

# Salinibacter pepae sp. nov., Salinibacter abyssi sp. nov., and Salinibacter pampae sp. nov.

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Table 1: Complete list of names proposed in the current register list.

| Proposed Taxon                        | Etymology  | Description   | Parent Taxon        | Type                                    | Registry URL  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------|---|---|
| Species<br><i>Salinibacter abyssi</i> | [a.bys'si] L. gen. n. <i>abyssi</i> , of a bottomless pit, referring to lake Fără Fund ('without bottom')                                  | <i>Salinibacter abyssi</i> constitute the most abundant <i>Salinibacter</i> species in the Fara Fund hypersaline lake located in the region of Transylvania, Rumania. The MAG encoded, and therefore would probably be positive for oxidase, catalase, lysine decarboxylase and starch metabolism. The MAG encoded the genes for flagella assembly, indicating motility.  | <i>Salinibacter</i> | NCBI Assembly:<br>GCA_947077815.1<br>Ts | <a href="https://seqco.de/i:23670">seqco.de/i:23670</a> |
| Species<br><i>Salinibacter pampae</i> | [pam'pae] N.L. gen. n. <i>pampae</i> , of the pampa, the grassland plain in South America, referring here to the Pampa region in Argentina | <i>Salinibacter pampae</i> constitute the most abundant <i>Salinibacter</i> species in the hypersaline lakes of Colorada Chica and Colorada Grande located in the region of la Pampa, Argentina. The MAG encoded, and therefore would probably be positive for oxidase, catalase, lysine decarboxylase and starch metabolism. The MAG encoded the genes for flagella assembly, indicating motility.   | <i>Salinibacter</i> | NCBI Assembly:<br>GCA_947077715.1<br>Ts | <a href="https://seqco.de/i:23671">seqco.de/i:23671</a> |
| Species<br><i>Salinibacter pepae</i>  | [pe'pae] N.L. gen. n. <i>pepae</i> , after the microbiologist Pepa Antón   | <i>Salinibacter pepae</i> strains were isolated from Es Trenc and S'Avall solar salterns located in MAllorca, from Santa Pola located in Alicante and Great Salt LAke located in Utah (USA). Straight rod cells, 3.0-6.0 µm long, forming red colonies after 15 days growth on SW agar media at 25% of salts at 30°C. Colonies are circular and convex with an entire margin and with a diameter of 0.5-1.0 mm. Cells are flagellar and motile. Cells exhibit growth in the ranges of 15-34% salt concentration, optimum temperature at 30°C and pH 7. The organism is positive in catalase, oxidase, Tween20, Tween80 and lysine decarboxylase. The organism is negative in indole, methyl-red, Voges-Proskauer, casein, DNA, Starch and gelatin hydrolysis, H2S and nitrate production, acid production from carbohydrates, anaerobic growth in presence of arginine and DMSO, ornithine and adenine decarboxylase. | <i>Salinibacter</i> | NCBI Assembly:<br>GCA_94707775.1<br>Ts  | <a href="https://seqco.de/i:24081">seqco.de/i:24081</a> |