

**Part 1:** **TITLE, AUTHORS, APPROVALS, etc**

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| **Code assigned:** | **2021.002F** |  |
| **Short title:** Rename 31 species names in family to a Latinized binomial format(*Ghabrivirales*: C*hrysoviridae*) | | |
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**Author(s) and email address(es)**

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| Kotta-Loizou I, Castón JR, Chiba S, Coutts RHA, Jiang D, Kim D-H, Moriyama H | [i.kotta-loizou13@imperial.ac.uk](mailto:i.kotta-loizou13@imperial.ac.uk); [jrcaston@cnb.csic.es](mailto:jrcaston@cnb.csic.es);  [chiba@nuagr1.agr.nagoya-u.ac.jp](mailto:chiba@nuagr1.agr.nagoya-u.ac.jp);  [r.coutts@herts.ac.uk](mailto:r.coutts@herts.ac.uk);  [daohongjiang@mail.hzau.edu.cn](mailto:daohongjiang@mail.hzau.edu.cn);  [dhkim@chonbuk.ac.kr](mailto:dhkim@chonbuk.ac.kr); [hmori714@cc.tuat.ac.jp](mailto:hmori714@cc.tuat.ac.jp) |

**Corresponding author**

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| Dr Ioly Kotta-Loizou; [i.kotta-loizou13@imperial.ac.uk](mailto:i.kotta-loizou13@imperial.ac.uk) |

**List the ICTV Study Group(s) that have seen this proposal**

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| *Chrysoviridae* SG, Fungal and Protist Virus SC Chair |

**ICTV study group comments and response of proposer**

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**Authority to use the name of a living person**

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| **Is any taxon name used here derived from that of a living person (Y/N)** | N |

**Submission dates**

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| Date first submitted to SC Chair | 21st May 2021 |
| Date of this revision (if different to above) | 15th September 2021 |
| **ICTV-EC comments and response of the proposer**  **EC Comments:** Please address minor orthographic errors in the Word document.  **Response:** Done. | |

**Part 3:** **TAXONOMIC PROPOSAL**

**Name of accompanying Excel module**

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| 2021.002F.R.Chrysoviridae\_binomials.xlsx |

**Abstract**

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| The family *Chrysoviridae* currently includes two genera, *Alphachrysovirus* and *Betachrysovirus*, accommodating respectively 20 and 11 species. Here we propose converting all species names to a Latinized binomial (genus-species) format. |

**Text of proposal**

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| |  | | --- | | Currently there are 31 species in the family *Chrysoviridae*, 20 and 11 respectively belonging to genera *Alphachrysovirus* and *Betachrysovirus* (Kotta-Loizou *et al*., 2020).  Following the results of the ICTV 2020 ratification vote, we converted all existing species names to a Latinized binomial (genus-species) format (Table 1) in order to comply with newly adopted nomenclatural standards.  The majority (22/31) of the species names were converted by using the genus of the host as a Latinized epithet: e.g. the alphachrysovirus species *Penicillium chrysogenum virus* became ‘*Alphachrysovirus penicillii*’ and the betachrysovirus species *Botryosphaeria dothidea chrysovirus* became ‘*Betachrysovirus botryosphaeriae*’.  Similarly, *Amasya cherry disease associated chrysovirus*, an alphachrysovirus species that accommodates two viruses (Amasya cherry disease associated chrysovirus and cherry chlorotic rusty spot associated chrysovirus) associated with cherry (‘cerasus’ in Latin), became ‘*Alphachrysovirus cerasi*’.  In addition to ‘*Alphachrysovirus penicillii*’ infecting *Penicillium chrysogenum*, two other alphachrysoviruses infect *Penicillium* spp., *P. brevicompactum* and *P. cyanofulvum*. In this case, the Latinized epithet is an amalgam of the binomial host name: *Penicillium brevicompactum virus* became ‘*Alphachrysovirus penicompacti*’ and *Penicillium cyaneofulvum virus* became ‘*Alphachrysovirus penifulvi*’. A similar approach was adopted for two betachysoviruses infecting *Fusarium* spp.: *Fusarium graminearum chrysovirus* became ‘*Betachrysovirus fugramineari*’ and *Fusarium oxysporum chrysovirus 2* became ‘*Betachrysovirus foxyspori’*.  Two betachrysoviruses infect the same species *P. janczewskii*. In this case, ‘primo’ and ‘secundo’ were introduced into their Latinized epithets to distinguish them: *Penicillium janczewskii chrysovirus 1* became ‘*Betachrysovirus pripenicillii*’ and *Penicillium janczewskii chrysovirus 2* became ‘*Betachrysovirus secupenicillii*’.  Finally, 2/31 of the species names were converted by using the geographical origin of the virus as a Latinized epithet: *Salado alphachrysovirus* became ‘*Alphachrysovirus saladoense*’, i.e. from El Salado (Colombia); *Shuangao insect-associated chrysovirus* became ‘*Alphachrysovirus shuangaoense*’, i.e. from Shuang’ao (China). | |

