Current text	Proposed new text	Comments	References
Rule 60 Intentional latinizations involving changes in orthography of personal names, particularly those of earlier authors, must be preserved. Example: Chauveau has been latinized as Chauvoe, and *Clostridium chauvoei* is derived from Chauvoe.	**Rule 60** Intentional latinizations involving changes in orthography of personal names, particularly those of earlier authors, must be preserved. Example: Chauveau has been latinized as Chauvoe, and *Clostridium chauvoei* is derived from Chauvoe.	Text clarifications proposed by the Editorial Board	
Typographic and Orthographic Errors	***Typographic and Orthographic Errors***		
Rule 61 The **original spelling** of a name or epithet must be retained, except typographic or orthographic errors. Original spelling does not refer to the use of an initial capital letter or to diacritic signs. Example: The original spelling was *Bacillus megaterium*, not *megatherium* (Opinion 1; Judicial Commission [39]). An unintentional typographical or orthographic error later corrected by the author is to be accepted in its corrected form without affecting the status and date of valid publication. It can also be corrected by a subsequent author who may or may not mention that the spelling is corrected, but the abbreviation	**Rule 61** The **original spelling** of a name or epithet must be retained, except typographic or orthographic errors. Original spelling does not refer to the use of an initial capital letter or to diacritic signs. Example: The original spelling was *Bacillus megaterium*, not *megatherium* (Opinion 1; Judicial Commission [39]). An unintentional typographical or orthographic error later corrected by the author(s) is to be accepted in its corrected form without affecting the status and date of valid publication. It can also be corrected by subsequent author(s) who may or may not mention that the spelling is corrected, although		

''**corrig.**'' (corrigendum) may be appended to the name if <mark>an author wishes</mark> to draw attention to the correction. Succeeding authors may be unaware that the original usage was incorrect and use the spelling of the original author(s). Other succeeding authors may follow the correction of <mark>a previous author</mark> or may independently correct the spelling ~~themselves~~, but in no case is the use of corrig. regarded as obligatory. None of these corrections affects the status and date of valid publication. Example: *Pasteurella mairi* (sic) Sneath and Stevens 1990. Typographic error later corrected by Sneath [40] to *Pasteurella mairii*; this may be cited as *Pasteurella mairii* corrig.	the abbreviation ''**corrig.**'' (corrigendum) may be appended to the name if <mark>author(s) wish</mark> to draw attention to the correction. Succeeding authors may be unaware that the original usage was incorrect and use the spelling of the original author(s). Other succeeding authors may follow the correction of previous author(s) or may independently correct the spelling, but in no case is the use of corrig. regarded as obligatory. None of these corrections affects the status and date of valid publication. Example: *Pasteurella mairi* (sic) Sneath and Stevens 1990. <mark>The</mark> typographic error <mark>was</mark> later corrected by Sneath [40] to *Pasteurella mairii*; this may be cited as *Pasteurella mairii* corrig. Version 1:		
Note. The liberty of correcting a name or epithet under Rules 61, 62a, and 62b must be used with reserve especially if the change affects the first syllable and above all the first letter of the name or	*Note.* The liberty of correcting a name or epithet under Rules 61, 62a, and 62b must be used with reserve<mark>,</mark> especially if the change affects the first syllable and<mark>,</mark>	For the following note, two different alternative versions were proposed, there was no consensus among the members of the Editorial Board as to which one is better so the ICSP must decide which one is preferred. The goal of the proposed change (Oren and Garrity 2016) was to simplify the correction of minor errors without the need to involve the Judicial Commission.	**Oren A, Garrity GM.** Proposal to modify the Note to Rule 61 of the International Code of Nomenclature of

