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Tristan Barbeyron, Manon Thiébaud, Nolwen Le Duff, Marjolaine Martin, Erwan Corre, et al.. *Zobellia roscoffensis* sp. nov. and *Zobellia nedashkovskayae* sp. nov., two flavobacteria from the epiphytic microbiota of the brown alga *Ascophyllum nodosum*, and emended description of the genus *Zobellia*. *International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology*, 2021, 71 (8), pp.004913. 10.1099/ijsem.0.004913 . hal-03357314

HAL Id: hal-03357314

<https://hal.science/hal-03357314>

Submitted on 30 Sep 2021

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Zobellia roscoffensis* sp. nov. and *Zobellia nedashkovskayae* sp. nov., two flavobacteria from the epiphytic microbiota of the brown alga *Ascophyllum nodosum*, and emended description of the genus *Zobellia

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Running Title: *Zobellia roscoffensis* sp. nov., *Zobellia nedashkovskayae* sp. nov.

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Keywords: *Zobellia roscoffensis*; *Zobellia nedashkovskayae*; *Flavobacteriaceae*; polysaccharide; macroalgal microbiome

Abbreviations: ANI, average nucleotide identity; dDDH, digital DNA–DNA hybridization; GGDC, Genome-Genome Distance Calculator; ML, maximum-likelihood; MP, maximum-parsimony; NJ, neighbour-joining.

Subject category: New Taxa: *Bacteroidetes*

26 The Genbank/EMBL/DDBJ accession numbers for the 16S rRNA gene sequences are as
27 follows: MW114830 for strain Asnod1-F08^T, MW114831 for strain Asnod2-B02-B,
28 MW114832 for strain Asnod2-B07-B^T, MW114833 for strain Asnod3-E08-A.
29 The Genbank/ENA/DDBJ accession numbers for the genome sequences are as follows:
30 JADDXT0000000000 for strain Asnod1-F08^T, JADDXS0000000000 for strain Asnod2-B02-B,
31 JADDXR0000000000 for strain Asnod2-B07-B^T, JADDXQ0000000000 for strain Asnod3-E08-
32 A.
33 Three supplementary figures and three supplementary tables are available in the online
34 version of this article.
35

Abstract

Four marine bacterial strains were isolated from the thallus of the brown alga *Ascophyllum nodosum* collected in Roscoff, France. Cells were Gram-stain-negative, strictly aerobic, non-flagellated, gliding, rod-shaped and grew optimally at 25-30 °C, at pH 7-8 and with 2-4 % NaCl. Phylogenetic analyses of their 16S rRNA gene sequences showed that the bacteria were affiliated to the genus *Zobellia* (family *Flavobacteriaceae*, Phylum *Bacteroidetes*). The four strains exhibited 97.8 - 100% 16S rRNA gene sequence similarity values among themselves, 97.9 - 99.1 % with the type strains of *Zobellia amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T and *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T, and less than 99% with other species of the genus *Zobellia*. The DNA G+C content of the four strains ranged from 36.7 to 38.1 mol%. Average Nucleotide Identity (ANI) and digital DNA-DNA hybridization (Genome-to-Genome Distance Calculator, GGDC) methods between the new strains and other members of the genus *Zobellia* showed values of 76.4 - 88.9 %, and below 38.5 %, respectively. Phenotypic, phylogenetic and genomic analyses show that the four strains are distinct from species of the genus *Zobellia* with validly published names. They represent two novel species of the genus *Zobellia*, for which the names *Zobellia roscoffensis* sp. nov. and *Zobellia nedashkovskayae* sp. nov. are proposed with Asnod1-F08^T (RCC 6906^T = KMM 6823^T = CIP 111902^T) and Asnod2-B07-B^T (RCC 6908^T = KMM 6825^T = CIP 111904^T), respectively, as the type strains.

The genus *Zobellia* was proposed by Barbeyron et al. [1] and contains Gram-negative, aerobic, gliding, bacteria that produce flexirubin-type pigments. At the time of writing, the genus *Zobellia* comprises 5 validly named species, *Zobellia galactanivorans*, *Zobellia uliginosa* [1], *Zobellia amurskyensis*, *Zobellia laminariae* and *Zobellia russellii* [2], all isolated from marine environments. *Z. galactanivorans*, a species isolated from the red alga *Delesseria sanguinea* (Hudson) J. V. Lamouroux, 1813, was chosen as the type species.

During a previous study of the surface microbiota of the brown alga *Ascophyllum nodosum* (Linnaeus) Le Jolis 1863, 324 bacterial strains were isolated [3]. The taxonomic position of four isolates was investigated in the present study using a polyphasic approach, including some genomic data deduced from their draft genome, whole-genome comparison using the average nucleotide identity (ANI) and dDDH (digital DNA–DNA hybridization) methods, phenotypic and physiological analyses. Based on these results, we report the description of two novel species of the genus *Zobellia*, for which the names *Zobellia roscoffensis* sp. nov. and *Zobellia nedashkovskayae* sp. nov. are proposed.

The isolates investigated in this study were obtained by sampling healthy *A. nodosum* plants collected in the English Channel from the foreshore (48°43'36.07" N, -3°59'22.96" W) in Roscoff (Brittany, France) at the end of March 2014 [3]. Strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A were isolated by swabbing algal surfaces with sterile cotton tips and then inoculating plates of marine agar 2216 (Difco).

For comparison, *Zobellia amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T = CIP 108562^T and *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T = CIP 108563^T [2] were purchased from the Collection de l'Institut Pasteur (CIP; France) and used as related type strains. Except for the temperature, pH and NaCl ranges of growth, *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T and *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T were studied in parallel with the four new strains for all phenotypic tests and for quinone, fatty acid and polar lipid analyses. All strains were routinely cultivated on ZoBell medium 2216E [4], either liquid or

solidified with 1.5 % (w/v) agar. Pure cultures were stored at -80 °C in the culture medium containing 20 % (v/v) glycerol. All experiments were performed in triplicate. Growth was evaluated in ZoBell agar plates at 4, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 30, 37, 40, 42, 45 and 48 °C. The optimal pH value for growth was determined at 25 °C in ZoBell broth with pH values adjusted by using 100 mM of the following buffers: MES for pH 5.0; Bis Tris for pH 5.5, 6.0, 6.5, 7.0 and 7.5; Tris for pH 8.0, 8.5 and 9.0; CHES for pH 9.5 and CAPS for pH 10.0, 10.5 and 11.0. The effect of NaCl on growth was determined at 25 °C and at pH 8 in ZoBell broth prepared with distilled water containing 0, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20 and 25 % NaCl. To test the influence of other salts on growth, the same NaCl range was used in ZoBell broth prepared with artificial seawater without NaCl but containing 6.3 g MgSO₄ l⁻¹, 4.2 g MgCl₂ l⁻¹, and 0.7 g KCl l⁻¹.

