© 2016. Published by The Company of Biologists Ltd | Journal of Experimental Biology (2016) 219, 2409 doi:10.1242/jeb.146563

CORRECTION

Avian thermoregulation in the heat: evaporative cooling capacity in an archetypal desert specialist, Burchell's sandgrouse (*Pterocles burchelli*)

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There was an error published in J. Exp. Biol. **219**, pp. 2137-2144.

The scaling of the *y*-axes in the insets of Figs 2 and 3 is incorrect. The corrected figures are printed below.

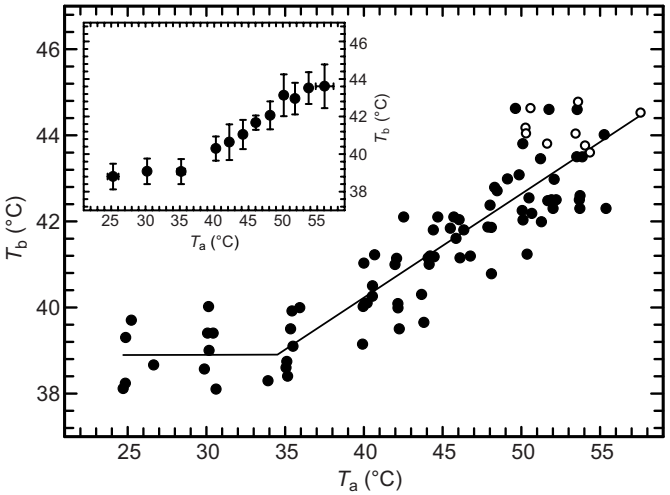

Fig. 2. Body temperature (T_b) of Burchell's sandgrouse (*Pterocles burchelli*) as a function of air temperature (T_a). Data for individuals that reached their thermal endpoint are shown as open circles. The solid line is the segmented linear regression model that provided the best fit; the relationship between T_b and T_a>34.5°C is T_b=0.241T_a+30.58 (r^2 for segmented regression model=0.818). Inset shows mean±s.d. T_b for T_a bins of 2°C. For each bin, n=5–12, except at T_a=∼56°C, where n=3.

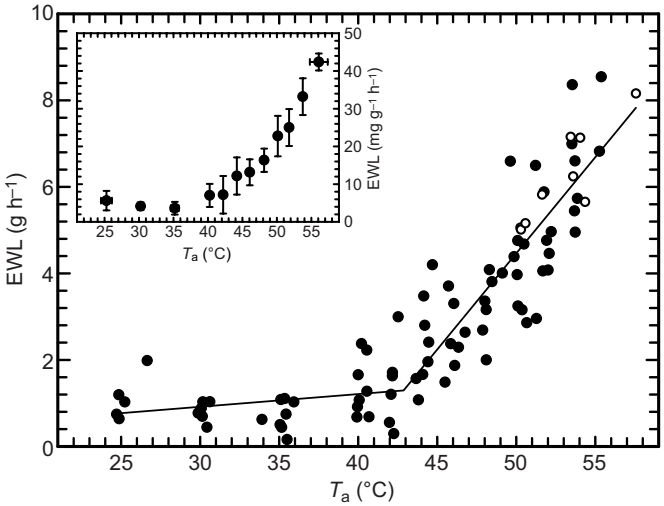

Fig. 3. Evaporative water loss (EWL) in Burchell's sandgrouse (*Pterocles burchelli*) increased rapidly above an inflection point at an air temperature (T_a) of 42.9°C. Data for individuals that reached their thermal endpoint are shown as open circles. The solid line is the segmented linear regression model that provided the best fit; the relationship between EWL and T_a>42.9°C is EWL=0.445T_a–17.76 (r^2 for segmented regression model=0.843). Inset shows mean±s.d. mass-specific EWL for T_a bins of 2°C. For each bin, n=5–12, except at T_a=∼56°C, where n=3.

We apologise to the authors and readers for any inconvenience this may have caused.