

ERRATA

In the June 2007 issue, *Ecology* 88(6), the Data Paper by Terje Lislevand, Jordi Figuerola, and Tamás Székely (“Avian body sizes in relation to fecundity, mating system, display behavior, and resource sharing”; p. 1605) was published with an error in Terje Lislevand’s affiliation. The word “Raleigh” was introduced as a result of an editorial error. The correct affiliation is as follows:

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We apologize to Dr. Lislevand and to our readers for the mistake in the published version of the paper.

Gregory S. Gilbert, Don R. Reynolds, and Ariadna Bethancourt have discovered errors in their paper (“The patchiness of epifoliar fungi in tropical forests: host range, host abundance, and environment”), which appeared in the March 2007 issue, *Ecology* 88(3):575–581, as part of the Special Feature on “Ecology of Fungal Symbioses in Tropical Forests.” In the second column of Table 1 on p. 577 (reporting the number of sample sites and the percentage with fungi), the data for canopy and understory were interchanged. The numbers in that data column should instead be as follows:

Panama

Canopy 72 (16.7%)

Understory 72 (43.0%)

Australia

Canopy 120 (9.2%)

Understory 120 (35.8%)

All the other numbers in the table are correct, and the presentation and discussion in the text are likewise correct.

In the recent paper by N. J. Enright et al. (“Soil vs. canopy seed storage and plant species coexistence in species-rich Australian shrublands”) in the September 2007 issue, *Ecology* 88(9):2292–2304, the printer introduced a significant error in Table 1 (p. 2296) at a late proof stage. The fourth row of the table should have reported results for “Limestone” sites as shown in the corrected version of the table below:

TABLE 1. Floristic richness (number of species) of extant species for four shrubland sites near Eneabba, southwestern Australia, in relation to mode of regeneration and seed storage.

Site	Total plant species	Non-sprouters	Resprouters	Annuals	Soil storage	Canopy storage
Crest	114	39	75	3 (1)	81 (51)	28
Swale	104	26	78	4 (0)	75 (35)	29
Laterite	95	21	74	3 (2)	72 (34)	22
Limestone	74	33	41	14 (2)	60 (32)	12
All	263	75	164	15 (3)	191 (101)	53

Notes: Numbers in parentheses for annuals are exotic annuals. Numbers in parentheses for soil storage show number of woody species as a subset of all species with soil storage. Non-sprouter numbers also include annuals. Soil storage refers to species whose seeds remain dormant in the soil for >1 year following dispersal, requiring a disturbance-related trigger (e.g., heat or smoke from fire) to break dormancy and facilitate germination. Canopy storage refers to species whose seeds are held in a state of enforced dormancy within closed fruits in the plant canopy for >1 year so that overlapping annual seed crops accumulate on the plant. Canopy-storage fruits rupture and release their seeds in response to the heat from fires (and sometimes in response to drought, plant death, or fruit aging); the seeds then germinate as soon as appropriate temperature and moisture conditions are encountered.

We apologize to the authors and to our readers for allowing the erroneous version of the table to slip past during proofreading.

Also, the authors have noticed that the units for the last three data columns in the column headings for Table 7 (p. 2299) should all be “per sample” (rather than “per m²”).