interpretation of their *Nature* paper by us. A sentence from their experimental procedure description reads, "Standard H_2 exposures were carried out at 300 torr for 10 minutes at 273 [kelvin] followed by 3 minutes at 133 [kelvin] except where noted." Because H_2 storage capacity is normally higher at lower temperatures, we thought that the 5 to 10 weight percent storage capacity occurred at the temperature of 133 kelvin.

In their letter, Heben and Dillon say, "Hydrogen was stable on the surface of the nanotubes to temperatures well in excess of 133 kelvin, and the rate of hydrogen evolution peaked between 275 and 300 kelvin....The fact that the [evolution rate] peaked around room temperature indicated that some hydrogen was stabilized to this temperature by the single-wall nanotubes. This observation was the point of our *Nature* publication...." It is true, we think, that the H_2 adsorption capacity at lower temperatures such as 133 kelvin is higher than at 300 kelvin, but once H_2 is adsorbed at lower temperatures, it is possible that it is not easy to desorb the H_2 even at higher temperatures. So we argued in our report that the statement that hydrogen was stable on the surface to temperatures well in excess of 133 kelvin and up to room temperature may not directly indicate that the hydrogen uptake just at room temperature, without first cooling down to lower temperature, was as high as 5 to 10 weight percent. We apologize for our misunderstanding of their paper.

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References

1. A. C. Dillon *et al.*, *Nature* **386**, 399 (1997).

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

In the report "Crystal structure of *Thermotoga maritima* ribosome recycling factor: A tRNA mimic" by M. Selmer *et al.* (17 Dec., p. 2349), the e-mail address for the corresponding author should have read as follows: anders.liljas@mbfys.lu.se

In the News Focus article "Europe stresses prevention rather than cure" by Michael Hagmann (17 Dec., p. 2258), the source of the graph should have been credited to Massimo Battaglia at the Institute of Experimental Medicine of the National Research Council, Rome, Italy. Full details of the results can be obtained at the following Web address: http://pages.inrete.it/mbiomed/retrax.htm

The study by K. Tajima *et al.* described in the Random Samples item "Backtracking a mummy virus" (10 Dec., p. 2071) appeared in the December issue of *Nature Medicine*, not *Nature Genetics*.

In the report "Transition states between pyramids and domes during Ge/Si island growth" by F. M. Ross *et al.* (3 Dec., p. 1931), the lengths represented by the scale bars in figures 1, 2, and 3 are 250 nm, 500 nm, and 200 nm, respectively.

In the News Focus article "Physicists and astronomers prepare for a data flood" by Mark Sincell (3 Dec., p. 1840), Tufts University particle physicist Krzysztof Sliwa was mistakenly referred to as computer scientist Krystof Sliwa.

In the Perspective "Respiration without O_2" by Lars Hederstedt (*Science*'s Compass, 18 June 1999, p. 1941), the statement in the last sentence in the second paragraph of the middle column on page 1942 is wrong. Heme b_H is in both complex II and complex III close to the negative side of the membrane, that is, there is in this respect no difference between the complexes.