Sporidiobolus johnsonii and *Sporidiobolus salmonicolor* revisited

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Due to an unfortunate turn of events, for which the authors assume full responsibility, the mating types of several strains were incorrect both in Table 1 and in Fig. 2. The table and figure are correctly displayed here and should be treated as definitive by the reader.

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Table 1 List of strains used in this study and relevant information pertaining to them

Strain	Species (phenotypic identification)	Phylogenetic group	Sexuality	Source
CBS 5470 ^T	<i>S. johnsonii</i>	JOHNS	Self-fertile	Leaf of <i>Rubus idaeus</i> with dead pustule of <i>Phragmidium rubi-idaei</i> , USA
CBS 8241	<i>S. johnsonii</i>	JOHNS	Self-fertile	Unknow
CBS 1522 ^T	<i>Sp. Holsaticus</i>	JOHNS	Asexual	Fodder yeast, Germany
VKM Y-690	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	JOHNS	Asexual	Culture contaminant
CBS 2641	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	JOHNS	Asexual	Air, The Netherlands (deposited at CBS as <i>Sporobolomyces roseus</i> Kluyver & van Niel)
CBS 2630	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	JOHNS	MT A2	Air, The Netherlands
CBS 2643	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	JOHNS	MT A2	Isolated by S. Windisch, Germany
PYCC 4351	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	JOHNS	MT A2	Tree leaf, Portugal
CBS 4209	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	JOHNS	MT A2	Fruit body of <i>Exidia</i> sp., Japan (type strain of <i>Sporobolomyces coralliformis</i> Tubaki)
CBS 490 ^T	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A1	Culture contaminant
CBS 483	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A2	Rusted leaf of <i>Citrus</i> sp., France (type strain of <i>Sporobolomyces odoratus</i> Derx)
CBS 487	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A1	Air, Japan (type strain of <i>Pseudomonilia rubiduncula</i> Okunuki)
CBS 1039	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A1	Air in dairy, USA
CBS 2634	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	Asexual	<i>Fragaria</i> sp., Japan (deposited at CBS as <i>Sporidiobolus johnsonii</i> Nyland)
CBS 2873	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A1	Extract of oak bark, France (type strain of <i>Sporobolomyces hispanicus</i> Peláez & Ramírez)
CBS 4029	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A2	Soil, New Zealand (deposited at CBS as <i>Sporobolomyces odoratus</i> Derx)
CBS 5937	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A1	Carious dentine, South Africa (type strain of <i>Aessosporon salmonicolor</i> van der Walt)
CBS 6530	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A1	Bog, locality unknown
CBS 6781	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A1	Bituminous soil, Venezuela (type strain of <i>Sporidiobolus veronae</i> Balloni, Florenzano & Materazzi)
CBS 6832	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A1	Cerebro-spinal fluid, India (type strain of <i>Sporobolomyces salmonicolor</i> (Fisher & Brebeck) Kluyver & van Niel var. <i>fischeri</i> Misra & Randhawa)
CBS 7260	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A1	USSR (type strain of <i>Sporobolomyces philippovii</i> Krasil'nikov)
PYCC 4558	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A2	Polluted river water, Oeiras, Portugal
PYCC 5245	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	Asexual	Portugal
RJB 948	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A2	Isolated by R.J. Bandoni (deposited at CBS as <i>Sporobolomyces odoratus</i> Derx)
RJB 950	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A1	Isolated by R.J. Bandoni (deposited at CBS as <i>Sporobolomyces odoratus</i> Derx)
RJB 8219	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A1	Isolated by R.J. Bandoni
VKM Y-2291	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A2	Soil, USSR
IHMT 2446/96	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A2	Skin lesion, Portugal
ML 2241	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A2	Isolated by J.W. Fell
ZP 392	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A1	Fruit body of <i>Dacrymyces</i> sp., Germany
ZP 648	<i>S. salmonicolor</i>	SALM	MT A2	Leaf of <i>Ligustrum</i> sp., Monte de Caparica, Portugal

Fig. 2 Phylogenetic placement derived from maximum parsimony analysis (consensus tree of ten most parsimonious trees) of an expanded dataset of 31 representatives of *Sporidiobolus johnsonii* and *S. salmonicolor* based on complete ITS sequences. Numbers on the branches are bootstrap values (1000 replicates; values below 50% are not shown). GenBank accession numbers of the sequences are indicated after strain numbers. The values of DNA-DNA reassociation experiments are indicated on the right side and the assimilation tests that are useful for the recognition of the two clades are indicated on the left side