

Note: This is a special corrected Table of Contents and Errata/Additions sheet, current through 7 June 2019

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ERRATA & ADDITIONS

PAGE 2

Spill the wine

Important pair of ruby and diamond pendent earrings, featuring untreated Mozambique Myanmar rubies of 11.10 and 10.41 ct respectively. These sold for HK\$8,850,000 (US\$1,141,223) at Tiancheng's 15 December 2015 sale. Image © Tiancheng International Auctioneer Ltd.

PAGE 46

Column 2, paragraph 8

Change Zylin Sun to Ziyin Sun.

PAGE 65

Column 2, last paragraph

Change 18 cm to 18 mm.

PAGE 94

Column 1, last paragraph

Change cohesion to adhesion.

PAGE 161

Figure 4.78:

Rays C and D were accidentally omitted. See page 2 of this Errata/Additions document for the correct figure.

PAGE 161

Column 2, add:

Chase, A.B. and Osmer, J.A. (1970) Habit changes of sapphire grown from PbO-PbF₂ and MoO₃-PbF₂ fluxes. *Journal of the American Ceramic Society*, Vol. 53, No. 6, pp. 343–345; RWHL.

PAGE 162

Column 1, add:

Harlow, George E. and Bender, W. (2013) A study of ruby (corundum) compositions from the Mogok Belt, Myanmar: Searching for chemical fingerprints. *American Mineralogist*, Vol. 98, No. 7, pp. 1120–1132.

PAGE 163

Column 1, change "Moon and Phillips (1991a) to read as follows:

Moon, A.R. and Phillips, M.R. (1991a) Iron and spinel precipitation in iron-doped sapphire. *Journal of the American Ceramic Society*, Vol. 74, No. 4, April, pp. 865–868; RWHL.

PAGE 164

Column 1, change "Volynets and Sidorova (1971) to read as follows:

Volynets, F.K. and Sidorova, E.A. (1971) The absorption spectrum of alumina containing vanadium. *Journal of Applied Spectroscopy*, Vol. 14, No. 1, Jan., pp. 68–70; RWHL.

PAGE 186

Table 5.6, Column 1, change:

Change alanite to allanite.

PAGE 186

Table 5.2 should read as shown on page 3 of this Errata/Additions document.

PAGE 191

Column 1, change "Koivula (1980a)..." to read as follows:

Koivula, J.I. (1980a) Fluid inclusions: Hidden trouble for the jeweler and lapidary. *Gems & Gemology*, Vol. 16, No. 9, Spring, pp. 273–276; RWHL.

PAGE 193–195

Add the following references:

- Hughes, E.B. (2019) [Staurolite in Madagascar ruby]. In *Jewellery and Jadeite, Tiancheng International, Hong Kong · Spring Auction, 29 May*, p. 16; RWHL.
- Khoi, N.N., Sutthirat, C. et al. (2011) Ruby and sapphire from the Tan Huong-Truc Lau area, Yen Bai province, northern Vietnam. *Gems & Gemology*, Vol. 47, No. 3, Fall, pp. 182–195; RWHL.
- Notari, F., Fritsch, E. et al. (2018) "Boehmite needles" in corundum are Rose channels. *Gems & Gemology*, Vol. 54, No. 3, Fall, p. 257; RWHL.
- Schneider, V. and Smith, T. (2018) G&G Microworld: Sillimanite in ruby. *Gems & Gemology*, Vol. 54, No. 4, Winter, pp. 448–449; RWHL.
- Soonthornantikul & Khowpong et al., (2019) Observations on the heat treatment of basalt-related blue sapphires. *GIA: News from Research*, 60 pp.; RWHL.
- Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. et al. (2015) Alluvial sapphires from Montana: Inclusions, geochemistry, and indications of a metamorphic origin. *Gems & Gemology*, Vol. 51, No. 4, Winter, pp. 370–391; RWHL.

PAGE 247

Column 1, add the following reference:

Soonthornantikul & Khowpong et al., (2019) Observations on the heat treatment of basalt-related blue sapphires. *GIA: News from Research*, 60 pp.; RWHL.

PAGE 258

Column 2, Figure 7.13, line 2

change "In natural stones (right)..." to "In natural stones (left)..."

PAGE 264

Column 2, Table 7.2, Verneuil Syn. Corundum, Red, Pink

change "C³⁺" to "Cr³⁺".

PAGE 307

Column 1, change "Plato (1952)..." to read as follows:

Plato, W. (1952) Oriented lines in synthetic corundum. *Gems & Gemology*, Vol. 7, No. 7, Fall, pp. 223–224; RWHL.

