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CORRECTION

Correction: Both thyroid hormone levels and resting metabolic rate decrease in African striped mice when food availability decreases (doi: 10.1242/jeb.151449)

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There was an error published in *J. Exp. Biol.* (2017) **220**, 837-843 (doi: 10.1242/jeb.151449).

A mistake was made by the authors in the calculation of RMR values. The corrected Results section, tables and figures follow and we indicate where the significance of relationships changed. There are no changes to the conclusions of the paper.

Mass-adjusted RMR (ml O_2 g^{-1} h^{-1}) was higher in the moist season than in the dry season ($t_{29.17}$=−3.40, P=0.001). Whole-animal RMR also varied seasonally (ANCOVA: F=39.82, P<0.0001). Whole-animal RMR did not correlate with individual body mass (r_{38}=0.29, t=1.90, P=0.06, N=40; Fig. S1), while in the previously published version it was significant at P=0.04.

Association of T3 levels and RMR

T_3 levels (χ^2=5.43, d.f.=7, P=0.01; Table 2, Fig. 2) and season (χ^2=26.32, d.f.=7, P<0.001; Table 2, Fig. 2) influenced log-transformed whole-animal RMR, while sex and body mass had no significant effect (sex: χ^2=0.21, d.f.=7, P=0.63; body mass: χ^2=2.06, d.f.=7, P=0.15; Table 2). In the moist season, log-transformed T_3 levels and log-transformed whole-animal RMR were negatively correlated (r_{16}=−0.54, t=−2.62, P=0.018, N=18; Fig. 2), while they were not correlated in the dry season (r_{20}=−0.08, t=−0.38, P=0.70, N=22; Fig. 2). T_3 levels (χ^2=14.43, d.f.=6, P=0.001; Table S1, Fig. S2), season (χ^2=23.59, d.f.=6, P<0.001; Table S1, Fig. S2) and their interaction (χ^2=32.86, d.f.=4, P<0.001; Table S1, Fig. S2) influenced log-transformed mass-adjusted RMR, whereas sex had no influence (χ^2=1.32, d.f.=6, P=0.24; Table S1).

Table 2. Relationship between RMR and T_3 levels

	Estimate	s.e.	*t*	*P*
Intercept	2.918	0.090	32.20	**<0.0001**
T_3	−0.111	0.030	−3.63	**0.0010**
Sex	−0.012	0.084	−0.15	0.8815
Season	0.452	0.078	5.75	**<0.0001**
Body mass	0.102	0.044	2.32	**0.0310**

RMR, resting metabolic rate. Results of the linear mixed model examining the relationship between whole-animal RMR (kJ day^{-1}, log-transformed) and T_3 levels (pmol l^{-1}). The model controlled for random intercepts of individual ID and group ID. R^2 conditional for the model: R^2=0.96. Significant contrasts are in bold. Previously, body mass was not a significant predictor of RMR.

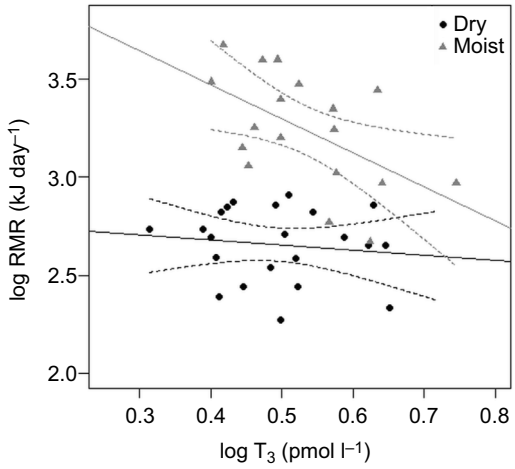

Fig. 2. Relationship between log-transformed T_3 levels and log-transformed whole-animal RMR. Data are presented for the dry season (N=22) and moist season (N=18). Linear regression lines (dry season: y=2.96x−0.08; R^2=−0.04, P=0.70; moist season: y=4.22x−0.69; R^2=0.25, P=0.01) are shown as continuous lines, and dashed lines indicate the 95% CI.

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Table S1. Relationship between RMR and T_3 levels

	Estimate	s.e.	*t*	*P*
Intercept	0.134	0.081	1.65	0.1064
T_3	−0.066	0.046	−1.41	0.1664
Sex	−0.069	0.080	−0.86	0.3913
Season	0.332	0.065	5.08	**<0.0001**
T_3*season	−0.108	0.050	−2.14	**0.0377**

Linear mixed model examining the relationship between mass-adjusted RMR (ml O_2 g^{-1} h^{-1}, log-transformed) and T_3 levels (pmol l^{-1}). The model controlled for random intercepts of individual ID and group ID. R^2 conditional for the model: R^2=0.99. Significant contrasts are given in bold. Previously, the interaction between T_3 and season was not significant.

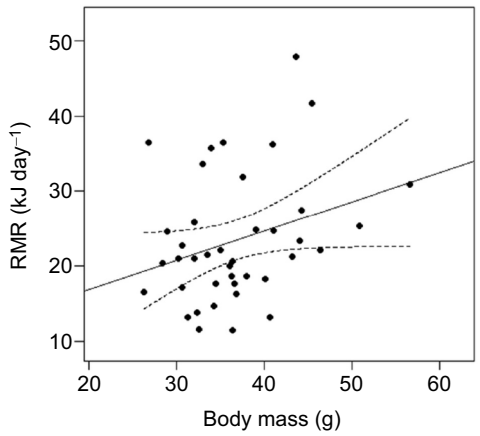

Fig. S1. Relationship between body mass and whole-animal RMR. The linear regression line (*y*=9.21*x*+0.38; R^2=0.06, *P*=0.06) is shown and dashed lines in indicate the 95% CI.

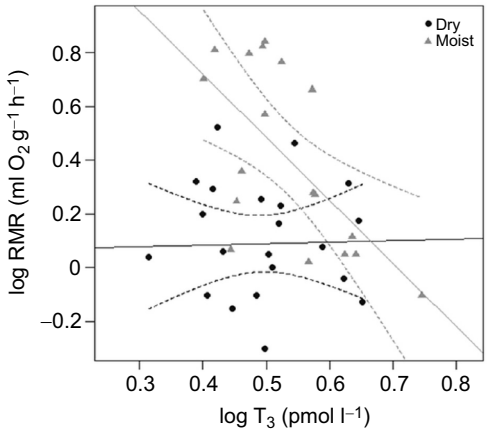

Fig. S2. Relationship between log-transformed T_3 levels and log-transformed mass-adjusted RMR in the dry season (filled circles) and moist season (grey triangles). Linear regression lines (dry season: *y*=0.06*x*+0.02; R^2=−0.04, *P*=0.92; moist season: *y*=1.65*x*−1.01; R^2=0.36, *P*=0.004) are shown as continuous lines, and dashed lines indicate the 95% CI.

There are no changes to the conclusions of the paper. The authors apologise for any inconvenience this may have caused.