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CORRECTION

Size dependence in non-sperm ejaculate production is reflected in daily energy expenditure and resting metabolic rate

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A number of minor errors were published in *J. Exp. Biol.* **218**, 1410-1418.

The corrected sections are reproduced below, with changes highlighted in bold. These changes do not affect the conclusions of the paper.

RESULTS

Metabolic substrates: respiratory quotient

Mean respiratory quotient (RQ=$\dot{V}_{CO_2}/\dot{V}_{O_2}$, where $\dot{V}_{CO_2}$ is the rate of CO_2 production and $\dot{V}_{O_2}$ is the rate of O_2 consumption) across treatments and size classes was 0.743. Mean RQ of the mating males (median=0.71) was significantly lower than that of the courting males (median=0.76) [Kruskal–Wallis test, K_1=24.091 (where the subscript 1 indicates d.f.), P<0.001]. A non-parametric test was used because these data failed a normality test (Shapiro–Wilk, P<0.05). This difference in RQ between courting and mating males was driven by small **courting** males having a significantly higher RQ **than small mating males** (Kruskal–Wallis test, K_3=31.394, P<0.001; multiple comparisons using Dunn's method; Fig. 5). This suggests that small, mating males were using different metabolic substrates after mating from those used by the **small, courting males**.

DISCUSSION

Size-dependent strategies of ejaculate expenditure

The shift in RQ, seen only in **small males** (Fig. 5), provides support for the hypothesis that smaller males are investing in plug production, as a shift in the substrates used in metabolism could be due to shunting resources to plug production from muscular activity (i.e. mate searching and courtship).

The authors apologise for any inconvenience this may have caused.

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