

Current text	Proposed new text	Comments	References
APPENDIX 7. PUBLICATION OF A NEW NAME	APPENDIX 7. PUBLICATION OF A NEW NAME		
Valid publication of the name of a taxon (including a new combination) requires publication in the <i>International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology</i> (IJSEM) of (a) the name of the taxon, (b) for new taxa the designation of a type, and (c) a description or a reference to an effectively published description of the taxon whether in the <i>International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology</i> or in another publication. Fuller details are given below.	Valid publication of the name of a taxon (including a new combination) requires publication in the <i>International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology</i> (IJSEM) of (a) the name of the taxon, (b) a designation of a type for the new taxa, and (c) a description or a reference to an effectively published description of the taxon whether in the <i>International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology</i> or in another publication. Fuller details are given below.	Comment raised by one of the members of the Editorial Board: Virtually all of this is a duplication of various content from the main body of the Code. It doesn't really serve as a basic "how to" guide. Should we propose radically rewriting as this could serve as basic guide to the 'essential/indicative content' of a standard protologue?	
(1) The name should be in the correct form. Generic and suprageneric names are single words in Latin form and spelled with an initial capital letter. Names of species are binary combinations of words in Latin form consisting of a generic name and a single, specific epithet, the latter spelled with an initial lowercase letter. Subspecific names are ternary combinations consisting of the name of a species followed by the term "subspecies" (ordinarily "subsp.") and this in turn by a single subspecific epithet. Names of taxa from the rank of order to tribe inclusive are formed by the addition	(1) The new name should be in the correct form. Generic and suprageneric names are single words in Latin form and spelled with an initial capital letter. Names of species are binary combinations in Latin form consisting of a generic name and a single, specific epithet, the latter spelled with an initial lowercase letter. Subspecific names are ternary combinations consisting of the name of a species followed by the term "subspecies" (abbreviation: "subsp.") and this followed by a single subspecific epithet. Names of taxa from the rank of order through tribe are formed by the	Changes include deletion of subfamilies and subtribes, as proposed by Oren, 2019 and addition of the rank of phylum.	Oren A. Proposal to modify the Rules of the <i>International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes</i> to abolish the taxonomic categories Subfamily, Subtribe and Kingdom. <i>Int J Syst Evol Microbiol</i> 2019;69:1524-1525. Oren A, Arahal DR, Rosselló-Móra R, Sutcliffe IC, Moore EJB.

<p>of the appropriate suffix to the stem of the name of the type genus (see 5 below). The suffix for order is <i>-ales</i>, for suborder <i>-ineae</i>, for family <i>-aceae</i>, for subfamily <i>-oideae</i>, for tribe <i>-eae</i>, and for subtribe <i>-inae</i>.</p>	<p>addition of the appropriate suffix to the stem of the name of the type genus (see 5 below). The suffix for order is <i>-ales</i>, for suborder <i>-ineae</i>, for family <i>-aceae</i>, and for tribe <i>-eae</i>. The suffix for class is <i>-ia</i>, for subclass <i>-idae</i>. These endings are added to the stem of the name of the type genus of the type order of the class or subclass. Names of new phyla are formed by the addition of the suffix <i>-ota</i> to the stem of the name of one of the contained genera.</p>		<p>Emendation of Rules 5b, 8, 15, and 22 of the International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes to include the rank of phylum. <i>Int J Syst Evol Microbiol</i> 2021,71:004851.</p>
<p>Where possible, the title of the paper should include any new names or combinations that are proposed in the text.</p>	<p>Whenever possible, the title of the paper should include any new names or combinations that are proposed in the text.</p>		
<p>(2) The name should be clearly proposed as a new name or combination and should be accepted by the author at the time of publication. New names are ordinarily proposed by an author appending the phrase "<i>species nova</i>" (abbreviation: sp. nov.), "<i>genus novum</i>" (abbreviation: gen. nov.), "<i>combinatio nova</i>" (abbreviation: comb. nov.), or the like after the name or combination that is being proposed as new; alternatively, the author may make a statement to the effect that a new name or combination is being introduced. Revival of names published prior to 1 January 1980 but not included in an Approved List may be effected by provisions in Rule 33; advice on this is also provided in a report by the</p>	<p>(2) New names are proposed by appending the phrase "<i>species nova</i>" (abbreviation: sp. nov.), "<i>genus novum</i>" (abbreviation: gen. nov.), "<i>combinatio nova</i>" (abbreviation: comb. nov.), or the like after the name or combination that is being proposed. Revival of names published prior to 1 January 1980 but not included in an Approved List may be effected by provisions in Rule 33.</p> <p>A list of abbreviations used in the description of new taxa is given in Table xx</p>	<p>New table to be added, as also suggested in the comments raised for Recommendation 6. A draft table is given below, based on a similar table given in Oren (2015) <i>Bergey's Manual</i> - 10.1002/9781118960608.bm00008.pub2.</p>	

