

## Corrections

Viswanathan, G. M., S. V. Buldyrev, S. Havlin, and H. E. Stanley. 1997. *Biophys. J.* 72:866–875.

Page 870: Incorrect versions of Figs. 3 and 4 were published. The correct figures are as follows:

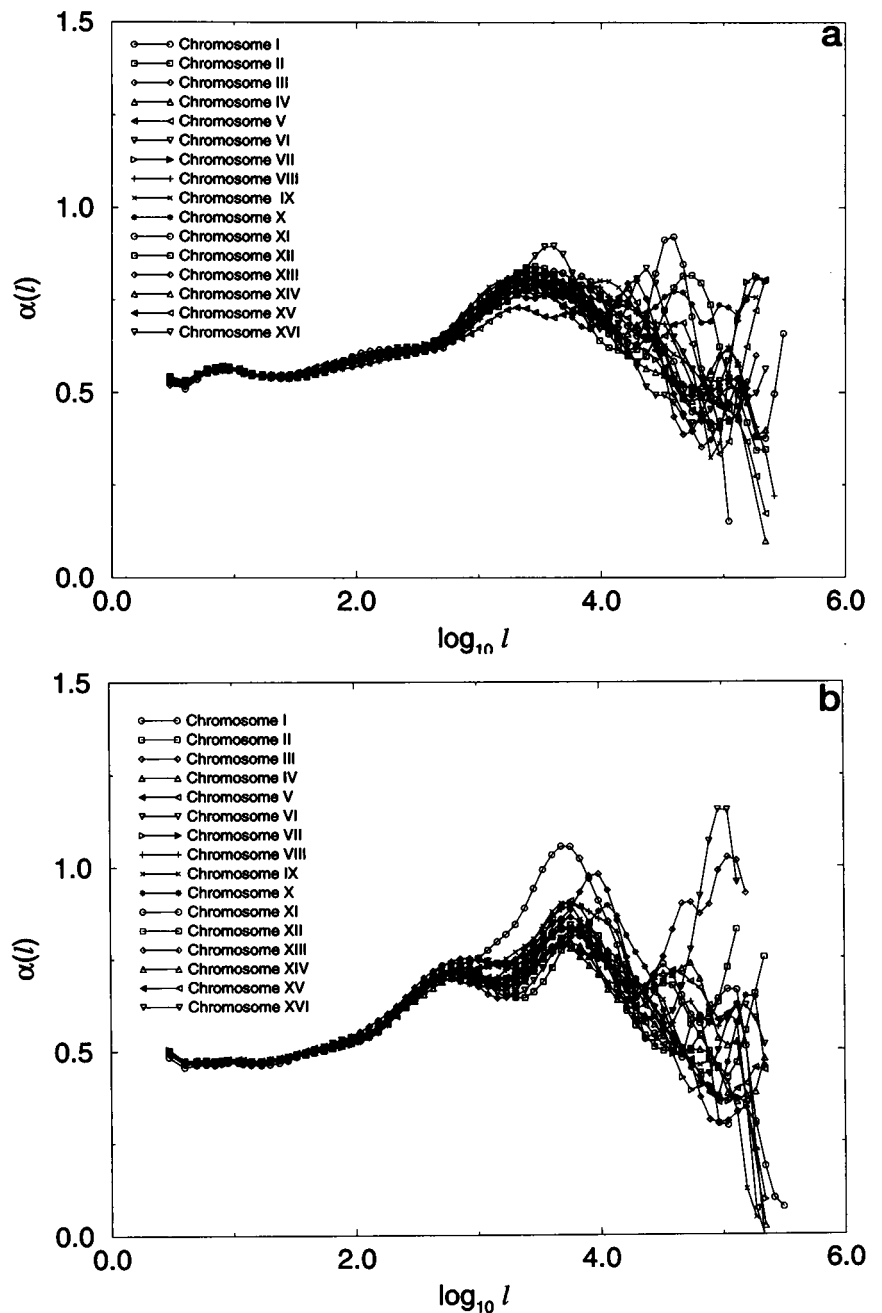


FIGURE 3 DFA exponent  $\alpha(l)$  for yeast chromosomes using (a) the RY rule and (b) the SW rule. We note that the general shape of  $\alpha(l)$  is similar for all 16 chromosomes. In particular,  $\alpha(l)$  is almost identical for all 16 chromosomes for  $l < 10^3$  bp, and the peaks and valleys (i.e., extrema) are close to each other for the SW rule, suggesting that there are similar characteristic patch sizes present in all chromosomes.

