

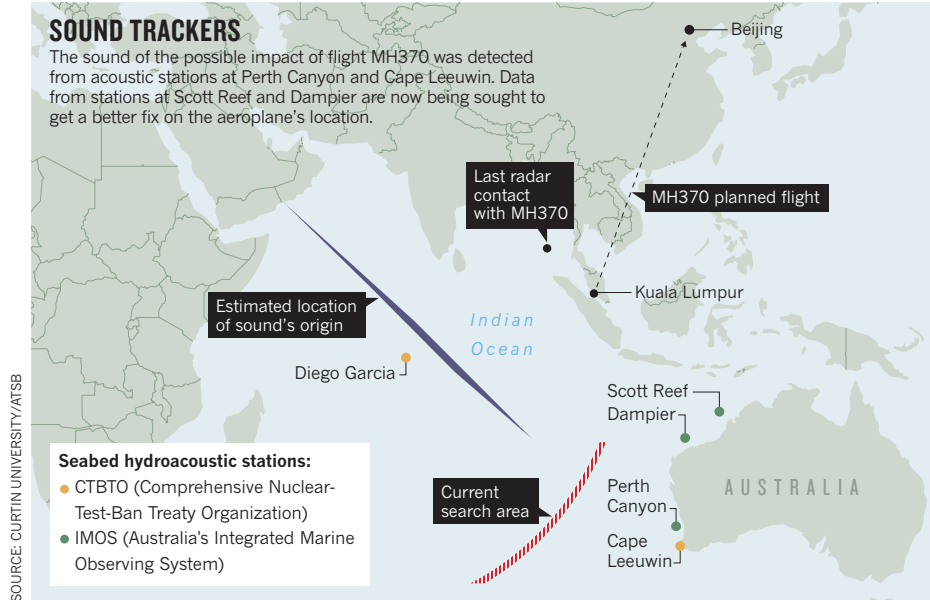
October, but now hopes to make the 7–9-day round trip in August. “Given the continuing uncertainty regarding the fate of MH370, underwater acoustic data still has the possibility of adding something to the search,” says Mark Prior, a CTBTO seismic-acoustic officer.

Meanwhile, it is unclear what other sources of hydrophone data that could be used in

the search exist in the region. The US Navy deployed vast arrays of hydrophones on the ocean floor during the cold war for anti-submarine warfare. Details of the Sound Surveillance System (SOSUS) remain secret, but most of the hydrophones are thought to have been deployed off the US Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Once the cold war ended, however, the system was downgraded. The data are still being collected, but they are not routinely analysed unless there is an underwater threat. William Marks, a spokesman for the US Navy in Yokosuka, Japan, declined to comment on whether the United States had hydrophones in the region. “Discussions of the SOSUS system at that level are classified,” he says. “This is a very sensitive system.”

India and Pakistan also have submarine fleets, but Duncan and other scientists say that they do not know whether they or any other nation has hydrophones in the Indian Ocean. “We have not been advised of any hydrophone facilities operated by India or Pakistan,” says the JACC spokesperson. ■



CORRECTIONS

The News story ‘Phage therapy gets revitalized’ (*Nature* **510**, 15–16; 2014) mischaracterized the CRISPR mechanism for tackling antibiotic-resistant microbes. It should have said that the phage injects DNA into the bacterium, which then transcribes it into RNA. And in the News story ‘Chicken project gets off the ground’ (*Nature* **509**, 546; 2014), the mentions of ‘guinea fowl’ should have read ‘jungle fowl’.