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Corrigendum: Editorial: Sex and gender effects on power, status, dominance, and leadership – an interdisciplinary look at human and other mammalian societies

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social hierarchy, sex differences, gender differences, intersexual dominance, gender bias, leadership

A Corrigendum on:

Editorial: Sex and gender effects on power, status, dominance, and leadership – an interdisciplinary look at human and other mammalian societies

By Cheng JT, Hemelrijk CK, Hentschel T, Huchard E, Kappeler PM and Veldman J (2023) *Front. Ecol. Evol.* 11:1340095. doi: 10.3389/fevo.2023.1340095

In the published article, there was an error in **Research investigating sex effects in non-human mammals**, paragraph 5. We omitted a few words in two places of the same sentence.

The sentence previously stated:

“Several papers in this Research Topic investigated whether the degree of dominance of females over males depends on morphological, demographic or ecological factors such as relative body size, adult sex ratio, sexual maturity or mating season.”

The corrected sentence appears below:

“Several papers in this Research Topic investigated whether the degree of dominance of females over males depends on morphological, demographic, ecological or social factors such as relative body size, adult sex ratio, sexual maturity, mating season or social support.”

In the published article, there was an error in **Research investigating sex effects in non-human mammals**, paragraph 7. We omitted a full sentence citing the results of one study of the Research Topic.

This sentence previously stated:

“Conversely, [Koenig et al.](#) show in wild gray langurs that male dominance appears inflexible across contexts, and that the rare events of female aggression toward males are aimed at infant protection, while most male aggression towards females occur in a feeding context. This work suggests that intersexual feeding competition may contribute to shaping male-female relationships.”

The corrected sentence appears below:

“Conversely, [Koenig et al.](#) show in wild gray langurs that male dominance appears inflexible across contexts, and that the rare events of female aggression toward males are aimed at infant protection, while most male aggression towards females occur in a feeding context. This work suggests that intersexual feeding competition may contribute to shaping male-female relationships. Moreover, [McCormick et al.](#) report support for the idea that sex differences in agonistic behavior as well as in social support both mediate female dominance over males in clans of spotted hyenas, even though adult females can often dominate immigrant males without any support.”

In the published article, there was an error in **Research investigating sex effects in non-human mammals**, paragraph 8. A couple of words need to be changed to the following sentence to avoid repeats arising from the inserted sentence.

This sentence previously stated:

“Finally, in the female-dominated society of spotted hyenas, [East et al.](#), show that male fitness is substantially affected by the loss of offspring due to infanticide by females.”

The corrected sentence appears below:

“Finally, also in spotted hyenas, [East et al.](#) show that male fitness is substantially affected by the loss of offspring due to infanticide by females.”

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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