

Corrections

EVOLUTION

Correction for “The ABO blood group is a trans-species polymorphism in primates,” by Laure Ségurel, Emma E. Thompson, Timothée Flutre, Jessica Lovstad, Aarti Venkat, Susan W. Margulis, Jill Moyses, Steve Ross, Kathryn Gamble, Guy Sella, Carole Ober, and Molly Przeworski, which appeared in issue 45,

November 6, 2012, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (109:18493–18498; first published October 22, 2012; 10.1073/pnas.1210603109).

The authors note that Fig. 1 appeared incorrectly. Some ABO polymorphism statuses have been corrected. The corrected figure and its legend appear below.

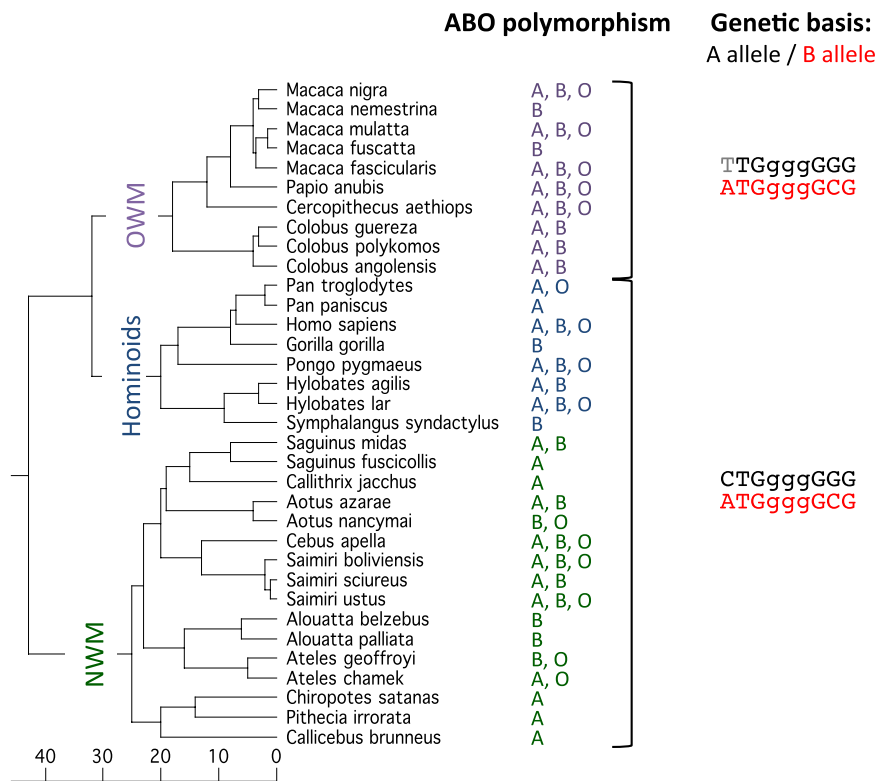


Fig. 1. The phylogenetic distribution of ABO phenotypes and genotypes. Shown is a phylogenetic tree of primate species, with a summary of phenotypic/genotypic information given in the first column, and the genetic basis for the A versus B phenotype provided in the second column (functionally important codons at positions 266 and 268 are in uppercase letters). See Dataset S1 for the source of information about phenotypes/genotypes. Only species with available divergence times are represented here (34 of 40). The phylogenetic tree is drawn to scale, with divergence times (on the x axis) in millions of years taken from ref. 29. OWM, Old World monkeys; NWM, New World monkeys. Under a model of convergent evolution, these data suggest that A is the ancestral allele, and a turnover (e.g., a neutral substitution) occurred on the branch leading to Old World monkeys. If instead, B were ancestral, all Old World monkeys would have had to serendipitously converge from ATG to TTG to encode a leucine, whereas all New World monkeys and hominoids would have had to converge to the CTG codon.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1304029110

CORRECTIONS

EVOLUTION; EARTH, ATMOSPHERIC, AND PLANETARY SCIENCES

Correction for “Mass extinction of lizards and snakes at the Cretaceous–Paleogene boundary,” by Nicholas R. Longrich, Bhart-Anjan S. Bhullar, and Jacques A. Gauthier, which appeared in issue 52, December 26, 2012, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (109:21396–21401; first published December 10, 2012; 10.1073/pnas.1211526110).