<p>Chair of the Judicial Commission (JSB [1981] 31:678).</p>		<p>About the sentence 'advice ...678)': There is no such a paper, vol. 31 ends at p. 482.</p>	
<p>(3) The name should not be a later homonym of a previously validly published name of an alga, bacterium, fungus, protozoon, or virus. (See the JSB/IJSEM from 1975 onward and Appendices 2 and 3 for published sources of names of prokaryotic, algal, protozoal, fungal, and viral taxa.)</p>	<p>(3) The name should not be a later homonym of a name previously validly published in the botanical and zoological literature (See Appendix 3 for published sources of names of plant and animal taxa.)</p>		
<p>(4) The name must be accompanied by a description of the taxon or by a reference to a previously published description of the taxon (see 6 below).</p>	<p>(4) The name must be accompanied by a description of the taxon or by a reference to an effectively published description of the taxon (see 6 below).</p>		
<p>(5) The nomenclatural type of a new taxon should be designated. In the case of species and subspecies, the type strain should be described by itself and should be designated by the author's strain number as well as the accession number under which it is held by at least one culture collection from which cultures of the strain are available.</p>	<p>(5) The nomenclatural type of a new taxon should be designated. In the case of species and subspecies, the type strain should be designated by the author's strain number as well as the accession number under which it is held by at least two culture collections located in different countries from which cultures of the strain are available without restrictions.</p>		
<p>A nomenclatural type is that constituent element of a taxon to which the name of a taxon is permanently attached. The type of a species or a subspecies is a strain, that of a genus is a species, and that of an order, family, subfamily, tribe, or subtribe is the</p>	<p>A nomenclatural type is that constituent element of a taxon to which the name of a taxon is permanently attached. The type of a species or a subspecies is a strain, that of a genus is a species, and that of an order, family, or tribe, is the genus from which</p>	<p>Changes include deletion of subfamilies and subtribes, as proposed by Oren, 2019</p>	<p>Oren A. Proposal to modify the Rules of the <i>International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes</i> to abolish the taxonomic</p>

<p>genus on whose name the name of the higher taxon is based (see 1 above). The type of a taxon above the rank of order is one of the contained orders.</p>	<p>name the higher taxon name is based (see 1 above). The type of a class or subclass is one of the contained orders. The type of a phylum is one of the contained genera.</p>	<p>and addition of the rank of phylum, as approved by the ICSP.</p>	<p>categories Subfamily, Subtribe and Kingdom. <i>Int J Syst Evol Microbiol</i> 2019;69:1524-1525.</p> <p>Oren A, Arahal DR, Rosselló-Móra R, Sutcliffe IC, Moore EJB. Emendation of Rules 5b, 8, 15, and 22 of the International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes to include the rank of phylum. <i>Int J Syst Evol Microbiol</i> 2021,71:004851.</p>
<p>A type strain is one of the strains on which the author who first described a named organism based the description of the organism and which the author, or a subsequent author, definitely designated as a type.</p>	<p>A type strain is one of the strains on which the author(s) who first described a named species or subspecies based the description of the species or subspecies and which the author(s), or a subsequent author(s), designated as a type.</p>		
<p>A neotype strain replaces a type strain which can no longer be found. The neotype should possess the characteristics as given in the original description; any deviations should be explained. A neotype strain must be proposed by an author in the IJSEM (proposed neotype) together with a reference (or references) to the first description and name for the microorganism (or to an Approved List if</p>	<p>A neotype strain replaces a type strain which can no longer be found (Rule 18c) or is no longer viable (Rule 18a(2), Rule 30(3)). The neotype should possess the characteristics as given in the original description; any deviations should be explained. A neotype strain must be proposed by an author in the IJSEM (proposed neotype) together with a reference (or references) to the first</p>		