epithet. ~~Except for changes of gender in specific epithets when species are transferred to other genera (comb. nov.) no grammatical or orthographic corrections will be accepted for names on the Approved Lists of Bacterial Names, the Validation Lists and the Notification Lists.~~	above all, the first letter of the name or epithet.		Prokaryotes. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 2016;66:3307-3309.
	Version 2: *Note*. Since 1 January 2001, the liberty of making typographical or orthographic corrections to a name or epithet under Rule 61 must be used with reserve, especially if the change affects the first syllable and, above all, the first letter of the name or epithet. Since that date, no typographical or orthographic corrections will be accepted for validly published names on the Approved Lists of Bacterial Names, the Validation Lists, the Notification Lists and names validly published in original articles in the International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology from volume 30 (1 January 1980) up to and including volume 40 (31 December 1990). Typographical and orthographic corrections made before 1 January 2001 are not affected.	The second was proposed by Tindall (2016), here copied with minor edits by the Editorial Board. The date 1 January 1990 was chosen as in 1991 the notification lists were introduced. This version may be preferred if stability in the nomenclature (Principle 1.1) is more important than correct grammar and spelling. There are a few bad names in the literature, even in the Approved Lists (e.g. *Bactoderma alba* sic and *Bactoderma rosea* sic), but the number of people who can spot the errors and care about this will be very small.	**Tindall BJ.** Limiting the retroactive effects of the note to Rule 61 of the International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 2016;66:3619-3621.
Orthographic Variants by Transliteration	***Orthographic Variants by Transliteration***		
Rule 62a	**Rule 62a**		

Words differing only in transliteration into Latin from other languages which do not use the Latin alphabet are to be treated as **orthographic variants** unless they are used as the names of taxa based upon different types, when they are to be treated as **homonyms**. ~~For an account of possible orthographic variants, see Appendix 9.~~ Example: *Haemophilus* and *Hemophilus*.	Words differing only in transliteration into Latin from other languages that do not use the Latin alphabet are to be treated as **orthographic variants** unless they are used as the names of taxa based upon different types, when they are to be treated as **homonyms**. Example: *Haemophilus* and *Hemophilus*.	To be deleted as such an account is not found in Appendix 9.	
Rule 62b When there are orthographic variants based on the same type, and there is no clear indication that one is correct, then an author has the right of choice	**Rule 62b** If orthographic variants exist based on the same type, and there is no clear indication that one is correct, the author(s) have the right of choice		
Personal Names	*Personal Names*		
Rule 63 The genitive and adjectival forms of a personal name are treated as different epithets and not as orthographic variants unless they are so similar as to cause confusion. For the latinization of personal names, see Appendix 9. Example: The epithets *pasteurii* (genitive noun) and *pasteurianum* (adjective) are treated as different epithets.	**Rule 63** The genitive and adjectival forms of a personal name are treated as different epithets and not as orthographic variants unless they are so similar as to cause confusion. For the latinization of personal names, see Appendix 9. Example: The epithets *pasteurii* (genitive noun) and *pasteurianum* (adjective) are treated as different epithets.		
Diacritic Signs	*Diacritic Signs*		
Rule 64	**Rule 64**		

Diacritic signs are not used in <mark>names or epithets in bacteriology.</mark> In names or epithets derived from words with such signs, the signs must be suppressed and the letters transcribed as follows: (1) *ä, ö*; and *ü* become *ae, oe,* and *ue*; (2) *é; è;* and *ê* become *e*; (3) *ø, æ,* and *å* become *oe, ae,* and *aa*, respectively.	Diacritic signs are not used in <mark>the nomenclature of prokaryotes.</mark> In names or epithets derived from words with such signs, the signs must be suppressed and the letters transcribed as follows: (1) *ä, ö*; and *ü* become *ae, oe,* and *ue*; (2) *é; è;* and *ê* become *e*; (3) *ø, æ,* and *å* become *oe, ae,* and *aa*, respectively.		
Gender of Names	***Gender of Names***		
Rule 65 The gender of generic names is governed by the following. (1) A Latin or Greek word adopted as a generic name retains the classical gender of its language of origin. Authors are recommended to give the gender of any proposed generic name. Example: *Sarcina* (Latin feminine noun, a package). In cases <mark>where</mark> the classical gender varies, the author has the right of choice between the alternatives (but see Opinion 3 of the Judicial Commission [41] for the masculine gender of -*bacter*). Example: -*incola* the gender may be masculine or feminine.	**Rule 65** The gender of generic names is governed by the following<mark>:</mark> (1) A Latin or Greek word adopted as a generic name retains the classical gender of its language of origin. Authors are recommended to give the gender of any proposed generic name. Example: *Sarcina* (Latin feminine noun, a package). In cases <mark>wherein</mark> the classical gender varies, the author has the right of choice between the alternatives (but see Opinion 3 of the Judicial Commission [41] for the masculine gender of -*bacter*). Example: -*incola* the gender may be masculine or feminine.		

