

CORRIGENDA

**Studies on the control of gluconeogenesis in sheep:
effect of glucose infusion**

BY G. J. JUDSON AND R. A. LENG

Vol. 29 (1973), no. 2

Page 167, Fig. 5, right vertical axes.

For SR of plasma glucose ($\mu\text{Ci/g C}$)
read SR of rumen propionate ($\mu\text{Ci/g C}$)
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read SR of plasma glucose ($\mu\text{Ci/g C}$)

Page 170, last paragraph should read:

'Bergman (1964) suggested that the rate of utilization of glucose in sheep is a function of plasma glucose concentration. This is only indicated in the present study with sheep given glucose infusions (equations 3 and 4). From an examination of values recorded by the authors with forty-four sheep on a wide variety of diets, including the present results, no significant relationship ($P > 0.05$) was found between plasma glucose concentration (over a range 500–900 mg/l) and the irreversible loss of [^{14}C]glucose from plasma (Y_P) (which varied from 30 to 90 mg/min) ($r = 0.159$, $n = 66$) or $Y_P/W^{0.75}$ ($r = 0.107$, $n = 66$) where W is the live weight of the animal. It is possible that if individual animals were examined a relationship may exist, and this would explain the relationship when fed and starved sheep are grouped, since the same animals are generally used as is evident in the relationship found by Bergman (1964). That is, individual sheep may control their plasma glucose concentration within narrow limits.'

**Studies on the control of gluconeogenesis in sheep: effect of
propionate, casein and butyrate infusions**

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Page 190, Table 6.

<i>For</i>	Total VFA in ruminal fluid†
	⏟ (mmol/l)
<i>read</i>	Total VFA in ruminal fluid†
	⏟ (mmol/l) (molar % as propionate)