CORRIGENDUM

Only a subset of *C. canimorsus* strains is dangerous for humans

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**Correction to:** *Emerging Microbes and Infections* (2015) 4, e48; doi:10.1038/emi.2015.48

The authors wish to correct an omission to the text. Since this paper described a new bacterial species (*Capnocytophaga canis*), it was meant to include a formal protolog of the proposed new species. The protolog that appears below will be inserted in the 'RESULTS' section as the last paragraph, before the 'DISCUSSION' section.

**Description of *Capnocytophaga canis* sp. nov.**

*Capnocytophaga canis* sp. nov. (*Canis L. canis, gen. from dog*) are gram-negative gliding bacteria isolated from dog mouth, growing on 5% sheep blood heart infusion agar plates at 37 °C in the presence of 5% CO2. They are catalase positive, cytochrome-oxidase negative and gentamicin resistant (20 μg/mL). 16S rDNA (accession number: GQ167580) of the type strain CcD38 (LMG 29146; DSM 101831) is 97.7% identical to the *Capnocytophaga canimorsus* type strain (ATCC 35979) and 97.5% identical to the *Capnocytophaga cynodegmi* type strain (ATCC 49044).8 Whole-genome comparisons between CcD38 (accession number: GCA_000827555) and *C. canimorsus* (ATCC 35979) (accession number: GCA_000827635) or *C. cynodegmi* (ATCC 49044) (accession number: GCA_000827655) reveal ANIs of 89.64% and 87.40%, respectively (Table 1), and computed DNA-DNA hybridizations (GGDC) were below 70% (same species limit), with probabilities of 5.18% and 1%, respectively (Table 2). Type strain CcD38 has a genomic G+C content of 35.59% (Supplementary Table S3) and has been isolated from the mouth of a healthy Swiss dog in 2008 (Supplementary Table S1).