Cell morphology and gliding motility were investigated on wet mounts of an exponential phase ZoBell broth culture at 25 °C, by using phase-contrast microscopy on an Olympus BX60 instrument (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). The Ryu non-staining KOH method [5] was used to determine the Gram type. Production of flexirubin was assessed by flooding a 4 d plate culture with 20% (w/v) potassium hydroxide followed by the observation of changes in colony colour from yellow to red or brown [6]. Colony iridescence was assayed on 3 d plate cultures on R2A-agar (Difco) using a STEMI 2000-C stereomicroscope (Zeiss) equipped with a KC 15 000 LCP light source and a 455170 polarizing analyzer.

Oxidase activity was assayed using small pieces of 3MM paper (Whatman) soaked in the reagent N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine dihydrochloride (bioMérieux). Catalase activity was assayed by mixing one colony from a ZoBell agar plate with a drop of hydrogen peroxide (3 %, v/v). Amylase activity was assayed on 0.2 % (w/v) soluble starch ZoBell agar plates. DNase activity was detected on DNA agar (Difco) prepared with seawater. Amylase and DNase activities were revealed by flooding the plates with Lugol's solution or 1 M HCl,

respectively. The degradation of Tween compounds (1 %, v/v) was assayed in ZoBell agar according to Smibert & Krieg [7]. Agarase, κ -carrageenase and ι -carrageenase activities were tested by inoculating ZoBell media solidified with (per litre): 15 g agar (Sigma-Aldrich, ref. A7002), 10 g κ -carrageenan (X-6913; Danisco) or 20 g ι -carrageenan (X-6905; Danisco) respectively. ZoBell media solidified with alginate was made using with the calcium carbonate / gluconolactone method [8]. Strains were considered positive when colonies liquefied or produced craters in the solidified substrate. Moreover, agarase activity was revealed by flooding the plates with Lugol's solution. Additional phenotypic characterizations were performed using API 20 E, API 20 NE, API 50CH and API ZYM strips according to the manufacturer's instructions (bioMérieux) except that API AUX medium and API 50 CHB/E medium were adjusted to 2.5 % NaCl. All strips were inoculated with cell suspensions in artificial seawater and incubated at 25 °C for 48 h. The ability to use carbohydrates as sole carbon and energy sources was also tested in marine minimal medium [9] containing 2 g l⁻¹ of the following sugars (all from Sigma-Aldrich unless otherwise stated): D-glucose, D-galactose, D-fructose, L-fucose, D-mannose, L-arabinose, L-rhamnose, D-xylose, lactose, sucrose, maltose, D-raffinose, D-mannitol, glucomannan (Megazyme), galactan (arabic gum), galactomannan from carob seeds (Megazyme), arabinan (Megazyme), arabinoxylane (Megazyme), xylan, xyloglucan (Megazyme), amylopectine (Merck), pectin (from apple), lichenin (Megazyme), laminarin (Goëmar), agar, porphyrin (extracted from *Porphyra* sp.), κ -carrageenin (Danisco), ι -carrageenin (Danisco), λ -carrageenin (Danisco), acid alginic (Danisco), fucoidin from *Ascophyllum nodosum* (kindly provided by Algues et Mer) and ulvan (kindly provided by Pr. Bruno Moerschbacher, University of Münster, Germany).

Sensitivity to antibiotics was tested by the disc-diffusion method on ZoBell agar plates and using antibiotic discs (Bio-Rad) containing (μ g per disc, unless otherwise stated): penicillin G (10 IU), ampicillin (10), carbenicillin (100), oxacillin (5), streptomycin (500), kanamycin

(30), chloramphenicol (30), tetracycline (30), lincomycin (15), bacitracin (130), rifampicin (30), vancomycin (30), trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (1.25/23.75), colistin (50), gentamicin (15), neomycin (30), nalidixic acid (30), polymixin (50), erythromycin (15). The effects of the antibiotics on cell growth were assessed after 48 h of incubation at 25 °C, and susceptibility was scored based on the diameter of the clear zone around the disc.

Analysis of respiratory quinones [10, 11], fatty acids [12, 13] and polar lipids [14, 15] were performed on freeze-dried cultures of strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T, Asnod3-E08-A and of *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T and *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T grown at room temperature in ZoBell medium 2216E, by Susanne Verbarg and Dr. Brian Tindall from the DSMZ Identification Service, Braunschweig, Germany.

Genomic DNA was extracted from strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A using the DNeasy UltraClean Microbial kit (QIAGEN). Sequencing libraries were prepared using the Nextera XT DNA kit (Illumina) and sequenced using Illumina MiSeq v3 PE300, resulting in 5,312,862 quality-filtered reads for Asnod1-F08^T, 5,534,396 for Asnod2-B02-B, 4,493,736 for Asnod2-B07-B^T and 2,037,244 for Asnod3-E08-A (Table S1). Reads were assembled using SPAdes v3.11 [16] and scaffolds were built using MeDuSa v1.6 [17] using the closed genome of *Z. galactanivorans* Dsij^T as backbone. In silico gap filling was performed using GapCloser v1.12 [18]. The final assemblies consist of 2 scaffolds (6 contigs) for Asnod1-F08^T, 6 scaffolds (11 contigs) for Asnod2-B02-B, 3 scaffolds (5 contigs) for Asnod2-B07-B^T and 9 scaffolds (13 contigs) for Asnod3-E08-A. Completeness was checked with CheckM v1.0.11 [19] by searching for 571 lineage-specific marker genes, and was estimated at 100% for the four strains (Table S1).

