



Correction to: Finger Length Ratios of Identical Twins with Discordant Sexual Orientations

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Correction to:

Archives of Sexual Behavior (2018) 47:2435–2444
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female twins are incorrectly reported in Table 1 of this article. In particular, the upper limit of the confidence intervals is missing a minus sign.

Thus, Table 1:

Readers should note that the confidence intervals for the effect of sexual orientation on 2D:4D in the left hand of

Table 1 Multiple regression analyses for sexual orientation and study predicting left- and right-hand ratios for 66 female and 36 male twins

Measure	Females left ^a	Females right ^a	Males left ^a	Males right ^a
Sexual orientation (SO) ^b	-.28 [-.44, .11]*	-.12 [-.33, .10]	.002 [-.29, .30]	-.18 [-.57, .33]
Hall and Love (2003) ^c	.46 [.17, .72]*	.16 [-.15, .46]	N/A	N/A
Hiraishi et al. (2012) ^c	-.78 [-1.09, -.47]***	-.75 [-1.09, -.41]***	-.48 [-.97, -.002] [†]	-.32 [-.69, .06] [†]
SO X Hall and Love (2003) ^c	-.02 [-.26, .23]	-.11 [-.43, .21]	N/A	N/A
SO X Hiraishi et al. (2012) ^c	.05 [-.19, .29]	.02 [-.31, .35]	.16 [-.13, .46]	.17 [-.28, .62]

Numbers are standardized regression coefficients, β 's, with 95% confidence intervals in brackets

[†] $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; *** $p < .0001$

^aHigher scores indicate higher or more feminine ratios

^bA score of 0 indicates “straight” and 1 indicates “non-straight”

^cStatistics reflect contrasts, comparing the main effect or interaction of the previous study to the main effect or interaction in the newly collected data. Twin pairs were a random effect

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-018-1262-z>.

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