



# Corrigendum: Regional and Temporal Differences in Brain Activity With Morally Good or Bad Judgments in Men: A Magnetoencephalography Study

Hirotoishi Hiraishi<sup>1,2</sup>, Takashi Ikeda<sup>2,3</sup>, Daisuke N. Saito<sup>2,4</sup>, Chiaki Hasegawa<sup>2</sup>, Sachiko Kitagawa<sup>2</sup>, Tetsuya Takahashi<sup>2</sup>, Mitsuru Kikuchi<sup>2,3,5\*</sup> and Yasuomi Ouchi<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Biofunctional Imaging, Preeminent Medical Photonics Education and Research Center, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, Hamamatsu, Japan, <sup>2</sup> Research Center for Child Mental Development, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan, <sup>3</sup> United Graduate School of Child Development, Osaka University, Kanazawa University, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, Chiba University and University of Fukui, Osaka, Japan, <sup>4</sup> Department of Psychology, Yasuda Women's University, Hiroshima, Japan, <sup>5</sup> Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan

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## A Corrigendum on

### Regional and Temporal Differences in Brain Activity With Morally Good or Bad Judgments in Men: A Magnetoencephalography Study

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Paul E. M. Phillips,  
University of Washington,  
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### \*Correspondence:

Mitsuru Kikuchi  
mitsuruk@med.kanazawa-u.ac.jp  
Yasuomi Ouchi  
Ouchi@hama-med.ac.jp

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In the original article, there was a mismatch between the figures and their legends as published. The captions for Figures 1 and 2 were switched, and the captions for Figures 3 and 4 had also switched in the published article. As a result, all the figures and their figure legends were mismatched. To resolve this, the image currently used for Figure 2 should instead be Figure 1, and the image currently used for Figure 1 should instead be Figure 2. Similarly, for Figures 3 and 4, the images should be swapped, so that the image currently labeled as Figure 3 becomes Figure 4, and the image labeled as Figure 4 becomes Figure 3. The captions are then correct as they are. The correct figures appear below.

Additionally, in the published article, there was an error in affiliation 3 as published. Instead of “United Graduate School of Child Development, Osaka University, Kanazawa University, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, Chiba University and University of Fukui, Fukui, Japan”, it should be “United Graduate School of Child Development, Osaka University, Kanazawa University, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, Chiba University and University of Fukui, Osaka, Japan”.

Lastly, in the original article, there was a duplication of a description provided in the Materials and Methods section. The following sentence appearing at the end of the this section has been removed:

“The same number of good and bad situations were presented in Phase 3 (96 situations each), and the number of neutral situations was 48. They were presented in a random order.” The corrected paragraph is shown below.

The participants completed a set of tasks (Figure 1) that were modified from the previous study by Decety and Cacioppo (2012). During the task, the participants watched a series of three-frame video clips that were presented centrally on a monitor screen. Before a story began, a fixation cross appeared for 1,000 msec. Following the fixation cross, the first frame and the second frame from the

video clip, which were each 500 msec long, were displayed to establish the scene; the third frame (Phase 3) was 1,000 msec long and displayed a scene requiring a moral judgment. After Phase 3 disappeared, the question “Do you think this was good or bad?” in Japanese was displayed for 1,000 msec. The participants were asked to judge by pressing a button with a right thumb if a behavior of a person in pictures was considered to be morally good or pressing a button with a left thumb if morally bad during

a period of 1,000 msec. If they judged it as a morally neutral behavior, they did not push any button. The same number of good and bad situations were presented in Phase 3 (96 situations each), and the number of neutral situations was 48. They were presented in a random order.

The authors apologize for these errors and state that they do not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

