PSYCHOLOGY. For the article “Dissociation in human prefrontal cortex of affective influences on working memory-related activity,” by William M. Perlstein, Thomas Elbert, and V. Andrew Stenger, which appeared in number 3, February 5, 2002, of *Proc.*

Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (**99**, 1736–1741; First Published January 29, 2002; 10.1073/pnas.241650598), the left and right panels of Fig. 3b were transposed. The correct figure and its legend appear below.

Fig. 3. Task- and valence-related effects on prefrontal cortex activity ($n = 10$). (a) Slice image illustrates regions of the right DPFC (BA 46/9) and medial OFC (BA 10/11) that exhibited significant task-related changes in signal intensity ($P < .0025$; white, memory > detection; black, detection > memory). Maximum z values for dorsolateral and medial frontal clusters were 4.61 and 4.01, respectively; cluster sizes were 95 and 102 voxels, respectively. Numbers in parentheses show the standard reporting coordinates (ref. 40; x, y, z) for voxels exhibiting the most significant P value. R, right; L, left. (b) Task-related signal intensity change as a function of scan-in-trial shown as the percentage change in signal intensity from scan 1 in the DET task. (c) Mean range-corrected ($x_i - \text{minimum}/\text{maximum} - \text{minimum}$) signal intensity as a function of task and valence for the right dorsolateral (Left) and medial orbitofrontal (Right) clusters. Signal intensity was averaged across all significant voxels in each cluster. (Standard error bars are shown.)

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