Correction

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Correction to: Cannibalism by damselflies increases with rising temperature

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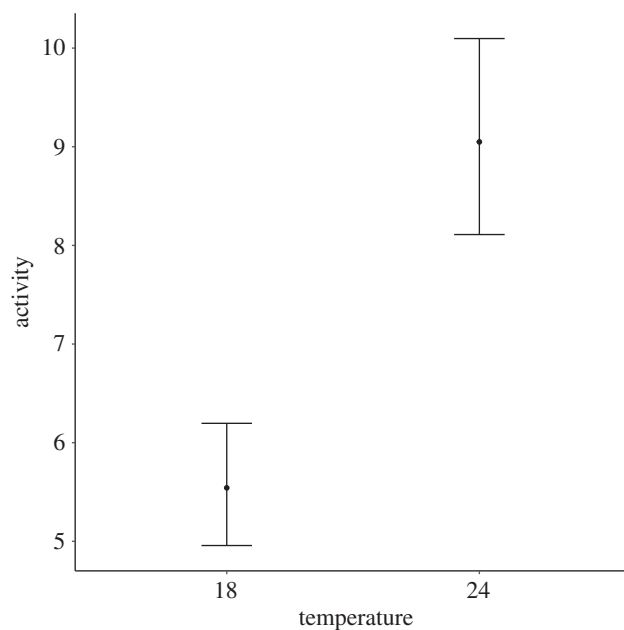Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 3B3

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(1) The experimental design crossed temperature with variation in hatching time, with temperature differences created through water baths so that several hatching time treatments were replicated in each batch. The original data posted were lacking data on the water bath, lacked appropriate metadata and included additional columns and data sheets not used in the analysis of the experiment. We have posted the corrected data sheet that includes the water bath information to Dryad [1].

(2) In the original paper, we stated that cannibalism rate increased significantly with temperature, variation in hatching time, and their interaction. A reanalysis of the data [2] showed that temperature was only significant through its interaction with variation in hatching time (temperature $F_{1,6} = 0.2$, $p = 0.66$; temperature × variation in hatching time $F_{1,114} = 6.2$, $p = 0.014$). Variation in hatching time was also significant as a main effect ($F_{1,114} = 34.9$, $p < 0.001$). Owing to concerns about interpreting models with an interaction when the main effect is not significant, we used a model comparison approach to compare a model with only variation in hatching time against the full model that included both predictors and their interaction [3]. We found support for the full model that included temperature as a main effect and in interaction with variation in hatching time (χ^2 (2 d.f.) = 12.3, $p = 0.002$).

(3) In the original paper, the error bars in figure 2*b* were incorrect (the lower bar was missing or truncated). The corrected figure, with confidence intervals estimated from our reanalysis, is below (figure 2*b* Corrected).

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Figure 2*b* Corrected: Activity rate (number of times an individual moved between 2×2 cm^2 in 3 h, was greater at high temperature (°C). Error bars are the 95% confidence intervals generated with the emmeans package [4] in R [5].

(4) In the original paper, we reported the significant effect of activity rate on the proportion of communities that experienced cannibalism. We also reported that size differences (caused by variation in hatching time) also increased cannibalism, but did not report a statistic for the latter test. The full statistical test confirmed significant effects of activity rate on proportion cannibalized ($z = 3.17$, $p = 0.002$), and the significant effect of size differences ($z = 2.1$, $p = 0.036$). The interaction of these variables was not reported in the original paper and was not significant ($z = -1.48$, $p = 0.14$).

References

1. Gilbert B, Start D, Kirk D, Shea D. 2021 Data from: Cannibalism by damselflies increases with rising temperature. *Dryad, Dataset*. (doi:10.5061/dryad.7f0c4)
2. All statistical tests in the paper were redone and are provided in the supplementary materials (R code).
3. Halsey LG. 2019 The reign of the *p*-value is over: what alternative analyses could we employ to fill the power vacuum? *Biol. Lett.* **15**, 20190174. (doi:10.1098/rsbl.2019.0174)
4. Russell L. 2020 emmeans: Estimated Marginal Means, aka Least-Squares Means. R package version 1.5.2-1. See https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=emmeans.
5. R Core Team. 2020 *R: a language and environment for statistical computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. (https://www.R-project.org/).