Corrigendum to: Phylogeny based on ultra-conserved elements clarifies the evolution of rails and allies (Ralloidea) and is the basis for a revised classification

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Since the publication of our paper (Kirchmann et al. 2021), we have learned that our classification of the rails incorrectly attributed the genus name *Rufirallus* to Statius Muller, 1776, who named the type species *Rallus viridis*. The names *Rufirallus* and *Micropygia* were introduced in the same paper by Bonaparte (1856) and, therefore, have equal priority for the name of the group that we proposed that includes both *Rufirallus viridis* and *Micropygia schomburgkii*. We herein take the formal step, required by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, to act as First Reviser and assign precedence to *Rufirallus* over *Micropygia*. We regret the error, and that we failed to take this First Reviser action in the text of our paper. We thank Edward Dickinson, Paul Scofield, and Steven Gregory for bringing the matter to our attention. We also herein provide notification that two newly erected taxon names in our paper have been registered with the Official Register of Zoological Nomenclature (ZooBank; urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:C6B6ACB3-6B92-4E7F-9D4E-FA3BE40376E9) and include the information necessary to establish the new names here:

*Aptenorallus*, genus nov.

**Type species.** *Gallirallus calayanensis* Allen, Oliveros, Española, Broad, and Gonzalez, 2004.

**Included species.** *Aptenorallus calayanensis* (Allen, Oliveros, Española, Broad, and Gonzalez, 2004) comb.nov., Calayan Rail.

**Diagnosis.** A stocky, medium-sized (∼245 g) flightless rail with red bill and legs, uniform dark olive to blackish brown plumage, and light barring on underwing coverts. Differs from *Gallirallus* and *Hypotaenidia* by the absence of barring on the remiges or flanks. Differs from *Habroptila* by its smaller size and the absence of a frontal shield. In phylogenetic analyses of DNA sequence data (herein, Garcia-R et al. 2014a, Garcia-R et al. 2020), it occupies a long, well-supported phylogenetic branch basal to *Habroptila, Eulabeornis, Gallirallus*, and *Hypotaenidia*. In our UCE dataset (Taxon Sets A and F) it is approximately equally divergent from species in *Habroptila, Gallirallus*, and *Hypotaenidia*, from which it differs by an average of 2,697, 3,430, and 3,340 sites, respectively (out of 610,351 in the Set F alignment).

**Etymology.** Greek adjective *aptenos*, unable to fly + New Latin masculine noun *rallus*. Thus “flightless rail from Calayan.”

**Tribe Laterallini, New Taxon**

**Type genus.** *Laterallus* G.R. Gray, 1855

**Diagnosis.** Small (14–19 cm in length) and very small (12 cm) rails with short bills and no frontal shield. The group comprises 18 extant species in 4 genera (*Coturnicops, Hapalocrex, Laterallus, Rufirallus*) and is the least inclusive crown clade that includes *Rufirallus viridis* and *C. noveboracensis*. The taxa in this tribe form a well-defined monophyletic clade that has received high node support under a variety of phylogenetic reconstruction methods and DNA sequence datasets (herein, Garcia-R et al. 2014a, Garcia-R et al. 2020). Species in this tribe occupy a wide variety of habitats in North and South America, the Galapagos, and the South Atlantic Islands. One species occurs in northeast Asia. Based on our UCE dataset (Taxon Set B) we estimate that the Laterallini diverged from its sister clade (Amaurornithini + Zapornini) ∼12 mya.
LITERATURE CITED


