is alternated. The color often appears as a faint flash. Ss often stated that they could not at all remember the adaptation conditions or their original reports.

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2. Address: Department of Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.
3. Mansfield held a National Research Council (Canada) Scholarship and wishes to express his appreciation for this support.
4. For a similar experiment, see Hepler, N. Color: A motion-contingent aftereffect, *Science*, 1968, 162, 376-377. She reported that the color aftereffects observed immediately after adaptation required a mean adaptation time of 135 min, whereas the delayed aftereffects, observed 20 to 27 h after adaptation, required 270 min.
5. Hepler, N. Personal communication, 1969.
6. Pantle, A., & Sekuler, R. W. Visual thresholds for moving and stationary gratings after inspection of moving gratings of variable contrast. Unpublished manuscript, 1968.

NOTES

1. Stromeyer held, during the term of the work, a NIH predoctoral fellowship and a National Research Council-AFOSR postdoctoral fellowship.

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ERRATUM

PEARCE, D. G., & MATIN, L. Variation of the magnitude of the horizontal-vertical illusion with retinal eccentricity. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1969, 6 (4), 241-243.—Page 241, 2nd column, 2nd sentence of the 3rd paragraph of the Procedure section should read as follows: "These positions were on the locus of a 100 in. sphere centered on S's left eye and located either on a longitude line 5 deg to the left of the primary vertical plane or on a latitude line 5 deg above the primary horizontal plane. The three test lights were always on the surface of this sphere."