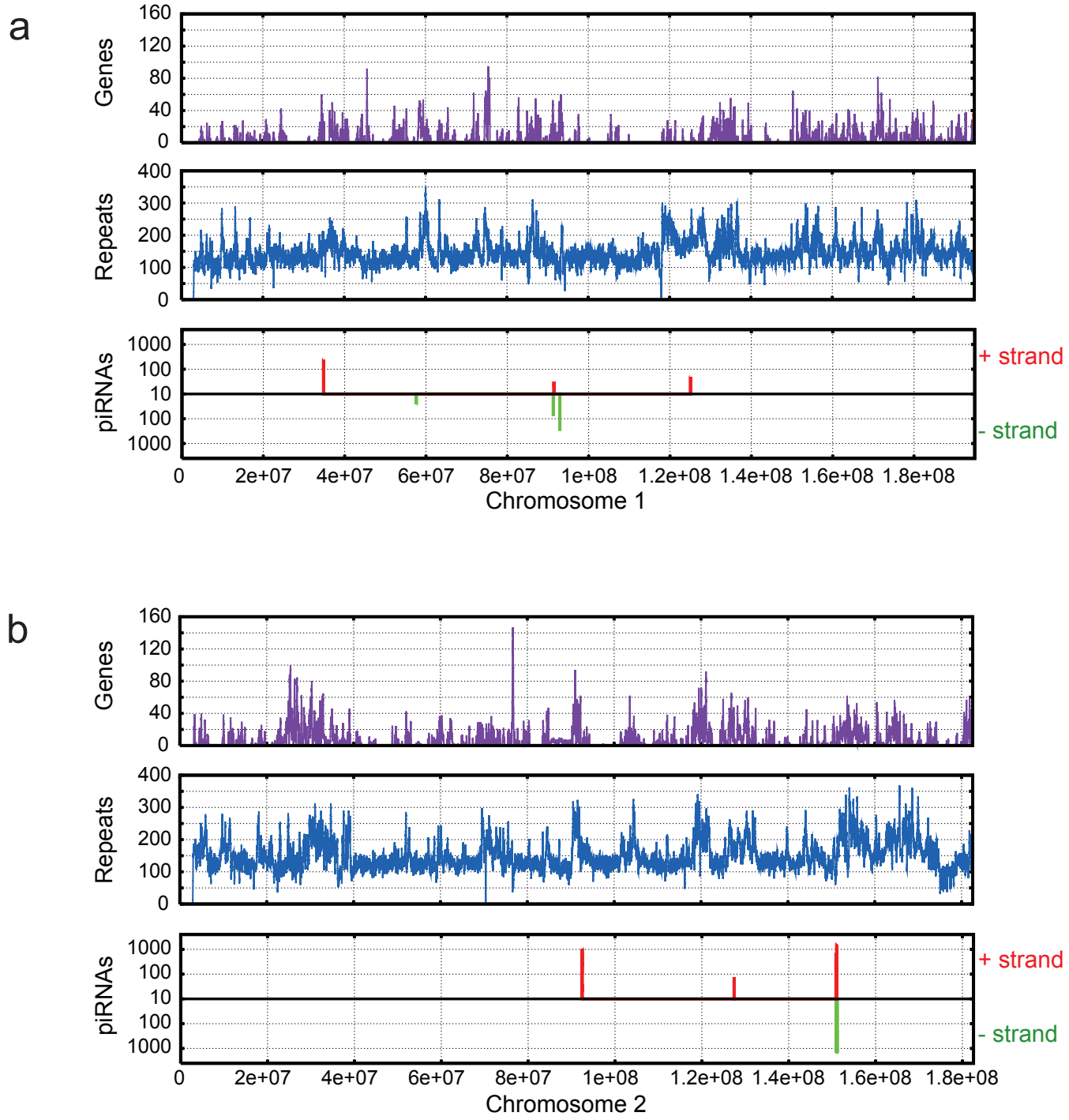

Figure S3. Chromosome-wide density analyses of the piRNAs on chromosomes 1(a) and 2(b). The top and middle panels represent the exon and repeat densities along the chromosome, respectively. The bottom panel represents the piRNA density on the positive strand (red) and negative strand (green). Only clones that map 1 to 5 times to the genome were used in this analysis. The peaks correspond to clusters consisting of 10 or more piRNAs.

