



This form should be used for all taxonomic proposals. Please complete all those modules that are applicable (and then delete the unwanted sections). For guidance, see the notes written in blue and the separate document "Help with completing a taxonomic proposal"

Please try to keep related proposals within a single document; you can copy the modules to create more than one genus within a new family, for example.

MODULE 1: **TITLE, AUTHORS, etc**

Code assigned:	2016.005aS	(to be completed by ICTV officers)
Short title: Create 1 new species, <i>Enterovirus I</i> , in the genus <i>Enterovirus</i> (e.g. 6 new species in the genus <i>Zetavirus</i>)		
Modules attached (modules 1 and 11 are required)	2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Author(s):

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List the ICTV study group(s) that have seen this proposal:

A list of study groups and contacts is provided at <http://www.ictvonline.org/subcommittees.asp> . If in doubt, contact the appropriate subcommittee chair (fungal, invertebrate, plant, prokaryote or vertebrate viruses)

Picornaviridae Study Group

ICTV Study Group comments (if any) and response of the proposer:

Date first submitted to ICTV:

15/06/2016

Date of this revision (if different to above):

ICTV-EC comments and response of the proposer:

MODULE 2: **NEW SPECIES**

creating and naming one or more new species.

If more than one, they should be a group of related species belonging to the same genus. All new species must be placed in a higher taxon. This is usually a genus although it is also permissible for species to be “unassigned” within a subfamily or family. Wherever possible, provide sequence accession number(s) for **one** isolate of each new species proposed.

Code	2016.005aS	(assigned by ICTV officers)
To create 1 new species within:		
Genus:	<i>Enterovirus</i>	Fill in all that apply. • If the higher taxon has yet to be created (in a later module, below) write “ (new) ” after its proposed name. • If no genus is specified, enter “ unassigned ” in the genus box.
Subfamily:		
Family:	<i>Picornaviridae</i>	
Order:	<i>Picornavirales</i>	
Name of new species:	Representative isolate: (only 1 per species please)	GenBank sequence accession number(s)
<i>Enterovirus I</i>	Dromedary camel enterovirus 19CC	KP345887

Reasons to justify the creation and assignment of the new species:

- Explain how the proposed species differ(s) from all existing species.
 - If species demarcation criteria (see module 3) have previously been defined for the genus, **explain how the new species meet these criteria.**
 - If criteria for demarcating species need to be defined (because there will now be more than one species in the genus), please state the proposed criteria.
- Further material in support of this proposal may be presented in the Appendix, Module 11

Dromedary camel enterovirus (DcEV) was detected in faecal samples from dromedaries in Dubai. It exhibits the typical *Enterovirus* genome layout:

$$VP_g+5'UTR^{IRES-I}[1A-1B-1C-1D/2A^{Pro}-2B-2C^{Hel}/3A-3B^{VP_g}-3C^{Pro}-3D^{Pol}]3'UTR-poly(A).$$

The type I IRES exhibits two cloverleaf structures as described for *Enterovirus E* and *F*. However, dromedary camel enterovirus has significant differences to the existing *Enterovirus* species:

(i) Although DcEV is most closely related to *Enterovirus E* and *F*, it exhibits a diversity of 27-36% of the capsid proteins and greater diversity to the other enteroviruses (amino acid identity <75%, see attached Table 1).

(ii) Both known sequences of dromedary camel enterovirus cluster together with enteroviruses but comprise a distinct branch in phylogenetic tree (compare attached Figures 1, 2, 3).

MODULE 11: **APPENDIX**: supporting material

additional material in support of this proposal

References:

Woo,P.C., Lau,S.K., Li,T., Jose,S., Yip,C.C., Huang,Y., Wong,E.Y., Fan,R.Y., Cai,J.P., Wernery,U. and Yuen,K.Y. 2015. A novel dromedary camel enterovirus in family Picornaviridae from dromedaries in the Middle East. *J. Gen. Virol.* 96:1723-1731.

Annex:

Include as much information as necessary to support the proposal, including diagrams comparing the old and new taxonomic orders. The use of Figures and Tables is strongly recommended but direct pasting of content from publications will require permission from the copyright holder together with appropriate acknowledgement as this proposal will be placed on a public web site. For phylogenetic analysis, try to provide a tree where branch length is related to genetic distance.

