

Genus *Chloroploca*

Etymology

[Ch.lo.ro.plo'ca] **Gr. masc. adj.** *chlôros*, green; **Gr. fem. n.** *plokê*, a braid, a twist; **N.L. fem. n.** *Chloroploca*, green braid

Nomenclatural type

Species *Chloroploca asiatica*^{Ts}

Description

The cells in the trichomes divide by diaphragmal ingrowth of the septa. In different isolates, the trichomes may be straight, wavy, or helical. Trichomes multiply by the separation of short segments or single cells from the parental trichome. The trichomes form bunches of several filaments. In the trichomes, cell length exceeds cell width three to fivefold. The distance between the sheath and the cell wall is 0.1–0.2 µm or more. The sheath has a loose fibrous structure. Finely dispersed iron sulfide may accumulate in the sheaths. Two trichomes may occupy the same sheath in rare cases. No motility of the trichomes was detected. Gram staining is variable. The cell wall structure is not typical of gram-negative bacteria. The typical gram-negative outer membrane is not revealed. The cell envelope consists of several layers.

Classification

Bacteria » *Chloroflexota* » *Chloroflexia* » *Chloroflexales* » *Chloroflexaceae* » *Chloroploca*

References

Effective publication: Gorlenko et al., 2014 [1]

Registry URL

<https://seqco.de/i:32084>

References

1. Gorlenko et al. (2014). Candidatus 'Chloroploca asiatica' gen. nov., sp. nov., a new mesophilic filamentous anoxygenic phototrophic bacterium. *Microbiology*.
[DOI:10.1134/s0026261714060083](https://doi.org/10.1134/s0026261714060083)