

In the article by Rashid et al., entitled 'Fugu (*Takifugu rubripes*) Sexual Differentiation: CYP19 Regulation and Aromatase Inhibitor Induced Testicular Development' (Sex Dev 2007;1:311–322), there were mistakes in table 2 and figure 3. Please find the corrected table 2 and figure 3 below:

Table 2. Sex ratio of control and AI-treated *T. rubripes* at different developmental stages

Stage of fish ^a	Fadrozole treatment ^b	No. of samples studied	Sex composition		
			♂	♀	intermediate
42 dah	A	23	11 (48%)		12 (52%)
	B	25	11 (44%)		14 (56%)
	C	25	13 (52%)	12 (48%)	
70 dah	A	23	13 (57%)		10 (43%)
	B	20	10 (50%)		10 (50%)
	C	25	12 (48%)	13 (52%)	
100 dah	A	24	14 (58%)		10 (42%)
	B	24	15 (63%)		9 (37%)
	C	24	11 (46%)	13 (54%)	
6 mah	A	25	25 (100%)		
	B	23	23 (100%)		
	C	24	12 (50%)	12 (50%)	
9 mah	A	21	21 (100%)		
	B	22	22 (100%)		
	C	25	14 (56%)	11 (44%)	

^a dah: days after hatching; mah: months after hatching.

^b A: 500 µg/g diet; B: 1000 µg/g diet; C: control (no fadrozole treatment).

Fig. 3. Standard curves and relevant gel photographs (1.5% TBE agarose gel stained with ethidium bromide) for semi-quantitative RT-PCR of fugu *CYP19A* (A) and *CYP19B* (B) using β -actin as an internal control. M, molecular marker; numbers (20 to 50) indicate number of PCR cycles; bp, base pairs.

