

CORRIGENDUM

Coleoptera associated with intermittent streams and their riparian zones in south coastal British Columbia – CORRIGENDUM

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Specimens identified as *Nebria* were misidentified in the original paper, Coleoptera associated with intermittent streams and their riparian zones in south coastal British Columbia (Schutz and Little 2023). These specimens have been re-identified and classified as either *Leistus ferruginosus* or *Synuchus impunctatus*. The authors thank Robert McGregor for his help uncovering this error.

In the [Terrestrial beetle diversity](#) subsection of the Results, the statement, “These were sorted into 25 distinct taxa (Table 3), with 6.5% of individuals identified to species, 23.7% to genus, 65.4% to subfamily, and 4.4% to family”, should be corrected to read, “These were sorted into 26 distinct taxa (Table 3), with 6.5% of individuals identified to species, 23.7% to genus, 65.4% to subfamily, and 4.4% to family.” The following sentence, “Of the 25 taxa collected, 14 (56%) were present in only one of the 16 pooled samples”, should be corrected to read, “Of the 26 taxa collected, 14 (54%) were present in only one of the 16 pooled samples.”

In the [Beetle abundance and richness](#) subsection of the Results, the statement, “Taxon richness in B&K was also higher than in the Malcolm Knapp Research Forest, with 21 taxa found at B&K compared to 13 at the Malcolm Knapp Research Forest”, should be corrected to read, “Taxon richness in B&K was also higher than in the Malcolm Knapp Research Forest, with 22 taxa found at B&K compared to 13 at the Malcolm Knapp Research Forest.”

In the [Beetle community composition](#) subsection of the Results, the sentence, “With the added detail of identifying taxa to subfamily, genus, and species level where possible, it appeared that communities were dissimilar between the flowing phase and the nonflowing phase, with most sites clustered in the lower left corner of the NMDS space (Fig. 5B)”, should be corrected to read, “With the added detail of identifying taxa to subfamily, genus, and species level where possible, it appeared that riparian communities grouped together in the lower right quadrant of NMDS space, with the exception of the B&K non-flowing riparian communities (Fig. 5B).”

Table 3, Table 4, Figure 4, and Figure 5 are also corrected, and their updated forms are shown below.

Corrected tables

Table 3. Coleoptera taxa collected in all pitfall traps, their abundance, and their frequency of occurrence (percentage of the 16 pooled samples in which the taxon was found)

	Family	Taxon	Habitats where round	Abundance (# of individuals)	Frequency of occurrence
1	Carabidae	<i>Leistus ferruginosus</i> (Mannerheim)	Riparian	3	12.5
2		<i>Omus dejeani</i> (Reiche)	Riparian	2	12.5
3		<i>Promecognathus crassus</i> (LeConte)	Riparian	1	6.25
4		<i>Pterostichus</i> spp.	riparian, stream/shore	26	81.25
5		<i>Pterostichus lama</i> (Ménétriés)	stream/shore	1	6.25
6		<i>Scaphinotus angusticollis</i> (Mannerheim)	riparian, stream/shore	41	75.0
7		<i>Synuchus impunctatus</i> (Say)	riparian, stream/shore	84	31.25
8	Cerambycidae	Cerambycidae sp. 1	Riparian	1	6.25
9		<i>Plectrura spinicauda</i> (Mannerheim)	Riparian	1	6.25
10	Coccinellidae	Coccinellidae family	stream/shore	3	6.25
11	Curculionidae	Curculionidae spp.	stream/shore	2	6.25
12		Molytinae sp.	Riparian	1	6.25
13		<i>Scolytus rugulosus</i> (Müller)	Riparian	1	6.25
14		<i>Steremnius carinatus</i> (Boheman)	Riparian	5	12.5
15	Dytiscidae	Dytiscidae family	stream/shore	5	25.0
16	Elateridae	Elateridae family	stream/shore	2	6.25
17	Lampyridae	<i>Ellychnia</i> sp.	Riparian	1	6.25
18	Mycetophagidae	Mycetophagidae spp.	riparian, stream/shore	7	37.5
19		<i>Typhaea stercorea</i> (Linneus)	Riparian	5	12.5
20	Nitidulidae	Nitidulidae family	Riparian	1	6.25
21	Staphylinidae	Aleocharinae spp.	riparian, stream/shore	526	81.25
22		Staphylinidae sp.	stream/shore	18	6.25
23		<i>Stenus</i> sp.	stream/shore	1	6.25
24		Tachyporinae spp.	riparian, stream/shore	58	18.75
25		<i>Tachinus</i> sp.	riparian, stream/shore	97	56.25
26		<i>Tasgius ater</i>	Riparian	1	6.25

