Correction to: Discovery and description of a novel sexual weapon in the world's most widely-studied freshwater turtle

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In the original publication of the article, **Fig. 2** and **Fig. 3** were published with an error. The corrected version of **Fig. 2** and the caption of **Fig. 3** is provided in this correction.

Fig. 2 Panels **a** and **b** are not labelled in **Fig. 2**. To provide clarification, moving clockwise from the upper left: Panel **a** (upper left) features an antero-ventral photograph of a male midland painted turtle demonstrating prominent tomiodonts and serrated anterior carapace. Panel **b** (right) is a portrait photograph showing a dorsal perspective on the head and wounded nape of a female midland painted turtle. Panel **c** (labelled, an inset of panel **b**) features a close-up of the nape wounds.

Fig. 3 There are two errors in the caption of **Fig. 3**.

An error was made in referring to the colour representing each sex in **Fig. 3**, panels **a** and **b**. Females are represented in red (not blue) in panel **a** and males are represented in

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Fig. 2 Anterior carapace as a sexual weapon in the painted turtle, *Chrysemys* spp. **a** Male midland painted turtle (*C. p. marginata*) demonstrating strongly projecting and jagged cervical scute and flanking marginal scutes, as well as prominent bicuspid tomiodonts (Ontario, Canada). **b** Female midland painted turtle with deep wound on dorsal neck caused by bludgeoning (shell clattering) from the anterior carapace of a male. **c** Inset of neck wound. Note the two parallel short gash wounds anterior to the large open wound. The parallel gashes are caused by the sexually size dimorphic, bicuspid tomiodonts of males during sexual coercion (Figs. 1a, 2a; Moldowan et al. 2016a, b). See video S1 for example of how coercive behaviour leads to wounding. Photo **(a)** courtesy Cortney LeGros, and photos **(b)/(c)** by Patrick D. Moldowan

blue (not red) in panel **b**. The opening lines of the corrected caption should read: “Mean shape configuration of the anterior carapace, and relationships between anterior carapace shape and body size for male and female painted turtle (*Chrysemys* spp.). Averaged anterior carapace shape of **a** female (in red) and **b** male (in blue) painted turtles”.

Regarding **Fig. 3** panels **d–g**, the regression plots show predicted anterior carapace shape scores plotted against body size, presented as midline plastron length (not log midline plastron length, as stated). The corrected caption pertaining to panels **d–g** should read: “Regression plots of predicted anterior carapace shape scores and body size (midline plastron length) of males (blue) and females (red)”.

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