Genus *Aquiluna*

Etymology

[A.qui.lu'na] **L. fem. n.** *aqua*, water; **L. fem. n.** *luna*, the moon; **N.L. fem. n.** *Aquiluna*, water moon, referring to the aquatic habitat and selenoid morphology of the strain from the description of the Candidatus Aquiluna rubra

Nomenclatural type

Species *Aquiluna borgnonia*^{T}

Description

Cells form short rods, are non-motile, light red pigmented and grow chemoorganotrophically and aerobically. Major fatty acids are iso-C16 : 0 and anteiso-C15 : 0. Identified polar lipids are phosphatidylglycerol and diphosphatidylglycerol. The major respiratory quinone is MK-11. The peptidoglycan structure belongs to B type, with glycine at first position, l-2,4-diaminobutyric acid at third position and structure d-glutamic acid–l-2,4-diaminobutyric acid.

The G+C content of the genomic DNA is approximately 50–55 mol% and genome size <2Mbp. The type species of the genus is *Aquiluna borgnonia*.

Classification

Bacteria » *Actinomycetota* » *Actinomycetes* » *Micrococcales* » *Microbacteriaceae* » *Aquiluna*

References

Effective publication: Pitt et al., 2021 [1]
Assigned taxonomically: Hahn, 2009 [2]

Registry URL

https://seqco.de/i:23227

References

1. Pitt et al. (2021). Aquiluna borgnonia gen. nov., sp. nov., a member of a Microbacteriaceae lineage of freshwater bacteria with small genome sizes. *International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology*. DOI:10.1099/ijsem.0.004825
2. Hahn (2009). Description of seven candidate species affiliated with the phylum Actinobacteria, representing planktonic freshwater bacteria. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SYSTEMATIC AND EVOLUTIONARY MICROBIOLOGY*. DOI:10.1099/ijs.0.001743-0