Current text Places where changes are proposed are highlighted yellow	Proposed new text	Comments	References
CHAPTER 1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	**CHAPTER 1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS**		
General Consideration 1 The progress of bacteriology can be furthered by a precise system of nomenclature accepted by the majority of bacteriologists of all nations.	**General Consideration 1** The progress of prokaryotic microbiology is furthered by a precise and standardized system of nomenclature accepted by the international community of microbiologists.	The Editorial Board proposes changing (here and elsewhere) 'bacteriology' to 'prokaryotic microbiology' or 'microbiology of prokaryotes'; The Editorial Board suggests to including '… and standardized …' to reinforce the importance of Type Strains as reference material. Instead of: '… of all nations.' The Editorial Board prefers something more general, i.e., '… the international community of microbiologists.'	Text clarification proposed by the Editorial Board
General Consideration 2 To achieve order in nomenclature, it is essential that scientific names be regulated by internationally accepted Rules.	**General Consideration 2** Scientific names must be regulated by internationally accepted Rules, to achieve and maintain order in nomenclature.	Another option proposed was: 'Scientific-based taxonomic names'. Still, 'Scientific names' is the commonly used term.	
General Consideration 3 The Rules which govern the scientific nomenclature used in the biological sciences are embodied in International Codes of Nomenclature (see Appendix 1 for a list of these Codes).	**General Consideration 3** The Rules which govern the nomenclature used in the biological sciences are embodied in International Codes of Nomenclature (see Appendix 1 for a list of these Codes).	Although the term, 'scientific nomenclature' is often used, 'scientific' may be deleted; the ICN simply gives 'nomenclature'. Another option suggested was 'taxonomic nomenclature'	

General Consideration 4 Rules of nomenclature do not govern the delimitation of taxa nor determine their relations. The Rules are primarily for assessing the correctness of the names applied to defined taxa; they also prescribe the procedures for creating and proposing new names.	**General Consideration 4** Rules of nomenclature do not govern the delimitation of taxa nor determine their relations. The Rules prescribe the procedures for creating and proposing new names and for assessing the correctness of the names applied to defined taxa.	It is not clear why the term, 'primarily' was included. The rules are ONLY for assessing …'. The essential component of Rules of nomenclature should not be added after a semi-colon, seemingly as an 'after-thought'.	
General Consideration 5 This *Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes* applies to all Prokaryotes. The nomenclature of eukaryotic microbial groups is provided for by other Codes: fungi and algae by the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants; protozoa by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. The nomenclature of viruses is provided for by the International Code of Virus Classification and Nomenclature (see Appendix 1 *Note*. "Prokaryotes" covers those organisms that are variously recognized as e.g. *Schizomycetes*, *Bacteria*, *Eubacteria*, *Archaebacteria*, *Archaeobacteria*, *Archaea*, *Schizophycetes*, *Cyanophyceae* and *Cyanobacteria*.	**General Consideration 5** This *Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes* applies to all Prokaryotes. The nomenclature of eukaryotic microbial groups is provided for by other Codes: fungi and algae by the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants; protozoa by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. The nomenclature of viruses is provided for by the International Code of Virus Classification and Nomenclature (see Appendix 1) *Note.* "Prokaryotes" covers those organisms that are variously recognized as e.g., *Archaea*, *Archaebacteria*, *Archaeobacteria*, *Bacteria*, *Cyanobacteria*, *Cyanophyceae*, *Schizomycetes*, *Eubacteria*, and *Schizophycetes*. If a taxon originally assigned to the *Cyanophyceae*/*Cyanobacteria* was named	Modified based on the outcome of the ICSP ballot on the status of cyanobacteria, held in March-April 2021. The list is now ordered alphabetically.	**Oren A, Arahal DR, Rosselló-Móra R, Sutcliffe IR, Moore ERB.** Emendation of General Consideration 5 and Rules 18a, 24a, and 30 of the International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes to resolve the status of the Cyanobacteria in the prokaryotic nomenclature. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol*, in press.

	under the provisions of the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants, any of its names need satisfy only the requirements of that *Code* for status equivalent to valid publication under the International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes.		
General Consideration 6 This Code is divided into Principles, Rules and Recommendations. (1) The *Principles* (Chapter 2) form the basis of the Code, and the Rules and Recommendations are derived from them. (2) The *Rules* (Chapter 3) are designed to make effective the Principles, to put the nomenclature of the past in order and to provide for the nomenclature of the future. (3) The *Recommendations* (Chapter 3) deal with subsidiary points and are appended to the Rules which they supplement. Recommendations do not have the force of Rules; they are intended to be guides to desirable practice in the future. Names contrary to a Recommendation cannot be rejected for this reason.	**General Consideration 6** This Code is divided into Principles, Rules and Recommendations. (1) The *Principles* (Chapter 2) form the basis of the Code, and the Rules and Recommendations are derived from them. (2) The *Rules* (Chapter 3) are designed to make the Principles effective, to reassess the nomenclature of the past and to provide for the nomenclature of the future. (3) The *Recommendations* (Chapter 3) deal with subsidiary points and are appended to the Rules which they supplement. Recommendations do not have the force of Rules; they are intended to be guides to desirable practice in the future. Names contrary to a Recommendation cannot be rejected for this reason.		

