

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Higher Level Classification of All Living Organisms

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OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Ruggiero MA, Gordon DP, Orrell TM, Bailly N, Bourgoïn T, Brusca RC, et al. (2015) A Higher Level Classification of All Living Organisms. PLoS ONE 10(4): e0119248. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0119248

Academic Editor: Erik V. Thuesen, The Evergreen State College, UNITED STATES

Received: July 8, 2014

Accepted: January 25, 2015

Published: April 29, 2015

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Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

Funding: The authors have no funding or support to report.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Abstract

We present a consensus classification of life to embrace the more than 1.6 million species already provided by more than 3,000 taxonomists' expert opinions in a unified and coherent, hierarchically ranked system known as the Catalogue of Life (CoL). The intent of this collaborative effort is to provide a hierarchical classification serving not only the needs of the CoL's database providers but also the diverse public-domain user community, most of whom are familiar with the Linnaean conceptual system of ordering taxon relationships. This classification is neither phylogenetic nor evolutionary but instead represents a consensus view that accommodates taxonomic choices and practical compromises among diverse expert opinions, public usages, and conflicting evidence about the boundaries between taxa and the ranks of major taxa, including kingdoms. Certain key issues, some not fully resolved, are addressed in particular. Beyond its immediate use as a management tool for the CoL and ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System), it is immediately valuable as a reference for taxonomic and biodiversity research, as a tool for societal communication, and as a classificatory "backbone" for biodiversity databases, museum collections, libraries, and textbooks. Such a modern comprehensive hierarchy has not previously existed at this level of specificity.

Introduction

Biological classification (taxonomy) aims to simplify and order the immense diversity of life into coherent units called taxa that have widely accepted names and whose members share important properties. It synthesizes information concerning a great variety of characters (e.g.,

morphological; molecular: genes, metagenome, and metabolome; etho-ecological). There is currently no consensus among the world's taxonomists concerning which classification scheme to use for the overall hierarchy of life, in part because of the confusion resulting from Hennig's [1] redefinition of previous terminology of classification, which has not been universally accepted; the separate goals of cladification and classification [2]; and conflicting or unresolved evidence for phylogenetic relationships. The continuing advances in the use of specialized analytical tools from many different fields and their resulting conclusions and assumptions require regular updates as advances in knowledge are made.

Biological classification can integrate diverse, character-based data in a phylogenetic framework, which allows a broad user community to utilize the disparate knowledge of shared biological properties of taxa. Phylogeny is, therefore, the basis for these biological classifications but there is still strong debate over their accounting for evolutionary divergence or information content other than the branching pattern [3]. Accordingly, classifications have often been labeled either phylogenetic or evolutionary, depending mainly upon whether or not they reject paraphyletic groups [3, 4].

While the type of classification to be used to support further exploration and analysis of any biological scenario may be important, it is not the subject of this paper. The proposed classification does not address detailed phylogenetic questions and, while hierarchical and reflective of phylogeny, is not itself a phylogenetic tree. The aim of this classification is to be a pragmatic means of managing the ever-increasing knowledge of the diversity of life, its relationships, characteristics, and properties. Indeed, the past two decades have witnessed an explosion in biodiversity research and informatics, emphasizing the need for a quality list of accepted scientific names of the more than 1.9 million described living species [5] and for greater consensus on how to classify them at higher taxonomic ranks. Since 2001, Species 2000 and the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS) have worked with their respective contributors to complete a comprehensive species list, called the Catalogue of Life (CoL). The CoL Annual Checklist (<http://www.catalogueoflife.org/annual-checklist/2014/>) already contains more than 1.6 million valid or accepted species names provided by more than 140 taxonomic databases involving more than 3,000 taxonomists [6]. More than 82% of the global species databases are provided at the rank of class or below (includes 1.3 million species), and more than 63% are provided at the rank of order or below (includes 1.0 million species). Owing to the heterogeneity in higher level classification among the contributed databases, the CoL managers sought a practical and coherent hierarchical classification that could serve as a framework for data integration. Here we explain the rationale behind the consensus higher level classification that we propose for CoL use.

Our goal, therefore, is to provide a hierarchical classification for the CoL and its contributors that (a) is ranked to encompass ordinal-level taxa to facilitate a seamless import of contributing databases; (b) serves the needs of the diverse public-domain user community, most of whom are familiar with the Linnaean conceptual system of ordering taxon relationships; and (c) is likely to be more or less stable for the next five years. Such a modern comprehensive hierarchy did not previously exist at this level of specificity. In this sense it summarizes overarching aspects of the tree of life, including both paraphyletic and monophyletic groups, both being important in facilitating meaningful communication among scientists and between the scientific community and society.

The most recent higher level classification to this level was published more than 30 years ago, before the advent of modern molecular analysis [7]. Beyond the immediate use for CoL, the hierarchy is valuable as a reference for taxonomic and biodiversity research, as a tool for societal communication, and as a stable classificatory "backbone" for biodiversity databases, museum collections, libraries, and textbooks, to name a few applications.

Approach

When Linnaeus introduced his novel “system of nature” in the mid-18th century, he recognized three kingdoms of nature: *Regnum Vegetabile* (plants), *Regnum Animale* (animals), and *Regnum Lapideum* (minerals) that has long since been abandoned. However, as is evident from the title of his work, he introduced lower level taxonomic categories (named class, order, genus, and species), each successively nested within higher ranked categories. Linnaeus' system has proven to be robust for more than 250 years (see the comprehensive discussion and suggestions for dealing with potential conflicts in Vences *et al.* [8]). In modern-day classifications, the starting point for botanical names is Linnaeus' *Species Plantarum* [9] and for zoological names it is the tenth edition of the *Systema Naturae* [10]. Since Linnaeus, the expansion of knowledge and the increase in the number of described species has required an expansion of the number of hierarchical levels (ranks) within the system. The categories of family and phylum (or division) were introduced in the early 19th century and many intermediate categories have been added since. There is currently little agreement about the general names for categories above that of kingdom; here we use superkingdom rather than empire or domain. In addition, there are three separate codes that govern the assignment and use of scientific names, each with different requirements and terminology and consequences for their classifications. For algae, fungi, and plants (ICN: *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants*), the principle of priority does not apply above rank of family; for animals (ICZN: *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*), priority does not apply above the family-group ranks; and for prokaryotes other than Cyanobacteria (ICNB: *International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria*), only the categories ranked as class and below are covered by the code. A recent paper by the International Committee on Bionomenclature compares terminology among six current nomenclatural codes and makes recommendations for their use in improving communication [11].

In 2005, on behalf of the International Society of Protistologists, Adl *et al.* [12] presented a nested eukaryote-only cladification that used the names of six supergroups—Amoebozoa, Opisthokonta, Rhizaria, Excavata, Chromalveolata, and Archaeplastida (= Plantae) [13–17]—as the highest ranked eukaryote groups. Their schema was updated in 2012 [18], with Rhizaria and Chromalveolata replaced by SAR plus four small hacrobian groups. Although these taxa are nested, and ranked by a “bulleted” system, Adl *et al.* avoided the use of Linnaean higher category names (phylum, class, order, family) that would have more usefully denoted rank. Insofar as the nested groups comprise a mix of taxon names based on priority (i.e., according to the year of introduction of the name), many individual genera as well as traditional taxon names (family through class) end up having the same rank in the Adl *et al.* hierarchy, while at the same time having different suffixes or none at all. The ranks assigned therein often seem to reflect our present partial ignorance of relationships more than careful assessment of relative phenotypic disparity as in Linnaean taxonomy. This is very confusing when these “group names” (genus to kingdom) are used in isolation without regard to phylogenetic relativity. Two of the great benefits of Linnaean-ranked categories and their standardized suffixes are that they instantly relativize taxa that are otherwise unknown to the non-specialist and also indicate the relative degree of phenotypic distinctiveness amongst groups. The overarching higher level classification used by the CoL, therefore, uses the standard formal categories, as it is intended to be simultaneously pragmatic and informative of both evolutionary relatedness and relative phylogenetic subordination. A classification should be biologically well-grounded and widely useful. In its simplicity, it provides less detail about relationships than a complete phylogeny but is still congruent with it [19]. Our classification is not intended to compete with a cladification such as Adl *et al.*'s—both are valid ways of ordering the living

world—but we would argue that their's is less comprehensible to many in the public-domain user communities.

These actual complexities of phylogenetic history emphasize that classification is a practical human enterprise where compromises must be made [20]. We have therefore named only groups generally considered to have had a monophyletic origin, even though some of them may be paraphyletic (i.e., do not include all descendants of their last common ancestor) and others, e.g., Euglenozoa, Rhizaria, Cercozoa, include subgroups (such as Euglenophyceae, Chlorarachnea, and *Paulinella*) that evolved by the symbiogenetic merger of two fundamentally different lineages [21], while others have had infusions of genes from elsewhere [22] and therefore do not conform to any purely formal definition of monophyly. We have not adopted the view that one should never accept paraphyletic groups in a classification but rather have evaluated each case of parphyly on its practicability and usage. In some cases (e.g., classical bryophytes) we accepted the splitting of paraphyletic taxa into holophyletic groups (groups with a monophyletic origin that also include all descendants of their last common ancestor, i.e., clades). In others we retained ancestral (paraphyletic) taxa when it seemed beneficial to do so (e.g., Prokaryota, Protozoa, Crustacea, Sarcopterygii, Reptilia). For practical purposes we treat Proteobacteria and Cyanobacteria as holophyletic phyla even though both exclude their mitochondrial and chloroplast descendants, neither of which is now a bacterium but an evolutionarily chimaeric cell organelle. We have conservatively retained several groups where evidence for parphyly or holophyly is contradictory, such as Archaea (Archaeobacteria).

A panel of experts representing the major taxonomic disciplines was convened to review, revise, and update the existing incomplete CoL hierarchy. These authors consulted more than 200 sources (see [S1 Appendix](#)), most of which were from recent taxonomic publications and websites. The product is a current and practical classification that meets the panel's established goal. In achieving a consensus, the panel was required to make some compromises that may require future revision as the related issues are resolved. While all of these individuals made contributions to the hierarchy, not all necessarily endorse every aspect of it. The CoL classification will undergo review and revision at five-year intervals to consider changes as necessary.

Results and Discussion

We are proposing a two-superkingdom (Prokaryota and Eukaryota), seven-kingdom classification that is a practical extension of Cavalier-Smith's six-kingdom schema [19]; the latter has been used, for example, in the compendious checklist of marine biota of Chinese seas [23] and in the first comprehensive national inventory of biodiversity for New Zealand [24–26]. For each of these kingdoms we had to exercise our taxonomic judgment and reach a practical compromise among diverse opinions and usages and conflicting evidence about certain phylogenetic questions important for defining the boundaries between and ranks of major taxa, including kingdoms. Our schema includes: the prokaryotic kingdoms Archaea (Archaeobacteria) and Bacteria (Eubacteria), and the eukaryotic kingdoms Protozoa, Chromista, Fungi, Plantae, and Animalia. We have retained 14 ranks from superkingdom to order ([Table 1](#)). Several key taxonomic issues, some not fully resolved, are discussed below.

Prokaryota

The higher classification of prokaryotes is still somewhat unsettled. Woese and Fox [27] treated Archaeobacteria (Archaea) and Eubacteria (Bacteria) as separate kingdoms. Margulis and Schwartz [28] recognized the superkingdom Prokarya, containing one kingdom Bacteria that

Table 1. List of ranks used in the hierarchy with the number of taxa per rank.

Rank	Number of Taxa
Superkingdom	2
Kingdom	7
Subkingdom	11
Infrakingdom	8
Superphylum	6
Phylum	96
Subphylum	60
Infraphylum	4
Superclass	12
Class	351
Subclass	145
Infraclass	23
Superorder	52
Order	1,467

Main ranks are in bold type; unnamed taxa are not counted.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0119248.t001

included a subkingdom Archaea; Cavalier-Smith also treated Archaeobacteria and Eubacteria as prokaryote subkingdoms [19, 29]. Commonly used sources of prokaryote names, such as the List of Prokaryotic Names with Standing in Nomenclature (LPSN) [30] and the Taxonomic Outline of Bacteria and Archaea (TOBA) [31] treat Bacteria and Archaea as separate domains but are silent about the category of kingdom. While these sources list the names of phyla in common use as a service to the user, they are not validly published under the ICNB. We have not placed phylum names in quotation marks as they have but we have so designated a few prokaryote names at lower ranks that are in common use but not (or not yet) valid. As no prokaryote names above the ranks of class are covered by ICNB rules, there is no official higher classification of prokaryotes [32] and any attempt at such is necessarily difficult. We have chosen to adopt the classification in current use by the Catalogue of Life. It is derived from the TOBA and recognizes Bacteria and Archaea as equivalent in rank to the eukaryote kingdoms. We treat them as *de facto* kingdoms until there is a better resolution of their status. The number of negibacterial “phyla” currently recognized [30] is probably excessive compared with eukaryotes and mainly reflects uncertainty about the true relationships of many small phyla, probably exaggerating the significance of their biological disparity. Greater use of multigene trees rather than over reliance on rRNA gene trees alone may eventually allow further simplification by grouping them into fewer phyla, possibly only about half the present number [28].

Protozoa and Chromista

Unicellular eukaryotes, usually called protists, comprise a polyphyletic group of eukaryotes that do not undergo tissue formation through the process of embryological layering. They include ancestrally unicellular eukaryotes directly descended from bacteria by the origin of the nucleus, endomembrane, cytoskeleton, and mitochondria. Assigning them to separate kingdoms was historically difficult when only light microscopy was available but is now

considerably facilitated because of advances in electron microscopy and gene sequencing. Formerly, the unicellular amoeboid group Myxozoa with multicellular spores was included in Protozoa but these protists are now firmly within the animal kingdom, having been proven to be greatly simplified parasitic animals. Yeasts are unicellular fungi that evolved polyphyletically from multicellular filamentous ancestors and are assigned to one of three higher fungal phyla. Microsporidia are highly reduced intracellular parasites traditionally considered to be Protozoa, but they have been known for two decades to be related to Fungi. At one time it was thought microsporidia had evolved from Fungi and therefore were placed in that kingdom [19, 33]. For several years multigene trees were contradictory about whether microsporidia branched within or diverged from Fungi. The latest evidence is that they are most closely related to rozellids [34], which also have been treated either as Fungi or Protozoa. If this recent phylogeny [34] is correct, both should be in the same kingdom. Here we take the view that the best demarcation between Protozoa and Fungi lies immediately before the origin of the chitinous wall around vegetative fungal cells and associated loss of phagotrophy [33]. We therefore include microsporidia and rozellids in Protozoa (vegetatively wall-less, typically phagotrophs) not Fungi (vegetatively walled osmotrophs).

For decades, taxonomists have debated the boundary between Protozoa and Plantae. We accept the view that it should be placed just prior to the evolutionary origin of chloroplasts and that Plantae should comprise all eukaryotes with plastids directly descending from the initially enslaved cyanobacterium, i.e., Viridiplantae (green plants), Rhodophyta (red algae), and Glaucophyta (glaucophyte algae), but exclude those like chromists that got their chloroplasts from plants secondarily by subsequent eukaryote-to-eukaryote lateral transfers. Therefore, all green algae are included in Viridiplantae and Plantae and are excluded from Protozoa. The only photosynthetic Protozoa are Euglenophyceae, which obtained their chloroplasts subsequently from an enslaved green alga [21].

The boundary between Protozoa and Chromista has been more controversial. Chromista was established to include all chromophyte algae (those with chlorophyll *c*, not *b*) considered to have evolved by symbiogenetic enslavement of another eukaryote (a red alga) as well as all heterotrophic protists descended from them by loss of photosynthesis or entire plastids [35]. With phylogenetic advances it has become clearer that alveolates (once considered Protozoa) are related to chromistan heterokont algae (and related heterotrophic heterokonts) and more distantly to Rhizaria, the three together forming the major group Harosa (equivalent to SAR). Consequently, Chromista has been greatly expanded to include all Harosa as well as other former protozoa that turned out to be related to haptophytes or cryptophytes. Chromista now includes many groups once treated as Protozoa [19], an expansion followed here. In multigene trees, this expansion is the most difficult part of the entire eukaryote tree to resolve. They sometimes show one or both of Plantae and Chromista as a clade but often their major subgroups are intermingled in contradictory ways [36, 37]. This may be a consequence of the eukaryote-eukaryote chimaeric history of chromists that acquired some genes from red algae or of the very rapid basal radiation of the robust corticate clade (i.e. Plantae plus Chromista). Because of this, some question whether Chromista represents a clade, yet trees are still too poorly resolved to eliminate the likelihood from cell evolutionary considerations that Chromista and Plantae are genuinely distinct sister clades. Evidence that Harosa is a clade is very strong. Evidence that Haptista plus Cryptista are a clade Hacrobia is strong on some trees but questioned by others [37].

Protozoa, like Prokaryota, is certainly a paraphyletic taxon [38]; Animalia, Fungi, Plantae, and Chromista all evolved from it. In our hierarchy Protozoa comprises seven phyla, of which

four are probably clades and three paraphyletic. We do not consider it useful in a general classification to subdivide the paraphyletic phyla into numerous smaller ones, often with only a handful of species that most have never heard of, even though a few specialists might favor that despite their constituent subgroups not differing radically in cell structure. For both Protozoa and Chromista we have favored large groups with shared body plans, analogous to extremely diverse animal phyla like Chordata and Arthropoda. The higher proportion of ancestral (paraphyletic) phyla in Protozoa compared with terminal groups like animals and plants is unsurprising because they were the first eukaryotes and they diverged early on but with many fewer associated major changes in body plan than occurred during the much later radiation of bilateral animals. Distinct early diverging protozoan clades can be remarkably similar morphologically and biologically [39].

Fungi

As stated earlier, we take the view that the best demarcation between Protozoa and Fungi lies immediately before the origin of the chitinous wall around vegetative fungal cells and associated loss of phagotrophy. We use an updated version of the higher classification presented in the 10th Edition of the *Dictionary of Fungi* [40]. The evolutionarily convergent Oomycetes such as the serious pest *Phytophthora*, formerly treated as Fungi, belong instead in phylum Pseudofungi of the heterokont Chromista.

Plantae

As with the other kingdoms, Plantae is classified in a variety of ways. Margulis and Schwartz [28] restricted Plantae to land plants (embryophytes or higher plants) and popularized the use of kingdom Protocista to include lower plants (green, red, and glaucophyte algae) and lower Fungi as well as chromists with classical protozoa. Many now consider such a kingdom too broad and heterogeneous and the associated separation of lower and higher plants in different kingdoms to be undesirable. Now taxonomists almost universally classify lower and higher plants together in the single kingdom Plantae and lower and higher fungi within the single kingdom Fungi. We have adopted this delimitation of Plantae here [19, 35] (for which Archaeplastida [12, 18] is a less familiar recent synonym). The structure of plastid genomes and the derived chloroplast protein-import machinery support a single origin of glaucophytes, red algae, green algae, and embryophytes (land plants). The ancestral embryophyte is thought to have originated from relatives of the Charales (stoneworts) or Coleochaetales (Charophyta). Jeffrey [41] first grouped charophytes and embryophytes as a clade Streptophyta, which was later validated as a superphylum [42] and reduced to phylum by Bremer [43].

Chase and Reveal [44] published a phylogenetic classification of land plants, reasoning that “If the major clades of green algae are recognized as classes, then all land plants, the embryophytes, should be included in a single class, here recognized as Equisetopsida.” This argument, however, overemphasizes cladistic level compared with phenotypic disparity, and is contrary to traditional assignment of phylum (or division) status to the main bryophyte, “pteridophyte” and seed-plant subgroups. This latter treatment was exemplified in the 2008 Annual Checklist of the CoL, which listed three bryophyte phyla, four pteridophyte phyla, and five seed-plant phyla, reflecting the arrangement found in many university textbooks of the late 20th century and in Margulis and Schwartz’s *Five Kingdoms* [28]. Here we recognize four embryophyte phyla—three of bryophytes (liverworts, hornworts, and mosses) and a single phylum Tracheophyta for vascular plants—with all species characterized by a diploid phase having xylem and phloem. Bryophyte specialists tend to treat each of the three major bryophyte groups as phyla—Marchantiophyta, Anthocerotophyta, Bryophyta [45, 46]. We have chosen a

conservative approach to the higher classification of plants, largely consistent with Mabberley [47] for the embryophyte ranks above class, while using Chase and Reveal [44] and Stevens [48] for the lower ranks.

