Correction

PHYSIOLOGY

Correction for “Integrated 3D view of postmating responses by the *Drosophila melanogaster* female reproductive tract, obtained by micro-computed tomography scanning,” by Alexandra L. Mattei, Mark L. Riccio, Frank W. Avila, and Mariana F. Wolfner, which appeared in issue 27, July 7, 2015, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci*

USA (112:8475–8480; first published June 3, 2015; 10.1073/pnas.1505797112).

The authors note that Fig. 1 and its corresponding legend appeared incorrectly. The corrected figure and its corrected legend appear below. This error does not affect the conclusions of the article.

Fig. 1. Micro-CT scans of copulating *Drosophila* visualized in three dimensions. (A) Abdomen of a virgin female, showing details of RT anatomy. A mid-longitudinal slice of a Canton S female is shown; ovaries, spermathecae, and parovaria are lateral to this slice and not visible in this section (Fig. S1). (B) Copulating pair at 10 min ASM. (Inset) Close-up view of the reproductive anatomy at a voxel size of 597 nm. Flies are virtually sliced midlongitudinally to reveal their internal organs. (C) Copulating flies scanned at 10 min ASM show male claspers (“c”) interdigitate with the female vaginal teeth (bracket and arrows) at the top of the RT opening (Upper) and apparent copulatory damage to the female intima (arrows) caused by the male’s aedeagus (Lower). Arrow in Lower panel of C points to the puncture of the female by the dorsal branch of the aedeagus. The insets in this panel show the same place in two slightly different focal planes centered on the tip of the dorsal branch of the aedeagus. A, aedeagal apodeme; Ae, aedeagus; E, ejaculate; EB, ejaculatory bulb; M, muscle fiber; U, uterus; HG, hindgut. Delineation of the aedeagal apodeme is shown in Fig. S2; in that figure, “E” designates aedeagus. Yellow indicates the highest density, and red indicates the lowest density. Scale bars: A, 0.25 mm; B, 0.5 mm; C and B (Inset), 0.1 mm.

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