

A labelling error introduced mistakes into the analyses and graphing for the discrimination of the native contrast during the posttest. The corrected Figure 1 is shown below. The corrected results for the ANOVA do not change the conclusions of the paper, which concern the discrimination of the nonnative contrast. The text about the posttest, with corrected  $F$  and  $P$  values should read as follows: Following the training period, performance improved for both groups (Fig.1), although it remained superior for native discrimination (main effect of native/nonnative,  $F_{(1,76)} = 11.389$ ,  $P = .001$ ). There was a trend for synesthetes to be more accurate on the nonnative contrast (see Figure 1; interaction of group and native/nonnative,  $F_{(1,76)} = 3.082$ ,  $P = .083$ ), with no main effect of group,  $F_{(1,76)} = .013$ ,  $P = .91$ .

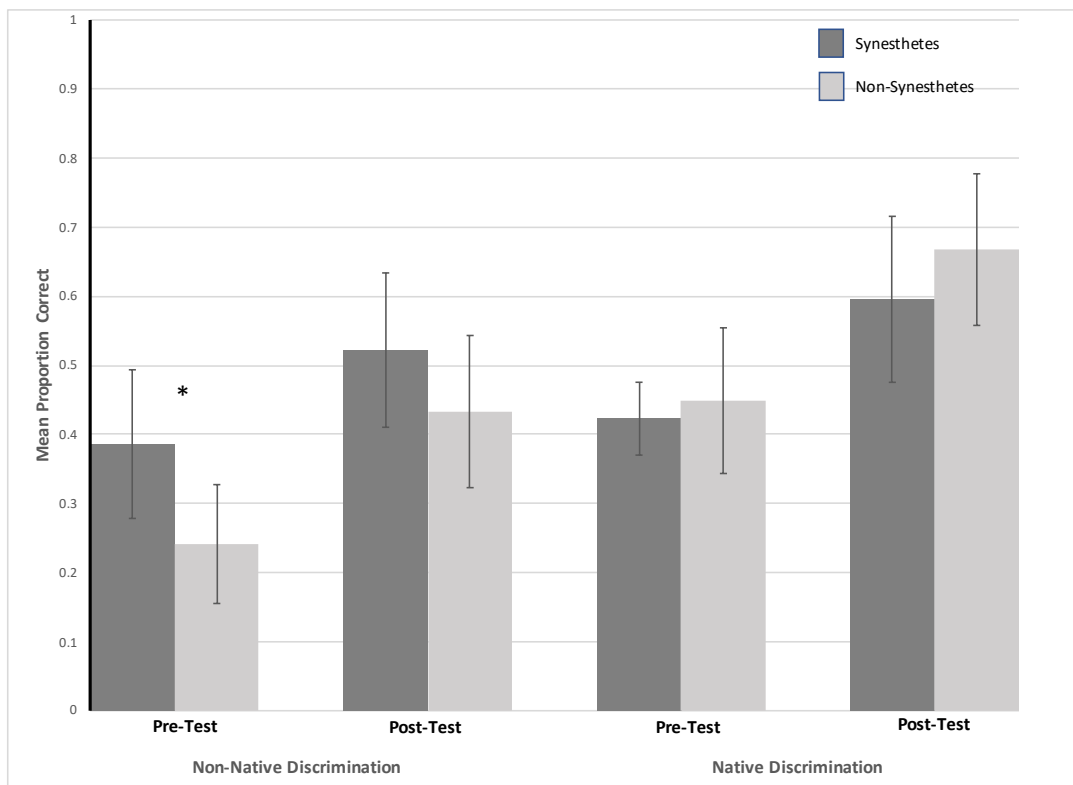


Fig. 1. This figure corrects the values for the native posttest (the right-most bars). The rest of the figure is unchanged. It shows the mean proportion correct ( $\pm 95\%$  confidence interval) for detecting phonetic differences during the pretest and posttest of Experiment 1a. Shown is the accuracy on the “different” trials. During the pretest, synesthetes (dark bars) were more accurate than nonsynesthetes (light bars) in discriminating the nonnative contrast (Left), with no such advantage for

the native contrast (Right). The asterisk indicates a significant between-group difference for the nonnative comparison by planned one-tailed  $t$  tests.  $*P < 0.05$ .