,760. Throughout the analysis numbers refer to one side, under the assumption that the VNC is bilaterally symmetric and that the same number of neurons is expected on each side. For example, to calculate coverage: 302,765 / 7,880 = 38.4.
For the analysis and visualisation of connectomics data we used packages from the natverse toolbox [105]. Dataset-specific packages for the male VNC (MANC, https://github.com/natverse/malevnc), the female VNC (FANC, https://github.com/flyconnectome/fancr) and the female brain (fafb/flywire, https://github.com/natverse/fafbseg).

Similarity to nearest neighbour

We downloaded skeletons for all neurons in the MANC dataset, created dotprop representations and used them to run an NBLAST[106] comparison. The scores for the best matches for each primary and secondary neuron were used to create the morphological comparison. Similarly, we downloaded the connectivity information for all neurons in the MANC dataset and used it to create cosine similarity comparisons within neurons form the left side and within neurons from the right side. Then the scores for the top matches for each primary and secondary neurons were used to create the connectivity comparison. The statistical significance of observed differences was evaluated using a Wilcoxon rank-sum test.

Male-Female connectomes matching

The lack of extensive neuronal typing of the female EM dataset (FANC) or matching to homologous male neurons in MANC, motivated us to develop an algorithm that uses a two stage pipeline to match single neurons from one datasets to one in the other. This allows the study of homologous neurons, the identification of potentially dimorphic neurons, with low score or missing altogether, and the transfer of cell type labels from MANC to FANC.
In the first stage of the process, a matching algorithm assigns neurons maximising morphology similarity (metric: NBLAST) across the dataset. In the second stage, a new assignment round, constrained by morphology similarity from the first round, aims to maximise connectivity similarity (metric: cosine similarity).
Assignment based on morphology > NBLAST matches

1. Neuronal skeletons were downloaded for both MANC and FANC datasets;
2. FANC skeletons were transformed into MANC space[107];
3. Skeletons were converted to Dotprops.
4. Morphological similarity was calculated between neurons from each dataset as the mean normalised NBLAST score.
5. An implementation of the Hungarian algorithm calculated NBLAST matches between MANC and FANC neurons as those that maximised the global similarity between datasets, as measured by NBLAST scores from the assigned neurons.

Assignments by connectivity > connectivity matches
This assignment requires prior knowledge of neuronal identity, i.e. to evaluate how similar the connectivity of one neuron in MANC is to a neuron in FANC the identity of their partners, at least partially, must be known.

1. We established an initial panel of 50 homologous neurons between MANC and FANC to be used to calculate cosine scores between neurons from both datasets. These included highly similar neurons with high NBLAST score) and a single good match, thus bona fide homologues. We then selected the 2,000 neurons with the greatest difference between the top two NBLAST scores, a

proxy for match uniqueness. From these,we selected the 1,000 neurons with the highest number of synapses,with the rationale that a large synapse count correlates with large neuronal size, and this, in turn, is more likely in primary neurons, which tend to be unique and have single matches across datasets. Neurons having many synapses are more useful to probe connectivity, as they connect to the largest possible fraction of un-labelled neurons. From these 1,000 we randomly selected a subset of 50.

2. In each dataset we identified the 500 neurons most connected to the panel of 50;.
3. We then computed cosine similarity between MANC and FANC, within these panels of 500 neurons, considering only connections to the panel of 50 neurons.
4. We matched MANC to FANC neurons based on the cosine scores, but only retained matches with a high NBLAST score (as a fraction of the top NBLAST match, e.g. if a neuron's top match had a score of 0.8 then only neurons with NBLAST scores >0.8 * threshold would be considered) to ensure both high connectivity and morphological similarity. We therefore transferred homology labels from MANC to FANC, increasing the panel of labelled neurons from 50 to 550.
5. We repeated steps 2, 3 and 4 until all neurons in the dataset were analysed.
6. The NBLAST threshold used in 4 was progressively lowered to include additional match candidates until a predefined minimum threshold was reached. For the table below thresholds used went 0.95 -> 0.65 in 0.1 decrements.
7. The best one-to-one matches were recorded as the final "connectivity matches", and the full history of match assignments was noted.

When compared with manual assignments between FANC and MANC recently published for ascending neurons[21], the automatic assignment algorithm finds matches that in 85% of the cases are in agreement with the manual type assignment.

The results of the matching can be found in Supplemental File 5.

Hemilineage annotation of FANC neurons

To identify all neurons belonging to selected lineages in FANC we started from best matches from the MANC-FANC automatic matching results (same match for NBLAST and connectivity AND connectivity match score > 0.3). This allowed us to identify seed planes in the FANC EM volume containing most or all of the selected IDs from each hemilineage (typically the soma tract, or a point of entry to, or exit from, the VNC). Any extra neuron in the seed plane that appeared to belong to the bundle formed by the neurons in the hemilineage was marked as a potential candidate to belong to the hemilineage. Any obvious outlier was marked as an outlier and any neuron obviously belonging to other hemilineages was marked as "other". Any neuron whose morphology was not clear due to a necessity for proofreading (e.g. loose soma, massive glia) was added to the list of neurons to be proofread, to ensure correct inclusion/exclusion from the hemilineage of interest. As one seed plane might not contain all of the neurons of a given hemilineage, extra seed planes were considered. All newly found neurons were coarsely proofread. Upon proofreading, neurons were re-matched to MANC and the final list of potential hemilineage markers was manually curated to obtain a final annotation, reported in Supplemental File 6.

