Correction to: Fine structure of mushroom bodies and the brain in *Sthenelais boa* (Phyllodocida, Annelida)

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Unfortunately, the captions of Figures 7 and 8 were incorrectly published in original publication. Also, in Figure subheading 4 is a label B1 which should be moved to figure subheading 3. The corrected Figs. 7 and 8 updated here.

The original article has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00435-021-00546-0>.

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◀**Fig. 7** **A** Toluidine-blue, semi-thin Sects. (1 μm), only left half of brain shown. **B, C, D** Ultrastructure (70 nm). **A** Three cluster of glomerular neuropils (*arrows*) are present (two shown), two at the base of the pedunculus (*pd*) of the mushroom bodies and one in the dorso-median part of the brain (*br*). Lobes (*lb*) of mushroom bodies connect both mushroom bodies medially. *gc* globuli cells; *gl* glia cell layer. **B** Neurites of the brain (*nebr*) are more prominent compared to the neurites of the pedunculus (*pd*) of the mushroom body. Glia cell processes (*glpr*) partly separate the neuropil of the pedunculus (*pd*) from the neuropil of the brain. *arrows* glomerular neuropil; *nucgl* nucleus glia cell. **C** Higher magnification of (**B**) the region of the glomerulum (*dashed circle*) is discernible from the remaining neuropil of the pedunculus, since it contains more electron-dense glia cell processes (*glpr*) and a high abundance of synaptic cleft material (*arrowheads*). *mt* mitochondria; *nebr* neurites of the brain. **D** Cytoplasm of the glia cell processes (*glpr*) is almost black. Much more dense- (*dcv*) and few more lucent- (*lcv*) core vesicles are present in the neurites of the glomeruli than in the surrounding neuropil. The synaptic cleft material (*arrowheads*) is located inside the synaptic cleft, is electron-dense and contributes to the darker coloration of the glomerular neuropil. *mt* mitochondria. **E** High abundance of the synaptic cleft material (*arrowheads*) is an indicator for high number of synaptic connections in the glomerulum. *lcv* lucent core vesicles

Fig. 8 Ultrastructure (70 nm) of glia cells. **A** Prominent glia layer (*gl*) surrounds the whole brain. Small glia cell processes (*glpr*) separate the globuli cells (*gc*) from the glia layer. **B** Glia cell membranes are highly fringed and interlocked. Gliosomes (*gli*) are present. **C** Neurites of the nuchal organ nerve (*non*) are arranged in parallel to the body axis. Several layers of glia cell processes (*glpr*) enwrap the nerve. *gl* glia layer; *ncgl* nucleus of glia cell. **D** Cluster of somata of

glia cells (*sogl*). Somata as well as nuclei (*ncgl*) are electron-dense. **E** Radial glia cells which contain prominent intermediate filaments (*if*) occasionally cross the neuropil of pedunculus of the mushroom body (*mbnp*). Neurites of the mushroom body contain numerous small mitochondria (*mt*). **F** Epidermal cell layer (asterisk) which secretes the cuticle (*cu*) is situated above the glia cell layer (*gl*). *gc* globuli cells; *glpr* glia cell processes

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