Table 4. Results of generalised linear mixed-effect models, using the Poisson distribution with a log link function. Estimates for the intercept and the effect of each parameter of interest are reported from the full generalised linear mixed-effect models for each response variable, and parameters that were significant ($P < 0.05$) according to likelihood ratio tests are indicated with asterisks. Study area (Malcolm Knapp Research Forest or B&K) was considered a random effect, and the variance associated with this random effect and the among-area standard deviation (in parentheses) is reported in the bottom row of the table

Parameter	Total abundance	Taxonomic richness
Intercept	2.189	1.666
Reach type	1.449*	0.093
Habitat type	-1.449*	-0.329
Flow period	1.181*	0.187
Location	1.446 (1.203)	0.044 (.209)

Corrected figures

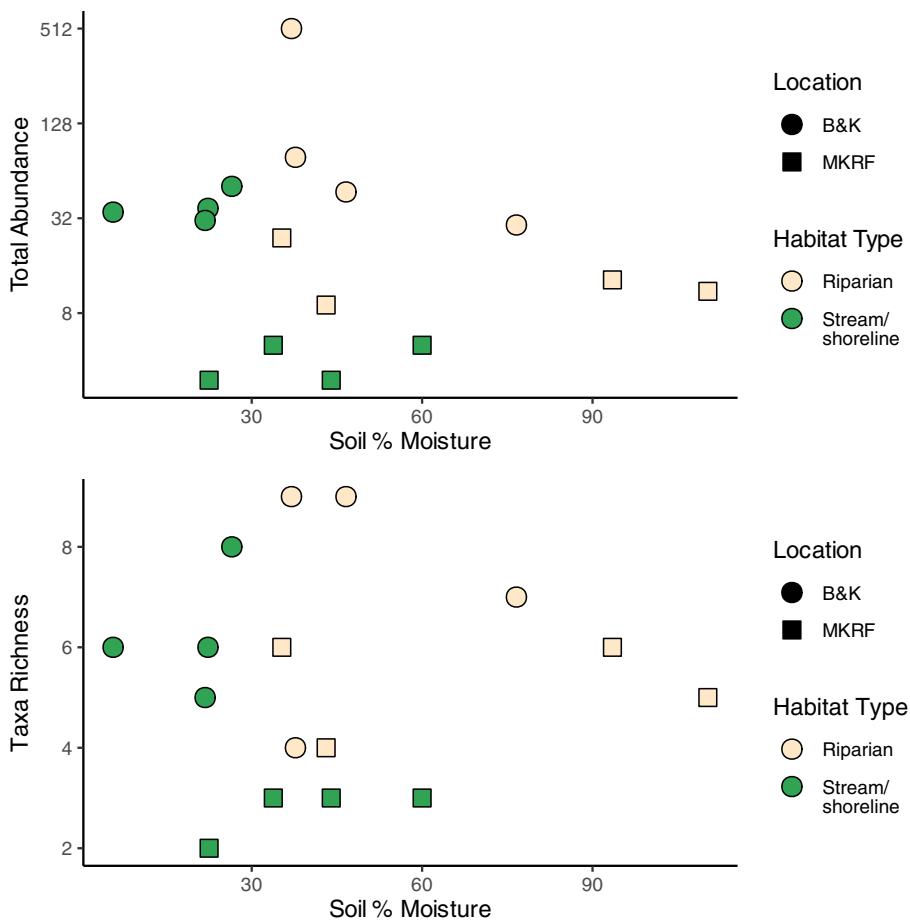


Figure 4. Total abundance, or number of individuals per pooled sample, and taxa richness, or number of taxa, of Coleoptera caught in pitfall traps throughout the survey period at the two study locations. Colours indicate samples from riparian habitats and from streambank or streambed habitats. Circles indicate samples collected from the B&K study area, and squares indicate samples collected from the Malcolm Knapp Research Forest (MKRF) study area.

