

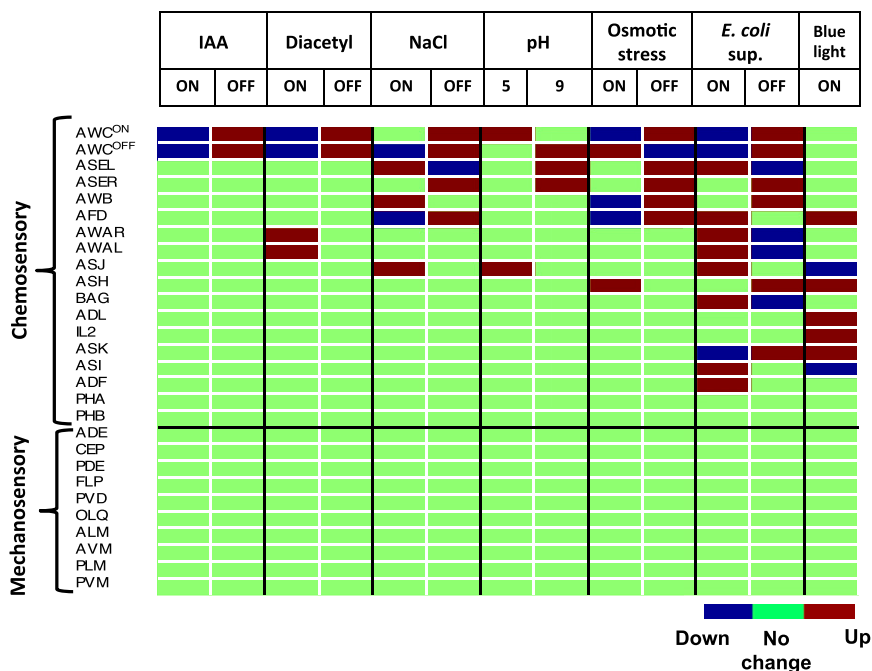
# Correction

## NEUROSCIENCE

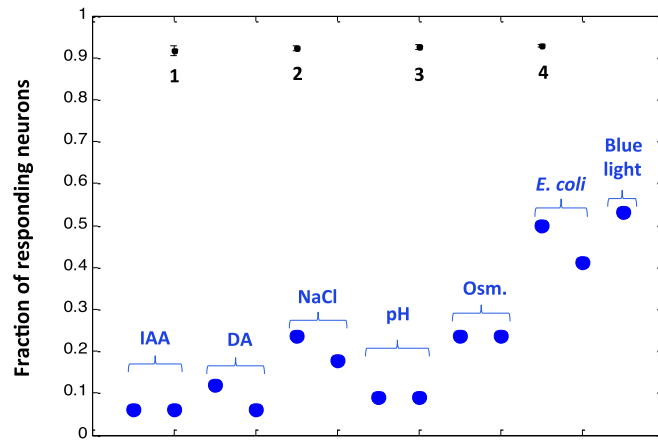
Correction for “Hierarchical sparse coding in the sensory system of *Caenorhabditis elegans*,” by Alon Zaslaver, Idan Liani, Oshrat Shtangel, Shira Ginzburg, Lisa Yee, and Paul W. Sternberg, which appeared in issue 4, January 27, 2015, of *Proc Natl Acad*

*Sci USA* (112:1185–1189; first published January 12, 2015; 10.1073/pnas.1423656112).

The authors note that Figs. 2 and 3 appeared incorrectly. The corrected figures and their legends appear below.



**Fig. 2.** A functional map of the sensory system reveals a hierarchical sparse code. Rows correspond to individual neurons and columns to stimuli. Each stimulus was tested for an ON and OFF response, and at least five worms were tested for each stimulus. Neural activity as indicated by  $Ca^{2+}$  imaging is color-coded: blue, decrease; green, no response; red, increase. The dopaminergic neurons anterior deirid neuron class E (ADE), cephalic neurons (CEP), and postdeirid neuron class E (PDE) are a subgroup of the mechanosensory neurons.



**Fig. 3.** Sparse coding; only a small fraction of the neurons responds to each of the stimuli. Blue circles denote the fraction of neurons that changed their activity at each condition. The order of the circles matches the order of the conditions shown in Fig. 2. Pairs of blue circles correspond to on/off responses, except for the case of pH 5 or 9. Black circles denote the results simulating signal propagation in the network. The four circles correspond to whether one, two, three, or four sensory neurons are directly activated by the stimulus (simulations).

[www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1504344112](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1504344112)