1 **The International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes Described from Sequence Data**
2
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24 **CHAPTER 1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS**
25
26 **General Consideration 1**
27 The progress of prokaryotic microbiology requires a precise system of nomenclature accepted by the majority of
28 microbiologists. For practical purposes the term prokaryotes is a synonym for *Archaea* and *Bacteria*.
29
30 **General Consideration 2**
31 To achieve order in nomenclature, it is essential that scientific names be regulated by internationally accepted rules.
32
33 **General Consideration 3**
34 The rules that govern the scientific nomenclature used in the biological sciences are embodied in international codes
35 of nomenclature.
36
37 **General Consideration 4**
38 Rules of nomenclature do not govern the delimitation of taxa or determine their relations. The rules are primarily for
39 assessing the correctness of the names applied to defined taxa; they also prescribe procedures for creating and
40 proposing new names.
41
42 **General Consideration 5**
43 This International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes Described from Sequence Data applies to the naming of all
44 prokaryotes where the lower taxa (species and subspecies) are typified by a DNA sequence and all higher taxa of
45 prokaryotes. This code is colloquially referred to as the SeqCode to distinguish it from the International Code of
46 Nomenclature of Prokaryotes (ICNP), which applies to the naming of all prokaryotes where the lower taxa (species
47 and subspecies) are typified by either a strain or illustration/description. The nomenclature of eukaryotic microbial
48 groups is provided for by other Codes: fungi and algae by the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi
49 and plants; protozoa by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. The nomenclature of viruses is provided
50 for by the International Code of Virus Classification and Nomenclature.
51
52 **General Consideration 6**
53 The International Committee on the Systematics of Prokaryotes Described from Sequence Data, colloquially the
54 SeqCode Committee, has been established to provide mechanisms to emend, interpret, and consider exemptions to the

.

55 rules of the SeqCode.

56

General Consideration 7
The SeqCode is divided into Principles, Rules and Recommendations. The Principles (Chapter 2) form the basis of the Code, and the Rules and Recommendations are derived from them. The Rules (Chapter 3) are designed to implement the Principles. The Recommendations (Chapter 3) supplement some of the Rules and do not have the force of Rules. They are intended as guides to desirable practice. Names contrary to Recommendations cannot be rejected for this reason. Appendices are included to assist in the application of this Code and do not form the legislative part of this Code.

General Consideration 8
Nomenclature deals with the application of names to the following taxonomic ranks, i.e., "subspecies", "species", "genus", "family", "order", "class", and "phylum".

General Consideration 9
The SeqCode is an instrument of scientific communication.

CHAPTER 2. PRINCIPLES

Principle 1
The SeqCode has one fundamental aim, which is to provide a standardized, robust, and stable system of nomenclature for prokaryotes that is compatible with the freedom of scientists to classify prokaryotes according to taxonomic opinion. Nothing in the SeqCode may be construed to restrict the freedom of taxonomic opinion or action.

Principle 2
The nomenclature of prokaryotes is **not independent** of botanical, zoological and viral nomenclature. When naming new taxa at the rank of genus or higher, names that are already regulated by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants and the International Code of Virus Classification and Nomenclature must not be used.

The SeqCode is **not independent** of the names regulated by the International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes (ICNP) and formed before January 1, 2022. Before that date, legitimate names formed under the ICNP have priority. After that date, names formed under the ICNP compete with names formed under the SeqCode for priority.

Principle 3
The scientific names of all taxa are Latin or Latinized words treated as Latin.

Principle 4
The primary purpose of giving a name to a taxon is to supply a means of referring to it. A secondary consideration, given the nature of cognition and memory, is that names should aid memorability.

Principle 5
Names of taxa are tied to their nomenclatural types, referred to as types in the SeqCode. Types should unambiguously identify taxa.

Principle 6
The correct name of a taxon is based upon valid publication, legitimacy, taxonomic position, and priority of publication.

Principle 7
A name only has standing in nomenclature if it is validly published under the rules of the SeqCode.

