Correction to ‘Unravelling the complexity of domestication: a case study using morphometrics and ancient DNA analyses of archaeological pigs from Romania’

Allowen Evin, Linus Girdland Flink, Adrian Bălășescu, Dragomir Popovici, Radian Andreeescu, Douglas Bailey, Pavel Mirea, Cătălin Lazăr, Adina Boroneanţ, Clive Bonsall, Una Strand Vidarsdottir, Stéphanie Brehard, Anne Tresset, Thomas Cucchi, Greger Larson and Keith Dobney

Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B 370, 20130616. (Published 8 December 2014) (doi:10.1098/rstb.2013.0616)

The pie charts in figure 2 were incorrectly aligned and should appear as follows:

Figure 2. Evolution of tooth centroid size (M₃) (y-axis) through time (x-axis) for small domestic pigs (d), large pigs with domestic tooth shape (D) and large pigs with wild tooth shape (W). The schematic (shadowed) small pig of the Early Neolithic represents the small domestic pigs present in Romania at this period based on traditional metrical data (humerus, [26]) but not present in our data. Also shown is the proportion of different haplotypes: yellow for Y1, maroon for AS1, red for E1-C, purple for E1-A, black for the new haplotype AS2 and green for Y2. Total sample size (n) including all four teeth for each category. The original figure showing data for all teeth is in electronic supplementary material, figure S2. The data were constrained within a chronological framework that consisted of six periods [48]: Mesolithic (8000–6100 cal BC), Early Neolithic (6100–5500 cal BC), Middle Neolithic (5500–5000 cal BC), Early Chalcolithic (5200–4500 cal BC), Middle Chalcolithic (4600–3600 cal BC; [28]) and a pooled phase combining Bronze and Iron Age (i.e. later prehistory; 2000 cal BC to first century AD).