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**Application of representation analysis to the magnetic structure of nickel chromite spinel: erratum.** By E. F. BERTAUT AND J. DULAC, CNRS and CENG, Grenoble, France

(Received 19 September 1979)

**Abstract**

In Bertaut & Dulac [*Acta Cryst.* (1972), 28, 580–588], for clerical reasons an error has crept in so that the numerical moment values of  $y$  and  $z$  components of  $\text{Cr}_1$  are to be interchanged. One should read in the *Abstract* and in relation (8.9):

$$S_z(\text{Cr}_1) = -0.73 \text{ (instead of } -0.45\text{);}$$

$$s_y(\text{Cr}_1) = 0.45 \text{ (instead of } +0.73\text{).}$$

All information is given in the *Abstract*.

**International Union of Crystallography**

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**Commission on Journals  
Chemical Nomenclature**

The attention of authors submitting papers to *Acta Crystallographica* and *Journal of Applied Crystallography* is directed to the requirement that chemical nomenclature should be consistent, clear and unambiguous and conform to the rules of nomenclature established by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, the International Union of Biochemistry and other appropriate bodies. For IUPAC rules, see *Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry, Definitive Rules*, 1970 (1971), London: Butterworths; *Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry, Sections A,B,C,D,E,F & H*, revised ed. (1979), Oxford: Pergamon Press. Additional important references include: inorganic boron compounds, *IUPAC Inf. Bull.* (1970), No. 8; carbohydrates, *IUPAC Inf. Bull.* (1970), No. 7; steroids, *Pure Appl. Chem.* (1972), 31, Nos. 1–2; *Biochemical Nomenclature and Related Documents* (1978), London: Biochemical Society. An index to all IUPAC nomenclature publications is available from the IUPAC Secretariat, Bank Court Chambers, 2–3 Pound Way, Cowley Centre, Oxford OX4 3YF, England. French versions of IUPAC rules for nomenclature of inorganic and organic compounds are available from Le Secrétariat, Société Chimique de France, 250 rue Saint-Jacques, Paris V,

France; German versions from Verlag Chemie GmbH, Postfach 1260/1280, D-6940 Weinheim, Federal Republic of Germany; a Russian version of the organic rules only from PIK VINITI, Oktyabrsky prospekt 403, Lyubertsy 140010, Moscovskaya oblast' 10, USSR.

Rigid and consistent conformance to these rules throughout a manuscript is not required but the approved names of compounds should be given at least once. In particular, all papers in *Acta Crystallographica*, Section B, reporting crystal structure determinations and all Crystal Data in *Journal of Applied Crystallography* should include the approved name(s) of the compound(s) in the title of the paper or in a footnote to the title. Any paper in *Acta Crystallographica*, Section A, or in *Journal of Applied Crystallography* dealing with the crystal physics or the properties of a particular material should also include the approved name of the compound concerned.

Advice on chemical nomenclature may be obtained from Dr K. L. Loening, Director of Nomenclature, Chemical Abstracts Service, PO Box 3012, Columbus, Ohio 43210, USA; and on the particular nomenclature of inorganic compounds from Professor Y. Jeannin, Laboratoire de Chimie des Métaux de Transition, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, 4 place Jussieu, 75230 Paris CEDEX 05, France. Enquiries may also be addressed to Dr J. E. Derry, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

**Book Reviews**

*Works intended for notice in this column should be sent direct to the Book-Review Editor (J. H. Robertson, School of Chemistry, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, England). As far as practicable books will be reviewed in a country different from that of publication.*

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Кристаллы. М. П. ШАСКОЛЬСКАЯ. (*Crystals*. By M. P. SHASKOLSKAYA) Pp. 208. Moscow: 'Nauka', 1978. Price Rb. 0.40.

This little volume deals in an introductory fashion with many aspects of crystal growth in natural circumstances and in laboratory and factory conditions including conditions of

weightlessness in space. The book is addressed to young readers and non-specialists interested in science. It is written in a popular easy-to-read style.

The first part begins with a presentation of the 'world of crystals' and describes the crystalline state as the natural form of solids. It delivers basic information about the form and structure of crystals and closes with a comprehensive description of the crystals of ice and gem stones.

The second part deals with the mineralogical aspects of crystal growth inside the earth. Examples of melt growth from volcanic lava and of solution growth in different natural