(3) The endpoint of the movement may be the more compelling cue or anchor point, producing a bias in the direction of movement. This hypothesis is an extension of the type offered for judgments of distance by Davidon and Cheng (1964). It would apply to judgments of midpoint and highpoint but would not distinguish between them unless some additional difference in anchor points were added to the hypothesis. An additional hypothesis would also be needed for the difference between judgments with one and two fingers. The simplest may be Ponzo's argument that errors of all kinds are exaggerated when the scanning movement is uncomfortable (reported by Calabresi, 1933).

(4) Ss may confuse a property of the exploratory activity with a property of the stimulus. When Ss judge whether an edge is curved or straight, for example, there appears to be some confusion between the path of the stimulus and the path of the turning wrist (Rubin, 1936) or the moving hand (Hunter, 1954; Davidson, 1970). Confusion could also exist between rate of movement and length of slope, with Ss possibly moving more slowly up to the point of decision and

more quickly after it. The latter confusion, however, again applies without distinction to judgments of midpoint and highpoint.

In effect, none of the hypotheses available has a tight fit with the present data, and our lack of precise knowledge about exploratory touch makes a choice among possibilities difficult on any other grounds. It is clear, however, that the phenomenon is a marked one and we can now, to a large extent, control its occurrence even if we do not yet understand its basis.

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ERRATA AND ADDENDA

TOWNSEND, J. T. Theoretical analysis of an alphabetic confusion matrix. *Perception & Psychophysics*, 1971, Vol. 9(1), pp. 40-50—The following errors were present in the printed text: (1) Although implicitly clear, it should have been explicitly noted in "Theoretical Developments" that all the parameters in the sensory activation, decision, and confusion matrix, being probabilities, lie in the closed interval [0, 1] (the estimation programs enforced this constraint). (2) The number of parameters in the overlap activation model is equal to that for the choice model (rather than one more as stated), namely

$$\frac{N(N+1)}{2} - 1,$$

or 350 in the designated report. Similarly, page 46, column 1, case (2) would have one more parameter than both the choice and the overlap models. (3) Page 41, column 2, paragraph 3, line 16, the sensory activation matrix should have a left parenthesis: $S = (a_{ij})$. (4) Page 41, column 3, paragraph 2, line 9, word 5 should be "model." (5) Page 48, column 3, paragraph 1, line 10, in parenthesis should be " d_c " rather than "dc."