

Current text	Proposed new text	Comments
<b>CHAPTER 4. ADVISORY NOTES</b>	<b>CHAPTER 4. ADVISORY NOTES</b>	In the opinion of the Editorial Board, much of the current text is no longer relevant and can be deleted.
<b>A. Suggestions for Authors and Publishers</b>	<b>A. Suggestions for Authors and Publishers</b>	
<p>Publishers of periodicals and books are requested to indicate the year, month, and day of publication either on the publication itself or, in the case of a periodical, on the succeeding number. This information, as well as the title of the periodical or book from which the paper is reproduced, should also be printed on separates, tear sheets, or reprints.</p> <p>Separates or reprints should always bear the pagination of the periodical of which they form a part.</p> <p>An author who describes and names a new taxon should indicate the rank of the taxon concerned and where possible the rank and name of the next higher taxon (e.g., the name of the family to which a new genus is allocated or the name of the order in which a new family is placed). The title of the work concerned should indicate that a new name is published even if the name itself is not quoted in the title.</p>	<p>Text clarification proposed by the Editorial Board</p> <p>An author who describes and names a new taxon should indicate the rank of the taxon concerned and, where possible, the rank and name of the next higher taxon (e.g., the name of the family to which a new genus is allocated or the name of the order in which a new family is placed). The title of the work concerned should indicate that a new name is published even if the name itself is not quoted in the title.</p>	

<p>Note. Valid publication of a new name or combination requires announcement in the IJSEM (Rule 27).</p> <p>It is important that descriptions and illustrations of new species be as complete as possible and conform to the minimal standards when available (see Recommendation 30 and Appendix 6).</p> <p>For scientific names of taxa, conventions shall be used which are appropriate to the language of the country and to the relevant journal and publishing house concerned. These should preferably indicate scientific names by a different type face, e.g., italic, or by some other device to distinguish them from the rest of the text.</p> <p>The name of a genus should be spelled without abbreviation the first time it is used with a specific epithet in a publication and in the summary of that publication. Example: <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>.</p> <p>In a series of species names all belonging to the same genus, it is customary to abbreviate the name of the genus in all but the first species, even if it is the first mention of the succeeding species.</p> <p>Example: <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>, <i>B. polymyxa</i>.</p> <p>Later use of the name of the species previously cited usually has the name of the genus</p>	<p>It is recommended to print scientific names by a different type face, e.g., italic, or by some other device to distinguish them from the rest of the text.</p> <p>The name of a genus should be spelled without abbreviation the first time it is used with a specific epithet in a publication and in the summary of that publication. Example: <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>.</p>	<p>Can probably be deleted. If kept, then reformulate: Descriptions and illustrations of new species must be as complete as possible and conform to the recommended minimal standards when available (see Recommendation 30 and Appendix 6).</p> <p>The intention of “the language of the country” is not clear.</p> <p>See further comments added in the text of the Rules, e.g. Rule 6. Among the members of the Editorial Board there is no consensus whether italic type must be required.</p> <p>Recommended by the Editorial Board for deletion</p>
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<p>abbreviated, commonly to the first letter of the generic name.</p> <p>Example: <i>B. subtilis</i>.</p> <p>If, however, species are listed belonging to two or more genera which have the same initial letter, the generic name should <b>be</b> used in full.</p>	<p>Later use of the name of the species previously cited usually has the name of the genus abbreviated, commonly to the first letter of the generic name.</p> <p>Example: <i>B. subtilis</i>.</p> <p>If, however, species are listed belonging to two or more genera which have the same initial letter, the generic name should <b>be</b> used in full, <b>or initial two-letter or three-letter abbreviations should be used. Some subcommittees on taxonomy have recommended three-letter abbreviations to be used in such cases.</b></p>	<p>This was done by the Halobacteria subcommittee and by the Phototrophic Bacteria subcommittee.</p>
<p><b>B. Quotations of Authors and Names</b></p>	<p><b>B. Quotations of Authors and Names</b></p>	
<p>(1) <i>Multiple authorship (et al.)</i>. When the new name of a taxon is published under two authors, both are cited; when there are more than two authors and when there is no definite designation of a single individual as the author of the name, the citation may be made by listing the names of all the authors or by giving the name of the first author, followed by the abbreviation “<i>et al.</i>” (<i>et alii</i>).</p> <p>(2) <i>Publication in the work of another author (in)</i>. When a new name or combination by one author is published in a work of another author, the word “<i>in</i>” should be used in the literature cited to connect the names of the two authors. The name of the author of the name of the</p>	<p>(1) <i>Multiple authorship (et al.)</i>. When the new name of a taxon is published under two authors, both are cited; when there are more than two authors and when there is no definite designation of a single individual as the author of the name, the citation may be made by listing the names of all the authors or by giving the name of the first author, followed by the abbreviation “<i>et al.</i>” (<i>et alii</i>).</p> <p>(2) <i>Publication in the work of another author (in)</i>. When a new name or combination by one author is published in a work of another author, the word “<i>in</i>” should be used in the literature cited to connect the names of the two authors. The name of the author of the name of the</p>	