Principle 8
Each taxon with a given circumscription, position, and rank can bear only one correct name, i.e., the earliest that is in

accordance with the rules of the SeqCode. The circumscription of a taxon is an indication of its limits or the set of
biological entities it contains. The position of a taxon or rank is an indication of its relationship to a parent taxon within
a taxonomy.

Principle 9
To promote stability, the name of a taxon should not be changed or replaced without sufficient reason based on either
further taxonomic studies or the need to rectify a name that is contrary to the rules of SeqCode.

Principle 10
Names created should be clear enough to avoid errors, confusion, or misunderstandings.

CHAPTER 3. RULES OF NOMENCLATURE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 1. General

Rule 1
The International Code on the Nomenclature of Prokaryotes Described from Sequence Data, or SeqCode, will take
effect on January 1, 2022.

Rule 2
The SeqCode Legislative Commission has been established as the legislative branch of the SeqCode Committee in
accordance with its statutes. The SeqCode Legislative Commission is the only body authorized to amend the SeqCode.

Rule 3
The SeqCode Reconciliation Commission has been established as the judicial branch of the SeqCode Committee to
make decisions pertaining to the application of the SeqCode in accordance with its statutes. Examples of cases for the
Reconciliation Commission may include: (a) cases in which the consequences or interpretation of a rule are uncertain,
(b) cases in which the application of a name is likely to endanger health or have serious economic consequences, or
(c) cases where the application of a rule is likely to lead to confusion. When the opinion of the SeqCode Reconciliation
Commission is sought, a summary of pertinent facts should be submitted to the Reconciliation Commission. The
SeqCode Reconciliation Commission is the only body authorized to render decisions on the application of the
SeqCode.

Rule 4
The SeqCode Registry has been established to record and maintain names that are formed or recognized under the
SeqCode in accordance with its statutes. Registration of names constitutes valid publication and is required for naming
under the SeqCode.

Rule 5
The rules of the SeqCode are retroactive except where specified.

Rule 6
Names contrary to a rule may not be maintained in the SeqCode Registry.

Section 2. Ranks of Taxa

Rule 7a
The taxonomic categories covered by these rules are given below in descending taxonomic rank.

Phylum
Class
.

165   Order
166   Family
167   Genus
168   Species
169   Subspecies
170

Rule 7b

The relative order of these categories may not be altered in any classification even though definitions of taxonomic categories may vary with individual opinion.

Rule 7c

The use of the taxonomic rank of subspecies is optional.

Rule 7d

Intermediate or informal ranks or categories not mentioned in Rule 7a are not covered by the SeqCode.

Recommendation 7: An author who describes and names a new taxon should indicate the rank of the taxon and where possible the rank and name of the parent taxon. If the parent taxon is not currently named, the author should name it.

Section 3. Naming of Taxa

General

Rule 8

The scientific names of all taxa must be treated as Latin and spelled only with the Latin alphabet. A species name is a binary combination of a genus name and a specific epithet; names of taxa above the rank of species are single words. Typographical signs, numbers, and additional characters cannot be used.

Rule 9a

A name at any taxonomic rank can only refer to a single type.

Rule 9b

A later homonym of a name of a taxon of prokaryotes, fungi, algae, protozoa, or viruses cannot be used.

Recommendation 9

To form new prokaryotic names, authors are advised as follows:

1. Names that are very long or difficult to pronounce should be avoided.
2. Names should differ by at least three characters from existing names of genera or species within the same genus.
3. Languages other than Latin should be avoided when Latin equivalents exist or can be constructed by combining Latin word elements. Exceptions include names derived from local items such as foods, drinks, geographic localities, and other names for which no Latin words exist.
4. Authors should not name organisms after themselves. If names are formed from personal names, they should contain only the name of one person. They may contain the untruncated family and/or first names.
5. All personal genus names should be feminine regardless of the gender identity of the person they commemorate.
6. Names should not be deliberately contentious or abusive of any person, race, religion, political belief, or ideology.

