Erratum-Corrigendum
Volumen 37 (2015)

Corrigendum

Escartin S & Mariani S. 2014. Evaluating the toxicity of oil of lemon eucalyptus, *Corymbia citriodora* (Hook.), against larvae of the Asian tiger mosquito and non-target fish and larval amphibians. Anales de Biología 36: 97-105.

Published on-line: 26 May 2015

The crude extract of the leaves and roots of the lemon eucalyptus *Corymbia citriodora* often contains a variety of compounds. These are shown in Table 1 of the article. Citronellal is often present at high concentrations (>50%). If p-Menthane-3.8-diol (PMD) is present in crude C. citriodora oil, it represents only trace amounts (see Barasa et al. 2002). PMD can also be synthesised from Citronellal. PMD represents approximately 65% of the insect repellent concentrate, Citriodiol® (EPA Reg. No. 84878-3). This refined form of C. citriodora oil is generically known in the USA as oil of lemon eucalyptus or OLE.

In our article we evaluate the toxicity of the unrefined C. citriodora oil, and use the acronym OLE throughout the text to refer to this compound. We, the authors, would like to clarify that the term OLE, as used in our article, refers exclusively to the mix of compounds in Table 1, which does not contain PMD, and should not be confused with the "oil of lemon eucalyptus" or "OLE" as used by the US EPA or Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Consequently, any misleading conflation between the term OLE (as used in our manuscript) and "oil of lemon eucalyptus" or "OLE" as used by some authorities to describe Citriodiol® or the like is erroneous.

In order to remove any potential misinterpretation, this erratum clarifies that the term OLE used in the article to abbreviate the oil of lemon eucalyptus *C. citriodora*, has no relationship with Citriodiol® and does not contain PMD. All references to OLE in the article should now be substituted with the acronym LEO (lemon eucalyptus oil). Hence the compound shown in Table 1 that was used for the toxicity assays in the present article refers to LEO, and not OLE, PMD, or Citriodiol®.

Furthermore, and to avoid any further misunderstanding, we include the following corrigenda: The citation of the article of Carrol and Loye, 2006 on page 98, second column should be ignored.

The sentence on page 98, second column: "*The essential oil of lemon eucalyptus is better known as OLE in the USA and as Citriodiol, both in the USA and Europe. The oil is also well known for its larvicidal properties (Singh et al. 2007, Idris et al. 2008, Zhu et al. 2008), although it is still unclear if PMD Citronellal or other components either in the oil or the water-soluble fractions of the extract is primarily responsible for this larvicidal property (see Zhu et al. 2008).*" should be replaced with: "The essential lemon eucalyptus oil is known for its larvicidal properties (Singh et al. 2007, Idris et al. 2008, Zhu et al. 2008), although it is still unclear if Citronellal or other components, either in the oil or the water-soluble fractions of the extract, is primarily responsible for this larvicidal property (see Zhu et al. 2008)."

The sentence at the start of the Discussion section on page 102: "*The effectiveness of the oil extract by the lemon eucalyptus C. citriodora as a mosquito repellent has long been recognized (summarized in Carroll & Loye 2006) and there is a clear global commercial interest for PMD, both natural and synthetic (Barnard & Xue 2004). In Catalonia (Spain), for instance, where the presence of the tiger mosquito represents a relatively recent issue (the first recording dating back to 2004 (Aranda et al. 2006)), PMD and Citriodiol are already being proposed as mosquito repellents in a city hall's web page.*" should be expunged, since our study did not consider the effects of PMD or Citriodiol®. Consequently, the two references in this sentence should be ignored.

The following sentence on page 102: "*The larvicidal properties of any derivate of OLE…*" should be substituted with: "The larvicidal properties of the LEO components…"

The sentence on page 103, at the end of the first column: "*Hence, both low persistence and short-term*

toxicity against aquatic vertebrates must be taken into account when PMD is used in the environment in spite of EPA and the BPD assessments, which are, in our opinion, based upon confounding interpretations of different results in the literature (i.e. Isman 2000)." should be replaced with: "Hence, when compounds contained in C. citriodora oil are used in the environment, it is important to factor in both their low persistence as well as their short-term toxicity against aquatic vertebrates."

Santi Escartin & Simone Mariani

Delacour S, Barandika JF, García-Pérez AL, Collantes F, Ruiz-Arrondo I, Alarcón-Elbal PM, Bengoa M, Delgado JA, Juste RA, Molina R & Lucientes J. 2015. Detección temprana del mosquito tigre, *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse, 1894), en el País Vasco (España). Anales de Biología 37: 25-30.

Published on-line: 20 Nov 2015

En este trabajo debía haberse incluido un apartado de *Agradecimientos*, en que se incorporaría el siguiente texto:

El presente trabajo está subvencionado por el Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, dentro del Plan de vigilancia entomológica de aeropuertos y puertos frente a vectores importados de enfermedades exóticas.

Sarah Delacour *et al.*

Nuestras excusas por estos errores
We apologize for these errors

Juan José Presa & Francisco Collantes
Editores
Editors