

Biochemistry. In the article “*crnA* encodes a nitrate transporter in *Aspergillus nidulans*” by S. E. Unkles, K. L. Hawker, C. Grieve, E. I. Campbell, P. Montague, and J. R. Kinghorn, which appeared in number 1, January 1991, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (88, 204–208), there was an error in Table 1. A nucleotide (C) was omitted from the *niiA* nucleotide sequence. The table should read as shown below.

Table 1. Homologous upstream nucleotide motifs

Gene	Position from translational initiation	Position from transcriptional initiation	Nucleotide sequence
<i>crnA</i>	–405	–218	TCG TGATCGG
<i>niiA</i>	–198	–181	---C---TC-
<i>niaD</i>	–216	ND	--T ----TT-

Data for *niiA* and *niaD* genes taken from ref. 5. Hyphens indicate identical nucleotides relative to *crnA* sequence; gaps introduced to maximize homology. ND, not determined.

Chemistry. In the article “Photoreduction of carbon dioxide by aqueous ferrous ion: An alternative to the strongly reducing atmosphere for the chemical origin of life” by Zofia Borowska and David Mauzerall, which appeared in number 18, September 1988, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (85, 6577–6580), the authors request that the main conclusion be retracted. The data on formation of formaldehyde shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and Table 1 cannot be reproduced. The error has been traced to baseline problems with the colorimetry. To resolve any ambiguity, we have repeated these experiments using ¹⁴C-labeled bicarbonate and formate. The results show that the yield of formaldehyde is less than 1% of that reported in the above article. The hydrogen yields reported in that article and in a previous paper (1) are reproducible. The data from these experiments will be published elsewhere.

1. Borowska, Z. & Mauzerall, D. (1987) *Origins Life* 17, 251–259.

Biochemistry. In the article “Expression of the bacteriopsin gene in *Halobacterium halobium* using a multicopy plasmid” by Mark P. Krebs, Thomas Hauss, Maarten P. Heyn, Uttam L. RajBhandary, and H. Gobind Khorana, which appeared in number 3, February 1991, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (88, 859–863), the authors request that the following corrections be noted. Beginning on line 13 of the Introduction, the text should read as follows: “. . . retinal in lipid or detergent vesicles. This method has been used in most of the studies reported (2). bR has also been regenerated in *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* expressing the *bop* gene (40). In the second . . .” In *Materials and Methods*, under “Transformation and Characterization of Transformants” (p. 859), the sucrose concentration was given as 75% (wt/wt); it should be 75% (wt/vol). On page 863, left column, the sentence beginning on line 43 should read as follows: “The *bop* promoter is likely to be located within the 390-bp region upstream of the transcriptional start site.”

40. Hildebrandt, V., Ramezani-Rad, M., Swida, U., Wrede, P., Grzesiek, S., Primke, M. & Buldt, G. (1989) *FEBS Lett.* 243, 137–140.