

Recent changes to the classification of symbiotic, nitrogen-fixing, legume-associating bacteria: a review

Abdelaal Shamseldin¹ · Ahmed Abdelkhalek² · Michael J. Sadowsky³

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Abstract The Rhizobia are collectively comprised of gram negative soil bacteria that have the ability to form symbiotic nitrogen-fixing root and/or stem nodules in association with leguminous plants. The taxonomy of these bacteria is continually in a state of flux, in large part due to rapid development of refined molecular biology techniques. The isolation and characterization of new, and often different, legumes-nodulating bacteria on a variety of plant hosts has resulted in the naming of many new rhizobial species. Here we update the taxonomy of the legume-nodulating bacteria and describe newly identified rhizobia capable of nodulating edible legumes and legume trees. In 1990, there was only one bacterial species that was known to nodulate common bean worldwide (*Rhizobium leguminosarum* sv. *phaseoli*), one species that nodulated faba bean (*Rhizobium leguminosarum* sv. *viciae*), and two species that nodulated soybean (*Bradyrhizobium japonicum* and *Rhizobium fredii*). Today, nearly 14, 11, 6, 5, 5, 4, 3 and 2 species have been defined that are capable of nodulating common bean, soybean, cowpea, chickpea, peanut, lentils, faba bean and pea, respectively. The recent use of whole genome based taxonomy (genomotaxonomy) will surely change how we define this important group of bacteria.

The identification of several rhizobial species that are able to nodulate and fix nitrogen with edible legumes may enhance the production of these crops and can compensate for worldwide deficiencies in human nutritional needs in the future.

Keywords Legumes · Nodulation · Nitrogen fixation · Taxonomy · Classification

1 Introduction

Legumes belong to three subfamilies of the family *Fabaceae*, including the *Caesalpinioideae*, *Mimosoideae* and *Papilionoideae*. These subfamilies have received great attention because they can establish specific symbioses with rhizobia in the soil. The rhizobia, collectively referred to as the root and stem nodule bacteria of legumes, consist of 238 species in 18 genera and two clades. Under nitrogen (N) deficient conditions these microorganisms fix atmospheric nitrogen and transfer N-containing compounds to the legume plant through the process of symbiotic nitrogen fixation (Sprent 2001). In this biological process leading to symbiosis. The legumes excrete different types of flavonoid molecules, which subsequently induce bacterial strains to produce different types of Nod factors. The later molecules facilitate recognition and penetration of bacteria into root hairs, eventually leading to the production of root/stem nodules. Inside the nodule tissue, the bacteria live in a bacteroid state and are capable of fixing atmospheric dinitrogen. Until the early 980s, all symbiotic nitrogen-fixing bacteria from leguminous plants were classified as belonging to the genus *Rhizobium*, with six named species: *R. leguminosarum*, *R. meliloti*, *R. trifolii*, *R. phaseoli*, *R. lupine* and *R. japonicum* (Somasegaran and Hoben 1985). This taxonomy, however changed in 1984, and continues to evolve today.

✉ Michael J. Sadowsky
sadowsky@umn.edu

¹ Environmental Biotechnology Department, Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Research Institute (GEBRI) at City of Scientific Research and Technology Applications (SRTA-City), New Borg El Arab, Alexandria, Egypt

² Arid Land Institute at (SRTA-City), New Borg El Arab, Alexandria, Egypt

³ Department of Soil, Water & Climate and BioTechnology Institute, University of Minnesota, 1479 Gortner Avenue, 140 Grotner Labs, Saint Paul, MN 55108, USA

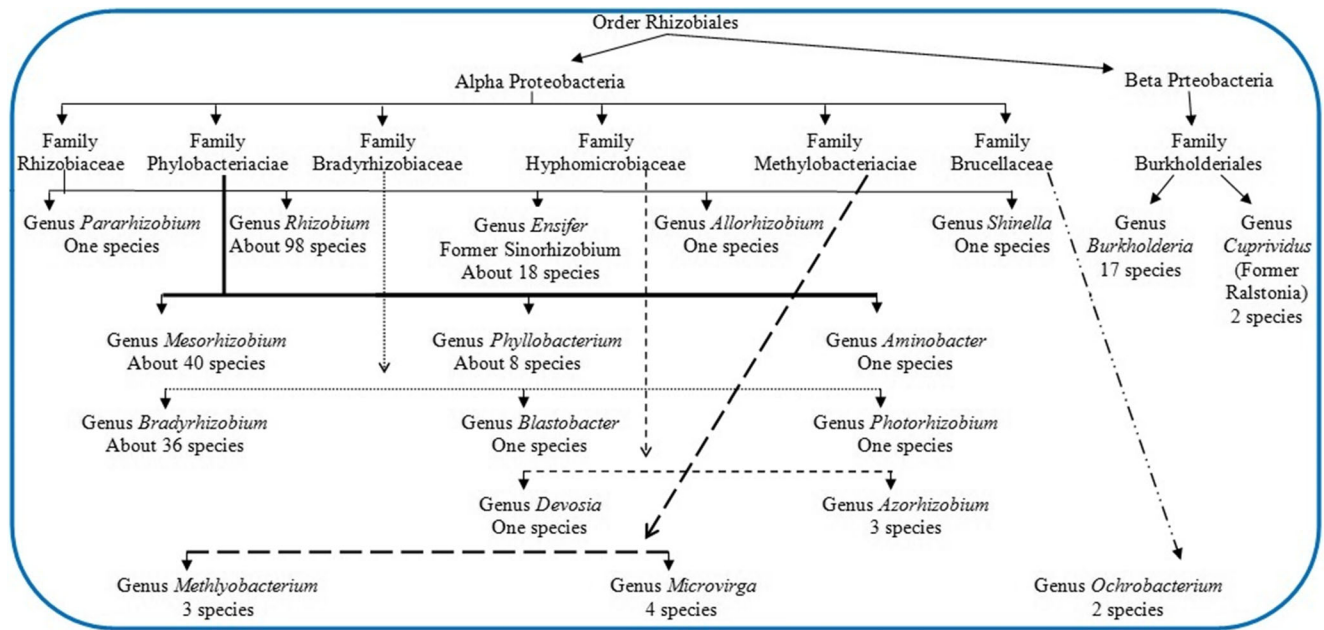


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram to explain the numbers and distribution of legume-nodulating bacterial species in the classes of α - and β -Proteobacteria.

