

### **ICTV VIRUS TAXONOMY PROFILE**

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# ICTV Virus Taxonomy Profile: Lispiviridae 2023

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#### **Abstract**

Members of the family *Lispiviridae* are viruses with negative-sense RNA genomes of 6.5–15.5kb that have mainly been found in arthropods and nematodes. The genomes of lispivirids contain several open reading frames, typically encoding a nucleoprotein (N), a glycoprotein (G), and a large protein (L) including an RNA-directed RNA polymerase (RdRP) domain. This is a summary of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) Report on the family *Lispiviridae*, which is available at ictv.global/report/lispiviridae.

Table 1. Characteristics of members of the family Lispiviridae

Example	Anisopteromalus calandrae negative-strand RNA virus 2 (MW864603), species Anicalvirus hangzhouense, genus Anicalvirus
Virion	Unknown
Genome	6.5–15.5 kb of negative-sense RNA
Replication	Unknown
Translation	Unknown
Host range	Arthropods and nematodes of the superphylum Ecdysozoa
Taxonomy	Realm Riboviria, kingdom Orthornavirae, phylum Negarnaviricota, class Monjiviricetes, order Mononegavirales: >20 genera and >25 species

## **VIRION**

Unknown.

## **GENOME**

The genomes of lispivirids are single molecules of linear, negative-sense RNA of 6.5–15.5kb (Table 1). Lispivirid genomes typically contain five to six open reading frames (ORFs). For example, the genome of Anisopteromalus calandrae negative-strand RNA virus 2 (species *Anicalvirus hangzhouense*, genus *Anicalvirus*) has six ORFs encoding a putative nucleoprotein (N), predicted phosphoprotein (P), predicted matrix protein (M), glycoprotein (G), unknown protein (X) and L protein (L) including an RNA-directed

RNA polymerase (RdRP) domain; these ORFs are organized in the order 3'-N-P-M-G-X-L-5' (Fig. 1) [1]. It should be noted that the genomes of some lispivirids lack one or more of these genes, which might be due to coding incompleteness.

# REPLICATION

Unknown.

## **TAXONOMY**

Current taxonomy: ictv.global/taxonomy. The family *Lispiviridae* includes >20 genera and >25 species (Fig. 2) for viruses hosted by arthropods and nematodes of the superphylum *Ecdysozoa* [1–6]. Lispivirids have been detected in mammals

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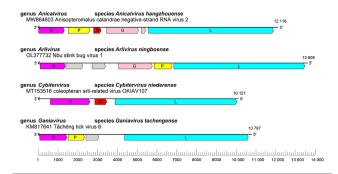
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Abbreviations: G, glycoprotein; L, large protein; M, matrix protein; N, nucleoprotein; P, phosphoprotein; RdRP, RNA-directed RNA polymerase; X, protein of unknown function.
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**Fig. 1.** Genome organization of representative viruses of the family *Lispiviridae*. The diagram shows the genome length, position of open reading frames and putative protein products: N, nucleoprotein (magenta); P, predicted phosphoprotein (yellow); M, predicted matrix protein (red); G, glycoprotein (salmon); L, large protein (cyan) including an RNA-directed RNA polymerase domain; predicted protein of unknown function (grey).

and bird faeces [7, 8], but it is still unclear whether they are capable of replicating in these hosts.

# **RESOURCES**

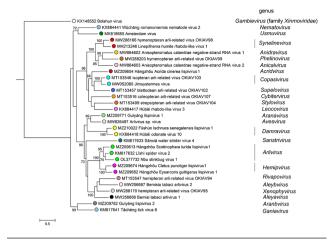
Full ICTV Report on the family *Lispiviridae*: ictv.global/report/lispiviridae.

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**Fig. 2.** Phylogenetic relationships of lispivirids. The phylogenetic tree is based on a MAFFT-alignment of the RdRP amino acid sequences using the L-INS-i algorithm and was inferred using ModelTest-NG and the LG substitution model. Numbers on branch nodes represent transfer bootstrap expectation values (1000 replicates). The tree is rooted to Bolahun virus of the *Gambievirus* genus of the *Xinmoviridae* family.

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#### Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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