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CORRIGENDUM

PLATINUM-GROUP ELEMENTS IN MAFIC AND ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS: A SURVEY

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Part of Table 1A in J.H. Crocket's review paper on platinum-group elements in mafic and ultramafic rocks (*Can. Mineral.* 17, 391-402) was inadvertently omitted. The missing part is printed below.

TABLE 1A. PLATINUM-GROUP ELEMENTS IN ULTRABASIC AND BASIC ROCKS AND ASSOCIATED MINERAL SEPARATES

Rock Types and Tectonic Setting	Method	Refer-ence	No. of Samples	Concentration, ppb Ru	Rh	Pd	Os	Ir	Pt	Pt/(Pt+Pd)	Pt/(Pd+Ir)
Kimberlites; southern Africa & India	I	y	11	-	-	8.1	-	3.0	-	-	.13
Ultrabasic nodules, mainly garnet lherzolite from above kimberlite suite	I	y	11	-	-	3.6	-	18	-	-	.17
Kimberlites; Yakutia, USSR	III	p	10	6.5	7.1	53	5	7.6	187	.78	.87
Ultrabasic nodules (garnet peridotite); Obnazhennaya pipe, Yakutia USSR	III	p	2	-	12	80	-	18	35	.30	.82
Peridotite; Mid-Atlantic Ridge, Leg 37, Hole 334, DSDP	I	e	2	-	-	41	-	0.64	35	.46	.98
<u>Others</u>											
Pyroxenite in granulites, Kola peninsula, USSR	II	j	4	-	4	10	-	3	82	.89	.77
Eclogites, in close spatial association with above granulites, Kola peninsula	II	j	5	-	16	112	-	11	390	.78	.91
Basic Rocks:											
Sea-floor basalt; mainly mid-Atlantic Ridge tholeiite	I	a,e,m r,u	13,29	-	-	0.7	-	0.63	-	-	.92
Intraplate and ocean-ridge basalt mainly tholeiite	I	a,b,d g,m	14,27	-	-	1.6	-	0.36	-	-	.82
Continental plateau-building; mainly tholeiite Parana, Karroo, Deccan, Columbia River	I	b,d	37	-	-	6.4	-	0.098	-	-	.985
Alkali basalt, diabase and pyroclastic equivalents; Donbas-Azon region, USSR	?	t	13,3	-	-	27	-	-	15	.36	-
Basalt and andesite; Boschekul region, Kazakhstan, USSR	II	cc	10,7	-	-	10	-	-	5	.33	-
Diabase dykes, North and South Carolina	I	m	9	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	-	-
Tholeiitic diabase; Great Lake dolerite, Tasmania	I	n	20	-	-	-	-	0.082	-	-	-
Basic-Ultrabasic Layered Complexes											
<u>Skaergaard</u>											
Chilled marginal gabbro EG 4507	I	a,dd	1	-	-	17.5	-	0.26	-	-	.985
<u>Bushveld</u>											
Orthopyroxene[5]; critical, transition and lower zones	I	l	6	4.3	-	-	0.42	0.35	-	-	-
Plagioclase; upper critical zone	I	l	7	30	-	-	4.9	5.8	-	-	-
Chromite; upper critical zone	I	l	3	577	-	-	90	77	-	-	-
<u>Rhum</u>											
Clinopyroxene	I	k	6	-	-	-	-	0.075	-	-	-
Plagioclase	I	k	13	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	-
Olivine	I	k	10	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-
<u>Stillwater</u>											
Basal zone, mainly orthopyroxene cumulates; 23% of samples described as sulfide-bearing	II	x	79	-	9	44	-	-	20	.31	-

Ultramafic zone, Peridotite member; average for 9 chromitite horizons	I,II	x	9	230	160	960	-	66	535	.36	.94
Initial magma as represented by ophitic, subophitic and ragged-textured gabbros of the Basal Zone	I,II	x		6	5	54.5		0.2-0.3	12	.18	-
Intermediate and Acid Rocks											
Boulder and S. California batholiths, U.S.; mainly granodiorite, tonalite, quartz monzonite	I	m	29	-	-	-	-	0.031	-	-	-
Canadian Precambrian shield composite, average normative composition is granodiorite	I	bb	11/315	-	-	-	-	0.024	-	-	-
Granites	II	h	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Carbonaceous Chondrites											
Average of Type I and Type II carbonaceous chondrites	I	f	5	770	-	575	625	518	1050	.65	.53

ERRATA

Table 1 from J.L. Jambor's paper on mineralogical evaluation of proximal–distal features in New Brunswick massive-sulfide deposits (*Can. Mineral.* 17, 649-665) and Table 1 from E. Makovicky & W.G. Mumme's paper on the crystal structure of benjaminite (*Can. Mineral.* 17, 607-618) are interchanged. We apologize to the authors for this error.

The editors regret the unusual delays in the publication of Volume 17 and expect to be back on normal schedule in 1980.