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Corrigendum to "Halapricum hydrolyticum sp. nov., a beta-1,3-glucan utilizing haloarchaeon from hypersaline lakes" [Syst. Appl. Microbiol. 46(6) (2023) 126471](S0723202023000309)(10.1016/j.syapm.2023.126421)

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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to "*Halapricum hydrolyticum* sp. nov., a beta-1,3-glucan utilizing haloarchaeon from hypersaline lakes" [Syst. Appl. Microbiol. 46 (6) (2023) 126471]

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The authors regret that there is a mistake in the strain collection number: instead of UQ 51487 it should be UQM 51487 in the protologue Table 3 of their paper. The corrected protologue Table is presented below.

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Table 3
Halapricum hydrolyticum: protologue.

Parameter	Species: *Halapricum hydrolyticum* sp. nov.
Species name	*hydrolyticum*
Genus name	*Halapricum*
Species status	sp. nov.
Etymology	hyd.ro.ly'ti.cum Gr. neut. n. *hydor*, water; Gr. adj. *lytikos*, dissolving, splitting; N.L. neut. adj. *hydrolyticum*, polymer dissolving
Description of the new taxon	The cells are nonmotile coccoids 1-2 μm producing red pigments. The cells lyze in distilled water. The core membrane diether lipids are dominatedby C_{20}-C_{20} DGE (archaeol) and C_{20}-C_{25} DGE (extended archaeol) with 0-3 double bonds. The polar lipid head groups include phosphatidylglycerolphosphate methyl ester (PGP-Me) as a major component and less abundant phosphatidylglycerol (PG). The dominant respiratory quinone is MK-8:8 with the MK-8:7 second in abundance and a minor fraction of MK7:7. It is a saccharolytic and facultatively anaerobic heterotroph. Capable of anaerobic growth either by sugar fermentation or by anaerobic nitrate/nitrite respiration with H_2 as the electron donor presumably to the level of N_2O. Do not grow by anaerobic respiration with sulfur compounds as acceptors. Represents first example of haloarchaea capable of utilizing insoluble beta-1,3-glucans (curdlan and pachyman) for growth. Also can grow with soluble beta-1,3/1,6-glucan laminarin, beta-fructan inulin and alpha-glucans starch and glycogen. The spectrum of utilized sugars include hexoses glucose, fructose, raffinose, trehalose, maltose, sucrose, melezitose and melibiose. Ammonium, but not nitrate or urea, serves as the N-source. Oxidase is weakly positive, catalase is negative. Maximum growth temperature is 48°C. It is a low Mg-demanding, extreme halophile, with a range of NaCl for growth from 2.5 to 5 M (optimum at 4 M) and a neutrophile, with a pH range for growth from 6.8 to 7.8 (optimum at 7.5). The G+C content of the DNA is 63.0-63.1 % (two genomes). Habitat - hypersaline salt lakes. The type strain (HArc-curdl5-1^T=DSM 114193^T=UQM 41587^T) was isolated from sediments of hypersaline salt lakes in Kulunda Steppe (Altai, Russia). The species also includes a second, closely related strain HArc-curdl7.
Authors	Dimitry Y. Sorokin, Alexander G. Elcheninov, Alexander Y. Merkel, Michel Koenen, Nicole J. Bale and Ilya V. Kublanov
Title	*Halapricum hydrolyticum* sp. nov., a beta-1,3-glucan utilizing haloarchaeon from hypersaline lakes
Journal	Systematic and Applied Microbiology
Corresponding author	Dimitry Y. Sorokin
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Designation of the type strain	HArc-curdl5-1
Strain collection numbers	DSM 114193; UQM 41587
16S rRNA gene accession numbers	Genomic locus tags for HArc-curdl5-1^T: OB916_11930; OB916_16655
Genome assembly accession numbers	GCA_025517535; GCA_025517565
Genome status	Drafts
G+C, %	63.0-63.1 (genomes of 2 strains)
Country of origin	Russian Federation
Region of origin	Altai region
Date of isolation	2015-11-15
Source of isolation	Surface sediments from hypersaline salt lakes
Sampling dates	2015-08-05
Geographic location	south-western Siberia, Kulunda Steppe
Latitude	51°39' N; 49°10' N; 48°14' N
Longtitude	79°48' E; 46°39' E; 46°35' E
Depth	0.05 m
Temperature of the sample	20°C
pH of the sample	7.5-8.0
Salinity of the sample	22-24%
Number of strains in study	2
Source of isolation of non-type strains	Same as for the type strain
Growth medium, incubation conditions	4 M total NaCl, pH 7; incubation – 35-37°C; shaker 150 rpm
Conditions of preservation	Deep freezing in 15% glycerol (v/v)
Gram stain	Negative
Cell shape	Coccoids
Cell size	1-2 μm in diameter
Motility	Nonmotile
Sporulation	None
Colony morphology	Red, convex, smooth, up to 2 mm
Temperature range for growth	Nd
Lowest temperature for growth	Nd
Highest temperature for growth	45
Optimal temperature for growth	35-40
Lowest pH for growth	6.8
Highest pH for growth	7.8
Optimum pH for growth	7.5
pH category	Neutrophilic
Lowest NaCl concentration for growth	2.5 M
Highest NaCl concentration for growth	5.0 M
Optimum salt concentration for growth	4.0 M
Other salts important for growth	KCl (5 mM); $MaSO_4$ (1-5 mM)
Salinity category	Extremely halophilic
Relation to oxygen	Facultative anaerobe
O_2 conditions for strain testing	Fully aerobic
Carbon source used (class)	Carbohydrates
Specific compounds	beta-1,3-glucans curdlan and pachyman
Nitrogen source	Ammonium
Terminal electron acceptor	O_2, NO_3^- and NO_2^-
Energy metabolism	Chemoorganotrophic
Phospholipids	Core membrane lipids are C_{20}-C_{20} DGE (archaeol) and C_{20}-C_{25} DGE (extended archaeol). Polar head groups are phosphatidylglycerophosphate methylester (PGP-Me) and phosphatidylglycerol (PG)
Respiratory lipoquinones	MK-8:8 (major); MK-8:7 and MK7:7 (minor)
Glycolipids and sulfolipids	Absent
Habitat	Hypersaline lakes
Extraordinary feautures	Utilization of insoluble beta-1,3-glucans for growth