CORRECTION

Correction: A synopsis of *Salvatoria* McIntosh, 1885 (Annelida: Syllidae: Exogoninae) from Brazilian coastal and oceanic waters

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There are errors in [Table 1](#). Please see the correct [Table 1](#) here.

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Table 1. Taxonomic and biogeographic data on the species of *Salvatoria* recorded for Brazilian waters, with reference to voucher material. Type localities in bold. Data of *S. breviariculata* and *S. longiariculata* from [21], *S. limbata*, *S. clavata* and *S. euritmica* from [7] and [20].

	Original description	Brazilian material	Source of Records	Body length x width (mm) / n° of chaetigers	Palps	Antennae	Dorsal cirri	Parapodia	Number of falcigers (anterior / posterior)	Falciger blades morphology	Falciger blades length (anterior / posterior) (µm)	Dorsal simple chaeta	Ventral simple chaeta	Number of pharynx segments / tooth position	Number of proventricle segments / muscle cell rows	Habitat	Distribution
<i>S. breviariculata</i> comb. nov.	[21]	MHN-BPO 67/0. MHN-BPO 67/1–3	[9,20,21]	1.9 x 0.2 / 26	More than twice as long as prostomium, united up to mid-length	Spindle shaped	Same shape as antennae	Smooth	4 throughout	Bidentate, distal tooth larger throughout, oblique space inbetween	11–8 / 10 from midbody	Present from midbody; bidentate	Only on posterior parapodia; signoid; slightly bidentate	4 / at anterior margin	4 / 23	Coastal, subtidal zones, 4–73 m deep. Associated with <i>M. hispida</i> (Verrill, 1868) coral heads	Only known from type locality: Atlantic Ocean: Brazil (São Paulo).
<i>S. clavata</i>	[26]	MHN-BPO JN 14/1–4	[9,20]	3.5 x 0.35 / 31	As long as prostomium, almost completely united, leaving a distal notch	Spindle shaped	Same shape as antennae	2–3 papillae	10 / 4–7	Bidentate, distal tooth larger throughout, oblique space inbetween	19–12 / 12–11	Present from first chaetiger; bidentate	Only on posterior parapodia; straight, bidentate	3–4 / at first 1/3	3–4 / 20–23	Coastal and oceanic, intertidal to 46 m deep. Associated with algae, corals, bryozoans, calcareous algae, but also found in soft sediments	Atlantic Ocean: Norwegian Sea, Normandy , Mediterranean Sea, USA, Cuba, Brazil (São Paulo). Pacific Ocean: Sea of Japan.
<i>S. heterocirra</i>	[27]	MHN-BPO JN 16/1–3	[9,20]	4 x 0.35 / 29	As long as prostomium, united up to mid-length	Spindle shaped	Same shape as antennae	2–3 papillae	12 / 5–6	Bidentate, teeth similar in size, rounded space inbetween	31–20 / 12–9	Present from midbody; bidentate	Only on posterior parapodia; signoid, bidentate	3–4 / slightly away from anterior margin	~4 / 15–20	Coastal and oceanic, intertidal to 44 m deep. Associated with corals, algae, and seagrass, but also found in soft sediments	Atlantic Ocean: Southern Mediterranean Sea (Gibraltar), Caribbean Sea, Brazil (São Paulo). Pacific Ocean: Australia.
<i>S. heterocirra</i>	[28]	MHN-BPO JN 15/1–25	[9, 20, 24]	? x 0.9 / ??	Longer than prostomium, almost completely united, leaving a distal notch	Spindle shaped	Different from antennae, spindle shaped to subulate	Smooth	??	Bidentate, distal teeth similar in size throughout, oblique space inbetween	18–8 throughout	Bidentate	Slightly signoid, bidentate.	~4 / slightly away from anterior margin	2–2.5 / 28	Coastal and oceanic, intertidal to 20 m deep. Associated with corals, but also found in soft sediments	Atlantic Ocean: Gulf of Mexico: Brazil (São Paulo). Pacific Ocean: Mexico , Costa Rica, Panama.

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Table 1. (Continued)

