Corrigendum

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Since its publication, it has been drawn to our attention that there is an omission in the Commentary by Genre & Lanfranco (2016). The legend to Fig. 1 should have included a credit to Matthias Becker, who generated the scheme. The corrected figure and legend are shown below.

We apologize to our readers for this mistake.

Reference


Key words: endophytes, expressorium, Nox genes, penetration structures, phylloplane, plant–microbe interactions.

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Fig. 1 Proposed scheme of *Epichloë festucae* expressorium development in the *Lolium perenne* leaf. An endophytic hypha (blue) develops vertically between epidermal cells and eventually produces a swollen structure under the leaf cuticle: the expressorium (left). In wild-type *E. festucae* (right, top), the combined action of mechanical force, enzyme activity (yellow) and tip growth repolarization (black arrow) results in cuticle perforation and epiphytic hyphal development. By contrast, fungal mutants for *Nox* genes (right, bottom) display an inability to restart polar growth in the expressorium and extensive subcuticular growth. This figure was generated by Matthias Becker, and kindly provided by Barry Scott.