



Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “*Caballeronia mineralivorans* sp. nov., isolated from oak-*Scleroderma citrinum* mycorrhizosphere” [Syst. Appl. Microbiol. 40 (2017) 345–351]

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The authors regret that a corrigendum has to be published to the LMG collection number in the abstract and to the protologue describing properties of *Caballeronia mineralivorans* sp. nov. The updated abstract and protologue describing properties of *Caballeronia mineralivorans* sp. nov. are as follows.

Changes:

1. The LMG number ‘2991’ was corrected to ‘29910’ in the abstract.
2. The genus name ‘*Caballerona*’ was corrected to ‘*Caballeronia*’ in the protologue title.
3. The etymology of the species name was corrected to ‘*Caballeronia mineralivorans* (mi.ne.ra.li’vorans. M.L. adj. mineralis, mineral; L. part. adj. vorans, devouring, digesting; N.L. part. adj. mineralivorans: capable of mineral weathering).’
4. The LMG number ‘2991’ was corrected to ‘29910’ in the protologue.

Abstract

Six bacterial strains were isolated from the oak-*Scleroderma citrinum* ectomycorrhizosphere in an acidic and nutrient-poor forest soil for their high efficacy to weather minerals. Four of the six isolates, PML1(12)^T and PML1(4), PML1(14) and PML1(16), were further characterized extensively. They were Gram negative, obligate aerobic, motile, non spore forming and rod-shaped. The major fatty acids of strain PML1(12) were cyclo-C_{17:0}, Cyclo-C_{19:0-ω8c}, C_{16:0} and C_{18:1-ω7c}. The GC content of the DNA was 60.8%. Morphological and chemotaxonomic properties were consistent with the description of the genus *Caballeronia*. The 16S rRNA and GyrB analyses showed that the four PML strains formed a distinct phylogenetic lineage within the genus *Caballeronia*, most closely related to *Caballeronia udeis*. This result was confirmed by whole-genome phylogeny analyses done on strain PML1(12)^T. The results of digital DNA–DNA relatedness further supported the separation of the new isolates from closely related species. It is therefore proposed that strains PML1(12)^T and PML1(4), PML1(14) and PML1(16) be recognized as a novel species, for which the name *Caballeronia mineralivorans* sp. nov. is proposed. The type strain is PML1(12) (=DSM 104028 and LMG 29910).

Description of *Caballeronia mineralivorans* sp. nov. *Caballeronia mineralivorans* (mi.ne.ra.li’vorans. M.L. adj. mineralis, mineral; L. part. adj. vorans, devouring, digesting; N.L. part. adj. mineralivorans: capable of mineral weathering). Cells are aerobic, Gram-stain-negative, non-motile, non-spore-forming, short rod-shaped cells (approx. 1.5–2 μm in length and 0.5–1 μm in width). Cells often appear in pairs connected by their poles. Grows at 10–30 °C (optimum, 25 °C) and pH 3.5–6.5 (optimum, pH 5.0). Is able to assimilate arabinose, mannose, mannitol, *N*-acetyl-glucosamine, gluconate, citrate, *D*-glucose, *D*-mannose, *D*-fructose, *D*-galactose, *D*-arabitol, *L*-rhamnose, *D*-sorbitol, *D*-mannitol, *D*-arabitol, *myo*-inositol, glycerol, adonitol, xylitol, *D*-glucose-6-phosphate, *L*-aspartic acid, *L*-glutamic acid, *L*-phenylalanine, *D*-gluconic acid, *D*-glucuronic acid, quinic acid, *D*-saccharic acid, methyl-pyruvate, *D*-glucosaminic acid, *g*-aminobutyric acid, *a*-hydroxybutyric acid and propionic acid. Unable to utilize 2,3-butanediol, glycyl-*L*-proline, *L*-alanine, *L*-histidine, *L*-pyroglutamic acid, *L*-serine, glucuronamide, *a*-ketoglutaric acid, and propionic acid. Negative for chitinase, *N*-acetyl-glucosaminase, laccase, cellobiohydrolase, glucosidase, glucuronidase and xylosidase activity. Positive for, leucine aminopeptidase and acid phosphatase activity. Major fatty acids are cyclo-C_{17:0}, Cyclo-C_{19:0-ω8c}, C_{16:0} and C_{18:1-ω7c}. Molar G + C content of genomic DNA of the type strain is 60.8 mol% (*in silico*). The key distinctive trait of strains

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of *C. mineralivorans* is their ability to alter various minerals. *C. mineralivorans* strains can be further distinguished from related species of the genus *Caballeronia* by their ability to utilize arabinose, D-fructose, D-arabitol, glycerol, methyl-pyruvate and its inability to utilize 2,3-butanediol, glycy-L-proline and propionic acid, their significantly higher levels of cyclo-C_{17:0} and Cyclo-C_{19:0}- ω 8c, and lower levels of C_{18:1}- ω 7c, iso-C_{15:0} 2-OH and C_{16:1}- ω 7c. Six strains have been reported to date and presented the same REP profile. Four strains have been described phenotypically in detail. All were isolated from the mycorrhizosphere of trees growing in acid forest soils in the Breuil-Chenue experimental forest site (Morvan, central France) (47°17'31"N, 4°03'54"E). Type strain is PML1(12) (=DSM 104028 and LMG 29910).

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.