

► punished at one university — such as sexual relationships between faculty members and students — might not be at another. In 2016, investigators at the University of Rochester concluded that cognitive-sciences professor Florian Jaeger did not violate university policies on sexual harassment. A separate university-commissioned investigation reported last month that Jaeger had had sexual relationships with four prospective, current or former students, and that these did not violate university policies.

In a response to that report, Jaeger said the relationships were consensual and that he did not sexually harass any students.

UNDER SCRUTINY

Like other federal agencies, the NSF is under pressure from the US Congress to strengthen its response to sexual harassment. In January, the House of Representatives' science committee asked the Government Accountability Office to look into sexual harassment involving federally funded researchers at agencies including the NSF, NASA, the Department of

Energy and the National Institutes of Health.

The action in Congress was prompted in part by an investigation at Boston University in Massachusetts. The university found that one of its professors, David Marchant, had violated campus policies on sexual harassment while on NSF-funded fieldwork in Antarctica. (Marchant denies that he engaged in inappropriate behaviour, and he is appealing against the university finding, his lawyer says.)

Some scientific societies have stepped up their policies against sexual harassment in recent years. Last September, the American Geophysical Union (AGU) changed its integrity and ethics policy to classify discrimination, sexual harassment and bullying as professional misconduct.

The fact that a funding agency is taking action is crucial, says Robin Bell, a geophysicist at the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory in Palisades, New York, and AGU president-elect. "Linking reporting of harassment to funding is the next step the scientific enterprise can take to stop bullying and harassment by making the consequences clear," she says.

Meg Urry, an astronomer at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, agrees. "I think it will make a big impact," she says. "Grant money is very important to scientists and their institutions, so this policy will

definitely help change the culture."

But much remains to be done to further protect those who have been harassed and to lessen the roadblocks to reporting, says Marin-Spiotta. "You could imagine a postdoc thinking, my advisor's going to lose all the funding I need to do my work," she says.

One possible solution, she says, could be to route funding directly to students or postdocs, or to their academic department, rather than to their principal investigator. ■

CORRECTIONS

The News story 'Super-invasive crayfish revealed to be a genetic hybrid' (*Nature* **554**, 157–158; 2018) incorrectly stated that Julie Jones was the first to identify marbled crayfish in Madagascar. In fact, another team made the discovery; Jones and her team were the first to survey the species there.

The News story 'Israeli fossils hint at early migration' (*Nature* **554**, 15–16; 2018) gave the wrong URL for reference 1. It should have been <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.aap8369>.

The Editorial 'Maths revision' (*Nature* **554**, 146; 2018) mistranslated the name of the Leibniz Institute. It is actually the Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure.