had a short arm deletion, yet had normal intelligence (table). Finally, most patients with ring chromosomes are mosaics and may have a variety of ring shapes with differing amounts of chromatin. Patients may show an increase in the number of ring forms with advancing age.1 9

In summary, neurological and neuropathological abnormalities are frequently present in patients with ring chromosome 4. Because these abnormalities are non-specific, the mechanism of the mental deficiency will require further study.

We are grateful for the advice of Dr Lewis B Holmes. The patient's chromosomes were studied in the laboratory of Dr Leonard Atkins.

Richard S K Young and Edwin L Zalneraitis
Pediatric Neurology Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts 02114, USA

References

Requests for reprints to Dr R S K Young, Division of Pediatric Neurology, Hershey Medical Center, Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033, USA.

Corrections
On page 336 of the paper 'Medical genetics in China' by Bodmer and Clarke (JMG 1979;16:330-7), the Medical College in Cheng Chow should read Hunan Medical College, Changsha.

On page 310 of the paper 'Pericentric inversion (13) with two different recombinants in the same family' by Williamson et al (JMG 1980;17:309-12), the chromosomes in fig 3 were inadvertently printed upside down.