where $0 \le m \le (N-1)$.

$$S(m) = \sum_{n=m}^{N-1} I(\alpha_{N-n-1/2})|(\cos^2\alpha_m - \cos^2\alpha_{n+1})^{1/2} - (\cos^2\alpha_m - \cos^2\alpha_n)^{1/2}| \quad (7)$$

and

$$\alpha_n = \left(\frac{n}{N}\right)\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

This method uses a histogram approximation to $I(\alpha)$ in evaluating the integral of (5) and a linear approximation in calculating the derivative. Moreover, the value of $D(\alpha)$ at the end points ($\alpha = 0$ or $\pi/2$) cannot be calculated. For both these reasons, the value of N needs to be carefully chosen for accurate results.

A slightly different method of inverting (4) has recently been given by Biangardi (1980). This uses Fourier series and may be more accurate than Seitsonen's (1968) approximation.

For the Legendre-series method, the $\langle P_{2n}\rangle_I$ were calculated from (1) with Simpson's rule with N_1 intervals and the distribution $D(\alpha)$ was obtained by summing the first few terms in (3).

The result of using (3) is compared with that of Seitsonen's formulae in Fig. 1. The methods were applied to the equatorial arc (at $2\theta = 9°$ for Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) of quenched isotactic polystyrene (*i*-PS) oriented by extrusion (Lovell & Windle, 1976). It can be seen that the two methods are in good agreement and in fact the shape of $D(\alpha)$ is quite similar to $I(\alpha)$.

We conclude that the method based on Legendre series is easier to use if the $\langle P_{2n}\rangle$ are all that are required, and even when the full orientation distribution is wanted this method is more straightforward than those used previously. No other method appears to have been proposed for a general reflection.

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Acta Cryst. (1981). A**37**, 137

Tensor properties and rotational symmetry of crystals. I and II. Erratum.

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Abstract

In the two papers by Fumi & Ripamonti [*Acta Cryst.* (1980), A**36**, 535–551; 551–558] three errors have been printed. In paper I on page 543 in the last block of equations for Rank 6, the second term on the right-hand side of the fourth equation should read $-\frac{1}{6}(\overset{6}{xxyyxy})x$ rather than $\frac{1}{6}(xx\bar{y}\overset{6}{yxy})x$ and the second term on the right-hand side of the fifth equation should read $\frac{1}{6}(\overset{6}{yy\bar{x}xyx})x$ rather than $\frac{1}{6}(\overset{6}{yyxx\bar{y}x})x$. In paper II on page 553, Table 1, part (*b*), the sixth line on the right-hand side should read $c - -(-1)^{n_x}p_1 c$ rather than $c - (-1)^{n_x}p_1 c$.

All information is given in the *Abstract*.

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Treatment of diffraction data from protein crystals twinned by merohedry: Erratum.

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Abstract

A printer's error has occurred in Fisher & Sweet [*Acta Cryst.* (1980), A**36**, 755–780]. Seven lines from the bottom of the left-hand column of page 755 a bar has been omitted from $khi\bar{l}$. The sentence should read:

Although distinct twin domains can sometimes be distinguished in the polarizing microscope, the twinning is of the twin-lattice-symmetry type (Donnay & Donnay, 1974) in which reflection *hkil* of crystal I is superimposed onto reflection $khi\bar{l}$ of crystal II.

All information is given in the *Abstract*.

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