

Physics. In the article "Triton, . . . electron, . . . cosmon, . . . : An infinite regression?" by Hans Dehmelt, which appeared in number 22, November 1989, of the *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (86, 8618–8619), the author requests that the following correction be noted. I attempted to modernize "The Primeval Atom" and its explosion that the Belgian physicist and Canon of the Catholic Church Georges Lemaître, "the father of the big bang," described in his 1950 book of the same title in these words: "The world has proceeded from the condense to the diffuse. The increase of entropy which characterizes the direction of evolution is the progressive fragmentation of the energy which existed at the origin in a single unit. The atom-world was broken into fragments, each fragment into still smaller pieces. To simplify the matter, supposing that this fragmentation occurred in equal pieces, two hundred sixty generations would have been needed to reach the present pulverization of matter into our poor little atoms, almost too small to be broken again. The evolution of the world can be compared to a display of fireworks that has just ended: some few red wisps, ashes and smoke. Standing on a well chilled cinder, we see the slow fading of the suns, and we try to recall the vanished brilliance of the origin of the worlds." Accordingly, in a relativistic picture, I viewed the decay of the metastable "nothing" state in a quantum jump to the point of zero energy on the broad flank of a cosmonium atom state of small positive energy and then in a second quantum jump to an early big bang state of zero energy as analogous to the decay of the 2s state of a hypothetical hydrogen atom of zero electron and proton spin to the 1s ground state via the broadened 3p state. In both cases does an initial metastable one-entity state (nothing/2s-atom) decay to a two-entity state of the same total energy (low-energy flank of the short-lived broad bound cosmon-anticosmon state at point of zero energy/low-energy flank of the 3p state atom plus photon), which then decays to a multientity state of the same energy (early big bang/2s-atom plus two photons) as the initial state. This model does not involve a tiny admixture of cosmonium atom state to the metastable nothing state as originally mentioned.

Cell Biology. In the article "Dynamics of the distribution of cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase in living cells" by Judy L. Meinkoth, Ying Ji, Susan S. Taylor, and James R. Feramisco, which appeared in number 24, December 1990, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (87, 9595–9599), the authors wish that the following correction be noted. In lines 6 and 7 of the Acknowledgments on p. 9599, "Public Health Service Grant GM19301" should be replaced by "the American Cancer Society."

Immunology. In the article "Influenza virus hemagglutinin-specific antibodies isolated from a combinatorial expression library are closely related to the immune response of the donor" by Andrew J. Caton and Hilary Koprowski, which appeared in number 16, August 1990, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (87, 6450–6454), the authors request that the following correction be noted. On p. 6453, lines 16–19 in the left column and lines 1–7 in the right column should read as follows. "Oligonucleotide probes that correspond to the junctionally encoded sequences of the H chain CDR3 regions and of the L chain CDR3 region of $\lambda\alpha$ PR8-1 were used to screen duplicate filters containing 5000 phage from the combinatorial library. The H chain probe hybridized to 97 plaques, indicating that this H chain sequence is present at a frequency of ≈ 1 in 50. The L chain probe hybridized to 18 plaques, indicating a frequency of ≈ 1 in 275. The combined frequency (1 in 13,750) is comparable to the frequency with which antigen-specific phage were identified (1 in 12,500)."

Genetics. In the article "Genomic subtraction for cloning DNA corresponding to deletion mutations," by Donald Straus and Frederick M. Ausubel, which appeared in number 5, March 1990, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (87, 1889–1893), the authors request that the following correction be noted. In *Materials and Methods*, under "DNA Modification with Photobiotin" (p. 1890), the concentration of photobiotin acetate was incorrectly given as 2 μ g/ml in H₂O; the correct concentration is 2 mg/ml in H₂O.