Animalia (Metazoa)

The numbers of phyla and classes with extant species in kingdom Animalia differ according to molecular and morphological partitioning in phylogenies [49–59] as well as the preferred treatments of specialists of particular traditional phyla and where to “draw the line” between related taxa and how to rank them—the ranking of phylum versus subphylum is sometimes rather subjective. Based on the contributions of taxonomic experts to an outline of higher level classification and survey of taxonomic richness [60, 61], as many as 39 animal phyla might be recognized (more, if Porifera were abandoned as a phylum and constituent major clades given higher rank [62]). Below we discuss some issues encountered in arriving at decisions for our proposed classification, which accepts 34 animal phyla.

(1) Porifera—one phylum or three? Nielsen [62] argued that ‘The three apparently monophyletic sponge groups Silicea, Calcarea, and Homoscleromorpha do not constitute a monophyletic group, and the “phylum Porifera” thus has to be abandoned.’ More recent studies alternatively support paraphyly [63] or holophyly [58, 64] of sponges. Until the issue is resolved, we will follow the Porifera community [65–67] in retaining one phylum Porifera with four classes.

(2) Status of Myxozoa. Recent work on the vermiform myxozoan *Buddenbrockia* has demonstrated conclusively that myxozoans are extremely simplified Cnidaria, possibly Medusozoa [68, 69]. We classify Myxozoa as a subphylum of Phylum Cnidaria.

(3) Flatworms—monophyletic or not? In 1995, Nielsen [70] wrote “The delimitation of the phylum [Platyhelminthes] is not much in question,” but recent molecular analyses, combined with a careful reconsideration of morphology and anatomy, have confused the classification of Platyhelminthes, affecting particularly Acoela, *Xenoturbella*, and Nemertodermatida. Egger *et al.* [71] reviewed the evidence, noting the contrast between morphological and phylogenomic data. Whereas the stem-cell system and the mode of replacing epidermal cells unite both Acoela and Rhabditophora and are not found in any other bilaterian lineage, phylogenomic data support a separation of these two groups, a conclusion reached by Philippe *et al.* [72] based on mitochondrial genes, a phylogenomic data set of 38,330 amino-acid positions, and miRNA complements. We follow Philippe *et al.* [72] and Tyler and Schilling [73] in uniting Acoela, *Xenoturbella*, and Nemertodermatida as the deuterostome phylum Xenacoelomorpha. The remaining internal classification of Platyhelminthes is also somewhat problematic. We propose a classification that is based in part on Riutort *et al.* [74] and Tyler [75].

(4) Phylum Gnathifera or phyla Acanthocephala, Gnathostomulida, Micrognathozoa, and Rotifera? Until recently, all four of these groups were commonly treated as separate phyla [28, 61, 76–80]. However, numerous recent molecular and morphological analyses nest Acanthocephala within Rotifera [81–86]. A syncytial epidermis links rotifers, *Seison* and Acanthocephala; Ahlrichs [87, 88] proposed Syndermata for this clade. As revealed by transmission electron microscopy [89] and scanning electron microscopy [90], the jaw apparatus of gnathostomulids and rotifers is remarkably similar. That of *Seison* is less obviously homologous [91] and the *Seison*idea may have diverged from rotifers at an early stage of their evolution. On the other hand, *Seison* has similar sperm to acanthocephalans and the epidermis of both groups contains bundles of filaments. *Limnognathia maerski*, representing a new category of organism (Micrognathozoa) from cold fresh waters in Greenland and the Crozet Islands [92, 93], has a remarkable jaw apparatus (the most complicated known among invertebrates) with

clear homologies, in both the jaw elements and musculature, with the trophi in Rotifera and the jaws in Gnathostomulida. The jaw apparatus and musculature, as well as molecular analyses, unite these taxa as a clade known as Gnathifera (see [86, 92]). In the analysis by Giribet *et al.* [94], the issue remained unresolved, as Micrognathozoa appeared independent of Gnathostomulida and Rotifera, with unclear affiliation. Edgecombe *et al.* [59] and Nielsen [95] retain phylum status for Gnathostomulida, Micrognathozoa, and Rotifera but not Acanthocephala. We treat each of the major gnathiferan groups as a phylum, including Acanthocephala, following Monks and Richardson [79], though some of us think that the number of gnathiferan phyla ought to be substantially reduced when their phylogeny, including ingroup relationships of Rotifera *sensu lato*, is more firmly established.

(5) The scalidophoran phyla Adrianov and Malakhov [96] erected phylum Cephalorhyncha for Kinorhyncha, Loricifera, Priapula, and Nematomorpha. The first three of these phyla have in common an eversible snout (introvert) with scalid spines and inner and outer retractor muscles, a similar excretory filter (protonephridium), and similar sense organs, providing strong justification for uniting them in a single clade, the Scalidophora [97]. There is also molecular support, though not unanimity, for a clade of Kinorhyncha, Loricifera, and Priapula, known as Scalidophora. On the other hand, Kinorhyncha has internal and external body segmentation lacking in the other groups. Neuhaus and Higgins [98] noted that conflicting evidence exists for every one of the possible sister-group relationships among these phyla and prefer to keep them separate in a superphylum Scalidophora (which is preferred over Cephalorhyncha, the latter name originally including the Nematomorpha). We recommend separate scalidophoran phyla, though the number might be greatly reduced when the phylogeny becomes clearer.

(6) The chordate subphyla Cephalochordata and Urochordata Some sequence analyses have questioned the monophyly of Chordata [99, 100]. Nielsen [95] maintains Urochordata (or Tunicata) and Cephalochordata as separate phyla, whereas the group Urochordata is closer to Vertebrata (craniates), in a clade Olfactores, than Cephalochordata. We retain all three groups as traditional chordate subphyla.

Many users of classifications would prefer a stable, unchanging system. Yet classifications are syntheses of biological knowledge, particularly contemporary phylogenetic understanding of taxa, that must be regularly updated in accord with new scientific discoveries. Taxonomy must therefore navigate between the dual perils of ignoring important advances and making premature or unnecessary changes. We seek stability in nomenclature at the species level but at higher levels the concepts and compositions of major taxa, and therefore the scope of well-known names, must inevitably shift as new organisms are discovered and evolutionary affinities are better understood. The fact that we have been able to agree on a practical unified classification shows that taxonomists can broadly agree, despite the diverse experiences, viewpoints, and to some extent, differing philosophies of classification represented on our panel. The present classification (as, indeed, all classifications) should be regarded as interim, and it will inevitably change in certain respects, some hinted at above. However, we suspect that the recent torrent of radical re-evaluations (resulting especially from the application of DNA sequencing and other new techniques) may lessen as time passes. We hope that this unusually comprehensive classification will be widely useful and provide a sound basis for further improvement. A complete proposed classification from superkingdom to order is provided in Table 2 and is available for download at <<http://www.catalogueoflife.org/col/>>. Below the rank of infra-kingdom, we have followed the convention used in the Catalogue of Life and listed taxon names alphabetically. This allows easier searching by those not familiar with the phylogenies of

Table 2. Proposed hierarchical classification from superkingdom to order.

SUPERKINGDOM PROKARYOTA		
KINGDOM ARCHAEA [= ARCHAEBACTERIA]		
Phylum Crenarchaeota		
	Class "Aigarchaeota"	Order N.N. ("Ca. <i>Caldiarchaeum</i> ")
	Class "Korarchaeota"	Order N.N. ("Ca. <i>Korarchaeum</i> ")
	Class "Thaumarchaeota"	Order Cenarchaeales
	Class Thermoprotei [= Crenarchaeota]	Order Acidilobales
		Order Desulfurococcales
		Order Fervidicoccales
		Order Sulfolobales
		Order Thermoproteales
Phylum Euryarchaeota		
	Class Archaeoglobi	Order Archaeoglobales
	Class Halobacteria	Order Halobacteriales
	Class Methanobacteria	Order Methanobacteriales
	Class Methanococci	Order Methanococcales
	Class "Methanomicrobia"	Order N.N. (<i>Methanocalculus</i>)
		Order Methanocellales
		Order Methanomicrobiales
		Order Methanosarcinales
	Class Methanopyri	Order Methanopyrales
	Class "Nanohaloarchaea"	Order N.N. (e.g., " <i>Ca. Nanosalinarum</i> ")
	Class Thermococci	Order Thermococcales
	Class Thermoplasmata	Order Thermoplasmatales
KINGDOM BACTERIA [= EUBACTERIA]		
SUBKINGDOM NEGIBACTERIA		
Phylum Acidobacteria		
	Class N.N. (<i>Bryobacter</i>)	
	Class Acidobacteria	Order Acidobacteriales
	Class Holophagae	Order Acanthopleuribacterales
		Order Holophagales
Phylum Aquificae		
	Class Aquificae	Order Aquificales
Phylum Armatimonadetes		

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Class Armatimonadia	Order Armatimonadales
	Class Chthonomonadetes	Order Chthonomonadales
	Class Fimbriimonadia	Order Fimbriimonadales
Phylum Bacteroidetes	Class Bacteroidia	Order Bacteroidales
	Class Cytophagia	Order Cytophagales
	Class Flavobacteria	Order Flavobacteriales
	Class Sphingobacteria	Order Sphingobacteriales
Phylum Caldiserica	Class Caldiserica	Order Caldisericales
Phylum Chlamydiae	Class Chlamydiae	Order Chlamydiales
Phylum Chlorobi	Class Chlorobia	Order Chlorobiales
	Class Ignavibacteria	Order Ignavibacteriales
Phylum Chrysiogenetes	Class Chrysiogenetes	Order Chrysiogenales
Phylum Cyanobacteria [= Cyanophyta]	Class Cyanophyceae [= Phycobacteria]	Order Chroococcales
		Order Nostocales
		Order Oscillatoriales
		Order Pseudoanabaeniales
		Order Synechococcales
	Class Gloeobacteria [= Gloeobacterophyceae]	Order Gloeobacterales
Phylum Deferribacteres	Class Deferribacteres	Order Deferribacterales
Phylum Deinococcus-Thermus [= Hadobacteria]	Class Deinococci	Order Deinococcales
		Order Thermales
Phylum Dictyoglomi	Class Dictyoglomia	Order Dictyoglomales
Phylum Elusimicrobia	Class Elusimicrobia	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Elusimicrobiales
Phylum Fibrobacteres	Class Fibrobacteria	Order Fibrobacterales
Phylum Fusobacteria	Class Fusobacteriia	Order Fusobacteriales
Phylum Gemmatimonadetes	Class Gemmatimonadetes	Order Gemmatimonadales
Phylum Lentisphaerae	Class Lentisphaeria	Order Lentisphaerales
		Order Victivallales
		Order Oligosphaerales
Phylum Nitrospira	Class "Nitrospira"	Order "Nitrospirales"
Phylum Planctomycetes	Class Phycisphaerae	Order Phycisphaerales
	Class Planctomycea	Order Planctomycetales
Phylum Proteobacteria	Class Alphaproteobacteria	Order N.N. (e.g., <i>Breoghania</i>)
		Order Caulobacterales
		Order Kiloniellales
		Order Kordiimonadales
		Order Magnetococcales
		Order "Parvularculales"
		Order Rhizobiales
		Order Rhodobacterales
		Order Rhodospirillales
		Order Rickettsiales
		Order Sneathiellales
		Order Sphingomonadales
	Class Betaproteobacteria	Order N.N. (<i>Chitinivorax</i>)
		Order Burkholderiales
		Order Hydrogenophilales
		Order Methylophilales
		Order Neisseriales
		Order Nitrosomonadales
		Order "Procabacteriales"
		Order Rhodocyclales
	Class Deltaproteobacteria	Order N.N. (e.g., <i>Deferrisoma</i>)
		Order Bdellovibrionales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Desulfarculales
		Order Desulfobacterales
		Order Desulfovibrionales
		Order Desulfurellales
		Order Desulfuromonadales
		Order Myxococcales
		Order Syntrophobacterales
	Class Epsilonproteobacteria	
		Order Campylobacterales
		Order Nautiliales
	Class Gammaproteobacteria	
		Order N.N. (e.g., <i>Alkalimonas</i>)
		Order Acidithiobacillales
		Order Aeromonadales
		Order Alteromonadales
		Order Cardiobacterales
		Order Chromatiales
		Order "Enterobacterales"
		Order Legionellales
		Order Methylococcales
		Order Oceanospirillales
		Order Orbales
		Order Pasteurellales
		Order Pseudomonadales
		Order "Salinisphaerales"
		Order Thiotrichales
		Order "Vibrionales"
		Order Xanthomonadales
	Class Zetaproteobacteria	
		Order Mariprofundales
Phylum Spirochaetae		
	Class "Spirochaetes"	
		Order Spirochaetales
Phylum Synergistetes		
	Class Synergistia	
		Order Synergistales
Phylum Thermodesulfobacteria		
	Class Thermodesulfobacteria	
		Order Thermodesulfobacterales
Phylum Thermotogae		
	Class Thermotogae	
		Order Thermotogales
Phylum Verrucomicrobia		
	Class Opitutae	
		Order Opitiales
		Order Puniceicoccales
	Class Verrucomicrobiae	
		Order Verrucomicrobiales
SUBKINGDOM POSIBACTERIA		

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Phylum Actinobacteria		
	Class Actinobacteria	
		Order Acidimicrobiales
		Order Actinomycetales
		Order Bifidobacteriales
		Order Coriobacteriales
		Order Euzebyales
		Order Gaiellales
		Order Nitriliruptorales
		Order Rubrobacteriales
		Order Solirubrobacteriales
		Order Thermoleophilales
Phylum Chloroflexi [= Chlorobacteria]		
	Class Anaerolineae	Order Anaerolineales
	Class Caldilineae	Order Caldilineales
	Class Chloroflexia	Order Chloroflexales
		Order Herpetosiphonales
	Class Dehalococcoidia	Order Dehalococcoidales
	Class Ktedonobacteria	Order Ktedonobacteriales
		Order Thermogemmatissporales
	Class Thermomicrobia	Order Sphaerobacteriales
		Order Thermomicrobiales
Phylum Firmicutes		
	Class Bacilli	Order Bacillales
		Order Lactobacillales
	Class Clostridia	Order Clostridiales
		Order Halanaerobiales
		Order Natranaerobiales
		Order Thermoanaerobacteriales
	Class Erysipelotrichia	Order Erysipelotrichales
	Class Negativicutes	Order Selenomonadales
	Class Thermolithobacteria	Order Thermolithobacteriales
Phylum Tenericutes		
	Class Mollicutes	Order Acholeplasmatales
		Order Anaeroplasmatales
		Order Entomoplasmatales
		Order Haloplasmatales
		Order Mycoplasmatales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