PAGE 326

Figure 9.10

change "γ" to "o".

PAGE 326

Column 1, in Meen, V.B. (1969) change "Vol. 8" to "Vol. 13".

Meen, V.B. (1969) The largest gems in the crown jewels of Iran. *Gems & Gemology*, Vol. 13, No. 1, Spring, pp. 2–14; RWHL.

PAGE 376–377

In Figure 10.41, change the price of the 15.04 ct Myanmar ruby from \$1,222,233 to \$1,266,901 and in Figure 10.43, change \$1.22k to \$1.26k.

PAGE 453

Figure 12.17. Map. Change shading on "TAIWAN" to match "CHINA".

PAGE 477

Table 12.6, add the following under solids:

- Hematite (Bui & Fritsch et al., 2013)
- Spinel (Bui & Fritsch et al., 2013)
- Remove the sentence beginning "Uraninite crystals are distinctive..." but keep the reference (Hänni, 1990a)

PAGE 479

Add the following reference:

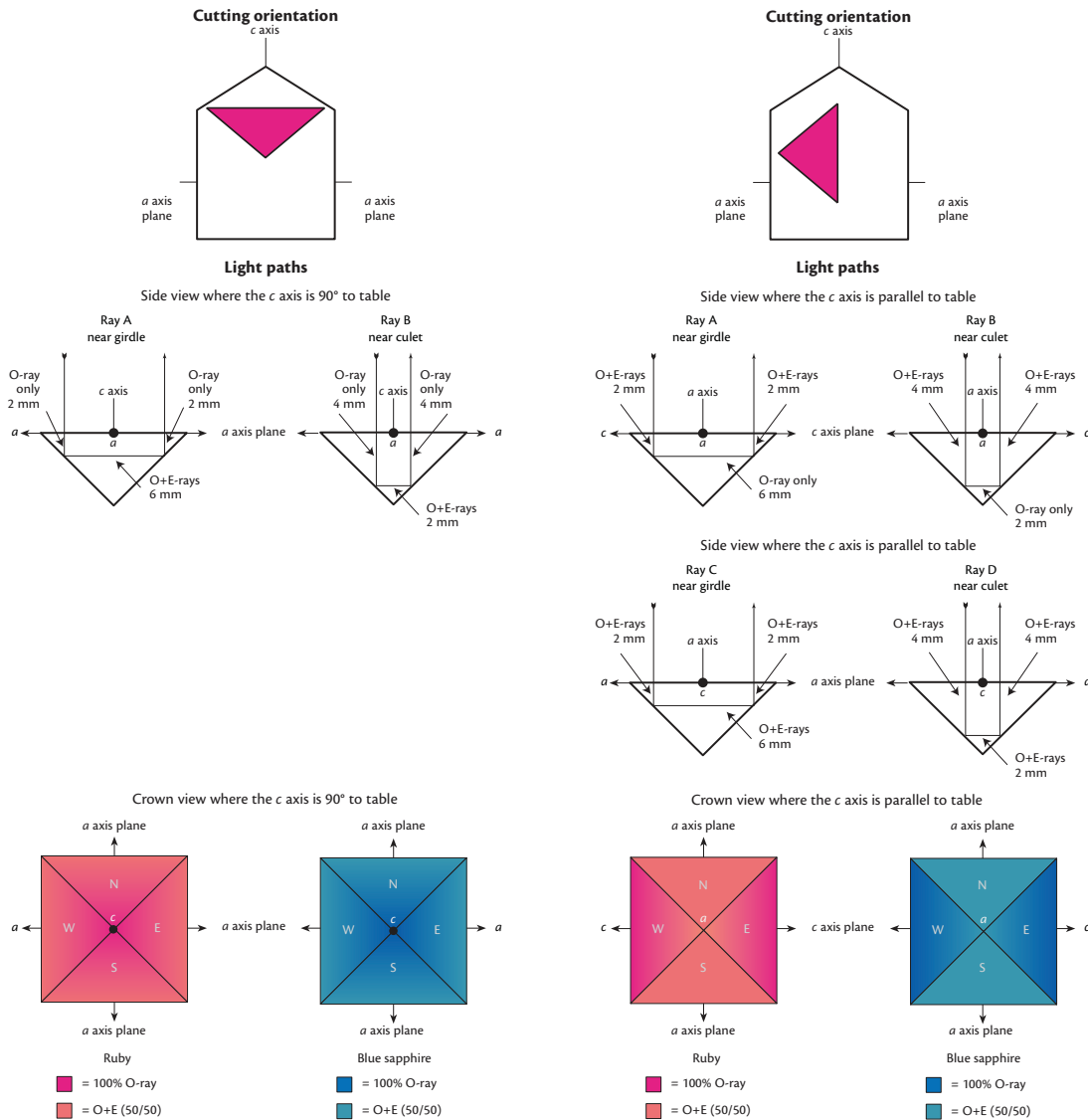


Figure 4.78 The visual effects of pleochroism on the appearance of corundum

The stone above left is cut with the c axis 90° to the table facet.

