



In the article “Dragonflies and damselflies (Insecta: Odonata) from a Cerrado area at Triângulo Mineiro, Minas Gerais, Brazil” with the DOI code number <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1676-0611-bn-2018-0609>, published at Biota Neotropica 19(1):e20180609:

Where it was written:

*Tramea binotata* (Rambur, 1842)

Should read:

*Tramea calverti* Muttkowski, 1910

In page 4, where it was written:

In general, the number of species in a single assemblage (pool) varies strongly in Brazilian Cerrado habitats, from as small as 26 and 31 species (Almeida et al. 2013, Vilela et al. 2016) to as numerous as 50-80, generally at sites with more sampled areas (Calvão et al. 2013, Carvalho et al. 2013, Dutra & De Marco 2015, Ferreira-Peruquetti & Fonseca-Gessner 2013) (Table 3). The number of species recorded in our study can be considered intermediary based on the small sampling effort, and the fact that we cover only half of the preserved area, indicating that the PANMC can present a rich pool of odonates, when compared to other places in Minas Gerais (Almeida et al. 2013, Souza et al. 2013). Additionally, there are many distinct Cerrado biotopes found around the aquatic habitats in the RLNMC, e.g., cerrado strictu sensu and campos de murundus, creating a gradient that could increase the diversity of odonates (Bedê et al. 2015).

Should read:

Overall, the richness in an odonate community has a great disparity in Brazilian Cerrado habitats. In some areas, species richness is low, between 26 and 31 species (Almeida et al. 2013, Vilela et al. 2016). In other areas, the richness of species is relatively high, between 50 and 80 species, probably due to the fact that these areas present more sampling points, which increases the species richness (Calvão et al. 2013, Carvalho et al. 2013, Dutra & De Marco 2015, Ferreira-Peruquetti & Fonseca-Gessner 2013) (Table 3). The richness recorded in our study fits better on an intermediary level taking in account the small sampling effort, and the fact that we cover only half of the preserved area. These results indicate that the PANMC has the potential to hold a rich pool of odonates, in comparison to other places in Minas Gerais (Almeida et al. 2013, Souza et al. 2013). Moreover, around the aquatic habitats in the LRNMC, there are other different Cerrado phytophysiognomies, such as, cerrado strictu sensu and campos de murundus. These habitats can build a slope of environmental heterogeneity, which can boost the odonate diversity (Bedê et al. 2015, Souza et al. 2017).

In page 9, where it was written:

SOARES, D.M., NASCIMENTO, A.R.T., SILVA, L.C. & DE-PINHO-JÚNIOR, G.V. 2015. Natural Regeneration and Biological Invasion by *Pinus caribaea* Morelet in Two Vereda Sites: Woody Vegetation Response. *Am. J. Plant Sci.* 6(17): 2708–2717.

SOUZA, M.M., SOUZA, B., PEREIRA, M.C.S.A. & MACHADO, A.B.M. 2013. List of Odonates from Mata do Baú, Barroso, Minas Gerais, Brazil. *Check List* 9(6):1367–1370.

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SOUZA, M.M., PIRES, E.P., BRUNISMANN, A.G., MILANI, L.R. & PINTO, A.P. 2017. Dragonflies and damselflies (Odonata) from the wetland of the Rio Pandeiros, northern region of Minas Gerais State, Brazil, with a description of the male of *Archaeogomphus vanbrinki* Machado (Anisoptera: Gomphidae) *Int J Odonatol* 20(1):13-26.

SOUZA, M.M., SOUZA, B., PEREIRA, M.C.S.A. & MACHADO, A.B.M. 2013. List of Odonates from Mata do Baú, Barroso, Minas Gerais, Brazil. *Check List* 9(6):1367–1370.