neticists (*1*) and lives on in some precincts of developmental and evolutionary biology (Letters, C. Nielsen, 5 Sept., p. 1422). Investigators of the regulation of morphogenesis of protists and bacteria seem relatively resistant to this form of mystification, as exemplified by the recent work on *C. albicans* [see also (*2*)].

Genetic absolutism does not take into account that the correspondence of a given genotype to a nearly unique morphological phenotype seen in modern animals may itself be a product of evolution: in the absence of more recently evolved redundancies and other back-up mechanisms, the earliest animals may have been as polymorphic, or more so, as *C. albicans*. If true, this would imply that once the metazoa emerged, the genetic evolution of morphology would have been implemented not so much by the origination of novelty as by the selective stabilization of particular forms from those within the ancestral animals' morphological repertoire (*3*).

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References

1. L. C. Dunn, *A Short History of Genetics* (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1965).
2. J. T. Bonner, *Life Cycles: Reflections of an Evolutionary Biologist* (Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, NJ, 1993).
3. S. A. Newman, *J. Evol. Biol.* **7**, 467 (1994).

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Resonance Raman Results: Retraction

We wish to alert readers that the resonance Raman spectra reported in two papers (Reports, D. Qiu *et al.*, 6 May 1994, p. 817; M. Kumar *et al.*, 27 Oct. 1995, p. 628) (*1*, *2*) have been found to be unreliable and to consist of artifacts. However, the non-Raman data in both reports are reliable. We are confident that all the samples were properly prepared and contained the reaction intermediates under investigation. However, we have been unable to reproduce the Raman spectra with fresh samples, and judge the published spectra to be artifacts resulting from electronic processing of the data.

This retraction affects our main conclusions in both papers about the metal(s) to which CO and methyl bind in CODH, because these conclusions rested heavily on the reported isotope sensitivity of signals that we now consider spurious. We are working to produce positive new evidence regarding this topic.

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References

1. D. Qiu, M. Kumar, S. W. Ragsdale, T. G. Spiro, *Science* **264**, 817 (1994).
2. M. Kumar, D. Qiu, T. G. Spiro, S. W. Ragsdale, *ibid.* **270**, 628 (1995).

Corrections and Clarifications

In the Table of Contents for the issue of 12 September, on page 1579. Technical Comment author H. Tiedemann's name was spelled incorrectly.

In This Week in Science for the issue of 5 September (p. 1413), it is stated incorrectly under the title "Big craters on little bodies" that Vesta is an "Earth-crossing" asteroid. Vesta's orbit is completely within the main asteroid belt. Only its meteoroid progeny are found in Earth-crossing orbits.

In the next-to-last paragraph of the letter "Telomerase activity of reverse transcriptase" by Miria Ricchetti and Henri Buc (15 Aug., p. 887), the last sentence should have begun, "On specific template sequences, it is therefore sufficient to modify the cationic environment (from magnesium chloride to manganese chloride in the reaction buffer). . . ." Magnesium chloride and manganese chloride were inadvertently reversed during the editing process. *Science* regrets the error.

In figure 2 (p. 495) of the article "Human domination of Earth's ecosystems" by P. M. Vitousek *et al.* (25 July, p. 494), the y axis should have read, "Percentage," not "Percentage change."

The e-mail address of K. Tanaka, corresponding author of the report "Epilepsy and exacerbation of brain injury in mice lacking the glutamate transporter GLT-1" (13 June, p. 1699), was incorrect. It should have been, "tanaka@ncnaxp.ncnp.go.jp".

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.