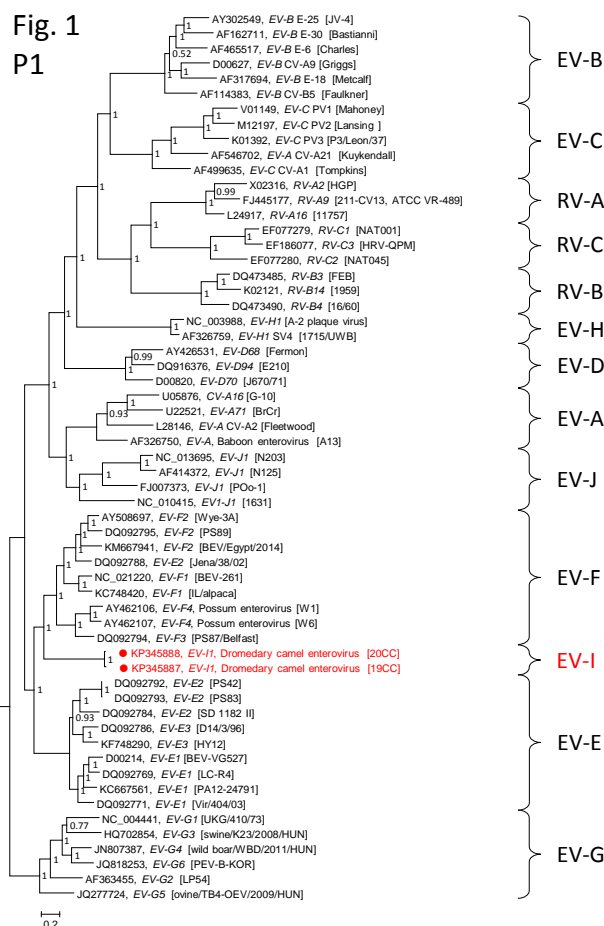


Figure 1: Phylogenetic analyses of the **enterovirus P1** gene region of using Bayesian tree inference (MrBayes 3.2). 59 enterovirus sequences were retrieved from GenBank. Presented are GenBank accession numbers, *abbreviated species names* and *types*. If available, designations of isolates are given in square brackets. Proposed names are printed in red and indicated by a dot (●). Numbers at nodes indicate posterior probabilities obtained after 1,000,000 generations. The optimal substitution model (GTR+G+I) was determined with MEGA 5. The scale indicates substitutions/site. Abbreviations: BEV, bovine enterovirus; CV, coxsackievirus; EV, enterovirus; E, echovirus; PV, poliovirus; RV, rhinovirus; SV, simian virus.

