sults indicate that the foreign born and foreign educated who entered U.S. science at this time made disproportionate contributions compared with scientists who were born and educated in the United States.

In their letter, Chandler-Burns, Martinez de Guzman, and Guzman point out another possible "cost" to the home country: the culture shock of scientists returning to home laboratories, if they do not stay permanently in the United States. This is an interesting point from the perspective of the home country.

Sharon G. Levin
University of Missouri–St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63132, USA. E-mail: slevin@umsl.edu

Paula E. Stephan
Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303, USA

Documenting Speciation

In the "Evolution" special issue, Virginia Morell's News article (25 June, p. 2106) seems to perpetuate a common misconception, that no one has actually witnessed the birth of a species in the wild. In fact, sympatric speciation involving polyploidy (three or more copies of all the chromosomes) has been well documented in nature in the cases of the evolution of *Spartina anglica*, *Tragopogon mirus*, and *Tragopogon miscellus*. The *Spartina* story is recounted in most general biology texts (*1*). The *Tragopogon* story is particularly well documented with a broad spectrum of evidence ranging from field observations of the initial encounters of the three parent species to comparative morphological, cytogenetic, and molecular genetic evidence confirming the origin of the two new species multiple times (*2*).

John S. Knox
Department of Biology, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, VA 24450, USA. E-mail: knoxj@wlu.edu

References

1. P. H. Raven, R. F. Evert, S. E. Eichorn, *Biology of Plants* (Worth, New York, ed. 6, 1999).
2. M. Ownbey, *Am. J. Bot.* **37**, 487 (1950); ——— and G. D. McCollum, *ibid.* **40**, 788 (1953); S. J. Novak, D. E. Soltis, P. S. Soltis, *ibid.* **78**, 1586 (1991); P. S. Soltis, G. M. Plunkett, S. J. Novak, D. E. Soltis, *ibid.* **82**, 1329 (1995).

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

Sabine Steghaus-Kovac's News Focus article "Ethical loophole closing up for stem cell researchers" (1 Oct., p. 31) states in the sixth paragraph that "Surani's team transplanted EG cell nuclei into egg cells." It should have read that the team "transplanted potentially imprint-free primordial germ cell nuclei into enucleated oocytes." This work was published recently by Y. Kato *et al.* [*Development* **126**, 1823 (1999)].

In the report "Water vapor absorption in arthropods by accumulation of myoinositol and glucose" by M. Bayley and M. Holmstrup (17 Sept., p. 1909), the second sentence of the abstract should not have included the words "dry weight." The sentence should have read, "Numerous studies have shown that their survival below 90 percent relative humidity is limited to hours."

In the letter "Effect on the biosphere of elevated atmospheric CO_2" by B. Bolin *et al.* (*Science*'s Compass, 17 Sept., p. 1851), "picograms" should have been "petagrams" in the third and fifth paragraphs.

Jim Muckerheide's letter of 3 September (*Science*'s Compass, p. 1489) incorrectly referred to 1884 as the "year without a summer" after the eruption of Mt. Krakatoa in 1883. The so-called "year without a summer" occurred in 1816 after the eruption of Mt. Tambora in 1815. Adverse weather and crop conditions also were reported to have occurred after the eruption of Mt. Krakatoa.