

ERRATA

Alumoåkermanite, $(\text{Ca},\text{Na})_2(\text{Al},\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{2+})(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)$, a new mineral from the active carbonatite-nephelinite-phonolite volcano Oldoinyo Lengai, northern Tanzania

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In the above article, published in the 'GSW online version' of the June 2009 issue of *Mineralogical Magazine*, a comma in a mineral formula was inadvertently omitted in two instances.

To match the formula which was correctly specified in the paper title, the formula in line 1 of the Abstract should read

$(\text{Ca},\text{Na})_2(\text{Al},\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{2+})(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)$. Similarly, on p. 382, the formula should read $(\text{Ca},\text{Na})_2(\text{Al},\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{2+})(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)$ and not as originally presented, $(\text{CaNa})_2(\text{Al},\text{Mg},\text{Fe}^{2+})(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)$.

The formulae are correctly presented in the paper copy of *Mineralogical Magazine*.

Zigrasite, $\text{MgZr}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4$, a new phosphate mineral from the Dunton Quarry, Newry, Oxford County, Maine, USA

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In the above article, published in the June 2009 issue of *Mineralogical Magazine*, a transposition of figures in Table 3 has been noted. In the second column, the $d_{\text{meas.}}$ value for the 002 reflection should be 4.789 Å and not 7.489 Å.

A mis-spelling of the mineral mahlmoodite should also be noted. Originally named mahlmoodite, "...for the late Bertha K. Mahlmoood...", by

Milton *et al.* (1993), the spelling mahlmoodite was corrected to mahlmoodite by the IMA in 2002 (case No 02-D 2002).

Milton, C., McGee, J.J., Evans, H.T. Jr (1993) Mahlmooodite, $\text{FeZr}(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a new iron zirconium phosphate mineral from Wilson Springs, Arkansas. *American Mineralogist*, **78**, 437–440.

From structure topology to chemical composition. X. Titanium silicates: the crystal structure and crystal chemistry of nechelyustovite, a group III Ti-disilicate mineral

F. CÁMARA AND E. SOKOLOVA

In the above article, published in the October 2009 issue of the *Mineralogical Magazine*, the provenance of nechelyustovite cited in the abstract is rectified. The mineral is from the

Khibina alkaline massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia and not, as stated, from the Lovozero alkaline massif, Kola Peninsula, Russia.