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## Etymologia: *Pseudoterranova* *azarasi*

**To the Editor:** Regarding the March 2011 Etymologia on *Pseudoterranova azarasi* (1), we think that someone literally missed the boat on the derivation of *Pseudoterranova*. Although the Greco-Latin amalgam, *Pseudoterranova*, translates to “false new earth,” the generic name of the organism refers to the ship, the *Terra Nova*, which Robert Falcon Scott captained en route to Antarctica exactly 100 years ago in his ill-fated attempt to be the first person to reach the South Pole.

During the Antarctic summer of 1911–12, while Scott and 4 companions trudged toward the South Pole, the ship's surgeon, Edward Leicester Atkinson, who remained with the *Terra Nova*, dissected polar fish, birds, and sea mammals, looking for parasites. Atkinson found an unusual nematode in a shark, and in 1914, he, along with parasitologist Robert Thomson Leiper of the London School of Tropical Medicine, commemorated the ship by conferring the name *Terranova antarctica* upon this newly discovered creature (2).

The genus *Pseudoterranova* was established by Aleksei Mozgovoi in 1951 for a somewhat similar nematode obtained from a pygmy sperm whale. *Pseudoterranova azarasi*, the subject of the Etymologia, was originally described in 1942 as *Porrocecum azarasi*, but recent molecular work, as described by Arizono et al. (3) and Mattiucci and Nascetti (4), showed that this nematode is part of a large species complex within *Pseudoterranova*. Thus, it has been transferred to this genus as part of the *P. decipiens* species complex.

The nomenclatural specifics are complex and arcane. However, in this centennial year of the *Terra Nova* expedition, we think it is worthwhile

to remember the historic origins of these names.

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and David I. Gibson**

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### Corrections

#### Vol. 16, No. 2

Some data were listed incorrectly in Table 1 and the text in the article Epidemiology of *Cryptococcus gattii*, British Columbia, Canada, 1999–2007 (E. Galanis et al.). The article has been corrected online ([www.cdc.gov/eid/content/16/2/251.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/16/2/251.htm)).

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#### Vol. 17, No. 3

References were misnumbered in the Appendix Table of the article *Mycobacterium lentiflavum* in Drinking Water Supplies, Australia (H.M. Marshall et al.). The article has been corrected online ([www.cdc.gov/eid/content/17/3/395.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/17/3/395.htm)).

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid1709.C21709>

#### Vol. 17, No. 6

The abstract of the article Wild Birds and Increased Transmission of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (H5N1) among Poultry, Thailand (Juthatip Keawcharoen et al.) incorrectly referred to the swab samples collected. The article has been corrected online ([www.cdc.gov/eid/content/17/6/1016.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/17/6/1016.htm)).

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#### Vol. 17, No. 7

In the article Hansen Disease among Micronesian and Marshallese Persons Living in the United States (P. Woodall et al.), the first paragraph of the Results section should reference 686 total cases of Hansen disease in the United States. The article has been corrected online ([www.cdc.gov/eid/content/17/7/1202.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/17/7/1202.htm)).

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