SUPERKINGDOM EUKARYOTA			
KINGDOM PROTOZOA			
SUBKINGDOM EOZOA			
INFRAKINGDOM EUGLENOZOA			
Phylum Euglenozoa			
Subphylum N.N.			
	Class Diplonemea		Order Diplonemida
	Class Kinetoplastea		Order Bodonida
			Order Prokinetoplastida
			Order Trypanosomatida
Subphylum Euglenoida			
	Class N.N.		Order Petalomonadida
			Order Ploeoitiida
	Class Euglenophyceae		Order Euglenida
			Order Eutreptiida
	Class Peranemea		Order Heteronemida
			Order Peranemida
			Order Rhabdomonadida
Subphylum Symbiontida			
	Class Postgaardea		Order Postgaardida
INFRAKINGDOM EXCAVATA			
Phylum Loukozoa			
Subphylum Eolouka			
	Class Jakobea		Order Jakobida
	Class Tsukubea		Order Tsukubamonadida
Subphylum Neolouka			
	Class Malawimonadea		Order Malawimonadida
Phylum Metamonada			
	Class Anaeromonadea		Order Oxymonadida
			Order Trimastigida
	Class Carpomonadea		Order Carpediemonadida
			Order Chilomastigida
			Order Dysnectida
	Class Eopharyngea		Order Diplomonadida
			Order Retortamonadida
	Class Trichomonadea		Order Cristamonadida
			Order Spirotrichonymphida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Trichomonadida
		Order Tritrichomonadida
	Class Trichonymphea	
		Order Lophomonadida
		Order Trichonymphida
	Phylum Percolozoa	
	Subphylum Pharyngomonada	
	Class Pharyngomonadea	
		Order Pharyngomonadida
	Subphylum Tetramitia	
	Class Heterolobosea	
		Order Acrasida
		Order Schizopyrenida
	Class Lyromonadea	
		Order Lyromonadida
	Class Percolatea	
		Order Percolomonadida
		Order Pseudociliatida
	SUBKINGDOM SARCOMASTIGOTA	
	Phylum Amoebozoa	
	Subphylum Conosa	
	Class Archamoebae	
		Order Mastigamoebida
		Order Pelobiontida
		Order Rhizomastigida
	Class Dictyostelea	
		Order Dictyostelida
	Class Myxogastrea [= Myxomycetes]	
	Subclass Exosporeae	
		Order Ceratiomyxida
	Subclass Myxogastrina	
		Superorder Columelida
		Order Echinosteliida
		Order Fuscisporida
		Superorder Lucisporida
		Order Liceida
		Order Trichiida
	Class Protostelea	
		Order Protostelida
	Class Variosea	
		Order Artodiscida
		Order Holomastigida
		Order Phalansteriida
		Order Varipodida
	Subphylum Lobosa	
	Class Discosea	
	Subclass Flabellinia	
		Order Dactylopodida
		Order Himatismenida
		Order Pellitida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Stygamoebida
	Order Trichosida
	Order Vanellida
Subclass Longamoebia	
	Order Dermamoebida
	Order Centramoebida
	Order Thecamoebida
Class Tubulinea [= Lobosea]	
	Order Arcellinida
	Order Echinamoebida
	Order Euamoebida
	Order Leptomyxida
	Order Nolandida
Phylum Choanozoa [with Microsporidia, Animalia, and Fungi constitutes "Supergroup Opisthokonta"]	
Subphylum Choanofila	
Class Choanoflagellata	
	Order Acanthoecida
	Order Craspedida
Class Corallochytra	
	Order Corallochytrida
Class Filasterea	
	Order Ministeriida
Class Ichthyosporea	
	Order Dermocystida
	Order Eccrinida
Subphylum Paramyria	
Class Aphelidea	
	Order Aphelidida
Class Cristidiscoidea	
	Order Fonticulida
	Order Nucleariida
Class Rozellidea	
	Order Rozellida
Phylum Microsporidia [with Choanozoa, Animalia, and Fungi constitutes "Supergroup Opisthokonta"]	
Class Disporea	
	Order N.N. (e.g., <i>Nosema</i>)
Class Metchnikovellea	
	Order Metchnikovellida
Class Minisporea [= Microsporea]	
	Order Minisporida [= Minisporea]
Class Pleistophorea	
	Order Pleistophorida
Phylum Sulcozoa	
Subphylum Apusozoa	
Class Breviatea	
	Order Breviatida
Class Thecomonadea	
	Order Apusomonadida
Subphylum Varisulca	
Class Diphyllatea	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Diphyllida
	Class Glissodiscea	
		Order Mantamonadida
		Order Planomonadida
	Class Hilomonadea	
		Order Rigifilida
KINGDOM CHROMISTA		
SUBKINGDOM HACROBIA		
	Phylum N.N.	
	Class Endohelea	
		Order Heliomonadida
		Order Microhelida
	Class Picomonadea	
		Order Picomonadida
	Class Telonemea	
		Order Telonemida
	Phylum Cryptista	
	Subphylum Palpitia	
	Class Palpitea	
	Subphylum Rollomonadia	
	Class Cryptophyceae	
		Order Cryptomonadales
		Order Pyrenomonadales
		Order Tetragonidiales
	Class Goniomonadea	
		Order Goniomonadida
	Class Leucocryptea	
		Order Katablepharida
		Order Palpitida
	Phylum Haptophyta	
	Class Coccolithophyceae [= Prymnesiophyceae]	
		Order Coccolithales
		Order Coccosphaerales
		Order Isochrysidales
		Order Phaeocystales
		Order Prymnesiales
		Order Syracosphaerales
		Order Zygodiscales
	Class Pavlovophyceae	
		Order Pavloales
	Phylum Heliozoa	
	Class Centrohelea	
		Order Acanthocystida
		Order Pterocystida
SUBKINGDOM HAROSA [= "Supergroup SAR"]		
INFRAKINGDOM HALVARIA		
	Superphylum Alveolata	
	Phylum Ciliophora	
	Subphylum Intramacronucleata	
	Class Armophorea	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Armophorida
	Order Clevelandellida
Class Colpodea	
	Order Bryometopida
	Order Bryophryida
	Order Bursariomorphida
	Order Colpodida
	Order Cyrtolophosidida
	Order Sorogenida
Class Litostomatea	
Subclass Haptoria	
	Order Cyclotrichiida
	Order Haptorida
	Order Pleurostomatida
Subclass Trichostomatia	
	Order Entodiniomorphida
	Order Macropodiniida
	Order Vestibuliferida
Class Spirotrichea	
Subclass Choreotrichia	
	Order Tintinnida
Subclass Hypotrichia	
	Order Euplotida
	Order Kiitrichida
Subclass Licnophoria	
	Order Licnophorida
Subclass Oligotrichia	
	Order Strombidiida
Subclass Protocruziida	
	Order Phacodiniida
	Order Protocruziida
Subclass Stichotrichia	
	Order Sporadotrichida
	Order Stichotrichida
	Order Urostylida
Class Nassophorea	
	Order Colpodidiida
	Order Microthoracida
	Order Nassulida
	Order Synhymeniida
Class Oligohymenophorea	
Subclass Apostomatia	
	Order Apostomatida
	Order Astomatophorida
	Order Pilisuctorida
Subclass Astomatia	
	Order Astomatida
Subclass Hymenostomatia	
	Order Ophyroglenida
	Order Tetrahymenida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Subclass Peniculia	
		Order Peniculida
		Order Urocentrida
	Subclass Peritrichia	
		Order Mobilida
		Order Sessilida
	Subclass Scuticociliatia	
		Order Philasterida
		Order Pleuronematida
		Order Thigmotrichida
	Class Phyllopharyngea	
	Subclass Chonotrichia	
		Order Cryptogemmida
		Order Exogemmiida
	Subclass Cyrtophoria	
		Order Chlamyodontida
		Order Dysteriida
	Subclass Rhynchodia	
		Order Hypocomatida
		Order Rhynchodida
	Subclass Suctoria	
		Order Endogenida
		Order Evaginogenida
		Order Exogenida
	Class Plagiopylea	
		Order Odontostomatida
		Order Plagiopylida
	Class Prostomatea	
		Order Prorodontida
		Order Prostomatida
	Subphylum Postciliodesmatophora	
	Class Heterotrichea	
		Order Heterotrichida
	Class Karyorelictea	
		Order Loxodida
		Order Protoheterotrichida
		Order Protostomatida
	Phylum Miozoa	
	Subphylum Myxozoa	
	Infraphylum Apicomplexa	
	Superclass Apicomonada	
	Class Apicomonadea	
		Order Chromerida
		Order Colpodellida
		Order Voromonadida
	Superclass Sporozoa	
	Class N.N.	
		Order Blastogregarinida
	Class Coccidiomorpha	
	Subclass Coccidea	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Agamococcidida
	Order Eimerida
	Order Ixorheida
Subclass Coleotrophia	
	Order Coleotrophiida [= Protococciida]
Subclass Hematozoa	
	Superorder Aconoidia
	Order Nephromycida
	Order Piroplasmida
	Superorder Haemosporidia
	Order Hemosporida
Class Gregarinomorpha	
Subclass Cryptogregarina	
	Order Cryptogregarida (<i>Cryptosporidium</i>)
Subclass Histogregarina	
	Order Histogregarida
Subclass Orthogregarinia	
	Order Arthrogerida
	Order Vermigregarida
Class Paragregaria	
	Order Archigregarinida
	Order Stenophorida
	Order Velocida
Infraphylum Dinozoa	
Superclass Dinoflagellata	
Class Dinophyceae	
Subclass N.N.	
	Order Actiniscales
	Order Blastodinales
	Order Coccidinales
	Order Dinamoebales
	Order Lophodinales
	Order Pyrocystales
	Order Thoracosphaerales
Subclass Dinophysoidia	
	Order Dinophysidales
	Order Nannoceratopsales
Subclass Gonyaulacoidia	
	Order Gonyaulacales
	Order Gymnodiniales
Subclass Peridinoidea	
	Order Peridiniales
	Order Procentrales
Subclass Suessioidia	
	Order Suessiales
Class Ellobiopsea	
	Order Ellobiopsida
Class Noctilucea	
	Order Noctilucida
Class Oxyrrhea	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Acrocoelida
	Order Oxyrrhida
Class Syndinea	
	Order Rastrimonadida
	Order Syndinida
Superclass Perkinsozoa	
Class Myzomonadea	
	Order Algovorida
Class Perkinsea	
	Order Perkinsida
	Order Phagodinida
Subphylum Protalveolata	
Class Colponemea	
	Order Colponemida
Superphylum Heterokonta [= "Supergroup Stramenopiles"]	
Phylum Bigyra	
Class Bikosea	
	Order Anoecida
	Order Bicoecida
	Order Borokida
	Order Pseudodendromonadida
	Order Rictida
Class Blastocystea	
	Order Blastocystida
Class Nanomonadea	
	Order Uniciliatida
Class Opalineae	
	Order Opalinida
	Order Proteromonadida
Class Labyrinthulea	
	Order Labyrinthulida
	Order Thraustochytriida
Class Placididea [= Placidiophyceae]	
	Order Placidiida
Phylum Ochrophyta [= Heterokontophyta p.p.]	
Class Bacillariophyceae [= Diatomeae]	
Subclass Bacillariophycidae	
	Order Achnanthales
	Order Bacillariales
	Order Cymbellales
	Order Dictyoneidales
	Order Eunotiales
	Order Eupodiscales
	Order Lyrellales
	Order Mastogloiales
	Order Naviculales
	Order Rhopalodiales
	Order Surirellales
	Order Thalassiophysales
Subclass Coscinodiscophycidae	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Anaulales
	Order Arachnoidiscales
	Order Asterolamprales
	Order Aulacoseirales
	Order Biddulphiales
	Order Chaetocerotales
	Order Chrysanthemodiscales
	Order Corethrales
	Order Coscinodiscales
	Order Cymatosirales
	Order Ethmodiscales
	Order Hemiaulales
	Order Lithodesmiales
	Order Melosirales
	Order Orthoseirales
	Order Paraliales
	Order Rhizosoleniales
	Order Stictocyclales
	Order Stictodiscales
	Order Thalassiosirales
	Order Triceratiales
	Subclass Fragilariophycidae
	Order Ardissonales
	Order Climacospheniales
	Order Cycloporales
	Order Fragilariales
	Order Licmophorales
	Order Protoraphidales
	Order Rhabdonematales
	Order Rhapsoneidales
	Order Striatellales
	Order Tabellariales
	Order Thalassionematales
	Order Toxariales
	Class Bolidophyceae
	Order Parmales [= Bolidomonadales]
	Class Chrysomerothyceae
	Order Chrysomeridales
	Class Chrysophyceae
	Order Chloramoebales
	Order Chromulinales
	Order Chrysosphaerales
	Order Heterogloaeales
	Order Hibberdiales
	Order Hydrurales
	Order Ochromonadales
	Order Paraphysomonadida
	Order Synurales
	Order Thallochrysidales
	Class Eustigmatophyceae

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Eustigmatales
Class Dictyochophyceae [= Hypogyristera]	
	Order Dictyochales
	Order Olisthodiscales
	Order Pedinellales
	Order Pelagomonadales
	Order Sarcinochrysidales
Class Phaeophyceae	
Subclass Dictyophycidae	
	Order Dictyotales
	Order Onslowiales
	Order Sphacelariales
	Order Syringodermatales
Subclass Discosporangiophycidae	
	Order Discosporangiales
Subclass Fucophycidae	
	Order Ascoseirales
	Order Asterocladales
	Order Desmarestiales
	Order Ectocarpales
	Order Fucales
	Order Laminariales
	Order Nemodermatales
	Order Phaeosiphoniellales
	Order Ralfsiales
	Order Scytothamiales
	Order Sporochnales
	Order Tilopteridales [= Cutleriales]
Subclass Ishigeophycidae	
	Order Ishigeales
Class Phaeothamniophyceae [= Aurophyceae]	
	Order Aurearenales
	Order Phaeothamniales
Class Picophagophyceae [= Picophagea]	
	Order Picophagales
	Order Synchronomales
Class Pinguiphyceae	
	Order Pinguiochrysidales
Class Raphidophyceae	
	Order Actinophryida
	Order Commatiida
	Order Raphidomonadales
Class Schizocladiphyceae	
	Order Schizocladiales
Class Xanthophyceae	
	Order Mischococcales
	Order Pleurochloridellales
	Order Tribonematales
	Order Vaucheriales
Phylum Pseudofungi [= Oomycota]	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Class Bigyromonadea	Order Developayellida
	Class Hyphochytrea	Order Hyphochytriida
		Order Pirsoniida
	Class Oomycetes	
	Subclass Eogamia	Order Anisopdiales
		Order Haptoglossales
		Order Lagenismatales
		Order Olpidiopsiales
		Order Rozellopsiales
	Subclass Peronosporidae	Order Peronosporales
		Order Pythiales
		Order Rhipidiales
	Subclass Saprolegniidae	Order Albuginales
		Order Leptomitales
		Order Sallagenidiales
		Order Saprolegniales
	INFRAKINGDOM RHIZARIA	
	Phylum Cercozoa	
	Subphylum Endomyxa	
	Class Ascetosporea	Order Claustrosporida
		Order Haplosporida
		Order Paradinida
		Order Paramyxida
	Class Gromiidea	Order Gromiida
		Order Reticulosida
	Class Phytomyxea	Order Phagomyxida
		Order Plasmodiophorida
	Class Vampyrellidea	Order Vampyrellida
	Subphylum Monadofilosa	
	Class Imbricatea	
	Subclass Placonuda	Order Discocelida
		Order Discomonadida
		Order Euglyphida
		Order Marimonadida
		Order Variglissida
	Subclass Placoperla	Order Perlofilida
		Order Rotosphaerida
		Order Spongomonadida
		Order Thaumatomonadida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Zoelucasida
	Class Metromonadea	Order Metopiida
		Order Metromonadida
	Class Sarcomonadea	Order Cercomonadida
		Order Glissomonadida
		Order Pansomonadida
		Order Pseudosporida
		Order Sainouroida
	Class Thecofilosea	
	Subclass Eothechia	Order Cryomonadida
		Order Ebrida
		Order Matazida
		Order Ventricleftida
	Subclass Phaeodaria	Order Eodarida
		Order Opalococonchida
	Subclass Tectosia	Order Tectofilosida
	Subphylum Reticulofilosa	
	Class Chlorarachnea	Order Chlorarachnida
	Class Granofilosea	Order Cryptofilida
		Order Desmothoracida
		Order Leucodictyida
		Order Limnofilida
	Class Skiomonadea	Order Tremulida
	Phylum Retaria	
	Subphylum Foraminifera	
	Class Monothalamea	Order Allogromiida
		Order Astrorhizida
		Order Psamminida
		Order Stannomida
	Class Globothalamea	Order Carterinida
		Order Globeriginida
		Order Lagenida
		Order Lituolida
		Order Lofusiida
		Order Robertinida
		Order Rotaliida
		Order Testulariida
		Order Trochamminida
	Class Tubothalamea	Order Miliolida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Spirillinida
Subphylum Radiozoa	
Superclass Polycystinia	
Class Polycystinea	
	Order Collodarida
	Order Nassellaria
	Order Spumellaria
Superclass Spasmaria	
Class Acantharea	
	Order Arthracanthida
	Order Chaunacanthida
	Order Holacanthida
	Order Symphyacanthida
Class Sticholonchea	
	Order Taxopodida
KINGDOM FUNGI	
SUBKINGDOM DIKARYA [= NEOMYCOTA]	
Phylum Ascomycota	
Subphylum Pezizomycotina	
Class Archaeorhizomycetes	
	Order Archaeorhizomycetales
	Order Lahmiales
	Order Triblidiales
Class Arthoniomycetes	
	Order Arthoniales
Class Dothideomycetes	
Subclass N.N.	
	Order Acrospermales
	Order Botryosphaeriales
	Order Hysteriales
	Order Jahnulales
	Order Koralionastetales
	Order Patellariales
	Order Trypetheliales
Subclass Dothideomycetidae	
	Order Capnodiales
	Order Dothideales
	Order Microthyriales
	Order Myriangiales
Subclass Meliolomycetidae	
	Order Meliolales
Subclass Pleosporomycetidae	
	Order Mytilinidiales
	Order Pleosporales
Class Eurotiomycetes	
Subclass Chaetothyriomycetidae	
	Order Chaetothyriales
	Order Pyrenulales
	Order Verrucariales
Subclass Eurotiomycetidae	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Arachnomycetales
	Order Ascosphaerales
	Order Coryneliales
	Order Eurotiales
	Order Onygenales
	Subclass Mycocaliciomycetidae
	Order Mycocaliciales
Class Laboulbeniomyces	
	Order Laboulbeniales
	Order Pyxidiophorales
Class Lecanoromycetes	
Subclass N.N.	
	Order Candelariales
	Order Umbilicariales
	Subclass Acarosporomycetidae
	Order Acarosporales
	Subclass Lecanoromycetidae
	Order Lecanorales
	Order Lecideales
	Order Peltigerales
	Order Rhizocarpales
	Order Teloschistales
	Subclass Ostropomycetidae
	Order Agyriales
	Order Baeomycetales
	Order Ostropales
	Order Pertusariales
Class Leotiomyces	
	Order Cytariales
	Order Erysiphales
	Order Geoglossales
	Order Helotiales
	Order Leotiales
	Order Medioloriales
	Order Rhytismatales
	Order Thelebolales
Class Lichinomycetes	
	Order Eremithallales
	Order Lichinales
Class Orbiliomyces	
	Order Orbiliales
Class Pezizomycetes	
	Order Pezizales
Class Sordariomycetes	
Subclass N.N.	
	Order Phyllachorales
	Order Trichosphaeriales
	Subclass Hypocreomycetidae
	Order Coronophorales
	Order Hypocreales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Melanosporales
	Order Microascales
	Subclass Sordariomycetidae
	Order Boliniales
	Order Calosphaeriales
	Order Chaetosphaeriales
	Order Coniochaetales
	Order Diaporthales
	Order Ophiostomatales
	Order Sordariales
	Subclass Spathulosporomycetidae
	Order Lulworthiales
	Subclass Xylariomycetidae
	Order Xylariales
Subphylum Saccharomycotina	
Class Saccharomycetes	
	Order Saccharomycetales
Subphylum Taphrinomycotina	
Class Neoelectromycetes	
	Order Neoelectales
Class Pneumocystidomycetes	
	Order Pneumocystidales
Class Schizosaccharomycetes	
	Order Schizosaccharomycetales
Class Taphrinomycetes	
	Order Taphrinales
Phylum Basidiomycota	
Class Entorrhizomycetes	
	Order Entorrhizales
	Order Wallemiales
Subphylum Agaricomycotina	
Class Agaricomycetes	
Subclass N.N.	
	Order Auriculariales
	Order Cantharellales
	Order Corticiales
	Order Gloeophyllales
	Order Hymenochaetales
	Order Polyporales
	Order Russulales
	Order Sebaciniales
	Order Thelephorales
	Order Trechisporales
	Subclass Agaricomycetidae
	Order Agaricales
	Order Atheliales
	Order Boletales
	Subclass Phallomycetidae
	Order Geastrales
	Order Gomphales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Hysterangiales
	Order Phallales
Class Dacrymycetes	Order Dacrymycetales
Class Tremellomycetes	Order Cystofilobasidiales
	Order Filobasidiales
	Order Tremellales
Subphylum Pucciniomycotina	
Class Agaricostilbomycetes	Order Agaricostilbales
	Order Spiculogloeales
Class Atractiellomycetes	Order Atractiellales
Class Classiculomycetes	Order Classiculales
Class Cryptomycocolacomycetes	Order Cryptomycocolacales
Class Cystobasidiomycetes	Order Cystobasidiales
	Order Erythrobasidiales
	Order Naohideales
Class Microbotryomycetes	Order Hetrogastridiales
	Order Leucosporidiales
	Order Microbotryales
	Order Sporidiobolales
Class Mixiomycetes	Order Mixiales
Class Pucciniomycetes	Order Helicobasidiales
	Order Pachnocybales
	Order Platyglloeales
	Order Pucciniales
	Order Septobasidiales
Subphylum Ustilaginomycotina	
Class N.N.	Order Malasseziales
Class Exobasidiomycetes	Order Ceraceosorales
	Order Doassansiales
	Order Entylomatales
	Order Exobasidiales
	Order Georgefischeriales
	Order Microstromatales
	Order Tilletiales
Class Ustilaginomycetes	Order Urocystidales
	Order Ustilaginales
SUBKINGDOM EOMYCOTA	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Phylum Chytridiomycota	
	Class Blastocladiomycetes [= Allomycetes]
	Order Blastocladiales
	Class Chytridiomycetes
	Order Chytridiales
	Order Lobulomycetales
	Order Neocallimastigales
	Order Olpidiales
	Order Rhizophlyctidales
	Order Rhizophydiales
	Order Spizellomycetales
	Class Monoblepharidomycetes
	Order Monoblepharidales
Phylum Glomeromycota	
	Class Glomeromycetes [= Glomomycetes]
	Order Archaeosporales
	Order Diversisporales
	Order Glomerales
	Order Paraglomerales
Phylum Zygomycota	
Subphylum N.N.	
	Class N.N.
	Order Basidiobolales
Subphylum Entomophthoromycotina	
	Class N.N.
	Order Entomophthorales
Subphylum Kickxellomycotina	
	Class N.N.
	Order Asellariales
	Order Dimargaritales
	Order Harpellales
	Order Kickxellales
Subphylum Mortierellomycotina	
	Class N.N.
	Order Mortierellales
Subphylum Mucoromycotina	
	Class N.N.
	Order Endogonales
	Order Mucorales
Subphylum Zoopagomycotina	
	Class N.N.
	Order Zoopagales
KINGDOM PLANTAE	
SUBKINGDOM BILIPHYTA	
Phylum Glaucophyta	
	Class Glaucophyceae
	Order Glaucocystales
Phylum Rhodophyta	
Subphylum Cyanidiophytina	
	Class Cyanidiophyceae

