ERRATUM

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The publishers apologize for the poor reproduction of Figure 3 in this paper (p. 237). This error, which was not caused by the original artwork, occurred without the author's knowledge after the corrected proofs had been returned. We reproduce the figure and legend in its correct form below:

Figure 3 Pedigree of family segregating for X-linked hypophosphataemic rickets and short-arm RFLP locus 99.6. Autoradiograph obtained with probe 99.6 hybridized to 5 µg genomic DNA digested with enzyme *Pst*I. The family is drawn so that each member appears above his or her RFLP pattern. The affected grandmother (I.2) is heterozygous (Aa) in having one 25 kb allele (designated 'A') and one 11 kb allele (designated 'a'). Two unaffected sons (II.4 and II.6) are homozygous for the 11 kb allele and three affected daughters (II.2, II.3 and II.8) are homozygous for the 25 kb allele. This suggests that the disease is segregating with the 25 kb allele 'A' and not with the 11 kb allele 'a'. Of the two heterozygous daughters one is unaffected (II.7) and the other (II.5*) is affected. Both these sisters have inherited the 25 kb allele from the father (I.1) and the 11 kb allele from the mother (I.2), and both sisters have the same genotype but different phenotypes. This difference has arisen because the affected daughter (II.5) has inherited a recombinant gamete. □ normal male, ○ normal female, ■ affected male, ● affected female, * recombinant (Reproduced from Thakker, 1988)