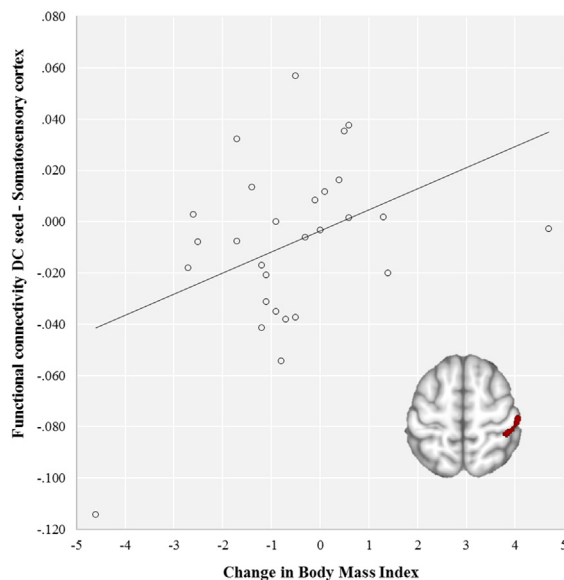


Erratum to: “Ventral and Dorsal Striatum Networks in Obesity: Link to Food Craving and Weight Gain” by Contreras-Rodriguez *et al.* (*Biol Psychiatry* 2017; 81:789–796).

Readers have brought an error in [Figure 3](#) to the attention of the authors.

The published [Figure 3](#) contains data from both participants with excess weight and participants with normal weight, whereas the corresponding regression analyses were conducted in participants with excess weight only (section “Prediction of BMI Change,” page 792). In addition, the figure and the corresponding analyses contain two data points per subject (right and left hemisphere), whereas they should include the averaged signal of both hemispheres. The authors have amended the figure (see corrected [Figure 3](#), included here) and re-run the regression model with the averaged signal of both hemispheres ( $n = 28$ ) and  $\alpha = .05$ . The main finding does not change: the functional connectivity between the ventral putamen and the orbitofrontal cortex was not associated with body mass index change ( $F_{\text{Change } 1,25} = 0.005$ ,  $p = .94$ ,  $R^2 = .00021$ ), yet inclusion of the functional connectivity between the dorsal caudate and the somatosensory cortex showed statistically significant effects on body mass index ( $F_{\text{Change } 1,25} = 5.203$ ,  $p = .03$ ,  $R^2 = .172$ ).



**Figure 3.** Change in body mass index associated with higher functional connectivity between the dorsal caudate (DC) and the somatosensory cortex (Montreal Neurological Institute coordinates,  $x = 46$ ,  $y = -32$ ,  $z = 62$  mm) in excess-weight participants ( $n = 28$ ):  $F_{\text{Change } 1,25} = 5.203$ ,  $p = .03$ ,  $R^2 = .172$ .