

## Genus *Hominisplanchenecus*

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### Etymology

[Ho.mi.ni.splanchn.en.e'cus] L. **masc.** n. *homo*, a human being; Gr. **neut.** n. *splánchnon*, guts; Gr. **masc.** n. *enoikos*, inhabitant; N.L. **masc.** n. *Hominisplanchenecus*, *Hominisplanchenecus*, a microbe from the intestines of humans

### Nomenclatural type

Species *Hominisplanchenecus faecis*<sup>T</sup>

### Description

The closest taxonomical neighbours are species within the family *Lachnospiraceae*, with max. 95.25% 16S rRNA gene sequence identity to *Ruminococcus lactaris* (still assigned to family *Oscillospiraceae* in LPSN). GTDB-Tk assigned the genome to the genus 'CAG-56' within the family *Lachnospiraceae*. The closest relatives based on genome tree analysis were *Murimonas intestini* (type species) and *Robinsoniella peoriensis* (type species). None of these species, as well as *R. lactaris* had POCP values >50% to the isolate, confirming the novel genus status within family *Lachnospiraceae*. The type species is *Hominisplanchenecus faecis*.

### Classification

Bacteria » *Bacillota* » *Clostridia* » *Lachnospirales* » *Lachnospiraceae* » *Hominisplanchenecus*

### References

Effective publication: Afrizal et al., 2022 [1]

### Registry URL

<https://seqco.de/i:23492>

## References

1. Afrizal et al. (2022). Anaerobic single-cell dispensing facilitates the cultivation of human gut bacteria. *Environmental Microbiology*. DOI:10.1111/1462-2920.15935