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# Corrections to “Padial et al. (2014) Molecular systematics of terraranas (Anura: Brachycephaloidea) with an assessment of the effects of alignment and optimality criteria”

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Zootaxa, Auckland, v.3827, n.4, p.599-600, 2014

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3827.4.10>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:2A9B1C79-CDA1-425C-B6BF-4FE065772F0D>

## Corrections to “Padial et al. (2014) Molecular systematics of terraranas (Anura: Brachycephaloidea) with an assessment of the effects of alignment and optimality criteria”

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Padial *et al.* (2014) applied the name *Pristimantinae* Ohler & Dubois, 2012 to a taxon including the genera *Ceuthomantis*, *Dischidodactylus*, *Pristimantis*, and *Yunganastes*. However, *Ceuthomantidae* Heinicke, Duellman, Trueb, Means, MacCulloch & Hedges, 2009, type genus *Ceuthomantis* Heinicke, Duellman, Trueb, Means, MacCulloch & Hedges, 2009, has priority over *Pristimantinae* Ohler & Dubois, 2012, a fact that we overlooked and correct herein. *Ceuthomantinae* is thus the correct subfamily name for the taxon including *Ceuthomantis*, *Dischidodactylus*, *Pristimantis*, and *Yunganastes*, and *Pristimantinae* Ohler & Dubois, 2012 is its junior synonym. We provide an amended Figure 22 (page 50) reflecting the current classification of Brachycephaloidea as now listed in Frost (2014) and provide the pertinent correction to page 125 of Appendix 2, which should read as follows:

**SUBFAMILY:** *Ceuthomantinae* Heinicke, Duellman, Trueb, Means, MacCulloch & Hedges, 2009. Content: 4 genera, 484 species.

**Genus:** *Dischidodactylus* Lynch, 1979. Content: 2 species: *D. colomnello* Ayarzagüena, 1985 "1983"; *D. duidensis* (Rivero, 1968).

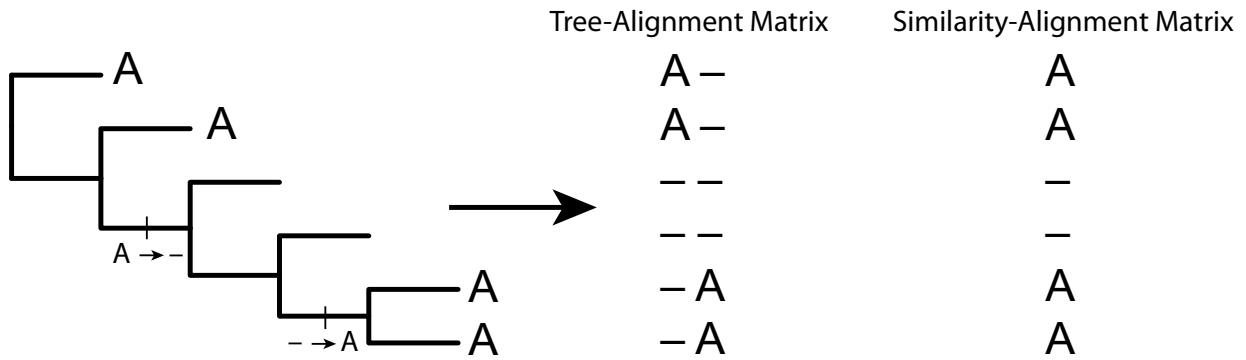
**Genus:** *Ceuthomantis* Heinicke, Duellman, Trueb, Means, MacCulloch & Hedges, 2009. Content: 4 species: *C. aracamuni* (Barrio-Amorós & Molina, 2006); *C. cavernibardus* (Myers & Donnelly, 1997); *C. duellmani* Barrio-Amorós, 2010; *C. smaragdinus* Heinicke, Duellman, Trueb, Means, MacCulloch & Hedges, 2009.

