for *N. helminthoeca* Maringá dog 1 (112 bp for *rrs*, 92 bp for *gro*ESL, 143 bp for *rpo*B) were short compared with those in GenBank (*rrs* 1,453 bp, *gro*ESL 1,914 bp, *rpo*B, 464 bp). Efficiency and sensitivity of targeting small DNA regions was necessary since storage and shipment of frozen samples were not optimal. Small DNA sequences are often suboptimal for delineation of phylogenetic relationships.

Bootstrapping analyses showed poor resolution (<380/1,000 iterations) below the genus level for the short *rrs* region examined. However, both the short *rpo*B and *gro*ESL regions examined had high bootstrap values (941/1,000 and 995/1,000 iterations, respectively). This finding allowed differentiation of *N. helminthoeca* and the Brazilian dog strain from *N. sennetsu*, *N. risticii*, and other related *Anaplasmataceae* and provided a high degree of confidence in the identification. More work is being implemented to obtain longer sequences to confirm and extend these genotypic comparisons. We propose further study to isolate the pathogen from other dogs for comparative biologic analyses.

Although SPD is caused by *N. helminthoeca*, infections by other *Neorickettsia* spp., including *N. risticii* (Potomac horse fever) and *N. sennetsu* (sennetsu fever), illustrate the potential of these widely distributed species to infect and cause disease in mammals and humans. Detection of *N. helminthoeca* in Brazilian dogs extends the range of this species and warrants a broad search for infections and spectrum of disease of *Neorickettsia* in animals and humans.

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Correction: Vol. 12, No. 4

In "Potential Arbovirus Emergence and Implications for the United Kingdom" by Ernest A. Gould et al., an error occurred on page 549. The first paragraph of the article incorrectly states that African horse sickness virus is circulating in Europe. The sentence should read "Finally, the family *Reoviridae* contains a variety of animal arbovirus pathogens, including bluetongue virus, which is currently circulating in Europe, and African horse sickness virus, which has been found in Europe but is not currently circulating."

The corrected text appears in the online article at http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol12no04/05-1010.htm

We regret any confusion this error may have caused.