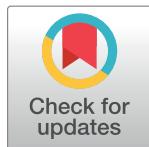


CORRECTION

Correction: Karyotype evolution in *Phalaris* (Poaceae): The role of reductional dysploidy, polyploidy and chromosome alteration in a wide-spread and diverse genus

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There are errors in Fig 3, Fig 4 and Fig 5. The authors have provided corrected versions here.



OPEN ACCESS

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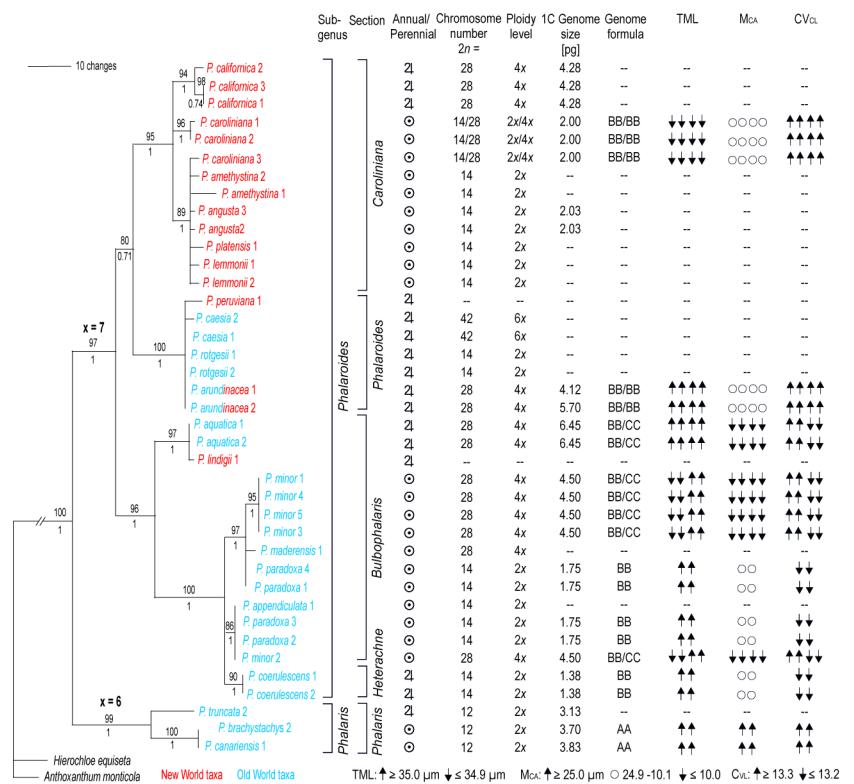


Fig 3. Taxonomic classification [9], life form, chromosomal properties and genome size [38] of diploid and tetraploid *Phalaris* species on a ITS phylogram based on Bayesian inference [8]. Parsimony bootstrap values and Bayesian support are noted above and below the branches.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0195889.g001>

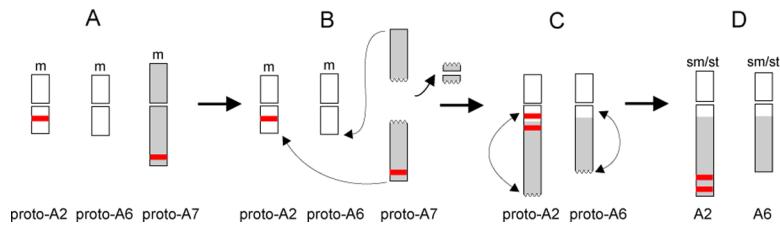


Fig 4. Possible scenario of reductional dysploidy in the genus *Phalaris*. A: Chromosome prototypes (proto) of a fictive ancestral $x = 7$ genome A karyotype numbered according to the ideograms of *P. brachystachys* and *P. canariensis* in Fig 2; B: Pericentromeric break in proto-A7, end-to-end fusion with proto-A2 and proto-A6 and loss of centromere; C: Paracentric inversion of fused arms; D: Reductional dysploidy to an extant $x = 6$ karyotype with strong asymmetric chromosomes. m—metacentric, sm/st—submetacentric/subtelocentric.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0195889.g002>

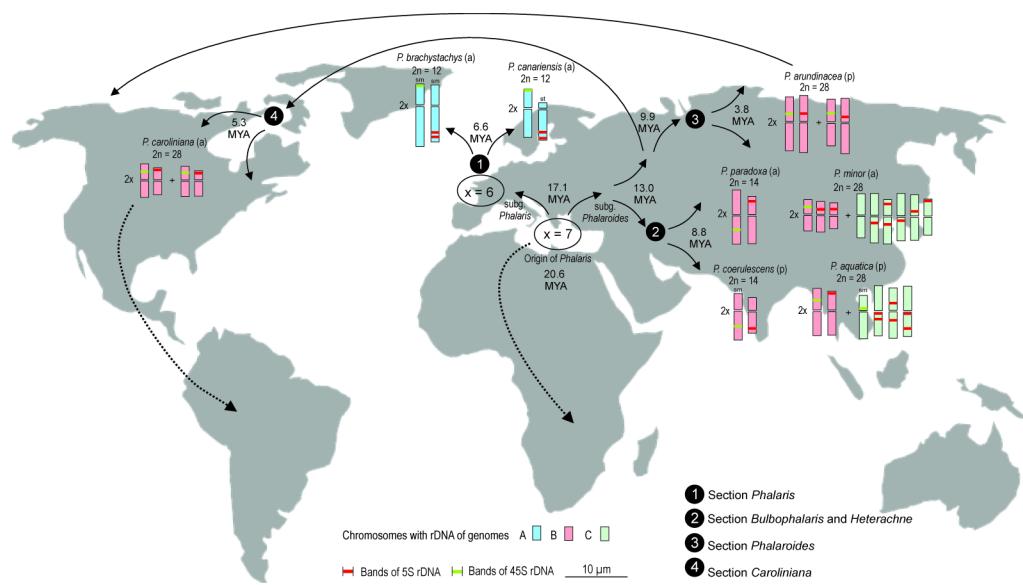


Fig 5. Geographical distribution of different genomes A, B, and C in eight species of *Phalaris* and possible expansions routes and time of diversification within the genus according to Voshell & Hilu [10].

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0195889.g003>

Reference

1. Winterfeld G, Becher H, Voshell S, Hilu K, Röser M (2018) Karyotype evolution in *Phalaris* (Poaceae): The role of reductional dysploidy, polyploidy and chromosome alteration in a wide-spread and diverse genus. PLoS ONE 13(2): e0192869. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0192869> PMID: 29462207