

## Species *Ghiorseimicrobium undicola*<sup>Ts</sup>

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### Etymology

[un.di'co.la] L. fem. n. *unda*, water; N.L. fem. suff. *-cola*, an inhabitant; N.L. fem. n. *undicola*, an inhabitant of water

### Nomenclatural type

[NCBI Assembly: GCA\\_002796125.1](#)<sup>Ts</sup>

### Description

This species is the type for the genus *Ghiorseimicrobium*. Predicted genome size estimates are 1.9-2 Mb with a GC content of 41.89%. Genes for acetogenesis through the Wood-Ljungdahl pathway is present in this species, along with an Rnf complex. Additionally, a respiratory F-type ATPase for ATP synthesis is also encoded by this genome. Metal-reducing cytochromes and a conductive pilin is present in this species, along with very large ORFs, some genes for the tight-adherence complex, and all genes for the production of a Type-4a pilus. The assembly for the species originate from groundwater from Crystal Geysir, Utah, USA, where the temperature at the time of sampling was reported as 17.4 °C. The nomenclatural type for the species is the genome GCA\_002796125.1.

### Classification

*Bacteria* » *Omnitrophota* » “Velamenicoccia” » *Ghiorseimicrobiales* » *Ghiorseimicrobiaceae* » *Ghiorseimicrobium* » *Ghiorseimicrobium undicola*<sup>Ts</sup>

### References

Effective publication: Seymour et al., 2023 [1]

### Registry URL

<https://seqco.de/i:23759>

## References

1. Seymour et al. (2023). Hyperactive nanobacteria with host-dependent traits pervade Omnitrophota. *Nature Microbiology*. [DOI:10.1038/s41564-022-01319-1](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41564-022-01319-1)