rived from performance on 0°, 60°, and 120° views would suggest.

A number of different factors may contribute to the overall orientation function. For example, the cardinal axes of elongation and symmetry for upright, 0° views are generally either aligned with, or perpendicular to, the upright. The identification of other views with the same alignment of their principal axes (viz., 90°, 180°, and 270° views) may then be privileged, since the locations of their cardinal axes will coincide with those of the upright view, which could benefit the extraction of these axes. In addition, if the stored, orientation-sensitive representations accessed by canonically oriented, 0° views are rather broadly tuned, then views near to the upright may be identified more efficiently. For example, 30° and 330° views may benefit from being matched directly to stored, upright representations without requiring prior image transformation. Further careful, empirical investigation will be necessary in order to elucidate the factors underlying orientation effects. Nevertheless, the finding of nonlinear orientation functions provides further evidence of the inadequacy of a simple mental rotation account of compensation for the effects of plane rotation on picture identification.

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Erratum

Giesbrecht, B., & Dixon, P. Isolating the interference caused by cue duration in partial report: A quantitative approach. *Memory & Cognition*, 1999, *27* (2), 220-233. On page 223, in the Method section, under "Stimuli," the next to the last sentence should read as follows:

Letters presented in the array were selected randomly each trial, under the constraint that no letter appeared more than once in the array.