

## Species *Zestosphaera tikiterensis*<sup>T</sup>

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### Etymology

[Ti.ki.ter.en'sis] N.L. fem. adj. *tikiterensis*, referring to Tikitere

### Nomenclatural type

Strain: DSM 107634 = JCM 32895 = NZ3 = OCM 1214

### Description

Cells are non-motile cocci, ~1 µm in diameter. Obligate anaerobe. Hyperthermophilic neutrophile, with optimal growth observed at 82-83°C and pH 6.0. Carbon sources utilized include tryptone, gelatin, yeast extract, and casamino acids. No growth observed on acetate, cellulose, butyrate, glucose, fructose, mannose, glycerol, propionate, sorbitol, ribose, starch, xylose, or sucrose. Thiosulfate required for growth. The type strain is NZ3T (=DSMZ 107634T =OCM 1213 T =JCM 32895 T), isolated from a geothermal spring in Tikitere, New Zealand. The genome consists of 1,808,184 bp in 19 contigs, with a G+C content of 41.9%, and is available under NCBI WGS accession NBVN00000000 and Genbank assembly accession GCA\_003056265.1.

### Classification

*Archaea* » *Thermoproteota* » *Thermoprotei* » *Desulfurococcales* » *Desulfurococcaceae* » *Zestosphaera* » *Zestosphaera tikiterensis*<sup>T</sup>

### References

Effective publication: St. John et al., 2019 [1]

### Registry URL

<https://seqco.de/i:23597>

## References

1. St. John et al. (2019). A new symbiotic nanoarchaeote (*Candidatus Nanoclepta minutus*) and its host (*Zestosphaera tikiterensis* gen. nov., sp. nov.) from a New Zealand hot spring. *Systematic and Applied Microbiology*. DOI:10.1016/j.syapm.2018.08.005