ERRATA

WALCZYNSKA A. 2007: Energy budget of wood-feeding larvae of *Corymbia rubra* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). *Eur. J. Entomol.* 104: 181–185.

METHODS

In the original text, consumption rate was estimated by subtracting the mass of faeces AND pinedust from the gallery mass, while ONLY the pinedust should be subtracted (otherwise estimated was assimilation, not consumption!). Moreover, the density of dry pinewood was previously used for calculation of the gallery mass from gallery volume. Now, the gallery mass is calculated for the density parameter estimated as follows:

$$d = DMC \times 0.49 + (1-DMC) \times 1 \text{ (mg/mm}^3),$$

where: d – estimated density, DMC – the content of dry mass in pinedust and faeces (assumed to be equal to the dry mass of wood), 0.49 – the density of dry pinewood, 1 – the density of water. The biomass consumed was finally calculated to J according to the formula:

$$C = c \times DMC \times 16.7$$
 (J),

where: C – consumption (J), c – consumption (mg), DMC – the content of dry mass in pinedust and faeces, 16.7 – the energy content of wood (J/mg dry mass).

RESULTS

The new average consumption rate of larva is $0.096 \text{ g} \times \text{g}^{-1} \times \text{d}^{-1}$; the relationship between consumption rate and body mass of larvae is:

$$C = 20.2 \times M^{0.56}$$
 (mg/d).

The logarithmic relationship between production rate and body mass of individuals is shown in Fig. 1.

The new energy budget of an average C. rubra larva is estimated as:

$$779.5 = 97.5 + 129.2 + 552.7 (J \times g^{-1} \times d^{-1}),$$

while the new values of assimilation and gross growth efficiencies are 29.1% and 12.5%, respectively (the value of net growth efficiency does not change). While the corrected values slightly differ from those published in an article, the discussion and conclusions remain valid.

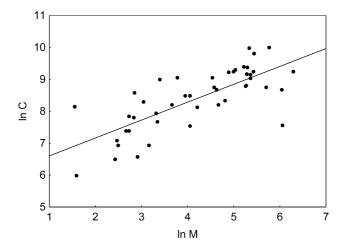


Fig. 1. The logarithmic relationship between consumption rate $(\mu g \times d^{-1})$ and body mass (mg) of individuals.

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