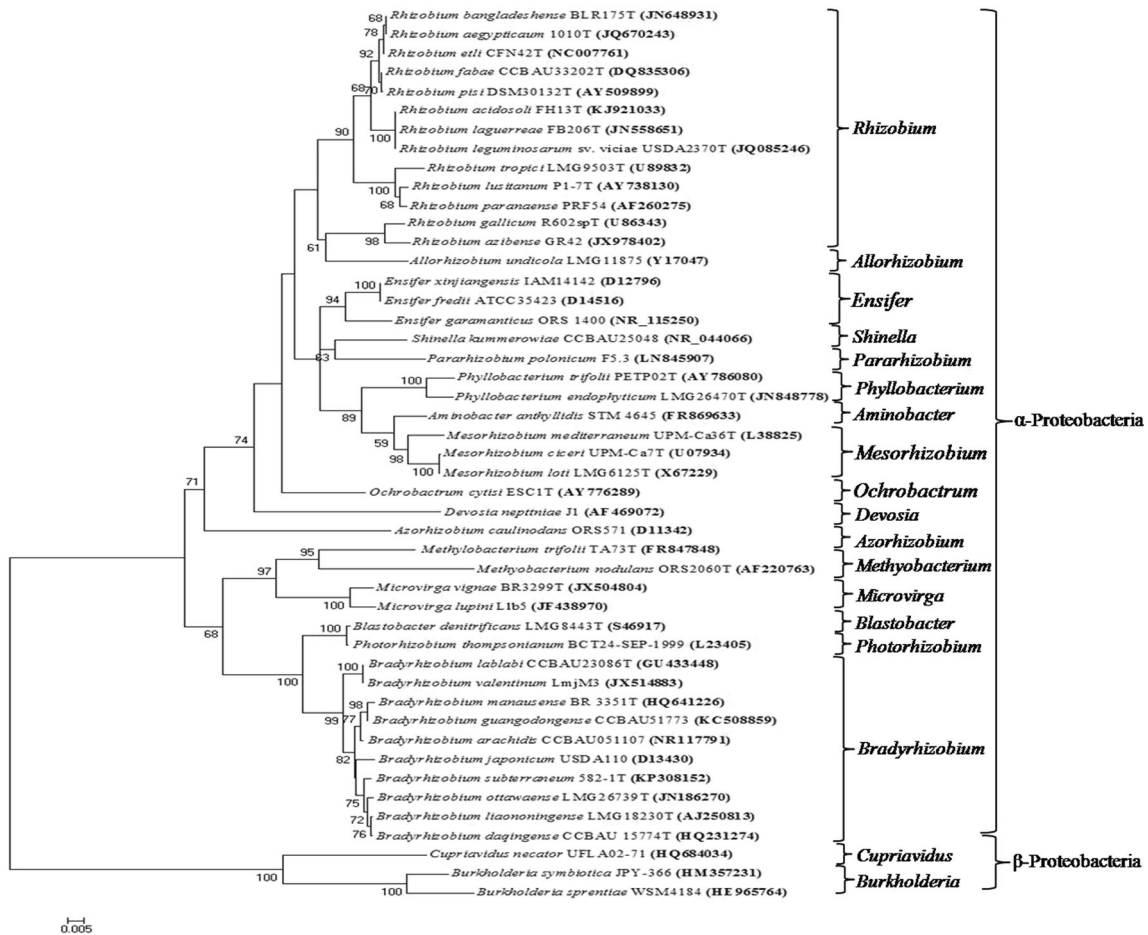


Fig. 2 Neighbor-Joining phylogenetic sequence analysis of 16S rRNA (1,450 bp) of for 47 representative species of 18 genera of root-nodulating bacteria. Values of bootstrap probability greater than 50% are indicated

Table 1 Species within the family *Rhizobiaceae*

Class α -Proteobacteria		
I Order Rhizobiales		
I Family <i>Rhizobiaceae</i>		
Genus <i>Rhizobium</i> , <i>Ensifer</i> (formerly <i>Sinorhizobium</i>), <i>Allorhizobium</i> , <i>Shinella</i> and <i>Pararhizobium</i>		
Genus <i>Rhizobium</i>		
Species	Host or source	Reference
<i>Rhizobium leguminosarum</i>	Different host	Frank 1889
<i>Rhizobium trifolii</i>	Clover	
<i>Rhizobium lupine</i>	Lupine	Eckhardt et al. 1931
<i>Rhizobium japonicum</i>	Soybean	Jordan 1982
<i>Rhizobium loti</i>	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Jarvis et al. 1982
<i>Rhizobium fredii</i>	<i>Glycine max</i>	Scholla and Elkan 1984
<i>Rhizobium galegae</i>	<i>Galega orientalis</i>	Lindstrom 1989
<i>Rhizobium leg. bv. phaseoli</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Segovia et al. 1991
<i>Rhizobium tropici</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Martinez-Romero et al. 1991
<i>Rhizobium huakuii</i>	<i>Astragalus sinucus</i>	Chen et al. 1991
<i>Rhizobium etli</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Segovia et al. 1993
<i>Rhizobium cireri</i>	Chickpea	Nour et al. 1994b
<i>Rhizobium tianshanense</i>	Isolated from saline desert soil	Chen et al. 1995
<i>Rhizobium mediterraneum</i>	Chickpea	Nour et al. 1995
<i>Rhizobium gallicum</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Amarger et al. 1997
<i>Rhizobium giardinii</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	
<i>Rhizobium hainanense</i>	Tropical legumes	Chen et al. 1997
<i>Rhizobium huautlense</i>	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	Wang et al. 1998
<i>Rhizobium mongolense</i>	<i>Medicago ruthenica</i>	Van Berkum et al. 1998
<i>Rhizobium etli bv. mimosa</i>	<i>Mimosa affinis</i>	Wang et al. 1999a
<i>Rhizobium yanglingense</i>	Isolated from soils (NS)	Tan et al. 2001
<i>Rhizobium radiobacter</i>	Human pathogenic (NS)	Young et al. 2001
<i>Rhizobium rhizogenes</i>		
<i>Rhizobium rubi</i>		
<i>Rhizobium undicola</i>		
<i>Rhizobium vitis</i>		
<i>Rhizobium indigoferae</i>	<i>Indigofera spp</i>	Wei et al. 2002
<i>Rhizobium sullae</i>	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	Squartini et al. 2002
<i>Rhizobium meliloti</i>		Young 2003
<i>Rhizobium loessense</i>	<i>Astragalus lespedeza</i>	Wei et al. 2003
<i>Rhizobium larrymoorei</i>	<i>Ficus benamina</i> (NS)	Willems and Collins 1993, Young 2004
<i>Rhizobium daejeonense</i>	Isolated from cyanide bioreactor Form nodules on <i>Medicago sativa</i>	Quan et al. 2005
<i>Rhizobium lusitanum</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Valverde et al. 2006
<i>Rhizobium cellulosityticum</i>	<i>Populus alba</i>	Garcia-Fraile et al. 2007
<i>Rhizobium selenitireducens</i>	Bioreactor (NS)	Hunter et al. 2007
<i>Rhizobium fabae</i>	<i>Vicia faba</i>	Tian et al. 2008
<i>Rhizobium miluonense</i>	Lespedeza	Gu et al. 2008
<i>Rhizobium multihospitium</i>	Multiple legume	Han et al. 2008a
<i>Rhizobium oryzae</i>	<i>Oryza alta</i>	Peng et al. 2008

