

Erratum to: DNA barcoding of aquatic insects reveals unforeseen diversity and recurrent population divergence patterns through broad-scale sampling in northern Canada

Ruben D. Cordero¹ · Santiago Sánchez-Ramírez^{1,2} · Douglas C. Currie^{1,3}

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The authors would like to make the following changes to the original paper.

The caption of Fig. 4 should read:

Time to the most recent common ancestor (TMRCA) of eastern and western populations of seven EPT species widely distributed in northern Canada. Species populations show divergence times during the Pleistocene within a close range except for *Onocosmoecus unicolor*.

Instead of:

Time to the most recent common ancestor (TMRCA) of eastern and western populations of seven EPT species widely distributed in northern Canada. Species populations show divergence times during the Pleistocene within a close range except for *Onocosmoecus unicolor*. A total of 10,000 iterations were performed to account for the effect of randomness in the observed distribution of subpopulations of all terminals into “East” and “West”. Box plot and black circles represent 95 and 5% of the iteration results, respectively.

The footer for Table 1 should read:

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s00300-016-2062-3.

✉ Ruben D. Cordero
rubendario1939@gmail.com

¹ Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Toronto, 25 Willcocks, Toronto, ON M5S 3B2, Canada

² Environmental Genomics Group, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Biology, 24306 Plön, Germany

³ Department of Natural History, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, ON M5S 2C6, Canada

Posterior TMRCA (million years ago) mean (\bar{l}) and standard deviation (r_2) for species 1. The mean distance (D) and percentage of overlap (p) are for comparison between species 1 and species 2, and vice versa.

Instead of:

Posterior TMRCA (million years ago) mean (\bar{l}) and standard deviation (r_2) for species 1. The mean distance (D) and percentage of overlap (p) are for comparison between species 1 and species 2, and vice versa. *Af*, *Acentrella lapponica*; *Ai*, *Ameletus inopinatus*; *Bt*, *Baetis tricaudatus*; *E. aurivillii*, *Ephemerella aurivillii*; *S. compacta*, *Skwala compacta*; *C. alternans*, *Ceratopsyche alternans* and *Ou*, *Onocosmoecus unicolor*.

The Acknowledgements should read:

The authors acknowledge the contributions of other members of the Northern Biodiversity Program (C. Buddle, T. Wheeler, D. Giberson, C. Ernst, S. Loboda, K. Sim, L. Timms, M. Blair, A. Solecki, P. Schaeffer, J. Aker and C. Roussel) for specimen collection and sorting. Fieldwork was conducted under collecting permits and/or scientific research permits from Yukon Territory, Northwest Territory, Nunavut and Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Flights to Ellesmere Island and Banks Island were courtesy of Natural Resources Canada's Polar Continental Shelf Program. Thanks are owed to the following taxonomic specialists for confirmation of species-level identifications based on morphology: Ephemeroptera (S. Burian, Southern Connecticut State University), Plecoptera (R. Baumann, Brigham Young University and B. Kondratieff, Colorado State University), and Trichoptera (D. Ruitter, Grants Pass, Oregon). This work was supported by a National Science and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NCERC) Strategic Project Grant (Ecological Structure of Northern Arthropods: Adaptation to a Changing Environment) awarded to C. Buddle and T. Wheeler (McGill University) and DCC,

plus their supporting partners and collaborators. Additional support was provided by NSERC Discovery- and Schad Conservation Grants to DCC. SSR thanks the National Council for Science and Technology of Mexico (CONACyT) for a PhD scholarship.

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The authors acknowledge the contributions of other members of the Northern Biodiversity Program (C. Buddle, T. Wheeler, D. Giberson, S. Loboda, K. Sim, L. Timms, M. Blair, A. Solecki, P. Schaeffer) for specimen collection and sorting. Thanks are owed to the following taxonomic specialists for confirmation of species-level identifications based on morphology: Ephemeroptera (S. Burian, Southern Connecticut State University), Plecoptera (R. Baumann,

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