amplitudes, as Ostenso says in his fourth paragraph, but so there are in continental areas, as he shows in the Lake Superior area, where areas of lower magnetic amplitude 50 miles across are observed.

Although "positive proof" of our conclusions has not been possible, we realize that progress is made by offering suggestions which are, at the least, interesting and provocative, and which will lead to useful discussion and to the acquisition of more data aimed toward the solution of the fundamental question of the essential differences between oceanic and continental crust. In no case do we intend to express a "sweeping disregard" for the data from other geophysical disciplines, although we do suggest that in a complex region, methods such as dispersion of earthquake waves and phase transmission studies may not be as helpful as magnetic data, which may be more diagnostic of the existing lithology of large crustal blocks.

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**Note**

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## Hybrid Resistance Controlled by H-2 Region: Correction of Data

We have reported (*1*) that resistance of $F_1$ hybrids to parental C57BL/10 marrow grafts was associated with heterozygosity at the K region of the histocompatibility-2 (*H-2*) locus. The critical observations were made in $F_1$ hybrids between C57BL/10 ($H\text{-}2^b/H\text{-}2^b$) mice and mice carrying variant *H-2* alleles which resulted from crossing-over within the *H-2* locus and resemble the $H\text{-}2^h$ and $H\text{-}2^i$ alleles (*2, 3*). However, subsequent extension of this work with hybrids from crosses between $H\text{-}2^a$ instead of $H\text{-}2^b$ homozygotes and the same *H-2* variant mice gave results inconsistent with our earlier conclusion and prompted us to reexamine the protocols of the first set of experiments. At the time of our reexamination we realized that the genotypes of the hybrids between C57BL/10 and the two variant strains of mice had been misinterpreted during the course of our first studies because of a clerical error in decoding. Consequently, heterozygosity at the D region of *H-2*, rather than at the K region as erroneously reported (*1*), accounted for the expression of hybrid resistance. In the course of these initial studies, the mice were classified at the Jackson Laboratory for their *H-2* specificities by hemagglutination tests before being shipped to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, where they were tested as coded unknowns for resistance or susceptibility to parental C57BL/10 marrow grafts. The results had, therefore, to be interpreted by communication between the two laboratories. In the exchange of data by mail, an error in decoding resulted in our confusing the variant *H-2* phenotypes with each other. Table 1 contains the corrected data that were mislabeled in Table 2 of our earlier report (*1*) and the more recent data that led to this correction. Both experiments indicate that the genetic factor (or factors) of hybrid resistance is situated within, or in close association with, the D region of the *H-2* locus, but not the C or K regions.

Table 1 [in substitution of Table 2, reference (*1*)]. Growth of parental marrow cells grafted into $F_1$ hybrids from crosses between congenic lines of mice differing for regions of *H-2*.

| $F_1$ hybrid recipients* | Heterozygosis for *H-2* components | No. of mice | Splenic uptake of $^{131}$IUdR (%)† | Classification |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B10 × B10.A | D M C H K | 10 | 0.03 ± .007 | Resistant |
| B10 × H-2I-2Sg‡ | D M C H | 10 | 0.02 ± .008 | Resistant |
| H-2H-2Sg × B10.A | D M | 10 | 0.03 ± .005 | Resistant |
| B10 × H-2H-2Sg§ | C H K | 11 | 0.73 ± .08 | Susceptible |
| H-2I-2Sg × B10.A | K | 10 | 0.53 ± .04 | Susceptible |
| B10 | None | 10 | 0.80 ± .05 | Susceptible |

* Donors were females; recipients were of both sexes, exposed to 700 or 850 r of x-rays; description of the mouse strains, (*1–3*). † Mean uptake values for spleens of mice injected with marrow are given as the percentage of the total $^{131}$IUdR (5-iodo-2′-deoxyuridine) radioactivity administered (± standard error of the mean) *above* the level in irradiated control animals not injected with marrow. ‡ Data from Table 2, reference (*1*), in which the recipients were incorrectly labeled as "recombinant type 2." § Data from Table 2, reference (*1*), in which the recipients were incorrectly labeled as "recombinant type 1."

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**References and Notes**

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