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# Erratum

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Concentrations of Aluminum in Gut Tissue of Crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*), Purged in Sodium Chloride
(Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 49:626–632, 1992)

The first line on page 631 of the above article was inadvertently omitted from the submitted and published version of the above paper. The entire corrected version of that page follows on the next page.

It is apparent that significant amounts of Al ingested by crayfish are absorbed in the stomach and intestine. We speculate that only a small fraction of the total Al ingested by crayfish is absorbed by the gut, the remainder returned to the environment. This is substantiated by comparisons of Al found in tissue, surrounding soil, and water.

The concentration of Al in water collected from the field ranged from 250 $\mu$g/L to 1270 $\mu$g/L with an average of 412 $\mu$g/L. These levels are some of the highest ever recorded in North America and are similar to those observed in highly acidic lakes in northern New Jersey (Sprenger and McIntosh 1989), Germany (Bohmer and Rahmann 1990), and Ontario (LaZerte 1984). Aluminum levels detected in water from this site are atypical of levels found in unpolluted naturally buffered surface waters. Locked in soils, Al is usually concealed. In recent years, however, acid precipitation has enhanced Al release from soil (Robinson and Deano 1986; Weatherley et al. 1988). Lakes and other poorly buffered freshwater systems with acidity levels below pH 6 are especially at risk for Al toxicity (Baker et al. 1990). The pH of water recorded at our study site over a month duration averaged about 5.5 but levels as low as pH 4.0 were occasionally encountered. This is undoubtedly contributing to the release of Al into the environment. We believe that levels of Al detected in water, soil, and crayfish in this study are characteristic of conditions throughout northern Louisiana. Evidence from previous work (Madigosky et al. 1991) supports this premise.

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