



Differentiating between viruses and virus species by writing their names correctly

Francisco Murilo Zerbini¹ · Stuart G. Siddell² · Arcady R. Mushegian³ · Peter J. Walker⁴ · Elliot J. Lefkowitz⁵ · Evelien M. Adriaenssens⁶ · Poliane Alfenas-Zerbini⁷ · Bas E. Dutilh^{8,9} · María Laura García¹⁰ · Sandra Junglen¹¹ · Mart Krupovic¹² · Jens H. Kuhn¹³ · Amy J. Lambert¹⁴ · Małgorzata Łobocka¹⁵ · Hanna M. Oksanen¹⁶ · David L. Robertson¹⁷ · Luisa Rubino¹⁸ · Sead Sabanadzovic¹⁹ · Peter Simmonds²⁰ · Nobuhiro Suzuki²¹ · Koenraad Van Doorslaer²² · Anne-Mieke Vandamme^{23,24} · Arvind Varsani²⁵

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Abstract

Following the results of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) Ratification Vote held in March 2021, a standard two-part "binomial nomenclature" is now the norm for naming virus species. Adoption of the new nomenclature is still in its infancy; thus, it is timely to reiterate the distinction between "virus" and "virus species" and to provide guidelines for naming and writing them correctly.

Viruses are physical entities that infect living organisms, including plants, animals, and microbes [1]. Viruses may cause disease; further, they can be inoculated or purified, and their genomes can be cloned and sequenced in the laboratory. Viruses have replication cycles that exploit host cell systems, and the word "virus" may refer to the entirety of the cycle or just the extracellular virus particle ("virion" is also used to refer to the virus particle in its extracellular state).

In contrast, virus species are human-made taxonomic categories to which viruses are assigned when they satisfy a particular set of properties, known as "species demarcation criteria" [1]. A virus species is not an entity and cannot be isolated, cloned, sequenced, or make you ill. The notion of a virus species helps us to understand the relationships among viruses, their shared properties, and how they may have evolved.

In a text or presentation, the virus species will usually be mentioned only once, often following, and therefore next to, the virus name when it is introduced for the first time. The virus species is referred to in the context of taxonomy, together with higher taxa, such as the genus and the family in which the virus species is included.

The names of viruses are written differently from the names of virus species

Virus names are often those that are commonly used and known. The format of virus names lies outside the remit of the ICTV; virus names are not standardized as are the names of species. One and the same virus may have several names in the same language or different names in different languages and may be written in different scripts. To ensure that virus names can be clearly distinguishable from species names, advice and illustrative examples are provided below.

Naming viruses

In written communication, virus names should not be italicized, even when they include the name of a host species or genus. In English, all words in a virus name will be written in lowercase letters unless the name includes a proper noun¹ (e.g., place name) or an alphanumeric designation, which may include uppercase and/or lowercase letters. Virus names may be abbreviated, in which case the abbreviation can be written entirely in uppercase letters or may consist of a combination of uppercase and lowercase letters, with or without numbers. Importantly, how virologists name viruses

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¹ If used in a virus name, host genus names are treated as proper nouns (e.g., *Drosophila X virus*, *Corchorus golden mosaic virus*).

is not affected by the recent changes in species names [2, 3]. Therefore, the same practices used in the past can continue to be applied for naming new viruses.

Naming virus species

In contrast to the names of viruses, virus species names, like the names of higher taxa, are standardized and assigned through taxonomy proposals that are ratified by the ICTV. A virus species name is always written in italics² with the first element (the genus name) beginning with an uppercase letter. In the binomial format now mandated by the ICTV [2, 3], the second element, which is the species epithet, is in free form. For example, the epithet may be in the "traditional" binomial format, as used in other taxonomies (usually a Latinized single lowercase word, e.g. *Vesiculovirus indiana*, see below), or the epithet may include a combination of uppercase and lowercase letters and numbers (e.g. *Triavirus phi2958PVL*, see below). Binomial species names must never be abbreviated and should never be translated or transliterated.

Examples of correct usage

The symptomless decline of raspberry plants can be caused by raspberry bushy dwarf virus (RBDV), a member of the species *Idaeovirus rubi* (family *Mayoviridae*). *Idaeovirus rubi* is one of two species in the genus *Idaeovirus*.

