

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:	assigned: 2015.007a-dS (to be completed by ICTV officers)			ICTV			
Short title: Creation of three many genus (<i>Limnipivirus</i>). (e.g. 6 new species in the genus and Modules attached (modules 1 and 10 are required)	mnipivirus 1 🔀 6 🗌	A, Limni, 2 ⊠ 7 □	·	Limnipiv 4 🗌 9 🗍	<i>irus C</i>) in a 5 □ 10 ⊠		
Author(s):							
R. Zell, E. Delwart, A.E. Gorbalenya, T. Hovi, A.M.Q. King, N.J. Knowles, A.M. Lindberg, M.A. Pallansch, A.C. Palmenberg, G. Reuter, P. Simmonds, T. Skern, G. Stanway, T. Yamashita							
Corresponding author with e-mail address:							
Roland Zell (roland.zell@med.uni-jena.de)							
List the ICTV study group(s) that have seen this proposal:							
A list of study groups and contact http://www.ictvonline.org/subcommin in doubt, contact the appropriate chair (fungal, invertebrate, plant, portebrate viruses)	Picornaviridae Study Group						
ICTV Study Group comments (if any) and response of the proposer:							
Date first submitted to ICTV: 29/06/2015 Date of this revision (if different to above): 06/07/2015							
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	ode $2015.007aS$ (assigned by ICTV officers)							
To crea	ate 3 no	ew s	pecies within:					
Genus: <i>Limnipivirus</i> (new)			 If the high 	I that apply. nigher taxon has yet to be d (in a later module, below) write				
	amily:	-	"(new			after its proposed name.		
	amily:		ornaviridae • If no g			s is specified, enter		
	Order:	Pic	cornavirales "unassigned" in the gen			ned" in the genus box.		
Name of new species: Representative isoloplease)		olate: (only 1 per species		GenBank sequence accession number(s)				
Limnipivirus A BGPV-1 bluegill/US picornavirus 1)		SA/04-032/2003 (bluegill		JX134222				
Limnipivirus B CPV-1 F37/06 (carp		p picornavirus 1)		KF306267				
*		FHMPV-1 fhm/1/N minnow picornavir		fathead	KF183915			

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 9

The three *Limnipivirus* species are new picornaviruses isolated from teleost fish of the Cyprinidae and Centrarchidae families from freshwater lakes and ponds in the USA and Germany. These viruses are most closely related to eel picornavirus 1, *Avihepatovirus*, *Parechovirus* and *Pasivirus* but show low amino acid identity with the orthologous proteins of these and other picornaviruses (capsid proteins 1AB, 1C, 1D: <25%, 2C^{Hel}: <26%, 3C^{pro}: <20%, 3D^{pol}: <41%).

The three *Limnipivirus* species have in common and unique genome organization: VPg+5'UTR^{typeIV}[1AB-1C-1D-2A1^{NPGP}/2A2^{NPGP}/2B-2C^{Hel}/3A-3B^{VPg}-3C^{pro}-3D^{pol}]3'UTR-poly(A)

All limnipiviruses share a characteristic, truncated type IV IRES relative to hepatitis C virus (Asnani et al., Virology 478:61-74, 2015) and two aphthovirus-like 2A proteins with NPG↓P motif. Within the genus, 2B, 3A and 3B exhibit no similarity; amino acid identities of the concatenated sequences of the orthologous proteins is greater 48%:

Percent Identity Matrix - 1AB-1C-1D-2C-3C-	3D - cre	ated by	Clustal2	.1:		
JX134222 Bluegill picornavirus 04-032	100.00	50.23	49.74	49.74	49.74	49.97
KF306267 Carp picornavirus 1 F37/06	50.23	100.00	59.70	59.53	59.64	59.64
KC465953 Fathead minnow 09-283	49.74	59.70	100.00	99.72	98.88	98.32
KF874490 Fathead minnow fhm/20/IL/USA/2010	49.74	59.53	99.72	100.00	98.82	98.26
KF183915 Fathead minnow fhm/1/MN/USA/2010	49.74	59.64	98.88	98.82	100.00	99.27
KF183916 Fathead minnow fhm/2/MN/USA/201	49.97	59.64	98.32	98.26	99.27	100.00

MODULE 3: **NEW GENUS**

creating a new genus

Ideally, a genus should be placed within a higher taxon.

