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CORRECTION

Erratum: The socioecology of Monk Parakeets: Insights into parrot social complexity

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ABSTRACT

Our recent work on Monk Parakeets (*Myiopsitta monachus*) reported dominance steepness values that were inaccurate because of a bug in the analysis program. Updated steepness values are more moderate than initially reported, which places captive Monk Parakeet groups midway between egalitarianism and despotism.

Keywords: dominance hierarchy, SOCPROG, steepness

Errata: Socioecología de *Myiopsitta monachus*: Perspectivas sobre la complejidad social de los loros

RESUMEN

Nuestro trabajo reciente sobre *Myiopsitta monachus* presentó valores incorrectos de pendiente de dominancia debido a un error en el programa de análisis. Los valores actualizados de pendiente son más moderados que los presentados originalmente, lo que ubica a los grupos cautivos de *M. monachus* a medio camino entre igualitarismo y despotismo.

Palabras clave: jerarquía de dominancia, pendiente, SOCPROG

The dominance steepness results for captive Monk Parakeets (*Myiopsitta monachus*) we reported (Hobson et al. 2014) were inaccurate because of a bug in the program we used for dominance hierarchy analyses. SOCPROG version 2.4 (Whitehead 2009) had an error in how steepness was calculated (H. Whitehead personal communication). We reanalyzed aggression for our captive Monk Parakeet groups using the R package ‘steepness’ (Leiva and de Vries 2014; 10,000 permutations). Dominance linearity was consistent with our originally published values. Steepness values are more moderate than previously reported (Table 1; steepness values replace those in Hobson et al. 2014: table 4). The D_{ij} steepness values are no longer on the extremely egalitarian end of the egalitarian–despotic continuum as previously reported (Hobson et al. 2014: figure 8). Rather, the updated values are now moderate for both captive groups, putting both groups in the middle of this continuum (Figure 1). Because captive conditions are likely to increase the chances of a steeper hierarchy

(Stevens et al. 2007), dominance hierarchies for Monk Parakeets in the wild are still likely to be less steep, and more egalitarian, than those observed in captivity (Hobson et al. 2014).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to C. Neumann for his reanalysis of our data that alerted us to the presence of a bug in SOCPROG 2.4, and to H. Whitehead for confirming the bug. The newly released SOCPROG 2.5 has corrected this bug.

TABLE 1. Corrected dominance steepness values for captive groups 1 and 2.

Captive group	Steepness (P_{ij})	Steepness (D_{ij})
1	0.7462 ($p = 0.0001$)	0.5484 ($p = 0.0001$)
2	0.6603 ($p = 0.0001$)	0.5279 ($p = 0.0001$)

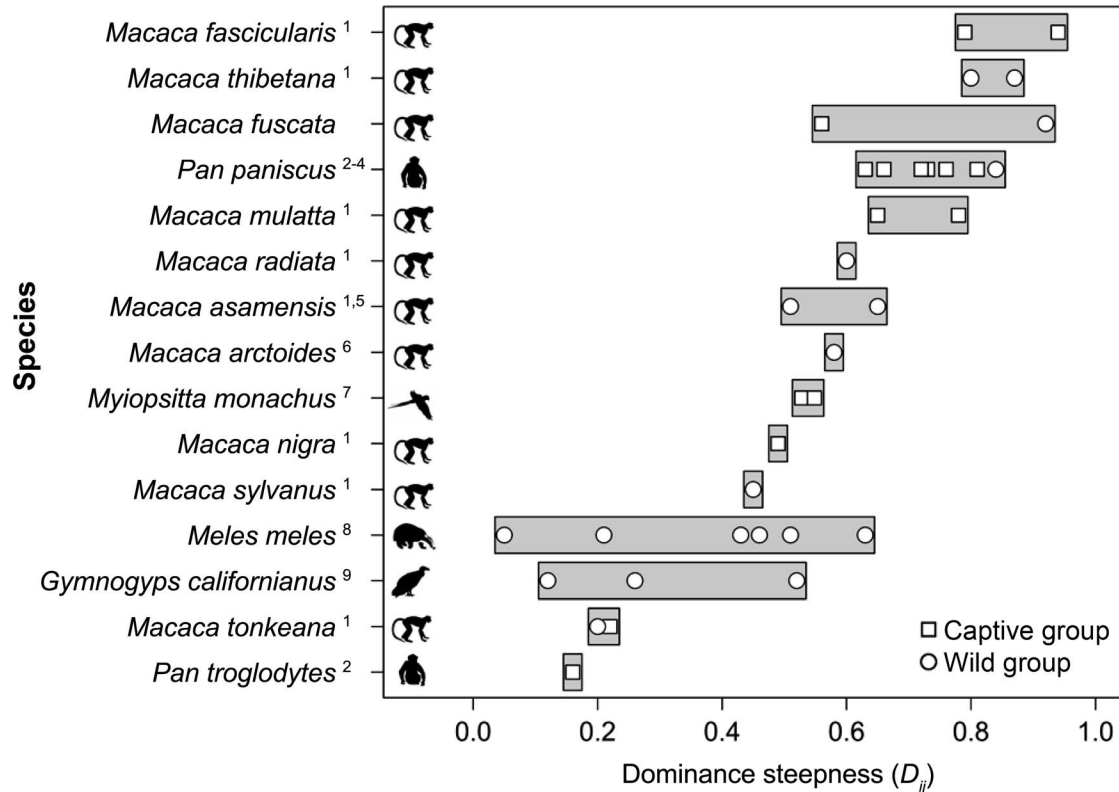


FIGURE 1. Dominance steepness across species. Dominance steepness (D_{ij}) measures are reported for wild and captive adult groups, with species ordered by mean reported steepness values. Silhouettes indicate the type of animal. Superscripts indicate data sources: ¹ Balasubramaniam et al. 2012; ² Jaeggi et al. 2010; ³ Stevens et al. 2007; ⁴ Surbeck et al. 2011 (D_{ij} method, corrected value = 0.84; personal communication); ⁵ Ostner et al. 2008 (D_{ij} method, personal communication); ⁶ Richter et al. 2009; ⁷ Hobson et al. 2014 (revised steepness values); ⁸ Hewitt et al. 2009; ⁹ Sheppard et al. 2013. Steepness values for adult *Lama guanicoe* (Correa et al. 2013) that were reported in Hobson et al. (2014) were omitted from this revised version because that study reported using SOCPROG version 2.4 to calculate steepness.

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