

REFERENCES

1. E. C. Hansen, "Recherches sur la morphologie et la physiologie des ferments alcooliques. VI. Les voiles chez les *Saccharomyces*" (Résumé du comptes rendus des travaux du laboratoire de Carlsberg, 1886), vol. 2, p. 106.
2. W. Zopf, *Die Pilze* (Trewendt, Breslau, 1890), p. 27.

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Women in Neuroscience

Recent discussions about gender parity in science note the decline of women in the academic pipeline sometime before attainment of the Ph.D. (Letters, 19 June, p. 1610; "Women in Science," 13 Mar., p. 1363; AAAS Presidential Lecture, 30 Sept. 1988, p. 1740). In my field, neuroscience, I have been struck by the contrast between the relatively high percentage of women receiving Ph.D.'s and anecdotal accounts of highly qualified women foregoing tenure-track faculty careers ("Women in Science," 13 Mar., p. 1366).

To quantify these impressions, I have analyzed female representation nationwide at different steps on the neuroscience career ladder between 1985 and 1990 (1). The results indicate a slight attrition among women working toward the Ph.D.; women constituted 43% of the student members of the Society for Neuroscience and 36% of neuroscience Ph.D.'s (2). Women were just as likely as men to continue on to a postdoctorate, and they received 38% of postdoctoral fellowships (F32) awarded by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. Moreover, women were no more likely than men to relinquish a fellowship before its full term had expired.

The largest attrition occurred at the next step, when postdoctoral fellows applied for a faculty position in neuroscience. Women comprised only 18% of the applicants for such positions and 12% of the individuals hired. Remedial actions should be taken at this crucial step.

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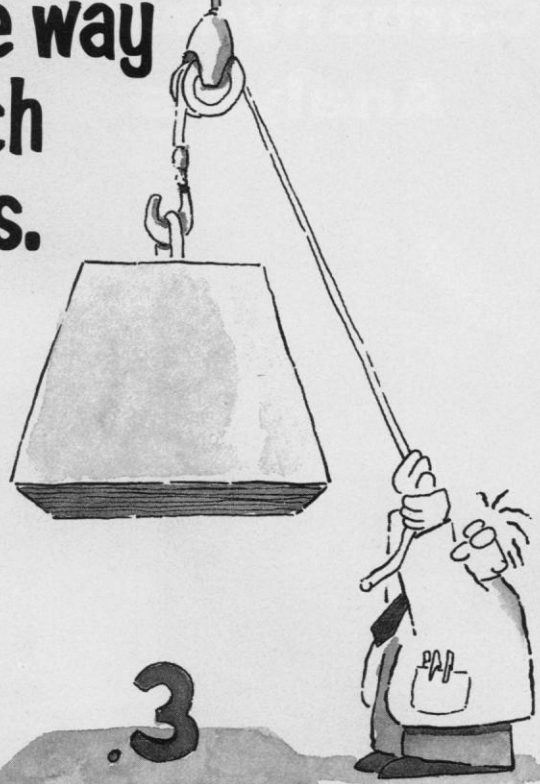
REFERENCES

1. D. O. Smith, in preparation.
2. "1989 survey of doctorate recipients" (National Research Council, Washington, DC, 1989); supplementary 1990 data provided by National Research Council staff.

Corrections and Clarifications

The last two sentences of the second paragraph of the report by Peter R. Buseck *et al.* (10 July, p. 215) should have read, "We subsequently confirmed the presence of C_{60} and C_{70} by mass spectrometry. They occur within fracture-filling films in shungite, an unusual carbonaceous rock found near the town of Shunga in Karelia, Russia."

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