



Correction for Wertz et al., “Genomic and Physiological Characterization of the *Verrucomicrobia* Isolate *Didymococcus colitermitum* gen. nov., sp. nov., Reveals Microaerophily and Nitrogen Fixation Genes”

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Volume 78, no. 5, p. 1544–1555, 2012, <https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.06466-11>. The name *Diplosphaera*, the proposed genus name for *Verrucomicrobia* strain TAV2, was previously used for a microalga. The revised genus and species name for the organism in our paper are described below.

Page 1544: The title should read as shown above.

Page 1544, abstract, lines 13 and 14: “*Diplosphaera colitermitum*” should read “*Didymococcus colitermitum*.”

Pages 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, and 1555, running title: “*Diplosphaera colitermitum*” should read “*Didymococcus colitermitum*.”

Page 1549, Table 1, caption: “*Diplosphaera colitermitum*” should read “*Didymococcus colitermitum*.”

Page 1550, Table 2, caption: “*Diplosphaera colitermitum*” should read “*Didymococcus colitermitum*.”

Page 1553, column 1, paragraph 2: The heading for this section should be “**Proposal for a new taxon, *Didymococcus colitermitum* gen. nov., sp. nov.**” and “*Diplosphaera colitermitum*” should read “*Didymococcus colitermitum*.”

Page 1553, column 1: Paragraphs 3 and 4 should read as follows:

Description of *Didymococcus* gen. nov. *Didymococcus* gen. nov. (Di.dy.mo.coc’cus. Gr. fem. n. *didymos* pair; N.L. masc. n. *coccus* (from Gr. masc. n. *kokkos*, grain, seed), coccus; N.L. masc. n. *Didymococcus* a coccus in pairs).

Description of *Didymococcus colitermitum* sp. nov. *Didymococcus colitermitum* sp. nov. (co.li.ter’mi.tum. L. n. *colon*, colon, part of the large intestine; L. n. *termes* -itis, wood-eating worm, termite; N.L. gen. pl. n. *colitermitum*, of the gut of termites). Cells are coccoid (0.25 μ m to 0.5 μ m in diameter) and occur almost exclusively in pairs, with a Gram-negative cell wall morphology that includes an outer membrane. Cells are nonmotile, obligate aerobes and are microaerophilic. The shortest generation times occur in liquid medium under an atmosphere of 2 to 8% O₂ (balance N₂). On solid R2A medium, colonies are 2 to 4 mm in diameter, have an entire margin and a low convex, mucoid morphology, and are cream colored. Cells do not possess catalase or NADH/NADPH peroxidase activity. Nitrogenase activity is inferred through growth on nitrogen-free medium. Growth occurs in liquid media between 15 and 35°C (optimum, 30°C); there is no growth at 37°C or 4°C. Growth occurs at a pH range of 5.5 to 7.5 (optimum, 7.0); there is no growth at a pH of \leq 5 or \geq 8. Substrates utilized as energy

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sources include starch, D-cellobiose, D-maltose, D-glucose, D-galactose, and one or more components present in yeast extract. Microcrystalline cellulose, methylcellulose, carboxy methylcellulose, xylan, D-fructose, D-mannose, D-trehalose, sucrose, D-ribose, D-xylose, L-arabinose, D-mannitol, D-sorbitol, D-raffinose, DL-lactate, sodium pyruvate, sodium fumarate, sodium acetate, allantoin, D-glucuronate, D-galacturonate, D-gluconic acid, xanthine, tannic acid, resorcinol, vanillic acid, sodium benzoate, and trimethylbenzoate are not utilized. The genome of type strain TAV2 is 5.2 Mb in size, contains 60.5 mol% G+C, and possesses one 16S rRNA gene copy. The type strain, isolated from guts of *Reticulitermes flavipes* (Kollar) collected in Dansville, MI, is TAV2 (ATCC BAA-2264; DSM 25453).