

Erratum: Is The Zanzibar Leopard (*Panthera pardus adersi*) Extinct

Authors: Goldman, Helle V., and Walsh, Martin T.

Source: Journal of East African Natural History, 92(1) : 135-136

Published By: Nature Kenya/East African Natural History Society

URL: [https://doi.org/10.2982/0012-8317\(2003\)92\[135:EITZLP\]2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.2982/0012-8317(2003)92[135:EITZLP]2.0.CO;2)

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

**ERRATUM: IS THE ZANZIBAR LEOPARD (*PANTHERA
PARDUS ADERSI*) EXTINCT?**

Helle V. Goldman & Martin T. Walsh

The figure on the following page was inadvertently omitted from the above mentioned paper published in the previous issue. The editors wish to express their sincere apologies to the authors and readers for this omission.

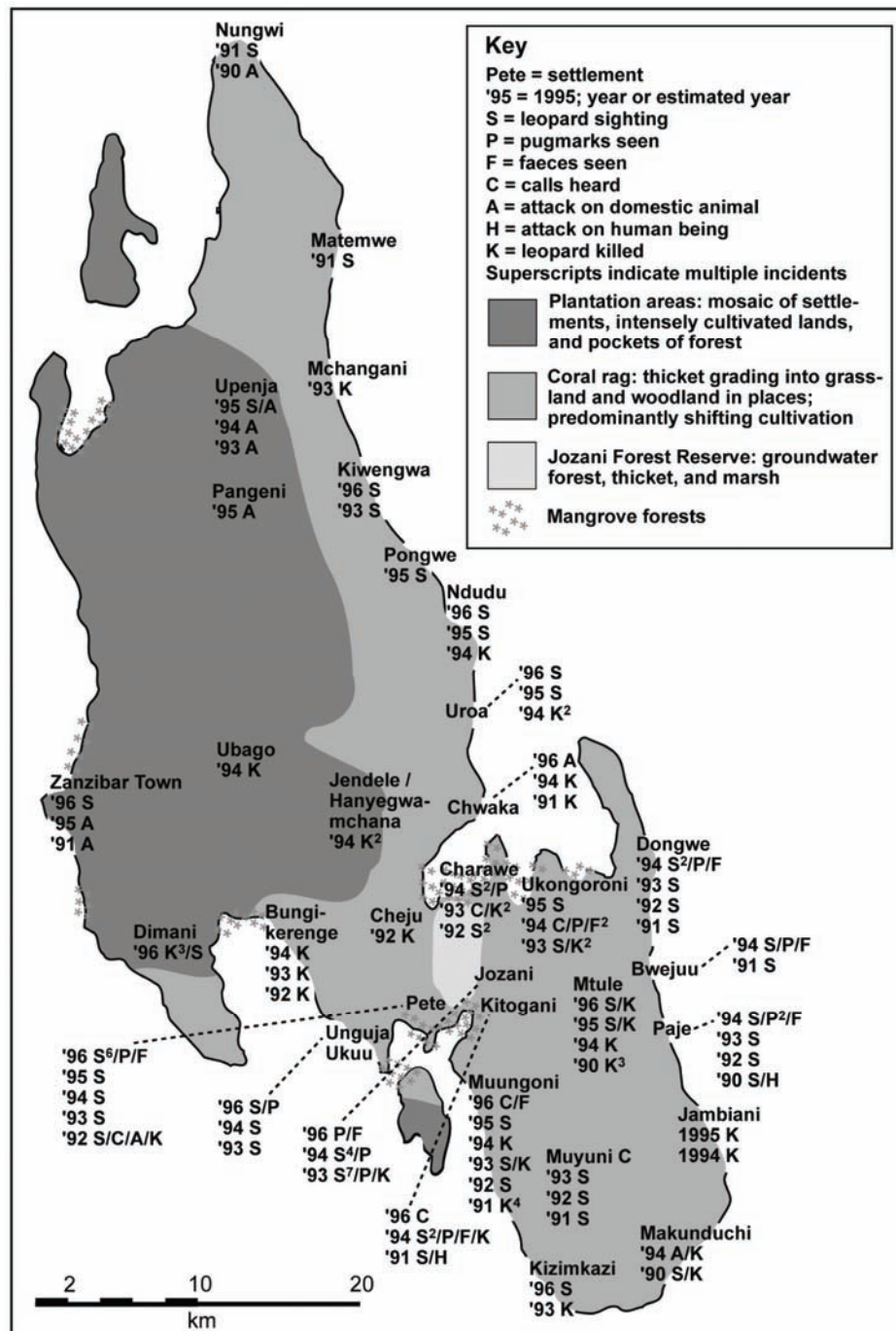


Figure 1. Map of Unguja Island, Tanzania, showing the main vegetation zones and settlements where reports of recent (1990 to 1996) indications of leopards (*Panthera pardus*) were collected during this study. Data are also drawn from Archer (1994), Marshall (1994), and Selkow (1995), as indicated in Table 3.