Acta Cryst. (1987). C**43**, 2470

The structure of $Na_2Y(MoO_4)(PO_4)$. Corrigendum.

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(*Received* 1 *June* 1987; *accepted* 17 *June* 1987)

Abstract

The structure of $Na_2Y(MoO_4)(PO_4)$ was described [Ben Amara & Dabbabi (1987). *Acta Cryst.* C**43**, 616–618] as monoclinic, space group $C2/c$, with $a = 13{\cdot}928\ (11)$, $b = 18{\cdot}016\ (10)$, $c = 6{\cdot}847\ (6)$ Å, $\beta = 119{\cdot}62\ (6)°$, $Z = 8$. It should be described as orthorhombic, space group *Ibca*. The vectors (010), (101), (00$\bar{1}$) describe a body-centered cell with $a' = 18{\cdot}016$, $b' = 12{\cdot}108$, $c' = 6{\cdot}847$ Å, $\alpha' = 89{\cdot}83$, $\beta' = \gamma' = 90°$, $Z = 8$; the corresponding coordinate transformations are $x' = y$, $y' = x$, $z' = x-z$.

The *Ibca* coordinates, after appropriate averaging of equivalent atoms, are given in Table 1. None of the original $C2/c$ coordinates needs to be shifted by more than 2 e.s.d.'s to achieve the symmetry of *Ibca;* indeed, the r.m.s. value of the shift-to-sigma ratio is 0·8, somewhat below the expectation value of 1·0. On the other hand, the angle α' differs from its expectation value of 90° by nearly 3 e.s.d.'s (assuming that the e.s.d. of 0·06° assigned to the original angle β would also apply to the new angle). It is by no means unusual that the e.s.d.'s assigned to unit-cell dimensions do not adequately represent the *accuracies* of these values; as normally derived, they are estimates of *precision* only.

Table 1. *Coordinates, space group Ibca.*

Numbers in parentheses are e.s.d.'s, estimated from the values in Table 1 of Ben Amara & Dabbabi (1987).

	x'	y'	z'
Na(1,2)	0·5974 (2)	0·1876 (3)	−0·2646 (5)
Y	0·75	0·07186 (4)	0·0
Mo(1,2)	0·42828 (4)	0·0	−0·25
P	0·25	0·1811 (1)	0·0
O(1,3)	0·3717 (2)	0·0239 (3)	−0·4596 (6)
O(2,4)	0·4818 (3)	0·1174 (4)	−0·2072 (7)
O(5,6)	0·1816 (2)	0·2564 (3)	0·0152 (5)
O(7,8)	0·2416 (2)	0·1020 (2)	−0·1752 (4)

* Contribution No. 7603. Work supported in part by the National Institutes of Health (grant GMS 16966).

Reference

BEN AMARA, M. & DABBABI, M. (1987). *Acta Cryst.* C**43**, 616–618.

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Acta Cryst. (1987). C**43**, 2470–2471

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0108-2701/87/122470-01$01.50 © 1987 International Union of Crystallography