Fractional Statistics: Early Work

It has been brought to our attention that we failed to cite some significant early work in our article on fractional statistics (9 Mar., p. 1197). The essence of the topological approach to the exchange phase (including the possibility of nonstandard values in two dimensions) was presented by D. Finkelstein and J. Rubinstein [*J. Math. Phys.* **9**, 1762 (1968)]. G. A. Goldin, R. Menikoff, and D. H. Sharp [*J. Math. Phys.* **21**, 650 (1980)] also noted that nonstandard statistics are possible in two dimensions and pursued some of the implications of the idea. They also discussed the application of the unitary weights to the Aharonov-Bohm effect.

We regret any misunderstanding that may have been caused by these omissions.

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Energy Consumption

The letter from Daniel Hawkins (16 Mar., p. 1280) appears to be based on one 1969 study which showed that "energy consumption grows exponentially," and specifically that U.S. petroleum consumption grows "at a rate of about 7% per year." However, if one looks at what has actually happened, one finds that, in 1969, U.S. petroleum consumption was 28.34 quads (quadrillion Btu's) (*1*) and, in 1989, it had risen to 34.03 quads—an annual growth rate of less than 1% (*2*). Consumption in 1990 is running behind that in 1989 and will probably continue to do so (*3*). In fact, only one of the 21 intervening years has had a growth rate of as much as 7%, and over the period 1969–1983, growth was less than 0.5% (*1*).

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REFERENCES

1. Energy Information Administration, *Annu. Energy Rev. 1988*, p. 11.
2. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Rev.*, December 1989, p. 15.
3. Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petrol. Status Rep.*, 6 April 1990, p. 3; Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, January 1990, p. 41.

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Erratum: In the article "The staphylococcal enterotoxins and their relatives" by Philippa Marrack and John Kappler (11 May, p. 705), figures 1, 2, and 3 were incorrectly printed. The color portions of figures 2 and 3 should have been included in figure 1. The correct figure 1 is printed below.

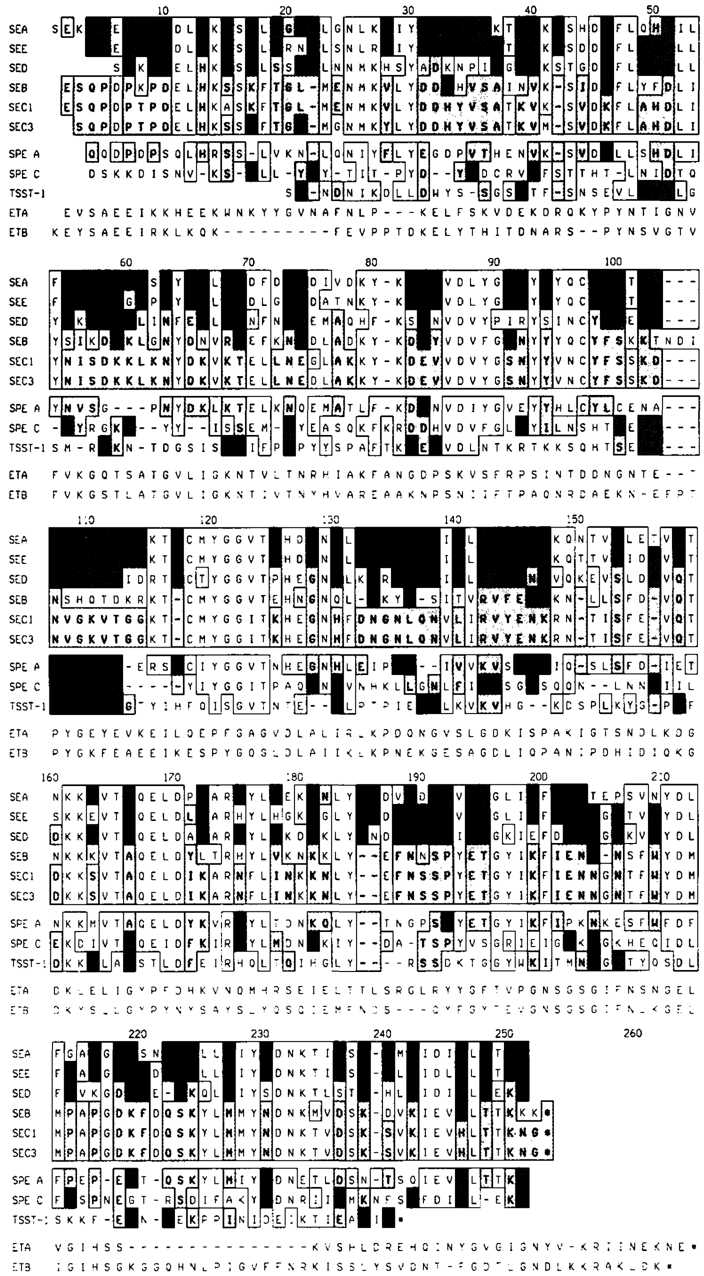

Fig. 1. Comparison of the primary sequences of the staphylococcal enterotoxins and their relatives. The complete primary amino acid sequences of the staphylococcal enterotoxins and related proteins are shown aligned, with the exception of the sequences of the exfoliating toxins, which are shown aligned with each other, but not with the remaining toxins. The exfoliating toxin sequences are shown here for completeness, and because these toxins have properties related to those of the others (see below). Toxins shown are as follows: SEA to SEE, *Staphylococcus aureus* entertoxins A to E; SPE A and C, *Streptococcus pyogenes* toxins A and C; TSSTI, *S. aureus* toxic shock—associated toxin; ETA and ETB, *S. aureus* exfoliating toxins A and B. Data are from (*9–17*). Residues that are identical or that have changed to an amino acid with similar properties among at least two of the following: SEA, SEE, and SED, are highlighted in pink. Residues that are identical or that have changed to an amino acid with similar properties among at least two of the following: SEB, SEC1, and SEC3, are highlighted in blue. Residues that are identical, or that have changed to an amino acid with similar properties among at least two of SEA, SEE, and SED and at least two of SEB, SEC1, and SEC2, are highlighted in yellow. Single letter abbreviations for the amino acid residues are: A, Ala; C, Cys; D, Asp; E, Glu; F, Phe; G, Gly; H, His; I, Ile; K, Lys; L, Leu; M, Met; N, Asn; P, Pro; Q, Gln; R, Arg; S, Ser; T, Thr; V, Val; W, Trp; and Y, Tyr.