Correction

Expression of non-cytopathogenic bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) in oocytes and follicles of persistently infected cattle by J. Brownlie, P. J. Booth, D. A. Stevens, & M. E. Collins (*VR*, September 27, p 335-337). It is regretted that, as a result of a last-minute production error, Figures 1 and 2 in this short communication were printed in black and white and not in colour as planned. The colour figures, along with their original captions are reproduced here.

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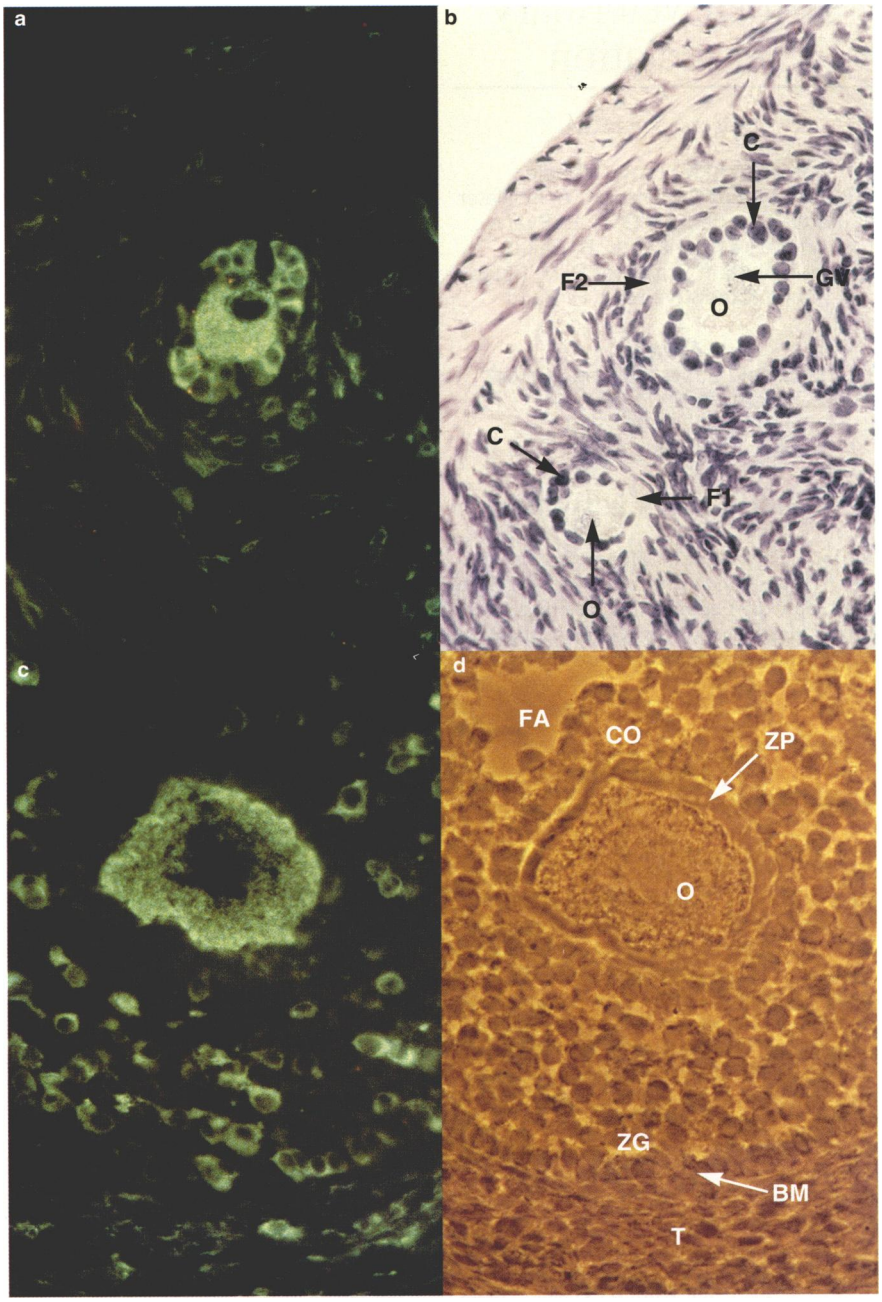

FIG 1: Detection of BVDV antigen (light green staining) in ovaries of persistently infected cows using an indirect immunofluorescent technique. (a) Immunofluorescent and (b) light microscopic (after subsequent staining with haematoxylin) photograph of the same ovarian cortical section. A non-infected small primary follicle (F1) with one layer of follicle cells (C) is shown beside a more developed primary follicle (F2) that has between one and two layers of follicle cells and expresses antigen in both the oocyte (O) and the majority of the follicle cells. Note that BVDV antigen is not expressed in the nucleus (GV Germinal vesicle) which is characteristic for this RNA type of virus. (c) Immunofluorescent and (d) phase contrast microscopic photograph of the same ovarian section, showing a secondary follicle containing an infected oocyte (O) and scattered infected follicle cells present within the cumulus oophorus (CO) and zona granulosa (ZG). The zona pellucida (ZP), follicle basement membrane (BM), theca (T) and the follicular antrum (FA) are clearly defined

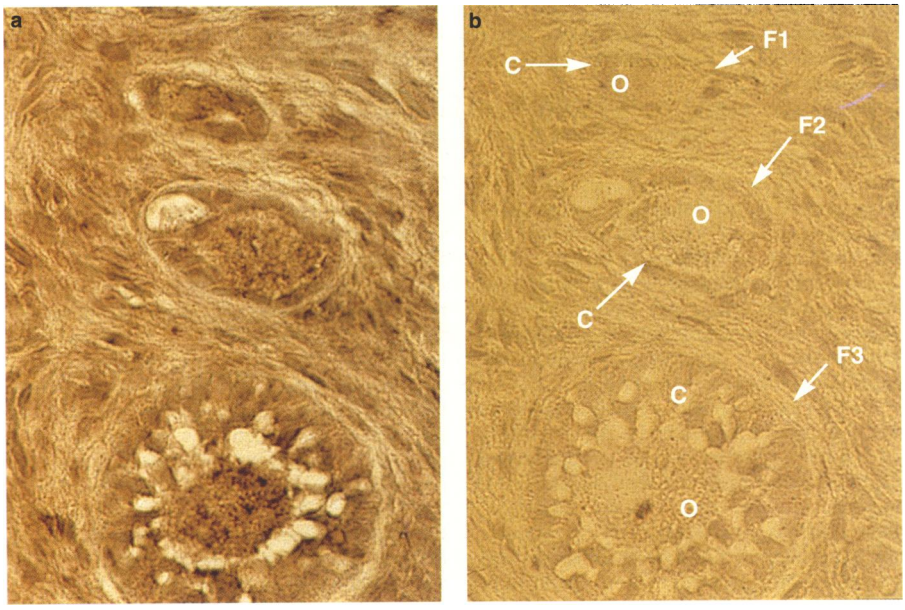

FIG 2: Detection of RNA encoding BVDV in the ovary of a cow diagnosed as persistently infected by in situ hybridisation. In situ hybridisation using (a) the BVDV specific riboprobe, and (b) the neomycin resistance control probe on the adjacent serial histological section. The presence of BVDV RNA is shown by dark brown staining and is observed within three primary follicles (F1, F2, F3) of different developmental stages and is located within their oocytes (O) and follicle cells (C). Only a non-specific background hybridisation signal is observed in (b)