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Author Correction: A Silurian ancestral scorpion with fossilised internal anatomy illustrating a pathway to arachnid terrestrialisation

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Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-56010-z>, published online 16 January 2020

The original version of this Article was not registered at Zoobank prior to publication. The ‘Results’ section should contain the following:

“Systematic Palaeontology

Order Scorpiones Koch, 1837

Family Undetermined

Genus *Parioscorpio* gen. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:453B4AF9-8535-4671-8488-01C6A6D9EDB5

Etymology. From Latin, *pario*, progenitor, and *scorpio*, scorpion.

Type Species. *Parioscorpio venator* sp. nov.

Diagnosis. As for *P. venator*, see below.

Distribution. Silurian (Llandovery, Telychian; c. 437.5–436.5 Ma), Wisconsin, USA.

***Parioscorpio venator* gen. et sp. nov.** Figures 1, 2a and 3)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0FCB6DFC-3D95-4B5D-8751-16FF24FACF6C

Etymology. From Latin, *venator*, hunter.

Types. Holotype, University of Wisconsin Geology Museum, Madison, Wisconsin, UWGM 2162. Paratype, UWGM 2163.

Location. Waukesha Lime and Stone Company west quarry, north of State Highway 164, Waukesha, Wisconsin, USA.

Horizon. Lower part of the Brandon Bridge Formation (Silurian: Llandovery, Telychian).

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Diagnosis. Prosoma subtrapezoidal with large eyes situated anterolaterally and ocelli situated anteromedially; pedipalps large, with tibia (fixed finger) elongate, swollen proximally in manus, narrow and recurved distally in ramus; mesosoma moderately wide and much longer than the metasoma, containing 7 dorsal tergites and 7 ventral sternites; sternites 1-2 short (sagittally), length increasing posteriorly. Metasoma excluding telson, approximately 1/3 length of opisthosoma, containing five narrow, subequal, weakly bilobate segments. Telson swollen proximally.

Nomenclatural Acts

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