

Amycolatopsis camponoti 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 <i>Amycolatopsis camponoti</i>	[cam.po.no'ti] N.L. gen. n. <i>camponoti</i> , of Camponotus, referring to the insect Camponotus vagus Scopoli, from which the type strain was isolated	<p>Aerobic, Gram-stain-positive, non-motile and filamentous actinobacteria. The aerial mycelia fragments into rod-shaped fragments (0.42 µm in diameter). Well-developed substrate mycelium varies from light ivory to sulfur yellow, and the colour of aerial mycelium usually is white on ISP 2-ISP 4, ISP 6, MBA and Organic 79 media. When growing for three weeks in liquid Organic medium 79, it produces soluble pigments that ranges from faintly brown to red.</p> <p>The optimum growth temperature and pH are 28–30 °C and pH 7, but it is unable to grow at 10 and 40 °C and out of range 6–9 pH same as above 5.0% salinity (w/v). It metabolizes arabinose, fructose, galactose, inositol, lactose, maltose, mannitol, rhamnose, sorbitol, sucrose, xylose and weakly raffinose, but unable to use adonitol, cellulose, starch and salicin. Demonstrates noticeable activity of β-glucosidase, arginine dihydrolase, lysine and ornithine decarboxylases.</p> <p>The cell wall contains <i>meso</i>-2,6-diaminopimelic acid, arabinose, galactose, ribose and a trace of rhamnose as cell sugars. Major cellular fatty acids are <i>iso</i>-C16:0, <i>iso</i>-C15:0, <i>anteiso</i>-C17:0 and C16:0. The predominant menaquinone is MK-9(H4), while MK-9(H2) and MK-8(H4) are present as minor components.</p>	<i>Amycolatopsis</i>	NCBI Assembly: GCA_902497555.1 Ts	seqco.de/i:23589