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Corrigendum: Sex differences in neural and behavioral signatures of cooperation revealed by fNIRS hyperscanning

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In this Article, the authors mistakenly used the abbreviation “*r*” instead of “*b*” to refer to the beta coefficients resulting from the analysis of the relationship between cooperation behavior and task-related inter-brain coherence. All statistical outcomes and their interpretations remain unaffected and unchanged. As a result,

“This analysis identified a positive relationship between performance and task-related coherence, indicating that greater task performance coincided with greater task-related inter-brain coherence ($r = 0.603, p = 0.024$) (Fig. 6A). Next, we conducted a series of identical linear regression analyses on each dyad type (male/male, male/female, female/female) individually. These analyses identified significant positive relationships between cooperation performance and task-related coherence across all regions of interest within male/male ($r = 0.862, p = 0.035$) and female/female dyads ($r = 1.195, p = 0.012$). This relationship was not significant for male/female dyads (Fig. 6B). When further stratified across the regions of interest, a significant relationship between cooperation task performance and inter-brain coherence was identified within the right temporal region for female/female dyads ($r = 0.323, p = 0.028$). No other comparisons were significant.”

should read:

“This analysis identified a positive relationship between performance and task-related coherence, indicating that greater task performance coincided with greater task-related inter-brain coherence ($b = 0.603, p = 0.024$) (Fig. 6A). Next, we conducted a series of identical linear regression analyses on each dyad type (male/male, male/female, female/female) individually. These analyses identified significant positive relationships between cooperation performance and task-related coherence across all regions of interest within male/male ($b = 0.862, p = 0.035$) and female/female dyads ($b = 1.195, p = 0.012$). This relationship was not significant for male/female dyads (Fig. 6B). When further stratified across the regions of interest, a significant relationship between cooperation task performance and inter-brain coherence was identified within the right temporal region for female/female dyads ($b = 0.323, p = 0.028$). No other comparisons were significant.”

In the legend of Figure 6,

“(A) Cooperation performance significantly predicts inter-brain coherence ($r = 0.603, p = 0.024$) across all regions. (B) The relationship between cooperation performance and inter-brain coherence was significant for male/male ($r = 0.862, p = 0.035$) and female/female ($r = 1.195, p = 0.012$) groups. This relationship was positive within these groups, indicating that greater behavioral performance coincided with enhanced inter-brain coherence. Conversely, this relationship within male/female pairs was non-significant ($p = 0.537, r = -0.147$).”

should read:

“(A) Cooperation performance significantly predicts inter-brain coherence ($b = 0.603, p = 0.024$) across all regions. (B) The relationship between cooperation performance and inter-brain coherence was significant for

male/male ($b = 0.862, p = 0.035$) and female/female ($b = 1.195, p = 0.012$) groups. This relationship was positive within these groups, indicating that greater behavioral performance coincided with enhanced inter-brain coherence. Conversely, this relationship within male/female pairs was non-significant ($b = 0.537, r = -0.147$).



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