The 16S rRNA gene sequence was amplified by PCR using pure genomic DNA as template and the bacteria-specific primer pair, 8F [20] and 1492R [21]. PCR reactions were typically prepared in a volume of 25 µl containing 10-100 ng template, 0.4 µM each specific primer,

155 250 μ M each dNTP, 0.1 mg BSA, 1X GoTaq buffer (Promega) and 1.25 U GoTaq DNA
 156 polymerase (Promega). PCR amplification was performed as previously described [22]. PCR
 157 products were purified using the Exostar kit according to the manufacturer's protocol (GE
 158 Healthcare) and sequenced using BigDye Terminator V3.1 (Applied Biosystems) and an ABI
 159 PRISM 3130xl Genetic Analyzer automated sequencer (Applied Biosystems/Hitachi).
 160 Chargaff's coefficient (G+C content) of the genomic DNA of strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-
 161 B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A was deduced from the draft genome sequence
 162 and expressed as the molar percentage of guanine + cytosine. The nucleotide sequences of the
 163 16S rRNA gene deduced from the draft genomes were compared to those obtained by direct
 164 sequencing of PCR-amplified products, showing high identity for each strain (99.85% for
 165 Asnod1-F08^T, 99.71% for Asnod2-B02-B, 99.86% for Asnod2-B07-B^T and 99.93% for
 166 Asnod3-E08-A). Genome-extracted 16S rRNA sequences for the four new strains were
 167 aligned with sequences of the 16S rRNA genes from all valid species of the genus *Zobellia*
 168 and from some species of the closest genera using the software MAFFT version 7 with the L-
 169 INS-I strategy [23]. The alignment was then manually refined and phylogenetic analyses,
 170 using the neighbour-joining (NJ) [24], maximum-parsimony (MP) [25] and maximum-
 171 likelihood (ML) [26] methods, were performed using the MEGA 6 package [27]. The
 172 different phylogenetic trees were built from a multiple alignment of 41 sequences and 1435
 173 positions. For the NJ algorithm, the evolutionary model Kimura Two Parameters [28] was
 174 used. The ML tree was calculated using the evolutionary model Kimura Two Parameters with
 175 a discrete Gamma distribution to model evolutionary rate differences among sites (4
 176 categories). This substitution model was selected through submission of the alignment to the
 177 online server IQ-TREE (<http://iqtree.cibiv.univie.ac.at/>) [29]. The MP tree was obtained using
 178 the Subtree-Pruning-Regrafting algorithm [30]. Bootstrap analysis (1000 replicates) was
 179 performed to provide confidence estimates for the phylogenetic tree topologies [31]. A

180 phylogenomic tree was constructed with FastTree MP based on a concatenated alignment of
181 2573 translated protein-coding genes from the core genome of *Zobellia* species (50% amino
182 acid identity, 80% coverage) using custom scripts. Pairwise comparisons of 16S rRNA gene
183 sequences were made by using the database EzBioCloud
184 (<https://www.ezbiocloud.net/identify>) [32] and the FASTA software [33]. Genomic
185 relatedness was investigated by comparing the new isolates genome sequence with those of
186 the type strains of other *Zobellia* species using ANI
187 (<http://jspecies.ribohost.com/jspeciesws/#analyse>) [34–36] and dDDH via the online server
188 Genome to Genome Distance Calculator 2.1 (GGDC; <http://ggdc.dsmz.de/distcalc2.php>) [37].
189 The results from GGDC analysis were obtained from the alignment method Blast+ and the
190 formula 2 (sum of all identities found in HSPs / by overall HSP length; HSP: High-scoring
191 segment pairs) for incomplete genome sequences [38, 39]. Exploration of carbohydrate active
192 enzyme-coding genes in the genomes of the strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B, Asnod2-
193 B07-B^T, Asnod3-E08-A and comparison with *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T and *Z.*
194 *laminariae* KMM 3676^T [40] was carried out via the online server Microscope from the
195 French National Sequencing Center (<http://www.genoscope.cns.fr/agc/microscope/mage>) [41]
196 and the CAZy database (www.cazy.org) [42].

197 Phylogenetic analyses of 16S rRNA genes of species from a subset of the family
198 *Flavobacteriaceae* showed that strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T and
199 Asnod3-E08-A belong to the genus *Zobellia* (Figs 1 and S1). The 16S rRNA genes from
200 Asnod1-F08^T and Asnod2-B02-B were included in a clade containing the type strains of *Z.*
201 *amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T and *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T while the 16S rRNA genes from
202 Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A were distantly related to type strains of *Z.*
203 *galactanivorans* Dsij^T and *Z. uliginosa* 553^T (Figs 1 and S1). The best pairwise comparison
204 scores with 16S rRNA gene from the strains Asnod1-F08^T and Asnod2-B02-B (1525 bp for

205 both), were obtained with *Zobellia galactanivorans* Dsij^T and *Z. uliginosa* 553^T (99.0 %;
 206 Table S2, available in the online version of this article) and with *Z. galactanivorans* Dsij^T and
 207 *Z. uliginosa* 553^T (98.8 %; Table S2), respectively. From the 16S rRNA sequence of Asnod2-
 208 B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A (1523 for both), the best scores were obtained with *Z. laminariae*
 209 KMM 3676^T (99.1%; Table S2) for both strains. The 16S rRNA gene sequence similarities
 210 between the four new strains and other *Zobellia* species were in the range of 97.4 % with *Z.*
 211 *russellii* KMM 3677^T and 98.5 % with *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T (Table S2). The draft
 212 genomes of strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A were
 213 sequenced. The genomic sizes were between 4,941,018 (Asnod2-B07-B^T) and 5,025,849
 214 nucleotides (Asnod3-E08-A) and the Chargaff's coefficients (G+C content) were between
 215 36.7 % for Asnod3-E08-A and 37.7 % for Asnod2-B02-B. Analysis of a phylogenomic tree
 216 based on 2573 genes from the core genome of sequenced *Zobellia* strains showed that
 217 Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A formed a clade with *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T, while
 218 Asnod1-F08^T and Asnod2-B02-B were distant to all other strains (Fig S2). ANI and GGDC
 219 methods (formula 2) for the new isolates, when compared with the valid species of *Zobellia*,
 220 were less than 89 % and less than 38.5 % respectively (88.9 % and 38.3 % with *Z. laminariae*
 221 KMM 3676^T; Table S3). As the normally accepted thresholds of species delineation for ANI
 222 and GGDC are 95 % and 70%, respectively [34, 36, 43, 44], these values suggest that strains
 223 Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A do not belong to any of
 224 the valid species of the genus *Zobellia*. In addition, the genomes of the new isolates showed
 225 the highest ANI and GGDC percentages with those of *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T and *Z.*
 226 *amurskyensis* KMM3526^T, suggesting that these two species were closest to the new isolates
 227 (Table S3). The strains *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T and *Z. amurskyensis* KMM3526^T were
 228 therefore studied in parallel with the new isolates. Finally, the ANI and GGDC percentages
 229 between Asnod1-F08^T and Asnod2-B02-B (97.5 and 81.6% respectively) showed that these

two strains represent a new species, for which the name *Zobellia roscoffensis* sp. nov. is proposed (Table S3). Similarly, the ANI and GGDC percentages between Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08 (97.6 and 82.1%, respectively) showed that these two strains represent a new species, for which the name *Zobellia nedashkovskayae* sp. nov. is proposed.

The strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A cultivated on ZoBell medium 2216E showed yellow-orange colonies of 1 mm in diameter strongly attached to agar after three days at 25 °C. The flexirubin-type pigments were present for the four strains. A spreading aspect of colonies was observed only for the strains Asnod1-F08^T and Asnod2-B02-B. A weak iridescence was observed only for Asnod1-F08^T and Asnod2-B02-B. The cells were Gram stain negative. Under the microscope, they appeared as rods attached to the glass of the slide or coverslip and showed gliding mobility.

The four strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A used the non-gelling agaroid porphyrin, as sole carbon source (Table 1). Surprisingly, agar, although hydrolysed by the strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B and *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T, is not used as sole carbon source by any of the strains including *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T and *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T (Table 1). This result might be explained by the presence of the gene *agaC* in the genomes of Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B and *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T only. An outer-membrane AgaC ortholog was recently characterized in *Z. galactanivorans* Dsij^T (Genbank accession CAZ98402), and shown to be an agarase active on complex agars [45]. The studied strains might miss one or several gene(s) for utilization of agar as sole carbon source, such as *agaA* (CAZ98338 in *Z. galactanivorans* Dsij^T) that is absent from their genomes. None of the tested carrageenins were hydrolysed or used as carbon and energy source (Table 1). This observation is consistent with the absence of genes *cgkA* and *cgiA* encoding a κ- and ι-carrageenase, respectively, in the six studied genomes whereas the genome of the carrageenolytic *Z. galactanivorans* Dsij^T contains one *cgkA*

255 (CAZ94309) and three *cgiA* genes (CAZ98400, CAZ96312, CAZ96032) [46]. Interestingly, all
 256 strains analysed in this study feature the complete operon responsible for the assimilation of
 257 3,6-anhydro-D-galactose [47], a monosaccharide component of carrageenins. Although all
 258 *Zobellia* strains in this study possess between 4 to 8 genes encoding alginate lyases, alginic
 259 acid was degraded and used as the sole carbon source by Asnod2-B07-B^T, Asnod3-E08-A and
 260 *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T only (Table 1). Furthermore, the strains Asnod2-B07-B^T and
 261 Asnod3-E08-A liquefied the alginate while *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T only formed a
 262 crater. This difference in behaviour could be due to the absence of the gene *alyA1*, encoding a
 263 secreted endo-alginate lyase in *Z. galactanivorans* Dsij^T (CAZ95239) [48], in the genome of
 264 *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T, while *alyA1* is present in the genomes of strains Asnod2-B07-
 265 B^T and Asnod3-E08-A. The strains Asnod1-F08^T and Asnod2-B02-B did not degrade or utilize
 266 alginic acid as unique carbon source (Table 1). This might be due to the absence of a gene
 267 encoding the alginate-specific SusD-like lipoprotein (CAZ96770 in *Z. galactanivorans* Dsij^T),
 268 involved in the binding and internalisation of oligo-alginates [49]. Finally, it remains
 269 unexplained why *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T does not degrade alginic acid, since no
 270 difference in the alginate lyase gene content could be observed compared to *Z. amurskyensis*
 271 KMM 3526^T. Starch was hydrolysed and used as sole carbon source by *Z. amurskyensis*
 272 KMM 3526^T, the only strain that showed a hydrolysis area on soluble starch ZoBell agar
 273 plates (Table 1). This result is consistent with the presence of the *susA* gene encoding an outer
 274 membrane α -amylase in its genome, while it is absent from the strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-
 275 B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T, Asnod3-E08-A and *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T. Although all strains
 276 possess *malS*, encoding an α -amylase of the cytoplasmic membrane, *susA* might be necessary
 277 to use starch as unique carbon source. The other physiological features of Asnod1-F08^T,
 278 Asnod2-B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T, Asnod3-E08-A compared with *Z. amurskyensis* KMM
 279 3526^T and *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T are listed in Table 1.

The six strains were resistant to penicillin, oxacillin, polymyxin B, bacitracin, colistin, gentamicin, neomycin, kanamycin, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole and nalidixic acid, and were sensitive to rifampicin. Asnod2-B07-B^T, Asnod3-E08-A, *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T and *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T were sensible to lyncomycin and carbenicillin, while Asnod1-F08^T and Asnod2-B02-B were resistant to these antibiotics.

The major fatty acids (>10 % of the total fatty acids) of strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A were iso-C_{15:0} (>20 %), iso-C_{17:0} 3-OH (>18 %), iso-C_{15:1} G (>10 %) and those contained in summed feature 3 (>10 %; C_{16:1} ω7c and/or iso-C_{15:0} 2OH) (Table 2). These fatty acid profiles were similar to those of *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T and *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T (Table 2) and confirmed previous results [2]. From all strains, the respiratory quinone was menaquinone-6 (MK-6). The major polar lipids of all strains were unidentified lipids and aminolipids and phosphatidylethanolamine (Fig. S2). *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T and *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T were characterized by the presence of two phosphatidylethanolamine spots. In conclusion, phenotypic characterizations and phylogenetic analysis using 16S rRNA gene sequences together with whole-genome pairwise comparisons show that strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B on one hand, and Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A on the other hand represent two novel species in the genus *Zobellia*, for which the names *Zobellia roscoffensis* sp. nov. and *Zobellia nedashkovskayae* sp. nov. are proposed, respectively.

EMENDED DESCRIPTION OF THE GENUS *ZOBELLIA* BARBEYRON ET AL. 2001

The description of the genus is as given by Barbeyron et al. [1] with the following modified features. The hydrolysis of galactans from red seaweeds such as agar, κ- carrageenan and ι- carrageenan and of alginic acid from brown seaweeds depends on the species. The G + C content of the genomic DNA ranges from 36.7 to 43 mol%.

