Erratum to: Different mosquito species host *Wickerhamomyces anomalus* (*Pichia anomala*): perspectives on vector-borne diseases symbiotic control

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**Erratum to: Antonie van Leeuwenhoek (2011)
99:43–50**

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Subsequent to the publication of the above paper it has been brought to our attention that there are errors of clarity in the discussion of the work of Gibson and Hunter (2005).

Firstly, where the authors state (p. 47) that “...the insect gonads are characterized by a thick system of tracheal trunks that could represent an advantage for meeting oxygen demands (Gibson and Hunter 2005)” the authors should have stated that it is actually the diverticulum (associated with the gastrointestinal

tract) of lacewings that has larger tracheal trunks likely to meet the needs of symbiotic yeasts (as first discovered by Hagen et al. 1970). Ricci et al. point out that mosquito gonads (particularly ovary in pre-gravid females) show an evident tracheal system with closely wound terminal tracheoles (Bruce-Chwatt 1985).

Secondly, where the authors state (p. 47) “This kind of transmission [transovariole] of yeasts in insects has been hypothesised rarely, as in the case of the lacewings *Chrysoperla* (Gibson and Hunter 2005)...” it should be clarified that Gibson and Hunter (2005) do not hypothesize transovariole transmission of yeasts in lacewings. Rather, Gibson and Hunter (2005) find suggestive evidence that vertical transmission occurs via smearing on external egg surfaces where larvae consume symbionts upon hatching. Ricci et al. wish here to clarify that their original text: “This kind of

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transmission of yeasts in insects has been hypothesised rarely” meant vertical transmission.

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