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Cover picture: Expression of 63 kDa CaM-PDE mRNA in mouse brain. Dark field image of a sagittal section (top) and a coronal section (bottom) hybridized with an antisense riboprobe to the 63 kDa calmodulin-dependent cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase. Yan et al. (pp. 973–984) have used riboprobes to two different calmodulin-dependent phosphodiesterases to determine their regional and cellular expression in the adult mouse brain. The images were digitally captured on a black and white video camera and each pixel assigned a color according to its gray scale value. Areas of high hybridization signal intensity are represented with a red color, followed by orange, yellow, green, blue, and black in decreasing order of hybridization signal intensity. A more detailed description of the image can be found in the legend to figure 3 and in the Materials and Methods section of the article.

Erratum: In Gu X and Spitzer NC (1993), "Low-Threshold Ca^{2+} Current and Its Role in Spontaneous Elevations of Intracellular Ca^{2+} in Developing *Xenopus* Neurons," J Neurosci 13:4936–4948. The reference to the voltage dependence of the rates of inactivation for both HVA components on page 4939, paragraph 3 should read ". . . voltage dependent (Fig. 1*A&B*, bottom)." The legend to Table 1 on page 4942 should read "The percentage of cells exhibiting T current decreases during development."