where the S was. Analysis of the responses with the target correctly identified as a 5 but incorrectly located revealed that 80% ($SD=17\%$) of these errors could be attributed to localizing the 5 as the S. Analysis of all location errors showed that 30% of them were attributable to localizing the target where the S was positioned. This is almost three times the 10.9% expected with errors randomly distributed. When the targets were correctly identified, yet located in the position occupied by

the distractor S, most (77%) of those targets were 5s. Yet such errors were not limited to targets that were physically very similar to the S and included the targets 1, 3, 4, and 7. Clearly, for subjects searching for "any digit," the S was seen as a digit and localized as such.

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ERRATUM

Collyer, C. E. Comparing strong and weak models by fitting them to computer-generated data. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1985, **38**, 476-481—The equation that appears on page 479 contains an error: The π that should have been included is missing. The correct equation is:

$$Y = A + B[\sin(2\pi R_1)](-2 \log_e R_2)^{1/2}.$$