Erratum to: *Nonhongielli spirulinensis* gen. nov., sp. nov., a bacterium isolated from a cultivation pond of *Spirulina platensis* in Sanya, China

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**Erratum to: Antonie van Leeuwenhoek (2013)
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Subsequent to the publication of the above paper it has been brought to our attention that the species epithet proposed for the taxon represented by strain Ma-20^T is not grammatically correct as “*spirulinensis*” should have been proposed as *spirulinae*. Moreover, in order to correct an imprecision in the formation of the genus name, we propose renaming the genus *Nonhongielli* as *Pseudohongiella*.

Therefore, we propose here the corrected name for the taxon represented by strain Ma-20^T.

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Description of *Pseudohongiella* gen. nov.

Pseudohongiella (Pseu.do.hong.i.el'la. Gr. adj. *pseud-*ês, false; N.L. fem. n. *Hongiella*, generic name of a bacterium; N.L. fem. n. *Pseudohongiella*, a false *Hongiella*).

The description of the genus is as given for *Nonhongielli* in Wang et al. (2013) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek 104:933–939.

Cells are Gram-negative, aerobic, non-spore-forming, catalase-positive, oxidase-negative, and motile rods with single polar flagellum. Major fatty acids are C_{18:1} ω6c /C_{18:1} ω7c, C_{16:1} ω6c/C_{16:1} ω7c, C_{16:0}, C_{12:0} 3-OH and C_{12:0}. The polar lipids include phosphatidylethanolamine, three unidentified phospholipids and three unidentified polar lipids. The major respiratory quinone is Q-8. The DNA G+C content of the type species is 58 mol%. Member of the *Gammaproteobacteria*. The type species is *Pseudohongiella spirulinae*.

Description of *Pseudohongiella spirulinae*

Pseudohongiella spirulinae (spi.ru.li'nae. N.L. gen. n. *spirulinae*, of *Spirulina*).

The description of the species is as given for *Nonhongielli spirulinensis* in Wang et al. (2013) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek 104:933–939.

The description is as for the genus with the following additional properties. Cells are usually 0.73–0.8 μm in diameter and 1.24–4.26 μm long.

Colonies on marine agar are pale-yellow, non-translucent, and circular with regular edges. Growth occurs at pH 6.0–10.0 and 10–43 °C in the presence of 0.5–11% (w/v) NaCl, and grows optimally at 30 °C, pH 7.5–9.0 in natural seawater medium.

Production of H₂S or indole doesn't occur. Negative for arginine dihydrolase, β -galactosidase, β -glucuronidase, utilization of urea, and reduction of nitrate. Tween 40, D-maltose, L-alanine, L-aspartic acid, L-glutamic acid, L-histidine, L-serine, α -keto-glutaric acid, D-malic acid, L-malic acid, bromo-succinic acid, α -hydroxy butyric acid, β -hydroxy butyric acid, α -keto-butyric acid, acetoacetic acid, propionic acid and acetic acid can be utilized. Pectin, dextrin, D-trehalose, D-cellobiose, gentiobiose, sucrose, D-turanose, starchyose, D-raffinose, α -D-lactose, D-melibiose, β -methyl-D-glucoside, D-salicin, *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, *N*-acetyl- β -D-mannosamine, *N*-acetyl-

D-galactosamine, *N*-acetyl neuralminic acid, D-glucose, D-mannose, D-fructose, D-galactose, 3-methyl glucose, L-fucose, L-rhamnose, inosine, D-sorbitol, D-mannitol, D-arabitol, myo-inositol, glycerol, D-glucose-6-PO₄, D-fructose-6-PO₄, D-aspartic acid, D-serine, glycyl-L-proline, L-arginine, L-pyroglutamic acid, D-galacturonic acid, L-galactonic acid lactone, D-gluconic acid, D-glucuronic acid, glucuronamide, mucic acid, quinic acid, D-saccharic acid, *p*-hydroxy-phenylacetic acid, methyl pyruvate, D-lactic acid methyl ester, L-lactic acid, citric acid, γ -amino butyric acid, and formic acid are not utilized. The type strain is sensitive to sodium lactate, fusidic acid, guanidine hydrochloride, niaproof, lithium chloride, sodium bromate, potassium tellurite.

The type strain, Ma-20^T (=KCTC 32221^T=LMG 27470^T), was isolated from a pool of *Spirulina platensis* cultivation, Sanya, China.