

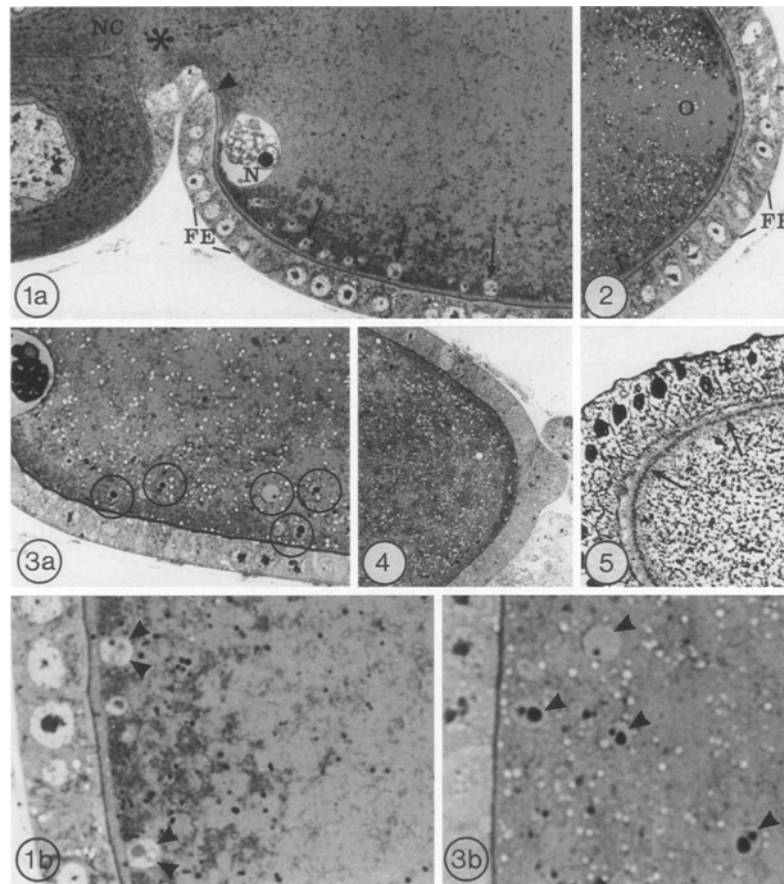
ERRATUM

Szczepan M. Biliński · Jerzy Klag
Janusz Kubrakiewicz

Subcortical microtubule network separates the periplasm from the endoplasm and is responsible for maintaining the position of accessory nuclei in hymenopteran oocytes

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On page 56 of the above article the incorrect version of Figs. 1–5 and their legends was printed, so the correct plate is reprinted below for your convenience.



Figs. 1–5 *Chrysis ignita*

Fig. 1a Light micrograph of the anterior pole of the oocyte (FE follicular epithelium, NC nurse cells, N oocyte nucleus, arrows accessory nuclei, asterisk indicates nutritive appendix). Note that the periplasm terminates at the base of the appendix (arrowhead). Dense particles accumulated next to the periplasm represent mitochondria. $\times 700$. **b** Larger magnification of a fragment of a. Accessory nuclei (arrowheads) are flattened in contact with the transparent periplasm. $\times 1,400$

Fig. 2 Light micrograph of the posterior pole of the oocyte (FE follicular cells, O oosome). Note the periplasm and lipid droplets (small, transparent vesicles). $\times 700$

Fig. 3a Light micrograph of the anterior pole after colchicine treatment. Note the distribution of lipid droplets (small transparent vesicles) and accessory nuclei (encircled). $\times 850$. **b** Larger magnification of a fragment of a. The periplasm is not recognizable, accessory nuclei (arrowheads) are scattered in the ooplasm at different distances from the oolemma. $\times 1,400$

Fig. 4 Light micrograph of the posterior pole after colchicine treatment. Note the absence of the oosome. $\times 450$

Fig. 5 Light micrograph of an oocyte and enveloping follicular epithelium after Triton X-100 extraction. Section oblique to the oocyte surface. Two cytoskeletal layers are recognizable (arrows)