Correction

NEUROSCIENCE, ENGINEERING

Correction for “Tissue mechanics govern the rapidly adapting and symmetrical response to touch,” by Amy L. Eastwood, Alessandro Sanzeni, Bryan C. Petzold, Sung-Jin Park, Massimo Vergassola, Beth L. Pruitt, and Miriam B. Goodman, which appeared in issue 50, December 15, 2015, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci*

USA (112:E6955–E6963; first published December 1, 2015; 10.1073/pnas.1514138112).

The authors note that Fig. 3*D* appeared incorrectly; error bars were not displayed. The corrected figure and its legend appear below. This error does not affect the conclusions of the article.

Fig. 3. *C. elegans* TRNs are sensitive to stimulus velocity and frequency. (A) Force (F), indentation (z), and current (I) recorded in a soft worm in response to ramp-and-hold stimuli delivered under displacement clamp ($n = 1$ worm). (B) Force, indentation, and current recording in a soft worm in response to sinusoidal stimuli delivered under force clamp. Similar results were obtained in a total of four recordings from soft worms. (C) Power spectra of currents elicited by sinusoidal stimuli applied to TRNs in a soft worm under force clamp. The prominent peaks at 6, 20, and 60 Hz correspond to stimulus frequencies of 3, 10, and 30 Hz, respectively, and illustrate that the TRNs generate nonlinear signals that are proportional to the structure of dynamic inputs. (D) Sensitivity of MeT currents as a function of stimulus frequency. Sensitivity is defined as the peak current amplitude divided by the applied force (peak-to-peak) or indentation achieved and has units of pA/ μ N (or pA/ μ m) before normalization to the value at the maximum frequency applied. Data were pooled from four recordings of soft worms stimulated under force clamp at the indicated frequencies.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1604954113