

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:	2016.014	laM	(to be completed by ICTV officers)				
Short title: One (1) new species in the genus <i>Mammarenavirus</i> (e.g. 6 new species in the genus <i>Zetavirus</i>)							
Modules attached (modules 1 and 11 are required)		$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \boxtimes & 3 \\ \hline & 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				

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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 <u>http://www.ictvonline.org/subcommittees.asp</u> . If in doubt, contact the appropriate subcommittee chair (fungal, invertebrate, plant, prokaryote or vertebrate viruses)	ICTV Arenaviridae Study Group
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ICTV Study Group comments (if any) and response of the proposer:

Date first submitted to ICTV: Date of this revision (if different to above): July 18, 2016

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 2016.014aM			(assigned by IC	TV office	rs)		
To create new species within:			thin:				
Cor		Mammananamin	~	Fill in • If th	all that apply. e higher taxon has yet to be		
Cool form	nus:	Mammarenavirus	S	crea	ated (in a later module, below) write		
Subram	mly:	N/A		 "(new)" after its proposed name. If no genus is specified, enter 			
Fam	nily:	Arenaviridae					
Ore	der:	N/A		"unassigned" in the genus box.			
Name of 1	news	species:	Representative isol (only 1 per species pl	ate: lease)	GenBank sequence accession number(s)		
Loei River mammarenavirus I i:		Loei River virus (L0 isolate R5074	DRV) KC669698 (S segment) KC669693 (L segment)				

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

Ten rodents from three agricultural-associated species were found to be infected with a novel virus, Loei River virus (LORV), in Loei, Thailand: six Savile's bandicoot rats, three greater bandicoot rats and one Indomalayan niviventer (Blasdell *et al.*). LORV is the first mammarenavirus to be detected in *Bandicota* rodents and, alongside the Cardamones variant of Wēnzhōu virus (WENV, species *Wenzhou mammarenavirus*), the first to be detected in this geographic region.

The ICTV *Arenaviridae* Study Group has recommended the use of the PAirwise Sequence Comparison (PASC) tool for the assessment of novel arenaviruses (Radoshitzky *et al.*). Cut-off values chosen for classifying arenaviruses belonging to the same species using this tool are >80% and >76% nucleotide sequence identity in the S and L segments respectively. We therefore performed PASC on LORV: all samples were found most closely related to Wēnzhōu virus: 70.3–70.6% identity for the S segment and 62.7–63.1% identity for the L segment.

Deduced amino acid (aa) and nt sequences from two LORV isolates (R4937 and R5074) were compared to those of other representative mammarenaviruses (Blasdell *et al.*). An aa sequence divergence of >25% for the nucleoprotein (NP) was found between the Loei River isolates and mammarenaviruses of all currently established species.

References:

Blasdell KR, Duong V, Eloit M, Chretien F, Ly S, Hul V, Deubel V, Morand S, Buchy P. 2016. Evidence of human infection by a new mammarenavirus endemic to Southeastern Asia. Elife **5**:e13135.

Radoshitzky SR, Bào Y, Buchmeier MJ, Charrel RN, Clawson AN, Clegg CS, DeRisi JL, Emonet S, Gonzalez J-P, <u>Kuhn JH</u>, Lukashevich IS, Peters CJ, Romanowski V, Salvato MS, Stenglein MD, de la Torre JC. 2015. Past, present, and future of arenavirus taxonomy. Arch Virol 160:1851–1874.

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.

Animals tested for arenavirus RNA by animal (species) and site, with number of positives

Animal (species) Thailand Lao PDR Cambodia Total Buriram Loei Nan Luang Prabang Pakse Mondulkiri Veal Renh 31/**3** Greater bandicoot rat 12/3 (Bandicota indica) Savile's bandicoot rat 21/6 35/4 (Bandicota savilei) Berdmore's berylmys (Berylmys berdmorei) Bower's berylmys (Berylmys bowersi) Indomalayan pencil-tailed tree mouse (Chiropodomys gliriodes) Asian gray shrew (Crocidura attenuata) Edward's leopoldamys (Leopoldamys edwardsi) Indomalayan leopoldamys (Leopoldamys sabanus) Indomalayan maxomys (Maxomys surifer) Ryukyu mouse (Mus caroli) Fawn-colored mouse (Mus cervicolor) Cook's mouse (Mus cookii)

shown in bold (Blasdell et al.)