<p>taxon precedes the name of the author in whose work it is contained.</p> <p>Example: <i>Streptomyces reticuli</i> Waksman, S. A., and A. T. Henrici in Breed, R. S. <i>et al. Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology</i>, 6th ed., 1948, The Williams &amp; Wilkins Co., Baltimore.</p> <p>(3) Use of “<b>pro synonym</b>,” “<b>ex</b>,” “<b>non</b>,” and “<b>sic</b>.”</p> <p>a. When citing a name published as a synonym, the words “as synonym” or “<b>pro synonym</b>.” should be added to the citation. (For types of <b>synonym</b>, see Rule 24a.)</p> <p>Example: <i>Pseudomonas pyocyanea</i> pro synonym. <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i></p> <p>b. When an author publishes a name from a manuscript of another author, or revives another author's name (Rule 33c, Note 2), whether as a synonym or not, the word “<b>ex</b>” should be used to connect the names of the two authors. The name of the author who publishes the name precedes that of the original author.</p> <p>Example: <i>Achromobacter xylosoxidans</i> (ex Yabuuchi and Ohyama 1971) Yabuuchi and Yano 1981 nom. rev. A subsequent author citing this revived name would use the citation <i>Achromobacter xylosoxidans</i> (ex Yabuuchi and Ohyama 1971) Yabuuchi and Yano</p>	<p>taxon precedes the name of the author in whose work it is contained.</p> <p>Example: <i>Halobacterium</i> Elazari-Volcani 1957 in Breed <i>et al. Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology</i>, 7th ed., 1957, The Williams &amp; Wilkins Co, Baltimore.</p> <p>(3) Use of “<b>pro synonym</b>,” “<b>ex</b>,” “<b>non</b>,” and “<b>sic</b>.”</p> <p>a. When citing a name published as a synonym, the words “as synonym” or “<b>pro synonym</b>.” should be added to the citation. (For types of <b>synonym</b>, see Rule 24a.)</p> <p>Example: <i>Wautersia eutropha</i> pro synonym. <i>Cupriavidus necator</i>.</p> <p>b. When an author publishes a name from a manuscript of another author, or revives another author's name (Rule 33c, Note 2), whether as a synonym or not, the word “<b>ex</b>” should be used to connect the names of the two authors. The name of the author who publishes the name precedes that of the original author.</p> <p>Example: <i>Achromobacter xylosoxidans</i> (ex Yabuuchi and Ohyama 1971) Yabuuchi and Yano 1981 nom. rev. A subsequent author citing this revived name would use the citation <i>Achromobacter xylosoxidans</i> (ex Yabuuchi and Ohyama 1971)</p>	<p>The Editorial Board have replaced the example of a name that was not validly published with another one that was.</p> <p><i>Pseudomonas pyocyanea</i> is another case of a name that has no standing in the nomenclature. Therefore, <i>Wautersia eutropha</i> is proposed as an alternative.</p>
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<p>1981 or <i>Achromobacter xylosoxidans</i> Yabuuchi and Yano 1981.</p> <p>c. When citing in synonymy a name invalidated by an earlier homonym, the citation should be followed by the name of the author of the earlier homonym preceded by the word “<i>non</i>,” preferably with the date of publication added.</p> <p>Example: <i>Achromobacter</i> Yabuuchi and Yano 1981 (<i>non Achromobacter</i> Bergey et al. 1923)</p> <p>d. If a name or epithet is adopted with alterations from the form as originally published, including the use of a corrected spelling, the original spelling should be cited in any list of synonyms of the corrected name. The original spelling is followed by the term “<i>sic</i>” in parentheses to indicate that the original spelling is accurately cited.</p> <p>Example: <i>Bacillus pantothenicus</i> (sic).</p>	<p>Yabuuchi and Yano 1981 or <i>Achromobacter xylosoxidans</i> Yabuuchi and Yano 1981.</p> <p>c. When citing in synonymy a name invalidated by an earlier homonym, the citation should be followed by the name of the author of the earlier homonym preceded by the word “<i>non</i>”, preferably with the date of publication added.</p> <p>Example: <i>Achromobacter</i> Yabuuchi and Yano 1981 (<i>non Achromobacter</i> Bergey et al. 1923).</p> <p>d. If a name or epithet is adopted with alterations from the form as originally published, including the use of a corrected spelling, the original spelling should be cited in any list of synonyms of the corrected name. The original spelling is followed by the term “<i>sic</i>” in parentheses to indicate that the original spelling is accurately cited.</p> <p>Example: <i>Bacteroides tectum</i> (sic) Love et al. 1986, changed to <i>Bacterioides tectus</i> (corrig.) (“<i>corrigendum</i>”) Love et al. 1986.</p>	<p>The members of the Editorial Board do not understand the <i>Bacillus pantothenicus</i> example. Although the epithet should have been <i>pantothenicus</i>, it was never corrected and the name is in the Approved Lists. Therefore, it is proposed to use the example of <i>Bacteroides tectum</i> (sic) Love et al. 1986, changed to <i>Bacterioides tectus</i> (corrig.) (“<i>corrigendum</i>”) Love et al. 1986</p>
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<p>(4) <i>Nomen nudum</i>. In the citation of a <b>bare name</b> (<i>nomen nudum</i>), the status of the name should be indicated by adding “<i>nom. nud.</i>”.</p> <p>Note. A <b>bare name</b> (<i>nomen nudum</i>) means a name published without a description or a reference to a previously published description.</p> <p>Example: Not yet found.</p> <p>(5) <i>Nomen conservandum</i>. A <b>conserved name</b> (<i>nomen conservandum</i>) shall be indicated by the addition of the abbreviation “<i>nom. cons.</i>” to the citation.</p> <p>Example: <i>Pseudomonas</i> Migula 1894 <i>nom. cons.</i> (Opinion 5).</p>	<p>(4) <i>Nomen nudum</i>. In the citation of a <b>bare name</b> (<i>nomen nudum</i>), the status of the name should be indicated by adding “<i>nom. nud.</i>”.</p> <p>Note. A <b>bare name</b> (<i>nomen nudum</i>) means a name published without a description or a reference to a previously published description.</p> <p>Example: Not yet found.</p> <p>(5) <i>Nomen conservandum</i>. A <b>conserved name</b> (<i>nomen conservandum</i>) shall be indicated by the addition of the abbreviation “<i>nom. cons.</i>” to the citation.</p> <p>Example: <i>Pseudomonas</i> Migula 1894 <i>nom. cons.</i> (Opinion 5).</p>	<p>In the current text of the Code and in the examples given, the use of italics / roman type for the different abbreviations is inconsistent – <i>sic</i> or <i>sic</i>, <i>non</i> or <i>non</i>, <i>nom. cons.</i> or <i>nom. cons.</i> etc. It is desirable to adopt a consistent style. The ICN uses roman type in such cases. The IJSEM use roman type for <i>sp. nov.</i>, <i>comb. nov.</i> Some members of the Editorial Board favor italics for all non-English words or abbreviations. Suggestions are welcomed.</p>
<p><b>C. Maintenance of Type Strains</b></p>		
<p>The utmost importance should be given to the preservation of the original “type” material on which the description of a new species or subspecies is based (see Rules 18a, 27 and 30).</p> <p>Preserved and living specimens should be maintained in a bacteriological laboratory, more particularly in one of the permanently established culture collections, and a record of this fact should be included in the publication (see Rule 30).</p>		<p>The majority of Editorial Board members prefer deleting this part. Rule 30 requires deposit in Culture Collections who thus determine the preferred method(s) of preservation and maintenance.</p>

