
CORRIGENDUM

Molecular spandrels: tests of adaptation at the genetic level

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Table 1 and Supplementary information S1 (table) of this Review incorrectly stated that estimates of selection had not been calculated for the *Ace1* gene, a variant of which confers insecticide resistance in mosquitoes. The tables also contained a spelling mistake: the species name *Culex pipiens* was originally given as *Culex pipens* in the 'Phenotypic effect' column. The revised tables now include four new papers (listed as references 150 to 153 in the reference list) that discuss the relevant selection studies, and the misspelling of *Culex pipiens* has been corrected.

The four new references for Table 1 and Supplementary information S1 (table) are listed below.

Reference 150 is as follows: Lenormand, T., Guillemaud, T., Bourguet, D. & Raymond, M. Evaluating gene flow using selected markers: a case study. *Genetics* 149, 1383–1392 (2008).

Reference 151 is as follows: Lenormand, T., Bourguet, D., Guillemaud, T. & Raymond, M. Tracking the evolution of insecticide resistance in the mosquito *Culex pipiens*. *Nature* 400, 861–864 (1999).

Reference 152 is as follows: Labbé, P. et al. Forty years of erratic insecticide resistance evolution in the mosquito *Culex pipiens*. *PLoS Genet.* 3, 2190–2199 (2007).

Reference 153 is as follows: Duron, O. et al. High *Wolbachia* density correlates with cost of infection for insecticide resistant *Culex pipiens* mosquitoes. *Evolution* 60, 303–314 (2006).

Additionally, Box 3 contained a typographical error: the time for the carbonaria morph of *Biston betularia* to reach 98% frequency was 47 years and not 7 years as stated in the Review. The authors apologize for these errors.