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CORRECTION

Correction: Small- to large-scale patterns of ground-dwelling spider (Araneae) diversity across northern Canada

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Re: Loboda S, and Buddle CM. 2018. Small- to large-scale patterns of ground-dwelling spider (Araneae) diversity across northern Canada. FACETS 3: 880–895. doi:10.1139/facets-2018-0007

In the originally published version the number of species in Yellowknife and Norman Wells presented in **Table 1** did not match the numbers presented in **Figure 2**. The numbers have been corrected, and all numbers in **Table 1** and **Figure 2** were reassessed to ensure correctness. Some taxonomic changes have occurred in the last year and corrections to species richness numbers were made accordingly (i.e., in **Table 1** corrected observed richness for Banks: 17 and Cambridge Bay: 22; and in **Figure 2** corrected observed richness in Moosonee: 98 and Schefferville: 109). The number of mature individuals for Iqaluit, Churchill, Goose Bay, Moosonee, Yellowknife, and Total have been updated (i.e., 383, 2479, 1556, 2225, 2310, and 23010, respectively). These changes did not affect the analyses or conclusions of the manuscript.

The originally published versions of **Table 1** and **Figure 2** were as follows:

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Citation: Loboda S and Buddle CM. 2018. Correction: Small- to large-scale patterns of ground-dwelling spider (Araneae) diversity across northern Canada. FACETS 3: 958–962. doi:10.1139/facets-2018-0040

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Table 1. Observed and estimated total species richness (Chao 1 and Jackknife 1 ± confidence interval) of ground-dwelling spiders (Araneae) per site in the three ecoclimatic regions.

	Arctic				Subarctic				North boreal				
	Hazen	Iqaluit	Cambridge Bay	Banks Island	Churchill	Schefferville	Tombstone	Kugluktuk	Goose Bay	Moosonee	Yellowknife	Norman Wells	Total
Observed total richness	8	22	21	16	74	109	52	35	81	98	104	132	305
Jackknife 1	8 ± 0	31 ± 3	27 ± 2	20 ± 2	105 ± 6	146 ± 7	75 ± 6	41 ± 3	117 ± 7	139 ± 9	132 ± 6	173 ± 7	—
Chao 1	8 ± 0	34 ± 10	28 ± 8	19 ± 3	127 ± 27	152 ± 19	119 ± 44	41 ± 7	174 ± 48	191 ± 44	129 ± 12	181 ± 21	—
Completeness (%)	100	74	82	85	71	16	70	85	69	71	80	76	—
Number of singletons	0	5	5	3	25	29	20	6	34	38	23	39	68
Number of genera	8	16	17	13	43	49	29	22	51	55	58	66	111
Number of families	4	4	5	2	8	12	8	6	14	14	12	13	14
Number of mature individuals	1088	384	3509	1383	2478	2123	1354	2326	1557	2228	2311	2274	23015
% of immature individuals	48	67	10	26	19	13	20	13	15	13	13	14	19
Number of active trapping days	9	12	12	12	12	9	10	10	9	10	11	10	126

Note: Completeness = (observed species richness)/(Jackknife 1) × 100.

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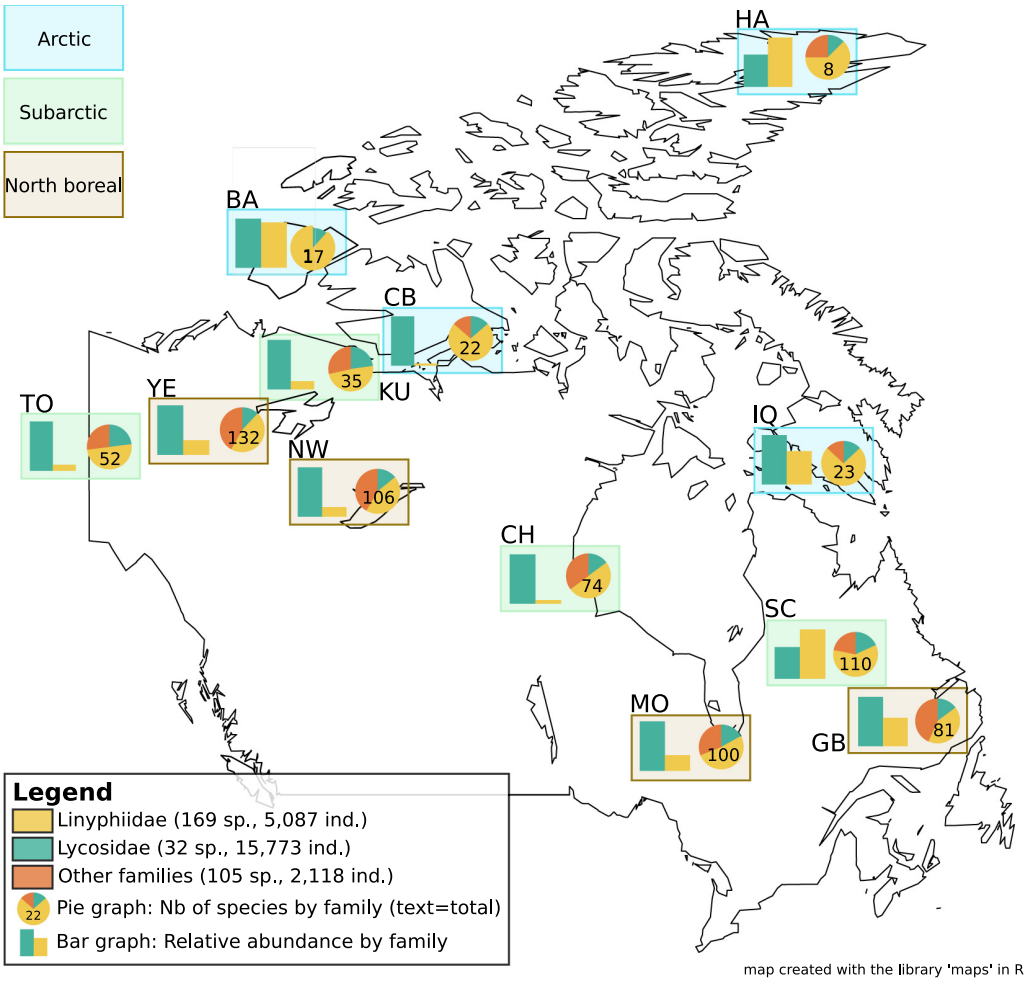

