Behavior Genetics Association 38th Annual Meeting Abstracts

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Erratum to: Behav Genet (2008) 38(6):612–653 DOI 10.1007/s10519-008-9228-x

Corrected Abstract of Microorganismal Pheromones is as given below.

Microorganismal Pheromones

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The data tabled below indicate that when *Drosophila paulistorum* superspecies' omnipresent endosymbiont is virtually eliminated by ingested antibiotics, behavior is altered. Additional data, not presented here, identified the cause as pheromones borne on the cuticular skeleton of these insects. Thus a cytoplasmic microorganism, genus *Wolbachia*, is directing its perpetuation, in bravura co-evolution.

Current and original isolation indices, ranging from –1.00 (preferences for unlikes, heterogamy) through 0 (random mating) to +1.00 (preference for likes, homogamy) between Amazonian and Orinocian *Drosophila paulistorum* semispecies. Treated = ten generations on 0.01 Rifampicin, an antibiotic, versus *Wolbachia* endosymbionts. Five replicas and 120 matings were scored (12A♀♀ + 12B♀♀ + 12A♂♂ + 12B♂♂ differentiated by rotated wing clips) for each row, totaling 720 matings.

Controls, untreated

1965*	Sympatric strains	0.75 ± 0.07
	Allopatric strains	0.61 ± 0.07
2008	Allopatric strains	0.70 ± 0.004

Experimental, treated, both strains allopatric

2008	Amazonian treated	0.00 ± 0.007**
	Orinocan treated	0.54 ± 0.006
	Am. + Or. treated	0.86 ± 0.002

Five generations on 0.10 Rifampicin

2008	Amazonian treated	0.18 ± 0.008
	Orinocan treated	0.49 ± 0.01****
	Am. + Or. treated	0.84 ± 0.06
	Am. treated + Am. untreated	0.38 ± 0.007***
	Or. treated + Or. untreated	0.32 ± 0.007

*Ehrman, L. 1965. Direct observation of sexual isolation between allopatric and between sympatric strains of different *Drosophila paulistorum* races. *Evolution* 19:459–464.

Ehrman, L. and Parsons, P. 1981. *Behavior Genetics and Evolution*. McGraw-Hill, N.Y.

**Orinocan males mated significantly more than opposing Amazonian ones; here Orinocan was normal untreated. All other male and female copulae numbers were equivalent.

***Untreated Am. males mated significantly more than antibiotic treated Am. males.

****Untreated Am. males mated significantly more than antibiotic treated Or. males.

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s10519-008-9228-x.

The following abstract was inadvertently omitted from the abstracts for the Annual Meeting of the Behavior Genetics Association published in November 2008 Vol 38, 6.

Phenotypic, Genetic, and Environmental Correlations between Reaction Times and Intelligence in Young Twin Children

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Phenotypic, genetic, and environmental correlations between various reaction time measures and intelligence were examined in a sample of 4- to 6-year-old twin children ($N = 680$ individuals). Univariate genetic analyses conducted on the same-sex pairs (101 MZ pairs and 132 same-sex DZ pairs) demonstrated that the intelligence measure and four of the seven reaction time measures had a genetic component (ranging from 38 to 74%). At the phenotypic level, most of the reaction time measures had significant negative correlations with the intelligence measure. Multivariate genetic analyses revealed that some of the observed phenotypic correlations could be explained by common genetic factors.