

## NamesforLife Release 20190828

During August 2019, there were a total of 91 changes as compared to **Release 20190727**, including 58 novel taxa, 1 replacement name, no rank elevations, no rank reductions, 14 new combinations, 2 corrections, no neotypes/proxy types, 1 transfer of a taxon and 15 changes in the preferred names appearing in the NamesforLife condensed taxonomy.

NamesforLife maintains and distributes two views of the monthly state of prokaryotic taxonomy, based on recent updates of the published record and supporting data. The taxonomies are purely hierarchical, and based on the validly published names (those which conform to the principles and rules set forth in the *International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes*) appearing in the *International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology*. These taxonomies represent a consensus view of experts who apply a contemporary method of classification including phylogenetic analysis of the small ribosomal subunit (16S rRNA gene), pairwise comparison of genome sequences and phenotypic properties.

	Complete Taxonomy <sup>a</sup>	Condensed Taxonomy <sup>b</sup>	HQ165 <sup>c</sup>	Genomes (type) <sup>d</sup>	Genomes (non-type) <sup>e</sup>	Genomes (combined)
Phyla	51	39	39	38	35	38
Classes	171	97	98	91	74	91
Orders	404	244	244	223	160	224
Families	819	571	568	498	346	513
Genera	3,540	3,083	3,039	2,227	983	2,324
Species/Subsp.	20,661	16,469	16,265	8,431	3,867	9,619

## Table 1. A summary of the current state of taxonomy of prokaryotes with validly published names.

<sup>a</sup> The *Complete Taxonomy* includes all published synonyms, homonyms and names that may be considered illegitimate, rejected, orthographically or grammatically incorrect or not validly published for a documented reason. It is used to establish nomenclatural accuracy and determining the correct current state of a name and correctly interpreting the names appearing in older literature. It also includes a growing subset of published *Candidatus* taxa. Only those that are considered preferred names are presented here.

<sup>b</sup> The *Condensed Taxonomy* is a view of the current state of prokaryotic taxonomy and nomenclature that leverages features of the NamesforLife Information Architecture. Each species/subspecies is uniquely represented in a single point in the hierarchy, based on its most recent validly published name or revision in its circumscription or properties. Mapping to earlier states and all associated data and literature is addressed using NamesforLife DOIs.

<sup>c</sup> The *HQ16S* data set consists of curated, high-quality 16S rRNA gene sequences used in the published descriptions of type strains of species/subspecies of bacteria and archaea with validly published names. Linking to verified deposits of viable type material in over 125 culture collections as well as earlier synonyms, the *HQ16S* dataset allows for accurate identification and naming of >98.75% of bacteria and archaea with validly published names.

<sup>d-e</sup> NamesforLife genome sequence data is a continuously updated version of publicly available prokaryotic genome assemblies. **Release 20190828** contains 205,659 records including 10,629 assemblies that were verified as sourced from 8,438 type strains with validly published names; 1661 type strains were represented by two or more genome assemblies. This number was reduced to 8,039 type strains when excluded assemblies were removed from consideration.

Five hundred and sixty-nine type strain genome records were re-annotated to reflect recent changes in nomenclature. An additional 153,754 assemblies could be associated with a total of 4,234 taxa with validly published names at varying levels of taxonomic resolution. The taxonomic coverage of the combined data has increased to 9,619 validly named species/subspecies. There were 35,141 records in which the nomenclature was re-annotated. Of the remaining sequence records, 6,246 were identified as *Candidatus* taxa and could be placed into 593 discrete "groups" at varying levels of taxonomic resolution. Of those, 401 have names that will appear on the soon-to-be



published *Lists of names of prokaryotic* Candidatus *taxa* in the *International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology.* The remaining 35,030 sequences were associated with names that have no standing in the nomenclature of prokaryotes. As in previous months we have also observed that assemblies present in a prior month have been suppressed or excluded. In **NamesforLife Release 20190828**, 370 assemblies present in **NamesforLife Release 20190614** do not appear this release and 207 sequences are new. While both numbers are significant lower than in July, the number of exclusions remain higher that what was observed earlier in 2019.

Reported exclusion category <sup>a</sup>	N4L type	N4L non-type	N4L Candidatus	N4L invalid
assembly from type material	6,945	307	6	385
assembly from synonym type material	0	0	0	0
assembly from proxytype material	0	0	0	0
assembly designated as neotype	0	0	0	0
assembly from pathotype material	0	0	0	0
assembly designated as reftype	0	0	0	0
untrustworthy as type	78	21	0	2
derived from environmental source	2	1465	53	2147
derived from metagenome	0	12,032	5,348	13,861
derived from single cell	0	71	227	1,239
derived from surveillance project	0	0	0	0
chimeric	0	3	0	2
contaminated	25	224	6	53
mixed culture	3	4	0	2
unverified source organism	1	0	0	1
hybrid	0	1	0	0
misassembled	3	28	0	7
validation errors	1	266	0	5
genome length too large	37	690	19	13
genome length too small	10	316	41	8
partial	1	74	35	57
high contig L50	64	456	8	221
low contig N50	100	2,144	444	1,847
abnormal gene to sequence ratio	9	243	13	16
low gene count	0	1	3	0
low quality sequence	29	416	16	79
many frameshifted proteins	126	1,570	5	83
missing ribosomal protein genes	5	147	5	4
missing rRNA genes	17	81	11	8
missing tRNA genes	15	267	27	14

## Table 2. Summary of reported NCBI exclusions for N4L re-annotated genomes.

<sup>a</sup> Exclusions and relation to type material reported by NCBI and mapped to N4L categories of re-annotated genome assemblies. Genomes assemblies may have zero, one or more than class of exclusion reported.

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