

infect several domestic and wild ruminants (126). BoCoV inflicts neonatal calf diarrhea in adult cattle, leading to bloody diarrhea (winter dysentery) and respiratory disease complex (shipping fever) in cattle of all age groups (126). BoCoV-like viruses have been noted in humans, suggesting its zoonotic potential as well (127). Feline enteric and feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) viruses are the two major feline CoVs (128), where feline CoVs can affect the gastrointestinal tract, abdominal cavity (peritonitis), respiratory tract, and central nervous system (128). Canines are also affected by CoVs that fall under different genera, namely, canine enteric coronavirus in Alphacoronavirus and canine _ respiratory coronavirus in Betacoronavirus, affecting the enteric and respiratory tract, respectively (129, 130). IBV, under Gammacoronavirus, causes diseases of respiratory, urinary, and reproductive systems, with substantial economic losses in chickens (131, 132). In small laboratory animals, mouse hepatitis virus, rat sialodacryoadenitis coronavirus, and guinea pig and rabbit coronaviruses are the major CoVs associated with disease manifestations like enteritis, hepatitis, and respiratory infections (10, 133). Swine acute diarrhea syndrome coronavirus