Fig. 2
P1

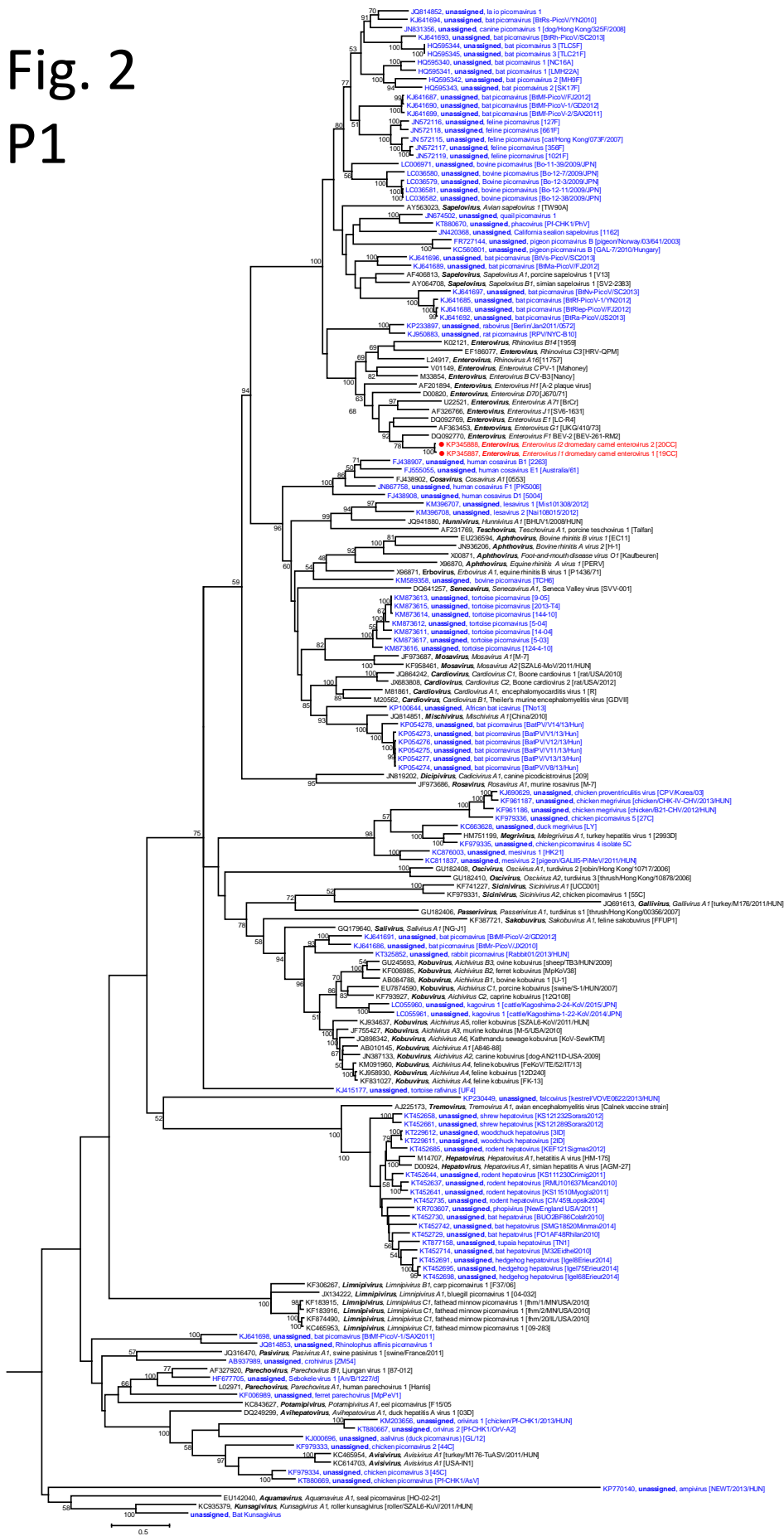


Figure 2: Phylogenetic analyses of **picornavirus P1** using maximum likelihood tree inference (MEGA5.2). 178 picornavirus sequences were retrieved from GenBank. Presented are GenBank accession numbers, *genus*, *species names* and *types*. If available, designations of isolates and sequenced specimens, respectively, are given in square brackets. Yet unassigned viruses are printed in blue. Proposed names are printed in red and indicated by a dot (●). Numbers at nodes indicate bootstrap values obtained after 200 replications. The optimal substitution model (GTR+G+I) was determined with MEGA 5. The scale indicates substitutions/site.

3CD



Figure 3: Phylogenetic analyses of picornavirus 3CD gene regions using Bayesian tree inference (MrBayes 3.2). 178 sequences were retrieved from GenBank. Presented are GenBank accession numbers, *genus*, *species names* and *types*. If available, designations of isolates and sequenced specimens, respectively, are given in square brackets. Yet unassigned viruses are printed in blue. Proposed names are printed in red and indicated by a dot (●). Numbers at nodes indicate posterior probabilities obtained after 4,750,000 generations. The optimal substitution model (GTR+G+I) was determined with MEGA 5. The scale indicates substitutions/site.

Table 1: Estimates of Evolutionary Divergence between P1 aa Sequences

Description
Analysis
 Analysis ----- Distance Estimation
 Scope ----- Pairs of taxa
Estimate Variance
 Variance Estimation Method ----- None
Substitution Model
 Substitutions Type ----- Amino acid
 Genetic Code Table ----- Standard
 Model/Method ----- p-distance
 Substitutions to Include ----- All
Rates and Patterns
 Rates among Sites ----- Uniform rates
 Pattern among Lineages ----- Same (Homogeneous)
Data Subset to Use
 Gaps/Missing Data Treatment ----- Pairwise deletion
 Codons Included ----- 1st+2nd+3rd+Non-Coding
No. of Sites : 933
d : Estimate

- [1] EV-E1_D00214_BEV-VG527
- [2] EV-E1_DQ092771_isolate_Vir_404/03
- [3] EV-E1_DQ092769_strain_LC-R4_EV-E
- [4] EV-E1_KC667561_strain_PA12-24791
- [5] EV-E2_DQ092792_strain_PS42
- [6] EV-E2_DQ092784_isolate_SD_1182_II
- [7] EV-E2_DQ092793_strain_PS83
- [8] EV-E3_DQ092786_isolate_D14/3/96
- [9] EV-E3_KF748290_isolate_HY12

