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Erratum

Erratum to "Cerebral lateralization and early speech acquisition: A developmental scenario" [Dev. Cogn. Neurosci. 1 (2011) 217–232]

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The publisher regrets that errors occurred in Tables 1 and 5 of the original article. Tables 1 and 5 are now reproduced below in their correct form.

Table 1
Selected studies illustrating the different conceptions of signal-driven biases. All measures have been converted to durations in milliseconds.[a]

Stimuli	Study	Left H Bias		Right H Bias	
Non-speech		Fast tone/formant changes		Slow tone/formant changes	
	Belin et al. (1998)	Fixed duration 40 ms		Fixed duration 200 ms	
		Temporal complexity		Spectral complexity	
	Schonwiesner et al. (2005)	Variable duration	5–20 ms	Fixed duration 33 ms	
	Zatorre and Belin (2001)	Variable duration	21–667 ms	Fixed duration 667 ms	
		Small integration window		Large integration window	
	Poeppel (2003)	Window duration	20–40 ms	Window duration	150–250 ms
None		Gamma band spontaneous oscillation		Theta band spontaneous oscillation	
	Giraud et al. (2007)	Oscillation period	25–36 ms	Oscillation period	167–333 ms
Speech		Temporal coding of phonemes or words		Tonal pitch and prosody	
	Shankweiler and Studdert-Kennedy (1967); Haggard and Parkinson (1971); Ley and Bryden (1982); Zatorre et al. (1992); Furuya and Mori (2003)	Phoneme duration[a]	80 ms	Tone event[c]	80 ms
		Word duration[b]	200–300 ms	Sentential/emotional prosody[d]	1000–1800 ms

[a] In French (Duez, 2007), stops like/b,k/last 77–112 ms; fricatives like/v,s/80–128 ms; sonorants like/m,j/55–65 ms; vowels between 72 and 121 ms.
[b] Range computed over average word length in English, Japanese, Italian, French (Pellegrino et al., 2007).
[c] Based on average vowel duration (see footnote a).
[d] Based on average sentence duration in Childes in French and Japanese.

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Table 5
Main findings of the adult and infant literature review carried out in previous sections. As evident, no single hypothesis covers all of the evidence.

Finding		Signal-driven	Domain-driven	Learning bias
1	Adults: slow signals activate more LH if linguistically contrastive	–	+	+
2	Adults: language mode activates more LH (task effects)		+	+
3	Adults: sign language activates more LH		+	+
4	Adults: LH involvement proportional to proficiency	–	–	+
5	Adults: FL contrast elicits RH if slow, LH if fast	+	–	
6	Newborns: LI vs non-speech only in LH in the absence of extensive experience		+	–
7	Infants: slow signals activate more RH	+		
8	Infants: L-dominance increases with development and experience	–	–	+