

day of testing compared with the first was determined, and chi-square tests were performed comparing animals whose scores declined with those whose scores increased. The result was significant for light-tested rats ($\chi^2 = 5.54$, $p < .02$), but not for dark-tested animals.

The slightly greater horizontal activity of the dark-tested animals, seen in the descriptive measures but not in the inferential tests, provides a modicum of support for the greater locomotor activity in the dark reported by Richter (1965). The lack of evidence for habituation in the dark-tested animals provides further support for an enhanced exploratory tendency during the dark portion of the cycle.

Vertical Activity

An overall comparison of 5-day rearing scores of animals tested in the light vs. those tested in the dark was significant [$t(53) = 3.04$, $p < .01$]. For each test period, the 5-day totals for dark-tested rats were lower than those for light-tested animals, but the only statistically significant difference was for animals tested at 12:30 p.m. [$t(17) = 2.45$, $p < .05$]. Time of testing in either the dark or the light was not a factor in the vertical activity scores.

It is difficult to account for the greater rearing activity seen in the light-tested rats. One possible explanation might be that there is an inverse relationship between horizontal activity and rearing. That is, the slightly greater horizontal activity noted in dark-tested subjects was associated with slightly less vertical activity, whereas the opposite result was seen in the light-tested animals.

Unfortunately for this thesis, the correlations between horizontal and vertical activity for dark-tested and light-

tested rats were found to be positive. In fact, the relationship for the light-tested animals was significant ($r = .503$, $p < .01$).

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ERRATUM

Fanselow, M. S. Extinction of contextual fear and preference for signaled shock. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1980, **16**(6), 458-460. Page 459, Column 2, Paragraph 2, Lines 5-8, the sentence should read: The experimental animals spent 60% of their time on the signaled side, significantly less than the controls, which spent 84% of their time on the signaled side [$t(6) = 4.76$, $p < .01$].