DESCRIPTION OF *ZOBELLIA ROSCOFFENSIS* SP. NOV.

Zobellia roscoffensis (ros.coff.en'sis. N.L. fem. adj. *roscoffensis* referring to Roscoff in Brittany, France, where the type strain was isolated).

Cells are Gram-stain-negative, aerobic, chemoorganotrophic, heterotrophic, and rod-shaped, approximately 0.5 μm in diameter and 2.0-4.0 μm in length; a few cells greater than 4 μm in length may occur. Flagella are absent. Prosthecae and buds are not produced. Colonies on ZoBell agar are orange-coloured, convex, circular and mucoid in consistency and 2.0–3.0 mm in diameter strongly attached to agar after incubation for 3 days at 25 °C. A weak iridescence is visible on R2A agar after 3 days at 18°C. Growth in ZoBell broth occurs from 4 to 40 °C (optimum, 25 °C), at pH 5.5 to 8.5 (optimum pH 7.5) and in the presence of 2 to 6 % NaCl (optimum, 2 %). In presence of magnesium and KCl, the growth also occurs with 0 and 1 % NaCl. Positive for the gliding motility and the flexirubin-type pigment production. Nitrate is reduced. β -galactosidase, oxidase- and catalase-positive. DNA, aesculin, Tween 20, 60 (for the type strain only) and 80 and agar are hydrolysed, but Tween 40, gelatin (for the type strain only), starch, κ -carrageenan, ι -carrageenan and alginic acid are not. D-glucose, D-galactose, D-fructose, rhamnose, N-acetyl-glucosamine, L-fucose (weakly for the type strain), raffinose sucrose, D-maltose, lactose, L-arabinose, mannose, xylose, mannitol, xylan and porphyrin are utilized as carbon and energy sources, but caprate, adipate, citrate, gluconate, malate, phenylacetate, glucomannan, galactomannan, arabinan, arabinoxylan, xyloglucan, laminarin, amylopectine, agar, κ -, ι - and λ -carrageenan, ulvan, fucoidin (*Ascophyllum nodosum*), alginic acid and pectin (apple) are not. Acid is produced from D-glucose, D-galactose, D-fructose, mannose, D-arabinose, rhamnose, L-fucose, D-tagatose, D-Lyxose methyl-D-mannopyranoside, methyl-D-glucopyranoside, N-acetyl-glucosamine, amygdaline, arbutine, salicine, D-cellobiose, D-lactose, D-melibiose, D-sucrose, D-trehalose, D-Turanose and D-maltose, but not from L-arabinose, D-ribose, D-xylose, L-sorbose, D-melezitose, L-xylose, D-

329 fucose, methyl-D-xylopyranoside, glycerol, inositol, D-mannitol, D-sorbitol, adonitol, L- and
 330 D-arabitol, dulcitol, erythritol, xylitol, gentiobiose, raffinose, inulin, starch, glycogen,
 331 gluconate, 2-ketogluconate and 5-ketogluconate. Negative for indole and H₂S production and
 332 for arginine dihydrolase, tryptophan deaminase, urease, lysine decarboxylase, ornithine
 333 decarboxylase activities. In the API ZYM system, activities from acid phosphatase, alkaline
 334 phosphatase, esterase lipase (C8), leucine arylamidase, valine arylamidase, cystine
 335 arylamidase, trypsin, α -glucosidase, β -glucosidase and naphthol-AS-BI-phosphohydrolase are
 336 present, but activities from lipase (C14), α -chymotrypsin, β -glucuronidase and α -fucosidase
 337 are absent. The only lipoquinone detected is MK-6. The major fatty acids (>10 % of the total
 338 fatty acids) are iso-C_{15:0}, iso-C_{17:0} 3-OH, iso-C_{15:1} G and summed feature 3 (C_{16:1} ω 7c and/or
 339 iso-C_{15:0} 2OH). The major polar lipids are phosphatidylethanolamine and unknown
 340 aminolipids. The DNA G+C content is 37.6-37.7 mol%.
 341 The type strain Asnod1-F08^T (RCC 6906^T = KMM 6823^T = CIP 111902^T) and the strain
 342 Asnod2-B02-B (RCC 6907 = KMM 6824 = CIP 111903) were isolated from *Ascophyllum*
 343 *nodosum* surface microbiota. The Genbank/EMBL/DDBJ accession number for the 16S
 344 rRNA gene sequence of strains Asnod1-F08^T and Asnod2-B02-B are MW114830 and
 345 MW114831, respectively. The Genbank/ENA/DDBJ accession number for the genome
 346 sequence of strains Asnod1-F08^T and Asnod2-B02-B are JADDXT0000000000 and
 347 JADDXS0000000000 respectively.

348 **DESCRIPTION OF *ZOBELLIA NEDASHKOVSKAYAE* SP. NOV.**

349 *Zobellia nedashkovskayae* (ne.dash.kovs'ka.yae N.L. gen. n. *nedashkovskayae* in honour of
 350 Olga Nedashkovskaya for her great contribution to the study of marine *Bacteroidetes*).
 351 Cells are Gram-stain-negative, aerobic, chemoorganotrophic, heterotrophic, and rod-shaped,
 352 approximately 0.5 μ m in diameter and 2.0-4.0 μ m in length; a few cells greater than 4 μ m in
 353 length may occur. Flagella are absent. Prosthecae and buds are not produced. Colonies on