<p>Maintenance may be by a variety of methods, e.g., in a medium, in a host by passage, in cells or exudates, or in the frozen or dried state.</p> <p>Every precaution should be taken to maintain such cultures with a minimum amount of change. Repeated subculture may lead to phenotypic or genotypic changes.</p>		
<p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Skerman VBD, Sneath PHA, McGowan V. Approved Lists of Bacterial Names. <i>Int J Syst Evol Microbiol</i> 1980;30:225–420.</li> <li>2. Tindall BJ, De Vos P, Trüper HG. Judicial Commission of the International Committee on Systematics of Prokaryotes; XIth International (IUMS) Congress of Bacteriology and Applied Microbiology: Minutes of the meetings, 23, 24 and 27 July 2005, San Francisco, CA, USA. <i>Int J Syst Evol Microbiol</i> 2008;58:1737–1745.</li> <li>3. Trüper HG, de'Clari L. Taxonomic note: necessary correction of specific epithets formed as substantives (nouns) "in apposition". <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1997;47:908–909.</li> <li>4. Gardan L, Shafik H, Belouin S, Broch R, Grimont F et al. DNA relatedness among the pathovars of <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> and description of <i>Pseudomonas tremae</i> sp. nov. and <i>Pseudomonas cannabina</i> sp. nov. (ex Šuti_c and Dowson 1959). <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1999;49:469–478.</li> </ol>	<p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Skerman VBD, Sneath PHA, McGowan V.</b> Approved lists of Bacterial Names. <i>Int J Syst Evol Microbiol</i> 1980;30:225–420.</li> <li>2. <b>Tindall BJ, De Vos P, Trüper HG.</b> Judicial Commission of the International Committee on Systematics of Prokaryotes; XIth International (IUMS) Congress of Bacteriology and Applied Microbiology: Minutes of the meetings, 23, 24 and 27 July 2005, San Francisco, CA, USA. <i>Int J Syst Evol Microbiol</i> 2008;58:1737–1745.</li> <li>3. <b>Trüper HG, de'Clari L.</b> Taxonomic note: necessary correction of specific epithets formed as substantives (nouns) "in apposition". <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1997;47:908–909.</li> <li>4. <b>Gardan L, Shafik H, Belouin S, Broch R, Grimont F et al.</b> DNA relatedness among the pathovars of <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> and description of <i>Pseudomonas tremae</i> sp. nov. and <i>Pseudomonas cannabina</i> sp. nov. (ex Šutič and Dowson 1959). <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1999;49:469–478.</li> </ol>	<p>All references must be rechecked at the end, after the preceding chapters are finalized and agreement is reached about the way references are cited in the text i.e., the Vancouver system (numbered in the text) or not.</p>

