

ERRATA

FARTHING, G. WILLIAM. *Two types of correlation between reinforcement and the elements of a compound stimulus*. 1973, 23, 359-370. In Table 1, page 360, the contingency value for the A₁ element in the control group should read 1.0, not 0.5.

HYMOWITZ, NORMAN, *Effects of lever-press-dependent and independent electric shock on schedule-induced water intake*. 1973, 23, 487-497. On page 491, the sentence beginning on line four under Results and Discussion should read as follows: "Water intake, lever pressing, and session time were not affected by delivery of 0.16 or 0.20 ma. shock," not "0.16 or 0.29 ma. shock."

SARBIN, THEODORE R. *On the recently reported physiological and pharmacological reality of the hypnotic state*. 1973, 23, 505-511. A line of print was dropped at the end of page 510. The following should be added to the bottom of that page: "Differential meanings or cognitive elaborations may well be the significant . . ."

MACK, DAVID, & KNIGHT, GEORGE P. *Identification of other players' characteristics in the reiterated prisoner's dilemma*. 1974, 24, 93-100. In the first paragraph, page 93, the sentences beginning on line 6 should read as follows. "Changes are taking place—business, professional, and academic institutions are being forced to drop sex-discrimination practices, and more and more opportunities for women have become available. Yet there has been no great deluge of women into these spheres."

OBSERVER: *Comments & Queries: Eppur Si Muove*. 1974, 24, 131-134. On page 134 in the first full paragraph, a line was dropped. The paragraph should read as follows:

Heredity Transmission Versus Ontogenetic Evolution

When the question arises as to the origin of certain traits or modes of behavior of organisms, there are two answers. One is to say that species-specific behavior is hereditarily transmitted, while the other points to the ontogenetic development of the offspring of parent organisms. Obviously, no behavior can be inherited, as no anatomical or physiological character can be. But the fact that the ontogenetic development is a nodal point in the reproductive continuum of organisms that fit into species and other classes of animals affects the similarity of form, function, and adaptiveness of offspring and parents. Accordingly, the fittingness of the parent organisms to their habitats will likewise be exhibited by the offspring. At this point the behavior of organisms may not be limited to anatomical and physiological features to the exclusion of ecological influences. No internal drives need be posited to account for the behavior of the offspring in its adaptations to its surroundings.