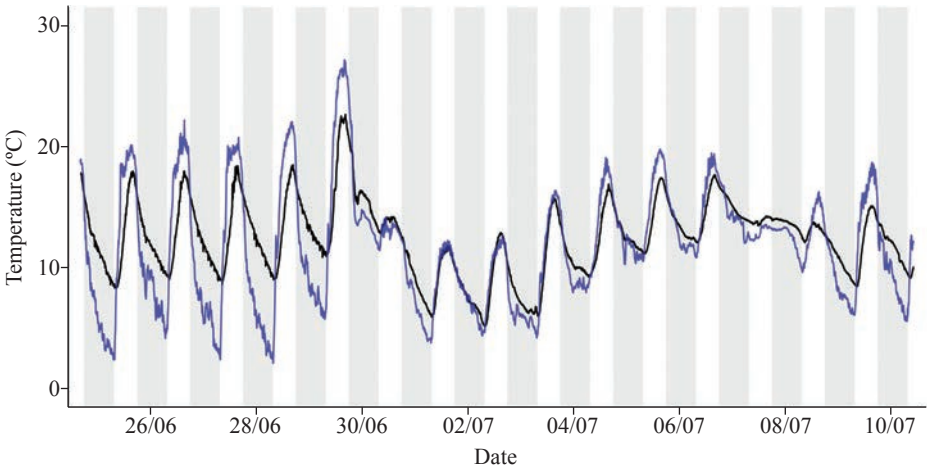

Figure 4. *Example of burrow (black line) and air (blue line) temperatures (°C) during the study. Vertical grey bars indicate night-time.*

in 2023 were absent in 2024, with some banks substantially eroded. I am still analysing camera trap data to determine the number of birds in burrows, timing of activity and the presence of predators at the roost.

We recorded body temperature data for 98 bird days. On most nights, the birds only used shallow torpor with a minimum body temperature of around 36°C. However, following heavy rain, the birds strongly increased their use of torpor, and we recorded a minimum body temperature of 18.8°C—lower than the previously recorded minimum for any passerine species of 22.5°C for the Southern Double-collared Sunbird *Cinnyris chalybeus*. Further, we recorded the White-backed Swallow using torpor during the daytime when usually active, which was also previously undocumented in any passerine bird and unusual among all birds known to use torpor. Our data confirm early reports that White-backed Swallows use profound torpor to save energy during unfavourable conditions. Our findings are important because they demonstrate that passerines are capable of using deep torpor and suggest avian torpor appears to be more common and widespread than previously appreciated. The ability to reduce the risk of starvation by using torpor has implications for our understanding of foraging behaviours, roosting ecology, and resilience to environmental pressure. Further, our findings demonstrate the need for more data on free-living birds, especially passerines, to understand the true extent of energy saving torpor in birds and its role in their survival.

Working in remote arid zones is challenging and I am very grateful for the support I received from the Australian Bird Study Association. The Fund for Avian Research Grant was instrumental in helping me to complete this study. I am also very grateful to staff of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, who generously provided accommodation and assistance throughout the study. We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land where this study was undertaken: the Wadigali, Wongkumara and Malyangapa peoples.

Erratum

Barker, A.J. (2023). Dispersal of juvenile Southern Scrub-robins *Drymodes brunneopygia* in the Murray Mallee of South Australia.

Corella **47**: 88-97.

Under **Methods**, in the section *Vegetation surveys*, page 90, the sentence

"A 30 $\underline{m}^2$ quadrat (marked every 5 m) was studied within each of these areas, recording the plant species present, and visually estimated per cent cover of understorey and tree canopy" should read

"A 30 **<u>m x 30 m</u>** quadrat (marked every 5 m) was studied within each of these areas, recording the plant species present, and visually estimated per cent cover of understorey and tree canopy."