7. Names that include mnemonic cues are preferred because they promote learning and memory.

Names of Genera

Rule 10

The name of a genus is a noun or adjective used as a noun, in the singular number and written with an initial capital letter. The name must be treated as a Latin substantive or noun.

Recommendation 10

Authors should attend to the following Recommendations and those of Recommendation 9 when forming genus names.

> 1. Names that have the same suffixes as those used for the higher taxonomic ranks should be avoided: -aceae, -ales, -ia, and -ota (see Table 1).

Names of Species

Rule 11

The name of a species is a binary combination consisting of the name of the genus followed by a single word known as a species epithet. The genus part of the name must begin with an initial capital letter, and the species epithet must begin with a lowercase letter.

Rule 12

A species epithet must be related to the genus name in one of three ways.

> 1. As an adjective. Example: *aureus* in *Staphylococcus aureus*.
> 2. As a substantive (noun) in apposition in the nominative case. Example: *Desulfovibrio gigas* or other names cited in Trüper and De'Clari (1997).
> 3. As a substantive (noun) in the genitive case. Example: *coli* in *Escherichia coli*.

Recommendation 12

Authors should attend to the following recommendations and those of Recommendation 9 when forming species names.

> 1. When a species epithet is chosen to indicate a property or source of the species, epithets should not express a character common to all, or nearly all, the species of a genus.
> 2. When the species epithet is an adjective, it should agree in gender with the genus name.
> 3. The genitive and adjectival forms of the same Latin word should not be used to name two different species of the same genus.

Names of Subspecies

Rule 13a

The name of a subspecies is a ternary combination consisting of three names: the genus name, the species epithet, the abbreviation "subsp." (subspecies), and the subspecies epithet that begins with a lower-case letter.

Rule 13b

A subspecies epithet is formed in the same way as a species epithet.

Rule 13c

A subspecies that includes the type of the species must bear the same epithet as the species.

Names of Taxa above the Rank of Genus (Family, Order, Class, Phylum)

Rule 14

The name of a taxon above the rank of genus is a Latinized word. Names of families and orders are in the feminine gender, the plural number, and written with an initial capital letter. Names of classes and phyla are in the neuter gender,
.

273   the plural number, and written with an initial capital letter.

274

275   **Rule 15**
276   The name of a family, order, class, or phylum is formed by the addition of the appropriate suffix to the stem of the
277   type genus name (see Section 4). These suffixes are presented in Table 1.

278

279   **Table 1. Suffixes for Taxonomic Ranks**

280

Rank	Suffix	Example for the genus *Hadarchaeum*[a]
Phylum	-ota	*Hadarchaeota*
Class	-ia	*Hadarchaeia*
Order	-ales	*Hadarchaeales*
Family	-aceae	*Hadarchaeaceae*

281   [a]From Chuvochina et al., 2019

282
283

284   **Section 4. Nomenclatural Types and Their Designation**

285

286   **General**

287

288   **Rule 16**
289   Each named taxon must have a designated nomenclatural type. The nomenclatural type, referred to in the SeqCode as
290   "type", for a species or subspecies is the evidence for that taxon (DNA sequence, see Rule 18a) with which the name
291   is permanently associated. For taxa above the rank of species, the type is one of the subordinate taxa, with which the
292   name is permanently associated. Formation of names of the taxa above the level of genus is based on the names of the
293   types, allowing tracing which biological entity is included in the taxon. The nomenclatural type is not necessarily the
294   most typical or representative element of the taxon.

295

296   Types of the various taxonomic categories are presented in Table 2.

297

298   **Table 2. Nomenclatural types of taxonomic ranks**

Taxonomic category	Nomenclatural type
Subspecies	Designated DNA sequence
Species	Designated DNA sequence
Genus	Designated species
Family	Designated genus
Order	Designated genus
Class	Designated genus
Phylum	Designated genus

299

300   **Rule 17**
301   The type of a taxon must be designated for the name to be validly published (see Section 5).

