Correction. In the article "Conformational Analysis of Thyrotropin Releasing Factor" by A. W. Burgess, F. A. Momany, and H. A. Scheraga, which appeared in the May 1973 issue of *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* **70,** 1456–1460, the authors have requested readers to note that a p-D-glutamyl residue rather than the p-L-glutamyl residue, implied in the text, was used for the calculations. The conclusions drawn in the paper are correct, since the D and L configurations of the p-glutamyl residue adopt almost identical conformations in thyrotropin releasing factor (TRF). It is possible to use the results in Tables 2–4 of the original paper to obtain the low-energy conformations of TRF by simply reversing the sign of ψ_1. The conformations thus obtained will not be the exact energy minima, but will represent all of the low-energy conformations closely. In order to illustrate this point, the calculations of Table 2 in the original text (for "p-D-glutamyl" TRF) were repeated using a p-L-glutamyl residue, and the minimum-energy results are given below (Table 1). The dihedral angles for all conformations are essentially the same except that the sign of ψ_1 is reversed. It should be noted that the N^{δ} conformer of structure D is now only 0.1 kcal/mol higher in energy than conformer N^{ϵ} of structure A. The similarity of the "p-D-glutamyl" and "p-L-glutamyl" TRF conformations suggests that the former should be active as a thyrotropin releasing factor.

TABLE 1. *Low-energy conformations of TRF*

Conformation	Position of imidazole proton	Dihedral angles (degrees)								ΔE* (kcal/mol)
		ψ_1	ω_1	ϕ_2	ψ_2	ω_2	χ_1	χ_2	ψ_3	
A	N^{ϵ}	126	179	−151	84	175	176	73	76	0.0
	N^{δ}	126	180	−150	84	175	178	77	77	0.1
B	N^{ϵ}	108	180	−163	156	169	35	76	76	0.3
	N^{δ}	118	−179	−159	154	168	49	81	77	0.5
C	N^{ϵ}	106	−176	−161	155	170	39	−108	78	0.5
	N^{δ}	105	−177	−163	155	170	37	−106	77	0.4
D	N^{ϵ}	96	−179	−163	158	170	26	74	163	1.3
	N^{δ}	117	−179	−156	154	167	60	89	168	0.1
E	N^{ϵ}	123	−179	−143	82	178	−64	−86	163	1.0
	N^{δ}	124	−178	−143	82	178	−61	−82	163	1.1
F	N^{ϵ}	105	−176	−161	155	168	44	−104	166	0.9
	N^{δ}	103	−177	−163	156	168	40	−105	166	1.0
G	N^{ϵ}	127	180	−150	84	177	175	67	−23	1.7
	N^{δ}	127	180	−149	84	177	−178	81	−24	2.1

* $E_0 = -17.0$ kcal/mol for N^{ϵ}-H TRF and $E_0 = -16.9$ kcal/mol for N^{δ}-H TRF, of conformation A; $\Delta E = E_{conf} - E_0$.

Correction. In the article "Nonasymptotic Species Richness Models and the Insects of British Trees" by Donald S. Strong, Jr., which appeared in the July 1974 issue of the *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* **71,** 2766–2769, an error was made in the PROCEEDINGS Office. On page 2767, the footnote is incomplete. The last sentence of the footnote should continue as follows: "Speciation can occur in diploid outcrossing organisms much more rapidly than this (25, 26). There are so few examples of rapid speciation because the age of most species is very difficult to establish, not because speciation is necessarily a slow process [although some modern biologists still assume speciation to occur only over geologic time (27)].

Correction. In the article "The Density of Acetylcholine Receptors and Their Sensitivity in the Postsynaptic Membrane of Muscle Endplates," by E. X. Albuquerque, E. A. Barnard, C. W. Porter, and J. E. Warnick, which appeared in the July 1974 issue of the *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* **71,** 2818–2822, the communication date on p. 2818 was incorrect, through an editorial error. The paper was communicated on April 8, 1974.

Correction. In "Isolation of Exonuclease VIII: The Enzyme Associated with the *sbcA* Indirect Suppressor" by Sidney R. Kushner, Haruko Nagaishi, and A. J. Clark, which appeared in the September 1974 issue of the *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* **71,** 3593–3597, the authors requested that *sbcA20* be substituted for *sbcA9* as follows:

p. 3593: line 5 of *Materials and Methods.*

p. 3594: in the title of Table 1 and in the title and column headed "Genotype" of Table 2.

p. 3595: left-hand column, 20 lines from the bottom; right-hand column, line 20.

p. 3596: in the legend of Fig. 1.