Response

Gould makes a good point about the difference between rates of individual contact and maintenance of spatially extensive social networks among some modern hunter-gatherer peoples. We should have specified in our discussion that there must have been appreciable limits only on the sizes of Middle Paleolithic residential groups under conditions of low population density. However, it is not at all clear that Middle Paleolithic networks for controlling resource risk were organized in the manner of the modern aboriginal foragers named. One common correlate of modern, spatially extensive hunter-gatherer social networks is the exchange of material goods (shells, pigments, distinctive artifact forms, and so forth) over large areas. The quantities of material transferred may not be great, but they are often sufficient to leave an archaeological signature. In the Middle Paleolithic, there is little evidence for long-distance exchange of goods and, in fact, little evidence that objects or raw materials were regularly moved more than 40 or 50 kilometers. This contrasts sharply with the Upper Paleolithic.

We agree with Clark regarding the decline in dietary breadth associated with the transition from foraging to food-producing economies of the Neolithic and later periods. However, our study is only about what took place before the advent of domestication and agriculture, so these later periods were not covered by our discussion of Paleolithic subsistence change.

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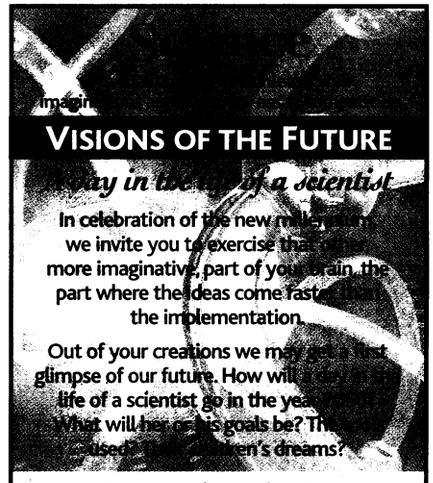
References and Notes

1. Data are presented in a much longer, more data-rich paper in press at *Current Anthropology*.
2. Demonstrated, for example, in a recent paper by G. Bar-Oz *et al.*, *J. Archaeol. Sci.*, in press.

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

The article "Searching museums from your desktop" (News, 7 May, p. 888) contained an incorrect URL. The correct address is chipotle.nhm.ukans.edu/nabin/

The Perspective "A deadly double life" by Alan M. Weiner and Nancy Maizels (*Science*'s Compass, 2 Apr., p. 63) should have stated (p. 64), that Arc1p binds to glutamyl-tRNA synthetase (GluRS), not to glutaminyl-tRNA synthetase (GlnRS). In the accompanying figure (p. 64), Arc1p of budding yeast should have been shown binding to GluRS, not to GlnRS.



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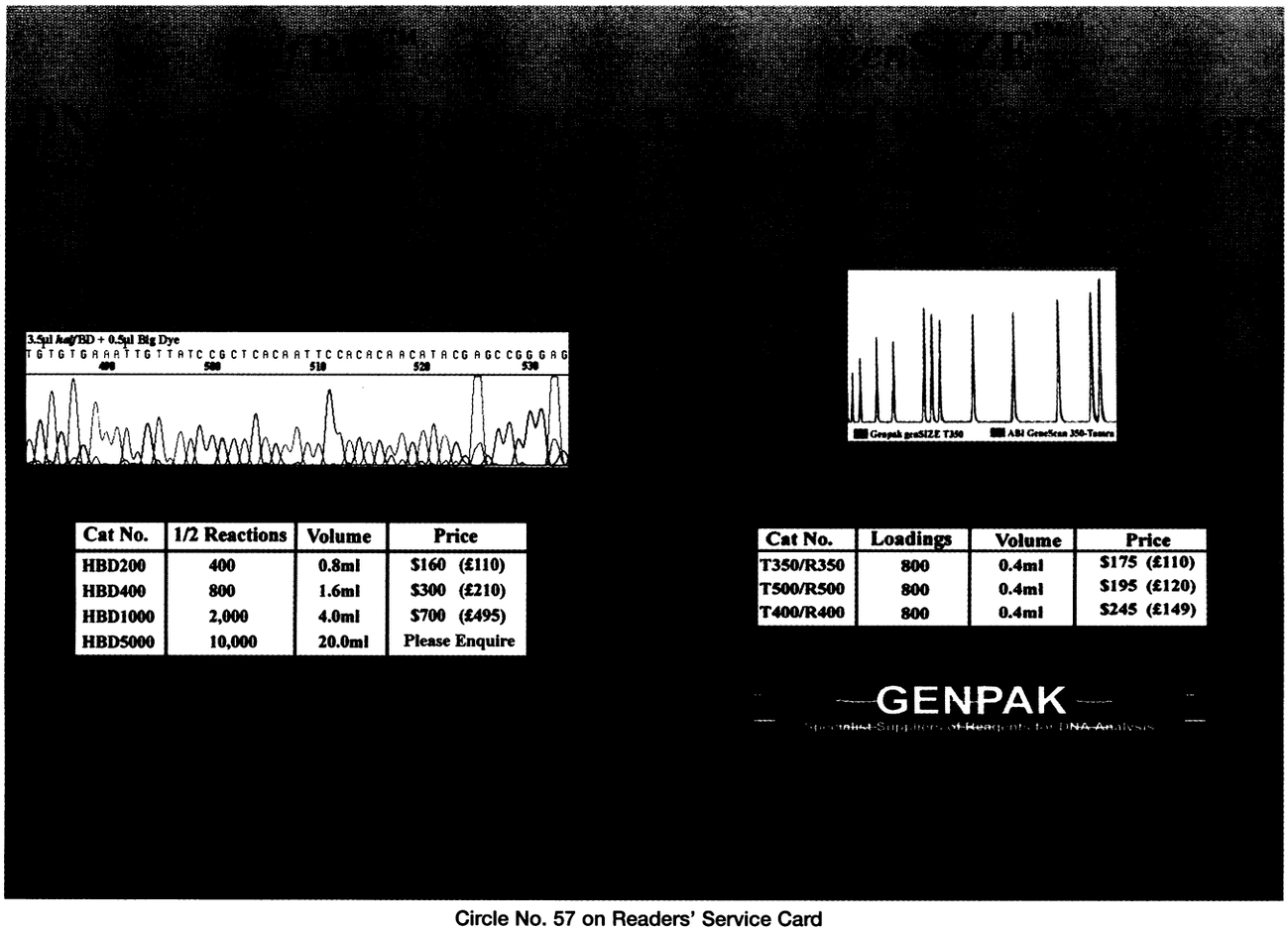

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