tradict his argument when noting that such relicts have accumulated "over vast periods of time.") Many of our centers of endemism appear to be areas of evolutionary innovation (*1*). Other things being equal, restricted-range species are more vulnerable to extinction than widespread species and require focused conservation effort.

Our measure of range size (number of grid cells with reef habitat in a species' range) could lead to larger centers of endemism being defined in regions where reefs are sparse, compared with regions where they are more extensive, but our results show that this did not happen. We give equal weight to all four taxa and do not dismiss corals, as suggested by Baird *et al.* Not all centers of endemism are rich in endemics for all taxa, but conservation efforts in them must protect reefs as ecosystems, including all species present.

Threats to reefs constitute a key part of our analysis. The Great Barrier Reef lies within the world's largest marine park and so does not qualify as a hotspot requiring urgent conservation effort. We presume that it is already receiving the attention it needs. We emphasize the importance of integrating terrestrial and marine conservation, because many of the threats facing reefs originate inland. Although protection of Lord Howe's reefs will clearly not depend on land use in distant New Zealand, conservation of the Great Barrier Reef will not succeed without addressing land-based threats. Nor would it be effective in many of the other regions where terrestrial and marine hotspots abut, such as the Philippines or Southern Mascarene Islands. Finally, efforts to mitigate climate change are needed to secure the future of all the world's reefs, but place-based initiatives must get under way even as the world warms. Our findings point to the most pressing priorities and, in spreading conservation action among many places, should ultimately leave us with more options (and species) in a warmer world than if conservation were concentrated only in the richest regions.

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References and Notes

1. C. R. C. Sheppard, A. R. G. Price, C. M. Roberts, *Marine Ecology of the Arabian Region* (Academic Press, London, 1992).

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

RANDOM SAMPLES: "Plastic invasion" (26 April 2002, p. 653): The study described analyzed roughly 6000 pieces of beach debris, not 200, and Antarctic waters (not the continent) are predicted to warm 2°C over the next century.

LETTERS: "Another look at MgB_2 and YBCO wires" by R. A. Hawsey and D. E. Peterson (26 April, p. 655). The penalty in refrigeration resulting from a reduction in operating temperature from 68 to 25 K is a factor of 3 to 4, not 3 to 4% as stated in the letter.