Additions and Corrections

2010, Volume 44, Pages 5748–5754

Ming-Jing He, Xiao-Jun Luo,* Le-Huan Yu, Juan Liu, Xiu-Lan Zhang, She-Jun Chen, and Bi-Xian Mai: Tetrabromobisphenol-A and Hexabromocyclododecane in Birds from an E-Waste Region in South China: Influence of Diet on Diastereoisomer- and Enantiomer-specific Distribution and Trophodynamics

The reported concentrations of TBBPA and HBCD for birds in the article were high by a factor of 10 due to omitting of a factor of 10 in calculation of lipid weight since only one tenth of extracts were used to measure lipid weight.

The reported profiles of HBCD, enantiomeric pattern and the relationships between trophic level and concentrations of HBCD and TBBPA are unaffected by this error. The comparison between the present study and other studies is also unaffected. After revision, the levels of TBBPA (13.3−24.3 ng/g lw) and HBCD (46−506 ng/g lw) in Chinese pond heron were still in the high end of figure. The corrected TBBPA and HBCD values for bird samples are given in Table 1. Mention of these values in the text and in Figure 4 should be corrected accordingly. Revision is needed for the BMF values for fish/Chinese pond heron. The corrected section of BMF is shown as follows:

In the present study, the lipid-based α-HBCD BMF for fish to the fish-eating bird (Chinese-pond heron) ranged from 0.41 to 5 with a median value 2.1, and the wet weight-based BMF for the grain to the terrestrial phytophagous bird (spotted dove) ranged from 2.8 to 75. The γ-HBCD BMFs for fish/Chinese-pond heron and grain/spotted dove ranged from 0.16 to 0.3 and from 7.1 to 51, respectively. These BMF values suggest that α-HBCD biomagnify from prey to predator in both aquatic and terrestrial food webs, whereas γ- HBCD biomagnify from prey to predator in terrestrial food webs.

The grain/spotted dove BMFs for TBBPA (0.03−0.16) were less than 1, but the fish/Chinese pond heron BMFs for TBBPA ranged from 13 to 24.

ES1032597
10.1021/es1032597
Published on Web 10/13/2010

TABLE 1. (Rvised) Concentration of HBCDs and TBBPA in Birds, Fish (ng/g lipid weight), Water (pg/L), Grain, Plant Leaf (pg/g dry weight), and Soil (ng/g dry weight)

	lipid (%)	TBBPA	α- HBCD	β-HBCD	γ-HBCD	∑HBCD	$EF_{\alpha\text{-HBCD}}$	$EF_{\gamma\text{-HBCD}}$
Chinese-pond heron ($n = 5$)	1.34 (1.01−10.1)	17.3 (13.3−24.3)	200 (42.0−506)[a]	nd (nd-0.87)	nd (nd-6.4)	200 (46.0−506)	0.41 (0,39−0.43)	0.61
white-breasted waterhen ($n = 11$)	1.58 (0.92−5.11)	17.0 (2.81−148)	2.75 (nd-6.66)	nd (nd-2.29)	2.7 (nd-30.5)	7.34 (nd-39.4)	0.41 (0.34−0.48)	nd
common snipe ($n = 8$)	5.5 (1.21−8.06)	5.43 (1.06−14.9)	0.69 (nd-16.9)	nd (nd-2.71)	1.41 (nd-2.71)	5.2 (nd-34.4)	0.44 (0.42−0.49)	0.6
slaty-breasted rail ($n = 4$)	1.59 (1.21−6.52)	10.3 (0.9−13.9)	nd (nd-4.25)	nd	nd (nd-21.6)	nd-21.6	nd	nd
spotted dove ($n = 9$)	1.92 (1.22−3.95)	9.01 (3.92−50.3)	1.42 (nd-24.3)	nd (nd-1.91)	5.43 (1.66−22.9)	7.36 (1.9−49.2)	0.61 (0.56−0.63)	0.58 (0.55−0.58)
Chinese francolin ($n = 3$)	5.20 (3.88−5.62)	2.82 (2.42−5.48)	1.98 (1.0−2.56)	0.03 (nd-0.47)	2.2 (2.02−7.52)	4.75 (3.05−9.97)	0.62 (0.59−0.67)	0.63
fish ($n = 7$)	4.13 (1.30−6.85)	1.14 (0.23−1.74)	95.7 (35.0−284)	2 (0.4−25.5)	13.4 (2.2−67.8)	112.4 (21.0−378)	0.4 (0.38−0.44)	0.53 (0.51−0.56)
water ($n = 3^b$, pg/L)		68	42	3	7	52	0.47	nd
grain ($n = 3^b$, pg/g)		3618	6.2	5.5	7.1	19.3	nd	nd
plant leaf ($n = 3^b$, pg/g)		8917	14.2	13.7	32.1	60	nd	nd
soil ($n = 4$)		295 (2.9−780)	12.5 (1.1−29)	5.6 (0.3−16)	27.7 (5.6−73)	45.8 (7.1−120)	0.53 (0.51−0.54)	0.53 (0.47−0.58)

[a] Median (range). [b] Pooled samples, only mean values were present due to the nonsignificant difference for the three analyses for water, grain, and plant leaf; nd, not detected.