ZoBell agar are orange yellow-coloured, convex, circular and mucoid in consistency and 2.0–
 3.0 mm in diameter strongly attached to agar after incubation for 3 days at 25 °C. Growth in
 ZoBell broth occurs from 4 to 40 °C (optimum, 25–30 °C), at pH 5.5 to 8.0 (optimum pH 7.5)
 and in the presence of 3 to 6 % NaCl (optimum, 2 %). In presence of magnesium and KCl, the
 growth also occurs with 1 % NaCl. Positive for the gliding motility and the flexirubin-type
 pigment production. Nitrate is reduced. β -galactosidase, oxidase- and catalase-positive. DNA,
 aesculin, Tween 20, 40, 60 and 80 (for the type strain only) and alginic acid are hydrolysed,
 but gelatin, starch, agar, κ -carrageenan and ι -carrageenan are not. D-glucose, D-galactose, D-
 fructose, rhamnose, raffinose sucrose, D-maltose, lactose, L-arabinose, mannose, xylose,
 mannitol, laminarin, porphyrin, fucoidin (*Ascophyllum nodosum*) and alginic acid are utilized
 as carbon and energy sources, but L-fucose, N-acetyl-glucosamine, caprate, adipate, citrate,
 gluconate, malate, phenylacetate, glucomannan, galactomannan, arabinan, arabinoxylan,
 xyloglucan, xylan, amylopectine, agar, κ -, ι - and λ -carrageenan, ulvan and pectin (apple) are
 not. Acid is produced from D-glucose, D-galactose, D-fructose, mannose, L-arabinose,
 rhamnose, D-xylose, D-Lyxose, methyl-D-mannopyranoside, methyl-D-glucopyranoside, N-
 acetyl-glucosamine, D-mannitol, amygdaline, arbutine, salicine, D-cellobiose, D-lactose, D-
 sucrose, D-trehalose, D-Turanose and D-maltose, but not from D-arabinose, D-ribose, L-
 sorbose, D-melezitose, L-xylose, D-fucose, L-fucose, D-tagatose, methyl-D-xylopyranoside,
 glycerol, inositol, D-sorbitol, adonitol, L- and D-arabitol, dulcitol, erythritol, xylitol, D-
 melibiose, gentiobiose, raffinose, inulin, starch, glycogen, gluconate, 2-ketogluconate and 5-
 ketogluconate. Negative for indole and H₂S production and for arginine dihydrolase,
 tryptophan deaminase, urease, lysine decarboxylase, ornithine decarboxylase activities. In the
 API ZYM system, activities from acid phosphatase, alkaline phosphatase, esterase lipase
 (C8), leucine arylamidase, valine arylamidase, cystine arylamidase, trypsin, α -chymotrypsin,
 α -glucosidase, β -glucosidase and naphthol-AS-BI-phosphohydrolase are present, but

activities from lipase (C14), β -glucuronidase, α -galactosidase, N-acetyl- β -glucosaminidase and α -fucosidase activities are absent. The only lipoquinone detected is MK-6. The major fatty acids (>10 % of the total fatty acids) are iso-C_{15:0}, iso-C_{17:0} 3-OH, iso-C_{15:1} G and summed feature 3 (C_{16:1} ω 7c and/or iso-C_{15:0} 2OH). The major polar lipids are phosphatidylethanolamine and unknown aminolipids. The DNA G+C content is 36.7-36.8 mol%.

The type strain Asnod2-B07-B^T (RCC 6908^T = KMM 6825^T = CIP 111904^T) and the strain Asnod3-E08-A (RCC 6909 = KMM 6826 = CIP 111905) were isolated from *Ascophyllum nodosum* surface microbiota. The Genbank/EMBL/DDBJ accession number for the 16S rRNA gene sequence of strains Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A are MW114832 and MW114833, respectively. The Genbank/ENA/DDBJ accession number for the genome sequence of strains Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A are JADDXR000000000 and JADDXQ000000000 respectively.

Acknowledgements

The LABGeM (CEA/Genoscope & CNRS UMR8030), the France Génomique and French Bioinformatics Institute national infrastructures (funded as part of Investissement d'Avenir program managed by Agence Nationale pour la Recherche, contracts ANR-10-INBS-09 and ANR-11-INBS-0013) are acknowledged for support within the MicroScope annotation platform. We are grateful to the Institut Français de Bioinformatique (ANR-11-INBS-0013) and the Roscoff Bioinformatics platform ABiMS (<http://abims.sb-roscoff.fr>) for providing help for computing and storage resources. This work has benefited from the facilities of the Genomer platform, which is part of the Biogenouest core facility network. The authors are grateful to Dr. Gurvan Michel for initial discussions on the project, to Dr.

Bernhard Schink for his advice on Latin grammar and to Dr. Sébastien Bridel for his help with the construction of the phylogenomic tree.

Funding information

This work was supported by the French ANR investment expenditure program IDEALG (grant agreement ANR-10- BTBR-04) and the French ANR project ALGAVOR (grant agreement ANR-18-CE02-0001-01).

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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Table 1. Phenotypic characteristics of strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnd2-B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T, Asnod3-E08-A and of two *Zobellia* species used as related type strains.

1, Strain Asnod1-F08^T (*Zobellia roscoffensis* sp. nov.); 2, Asnd2-B02-B (*Zobellia roscoffensis* sp. nov.); 3, Asnod2-B07-B^T (*Zobellia nedashkovskayae* sp. nov.); 4, Asnod3-E08-A (*Zobellia nedashkovskayae* sp. nov.); 5, *Zobellia amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T; 6, *Zobellia laminariae* KMM 3676^T. Cells of all strains share the following characteristics: Gram-negative, aerobic, heterotroph, chemorganotroph with respiratory metabolism, gliding motility, do not form endospores, do not accumulate poly- β -hydroxybutyrate as an intracellular reserve product; require Na⁺ ion or seawater for growth. All strains are positive for flexirubin production and nitrate reduction; for the utilization as sole carbon source of D-glucose, D-galactose, D-fructose, rhamnose, sucrose, D-maltose, lactose, L-arabinose, mannose, xylose, mannitol, and porphyrin; for the hydrolysis of DNA, aesculin and Tween 20; for acid and alkaline phosphatase, esterase lipase (C8), leucine, valine and cystine arylamidases, trypsin, α - and β -glucosidase, β -galactosidase (PNPG test), oxidase and catalase activities; for the acid production from D-glucose, D-galactose, D-fructose, mannose, rhamnose, D-xylose and D-maltose. All strains are negative for indole production; for utilization of caprate, adipate, citrate, gluconate, malate, phenylacetate, glucomannan, galactomannan, arabinan, xyloglucan, agar, κ -, ι - and λ -carrageenan and pectin; for the hydrolysis of κ - and ι -carrageenan; for urease, Lipase (C14) and α -fucosidase activities; for the acid production from L-sorbose, D-melezitose, L-xylose, methyl-D-xylopyranoside, adonitol, L-arabitol, dulcitol, erythritol, xylitol, gentiobiose, raffinose, inulin, starch, glycogen, gluconate, 2-ketogluconate and 5-ketogluconate. +, Positive; -, negative; W, weakly positive; NA, not available.

