Correction to: Morphological and genetic characterization of Mount Kenya brush-furred rats (*Lophuromys* Peters 1874); relevance to taxonomy and ecology

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Correction to: Mammal Research

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The original version of this article was published without GenBank accession numbers for the original Cytochrome b sequences generated from the study, and the sentence, last sentence of the "Genetic diversity and phylogenetic analysis" sub-section, originally reads:

"The dataset of unique Cytochrome-b sequences newly generated and analyzed in the current study are available in GenBank under accession numbers: [to be inserted upon acceptance of the manuscript]."

The authors were able to deposit the sequences in GenBank and were assigned accession numbers MN808293 - MN808328, 36 sequences in total. The sentence should now read:

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13364-019-00470-1>

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In addition, the authors requested to address the below changes:

- i. The published version of the article regrettably contains an error in the arrangement/order of Fig. 1 part **a** and part **b**. The Fig. 1**a** ought to be the lower part and Fig. 1**b** the upper part. No change to the caption and the figure labeling.
- ii. In the published article, the second-last sentence of the "Taxonomic insight into Mt. Kenya *Lophuromys*" sub-section, the species name "*L. brevicaudas*" incorrectly substitutes the letter 'u' with an 'a' as the correct name should be "*L. brevicaudus*", the sentence originally reads:

Nonetheless, there have been reports of single mountain elevational parapatry of *Lophuromys* species, including Lavrenchenko et al. (1998) who established that *L. brevicaudas*, *L. chrysopus*, and *L. melanonyx* all occurred in the Bale Mountains, Ethiopia. Kostin et al. (2019) also recorded *L. brevicaudas*, *L. chrysopus*, and *L. melanonyx* with a similar occurrence pattern in the Arsi Mountains, Ethiopia.

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Fig. 1 Map showing the sampling localities of specimens used in the study (white-shaded stars); all sampling points of specimens used in the genetic and craniodental analyses (a) and sampling points on Mt. Kenya (b). The highlighted section in Fig. 1a inset (black outline rectangle) indicates the location of the study area within the African continent