



Corrigendum: Social coordination in animal vocal interactions. Is there any evidence of turn-taking? The starling as an animal model

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A corrigendum on:

Social coordination in animal vocal interactions. Is there any evidence of turn-taking? The starling as an animal model

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Figure 3 of the article by Henry et al. (2015) contained a minor error, which we correct here.

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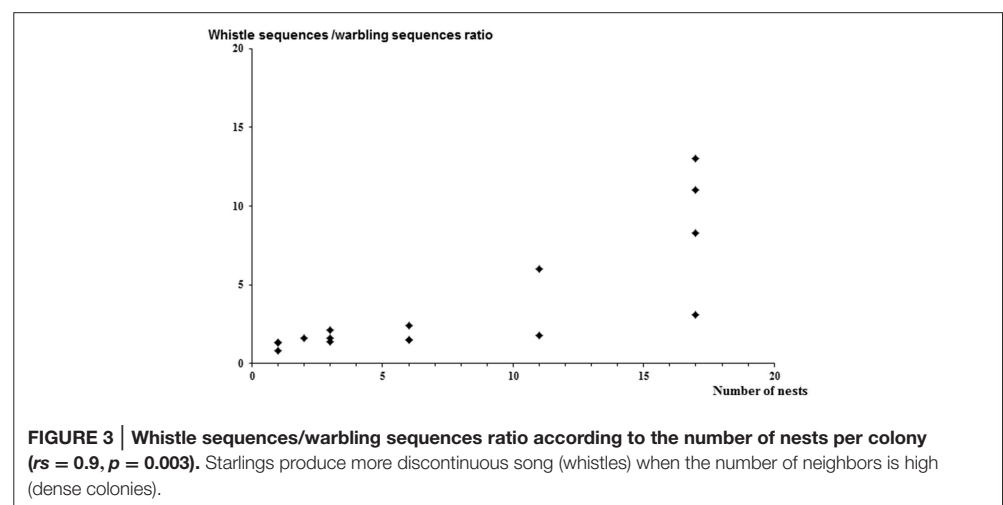


Figure captions 4, 5, and 12 contained minor errors, which we correct here.

Figure 4. Song style of birds belonging to colonies of different sizes. Although the birds were recorded in very different conditions, a clear trend appeared toward an increase in whistling (hence discontinuous songs) and a decrease of warbling (hence continuous song) with increasing colony size (= number of neighbors). X: mean number of whistles per sequence (From Hausberger, 1997).

Figure 5. Intervals separating two successive whistles produced by two different individuals during vocal interaction (overlap: when two whistles overlap). Most whistling exchanges show an interval of 2 s or less between the first and second whistle (arrow).

Figure 12. Whistles of a male and a female *O. morio* (Top): whistles are separated by silent intervals. Choruses of *L. nitens*: several birds singing together with their songs in overlap.

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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