during Test 1 may have been one factor responsible. Though Kivy et al (1956) failed to find significant response to change with 1-min exposure, it has been found with exposures of 2 to 3 min (Dember & Millbrook, 1956; Fowler, 1958) in mazes which permitted S to remove himself from the relevant stimuli at the choice point. The present design did not permit ordinary position or brightness preferences to play a role which could depress response to change below 50%. However, it is possible that the percentages below chance were not merely a result of random processes and that they, and the generally low level of response to change, were due to a systematic and uncontrolled factor. With one exception, the side changed (or changed most) on Trial 2 was the lightest side on Trial 1 for all conditions. If a temporary preference for the darker side developed during Trial 1, and this same side preference continued through Trial 2, when brightness was uniform, a depression of response to change would have resulted.

Though not all reports of previous studies on response to brightness change in T- or Y-mazes are complete in their definitions of the choice criterion, these studies apparently all used the entry measure (Dember, 1965; Dember & Millbrook, 1956; Fowler, 1958; Kivy et al, 1956; Levine, 1958; Levine, Staats, & Frommer, 1958; Woods & Jennings, 1959). In the present study, the entry and final choice measures did not differ significantly on either test; however, the entry measure showed high consistency in tests separated by several months and with different exposure durations. The condition order which displayed this consistency was, from greater to lesser choice of the changed side: Conditions 6, 8, 1 through 5, 7. The absence of consistent or appropriate differences among Conditions 1-5 does not encourage scaling attempts under the conditions used in this study. The latency data did not show sufficient regularity to be interpretable.

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Failure to find polydipsia in isolation-reared monkeys*

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The water consumption of six adult male monkeys, reared in social isolation, was compared with that of five feral-reared controls. Isolate polydipsia, reported elsewhere, was not found in the present study.

Miller et al (1969) reported that three monkeys *(Macaca mulatta)* which had spent their first 12 months of life in total social isolation displayed polydipsia when they were approximately 5 years old. The three isolates they observed, one female and two males, drank "approximately twice as much fluid" as "three feral males of approximately the same size and age [p. 1027]." The polydipsia of their three isolates was marked and fairly uniform.

In a pilot study conducted by one of the present authors, eight four- and five-year-old isolates drank (on the average) nearly twice as much water over a 24-h period as eight mother-peer-raised laboratory controls (see Mirsky, 1968, p. 116). The variability from isolate to isolate was substantial, and there was considerable overlap between the isolate and control groups. Thus, the Miller et al results and our own results were suggestive enough to attempt to replicate with different isolates.

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SUBJECTS

Six wire-cage-reared (socially isolated) adult male rhesus monkeys *(Macaca mulatta)*[1] and five wild-reared adult male rhesus monkeys were used as Ss. One isolate male was 4 years, 8½ months old, while the other five were 12 and 13 years old. The exact ages of the controls are unknown, but their outside age limits are 6 and 10 years of age.

The isolates were born at the University of Wisconsin primate laboratories and were separated from their mothers within 24 h of birth. Though they were not raised in enclosed cages (total isolation), none was permitted other than visual and aural contact with another monkey

ERRATUM

LEVINSON, HOTTMAN AND SHERIDAN Assessment of the generality of enhanced learning following unilateral lesions of posterior neocortex in rats Psychonomic Science, 1971, Vol. 22 (1) 1-3. "Because of the difficulty in determining the extent of brain lesions from the photographs presented in the article, the authors have made additional copies of the originial photographs and will distribute them upon request."