Table 1 (continued)

Class α -Proteobacteria		
I Order Rhizobiales		
I Family Rhizobiaceae		
Genus <i>Rhizobium</i> , <i>Ensifer</i> (formerly <i>Sinorhizobium</i>), <i>Allorhizobium</i> , <i>Shinella</i> and <i>Pararhizobium</i>		
Genus <i>Rhizobium</i>		
Species	Host or source	Reference
	Nodulate <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> and <i>Glycine max</i>	
<i>Rhizobium pisi</i>	Clover but nodulate bea	Ramirez-Bahena et al. 2008
<i>Rhizobium mesosinicum</i>	Albizia, Kummerowia and Dalbergia	Lin et al. 2009
<i>Rhizobium alamii</i>	Legumes and non	Berge et al. 2009
<i>Rhizobium alkalisoli</i>	<i>Caragana intermedia</i>	Lu et al. 2009a
<i>Rhizobium tibeticum</i>	<i>Trigonella archiducis-nicolai</i>	Hou et al. 2009
<i>Rhizobium endophyticum</i>	from rhizosphere (NS)	Lopez-Lopez et al. 2010
<i>Rhizobium soli</i>	Soil (NS)	Yoon et al. 2010
<i>Rhizobium kunmingense</i>	From rizosphere (NS)	Shen et al. 2010
<i>Rhizobium rosettiformans</i>	HCH contaminated groundwater (NS)	Kaur et al. 2011
<i>Rhizobium aggregatum</i>		
<i>Rhizobium borbori</i>	Activated sludge (NS)	Zhang et al. 2011b
<i>Rhizobium herbae</i>	Various wild legumes in China	Ren et al. 2011a
<i>Rhizobium pseudooryzae</i>	Wild rice oryza (NS)	Zhang et al. 2011c
<i>Rhizobium pusense</i>	Rhizosphere of chickpea (NS)	Panday et al. 2011
<i>Rhizobium sphaerophysae</i>	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	Xu et al. 2011
<i>Rhizobium tubonense</i>	<i>Oxytropis glabra</i>	Zhang et al. 2011a
<i>Rhizobium vallis</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Wang et al. 2011
	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	
<i>Rhizobium vignae</i>	Mung bean, <i>Vigna radiata</i>	Ren et al. 2011b
<i>Rhizobium phenanthrenilyticum</i>	Petroleum contaminant site (NS)	Wen et al. 2011
<i>Rhizobium halophytocola</i>	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Bibi et al. 2012
<i>Rhizobium leucaenae</i>	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Ribeiro et al. 2012
<i>Rhizobium petrolearium</i>	Soil samples mixed with oil (NS)	Zhang et al. 2012b
<i>Rhizobium skiermiewicense</i>	Tumours on (NS) chrysanthemum	Puławska et al. 2012a
<i>Rhizobium grahamii</i>	<i>Dalea leporina</i> , <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Lopez-Lopez et al. 2012
<i>Rhizobium mesoamericanum</i>	and <i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , siratro, cowpea and <i>Mimosa pudica</i> .	
<i>Rhizobium nepotum</i>	Tumor on different plants (NS)	Puławska et al. 2012b
<i>Rhizobium naphthalenivorans</i>	Sediment of a polychlorinated (NS)	Kaiya et al. 2012
<i>Rhizobium helanshanense</i>	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	Qin et al. 2012
<i>Rhizobium cauense</i>	Herbaceous	Liu et al. 2012
<i>Rhizobium taibaishanense</i>	<i>Kummerowia stitata</i>	Yao et al. 2012
<i>Rhizobium subbaraonis</i>	Beach sand (NS)	Ramana et al. 2013
<i>Rhizobium tarimense</i>	Soil (NS)	Turdahon et al. 2013
<i>Rhizobium paknamense</i>	<i>Lemna aequinoctialis</i>	Kittiwongwattana and Thawai 2013
<i>Rhizobium calliandrae</i>	<i>Calliandra grandiflora</i>	Rincón-Rosales et al. 2013

Table 1 (continued)

