

also from the diagnostic and etiologic components of epidemiology.

Let me offer one afterthought. We should not forget theoretical work, the glue that holds together pieces of knowledge in a plausible fashion. It enables us to formulate hypotheses and predictions which can then be tested empirically. Indeed, theoretical thinking has a longstanding tradition in neurology. Although Gall's charts of brain functions¹⁴ were completely wrong, with improved methods and collegial perception of evidence-based approaches, they were immensely helpful in conceiving new and better research. Isn't that exactly the way to go?

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Erratum

'Specific memory impairment in a multiple disabled male with fragile X syndrome and temporal lobe epilepsy'

Wouters et al.

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We would like to correct an error that was printed in the above mentioned article:

p 379: The caption for Figure 1 should have read: 'Z-score profiles for child 1 (fragile X syndrome [FXS] and temporal lobe epilepsy [TLE]) and child 2 (FXS) based on (a) verbal or non-verbal cognitive level or (b) chronological age...' and not 'Z-score profiles for child 1 (fragile X syndrome [FXS] and temporal lobe epilepsy [TLE]) and child 2 (FXS) based on (a) verbal or (b) non-verbal cognitive level or chronological age...'

We sincerely apologize for this error.

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