

Stress hormones and the fitness consequences associated with the transition to a novel diet in larval amphibians

Cris C. Ledón-Rettig, David W. Pfennig and Erica J. Crespi

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There was an error published in *J. Exp. Biol.* **212**, 3743–3750.

In Fig. 4, the data for the top two graphs – depicting residual corticosterone regressed on residual mass – were plotted on inverted axes. The correct version of the figure is below.

The authors apologise for this error but assure readers that the results and conclusions of the paper remain unchanged.

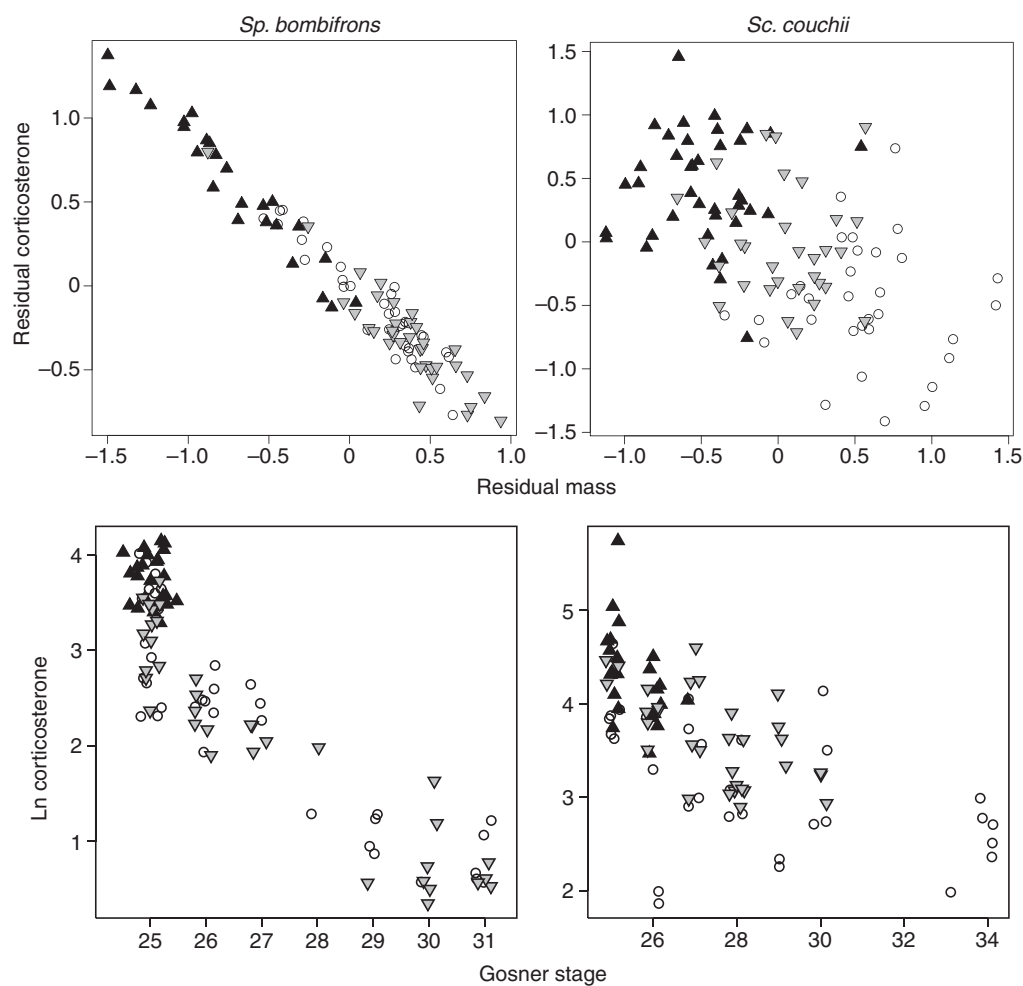


Fig. 4. The relationships of corticosterone to mass and developmental stage in *Sp. bombifrons* and *Sc. couchii* tadpoles. Data represent individuals from all time points and diets (open circles: detritus-fed; gray triangles: shrimp-fed; black triangles: unfed). For mass, the residuals of natural log-transformed mass and corticosterone (CORT) regressed separately on time (to remove the effect of time series) were regressed on each other. CORT decreased with increasing mass (*Sp. bombifrons*, $R^2_{\text{adj}}=0.85$, $P<0.0001$; *Sc. couchii*, $R^2_{\text{adj}}=0.27$, $P<0.0001$) and increasing stage (Helmert contrasts: *Sp. bombifrons*, $P=0.05$; *Sc. couchii*, $P=0.002$) in both species. Points along the developmental axes (bottom panels) were shifted left or right to improve visualization.