302
303

304   **Type of a Species or Subspecies**

305

306   **Rule 18a**
307   The type of a species or subspecies is a designated DNA sequence that is compliant with the minimum standards
308   designated by the SeqCode Committee for genome, metagenome-assembled genome, or single-amplified genome
309   sequences. The sequence must be available in the International Nucleotide Sequence Database Collaboration
310   (INSDC). Upon recommendations of the SeqCode Committee or subcommittees on the taxonomy of specific groups,
311   the SeqCode Committee may approve other minimal standards as suitable types for specific groups.

312

313   **Rule 18b**

314 The type of a species or subspecies must unambiguously identify the taxon. Names based on types that later prove to
315 be ambiguous are not legitimate unless a neotype is proposed.
316
317 **Rule 18c**
318 If the type of a name is lost or demonstrated to be ambiguous, a neotype sequence may be proposed to the SeqCode
319 Reconciliation Commission. If approved, the SeqCode Registry will be amended to reflect the new type.
320
321 **Rule 19**
322 Unless designated under the rules of this code, a reference DNA sequence is not a type but a sequence used in
323 comparative studies. A reference sequence has no standing in nomenclature.
324
325
326 **Types of higher taxa**
327
328 **Rule 20**
329 Only taxa with legitimate names may serve as types for taxa higher than the rank of species.
330
331 **Rule 21a**
332 The nomenclatural type of a genus is the type species that was designated when the genus name was originally validly
333 published.
334
335 **Rule 21b**
336 The valid publication of a new genus name as a deliberate substitute for an earlier name found to be illegitimate does
337 not change the type species of the genus.
338
339 **Rule 22**
340 When more than one subordinate taxa are available to serve as type, the earliest legitimately named taxon available at
341 the time must be chosen, except where the type is neither a strain nor sequence data (i.e., taxa described from
342 illustrations under the ICNP).
343
344
345 **Section 5. Priority and Valid Publication of Names**
346
347 **Rule 23a**
348 Any taxon with a given circumscription, position, and rank can bear only one correct name, the earliest name that is
349 in accordance with the rules of SeqCode.
350
351 Note 1. In the case of a species epithet, Rule 23a must be applied independently of the genus name. Under most
352 circumstances, the species epithet remains the same on transfer of a species from one genus to another. However, if
353 the species epithet is currently in use in the name of another species or subspecies in the genus to which the species is
354 to be transferred, a new name must be proposed for the transferred species.
355
356 Note 2. In the case of a subspecies, Rule 23a must be applied independently of the genus name and species epithet.
357 The subspecies epithet remains the same on transfer of a subspecies from one species to another unless the subspecies
358 epithet has been previously used as the name of another species or subspecies in the genus to which the subspecies is
359 to be transferred.
360
361 **Rule 23b**
362 The priority of a genus, species, or subspecies name is determined by the time and date of its valid publication, i.e.,
363 when the registration of the name is completed. For purposes of priority, only legitimate names are taken into
364 consideration.
365
366 **Rule 23c**
367 The priority of species and subspecies names will compete for priority with names in any other code after January 1,
368 2022. If two names validly published after 1 January 2022 compete for priority, priority is determined by the time and
.

