

## Genus *Shikimatogenerans*

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### Etymology

[Shi.ki.ma.to.ge.ne'rans] N.L. masc. n. *shikimas*, shikimate; L. pres. part. *generans*, producing; N.L. masc. n. *Shikimatogenerans*, shikimate producing bacteria

### Nomenclatural type

Species *Shikimatogenerans silvanidophilus*<sup>Ts</sup>

### Description

The genus name "Shikimatogenerans" is coined from the Latin roots "shikimato," denoting the shikimate pathway, and "generans," emphasizing its generative or producing capabilities. This nomenclature is proposed in recognition of the organism's distinct proficiency in executing the shikimate pathway, as elucidated by our investigations into the endosymbiont associated with *Oryzaephilus surinamensis*.

The choice of the genus name is centered on the organism's remarkable metabolic feature—the shikimate pathway—a vital biochemical route integral to the synthesis of essential aromatic compounds.

"Shikimatogenerans" encapsulates the organism's notable capacity to engage in this crucial metabolic process.

By adopting this genus name, we aim to highlight and categorize bacteria sharing this metabolic trait, contributing to a more refined taxonomic understanding. The term "Shikimatogenerans" serves as a beacon, guiding future taxonomic considerations for related Bacteroidetes bacteria associated with various beetle families, as suggested by prior studies.

In essence, "Shikimatogenerans" stands as a testament to the organism's distinctive metabolic prowess, facilitating the systematic classification of bacteria with shared biochemical characteristics.

### Classification

*Bacteria* » *Bacteroidota* » *Flavobacteriia* » *Flavobacteriales* » *Flavobacteriaceae* » *Shikimatogenerans*

### References

Effective publication: Kiefer et al., 2021 [1]

Assigned taxonomically: Kiefer et al., 2021 [1]

### Registry URL

<https://seqco.de/i:32946>

## References

1. Kiefer et al. (2021). Inhibition of a nutritional endosymbiont by glyphosate abolishes mutualistic benefit on cuticle synthesis in *Oryzaephilus surinamensis*. *Communications Biology*. DOI:10.1038/s42003-021-02057-6