Fig. 4 Nucleotide sequences of exons 46–51; the derived amino acid residues are compared with the corresponding sequences from calf, mouse and chicken[11–14]. Asterisks represent identity with the human sequences; boxes identify deletions and dashes indicate that the sequences are unknown. The mouse amino acid sequences have been determined only for exon S1 (ref. 11). A high degree of nucleotide sequence conservation exists between the mouse and human gene from the beginning of intron L to position −215 (ref. 11 and M.-L. Chu *et al.*, in preparation). The amino acid residues are numbered from the initiation site of translation; the two arrows indicate the cleavage sites of the signal and amino-terminal peptidases. Triangles demarcate the exons. (Compare with the schematic representation in Fig. 3.) Only one of the five amino acid residues comprising the short non-helical stretch is coded for by exon 47, which also contains the sequences for 11 of the 16 (Gly-X-Y) units of the triple helical segment. The rest of the amino-terminal triple helical region is localized in exon 48 (4(Gly-X-Y) units) and in the 35-bp exon 49. The latter, in addition, encodes the last $8\frac{2}{3}$ amino acids of the globular domain, thus serving as a junction between the globular and amino-terminal triple helical domains. Exon 50 (195 bp) codes for 65 amino acids of the globular domain, the remaining $12\frac{1}{3}$ amino acids of which are encoded by exon 51. Exon 51 contains the sequences of the signal peptidase cleavage site, the signal peptide and the 119-bp-long 5′-untranslated region.

than those on homologous chromosomes[17]. It is tempting, therefore, to speculate that the observed differences in the length of the collagen genes may reflect the different chromosomal origin of two or more distinct gene clusters because of a faster rate of gene conversion within a given cluster or subfamily of genes.

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Errata

Holocene alluviation and hydrology in the upper Thames basin

M. A. Robinson & G. H. Lambrick
Nature **308**, 809–814 (1984)

ON page 811, Fig. 2, site 1, ~AD 7 should read 7th century AD and, similarly, mid AD 10 in Fig. 3, site 8 should be mid-10th century AD.

Auditory receptive fields in primate superior colliculus shift with changes in eye position

Martha F. Jay & David L. Sparks
Nature **309**, 345–347 (1984)

THE following lines of text were omitted from page 347, second paragraph, between 'With gaze directed at the centre fixation' and 'SR burst cells tested in this manner':
'... light, saccades to an auditory or visual target placed 10° above and 16° to the left of centre were preceded by a vigorous burst of activity. When the leftward initial fixation point was viewed, requiring a saccade to this same target of 10° up and 8° right, the neurone failed to produce a burst of activity regardless of target modality. Comparable results were obtained from the 23 ...'.

Isotope studies of insular phosphates explain atoll phosphatization

Paul Aharon & H. H. Veeh
Nature **309**, 614–617 (1984)

ON page 614, in the second sentence of the first paragraph, 'pohsphates' should read 'phosphates'. In Table 1, the second entry under **'Nauru'** should be NRU-2, not NRU-5, and in the last line of the table legend, the 1σ error is incorrectly given as ±1‰—it should read ±0.1‰.