

Erratum: Klaassen¹ (1994)

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In a recent contribution (Klaassen 1994), I presented basal metabolic rate (BMR) and thermal conductance estimates for Antarctic Tern (*Sterna antarctica*) chicks (table 1, fig. 4) and BMR estimates for adult Antarctic, Arctic (*S. paradisaea*) and Common (*S. hirundo*) terns that were systematically too high. This was caused by the use of an inappropriate flow-meter calibration curve for the indirect calorimeter set up used in the measurements on these subjects. To obtain the correct values, the presented estimates should be multiplied by a factor 0.71.

Applying this correction, mass-specific thermal conductance in Antarctic Tern chicks will be very similar to that found in the chicks of the other tern species in the study. BMR re-

mains relatively high as anticipated for high-latitude chicks (figs. 4 and 11). The correction of BMR and thermal conductance also affects the estimates for thermoregulatory costs (decrease; fig. 6) and activity costs (increase). Overall, for Antarctic Tern chicks the relative allocation of energy to the various components of the energy budget with age will become more similar to that of Arctic Tern chicks from Spitsbergen (fig. 7).

The BMRs for adult Antarctic, Arctic and Common terns are presented in table 3. All means and standard deviations in this table should also be multiplied by 0.71 to obtain the correct values, leaving the conclusions drawn unchanged.

LITERATURE CITED

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KLAASSEN, M. 1994. Growth and energetics of tern chicks from temperate and polar environments. Auk 111:525-544.