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Cyanidiales
Subphylum Eurhodophytina	
Class Bangiophyceae	
	Order Bangiales
	Order Goniotrichales
Class Florideophyceae	
Subclass N.N.	
	Order Rhodachlyales
Subclass Ahnfeltiophycidae	
	Order Ahnfeltiales
	Order Pihelliales
Subclass Corallinophycidae	
	Order Corallinales
	Order Rhodogorgonales
	Order Sporolithales
Subclass Hildenbrandiophyceae	
	Order Hildenbrandiales
Subclass Nemaliophycidae	
	Order Acrochaetiales
	Order Balbianiales
	Order Balliales
	Order Batrachospermales
	Order Colaconematales
	Order Entwisleiales
	Order Nemaliales
	Order Palmariales
	Order Thoreales
Subclass Rhodymeniophycidae	
	Order Acrosymphytales
	Order Bonnemaisionales
	Order Ceramiales
	Order Gelidiales
	Order Gigartinales
	Order Gracilariales
	Order Halymeniales
	Order Nemastomatales
	Order Peyssonneliales
	Order Plocamiales
	Order Rhodymeniales
	Order Sebdeniales
Subphylum Metarhodophytina	
Class Compsopogonophyceae	
	Order Compsopogonales
	Order Erythropeltidales
	Order Rhodochaetales
Subphylum Rhodellophytina	
Class Porphyridiophyceae	
	Order Porphyridiales
Class Rhodellophyceae	
	Order Dixoniellales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Glaucosphaerales
	Order Rhodellales
Class Stylonematophyceae	Order Rufusiales
	Order Stylonematales
SUBKINGDOM VIRIDIPLANTAE	
INFRAKINGDOM CHLOROPHYTA	
Phylum Chlorophyta	
Subphylum Chlorophytina	
Class Chlorodendrophyceae	Order Chlorodendrales
Class Chlorophyceae	Order N.N. (e.g., Chlorangiopsidaceae)
	Order Chaetopeltidales
	Order Chaetophorales
	Order Chlamydomonadales [= Volvocales]
	Order Oedogoniales
	Order Sphaeropleales
Class Pedinophyceae	Order Marsupiomonadales
	Order Pedinomonadales
	Order Scourfieldiales
Class Trebouxiophyceae	Order Chlorellales
	Order Microthamniales
	Order Phyllisiphonales
	Order Prasiolales
	Order Trebouxiales
Class Ulvophyceae	Order Bryopsidales
	Order Cladophorales
	Order Dasycladales
	Order Oltmansiellopsidales
	Order Scotinosphaerales
	Order Trentepohliales
	Order Ulotrichales
	Order Ulvales
Subphylum Prasinophytina	
Class Mamiellophyceae	Order Dolichomastigales
	Order Mamiellales
	Order Monomastigales
Class Nephrophyceae [= Nephroselmidophyceae]	Order Nephroselmidales
Class Pyramimonadophyceae	Order Palmophyllales
	Order Prasinococcales
	Order Pseudoscourfieldiales
	Order Pyramimonadales
INFRAKINGDOM STREPTOPHYTA	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Superphylum Charophyta	
Phylum Charophyta	
Class Charophyceae	Order Charales
Class Chlorokybophyceae	Order Chlorokybales
Class Coleochaetophyceae	Order Chaetosphaeriales
	Order Coleochaetales
Class Conjugatophyceae [= Zygnematophyceae]	Order Desmidiaceae
	Order Zygnematales
Class Klebsormidiophyceae	Order Klebsormidiales
Class Mesostigmatophyceae	Order Mesostigmatales
Superphylum Embryophyta	
Phylum Anthocerotophyta	
Class Anthocerotopsida	
Subclass Anthocerotidae	Order Anthocerotales
Subclass Dendrocerotidae	Order Dendrocerotales
	Order Phymatocerales
Subclass Notothylatidae	Order Notothyladales
Class Leiosporocerotopsida	Order Leiosporocerotales
Phylum Bryophyta	
Class Andreaeobryopsida	Order Andreaeobryales
Class Andreaeopsida	Order Andreaeales
Class Bryopsida	
Subclass Bryidae	Order Bartramiales
	Order Bryales
	Order Hedwigiales
	Order Hookeriales
	Order Hypnales
	Order Hypnodendrales
	Order Orthotrichales
	Order Ptychomniales
	Order Rhizogoniales
	Order Splachnales
Subclass Buxbaumiidae	Order Buxbaumiales
Subclass Dicranidae	Order Archidiales
	Order Bryoxiphiales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Dicranales
	Order Grimmiales
	Order Pottiales
	Order Scouleriales
Subclass Diphysciidae	Order Diphysciales
Subclass Funariidae	Order Encalyptales
	Order Funariales
	Order Gigaspermales
Subclass Timmiidae	Order Timmiales
Class Oedipodiopsida	Order Oedipodiales
Class Polytrichopsida	Order Polytrichales
Class Sphagnopsida	Order Ambuchananiales
	Order Sphagnales
Class Takakiopsida	Order Takakiales
Class Tetraphidopsida	Order Tetraphidales
Phylum Marchantiophyta	
Class Haplomitriopsida	Order Calobryales
	Order Treubiales
Class Jungermanniopsida	
Subclass Jungermanniidae	Order Jungermanniales
	Order Porellales
	Order Ptilidiales
Subclass Metzgeriidae	Order Metzgeriales
	Order Pleuroziales
Subclass Pelliidae	Order Fossombroniales
	Order Pallaviciniales
	Order Pelliiales
Class Marchantiopsida	Order Blasiales
	Order Lunulariales
	Order Marchantiales
	Order Neohodgsoniales
	Order Sphaerocarpaceales
Phylum Tracheophyta	
Subphylum Lycopodiophytina	
Class Lycopodiopsida	Order Isoetales
	Order Lycopodiales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Selaginellales
Subphylum Polypodiophytina	
Class Polypodiopsida	
Subclass Equisetidae	Order Equisetales
Subclass Marattiidae	Order Marattiales
Subclass Ophioglossidae [= Psilotidae]	Order Ophioglossales
	Order Psilotales
Subclass Polypodiidae	Order Cyatheales
	Order Gleicheniales
	Order Hymenophyllales
	Order Osmundales
	Order Polypodiales
	Order Salviniiales
	Order Schizaeales
Subphylum Spermatophytina	
Superclass "Angiospermae"	
Class Magnoliopsida	
	Superorder N.N.
	Order N.N. (e.g., Icacinaceae)
	Superorder Amborellanae
	Order Amborellales
	Superorder Asteranae
	Order Apiales
	Order Aquifoliales
	Order Asterales
	Order Boraginales
	Order Bruniales
	Order Cornales
	Order Dipsacales
	Order Ericales
	Order Escalloniales
	Order Garryales
	Order Gentianales
	Order Lamiales
	Order Paracryphiales
	Order Solanales
	Superorder Austrobaileyanae
	Order Austrobaileyales
	Superorder Berberidopsidanae
	Order Berberidopsidales
	Superorder Buxanae
	Order Buxales
	Superorder Caryophyllanae
	Order Caryophyllales
	Superorder Ceratophyllanae
	Order Ceratophyllales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Superorder Dillenianae
Order Dilleniales
Superorder Lilianae [= Monocotyledones]
Order Acorales
Order Alismatales
Order Arecales
Order Asparagales
Order Commelinales
Order Dasypogonales
Order Dioscoreales
Order Liliales
Order Pandanales
Order Petrosaviales
Order Poales
Order Zingiberales
Superorder Magnolianae
Order Canellales
Order Chloranthales
Order Laurales
Order Magnoliales
Order Piperales
Superorder Myrothamnanae
Order Gunnerales
Superorder Nymphaeanae
Order Nymphaeales
Superorder Proteanae
Order Proteales
Superorder Ranunculanae
Order Ranunculales
Superorder Rosanae
Order Brassicales
Order Celastrales
Order Crossosomatales
Order Cucurbitales
Order Fabales
Order Fagales
Order Geraniales
Order Huerteales
Order Malpighiales
Order Malvales
Order Myrtales
Order Oxalidales
Order Picramniales
Order Rosales
Order Sapindales
Order Vitales
Order Zygophyllales
Superorder Santalanae
Order Santalales
Superorder Saxifraganae

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Saxifragales
	Superorder Trochodendranae
	Order Trochodendrales
	Superclass "Gymnospermae"
	Class Cycadopsida
	Subclass Cycadidae
	Order Cycadales
	Class Ginkgoopsida
	Subclass Ginkgooidae
	Order Ginkgoales
	Class Gnetopsida
	Subclass Gnetidae
	Order Gnetales
	Class Pinopsida
	Subclass Pinidae
	Order Pinales
KINGDOM ANIMALIA	
SUBKINGDOM N.N.	
Phylum Cnidaria	
Subphylum Anthozoa	
	Class Anthozoa
	Subclass Hexacorallia
	Order Actinaria
	Order Antipatharia
	Order Ceriantharia
	Order Corallimorpharia
	Order Scleractinia
	Order Zoantharia [= Zoanthidea]
	Subclass Octocorallia
	Order Alcyonacea
	Order Helioporacea
	Order Pennatulacea
Subphylum Medusozoa	
	Class Cubozoa
	Order Carybdeida
	Order Chirodropida
	Class Hydrozoa
	Subclass Hydroidolina
	Order Anthoathecata
	Order Gonoproxima
	Order Leptothecata
	Order Siphonophorae
	Subclass Trachylina
	Order Actinulida
	Order Limnomedusae
	Order Narcomedusae
	Order Trachymedusae
	Class Polypodiozoa
	Order Polypodiidea
	Class Scyphozoa

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Coronatae
		Order Rhizostomeae
		Order Semaestomeae
	Class Staurozoa	
		Order Stauromedusae
	Subphylum Myxozoa	
	Class Malacosporea	
		Order Malacovalvulida
	Class Myxosporea	
		Order Bivalvulida
		Order Multivalvulida
	Phylum Ctenophora	
	Class Nuda	
		Order Beroida
	Class Tentaculata	
		Order Cambojiida
		Order Cestida
		Order Cryptolobiferida
		Order Cydippida
		Order Ganeshida
		Order Lobata
		Order Platyctenida
		Order Thalassocalycida
	Phylum Placozoa	
	Class Placozoa (<i>Trichoplax</i>)	
	Phylum Porifera	
	Class Calcarea	
		Order Baerida
		Order Clathrinida
		Order Leucosolenida
		Order Lithonida
		Order Murrayonida
	Class Demospongiae	
		Order Agelasida
		Order Astrophorida
		Order Chondrosida
		Order Dendroceratida
		Order Dictyoceratida
		Order Hadromerida
		Order Halichondrida
		Order Haplosclerida
		Order Lithistida
		Order Poecilosclerida
		Order Spirophorida
		Order Verongida
	Class Hexactinellida	
		Order Amphidiscosida
		Order Aulocalycoida
		Order Fieldingida
		Order Hexactinosida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Lychniscosida
	Order Lyssacinosida
Class Homoscleromorpha	Order Homosclerophorida
SUBKINGDOM BILATERIA	
INFRAKINGDOM PROTOSTOMIA	
Superphylum N.N.	
Phylum Chaetognatha	Class Sagittoidea
	Order Aphaniscomorpha
	Order Phragmophora
Phylum Orthonectida	Order Plasmogonea
Phylum Rhombozoa	Order Dicyemida
	Order Heterocyemida
Superphylum Ecdysozoa	
Phylum Arthropoda	Subphylum Chelicerata
	Class Arachnida
	Superorder N.N.
	Order Amblypygi
	Order Araneae
	Order Opiliones
	Order Palpigradi
	Order Pseudoscorpiones
	Order Ricinulei
	Order Schizomida
	Order Scorpiones
	Order Solifugae
	Order Uropygi
	Superorder Acariformes
	Order Sarcoptiformes
	Order Trombidiformes
	Superorder Parasitiformes
	Order Holothyrida
	Order Ixodida
	Order Mesostigmata
	Order Opilioacarida
	Class Merostomata
	Order Xiphosura
	Class Pycnogonida
	Order Pantopoda
Subphylum Crustacea	Class Branchiopoda
	Order Anostraca
	Order Diplostraca
	Order Laevicaudata
	Order Notostraca
	Class Cephalocarida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Brachypoda
Class Malacostraca	
Subclass Eumalacostraca	
	Superorder Eucarida
	Order Amphionidacea
	Order Decapoda
	Order Euphausiacea
	Superorder Peracarida
	Order Amphipoda
	Order Bochusacea
	Order Cumacea
	Order Isopoda
	Order Lophogastrida
	Order Mictacea
	Order Mysida
	Order Spelaeogriphacea
	Order Tanaidacea
	Order Thermosbaenacea
	Superorder Syncarida
	Order Anaspidacea
	Order Bathynellacea
Subclass Hoplocarida	
	Order Stomatopoda
Subclass Phyllocarida	
	Order Leptostraca
Class Maxillopoda	
Subclass Branchiura	
	Order Arguloida
Subclass Copepoda	
	Infraclass Neocopepoda
	Superorder Gymnoplea
	Order Calanoida
	Superorder Podoplea
	Order Cyclopoida
	Order Gelyelloida
	Order Harpacticoida
	Order Misophrioida
	Order Monstrilloida
	Order Mormonilloida
	Order Siphonostomatoida
	Infraclass Progymnoplea
	Order Platycopioida
Subclass Mystacocarida	
	Order Mystacocaridida
Subclass Pentastomida	
	Order Cephalobaenida
	Order Porocephalida
Subclass Tantulocarida (e.g., Basipodellidae)	
Subclass Thecostraca	
	Infraclass Ascothoracida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Dendrogastrida
	Order Laurida
	Infraclass Cirripedia
	Superorder Acrothoracica
	Order Cryptophialida
	Order Lithoglyptida
	Superorder Rhizocephala
	Order Akentronida
	Order Kentronida
	Superorder Thoracica
	Order Ibliformes
	Order Lepadiformes
	Order Scalpelliformes
	Order Sessilia
	Infraclass Facetotecta (<i>Hansenocaris</i>)
	Class Ostracoda
	Order Halocyprida
	Order Myodocopida
	Order Paleocopida
	Order Platycopida
	Order Podocopida
	Class Remipedia
	Order Nectiopoda
Subphylum Hexapoda	
	Class Collembola
	Order Entomobryomorpha
	Order Neelipleona
	Order Poduromorpha
	Order Symphypleona
	Class Diplura
	Order N.N. (e.g., <i>Japygidae</i>)
	Class Insecta
	Subclass Archaeognatha
	Order Archaeognatha
	Subclass Dicondylia
	Order Zygentoma
	Subclass Pterygota
	Infraclass Neoptera
	Superorder Holometabola
	Order Coleoptera
	Order Diptera
	Order Hymenoptera
	Order Lepidoptera
	Order Mecoptera
	Order Siphonaptera
	Order Strepsiptera
	Order Trichoptera
	Superorder Neuropterida
	Order Megaloptera
	Order Neuroptera

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Raphidioptera
	Superorder Paraneoptera
	Order Hemiptera
	Order Psocodea
	Order Thysanoptera
	Superorder Polyneoptera
	Order Blattodea
	Order Dermaptera
	Order Embioptera
	Order Grylloblattodea
	Order Mantodea
	Order Mantophasmatodea
	Order Orthoptera
	Order Phasmida
	Order Plecoptera
	Order Zoraptera
	Infraclass Palaeoptera
	Order Ephemeroptera
	Order Odonata
	Class Protura
	Order Acerentomata
	Order Eosentomata
	Order Sinentomata
	Subphylum Myriapoda
	Class Chilopoda
	Order Craterostigmomorpha
	Order Geophilomorpha
	Order Lithobiomorpha
	Order Scolopendromorpha
	Order Scutigermomorpha
	Class Diplopoda
	Subclass Chilognatha
	Infraclass Helminthomorpha
	Superorder N.N.
	Order Platydesmida
	Order Polyzoniida
	Order Siphonocryptida
	Order Siphonophorida
	Superorder Juliformia
	Order Julida
	Order Spirobolida
	Order Spirostreptida
	Superorder Nematophora
	Order Callipodida
	Order Chordeumatida
	Order Stemmiulida
	Order Siphoniulida
	Superorder Merochaeta
	Order Polydesmida
	Infraclass Pentazonia

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Glomerida
	Order Glomeridesmida
	Order Sphaerotheriida
	Subclass Penicillata
	Order Polyxenida
	Class Pauropoda
	Order Hexamerocerata
	Order Tetramerocerata
	Class Symphyla (e.g., Scolopendrellidae)
Phylum Kinorhyncha	
	Order Cyclorhagida
	Order Homalorhagida
Phylum Loricifera	
	Order Nanaloricida
Phylum Nematoda	
	Class Chromadorea
	Subclass Chromadoria
	Order Chromadorida
	Order Desmodorida
	Order Desmoscolecida
	Order Selachinematida
	Subclass Plectia
	Superorder Monhysterica
	Order Monhysterida
	Superorder Plectica
	Order Benthimermithida
	Order Leptolaimida
	Order Plectida
	Superorder Rhabditica
	Order Diplogasterida
	Order Drilonematida
	Order Panagrolaimida
	Order Rhabditida
	Order Spirurida
	Superorder Teratocephalica
	Order Teratocephalida
	Class Dorylaimea
	Subclass Bathyodontia
	Order Bathyodontida
	Order Mermithida
	Order Mononchida
	Subclass Dorylaimia
	Order Dorylaimida
	Subclass Trichocephalia
	Order Dioctophymatida
	Order Marimermithida
	Order Muspiceida
	Order Trichocephalida
	Class Enoplea
	Subclass Enoplia

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Alaimida
		Order Enoplida
		Order Ironida
		Order Rhaptothyreida
		Order Trifusiida
		Order Tripyloidida
	Subclass Oncholaimia	
		Order Oncholaimida
	Subclass Triplonchia	
		Order Triplonchida
		Order Tripylida
Phylum Nematomorpha		
		Order Gordioidea
		Order Nectonematoidea
Phylum Onychophora		
	Class Udeonycophora	
		Order Euonycophora
Phylum Priapula [= Priapulida]		
	Class N.N. (e.g., Priapulidae)	
Phylum Tardigrada		
	Class Eutardigrada	
		Order Apochela
		Order Parachela
	Class Heterotardigrada	
		Order Arthrotardigrada
		Order Echiniscoidea
Superphylum Spiralia [= Lophotrochozoa]		
Phylum Acanthocephala		
	Class Archiacanthocephala	
		Order Apororhynchida
		Order Gigantorhynchida
		Order Moniliformida
		Order Oligacanthorhynchida
	Class Eoacanthocephala	
		Order Gyracanthocephala
		Order Neoechinorhynchida
	Class Palaeacanthocephala	
		Order Echinorhynchida
		Order Heteramorphida
		Order Polymorphida
	Class Polyacanthocephala	
		Order Polyacanthorhynchida
Phylum Annelida		
	Class N.N.	
		Order Myzostomida
	Class Clitellata	
	Subclass N.N.	
		Order Apodadrilida
	Subclass Hirudinea	
		Order Acanthobdellida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Arhynchobdellida
		Order Rhynchobdellida
	Subclass Oligochaeta	
		Superorder N.N.
		Order N.N. (<i>Jennaria</i>)
		Order Branchiobdellida
		Order Capilloventrida
		Order Crassiclitellata
		Order Enchytraeida
		Order Haplotaxida
		Order Lumbriculida
		Order Tubificida
		Superorder Metagynaphora
		Order Moniligastrida
		Order Opisthophora
	Class Polychaeta	
	Subclass N.N.	
		Order N.N. (e.g., Nerillidae)
	Subclass Echiura	
		Order Echiuroinea
		Order Heteromyota
		Order Xenopneusta
	Subclass Errantia	
		Order Amphinomida
		Order Eunicida
		Order Phyllodocida
	Subclass Sedentaria	
		Infraclass Canalipalata
		Order Sabellida
		Order Spionida
		Order Terebellida
		Infraclass Scolecida (e.g., Arenicolidae)
Phylum Brachiopoda		
	Class Craniata	
		Order Craniida
	Class Lingulata	
		Order Lingulida
	Class Rhynchonellata	
		Order Rhynchonellida
		Order Terebratulida
		Order Thecideida
Phylum Bryozoa		
	Class Gymnolaemata	
		Order Cheilostomata
		Order Ctenostomata
	Class Phylactolaemata	
		Order Plumatellida
	Class Stenolaemata	
		Order Cyclostomata
Phylum Cyclophora		

