

## Genus *Hominicoprocola*

---

### Etymology

[Ho.mi.ni.co.pro.co.la]

*Hominicoprocola* (Ho.mi.ni.co.pro'co.la. L. masc. n. *homo*, a human being; Gr. fem. n. *kópros*, dung; N.L. suffix masc./fem. -*cola*, an inhabitant of; N.L. masc. n. *Hominicoprocola*, a microbe from the faeces of humans)

### Nomenclatural type

Species “*Hominicoprocola fusiformis*”

### Description

The genus shared the highest 16S rRNA gene sequence similarities to *Dysosmobacter welbionis* and *Oscillibacter ruminantium* with 93.48% and 93.31%, respectively. None of the identified closest relatives had ANI values above 95%. The analyses based on POCP, genome tree, and GTDB-Tk all classified the isolate as a novel genus within family *Oscillospiraceae*. The type species is *Hominicoprocola fusiformis*.

### Classification

*Bacteria* » *Bacillota* » *Clostridia* » *Eubacteriales* » *Oscillospiraceae* » *Hominicoprocola*

### References

Effective publication: Afrizal et al., 2022 [1]

### Registry URL

<https://seqco.de/i:23436>

## References

1. Afrizal et al. (2022). Anaerobic single-cell dispensing facilitates the cultivation of human gut bacteria. *Environmental Microbiology*. [DOI:10.1111/1462-2920.15935](https://doi.org/10.1111/1462-2920.15935)