Class α -Proteobacteria		
I Order Rhizobiales		
I Family Rhizobiaceae		
Genus <i>Rhizobium</i> , <i>Ensifer</i> (formerly <i>Sinorhizobium</i>), <i>Allorhizobium</i> , <i>Shinella</i> and <i>Pararhizobium</i>		
Genus <i>Rhizobium</i>		
Species	Host or source	Reference
<i>Rhizobium mayense</i>		
<i>Rhizobium jaguaris</i>		
<i>Rhizobium qilianshanense</i>	<i>Oxytropis ochrocephala</i>	Xu et al. 2013
<i>Rhizobium freirei</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Dall'Agnol et al. 2013
<i>Rhizobium pongamiae</i>	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Kesari et al. 2013
<i>Rhizobium halotolerans</i>	Chloroethylenes Contaminated Soil (NS)	Diange and Lee 2013
<i>Rhizobium azibense</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Mnsari et al. 2014
<i>Rhizobium laguerreae</i>	<i>Vicia faba</i>	Saidi et al. 2014
<i>Rhizobium rhizoryzae</i>	Rice roots (NS)	Zhang et al. 2014a
<i>Rhizobium flavum</i>	Soil (NS)	Gu et al. 2014
<i>Rhizobium lemnae</i>	<i>Lemna aequinoctialis</i> (NS)	Kittiwongwattana and Thawai 2014
<i>Rhizobium pakistanensis</i>		
<i>Rhizobium paranaense</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Dall'Agnol et al. 2014
<i>Rhizobium populi</i>	Endophytic from <i>Populus euphratica</i> (NS)	Rozahon et al. 2014
<i>Rhizobium smilacinae</i>	Endophytic from leaf of <i>Smilacina japonica</i> (NS)	Zhang et al. 2014b
<i>Rhizobium straminoryzae</i>	Surface of rice straw (NS)	Lin et al. 2014
<i>Rhizobium yantingense</i>	weathered rock (NS)	Chen et al. 2015
<i>Rhizobium oryzicola</i>	Surface sterilized Rice roots (NS)	Zhang et al. 2015
<i>Rhizobium bangladeshense</i>	Lentil	Rashid et al. 2015
<i>Rhizobium binae</i>		
<i>Rhizobium lentis</i>		
<i>Rhizobium alvei</i>	River water (NS)	Sheu et al. 2015
<i>Rhizobium puerariae</i>	<i>Pueraria candollei</i>	Boonsongcheep et al. 2016
<i>Rhizobium acidisoli</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Román-Ponce et al. 2016
<i>Rhizobium ipomoeae</i>	Water convolvevues field (NS)	Sheu et al. 2016
Genus <i>Ensifer</i> (formerly <i>Sinorhizobium</i>)		
<i>Ensifer adhaerens</i>	From soil	Casida 1982
<i>Ensifer fredii</i>	<i>Glycine soja</i>	Scholla and Elkan 1984
<i>Ensifer saheli</i>	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>	de Lajudie et al. 1994
<i>Ensifer teranga</i>	<i>Acacia laeta</i>	
<i>Ensifer meliloti</i> com	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	
<i>Ensifer medicae</i>	<i>Medicago spp</i>	Rome et al. 1996
<i>Ensifer kostiensis</i>	<i>Acacia Senegal</i>	Nick et al. 1999
<i>Ensifer arboris</i>	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>	
<i>Ensifer kummerowiae</i>	<i>Kimmerowia stipulacea</i>	Wei et al. 2002
<i>Ensifer morelense</i>	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Wang et al. 2002
<i>Ensifer xinjiangensis</i>	Glycine	Young 2003
<i>Ensifer americanum</i>	Native acacia	Toledo et al. 2003
<i>Ensifer abri</i>	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Ogasawara et al. 2003

Table 1 (continued)

Class α -Proteobacteria		
I Order Rhizobiales		
I Family Rhizobiaceae		
Genus <i>Rhizobium</i> , <i>Ensifer</i> (formerly <i>Sinorhizobium</i>), <i>Allorhizobium</i> , <i>Shinella</i> and <i>Pararhizobium</i>		
Genus <i>Rhizobium</i>		
Species	Host or source	Reference
<i>Ensifer indiaense</i>	<i>Sesbania rostrata</i>	
<i>Ensifer mexicanus</i>	<i>Acacia angustissima</i>	Lloret et al. 2007
<i>Ensifer garamanticus</i>	<i>Lotus arabicus</i>	Merabet et al. 2010
<i>Ensifer numidicus</i>	<i>Argyrobium uniflorum</i>	
<i>Ensifer americanum</i> comb.	Native acacia	Wang et al. 2013c
<i>Ensifer morelense</i> comb.	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>	
<i>Ensifer sesbaniae</i>	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i>	
<i>Ensifer psoraleae</i>		
Genus <i>Allorhizobium</i>		
<i>Allorhizobium undicola</i>	<i>Neptunia natans</i>	de Lajudie et al. 1998a
Genus <i>Shinella</i>		
<i>Shinella kummerowiae</i>	<i>Kummerowia stipulacea</i>	Lin et al. 2008
Genus <i>Pararhizobium</i>		
<i>Pararhizobium giardinii</i> comb.		Mousavi et al. 2015
<i>Pararhizobium herbae</i> comb.		
<i>Pararhizobium sphaerophysae</i> comb.		
<i>Pararhizobium capsulatum</i> comb.		
<i>Pararhizobium polonicum</i>	Tumor of fruits (NS)	Puławska et al. 2016

HCH hexachlorocyclohexane, *Leg* leguminosarum, *Ns* non symbiotic

2 Phenotypic and genotypic characteristics used for taxonomy of legume-nodulating bacteria

There are several phenotypic characteristics which have been used to identify and differentiate among bacteria capable of nodulating-legumes (Jordan 1984). Rhizobia were subsequently reclassified into two groups, the fast-growing, acid-producing group (the *Rhizobium* sp. strains) and a slow-growing, alkaline-producing group (*Bradyrhizobium*) based on their generation time and pH reaction on yeast extract mannitol medium containing bromophenol blue (Vincent 1970). Nodulation of specific host plants was one of main criteria used to differentiate among the *Rhizobium* species, as was known as cross inoculation group concept (Somasegaran and Hoben 1985). However, it soon became apparent that this character was not useful to classify species of rhizobia due to the possibility of natural

transfer of symbiotic plasmids among bacterial strains in the soil (Mergaert et al. 1997; Finan 2002; Nakatsukasa et al. 2008). The location of symbiotic genes was also used as a genotypic tool to differentiate between the fast and slow-growing legume-nodulating bacteria, they are typically chromosome-located for the slow-growing bradyrhizobia and on plasmids for fast-growing *Rhizobium* strains. Recently, however a slow growing *Bradyrhizobium* strain DOA9 was found to carry symbiotic genes on a megaplasmid (Teamtisong et al. 2013).