ID	Animal (species)	Date caught	Habitat type	Trapping site	Country
C0210	Brown rat (Rattus norvegicus)	26/11/2008	Isolated settlement alongside canal	Veal Renh	Cambodia
C0232	Pacific rat (<i>Rattus exulans</i>)	27/11/2008	Isolated settlement		
C0253	Pacific rat (Rattus exulans)	28/11/2008	Village		
C0283	Pacific rat (Rattus exulans)	29/11/2008	Village		
C0605	Brown rat (Rattus norvegicus)	09/07/2009	Hunter, unknown		
C0617	Brown rat (Rattus norvegicus)	09/07/2009	Village		
C0621	Pacific rat (<i>Rattus exulans</i>)	09/07/2009	Village		
C0623	Pacific rat (<i>Rattus exulans</i>)	09/07/2009	Village		
C0639	Pacific rat (<i>Rattus exulans</i>)	10/07/2009	Village		
C0649	Pacific rat (<i>Rattus exulans</i>)	10/07/2009	Village		
C0650	Pacific rat (<i>Rattus exulans</i>)	10/07/2009	Village		
C0651	Pacific rat (<i>Rattus exulans</i>)	10/07/2009	Village		
C0661	Pacific rat (Rattus exulans)	11/07/2009	Village		
C0663	Pacific rat (<i>Rattus exulans</i>)	11/07/2009	Village		
C0667	Brown rat (Rattus norvegicus)	11/07/2009	Village		
C0671	Pacific rat (<i>Rattus exulans</i>)	11/07/2009	Village		
C0680	Pacific rat (Rattus exulans)	11/07/2009	Village		
<mark>R4831</mark>	Great bandicoot rat (Bandicota indica)	12/02/2008	Lowland soybean plantation	Loei	Thailand
<mark>R4866</mark>	Savile's bandicoot rat (<i>Bandicota savilei</i>)	<mark>13/02/2008</mark>	Lowland soybean plantation		
<mark>R4868</mark>	Savile's bandicoot rat (<i>Bandicota savilei</i>)	<mark>13/02/2008</mark>	Lowland soybean plantation		
<mark>R4919</mark>	Savile's bandicoot rat (<i>Bandicota savilei</i>)	<mark>14/02/2008</mark>	Lowland soybean plantation		
<mark>R4937</mark>	Great bandicoot rat (Bandicota indica)	<mark>15/02/2008</mark>	Hunter, unknown		
<mark>R4961</mark>	Savile's bandicoot rat (Bandicota savilei)	<mark>16/02/2008</mark>	Hunter, unknown		
<mark>R4977</mark>	Great bandicoot rat (Bandicota indica)	<mark>16/02/2008</mark>	Hunter, unknown		
<mark>R4990</mark>	Savile's bandicoot rat (Bandicota savilei)	<mark>16/02/2008</mark>	Hunter, unknown		
R5074	Savile's bandicoot rat (Bandicota savilei)	18/02/2008	Lowland soybean plantation		
R5167	Indomalayan niviventer (<i>Niviventer</i> fulvescens)	<mark>20/02/2008</mark>	Hunter, unknown		

Details of rodent samples positive for arenavirus infection by screening RT-PCR (Blasdell *et al.*)

Nucleotide and amino acid sequence identities (%) between Cambodian (Cardamones variant of Wēnzhōu virus) and Thai isolates (Loei River virus) and selected other mammarenaviruses (Blasdell *et al.*)