- Ray A enters near the girdle, traveling 4 mm parallel to the c axis (O-ray only) and 6 mm parallel to the a axis (3 mm of O-ray and 3 mm of E-ray). The color of Ray A therefore consists of 70% O-ray and 30% E-ray.
- Ray B strikes the pavilion much closer to the culet. Ray A and Ray B have identical path lengths, each traveling 10 mm through the gem. But Ray B's light path consists of 8 mm parallel to the c axis (8 mm of O-ray only) and just 2 mm parallel to the a axis (1 mm of O-ray and 1 mm of E-ray). Thus, the color of Ray B is 90% O-ray and only 10% E-ray.

The stone above right is cut with the c axis 90° to the table facet.

- Ray A has 6 mm of O-ray only, and 4 mm of equally mixed O- and E-rays, giving a total of 80% O-ray and 20% E-ray.
- Ray B consists of 2 mm of O-ray only, and 8 mm of equally mixed O- and E-rays, giving a total of 40% O-ray and 60% E-ray. As a result, the color on these facets will show more of the O-ray near the girdle and less at the culet.
- Rays C and D are equal mixtures of O- and E-rays, because their entire journey takes place perpendicular to the c axis. Those facets will display a uniform 50%–50% split.

Table 5.2 Inclusions of corundum

Inclusion types	Description
Solids	<p>The following solids have been identified in corundum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allantite (Hänni, 1990a) • Amphibole (pargasite) (Gübelin, 1973) • Analcime (Gübelin & Koivula, 1986) • Anatase (Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. <i>et al.</i>, 2015) • Anhydrite (Smith & Dunaigre, 2001) • Apatite (Gübelin, 1971) • Baddeleyite (Gübelin & Peretti, 1997) • Barite (Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. <i>et al.</i>, 2015) • Boehmite (Böhmite) (Sahama & Lehtinen <i>et al.</i>, 1973) • Brockite (Guo & O'Reilly, 1996) • Brookite (Gübelin & Koivula, 1986) • Calcite (Gübelin, 1953) • Chalcocopyrite (Pardieu & Sangsawong <i>et al.</i>, 2013) • Chlorite (Gübelin, 1982a) • Chondrodite (Barthoux, 1933) • Clinozoisite (J.I. Koivula, pers. comm., 1993) • Cordierite (Thirangoon, 2009) • Corundum (Gübelin, 1953) • Diaspore (Smith, 1995) • Dolomite (Gübelin & Koivula, 1986) • Epidote (Gübelin & Koivula, 2008) • Fassaite (Gübelin, 1973) • Feldspar (alkali, plagioclase) (Gübelin, 1971) • Fergusonite (Gübelin, 1973) • Ferro-columbite (Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. <i>et al.</i>, 2015) • Ferrotantalite (Pardieu & Sangsawong <i>et al.</i>, 2014) • Fersmite (Guo & O'Reilly, 1996) • Fluorite (Peretti & Schmetzer <i>et al.</i>, 1995) • Garnet (almandine, pyrope, spessartine) (Gübelin, 1953; Du Toit & Charoensrithanakul <i>et al.</i>, 1995) • Gibbsite (Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. <i>et al.</i>, 2015) • Goethite (Gübelin, 1982a) • Glass (Gübelin & Koivula, 1986) • Grandidierite (Hain & Hughes, 2019) • Graphite (Gübelin, 1973) • Halite (Khoi & Sutthirath, C. <i>et al.</i>, 2011) • Hedenbergite (Gübelin & Peretti, 1997) • Hematite (Gübelin, 1953) • Humite (Barthoux, 1933) • Ilmenite (Moon & Phillips, 1984) • Kyanite (Pardieu & Sangsawong <i>et al.</i>, 2013) • Lazurite (Renfro & Pardieu, 2012) • Mica (biotite, fuchsite, margarite, muscovite, phlogopite) (Gübelin, 1953; Gübelin, 1982a) • Molybdenite (Soonthorntantikul & Khowpong <i>et al.</i>, 2019) • Monazite (Gübelin, 1973) • Nahcolite (Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. <i>et al.</i>, 2015) • Nepheline (Khoi & Sutthirath, C. <i>et al.</i>, 2011) • Niobite (columbite) (Gübelin, 1973) • Nordstrandite (Kane & McClure <i>et al.</i>, 1991) • Olivine (Gübelin & Koivula, 1986) • Pentlandite (Coenraads, 1992a) • Pyrite (Gübelin & Koivula, 1986) • Pyrochlore (uranopyrochlore, betafite) (Gübelin, 1973; Guo & O'Reilly, 1996) • Pyroxene (diopside)(Gübelin, 1971) • Pyrrhotite (Gübelin, 1971) • Rutile (Tschermak, 1878; Gübelin, 1953) • Samarskite (Guo & O'Reilly, 1996) • Sapphirine (Koivula & Fryer, 1987) • Scapolite (Kammerling & Scarratt <i>et al.</i>, 1994) • Sillimanite (Schneider & Smith, 2018) • Sphalerite (Gübelin & Koivula, 1986) • Sphene (Gübelin, 1973) • Spinel (chromite, gahnospinel, hercynite, magnetite, pleonaste, spinel) (Gübelin, 1953) • Staurolite (Hughes, E.B., 2019) • Sulfur (Fritsch & Rossman, 1990) • Thorianite-uraninite (Gübelin & Peretti, 1997) • Thorite (Coenraads, 1992a) • Tialite (Panjikar & Panjikar, 2016) • Topaz (Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. <i>et al.</i>, 2015) • Tourmaline (Gübelin & Koivula, 1986) • Uraninite (Gübelin, 1973) • Vesuvianite (Renfro & Koivula, 2018) • Wollastonite (Gübelin & Koivula, 2008) • Xenotime (Gübelin & Koivula, 2008) • Zircon (Gübelin, 1953) • Zirkelite (Gübelin & Koivula, 2008) • Zoisite (Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. <i>et al.</i>, 2015)
