

Crinoid calyx origin from stem radial echinoderms – CORRIGENDUM

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In the published version of this article (Guensberg et al., 2023), the thumbnail of *Aethocrinus* in Figure 11 was miscoded. The plate in the BC position and contacting the B radial was inadvertently left blank, leaving the impression that this is an anal plate. The correct figure appears on the following page. Here, this plate is coded blue indicating, instead, that it is a basal plate.

The authors apologize for this error.

References

- Guensberg, T.E., Mooi, R., and Mongiardino Koch, N., 2023, Crinoid calyx origin from stem radial echinoderms: *Journal of Paleontology*. <https://doi.org/10.1017/jpa.2023.14>
- Walker, J.D., and Geissman, J.W., compilers, 2022, Geological Time Scale version 6.0: Geological Society of America. <https://doi.org/10.1130/2022.CTS006C>.



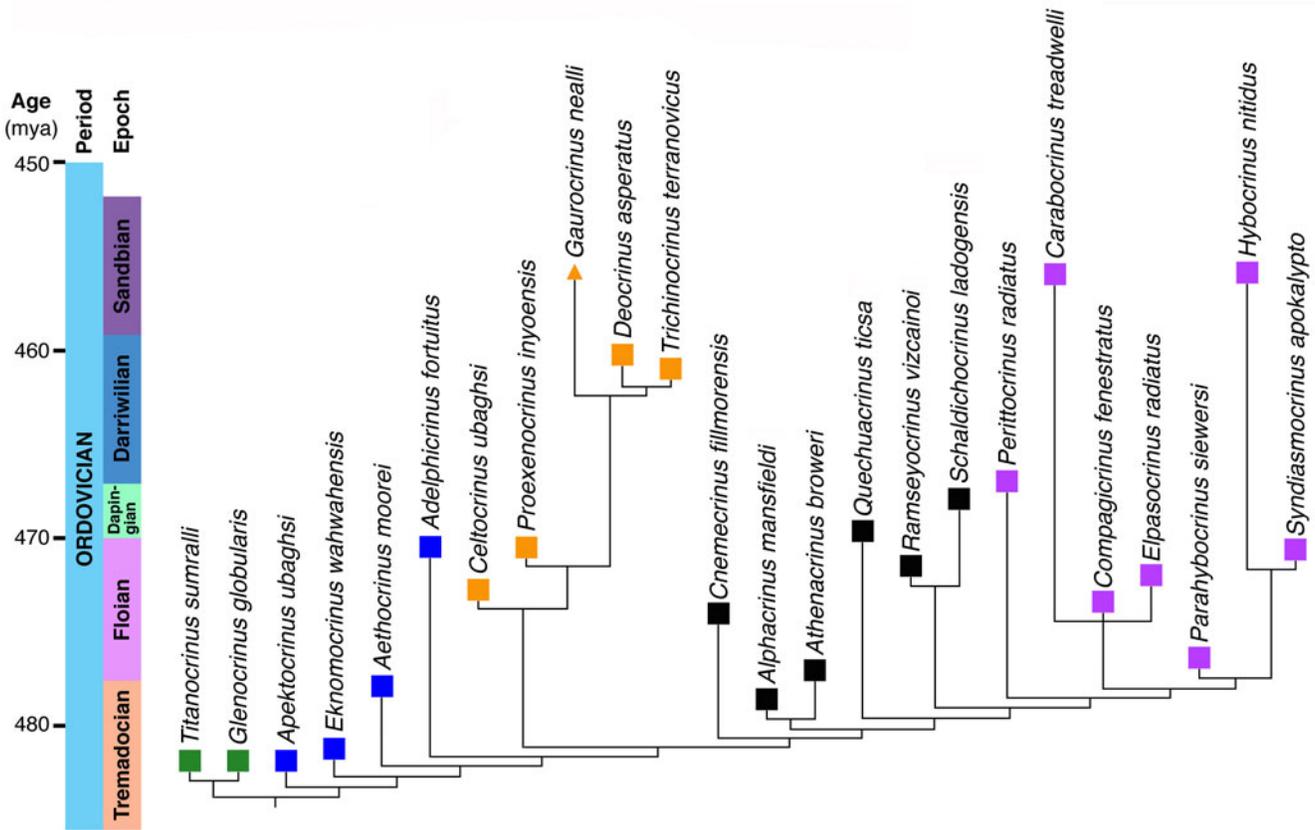
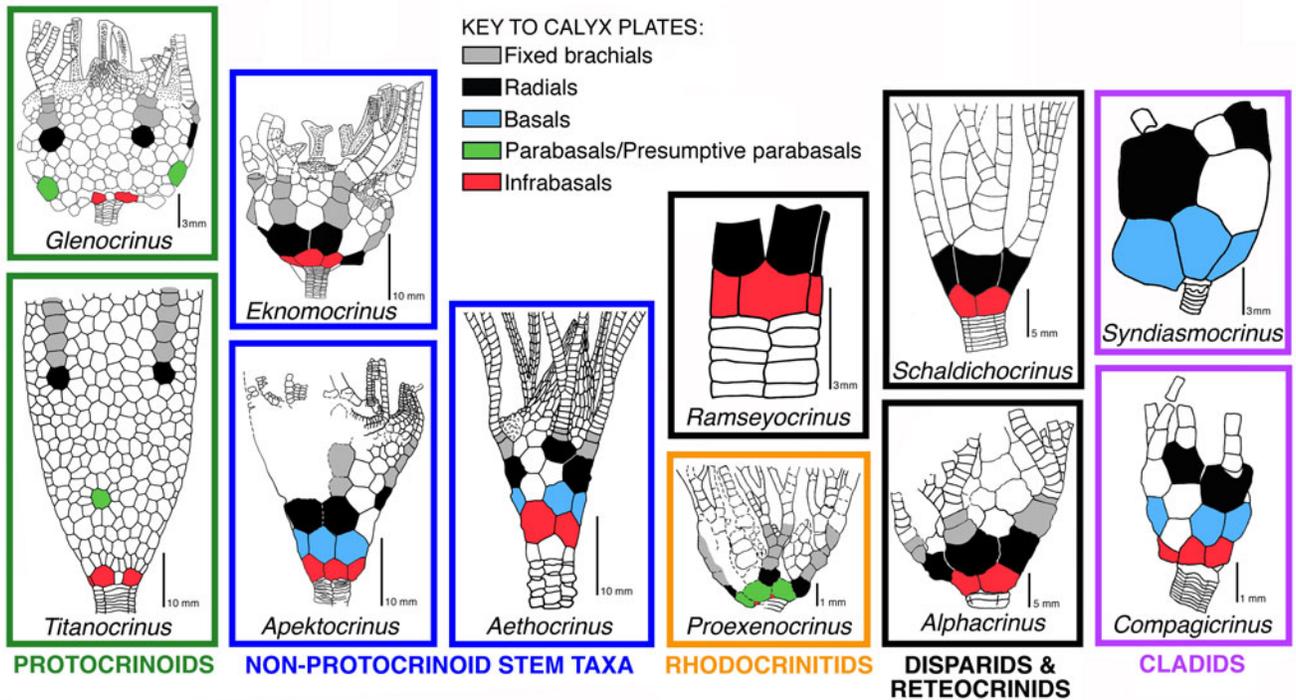


Figure 11. Evolutionary tree for crinoids (based on 50% majority rule consensus, Fig. 9.2). Origination times for taxa are calibrated using the GSA Geologic Time Scale (Walker and Geissman, 2022) at left; colored squares for taxa correspond to thumbnail figures in upper half of figure. The younger, off scale, *Gaurocrinus nealli* occurrence is indicated by an arrow. These thumbnails show posterior views of calyx for selected taxa in phylogenetic tree, illustrating key evolutionary changes in configuration of plate circllets among clades.