3. These same subjects were employed in the study presented in Aiken and Brown (1968).
4. For a more complete discussion of measures see Brown and Owen (1967). Essentially, we view the form as a distribution of area units relative to the x and y axes, collapse the frequency distributions of unit areas to these axes and compute moments as for any frequency distribution. The second moment of area represents the degree to which area is dispersed when collapsed to the x axis. To compute the maximum

value, a simulated rotation of the form in 5-deg steps is carried out, the second moment is computed in that position, and the maximum value is selected from among the 36 values. The maximum value, then, measures the maximum dispersion of area of the form from its area center of gravity.

5. The coefficients have been rescaled to a common unit so that all coefficients in Tables 3, 4, and 5 may be compared.

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MAST, T. E., & WATSON, C. S. Attention and auditory evoked responses to low-detectability signals. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1968, 4, 237-240.—Some of the detail in Figs. 3 and 4 in this article did not show in the printed article. The one on the left is Fig. 3 and the one on the right is the left-hand portion of Fig. 4.