has not been reported. $D_{\text{meas}} = 2.89 \text{ g/cm}^3$ (by floatation in bromoform), $D_{\text{calc}} = 2.82 \text{ g/cm}^3$. Wilhelmgümbelinite is weakly pleochroic Z (orange brown) $\gg Y$ (yellow brown) $> X$ (light yellow brown). It is optically biaxial (+), $\alpha = 1.560(2)$, $\beta = 1.669(2)$, $\gamma = 1.718(2)$ (white light), $2V_{\text{meas}} = 63(1)^\circ$, $2V_{\text{calc}} = 65^\circ$, $X = \mathbf{b}$, $Y = \mathbf{c}$, $Z = \mathbf{a}$, dispersion of an optical axes is weak $v > r$. Attenuated total reflection infrared spectroscopy on crushed crystals shows a peak at 970 cm^{-1} (P–O stretching vibrations of the PO_4 groups), another peak at 1635 cm^{-1} (H–O–H bending vibration) and a broad featureless peak centered at 3200 cm^{-1} (O–H stretching of H-bonded water molecules). The average of the electron probe WDS analysis of 7 separate crystals [wt% (range)] is: ZnO 16.4 (15.4–17.2), MnO 2.6 (2.4–2.8), $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_{3(\text{total})}$ 31.4 (29.9–34.3), [FeO 5.8, Fe_2O_3 25.0 (from structure)], P_2O_5 28.7 (27.6–29.3), H_2O (from structure) 23.4, total 101.9. The empirical formula based on 3 P pfu, with Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} consistent with bond lengths and bond valence sums, is $\text{Zn}_{1.50}\text{Mn}_{0.27}\text{Fe}_{0.60}^{3+}\text{Fe}_{0.33}^{3+}(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_{2.73}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{8.27}$. The strongest lines in the X-ray powder diffraction pattern are [$d \text{ \AA}$ (%; hkl)]: 12.65 (100; 020), 8.339 (5; 120), 6.421 (14; 001), 6.228 (8; 011), 4.223 (30; 120), 2.111 (7; 0.12.0). The unit-cell parameters refined from the powder data are: $a = 11.099(5)$, $b = 25.338(4)$, $c = 6.425(2) \text{ \AA}$, $V = 1806.9 \text{ \AA}^3$. X-ray diffraction intensity data was collected in the macromolecular beam line MX2 of the Australian Synchrotron using one single crystal of $0.18 \times 0.05 \times 0.03 \text{ mm}$. The single crystal unit-cell parameters are: $a = 10.987(7)$, $b = 25.378(13)$, $c = 6.387(6) \text{ \AA}$, $V = 1781 \text{ \AA}^3$. The mineral is orthorhombic, space group $Pmab$, $Z = 4$. The crystal structure of wilhelmgümbelinite was refined to $R_1 = 0.072$ for 869 observed $I_o > 2\sigma I_o$ reflections. Wilhelmgümbelinite is isostructural with schoonerite, with Mn^{2+} replaced principally by Fe^{3+} , and has the Zn partitioned between two different sites 1 Å apart: one fivefold-coordinated as in schoonerite and another tetrahedrally coordinated. Wilhelmgümbelinite also differs structurally

from schoonerite in having partial occupation of one of the Fe sites, which appears to be correlated with the Zn partitioning. The name is for Carl Wilhelm von Gümbel (1823–1898), who was appointed by King Maximilian II to lead the geological studies of the kingdom of Bavaria and provided essential contributions to the mineralogical and geological investigation of pegmatites and their minerals in the northeastern parts of Bavaria. The name wilhelmgümbelinite was chosen to avoid confusion with the obsolete name gümbelinite that still appears in the literature as a synonym for illite- $2M_2$. The holotype specimen of wilhelmgümbelinite is housed in the Museum Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. **F.C.**

Erratum

We apologize for an error in the list of authors for the mineral Ilyukhinite (August 2017, vol. 102, issue 8, New Mineral Names). It was published as:

N.V. Chukanov, R.K. Rastsvetaeva, K.A. Rozeneberg, S.M. Aksenov, I.V. Pekov, D.I. Belakovskiy and K.V. Van (2016) Ilyukhinite (H_3O , Na) $_{14}\text{Ca}_6\text{Mn}_2\text{Zr}_3\text{Si}_{26}\text{O}_{72}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —a new mineral of eudialyte group. *Zapiski RMO* (Proceedings of the Russian Mineralogical Society), 145(2), 44–57 (in Russian).

It should be:

N.V. Chukanov, R.K. Rastsvetaeva, K.A. Rozeneberg, S.M. Aksenov, I.V. Pekov, D.I. Belakovskiy, R. Kristiansen and K.V. Van (2016) Ilyukhinite (H_3O , Na) $_{14}\text{Ca}_6\text{Mn}_2\text{Zr}_3\text{Si}_{26}\text{O}_{72}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —a new mineral of eudialyte group. *Zapiski RMO* (Proceedings of the Russian Mineralogical Society), 145(2), 44–57 (in Russian).

Erratum

Kiglapait mineralogy V: Feldspars in a hot, dry magma by S.A. Morse (October, vol. 102, p. 2084–2095, 2017. Article DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2138/am-2017-6098>; Erratum DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2138/am-2017-E1021127>.)

In Table 1 of this paper (p. 2087), in the Traverse column, the C_p should be CP for Caplin-Patsy.