Erratum

Insemination Patterns in Hawaiian *Drosophila* Species (Diptera: Drosophilidae) Correlate with Ovarian Development¹

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Figure 1 from the above article is reprinted here (see next page). The figure as it appeared previously in the published issue was unacceptably overexposed.

Fig. 1. Stages of egg development in *Drosophila grimshawi*. (A) Scanning electron micrograph of the anterior portion of an ovary. Some of the ovarioles have been removed to show the interior organization of the ovary. (B) Follicles from one ovariole of A (labeled o in A) with the peritoneal sheath and epithelial sheath removed to show the bead-like arrangement of follicles at consecutively more advanced developmental stages. The lower portion of the figure shows individual follicles at various developmental stages photographed with Nomarski optics. Follicles are arranged to show the six ovarian developmental stages used in this study (see text and Table I). In stage I, g represents the anterior germarium with its cystoblasts, cystocytes, and profollicular mesoderm. The germarium to the left is as viewed by Nomarski optics; that to the right is Feulgen-stained to show nuclei. S3-S14 indicate follicular developmental stages, numbered according to King's (1970) classification. Component cells of a follicle, identified in stages II and III, are as follows: fc, surrounding layer of follicle cells; nc, nurse cells; o, developing oocyte. In stage IV, S12a shows only the developing chorionic filaments from the anterior end of the follicle. The previtellogenic stages I and II were photographed at a magnification of 400 $\times$; all other stages, at a magnification of 250 $\times$. Note the increase in size of the oocyte through progressive stages of vitellogenesis and the increase in size of the nurse cells up to S11, followed by nuclear condensation and degeneration in S12 and resorption at S12a.

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