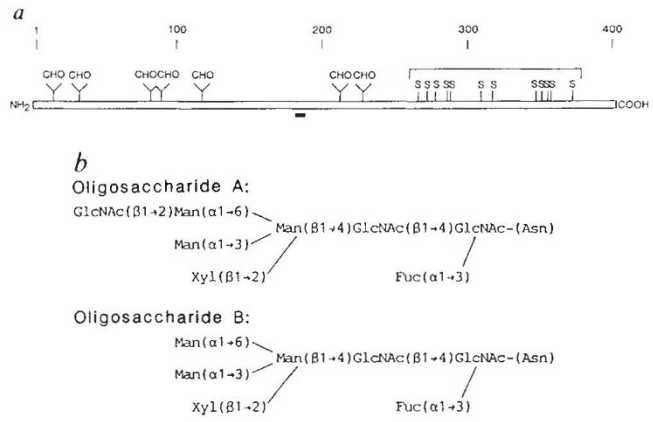

Fig. 3 Schematic drawing of *S*-glycoproteins. *a*, Schematic drawing of the S_8-glycoprotein of *B. campestris*. CHO, carbohydrate chain; S, cysteinyl residue. Heavy bar, zone variable among *Brassica* species. *b*, Structures of oligosaccharides A and B in *S*-glycoproteins of *B. campestris*, oligosaccharide A being predominant. The identity of the major oligosaccharide chains of total stigma proteins with those of *S*-glycoprotein was confirmed by the sequential digestion experiment of the isolated pyridylamino-derivatized saccharide chains from *S*-glycoproteins with various exoglycosidases in comparison with those from the total stigma glycoproteins and from bromelain. The details of the structural elucidation of the saccharide chains of *S*-glycoproteins of *B. campestris* will be published elsewhere (in preparation).

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Erratum

Glucocorticoid receptor mutants that are constitutive activators of transcriptional enhancement

Paul J. Godowski, Sandro Rusconi, Roger Miesfeld & Keith R. Yamamoto

Nature **325**, 365-368 (1987).

IN this letter Figs 3 and 4 were printed incorrectly, without the arrows referred to in the legends. The figures appear correctly below.

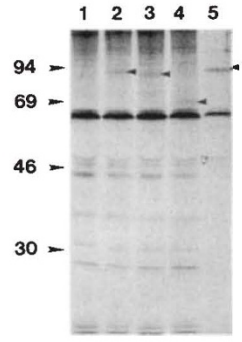

Fig. 4

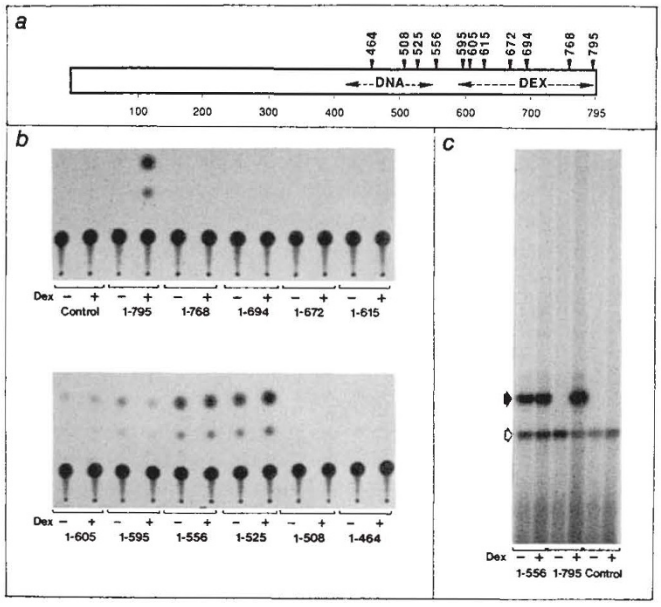

Fig. 3

MATTERS ARISING

Hyperacuity and the visual cortex

RECENTLY Swindale and Cynader[1] demonstrated experimentally that single neurons in cat visual cortex show a form of hyperacuity. They drew several comparisons with our own measurements of hyperacuity in the monkey visual cortex and with our theoretical analysis[2]. They (and Martin[3]) support the presumption that the limiting factors in hyperacuity, in particular Vernier acuity, are purely cortical, in contrast to the limiting factors in resolution acuity, which are thought to be essentially retinal.

Their results showed that a moving Vernier target caused maximum stimulation of a cortical cell when the bars of the target were exactly collinear. Progressively weaker responses were obtained when the bars were offset in a direction orthogonal to their long axes. Significant decrements in response occurred with offsets smaller than the overall size of the cortical cell's receptive field. They argued that this demonstrated a hyperacuity for relative position of the two bars and that this phenomenon was uniquely cortical.

Suppose the moving Vernier target were to stimulate a very simple model receptive field, consisting of a single excitatory region and simple temporal integrator. Results very similar to those of Swindale and Cynader would be obtained; this would be attributable to the fact that only the collinear version of the Vernier target provides optimal, synchronous stimulation of the receptive field in space and