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Cover picture: The distal extremity of the synaptic nerve terminal at the mature toad (*Bufo marinus*) neuromuscular junction grows over very short periods of time. The nerve terminal (*red, top*) and Schwann cell (*green, middle*) were filled by ionophoretic injection with different fluorescent dyes and imaged on a confocal microscope. The overlay image (*bottom*) shows the two fine nerve terminal processes enclosed in corresponding Schwann cell processes. The smaller of the two nerve terminal processes was observed to grow over the course of 20 min. Such new processes can form functional synapses within this short period. For details, see the article by Macleod et al. in this issue (pages 2380–2392).

Erratum: In the article "Leptin Attenuates Acute Food Deprivation-Induced Relapse to Heroin Seeking," by Uri Shalev, Jasmine Yap, and Yavin Shaham, which was originally published online as a Rapid Communication (RC129) on February 5, 2001, a printer's error caused several of the authors' proof corrections to be removed from the article. The corrections are as follows: The title to Table 1 should be "Lever-pressing behavior during the training and extinction phases." In the first paragraph of Materials and Methods, one of the suppliers mentioned, Med Associates, is actually located in Georgia, VT. The first sentence of the second paragraph of Results should read "Because of skewed distributions, a square-root transformation (Cohen and Cohen, 1983) was used before conducting the repeated measures ANOVA with leptin dose (0, 2, or 4 μg) as the between-subjects factor and food deprivation (food deprived and food sated) as the within-subjects factor." The last sentence of this same paragraph should read "Leptin also decreased body weight gain when food was reintroduced after 1 d of deprivation (vehicle group, 20.6 ± 3.7 gm per day; leptin groups, 7.2 ± 2.3; $p < 0.01$) but had no effect on body weight loss induced by food deprivation (vehicle group, 22.2 ± 7.7 gm per day; leptin groups, 26.4 ± 2.1; $p > 0.5$)." The second sentence of the second paragraph of Results should read "The repeated measures ANOVA using leptin dose (0, 2, or 4 μg) as the between-subjects factor and test condition (saline priming, heroin priming, and footshock) as the within-subjects factor revealed significant effects of test condition on responses on the previously active lever ($F_{(2,36)} = 12.2$; $p < 0.01$) (Fig. 2*A*) and on the inactive lever ($F_{(2,36)} = 3.2$; $p < 0.05$) (Fig. 2*B*)." In the third and fifth paragraphs of the Discussion, "CeA" should be changed to "amygdala." In the last sentence of the fourth paragraph of the Discussion, "c-fos" should not be italicized. The second sentence of the fifth paragraph of the

Discussion should read “Acute (24-48 hr) food deprivation increases CRF (Heinrichs and Richard, 1999) and NA (Stanley et al., 1989) utilization in the hypothalamus, a region that receives its major NA input from the lateral tegmental NA nuclei via the ventral NA bundle (Moore and Bloom, 1979; Pacak et al., 1998).” The fourth sentence of this same paragraph should read “The effect of acute food deprivation on extrahypothalamic CRF and NA has not been studied, but these systems also might be activated by this deprivation condition.” The heading of the last paragraph of the Discussion should read “Concluding remarks,” and the last sentence of this final paragraph should read “Thus, medications that target the central leptin system and/or other hypothalamic hormones that are regulated by leptin (Ahima et al., 2000) may be considered for the treatment of drug addicts with comorbid eating disorders.” These corrections are reflected in the online text that appears at http://www.jneurosci.org/cgi/content/full/21/4/RC129.

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