



Corrigendum: Night-Time Temperature Reprieves Enhance the Thermal Tolerance of a Symbiotic Cnidarian

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A Corrigendum on

Night-Time Temperature Reprieves Enhance the Thermal Tolerance of a Symbiotic Cnidarian
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In the original article, there was an error in the NCBI short read archive BioProject ID number, under which sequences retrieved by this study were deposited. The correct BioProject ID is **PRJNA494341**.

A correction has been made to the **Results, Manipulative Experiments, Part III Hypothesis: Lower Night-Time Temperatures Increase Thermal Bleaching Thresholds of the Holobiont**, paragraph two:

“Even though medusae in the O_{Incr} treatment persisted until Day 16 and reached a maximum daily temperature of 43°C, pigment content of Symbiodiniaceae cells were similar in the S_{Incr} and O_{Incr} thermal regimes after bleaching (Figures 5A,B and Supplementary Table S9). Medusae in the S_{Incr} and O_{Incr} treatments exhibited similar reductions in Symbiodiniaceae cell density (82% loss) relative to the control treatment (Figures 5A,B and Supplementary Table S9). ITS2 type compositions were similar among all medusae (Supplementary Table S11 and Supplementary Figure S4B) in the “Increasing” experiment (i.e., S_{Incr} , O_{Incr} , and control) at Day 1, 13, and post-bleaching. Symbiodiniaceae communities were thus unaffected by lower night-time temperatures and no directional changes indicative of selection of thermally tolerant lineages were observed. *Symbiodinium* (Clade A) and *Breviolum* (Clade B) dominated Symbiodiniaceae communities and

compositions were consistent with those observed in the “Plateau” experiment, including the frequencies of other, less abundant genera (Supplementary Figures S4A,B). Sequences retrieved by this study were deposited in NCBI GenBank under BioProject ID: PRJNA494341.”

Furthermore, a correction has also been made to the **Data Availability** section:

“Statistical analyses and raw data supporting this article have been uploaded as the electronic Supplementary Material. Sequences retrieved by this study were deposited in NCBI short read archive sequence data under BioProject ID: PRJNA494341.”

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

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