<p>5. Ash C, Priest FG, Collins MD. <i>Paenibacillus</i> gen. nov. In <i>Validation of the Publication of New Names and New Combinations Previously Effectively Published Outside the IJSB</i>, List no. 51. <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1994;44:852.</p> <p>6. Roop RM, Smibert RM, Johnson JL, Krieg NR. Designation of the neotype strain for <i>Campylobacter sputorum</i> (Prévot) Véron and Chatelain 1973. <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1986;36:348.</p> <p>7. Judicial Commission. Opinion 38. Conservation of the generic name <i>Lactobacillus</i> Beijerinck. <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1971;21:104.</p> <p>8. Judicial Commission. Opinion 39. Rejection of the generic name <i>Gaffkya</i> Trevisan. <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1971;21:104–105.</p> <p>9. Judicial Commission. Opinion 31. Conservation of <i>Vibrio</i> Pacini 1854 as a bacterial generic name, conservation of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> Pacini 1854 as the nomenclatural type species of the bacterial genus <i>Vibrio</i>, and designation of neotype strain of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> Pacini. <i>Int Bull Bacteriol Nomencl Taxon</i> 1965;15:185–186.</p> <p>10. Judicial Commission. Opinion 15. Conservation of the family name <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>, of the name of the type genus, and designation of the type species. <i>Int Bull Bacteriol Nomencl Taxon</i> 1958;8:73–74.</p> <p>11. Kelly DP, Wood AP. Reclassification of some species of <i>Thiobacillus</i> to the newly designated genera <i>Acidithiobacillus</i> gen. nov., <i>Halothiobacillus</i></p>	<p>5. <b>Ash C, Priest FG, Collins MD.</b> <i>Paenibacillus</i> gen. nov. In <i>Validation of the Publication of New Names and New Combinations Previously Effectively Published Outside the IJSB</i>, List no. 51. <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1994;44:852.</p> <p>6. <b>Roop RM, Smibert RM, Johnson JL, Krieg NR.</b> Designation of the neotype strain for <i>Campylobacter sputorum</i> (Prévot) Véron and Chatelain 1973. <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1986;36:348.</p> <p>7. <b>Judicial Commission.</b> Opinion 38. Conservation of the generic name <i>Lactobacillus</i> Beijerinck. <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1971;21:104.</p> <p>8. <b>Judicial Commission.</b> Opinion 39. Rejection of the generic name <i>Gaffkya</i> Trevisan. <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1971;21:104–105.</p> <p>9. <b>Judicial Commission.</b> Opinion 31. Conservation of <i>Vibrio</i> Pacini 1854 as a bacterial generic name, conservation of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> Pacini 1854 as the nomenclatural type species of the bacterial genus <i>Vibrio</i>, and designation of neotype strain of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> Pacini. <i>Int Bull Bacteriol Nomencl Taxon</i> 1965;15:185–186.</p> <p>10. <b>Judicial Commission.</b> Opinion 15. Conservation of the family name <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>, of the name of the type genus, and designation of the type species. <i>Int Bull Bacteriol Nomencl Taxon</i> 1958;8:73–74.</p> <p>11. <b>Kelly DP, Wood AP.</b> Reclassification of some species of <i>Thiobacillus</i> to the newly designated genera <i>Acidithiobacillus</i> gen. nov., <i>Halothiobacillus</i> gen. nov. and</p>	
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gen. nov. and *Thermithiobacillus* gen. nov. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 2000;50:511–516.

