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Publisher Correction: Fungus-larva relation in the formation of *Cordyceps sinensis* as revealed by stable carbon isotope analysis

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This Article contains an error in the formatting of Table 1. The correct Table 1 appears below.

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Stages	Caterpillar-shaped sclerotium formation		Stiff worm	Stroma sprout
Duration for different stages ⁴⁰	Around 2 months	About 3–5 days	3–4 months	Around 2 months
Stable carbon isotope analysis ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of subsamples*)	H1 to H2: highest value, initial infection	A3 to Ai: slightly declined	H1 to S1: sharply jumped down	S1-Si: continuously decreased
	H2 to T3: slightly declined, inception			
	T3 to A3: sharply decreased, incubation			
Field observation in morphology	Could not be observed due to no symptom ⁴⁰	The larva started to behave abnormally, and its skin colour gradually changed ^{31,40} .	Relatively long dormant period ^{40,43} ("Winter-worm")	The stroma started to germinate at the head for more than 2 months and eventually formed the mature stroma ^{31,41,43} ("Summer grass").
Macroscopic observation in the growth of mycelia	The inside became hollow and the integument became moist. Then, a white hyphal coil firstly developed at the pharynx and gradually extended to the whole body ⁴² .	The stiff worm was gradually coated by mycelia ³¹ .	1 st : The stroma kept growth for one month to reach the length of around 3 cm. Then, its apex swelled and covered with the granulated perithecium.	
			2 nd : The stroma continued to grow for 20 days to reach the final length of about 4.5 cm.	
			3 rd : In the coming 10 days, the stroma would undergo the development period of ascospores, including growth, maturation, and eruption ^{31,41} .	
Microscopic observation in the growth of mycelia	1 st : The infectious fungus firstly invaded the host and formed several spheroid hyphal bodies.	The inner of a stroma was made up of interwoven mycelia, and finally multiseptate and elongate fusoid ascospores were produced ³¹ .		
	2 nd : The hyphal bodies multiplied in the host and gradually formed multinucleate hyphal bodies.			
	3 rd : The multinucleate hyphal bodies further developed into mycelia through the following processes: budding multiplication, conglomeration and connection, and hyphal body fusion. The mycelia continued to grow and completely filled the host body cavity ^{15,16,31,41} .			

Table 1. Comparison between stable carbon isotope analysis and conventional approaches applied in studying the development of *Cordyceps sinensis*. *S1 to Si, H1 to H2, T1 to T3, and A1 to Ai are the subsamples from the stroma, head, thorax, and abdomen according to their positions, respectively. The italic lower case letter *i* represents the section numbers of the stroma and abdomen, respectively.



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