Subsequent molecular biology tools developed over several decades were used in polyphasic approaches to classify rhizobia and included the mole %G + C content of the bacterial genome, and later the sequencing of 16S rRNA gene. This led to the description of large number of rhizobia in a non-systematic way. In 1991 Graham and colleagues published the minimal standards for the description of rhizobial species (Graham et al. 1991). After

Table 2 Species within the family *Phyllobacteriaceae*

Class α -Proteobacteria		
I Order Rhizobiales		
II Family <i>Phyllobacteriaceae</i>		
Genus <i>Mesorhizobium</i> , Genus <i>phyllobacterium</i> and <i>Aminobacter</i>		
Genus <i>Mesorhizobium</i>		
Species	Host or source	Reference
<i>Mesorhizobium tianshanense</i>	<i>Different hosts</i>	Chen et al. 1995
<i>Mesorhizobium mediterraneum</i>	Chickpea	Jarvis et al. 1997
<i>Mesorhizobium ciceri</i>	<i>Cicer artinum</i>	
<i>Mesorhizobium loti</i>	<i>Lotus</i> spp.	
<i>Mesorhizobium huakui</i>	<i>Astragalus sinicus</i>	
<i>Mesorhizobium plurifarium</i>	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> <i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	de Lajudie et al. 1998b
<i>Mesorhizobium amorphae</i>	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Wang et al. 1999b
<i>Mesorhizobium chacoense</i>	<i>Prosopis alba</i>	Velazquez et al. 2001
<i>Mesorhizobium septentrionale</i>	<i>Astragalus adsurgens</i>	Gao et al. 2004
<i>Mesorhizobium temperatum</i>	<i>Astragalus adsurgens</i>	
<i>Mesorhizobium thioanganeticum</i>	Rhizosphere (NS)	Ghosh and Roy 2006
<i>Mesorhizobium albiziae</i>	<i>Albizia kalkora</i>	Wang et al. 2007
<i>Mesorhizobium caraganae</i>	<i>Caragana</i> spp	Guan et al. 2008
<i>Mesorhizobium gobiense</i>	<i>Astragalus filicaulis</i>	Han et al. 2008b
<i>Mesorhizobium tarimense</i>	<i>Lotus frondosus</i>	
<i>Mesorhizobium australicum</i>	<i>Biserrula pelecinus</i>	Nandasena et al. 2009
<i>Mesorhizobium opportunistum</i>		
<i>Mesorhizobium shangrilense</i>	<i>Caragana</i> spp	Lu et al. 2009b
<i>Mesorhizobium metallidurans</i>	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> ,	Vidal et al. 2009
<i>Mesorhizobium robiniae</i>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Zhou et al. 2010
<i>Mesorhizobium alhagi</i>	<i>Alhagi sparsifolia</i>	Chen et al. 2010
<i>Mesorhizobium camelthorni</i>	<i>Alhagi sparsifolia</i>	Chen et al. 2011
<i>Mesorhizobium tamadayense</i>	<i>Anagyris latifolia</i>	Ramirez-Bahena et al. 2012
<i>Mesorhizobium muleiense</i>	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> L	Zhang et al. 2012a
<i>Mesorhizobium silamurunense</i>	<i>Astragalus species</i>	Zhao et al. 2012
<i>Mesorhizobium shonense</i>	Agroforestry legume tree	Degefu et al. 2013
<i>Mesorhizobium hawassense</i>		
<i>Mesorhizobium abyssinicae</i>		
<i>Mesorhizobium qingshengi</i>	<i>Astragalus sinicus</i>	Zheng et al. 2013
<i>Mesorhizobium sangaii</i>	<i>Astragalus luteolus</i>	Zhou et al. 2013
<i>Mesorhizobium acaciae</i>	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Zhu et al. 2015
<i>Mesorhizobium waimense</i>	<i>Sophora longicarinata</i> <i>Sophora microphylla</i>	De Meyer et al. 2015
<i>Mesorhizobium cantuariense</i>		
<i>Mesorhizobium jarvisii</i>	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Martinez-Hidalgo et al. 2015
<i>Mesorhizobium erdmanii</i>		
<i>Mesorhizobium calcicola</i>	<i>Sophora</i>	De Meyer et al. 2016
<i>Mesorhizobium waitakense</i>		
<i>Mesorhizobium sophorae</i>		
<i>Mesorhizobium newzealandense</i>		
<i>Mesorhizobium kowhaii</i>		
Genus <i>Phyllobacterium</i>		
<i>Phyllobacterium trifolii</i>	<i>Phyllobacterium trifolii</i>	Valverde et al. 2005

Table 2 (continued)