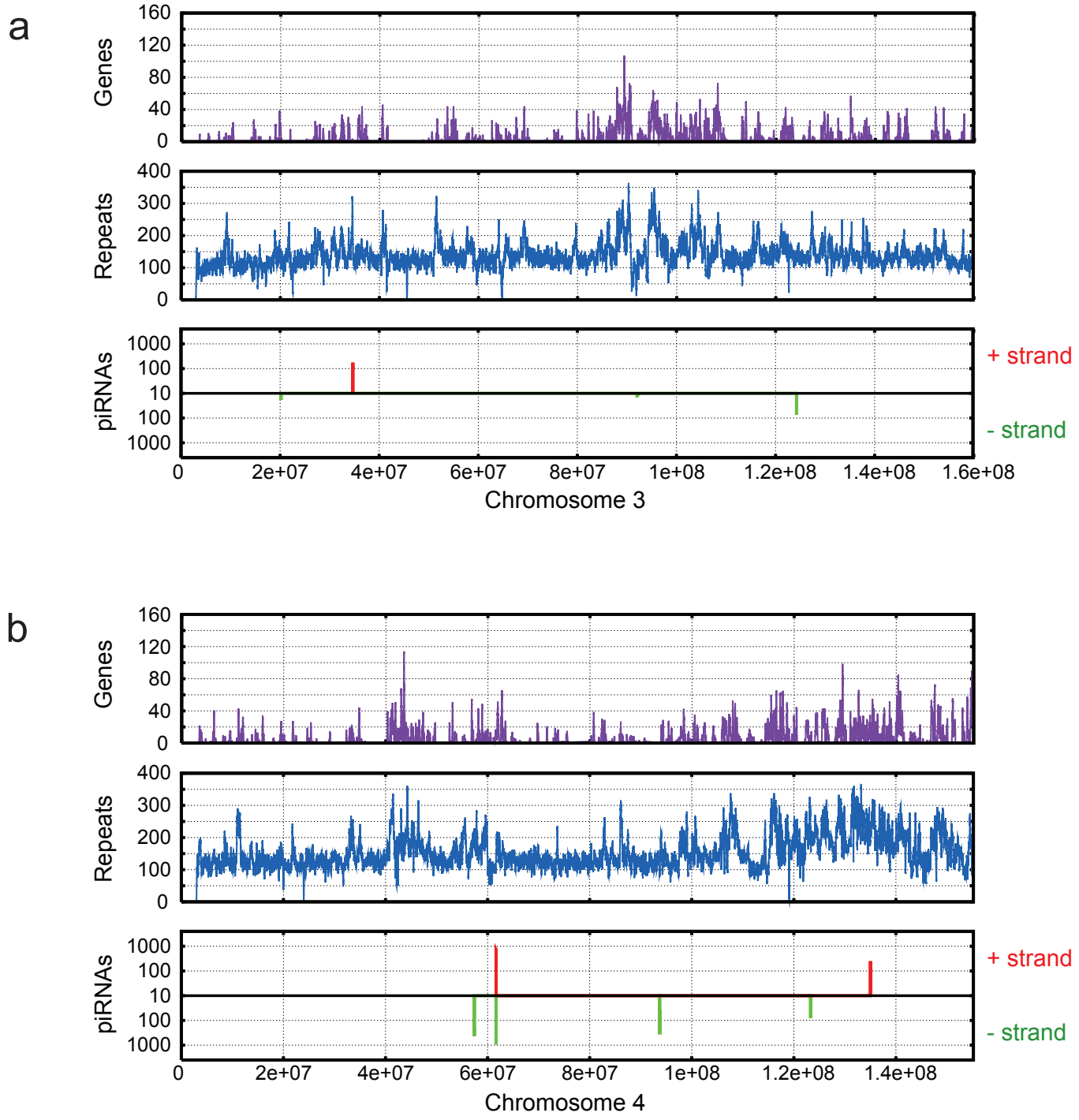

Figure S4. Chromosome-wide density analyses of the piRNAs on chromosomes 3(a) and 4(b). The top and middle panels represent the exon and repeat densities along the chromosome, respectively. The bottom panel represents the piRNA density on the positive strand (red) and negative strand (green). Only clones that map 1 to 5 times to the genome were used in this analysis. The peaks correspond to clusters consisting of 10 or more piRNAs.

