Errata

Petrogenesis of the Kulyk Lake monazite-apatite-Fe(Ti)-oxide occurrence revealed using in-situ LA-(MC)-ICP-MS trace element mapping, U-Pb dating, and Sm-Nd isotope systematics on monazite by Christopher R.M. McFarlane and Michelle McKeough (October, vol. 98, p. 1644–1659, 2013. Article DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.2138/am.2013.4368. Erratum DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.2138/am.2014.631.

On page 1645, references to Hu et al. 2011, Hou et al. 2012, and Su et al. 2012 were mistakenly included and should be deleted here and in the reference list. These references should instead be Annesley et al (2005), which is in the reference list. On page 1655, the reference to Hou et al. 2012 should also be deleted.

WinPyrox: A Windows program for pyroxene calculation classification and thermobarometry by Fuat Yavuz (July, vol. 98, p. 1338–1359, 2013: Article DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.2138/am.2013.4292. Erratum DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.2138/am.2014.640.

As pointed out by colleague Peter Bayliss, clarification is needed for the nomenclature of pyroxenes. Following Bayliss et al. (2005), I now make use of the following in the paper and the program: (1) chemical-element adjectival modifiers (Bayliss et al. 2005) instead of the "Schaller modifiers", (2) the term "kushiroite" (Kimura et al. 2009) instead of the "Ca-Ts" in Table 5 (i.e., line number 67) and (3) the term "Ca-Fe^{3+} Tschermak's molecule" instead of the "Ca-ferriTs" in Table 5 (i.e., line number 65).

The pyroxene calculation and classification procedure used in Yavuz (2013) is based on the standard International Mineralogical Association (IMA-88) nomenclature scheme. The IMA-88 (Morimoto et al. 1988) pyroxene nomenclature scheme uses the simple chemical-element adjectival modifiers of Schaller (1930). Adjectival modifiers accepted by the IMA-88 pyroxene nomenclature scheme are based on the valency of the substituting ion shown by the suffix "-oan" (for the lower valency) or "-ian" (for the higher valency). Thus, I complied with the adjectival modifiers terminology of Morimoto et al. (1988; listed in Table 5) for pyroxene group minerals and used them both in the WinPyrox program and the paper (Yavuz 2013).

However, in the revised version of WinPyrox program, we provide the opportunity to the user to prefer the chemical-element adjectival modifiers, in parentheses, proposed by Bayliss (2013) (i.e., Al-rich, Ca-rich, Cr^{3+}-bearing, Fe^{2+}-rich, Fe^{3+}-rich, Li-bearing, Mg-rich, Mn^{2+}-rich, Mn^{3+}-bearing, Na-rich, Ni^{2+}-bearing, Si-poor, Ti^{3+}-bearing, Ti^{4+}-rich, Zn-bearing, Co^{2+}-bearing, V^{3+}-bearing, Zr-bearing, and Sc-bearing) instead of the adjectival modifiers given by Morimoto et al. (1988) (i.e., Aluminian, Calcian, Chromian, Ferroan, Ferrian, Lithian, Magnesian, Manganoan, Manganian, Sodian, Nickeloan, Subsilicic, Titanoan, Titanian, Zincian, Cobaltian, Vanadoan, Zirconian, and Scandian) in the Calculation Screen window of WinPyrox (i.e., column number 127), respectively. The pyroxene recalculation scheme listed in Table 5 as Jd, Acm, Ca-ferriTS, Ca-Ti-Ts, Ca-Ts, Wo, En, and Fs (see row numbers from 63 to 71) is based on the method proposed by Cawthorn and Collerson (1974; Table 1). At the footnote of Table 5 (Yavuz 2013), the "Ca-ferri-Tschemakite", "Ca-Ti-Tschermakite", and "Ca-Tschermakite" terms are mistyped. These three terms should be as "Ca-ferri-Tschermak's molecule" (i.e., Ca-Fe^{3+} Tschermak's molecule), "Ca-Ti-Tschermak's molecule", and "Ca-Tschermak's molecule" (i.e., kushiroite), respectively.

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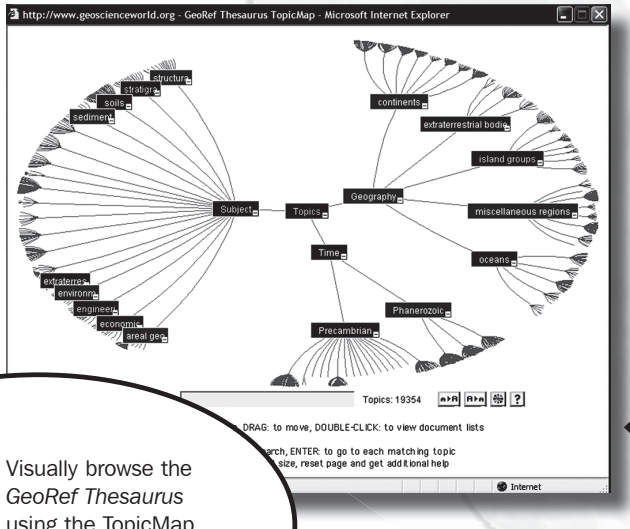

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