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CORRECTION

Correction to: Effects of rearing temperature manipulation on oocyte maturation progress in Japanese eel

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In this article the black down arrows in Fig. 2a, that should indicate white letters '20 °C' inside the arrows have disappeared. It should have appeared as shown below. The original article has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s12562-021-01531-8.

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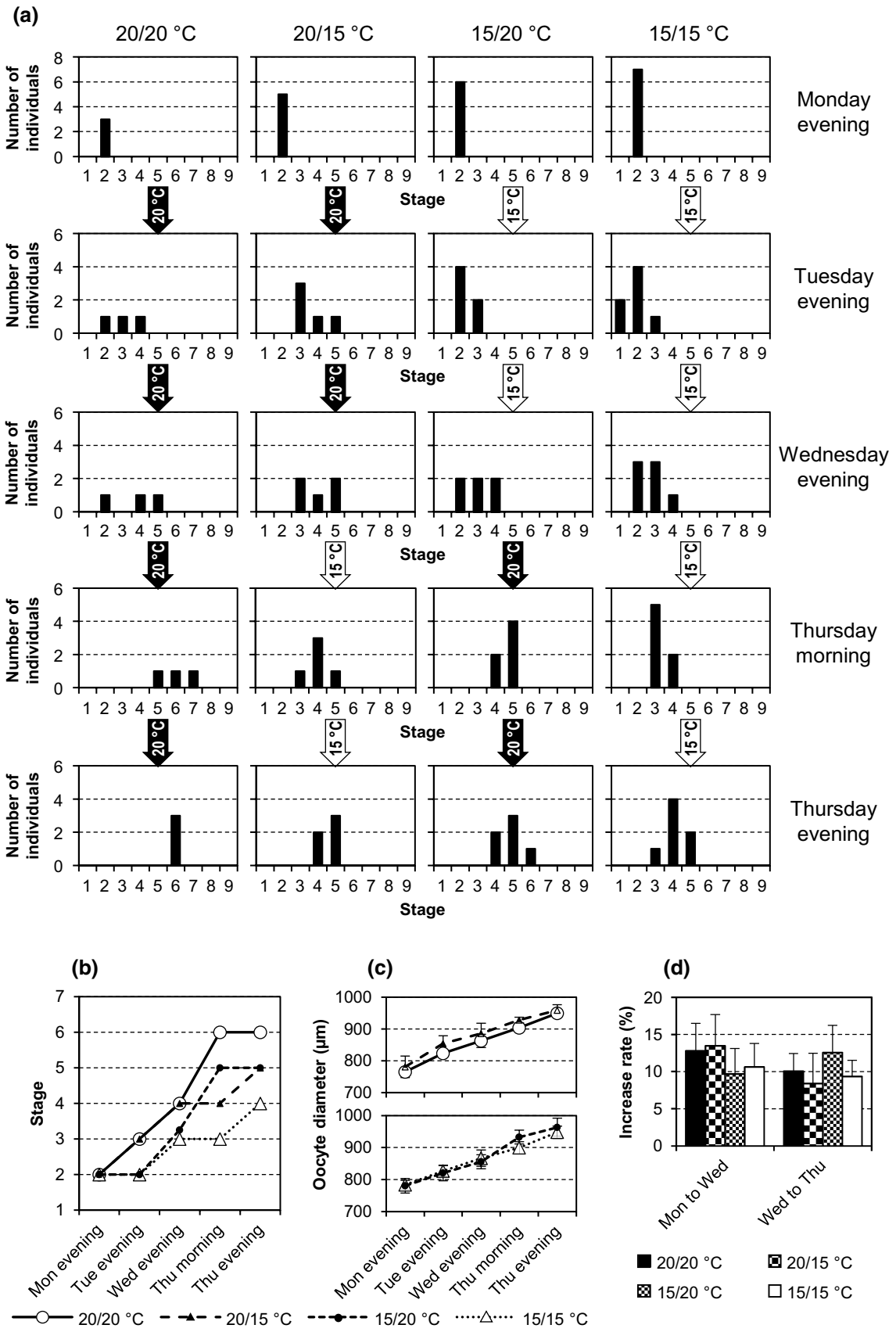
(a)
20/20 °C
20/15 °C
15/20 °C
15/15 °C
Number of individuals
Stage
Monday evening
Tuesday evening
Wednesday evening
Thursday morning
Thursday evening
20 °C
15 °C
(b)
Stage
Mon evening
Tue evening
Wed evening
Thu morning
Thu evening
20/20 °C
20/15 °C
15/20 °C
15/15 °C
(c)
Oocyte diameter (μm)
(d)
Increase rate (%)
Mon to Wed
Wed to Thu

◂**Fig. 2 a–d** Progress of oocyte maturation in Japanese eel *Anguilla japonica* reared at 15 and/or 20 °C for 3 days before 17α-hydroxyprogesterone (17α-OHP) injection (Experiment 1). The females with > 5% increase in body weight were randomly reared at 20/20 °C ($n = 3$), 20/15 °C ($n = 5$), 15/20 °C ($n = 6$), and 15/15 °C ($n = 7$) from Monday to Wednesday and from Wednesday to Thursday. The oocytes were collected from the gonopore with a cannula on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, and Thursday morning and evening. The lipid droplet stage and oocyte diameter were determined using 10 oocytes from each female at each cannulation. **a** Frequency distribution of the lipid droplet stage from Monday to Thursday. **b** Changes in the lipid droplet stage. Values are the median of those for 3–7 females. **c** Changes in the oocyte diameter. Upper panel shows 20/20 °C and 20/15 °C groups, and lower panel 15/20 °C and 15/15 °C groups. Values are the mean ± standard deviation of those for 3–7 females. **d** Rate of increase in oocyte diameter. Values are the mean ± standard deviation of those for 3–7 females