<p>appropriate), a description (or reference to a description) of the proposed neotype strain, and a record of the author's designation for the type strain and of at least two culture collections from which cultures of the strain are available. The neotype strain becomes established two years after the date of publication in the IJSEM (established neotype). Any objections should be referred to the Judicial Commission within the first year after publication of the proposal. A neotype strain shall be proposed only after a careful search for original strains. If an original strain is subsequently discovered, the matter shall be referred immediately to the Judicial Commission. Allowance is made for replacement of an unsuitable type strain.</p>	<p>description and name for the microorganism (or to an Approved List, if appropriate), a description (or reference to a description) of the proposed neotype strain, and a record of the designation of the author(s) for the type strain and at least two culture collections from which cultures of the strain are available. The neotype strain becomes established two years after the date of publication in the IJSEM (established neotype). Any objections should be referred to the Judicial Commission within the first year after publication of the proposal. A neotype strain shall be proposed only after a careful search for original strains. If an original strain is subsequently discovered, the matter shall be referred immediately to the Judicial Commission. Allowance is made for replacement of an unsuitable type strain.</p>		
<p>(6) Descriptions of taxa should include the following information: (a) those characteristics which are essential for membership in the taxon, i.e., those characteristics which constitute the basic concept of the taxon; (b) those characteristics which qualify the taxon for membership in the next higher taxon; (c) the diagnostic characteristics, i.e., those characteristics which distinguish the taxon from closely related taxa; and (d) in the</p>	<p>(6) Descriptions of taxa should include the following information: (a) those characteristics which are essential for membership in the taxon, i.e., those characteristics which constitute the basic concept of the taxon; (b) those characteristics which qualify the taxon for membership in the next higher taxon; (c) the diagnostic characteristics, i.e., <i>those characteristics which distinguish the taxon from closely related taxa</i>; and (d) in the</p>		

<p>case of species, the total number of strains studied, the strain designations, and the number of strains which are either positive or negative for each characteristic. If the strains are not homogeneous in a characteristic, the specific strain numbers for those strains which disagree with the majority should be given. From this information, the detailed results for each strain can be reconstructed without the full publication of the details for each strain. Where appropriate, suitable photomicrographs and, if necessary, electron photomicrographs should be included as part of the description to show morphological or anatomical characters that are pertinent to the classification. Descriptions should conform at least to such minimal descriptions as have been approved (see Appendix 6).</p>	<p>case of species, the total number of strains studied, and the strain designations should be given. From this information, the detailed results for each strain can be reconstructed without the full publication of the details for each strain. When appropriate, suitable photomicrographs and, if necessary, electron photomicrographs should be included as part of the description, to show morphological or anatomical characters that are pertinent to the classification. Descriptions should conform, at least, to such proposed minimal standards for the description of new taxa in certain groups as have been approved by taxonomic subcommittees (see Appendix 6).</p>		
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New table to be added:

Common abbreviations used in publications of names of new taxa of prokaryotes and their etymologies.

(from A. Oren in Bergey's Manual of Systematics of Archaea and Bacteria – check whether permission is needed to reproduce this table)

	Abbreviation	Full spelling	Explanation	ICNP rule
Taxonomic ranks				
	subsp. nov.	subspecies nova	New subspecies	13a

	sp. nov.	species nova	New species	27, 33a
	gen. nov. ¹	genus novum	New genus	27, 33a
	fam. nov.	familia nova	New family	27
	ord. nov.	ordo novus	New order	33a
	comb. nov.	combinatio nova	New combination, when a species is transferred to another genus or a subspecies is transferred to another species	27, 33a, 34a
	nom. nov.	nomen novum	A new name to be established when the establishment of a comb. nov. would lead to a homonym	34a
	nom. rev.	nomen revictum	Reserved for names that existed before 1980, were not included in the Approved Lists of 1980 and are to be revived	28a, 33c
	nom. approb.	nomen approbatum	Name included in an Approved List	33b
Categories of words and word elements				
	n.	noun, substantive		
	v.	verb		
	adj.	adjective		
	part.	participle		
	pres. part.	present participle		
	part. adj.	participle used as adjective	To comply with Rule 12c(1) so that a participle can be used as a specific or subspecific epithet	
	prep.	preposition		
	pref.	prefix		
	pron.	pronoun		
	suff.	suffix		
Terms referring to gender and grammatical declensions				
	masc.	masculine		

	fem.	feminine		
	neut.	neuter		
	sing.	singular		
	pl.	plural		
	nom.	nominative		
	gen. ¹	genitive		
	dim.	diminutive		
Source of words or word elements				
	L.	Latin	Reserved for words used in classical Latin	
	N.L.	Neo-Latin	Words newly coined, based on classical Latin elements and/or Latinized modern words	
	M.L.	Medieval Latin	Seldom used; in the past M.L. was often used for Modern Latin, now to be replaced with N.L.	Recommendation 6(8)
	Gr.	Greek		
Other relevant abbreviations				
	corrig.	corrigendum	Indicates a corrected typographical or orthographic error	61
	emend.	emendavit	Alteration of the diagnostic characters or of the circumscription of a taxon	35

¹The abbreviation “gen.” can thus mean genus or genitive, depending on the context.