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ERRATUM

Nomenclature of the tourmaline-supergroup minerals by Darrell J. Henry, Milan Novák, Frank C. Hawthorne, Andreas Ertl, Barbara L. Dutrow, Pavel Uher, and Federico Pezzotta (May-June, vol. 96, p. 895–913, 2011: Article DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.2138/am.2011.3636. Erratum DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.2138/am.2013.614.)

Version of the paragraph that was published on the last paragraph of page 902 and top of page 903.

For the purposes of classification of tourmaline species only, the ordered form of the tourmaline is assumed for all tourmaline species including the oxy-tourmaline. Consequently, the procedure that is recommended for classification involves allocation of the small cations among the Z and Y sites as follows: Initially assign the most abundant R^{3+} cations to the Z site (not including any Al^{3+} and B^{3+} assigned to the tetrahedral site). Next, the remainder of the R^{3+} cations should be assigned in accordance with their abundance. If there is an excess of R^{3+} cations on the Z site, the excess R^{3+} cations go into the Y site. If there is a deficiency in the Z site after assigning all of the R^{3+} to that site (i.e., <6.0 cations), assign Mg^{2+} and then Fe^{2+} to the Z site up to 2 apfu (Bosi and Lucchesi 2007).

Correct version of this paragraph that should replace the above published paragraph.

For the purposes of classification of tourmaline species, actual tourmaline structural information of the Y- and Z-site occupancy is an overriding consideration for the definition of a tourmaline species. Based on crystallographic and mineral chemical information, it is known that, with the presence of O^{2-} on the W site, Mg^{2+} is typically disordered into the Z site and trivalent cations (especially Al^{3+} and Fe^{3+}) into the Y site (Tippe and Hamilton 1971; Tsang et al. 1971; Burns, 1972; Hermon et al. 1973; Fortier and Donnay 1975; Henry and Dutrow 1990, 2001; Hawthorne et al. 1993; Taylor et al. 1995). Consequently, actual tourmaline structures can exhibit a significant amount of disorder and measurement or estimation of this feature is desirable and should be used in naming the tourmaline. In the absence of specific structural information on the Y- and Z-site occupancies, a procedure is recommended for allocating cations to the Z and Y sites that accommodate the disorder that is common in tourmaline. Initially assign all Al^{3+} (in excess of that assigned to the T site) to the Z site. Next, successively assign Mg^{2+} (up to 2 apfu), V^{3+}, Cr^{3+}, and Fe^{3+}. If there is an excess of trivalent cations on the Z site, the excess trivalent cations go into the Y site.

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