

O²⁻ and Al from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1968) and for Sr from Cromer & Waber (1965). A correction for secondary extinction was applied in the refinement using the technique of Larson (1969).

Normal refinement using isotropic temperature factors produced a satisfactory convergence of the parameters. This was completed with anisotropic temperature factors until the calculated parameter alterations were exceeded by their standard deviations. At this point a minimum residual $R=0.060$ was obtained. This is a particularly satisfactory low value of R in view of the uncertainty in the absorption correction due to deviations from a true spherical sample.*

Table 3. *Variable parameters for the structure of CaO.6Al₂O₃ after Kato & Saalfeld (1968)*

	<i>x</i>	<i>z</i>
Al(3)		0.0280
Al(4)	0.1687	-0.1089
Al(5)		0.1904
O(1)		0.1501
O(2)		-0.0555
O(3)	0.1806	
O(4)	0.1549	0.0524
O(5)	0.5036	0.1501
	$a = 5.564 \text{ \AA}$	
	$c = 21.892 \text{ \AA}$	

The final values of the positional and thermal parameters are shown in Table 2, where the thermal parameters have been multiplied by 10⁶. The deviations from the starting structure of PbO.6Fe₂O₃ are quite significant and a great deal larger than the errors in the parameters. However, a comparison with the structure of the isomorphous compound CaO.6Al₂O₃ measured by Kato & Saalfeld (1968), the variable parameters of which are summarized in Table

* A list of structure factors has been deposited with the British Library Lending Division as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 31307 (4 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Executive Secretary, International Union of Crystallography, 13 White Friars, Chester CH1 1NZ, England.

3, shows that the two aluminates have very similar parameters. The differences between the Sr and the Ca compounds are small but in some cases an order of magnitude greater than the errors in either set of parameters. Similarly if one compares the bond distances and angles between the two compounds one obtains only small differences with no systematic change as found for SrO.2Al₂O₃ and CaO.2Al₂O₃ (Lindop & Goodwin, 1972). The application of this refined structure to crystal field calculations for determining the e.s.r. and optical spectra of both Nd³⁺ and Cr³⁺ ions is in progress and will be reported elsewhere.

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In Table 1 of the paper by Di Blasio, Pedone & Sirigu [*Acta Cryst.* (1975). **B31**, 601-602] the positional and thermal parameters are referred to the unit cell where the *b* and *c* axes are interchanged. B_{33} for O(1), listed as 2860 (73), should be 2960 (73).

All information is contained in the abstract.