found 480 of 98,328 (0.49 percent) U.S. children living in high-risk areas to have blood lead concentrations in excess of 85 μg per 100 ml, indicating the possible magnitude of the present health hazard. This hazard may be complicated by a lack of overt symptoms of lead poisoning associated with these blood lead levels, rendering early diagnosis fortuitous in the absence of explicitly directed screening tests.

PHILIP J. BUSHNELL
ROBERT E. BOWMAN
JAMES R. ALLEN
RICKEY J. MARLAR

Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center, 1223 Capitol Court, Madison 53706

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9. All blood lead samples were collected in lead-free, evacuated, rubber-stoppered tubes prepared by washing in 30 percent HNO_3 and rinsing in glass-distilled H_2O; EDTA was used as an anticoagulant. Lead concentrations were determined for each blood sample by using a modified Delves cup [R. D. Ediger and R. L. Coleman, *At. Absorpt. Newsl.* **11**, 33 (1972)] and a Perkin-Elmer model 306 atomic absorption spectrophotometer with a microsampling unit.
10. Unavoidable delays between blood sampling and blood lead assays occurred for these monkeys. Thus, their blood lead concentration exceeded the target levels of 85 μg per 100 ml before the assays detected the overshoot.
11. Weekly blood lead concentrations (in micrograms per 100 ml) in the three high-lead animals for the first 15 weeks of life were: for subject No. 1: 10, 30, 42, 53, 70, *137*, 108, 120, 105, 123, 91, 114, 100, 65, and 83; for subject No. 2: 9, 23, 42, 59, 37, 69, 64, 42, *152*, 72, 95, 124, 78, 140, and 84; and for subject No. 3: -, -, 9, 52, *300*, 123, 136, 129, 142, 112, 85, 58, 60, 63, and 77. Peak values are italicized.
12. The U.S. Public Health Service classifies as "normal" any nonanemic child with a blood lead level less than 30 μg per 100 ml (Center for Disease Control statement: Lead Absorption and Lead Poisoning in Young Children, March 1975).
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14. Stimulus luminances were measured with a Tektronix J16 option 2 Digital Photometer with luminance probe J-6503-2. The probe was corrected against the CIE standard observer, but was sensitive only to luminances greater than 1.0 nit (−0.50 log mlam). The function relating voltage to luminance on this meter was linear above this point, however, and the lowest luminance values were extrapolated from the linear regression equation computed on the voltages and luminances actually measured. The luminance values used were: +1.73, +1.42, +1.13, +0.82, +0.50, +0.04, −0.29, −0.81, −1.30, −1.55, −1.66, and −1.74 log mlam. The illuminations used to generate the luminance values were measured with a Gossen "Luna Pro" incident light meter. This instrument employs a CdS photocell which tends to overestimate brightness at the red end of the visible spectrum relative to the CIE standard observer. The readings taken with this instrument under low voltage incandescent light are thus slightly overestimated. The illumination values corresponding to the luminances listed above were: 2240, 1190, 700, 490, 166, 70.4 26.4, 6.60, 1.40, 0.525, 0.332, and 0.525 lux.
15. The analysis of variance involved one between-subjects variable (lead treatment, with 2 d.f.) and two within-subjects variables (light intensity, with 3 d.f., and stimulus pairs, with 4 d.f.); calculations were based on the model provided by J. L. Myers, *Fundamentals of Experimental Design* (Allyn & Bacon, Boston, 1971), pp. 202–203.
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The Capsian Escargotières: A Clarification

D. Grébénart of the Université de Provence, Aix-en-Provence, France, has asked us to point out that, in our article "The Capsian escargotières" (*1*), we neglected to properly cite his work. Grébénart's publications (*2*, *3*) on the region provided us with the map coordinates and brief descriptions of most of the Capsian sites shown in our figure 1 (*1*, p. 911). His suggestion that the deposits exposed in Wadi Hamaja represented two distinct periods of occupation originally triggered our interest in the Aïn Misteheyia escargotière.

To avoid confusion for those readers familiar with the literature, we also wish to point out that the Aïn Misteheyia is identified as Aïn Messaïa (site number 36) by Grébénart, who followed the nomenclature used on the French topographic maps for the region. After extensive discussion in both 1973 and 1976 with the local inhabitants, who all insisted that the correct name was Aïn Misteheyia, we elected not to use the apparently incorrect Aïn Messaïa.

DAVID LUBELL

Erindale College, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Ontario L5L IC6, Canada

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