Erratum

The Evolution and Genesis of Supraventricular Waltz & Duet

S Victor, VM Nayak

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The above article was published in the April - June 2002 issue of the journal. Due to an oversight the figures were printed in black & white and were not labeled. The error is regretted and the figures are reproduced here in colour with the appropriate labels.

Fig. 1. Right and left venous sacs separated by the falciform ligament are seen interposed between the sinus venosus and the lobes of the liver, caudal to the septum transversum in the shark.

Fig. 2. Saccular dilatation of the confluence of cardinal veins on either side in the fresh-water fish, Channa striata.

Fig. 3. Incomplete symmetrical division of the sinus venosus in air-breathing, fresh water fish, Channa striata by infolding of the dorsocaval wall. Observe a primitive pulmonary vein draining into the right half of the sinus venosus.

Fig. 4. P & QRS complexes are seen in the electrocardiograms of fresh-water fish, Channa striata (A) and Indian catfish (B).

Fig. 5. Asymmetrical division of the sinus venosus in air-breathing, fresh-water, Indian catfish by infolding of the dorsocaval wall in relation to the orifice of the right common cardinal vein. Observe the orifice of a primitive pulmonary vein in the left half of the sinus venosus. The sinoatrial orifice is lateralised to the right.

Fig. 6. Electrocardiograms in frog (A) and turtle (B) reveal a complex (SV) preceding P wave due to contraction of the great veins and venous sinuses.