12. Koch C, Klatte S, Schumann P, Burghardt J, Kroppenstedt RM et al. Transfer of *Arthrobacter picolinophilus* Tate and Ensign 1974 to *Rhodococcus erythropolis*. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 1995;45:576–577.

13. Sly LI, Cahill MM, Osawa R, Fujisawa T. The tannin-degrading species *Streptococcus gallolyticus* and *Streptococcus caprinus* are subjective synonyms.

*Int J Syst Bacteriol* 1997;47:893–894.

14. Judicial Commission. Opinion 10. Invalidity of the bacterial generic name *Müllerina* de Petschenko 1910 and of the species name *Müllerina paramecii*.

In Opinions 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. *Int Bull Bacteriol Nomencl Taxon* 1954;4:141–158.

15. Judicial Commission. Opinion 20. Status of new generic names of bacteria published without names of included species. *Int Bull Bacteriol Nomencl Taxon* 1958;8:160–162.

16. Raj HD. A new species - *Microcycclus flavus*. *Int J Syst Bacteriol* 1970;20:61–81.

17. Cohn F. Untersuchungen über Bakterien. *Beiträge Biol Pflanz* 1872;1:127–224. (in German).

18. Cato EP, Moore WEC, Nygaard G, Holdeman LV. *Actinomyces meyeri* sp. nov., specific epithet rev. *Int J Syst Bacteriol* 1984;34:487–489.

*Thermithiobacillus* gen. nov. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 2000;50:511–516.

12. Koch C, Klatte S, Schumann P, Burghardt J, Kroppenstedt RM et al. Transfer of *Arthrobacter picolinophilus* Tate and Ensign 1974 to *Rhodococcus erythropolis*. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 1995;45:576–577.

13. Sly LI, Cahill MM, Osawa R, Fujisawa T. The tannin-degrading species *Streptococcus gallolyticus* and *Streptococcus caprinus* are subjective synonyms. *Int J Syst Bacteriol* 1997;47:893–894.

14. Judicial Commission Opinion. 10. Invalidity of the bacterial generic name *Müllerina* de Petschenko 1910 and of the species name *Müllerina paramecii*. In Opinions 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. *Int Bull Bacteriol Nomencl Taxon* 1954;4:141–158.

15. Judicial Commission. Opinion 20. Status of new generic names of bacteria published without names of included species. *Int Bull Bacteriol Nomencl Taxon* 1958;8:160–162.

16. Raj HD. A new species - *Microcycclus flavus*. *Int J Syst Bacteriol* 1970;20:61–81.

17. Cohn F. Untersuchungen über Bakterien. *Beiträge Biol Pflanz* 1872;1:127–224

18. Cato EP, Moore WEC, Nygaard G, Holdeman LV. *Actinomyces meyeri* sp. nov., specific epithet rev. *Int J Syst Bacteriol* 1984;34:487–489.

