plain the finding. The intent of our study was to determine if patients with a clinical diagnosis of probable Alzheimer's disease could be distinguished from healthy controls on the basis of changes in pupil diameter to the topical administration of a dilute solution of tropicamide.

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1. J. C. M. Burst, Arch. Neurol. 45, 799 (1988).

Corrections and Clarifications

A correction (25 Nov., p. 1308) for the caption that accompanied photographs in the article (Research News, 11 Nov., p. 973) about the report by Leonard F. M. Scinto et al. "A potential noninvasive neurobiological test for Alzheimer's disease" (11 Nov., p. 1051), was itself incorrect. The photos showed the undilated and dilated eye of a normal 36-year-old member of the Scinto group, not the undilated and dilated eye of an Alzheimer's patient, as the correction stated. The error was the result of a misunderstanding between Science and the Brigham and Women's Hospital news office, which took the photos. A patient photo was not supplied, Scinto says, because subjects were not then being studied and hospital policy does not permit treatment of a patient, even with dilute eyedrops, for the purpose of taking a photo. As the photo subject was a normal individual, Scinto also notes that the dilation was achieved by a 1% solution of tropicamide (a standard dose), rather than the 0.01% used in the trial. Science regrets the error.

The News & Comment article "Brookhaven prepares for boron trials" (17 Feb., p. 956) by Andrew Lawler omitted the information that terminally ill patients who have undergone conventional treatments, including radiation and chemotherapy, are not eligible for the boron trials expected to begin this month at Brookhaven National Laboratory.

In a correction that appeared in the Book Reviews section of 13 January (p. 267), Solomon W. Golomb's name was misspelled.

In figure 5 (p. 1372) of the report "Activation and regeneration of rhodopsin in the insect visual cycle" by A. Kiselev and S. Subramaniam (25 Nov. 1994, p. 1369), the labels "thermally unstable" and "thermally stable" were inadvertently interchanged.

In the report "A three-dimensional model for the hammerhead ribozyme based on fluorescence measurements" by T. Tuschl et al. (4 Nov. 1994, p. 785), the text of lines 28 through 30 in column 3 on page 785 should have read, "... we located 5-carboxyfluorescein at (d, $-29.5°$, $L-3.75$ Å) and 5-carboxytetramethyl-rhodamine at (a, $-29.5°$ $-\Delta$, -3.75 Å)." In the same report, the second line of equation 1 in the legend to figure 3 was incorrectly printed. The correct equation appears below.

$$E = \left\{ 1 + \left[[(2.81\text{Å}\cdot(N-1)+L)^2 + a^2 + d^2 - 2\cdot a\cdot d\cdot \cos(32.7°\cdot(N-1)+\Delta)]^{1/2}/R_0 \right]^6 \right\}^{-1}$$

Equation 1 in note 17 of the same report was also incorrectly printed. The correct equation appears below.
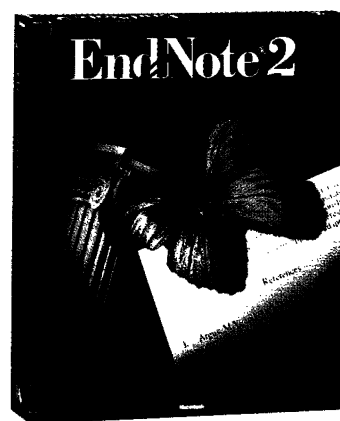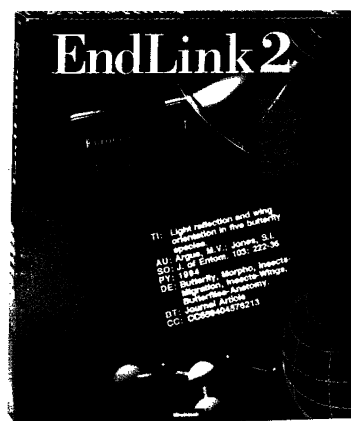
$$E = 1/[1 + (R/R_0)^6]$$