Correction

In our article "Insects on Plants: Explaining the Paradox of Low Diversity within Specialist Herbivore Guilds" (*American Naturalist* 179:351–362), the moth image associated with the figure caption on page 362 was incorrect. Although the figure caption "the moth *Cyphura swinhoei* Joicey & Talbot (Uraniidae) feeds on *Endospermum labios*, an ant tree in the New Guinea rainforest" was correct at the time, we figured the wrong moth specimen by mistake. The moth figured is *Urapteroides astheniata* (Guénée).

Subsequently, the name of the reared species referred to in the caption has been changed to *Cyphura maxima* (Swinhoe), an older synonym recognized by Sinnema and Sinnema-Bloemen (2021, p. 68). DNA barcode sequences (Wilson 2012) from the correct reared specimen of *maxima* are available in GenBank as GU695891 and from the *astheniata* specimen as GU695893.

In addition, the host plant species then known as *Endospermum labios* was placed as a synonym of *Endospermum moluccanum* by Arias Guerrero and van Welzen (2011). The host plant record is significant, because it is the only known host record for *Cyphura maxima* and only the third host record for the genus. *Cyphura semiobsoleta* (Warren) has been recorded feeding on an unidentified *Endospermum* sp. in New Guinea (Lees and Smith 1992), and *Cyphura bifasciata* (Butler) has been recorded feeding on *Endospermum medullosum* and *Endospermum moluccanum* (as *Endospermum formicarum*) in the Solomon Islands (Bigger 1988, p. 91; Waterhouse 1997).

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Corrected figure legend: the moth *Cyphura maxima* (Strand) (Uraniidae) feeds on *Endospermum moluccanum*, an ant tree in the New Guinea rainforest.

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