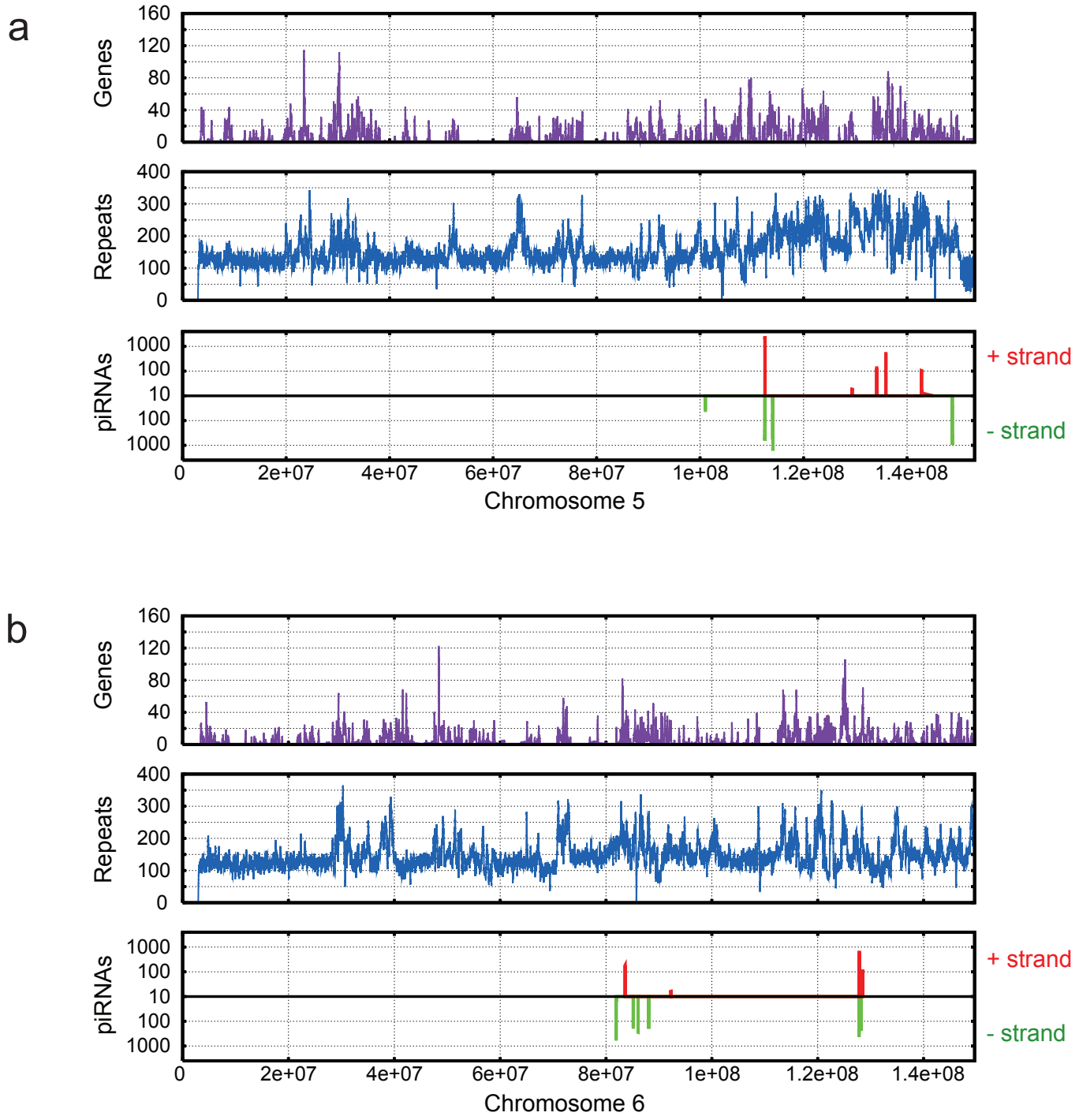

Figure S5. Chromosome-wide density analyses of the piRNAs on chromosomes 5(a) and 6(b). The top and middle panels represent the exon and repeat densities along the chromosome, respectively. The bottom panel represents the piRNA density on the positive strand (red) and negative strand (green). Only clones that map 1 to 5 times to the genome were used in this analysis. The peaks correspond to clusters consisting of 10 or more piRNAs.

