



Corrigendum to “Benthic foraminifera and gromiids from oxygen-depleted environments – survival strategies, biogeochemistry and trophic interactions” published in Biogeosciences, 20, 3423–3447, 2023

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In the abovementioned paper, the captions from Figs. 2 and 5 were taken from the original manuscript before the figures were changed according to the reviews and not updated during the review process. This corrigendum includes the updated versions.

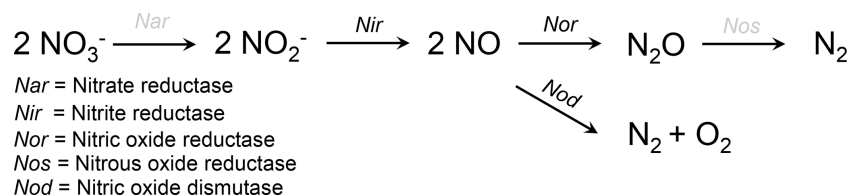


Figure 2. Schematic view of two alternative pathways suggested for foraminiferal denitrification. Abbreviations indicate the enzymes that are catalyzing the respective step (see legend). Enzymes in black have been found transcribed by eukaryotic (foraminiferal) RNA (Woehle and Roy, 2018; Orsi et al., 2020; Gomaa et al., 2021). Enzymes in gray are missing in the foraminiferal denitrification pathway and are likely performed by bacterial symbionts (Woehle and Roy, 2022). The straight pathway above describes the normal heterotrophic denitrification pathway. The junction, catalyzed by the *Nod*, which produces O_2 , has been suggested as an alternative pathway for foraminiferal denitrification (Woehle and Roy, 2018).

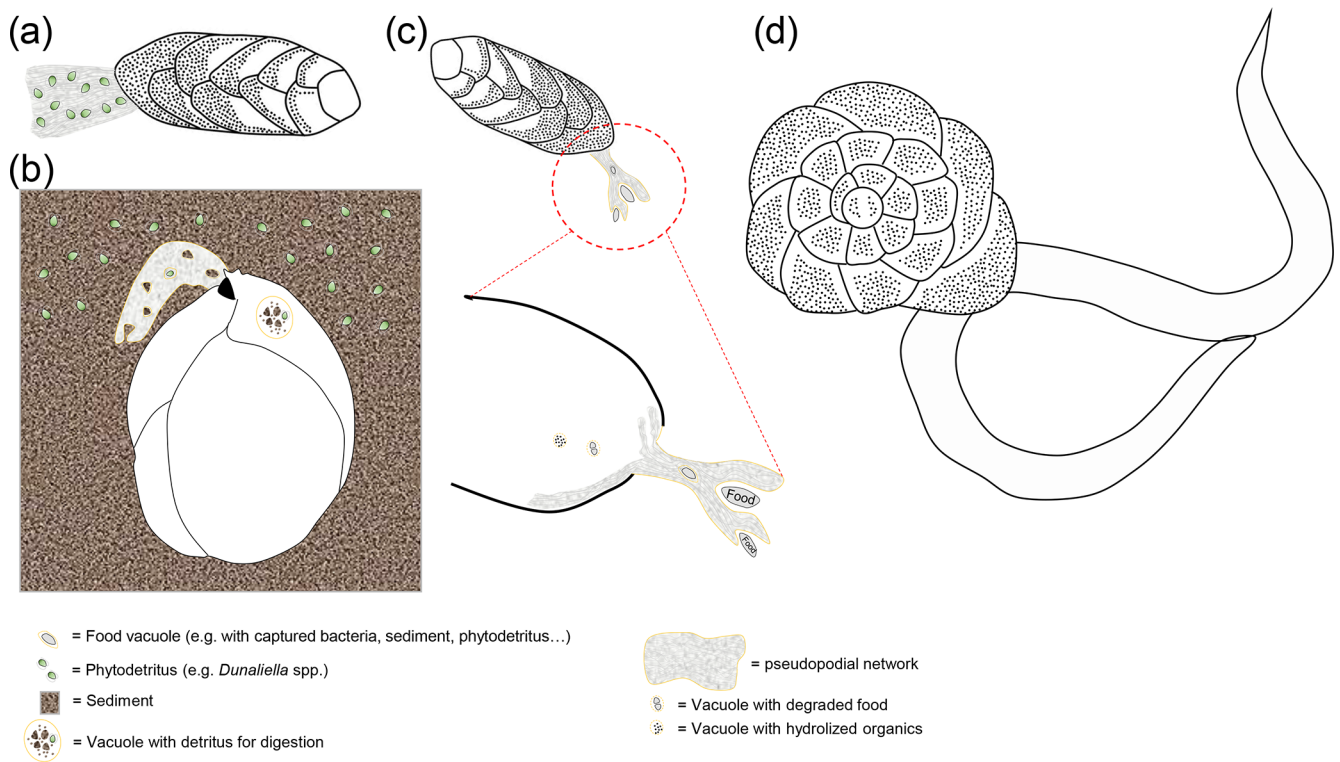


Figure 5. Schematic representation of different trophic strategies by foraminifera. **(a)** Strict herbivore species only ingest fresh phytodetritus. **(b)** Non-selective detritivores and seasonal herbivores ingest and partly digest detritus from the surrounding sediment (omnivores). **(c)** Schematic representation of phagocytosis. Recent studies have shown that benthic foraminifera from O_2 -depleted habitats have the capacity of phagocytosis even under anoxia (Orsi et al., 2020). **(d)** Schematic representation of ammonia sp. preying on a nematode. Some omnivorous benthic foraminifera are known to prey on meiofauna (e.g., Dupuy et al., 2010), and there is evidence that some species can be carnivores even under O_2 -depleted conditions (Glock et al., 2019a; Panagiota-Chronopoulou et al., 2019; Schweizer et al., 2022).