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Class Eucyclophora	
		Order Symbiida
Phylum Entoprocta		Order Coloniales
		Order Solitaria
Phylum Gastrotricha		Order Chaetonotida
		Order Macrodsyida
Phylum Gnathostomulida		Order Bursovaginoidea
		Order Filospermoidea
Phylum Micrognathozoa	Class Micrognathozoa	
		Order Limnognathida
Phylum Mollusca	Class Bivalvia	
	Subclass Autobranchia	
		Superorder Heteroconchia
		Order Carditida
		Order Lucinida
		Order Myida
		Order Pholadomyida
		Order Trigoniida
		Order Unionida
		Order Veneroidea
		Superorder Pteriomorphia
		Order Arcida
		Order Limida
		Order Mytilida
		Order Ostreida
		Order Pectinida
		Order Pteriida
	Subclass Protobranchia	
		Order Nuculanida
		Order Nuculida
		Order Solemyoidea
	Class Caudofoveata	
		Order Chaetodermatida
	Class Cephalopoda	
	Subclass Coleoidea	
		Superorder Decabrachia
		Order Sepiida
		Order Sepiolida
		Order Spirulida
		Order Teuthida
		Superorder Octobrachia
		Order Octopoda
		Order Vampyromorphida
	Subclass Nautiloidea	
		Order Nautilida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Class Gastropoda	
	Subclass Caenogastropoda	
		Order Littorinimorpha
		Order Neogastropoda
	Subclass Cocculiniformia (e.g., Cocculinidae)	
	Subclass Heterobranchia	
		Order Acochlidioidea
		Order Anaspidea
		Order Cephalaspidea
		Order Gymnosomata
		Order Hygrophila
		Order Nudibranchia
		Order Pleurobranchomorpha
		Order Runcinacea
		Order Sacoglossa
		Order Stylommatophora
		Order Systellommatophora
		Order Thecosomata
		Order Umbraculida
	Subclass Neomphalina	
		Order N.N. (e.g., Neomphalidae)
	Subclass Neritimorpha	
		Order Cycloneritimorpha
	Subclass Patellogastropoda	
		Order N.N. (e.g., Patellidae)
	Subclass Vetigastropoda	
		Order N.N. (e.g., Ataphridae)
	Class Monoplacophora	
		Order Tryblidiida
	Class Polyplacophora	
		Order Chitonida
		Order Lepidopleurida
	Class Scaphopoda	
		Order Dentaliida
		Order Gadilida
	Class Solenogastres	
		Superorder Aplotegmentaria
		Order Cavibelonia
		Order Sterrofustia
		Superorder Pachytegmentaria
		Order Neomeniamorpha
		Order Pholidoskepia
Phylum Nemertea		
	Class Anopla	
		Order N.N. (e.g., Gorgonorhynchidae)
	Class Enopla	
		Order Monostilifera
		Order Polystilifera
	Class Paleonemertea (e.g., Carinomidae)	
Phylum Phoronida		

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Class N.N. (e.g., <i>Phoronis</i>)
Phylum Platyhelminthes	
Subphylum Catenulidea	Order Catenulida
Subphylum Rhabditophora	
Class Macrostomorpha	Order Haplopharyngida
	Order Macrostomida
Class Neophora	
Subclass Eulecithophora	
Infraclass Adiaphanida	Order Fecampiida
	Order Prolecithophora
	Order Tricladida
Infraclass Rhabdocoela	Order Dalytyphloplanida
	Order Endoaxonemata
	Order Kalyptorhynchia
Subclass Neodermata	
Infraclass Cestoda	Order Amphilinidea
	Order Bothriocephalidea
	Order Caryophyllidea
	Order Cyclophyllidea
	Order Diphyllidea
	Order Diphylobothriidea
	Order Gyrocotyliidea
	Order Lecanicephalidea
	Order Litobothriidea
	Order Proteocephalidea
	Order Pseudophyllidea
	Order Rhinebothriidea
	Order Spathebothriidea
	Order Tetrabothriidea
	Order Tetraphyllidea
	Order Trypanorhyncha
Infraclass Monogenea	Order Capsalidea
	Order Chimaericolidea
	Order Dactylogyriidea
	Order Dicybothriidea
	Order Gyrodactylidea
	Order Mazocraeidea
	Order Monocotyliidea
	Order Montchadskyellidea
	Order Polystomatidea
Infraclass Trematoda	Order Aspidogastriida
	Order Diplostomida
	Order Plagiorchiida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Stichocotylida
	Class Polycladidea	Order Lecithoepitheliata
		Order Polycladida
	Subclass Proseriata	Order Proseriata
Phylum Rotifera		
	Class Eurotatoria	
	Subclass Bdelloidea (e.g., Adinetidae)	
	Subclass Monogonta	Order Collothecaceae
		Order Flosculariaceae
		Order Ploima
	Class Pararotatoria	Order Seisonacea
Phylum Sipuncula		
	Class Phascolosomatidea	Order Aspidosiphoniformes
		Order Phascolosomatiformes
	Class Sipunculidea	Order Golfingiiformes
		Order Sipunculiformes
INFRAKINGDOM DEUTEROSTOMIA		
Phylum Chordata		
Subphylum Cephalochordata		Order Amphioxiformes
Subphylum Urochordata		
	Class Appendicularia	Order Copelata
	Class Ascidiacea	Order Enterogona
		Order Pleurogona
	Class Thaliacea	Order Doliolida
		Order Pyrosomida
		Order Salpida
Subphylum Vertebrata [= Craniata]		
Infraphylum Agnatha		
	Class Cephalaspidomorphi	Order Petromyzontiformes
	Class Myxini	Order Myxiniformes
Infraphylum Gnathostomata		
Superclass Actinopterygii		
	Class Chondrostei	Order Acipenseriformes
	Class Cladistei	Order Polypteriformes
	Class Holostei	Order Amiiformes

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Lepisosteiformes
Class Teleostei	Order Acanthuriformes
	Order Albuliformes
	Order Alepocephaliformes
	Order Anabantiformes
	Order Anguilliformes
	Order Argentiniformes
	Order Ateleopodiformes
	Order Atheriniformes
	Order Aulopiformes
	Order Batrachoidiformes
	Order Beloniformes
	Order Beryciformes
	Order Blenniiformes
	Order Carangiformes
	Order Centrarchiformes
	Order Characiformes
	Order Cichliformes
	Order Cirrhitiformes
	Order Clupeiformes
	Order Cypriniformes
	Order Cyprinodontiformes
	Order Elopiformes
	Order Ephippiformes
	Order Esociformes
	Order Gadiformes
	Order Galaxiiformes
	Order Gobiiformes
	Order Gonorynchiformes
	Order Gymnotiformes
	Order Hidontiformes
	Order Holocentriformes
	Order Istiophoriformes
	Order Kurtiformes
	Order Labriformes
	Order Lampridiformes
	Order Lepidogalaxiiformes
	Order Lobotiformes
	Order Lophiiformes
	Order Mugiliformes
	Order Myctophiformes
	Order Notacanthiformes
	Order Ophidiiformes
	Order Osmeriformes
	Order Osteoglossiformes
	Order Pempheriformes
	Order Perciformes
	Order Percopsiformes
	Order Pholidichthyiformes

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Pleuronectiformes
	Order Polymixiiformes
	Order Salmoniformes
	Order Scombriformes
	Order Siluriformes
	Order Spariformes
	Order Stomiatiformes
	Order Stylephoriformes
	Order Synbranchiformes
	Order Syngnathiformes
	Order Terapontiformes
	Order Tetraodontiformes
	Order Uranoscopiformes
	Order Zeiformes
Superclass Chondrichthyes	
Class Elasmobranchii	
	Order Carcharhiniformes
	Order Heterodontiformes
	Order Hexanchiformes
	Order Lamniformes
	Order Myliobatiformes
	Order Orectolobiformes
	Order Pristiformes
	Order Pristiophoriformes
	Order Rajiformes
	Order Squaliformes
	Order Squatiniformes
	Order Torpediniformes
Class Holocephali	
	Order Chimaeriformes
Superclass Sarcopterygii	
Class Coelacanthi	
	Order Coelacanthiformes
Class Dipnoi	
	Order Ceratodontiformes
	Order Lepidosirenoformes
Superclass Tetrapoda	
Class Amphibia	
	Order Anura
	Order Caudata
	Order Gymnophiona
Class Mammalia	
Subclass Prototheria	
	Order Monotremata
Subclass Theria	
Infraclass Eutheria [= Placentalia]	
	Order Afrosoricida
	Order Artiodactyla
	Order Carnivora
	Order Cetacea

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Chiroptera
	Order Cingulata
	Order Dermoptera
	Order Erinaceomorpha
	Order Hyracoidea
	Order Lagomorpha
	Order Macroscelidea
	Order Perissodactyla
	Order Pholidota
	Order Pilosa
	Order Primates
	Order Proboscidea
	Order Rodentia
	Order Scandentia
	Order Sirenia
	Order Soricomorpha
	Order Tubulidentata
	Infraclass Metatheria [= Marsupialia]
	Order Dasyuromorphia
	Order Didelphimorphia
	Order Diprotodontia
	Order Microbiotheria
	Order Notoryctemorphia
	Order Paucituberculata
	Order Peramelemorphia
	Class Reptilia
	Subclass Aves
	Infraclass Neognathae
	Superorder Galloanseri
	Order Anseriformes
	Order Galliformes
	Superorder Neoaves
	Order Accipitriformes
	Order Apodiformes
	Order Bucerotiformes
	Order Caprimulgiformes
	Order Cariamiformes
	Order Charadriiformes
	Order Ciconiiformes
	Order Coliiformes
	Order Columbiformes
	Order Coraciiformes
	Order Cuculiformes
	Order Eurypygiformes
	Order Falconiformes
	Order Gaviiformes
	Order Gruiformes
	Order Leptosomiformes
	Order Mesitornithiformes
	Order Musophagiformes

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Opisthocomiformes
	Order Otidiformes
	Order Passeriformes
	Order Pelecaniformes
	Order Phaethontiformes
	Order Phoenicopteriformes
	Order Piciformes
	Order Podicipediformes
	Order Procellariiformes
	Order Psittaciformes
	Order Pteroclidiformes
	Order Sphenisciformes
	Order Strigiformes
	Order Suliformes
	Order Trogoniformes
	Infraclass Paleognathae
	Order Apterygiformes
	Order Casuariiformes
	Order Rheiformes
	Order Struthioniformes
	Order Tinamiformes
	Subclass Crocodylomorpha
	Order Crocodylia
	Subclass Rhynchocephalia
	Order Sphenodontida
	Subclass Squamata
	Order Anguimorpha
	Order Gekkota
	Order Inguania
	Order Lacertoidea
	Order Scincoidea
	Order Serpentes
	Subclass Testudinata
	Order Testudines
Phylum Echinodermata	
Subphylum Asterozoa	
Class Asteroidea	
	Order Brisingida
	Order Forcipulatida
	Order Notomyotida
	Order Paxillosida
	Order Peripoda
	Order Spinulosida
	Order Valvatida
	Order Velatida
	Class Ophiuroidea
	Order Euryalida
	Order Ophiurida
Subphylum Crinozoa	
Class Crinoidea	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Comatulida
	Order Cyrtocrinida
	Order Hyocrinida
	Order Isocrinida
Subphylum Echinozoa	
Class Echinoidea	
Subclass Cidaroidea	
	Order Cidaroida
Subclass Euechinoidea	
Infraclass N.N.	
	Order Echinothurioida
Infraclass Acroechinoidea	
	Order Aspidodiadematoida
	Order Diadematoida
	Order Micropygoida
	Order Pedinoidea
Infraclass Carinacea	
	Order Arbacioida
	Order Camarodonta
	Order Salenioida
	Order Stomopneustoida
Infraclass Irregularia	
	Order Cassiduloida
	Order Clypeasteroida
	Order Echinolampadoida
	Order Holasteroida
	Order Spatangoida
Class Holothuroidea	
	Order N.N. (<i>Thyone</i>)
	Order Apodida
	Order Aspidochirotida
	Order Dendrochirotida
	Order Elasipodida
	Order Molpadida
Phylum Hemichordata	
Class Enteropneusta (e.g., Harrimaniidae)	
Class Pterobranchia	
Subclass Cephalodiscida (<i>Cephalodiscus</i>)	
Subclass Graptolithina	
	Order Rhabdopleurida
Phylum Xenacoelomorpha	
Subphylum Acoelomorpha	
Class Acoela (e.g., Diopisthoporidae)	
Class Nemertodermatida (e.g., Nemertodermatidae)	
Subphylum Xenoturbellida	
Class N.N. (Xenoturbellidae)	

Names below rank of infrakingdom are arranged alphabetically within each parent rank, except for taxa that are not named (N.N.). Brackets indicate synonyms. Quoted names are not validly published but in common use.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0119248.t002

the many taxa therein and provides for easier import and manipulation of data by information systems.

Supporting Information

S1 Appendix. List of sources consulted for proposed higher level classification of all living organisms.

(PDF)

S1 Table. Proposed hierarchical classification from superkingdom to order.

(XLSX)

Acknowledgments

We thank those on the expert panel who are not authors of this paper for their valuable contributions earlier in this process. In addition, we are very grateful to David Nicolson for his help in reviewing and improving the many drafts of the classification, Brian Tindall and Peter Stevens for their helpful review of the draft manuscript, and the three PLoS reviewers for their useful comments. We also thank Gloria Ruggiero for her excellent editorial work on the manuscript.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: MR DG NB TB RB TC-S MG PK TO. Analyzed the data: MR DG NB TB RB TC-S MG PK TO. Wrote the paper: MR DG NB TB RB TC-S MG PK TO.

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CORRECTION

Correction: A Higher Level Classification of All Living Organisms

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There are a number of errors in Tables 1 and 2. Please see the corrected Tables 1 and 2 here. The S1 Table Supporting Information file incorrectly spells "Pseudanabaenales" and is also corrected here.



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Ruggiero MA, Gordon DP, Orrell TM, Bailly N, Bourgoin T, Brusca RC, et al. (2015) Correction: A Higher Level Classification of All Living Organisms. PLoS ONE 10(6): e0130114. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0130114

Published: June 11, 2015

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Table 1. List of ranks used in the hierarchy with the number of taxa per rank

Rank	Number of Taxa
Superkingdom	2
Kingdom	7
Subkingdom	11
Infrakingdom	8
Superphylum	6
Phylum	96
Subphylum	60
Infraphylum	4
Superclass	12
Class	352
Subclass	145
Infraclass	23
Superorder	52
Order	1,468

Main ranks are in bold type; unnamed taxa are not counted.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0130114.t001

Table 2. Proposed hierarchical classification from superkingdom to order.

SUPERKINGDOM PROKARYOTA		
KINGDOM ARCHAEA [= ARCHAEBACTERIA]		
Phylum Crenarchaeota		
	Class "Aigarchaeota"	Order N.N. ("Ca. <i>Caldiarchaeum</i> ")
	Class "Korarchaeota"	Order N.N. ("Ca. <i>Korarchaeum</i> ")
	Class "Thaumarchaeota"	Order Cenarchaeales
		Class Thermoprotei [= Crenarchaeota]
		Order Acidilobales
		Order Desulfurococcales
		Order Fervidicoccales
		Order Sulfolobales
		Order Thermoproteales
Phylum Euryarchaeota		
	Class Archaeoglobi	Order Archaeoglobales
	Class Halobacteria	Order Halobacteriales
	Class Methanobacteria	Order Methanobacteriales
	Class Methanococci	Order Methanococcales
	Class "Methanomicrobia"	Order Methanocellales
		Order Methanomicrobiales
		Order Methanosarcinales
	Class Methanopyri	Order Methanopyrales
	Class "Nanohaloarchaea"	Order N.N. (e.g., " <i>Ca. Nanosalinarum</i> ")
	Class Thermococci	Order Thermococcales
	Class Thermoplasmata	Order Thermoplasmatales
KINGDOM BACTERIA [= EUBACTERIA]		
SUBKINGDOM NEGIBACTERIA		
Phylum Acidobacteria		
	Class N.N. (<i>Bryobacter</i>)	
	Class Acidobacteria	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Acidobacteriales
	Class Holophagae	
		Order Acanthopleuribacterales
		Order Holophagales
Phylum Aquificae		
	Class Aquificae	
		Order Aquificales
Phylum Armatimonadetes		
	Class Armatimonadia	
		Order Armatimonadales
	Class Chthonomonadetes	
		Order Chthonomonadales
	Class Fimbriimonadia	
		Order Fimbriimonadales
Phylum Bacteroidetes		
	Class Bacteroidia	
		Order Bacteroidales
	Class Cytophagia	
		Order Cytophagales
	Class Flavobacteria	
		Order Flavobacteriales
	Class Sphingobacteria	
		Order Sphingobacteriales
Phylum Caldiserica		
	Class Caldiserica	
		Order Caldisericales
Phylum Chlamydiae		
	Class Chlamydiae	
		Order Chlamydiales
Phylum Chlorobi		
	Class Chlorobea	
		Order Chlorobiales
	Class Ignavibacteria	
		Order Ignavibacteriales
Phylum Chrysiogenetes		
	Class Chrysiogenetes	
		Order Chrysiogenales
Phylum Cyanobacteria [= Cyanophyta]		
	Class Cyanophyceae [= Phycobacteria]	
		Order Chroococcales
		Order Nostocales
		Order Oscillatoriales
		Order Pseudanabaenales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Synechococcales
		Class Gloeobacteria [= Gloeobacterophyceae]
		Order Gloeobacterales
Phylum Deferribacteres		
	Class Deferribacteres	
		Order Deferribacterales
Phylum Deinococcus-Thermus [= Hadobacteria]		
	Class Deinococci	
		Order Deinococcales
		Order Thermales
Phylum Dictyoglomi		
	Class Dictyoglomia	
		Order Dictyoglomales
Phylum Elusimicrobia		
	Class Elusimicrobia	
		Order Elusimicrobiales
Phylum Fibrobacteres		
	Class Fibrobacteria	
		Order Fibrobacterales
Phylum Fusobacteria		
	Class Fusobacteriia	
		Order Fusobacteriales
Phylum Gemmatimonadetes		
	Class Gemmatimonadetes	
		Order Gemmatimonadales
Phylum Lentisphaerae		
	Class Lentisphaeria	
		Order Lentisphaerales
		Order Victivallales
	Class Oligosphaeria	
		Order Oligosphaerales
Phylum Nitrospira		
	Class "Nitrospira"	
		Order "Nitrospirales"
Phylum Planctomycetes		
	Class Phycisphaerae	
		Order Phycisphaerales
	Class Planctomycea	
		Order Planctomycetales
Phylum Proteobacteria		

