

Corrections

INNER WORKINGS

Correction for “Whole-climate experiments for peatlands,” by Stephen Ornes, which appeared in issue 23, June 4, 2013, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (110:9188; first published June 4, 2013; 10.1073/pnas.1307957110).

The author notes that on page 9188, right column, second full paragraph, lines 4–8, “Heaters both above and below ground—extending down 3 meters (9.8 feet)—will warm the air and soil of some enclosures up to 9 °C, or about 42 °F, above ambient.” should instead appear as “Heaters both above and below ground—extending down 3 meters (9.8 feet)—will warm the air and soil of some enclosures up to 9 °C, or about 16.2 °F, above ambient.”

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1311224110

ECOLOGY

Correction for “Camouflage mismatch in seasonal coat color due to decreased snow duration,” by L. Scott Mills, Marketa Zimova, Jared Oyler, Steven Running, John T. Abatzoglou, and Paul M. Lukacs, which appeared in issue 18, April 30, 2013, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (110:7360–7365; first published April 15, 2013; 10.1073/pnas.1222724110).

The authors note that, due to a data entry error, on page 7362, right column, third full paragraph, lines 31–35 “Interestingly, the rate of molt in the spring was substantially influenced by sex, with females completing the spring molt on average 11 d earlier than males. The faster color molt for females is consistent with previous observations (32, 33)” should instead appear as “Additionally, the rate of molt in the spring was slightly influenced by sex, with females completing the spring molt on average 3 d earlier than males. Previous studies have similarly suggested faster color molt for females (32, 33).”

Also, on page 7363, right column, first full paragraph, line 13 “($\beta_1 = -25.640$, $sd = 10.263$)” should instead appear as “($\beta_1 = -7.402$, $sd = 6.678$).”

These errors do not affect the conclusions of the article.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1310823110

NEUROSCIENCE

Correction for “Regulator of G protein signaling is a crucial modulator of antidepressant drug action in depression and neuropathic pain models,” by Maria Stratinaki, Artemis Varidaki, Vasiliki Mitsi, Subroto Ghose, Jane Magida, Caroline Dias, Scott J. Russo, Vincent Vialou, Barbara J. Caldarone, Carol A. Tamminga, Eric J. Nestler, and Venetia Zachariou, which appeared in issue 20, May 14, 2013, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (110:8254–8259; first published April 29, 2013; 10.1073/pnas.1214696110).

The authors note that the title appeared incorrectly. The title should instead appear as “Regulator of G protein signaling 4 is a crucial modulator of antidepressant drug action in depression and neuropathic pain models.” The online version has been corrected.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1311399110

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND COGNITIVE SCIENCES

Correction for “Testosterone administration impairs cognitive empathy in women depending on second-to-fourth digit ratio,” by Jack van Honk, Dennis J. Schutter, Peter A. Bos, Anne-Wil Kruijt, Eef G. Lentjes, and Simon Baron-Cohen, which appeared in issue 8, February 22, 2011, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (108:3448–3452; first published February 7, 2011; 10.1073/pnas.1011891108).

The authors note that Figure 1 and its legend appeared incorrectly. The corrected figure and its legend appear below.

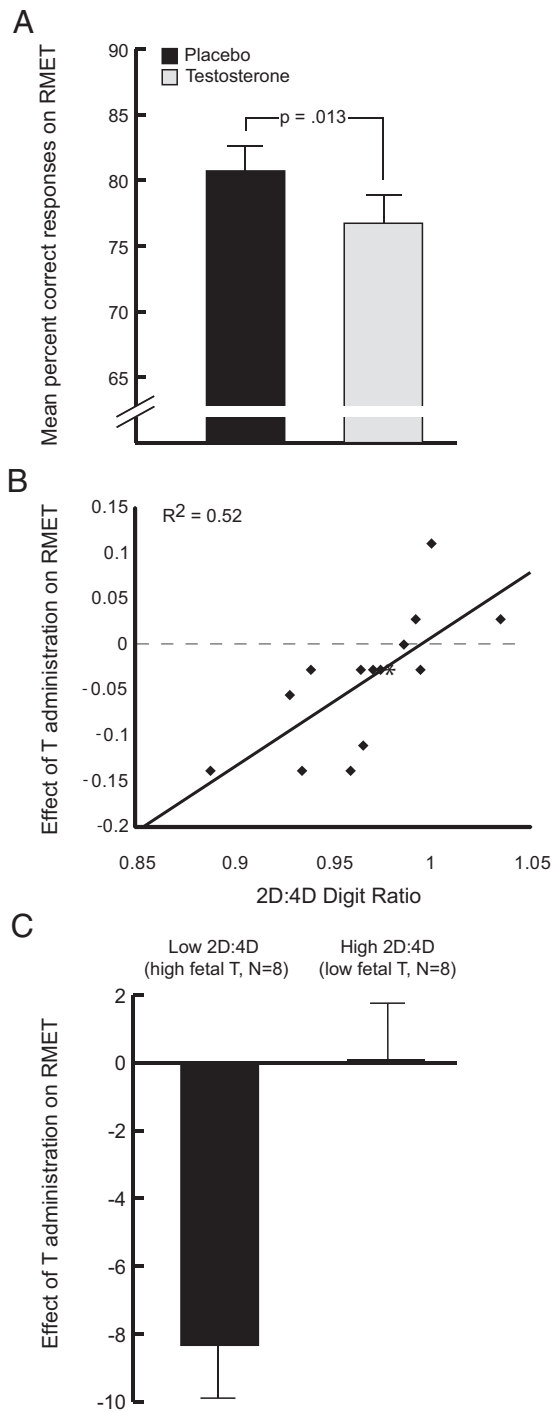


Fig. 1. (A) Effect of testosterone administration on cognitive empathy in young women: mean and SEM of the percentage correct responses on the RMET after administration of testosterone and placebo ($P = 0.013$, one-tailed). Testosterone administration impairs the ability to accurately infer motives, intentions, thoughts, and emotions from the eye region of the face of others. (B) Fetal testosterone exposure (inferred from 2D:4D ratio) predicts the effect of testosterone administration on cognitive empathy: scatter plot shows the interaction between the 2D:4D ratio fetal testosterone marker and the effect of testosterone (T) administration on cognitive empathy ($P < 0.001$). The group effect of testosterone administration on cognitive empathy varies strongly according to individual 2D:4D ratios. The asterisk defines two identical data points. (C) Effect of testosterone (T) administration on cognitive empathy in subjects with high and low fetal testosterone exposure (inferred 2D:4D ratio): Mean and SEM of the effect of testosterone administration on cognitive empathy in subjects with relatively low and high 2D:4D ratios, based on median split. Substantial effects of testosterone on cognitive empathy are observed in subjects with high fetal testosterone exposure ($P = 0.006$, one-tailed), and no effects are seen in subjects with low fetal testosterone exposure ($P = 1$).

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1310664110