The authors note the following: “The genus name *Lamiasaurus*, which we proposed for a new lizard from the Late Cretaceous of Wyoming, is preoccupied by *Lamiasaurus* Watson 1914 (1), a tapinocephalid therapsid from the Permian of Africa. We therefore propose the name *Lamiasaura* for the Wyoming lizard; its type species is *Lamiasaura ferox*, also proposed in our paper. Furthermore, holotypes were figured for this and other newly proposed species but not explicitly identified in the text. We designate types and provide diagnoses as follows. *Cemeterius monstrosus*, holotype: United States National Museum 25870. Diagnosis: large stem varanoid characterized by a deep, massive jaw, teeth short, unserrated, robust, and labiolingually expanded. *Cerberophis robustus*, holotype: University of California Museum of Paleontology 130696. Diagnosis: medium-sized (~2 m) alethinophidian, trunk vertebrae with broad, flat ventral surface, hypertrophied synapophyses, large, massive prezygapophyses with rudimentary prezygapophyseal processes and anterior ridges; neural arch with dorsolateral ridges, moderately tall neural spine. *Lamiasaura ferox*, holotype: University of Wyoming 25116A, left dentary with four teeth. Diagnosis: dentary straight, tapered in lateral view; teeth widely spaced, crowns weakly recurved, crowns with bottleneck constriction between the base and apex, low mesial and distal cusps, and ridged lingual surface. *Lonchisaurus trichurus*, holotype: American Museum of Natural History 15446. Diagnosis: dentary long, low, and weakly bowed in lateral view; tooth crowns robust, weakly recurved, with weakly pointed crowns; tooth bases wider labially than lingually, tooth replacement reduced, coronoid overlaps dentary laterally. *Obamadon gracilis*, holotype: University of California Museum of Paleontology 128873. Diagnosis: small polyglyphanodontian characterized by the following combination of characters: dentary slender, symphysis weakly developed, tooth implantation subpleurodont, teeth lack basal expansion, tooth crowns with a tall central cusp separated from accessory cusps by deep lingual grooves. *Pariguana lancensis*, holotype: American Museum of Natural History 22208. Diagnosis: small iguanid; teeth tall, slender, with tapering crowns and weak accessory cusps; coronoid extended onto lateral surface of jaw below last tooth, Meckelian groove constricted suddenly ahead of anterior inferior alveolar foramen. *Socognathus brachyodon*, holotype: Yale Peabody Museum (Princeton University Collection) 16724. Diagnosis: *Socognathus* with posterior teeth having strongly swollen, weakly tricuspid crowns.”

“This correction formally validates the taxa proposed in our 2012 paper; thus, those taxa should be attributed to this note and accordingly dated as March 19, 2013.”

“We thank Christian Kammerer and Christopher Taylor for bringing these two issues to our attention.”

1. Watson DMS (1914) The Deinocephalia, an order of mammal-like reptiles. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 749–786.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1303907110

NEUROSCIENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND COGNITIVE SCIENCES

Correction for “Sensory adaptation as optimal resource allocation,” by Sergei Gepshtein, Luis A. Lesmes, and Thomas D. Albright, which appeared in issue 11, March 12, 2013, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (110:4368–4373; first published February 21, 2013; 10.1073/pnas.1204109110).

The authors note that, due to a printer’s error, some text appeared incorrectly.

On page 4368, right column, third full paragraph, line 6 “in Fig. 2A” should instead appear as “in Fig. 2B”.

On page 4369, right column, second full paragraph, line 7 “in Fig. 2A” should instead appear as “in Fig. 3A”.

On page 4370, left column, fourth full paragraph, lines 1–3 “In Fig. 4A, sensitivity changes are plotted for two speeds (Fig. 4A, Upper) and for the entire domain of the sensitivity function (Fig. 4A, Lower)” should instead appear as “In Fig. 4B, sensitivity changes are plotted for two speeds (Fig. 4B, Upper) and for the entire domain of the sensitivity function (Fig. 4B, Lower)”.

On page 4372, left column, first full paragraph, line 3 “cortical visual area middle temporal (MT)” should instead appear as “middle temporal (MT) cortical visual area”.

On page 4372, right column, second full paragraph, lines 2–3 “as illustrated in Fig. 2A for experiment 1 and Fig. 3A for experiment 2” should instead appear as “as illustrated in Fig. 3A for experiment 1 and Fig. 2A for experiment 2”.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1304728110

CHEMISTRY

Correction for “Enhanced surface hydrophobicity by coupling of surface polarity and topography,” by Nicolas Giovambattista, Pablo G. Debenedetti and Peter J. Rossky, which appeared in issue 36, September 8, 2009, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (106:15181–15185; first published August 14, 2009; 10.1073/pnas.0905468106).

The authors note the following: “Recalculations confirm some of the conclusions reported in our paper but do not confirm others. Specifically, we confirm that (i) polar surfaces can be hydrophobic, (ii) capillary evaporation can occur when water is confined between “polar hydrophobic” nanoscale surfaces, and (iii) inversion of surface polarity can alter the surface hydrophobicity (i.e., water contact angle). However, because of the sensitivity of the results to the value of the Ewald wave vector cutoff parameter m_{\max} for the model surface studied, the reported observation that adding polarity to an apolar silica-based surface can enhance hydrophobicity beyond that of the original apolar surface is not confirmed.

“We thank Zhonghan Hu for bringing to our attention discrepancies between his computer simulation results and some of our calculations reported in the above-cited PNAS paper; Richard C. Remsing and John D. Weeks for generously sharing their results with us; and Sapna Sarupria, Amish Patel, and Sumit Sharma for useful discussions. Additional details regarding the recalculations are available from the authors upon request.”

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1304562110