ton, and John Hardy—were inadvertently omitted during editing. They are all at the Mayo Clinic in Jacksonville, FL 32224, in the departments of pharmacology, biochemistry, and pharmacology, respectively. *Science* regrets the error.

- In the Random Samples item "Gray matter on a chip" (7 Nov., p. 1021), the creation of the "neurochip" should have been credited to four researchers: Michael Maher, Jerome Pine, John Wright, and Yu-Chong Tai.
- In the report by Nico Tjandra and Ad Bax (7 Nov., p. 1111), there were two errors in equation 1 (p. 1112). The correct equation appears below.

$$D_{PQ}(\theta, \phi) = -S\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\gamma_P\gamma_Qh \times \frac{A_a(3\cos^2\theta - 1) + \frac{3}{2}A_r\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta}{4\pi^2r_{PQ}^3}$$

- Marcia Barinaga's 17 October Research News article, "Researchers find signals that guide young brain neurons (p. 385), did not mention the research team of Dan Goldowitz at the University of Tennessee College of Medicine as collaborators with Tom Curran's group on the identification of the mutant gene in *scrambler* and *yotari* mice.
- Note 13 (p. 1834) of the technical comment "Highly variable mutation rates in commensal and pathogenic *Escherichia coli*" by I. Matic *et al.* (19 Sept., p. 1833) should have included the following sentence: "We thank an anonymous reviewer for suggesting, in the second paragraph of our comment, statistics and wording with regard to the absence of significant difference in the percentage of mismatch repair defective strains in pathogens as opposed to commensals."
- Marcia Barinaga's 27 June Research News article "New imaging methods provide a better view into the brain" (p. 1974) erroneously stated that a 7-tesla human magnetic resonance imaging machine due to be installed at the University of Minnesota in December 1997 will be the first of its kind in the world. The Ohio State University College of Medicine in Columbus also has an 8-tesla human imaging machine that is scheduled to begin operation in December 1997.

Letters to the Editor

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