some economic subsidy. However, most of the Earth's biodiversity will have to be preserved in coexistence with the growing demands of the human population. Identifying "win-win" solutions and capitalizing on them before both biodiversity and agricultural potential are destroyed should be one of the primary tools for the preservation of biodiversity.

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References

1. M. Huston, *Biological Diversity: The Coexistence of Species on Changing Landscapes* (Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom, 1994).

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Omission of References

In our report of 8 April "Molecular nanotube aggregates of β- and γ-cyclodextrins linked by diphenylhexatrienes" (p. 249), we presented our observations of cyclodextrin nanotubes. Earlier reports of a similar phenomenon by R. A. Agberia and D. Gill at Ben Gurion University [*J. Phys. Chem.* **92**, 1052 (1988), and *J. Photochem. Photobiol. A. Chem.* **78**, 161 (1994)] have since been brought to our attention. In their work, extended linear aggregates (linear beads) were formed by inclusion of oxadiazole derivatives in γ-cyclodextrin and characterized by fluorescence techniques and light scattering. We regret the omission of these references and appreciate the opportunity to correct it.

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Corrections and Clarifications

A caption for the illustration on page 1694 accompanying Eliot Marshall's article "Highs and lows on the research roller coaster" (Genes and Behavior News Report, 17 June, p. 1693), cited the wrong chromosome as the focus of a 1987 study of manic depression among the Amish; that study focused on chromosome 11 (not 18).

In the introduction to the Women in Science '94 special section (11 Mar., p. 1467), associate editor Pamela J. Hines should have been credited with planning, inviting, and editing the Policy Forums in that section.