

## Erratum

The authors have been alerted to an error in the published Abstract of Moutsiana et al. (2015): the numbers of secure versus insecure participants were inadvertently transposed and are inconsistent with the correct numbers in the main text. The corrected second sentence of the Methods section of the Abstract should read: "Infant attachment status (35 Secure; 24 Insecure) ...". This correction has been made to the online Version of Record entities available at <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jcpp.12317/abstract>.

### Reference

Moutsiana, C., Johnstone, T., Murray, L., Fearon, P., Cooper, P. J., Pliatsikas, C., Goodyer, I., & Halligan, S. L. (2015). Insecure attachment during infancy predicts greater amygdala volumes in early adulthood. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 56, 540–548. doi: 10.1111/jcpp.12317.

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