

CORRIGENDUM

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Correction to Start and Gilbert (2017) Predator personality structures prey communities and trophic cascades. *Ecology Letters*, 20: 366–374. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ele.12735>

- (1) In the original paper, the methods incorrectly stated that individual dragonfly larvae were randomly assigned to treatments in the mesocosm experiment. The description should have read, ‘Larvae were assigned systematically to capture the full range of activity variation in the one-predator treatment. In the two-predator treatment, low activity individuals were primarily paired with low activity individuals, and high activity individuals with high activity individuals, in order to maximise variation in average activity level among replicates’.
- (2) In the original paper, it was stated that Figures 2b and 4b showed best-fit lines from a generalised linear model, but the lines plotted were from a linear regression. The appropriate statistics were reported in the text, so the results do not change. We provide an updated version of these two figures in Figure 1.
- (3) Data from supplementary assays were not posted on Dryad and were subsequently lost when a computer and hard drive were stolen in 2019. The majority of the raw assay data we analysed throughout the paper are shown in scatterplots (Fig. 1a, and Figs. S1 and S3 of paper). The exception is zooplankton feeding rate data that are presented as summary data (Fig. 1b).

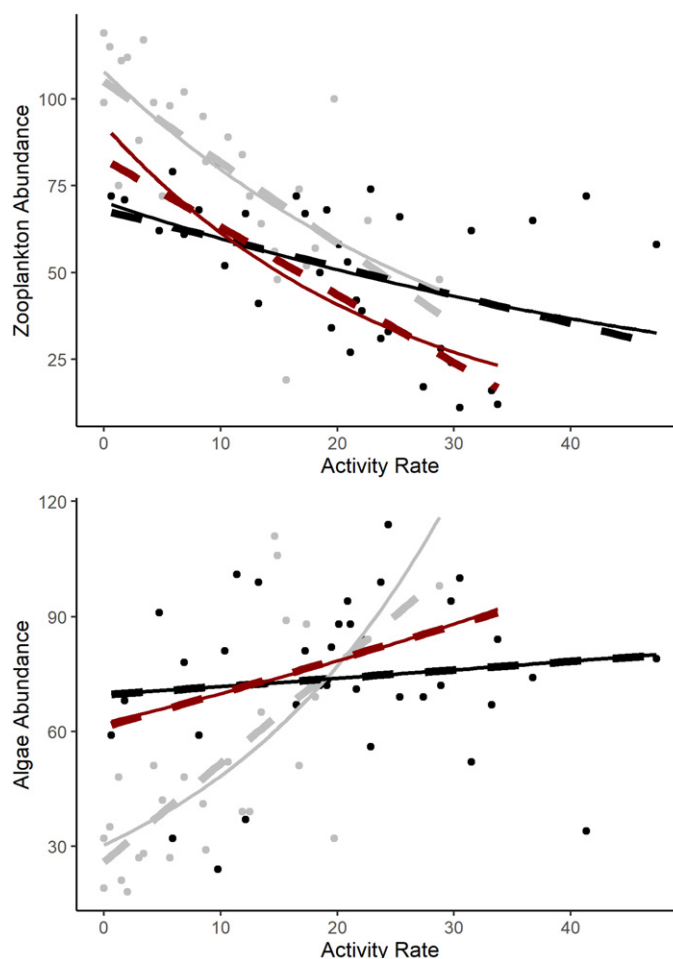


Figure 1. Replotting Figures 2b (top) and 4b (bottom) from Start and Gilbert (2017). The solid lines are predictions from the GLM reported in the text of the original paper, and the dashed lines are those from the original figures. Lines are coloured as in the original figures, with 1 predator (light grey), 2 predators (dark grey) and 2 predators with replicates where cannibalism occurred removed (red).