however, the incidence of such antibodies in the sera of individual mice from our colony, both in the BALB/c and CBA/H background, is relatively low, never above 30% of the animals tested at ages ranging from 50 to 120 d (my unpublished results). Of the 12 nudes (BALB/c) in group 8 (Table 1) that were pretyped for presence or absence of such antibodies, three had detectable titres when tested against EL4 cells and M-MSV transformed Swiss and BALB/c cell lines. The two animals with the longest latent period, 21 and 23 d respectively, had no detectable titres. All the *nu*/+ tested (group 7, Table 1) had no detectable titres. It is apparent that additional work, especially correlations of *in vivo* and *in vitro* reactivity using this model may solve some of these quandaries. Alternative interpretations such as the possible stimulatory role of the incipient immune response on tumour growth[26] or the possible absence of T cells with suppressor activity in the nude mouse[27], cannot be excluded.

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Erratum

IN the article "Two types of resistance to polyene antibiotics in *Candida albicans*" by C. C. HsuChen and D. S. Feingold (*Nature*, **251**, 656; 1974) the following corrections should be made. Page 658, column 1, line 6 should read . . . pore size in cell wall (a molecular sieving effect[16]); (3) a temperature . . . Page 659, line 19 should read . . . and dinitrophenol reduce the effect of the polyenes . . .

In the legend to Fig. 1, line 4 should read . . . temperature. Only exponentially growing cells were used in these experiments. Washed cells were suspended . . .

In the legend to Fig. 3, line 2, for 139 read E139A; and the expression in lines 6–8 should have square brackets inserted thus, [(glucose released in the presence of polyene − blank control)/(total amount of glucose trapped − blank control)] × 100 . . .

In the legend to Fig. 4 the explanation of the symbols does not show clearly the relationship between the neutral lipids and phospholipids. The tabulation below clarifies the situation.

	Neutral lipid of	Phospholipid of
●	E139-A	A1
▲	E139-A	E139-A control
■	E139-A	A3
○	A1	A1 control
▼	A1	E139-A
△	A3	A3 control
□	A3	E139-A

Incorrect symbols were inadvertently used in Table 1 which rendered it meaningless. The correct version is reprinted below.

Table 1 Characterisation of polyene-resistant mutants of *C. albicans*

		Polyene added ($\mu g\,ml^{-1}$)	Strain E139-A	A1	A2	A3	A4	A7
Growth in liquid medium*	Blank control	0.0	+++	++	+++	++	+++	++
	Amphotericin B	40.0	−	−	−	−	−	−
		20.0	−	+	−	+	−	−
		10.0	−	++	−	++	+	−
		2.5	−	++	−	++	++	−
		0.5	−	++	+++	++	+++	++
	Nystatin	100.0	−	++	−	++		−
		50.0	−	++	+++	++	+++	++
		25.0	−	++	+++	++	+++	++
		10.0	+	++	+++	++	+++	++
		2.5	+++	++	+++	++	+++	++
Growth on solid medium†	Nystatin	100.0	−	+	+	+	+	+
	Nystatin + amphotericin B	100.0 20.0	−	+	−	+	+	−
Colour reaction‡			Greenish blue	Bright yellow	Purplish blue	Bright yellow	Greyish blue	Greyish blue
Doubling time (min)§			65	85	70	97	90	135

* Log phase cells were adjusted to approximately 5×10^4 colony forming units per ml in fresh growth medium; 2 ml of this dilution was added to tubes containing the given polyenes. Dimethyl sulphoxide was present to 1% in all samples including the blank control. After overnight incubation at 37° C, the turbidity was recorded.

† A single colony of the given strain was streaked out on plate containing the given polyenes, and the growth was checked after 24 h of incubation at 37° C. The nystatin (4,530 U ml^{-1}) and the amphotericin B (876 $\mu g\,ml^{-1}$) were gifts from the Squibb Institute of Medical Research.

‡ Liebermann–Burchard reaction used. Total lipid extract of whole cells were used for assay. Preparations from both log and stationary phase cells gave identical results.

§ Growth was monitored turbidimetrically with a Klett–Summerson photoelectric colorimeter (green filter).

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