Species *Ventifactibacter hollidayae*[Ts]

Etymology

[hol.li.day'ae] **N.L. gen. n.** *hollidayae*, in honour of Dr Louise Holliday, the first woman to winter in Antarctica for the Australian Antarctic Program serving as medical officer at Davis station

Nomenclatural type

NCBI Assembly: GCA_965610795.1 [Ts]

Description

The type material is the metagenome assembled genome BH-10_BAC5 recovered from soil from Bunger Hills, East Antarctica. The MAG consists of 3.4 Mbp in 46 contigs with an estimated completeness of 99.02% and 1.73% contamination, 16S (1518 bp), 23S (2939 bp), and 5S (115 bp) genes, and 42 tRNAs (21 unique: 20 standard plus tRNA-fMet). The GC content of this MAG is 35.2%. Predicted to be able to reduce nitrite (nitrite reductase (NO-forming) [EC:1.7.2.1]).

Classification

Bacteria » *Chlorobiota* » *Ignavibacteria* » “Tepidaquicellales” » *Ventifactibacteraceae* » *Ventifactibacter* » *Ventifactibacter hollidayae*[Ts]

References

Effective publication: Tan et al., 2026 [1]

Registry URL

https://seqco.de/i:51199

References

1. Tan et al. (2026). Persistent petroleum pollution shifts soil microbial responses in Bunger Hills, East Antarctica. *Communications Earth & Environment*. DOI:10.1038/s43247-026-03299-0