Species Salinibacter pepae

Etymology

[pe'pae] N.L. gen. n. pepae, after the microbiologist Pepa Antón

Nomenclatural type

NCBI Assembly: GCA_947077775.1 Ts

Description

Salinibacter pepae strains were isolated from Es Trenc and S'Avall solar salterns located in MAllorca, from Santa Pola located in Alicante and Great Salt LAke located in Utah (USA). Straight rod cells, 3.0-6.0 µm long, forming red colonies after 15 days growth on SW agar media at 25% of salts at 30°C. Colonies are circular and convex with an entire margin and with a diameter of 0.5-1.0 mm. Cells are flagellar and motile. Cells exhibit growth in the ranges of 15-34% salt concentration, optimum temperature at 30°C and pH 7. The organism is positive in catalase, oxidase, Tween20, Tween80 and lysine decarboxylase. The organism is negative in indole, methyl-red, Voges-Proskauer, casein, DNA, Starch and gelatin hydrolysis, H2S and nitrate production, acid production from carbohydrates, anaerobic growth in presence of arginine and DMSO, ornithine and adenine decarboxylase.

Classification

Bacteria » Rhodothermaeota » Rhodothermia » Rhodothermales » Salinibacteraceae » Salinibacter » Salinibacter pepae

References

Effective publication: Viver et al., 2023 [1]

Registry URL

https://seqco.de/i:24081

References

1. Viver et al. (2023). Description of two cultivated and two uncultivated new Salinibacter species, one named following the rules of the bacteriological code: Salinibacter grassmerensis sp. nov.; and three named following the rules of the SeqCode: Salinibacter pepae sp. nov., Salinibacter abyssi sp. nov., and Salinibacter pampae sp. nov. Systematic and Applied Microbiology. DOI:10.1016/j.syapm.2023.126416