ERRATA

Br. J. Pharmac., **49**, 322-327

'An analysis of the learning deficit following hyoscine administration to man' by T. J. Crow and I. G. Grove-White.

Page 322. Point 5 of the **Summary** should read:

'5. The results suggest that hyoscine 0.4 mg may impair learning processes, without significantly depressing other psychological functions and that the impairment may occur at the point of transition from primary to secondary memory.'

Br. J. Pharmac., **50**, 63-68

I should like to direct attention to a miscalculation in the discussion to my article, 'Transmission to the longitudinal muscle of the guinea-pig vas deferens: the effect of pretreatment with guanethidine' (*Br. J. Pharmac.*, **50**, 63-68). On page 66, a calculation of the local concentration of noradrenaline in the junctional gap during transmission is made. The calculation gives an astronomical (in the true sense!) concentration of 200 g/ml. This bizarre answer was obtained because the noradrenaline content of a varicosity, rather than that of a storage vesicle was used in the computation. The estimate should therefore be reduced by a factor of about 1000, an estimate of the number of storage vesicles per varicosity (Smith & Winkler, 1972). This would give a concentration of 0.2 g/ml; this itself should be regarded as an overestimation (see my article and Smith & Winkler, 1972).

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Reference:

SMITH, A.D. & WINKLER, H. (1972). Fundamental mechanisms in the release of catecholamines. In: *Catecholamines* (Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology, vol. 33), ed. Blaschko, H. & Muscholl, E., pp. 538-617. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York: Springer-Verlag.