Class α -Proteobacteria		
I Order Rhizobiales		
II Family <i>Phyllobacteriaceae</i>		
Genus <i>Mesorhizobium</i> , Genus <i>phyllobacterium</i> and <i>Aminobacter</i>		
Genus <i>Mesorhizobium</i>		
Species	Host or source	Reference
<i>Phyllobacterium ifriqiyense</i>	<i>Lathyrus numidicus</i>	Mantelin et al. 2006
<i>Phyllobacterium leguminum</i>	<i>Argyrolobium uniflorum</i>	
<i>Phyllobacterium bourgognense</i>	<i>Astragalus algerianus</i>	
<i>Phyllobacterium brassicacearum</i>	<i>Brassica napus</i>	
<i>Phyllobacterium endophyticum</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Flores-Félix et al. 2013
<i>Phyllobacterium loti</i>	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Sánchez et al. 2014
<i>Phyllobacterium sophorae</i>	<i>Sophora flavescens</i>	Jiao et al. 2015
Genus <i>Aminobacter</i>		
<i>Aminobacter anthyllidis</i>	<i>Anthyllis tightly</i>	Maynaud et al. 2012

this, RFLP analyses of the 16S rRNA gene, the phylogenetic analysis of 16 rRNA gene sequences (Willems and Collins 1993; Yanagi and Yamasato 1993) and DNA-DNA hybridization percentage were being proposed as needed tools for the identification of nitrogen-fixing, legume-nodulating bacteria (Stackebrandt and Gobel 1994). Moreover, strain similarity could be easily assessed by using the REP PCR DNA fingerprinting technique (De Bruijn 1992; Ishii and Sadowsky 2009). Although the sequencing of 16S rRNA gene is still used widely to propose and describe new species of legume-nodulating bacteria; it has some limitation and cannot be solely used to differentiate among the closest *Rhizobium* species (Ramirez-Bahena et al. 2008). Therefore, researchers suggest using chromosomal housekeeping genes, such as *atpD*, *recA*, and *glnII* to help with speciation of closest-related species of *R. leguminosarum* sv. *trifolii*, *R. leguminosarum* sv. *phaseoli*, and *R. leguminosarum* sv. *viceae*. Multilocus sequence analysis (MLSA) and multilocus sequence typing (MLST) has also been used to differentiate and identify new rhizobial taxa (Ribeiro et al. 2009). Other methods have been used to explain the differences among species, such as extracellular polysaccharide composition (Huber et al. 1984), fatty acid profiles (Tighe et al. 2000). Recently, two new methods have been used for studying the taxonomy of legume-nodulating bacteria: comparative genomics (Ormeno-Orrillo et al. 2015) and average nucleotide identity (ANI) of genome comparisons (Rashid et al. 2015).

3 Taxonomy of symbiotic, nitrogen-fixing bacteria

Currently the legume-nodulating bacteria belong to three different bacterial classes; the α , β and γ -Proteobacteria. The largest class, the alphaproteobacteria, is composed of six families, including *Rhizobiaceae*, *Phyllobacteriaceae*, *Bradyrhizobiaceae*, *Hyphomicrobiaceae*, *Methylobacteriaceae* and *Brucellaceae*. The second class comprised of the betaproteobacteria, currently contains one family the *Burkholderiales*, and contains two genera (Fig. 1).

The classification of symbiotic, legume-nodulating bacteria is in great state of flux, more so than ever before. Zakhia and de Lajudie (2001) subsequently summarized the classification of these bacteria into six *Rhizobium* genera with 28 recognized species. By 2003 however, Sawada et al. (2003) reported that 44 bacterial species distributed in 12 genera can form nitrogen-fixing symbiosis with legumes. Subsequently, Willems (2006) stated that rhizobia are comprised of 53 bacterial species that are distributed as follows: 16, 11, 11, 7, 5, 2 and 1 species belonging to the genera *Rhizobium*, *Sinorhizobium*, *Mesorhizobium*, *Bradyrhizobium*, *Agrobacterium*, *Azorhizobium*, and *Allorhizobium*, respectively. The further subdivisions of rhizobia continue and Berrada and Fikri-Benbrahim (2014) recently reported that there are 98 species of legume nodulating bacteria belonging to 14 genera. Here we described about 238 species distributed among 18 genera. Results in Fig. 2 describe 18 genera of root nodulating bacteria with some representative species of each genus. The largest two genera are *Rhizobium* and

Table 3 Species within the family *Bradyrhizobiaceae*

Class α -Proteobacteria		
I Order Rhizobiales		
III Family <i>Bradyrhizobiaceae</i>		
Genus <i>Bradyrhizobium</i> , <i>Blastobacter</i> and <i>Photorhizobium</i>		
Genus <i>Bradyrhizobium</i>		
Species	Host or source	Reference
<i>Bradyrhizobium japonicum</i>	<i>Glycine max</i>	Jordan 1982
<i>Bradyrhizobium elkani</i>	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Kuykendall and Saxena 1992
<i>Bradyrhizobium liaoningense</i>	<i>Glycine max</i>	Xu et al. 1995
<i>Bradyrhizobium yuanmingense</i>	<i>Lepspedeza spp</i>	Yao et al. 2002
<i>Bradyrhizobium betae</i>	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Rivas et al. 2004
<i>Bradyrhizobium canariense</i>	Endemic genistoid	Vinuesa et al. 2005
<i>Bradyrhizobium denitrificans</i>	NM	Van Berkum et al. 2006
<i>Bradyrhizobium iriomotense</i>	<i>Entada koshumensis</i> ,	Islam et al. 2008
<i>Bradyrhizobium jicamae</i>	<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i>	Ramirez-Bahena et al. 2009
<i>Bradyrhizobium pachyrhizi</i>	<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i>	
<i>Bradyrhizobium lablabi</i>	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Chang et al. 2011
<i>Bradyrhizobium cytisi</i>	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> <i>Cytisus villosus</i>	Chahboune et al. 2011
<i>Bradyrhizobium huanghuaihaiense</i>	<i>Glycine max</i>	Zhang et al. 2012c
<i>Bradyrhizobium rifense</i>	<i>Cytisus villosus</i>	Chahboune et al. 2012
<i>Bradyrhizobium daqingense</i>	<i>Glycine max</i>	Wang et al. 2013a
<i>Bradyrhizobium arachidis</i>	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	Wang et al. 2013b
<i>Bradyrhizobium retamae</i>	<i>Retama sphaerocarpa</i> <i>Retama monosperma</i>	Guerrouj et al. 2013
<i>Bradyrhizobium diazoefficiens</i>	Soybean	Delamuta et al. 2013
<i>Bradyrhizobium oligotrophicum</i> comb.	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	Ramirez-Bahena et al. 2013
<i>Bradyrhizobium ganzhouense</i>	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Lu et al. 2014
<i>Bradyrhizobium ingae</i>	<i>Inga laurina</i>	da Silva et al. 2014
<i>Bradyrhizobium valentinum</i>	Lupin	Durán et al. 2014
<i>Bradyrhizobium paxllaeri</i>	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> L.	Duran et al. 2014
<i>Bradyrhizobium icense</i>		
<i>Bradyrhizobium manausense</i>	Cowpea	Silva et al. 2014
<i>Bradyrhizobium ottawaense</i>	Soybean	Yu et al. 2014
<i>Bradyrhizobium neotropiale</i>	<i>Centrolobium paraense</i>	Zilli et al. 2014
<i>Bradyrhizobium erythrophlei</i>	<i>Erythrophleum fordii</i>	Yao et al. 2015
<i>Bradyrhizobium ferriligni</i>		
<i>Bradyrhizobium subterraneum</i>	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	Gronemeyer et al. 2015a
<i>Bradyrhizobium guangdongense</i>	Peanut	Li et al. 2015
<i>Bradyrhizobium guangxiense</i>		
<i>Bradyrhizobium tropicagri</i>	<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	Delamuta et al. 2015
<i>Bradyrhizobium embrapense</i>	<i>Desmodium heterocarpon</i>	
<i>Bradyrhizobium lupini</i> comb	Lupinus	Peix et al. 2015
<i>Bradyrhizobium kavagense</i>	Traditional Namibian pulses	Gronemeyer et al. 2015b
<i>Bradyrhizobium vignae</i>	<i>Vigna</i> <i>Arachis</i>	Gronemeyer et al. 2016
Genus <i>Blastobacter</i>		

