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Fig. 6 C contains an error for the points for three of the cells (rods a, b, and f) indicated by the symbols ●, ■, and ▼. These points were inadvertently transcribed from B without dividing by the values in A. The corrected Fig. 6 appears below:

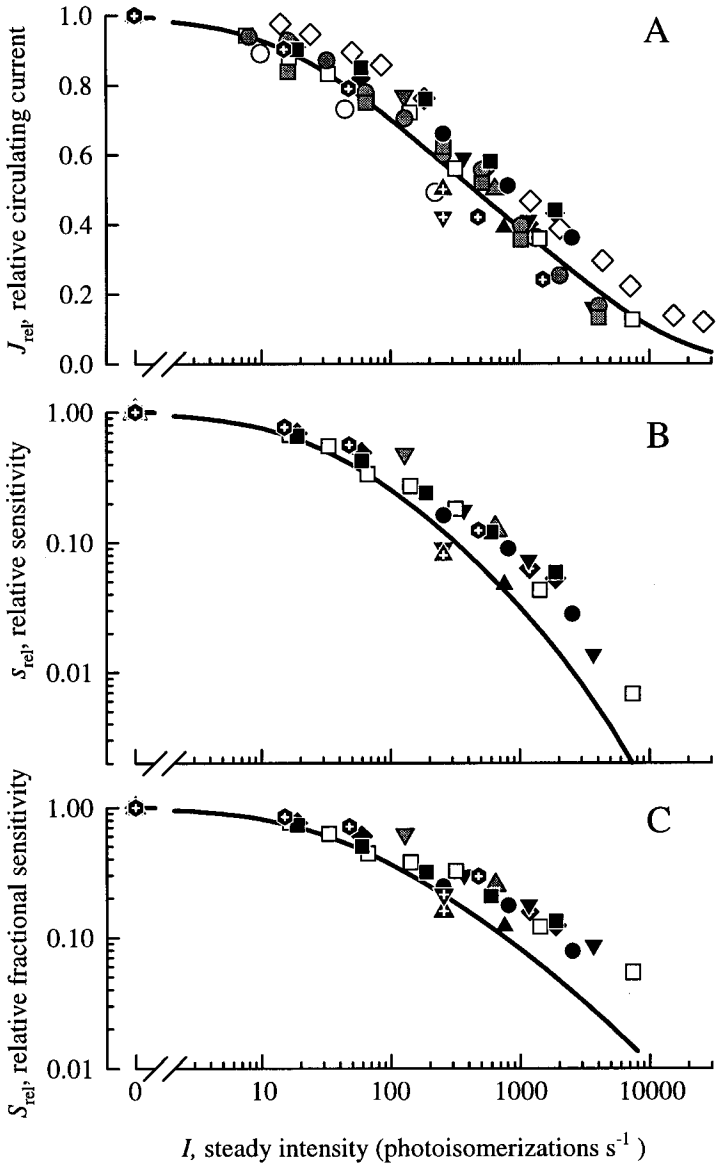

FIGURE 6. Dependence of steady circulating current and flash sensitivity of salamander rods on background intensity. (A) Relative circulating current in the steady state, $J_{rel}(I) = j(I)/j_{Dark}$, where $j(I)$ is the steady current and j_{Dark} is the dark current. (B) Relative sensitivity, defined as $s_{rel}(I) = s(I)/s_{Dark}$, where $s(I)$ is the absolute sensitivity and s_{Dark} is its dark-adapted value. (C) Relative fractional sensitivity, defined as $S_{rel}(I) = (s(I)/s_{Dark})/J_{rel}(I)$; see Eq. 8. Symbols from the present investigation are identified in Table II. Symbols from three previous studies are: ○, Hodgkin and Nunn, 1988; □, Matthews et al. (1988), average of seven cells; ◇, Koutalos et al. (1995), average of six cells. The curves are the predictions of the model set out in the APPENDICES, using the parameters of the "standard" rod listed in Table IV. The curve in A was obtained from Eq. B7 in Appendix B. The curves in B and C were obtained by simulating (at a range of background intensities) the response to a dim flash, and determining its peak amplitude.