Correction to: Does inequity aversion depend on a frustration effect? A test with capuchin monkeys (*Cebus apella*)

Alan Silberberg¹ · Lara Crescimbene² · Elsa Addressi² · James R. Anderson³ · Elisabetta Visalberghi²

Published online: 20 December 2021
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2021

Correction to: Anim Cogn (2009) 12:505–509
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10071-009-0211-6>

In a recent review of the paper, the authors have found plotting errors in Figs. 2 and 3.

The Figs. 2 and 3 have been corrected in this paper.

Publisher's Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10071-009-0211-6>.

✉ Alan Silberberg
asilber@american.edu

¹ Psychology Department, American University,
Washington, DC 20016, USA

² Institute of Cognitive Sciences and Technologies, CNR,
Rome, Italy

³ Stirling University, Stirling, UK

Fig. 2 Percent rejection of opportunity to exchange a token for low-value food in witnesses

Fig. 3 Mean latency to exchange a token for food in witnesses (*top panel*) and models (*bottom panel*) to the nearest tenth of a second. Witness data refer to each of eight sessions. Model data refer to the last four sessions. The first three or four *letters* on the *x*-axis are used to identify each subject. For models, *x*-axis labels present the model–witness pair associated with each data point