Table 3 (continued)

Class α -Proteobacteria		
I Order Rhizobiales		
III Family <i>Bradyrhizobiaceae</i>		
Genus <i>Bradyrhizobium</i> , <i>Blastobacter</i> and <i>Photorhizobium</i>		
Genus <i>Bradyrhizobium</i>		
Species	Host or source	Reference
<i>Blastobacter denitrificans</i>	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	Van Berkum and Eardly 2002
Genus <i>Photorhizobium</i>		
<i>Photorhizobium thompsonianum</i>	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	Molouba et al. 1999
NM not mentioned		

Bradyrhizobium and we focus here on species that nodulate edible legumes.

and 9 other species combinations belonging to the genus *Allorhizobium*.

4 Whole genome sequence alignments

Ormeno-Orrillo et al. (2015) established a new trend of using whole genome sequence comparisons to define new taxa of rhizobia, which they called genomotaxonomy. Using this approach, they confirmed that the phylogenomic analysis provided support for the revival of *Allorhizobium* as a bona fide genus within the *Rhizobiaceae*, the distinctiveness of *Agrobacterium* and the recently proposed genus *Neorhizobium*, and suggested that *R. giardinii* be transferred to a novel genus.

The recent revision of rhizobial taxonomy by Mousavi et al. (2015) led to the description of the novel genus *Pararhizobium*, comprised of 4 new species combinations

5 Species of rhizobia within the class α -Proteobacteria

Despite these proposed changes, the *Rhizobiaceae* represent perhaps the most cohesive and preserved among the six families of legume-nodulating bacteria (Fig. 1). The family *Rhizobiaceae* is a common and widely distributed family containing five genera: *Rhizobium*, *Ensifer* (formerly *Sinorhizobium*), *Allorhizobium*, *Shinella* and *Pararhizobium*. The genus *Rhizobium* has about 98 species, 69 of which were isolated from various legume hosts around the world and 29 species that are non-symbiotic (Table 1). Recently Shamseldin et al. (2016) identified *Rhizobium aegypticum* as a new species which effectively nodulated Egyptian clover (*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.).

Table 4 Species within the family *Hyphomicrobiaceae*

Class α -Proteobacteria		
I Order Rhizobiales		
IV Family <i>Hyphomicrobiaceae</i>		
Genus <i>Devosia</i> and Genus <i>Azorhizobium</i>		
Genus <i>Devosia</i>		
Species	Host or source	Reference
<i>Devosia neptunia</i>	<i>Neptunia natans</i>	Rivas et al. 2003
Genus <i>Azorhizobium</i>		
<i>Azorhizobium caulinodans</i>	<i>Sesbania rostrata</i>	Dreyfus et al. 1988
<i>Azorhizobium doebereineriae</i>	<i>Sesbania virgata</i>	Moreira de Souza et al. 2006
<i>Azorhizobium oxalatiphilum</i>	Macerated petioles (NS)	Lang et al. 2013

Table 5 Species within the family *Methylobacteriaceae*

Class α -Proteobacteria		
Order Rhizobiales		
V Family <i>Methylobacteriaceae</i>		
Genus <i>Methylobacterium</i> and Genus <i>Microvirga</i>		
Genus <i>Methylobacterium</i>		
Species	Host or source	Reference
<i>Methylobacterium nodulans</i>	<i>Crotalaria galaucoides</i>	Jourand et al. 2004
<i>Methylobacterium trifolii</i>	<i>Phylosphere of Trifolium repens</i>	Wellner et al. 2013
<i>Methylobacterium thuringiense</i>		
Genus <i>Microvirga</i>		
<i>Microvirga lupini</i>	<i>Lupinus texensis</i>	Ardley et al. 2012
<i>Microvirga lotonononidis</i>	<i>Listia angolensis</i>	
<i>Microvirga zambiensis</i>	<i>Listia angolensis</i>	
<i>Microvirga vignae</i>	cowpea	Radl et al. 2014

The genus *Ensifer* (formerly *Sinorhizobium*) has about 18 species (Table 1). Gubry-Rangin et al. (2013) proposed a new bacterial symbiovar *Ensifer meliloti* sv. *rigiduloides*, that fixes nitrogen efficiently on *Medicago rigiduloides*, but not on *Medicago truncatula*. Each of the other three genera *Allorhizobium*, *Shinella* and *Pararhizobium* contain a single species (Table 1).

