

ERRATUM

Burnham, B. R., & Neely, J. A. (2007). Involuntary capture of visual–spatial attention occurs for intersections, both real and “imagined.” *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 14(4), 735-741.

Panel A (Intersection Target) for Experiment 2 in Figure 1 in Burnham and Neely (2007) is incorrect. As correctly stated in the Method section, the distractor (S) should have appeared in the location diametrically opposite to the intersection’s location (i.e., the same location in which it appears in panel A for Experiment 1). We also note a confound in Experiment 2 (brought to our attention by Glenn Sanders) that was an unintended consequence of the target and a single distractor appearing in locations on the circular target array used in Experiment 1, with the other six distractors appearing at random locations. If only the target had occupied a position on the circular array, whenever a letter appeared at the Intersection or Line-only location it would necessarily have been the target. Hence, a distractor was always presented in another potential target position to discourage participants from focusing attention on the Intersection and Line-only locations. But, as shown in Figure 1, in Experiment 2 a distractor appeared at the Intersection location *only* for Line-only targets. Because the intersection captured attention, the distractor at the intersection’s location was likely processed and attention could have “dwelled” on it, thereby masking facilitation in Line-only target processing that might have been produced by a Line-only capture effect. If a Line-only capture effect did indeed occur, (1) Experiment 2’s longer RTs to Line-only targets than to targets in nonintersection locations did not rule out that Experiment 1’s imaginary-intersection capture effect may have actually been a Line-only capture effect, and (2) the real-intersection capture effect could have been the sum of two separate Line-only capture effects. Thus, our claim that real and imagined intersections capture attention should be treated with caution until future research determines the degree to which Line-only capture effects were operating in our paradigm.