369   date of valid publication, either under the rules of the SeqCode or other nomenclatural codes. If both names are
370   published at the same time and date, priority will be decided by the SeqCode Reconciliation Committee.
371
Rule 23d
373   The priority date of names of taxa of rank higher than genus proposed after 1 January 2022 is the same as the priority
374   date of the corresponding type genus name. The priority date for names published before 1 January 2022 is the same
375   as their priority under the ICNP.
376
Rule 23e
378   Legitimate names validly published under the ICNP remain legitimate in the SeqCode even if there are differences in
379   type designations.
380
381
Effective publication
383
Rule 24a
385   Effective publication under the SeqCode means making the name generally available to the scientific community via
386   printed and/or electronic material for the purpose of providing a permanent record.
387
Rule 24b
389   When a name of a new taxon is published in a work written in a language other than English, the author(s) should
390   include a description in English in the publication.
391
Rule 24c
393   The following are not accepted as forms of effective publication.
394   1. Communication of new names at a meeting, minutes of a meeting, or abstracts of papers presented at meetings.
395   2. Placing of names in listings or catalogues of collections.
396   3. Reports in ephemeral publications, newsletters, white papers, self-published papers, or non-scientific periodicals.
397   4. A published patent application or issued patent including the name.
398   5. A database containing names associated with a sequence or metadata.
399   6.   Electronic material available in advance of publication (e.g., papers in press or preprints).
400
401
402
Valid and Invalid Publication and Registration of Names
404
Rule 25
406   The time and date of validation is the time and date of completion of the registration in the SeqCode Registry.
407
408
Rule 26
410   A name of a new taxon, or a new combination for an existing taxon, is not validly published unless the following
411   criteria are met:
412   1. The name is effectively published under the rules of the SeqCode.
413   2. The name is registered in the SeqCode Registry, along with mandatory data fields listed below.
414   3. The type of the taxon is clearly designated. In the case of species or subspecies, the type sequence is deposited
415   according to Rule 18a and the accession number cited.
416   4. The taxonomic rank is designated.
417   5. The derivation (etymology) of a new name (and if necessary of a new combination) is given, wherein one or more
418   distinguishable roots are identified. Roots can originate from any language in use or extinct (see also
419   Recommendation 9).
420
421
422   Note 1. When a new species or a new combination results in the proposal of a new genus, both the new genus name
423   and the new species name or the new combination must be validly published. Publication of the new species epithet

424   or new combination alone does not constitute valid publication of the new genus name.
425
426   Note 2. When possible, authors are recommended to include the SeqCode Registry identifier in the effective
427   publication.
428
429   Note 3. If the information provided in the registration and the effective publication differ, the registration is considered
430   definitive.
431
432   **Recommendation 26**
433
434   It is recommended that the name, etymology, type information, and diagnosis of the novel taxon should be clearly
435   identifiable in a designated section of the effective publication (i.e., the section termed the 'protologue' by some
436   microbial taxonomists). Authors are encouraged to provide information describing the taxon such as predicted or
437   known physiological characteristics, ecological data, location, and additional metadata. Authors are also encouraged
438   to submit metadata with the type sequence in one of the INSDC databases.
439
440   **Rule 27**
441   Placement of a species or subspecies epithet into a genus or species that is illegitimate does not preclude the legitimacy
442   of the species or subspecies epithet.
443
444
445   **Section 6. Citation of Authors and Names**
446
447   **Proposal and Subsequent Citation of the Name of a New Taxon**
448
449   **Recommendation 28**
450   The effective publication should be cited with the name of a previously proposed taxon. Correct citation of a name
451   enables the date of publication, the description, and the circumscription of the taxon to be found. For names published
452   under the SeqCode, the validly published name and date of valid publication should be determined from the SeqCode
453   Registry.
454
455
456   **Proposal of a New Combination**
457
458   **Rule 29**
459   When an author proposes transfer of a species to another genus, or a subspecies to another species, then the author
460   who makes the proposal should indicate the formation of the new combination by the addition of the abbreviation
461   ''*comb. nov.*'' (*combinatio nova*). This convention should be used when the author retains the original species epithet
462   in the new combination. However, if an author is obliged to substitute a new species epithet as a result of homonymy,
463   the abbreviation ''*nom. nov.*'' (*nomen novum*) should be used. The original name is referred to as the basonym and
464   should be given, along with the citation of the effective publication, in the description of the novel combination.
465
466
467   **Citation of the Name of a Taxon whose Circumscription Has Been Emended**
468
469   **Recommendation 30**
470   If an alteration of a taxon modifies its circumscription, the author responsible may be indicated by the addition to the
471   author citation of the abbreviation ''*emend.*'' (*emendavit*) followed by the name of the author responsible for the
472   change. Only alterations that cause significant changes in the circumscription warrant description as an emendation.
473
474
475   **Section 7. Changes in Names of Taxa as a Result of Transference, Union, or Change in Rank**
476
477   **Rule 31**
478   If the type of a taxon is excluded, a type must be designated for the remaining members of the original taxon (see Rule

