Erratum

Renal toxicity of the antitumor drug N2-methyl-9-hydroxyellipticinium acetate in the wistar rat

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Due to an unfortunate oversight, the figures referred to in the text of the above article were not printed. They appear below together with their respective legends.

Fig. 1. Light micrograph of renal cortex from 20 mg/kg celiptium-treated rats on day 60. Large areas of desquamated proximal tubular epithelial cells may be seen (hemalun-eosin stain, $\times 100$)

Fig. 2. Electron micrograph of proximal tubular cell from 20 mg/kg celipitium-treated rats on day 8. Basement membrane, nucleus, mitochondria, lysosomes and brush-border are intact and large fat droplets (Lipids = L) may be seen (uranyl acetate and lead citrate, $\times 9400$)

Fig. 3. Electron micrograph of these large fat droplets of inhomogeneous aspect and intracytoplasmic localisation (uranyl acetate and lead citrate, $\times 20700$)

Fig. 4. Electron micrograph of proximal tubule from 20 mg/kg celiptium-treated rats on day 8: *cell I* shows cytoplasmic retraction, *cell II* contains large fatty deposits and *cell III* is undergoing necrosis (uranyl acetate and lead citrate, $\times 7000$)

Fig. 5. Light micrograph of proximal tubules from rats treated by 5 mg/kg celiptium for 8 weeks. Only membrane remains intact (hemalun-eosin stain, $\times 400$)