CORRECTION

Correction: The Influence of Host Plant Extrafloral Nectaries on Multitrophic Interactions: An Experimental Investigation

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The captions for Figs 6 and 7 are incorrectly switched. The images appear in the correct order. Please see the corrected captions [here](#).

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Fig 6. Some players in the tritrophic system—upper left, caterpillar of the orange-barred sulfur butterfly, *Phoebis philea*, on *Senna chapmanii*; upper right, pupa (chrysalis) of *P. sennae*; lower left, adult *P. sennae*; lower right: caterpillar studded with sucking flies (virus transmitters?). When viruses are involved, the pupae do not hatch, but instead turn various colors.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0202836.g001>

Fig 7. Predators on *Senna chapmannii* plants—upper left, *Polistes major* wasp with *Phoebe philea* caterpillar; upper right, *Polistes* wasp damage to *Phoebe sennae* chrysalis; lower right, coccinellid *Brachiacantha decora* adult at extrafloral nectary; lower left, thomisid spider *Misumenoides formosipes* ready for prey.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0202836.g002>

Reference

1. Koptur S, Jones IM, Peña JE (2015) The Influence of Host Plant Extrafloral Nectaries on Multitrophic Interactions: An Experimental Investigation. PLoS ONE 10(9): e0138157. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0138157> PMID: 26394401