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VERENA TUNNICLIFFE & CORINNA BREUSING (2022) Redescription of *Bathymodiolus septemdierum* Hashimoto and Okutani, 1994 (Bivalvia, Mytilida, Mytilidae), a mussel broadly distributed across hydrothermal vent locations in the western Pacific and Indian Oceans. *Zootaxa*, 5214 (3): 337–364.

We detect two errors, neither of which affects the results and interpretation in the paper:

1. On page 358, the first six entries in Appendix 2 should read "*B. septemdierum*—NW Pacific" instead of "*B. marisindicus*—Indian Ocean". The identities were correct in the analyses.

The corrected appendix is as follows:

APPENDIX 2. ND4 sequence accessions for *B. septemdierum* from the NW Pacific, SW Pacific and Indian oceans.

Sample	Morphotype	Region
AY649806	B. septemdierum	NW Pacific
KF521941	B. septemdierum	NW Pacific
AB485629	B. septemdierum	NW Pacific
AB485628	B. septemdierum	NW Pacific
AB485627	B. septemdierum	NW Pacific
AB485626	B. septemdierum	NW Pacific
KP881211	B. brevior	SW Pacific
KP881212	B. brevior	SW Pacific
KP881213	B. brevior	SW Pacific
KP881214	B. brevior	SW Pacific
KP881215	B. brevior	SW Pacific
KP881216	B. brevior	SW Pacific
KP881217	B. brevior	SW Pacific
KP881218	B. brevior	SW Pacific
KP881219	B. brevior	SW Pacific
KP881220	B. brevior	SW Pacific
KP881221	B. brevior	SW Pacific
KP881222	B. brevior	SW Pacific

2. The specimens sequenced from the Indian Ocean were collected from several sites. However, a database entry error switched some specimen designations when sequenced. Thus, the specimens from the holotype location (Kairei) are not correctly presented in the haplotype network in Figure 2 on page 340. The topology and interpretation of the figure is not changed, only the colour distribution for the Indian Ocean specimens.

Note that the specimen presented in Figure 5 was part of a different collection and is, indeed, from the type location. The corrected Figure 2 is presented on the following page.

A COI







FIGURE 2 Haplotype networks for mitochondrial *COI* and *ND4*, with haplotypes coloured by broader geographic region or type / paratype locality. Dot sizes are proportional to haplotype frequency. Dashes on connecting branches indicate number of mutations between haplotypes. Despite shared genetic variation among geographic regions, haplotypes can be broadly grouped into an Indian and western Pacific cluster.