son is thus between 30 genera and 19 genera, not 30 and 28. However, there is a great difference between the faunas of the lower and upper parts of the Hell Creek Formation. Our collections of teeth from the upper part of the Hell Creek Formation are significantly larger than any other collections in the world. While not all our specimens are counted as yet, they have been identified. We estimate that more than 3000 dinosaur teeth have been collected from only five of our localities in the upper 20 meters of the formation. Twelve genera are all we can identify in these collections. We invite others to produce a similar body of data from another area for comparison. Lumping data will only confuse the results. Fossils with formation occurrence data only and not stratigraphic position are of little use. We did err in the calculation of $\chi^2$. The probability is slightly more than 0.05 rather than slightly less.

ROBERT E. SLOAN
*Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455*
J. KEITH RIGBY, JR.
*Department of Earth Sciences University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556-1020*

REFERENCES

1. P. R. Vail, R. H. Mitchum, Jr., S. Thompson, III, *Mem. 26 Am. Assoc. Pet. Geol.* (1977), pp. 83–97.
2. J. K. Rigby, Jr., K. Newman, J. Smit, R. E. Sloan, J. K. Rigby, Sr., *Palaios*, in press; J. K. Rigby, Jr., J. K. Rigby, Sr., R. E. Sloan, *Geol. Soc. Am. Abstr. Program* **18**, 730 (1986).
3. J. D. Archibald, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Geol. Sci. 122* (1982).
4. D. A. Russell, *Geol. Assoc. Can. Spec. Pap. 13*, (1975), pp. 119–136.

## Alachlor Removal from Drinking Water

A recent News & Comment article by Marjorie Sun (12 Sept., p. 1143) about the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) proposal for alachlor contains the statement, "alachlor, for the most part, is not eliminated by purification at conventional city water treatment plants or even activated charcoal filters."

David Baker of Heidelberg College in Tiffin, Ohio, has observed significant removal of alachlor and other popular herbicides after water has been treated with granular activated carbon (GAC) filters (*1*). Laboratory-scale experiments by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment have demonstrated effective removal of alachlor with GAC filters and with powdered activated carbon (PAC). PAC (25 to 75 milligrams per liter) was successful in removing alachlor and other herbicides from raw water at several southwest Ontario plants in 1985 (*2*). PAC is commonly used at many community water systems for taste and odor control and, as the Canadian data demonstrate, could be used for herbicide removal without the need for installation of capital-intensive filters. Additional work in Louisiana funded by the EPA has shown quantitative removal of alachlor by GAC filters and substantial removal after ozonization (*3*).

ANDREW J. KLEIN
*Monsanto Company, 700 Chesterfield Village Parkway, St. Louis, MO 63198*

REFERENCES

1. D. B. Baker, *J. Soil Water Conserv.* **40**, 125 (1985).
2. *Alachlor Monitoring of Ontario Drinking Water, May–November 1985* (Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Ontario, 1985).
3. B. W. Lykins, Jr., and W. Koffskey, "Alternate disinfectants and GAC effects on trace organic contaminants" (Final Report for EPA Grant 80625, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, 1985).

*Erratum*: In the summary of the article "What has happened to productivity growth?" by Martin Neil Baily (24 Oct., p. 443), the second sentence should have read, "Unless there is an increase in growth, American living standards will remain stagnant and problems such as the budget deficit will plague policy-makers."