Code 2	015.007bS	(assigned by ICTV officers)
To create a n	ew genus within:	Fill in all that apply.
Subfamil	y: -	If the higher taxon has yet to be created (in a later was tale helps) write "(result)"
Famil	y: <i>Picornaviridae</i>	(in a later module, below) write "(new)" after its proposed name.
Orde	er: Picornavirales	 If no family is specified, enter "unassigned" in the family box

naming a new genus

Code	2015.007cS	(assigned by ICTV officers)
To name the new genus: Limnipivirus		

Assigning the type species and other species to a new genus

Code 2015.007dS	(assigned by ICTV officers)		
To designate the following as the type sp	pecies of the new genus		
Limnipivirus A	Every genus must have a type species. This should be a well characterized species although not necessarily the first to be discovered		
	w species created and assigned to it (Module 2) and any that . Please enter here the TOTAL number of species us will contain:		

Reasons to justify the creation of a new genus:

Additional material in support of this proposal may be presented in the Appendix, Module 9

Limnipivirus has a unique picornavirus genome layout (3-4-4 type) and low amino acid identity to the conserved proteins of other picornaviruses. The capsid polypeptide VP0 is predicted to be uncleaved. There are two aphthovirus-like 2A proteins with a NPG\P sequence motif separated by a stretch of more than 120 amino acids in all three species.

The phylogenetic relationship of the capsid-encoding P1 region and the 3CD region with other picornaviruses is shown in Appendix Figures 2 and 3.

Origin of the new genus name:

Limnipi: from Greek limne (λιμνη), "lake", and pi from picornavirus.

Reasons to justify the choice of type species:

Limnipvirus A is easily isolated and frequently detected in bluegills; it was also detected in other fish of the Centrarchidae family and from common carp and channel catfish.

Species demarcation criteria in the new genus:

If there will be more than one species in the new genus, list the criteria being used for species demarcation and explain how the proposed members meet these criteria.

According to current knowledge, members of the proposed *Limnipivirus* genus share less than 60% amino acid identity for the concatenated orthologous proteins 1AB-1C-1D-2C-3C-3D.

MODULE 10: APPENDIX: supporting material

additional material in support of this proposal

References:

Barbknecht M, Sepsenwol S, Leis E, Tuttle-Lau M, Gaikowski M, Knowles NJ, Lasee B, Hoffman MA. 2014. Characterization of a new picornavirus isolated from the freshwater fish *Lepomis macrochirus*. J. Gen. Virol. 95:601-613.

Lange J, Groth M, Fichtner D, Granzow H, Keller B, Walther M, Platzer M, Sauerbrei A, Zell R. 2014. Virus isolate from carp: genetic characterization reveals a novel picornavirus with two apthovirus 2A-like sequences. J. Gen. Virol. 95:80-90.

Phelps NBD, Mor SK, Armien AG, Batts W, Goodwin AE, Hopper L, McCann R, Ng TFF, Puzach C, Waltzek TB, Delwart E, Winton J, Goyal SM. 2014. Isolation and molecular characterization of a novel picornavirus from baitfish in the USA. PLoS One 9(2):e87593.

Asnani M, Kumar P, Hellen CUT. 2015. Widespread distribution and structural diversity of type IV IRESs in members of *Picornaviridae*. Virology 478:61-74.

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.