479   17), which must be given a new name.
480
481 **Rule 32**
482 A change in the name of a taxon is not warranted by an alteration of the diagnostic characters or the circumscription.
483
484 **Rule 33**
485 If a genus is divided into two or more genera, the genus name must be retained for the genus that retains the type
486 species.
487
488
489 **Division of Species and Subspecies**
490
491 **Rule 34a**
492 When a species is divided into two or more species, the species epithet of the original species must be retained for the
493 taxon that includes the type.
494
495 **Rule 34b**
496 When a species is divided into two or more subspecies, the species epithet of the original species must be retained for
497 the subspecies that includes the type.
498
499 Note. Although the species and subspecies epithets in the name of a type subspecies are the same, they do not
500 contravene Rule 9 because they are based on the same type.
501
502 **Rule 34c**
503 When a subspecies is divided into two or more subspecies, the subspecies epithet of the original subspecies must be
504 retained for the subspecies that includes the type.
505
506
507 **Transfer of a Species to Another Genus**
508
509 **Rule 35a**
510 When a species is transferred to another genus without any change of rank, the species epithet must be retained unless
511 it is already in use in the new genus. In that case, a new species epithet must be chosen for the transferred species.
512 This rule avoids creation of a later homonym.
513
514 **Rule 35b**
515 Regardless of its priority, the transfer of species that is not the type of another genus does not affect the type species
516 or priority of the receiving genus even if it involves union of the incoming species with the type species of the receiving
517 genus.
518
519 **Rule 35c**
520 When the name of a genus is changed, the epithets of the species within it must be retained unless already in use (see
521 Rule 29).
522
523 Note 1: Modification of the gender of the species epithet to accommodate the gender of the new genus name is a minor
524 orthographic variant and encouraged.
525
526
527 **Union of Taxa of Equal Rank**
528
529 **Rule 36**
530 When two or more taxa of the same rank are united, then the name and type of the taxon is determined by following
531 the rules of priority (see Section 5). In cases of species and subspecies, if the names or epithets are of the same time
532 and date, the author who first unites the taxa has the right to choose one of them, and their choice must be followed.
533

Rule 37

When several species are united under one species as subspecies, the subspecies that includes the type strain of the species under whose name they are united must be designated by the same epithet as the species name (see Rule 13c).

Rule 38

If two or more species of different genera are united to form a single genus, and if those species include the type species of one or more genera, the genus name must be the earliest validly published, legitimate name. If no type species is placed in the genus, a new genus name must be proposed, and a type species must be specified.

Rule 39

When two or more taxa of the same rank from family to class are brought together under a taxon of higher rank, the higher-ranking taxon should derive its name from the name of the earliest legitimate type genus among the lower-ranking taxa.

Rule 40

If no type genera were placed in the taxon, a new name based on the selected type must be proposed. (see Rule 22)

Change in Rank

Rule 41a

When the rank of a taxon of genus or above is changed, the stem of the name must be retained and only the suffix altered (see Rule 15).

Rule 41b

When a subspecies is elevated in rank to a species, the subspecies epithet must be used as the species epithet unless the resulting combination is illegitimate.

Rule 41c

When a species is lowered in rank to a subspecies, the species epithet must be used as the subspecies epithet unless the resulting combination is illegitimate.

Section 8. Illegitimate Names and Epithets: Replacement, Rejection, and Conservation of Names and Epithets

Illegitimate Names

Rule 42

A name contrary to a Rule is illegitimate and must not be used. However, a name of a taxon that is illegitimate when the taxon is in one taxonomic position is not necessarily illegitimate when the taxon is in another taxonomic position.

Note: Some common reasons for which a name may be illegitimate are the following.

1. If the taxon to which the name was applied, as circumscribed by the author, included the nomenclatural type of a name which the author ought to have adopted under one or more of the rules.
2. If the author did not adopt for a binary or ternary combination the earliest legitimate genus name, species epithet, or subspecies epithet available for the taxon with its particular circumscription, position, and rank.
3. A species or subspecies epithet is illegitimate if it duplicates a species or subspecies epithet previously validly published for the same genus but whose name is based upon another type.