Fig. 2. Abundance and diversity of ground-dwelling spider families in twelve sites of three ecoclimatic regions sampled in 2010 and 2011 as part of the Northern Biodiversity Program. For each site, the total number of species, a pie graph of the diversity by family, and a bar graph with the relative abundance of the two most common families of spiders (Lycosidae and Linyphiidae) are shown. Sites: HA, Hazen Lake, Nunavut; IQ, Iqaluit, Nunavut; CB, Cambridge Bay, Nunavut; BA, Banks Island, Nunavut; CH, Churchill, Manitoba; SC, Schefferville, Quebec; TO, Tombstone mountains, Yukon Territory; KU, Kugluktuk, Nunavut; GB, Goose Bay, Labrador; MO, Moosonee, Ontario; YE, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories; and NW, Norman Wells, Northwest Territories.

Table 1 and Figure 2 have been corrected as follows:

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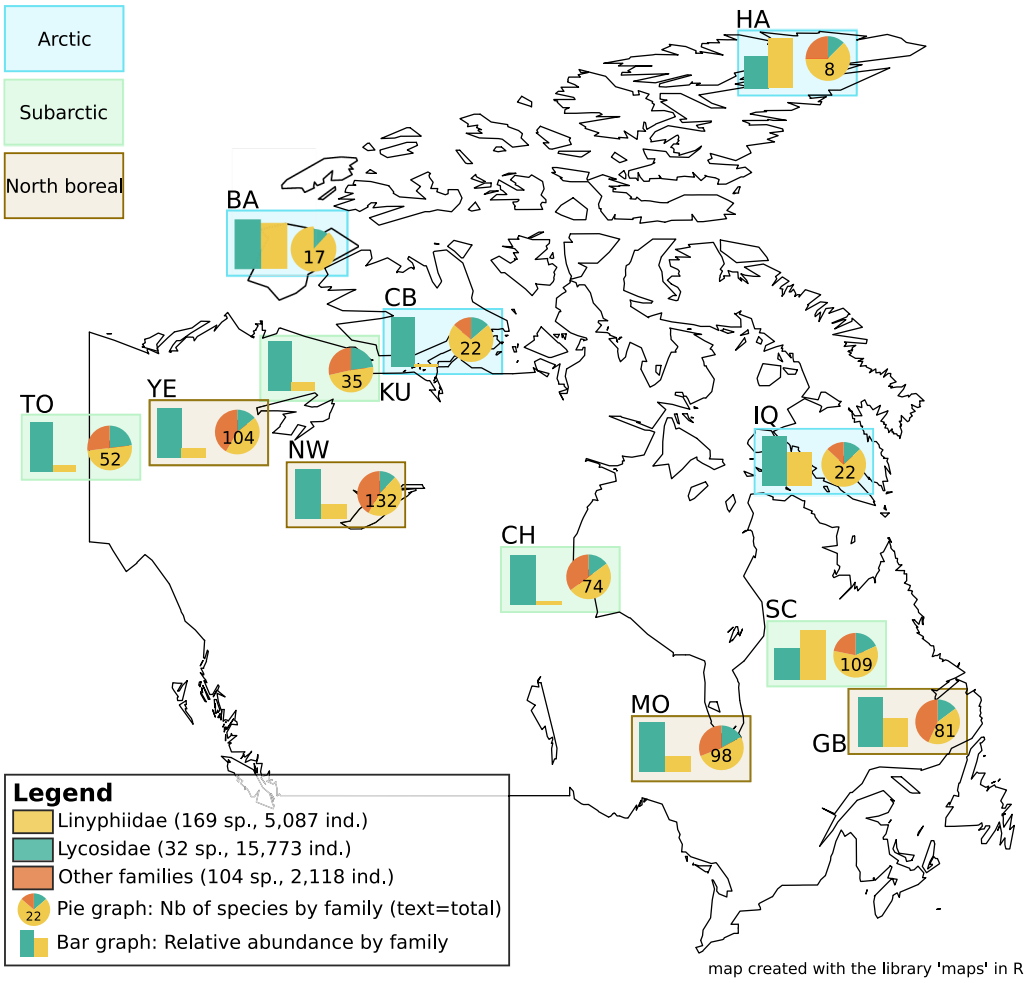

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The article has been corrected accordingly.