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Paleoecological investigation of the Miocene (23.03-5.33 mya) rodents (Mammalia: Rodentia) in Anatolia

Erratum

Erratum: In the article of Vural, H., Özkurt, Ş. Ö. 2023. Paleoecological investigation of the Miocene (23.03-5.33 mya) rodents (Mammalia: Rodentia) in Anatolia. Bulletin of the Mineral Research and Exploration 170, 15-30 (doi: https://doi.org/10.19111/bulletinofmre.1139009), there are several uncited or quoted passages. For this, the authors apologise to the readers. In this paper, additional explanations are reported and necessary corrections are made in defective parts of the article.

1. In the first paragraph of the page 15, there is an uncited/quoted passage which was corrected as in the following:

Order Rodentia is suggested to have first appeared in the Late Paleocene (Hartenberger, 1998) and the Early Paleocene (Wu et al., 2012). This group includes more than 40% of the entire mammals, with 30 families and over 2.000 species (Carleton and Musser, 2005). The addition of paleontological findings to these numbers may provide a better understanding regarding the diversity of rodents (Chaline and Mein, 1979). Their worldwide distribution except Antarctica and some oceanic islands reflects that they have adapted to almost all habitat types (Erdal, 2017).

2. In the second paragraph of the page 15, there is an uncited/quoted passage which was corrected as in the following:

The Anatolian mainland was formed by the collision of the Arabian Plate with Eurasia in the Middle Miocene. The elevation of Anatolia provided a land bridge, allowing for the trans-continental migration of species (Şengör, 1980). The formation of Paratethys Sea was completed in the Oligocene, and terrestrial areas around it increased during the Early Miocene (Rögl, 1999). Connections formed over the Indian Ocean during the Middle Miocene. Towards the end of this period, migration routes between Paratethys and the Mediterranean closed off as a result of the collision between Eurasia and the Arabian Plate (Rögl, 1999). Land masses expanded due to the gradual retraction of Paratethys during the Miocene, and therefore, the fossil records in Anatolia are mostly recognized in Neogene terrestrial deposits (Kaya, 2017).

3. In the second paragraph of the page 16, there is an uncited/quoted passage which was corrected as in the following:

The fossil pollen analyses indicate the existence of open habitats in Central and Western Anatolia during the Early Miocene, as well as moist and swampy habitats in the western parts (Akgün et al., 2007; Akkiraz et al., 2011; Kayseri Özer et al., 2014). Ecological environments with humid forests are also reported in Anatolia in the Early Miocene (Fortelius et al., 2014).

Page 16, Material and Methods

Citation for the NOW database is not Fortelius et al. 2014, it must be like this:

The NOW Community (2023). New and Old Worlds Database of Fossil Mammals (NOW). Licenced under CC BY 4.0. Retrieved (year of data download) from https://nowdatabase.org/now/database/.

4. In the first paragraph of the section 3.2 (Middle Miocene Rodentia from Anatolia and Their Localities)

in page 20, there is an uncited/quoted passage which was corrected as in the following:

Although the paleoecological structure of the Middle Miocene is similar to that of the Early Miocene, the tropical regions shifted towards the north during this period because of expanding glaciation. As tropical areas expanded over Eurasia, the mammalian diversity in these regions also increased (Kaya, 2017).

5. In the first paragraph of the Result section in page 25, there is an uncited/quoted passage which was corrected as in the following:

During the Early Miocene, Anatolia had a paleoenvironment with low seasonality and the mammal species adapted to humid environments (Fortelius et al, 2014).

6. In the last paragraph in page 25, there is an uncited/quoted passage which was corrected as in the following:

The Middle Miocene is generally characterised by humid habitats, but dry areas are also known to sporadically exist (Fortelius et al., 2002).

7. In the first paragraph in page 26, there is an uncited/quoted passage which was corrected as in the following:

During the Middle Miocene, the diversity of family Gliridae declined drastically which also coincides with the increase in biodiversity of murines and emergence of open habitats (Kaya and Kaymakçı, 2013). The Anatolian land is known to have experienced warmer temperatures and a humid paleoecology during the Middle Miocene (Akkiraz et al., 2011), however, hypsodonty measurements suggest the existence of more open, grassland ecosystems here (Fortelius et al., 2014). The discovery of Gliridae species in Anatolia points to the existence of deciduous forests during the Middle Miocene (Kaya and Kaymakçı, 2013).

8. In the third paragraph in page 26, there is an uncited/quoted passage which was corrected as in the following:

A glimpse at the paleoecology of the Late Miocene suggests widespread presence of open habitats and an increase in the number of open land adapted mammal species. The dominance of open areas during this period led to a change in the fauna, and the period is characterized by *Myomimus* species (Kaya and Kaymakçı, 2013). Furthermore, fossil pollen analyses yielded a dry ecology throughout the inner parts of Anatolia (Akgün et al., 2007).

9. In the first paragraph in page 27, there is an uncited/quoted passage which was corrected as in the following:

Members of the family Gliridae are reported in the Late Eocene and diversify in the Miocene (Freudenthal, 1997). In Anatolia, this family is represented by the genera *Gliridinus*, *Glis*, *Vasseuromys*, *Microdyromys*, *Paraglirulus*, *Miodyromys*, and *Bransatoglis* ((Kaya and Kaymakçı, 2013). In Europe and Eastern Mediterranean, environmental changes from the Middle to the Late Miocene led to a dramatic decline in the population of Gliridae species.

10. In the last part of first paragraph in page 27, there is an uncited/quoted passage which was corrected as in the following:

In the family extant Gliridae in Turkey, unlike the genus *Myomimus*, *Dryomys* has adapted for climbing trees. While *Myomimus* lives in wooded parts of the open areas in Anatolia, *Dryomys* prefers bushy and mountainous forests (Kurtonur and Özkan, 1991; Nowak, 1999; Holden, 2005).