of that agreement, Fisher filed suit, and the parties then agreed to the portion of Judge Urbina's order (*2*) requiring removal of the annotations. Thus, the Court simply signed off on the agreement already reached by the parties. The piece also implies that the order was violated. The order required NIH to correct the databases that it controlled directly and to notify its licensees of the correction. NIH did precisely this. On 27 November 1995, Judge Urbina denied Fisher's suggestion that the court's earlier order (*3*) had been violated.

Scientists should not be concerned that annotations have been in the past or will be in the future placed in databases before a misconduct investigation is completed. They have not and will not be.

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2. _____, *Bernard Fisher, M.D.* v. *National Institutes of Health, Order and Preliminary Injunction* (DDC, Washington, DC, 16 March 1995).
3. _____, *Bernard Fisher, M.D.* v. *National Institutes of Health, Bench Order* (not written) (DDC, Washington, DC, 27 November 1995).

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Red Alga Terminology

In the report "Nuclear encoding of a chloroplast RNA polymerase sigma subunit in a red alga" by K. Tanaka *et al.*, (28 June, p. 1932), the last sentence beginning on page 1932 read, "The chloroplast RNA polymerase and σ subunit of a related red alga, *Galdieria sulphuraria*, have recently been analyzed (*6*)." Reference 6 in our report referred to two papers by R. F. Troxler and his colleagues (*1*, *2*). Although the alga studied by Liu and Troxler in 1996 (*2*) has been called "*Cyanidium caldarium*" and has been used for many years in the title of their papers [for example, (*2*, *3*)], we found this "*C. caldarium*" strain (Allen strain) to be phylogenetically and systematically different from the *C. caldarium* RK-1 strain studied in our report. In 1991, J. Seckbach (*4*) proposed that the strain being studied by Troxler and his colleagues should be renamed *G. sulphuraria*. Confusion has resulted from two apparently different algae having the same name. Attempting to avoid further confusion in our report, we used the algal name *G. sulphuraria* instead of *C. galdarium* when referring to Liu and Troxler's work. We should have explained this choice in our report.

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HIV-1 in Oropharyngeal Lymphoid Tissues

In the report "Replication of HIV-1 in dendritic cell–derived syncytia at the mucosal surface of the adenoid" (5 Apr., p. 115), Sarah S. Frankel *et al.* found that (i) "[m]any

heavily infected cells are evident in individuals who are clinically well," (ii) "[t]he cells in which HIV-1 [human immunodeficiency virus–type 1] actively replicates in situ express markers of DCs (S100 and p55)," and (iii) "[v]iral replication occurs predominantly in syncytia in infected nasopharyngeal tissue." We reported similar findings in a 1991 paper (*1*) that was not cited by Frankel *et al.* In this paper, we described two cases of asymptomatic HIV-1^+ individuals harboring several interfollicular syncytia infected by HIV-1 in oropharyngeal tissues (tonsils and adenoids). These infected syncytia were most often in contact or at close proximity with the mucosal surface (a point stressed by Frankel *et al.*) and were positive for S-100 protein and other markers, a phenotype compatible with an histiocytic origin, as we reported. The term histiocyte refers to cells of "both the monocyte/macrophage series and the Langherhans cell/dendritic cell series" (*2*). In situ hybridization was used to confirm the presence of HIV-1 RNA in these syncytia.

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Ancient Tides and Length of Day: Correction

In our report "Late Proterozoic and Paleozoic tides, retreat of the moon, and rotation of the Earth" (5 July, p. 100; correction, 6 Sept., p. 1325), we examined sedimentary rock records that provided an indication of ancient tidal periods, when the moon was closer to the Earth and the length of a day was shorter.

A comment by George E. Williams of the University of Adelaide, Australia, led us to reexamine our data from the Big Cottonwood Canyon formation (BCC) (*1*), which consist of three drill cores. We initially rejected core 2 because of its short length and chose core 3 because of what appeared to be less noise than core 1. Reexamination of the cores disclosed that the primary period of core 1 is larger than that for core 3, increasing the estimate of the sidereal period of the moon 900 million years ago by 2 days. Because both cores are samples from a common formation, this suggests that core 3 may be corrupted by loss of laminae. Substituting the core 1 data increased the estimate of the orbital period for the moon (relative to modern days) at BCC age. Core 1 parameter values were calculated (Table 1); this table also contains the correction of an error in the Elatina calculation of orbital parameters, which appeared in our report (*1*).

With the use of the whole span of time from BCC to Modern, the mean retreat rate of 3.25 centimeters per year that we calculated earlier (*1*) is thus reduced to about 2.1 centimeters per year [with the use of Yoder's value for the present semimajor axis (*2*)]. But this new value rules out a constant retreat rate, because the Apollo value of 3.82 centimeters per year requires a significant late increase.

We thank Williams for his comment.

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Table 1. Corrected tidalite-derived lunar parameters using BCC core 1 data. Columns 4, 5, and 6 are based on column 3 (MLE).

Formation	Neap-springs per year periodogram	Neap-springs per year MLE*	Synodic (months per year)	Sidereal (months per year)	Orbital period (PD)†
BCC1	27.29	26.93	13.47	14.47	25.24
Elatina	26.18	26.21	13.11	14.11	25.89
Modern	24.74	–	12.37	13.37	27.32

*Maximum likelihood. †Measured in present days.