Erratum to: Evaluation of traditionally circumscribed species in the lichen-forming genus *Usnea*, section *Usnea* (Parmeliaceae, Ascomycota) using a six-locus dataset

Kristiina Mark¹ · Lauri Saag² · Steven D. Leavitt³ · Susan Will-Wolf⁴ · Matthew P. Nelsen⁵ · Tiiu Tõrra⁶ · Andres Saag¹ · Tiina Randlane¹ · H. Thorsten Lumbsch³

Published online: 5 December 2016
© Gesellschaft für Biologische Systematik 2016

Erratum to: Org Divers Evol (2016) 16:497–524
DOI 10.1007/s13127-016-0273-7

The MycoBank code of the newly described species *Usnea parafloridana* was missing. The MycoBank code for the species *Usnea parafloridana* should read: MB818694.

Usnea parafloridana K. Mark, Will-Wolf & Randlane sp. nov.; MycoBank No. MB818694.

Type: USA, Wisconsin, Vilas Co., Trout Lake Conifer Swamp State Natural Area; 46.0135° N, -89.6586° W; 27.08.2011, Susan Will-Wolf WW14807: isolates WW_018 (holotype, TU; Fig. 4a, c, e), WW_023 (isotype 1, WIS), WW_013 (isotype 2, F).

The online version of the original article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s13127-016-0273-7>.

✉ Kristiina Mark
kristiina.mark@ut.ee

¹ Institute of Botany and Ecology, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

² Department of Evolutionary Biology, Estonian Biocentre, Tartu, Estonia

³ Science and Education, The Field Museum, Chicago, IL, USA

⁴ Estonia Department of Botany, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI, USA

⁵ Department of Geological Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA

⁶ Estonian Marine Institute, University of Tartu, Tallinn, Estonia

Morphology: thallus shrubby, up to 3–6 cm long, often with relatively few branches; branching mainly isotomic-dichotomous, divergent; lateral branches not narrowed at point of attachment; basal part distinctly jet black, with few annular cracks; papillae verrucose, numerous on main branches and lesser or absent on lateral branches; fibrils few to numerous; soralia small and punctiform when young, enlarging, becoming close to each other but usually staying delimited when mature, more numerous on terminal branches; isidiomorphs numerous, spinulose, relatively short and thick, both on young and mature soralia; cortex thick (9–15%); medulla thin (10.5–13%), dense, not pigmented; central cord thick (60–73%) and white; apothecia not seen (Fig. 4; colour illustrations in online version). **Secondary chemistry:** usnic acid in cortex; norstictic acid as a major compound, salazinic acid as an accessory substance (present in most examined specimens) in medulla. **Ecology:** on branches of *Abies balsamea*, *Larix laricina*, *Picea mariana*, or *Pinus strobus* in cedar swamp, conifer bog and pine plantation with trees over one-hundred years old. **Distribution:** currently 15 specimens are known from four localities in Wisconsin, USA. **Etymology:** the species is morphologically somewhat similar to *Usnea subfloridana* (both taxa have similar shrubby thalli, black basal parts and delimited soralia with numerous isidiomorphs), which phylogenetically appears conspecific with *U. florida*. The same root ‘florida’ is used in the epithet of the new taxon to underline this morphological similarity while the prefix ‘para-’ indicates phylogenetic distinctness of the species from *U. florida* and *U. subfloridana*.