Identification of neurons belonging to fru MARCM clones in the connectome

Previously published confocal stacks of segmented fru+ MARCM clones in VNCIS1 reference space[61] were transformed to MANC space using functions from the navis package. Briefly, .nrrd files were read with navis.read_nrrd, thresholds were identified using np.quantile for the 99% and the images were then converted to meshes using the function navis.mesh and the calculated threshold. The new meshes in VNCIS1 space were processed using navis.xform_brain with parameters source VNCIS1 and target MANC. The resulting meshes were converted to neuroglancer precomputed objects using navis.write_precomputed. These were used to implement a neuroglancer (https://neuroglancer-docs.web.app/) layer that could be visualised in MANC space.

We identified MANC neurons potentially belonging to fruitless clones on the left hemisphere. For each clone, we first determined its lineage by loading neurons from candidate lineages into neuroglancer alongside the corresponding clone mesh. We looked for overlap of soma tracts. Once the lineage had been identified, we loaded all neurons from one hemilineage at a time and discarded those with processes outside the mesh. The remaining neurons were considered best candidates (*seed neurons*). When possible, we tried to identify as many *seed neurons* as predicted by light-level clones. To refine the selection we took a by-type approach: neurons were retained if at least 50% of the neurons in type were included in the seed (exception: Tr flexor MN in dPr-e, as this type comprises neurons from different lineages). When this procedure retrieved neurons with processes clearly outside the mesh, the type was manually excluded. When the number of neurons retrieved largely exceeded the expected number, EM meshes for individual types were downloaded, converted to VNCS1 space and co-visualised with the confocal stack of the clone in VVD viewer. In many cases this allowed exclusion of types definitely absent from the clone. For each clone we provide a confidence score (1: almost certain, 2: good guess, 3: putative). At the end of this process, we expanded annotation to the right hemisphere assigning clone identity to neurons from the same “group” in MANC metadata. A summary of fruitless neurons annotation is provided in Supplemental File 2.

Identification of sex-specific or dimorphic neurons

MANC neuronal types were considered male-specific or dimorphic if none of the neurons within the type had a FANC match with connectivity score greater than 0.3. We decided to perform a type-level analysis because it is more robust than per-neuron analysis. Due to the incomplete proofreading status of FANC it is not uncommon to obtain matches on one side but not the other. In addition, the matching algorithm can only assign a single match, which would result in unmatched neurons if a type has a different number of neurons between males and females. This level of dimorphism would need to be treated differently.
For female specific neurons in 01A T1, we identified all FANC neurons manually annotated by us to belong to that hemilineage that were not matched to any MANC neuron. We then manually curated the remainders to retain only those neurons with a clear contralateral match.

Fly husbandry

All flies were raised in vials of iberian medium at 25ºC under a 12h - 12h day-night light cycle.

Tables

Stage	Sex	Genotypes	Independent Samples
6	F	6	16
6	M	9	20
24	F	10	36
24	M	11	27
36	F	8	16
36	M	5	13
48	F	11	32
48	M	10	28

Table 1 | Summary of samples used to build the atlas
Stage in hours after puparium formation. Genotypes, number of different genotypes used per stage-sex condition. Independent samples correspond to the number of individuals used per condition.

