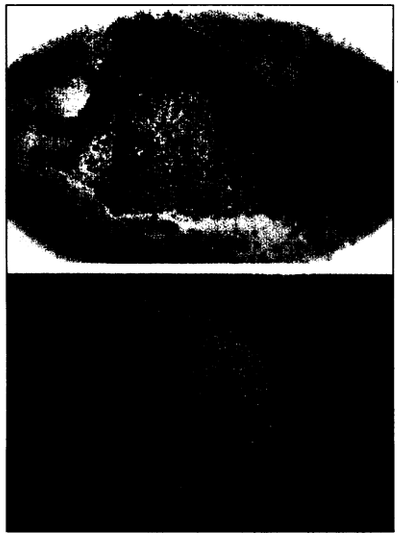

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Stylistic conventions and recurrence of similarity. Mammoth from Arcy (top). Elephant from Namib (bottom) [color contrast and orientation changed to facilitate comparison].

tions, while illustrating different, but taxonomically related animals. The two proboscidian drawings are not simple; they are complex, with an extreme, almost "modern" style. Such long-term similarity extending perhaps 25,000 years suggests that *Homo sapiens sapiens* had developed capacities of synthesis and abstraction reflecting his mental development as early as the Upper Paleolithic. It is also further evidence that stylistic classification alone can be misleading.

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References

1. D. Baffier and M. Girard, *Les Cavernes d'Arcy-sur-Cure* (Maison des Roches, Paris, 1998).
2. M. Lorblanchet, *Les Grottes Ombes de la Prehistoire, Nouveaux Regards* (Errance, Paris, 1995).

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

References 11 and 13 (p. 169) in the report "The role of Area 17 in visual imagery: Convergent evidence from PET and rTMS" by S. M. Kosslyn *et al.* (2 Apr., p. 167) contained errors. The second item in reference 11 should have read, "E. M. Wassermann and J. Grafman, *Trends Cognit. Sci.* **1**, 199 (1997); T. Paus, *ibid.*, p. 200...." The last item in reference 13 should have read, "V. Walsh and A. Cowey, *Trends Cognit. Sci.* **2**, 103 (1998)."

The caption for the figure accompanying the Perspective "Highly visible, curiously intangible" by G. A. Clark (Science's Compass, 26 Mar., p. 2029) should have read, "A matter of timing. Comparison of two models for the appearance of symbolic behavior in Europe. In the standard model, an 'explosion' of evidence for symbolism coincides with the Middle-Upper Paleolithic transition, 40,000 to 35,000 yr B.P. In the demographic compression model, change is much more gradual, with the sharp increase occurring only after 20,000 years B.P. (*12*). Inset: Two Levallois points from Boker Tachtit, a Middle-Upper Paleolithic transitional site in the Negev, Israel (14). The point on the left was made from a 'Middle Paleolithic' point core; that on the right was made from an 'Upper Paleolithic' blade core. Despite typological similarities, the technologies that produced them were very different."

The report "Loss of intraspecific aggression in the success of a widespread invasive social insect" by D. A. Holway *et al.* (30 Oct., p. 949) incorrectly stated (p. 951) that the loss of genetic variation in introduced populations of the red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta*) was the result of inbreeding. It was the result of a population bottleneck during founding.