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REFERENCES AND NOTES

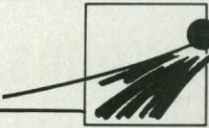
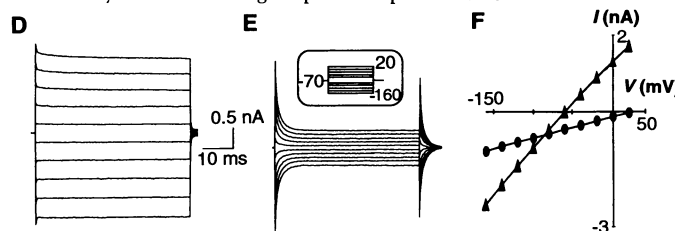
1. J. Kline *et al.*, *Epidemiology* 2, 409 (1991); J. Kline, Z. Stein, M. Susser, *Conception to Birth: Epidemiology of Prenatal Development* (Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1989). The investigators of the project were J. Kline, Z. Stein, M. Susser, and D. Warburton. The study drew on three Manhattan hospitals over a 12-year period. We identified all spontaneous abortions (defined as less than 28 weeks) and collected and attempted to culture the products of conception for karyotyping. In total, 5065 specimens were collected; 3315 yielded a karyotype.
2. Over the 42-month period from December 1982 through May 1986, we identified 1706 patients

who had spontaneous abortions before 20 weeks of gestation. We retrieved 1682 specimens, most consisting of only placental tissues, fetal membranes, or embryonic remnants. Of 138 with an intact embryo or fetus of a length corresponding to 8 to 16 weeks of gestation, only 19 (14% of these specimens and 1.1% of total spontaneous abortions) were judged to exhibit no maceration. Eighteen were karyotyped; all were chromosomally normal. There were also eight unmacerated specimens of more than 16 weeks of gestation. Maceration was judged by appearance only, that is, tissue color, integrity, and tone. Criteria for successful transplantation are certain to be much stricter. Thus our numbers estimate the upper limit of the proportion of cases that might meet transplant standards.

3. *NIH Guide* 21 (no. 22) (12 June 1992).
4. The estimate of 10,400 pregnancies assumes a 12% spontaneous abortion rate and the unlikely event that all women with spontaneous abortions seek medical care.

Corrections and Clarifications

Figure 1, D, E, and F, on page 1564 of the report "Calcium entry through kainate receptors and resulting potassium-channel blockade in Bergmann glial cells" by T. Müller *et al.* (12 June, p. 1563) was printed incorrectly. The correct figure parts are printed below.



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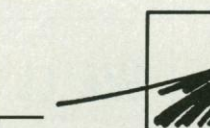
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