Agrobacterium bohemicum

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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 *Agrobacterium bohemicum*	[bo.he'mi.cum] **N.L. neut. adj.** *bohemicum*, from Bohemia, named in honor of the Garden of Bohemia, a location in the Czech Republic, where the strains were isolated	Cells of *A. bohemicum* are Gram-negative, rod shaped (0.5–0.7 × 1.5–2.5 µm), forming single cells or ragged aggregates, strictly aerobic and motile. Good growth was monitored on LB, King's B medium and YMA with or without tellurite (K2TeO3; 70 µg ml−1). Colonies on LB medium have a diameter of 1 mm after 48 h of growth at 28 °C and are white–yellowish, circular, convex and glistening. Strains produce colonies with blue central coloration on aniline blue medium. The growth on Litmus milk medium is accompanied by alkaline reaction. Cells grow between 10 and 35 °C (28–30 °C temperature optimum) in broad pH range (6–11.0) with optimum at pH 7.5. Cells do not grow in the presence of 2% NaCl or higher and are susceptible to all tested antibiotics: ampicillin, kanamycin, gentamicin sulfate, streptomycin, spectinomycin, tetracycline and chloramphenicol. Resistance was observed for acriflavine with MIC 20 µg ml−1. Codeine metabolism seems to be an important characteristic of this *Agrobacterium* species. This ability has not been published for other *Agrobacterium* species. The strains do not produce 3-ketolactose from lactose. Other negative tests are: ferric ammonium citrate coloration, citrate utilization and production acid from inositol, meso-erythritol and d-(+)-melezitose. Cells are not able to use nitrate or nitrite as a sole nitrogen source for growth. Good nitrogen sources are ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate and l-amino acids asparagine, glutamine, serine, proline, hydroxyproline, threonine and methionine. The strains utilize: adonitol, alanine, d-arabinose, l-arabinose, d-arabitol, l-asparagine, l-aspartate, d-cellobiose, cysteine, d-fructose, galactose, gentibiose, glucosamine, α-d-glucose, l-glutamate, l-glutamine, glycerol, hydroxyproline, inositol, lactose, lyxose, mannose, methyl-α and β-d-glukopyranoside, proline, raffinose, rhamnose, ribose, saccharose, serine, sorbitol, threonine, trehalose, d-mannitol and d-xylose. Weak or limited growth was recorded on valine, glycine, methionine, xylitol, 2-deoxy-d-glucose and methyl α-d-mannopyranoside. Strains are not able to utilize: arginine, tyrosine, histidine, acetamide, malonate, gelatin, starch, Tween	*Agrobacterium*	NCBI Assembly: GCF_002896715.1 Ts	seqco.de/i:49626

Proposed Taxon	Etymology	Description	Parent Taxon	Type	Registry URL
		40, Tween 80, casein, lecithin, ornithine, Na-d-salicylate, d-sorbose, N-acetyl neuraminic acid, α-methyl-glucose, p-OH-phenylacetic acid, α-OH-butyric acid and α-keto-butyric acid.			
		The MLSA and whole-genome analysis confirmed that strains R89-1 and R90 were genetically different from other *Agrobacterium* species and formed a cluster with *A. rubi* and *A. skierniewicense*. The ANI value between strain R90 and *Agrobacterium rubi* W2/73, the most closely related type strain in the genus *Agrobacterium*, is only 82%.The type strain R90T was isolated from *P. somniferum* L. composted material in 2016.			