Erratum to: Signal detection theory and vestibular thresholds: I. Basic theory and practical considerations

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In the original publication of this article, several figures were altered during the typesetting process. These alterations resulted in a substantive error in panel h of Fig. 1. In addition, two figure legends included typos. These errors are fixed by reprinting corrected Figs. 1 and 2 and figure legends.

The online version of the original article can be found under
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Fig. 1 **a** Objective stimuli having amplitudes of 0 (the null stimulus) and 6. **b** A vestibular bias of -2 yields the sensed stimuli of -2 and $+4$. **c** A probability density function (PDF) represents that the perceived amplitude will have some variation ($\sigma = 2$) due to noise. **d** A cumulative distribution function (CDF) is calculated as the integral of the PDF. **e, f** The PDF and CDF in objective coordinates. The *right column* (**g** through **l**) represents the same quantities but normalized by 2—the standard deviation from the *left column*. In these normalized units, **g** the objective stimuli are 0 and 3, **h** the vestibular bias is -1 yielding sensed stimuli of -1 and $+2$, (**i** through **l**) the noise has a standard deviation of 1. To represent vestibular bias (i.e., shifts in the PSE), subjective coordinates are shifted with respect to the objective coordinates; note that objective and subjective curves remain aligned on the page

Fig. 2 **a** Subjective PDFs for sensed stimuli having mean amplitudes of -1 and $+2$. The *shaded area* represents the hit rate. The *hatched area* represents the false alarm rate. The *thick curves* in **b** show the CDFs for these distributions. The *thin curves* show one minus these CDFs. The $+$ represents the hit rate. The x represents the false alarm rate