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ERRATUM

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Large viruses and infected microeukaryotes in Ross Sea summer pack ice habitats

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Table 2: After this article had gone to press the author learned that what were called frazil and congelation ice are in fact granular and columnar ice, respectively.

Table 2 Summary (ranges) of sample and ice habitat characteristics; number of samples shown in parentheses. Thickness is the thickness of the slush layer or the thickness of core sections analyzed for the surface, interior and bottom habitats. Core lengths ranged from 40 to 258 cm. *NA* Not applicable.*G* granular ice, *CG* mixed columnar and granular ice, *C* columnar ice, *P* platelet ice. Granular ice includes frazil and/or snow ice. Two surface cores also had superimposed ice. Slush data and core pigment data are courtesy of C. Fritsen (see Fritsen et al. 2001 for methods of analysis); core temperatures, data and program for brine volume calculation, and ice structure are courtesy of M.O. Jeffries

Habitat	Thickness cm	Chlorophyll *a* $\mu g\ l^{-1}$	Phaeophytin $\mu g\ l^{-1}$	Temperature °C	Brine volume (%)	Ice structure
Slush	3–51 (34)	0.15–39.43 (36)	0.03–72.10 (36)	−1.8 to –1.0 (30)	NA	NA
Surface	5–22 (11)	1.39–28.34 (11)	0.10–13.18 (11)	−1.8 to –1.0 (11)	13–27 (11)	G (9), CG (2)
Interior	6–22 (48)	1.81–84.00 (45)	0.16–91.08 (45)	−2.1 to –1.3 (42)	10–24 (42)	G (27), CG (9), C (8), P (1)
Bottom	5–25 (31)	2.08–71.31 (24)	0.23–43.40 (24)	−1.8 to –1.3 (28)	9–34 (30)	G (15), CG (3), C(11)

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