

## Errata

Integrated stratigraphic, geochemical, and paleontological late Ediacaran to early Cambrian records from southwestern Mongolia Emily F. Smith, Francis A. Macdonald, Tanya A. Petach, Uyanga Bold, and Daniel P. Schrag (v. 128; no. 3/4; p. 442–468; doi: 10.1130/B31248.1)

The captions for Figures 7 and 9 were switched. Following are the correct captions:

Figure 7. (A) Autochthonous to allochthonous thrust sheets of different facies of the Khairkhan Formation and cumulate ultramafics and serpentinite. Clasts of ultramafic rock have been found in the Khairkhan Formation. Together, these stratigraphic and sedimentological results support the claim that the Zavkhan Basin was a foreland basin (Macdonald et al., 2009). (B) Photo of the cumulative ultramafics in thrust contact with the Salaagol Formation in northern Orolgo Gorge. (C) Photo of the parautochthonous facies of the Khairkhan Formation from SE Khukh-Davaa area.

Figure 9. Integrated lithostratigraphy, sequence stratigraphy, and  $\delta^{13}$ C chemostratigraphy of the Zuun-Arts and Bayangol Formations. Measured sections are numbered according to proximity to the paleoshoreline, with more distal sections on the right and more proximal sections on the left. Locations of the individual measured sections are shown on the map in the lower-left side of the figure. Small shelly fossils (SSFs) horizons from this study are marked with red stars, and those from previous studies are marked with green stars. Purple circles mark ichnofossil horizons. Previous paleontological data from Orolgo (Orolchayn) Gorge is revised from Endonzhamts and Lkhasuren (1988). Paleontological data from Salaa and Tsagaan Gorges are from Voronin et al. (1982), Esakova and Zhegallo (1996), and Khomentovsky and Gibsher (1996). The paleontological data from Bayan Gorge are from Khomentovsky and Gibsher (1996). Each of the previous small shelly fossil horizons is labeled according to the labeling schemes of the different collections. Shaded colored boxes show correlation between sections. VPDB—Vienna Peedee belemnite; HST—highstand systems tract; TST—transgressive systems tract; LST—lowstand systems tract.

Low seasonality in central equatorial Pangea during a late Carboniferous highstand based on high-resolution isotopic records of brachiopod shells Andy Roark, Ethan L. Grossman, and Joseph Lebold (v. 128; no. 3/4; p. 597–608; doi: 10.1130/B31330.1)

The right axis label is incorrect in Figure 5B. Please see the corrected figure here.

