
CORRIGENDUM

Spatial patterns of primary seed dispersal and adult tree distributions: *Genipa americana* dispersed by *Cebus capucinus* – CORRIGENDUM

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Within the second paragraph of page 494 incorrect language was used to characterize the summary characteristics used. Sentences 3–11 of this paragraph should have read:

Second, we calculated three univariate summary characteristics: the nearest neighbour distribution function $D(r)$, the pair-correlation function $g(r)$ and the K-function $K(r)$. The use of multiple summary characteristics holds increased power to characterize variation in spatial patterns (Wiegand *et al.* 2013). The univariate nearest neighbour distribution function $D(r)$ can be interpreted as the probability that the typical adult tree has its nearest neighbouring adult tree within radius r (or alternatively, the probability that the typical defecation has its nearest neighbouring defecation within radius r). The univariate pair-correlation function $g(r)$ is a non-cumulative normalized neighbourhood density function that gives the expected number of points within rings of radius r and width w centred on a typical point, divided by the mean density of points λ in the study region (Wiegand *et al.* 2009). We applied $g(r)$ to trees and defecation point patterns separately, using a ring width of 10 m. The K-function $K(r)$ provides a cumulative counterpart to the non-cumulative pair-correlation function $g(r)$ by analysing dispersion and aggregation up to distance r rather than at distance r (Wiegand & Moloney 2004). The K-function can be defined as the number of expected points (i.e. either trees or defecations) within circles of radius r extending from a typical point, divided by the mean density of points λ within the study region. Here, we apply the square root transformation $L(r)$ to the K-function to remove scale dependence and stabilize the variance: $L(r) = \sqrt{\frac{K(r)}{\pi}} - r$ (Besag 1977, Wiegand & Moloney 2014).

The authors apologize for this error and any confusion it may have caused.

REFERENCE

VALENTA, K., HOPKINS, M. E., MEEKING, M., CHAPMAN, C. A. & FEDIGAN, L. M. 2015. Primary seed dispersal and its influence on adult distributions: *Genipa americana* dispersed by *Cebus capucinus*. *Journal of Tropical Ecology* 31: 491–498.