Characteristic	1	2	3	4	5	6
Growth conditions:						
Optimum temperature (°C)	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	23 - 25 [†]	21 - 23 [†]
Temperature range (°C)	4 - 40	4 - 37	4 - 40	4 - 40	4 - 32 [†]	4 - 30 [†]
Optimum pH	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	NA	NA
pH range	5.5 - 8.5	5.5 - 8.5	5.5 - 8.0	5.5 - 8.0	NA	NA
NaCl range (%)	2 - 6	2 - 6	3 - 6	3 - 4	1 - 6 [†]	1.5 - 6 [†]
Optimum NaCl (%)	2	2	2	2	2 [†]	2 [†]
Iridescence	w	w	-	-	-	-
Enzyme (API 20 NE)						
Arginine dihydrolase	-	-	-	-	+	-
Gelatinase	-	+	-	-	+	+
Hydrolysis of:						
Starch (lugol assay)	-	-	-	-	+	-
Agar (lugol assay)	+	+	-	-	+	-
Alginate acid	-	-	+	+	+	-
Tween 40	-	-	+	+	-	-
Tween 60	+	-	+	+	+	-
Tween 80	+	+	+	-	-	-

Acid production						
Glycerol	-	-	-	-	+	+
D-arabinose	+	+	-	-	+	+
L-arabinose	-	-	+	+	+	+
D-ribose	-	-	-	-	+	+
Inositol	-	-	-	-	+	+
D-mannitol	-	-	+	+	+	+
D-sorbitol	-	-	-	-	+	+
Methyl-D-mannopyranoside	+	+	+	+	+	-
Methyl-D-glucopyranoside	+	+	+	+	+	-
N-acetyl-glucosamine	+	+	+	+	-	-
Amygdaline	+	+	+	+	+	-
Arbutine	+	+	+	+	-	-
Salicine	+	+	+	+	-	-
D-cellobiose	+	+	+	+	w	-
D-lactose	+	+	+	+	+	-
D-melibiose	+	+	-	-	+	+
D-sucrose	+	+	+	+	+	-
D-trehalose	+	+	+	+	+	-
D-turanose	+	+	+	+	+	-
D-lyxose	+	+	+	+	+	-
D-tagatose	+	+	-	-	+	-
D-fucose	-	-	-	-	+	+
L-fucose	+	+	-	-	+	+
D-arabitol	-	-	-	-	+	-
Utilization of						
N-acetyl-glucosamine	+	+	-	-	+	+
L-fucose	w	+	w	w	+	-
Raffinose	+	+	+	-	+	+
Amylopectine	-	-	-	-	+	-
Laminarin	-	-	+	+	+	w
Lichenin	w	w	-	-	w	w
Arabinoxylan	-	-	-	-	+	-
Fucoidin	-	-	+	+	+	w
Xylan	+	+	-	-	+	-
Ulvan	w	w	w	+	+	w
Alginate acid	-	-	+	+	w	w
Enzymes (API ZYM)						
α -Chymotrypsin	-	-	+	+	-	-
Naphtol phosphohydrolase	+	+	w	+	+	+
α -galactosidase	-	+	-	-	+	-

β -glucuronidase	-	-	-	-	-	-	
N-acetyl- β -glucosaminidase	-	+	-	-	+	+	
α -mannosidase	-	+	-	-	+	-	
DNA G+C mol %	37.56	37.7	37.69	36.8	36.81	38.1	36.8

38.09

†Data from Nedashkovskaya [2]

Table 2. Cellular fatty acid composition of *Zobellia* species studied.

Strains: 1, Asnod 1-F08^T (*Zobellia roscoffensis* sp. nov.); 2, Asnod2-B02-B (*Z. roscoffensis* sp. nov.); 3, Asnod2-B07-B^T (*Z. nedashkovskayae* sp. nov); 4, Asnod3-E08-A^T (*Z. nedashkovskayae* sp. nov); 5, *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T; 6, *Z. laminariae* KMM 3676^T. Data are percentages of the total fatty acids. Fatty acids that represented <1.0 % in the six strains were omitted. Fatty acids that represented >10.0 % are indicated in bold. -, Fatty acids not detected or below 1 %.

Fatty acid	1	2	3	4	5	6
Straight-chain						
C _{14:0}	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.5	1.0
C _{15:0}	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.3	6.5	10.3
C _{15:1} <i>ω6c</i>	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1
C _{16:0}	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
C _{16:0} 3-OH	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.4
C _{17:1} <i>ω6c</i>	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-
C _{18:1} <i>ω5c</i>	-	-	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0
Branched chain						
iso-C _{15:0}	26.7	25.2	20.9	22.6	29.5	25.6
iso-C _{15:0} 3-OH	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.8
anteiso-C _{15:0}	-	-	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
iso-C _{15:1} G	12.9	12.2	10.7	12.3	11.8	9.4
iso-C _{17:0} 3-OH	19.8	20.3	21.2	18.8	15.4	18.7
iso-C _{17:1} <i>ω9c</i>	6.3	7.3	7.9	7.7	4.7	5.6
Summed features*						
3	10.7	10.9	13.8	12.9	14.9	14.2
4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-
ECL†						
13.565	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4
16.582	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0

* Summed feature 3 contained C_{16:1} *ω7c* and/or iso-C_{15:0} 2OH; summed feature 4 contained iso-C_{17:1} I and/or anteiso-C_{17:1} B.

† ECL, Equivalent chain-length. The identity of the fatty acid is not known

Fig. 1. Neighbour-joining tree based on 16S rRNA gene sequences, showing the phylogenetic relationships between strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T, Asnod3-E08-A and related taxa from the family *Flavobacteriaceae*. Numbers at the nodes indicate bootstrap values (in percentage of 1000 replicates) in neighbour-joining, maximum-likelihood and maximum-parsimony analyses respectively, while dashes instead of numbers indicate that the node was not observed in the corresponding analysis. For nodes conserved in at least two trees, all bootstrap values are shown. Nodes without bootstrap value are not conserved in other trees and < 70 %. *Flavobacterium aquatile* F36^T was used as an outgroup. Bar, 0.01 changes per nucleotide position.

Supplementary Table S1: Properties of the draft genomes obtained for the four studied strains.

