

nations were finalizing plans to cooperate on research, education and management in marine protected areas. The agreement could be finalized as early as next month, says Billy Causey, regional director for NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries in Key West, Florida.

POLITICAL IMPETUS

US environmentalists began pushing the idea of cooperation with Cuba on marine conservation after the 2008 election of President Barack Obama, who pledged during the campaign to engage with Cuba. The first signs of real progress came in September 2009, says Daniel Whittle, who heads the Cuba programme for the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), an environmental group based in New York City. Then, the United States allowed four Cuban scientists, three of whom were marine and coastal researchers, to attend a series of meetings in the country. And in November last year, Angulo-Valdés was part of a cadre of Cuban scientists that visited the state department and several members of Congress. A month later, Obama ordered the restoration of diplomatic ties with Cuba.

"It's slowly beginning to change," says Whittle, referring to links between the nations. "That's why the announcement in Chile was so significant: finally the two governments publicly acknowledged that they are in fact

working directly together on environmental issues."

The EDF and other conservation groups have been trying to build cooperation between Cuba, Mexico and the United States within the Gulf of Mexico. NOAA's April cruise, which focused on tallying the larvae of bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) in Cuban and Mexican waters, marked the first formal government engagement on that front since Obama's

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December announcement, Causey says. The main question facing the shark-management plan is whether the Cuban government will be able to mobilize enough money to implement it. The EDF and other groups have been raising funds to pay for some of the initial work on the plan, including training fishing crews to identify and report the sharks that they catch. But scientists need to conduct population surveys that are independent of those done by commercial fisheries, and Cuban research institutions are already stretched thin.

The country has only two operational research vessels, and scarce resources to equip

and operate them. The kind of tags needed to track shark movements through satellites can cost US\$2,500 each. So far, Cuba has tagged just four sharks with such devices.

"We have to see how the government implements the plan, and how they get around the funding problem," Angulo-Valdés says. "It's going to be a challenge." ■

CORRECTION

The News Feature 'The impenetrable proof' (*Nature* **526**, 178–181; 2015) incorrectly stated that Shinichi Mochizuki estimated that it would take an expert 500 hours to understand his proof. In fact, this was Ivan Fesenko's estimate. The story also stated that Fesenko warned Mochizuki against speaking to the press, but this was not part of their discussion.

The News Feature 'Brain, meet gut' (*Nature* **526**, 312–314; 2015) incorrectly stated that the US Office of Naval Research agreed to commit US\$52 million into gut-brain research. In fact, the figure is closer to \$14.5 million over the next 6–7 years.

The Editorial 'The worm returns' (*Nature* **526**, 294; 2015) gave the wrong date for the landmark 'The mind of the worm' paper. The paper was published in 1986, not 1984.