dence level most scientists (and even the Environmental Protection Agency) use. Types of cancer other than leukemia showed no effects (90% range −0.39 to +0.30). If the data were subdivided into multiple groups of cancer types, one group, leukemia, could show a seemingly positive result. False-positive results would be expected in one out of each ten groups if the loose 90% significance level is used.

If such a thorough investigation of persons exposed to industrial levels of radiation is unable to come up with more convincing evidence of low-level effects of radiation, then the risk, in my opinion, is so small it is indistinguishable from zero. Thank you, Dr. Ennemoser, for confirming Philip H. Abelson's editorial conclusions (9 Sept., p. 1507).

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Other Lipopeptides

Carol Potera's Research News article "From bacteria: A new weapon against fungal infection" (29 July, p. 605) suggests that Montana State University's Gary Strobel and his colleagues determined the structures of new antimycotic lipopeptides called the pseudomycins and discovered that they contained the unusual amino acids chlorothreonine, hydroxyaspartic acid, and diaminobutyric acid. These amino acids were previously found in similar lipopeptides (the syringomycins, the syringostatins, and syringotoxin) by researchers affiliated with our laboratories at the University of Rome (Alessandro Ballio), the University of Tokyo and Nara Institute of Sciences and Technology (Akira Isogai), and Utah State University (Jon Takemoto) (*1*). Like the pseudomycins, these latter lipopeptides are produced by the plant bacterial species *Pseudomonas syringae*. In all of these lipopeptides, chlorothreonine and hydroxyaspartic acid occur with serine and dehydroaminobutyric acid in a highly conserved sequence. The pseudomycins simply are the latest additions to this family of interesting bioactive bacterial metabolites. The complete structures of the pseudomycins were recently elucidated by Ballio and his colleagues (*2*).

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2. A. Ballio *et al.*, *FEBS (Fed. Eur. Biochem. Soc.) Lett.* **355**, 96 (1994).

Corrections and Clarifications

Several authors' changes should have been included in the response by D. B. Wheeler *et al.* to the technical comment "Identification of calcium channels that control neurosecretion" (4 Nov., p. 830). A sentence reading, "Comparisons with experiments using higher concentrations of carrier protein (1.0 mg/mL) revealed no significant differences in the rate of efficacy of ω-Aga-IVA action" should have been inserted before the last sentence in the legend of figure 1. The measure "30 nM" (not 20 nM) should have appeared 19 lines from the bottom of the last column on page 830. The second-to-last sentence in that paragraph should read, "Increasing the duration of exposure to 30 nM ω-Aga-IVA from 20 min (*1*) to 45 min revealed significant inhibition of synaptic transmission (n = 9)." Reference "(*15*)" (not *16*) should have appeared seven lines from the top of the first column on page 831.