ever non-native species, through the simultaneous addition of species in high and low trophic positions into recipient ecosystems, may be promoting greater trophic variability and mitigating trophic downgrading caused by native species loss. Therefore, the process of trophic downgrading highlighted by Estes *et al.* (2011) may not be a general rule but is likely the exception in a world increasingly being threatened by non-native species.

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Reply to Cucherousset *et al.*

We agree that non-native predators have strongly influenced the structure and function of nature in many places. We are skeptical, however, of the authors' implication that these non-native predators are functional equivalents of those that have been lost. The fundamental problem is that mean trophic level and food chain length do not reflect the complex ways in which the influences of predators spread through food webs, nutrient cycles, and other ecosystem processes.

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Erratum

In Greaver *et al.* (2012; 10[7]: 365–72), panel headings and selected y-axis labels in Figure 2 on page 367 were incorrectly matched with their respective panels. A corrected version of the figure appears below.

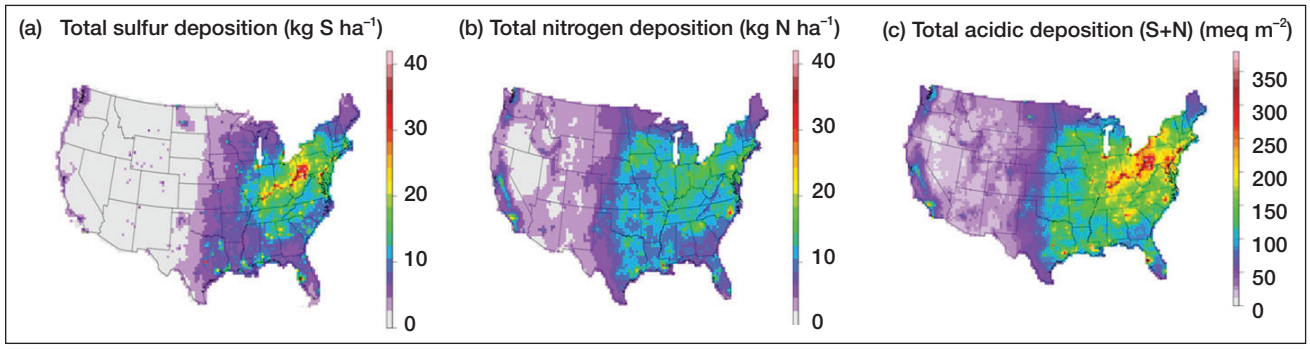

Figure 2. *Maps of CMAQv4.7.1 estimates of annual (a) sulfur, (b) inorganic nitrogen, and (c) acidic deposition for 2002 for a 12-km grid over the continental US, where wet deposition is adjusted by the ratio of observed to modeled precipitation and then regionally corrected for wet deposition bias, and where observed precipitation is from the Parameter-elevations Regressions on Independent Slopes Model.*