Strain	Asnod1-F08 ^T	Asnod2-B02-B	Asnod2-B07-B ^T	Asnod3-E08-A
Species	<i>Z. roscoffensis</i>	<i>Z. roscoffensis</i>	<i>Z. nedashkovskayae</i>	<i>Z. nedashkovskayae</i>
Genome accession	JADDXT0000000000	JADDXS0000000000	JADDXR0000000000	JADDXQ0000000000
Draft genome length (b)	4,979,074	5,012,136	4,941,018	5,025,849
Number of contigs	6	11	5	13
Number of scaffolds	2	6	3	9
Estimated completeness	100%	100%	100%	100%
N50	1,935,264	1,275,558	2,631,201	1,255,004
Paired sequencing reads	5,312,862	5,534,396	4,493,736	2,037,244
Total sequencing data (b)	1,259,406,978	1,360,453,660	1,105,016,829	464,679,866
Estimated coverage	253 X	271 X	224 X	92 X
G+C content	37.56%	37.69%	36.81%	36.68%
Number of CDS	4,199	4,205	4,290	4,412

Supplementary Table S2

Pairwise nucleotide comparisons (in percentage of similarity sequence) between *Zobellia* species 16S rRNA gene sequences.

	1									
<i>Zobellia roscoffensis</i> Asnod1-F08 ^T	1	100	2							
<i>Z. roscoffensis</i> Asnod2-B02-B	2	99.7	100	3						
<i>Z. nedashkovskayae</i> Asnod2-B07-B ^T	3	97.8	98.0	100	4					
<i>Z. nedashkovskayae</i> Asnod3-E08-A	4	97.8	98.0	100	100	5				
<i>Z. amurskyensis</i> KMM 3526 ^T	5	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.5	100	6			
<i>Z. laminariae</i> KMM 3676 ^T	6	98.2	97.9	99.1	99.1	99.3	100	7		
<i>Z. galactanivorans</i> Dsj ^T	7	99.0	98.8	98.1	98.1	99.0	98.5	100	8	
<i>Z. russellii</i> KMM 3677 ^T	8	98.0	97.7	97.4	97.4	98.4	97.9	98.4	100	9
<i>Z. uliginosa</i> 553 ^T	9	99.0	98.8	97.9	97.9	98.9	98.4	99.8	98.4	100

Supplementary Table S3

Whole genome relatedness analysis (in percentage) of strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T, Asnod3-E08-A and *Zobellia* species for which whole genome sequences are available.

Average nucleotide identities (ANI) are shown below the diagonal and genome-to-genome distance calculations (GGDC) are shown above the diagonal. GGDC values were calculated online (<http://ggdc.dsmz.de/distcalc2.php>) and the results from formula 2 were used. ANI values were calculated with an online program (<http://jspecies.ribohost.com/jspeciesws/#analyse>). The GenBank accession numbers for the whole genome sequences are given in the top row.

		GGDC							
		<i>Zobellia roscoffensis</i> Asnod1-F08 ^T	<i>Z. roscoffensis</i> Asnod2-B02-B	<i>Z. nedashkovskayae</i> Asnod2-B07-B ^T	<i>Z. nedashkovskayae</i> Asnod3-E08-A	<i>Z. amurskyensis</i> KMM 3526 ^T	<i>Z. laminariae</i> KMM 3676 ^T	<i>Z. galactanivorans</i> Dsij ^T	<i>Z. uliginosa</i> 553 ^T
Accession number		JADDXT000000000	JADDXS000000000	JADDXR000000000	JADDXQ000000000	GCA_009725985	GCA_009725995	GCA_000973105	GCA_900156625
ANI	<i>Zobellia roscoffensis</i> Asnod1-F08 ^T		81.60	24.70	24.70	24.00	23.90	20.10	19.80
	<i>Z. roscoffensis</i> Asnod2-B02-B	97.54		24.60	24.60	23.90	23.90	20.90	20.30
	<i>Z. nedashkovskayae</i> Asnod2-B07-B ^T	81.09	81.19		82.10	26.00	38.30	20.60	20.30
	<i>Z. nedashkovskayae</i> Asnod3-E08-A	81.04	81.07	97.62		25.90	38.10	20.70	20.20
	<i>Z. amurskyensis</i> KMM 3526 ^T	80.87	80.76	82.18	82.06		28.60	21.00	21.00
	<i>Z. laminariae</i> KMM 3676 ^T	80.67	80.66	88.86	88.74	83.91		21.00	20.30
	<i>Z. galactanivorans</i> Dsij ^T	76.51	77.10	76.99	76.91	77.61	77.04		55.90
	<i>Z. uliginosa</i> 553 ^T	76.38	76.80	76.67	76.67	77.49	77.44	93.04	

The percentages in red indicate the values above the thresholds of species boundary (95 % for ANI and 70 % for GGDC).

Supplementary Fig. S1

Maximum-likelihood (ML) tree based on 16S rRNA gene sequences, showing the phylogenetic relationships between strains Asnod1-F08^T, Asnod2-B02-B, Asnod2-B07-B^T, Asnod3-E08-A and related taxa from the family *Flavobacteriaceae*. Numbers at nodes are bootstrap values shown as percentages of 1000 replicates; only values >70 % are shown. Filled circles indicate that the corresponding nodes were also recovered in the trees generated with the neighbour-joining (NJ) and maximum-parsimony algorithms, while open circles indicate that the nodes were only recovered in the tree generated with the NJ and ML algorithms. *Flavobacterium aquatile* F36^T was used as an outgroup. Bar, 0.05 changes per nucleotide position.

Supplementary Figure S2

Phylogenomic tree inferred with FastTree MP on a concatenated alignment of 2573 translated protein-coding genes of the core genome of *Zobellia* isolates with available complete or draft genomes (genome accessions are given in brackets). Bar: 0.02 change per position.

Supplementary Fig. S3

Two-dimensional thin layer chromatography of the polar lipids of strains Asnod1-F08^T and Asnod2-B02-B (*Zobellia roscoffensis* sp. nov.), Asnod2-B07-B^T and Asnod3-E08-A (*Z. nedashkovskayae* sp. nov.), *Z. amurskyensis* KMM 3526^T and *Zobellia laminariae* KMM 3676^T. The first dimension is developed in chloroform:methanol:water (65:25:4, v/v/v), and the second in chloroform:methanol:acetic acid:water (80:12:15:4, v/v/v/v). AL, aminolipid; L, lipid; PE, phosphatidylethanolamine.