Where It's At

In the "Schrödinger's Cat" experiment (Letters, 16 Aug., p. 859) Schrodinger undoubtedly chose a cat as the subject because the experiment can be repeated many times with both negative and positive results, that is, until the final experiment when

> Schrödinger's Cat
> Doesn't know where it's at:
> It lost nine viabilities
> To null probabilities.

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Letters to the Editor

Letters may be submitted by e-mail (at science_letters@aaas.org), fax (202-789-4669), or regular mail (*Science*, 1200 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005, USA). Letters are not routinely acknowledged. Full addresses, signatures, and daytime phone numbers should be included. Letters should be brief (300 words or less) and may be edited for reasons of clarity or space. They may appear in print and/or on the World Wide Web. Letter writers are not consulted before publication.

Corrections and Clarifications

In figure 3 (p. 1356) of the Research Article "Superstructure control in the crystal growth and ordering of urea inclusion compounds" by M. D. Hollingsworth *et al.* (6 Sept., p. 1355), the commensurate relation for 2,12-tridecanedione/urea (C_{13}) should have read, "$3c_{g'} = 5c_{h}'$," not "$13c_{g}' = 5c_{h}'$."

The Random Samples item "Exoplanet pics by 2000?" (2 Aug., p. 583) should have stated, beginning on line 8, that "Terrile and Christ Ftaclas of Michigan Technological University hatched a plan to use a balloon-borne telescope to image the growing number of 'exoplanets' discovered since last year. . . ."

In figure 4 (p. 339) of the report "A magnetic signature at Io: Initial report from the Galileo magnetometer" by M. G. Kivelson *et al.* (19 July, p. 337), the y-axes were printed incorrectly. The correct figure appears below.