Proposal of Goodfellowiella gen. nov. to replace the illegitimate genus name Goodfellowia Labeda and Kroppenstedt 2006

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The prokaryotic, generic name Goodfellowia Labeda and Kroppenstedt 2006 is illegitimate because it is a later homonym of the name Goodfellowia Hartert, 1903 (Animalia, Chordata, Aves, Passeriformes, Sturnidae) (Principle 2 of the Bacteriological Code (1990 Revision)). A new genus name, Goodfellowiella, is therefore proposed for this taxon (Rule 54). This also requires that a new combination, Goodfellowiella coeruleoviolacea comb. nov., be proposed for the type species to replace the illegitimate combination Goodfellowia coeruleoviolacea (Preobrazhenskaya and Terekhova 1987) Labeda and Kroppenstedt 2006.

It was recently discovered that the name Goodfellowia was illegitimate because of the precedence of the zoological genus name Goodfellowia Hartert, 1903 (Animalia, Chordata, Aves, Passeriformes, Sturnidae) at [Nomenclator Zoologicus at http://uio.mbl.edu/NomenclatorZoologicus/].

The prokaryotic generic name Goodfellowia is illegitimate because, according to Principle 6 of the Bacteriological Code (1990 Revision) (Lapage et al., 1992), (i) the correct name of a taxon is based upon valid publication, legitimacy, and priority of publication and (ii) an illegitimate name cannot be a correct name and must be replaced. The legitimacy of the species epithet is not affected by the illegitimacy of the generic name (Rule 32b and Rule 51a), and therefore reference to the authors of the species epithet has been retained in the authorship of the resulting new combination (Rule 54).

The illegitimate genus Goodfellowia was named for Michael Goodfellow, a microbiologist at the University of Newcastle, in recognition of his contributions to microbial systematics, and the replacement genus name, Goodfellowiella, has been chosen to conserve the meaning of the illegitimate name as originally published. An updated assessment of the chemotaxonomic characteristics of the genus based on published data (Kroppenstedt et al., 1990; Labeda & Kroppenstedt, 2006) is also provided.

Description of Goodfellowiella Labeda, Kroppenstedt, Euzéby and Tindall gen. nov.

Goodfellowiella (Good.fel.lo.wi.el’la. N.L. fem. dim. n. Goodfellowiella named for Michael Goodfellow, a...
microbiologist at the University of Newcastle, in recognition of his contributions to microbial systematics).

Previous illegitimate name: *Goodfellowia* Labeda and Kroppenstedt 2006.

Aerobic. Gram-positive, non-acid-fast, non-motile actinomycetes. Branched substrate mycelium (approx. 0.5 mm in diameter) and, on some media, aerial mycelia are produced. Ovoid conidia are produced by fragmentation of substrate mycelium. Catalase-positive. Contain mesodiaminopimelic acid as the diamino acid. The whole-cell sugar pattern consists of galactose and ribose. The phospholipid pattern consists of diphosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylethanolamine containing hydroxylated fatty acids and traces of phosphatidylinositol and phosphatidylinositol mannosides. The predominant menaquinones are MK-9(II,III-H4) and MK-10(H4) in almost equal portions (see Table 2 in Labeda & Kroppenstedt, 2006 and Kroppenstedt et al., 1990). Have a fatty-acid profile rich in branched-chain (iso-hexadecanoic and anteiso-heptadecanoic fatty acids predominate) and saturated components including 10-methyl-branched heptadecanoic acid and 2-hydroxy anteiso heptadecanoic and 2-hydroxy hexadecanoic fatty acids (see Table 3 in Labeda & Kroppenstedt, 2006 for details). Phylogenetically nearest neighbour is the genus *Actinoalloteichus*. The type species is *Goodfellowia coeruleoviolacea* (Preobrazhenskaya and Terekhova 1987) Labeda, Kroppenstedt, Euzéby and Tindall.

**Description of Goodfellowia coeruleoviolacea** (Preobrazhenskaya and Terekhova 1987) Labeda, Kroppenstedt, Euzéby and Tindall comb. nov.


The description of the species is as given for *Goodfellowia coeruleoviolacea* by Labeda & Kroppenstedt (2006). The 16S rRNA gene sequence of the type strain has been deposited under GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ accession number DQ093349. The type strain is DSM 43935T (=INRA 3564T =JCM 9110T =NBRC 14988T =NRRL B-24058T =VKM Ac-1083T).

**References**


