

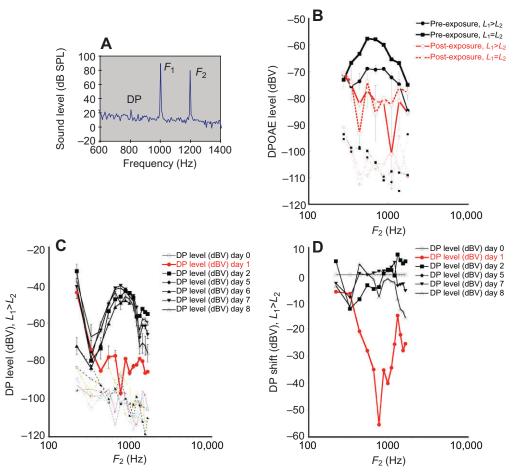
## CORRECTION

## Recovery of otoacoustic emissions after high-level noise exposure in the American bullfrog

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There was an error published in J. Exp. Biol. 217, pp. 1626-1636.

In Fig. 3, panel A has a duplicated line graph and the keys in panels B and D are incorrect. The correct figure is printed below.



**Fig. 3. Cubic distortion products recorded before and after noise exposure in adult bullfrogs.** (A) The cubic distortion product (DP)  $2f_1-f_2$  recorded from the bullfrog ear with primary  $f_1$  and secondary  $f_2$  frequencies as shown. In this example, secondary levels are 10 dB lower than primary levels. (B) Plot of cubic distortion product otoacoustic emission (DPOAE) levels from the right ear (ipsilateral) versus secondary frequency ( $f_2$ ). DPOAE levels are in decibels relative to 1 V rms (dBV). The plot depicts DPOAE levels recorded before (solid symbols) and 24 h after (open symbols) 150 dB SPL broad-band noise exposure. Filled and open squares represent corresponding pre- and post-noise levels, respectively. At each frequency, the primary stimulus was held constant at 80 dB SPL and the secondary stimulus level was presented at equal strength (solid squares,  $L_1=L_2$ ) and then with secondary levels 10 dB lower than primary levels (solid circles,  $L_1>L_2$ ). Noise level measurements were taken and averaged on either side of the peak DPOAE level immediately before and after noise exposure, with each ear tested and averaged over three presentations. Dashed lines represent noise floor. (C) Cubic DPOAEs ( $L_1>L_2$ ) from the right ear were tested before (day 0) and 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 days after noise exposure. Dashed lines represent noise floor. (D) Plot of the DPOAE shifts at each frequency tested before (0 days) and following (1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 days) a 20 h noise exposure. The DPOAE shift was calculated as the difference in pre-exposure and post-exposure DPOAE levels.

We apologise to the authors and readers for this omission.