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Class Alphaproteobacteria
Order N.N. (e.g., <i>Breoghania</i>)
Order Caulobacterales
Order Kiloniellales
Order Kordiimonadales
Order Magnetococcales
Order "Parvularculales"
Order Rhizobiales
Order Rhodobacterales
Order Rhodospirillales
Order Rickettsiales
Order Sneathiellales
Order Sphingomonadales
Class Betaproteobacteria
Order N.N. (<i>Chitinivorax</i>)
Order Burkholderiales
Order Hydrogenophilales
Order Methylophilales
Order Neisseriales
Order Nitrosomonadales
Order "Procabacteriales"
Order Rhodocyclales
Class Deltaproteobacteria
Order N.N. (e.g., <i>Deferrisoma</i>)
Order Bdellovibrionales
Order Desulfarculales
Order Desulfobacterales
Order Desulfovibrionales
Order Desulfurellales
Order Desulfuromonadales
Order Myxococcales
Order Syntrophobacterales
Class Epsilonproteobacteria
Order Campylobacterales
Order Nautiliales
Class Gammaproteobacteria
Order N.N. (e.g., <i>Alkalimonas</i>)
Order Acidithiobacillales
Order Aeromonadales
Order Alteromonadales
Order Cardiobacterales
Order Chromatiales
Order "Enterobacteriales"
Order Legionellales
Order Methylococcales
Order Oceanospirillales
Order Orbales
Order Pasteurellales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Pseudomonadales
		Order "Salinisphaerales"
		Order Thiotrichales
		Order "Vibrionales"
		Order Xanthomonadales
	Class Zetaproteobacteria	
		Order Mariprofundales
Phylum Spirochaetae		
	Class "Spirochaetes"	
		Order Spirochaetales
Phylum Synergistetes		
	Class Synergistia	
		Order Synergistales
Phylum Thermodesulfobacteria		
	Class Thermodesulfobacteria	
		Order Thermodesulfobacteriales
Phylum Thermotogae		
	Class Thermotogae	
		Order Thermotogales
Phylum Verrucomicrobia		
	Class Opitutae	
		Order Opitales
		Order Puniceococcales
	Class Verrucomicrobiae	
		Order Verrucomicrobiales
SUBKINGDOM POSIBACTERIA		
Phylum Actinobacteria		
	Class Actinobacteria	
		Order Acidimicrobiales
		Order Actinomycetales
		Order Bifidobacteriales
		Order Coriobacteriales
		Order Euzebyales
		Order Gaiellales
		Order Nitriliruptorales
		Order Rubrobacteriales
		Order Solirubrobacteriales
		Order Thermoleophilales
Phylum Chloroflexi [= Chlorobacteria]		
	Class Anaerolineae	
		Order Anaerolineales
	Class Caldilineae	
		Order Caldilineales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Class Chloroflexia	Order Chloroflexales
		Order Herpetosiphonales
	Class Dehalococcoidia	Order Dehalococcoidales
	Class Ktedonobacteria	Order Ktedonobacterales
		Order Thermogemmatisporales
	Class Thermomicrobia	Order Sphaerobacterales
		Order Thermomicrobiales
Phylum Firmicutes		
	Class Bacilli	Order Bacillales
		Order Lactobacillales
	Class Clostridia	Order Clostridiales
		Order Halanaerobiales
		Order Natranaerobiales
		Order Thermoanaerobacterales
	Class Erysipelotrichia	Order Erysipelotrichales
	Class Negativicutes	Order Selenomonadales
	Class Thermolithobacteria	Order Thermolithobacterales
Phylum Tenericutes		
	Class Mollicutes	Order Achleplasmatales
		Order Anaeroplasmatales
		Order Entomoplasmatales
		Order Haloplasmatales
		Order Mycoplasmatales
SUPERKINGDOM EUKARYOTA		
KINGDOM PROTOZOA		
SUBKINGDOM EOZOA		
INFRAKINGDOM EUGLENOZOA		
Phylum Euglenozoa		
Subphylum N.N.		
	Class Diplonemea	Order Diplonemida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Class Kinetoplastea	
		Order Bodonida
		Order Prokinetoplastida
		Order Trypanosomatida
	Subphylum Euglenoida	
	Class N. N.	
		Order Petalomonadida
		Order Ploetitiida
	Class Euglenophyceae	
		Order Euglenida
		Order Eutreptiida
	Class Peranemea	
		Order Heteronemida
		Order Peranemida
		Order Rhabdomonadida
	Subphylum Symbiontida	
	Class Postgaardea	
		Order Postgaardida
INFRAKINGDOM EXCAVATA		
Phylum Loukozoa		
Subphylum Eolouka		
	Class Jakobea	
		Order Jakobida
	Class Tsukubea	
		Order Tsukubamonadida
Subphylum Neolouka		
	Class Malawimonadea	
		Order Malawimonadida
Phylum Metamonada		
	Class Anaeromonadea	
		Order Oxymonadida
		Order Trimastigida
	Class Carpomonadea	
		Order Carpediemonadida
		Order Chilomastigida
		Order Dysnectida
	Class Eopharyngea	
		Order Diplomonadida
		Order Retortamonadida
	Class Trichomonadea	
		Order Cristamonadida
		Order Spirotrichonymphida
		Order Trichomonadida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Tritrichomonadida
	Class Trichonymphea	
		Order Lophomonadida
		Order Trichonymphida
	Phylum Percolozoa	
	Subphylum Pharyngomonada	
	Class Pharyngomonadea	
		Order Pharyngomonadida
	Subphylum Tetramitia	
	Class Heterolobosea	
		Order Acrasida
		Order Schizopyrenida
	Class Lyromonadea	
		Order Lyromonadida
	Class Percolatea	
		Order Percolomonadida
		Order Pseudociliatida
	SUBKINGDOM SARCOMASTIGOTA	
	Phylum Amoebozoa	
	Subphylum Conosa	
	Class Archamoebae	
		Order Mastigamoebida
		Order Pelobiontida
		Order Rhizomastigida
	Class Dictyostelea	
		Order Dictyostelida
		Class Myxogastrea [= Myxomycetes]
		Subclass Exosporeae
		Order Ceratiomyxida
		Subclass Myxogastria
		Superorder Collumelidia
		Order Echinosteliida
		Order Fuscisporida
		Superorder Lucisporidia
		Order Liceida
		Order Trichiida
	Class Protostelea	
		Order Protostelida
	Class Varioseae	
		Order Artodiscida
		Order Holomastigida
		Order Phalansteriida
		Order Varipodida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Subphylum Lobosa	
	Class Discosea
	Subclass Flabellinia
	Order Dactylopodida
	Order Himatismenida
	Order Pellitida
	Order Stygamoebida
	Order Trichosida
	Order Vanellida
	Subclass Longamoebia
	Order Dermamoebida
	Order Centramoebida
	Order Thecamoebida
	Class Tubulinea [= Lobosea]
	Order Arcellinida
	Order Echinamoebida
	Order Euamoebida
	Order Leptomyxida
	Order Nolandida
Phylum Choanozoa [with Microsporidia, Animalia, and Fungi constitutes "Supergroup Opisthokonta"]	
Subphylum Choanofila	
	Class Choanoflagellata
	Order Acanthoecida
	Order Craspedida
	Class Corallochytrea
	Order Corallochytrida
	Class Filasterea
	Order Ministeriida
	Class Ichthyosporea
	Order Dermocystida
	Order Eccrinida
Subphylum Paramyrcia	
	Class Aphelidea
	Order Aphelidida
	Class Cristidiscoidea
	Order Fonticulida
	Order Nucleariida
	Class Rozellidea
	Order Rozellida
Phylum Microsporidia [with Choanozoa, Animalia, and Fungi constitutes "Supergroup Opisthokonta"]	
	Class Disporea
	Order N.N. (e.g., <i>Nosema</i>)
	Class Metchnikovellea
	Order Metchnikovellida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Class Minisporea [= Microsporea]
		Order Minisporida [= Minisporea]
	Class	
	Pleistophorea	
		Order Pleistophorida
Phylum Sulcozoa		
	Subphylum Apusozoa	
		Class Breviatea
		Order Breviatida
		Class Thecomonadea
		Order Apusomonadida
	Subphylum Varisulca	
		Class Diphyllatea
		Order Diphylleida
		Class
		Glissodiscea
		Order Mantamonadida
		Order Planomonadida
		Class
		Hilomonadea
		Order Rigifilida
KINGDOM CHROMISTA		
	SUBKINGDOM	
	HACROBIA	
	Phylum	
	N.N.	
		Class Endohelea
		Order Heliomonadida
		Order Microhelida
		Class
		Picomonadea
		Order Picomonadida
		Class Telonemea
		Order Telonemida
Phylum Cryptista		
	Subphylum	
	Palpitia	
		Class Palpitea
		Order Palpitida
	Subphylum Rollomonadia	
		Class Cryptophyceae
		Order Cryptomonadales
		Order Pyrenomonadales
		Order Tetragonidiales
		Class Goniomonadea
		Order Goniomonadida
		Class
		Leucocryptea
		Order Kathablepharida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Phylum Haptophyta		
	Class Coccolithophyceae [= Prymnesiophyceae]	
		Order Coccolithales
		Order Coccochaerales
		Order Isochrysidales
		Order Phaeocystales
		Order Prymnesiales
		Order Syracosphaerales
		Order Zygodiscales
	Class Pavlovophyceae	
		Order Pavlovales
Phylum Heliozoa		
	Class Centrohelea	
		Order Acanthocystida
		Order Pterocystida
SUBKINGDOM HAROSA [= "Supergroup SAR"]		
INFRAKINGDOM HALVARIA		
Superphylum Alveolata		
Phylum Ciliophora		
	Subphylum Intramacronucleata	
	Class Armophorea	
		Order Armophorida
		Order Clevelandellida
	Class Colpodea	
		Order Bryometopida
		Order Bryophryida
		Order Bursariomorphida
		Order Colpodida
		Order Cyrtolophosidida
		Order Sorogenida
	Class Litostomatea	
	Subclass Haptoria	
		Order Cyclotrichiida
		Order Haptorida
		Order Pleurostomatida
		Subclass Trichostomatia
		Order Entodiniomorphida
		Order Macropodiniida
		Order Vestibuliferida
	Class Spirotrichea	
		Subclass Choreotrichia

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Tintinnida
	Subclass Hypotrichia
	Order Euplotida
	Order Kitiichida
	Subclass Licnophoria
	Order Licnophorida
	Subclass Oligotrichia
	Order Strombidiida
	Subclass Protocruziida
	Order Phacodiniida
	Order Protocruziida
	Subclass Stichotrichia
	Order Sporadotrichida
	Order Stichotrichida
	Order Urostylida
Class	
Nassophorea	
	Order Colpodidiida
	Order Microthoracida
	Order Nassulida
	Order Synhymeniida
Class	
Oligohymenophorea	
	Subclass Apostomatia
	Order Apostomatida
	Order Astomatophorida
	Order Pilisuctorida
Subclass	
Astomatia	
	Order Astomatida
	Subclass Hymenostomatia
	Order Ophyroglenida
	Order Tetrahymenida
Subclass	
Peniculia	
	Order Peniculida
	Order Urocentrida
Subclass	
Peritrichia	
	Order Mobilida
	Order Sessilida
	Subclass Scuticociliatia
	Order Philasterida
	Order Pleuronematida
	Order Thigmotrichida
Class Phyllopharyngea	
	Subclass Chonotrichia
	Order Cryptogemmida
	Order Exogemmiida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Subclass Cyrtophoria
	Order Chlamyodontida
	Order Dysteriida
	Subclass Rhynchodia
	Order Hypocomatida
	Order Rhynchodida
	Subclass Suctoria
	Order Endogenida
	Order Evaginogenida
	Order Exogenida
	Class Plagiopylea
	Order Odontostomatida
	Order Plagiopylida
	Class Prostomatea
	Order Prorodontida
	Order Prostomatida
	Subphylum Postciliodesmatophora
	Class Heterotrichea
	Order Heterotrichida
	Class Karyorelictea
	Order Loxodida
	Order Protoheterotrichida
	Order Protostomatida
	Phylum Miozoa
	Subphylum Myzozoa
	Infraphylum Apicomplexa
	Superclass Apicomonada
	Class Apicomonadea
	Order Chromerida
	Order Colpodellida
	Order Voromonadida
	Superclass Sporozoa
	Class N. N.
	Order Blastogregarinida
	Class Coccidiomorpha
	Subclass Coccidia
	Order Adeleida
	Order Eimeriida
	Order Ixorheida
	Subclass Coelotrophia
	Order Coelotrophiida [= Protococcidiida]

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Subclass Hematozoa	
	Superorder Aconoidia
	Order Nephromycida
	Order Piroplasmida
	Superorder Haemosporidia
	Order Haemosporida
Class Gregarinomorpha	
	Subclass Cryptogregarina
	Order Cryptogregarida (<i>Cryptosporidium</i>)
	Subclass Histogregarina
	Order Histogregarida
	Subclass Orthogregarina
	Order Arthroregarida
	Order Vermigregarida
Class Paragregaria	
	Order Archigregarinida
	Order Stenophorida
	Order Velocida
Infraphylum Dinozoa	
Superclass Dinoflagellata	
Class Dinophyceae	
Subclass N.N.	
	Order Actiniscales
	Order Blastodinales
	Order Coccidinales
	Order Dinamoebales
	Order Lophodinales
	Order Pyrocystales
	Order Thoracosphaerales
	Subclass Dinophysoidia
	Order Dinophysidales
	Order Nannoceratopsales
	Subclass Gonyaulacoidia
	Order Gonyaulacales
	Order Gymnodinales
	Subclass Peridinoidia
	Order Peridinales
	Order Procentrales
Subclass Suessioidia	
	Order Suessiales
Class Ellobiopsea	
	Order Ellobiopsida
Class Noctilucea	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Noctilucida
Class Oxyrrhea	Order Acrocoelida
	Order Oxyrrhida
Class Syndinea	Order Rastrimonadida
	Order Syndinida
Superclass Perkinsozoa	
Class Myzomonadea	Order Algovorida
Class Perkinsea	Order Perkinsida
	Order Phagodinida
Class Squirmidea	Order Squirmida
Subphylum Protalveolata	
Class Colponemea	Order Colponemida
Superphylum Heterokonta [= "Supergroup Stramenopiles"]	
Phylum Bigyra	
Class Bikosea	Order Anoecida
	Order Bicoecida
	Order Borokida
	Order Pseudodendromonadida
	Order Rictida
Class Blastocystea	Order Blastocystida
Class Nanomonadea	Order Uniciliatida
Class Opalineae	Order Opalinida
	Order Proteromonadida
Class Labyrinthulea	Order Labyrinthulida
	Order Thraustochytriida
	Class Placididea [= Placidiophyceae]
	Order Placidiida
Phylum Ochrophyta [= Heterokontophyta p.p.]	
	Class Bacillariophyceae [= Diatomeae]
	Subclass Bacillariophycidae
	Order Achnanthes
	Order Bacillariales
	Order Cymbellales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Dictyoneidales
	Order Eunotiales
	Order Lyrellales
	Order Mastogloiales
	Order Naviculales
	Order Rhopalodiales
	Order Surirellales
	Order Thalassiophysales
	Subclass Coscinodiscophycidae
	Order Anaulales
	Order Arachnoidiscales
	Order Asterolamprales
	Order Aulacoseirales
	Order Biddulphiales
	Order Chaetocerotales
	Order Chrysanthemodiscales
	Order Corethrales
	Order Coscinodiscales
	Order Cymatosirales
	Order Ethmodiscales
	Order Hemiaulales
	Order Leptocylindrales
	Order Lithodesmiales
	Order Melosirales
	Order Orthoseirales
	Order Paraliales
	Order Rhizosoleniales
	Order Stictocyclales
	Order Stictodiscales
	Order Thalassiosirales
	Order Triceratiales
	Subclass Fragilariophycidae
	Order Ardissonales
	Order Climacospheniales
	Order Cyclophorales
	Order Fragiliales
	Order Licmophorales
	Order Protoraphidales
	Order Rhabdonematales
	Order Rhaphoneidales
	Order Striatellales
	Order Tabellariales
	Order Thalassionematales
	Order Toxariales
Class	
Bolidophyceae	
	Order Parmales [= Bolidomonadales]

