Biochemistry. In the article "Possible involvement of the long terminal repeat of transposable element *17.6* in regulating expression of an insecticide resistance-associated P450 gene in *Drosophila*" by Larry C. Waters, Andrew C. Zelhof, Brenda J. Shaw, and Lan-Yang Ch'ang, which appeared in number 11, June 1992, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**89**, 4855–4859), the authors request that the following correction be noted. In Fig. 2*B*, the amino acid sequence between positions 82 and 273 was jumbled during preparation of the figure for publication. The nucleotide sequence in the figure was correct, and both the nucleotide and amino acid sequences deposited in GenBank are correct. The P450 name and its relation to members of gene family 3 in general and to the housefly P450 (CYP6A1) specifically were determined from the correct amino acid sequence. Thus, the error does not affect the results and conclusions of the work. The corrected Fig. 2 is shown below.

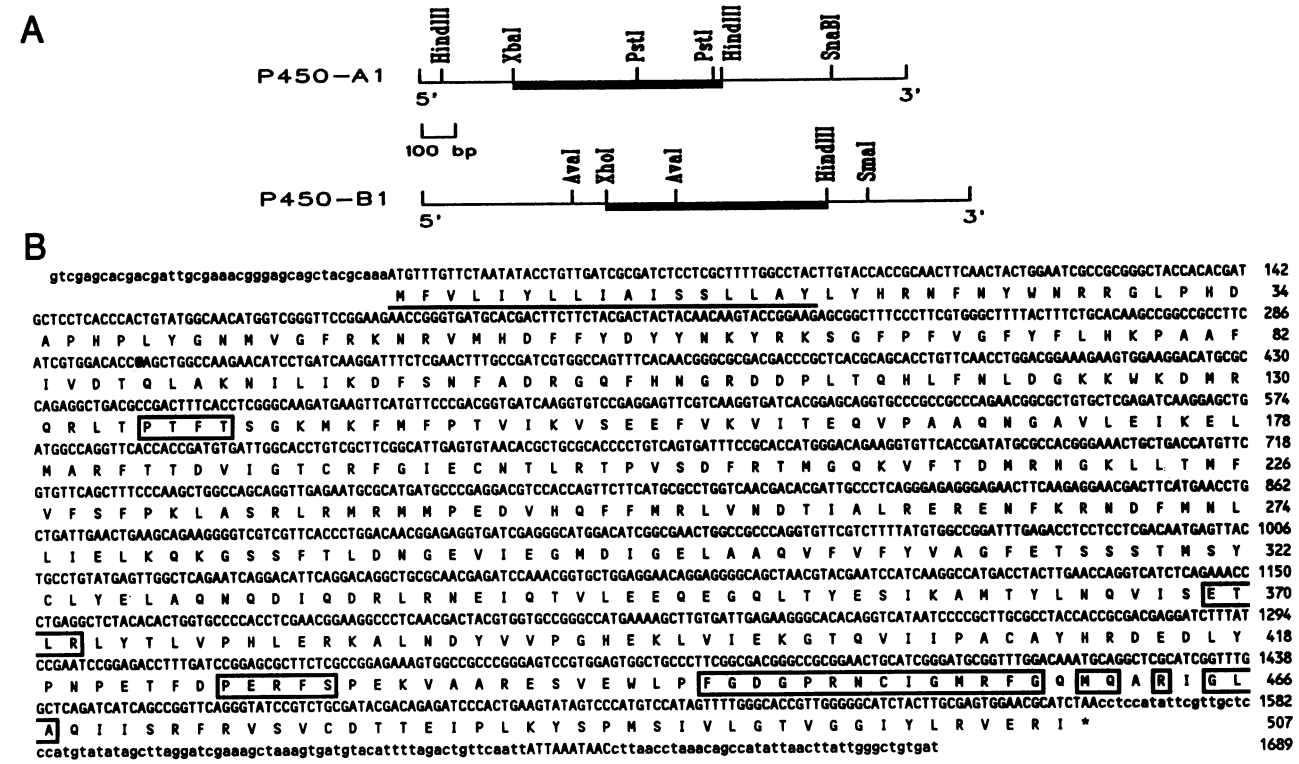

FIG. 2. Restriction maps of P450-A1 and P450-B1 cDNAs and the nucleotide sequence of P450-B1 cDNAs and the deduced amino acid sequence of P450-B1. (*A*) The restriction map of the longest single clone of each cDNA—pA1-b4 (≈1470 bp) and pB1-b7 (1658 bp) corresponding to P450-A1 and P450-B1, respectively—is shown. The sequences used as probes for the RNA and DNA blot analyses shown in Figs. 3 and 4 are indicated by black bars. (*B*) The open reading frame of the P450-B1 cDNA sequence and the potential polyadenylylation signal sequence are shown in uppercase letters. The termination codon is indicated by an asterisk. The poly(A) tail, as long as 83 adenine bases, is not shown. The putative signal sequence at the amino terminus is underlined. The amino acid sequences common to family 3 P450s, as well as the amino acids around cysteine at position 452 that share positional identity with house fly CYP6A1, are boxed.

Plant Biology. In the article "Classification and evolution of α-amylase genes in plants" by Ning Huang, G. Ledyard Stebbins, and Raymond L. Rodriguez, which appeared in number 16, August 15, 1992, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**89**, 7526–7530), Fig. 5 was poorly reproduced and information critical to the thesis of the paper (the lower of the two bands) could not be visualized. A reverse negative of this figure and its legend are printed below.

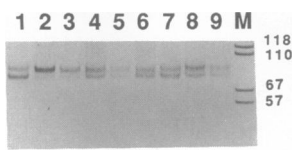

FIG. 5. PCR amplification of the signature regions of selected monocot plant genomic DNA. Lane 1, rice; lane 2, barley cv. Klages; lane 3, barley cv. Himalaya; lane 4, wheat (hexaploid); lane 5, corn; lane 6, rye; lane 7, rye grass; lane 8, oat; lane 9, wheat (diploid); and lane M, molecular size markers (see Fig. 4).

Applied Mathematics. In the article "Note on the form of the metric for an isolated vortex in general relativity" by C. L. Pekeris and K. Frankowski, which appeared in number 15, August 1, 1992, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**89**, 6703–6705), the following correction should be noted. Eq. **30** on page 6705 should read

$$\nu^2(0) = \frac{4\nu^2}{\lambda^2}\left[1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{3j(\lambda)}\right]^2, \qquad \nu = \frac{a^2\eta}{\lambda}, \qquad [30]$$

where ν (vee) has been replaced by ν (nu) in two places.