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In the article of John R. Spence, David W. Langor, Jari Niemelä, Hector A. Cárcamo & Cameron R. Currie: Northern forestry and carabids: the case for concern about old-growth species. — Ann. Zool. Fennici 33(1): 173–184, the last paragraph on page 179 (ending on page 180) as well as Fig. 8 and its legend on page 180 were printed incorrectly. Correct versions are given below.

Stand age affected carabid abundance, but standardized catches in the 60 year old stands were greater than those in the old-growth forest (Fig. 7). Furthermore, among species that achieved proportional dominance (> 5% of all captures) in one or more of the three oldest age-classes of forest, there were no obvious tendencies to fare best in the oldest stands. For example, *Pterostichus adstrictus* was a dominant species in all age classes of forest but was quite uncommon in the new cuts at Lac La Biche (Fig. 8A). In contrast, its closely related congener, *P. pennsylvanicus*, although also dominant in the forest stands was overwhelmingly dominant in the new cuts accounting for c. 55% of the total carabid catch in both years (Fig. 8B). Even among the larger-bodied species, *Calosoma frigidum*, *Carabus chamissonis* and *Scaphinotus marginatus*, there was no tendency for captures to be concentrated in old-growth stands (Fig. 8C–E).

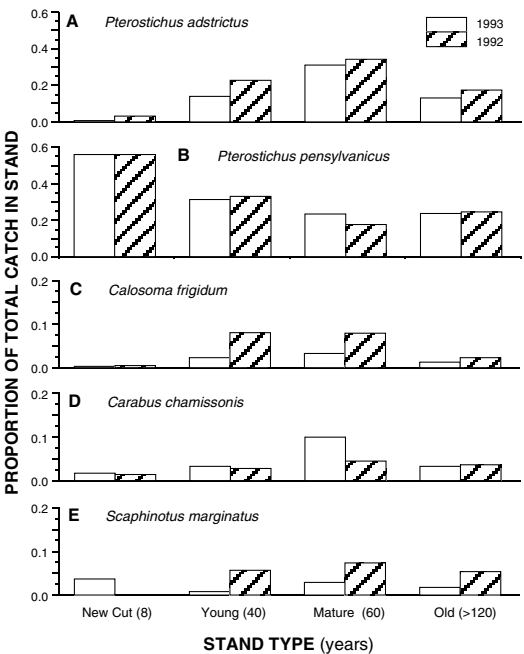


Fig. 8. Relative abundances of five species in four age classes of mixedwood forest. Two congeneric pterostichines (A–B) showed different responses to forest age. *Carabus chamissonis* (panel D) and *Scaphinotus marginatus* (panel E) were identified as old-growth specialists in lodgepole pine forest (see Table 1).