	(4) The *Notes* added to General Considerations, Principles, Rules and Recommendations are intended to clarify the preceding text and are an integral part of the corresponding text.	Added section (4) based on Oren and Garrity 2016	**Oren A, Garrity GM.** The status of the *Notes* in the International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes: Proposal to emend General Consideration 6. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 2016;66:3305-3306
(4) Provisions for emendations of Rules, for special exceptions to Rules, and for interpretation of the Rules in doubtful cases have been made by the establishment of the International Committee on Systematics of Prokaryotes (ICSP) and its Judicial Commission, which acts on behalf of the ICSP (see Rule 1b and Statutes of the International Committee on the Systematics of Prokaryotes). Opinions issued by the Judicial Commission become effective after receipt of ten or more favorable votes from Commissioners, but may be rescinded by the ICSP as provided in the ICSP Statutes. The official journal of the ICSP is the *International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology* (IJSEM), formerly *International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology* (IJSB), formerly the *International Bulletin of Bacteriological Nomenclature and Taxonomy* (IBBNT). (Some other journal could be specified by the ICSP if required. Such possible future specification is implicit in the use of "*International*	(5) Provisions for emendations of Rules, for special exceptions to Rules, and for interpretation of the Rules have been made by the establishment of the International Committee on Systematics of Prokaryotes (ICSP) and the ICSP Judicial Commission, which acts on behalf of the ICSP (see Rule 1b and Statutes of the International Committee on the Systematics of Prokaryotes). Opinions issued by the Judicial Commission become effective after receipt of seven or more affirmative votes from Commissioners, but may be rescinded by the ICSP, as provided for in the ICSP Statutes. The official journal of the ICSP is the *International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology* (IJSEM), formerly *International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology* (IJSB), formerly the *International Bulletin of Bacteriological Nomenclature and Taxonomy* (IBBNT). (Some other journal could be specified by the ICSP if required. Such possible future specification is implicit in the use of "*International*	Opinions issued by the Judicial Commission become effective after receipt of seven or more ...: [it was ten in the past; changed according to Article 8 (h) of the 2019 statutes of the ICSP]	

Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology" or "IJSEM" throughout this Code, but is not always repeated at each mention.) (5) *Appendices* are added to assist in the application of this Code (see Table of Contents). (6) Definitions of certain words used in the Code are provided. Such words are indicated in boldface type in the clause concerned, and they may be printed in boldface type elsewhere in this Code.	*Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology*" or "IJSEM" throughout this Code, but is not always repeated at each mention.) (6) *Appendices* are added to assist in the application of this Code (see Table of Contents). (7) Definitions of certain words used in the Code are provided. Such words are indicated in boldface type in the clause concerned, and they may be printed in boldface type elsewhere in this Code.		
General Consideration 7 Nomenclature deals with the following: (1) Terms used to denote the **taxonomic categories**, e.g., "species", "genus", and "family". (2) Relative rank of the categories (see Rule 5). (3) Names applied to individual taxa. A taxonomic group is referred to throughout this Code as a **taxon**, plural **taxa**. "**Taxonomic group**" is used in this Code to refer to any group of organisms treated as a named group in a ~~formal~~ taxonomy; it may or may not correspond to a category. Examples: Name of a species, *Pseudomonas* (generic name) *aeruginosa*	**General Consideration 7** Nomenclature deals with the following: (1) Terms used to denote the **taxonomic categories**, e.g., "species", "genus", "family" and "phylum". (2) Relative ranks of the categories (see Rule 5). (3) Names applied to individual taxa. A taxonomic group is referred to throughout this Code as a **taxon**, plural **taxa**. "**Taxonomic group**" is used in this Code to refer to any group of organisms treated as a named group in a taxonomy; it may or may not correspond to a category. Examples: Name of a species, *Pseudomonas* (generic name) *aeruginosa*	The addition of the rank of phylum has been approved by the ICSP. 'formal taxonomy' does not exist. Therefore, the editorial board removed the word 'formal'	**Oren A, Arahal DR, Rosselló-Móra R, Sutcliffe IC, Moore ERB.** Emendation of Rules 5b, 8, 15, and 22 of the International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes to include the rank of phylum. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 2021;71:004851

(specific epithet); name of a genus, *Pseudomonas*; name of a family, *Pseudomonadaceae*; name of an order, *Pseudomonadales*.	(specific epithet); name of a genus, *Pseudomonas*; name of a family, *Pseudomonadaceae*; name of an order, *Pseudomonadales*.		
Consideration 8 The International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes is an instrument of scientific communication. Names have meaning only in the context in which they were formed and used. *Editorial Note.* In the Bacteriological Code (1975 Revision) many examples were taken from names that lost their standing in nomenclature on publication of the *Approved Lists of Bacterial Names* [1]. These examples were retained in the Bacteriological Code (1990 Revision), but the majority of these examples have ~~now~~ been replaced (see minute 7, topic 2 (ii) of the San Francisco minutes of the Judicial Commission [2]), although some have been retained because they illustrate nomenclatural problems which have occurred in the past and may occur again, but which cannot always be illustrated by names that currently have standing under the present Code.	**Consideration 8** The International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes is an instrument of scientific communication. Names have meaning only in the context in which they were formed and used. ~~*Editorial Note*. In the Bacteriological Code (1975 Revision) many examples were taken from names that on publication of the *Approved Lists of Bacterial Names* [1] are no longer validly published under the present Code. These examples were retained in the Bacteriological Code (1990 Revision), although the majority of these examples have been replaced (see minute 7, topic 2 (ii) of the San Francisco minutes of the Judicial Commission [2]). Some have been retained because they illustrate nomenclatural problems which have occurred in the past and may occur again, but which cannot always be illustrated by names that are validly published under the present Code.~~	The editorial board has changed or deleted all examples that were not based on names with standing in the nomenclature. A final check will be necessary. If all is correct, then this Editorial Note can be deleted.	**Tindall BJ.** An analysis of the term 'standing in nomenclature', as used in the International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 2019;69:2166-2168.