TABLE I. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF TALERI RODINGITE WITH COMPARISONS

	1	2	3		1	2	3
SiO_2	37.69	37.04	33.95	CaO	27.55	27.35	26.95
Al_2O_3	14.29	15.15	19.91	Na_2O	0.03	0.18	0.15
TiO_2	0.06	0.58	0.42	K_2O O	0.01	0.02	
Fe_2O_3	1.14	1.81	1.28	H_2O	4.81	4.04	4.85
FeO	4.07	6.98	6.98	H_2O	0.07	0.21	
MgO	8.90	6.70	5.23	F	0.01	—	—
MnO	0.12	0.13	0.28	CO_2	1.37	—	—
					100.14	100.28	99.94

1. Rodingite, Taleri Mohammad Jan. Anal. R. K. Phillips.
2. Rodingite, Pastoki, Hindubagh. Anal. R. A. Howie. (Bilgrami and Howie, 1960, Table I).
3. Rodingite, Roding River, Nelson, New Zealand (Marshall, 1911).

As a whole the analysis shows close similarity to the Pastoki rodingite described earlier by Bilgrami and Howie (1961).

It is suggested that the solutions responsible for the alteration of dolerite dike to rodingite also promoted the development of vesuvianite, clinochlore and grossularite.

REFERENCES

BILGRAMI, S. A. (1960) Serpentine-limestone contact at Taleri Mohammad Jan, Zhob Valley, West Pakistan. *Am. Mineral.* **45,** 1008–1019.

——— AND R. A. HOWIE (1960) Mineralogy and petrology of a rodingite dike, Hindubagh, Pakistan. *Am. Mineral.* **45,** 791–801.

MARSHALL, P. (1911) The geology of the Dun Mountain subdivision, Nelson. *New Zealand Geol. Surv. Bull.* **12,** 31–35.

ERRATA

Due to an oversight, the formula within the abstract of the article, "The crystal structure of a hexamethylene-diamine-vermiculite complex," *Am. Mineral.* **48,** page 261, 1963, is incorrect and should read as follows:

$$(Mg_{2.88}Al_{0.12})(Si_{2.84}Al_{1.16})O_{10}(OH)_2 \cdot [NH_2(CH_2)_6NH_3^+]_{\frac{1}{3}}Na_{\frac{1}{3}}^+$$

DONALD HAASE