

lead to a more effective and less contentious program to protect imperiled species under the ESA. We are confident that the areas we identified using the federal database (Hawaii, southern California, southeastern coastal states, and southern Appalachians) will be confirmed by other analyses. We do not believe—and did not state—that most of the country need not worry about endangered species, but we do think that most parts of the country are unlikely to harbor great numbers of endangered species in the foreseeable future. This observation stems from the fact that centers of endemism are rather local and tend to be clustered in the species-rich southern parts of the country. Knowledge of these “hot spots” should be useful in building a comprehensive, national portfolio of protected areas.

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2. E. Losos *et al.*, *Bioscience* **45**, 446 (1995).

Corrections and Clarifications

The News & Comment article describing graduate student traineeship programs sponsored by the National Science Foundation by Jeffrey Mervis (14 Feb., p. 918) incorrectly identified John Lundberg, the director of one of the programs. He is an evolutionary biologist at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

Letters to the Editor

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