- [10] EV-F1_NC_021220_strain_BEV-261
- [11] EV-F1_KC748420_strain_IL/alpaca
- [12] EV-F2_DQ092788_isolate_Jena_38/02
- [13] EV-F2_AY508697_strain_Wye-3A
- [14] EV-F2_DQ092795_strain_PS89
- [15] EV-F2_KM667941_isolate_BEV/Egypt/2014
- [16] EV-F3_DQ092794_strain_PS87/Belfast
- [17] EV-F4_AY462106_Possum_enterovirus_W1
- [18] EV-F4_AY462107_Possum_enterovirus_W6

- [19] EV-I1_KP345888_Dromedary_camel_enterovirus_strain_20CC
- [20] EV-I1_KP345887_Dromedary_camel_enterovirus_strain_19CC

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
[1] EV-E1	0.0000																			
[2] EV-E1	0.0381	0.0000																		
[3] EV-E1	0.0286	0.0393	0.0000																	
[4] EV-E1	0.0262	0.0381	0.0334	0.0000																
[5] EV-E2	0.1289	0.1265	0.1325	0.1283	0.0000															
[6] EV-E2	0.1348	0.1337	0.1337	0.1318	0.0665	0.0000														
[7] EV-E2	0.1325	0.1313	0.1360	0.1330	0.0048	0.0689	0.0000													
[8] EV-E3	0.1134	0.1193	0.1134	0.1164	0.1045	0.1164	0.1093	0.0000												
[9] EV-E3	0.1243	0.1243	0.1254	0.1225	0.1118	0.1177	0.1165	0.0403	0.0000											
[10] EV-F1	0.3366	0.3317	0.3366	0.3390	0.3357	0.3418	0.3382	0.3309	0.3398	0.0000										
[11] EV-F1	0.3329	0.3281	0.3353	0.3329	0.3370	0.3370	0.3382	0.3357	0.3434	0.0276	0.0000									
[12] EV-F2	0.3321	0.3261	0.3309	0.3341	0.3333	0.3394	0.3345	0.3309	0.3373	0.1468	0.1420	0.0000								
[13] EV-F2	0.3297	0.3285	0.3309	0.3317	0.3321	0.3381	0.3333	0.3321	0.3422	0.1468	0.1384	0.0479	0.0000							
[14] EV-F2	0.3378	0.3329	0.3353	0.3397	0.3377	0.3425	0.3389	0.3341	0.3345	0.1468	0.1456	0.0528	0.0504	0.0000						
[15] EV-F2	0.3426	0.3341	0.3414	0.3426	0.3406	0.3466	0.3418	0.3357	0.3410	0.1516	0.1492	0.0530	0.0614	0.0554	0.0000					
[16] EV-F3	0.3462	0.3414	0.3462	0.3433	0.3534	0.3498	0.3534	0.3498	0.3490	0.2118	0.2070	0.1990	0.2050	0.1976	0.2094	0.0000				
[17] EV-F4	0.3321	0.3345	0.3333	0.3341	0.3394	0.3418	0.3418	0.3381	0.3446	0.2250	0.2214	0.2132	0.2168	0.2182	0.2169	0.1223	0.0000			
[18] EV-F4	0.3430	0.3442	0.3442	0.3401	0.3418	0.3454	0.3442	0.3454	0.3506	0.2298	0.2262	0.2180	0.2228	0.2266	0.2217	0.1163	0.0683	0.0000		
[19] EV-I1	0.3541	0.3492	0.3553	0.3524	0.3578	0.3602	0.3602	0.3557	0.3573	0.2958	0.2946	0.2787	0.2824	0.2897	0.2938	0.3203	0.3142	0.3166	0.0000	
[20] EV-I1	0.3565	0.3516	0.3553	0.3549	0.3590	0.3578	0.3590	0.3569	0.3585	0.2946	0.2922	0.2775	0.2812	0.2873	0.2925	0.3178	0.3142	0.3191	0.0096	0.0000

Table. Estimates of Evolutionary Divergence between Sequences

The number of amino acid differences per site from between sequences are shown. The analysis involved 20 amino acid sequences. The coding data was translated assuming a Standard genetic code table. All ambiguous positions were removed for each sequence pair. There were a total of 933 positions in the final dataset. Evolutionary analyses were conducted in MEGA5 [1].

1. Tamura K., Peterson D., Peterson N., Stecher G., Nei M., and Kumar S. (2011). MEGA5: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis using Maximum Likelihood, Evolutionary Distance, and Maximum Parsimony Methods. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 28: 2731-2739.

intra-typic	observed aa divergence: <7%	⇒	aa identity: >93%
inter-typic (within species)	observed aa divergence: 10-23%	⇒	aa identity: >75%
between species	observed aa divergence: 27-36%	⇒	aa identity: >64%