large head with binocular vision, lacked external ears, and had a deep chest with ribs all the way down the abdomen, opposable fingers, and no external genitalia. Russell did not suggest other characteristics of such beings or the possible nature of their social structure, but from what we know of ourselves, reptiles, and the nature of intelligence, many logical scenarios can be imagined.

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All in the Family

There are some interesting family connections brought to mind by different contributions in the 22 January issue. A report on page 493 by István Lengyel *et al.* discusses research connected with transient, spatial patterns predicted by the British mathematician Alan Turing, who was mainly responsible for breaking the German "Enigma" military code, believed by many to be decisive in the Allied victory in World War II.

Turing's maternal great-grandfather was Thomas George Stoney, whose second cousin, George Johnstone Stoney, was a distinguished physicist who, among other things, invented the word "electron" (*1*). This same man was uncle to George Francis FitzGerald, the proponent of the contraction hypothesis as an explanation of the Michelson-Morley result, described in *The Maxwellians*, which is reviewed (Book Reviews, p. 536) in that same issue.

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References

1. A. Hodges, *Alan Turing* (Simon & Schuster, New York, 1983).

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Kuwait Oil Fires: Correction

In our article "Airborne studies of the smoke from the Kuwait oil fires" (15 May, p. 987) (*1*), we stated that the depletions of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in the smoke plume from the Kuwait oil fires were 50 and 60% per hour, respectively. These values were derived from measurements made aboard a Convair C-131 aircraft, and measurements of CO_2 were used as a conserved tracer. Subsequent comparisons of these measurements of CO_2 (which were obtained from a continuous

analyzer) with independent measurements of CO_2 (obtained from "grab" samples) revealed that the continuous CO_2 measurements were occasionally contaminated by cabin air. Recalculation of the depletion rates of SO_2 and NO_x with the use of uncontaminated measurements of CO_2 from the "grab" sampler aboard the aircraft yielded values of 6 and 22%, respectively (*2*). Our conclusions with regard to the climatic effects of the Kuwait oil fires are unchanged.

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1. P. V. Hobbs and L. F. Radke, *Science* **256**, 987 (1992)
2. R. J. Ferek *et al.*, *J. Geophys. Res.* **97**, 14483 (1992).

Corrections and Clarifications

In the article "The global carbon dioxide budget" by Eric T. Sundquist (12 Feb., p. 934), the second sentence of the third paragraph on page 935 should have read, "The ice core record from the Byrd station in Antarctica shows that CO_2 concentrations rose from 200 ppm between 17,000 and 18,000 years ago to 280 ppm between 10,000 and 11,000 years ago (*2*)." The sixth sentence of the second paragraph of column three on the same page should have read, "There is some evidence for a significant deglacial change in terrestrial chemical weathering (*10*)." The seventh sentence of note 66 on page 941 should have read, "I calculated the latitudinal distribution of the authors' tropical deforestation flux by assuming proportionality to the biospheric destruction terms in (*50*)."

In the News & Comment article "Clinton's technology policy emerges" by Christopher Anderson (26 Feb., p. 1244), a figure of $2.1 billion was given incorrectly as the amount the Clinton Administration estimates it will save over the next 4 years by restructuring the Space Station. In fact, the Administration has not yet released a projection of those savings, but outside groups estimate that they will be between $2 billion and $5 billion.

In the Random Samples item "Charting biodiversity to guide conservation" (5 Feb., p. 758), Janis Alcorn should have been described as the "director of CNA ['conservation needs assessment'] at the Biodiversity Support Program, a consortium of the World Wildlife Fund, the World Resources Institute, and the Nature Conservancy."