evolves for identifying and managing cases,\textsuperscript{14} isolation of suspect cases, follow-up of contacts, and prevention of hospital-acquired infection—all essential for interruption of transmission.\textsuperscript{15}

Although the novel coronavirus does not seem to be as readily transmissible between people as that which caused the SARS epidemic in 2003, vigilance and continued risk assessment are needed. One of the main goals of the Centre for Mass Gatherings Medicine\textsuperscript{16} are collaborative risk assessment and surveillance for new and emerging infections. Because of the global nature of religious and sporting events, active surveillance of the participants is of paramount global importance. A unique opportunity now exists for global collaboration, with transparent sharing of information as was done during the SARS outbreak, to improve elucidation of the risks associated with the novel coronavirus so that another SARS-like epidemic does not begin to spread undetected. Collaborations with other consortia such as the International Severe Acute Respiratory and Emerging Infection Consortium will ensure that the lessons from the SARS epidemic are applied to provide a valuable resource for risk assessment, surveillance, and response in accordance with the international health regulations.

Brian McCloskey, Alimuddin Zumla, Gwen Stephens, David L Heymann, *Ziad A Memish

WHO Collaborating Centre on Mass Gatherings and Health Protection Agency, UK (BM); Division of Infection and Immunity, University College London, London, UK (AZ); Centre on Global Health Security Chatham House, and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK (DLH); WHO Collaborating Centre for Mass Gathering Medicine, Ministry of Health (ZAM, GS); and Al-Faisal University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (ZAM)
zmemish@yahoo.com

We declare that we have no conflicts of interest.

\textbf{Taxonomy of medically important fungi in the molecular era}

Traditionally, fungi have been allowed to carry multiple names that describe different asexual and sexual morphological stages. This duplicated name system is because these phases can propagate independently and thus their shared identity is not always obvious. At the molecular genetic level the two stages are identical, and therefore this system is becoming increasingly impractical. For this reason Article 59 regulating dual naming in fungi in the Code of Botanical Nomenclature was recently abolished.\textsuperscript{1}

This amendment has a potentially profound effect on clinical mycology, because with this fundamental change all established fungal names and many disease names are jeopardised. Additionally, many well known, clinically important species, such as Aspergillus fumigatus, Coccidioides immitis, Exophiala jeannelsi, and Sporothrix schenckii, have been found to consist of several molecular siblings. The molecular diversity leads to an enormous increase in the number of clinically relevant fungi and to changes of

\begin{itemize}
  \item Pollack MP, Pringle C, Madoff LC, Memish ZA. Latest outbreak news from ProMED-mail: novel coronavirus-Middle East. Int J Infect Dis 2013; 17: e143–44.
  \item Chan JF, Li KS, To KK, Cheng VC, Chen H, Yuen KY. Is the discovery of the novel human betacoronavirus 2e EMC/2012 (HCoV-EMC) the beginning of another SARS-like pandemic? Infect Dis 2012; 65: 477–89.
  \item Perlman S, Zhao J. Human coronavirus EMC is not the same as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus. Mil Med 2013; published online Jan 15. DOI pii: e00002-13. 10.1111/milb.00002-13.
  \item Pollack MP, Pringle C, Madoff LC, Memish ZA. Latest outbreak news from ProMED-mail: novel coronavirus-Middle East. Int J Infect Dis 2013; 17: e143–44.
  \item Chan JF, Li KS, To KK, Cheng VC, Chen H, Yuen KY. Is the discovery of the novel human betacoronavirus 2e EMC/2012 (HCoV-EMC) the beginning of another SARS-like pandemic? Infect Dis 2012; 65: 477–89.
  \item Perlman S, Zhao J. Human coronavirus EMC is not the same as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus. Mil Med 2013; published online Jan 15. DOI pii: e00002-13. 10.1111/milb.00002-13.
For the International Commission of Penicillium and Aspergillus see http://www.aspergilluspenicillium.org/