Cavities (liquids/gases/solids)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary fluid-filled cavities of various configurations (1-, 2- or 3-phase). CO₂ is a common filling, in both liquid and gaseous forms. • Secondary fluid inclusions in patterns of infinite variety and thickness; often referred to as fingerprints or feathers. CO₂ is a common filling, in both liquid and gaseous forms. Produced by the healing of fractures, their patterns may often be "wispy" or "veil-like," and so are easily confused with flux inclusions in synthetic corundums. Their surfaces should be examined under high magnification with fiber optic lighting to determine if fluid (natural) or flux (synthetic) fills the small channels. As natural stones healed over a much longer period of time, their healing patterns are often far more detailed. The higher viscosity of a flux also contributes to coarser and less detailed healing in flux-grown synthetics. • Long white "rose channels" which form at the junctions of intersecting rhombohedral twinning planes. Thus their directions and angles are the same as that described for rhombohedral twinning above. The <i>combination</i> of rhombohedral twinning with rose channels has yet to be seen in flux-grown synthetic corundums and so is important for identification. Rose channels were formerly thought to be boehmite (Notari <i>et al.</i>, 2018).
Growth zoning	<p>Straight angular growth lines following various crystal faces, often in a hexagonal pattern and often featuring associated minute exsolved needles or particles following these growth lines. These growth zones and exsolution products often produce phantom growth outlines of the crystal's shape as it formed. The lines vary in thickness and spacing, are never curved if examined parallel to the face along which they grew, and always lie inside the stone. They are associated with crystal faces, not with cut facets. Sharp lines are seen well with dark-field illumination, or better, immersion with light-field shadowing. Broad bands or hazy clouds are best seen with immersion and diffused light-field illumination.</p>
Twin development	<p>True twinning planes will show interference fringes and appear light against a dark background when the gem is examined between crossed polars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polysynthetic twinning along the rhombohedron (in 3 directions, but only 2 in any one plane) meeting at 86.1° & 93.9°. These planes meet the <i>c</i> axis at angles of 32.4/57.6°. • Growth twins may also be seen along other faces. Immersion between crossed polars will separate true twinning from sharp color zoning.
Exsolved solids	<p>Exsolved rutile needles and hematite-ilmenite plates form parallel to the hexagonal prism (3 directions, intersecting at 60/120° in the basal plane). Rutile often forms knife-shaped twins with tiny re-entrants and daughter crystals at the broad end. Sizes vary greatly, some being much longer than others, some appearing as mere dots, some broad, some narrow. Overhead fiber optic illumination is often best, looking down the <i>c</i> axis. Exsolved particles are often best seen with the fiber optic light guide from below or to the side of the stone. Under fiber optic illumination, rutile and hematite-ilmenite silk is often iridescent.</p>
Other features	<p>Rhombohedral parting (due to Rose channels) and basal parting (due to exsolved hematite).</p>

Bui, H.N., Fritsch, E. *et al.* (2013) Kashmir sapphires: Geographical origin determination of top-quality blue sapphires versus science. *International Gemmological Conference Proceedings*, Hanoi, Vietnam, pp. 59–60; RWHL*.

