



This form should be used for all taxonomic proposals. Please complete all those modules that are applicable (and then delete the unwanted sections).

Code(s) assigned: **2008.075B** (to be completed by ICTV officers)

Short title: create species named VPV262 to be unassigned in the family Podoviridae
(e.g. 6 new species in the genus *Zetavirus*; re-classification of the family *Zetaviridae* etc.)

Modules attached
(please check all that apply):

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>						

Author(s) with e-mail address(es) of the proposer:

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ICTV-EC or Study Group comments and response of the proposer:

MODULE 5: NEW SPECIES

Code	2008.075B	(assigned by ICTV officers)
To create new species assigned as follows:		
Genus:	unassigned	Fill in all that apply. Ideally, species should be placed within a genus, but it is acceptable to propose a species that is within a Subfamily or Family but not assigned to an existing genus (in which case put "unassigned" in the genus box)
Subfamily:		
Family:	Podoviridae	
Order:	Caudovirales	

Name(s) of proposed new species:

Vibrio phage VpV262

Argument to justify the creation of the new species:

If the species are to be assigned to an existing genus, list the criteria for species demarcation and explain how the proposed members meet these criteria.

The VpV262 sequence ([NC_003907](#); 46,012nt, 49%GC) reveals that it is a distant relative of marine Roseophage SIO1, and an even more distant relative of coliphage T7. VpV262 and SIO1 appear to represent a widespread marine phage group that lacks an RNA polymerase gene and is ancestral to the *Autographivirinae*. VpV262 carries a different replicative module than SIO1 and the T7-related phages.

References:

** Hardies SC, Comeau AM, Serwer P, Suttle CA. (2003) The complete sequence of marine bacteriophage VpV262 infecting vibrio parahaemolyticus indicates that an ancestral component of a T7 viral supergroup is widespread in the marine environment. *Virology*. 5;310(2):359-71

Annexes:

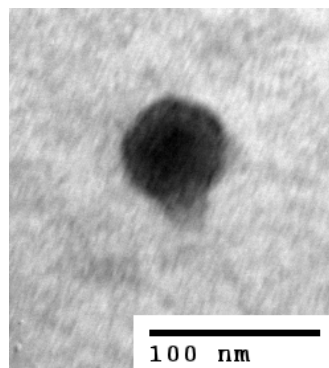


Figure 1: preliminary EM image for VpV262

