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ERRATUM

Auditory and olfactory abilities of pre-settlement larvae and post-settlement juveniles of a coral reef damselfish (Pisces: Pomacentridae)

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A software fault in the authors' ABR apparatus caused a calibration error in the machinery used to generate sounds. Consequently, some of the frequencies were played at an incorrect level. Please find below the correct Figs. 3 and 4, and minor changes to the results text necessitated by the corrected figures.

Results

Corrections in paragraph two

Audiograms for pre- and post-settlement fish were similar (Fig. 4) with the most sensitive frequencies consistent across the two stages. For both pre- and post-settlement fish, threshold was lowest (sensitivity highest) at 100 Hz and 200 Hz (Fig. 3). The auditory threshold for both pre- and post-settlement fish increased from 100 Hz to 400 Hz, before dropping again over the frequencies of 500–700 Hz. Thereafter, thresholds increased with increasing frequency from 800 to 2000 Hz. Both pre- and post-settlement fish were least sensitive to night reef noise.

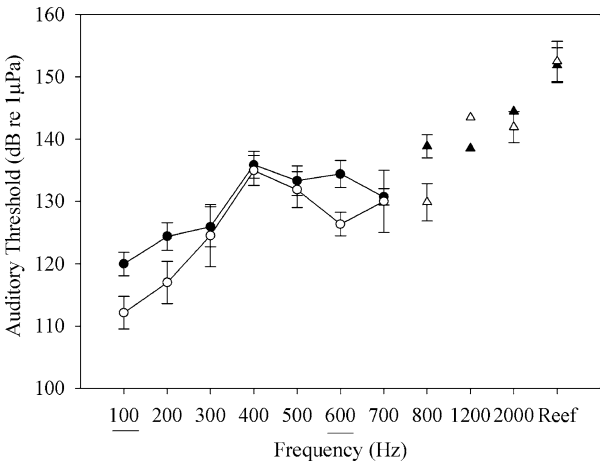

Fig. 3 Auditory thresholds for pre- (*solid symbols*) and post-settlement (*open symbols*) fish. Values are means ± standard errors. Responses for frequencies greater than 700 Hz are represented by *triangles*, indicating these measurements are minimum estimates due to equipment limitations (see Methods). *Underlined frequencies* indicate a significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between pre- and post-settlement responses

Corrections in paragraph four

Significant differences in sensitivity were found among frequencies (Fig. 4). For both pre- and post-settlement

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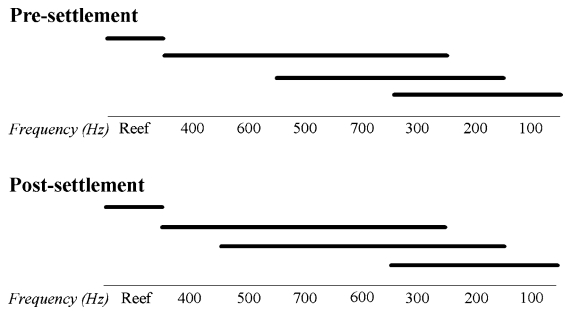

Fig. 4 Frequency groupings according to similarity of detection by pre- and post-settlement fish. Frequencies are arranged in order of increasing fish hearing sensitivity. Frequencies linked by a *horizontal line* do not differ significantly in sensitivity from other frequencies along the same line. *Separate lines* indicate significant differences

fish, the auditory threshold for the raw segment of night coral reef noise was significantly higher than for all individual frequencies. Both pre- and post-settlement stages were most sensitive to the frequencies of 100, 200 and 300 Hz, however, the overlapping frequency groups differed between stages.