

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

X-ray powder data for holmquistite from Rhodesia.

THE following table was accidentally omitted from the paper by O. von Knorring and G. Hornung, *Min. Mag.*, 1961, vol. 32, p. 733.

TABLE II. X-ray powder data for holmquistite from Benson mine, Southern Rhodesia. Fe- $K\alpha$ radiation, camera diameter 9 cm.

<i>d</i> , Å.	<i>I</i> .	<i>d</i> , Å.	<i>I</i> .	<i>d</i> , Å.	<i>I</i> .
8.1	vs	2.12	m	1.460	w
5.0	vw	2.11	w	1.435	w
4.80	vw	2.08	w	1.415	w
4.38	s	2.04	w	1.385	m
3.80	vw	2.02	w	1.345	w
3.58	m	1.945	w	1.329	w
3.27	w	1.920	w	1.303	m
3.19	w	1.840	w	1.275	w
3.15	w	1.800	w	1.265	w
2.98	vs	1.790	w	1.251	w
2.77	s	1.755	w	1.230	w
2.68	m	1.730	w	1.190	vw
2.62	m	1.700	w	1.170	w
2.52	s	1.675	w	1.157	w
2.45	w	1.620	vw	1.130	w
2.39	w	1.580	w	1.100	w
2.27	w	1.560	m	1.081	w
2.24	w	1.515	vw	1.062	w
2.22	w	1.495	w	1.052	w
2.19	w	1.479	m		

THE EDITOR

*Structural relationships within pseudomorphs
after olivine.*

CURRENT investigations by optical and single-crystal X-ray diffraction have shown that iddingsite—the name applied to deep reddish-brown alteration products of olivine—is a polycrystalline aggregate that frequently contains more than one mineral species. The constituents vary considerably in different occurrences. For instance, Brown and Stephen¹ described iddingsite from New South Wales, Australia, containing goethite and a layer-lattice silicate, while Smith² described one from Markle basalt, Edinburgh, containing hematite, chlorite, and quartz.