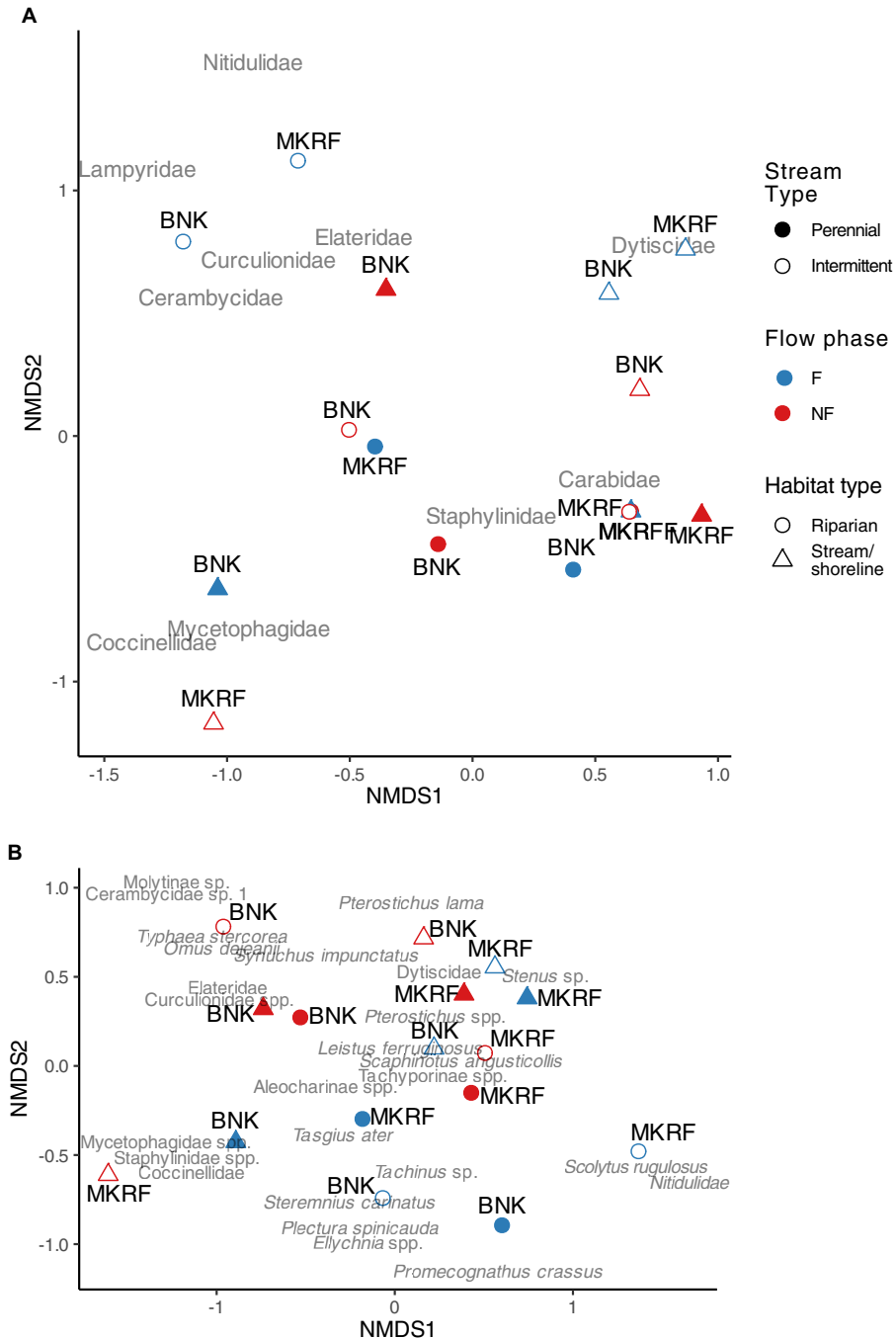


Figure 5. Nonmetric multidimensional scaling (NMDS) of Coleoptera communities collected in pitfall traps, at the level of **A**, family (stress = 0.114), and **B**, lowest identifiable taxon (stress = 0.141). Colours of open and closed shapes indicate the flow phase when the community was collected: blue, flowing [early summer]; red, nonflowing [late summer]. Filled shapes indicate communities around perennial stream reaches, and open shapes indicate communities around intermittent stream reaches. Circles represent communities from the riparian zone, and triangles represent communities from streambank or (for intermittent streams during the non-flowing phase) streambed locations. Shapes are labelled with the study area where they were collected: MKRF, Malcolm Knapp Research Forest; BNK, B&K.

Reference

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