the same single gene. Any of these genes could be, but is not necessarily, the *Drd2* gene. We agree with Blum and Noble that a single gene can influence a complex trait (ascertaining the location of such genes is the point of QTL mapping), but it is specious to insinuate that David Goldman or any other geneticist would disagree. All of the drug responses that we found to be associated with markers in the region near *Drd2* also were associated with markers in several other regions of other chromosomes. The enthusiasm of Blum and Noble notwithstanding, dopamine remains an important neurotransmitter in determining some drug responses, and the D_2 receptor may also have a role. Much more work will be necessary to test these hypotheses in available genetic animal models. The QTL method is one among many approaches discussed in our article that should allow the ultimate clarification of any possible role of dopamine D_2 receptor variants in alcoholism.

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Corrections and Clarifications

In the article "Genetic dissection of complex traits" by Eric S. Lander and Nicholas J. Schork (30 Sept., p. 2037), on page 2038, in column 2, under "*Other transmission mechanisms*," the second sentence should have begun, "These include mitochondrial inheritance (in which mitochondria pass solely through the maternal germ line. . . ."

In the response by E. A. Finch and S. M. Goldin (5 Aug., p. 813) to the technical comment "Calcium and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate–induced Ca^{2+} release" by L. Combettes and P. Champeil (5 Aug., p. 813), in parts B and C of figure 1 (p. 814), the insets referring to Ca concentrations were inadvertantly interchanged. The concentration for figure 1B should have been, "300 nM Ca" and that for figure 1C should have been, "10 nM Ca."