

**CORRECTION**

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# Correction: The key role of repeated DNAs in sex chromosome evolution in two fish species with ZW sex chromosome system

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## Correction

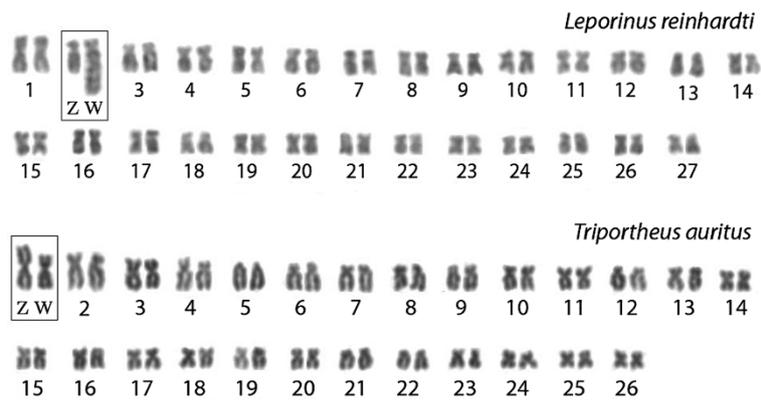
After the publication of this work [1] the following errors were brought to the authors' attention: Figure 1 contained a misspelling of the species name *Leporinus reinhardti*, and Figures 2 and 3 contained mistakes that occurred during the editing process. The correct figures are given below.

We regret any inconvenience that this inaccuracy may have caused.

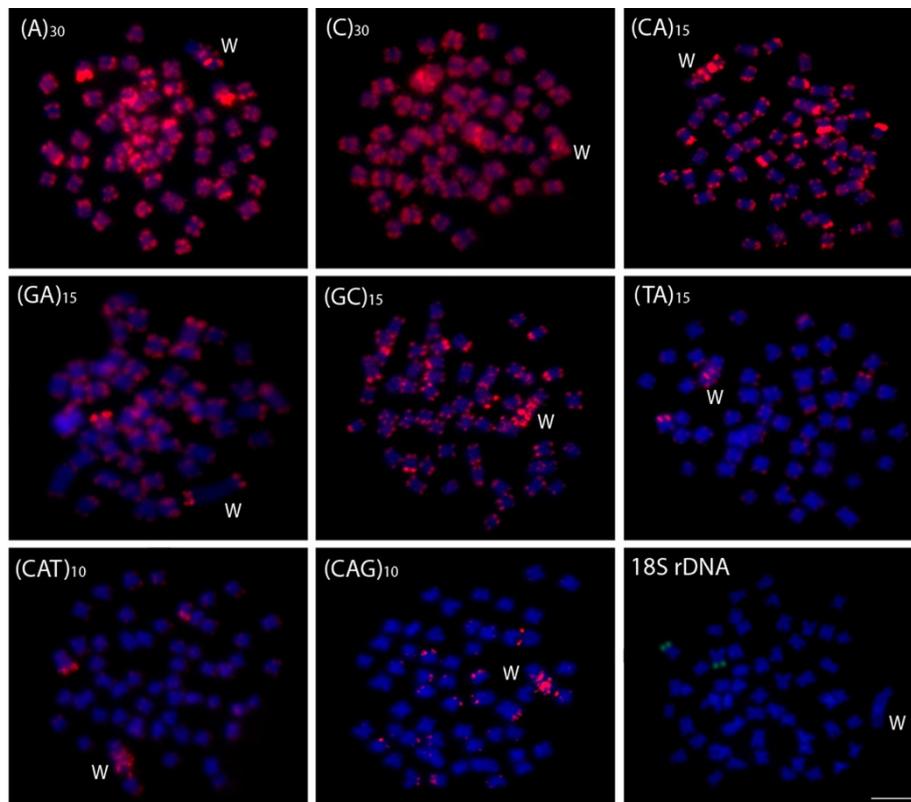
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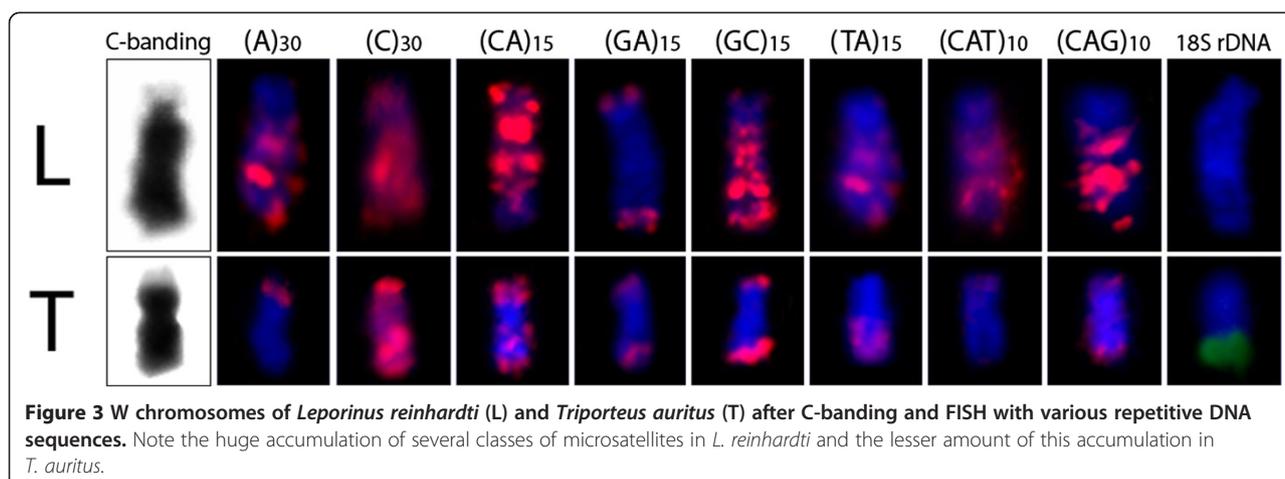
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



**Figure 1** Giemsa-stained female karyotypes of *Leporinus reinhardtii* ( $2n = 54$ ) and *Triportheus auritus* ( $2n = 52$ ), both with a ZZ/ZW sex chromosome system. The chromosomes of both species were arranged in descending order of size and the sex chromosomes were highlighted in boxes for the sake of clarity. Bar = 5  $\mu$ m.



**Figure 2** Mitotic metaphase chromosomes of *Leporinus reinhardtii* female, with a ZZ/ZW sex chromosome system hybridized with different repeated DNAs, including mono-, di- and trinucleotide microsatellites and an 18S rDNA gene as probes. Letters mark the W chromosomes. Bar = 5  $\mu$ m.



**Figure 3** W chromosomes of *Leporinus reinhardtii* (L) and *Triportheus auritus* (T) after C-banding and FISH with various repetitive DNA sequences. Note the huge accumulation of several classes of microsatellites in *L. reinhardtii* and the lesser amount of this accumulation in *T. auritus*.

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#### References

1. Cioffi MB, Kejnovsky E, Marquioni V, Poltronieri J, Molina WF, Diniz D, Bertollo LAC: The key role of repeated DNAs in sex chromosome evolution in two fish species with ZW sex chromosome system. *Mol Cytogenet* 2012, **5**:28.

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