available, the reversal wavelengths for these alkali halides have been calculated from the known refractive indices and given in Table 1, along with the observed ones (Srinivasan, 1959). It is found that the agreement is satisfactory.

Table 1. *Refractive indices and reversal wavelengths at which* $(P_{11}-P_{12})=0$.

Crystal	Refractive index, n	Reversal wavelength, λ Calculated	Observed
KCl	1·584	2548 Å	2550 Å
KBr	1·690	2712	2760
KI	1·768	3370	3380
RbCl	1·693	2092	—
RbBr	1·681	2690	—
RbI	1·824	2938	—

Absolute strain optical constants P_{11} and P_{12}, their ratios and strain polarizability constants of rubidium halides have been calculated from the experimental data (Narasimha Murthy, 1960) and expressions 1, 2 and 3. Values thus obtained are given in Table 2.

Table 2. P_{11}, P_{12}, P_{12}/P_{11} *and* λ_0.

Crystals	P_{11}	P_{12}	P_{12}/P_{11}	λ_0
RbCl	0·288	0·172	0·597	0·3946
RbBr	0·293	0·185	0·631	0·4089
RbI	0·262	0·167	0·637	0·4412

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The crystal and molecular structure of phophorus tricyanide. Erratum.

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Corrections to *Acta Cryst.* **17**, 1134 (1964).

It has been brought to our attention by Dr Tor Bjorvatten that there is an error in the text of our article on the structure of $P(CN)_3$ (Emerson & Britton, 1964). On p. 1138 at the top of column 1, sentence 2 reads: 'The C–N–P angles for these atoms are 116°, 122° and 116°, ...'. The cited angles should read 155°, 148° and 154°. The significance of these angles lay in their departure from 180°, and our conclusions about the structure are still valid. We wish to thank Dr Bjorvatten for bringing this error to our attention.

Reference

EMERSON, K. & BRITTON, D. (1964). *Acta Cryst.* **17**, 1134.