PAGE 481

Column 2, add the following reference

Muyal, J. (2018) G&G Lab Notes: Large pargasite inclusion in Kashmir sapphire. *Gems & Gemology*, Vol. 54, No. 4, Winter, pp. 435–436; RWHL.

PAGES 498–499

Add the following references

Hain, M. and Hughes, E.B. (2019) MicroWorld: Grandidierite inclusions in sapphires. *Gems & Gemology*, Vol. 55, No. 1, Spring, pp. 111–112; RWHL.

Hughes, E.B. (2019) [Staurolite in Madagascar ruby]. In *Jewellery and Jadeite, Tiancheng International, Hong Kong · Spring Auction, 29 May*, p. 16.

PAGE 549

Figure 12.45. Map. Change “Andrandondambo” to “Andranondambo”.

PAGE 549

Figure 12.99. Superb example of a 15 ct untreated Möng Hsu Mogok ruby. Photo: Wimon Manorotkul; ring: Veerasak Gems

PAGE 574

Column 1 change “Scott (1936a)...” to read as follows:

Scott, W.H. (1936a) The ruby mines of Burma. *Gems & Gemology*, Vol. 2, No. 1, Spring, pp. 3–6; No. 2, Summer, pp. 31–34; RWHL.

PAGE 600

Table 12.21, Column 2, add the following under “Solids”:

- Xenotime (Gübelin & Koivula, 2008)

PAGE 606

Column 2 add this reference:

Gübelin, E.J. and Koivula, J.I. (2008) *Photoatlas of Inclusions in Gemstones, Volume 3*. Basel, Switzerland, Opinio Publishers, 672 pp.; RWHL*.

PAGE 675

Column 1, “Schubnel (1975)...” change “No. 43” to “No. 45”:

Schubnel, H.-J. (1975) Excursion à la mine de saphirs de Bò-Phloi (Thaïlande). *Revue de Gemmologie A.F.G.*, No. 45, December, pp. 8–10; seen.

PAGE 680

Figure 12.197, change “Vertex” to “Vortex”

PAGE 690

Table 12.35, add the following under “Solids”:

- Anatase (Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. *et al.*, 2015)
- Anhydrite (Gübelin & Koivula, 2008)
- Barite (Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. *et al.*, 2015)
- Epidote (Gübelin & Koivula, 2008)
- Ferro-columbite (Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. *et al.*, 2015)
- Gibbsite (Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. *et al.*, 2015)
- Mica (biotite) (Gübelin & Koivula, 2008)
- Nahcolite (Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. *et al.*, 2015)
- Pyrite (Gübelin & Koivula, 2008)
- Pyroxene (Gübelin & Koivula, 2008)
- Topaz (Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. *et al.*, 2015)
- Zoisite (Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. *et al.*, 2015)

PAGE 693–695

Add the following references:

Palke, A.C., Renfro, N.D. *et al.* (2016) Origin of sapphires from a lamprophyre dike at Yogo Gulch, Montana, USA: Clues from their melt inclusions. *Lithos*, Vol. 260, pp. 339–344; RWHL.

Zwaan, J.C., Buter, E. *et al.* (2015) Alluvial sapphires from Montana: Inclusions, geochemistry, and indications of a metamorphic origin. *Gems & Gemology*, Vol. 51, No. 4, Winter, pp. 370–391; RWHL*.

PAGE 700

Table 12.37, add the following under “Solids”:

- Anhydrite (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Boehmite (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Chlorite (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Diaspore (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Dolomite (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Feldspar (plagioclase) (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Graphite (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Halite (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Hematite (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Ilmenite (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Mica (biotite, margarite, muscovite, phlogopite), brownish orange (Kane & McClure *et al.*, 1991)
- Monazite (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Nepheline (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Pyrite (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Spinel (hercynite, magnetite, spinel) (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Titanite (sphene) (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Tourmaline (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)
- Zircon (Khoi & Sutthirat, C. *et al.*, 2011)

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Column 2

Add: Galibert, Olivier 45, 389, 454–456, 527–528, 571, 656

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Column 1

Add: epidote 186, 690

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Column 3

Add: xenotime 186, 487, 600, 631, 634