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Class	
Chrysomerothyceae	Order Chrysomerales
Class Chrysothyceae	Order Chloramoebales
	Order Chromulinales
	Order Chrysothrales
	Order Heterogloeales
	Order Hibberdiales
	Order Hydrurales
	Order Ochromonadales
	Order Paraphysomonadida
	Order Synurales
	Order Thallochrysidales
Class Eustigmatophyceae	Order Eustigmatales
	Class Dictyochophyceae [= Hypogyrystea]
	Order Dictyochaetales
	Order Olisthodiscales
	Order Pedinellales
	Order Pelagomonadales
	Order Sarcinochrysidales
Class	
Phaeophyceae	Subclass Dictyophycidae
	Order Dictyotales
	Order Onslowiales
	Order Sphaelariales
	Order Syringodermatales
	Subclass Discosporangiophycidae
	Order Discosporangiales
	Subclass Fucophycidae
	Order Ascoseirales
	Order Asterocladales
	Order Desmarestiales
	Order Ectocarpales
	Order Fucales
	Order Laminariales
	Order Nemodermatales
	Order Phaeosiphoniellales
	Order Ralfsiales
	Order Scytothamniales
	Order Sporochneales
	Order Tilopteridales [= Cutleriales]
	Subclass Ishigeophycidae
	Order Ishigeales
	Class Phaeothamniophyceae [= Aurophyceae]
	Order Aurearenales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Phaeothamniales
	Class Picophagophyceae [= Picophagea]
	Order Picophagales
	Order Synchronomales
	Class Pinguioiphyceae
	Order Pinguiochrysidales
	Class Raphidophyceae
	Order Actinophryida
	Order Commatiida
	Order Raphidomonadales
	Class Schizocladiphyceae
	Order Schizocladiales
	Class Xanthophyceae
	Order Mischococcales
	Order Pleurochloridellales
	Order Tribonematales
	Order Vaucheriales
	Phylum Pseudofungi [= Oomycota]
	Class Bigyromonadea
	Order Developayellida
	Class Hyphochytrea
	Order Hyphochytriida
	Order Pirsoniida
	Class Oomycetes
	Subclass Eogamia
	Order Anisopidiales
	Order Haptoglossales
	Order Lagenismatales
	Order Olpidiopsidales
	Order Rozellopsidales
	Subclass Peronosporidae
	Order Peronosporales
	Order Pythiales
	Order Rhipidiales
	Subclass Saprolegniidae
	Order Albuginales
	Order Leptomitales
	Order Sallagenidiales
	Order Saprolegniales
INFRAKINGDOM	
RHIZARIA	
	Phylum Cercozoa
	Subphylum Endomyxa
	Class Ascetosporea
	Order Claustrosporida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Haplosporida
	Order Paradinida
	Order Paramyxida
Class Gromiidea	
	Order Gromiida
	Order Reticulosida
Class Phytomyxea	
	Order Phagomyxida
	Order Plasmodiophorida
Class Vampyrellidea	
	Order Vampyrellida
Subphylum Monadofilosa	
Class Imbricatea	
Subclass Placonuda	
	Order Discocelida
	Order Discomonadida
	Order Euglyphida
	Order Marimonadida
	Order Variglissida
Subclass Placoperla	
	Order Perlofilida
	Order Rotosphaerida
	Order Spongomonadida
	Order Thaumatomonadida
	Order Zoelucasida
Class Metromonadea	
	Order Metopiida
	Order Metromonadida
Class Sarcomonadea	
	Order Cercomonadida
	Order Glissomonadida
	Order Pansomonadida
	Order Pseudosporida
	Order Sainouroida
Class Thecofilosea	
Subclass Eothecia	
	Order Cryomonadida
	Order Ebriida
	Order Matazida
	Order Ventricleftida
	Subclass Phaeodaria
	Order Eodarida
	Order Opaloconchida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Subclass	
	Tectosia	
		Order Tectofilosida
Subphylum Reticulofilosa		
	Class	
	Chlorarachnea	Order Chlorarachnida
	Class	
	Granofilosea	Order Cryptofilida
		Order Desmothoracida
		Order Leucodictyida
		Order Limnofilida
	Class	
	Skiomonadea	Order Tremulida
Phylum Retaria		
Subphylum Foraminifera		
	Class Monothalamea	
		Order Allogromiida
		Order Astrorhizida
		Order Psamminida
		Order Stannomida
	Class Globothalamea	
		Order Carterinida
		Order Globeriginida
		Order Lagenida
		Order Lituolida
		Order Lofusiida
		Order Robertinida
		Order Rotaliida
		Order Testulariida
		Order Trochamminida
	Class Tubothalamea	
		Order Miliolida
		Order Spirillinida
Subphylum Radiozoa		
	Superclass Polycystinia	
	Class Polycystinea	
		Order Collodarida
		Order Nassellaria
		Order Spumellaria
	Superclass Spasmaria	
	Class Acantharea	
		Order Arthracanthida
		Order Chaunacanthida
		Order Holacanthida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Symphyacanthida
	Class Sticholonchea	
		Order Taxopodida
KINGDOM FUNGI		
	SUBKINGDOM DIKARYA [= NEOMYCOTA]	
	Phylum Ascomycota	
	Subphylum Pezizomycotina	
	Class Archaeorhizomycetes	
		Order Archaeorhizomycetales
		Order Lahmiales
		Order Triblidiales
	Class Arthoniomycetes	
		Order Arthoniales
	Class Dothideomycetes	
	Subclass N.N.	
		Order Acrospermales
		Order Botryosphaeriales
		Order Hysteriales
		Order Jahnulales
		Order Koralionastetales
		Order Patellariales
		Order Trypetheliales
		Subclass Dothideomycetidae
		Order Capnodiales
		Order Dothideales
		Order Microthyriales
		Order Myriangiales
		Subclass Meliolomycetidae
		Order Meliolales
		Subclass Pleosporomycetidae
		Order Mytilinidiales
		Order Pleosporales
	Class Eurotiomycetes	
		Subclass Chaetothyriomycetidae
		Order Chaetothyriales
		Order Pyrenulales
		Order Verrucariales
		Subclass Eurotiomycetidae
		Order Arachnomycetales
		Order Ascosphaerales
		Order Coryneliales
		Order Eurotiales
		Order Onygenales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Subclass Mycocaliciomycetidae
	Order Mycocaliciales
Class	
Laboulbeniomycetes	
	Order Laboulbeniales
	Order Pyxidiophorales
Class Lecanoromycetes	
Subclass	
N.N.	
	Order Candelariales
	Order Umbilicariales
	Subclass Acarosporomycetidae
	Order Acarosporales
	Subclass Lecanoromycetidae
	Order Lecanorales
	Order Lecideales
	Order Peltigerales
	Order Rhizocarpales
	Order Teloschistales
	Subclass Ostropomycetidae
	Order Agyriales
	Order Baeomycetales
	Order Ostropales
	Order Pertusariales
Class	
Leotiomyces	
	Order Cyttariales
	Order Erysiphales
	Order Geoglossales
	Order Helotiales
	Order Leotiales
	Order Mediolariales
	Order Rhytismatales
	Order Thelebolales
Class Lichinomycetes	
	Order Eremithallales
	Order Lichinales
Class Orbiliomycetes	
	Order Orbiliales
Class	
Pezizomycetes	
	Order Pezizales
Class Sordariomycetes	
Subclass	
N.N.	
	Order Phyllachorales
	Order Trichosphaerales
	Subclass Hypocreomycetidae
	Order Coronophorales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Hypocreales
	Order Melanosporales
	Order Microascales
	Subclass Sordariomycetidae
	Order Boliniales
	Order Calosphaeriales
	Order Chaetosphaeriales
	Order Coniochaetales
	Order Diaporthales
	Order Ophiostomatales
	Order Sordariales
	Subclass Spathulosporomycetidae
	Order Lulworthiales
	Subclass Xylariomycetidae
	Order Xylariales
Subphylum Saccharomycotina	
Class Saccharomycetes	Order Saccharomycetales
Subphylum Taphrinomycotina	
Class Neoelectomycetes	Order Neoelectales
	Class Pneumocystidomycetes
	Order Pneumocystidales
	Class Schizosaccharomycetes
	Order Schizosaccharomycetales
Class Taphrinomycetes	Order Taphrinales
Phylum Basidiomycota	
Class Entorrhizomycetes	Order Entorrhizales
	Order Wallemiales
Subphylum Agaricomycotina	
Class Agaricomycetes	Subclass N.N.
	Order Auriculariales
	Order Cantharellales
	Order Corticiales
	Order Gloeophyllales
	Order Hymenochaetales
	Order Polyporales
	Order Russulales
	Order Sebaciniales
	Order Thelephorales
	Order Trechisporales
	Subclass Agaricomycetidae
	Order Agaricales
	Order Atheliales
	Order Boletales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Subclass Phallomycetidae
	Order Geastrales
	Order Gomphales
	Order Hysterangiales
	Order Phallales
Class	
Dacrymycetes	Order Dacrymycetales
Class Tremellomycetes	
	Order Cystofilobasidiales
	Order Filobasidiales
	Order Tremellales
Subphylum Pucciniomycotina	
Class	
Agaricostilbomycetes	Order Agaricostilbales
	Order Spiculogloeales
Class Atractiellomycetes	Order Atractiellales
Class Classiculomycetes	Order Classiculales
	Class Cryptomycocolacomycetes
	Order Cryptomycocolacales
Class	
Cystobasidiomycetes	Order Cystobasidiales
	Order Erythrobasidiales
	Order Naohideales
Class Microbotryomycetes	Order Hetrogastridiales
	Order Leucosporidiales
	Order Microbotryales
	Order Sporidiobolales
Class	
Mixiomycetes	Order Mixiales
Class Pucciniomycetes	Order Helicobasidiales
	Order Pachnocybales
	Order Platygloeales
	Order Pucciniales
	Order Septobasidiales
Subphylum Ustilaginomycotina	
Class N.	
N.	Order Malasseziales
Class Exobasidiomycetes	Order Ceraceosorales
	Order Doassansiales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Entylomatales
	Order Exobasidiales
	Order Georfischeriales
	Order Microstromatales
	Order Tilletiales
	Class Ustilaginomycetes
	Order Urocystidales
	Order Ustilaginales
SUBKINGDOM EOMYCOTA	
Phylum Chytridiomycota	
	Class Blastocladiomycetes [= Allomycetes]
	Order Blastocladales
	Class Chytridiomycetes
	Order Chytridiales
	Order Lobulomycetales
	Order Neocallimastigales
	Order Olpidiales
	Order Rhizophlyctidales
	Order Rhizophydiales
	Order Spizellomycetales
	Class Monoblepharidomycetes
	Order Monoblepharidales
Phylum Glomeromycota	
	Class Glomeromycetes [= Glomomycetes]
	Order Archaeosporales
	Order Diversisporales
	Order Glomerales
	Order Paraglomerales
Phylum Zygomycota	
Subphylum N.N.	
	Class N. N.
	Order Basidiobolales
Subphylum Entomophthoromycotina	
	Class N. N.
	Order Entomophthorales
Subphylum Kickxellomycotina	
	Class N. N.
	Order Asellariales
	Order Dimargaritales
	Order Harpellales
	Order Kickxellales
Subphylum Mortierellomycotina	
	Class N. N.

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Mortierellales
	Subphylum Mucoromycotina	
	Class N. N.	
		Order Endogonales
		Order Mucorales
	Subphylum Zoopagomycotina	
	Class N. N.	
		Order Zoopagales
KINGDOM PLANTAE		
SUBKINGDOM BILIPHYTA		
	Phylum Glaucophyta	
		Class Glaucophyceae
		Order Glaucocystales
	Phylum Rhodophyta	
	Subphylum Cyanidiophytina	
		Class Cyanidiophyceae
		Order Cyanidiales
	Subphylum Eurhodophytina	
		Class Bangiophyceae
		Order Bangiales
		Order Goniotrichales
		Class Florideophyceae
		Subclass N.N.
		Order Rhodachlyales
		Subclass Ahnfeltiophycidae
		Order Ahnfeltiales
		Order Pihelliales
		Subclass Corallinophycidae
		Order Corallinales
		Order Rhodogorgonales
		Order Sporolithales
		Subclass Hildenbrandiophyceae
		Order Hildenbrandiales
		Subclass Nemaliophycidae
		Order Acrochaetiales
		Order Balbianiales
		Order Balliales
		Order Batrachospermales
		Order Colaconematales
		Order Entwisleiales
		Order Nemaliales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Palmariales
	Order Thoreales
	Subclass Rhodmeniophycidae
	Order Acrosymphytales
	Order Bonnemaisoniales
	Order Ceramiales
	Order Gelidiales
	Order Gigartinales
	Order Gracilariales
	Order Halymeniales
	Order Nemastomatales
	Order Peyssonneliales
	Order Plocamiales
	Order Rhodymeniales
	Order Sebdeniales
Subphylum Metarhodophytina	
	Class Compsopogonophyceae
	Order Compsopogonales
	Order Erythropeltidales
	Order Rhodochaetales
Subphylum Rhodellophytina	
	Class Porphyridiophyceae
	Order Porphyridiales
	Class Rhodellophyceae
	Order Dixoniellales
	Order Glaucosphaerales
	Order Rhodellales
	Class
	Stylonematophyceae
	Order Rufusiales
	Order Stylonematales
SUBKINGDOM VIRIDIPLANTAE	
INFRAKINGDOM	
CHLOROPHYTA	
Phylum	
Chlorophyta	
Subphylum Chlorophytina	
	Class Chlorodendrophyceae
	Order Chlorodendrales
	Class Chlorophyceae
	Order N.N. (e.g., Chlorangiopsidaceae)
	Order Chaetopeltidales
	Order Chaetophorales
	Order Chlamydomonadales [= Volvocales]
	Order Oedogoniales
	Order Sphaeropleales
	Class Pedinophyceae
	Order Marsupiomonadales
	Order Pedinomonadales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Scourfieldiales
	Class Trebouxiophyceae	
		Order Chlorellales
		Order Microthamniales
		Order Phyllosiphonales
		Order Prasiolales
		Order Trebouxiales
	Class Ulvophyceae	
		Order Bryopsidales
		Order Cladophorales
		Order Dasycladales
		Order Oltmansiellopsidales
		Order Scotinosphaerales
		Order Trentepohliales
		Order Ulotrichales
		Order Ulvales
	Subphylum Prasinophytina	
	Class Mamiellophyceae	
		Order Dolichomastigales
		Order Mamiellales
		Order Monomastigales
	Class Nephrophyceae [= Nephroselmidophyceae]	
		Order Nephroselmidales
	Class Pyramimonadophyceae	
		Order Palmophyllales
		Order Prasinococcales
		Order Pseudoscourfieldiales
		Order Pyramimonadales
INFRAKINGDOM STREPTOPHYTA		
Superphylum Charophyta		
Phylum Charophyta		
	Class Charophyceae	
		Order Charales
	Class Chlorokybophyceae	
		Order Chlorokybales
	Class Coleochaetophyceae	
		Order Chaetosphaeridiales
		Order Coleochaetales
	Class Conjugatophyceae [= Zygnematophyceae]	
		Order Desmidiiales
		Order Zygnematales
	Class Klebsormidiophyceae	
		Order Klebsormidiales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Class Mesostigmatophyceae
	Order Mesostigmatales
Superphylum Embryophyta	
Phylum Anthocerotophyta	
	Class Anthocerotopsida
	Subclass Anthocerotidae
	Order Anthocerotales
	Subclass Dendrocerotidae
	Order Dendrocerotales
	Order Phymatocerales
	Subclass Notothylatidae
	Order Notothyladales
	Class Leiosporocerotopsida
	Order Leiosporocerotales
Phylum Bryophyta	
	Class Andreaeobryopsida
	Order Andreaeobryales
	Class Andreaeopsida
	Order Andreaeales
	Class Bryopsida
	Subclass Bryidae
	Order Bartramiales
	Order Bryales
	Order Hedwigiales
	Order Hookeriales
	Order Hypnales
	Order Hypnodendrales
	Order Orthotrichales
	Order Ptychomniales
	Order Rhizogoniales
	Order Splachnales
	Subclass Buxbaumiidae
	Order Buxbaumiales
	Subclass Dicranidae
	Order Archidiales
	Order Bryoxiphiales
	Order Dicranales
	Order Grimmiales
	Order Pottiales
	Order Scouleriales
	Subclass Diphysciidae
	Order Diphysciales
	Subclass Funariidae
	Order Encalyptales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Funariales
	Order Gigaspermales
Subclass	
Timmidae	Order Timmiales
Class Oedipodiopsida	Order Oedipodiales
Class Polytrichopsida	Order Polytrichales
Class	
Sphagnopsida	Order Ambuchananiales
	Order Sphagnales
Class	
Takakiopsida	Order Takakiales
Class Tetrarchidopsida	Order Tetrarchidales
Phylum Marchantiophyta	
Class Haplomitriopsida	Order Calobryales
	Order Treubiales
Class Jungermannopsida	
	Subclass Jungermanniales
	Order Jungermanniales
	Order Porellales
	Order Ptilidiales
	Subclass Metzgeriales
	Order Metzgeriales
	Order Pleuroziales
Subclass	
Pelliidae	Order Fossombroniales
	Order Pallaviciniales
	Order Pelliiales
Class Marchantiopsida	
	Order Blasiales
	Order Lunulariales
	Order Marchantiales
	Order Neohodgsoniales
	Order Sphaerocarpaceales
Phylum Tracheophyta	
Subphylum Lycopodiophytina	
Class Lycopodiopsida	
	Order Isoetales
	Order Lycopodiales
	Order Selaginellales
Subphylum Polypodiophytina	
Class Polypodiopsida	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Subclass Equisetidae
	Order Equisetales
	Subclass Marattiidae
	Order Marattiales
	Subclass Ophioglossidae [= Psilotidae]
	Order Ophioglossales
	Order Psilotales
	Subclass Polypodiidae
	Order Cyatheaales
	Order Gleicheniales
	Order Hymenophyllales
	Order Osmundales
	Order Polypodiales
	Order Salviniiales
	Order Schizaeales
	Subphylum Spermatophytina
	Superclass "Angiospermae"
	Class Magnoliopsida
	Superorder N.N.
	Order N.N. (e.g., Icacinaceae)
	Superorder Amborellanae
	Order Amborellales
	Superorder Asteranae
	Order Apiales
	Order Aquifoliales
	Order Asterales
	Order Boraginales
	Order Bruniales
	Order Cornales
	Order Dipsacales
	Order Ericales
	Order Escalloniales
	Order Garryales
	Order Gentianales
	Order Lamiales
	Order Paracryphiales
	Order Solanales
	Superorder Austrobaileyanae
	Order Austrobaileyales
	Superorder Berberidopsidanae
	Order Berberidopsidales
	Superorder Buxanae
	Order Buxales
	Superorder Caryophyllanae
	Order Caryophyllales
	Superorder Ceratophyllanae

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Order Ceratophyllales
Superorder Dillenianae
Order Dilleniales
Superorder Lilianae [= Monocotyledones]
Order Acorales
Order Alismatales
Order Arecales
Order Asparagales
Order Commelinales
Order Dasypogonales
Order Dioscoreales
Order Liliales
Order Pandanales
Order Petrosaviales
Order Poales
Order Zingiberales
Superorder Magnolianae
Order Canellales
Order Chloranthales
Order Laurales
Order Magnoliales
Order Piperales
Superorder Myrothamnanae
Order Gunnerales
Superorder Nymphaeanae
Order Nymphaeales
Superorder Proteanae
Order Proteales
Superorder Ranunculanae
Order Ranunculales
Superorder Rosanae
Order Brassicales
Order Celastrales
Order Crossosomatales
Order Cucurbitales
Order Fabales
Order Fagales
Order Geraniales
Order Huerteales
Order Malpighiales
Order Malvales
Order Myrtales
Order Oxalidales
Order Picramniales
Order Rosales
Order Sapindales
Order Vitales
Order Zygophyllales

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Superorder Santalanae
	Order Santalales
	Superorder Saxifraganae
	Order Saxifragales
	Superorder Trochodendrae
	Order Trochodendrales
	Superclass "Gymnospermae"
	Class
	Cycadopsida
	Subclass
	Cycadidae
	Order Cycadales
	Class
	Ginkgoopsida
	Subclass Ginkgooidae
	Order Ginkgoales
	Class Gnetopsida
	Subclass
	Gnetidae
	Order Gnetales
	Class Pinopsida
	Subclass Pinidae
	Order Pinales
KINGDOM ANIMALIA	
SUBKINGDOM	
N.N.	
Phylum Cnidaria	
Subphylum Anthozoa	
Class Anthozoa	
	Subclass Hexacorallia
	Order Actinaria
	Order Antipatharia
	Order Ceriantharia
	Order Corallimorpharia
	Order Scleractinia
	Order Zoantharia [= Zoanthidea]
	Subclass Octocorallia
	Order Alcyonacea
	Order Helioporacea
	Order Pennatulacea
Subphylum Medusozoa	
Class Cubozoa	
	Order Carybdeida
	Order Chiropoda
Class Hydrozoa	
	Subclass Hydroidolina
	Order Anthoathecata
	Order Gonoproxima
	Order Leptothecata

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Siphonophorae
	Subclass Trachylina	
		Order Actinulida
		Order Limnomedusae
		Order Narcomedusae
		Order Trachymedusae
	Class Polypodiozoa	
		Order Polypodiidea
	Class Scyphozoa	
		Order Coronatae
		Order Rhizostomeae
		Order Semaestomeae
	Class Staurozoa	
		Order Stauromedusae
	Subphylum Myxozoa	
	Class Malacosporea	
		Order Malacovalvulida
	Class Myxosporea	
		Order Bivalvulida
		Order Multivalvulida
	Phylum Ctenophora	
	Class Nuda	
		Order Beroida
	Class Tentaculata	
		Order Cambojiida
		Order Cestida
		Order Cryptobiferida
		Order Cydippida
		Order Ganeshida
		Order Lobata
		Order Platyctenida
		Order Thalassocalycida
	Phylum Placozoa	
	Class Placozoa (<i>Trichoplax</i>)	
	Phylum Porifera	
	Class Calcarea	
		Order Baerida
		Order Clathrinida
		Order Leucosolenida
		Order Lithonida
		Order Murrayonida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Class Demospongiae	
		Order Agelasida
		Order Astrophorida
		Order Chondrosida
		Order Dendroceratida
		Order Dictyoceratida
		Order Hadromerida
		Order Halichondrida
		Order Haplosclerida
		Order Lithistida
		Order Poecilosclerida
		Order Spirophorida
		Order Verongida
	Class Hexactinellida	
		Order Amphidiscosida
		Order Aulocalycoida
		Order Fieldingida
		Order Hexactinosida
		Order Lychniscosida
		Order Lyssacinosida
	Class Homoscleromorpha	
		Order Homosclerophorida
SUBKINGDOM		
BILATERIA		
INFRAKINGDOM PROTOSTOMIA		
Superphylum N.		
N.		
Phylum Chaetognatha	Class Sagittoidea	
		Order Aphragmophora
		Order Phragmophora
Phylum Orthonectida		Order Plasmodigenea
Phylum Rhombozoa		Order Dicyemida
		Order Heterocyemida
Superphylum Ecdysozoa		
Phylum Arthropoda	Class Arachnida	
Subphylum Chelicerata		Superorder N.N.
		Order Amblypygi
		Order Araneae
		Order Opiliones
		Order Palpigradi
		Order Pseudoscorpiones

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Ricinulei
	Order Schizomida
	Order Scorpiones
	Order Solifugae
	Order Uropygi
	Superorder Acariformes
	Order Sarcoptiformes
	Order Trombidiformes
	Superorder Parasitiformes
	Order Holothyrida
	Order Ixodida
	Order Mesostigmata
	Order Opilioacarida
	Class Merostomata
	Order Xiphosura
	Class Pycnogonida
	Order Pantopoda
	Subphylum Crustacea
	Class Branchiopoda
	Order Anostraca
	Order Diplostraca
	Order Laevicaudata
	Order Notostraca
	Class Cephalocarida
	Order Brachypoda
	Class Malacostraca
	Subclass Eumalacostraca
	Superorder Eucarida
	Order Amphionidacea
	Order Decapoda
	Order Euphausiacea
	Superorder Peracarida
	Order Amphipoda
	Order Bochsacea
	Order Cumacea
	Order Isopoda
	Order Lophogastrida
	Order Mictacea
	Order Mysida
	Order Spelaeogriphacea
	Order Tanaidacea
	Order Thermosbaenacea
	Superorder Syncarida
	Order Anaspidacea

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Bathynellacea
	Subclass Hoplocarida
	Order Stomatopoda
	Subclass Phyllocarida
	Order Leptostraca
Class	
Maxillopoda	
	Subclass
	Branchiura
	Order Arguloida
	Subclass
	Copepoda
	Infraclass Neocopepoda
	Superorder Gymnoplea
	Order Calanoida
	Superorder Podoplea
	Order Cyclopoida
	Order Gelyelloida
	Order Harpacticoida
	Order Misophrioida
	Order Monstrilloida
	Order Mormonilloida
	Order Siphonostomatoida
	Infraclass Progymnoplea
	Order Platycopioida
	Subclass Mystacocarida
	Order Mystacocaridida
	Subclass Pentastomida
	Order Cephalobaenida
	Order Porocephalida
	Subclass Tantulocarida (e.g., Basipodellidae)
	Subclass Thecostraca
	Infraclass Ascothoracida
	Order Dendrogastrida
	Order Laurida
	Infraclass Cirripedia
	Superorder Acrothoracica
	Order Cryptophialida
	Order Lithoglyptida
	Superorder Rhizocephala
	Order Akentronida
	Order Kentronida
	Superorder Thoracica
	Order Ibliformes
	Order Lepadiformes
	Order Scalpelliformes
	Order Sessilia
	Infraclass Facetotecta (<i>Hansenocaris</i>)
Class Ostracoda	