The second family *Phyllobacteriaceae* contains three genera: *Mesorhizobium*, *Phyllobacterium* and *Aminobacter*. The genus *Mesorhizobium* contains about 40 species, while the genus *Phyllobacterium* has 8 species, and the genus *Aminobacter* only one species (Table 2).

The third family, the *Bradyrhizobiaceae*, contains three genera *Bradyrhizobium*, *Blastobacter* and *Photorrhizobium*. The genus *Bradyrhizobium* includes 36 species, while both *Blastobacter* and *Photorrhizobium* contain only a single species (Table 3). Guerrouj et al. (2013) proposed a novel symbiovar named *Bradyrhizobium retamae* sp. nov., nodulating *Retama sphaerocarpa* and *Retama monosperma*.

Table 6 Species within the family *Brucellaceae*

Class α -Proteobacteria		
Order Rhizobiales		
VI Family <i>Brucellaceae</i>		
Genus <i>Ochrobacterium</i>		
Species	Host or source	Reference
<i>Ochrobacterium lupini</i>	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	Trujillo et al. 2005
<i>Ochrobacterium cytisi</i>	<i>Cytisi scoparius</i>	Zurdo-Pineiro et al. 2007

The fourth family is the *Hyphomicrobiaceae* and includes *Devosia* and *Azorhizobium* as the two known genera. The genus *Devosia* has only one species, while genus *Azorhizobium* has three species (Table 4).

The fifth family, *Methylobacteriaceae*, is comprised of genera *Methylobacterium* and *Microvirga*. The genus *Methylobacterium* includes 3 species and *Microvirga* includes 4 species (Table 5). Lastly, the family *Brucellaceae* contains only a single genus, *Ochrobacterium*, which has 2 species (Table 6).

6 Species of legume-nodulating bacteria within the β - and γ -Proteobacteria classes

While most rhizobia were originally placed in the α -Proteobacteria, more recent studies showed that the legume-nodulating bacteria belong to a much wider group (Gyaneshwar et al. 2011; Shiraishi et al. 2010). There are about 18 species of rhizobia belonging to two genera of the β -Proteobacteria, *Burkholderia* with 17 species and *Ralstonia* (former *Cupriavidus*) with 2 species (Table 7). More recently, Shiraishi et al. (2010) noted that there is a *Pseudomonas* sp. belonging to the γ -Proteobacteria that can nodulate *Robinia pseudoacacia*.

7 Non-symbiotic bacteria

There are about 33 non-symbiotic bacterial species reported here that are related to the nodule bacteria and are distributed in different genera. The majority of them belong to the genus *Rhizobium* (29), although non-nodulating *Bradyrhizobium*

Table 7 Species of symbiotic strains of β -Proteobacteria

Class β -Proteobacteria		
Order Burkholderiales		
Family <i>Burkholderiales</i>		
Genus <i>Burkholderia</i> and Genus <i>Cupriavidus</i> former <i>Ralstonia</i>		
Genus <i>Burkholderia</i>		
Species	Host or source	Reference
<i>Burkholderia carbensis</i>	Soil	Achouak et al. 1999
<i>Burkholderia fungorum</i>	Different hosts	Coenye et al. 2001
<i>Burkholderia caledonica</i>		
<i>Burkholderia cepacia</i>	<i>Dalbergia</i> sp.	Rasolomampianina et al. 2005
<i>Burkholderia tuberum</i>	Tropical legumes	Vandamme et al. 2002
<i>Burkholderia phymatum</i>	<i>Machaerium lunatum</i>	
<i>Burkholderia mimosarum</i>	<i>Mimosa</i> sp.	Chen et al. 2006
<i>Burkholderia nodosa</i>	<i>Mimosa bimucronata</i>	Chen et al. 2007
	<i>Mimosa scabrella</i>	
<i>Burkholderia sabiae</i>	<i>Mimosa caesalpinifolia</i>	Chen et al. 2008
<i>Burkholderia contaminans</i>	Different hosts	Vanlaere et al. 2009
<i>Burkholderia lata</i>		
<i>Burkholderia symbiotica</i>	<i>Mimosa</i> sp.	Sheu et al. 2012
<i>Burkholderia diazotrophica</i>	<i>Mimosa</i> sp.	Sheu et al. 2013
<i>Burkholderia sprentiae</i>	<i>Lebeckia ambigua</i>	De Meyer et al. 2013
<i>Burkholderia dilworthii</i>	<i>Lebeckia ambigua</i>	De Meyer et al. 2014
<i>Burkholderia aspalathi</i>	<i>Aspalathus abietina</i>	Mavengere et al. 2014
<i>Burkholderia kirstenboschensis</i>	Papilionoid legumes	Steenkampa et al. 2015
<i>Cupriavidus</i> former <i>Ralstonia</i>		
<i>Cupriavidus taiwanensis</i>	<i>Mimosa</i> sp.	Chen et al. 2001
<i>Cupriavidus necator</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	da Silva et al. 2012
	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	

have been isolated (Pongsilp et al. 2002). Each of the genera *Pararhizobium*, *Mesorhizobium*, *Azorhizobium* and *Burkholderia* has one species. Kimes et al. (2015) identified a novel genus, *Pseudorhizobium pelagicum* which had 95.6 to 97 % a sequence similarity to members of genera *Neorhizobium* and *Rhizobium*, but this new species lacked symbiosis-related genes.

8 Conclusions

The considerable and continued development of molecular biology tools over the last 20 years has facilitated the identification of new legume-nodulating bacteria and resulted in considerable changes in the classification and proposal of new and different species. Although in this review we described about 238 species distributed in 18 genera, larger efforts from researchers around the world are needed. This is, in

large part, due to our lack of understanding of legume-*Rhizobium* interactions. For example, the description of rhizobia species above comprises only about 23 % of legumes, and it has been estimated that there are roughly 19,000 legume species. Hopefully, the discovery and designation of new different species of bacteria-nodulating edible legumes can contribute to improve productivity, especially in developing countries which suffer from a lack of protein.

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