Genotype	Label	ID	Figure
UAS-mCD8::GFP/DGRP-021;UAS-mCD8::GFP/DGRP-021;Fru-GAL4/DGRP-021	Fru	36, 48	
UAS-mCD8::GFP/DGRP-324;UAS-mCD8::GFP/DGRP-324;Fru-GAL4/DGRP-324	Fru	37	
UAS-mCD8::GFP/DGRP-287;UAS-mCD8::GFP/DGRP-287;Fru-GAL4/DGRP-287	Fru	47	
DGRP-189/+; DGRP-189/+; pJFRC28-10XUAS-IVS-GFP-p10 in attP2/Dr-AD Gad1-DBD	9A	33	Fig 2c line 1
DGRP-235/+;DGRP-235/+; pJFRC28-10XUAS-IVS-GFP-p10 in attP2/dsx-GAL4	dsx	34	
DGRP-235/+;DGRP-235/Lim3-DBD; pJFRC28-10XUAS-IVS-GFP-p10 in attP2/c15-AD	08B, 09B	44	Fig 2c line 4
DGRP-287/+;DGRP-287/+; pJFRC28-10XUAS-IVS-GFP-p10 in attP2/dsx-GAL4	dsx	42	
DGRP-287/+;DGRP-287/Lim3-DBD ; pJFRC28-10XUAS-IVS-GFP-p10 in attP2/c15-AD	08B, 09B	31	Fig 2c line 4
DGRP-359/+;DGRP-359/22B10-AD; pJFRC28-10XUAS-IVS-GFP-p10 in attP2/VT059003-DBD	aSIP	43	
DGRP-359/+;DGRP-359/+; pJFRC28-10XUAS-IVS-GFP-p10 in attP2/Dr-AD Gad1-DBD	9A	32	Fig 2c line 1
DGRP-40/+;DGRP-40/22B10-AD; pJFRC28-10XUAS-IVS-GFP-p10 in attP2/VT059003-DBD	aSIP	45	
DGRP-40/+;DGRP-40/+; pJFRC28-10XUAS-IVS-GFP-p10 in attP2/dsx-GAL4	dsx	35	
DGRP-45/+;DGRP-45/+; pJFRC28-10XUAS-IVS-GFP-p10 in attP2/Dr-AD Gad1-DBD	9A	41	Fig 2c line 1
DGRP-45/+;DGRP-45/Lim3-DBD; pJFRC28-10XUAS-IVS-GFP-p10 in attP2/c15-AD	08B, 09B	30	Fig 2c line 4
Dpn<KOT<crePEST/+;actin-stop-LexAp65 lexOP-mGFP;20xUAS-KD1/Dbx-DBD;ey-AD/+	07B	28, 39	Fig 2c line 3
Dpn<KOT<crePEST;actin-stop-LexAp65 lexOP-mGFP/R16A05-AD; 20xUAS-KD1/R28H10-DBD	01, 10B	27	Fig 2c line 2
Dpn<KOT<crePEST/+;actin-stop-LexAp65 lexOP-mGFP/+; 20xUAS-KD1/P{y[+t7.7] w[+mC]=GMR13G03-GAL4}attP2	00*	40	
+/DGRP-40; +/DGRP-40; dsx-GAL4/pJFRC28-10XUAS-IVS-GFP-p10 in attP2	dsx	45,46**	
unc-4-AD[dsRED+]/DGRP-354; +/DGRP-354; nkx6DBD/pJFRC28-10XUAS-IVS-GFP-p10 in attP2	11A	29*	
w, GAL4C155, hsFLP, UAS-mCD8-GFP; neoFRT82B, tub-GAL80/neoFRT82B	Elav MARCM	-	Extended Fig 6.b
UAS-6xGFP / Ap-DBD, Kr-GFP ; Danr::P65 / +	danrn04B	-	Fig 4h
+/UAS-6xGFP; Dmrt99B-DBD / Danr::P65	danrn13A	-	Fig 4h
y[1] w[1118]/w; P{w[+mW.hs]=GawB}ap[md544] / UAS>stop>mCD8-GFP 19a/fru-FLP	frun04B	-	Fig 6i

Table 2 | Genotypes used in this study

ID column corresponds to UniqueCrossID metadata column in the VNC seurat object. * line did not yield GFP expression. ** line was mixed at the dissociation step with that of genotype w[1118];22B10-AD;VT059003-DBD and was not used for analysis depending on genotype identity.

Supplemental material

Extended Data Figures 1-11

Supplemental File 1

Table Summary of strategy and markers used to annotate hemilineages

Supplemental File 2

Table Summary of MANC fruitless neurons annotation

Supplemental File 3

Sequences for transgenes in FASTA format

Supplemental File 4

Table Summary of Hox genes thresholds used to annotate segments

Supplemental File 5

Table of MANC-FANC matching results. Columns are as follows: **queryID** MANC identifiers, **nBlastMatchID** FANC match to the queryID neuron according to morphological, NBLAST based, 1-to-1 matching between datasets, **nBlastMatchPosition** is the ranked position of the nBlastMatchID relative to all possible FANC neurons, **nBlastMatchValue** NBLAST similarity score between queryID and nBlastMatchID neurons, **nBlastConnAgree** indicates if NBLAST match and connectivity match are the same, **conMatchID** FANC match to the queryID neuron according to connectivity 1-to-1 matching between datasets, **conMatchPosition** is the ranked position of the conMatchID relative to all possible FANC neurons within a range of NBLAST scores, **conMatchValue** is the connectivity cosine similarity score, **nglScene** is the neuroglancer scene including MANC neurons and FANC matches in the same reference space, **conMatchCellID** stable identifier for FANC connectivity match, **queryHemilineage**, **querySomaSide**, **querySomaNeuromere** and **queryGroup** are respectively the hemilineage, side of soma position, segment and group of the query MANC neuron as described in [19], **multipleTopPartners** are the top FANC connectivity matches for queryID. When conMatchPosition = 1 the first ID in multipleTopPartners will be the same as conMatchID, when conMatchPosition = 2 conMatchID will be in the second position, etc.

Supplemental File 6

Table summarising proofread hemilineage annotation of FANC neurons.

Supplemental File 7

Table of key resources used in this study.