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Halocyprida
	Order Myodocopida
	Order Paleocopida
	Order Platycopida
	Order Podocopida
Class Remipedia	
	Order Nectiopoda
Subphylum Hexapoda	
Class Collembola	
	Order Entomobryomorpha
	Order Neelipleona
	Order Poduromorpha
	Order Symphyleona
Class Diplura	
	Order N.N. (e.g., <i>Japygidae</i>)
Class Insecta	
	Subclass Archaeognatha
	Order Archaeognatha
	Subclass Dicondylia
	Order Zygentoma
	Subclass Pterygota
	Infraclass Neoptera
	Superorder Holometabola
	Order Coleoptera
	Order Diptera
	Order Hymenoptera
	Order Lepidoptera
	Order Mecoptera
	Order Siphonaptera
	Order Strepsiptera
	Order Trichoptera
	Superorder Neuropterida
	Order Megaloptera
	Order Neuroptera
	Order Raphidioptera
	Superorder Paraneoptera
	Order Hemiptera
	Order Psocodea
	Order Thysanoptera
	Superorder Polyneoptera
	Order Blattodea
	Order Dermaptera
	Order Embioptera
	Order Grylloblattodea
	Order Mantodea

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Mantophasmatodea
	Order Orthoptera
	Order Phasmida
	Order Plecoptera
	Order Zoraptera
	Infraclass Palaeoptera
	Order Ephemeroptera
	Order Odonata
Class	
Protura	
	Order Acerentomata
	Order Eosentomata
	Order Sinentomata
Subphylum Myriapoda	
Class Chilopoda	
	Order Craterostigmomorpha
	Order Geophilomorpha
	Order Lithobiomorpha
	Order Scolopendromorpha
	Order Scutigermomorpha
Class Diplopoda	
	Subclass Chilognatha
	Infraclass Helminthomorpha
	Superorder N.N.
	Order Platydesmida
	Order Polyzoniida
	Order Siphonocryptida
	Order Siphonophorida
	Superorder Juliformia
	Order Julida
	Order Spirobolida
	Order Spirostreptida
	Superorder Nematophora
	Order Callipodida
	Order Chordeumatida
	Order Stemmiulida
	Order Siphoniulida
	Superorder Merochaeta
	Order Polydesmida
	Infraclass Pentazonia
	Order Glomerida
	Order Glomeridesmida
	Order Sphaerotheriida
Subclass	
Penicillata	
	Order Polyxenida
Class Pauropoda	
	Order Hexamerocerata

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Tetramerocerata
	Class Symphyla (e.g., Scolopendrellidae)
Phylum Kinorhyncha	
	Order Cyclorhagida
	Order Homalorhagida
Phylum Loricifera	
	Order Nanaloricida
Phylum Nematoda	
	Class Chromadorea
	Subclass Chromadoria
	Order Chromadorida
	Order Desmodorida
	Order Desmoscolecida
	Order Selachinematida
	Subclass Plectia
	Superorder Monhysterica
	Order Monhysterida
	Superorder Plectica
	Order Benthimermithida
	Order Leptolaimida
	Order Plectida
	Superorder Rhabditica
	Order Diplogasterida
	Order Drilonematida
	Order Panagrolaimida
	Order Rhabditida
	Order Spirurida
	Superorder Teratocephalica
	Order Teratocephalida
	Class Dorylaimea
	Subclass Bathyodontia
	Order Bathyodontida
	Order Mermithida
	Order Mononchida
	Subclass Dorylaimia
	Order Dorylaimida
	Subclass Trichocephalia
	Order Dioctophymatida
	Order Marimermithida
	Order Muspiceida
	Order Trichocephalida
	Class Enoplea
	Subclass Enoplia
	Order Alaimida
	Order Enoplida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Ironida
		Order Rhaptothyreida
		Order Trifusiida
		Order Tripyloidida
		Subclass Oncholaimia
		Order Oncholaimida
	Subclass	
	Triplonchia	
		Order Triplonchida
		Order Tripylida
Phylum Nematomorpha		
		Order Gordioidea
		Order Nectonematoidea
Phylum Onychophora		
	Class Udeonycophora	
		Order Euonycophora
Phylum Priapula [= Priapulida]		
	Class N.N. (e.g., Priapulidae)	
Phylum Tardigrada		
	Class Eutardigrada	
		Order Apochela
		Order Parachela
	Class Heterotardigrada	
		Order Arthrotardigrada
		Order Echiniscoidea
Superphylum Spiralia [= Lophotrochozoa]		
Phylum Acanthocephala		
	Class Archiacanthocephala	
		Order Apororhynchida
		Order Gigantorhynchida
		Order Moniliformida
		Order Oligacanthorhynchida
	Class Eoacanthocephala	
		Order Gyracanthocephala
		Order Neoechinorhynchida
	Class Palaeacanthocephala	
		Order Echinorhynchida
		Order Heteramorphida
		Order Polymorphida
	Class Polyacanthocephala	
		Order Polyacanthorhynchida
Phylum Annelida		
	Class N. N.	
		Order Myzostomida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Class Clitellata	
	Subclass N.N.	
		Order Branchiobdellida
	Subclass Hirudinea	
		Order Acanthobdellida
		Order Arhynchobdellida
		Order Rhynchobdellida
		Subclass Oligochaeta
		Superorder N.N.
		Order N.N. (<i>Jennaria</i>)
		Order Enchytraeida
		Order Haplotaxida
		Order Lumbriculida
		Order Tubificida
		Superorder Metagynophora
		Order Moniligastrida
		Order Opisthophora
	Class Polychaeta	
	Subclass N.N.	
		Order N.N. (e.g., Nerillidae)
	Subclass Echiura	
		Order Echiuroinea
		Order Heteromyota
		Order Xenopneusta
	Subclass Errantia	
		Order Amphinomida
		Order Eunicida
		Order Phyllodocida
	Subclass Sedentaria	
		Infraclass Canalipalpata
		Order Sabellida
		Order Spionida
		Order Terebellida
		Infraclass Scolecida (e.g., Arenicolidae)
Phylum Brachiopoda		
	Class Craniata	
		Order Craniida
	Class Lingulata	
		Order Lingulida
	Class Rhynchonellata	
		Order Rhynchonellida
		Order Terebratulida
		Order Thecideida
Phylum Bryozoa		

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Class Gymnolaemata	
		Order Cheilostomata
		Order Ctenostomata
	Class Phylactolaemata	
		Order Plumatellida
	Class Stenolaemata	
		Order Cyclostomata
Phylum Cycliophora		
	Class Eucycliophora	
		Order Symbiida
Phylum Entoprocta		
		Order Coloniales
		Order Solitaria
Phylum Gastrotricha		
		Order Chaetonotida
		Order Macrodasyida
Phylum Gnathostomulida		
		Order Bursovaginoidea
		Order Filospermoidea
Phylum Micrognathozoa		
	Class Micrognathozoa	
		Order Limnognathida
Phylum Mollusca		
	Class Bivalvia	
		Subclass Autobranchia
		Superorder Heteroconchia
		Order Carditida
		Order Lucinida
		Order Myida
		Order Pholadomyida
		Order Trigoniida
		Order Unionida
		Order Veneroidea
		Superorder Pteriomorpha
		Order Arcida
		Order Limida
		Order Mytilida
		Order Ostreida
		Order Pectinida
		Order Pteriida
		Subclass Protobranchia
		Order Nuculanida
		Order Nuculida
		Order Solemyoidea

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Class	
Caudofoveata	Order Chaetodermatida
Class	
Cephalopoda	
Subclass	
Coleoidea	Superorder Decabrachia
	Order Sepiida
	Order Sepiolida
	Order Spirulida
	Order Teuthida
	Superorder Octobrachia
	Order Octopoda
	Order Vampyromorphida
	Subclass Nautiloidea
	Order Nautilida
Class	
Gastropoda	Subclass Caenogastropoda
	Order Littorinimorpha
	Order Neogastropoda
	Subclass Cocculiniformia (e.g., Cocculinidae)
	Subclass Heterobranchia
	Order Acochlidioidea
	Order Anaspidea
	Order Cephalaspidea
	Order Gymnosomata
	Order Hygrophila
	Order Nudibranchia
	Order Pleurobranchomorpha
	Order Runcinacea
	Order Sacoglossa
	Order Stylommatophora
	Order Systellommatophora
	Order Thecosomata
	Order Umbraculida
	Subclass Neomphalina
	Order N.N. (e.g., Neomphalidae)
	Subclass Neritimorpha
	Order Cycloneritimorpha
	Subclass Patellogastropoda
	Order N.N. (e.g., Patellidae)
	Subclass Vetigastropoda
	Order N.N. (e.g., Ataphridae)
Class Monoplacophora	Order Tryblidiida
Class Polyplacophora	Order Chitonida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

		Order Lepidopleurida
	Class Scaphopoda	
		Order Dentaliida
		Order Gadilida
	Class Solenogastres	
		Superorder Aplotegmentaria
		Order Cavibelonia
		Order Sterrofustia
		Superorder Pachytegmentaria
		Order Neomeniamorpha
		Order Pholidoskepia
Phylum Nemertea		
	Class Anopla	
		Order N.N. (e.g., Gorgonorrhynchidae)
	Class Enopla	
		Order Monostilifera
		Order Polystilifera
		Class Paleonemertea (e.g., Carinomidae)
Phylum Phoronida		
	Class N.N. (e.g., Phoronis)	
Phylum Platyhelminthes		
Subphylum Catenulidea		
		Order Catenulida
Subphylum Rhabditophora		
	Class Macrostomorpha	
		Order Haplopharyngida
		Order Macrostomida
	Class Neophora	
		Subclass Eulecithophora
		Infraclass Adiaphanida
		Order Fecampiida
		Order Prolecithophora
		Order Tricladida
		Infraclass Rhabdocoela
		Order Dalytyphloplanida
		Order Endoaxonemata
		Order Kalyptorhynchia
		Subclass Neodermata
		Infraclass Cestoda
		Order Amphilinidea
		Order Bothriocephalidea
		Order Caryophyllidea

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Cyclophyllidea
	Order Diphyllidea
	Order Diphyllbothriidea
	Order Gyrocotyliidea
	Order Lecanicephalidea
	Order Litobothriidea
	Order Proteocephalidea
	Order Pseudophyllidea
	Order Rhinebothriidea
	Order Spathebothriidea
	Order Tetrabothriidea
	Order Tetraphyllidea
	Order Trypanorhyncha
	Infraclass Monogenea
	Order Capsalidea
	Order Chimaericolidea
	Order Dactylogyriidea
	Order Dicybothriidea
	Order Gyrodactylidea
	Order Mazocraeidea
	Order Monocotyliidea
	Order Montchadskyellidea
	Order Polystomatidea
	Infraclass Trematoda
	Order Aspidogastrida
	Order Diplostomida
	Order Plagiorchiida
	Order Stichocotylida
	Class Polycladidea
	Order Lecithoepitheliata
	Order Polycladida
	Subclass Proseriata
	Order Proseriata
Phylum Rotifera	
	Class Eurotatoria
	Subclass Bdelloidea (e.g., Adinetidae)
	Subclass Monogonta
	Order Collothecaceae
	Order Flosculariaceae
	Order Ploima
	Class Pararotatoria
	Order Seisonacea
Phylum Sipuncula	
	Class Phascolosomatidea

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Aspidosiphoniformes
	Order Phascolosomatiformes
Class	
Sipunculidea	
	Order Golfingiiformes
	Order Sipunculiformes
INFRAKINGDOM	
DEUTEROSTOMIA	
Phylum Chordata	
Subphylum Cephalochordata	
	Order Amphioxiformes
Subphylum Urochordata	
Class Appendicularia	
	Order Copelata
Class Ascidiacea	
	Order Enterogona
	Order Pleurogona
Class Thaliacea	
	Order Doliolida
	Order Pyrosomida
	Order Salpida
Subphylum Vertebrata [= Craniata]	
Infraphylum Agnatha	
Class	
Cephalaspidomorphi	
	Order Petromyzontiformes
Class	
Myxini	
	Order Myxiniiformes
Infraphylum Gnathostomata	
Superclass Actinopterygii	
Class	
Chondrostei	
	Order Acipenseriformes
Class Cladistei	
	Order Polypteriformes
Class Holosteii	
	Order Amiiformes
	Order Lepisosteiformes
Class Teleostei	
	Order Acanthuriformes
	Order Albuliformes
	Order Alepocephaliformes
	Order Anabantiformes
	Order Anguilliformes
	Order Argentiniformes
	Order Ateleopodiformes
	Order Atheriniformes
	Order Aulopiformes

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Order Batrachoidiformes
Order Beloniformes
Order Beryciformes
Order Blenniiformes
Order Carangiformes
Order Centrarchiformes
Order Characiformes
Order Cichliformes
Order Cirrhitiformes
Order Clupeiformes
Order Cypriniformes
Order Cyprinodontiformes
Order Elopiformes
Order Ehippiformes
Order Esociformes
Order Gadiformes
Order Galaxiiformes
Order Gobiiformes
Order Gonorynchiformes
Order Gymnotiformes
Order Hidontiformes
Order Holocentriformes
Order Istiophoriformes
Order Kurtiformes
Order Labriformes
Order Lampridiformes
Order Lepidogalaxiiformes
Order Lobotiformes
Order Lophiiformes
Order Mugiliformes
Order Myctophiformes
Order Notacanthiformes
Order Ophidiiformes
Order Osmeriformes
Order Osteoglossiformes
Order Pempheriformes
Order Perciformes
Order Percopsiformes
Order Pholidichthyiformes
Order Pleuronectiformes
Order Polymixiiformes
Order Salmoniformes
Order Scombriformes
Order Siluriformes
Order Spariformes
Order Stomiatiformes
Order Stylephoriformes
Order Synbranchiformes

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Syngnathiformes
	Order Terapontiformes
	Order Tetraodontiformes
	Order Uranoscopiformes
	Order Zeiformes
Superclass	
Chondrichthyes	
Class Elasmobranchii	
	Order Carcharhiniformes
	Order Heterodontiformes
	Order Hexanchiformes
	Order Lamniformes
	Order Myliobatiformes
	Order Orectolobiformes
	Order Pristiformes
	Order Pristiophoriformes
	Order Rajiformes
	Order Squaliformes
	Order Squatiniformes
	Order Torpediniformes
Class	
Holocephali	
	Order Chimaeriformes
Superclass Sarcopterygii	
Class	
Coelacanthi	
	Order Coelacanthiformes
Class	
Dipnoi	
	Order Ceratodontiformes
	Order Lepidosirenoformes
Superclass Tetrapoda	
Class Amphibia	
	Order Anura
	Order Caudata
	Order Gymnophiona
Class Mammalia	
	Subclass Prototheria
	Order Monotremata
	Subclass Theria
	Infraclass Eutheria [= Placentalia]
	Order Afrosoricida
	Order Artiodactyla
	Order Carnivora
	Order Cetacea
	Order Chiroptera
	Order Cingulata
	Order Dermoptera
	Order Erinaceomorpha

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Hyracoidea
	Order Lagomorpha
	Order Macroscelidea
	Order Perissodactyla
	Order Pholidota
	Order Pilosa
	Order Primates
	Order Proboscidea
	Order Rodentia
	Order Scandentia
	Order Sirenia
	Order Soricomorpha
	Order Tubulidentata
	Infraclass Metatheria [= Marsupialia]
	Order Dasyuromorpha
	Order Didelphimorpha
	Order Diprotodontia
	Order Microbiotheria
	Order Notoryctemorphia
	Order Paucituberculata
	Order Peramelemorphia
	Class Reptilia
	Subclass Aves
	Infraclass Neognathae
	Superorder Galloanseri
	Order Anseriformes
	Order Galliformes
	Superorder Neoaves
	Order Accipitriformes
	Order Apodiformes
	Order Bucerotiformes
	Order Caprimulgiformes
	Order Cariamiformes
	Order Charadriiformes
	Order Ciconiiformes
	Order Coliiformes
	Order Columbiformes
	Order Coraciiformes
	Order Cuculiformes
	Order Eurypygiformes
	Order Falconiformes
	Order Gaviiformes
	Order Gruiformes
	Order Leptosomiformes
	Order Mesitornithiformes
	Order Musophagiformes
	Order Opisthocomiformes
	Order Otidiformes

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Order Passeriformes
	Order Pelecaniformes
	Order Phaethontiformes
	Order Phoenicopteriformes
	Order Piciformes
	Order Podicipediformes
	Order Procellariiformes
	Order Psittaciformes
	Order Pteroclidiformes
	Order Sphenisciformes
	Order Strigiformes
	Order Suliformes
	Order Trogoniformes
	Infraclass Paleognathae
	Order Apterygiformes
	Order Casuariiformes
	Order Rheiformes
	Order Struthioniformes
	Order Tinamiformes
	Subclass Crocodylomorpha
	Order Crocodylia
	Subclass Rhynchocephalia
	Order Sphenodontida
	Subclass Squamata
	Order Anguimorpha
	Order Gekkota
	Order Inguania
	Order Lacertoidea
	Order Scincoidea
	Order Serpentes
	Subclass Testudinata
	Order Testudines
Phylum Echinodermata	
Subphylum Asterozoa	
Class Asteroidea	
	Order Brisingida
	Order Forcipulatida
	Order Notomyotida
	Order Paxillosida
	Order Peripoda
	Order Spinulosida
	Order Valvatida
	Order Velatida
Class Ophiuroidea	
	Order Euryalida
	Order Ophiurida

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Subphylum Crinozoa	
	Class Crinoidea
	Order Comatulida
	Order Cyrtocrinida
	Order Hyocrinida
	Order Isocrinida
Subphylum Echinozoa	
	Class Echinoidea
	Subclass Cidaroida
	Order Cidaroida
	Subclass Euechinoidea
	Infraclass N.N.
	Order Echinothurioida
	Infraclass Acroechinoidea
	Order Aspidodiadematoidea
	Order Diadematoidea
	Order Micropygoidea
	Order Pedinoidea
	Infraclass Carinacea
	Order Arbacioidea
	Order Camarodonta
	Order Salenioidea
	Order Stomopneustoida
	Infraclass Irregularia
	Order Cassiduloida
	Order Clypeasteroida
	Order Echinolampadoida
	Order Holasteroida
	Order Spatangoida
	Class Holothuroidea
	Order N.N. (<i>Thyone</i>)
	Order Apodida
	Order Aspidochirotida
	Order Dendrochirotida
	Order Elasipodida
	Order Molpadida
Phylum Hemichordata	
	Class Enteropneusta (e.g., Harrimaniidae)
	Class Pterobranchia
	Subclass Cephalodiscida (<i>Cephalodiscus</i>)
	Subclass Graptolithina
	Order Rhabdopleurida
Phylum Xenacoelomorpha	
Subphylum Acoelomorpha	
	Class Acoela (e.g., Diopisthoporidae)

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

	Class Nemertodermatida (e.g., Nemertodermatidae)
Subphylum Xenoturbellida	
	Class N.N. (Xenoturbellidae)

Names below rank of infrakingdom are arranged alphabetically within each parent rank, except for taxa that are not named (N.N.). Brackets indicate synonyms. Quoted names are not validly published but in common use.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0130114.t002

Supporting Information

S1 Table. Proposed hierarchical classification from superkingdom to order.
(XLSX)

Reference

1. Ruggiero MA, Gordon DP, Orrell TM, Bailly N, Bourgoin T, Brusca RC, et al. (2015) A Higher Level Classification of All Living Organisms. PLoS ONE 10(4): e0119248. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0119248](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0119248) PMID: [25923521](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25923521/)