Genus *Seribacter*

Etymology
[Se.ri.bac'ter] **L. masc. adj.** *serus*, late; **N.L. masc. n.** *bacter*, rod; **N.L. masc. n.** *Seribacter*, late blooming rod-shaped bacteria

Nomenclatural type
Species *Seribacter sulfatis*^{Ts}

Description
Members of the *Seribacter* genus are predicted to be aerobic and heterotrophic marine bacteria dwelling in surface waters. A total of 45 MAGs belonging to this genus were recovered in the 2010, 2011, 2012, 2016, 2018 and 2020 Helgoland spring blooms. *Seribacter* belongs to the family *Seribacteraceae* fam. nov., order *Opitutales*, class *Verrucomicrobiae*, and phylum *Verrucomicrobiota*. Formerly identified as genus MB11C04 in family MB11C04. A FISH probe for this family has been developed (probe c21-472 from Orellana *et al.* 2022) and previously used to describe that members of the this genus are short rods of length and width 1.2 and 1.0 µm respectively (Orellana *et al.* 2022).

Orellana, L.H., Francis, T.B., Ferraro, M., Hehemann, J.-H., Fuchs, B.M., Amann, R.I. (2022) *Verrucomicrobiota* are specialist consumers of sulfated methyl pentoses during diatom blooms. ISME J, 630–41, Doi: 10.1038/s41396-021-01105-7.

Classification
Bacteria » *Verrucomicrobiota* » *Opitutia* » *Opitutales* » *Seribacteraceae* » *Seribacter*

References
Effective publication: Wilkie, Orellana, 2025 [1]

Registry URL
https://seqco.de/i:44039

References

1. Wilkie, Orellana (2025). Elusive marine Verrucomicrobiota: Seasonally abundant members of the novel genera Seribacter and Chordibacter specialize in degrading sulfated glycans. *Systematic and Applied Microbiology*. DOI:10.1016/j.syapm.2024.126562