Replacement of Names

Rule 43

An illegitimate name or epithet should be replaced by the earliest legitimate name or epithet in a binary or ternary combination which in the new position will be in accordance with the rules. If no legitimate name or epithet exists,
.

589 one must be chosen. Since a species epithet is not rendered illegitimate by publication in a species name in which the
590 generic name is illegitimate, authors may use such an epithet if they wish provided that there is no obstacle to its
591 employment in the new position or sense; the resultant combination is treated as a new name *(nom. nov.)* and is ascribed
592 to the author. The epithet is, however, ascribed to the original author.

594 **Rule 44**
595 A legitimate name or epithet may not be replaced.

597 **Rule 45**
598 Names contrary to the General Considerations or Principles of the code may be rejected by the SeqCode Reconciliation
599 Commission.

602 **Section 9. Orthography**

604 **Rule 46**
605 All names comprise only the 26 letters of the ISO basic Latin alphabet. Diacritic signs are not to be used.

607 **Rule 47**
608 Any name or epithet should be written in conformity with the spelling of the word from which it is derived and in
609 accordance with the rules of Latinization. Exceptions are provided for typographic and orthographic errors and
610 orthographic variants.

612 Notes:

614 1. Consult Appendix 9 of the ICNP for recommendations on forming properly Latinized names.

616 2.. In the SeqCode an orthographic variant is a name (or epithet) applied to the same type that differs from another
617 name only in transliteration into Latin of the same word from a language other than Latin or in its grammatical
618 correctness. Changes in suffixes for consistency with the names of higher taxa are orthographic variants. Names
619 transliterated from the same word and based on different types are not orthographic variants.

623 **Typographic and Orthographic Errors**

625 **Rule 48**
626 The original spelling of a name or epithet must be retained, except for typographic or orthographic errors.

628 An unintentional typographical or orthographic error later corrected by the author is to be accepted in its corrected
629 form without affecting the status and date of valid publication. It can also be corrected by a subsequent author who
630 may or may not mention that the spelling is corrected. However, the abbreviation ''corrig.'' (*corrigendum*) may be
631 appended to the name if an author wishes to draw attention to the correction. Succeeding authors may be unaware that
632 the original usage was incorrect and use the spelling of the original author(s). Other succeeding authors may follow
633 the correction of a previous author or may independently correct the spelling themselves, but in no case is the use of
634 corrig. regarded as obligatory. None of these corrections affects the status and date of validation.

636 Note. The liberty of correcting a name or epithet must be used with reserve, especially if the change affects the first
637 syllable and above all the first letter of the name or epithet.

640 **Personal Names**

642 **Rule 49**
643 The genitive and adjectival forms of a personal name are treated as different epithets and not as orthographic variants

644 unless they are so similar as to cause confusion.
645
646
647 **Gender of Names**
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649 **Rule 50**
650 The gender of genus names is governed by the following.

1. A Latin or Latinized genus name retains the gender of its language of origin. Authors must give the gender of any proposed genus name. In cases where the classical gender varies, the author has the right of choice between the alternatives.
2. Genus names that are compounds from two or more Latin words take the gender of the last component of the compound word.
3. Arbitrarily formed genus names or vernacular names used as genus names take the gender assigned to them by their authors.

659 **CHAPTER FOUR. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS**
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661 When it is desirable to distinguish the nature of the type of a name, the following convention is recommended. When
662 the type for a species or subspecies is determined by the ICNP, the superscript "T" will be used immediately following
663 the name or strain identifier. If the type is determined by the SeqCode, the superscript "Ts" or "TS" will be used.
664 When the type is a taxon at the rank of genus or higher, the superscript is determined by the nature of the type of the
665 species. If superscripts are not possible, they may be replaced by the symbols in parentheses, i.e., (T), (Ts) or (TS).
666
667 For the purpose of identification in the text, names of taxa at all ranks should be italicized.
668
669
670 **REFERENCES**
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