Genome Organisation:

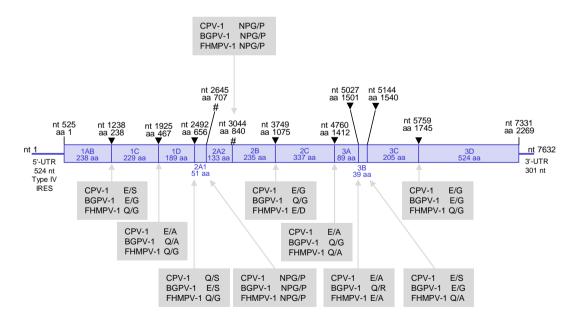


Figure 1: Schematic depiction of the *Limnipivirus* genome (example CPV-1). The open reading frame is indicated by a box. Positions of putative nt and as cleavage sites of CPV-1 and the lengths of the deduced proteins are shown. Grey boxes show a comparison of the cleavage sites. Triangles (\blacktriangledown) indicate the $3C^{pro}$ cleavage sites; the hash (#) indicates both ribosomal skipping sites at the NPG \downarrow P motif.

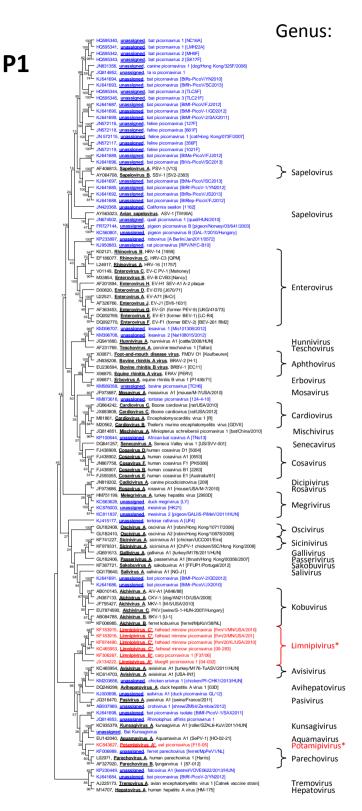


Figure 2: Maximum likelihood tree of picornavirus P1 gene region. 118 picornavirus sequences retrieved from GenBank were included. Presented are GenBank accession numbers, species names (in bold print and underlined) and type designations. If available, designations of isolates and sequenced specimens, respectively, are given in square brackets. Unassigned viruses are printed in blue. Proposed names are printed in red and indicated by an asterisk (*). Braces indicate acknowledged and proposed (*) genera. Numbers at nodes indicate bootstrap support obtained after 1000 replicates. The scale indicates substitutions/site.

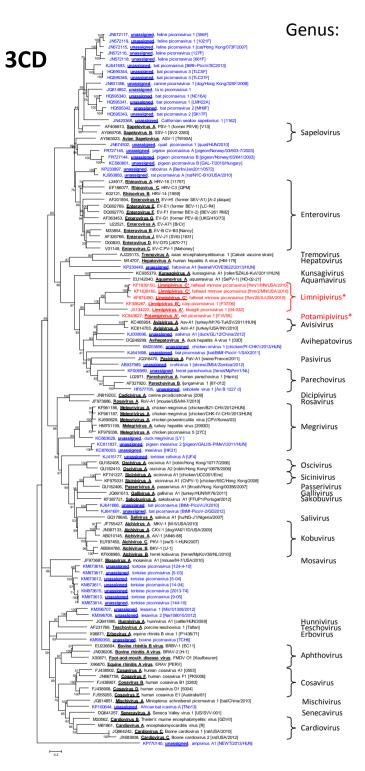


Figure 3: Maximum likelihood tree of picornavirus 3CD gene region. 117 picornavirus sequences retrieved from GenBank were included. Presented are GenBank accession numbers, species names (in bold print and underlined) and type designations. If available, designations of isolates and sequenced specimens, respectively, are given in square brackets. Unassigned viruses are printed in blue. Proposed names are indicated by an asterisk (*). Braces indicate acknowledged and proposed (*) genera. Numbers at nodes indicate bootstrap support obtained after 1000 replicates. The scale indicates substitutions/site.