Erratum

Cuijpers, R. H., Kappers, A. M. L., & Koenderink, J. J. (2000). Investigation of visual space using an exocentric pointing task. *Perception & Psychophysics*, **62** (8), 1556-1571.

On p. 1562, in Figure 3, the open symbols are missing. On p. 1564, in Figure 4, the regression lines are missing. These two figures are printed in corrected form on the following two pages of the present issue.

Figure 3. In each graph, the average deviation of the indicated angle ϕ from the veridical setting is shown as a function of the separation angle ζ . The error bars indicate the standard deviations of three repetitions. The graphs in the left column show the monocular settings for subjects A.O., G.S., and J.N., whereas the graphs in the right column show the binocular settings. All the data correspond to configurations in which both the pointer and the target were placed at a distance of 1.47 m from the subject. The filled circles denote configurations that were placed in front of the subject, whereas the open diamonds and the open boxes denote configurations that were oriented to the right and to the left, respectively.

Figure 4. In each graph, the average deviation of the indicated angle ϕ from the veridical setting is shown as a function of the orientation angle ω . The error bars denote the standard deviation of three repetitions. The graphs in the left column show the monocular settings for subjects A.O., G.S., and J.N., whereas the graphs in the right column show the binocular settings. All the data correspond to configurations in which both the pointer and the target were placed at a distance of 1.47 m from the subject. The diamonds correspond to pointing clockwise, and the stars to pointing counterclockwise.