The present conclusion opposes the one advanced by Pieri et al.[3], whose argument is based on the H-bond stabilization of the D_2 conformation. This implies that the ergot alkaloids interact in the nonprotonated form with the receptor, which would only be possible if the binding site definitely had non-polar properties. Quantum mechanical calculations on carboxylic acid-amine systems show, however, that a neighboring charge or dipole suffices to shift the bridging proton towards the amine[10,11].

Another argument against the D_2 form being the biologically active one can be drawn from the general conclusion that the DA receptor agonists must be rather flat[12]. The bulky peptide moiety bent towards N6 and the H-bond, if it persists, would sterically and electronically interfere with the interaction of N6 with the putative anionogenic group of the receptor. Thus we believe that the D_1 form of ergot alkaloids with its appropriate geometric parameters, relative flatness and greater flexibility is more suited for interaction with DA receptors.

The steric requirements of serotonin receptors are less well defined than those of the DA receptor. However, considering LSD as a rather rigid serotonin ligand, it is again the D_1 form that may be the one most likely to suit the serotonin receptor.

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Correction

P. Baumann, A. N. Tchernitchin, G. Grunert and P. Ball: Effects of various doses of catecholestrogens on uterine eosinophilia in the immature rat, **Experientia 42 (1986) 165–167.** We regret that there was an error in the labeling of the figure; the final line should read: Hormone – C – Estradiol-17β – 4-OH-estradiol – 2-OH-estradiol.