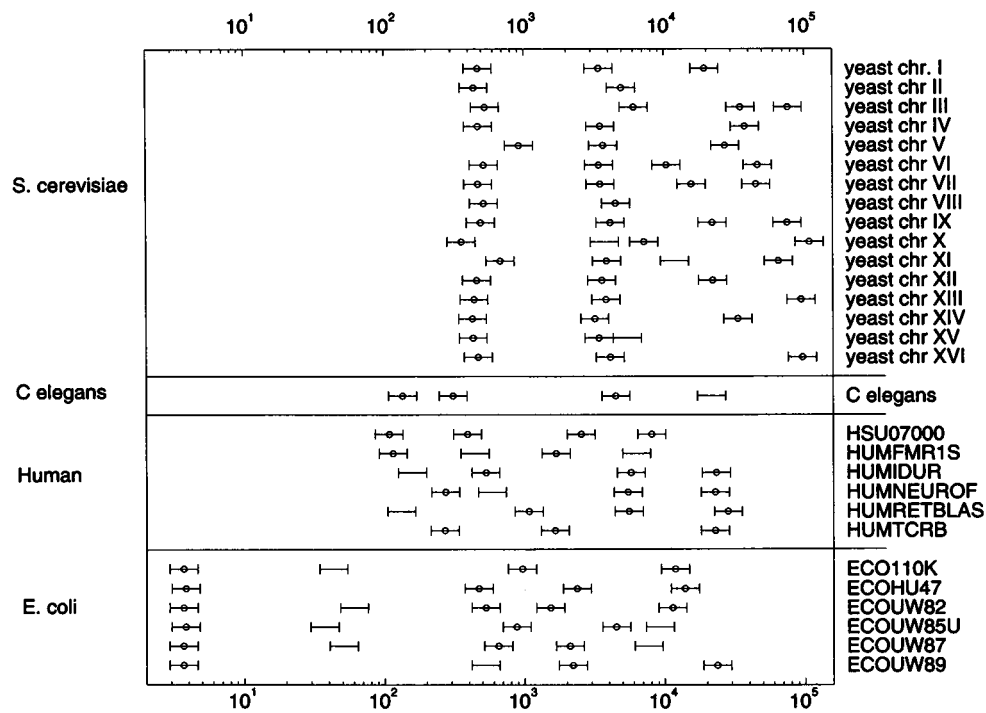


FIGURE 4 Characteristic patch sizes for the 16 yeast chromosomes estimated using the SW rule. Also shown for comparison are results for six *E. coli* sequences, one *C. elegans* sequence, and six human sequences. Only sequences larger than  $10^5$  bp were used. The patch sizes were estimated by locating the peaks in  $\alpha(\ell)$  and dividing the position of the peaks by 1.5. Patch sizes which could only be estimated by visual inspection of the peaks are indicated by error bars without circles. The bacterial sequences have a patch size that is absent in the other sequences. The loci names of the human and *E. coli* sequences are as they appear in the figure. Except for some yeast sequences, all sequences are found in the GenBank database.

Richter, Stefan, Josta Hamann, Dörthe Kummerow, and Ingolf Bernhardt. 1997. *Biophys. J.* 73:733–745.

Pages 741–743: Equation 10, beginning on p. 740, was inadvertently labeled during printing as Eq. 11 when it was continued on p. 741. Therefore, all subsequent equations should be renumbered (i.e., Eq. 12 should be Eq. 11, etc.).