5. $(6^3)_6(8^3)_2(6^38^3)_6-b$ Space group $P6_3/m$ (No. 176) $Z'=14$

$$v_3\begin{cases}6(h)\ (xy\frac{1}{4}) & x=0{\cdot}03\ \ y=0{\cdot}33\\ 2(d)\ (\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{4})\end{cases}$$

$$v_4\ \ 6(h)\ (xy\tfrac{1}{4}) \quad x=0{\cdot}77\ \ y=0{\cdot}17$$

$$c:a=0{\cdot}382^*$$

6. $(8^3)_8(8^6)_6$ Space group $Pm3n$ (No. 223) $Z'=14$

$$v_3\ \ 8(e)\ (\tfrac{1}{4}\tfrac{1}{4}\tfrac{1}{4})$$

$$v_4\ \ 6(c)\ (\tfrac{1}{4}0\tfrac{1}{2})$$

Examples do not appear to be known of structures based on the nets 2 and 4; examples of the other nets include the following:

Net 1. No example is known of an A_3X_4 structure based on the most symmetrical (cubic) configuration of this net, but the structure of In_2CdSe_4 is a superstructure in which the non-equivalence of the tetrahedrally coordinated In and Cd atoms results in lowering of the symmetry to $P\bar{4}2m$, in which the positions occupied are:

$$v_3\ \ 4(n)\ (xxz)\ \ x=z=\tfrac{1}{4}$$

$$v_4\begin{cases}2(e)\ (\frac{1}{2}00, 0\frac{1}{2}0)\\ 1(c)\ (00\frac{1}{2}).\end{cases}$$

Net 3. The most symmetrical form of this net represents the structure of β-Cu_2HgI_4 and related compounds. In β-Ag_2HgI_4, the same positions are occupied by the Hg and I atoms as in the copper compound, but the distribution of the Ag atoms in two sets of equivalent positions leads to lower symmetry, $I\bar{4}$ instead of $I\bar{4}2m$:

β-Cu_2HgI_4	β-Ag_2HgI_4
Space group $I\bar{4}2m$ (No. 121)	Space group $I\bar{4}$ (No. 82)
Hg in 2(*a*) (000)	Hg in 2(*a*) (000)
Cu in 4(*d*) $(0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{4})$	Ag in 2(*b*) $(00\frac{1}{2})$
I in 8(*i*) $(\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{8})$	and 2(*c*) $(0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4})$
	I in 8(*g*) $(\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{8})$.

Net 5. The most symmetrical configuration of this net forms the basis of the structure of β-Si_3N_4 (Goodman & O'Keeffe, 1980). In α-Si_3N_4 there is a less-regular arrangement of the SiN_4 groups along the *c* axis requiring a doubled *c* parameter, $4Si_3N_4$ in the unit cell, and space group $P31c$ (Marchand, Laurent & Lang, 1969). The structures of the two polymorphs of Ge_3N_4 also are based on this net.

Numerous compounds A_2BX_4 have structures based on this net distorted in various ways from the most symmetrical configuration described above. They include ternary oxides (for example, Li_2CrO_4, Zn_2SiO_4, Zn_2GeO_4) and ternary fluorides (Li_2BeF_4, Li_2ZnF_4). In compounds A_2BX_4 the non-equivalence of the two kinds of tetrahedrally coordinated atoms leads to more-complex and less-symmetrical variants of the structure. For example, the mineral phenacite, with ideal composition Be_2SiO_4, is rhombohedral (space group $R\bar{3}$) with 18 formula weights in the unit cell (that is, $Z'=126$).

Net 6. This net represents the arrangement of Pt and O atoms in the structure assigned to $(Pt_3O_4)Na_x$.

* Values of variable parameters are those for $\beta=Si_3N_4$.

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On integrating the techniques of direct methods with anomalous dispersion. I. The theoretical basis. Corrigenda.

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Abstract

In equation (2.7) of Hauptman [*Acta Cryst.* (1982), A**38**, 632-641] $2\theta_{j\mathbf{H}}$ should be replaced by $2\delta_{j\mathbf{H}}$. On the seventh line of equation (3.34), $C_{\mathbf{H}}C_{\mathbf{K}}C_{\mathbf{I}}-C_{\mathbf{H}}S_{\mathbf{K}}S_{\mathbf{I}}$ should be replaced by $C_{\mathbf{H}}C_{\mathbf{K}}C_{\mathbf{L}}+C_{\mathbf{H}}S_{\mathbf{K}}S_{\mathbf{L}}$. On the sixth line of equation (3.51), replace $R_{\bar{1}}R_{\bar{2}}R_{\bar{3}}\cos\zeta_2$ by $R_{\bar{1}}R_2R_{\bar{3}}\cos\zeta_2$. On the line immediately following equation (3.54), $\omega_j B_{\bar{j}}$ should be replaced by $\omega_j, B_{\bar{j}}$.