Vesicular stomatitis Indiana virus (VSIV) is assigned taxonomically to the family *Rhabdoviridae*, genus *Vesiculovirus*, species *Vesiculovirus indiana*.

The genus *Pterovirus* includes the species *Pterovirus chulinense*.

The etiological agents of influenza (influenza virus A, B, C and D) are members of the species *Alphainfluenzavirus influenzae*, *Betainfluenzavirus influenzae*, *Gammainfluenzavirus influenzae* and *Deltainfluenzavirus influenzae*, respectively.

A new bacteriophage, included in the species *Triavirus phi2958PVL*, has been isolated.

Aphids transmit potato virus Y (PVY).

Examples of incorrect or misguided usage

Idaeovirus rubi was isolated from an asymptomatic raspberry plant grown in a commercial field in southern Italy. (Incorrect because a species cannot be isolated; the virus name should have been used instead)

Here we describe a new virus from corn for which we propose the name *Badnavirus maydis*. (Misguided because a virus name should be neither italicized nor binomial. Indeed, this is strongly discouraged by the ICTV)

Results of this study suggest that grapevine virus L (GVL) is a new species in the genus *Vitivirus*. (Incorrect because a virus cannot be a species; it should read "new virus" or "new member")

The etiological agents of influenza are members of the species *Alphainfluenzavirus influenzae*, *Betainfluenzavirus influenzae*, *Gammainfluenzavirus influenzae* and *Deltainfluenzavirus influenzae* (family *Orthomyxoviridae*). (Incorrect because species and family names should be italicized)

A. influenzae is the most common cause of influenza worldwide. (Incorrect because species do not cause disease, and because species names should not be abbreviated)

Virus names in non-English languages

Virus names, just like the names of animals and plants, are used in many languages and should be written following language-specific conventions (Tables 1, 2). For example, in German, all nouns, proper and common, are written with an initial uppercase letter and hence virus names always start with uppercase. In English, only proper nouns are written with an initial uppercase letter. On the other hand, virus species names are unique, are always written in Latin script, and are identical in all languages.

Useful resources

A complete list of all established virus species can be found at <https://ictv.global/taxonomy>, and a downloadable Master Species List (MSL) is located at <https://ictv.global/MSL>. The most recent version of the Virus Metadata Resource (VMR), which provides a list of exemplar (prototype) viruses for each established virus species and links to their genomic sequences, is located at <https://ictv.global/vmr>.

NOTE: Binomial nomenclature is now the official format for naming virus species in the ICTV virus taxonomy. Although a binomial format has to be used for the naming of new virus species, the current MSL and VMR versions include many species names defined before March 2021 that do not conform to this new format. All virus species names will be gradually changed to binomials over the next three years following ICTV-approved procedures.

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² Note that in virology, the names of taxa at all ranks are italicized. This differs from some other branches of biology, in which only the species and genus names are italicized.

Table 1 Nomenclature for a virus host and host species


Language	Host name	Host species name
English	maize	<i>Zea mays</i> (in any language)
Arabic	الذرة	
Chinese	玉米	
French	maïs	
Japanese	トウモロコシ	
Russian	кукуруза	
Spanish	maíz	
Swahili	mahindi	

Table 2 Nomenclature for a virus infecting maize and for the virus species

Language	Virus name	Virus species name
English	maize mosaic virus	<i>Alphanucleorhabdovirus maydis</i> (in any language)
Arabic	الذرة موزايك فيروس	
Chinese	玉米花叶病毒	
French	virus de la mosaïque du maïs	
Japanese	トウモロコシモザイクウイルス	
Russian	вирус мозаики кукурузы	
Spanish	virus del mosaico del maíz	
Swahili	virusi vya Batobato ya mahindi	

