

Correction. In the article "Endorphins may function in heat adaptation" by John W. Holaday, Eddie Wei, Horace H. Loh, and Choh Hao Li, which appeared in the June 1978 issue of the *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (75, 2923-2927), the following undetected printer's error occurred. In the right-hand column of p. 2926, the first paragraph should read: "In other work, we have shown that hypophysectomy alters responses to injected opiates (15). From these studies, we conclude that the absence of the pituitary may modify the function of endorphins in response to heat. It is possible that circulating endorphins of pituitary origin may gain access to the central nervous system through brain areas devoid of a blood-brain barrier—i.e., the subfornical region or area postrema (22). In this regard, it has been shown that intravenously injected β -endorphin is 3 times more potent than morphine on a molar basis in producing antinociception in mice (15, 23). Alternatively, recent studies have supplied anatomical evidence that the anterior and posterior pituitary may directly secrete to the brain via the vasculature from the infundibular area to the third ventricle and hypothalamus (24, 25). This, too, may result in a *pituitary* endorphin modulation of central nervous system function."

Correction. In the article "Local mutagenesis: A method for generating viral mutants with base substitutions in preselected regions of the viral genome" by David Shortle and Daniel Nathans, which appeared in the May 1978 issue of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (75, 2170-2174), the *Bgl* I cleavage sites shown in Fig. 2 were incorrectly drawn. The sites deduced by B. S. Zain and R. J. Roberts (personal communication) are shown by arrows in the following nucleotide sequence:

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GGCCGAGGCGGCCTCGGCC
          ↓
CCGGCTCCGCCGGAGCCGG
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