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Corrigendum: *Ophiotholia* (Echinodermata: Ophiuroidea): a little-known deep-sea genus present in polymetallic nodule fields with the description of a new species

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A corrigendum on

Ophiotholia (Echinodermata: Ophiuroidea): a little-known deep-sea genus present in polymetallic nodule fields with the description of a new species

by Eichsteller A, Martynov A, O'Hara TD, Christodoulou M, Korshunova T, Bribiesca-Contreras G and Martinez Arbizu P (2023) *Front. Mar. Sci.* 10:1056282. doi: 10.3389/fmars.2023.1056282

Text Correction

In the published article, there was an error. The journal issue in which the description appeared was published online only, and the article in which the new name appeared did not include a ZooBank registration number (LSID), required for validation of new names in electronic-only publications. As a result, the name *Ophiotholia saskia* Eichsteller et al., 2023, as published in Frontiers in Marine Science 10:1056282, is not available according to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999; ICZN, 2012). Therefore, the present note serves to validate the name *Ophiotholia saskia* by fulfilling ICZN conditions for nomenclatural availability.

The type specimens are deposited in the echinoderm collection of the Senckenberg Research Institute and Natural History Museum Frankfurt (SMF) and the Natural History Museum London (NHM).

Taxonomy

***Ophiotholia saskia* sp. nov.**

Ophiotholia saskia Eichsteller et al., 2023, 05–08, Figures 7, 8, 9.

ZooBank Registration. This work and the nomenclatural acts it contains, have been registered in ZooBank: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:6AE68E68-3B95-4090-857B-D5E0B9899852

Type material. HOLOTYPE: on SEM stub, Clarion Clipperton Fracture Zone, cruise: Mangan 2013, stn. 90, 11°49'43" N, 117° 30'16" W 4340 m [SMF 6909 "MA13_90_18" in Christodoulou et al., 2020]. PARATYPES: Mangan 2013, stn. 97: 1 spm, in 96% ethanol [SMF 6911 "MA13_97_1"]; Mangan 2016, stn 25: 2 spms, in 96% ethanol [SMF 6914" KM16_25_2"; SMF 6913 "KM16_25_7"]; Mangan 2014, stn 38: 1 spm, in 96% ethanol [SMF 6910 "MA14_38_13"]; SO239, stn 20: 1 spm, in 96% ethanol [SMF 6912 "SO239_20_11"]; C5A, stn. STM_050: 1 spm, in 80% ethanol [NHM UK 2022.111 "NHM_6653"].

Diagnosis. The diagnosis of *Ophiotholia saskia* sp. nov is based on the measurements of the holotype (SMF6909, Figure 7 in Eichsteller et al., 2023) with variation within the species represented by two additional specimens (Figure 8 and 9 in Eichsteller et al., 2023). The disk has a high conical shape, set interradially with rows of minute spines, each spine on one disc plate. The disc plates are round and irregular. Disk diameter is 1.5 mm and height is 2.5 mm (when the arms are stretched out). The radial shields are absent, which may account for the fact that the arms are raised vertically, encircling the high disk like a basket. Jaws with a pointed apical papilla and next to it on each side a pointed infradental papilla. They are followed by 6-8 broader and larger mouth papillae, almost rectangular in shape, and arranged in two rows on each jaw. On the base of each jaw, an oval adoral shield is visible. The oral plate is absent. Three broad and serrated teeth are visible on dental plate. The mouth-angles are high and narrow, so that the mouth-slits between them are wide. Each tentacle pore on the first joints has one long, spine-like scale on its inner edge, about half the length of the arm spines. The round, triangle shaped dorsal arm plates are broad, almost as long as wide. The lateral arm plates are longer than wide, and meet broadly below, forming an obvious spine crest at their outer edge. Attached to this, 3-4 pointed, slightly flattened, serrated arm-spines, standing near the distal edge of lateral arm plate, reduced to one spine in a row with the parasol-spines on distal arm segments, starting at about one third of the arm. Parasol-spines present on the distal part of the arm, with a thin shaft, found in clusters of up to 15, the highest number of parasol spines found in the genus. The tips of the parasol-spines have two rings of thin teeth.

Etymology. *Ophiotholia saskia* sp. nov. is named after the isopod taxonomist Dr Saskia Brix. The species name is a noun in apposition (in the nominative case).

Remarks. A more detailed description and figures of *Ophiotholia saskia* sp. nov. and list of additional non-type material examined is given by Eichsteller et al., 2023. The new species *O. saskia* sp. nov can be separated from the sympatric species *Ophiotholia supplicans* Lyman, 1880 by the arrangement of the papillae on the jaws, where *O. supplicans* has also one pointed apical papilla but is in a line with three to four more lateral oral papillae of the same shape and size. The tips of the parasol spines have just one ring of broad teeth instead of two rings of pointed teeth in the new species.

Distribution. The species is only known so far from the Clarion Clipperton Zone in depths ranging from 4093 m to 4406 m (Christodoulou et al., 2020).

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

Publisher's note

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