**Genus:** *Pristimantis* Jiménez de la Espada, 1870. Content: 11 species groups, 473 species.

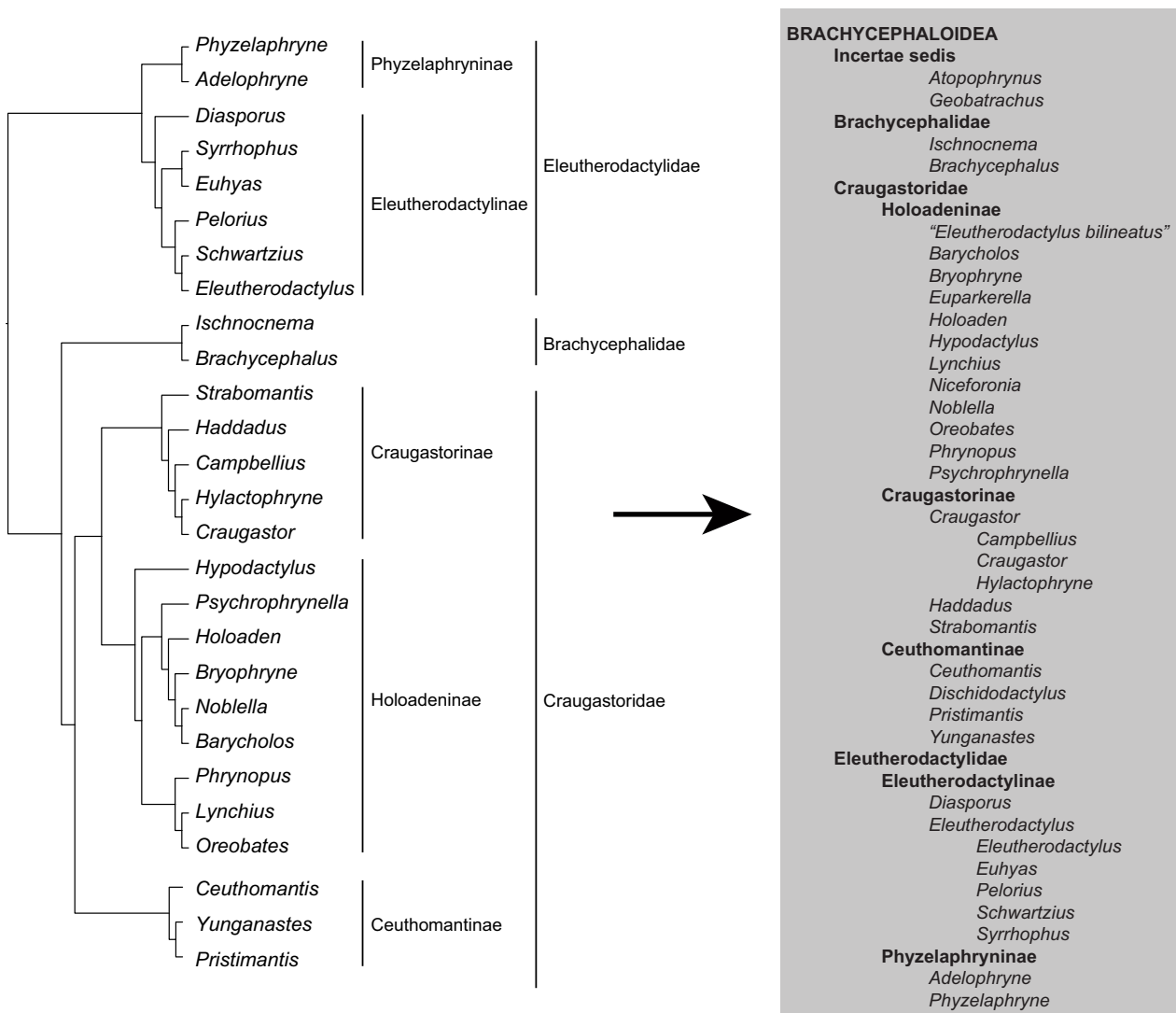
Also, on page 14 of Padial *et al.* (2014) the right and left edges of Figure 1 were cut during the production process, and we take the opportunity to include its correct version in this erratum (see below).

### References

- Frost, D.R. (2014) Amphibian Species of the World, an Online Reference. Version 6.0 American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA. Available at <http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphibia/index.html> (accessed June 28 2014).
- Padial, J.M., Grant, T. & Frost, D. (2014) Molecular systematics of terraranas (Anura: Brachycephaloidea) with an assessment of the effects of alignment and optimality criteria. *Zootaxa*, 3825 (1), 1–132. <http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3825.1.1>



**FIGURE 1.** An example showing one of the differences between similarity- and a tree-alignments of the same data. Nucleotides in the same sequence position but separated evolutionarily by insertion/deletion events are non-homologous but functionally equivalent. The tree-alignment matrix depicts the homology relationship of the nucleotides clearly but obscures their functional equivalence, whereas the similarity-alignment matrix depicts the functional equivalence of the nucleotides clearly but obscures their homology relationship.



**FIGURE 22.** Schematic representation of the new family- and genus-level taxonomy of Brachycephaloidea presented in this study as derived from the results of tree-alignment + parsimony phylogenetic analyses of nucleotide sequences. The placement and affinities of *Dischidodactylus* and *Niceforonia* are based on morphological synapomorphies (see text).