Doubtful cases should be referred to the Judicial Commission. Example: Not yet found. (2) Generic or subgeneric names which are modern compounds from two or more Latin or Greek words take the gender of the last component of the compound word. Example: *Lactobacillus* (masculine) milk rodlet from Latin: *lac*, *lactis* (neuter), milk; and *bacillus* (masculine), little staff.	Doubtful cases should be referred to the Judicial Commission. (2) Generic or subgeneric names that are modern compounds derived from two or more Latin or Greek words take the gender of the last component of the compound word. Example: *Lactobacillus* (masculine) milk rodlet from Latin: *lac*, *lactis* (neuter), milk; and *bacillus* (masculine), little staff. *Note*. Generic names ending in –*oides* (from Gr. suff. –*eides* derived from Gr. neut. n. *eidos* that which is seen, form, shape, figure) will have the neuter gender, irrespective of the gender of the word or word element that precedes the –*oides* ending. Names ending in –*opsis* (from Gr. fem. n. *opsis* aspect, appearance) must be treated as feminine. This guideline is not retroactive.	If the rank of subgenus is tol be abolished (see comments to earlier rules), 'or subgeneric' must be deleted. The Editorial Board added the last sentence, so that it will not be necessary to change older names.	**Oren A, Schink B.** Formation of names of genera of prokaryotes that end on -*oides* or -*opsis*. A proposal for addenda to Rule 65(2) and Appendix 9 of the International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 2016;66:2452-2453.

~~If the ending is altered, the gender is that of the new ending in the language of origin.~~ ~~Example: Not yet found.~~		The members of the Editorial Board do not understand this sentence; the Editorial Board proposes deleting it.
(3) Arbitrarily formed generic names or vernacular names used as generic names take the gender assigned to them by their authors. When the original author failed to indicate the gender; a subsequent author has the right of choice.	(3) ~~Arbitrarily formed~~ Generic names or vernacular names used as generic names take the gender assigned to them by their authors, but must be based on the usage of comparable words in Latin where appropriate. If the original author(s) failed to indicate the gender, subsequent author(s) have the right of choice.	The Editorial Board added 'but must be based ... where appropriate' as it clear that the singular ending –*ia* must signify the feminine gender, and situations wherein an author decides that a generic name that ends in –*ia* will be declared masculine or neuter must be avoided.
Example: *Desemzia* Stackebrandt *et al.* 1999, who assigned the feminine gender; *Waddlia* Rurangirwa *et al.* 1999; *Afipia* Brenner *et al.* 1992; *Cedecea* Grimont *et al.* 1981.	Examples: *Desemzia* Stackebrandt *et al.* 1999 was assigned the feminine gender; *Aestuariivivens* Park *et al.* 2015 was given the neuter gender; No gender was assigned yet to *Pontivivens* Park *et al.* 2015; *Marivivens* Park *et al.* 2016 was given as masculine or feminine; a subsequent author may choose.	The old examples are poor ones as there as there can be no differences in opinion there, and they are all similar. The Editorial Board kept the first one and provided a number of more relevant examples.