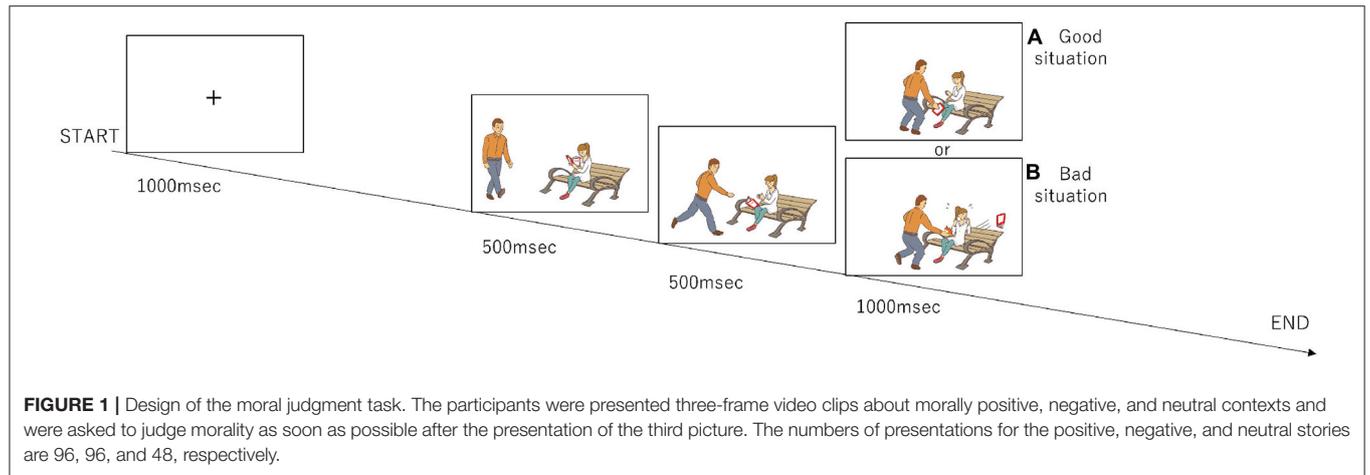
## REFERENCES

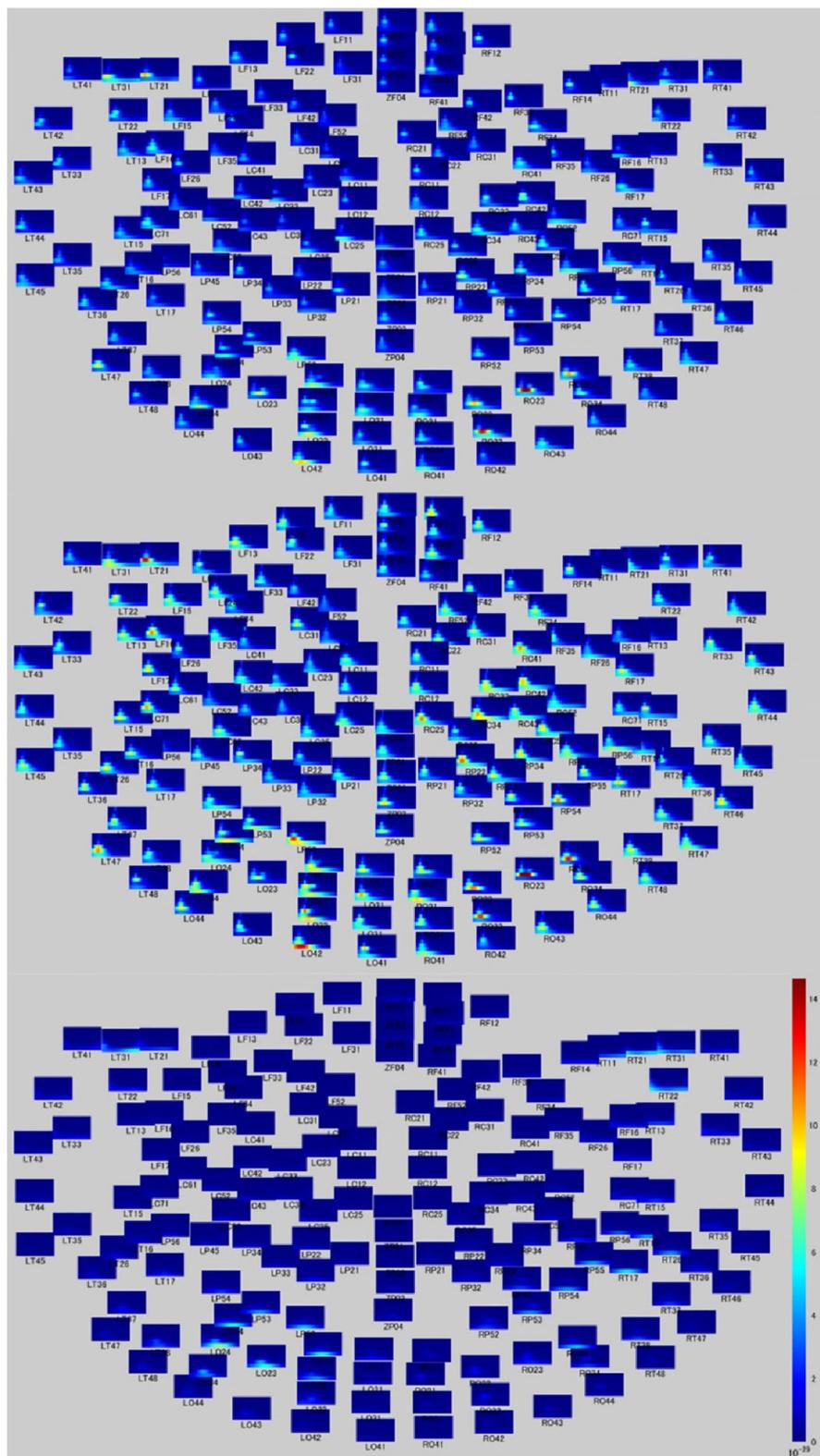
Decety, J., and Cacioppo, S. (2012). The speed of morality: a high-density electrical neuroimaging study. *J. Neurophysiol.* 108, 3068–3072. doi: 10.1152/jn.00473.2012

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**FIGURE 2 |** Time-frequency relationship map during moral judgment. Time-frequency figures on whole head during MGJ (upper), MBJ (middle), and MNJ (lower) conditions. The X-axis of each small panel indicates the time from 200 ms before to 1,000 ms after a phase three picture presentation, and the Y-axis indicates the Hz from 0 to 120. The color bar denotes the power (signal units  $2/\text{Hz} \times 10^{-9}$ ) from 0 to 15. **(A)** The third frame that represents a morally good situation. **(B)** The third frame that represents a morally bad situation.

