

ANNOUNCEMENT

NATO Advanced Study Institute Cognitive Processes and Spatial Orientation in Animal and Man

June 27-July 7, 1985
Aix-en-Provence, France

For information write:
Dr. Paul Ellen
Department of Psychology
Georgia State University
Atlanta, GA 30303

ERRATUM

Marschark, M. (1983). Semantic congruity in symbolic comparisons: Saliency, expectancy, and associative priming. [*Memory & Cognition*, 11(2), 192-199]. On page 196, the normative means and t tests reported refer to the entire sets of 32 salient and 32 nonsalient stimuli, not the 16 stimuli with each saliency \times dimension cell. The means and standard deviations for each saliency \times dimension \times pole cell are: *Salient*—large 8.09 (SD = 1.00), fierce 8.54 (SD = .81), small 1.87 (SD = .92), meek 3.23 (SD = 1.06); *Nonsalient*—large 6.80 (SD = 1.15), fierce 5.93 (SD = .59), small 3.49 (SD = .91), meek 2.83 (SD = 1.20). The more restricted means indicate that saliency and extremity were confounded with saliency \times dimension \times pole cells, even if extremity did not differ between the saliency conditions across dimensions and poles.