Isolates	Segment or ORF	nt / aa	Cambodian isolates	Thai isolates	Wenzhou	Lassa	Ірру	Mopeia	LCMV	Junin	Luna	Morogoro
	L segment	nt	98.9	69.2-69.4	87.5-88.6	55.8-56.4	57.7-57.8	60.8	56.9	50.2-50.4	61.1-61.4	60.9-61.0
<u> </u>	LODE	nt	99.3	67.3-67.5	88.0-89.0	59.7-60.6	60.4-60.5	59.2-59.4	55.6	50.6-50.9	59.6-60.9	59.6
à	LORF	aa	99.6	69.2-69.4	92.2-94.8	55.5-56-4	57.7-57.8	56.6-57.1	48.5	37.9-38.0	55.8-55.9	55.6
abo	ZORE	nt	99.5	73.4-74.5	83787.9	66.8-67.4	63.6	62.5	57.6-58.2	54.9-55.4	69.0-70.1	64.7-65.2
di	Z OKF	Aa	98.8	79.2	89.4-93.9	70.1-75.3	70.1	64.9	59.4	40.3	63.6-64.9	61.0
5	S segment	nt	99.5	71.7-72.1	87.5-89.8	61.7-68.1	66.6-66.8	66.6-67.0	61.6-61.8	54.6-54.8	67.6-68.2	66.7-66.9
sol	NP OPE	nt	99.3	73.1-74.4	86.6-90.0	67.1-68.2	68.3-68.4	67.6-67.9	62.9-63.2	55.1-55.6	69.0-70.3	68.7
ate	NF OKF	aa	99.8	82.9-84.2	87.3-96.5	72.2-73.8	74.4-74.6	73.5-73.8	64.0	51.9-52.5	73.3-74.0	74.0-74.6
s	GPC	nt	99.7	69.1-70.0	88.6-89.7	67.3-68.6	64.7-65.7	65.3-65.7	61.2-61.4	53.4-53.6	66.3-66.6	49.9-65.2
		aa	99.8	79.5-81.1	95.5-96.4	74.2-76.2	69.5-71.3	71.5-72.8	57.2-57.5	48.2-43.0	72.6-74.4	73.1-74.4
	L segment	nt	68-68.1	94.6	66.6-67.5	60.7-61.8	61.3-61.5	61.1-61.4	57.1	50.2-50.5	60.7-61.4	61.4-61.5
	LOPE	nt	67.3-67.5	95.1	67.9-68.8	59.6-59.9	59.9-60.4	61.6-62.1	55.7-56.2	49.9-50.8	60.4-61.6	59.9-60.2
	LOKF	aa	69.2-69.4	96.7	69.6-70.7	55.7-56.4	56.5	56.6-57.1	49.0-49.4	37.1-37.5	55.9-56.3	56.5-56.7
Ţ	ZOPE	nt	73.4-74.5	95.4	69.4-75.0	65.2-66.8	64.1-65.8	69.0-69.6	58.7-59.2	54.3-56.0	65.8-72.8	66.3-66.8
ai.	Z OKI*	aa	79.2	98.5	73.1-74.6	67.5-71.4	68.8	70.1	58.4	42.9-44.2	70.1-71.4	66.2
vir	S segment	nt	71.7-72.1	94.4	71.0-72.2	65.8-67.3	66.1-66.8	66.2-67	61.7-62.6	53.9-55.0	65.2-68.1	66.1-67.9
us	ND ODE	nt	73.1-74.4	94.6	72.2-74.1	65.2-67.8	66.6-67.3	66.9-67.7	62.4-63.2	54.1-54.4	66.1-68.0	67.3-68.9
	INF OKF	aa	82.9-84.2	98.1	78.3-87.2	73.3-74.6	72.0-72.9	73.8-74.4	64.2-64.6	49.9-51.0	72.0-73.5	74-75.5
	CDC	nt	69.1-70	94.1	69.2-69.9	66.0-67.6	65.0-66.1	66.4-67	61.5-62.6	53.9-56.0	65.8-69.2	66.1-67.5
	GPC	aa	79.5-81.1	97.5	80.1-81.1	73.5-75.7	71.5-72.4	71.0-74.2	59.7-61.0	43.0-43.9	74.2-74.8	73.1-75.9

PASC analysis

R4937: L segment

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5 56.97% gi[316308868]gb[GU481071.1] Mammarenavirus[La	ssa mammarenavirus		
6 56.97% gi[695313782[gb]KM821846.1] Mammarenavirus[La	ssa mammarenavirus		
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R4937: S segment

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R5074: L segment

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9 56.98% gi 695313678 gb KM821834.1 Mammarenavirus Lassa mammarenavirus				
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			Dissister	(Delivery research) accordingly.

R5074: S segment



Sample	Country of	PASC: S segmen	nt	PASC: L segment		
ID	origin	Sequence Closest virus		Sequence	Closest virus	
		identity (%)		identity (%)		
C0617	Cambodia	88.80	Wēnzhou virus	86.27	Wēnzhou virus	
C0649	Cambodia	88.51	Wēnzhou virus	85.98	Wēnzhou virus	
R4937	Thailand	70.63	Wēnzhou virus	62.71	Wēnzhōu virus	
R5074	Thailand	70.29	Wēnzhou virus	63.08	Wēnzhou virus	

Summary of PASC analysis

Figure 1: Maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree of novel mammarenavirus isolates and other representative mammarenaviruses for a, the complete ORF of L gene with sequences from rodents only, b, partial L sequences including sequences from rodents and patients. Cambodian strains detected in rodent (triangle), human (square), and Thai strains detected in rodent (circle) are in bold. Clade A, B, and C are three evolutionary lineages of New World mammarenaviruses within the Tacaribe complex. A/Rec denotes the recombinant clade including the three Northern American viruses (Blasdell *et al.*). The virus names are abbreviated according to Study Group recommendations as published by Radoshitzky *et al.*



Figure 2: Maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree of novel mammarenavirus isolates and other representative mammarenaviruses for a, the complete ORF of GPC gene and b, complete ORF of NP gene. Cambodian strains (triangle) and Thai strains (circle) detected in rodents are in bold. Clade A, B, and C are three evolutionary lineages of New World mammarenaviruses within the Tacaribe complex. A/Rec denotes the recombinant clade including Northern American viruses (Blasdell et al.). The virus names are abbreviated according to Study Group recommendations as published by Radoshitzky *et al.*

