



CORRECTION

Correction to: Diversity of *Planctomycetes* in iron-hydroxide deposits from the Arctic Mid Ocean Ridge (AMOR) and description of *Bythopirellula goksoyri* gen. nov., sp. nov., a novel *Planctomycete* from deep sea iron-hydroxide deposits

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Correction to: *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek* (2013) 104: 569–584.
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In the original version of the article “Diversity of *Planctomycetes* in iron-hydroxide deposits from the Arctic Mid Ocean Ridge (AMOR) and description of *Bythopirellula goksoyri* gen. nov., sp. nov., a novel *Planctomycete* from deep sea iron-hydroxide deposits”, the authors described the new genus *Bythopirellula* and the species ‘*Bythopirellula goksoyri*’. However, the descriptions were not presented in the paper in the format required by Rule 27 and Rule 30 of the International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes (ICNP), while the proposed epithet was not formed in accordance with Rule 64 and Appendix 9 of the ICNP. Therefore, we here present the corrected name and the descriptions in the correct format.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10482-013-0019-x>.

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Description of *Bythopirellula* gen. nov.

Bythopirellula (By.tho.pi.rel’lu.la. Gr. masc. n. *bythos* depth; N.L. fem. n. *Pirellula* a bacterial genus; N.L. fem. n. *Bythopirellula* a *Pirellula* from the depth).

Oval cells occurring assembled in consortia or as single cells. Reproducing by budding, daughter cells are motile; mother cells are non-motile and attached to substrate or surface. Cells produce exopolysaccharide-like structures for attachment. Major fatty acids are 16:1Δ9, 16:0, 18:1Δ9 and 18:0. The genus is part of the family *Lacipirellulaceae*, order *Pirellulales*, class *Planctomycetia*, phylum *Planctomycetes*. The type species is *Bythopirellula goksoeyrii*.

Description of *Bythopirellula goksoeyrii* sp. nov.

Bythopirellula goksoeyrii (gok.soey’ri.i. N.L. gen. n. *goksoeyrii* of Goksøyr, in honour of the Norwegian microbiologist Professor Jostein Goksøyr, for his important contribution in the area of microbial evolution, endosymbiont theory (Goksøyr 1967), ecology and diversity).

In addition to the properties listed in the genus description the strain has the following properties: Colonies are unpigmented, mother cells are non-motile and attached to a surface or to other cells, daughter cells are motile. The cells are 0.5–1.5 μm in size and harbour crateriform-like structures on both

poles. Carbon sources utilized include lactose, fructose, maltose, sucrose, cellobiose, *N*-acetylglucosamine and glycerol. The type strain Pr1d^T (= DSM 28691^T = JCM 19442^T) was isolated from the Mohs Ridge iron-hydroxide deposits located at 600 m depth at the Arctic Mid Ocean Ridge. The genome of the type strain has a size of 6.47 Mb and a DNA G + C content of 52.8%. The genome sequence of the type strain is available from GenBank under accession number CP042913.1.

Authors' contributions JES wrote the updated genus and species protologues, LO revised the text. Both authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Availability of data and material The GenBank accession number of the genome and the strain deposition numbers in two strain collections are provided in the text.

Declarations

Conflict of interest The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Ethical approval The publications does not include results of studies involving humans.

Reference

Goksøyr J (1967) Evolution of eucaryotic cells. *Nature* 214:1161

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