Rats aged 80 days	234	236	229	221	233
AME	6.1–4.0–8.5				
ACO	6.1–4.0–8.5				
PIR		6.1–5.0–8.0	6.1–5.0–8.0	6.2–5.0–8.5	6.2–5.0–8.5

[a] ACE = Nucleus amygdaloideus centralis; AME = N.a. medialis; ICL = N.a. intercalatus; ABL = N.a. basalis pars lateralis; AL = N.a. lateralis; ACO = N.a. corticalis; ST = Stria terminalis; ABM = N.a. basalis pars medialis; CLA = Claustrum; CE = Capsula enterna; TZ = Zona transitionalis; PIR = Cortex piriformis. [b] Body weight at operation (g). [c] 4.7 mm anterior of earbars – 3.5 mm lateral of midsagittal sinus – 7.9 mm ventral of top of brain.

(Baltimore Instrument Co., Model S, Head Holder 63 11 01). The skull was trepanned with a dental burr through a midline incision. Lesions were placed at the main anteroposterior plane of the ventromedial nucleus (Bernardis and Skelton[3]), using a spar varnish-coated stainless steel electrode of 0.25 mm diameter from the bared tip of which an anodal current of 1.5 mA was allowed to flow for 10 sec. Immediately thereafter, the animals were sacrificed by decapitation and the brains excised and fixed in 10% buffered formalin. After 2 weeks they were processed in the usual manner (Bernardis et al.[4]) and the lesions were localized with reference to the atlas of De Groot[2].

The anterior coordinates were referred to the anteroposterior zero line which runs through the ear bars (intraaural line); the lateral coordinates were referred to the midsagittal sinus; the dorsoventral coordinates were expressed as distance from the top of the brain. The incisor bar was located 7 mm ventral to the intraaural line. A binocular viewer (Magni Focuser, Model 107, Edroy Company Inc., New York, N.Y.) with a magnification of × 2.5 was used to precisely locate the reference points and the points of electrode insertion.

The Table shows the anterior, lateral and dorsoventral coordinates used to ablate the limbic structures tabulated in the left-hand column. The data indicate that a considerable shift of the coordinates for a specific structure occurs from weaning to adulthood. A similar shift with age was noted in a previous study of the hypothalamus of the rat (Bernardis and Skelton[3,5]).

Zusammenfassung. Stereotaxische Koordinaten werden für die Setzung von Läsionen in den Amygdalen von Ratten (54–236 g Körpergewicht) ermittelt. Die Daten ermöglichen auch die Extrapolation von Strukturen, die in dieser Mitteilung nicht erwähnt wurden.

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with the technical assistance of
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Department of Pathology, State University of New York at Buffalo (N.Y., USA), August 15, 1966.

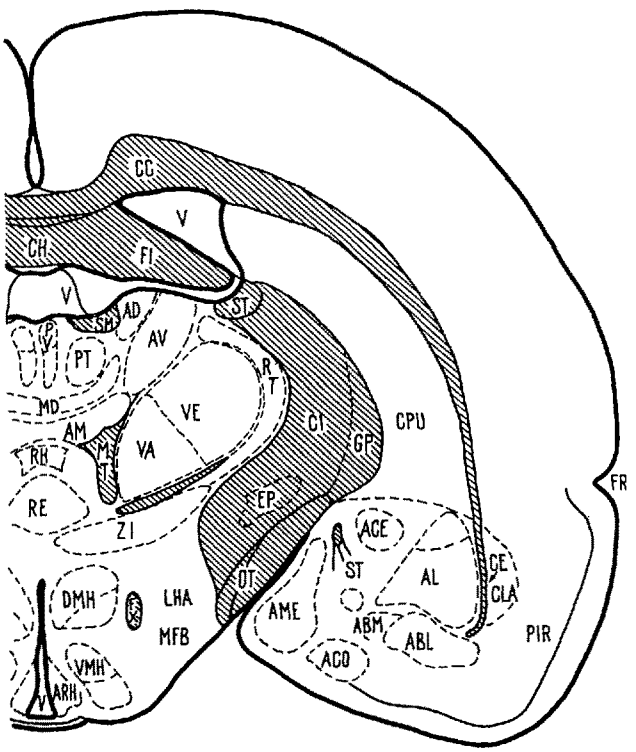

Fig. 3

Figs. 1–3. Coronal sections through the 3 anteroposterior planes in which the lesions have been placed (from De Groot[2]). Figure 1 depicts the most anterior and Figure 3 the most posterior locations at which the ablations could be visualized.

[3] L. L. Bernardis and F. R. Skelton, Am. J. Anat. *116*, 69 (1965).
[4] L. L. Bernardis, B. M. Box, and J. A. F. Stevenson, Endocrinology *72*, 684 (1963).
[5] L. L. Bernardis and F. R. Skelton, Growth *27*, 77 (1963).
[6] The author is grateful to Dr. F. R. Skelton for his advice and support in this investigation.

CORRIGENDUM

E. Gwinner: *Periodicity of a Circadian Rhythm in Birds by Species-Specific Song Cycles (Aves, Fringillidae: Carduelis spinus, Serinus serinus)*, Experientia 22, fasc. 11, p. 765 (1966). The title reads correctly as follows; **Entrainment** of a Circadian Rhythm in Birds by Species-Specific Song Cycles (Aves, Fringillidae: *Carduelis spinus, Serinus serinus*).