

## Species *Endomicrobiellum trichonymphae*<sup>Ts</sup>

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### Etymology

[tri.cho.nym'phae] N.L. gen. n. *trichonymphae*, of *Trichonympha*, referring to the host flagellate

### Nomenclatural type

[NCBI Assembly: GCF\\_002355835.1](#)<sup>Ts</sup>

### Description

The species comprises only single-cell amplified genomes. Colonizes the cytoplasm of the cellulolytic protist *Trichonympha agilis* in the termite gut. Spindle-shaped cells (0.6 µm in length and 0.3 µm in diameter). The outer membrane forms tubular extensions into the cytoplasm of the host. Localized in the cytoplasm of flagellates of the genus *Trichonympha* using FISH with a specific oligonucleotide probe. The species includes all bacteria with more than 95% average nucleotide identity (ANI) to the type genome. The GC content of the type strain is 35.2 mol% and the estimated genome size is 1.1Mbp.

### Classification

*Bacteria* » *Elusimicrobiota* » *Endomicrobiia* » *Endomicrobiales* » *Endomicrobiaceae* » *Endomicrobiellum* » *Endomicrobiellum trichonymphae*<sup>Ts</sup>

### References

Effective publication: Mies et al., 2024 [1]

### Registry URL

<https://seqco.de/i:32908>

## References

1. Mies et al. (2024). Genome reduction and horizontal gene transfer in the evolution of Endomicrobia—rise and fall of an intracellular symbiosis with termite gut flagellates. *mBio*. DOI:10.1128/mbio.00826-24