

ERRATA

**Inclusive chemical characterization of tourmaline: Mössbauer study of Fe valance and site occupancy**, by M. Darby Dyar, Marjorie E. Taylor, Timothy M. Lutz, Carl A. Francis, Charles V. Guidotti, and Michael Wise (v. 83, 848–864, 1998).

Our recent paper noted that “some of the existing [Mössbauer] studies (e.g., Fuchs et al. 1995) should be discounted due to the fact that peak widths are less than the theoretical minimum imposed by the Heisenberg uncertainty principle, which is approximately 0.1940 mm/s for <sup>57</sup>Fe (Stevens 1981).” This statement is in error, because the peak widths cited in the work by Fuchs et al. (1995) were given as the half-width of the doublet at its half height rather than full-width at half peak height (that is the convention favored by the Mössbauer Nomenclature Review Group appointed by the Commission for the International Conference on Applications of the Mössbauer Effect, 1993; see also Hawthorne 1988). We therefore hasten to note that their results cannot be disregarded but contribute to the discussion of the problem of the Z(18c) site occupancy in tourmaline.

We thank Y. Fuchs for drawing our attention to this mistake, and apologize for any confusion that this error may have caused.

Fuchs, Y., Lagache, M., Linares, J., Maury, R., and Varret, F. (1995) Mössbauer and optical spectrometry of selected schorl-dravite tourmalines. *Hyperfine Interactions*, 1995, 285–298.

Hawthorne, F.C. (1988) Mössbauer spectroscopy. In *Mineralogical Society of America Reviews in Mineralogy*, 18, 255–339.

Stevens, J.G. (1981) Useful constants. In J.W. Robinson, Ed., *Handbook of Spectroscopy III*, p. 404–406. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida.

**Stability of high-Al titanite from low-pressure calcsilicates in light of fluid and host-rock composition**, by Gregor Markl and Sandra Piazzolo (v. 84, 37–47, 1999).

The authors regret providing incorrect information in the first part of Table 2. The corrected version of this part is given below.

**TABLE 2.** Selected microprobe analyses of titanite from calcsilicates and FAT rocks from Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica

Mineral no.	652-5	652-7	652-9	652-19	694-35	694-56	694-38	694-40	694-41
wt%									
SiO <sub>2</sub>	30.84	30.44	31.12	31.41	31.08	31.38	31.85	31.05	31.36
TiO <sub>2</sub>	31.86	28.36	28.14	26.95	28.33	21.34	18.78	26.12	25.10
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5.84	7.99	8.08	9.62	7.58	12.40	14.29	9.52	10.61
FeO	0.39	0.47	0.55	0.42	0.35	0.30	0.23	0.25	0.31
MnO	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.07
MgO	0.05	0.21	0.07	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.03
CaO	28.48	26.89	28.76	28.81	29.28	29.76	30.23	29.49	29.73
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
K <sub>2</sub> O	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.03
Cl	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
F	2.24	2.94	3.19	3.74	3.09	4.73	5.76	3.71	4.01
Total corrected for F, Cl	98.80	96.16	99.91	99.55	98.52	97.99	98.85	98.73	99.58
<b>Formula calculated after Oberti et al. (1991), all Fe as Fe<sup>3+</sup>, some minor elements excluded</b>									
Ti	0.77	0.69	0.68	0.64	0.67	0.50	0.44	0.62	0.59
Al	0.22	0.31	0.31	0.36	0.29	0.46	0.52	0.36	0.39
Fe <sup>3+</sup>	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Si	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99
Ca	0.98	0.94	0.99	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
O	4.74	4.55	4.66	4.58	4.56	4.35	4.26	4.50	4.51
OH	0.03	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.07
F	0.23	0.32	0.34	0.39	0.33	0.50	0.61	0.39	0.42