19. Xie CH, Yokota A. Reclassification of *Alcaligenes latus* strains IAM 12599T and IAM 12664 and *Pseudomonas saccharophila* as *Azohydromonas*

<p>19. Xie CH, Yokota A. Reclassification of <i>Alcaligenes latus</i> strains IAM 12599T and IAM 12664 and <i>Pseudomonas saccharophila</i> as <i>Azohydromonas lata</i> gen. nov., comb. nov., <i>Azohydromonas australica</i> sp. nov. and <i>Pelomonas saccharophila</i> gen. nov., comb. nov., respectively. <i>Int J Syst Evol Microbiol</i> 2005;55:2419–2425.</p> <p>20. Judicial Commission. Opinion 49. Conservation of the generic name <i>Rhodopseudomonas Czurda</i> and Maresch emend. van Niel. <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1974;24:551.</p> <p>21. Judicial Commission. Opinion 48. Rejection of the name <i>Aerobacter liquefaciens</i> Beijerinck and conservation of the name <i>Aeromonas Stanier</i> with <i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> as the type species. <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1973;23:473–474.</p> <p>22. Goodfellow M, Pirouz T. Numerical classification of sporoactinomycetes containing meso-diaminopimelic acid in the cell wall. <i>J Gen Microbiol</i> 1982;128:503–527.</p> <p>23. White PB. Notes on organisms serologically related to <i>S. enteritidis</i> Gärtner: I. The Dublin and Tokyo types of <i>Salmonella</i>. <i>J Hyg (Lond)</i> 1930;29:443–445.</p> <p>24. Bergey DH, Harrison FC, Breed RS, Hammer BW, Huntoon FM et al. <i>Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology</i>, 1st ed. Washington, DC: Society of American Bacteriologists; 1923.</p> <p>25. Bernardet J-F, Segers P, Vancanneyt M, Berthe F, Kersters K et al. Cutting a gordian knot: emended classification and description of the</p>	<p><i>lata</i> gen. nov., comb. nov., <i>Azohydromonas australica</i> sp. nov. and <i>Pelomonas saccharophila</i> gen. nov., comb. nov., respectively. <i>Int J Syst Evol Microbiol</i> 2005;55:2419–2425.</p> <p>20. <b>Judicial Commission</b>. Opinion 49. Conservation of the generic name <i>Rhodopseudomonas Czurda</i> and Maresch emend. van Niel. <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1974;24:551.</p> <p>21. <b>Judicial Commission</b>. Opinion 48. Rejection of the name <i>Aerobacter liquefaciens</i> Beijerinck and conservation of the name <i>Aeromonas Stanier</i> with <i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> as the type species. <i>Int J Syst Bacteriol</i> 1973;23:473–474.</p> <p>22. <b>Goodfellow M, Pirouz T</b>. Numerical classification of sporoactinomycetes containing meso-diaminopimelic acid in the cell wall. <i>J Gen Microbiol</i> 1982;128:503–527.</p> <p>23. <b>White PB</b>. Notes on organisms serologically related to <i>S. enteritidis</i> Gärtner: I. The Dublin and Tokyo types of <i>Salmonella</i>. <i>J Hyg (Lond)</i> 1930;29:443–445</p> <p>24. <b>Bergey DH, Harrison FC, Breed RS, Hammer BW, Huntoon FM et al</b>. <i>Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology</i>, 1st ed. Washington, DC: Society of American Bacteriologists; 1923.</p> <p>25. <b>Bernardet J-F, Segers P, Vancanneyt M, Berthe F, Kersters K et al</b>. Cutting a gordian knot: emended classification and description of the genus <i>Flavobacterium</i>, emended description of the family <i>Flavobacteriaceae</i>, and proposal of</p>	
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genus *Flavobacterium*, emended description of the family Flavobacteriaceae, and proposal of *Flavobacterium hydatis* nom. nov. (basonym, *Cytophaga aquatilis* Strohl and Tait 1978). *Int J Syst Bacteriol* 1996;46:128–148.

26. Pederson CS. Genus *Lactobacillus* Beijerinck, 1901. In: Breed RS, Murray EGD and Smith NR (eds). *Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology*, 7th ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins; 1957. pp. 542–552.

27. Pridham TG, Lyons AJ, Seckinger HL. Comparison of some dried holotype and neotype specimens of streptomycetes with their living counterparts. *Int Bull Bacteriol Nomencl Taxon* 1965;15:191–237.

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**AND OTHERS** –after finalization of the text of the new revision of the Code.