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Response: We observed an unbranched axonal morphology in adult rat spinal cord lesions with transplants of olfactory ensheathing cells. We do not consider that the studies cited by Pallini have established a morphology of regenerating axons sufficiently "typical" that it can be used to distinguish them from unlesioned axons.

In our opinion, the unbranched axons in our material are regenerating (rather than intact axons surviving as a result of incompleteness of the lesion) because (i) at the shorter survival times, we can see their free tips (indicating that they must have been cut); (ii) at increasing survival times, these tips advance through the transplants, and reenter the host tract; and (iii) we have not observed such structures in the lesioned area of animals without olfactory ensheathing cell transplants (*1*).

In the report of our findings, we were guided by the potential importance of these initial observations, and especially the correlation with functional recovery. We would agree that such experiments raise many further questions. With the use of injections of biotin Dextran, we now have electron microscopic data which confirm that the peripherally myelinated axons originate in the motor cortex, and we are examining the terminal distribution of the labeled regenerating corticospinal axons (*2*).

The extent to which endogenous Schwann cells might contribute to the observed peripheral-type myelination is being investigated in an ongoing labeling study. In this regard, however, it should not be unexpected that olfactory ensheathing cells would myelinate corticospinal axons, as it has been well established that these cells produce peripheral myelin both in vitro (*3*) and also after transplantation into the spinal cord (*4*).

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Traffic Jams on the Internet

We find the basic premise of the report "Social dilemmas and Internet congestion" by Bernardo Huberman and Rajan Lukose (25 July, p. 535) quite intriguing. Social forces such as those at work in the well-known "tragedy of the commons" (*1*) would indeed influence patterns of some forms of Internet use because, in many situations, the network's utility does diminish as it becomes overburdened. A question arises, however, as to what proportion of Internet use fits into this category—it seems plausible that quite a bit does, but some might not. For example, when a user's primary concern is to eventually retrieve some information, he might not mind turning his attention to other tasks while he waits for it.

Determining how much Internet use fits in each category might be difficult. Still, if we accept the plausibility of the premise of Huberman and Lukose, we might then examine the methodology they used to test it. These methods (time scales and particular measurements) are most likely measuring transmission control protocol (TCP) behavior, not social behavior.

On what sort of time scales might the effects of "social forces" manifest themselves, and, on those time scales, might other factors play as great or greater a role in the dy-

report, the representative data for the trans-Atlantic route indicated only modest congestion. They make the sensible suggestion that we rethink our statement that that data show a situation in which social forces would be most visible. We and others have, however, found the same type of behavior in other data sets (*1*), which supports the explanation our model provides.

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Genus Correction

The name *Rahona*, which we recently proposed as a genus name for a basal avian from the Late Cretaceous of Madagascar (Reports, 20 Mar., p. 1915), is already occupied by the lymantriid lepidopteran *Rahona* Griveaud, (*1*). We therefore propose the replacement name *Rahonavis* for this genus, whose type species is *Rahonavis ostromi*.

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Corrections and Clarifications

■ In the News & Comment article "Partnering of the Red Sea lets scientists bond" by Jocelyn Kaiser (6 March, p. 1448), the photograph of the divers was printed upside down, and the caption incorrectly described the scientists as "working upside down." The photo in its correct orientation appears on page 179 of this issue.

■ In the response "Fractality in nature" by O. Biham *et al.* (Letters, 13 March, p. 1615), the name of co-author Daniel A. Lidar was misspelled.

■ In the News & Comment article "Clinton names adviser, NSF chief" by Andrew Lawler (20 Feb., p. 1122), Rita Colwell's nomination as director of the National Science Foundation was described as "a move that would mark the first time a biologist has run the...foundation." This overlooked William D. McElroy, a biochemist and chair of the Department of Biology at Johns Hopkins University, who was director of NSF from 1969 until 1972.

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.