	Original description	Brazilian material	Source of Records	Body length x width (mm) / n° of chaetigers	Palps	Antennae	Dorsal cirri	Parapodia	Number of falciger blades (anterior / posterior)	Falciger blades morphology	Falciger blades length (anterior / posterior) (µm)	Dorsal simple chaeta	Ventral simple chaeta	Number of pharynx segments / tooth position	Number of proventricles / muscle cell rows	Habitat	Distribution
<i>S. limbatula</i>	[29]	Without material deposited	[9], Doubtful record	2 x 0.15 / 30	Shorter than prostomium, almost completely united, leaving a distal notch	Spindle shaped	Different from antennae, spindle shaped to subulate	2-3 papillae	10-9 / 6-7	Unidentate	24-14 / —	Present from first chaetiger; unidentate	Only on posterior parapodia; curved, unidentate	~3 / slightly away from anterior margin	~3 / 16-18	Coastal and oceanic, intertidal to 144 m deep. Associated with algae, corals, sponges, but also found in soft sediments	Atlantic Ocean: Mediterranean Sea (France), Caribbean Sea, Brazil (São Paulo), Argentina, Pacific Ocean: Mexico, Chile, Australia.
<i>S. longiradiculata</i> comb. nov.	[21]	MHN-BPO 68/0. MHN-BPO 68/1-5.	[9, 20, 21, 30], this paper	2.47 x 0.17 / 28	Shorter than prostomium, almost completely united, leaving a distal notch	Spindle shaped	Different from antennae, spindle shaped to subulated	Smooth	6 throughout	Bidentate, distal tooth longer; subdistal tooth very slender; oblique space inbetween	34-18 throughout	Present from anterior body; unidentate	Only on posterior body; sigmoid, bidentate	3-4 / slightly away from anterior margin	3-4 / 24	Coastal, intertidal to 7 m deep. On rocky shores and associated with <i>M. hispida</i> coral heads	Atlantic Ocean: Brazil (Paraiha, Pernambuco, São Paulo)
<i>S. marilelae</i> n. sp.	This paper	MNRIP and MZUSP (see below)	This paper	2.3 x 0.18 / 22	As long as prostomium, almost completely united, leaving a distal notch	Spindle shaped	Different from antennae, distally tapered, with bases slightly thickened	Smooth	7-5 throughout	Bidentate, teeth similar in size; rounded space inbetween	21-9 / 20-10	Present from proventricles level; bidentate	Only on posterior parapodia; sigmoid, bidentate	3 / at anterior margin	~2.5 / 18-19	Oceanic, intertidal to 12 m deep. Associated with red algae	Atlantic Ocean: Brazil (Pernambuco-Fernando de Noronha island)
<i>S. neapolitana</i>	[23]	MZUSP (see below)	[30], this paper	1.8 x 0.15 / 23	Longer than prostomium, almost completely united, leaving a distal notch	Conical, elongated, thick, distally pointed	Same shape as antennae	1 papilla	10 / 2-5	Sub-bidentate, subdistal tooth thin, spine-like; oblique space inbetween	19-9 throughout	Present from first chaetiger; unidentate	Only on posterior parapodia; slightly curved, unidentate	3 / at first 1/3	3.5 / 20	Coastal and oceanic, intertidal to 19 m deep. Associated with algae, but also found in soft sediments	Atlantic Ocean: Mediterranean Sea, France, Spain, Italy (Naples), Canary Islands, Venezuela, Caribbean Sea, Brazil (São Paulo), Pacific Ocean: Australia
<i>S. cf. nitidula</i>	[18]	MZUSP (see below)	[30], this paper	2.37 x 0.18 / 31	As long as prostomium, almost completely united, leaving a distal notch	Spindle shaped to subulated	Same shape as antennae	Smooth	7-6 throughout	Bidentate, distal tooth slightly larger on anterior and midbody, teeth about same size on posterior body; oblique space inbetween	30-10 / 25-10	Present from first chaetiger; bidentate distal tooth slightly longer	Only on posterior parapodia; sigmoid, bidentate, smooth	3.5-4 / slightly away from anterior margin	3-4.5 / 16-20	Coastal, intertidal. Associated with algae and similar substrates on rocky shores	Records of original description—Atlantic Ocean: Bernuda; Caribbean Sea (Gulf of Mexico, Cuba), Current records: SE Brazil (São Paulo)

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Table 1. (Continued)

	Original description	Brazilian material (see below)	Source of Records	Body length x width (mm) / n° of chaetigers	Palps	Antennae	Dorsal cirri	Parapodia	Number of falcigers (anterior / posterior)	Falciger blades morphology	Falciger blades length (anterior / posterior) (µm)	Dorsal simple chaeta	Ventral simple chaeta	Number of pharynx segments / tooth position	Number of proventricle segments / muscle cell rows	Habitat	Distribution
<i>S. nitiduloides</i> n. sp.	This paper	MZUSP (see below)	This paper	2.2 x 0.2 / 29	As long as prostomium, almost completely united, leaving a distal notch	Spindle shaped to subulated	Same shape as antennae	Smooth	10–7 / 3–4	Bidentate, distal tooth slightly larger throughout; oblique space inbetween	22–8 / 24–11	Present from anterior body; bidentate, teeth similar in size	Only on posterior parapodia; signoid, bidentate, spinulated	3–4 / slightly away from anterior margin	2–3 / 19–22	Coastal, intertidal. Associated with algae and similar substrates on rocky shores	Atlantic Ocean: Brazil (Paratiha, Pernambuco–Ilha de Itamaracá)
<i>S. ypsiloides</i> n. sp.	This paper	MNRIP and MZUSP (see below)	This paper	2.2 x 0.12 / 32	Shorter than prostomium, almost completely united, leaving a distal notch	Spindle shaped to digitiform	Different from antennae, elongate, digitiform, sometimes slightly swollen distally hollow	Smooth	7–5 throughout	Bidentate, distal tooth slightly shorter on anterior body; teeth about same size on mid-size and posterior body; wide angle inbetween	18–7 / 4 / 19–8	Present from first chaetiger; bifid, "ypsiloïd" in appearance	From midbody parapodia; signoid, bidentate	4–5 / slightly away from anterior margin	4.5–5.5 / 26–29	Coastal and oceanic, subtidal to 970 m deep. Associated with red algae, soft sediments	Atlantic Ocean: Brazil (Pernambuco–Fernando de Noronha island, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro)
<i>Salvatoria</i> sp.	This paper	MZUSP (see below)	This paper	1.3 x 0.14 / 20	Shorter than prostomium, completely united	Spindle shaped	Different from antennae, distally tapered, with bases slightly thickened	2–3 papillae	7–6 / 3	Bidentate, distal tooth slightly larger; oblique space inbetween	22–7 / 20–6	Present from chaetiger 2; unidentate	Only on posterior body; signoid, unidentate	3.5 / slightly away from anterior margin	–3 / 15	Oceanic, intertidal to 1 m deep. Associated with sponge	Atlantic Ocean: Brazil (Pernambuco–Fernando de Noronha)

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Reference

1. Nascimento RL, Fukuda MV, Paresque K, Nogueira JMdM, Paiva PCd (2021) A synopsis of *Salvatoria* McIntosh, 1885 (Annelida: Syllidae: Exogoninae) from Brazilian coastal and oceanic waters. PLoS ONE 16(5): e0250472. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0250472> PMID: [33951079](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33951079/)