

**Part 1:** **TITLE, AUTHORS, APPROVALS, etc**

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| **Code assigned:** | **2020.052B** |  |
| **Short title:** Create one new genus (*Elmenteitavirus*) including one new species (*Caudovirales*: *Myoviridae*) | | |
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**Author(s) and email address(es)**

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**Corresponding author**

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| Jakub Barylski |

**List the ICTV Study Group(s) that have seen this proposal**

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| Bacterial and Archaeal Viruses Subcommittee; Caudovirales Study Group |

**ICTV study group comments and response of proposer**

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**Authority to use the name of a living person**

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| **Taxon name** | **Person from whom the name is derived** | **Permission attached (Y/N)** |
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**Submission dates**

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| Date first submitted to SC Chair | May 2020 |
| Date of this revision (if different to above) |  |

**ICTV-EC comments and response of the proposer**

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**Part 3:** **TAXONOMIC PROPOSAL**

**Name of accompanying Excel module**

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| 2020.052B.R.Elmenteitavirus.xlsx |

**Abstract**

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| According to the 2018 Master Species List the majority of myoviruses which infect members of the order *Bacillales* belong to the family *Herelleviridae*. There are nine phages, in five genera within the family *Myoviridae*. Here we propose a new genus *Elmenteitavirus*, containing a single species. |

**Text of proposal**

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**Supporting evidence**

**Species demarcation criteria:** We have chosen 95% DNA sequence identity as the criterion for demarcation of species in this new genus. Each of the proposed species differs from the others with more than 5% at the DNA level as confirmed with the BLASTN algorithm.

**Source of the name of this taxon:** The name of this genus is derived from Lake Elmenteita in Kenya where the first virus of its type, *Bacillus* phage vB\_BboS-125, was isolated.

**History:** Bacillus phage vB\_BboS-125 was isolated from Lake Elmenteita in Kenya on the haloalkaliphilic bacterium, *Bacillus bogoriensis*. It appears to be lytic. The name suggests that the isolators thought it was a member of the Siphoviridae.

**Reference:** None

**GenBank Summary:**

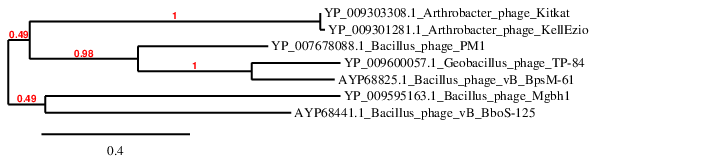
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Phage name | RefSeq No. | INSDC | Size (Kb) | GC% | Protein | tRNAs |
| vB\_BboS-125 |  | [MH884509.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/MH884509.1) | 58.53 | 48.6 | 80 | 0 |

**BLASTN homologs:** Genomic orphan [1-3].

**Electron micrograph:** None available

**Phylogeny:** The phylogenetic tree was constructed using the major capsid protein homologs of phage 125 and related phages with phylogeny.fr in “one click” mode [8]. "The "One Click mode" targets users that do not wish to deal with program and parameter selection. By default, the pipeline is already set up to run and connect programs recognized for their accuracy and speed (MUSCLE for multiple alignment and PhyML for phylogeny) to reconstruct a robust phylogenetic tree from a set of sequences." It also includes the use of Gblocks to eliminate poorly aligned positions and divergent regions. "The usual bootstrapping procedure is replaced by a new confidence index that is much faster to compute. See: Anisimova M., Gascuel O. Approximate likelihood ratio test for branches: A fast, accurate and powerful alternative [9] for details." The only TerL homolog was from Bacillus phage BCD7.

**Major capsid protein**



**References**

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