

CORRECTION

Correction: Adhesive latching and legless leaping in small, worm-like insect larvae

G. M. Farley, M. J. Wise, J. S. Harrison, G. P. Sutton, C. Kuo and S. N. Patek

There were errors in *J. Exp. Biol.* (2019) **222**, jeb201129 (doi:10.1242/jeb.201129).

The rosette galls on *Solidago bicolor* were indeed induced by an undescribed species of the genus *Asphondylia*, as identified by Netta Dorchin (University of Tel Aviv, Israel). However, in some populations of *S. bicolor*, the galls induced by *Asphondylia* are occupied by individuals of the gall-midge genus *Contarinia*, which usurp and replace the *Asphondylia* larvae in some or all of the chambers of a gall. The gall-midge larvae measured were not individuals of the gall-inducing *Asphondylia*, but were inquilines of the genus *Contarinia*. The authors thank Raymond J. Gagné (Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, Washington DC, USA) for reporting the misidentification. This error in identification does not affect any of the measurements or inferences regarding the kinematics, energetics or morphology of jumping presented in the article. However, the implications regarding the ecology of the jumping behaviour were misapplied to *Asphondylia*. Larvae of *Asphondylia* pupate inside galls and are incapable of jumping if removed from their gall chambers. Larvae of *Contarinia* leave the galls to pupate underground. Therefore, the jumping behaviour of the larvae makes sense in terms of quickly finding an appropriate site for pupation and for evasion of potential predators while searching for a site to pupate.

Also, several entries were incorrect in Table 2. For *Steinernema carpocapsae* (nematode), body mass should be 2.18×10^{-4} (not 2.18×10^{-6}) and jump distance should be 4.8 ± 0.8 (0.6–132) [not 0.48 ± 0.08 (0.06–1.32)].

The authors apologise for these errors and any inconvenience they may have caused. A corrected PDF of the paper is available in the supplementary information.