

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).

**Stuart A. Newman**

Department of Cell Biology  
and Anatomy,  
New York Medical College,  
Valhalla, NY 10595, USA  
E-mail: newman@nyc.edu

#### 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).

### 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.

**Thomas G. Spiro**  
Department of Chemistry,  
Princeton University,  
Princeton, NJ 08544, USA

#### 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.

## HUMAN EMBRYONIC AND FETAL TISSUE

- ◆ Exclusively for biomedical research at universities and nonprofit scientific institutions.
- ◆ The laboratory has studied normal and abnormal development and provided tissue for 35 years.
- ◆ Most tissues are available for study.
- ◆ Tissues can be supplied from most gestational stages and from normal or abnormal specimens.
- ◆ Immediate processing includes rapid fixation, LN<sub>2</sub>, balanced salt or medium as requested.
- ◆ Tissues shipped nationwide by overnight air are suitable for molecular biology, enzymology, receptor study, electron microscopy, etc.

#### For further information:

Phone 800-583-0671

FAX 800-583-0668

Please include an abstract of proposed research, preferably on PHS 398.

Circle No. 19 on Readers' Service Card

### THE McKNIGHT ENDOWMENT FUND FOR NEUROSCIENCE

#### 1998 McKNIGHT SCHOLAR AWARDS

The McKnight Endowment Fund for Neuroscience invites applications for the McKnight Scholar Awards, which commence July 1, 1998.

The McKnight Scholar Awards have been made since 1977 to stimulate research in neuroscience especially as it pertains to memory and, ultimately, to a clearer understanding of diseases affecting memory. This mandate has been interpreted broadly to include many relevant areas of neuroscience. The McKnight Endowment Fund for Neuroscience administers its awards programs through a Board of Directors made up of eminent scientists and representatives from the Board of Directors of The McKnight Foundation, which is the source of the Endowment Fund.

Up to six 1998 McKnight Scholars will be selected from applicants who hold M.D. and/or Ph.D. degrees and have completed formal postdoctoral training. Candidates should have demonstrated meritorious research in areas pertinent to the interests of The McKnight Endowment Fund for Neuroscience and should be in the early stages (one to four years) of establishing their own independent laboratory and research careers. Candidates must be citizens or lawful permanent residents of the United States. Award payments will be made directly to a sponsoring institution, which must be located within the U.S.

Each McKnight Scholar will receive \$50,000 annually in 1998, 1999, and 2000. Funds may be used in any way that will facilitate development of the Scholar's research program. Funds may not be used for indirect costs.

A review committee will evaluate applications and recommend candidates for appointment to the Board of Directors of the Endowment Fund. Awards will be announced by May 15, 1998.

To request application forms and guidelines, write, call or e-mail the office of The McKnight Endowment Fund for Neuroscience. Completed applications must arrive no later than January 2, 1998.

The McKnight Endowment Fund for Neuroscience  
600 TCF Tower, 121 South Eighth Street  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402  
612-333-4220  
info@mckfdn.org

Circle No. 41 on Readers' Service Card