



Correction to: The Badness of Death for Sociable Cattle

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In the original publication of the article, formatting of numbered citations were processed incorrectly throughout the article.

Under the section 3 “Cattle Sociality and Valuable Relationships” the following lines in the 7th paragraph were inadvertently removed but have now been included.

“Dominance-submission relations between individuals are evidenced by behaviors such as displacement, where a dominant individual physically displaces a subordinate individual by butting or threatening, and avoidance, where a subordinate individual moves away from a dominant individual without prompting [38, 39].”

Under the section 4 “Implications for the Guiding Question” the following lines in the 5th paragraph were inadvertently removed but have now been included.

“as if animal minds are actually conglomerates of long series of distinct, evanescent subjects, each of which occupies only a small fraction of a temporally extended biological whole. On his view, animal death does not curtail a subject who otherwise would have extended into the future so much as prevent new subjects in the relevant series from coming into existence. Thus, from a moral point of view, killing an animal is analogous to preventing an animal with similar prospects from coming into being. Belshaw is not alone in thinking that psychological continuity matters in this way. According to Jeff McMahan’s well-known time-relative interest account, the extent to which death is a misfortune for a dier is proportional to how psychologically connected the dier would have been to their future life had they not died. The less psychologically connected a dier would have been, the less of a misfortune death is for the dier [24].”

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10790-023-09945-6>.

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The original article has been corrected.

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