it was only after several years of experimentation with market-based approaches that a national market for sulfur dioxide allowances for some coal and oil-burning electrical utilities was implemented.

The commodity exchanged in the sulfur dioxide market-an "allowance"-is a property right created by EPA and allocated to individual firms. Each year, affected utilities are granted a limited number of allowances. Utilities that "overcomply" by reducing their emissions more than required may sell their excess allowances. Those for whom emissions reduction is expensive may purchase allowances from other utilities. In this way utilities themselves, rather than EPA, decide which of them should do the most to meet the ambitious environmental target. Those who bear the greatest burden receive compensation from those who reduce emissions only a little.

The market for sulfur dioxide emissions is constructed by government. In contrast to a natural market, it was necessary for government to design the conditions necessary for the constructed market to function and to determine how much sulfur dioxide would be emitted. In a natural free market, the industry would decide

SCIENCE'S COMPASS

how much sulfur dioxide would be emitted. To term it a "free market" does not acknowledge the bureaucratic entrepreneurship that went into the design of the market for sulfur dioxide allowances or the effort that will be required to design new markets, such as a global market for carbon dioxide emissions proposed in the Kyoto accords.

Jay Coggins

Vernon W. Ruttan Department of Applied Economics, College of Agricultural, Food, and Environmental Sciences, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108-6040, USÁ

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

In table 1 (p. 1921) of the report "Acoel flatworms: Earliest extant bilaterian metazoans, not members of Platyhelminthes" by I. Ruiz-Trillo et al. (19 Mar., p. 1919), "Fasciolopsis bushi" should have been "Fasciolopsis buski," and "Moliniformis moliniformis" should have been "Moniliformis moniliformis." The second note for table 1 in the same report should have begun, "A total of 18 species of acoels was sequenced "

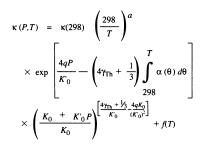
In the letter "Whale origins" by Maureen A. O'Leary (Science's Compass, 12 Mar., p.

1641), two of the three mammalian orders listed in the second paragraph were spelled incorrectly. The three orders should have been "Primates, Carnivora, and Rodentia."

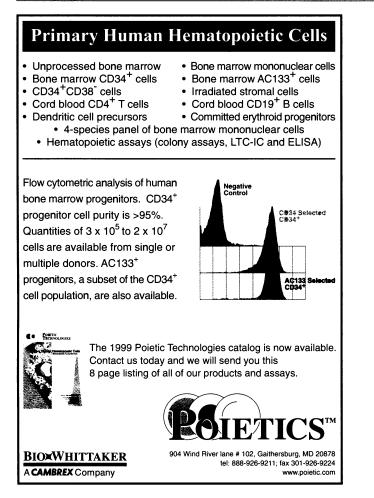
Equations 6 and 10 (p. 1701) in the Research Article "Mantle values of thermal conductivity and the geotherm from phonon lifetimes" by A. M. Hofmeister (12 Mar., p. 1699) were incorrectly printed. The correct equations appear below. . .

$$\kappa_{\text{lat}}(P,T) \propto V^{-1/3} \Sigma \omega_i^4 / \Gamma_i$$

Equation 6.







BIOTECH Patent News Reports on legal and commercial developments in the biotechnology field. Delivers the information needed to successfully invest in biotechnology. http://biotechpatent.com/biotech Twelve monthly issues covering: Biotech Patents
Biotech Applications
 Litigations • Licenses • Research Collaborations • YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$145 **BIOTECH Patent News** Call or fax 732-549-1356 for a FREE issue P.O. Box 4482 Metuchen, NJ 08840 http://biotechpatent.com/biotech

Circle No. 56 on Readers' Service Card