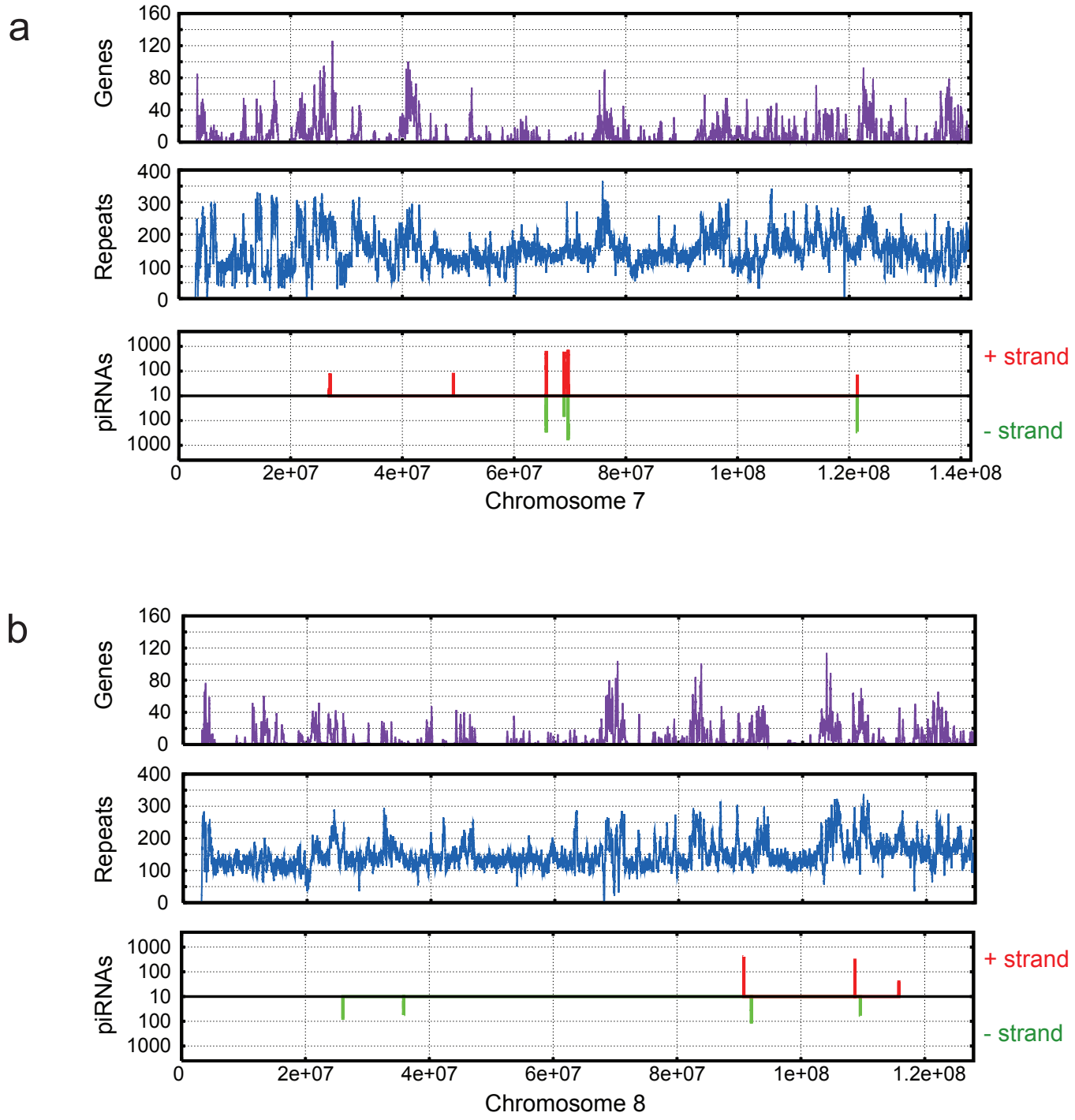

Figure S6. Chromosome-wide density analyses of the piRNAs on chromosomes 7(a) and 8(b). The top and middle panels represent the exon and repeat densities along the chromosome, respectively. The bottom panel represents the piRNA density on the positive strand (red) and negative strand (green). Only clones that map 1 to 5 times to the genome were used in this analysis. The peaks correspond to clusters consisting of 10 or more piRNAs.