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| **Supporting evidence**  **Table 1:** Current and proposed species nomenclature in the family *Chrysoviridae* | |
| **current nomenclature** | **proposed nomenclature** |
| **Genus: *Alphachrysovirus*** | **Genus: *Alphachrysovirus*** |
| *Amasya cherry disease associated chrysovirus* | *Alphachrysovirus cerasi* |
| *Anthurium mosaic-associated virus* | *Alphachrysovirus anthurii* |
| *Aspergillus fumigatus chrysovirus* | *Alphachrysovirus aspergilli* |
| *Brassica campestris chrysovirus* | *Alphachrysovirus brassicae* |
| *Chrysothrix chrysovirus 1* | *Alphachrysovirus colletotrichi* |
| *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides chrysovirus* | *Alphachrysovirus cryphonectriae* |
| *Cryphonectria nitschkei chrysovirus 1* | *Alphachrysovirus chrysothricis* |
| *Fusarium oxysporum chrysovirus 1* | *Alphachrysovirus fusarii* |
| *Helminthosporium victoriae 145S virus* | *Alphachrysovirus helminthosporii* |
| *Isaria javanica chrysovirus* | *Alphachrysovirus isariae* |
| *Macrophomina phaseolina chrysovirus* | *Alphachrysovirus macrophominae* |
| *Penicillium brevicompactum virus* | *Alphachrysovirus penicompacti* |
| *Penicillium chrysogenum virus* | *Alphachrysovirus penicillii* |
| *Penicillium cyaneofulvum virus* | *Alphachrysovirus penifulvi* |
| *Persea americana chrysovirus* | *Alphachrysovirus perseae* |
| *Raphanus sativus chrysovirus* | *Alphachrysovirus raphani* |
| *Salado alphachrysovirus* | *Alphachrysovirus saladoense* |
| *Shuangao insect-associated chrysovirus* | *Alphachrysovirus shuangaoense* |
| *Verticillium dahliae chrysovirus* | *Alphachrysovirus verticillii* |
| *Zea mays chrysovirus 1* | *Alphachrysovirus zeae* |
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| **Genus: *Betachrysovirus*** | **Genus: *Betachrysovirus*** |
| *Alternaria alternata chrysovirus* | *Betachrysovirus alternariae* |
| *Aspergillus thermomutatus chrysovirus 1* | *Betachrysovirus aspergilli* |
| *Botryosphaeria dothidea chrysovirus* | *Betachrysovirus botryosphaeriae* |
| *Colletotrichum fructicola chrysovirus* | *Betachrysovirus colletotrichi* |
| *Coniothyrium diplodiella chrysovirus 1* | *Betachrysovirus coniothyrii* |
| *Fusarium graminearum chrysovirus* | *Betachrysovirus fugramineari* |
| *Fusarium oxysporum chrysovirus 2* | *Betachrysovirus foxyspori* |
| *Magnaporthe oryzae chrysovirus* | *Betachrysovirus magnaporthis* |
| *Neofusicoccum parvum chrysovirus 1* | *Betachrysovirus neofusicocci* |
| *Penicillium janczewskii chrysovirus 1* | *Betachrysovirus pripenicillii* |
| *Penicillium janczewskii chrysovirus 2* | *Betachrysovirus secupenicillii* |
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**References**

Kotta-Loizou, I., Castón, J.R., Coutts, R.H.A., Hillman, B.I., Jiang, D., Kim, D.H., Moriyama, H., Suzuki, N., ICTV Report Consortium (2020) ICTV Virus Taxonomy Profile: *Chrysoviridae*. *J. Gen. Virol.* 101(2):143-144. PMID: 31958044; doi: 10.1099/jgv.0.001383.