using Hurlbut's single-crystal data: space group $I\ 4/mmm$, $a=13.8$ Å, and $c=9.8$ Å. The results are shown in Table 1. The weak line at d = 2.96 is probably due to a small amount of magnetite.

The writer is indebted to Professor Hurlbut for providing the aminoffite specimen.

REFERENCE

HURLBUT, C. S. (1937) Aminoffite, a new mineral from Långban. *Geol. Fören. Forh.* **59**, 290–292.

ERRATA

A corrected calculation of laumontite (Leonhardite and Laumontite in Diabase from Dillsburg, Pennsylvania, Lapham, 1963, *Am. Mineral.* **48**, 683–689) based on 60 cations for 64 oxygens should read:

1) $Ca_{3.85}Na_{.21}K_{.09})(Al_{7.68}Mg_{.08}Fe_{.05}Si_{15.25})O_{48}\cdot 16.39$

H_2O If calculated on the basis of 28 total cations, the formula is:

2) $(Ca_{3.96}Na_{0.22}K_{.09})(Al_{7.90}Fe_{.05}Mg_{.09}Si_{15.69})O_{48}\cdot 16.91$

H_2O If calculated on the basis of 48 oxygens with no charge imbalance, the formula is:

3) $(Ca_{4.00}Na_{0.22}K_{.09})(Al_{7.98}Fe_{0.05}Mg_{.09}Si_{15.86})O_{48}\cdot 17.05$

H_2O

Formula 1) treated H+ as a cation site and is probably incorrect.

Formula 2) implies a charge imbalance and tetrahedral deficiency.

Formula 3) based on charge balance is preferred. The author is grateful to Douglas Coombs for correcting the original calculation to formula 3).