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Authors and Affiliations

Francisco Murilo Zerbini¹  · Stuart G. Siddell² · Arcady R. Mushegian³ · Peter J. Walker⁴ · Elliot J. Lefkowitz⁵ · Evelien M. Adriaenssens⁶ · Poliane Alfenas-Zerbini⁷ · Bas E. Dutilh^{8,9} · María Laura García¹⁰ · Sandra Junglen¹¹ · Mart Krupovic¹² · Jens H. Kuhn¹³ · Amy J. Lambert¹⁴ · Małgorzata Łobocka¹⁵ · Hanna M. Oksanen¹⁶ · David L. Robertson¹⁷ · Luisa Rubino¹⁸ · Sead Sabanadzovic¹⁹ · Peter Simmonds²⁰ · Nobuhiro Suzuki²¹ · Koenraad Van Doorslaer²² · Anne-Mieke Vandamme^{23,24} · Arvind Varsani²⁵

✉ Francisco Murilo Zerbini
zerbini@ufv.br

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¹ Dep. de Fitopatologia/BIOAGRO, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Viçosa, MG 36570-900, Brazil

- 2 School of Cellular and Molecular Medicine, Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Bristol, University Walk, Bristol BS8 1TD, UK
- 3 Division of Molecular and Cellular Biosciences, National Science Foundation, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22314, USA
- 4 School of Chemistry and Molecular Biosciences, The University of Queensland, St Lucia QLD 4072, Australia
- 5 Department of Microbiology, University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB), BBRB 276, 845 19th St South, Birmingham, AL 35294-2170, USA
- 6 Quadram Institute Bioscience, Norwich Research Park, Norwich NR4 7UQ, UK
- 7 Departamento de Microbiologia, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Viçosa, MG 36570-900, Brazil
- 8 Institute of Biodiversity, Faculty of Biological Sciences, Cluster of Excellence Balance of the Microverse, Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Jena 07743, Germany
- 9 Theoretical Biology and Bioinformatics, Science for Life, Utrecht University, Padualaan 8, 3584 CH Utrecht, The Netherlands
- 10 Instituto de Biotecnología y Biología Molecular, CCT-La Plata, CONICET, UNLP, calles 47 y 115 (1900), La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 11 Institute of Virology, Charité-Universitätsmedizin, corporate member of Free University Berlin, Humboldt-University Berlin, and Berlin Institute of Health, Berlin, Germany
- 12 Institut Pasteur, Université de Paris, Archaeal Virology Unit, Paris 75015, France
- 13 NIH/NIAID/DCR/Integrated Research Facility at Fort Detrick (IRF-Frederick), B-8200 Research Plaza, Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702, USA
- 14 Division of Vector-Borne Diseases, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Fort Collins, CO 80521, USA
- 15 Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics of the Polish Academy of Sciences, 02-106 Warsaw, Poland
- 16 Molecular and Integrative Biosciences Research Programme, Faculty of Biological and Environmental Sciences, University of Helsinki, Viikinkaari 9, 00014 Helsinki, Finland
- 17 MRC-University of Glasgow Centre for Virus Research, Sir Michael Stoker Building, 464 Bearsden Road, Glasgow G61 1QH, UK
- 18 Istituto per la Protezione Sostenibile delle Piante, CNR, UOS Bari, Via Amendola 165/A, 70126 Bari, Italy
- 19 Department of Biochemistry, Molecular Biology, Entomology and Plant Pathology, Mississippi State University, 100 Old Hwy 12 Mail Stop 9775, Mississippi State, MS 39762, USA
- 20 Nuffield Department of Medicine, University of Oxford, Peter Medawar Building, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3SY, UK
- 21 Institute of Plant Science and Resources, Okayama University, Kurashiki, Okayama 710-0046, Japan
- 22 School of Animal and Comparative Biomedical Sciences, Department of Immunobiology, BIO5 Institute, and University of Arizona Cancer Center, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA
- 23 KU Leuven, Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Transplantation, Rega Institute for Medical Research, Clinical and Epidemiological Virology, Institute for the Future, 3000 Leuven, Belgium
- 24 Center for Global Health and Tropical Medicine, Unidade de Microbiologia, Instituto de Higiene e Medicina Tropical, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Rua da Junqueira, 100, 1349-008 Lisboa, Portugal
- 25 The Biodesign Center for Fundamental and Applied Microbiomics, School of Life Sciences, Center for Evolution and Medicine, Arizona State University, P.O. Box 874701, Tempe, AZ 85287-4701, USA