of how innocuous it seems, and a pedigree of the type shown by Drs Fitch and Kaback must be constructed and properly interpreted.

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References

Fitch, N., and Kaback, M. (1978). The Axenfeld syndrome and the Rieger syndrome. *Journal of Medical Genetics*, **15**, 30–34.

Jorgenson, R. J., Levin, L. S., Cross, H. E., Yoder, F., and Kelly, T. E. (1978). The Rieger syndrome. *American Journal of Medical Genetics*, **2**, 307–318.

This letter was shown to Dr Fitch who replies as follows.

SIR,

Dr Jorgenson *et al.* correctly point out that Rieger eye malformations should replace Rieger syndrome in the pedigree. No-one in our family had failure of involution of the periumbilical skin. It is very exciting to be able to report that ophthalmological examination of the propositus at 9 months of age (Dr Saheb) showed a notable improvement in both eyes.

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Errata

In the October 1978 issue of *Journal of Medical Genetics*, an error appeared on page 348. The note under the Table should read 'C, cysts' not 'C, carcinoma of colon'.

In the December 1978 issue, a line was omitted on page 464. The first sentence of the second column should read: 'The figures also imply gene frequencies between 0·0012 and 0·0044, and heterozygote carrier frequencies ranging from 0·0025 to 0·008, that is, 1 in 400 to 1 in 125'.