

One of the most important sources of positive incentive may be the stimulus changes generated by getting away from the shock grids (Testa, 1974). For example, Moderesi (1975) found that rats learn shuttle avoidance as fast as one-way avoidance when retractable shelves are used to cover the grids on the currently safe side of the shuttlebox. Pursuing the positive incentive analogy for aversive sign-tracking, we propose a paradigm in which CSs are related, not to shock events, but to appearances of a retractable shelf upon which the animals can hop. According to the new analogy, rats should acquire approach responses toward a CS that predicts the arrival of the shelf, and they should acquire withdrawal responses from a CS that predicts that the shelf will not appear in the immediate future. This analogy may lead to aversive sign-tracking effects comparable to those observed in the appetitive case.

#### REFERENCE NOTE

1. Masterson, F. W. Unpublished data, 1963.

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(Received for publication November 15, 1979.)

#### ERRATUM

Leitner, D. S., Powers, A. S., & Hoffman, H. S. The neural system for the inhibition of startle. *Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society*, 1979, **14** (6), 410-412. The first line of the Results section should read: In both animals with lesions of the lateral tegmentum, two structures were severely damaged bilaterally: the posterior part of the nucleus cuneiformis, including Cell Group A8 of Dahlstrom and Fuxe (1964), and the nucleus parabrachialis ventralis.