NOTES

1. Bilateral damage to the occipital cortex has been reported to have little effect on original learning of either a tactile discrimination (Finger, Cohen, & Alongi, 1972; Finger & Frommer, 1968; Gabriel, Freer, & Finger, 1979) or an inclined plane discrimination (Thompson, 1982a) problem.

2. A sequence mixed with single- and double-alternation runs (or double-alternation runs only) has routinely been used in my laboratory for the purpose of reducing the frequency and duration of position habits. Evidence that criterial performance is not dependent upon the use of such spatial sequences has been presented earlier (Thompson, Lukaszewska, Schweigerdt, & McNew, 1967).

3. Since the central lateral nucleus was almost invariably invaded in those rats receiving VL, LD, and/or LP damage, the

possibility that this intralaminar nucleus is implicated in visual discrimination learning cannot be ignored.

4. The six structures found not to be implicated in original and/or reversal learning of a position habit include the amygdaloid complex, the zona incerta, the ventrobasal thalamus, the nucleus posterior thalami, the superior colliculus, and the dorso-medial midbrain reticular formation (Thompson, Note 1).

5. John (1967, 1972) views endogenous influences as readouts of specific memories. The anticipatory set would certainly represent a specific memory. More importantly, the presence of endogenous influences in widely dispersed regions of the brain may reflect the mobilization of excitatory and inhibitory processes attending the activation of an anticipatory set.

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ERRATUM

Moore, J. W., & Stickney, K. J. Goal tracking in attentional-associative networks: Spatial learning and the hippocampus. *Physiological Psychology*, 1982, Vol. 10 (2), 202-208—On page 204, the italicized word on line 21 of column 1, *association*, should be *antiassociation*. On page 207, the word "unchained" on line 27 of column 1 should be "unchanged."