

These data imply that some degree of discrimination between UTP and γ UTP exists when both are available to the enzyme and the DNA template. When only one is available for RNA synthesis, it can satisfy the requirement for both. The nature of the RNA formed in these reactions, as well as the significance of the described labeling differences, remain to be elucidated.

REFERENCES

- Goldberg, I. H., *Biochim. et Biophys. Acta*, 51, 201 (1961).
Goldberg, I. H. and Rabinowitz, M., *Biochim. et Biophys. Acta*, 54, 202 (1961).
Koerner, J. F. and Sinsheimer, R. L., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 228, 1049 (1957).
Rabinowitz, M. and Goldberg, I. H., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 236, PC 79 (1961).

ERRATUM

In the communication entitled "Biosynthesis of the Pyridine Ring of Ricinine from Succinate and Other Labeled Compounds," by George R. Waller and L. M. Henderson, in *Biochem. Biophys. Research Commun.* 5, 5 (1961), the last line on page 10 should read as follows:

"The label in the alkaloid formed from succinate-1,4- C^{14} was located 15% in the pyridone ring and 85% in the cyano group of non-flowering plants and 75% in the pyridone ring and 25% in the cyano group of flowering plants."

Author's note: These data are supported by other unpublished data which indicate that the biosynthesis of ricinine proceeds by a different metabolic pathway in flowering plants than it does in non-flowering plants.