

## CORRIGENDUM

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**Mg isotope evidence for contemporaneous formation of chondrules and refractory inclusions**

Martin Bizzarro, Joel A. Baker &amp; Henning Haack

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There is an error in our data-reduction algorithm, which resulted in a systematic bias in the  $^{27}\text{Al}/^{24}\text{Mg}$  ratios published in this Letter by a factor of 1.11. Consequently, the  $(^{26}\text{Al}/^{27}\text{Al})_0$  values in the original Table 1 were underestimated (see corrected part of Table 1 below). The only significant change to our conclusions is that the initial  $^{26}\text{Al}/^{27}\text{Al}$  at the time of formation of calcium–aluminium-rich inclusions (CAIs), as calculated from our data set, should be  $(5.83 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-5}$ , which is in agreement with that for CAIs from carbonaceous chondrites<sup>1</sup>. The main conclusions regarding the contemporaneous formation of some Allende chondrules and CAIs, as well as the brevity of the CAI-forming event, remain unchanged.

- Young, E. D. et al. Supra-canonical  $^{26}\text{Al}/^{27}\text{Al}$  and the residence time of CAIs in the solar protoplanetary disk. *Science* 308, 223–227 (2005).

**Table 1 | Al-Mg isotopic data for Allende CAIs and chondrules**

	$^{27}\text{Al}/^{24}\text{Mg}$	$(^{26}\text{Al}/^{27}\text{Al})_0 (\times 10^{-5})$	$\Delta T_0$ (Myr)
CAIs			
A-1	0.224	$5.85 \pm 1.07$	$0.00_{-0.18}^{+0.21}$
A-3c	1.34	$5.89 \pm 0.21$	$-0.011_{-0.039}^{+0.037}$
A-7	2.66	$5.74 \pm 0.24$	$0.017_{-0.043}^{+0.045}$
A-8a	3.42	$5.77 \pm 0.20$	$0.011_{-0.036}^{+0.037}$
A-8b	2.49	$5.79 \pm 0.16$	$0.007_{-0.029}^{+0.030}$
A-8c	3.44	$5.82 \pm 0.17$	$0.003_{-0.030}^{+0.031}$
A-8d	2.95	$6.02 \pm 0.22$	$-0.035_{-0.038}^{+0.040}$
A-8e	3.40	$5.92 \pm 0.17$	$-0.017_{-0.030}^{+0.031}$
A-11	1.84	$5.60 \pm 0.19$	$0.042_{-0.035}^{+0.036}$
A-13	1.83	$5.85 \pm 0.31$	$-0.003_{-0.054}^{+0.056}$
Chondrules			
A-C1	0.780	$2.34 \pm 0.63$	$0.96_{-0.25}^{+0.33}$
A-C1	0.973	$1.51 \pm 0.57$	$1.43_{-0.34}^{+0.51}$
A-C2	0.928	$5.68 \pm 0.64$	$0.03_{-0.11}^{+0.13}$
A-C5	0.295	$1.84 \pm 0.80$	$1.21_{-0.38}^{+0.60}$
A-C14	0.023	—	—
A-C17	0.222	$3.97 \pm 1.10$	$0.41_{-0.25}^{+0.33}$
A-C20	0.382	$4.49 \pm 0.63$	$0.28_{-0.14}^{+0.16}$
A-C23	0.767	$2.16 \pm 0.55$	$1.04_{-0.24}^{+0.31}$
A-C24	0.311	$2.69 \pm 0.77$	$0.81_{-0.26}^{+0.35}$
A-C29	0.074	—	—
A-C31	0.277	$4.49 \pm 0.86$	$0.28_{-0.19}^{+0.22}$
A-C32	0.097	—	—
A-C33	0.505	$3.34 \pm 0.47$	$0.59_{-0.14}^{+0.16}$
A-B3	0.105	—	—
A-B6	0.247	$6.05 \pm 0.97$	$-0.04_{-0.16}^{+0.18}$
A-B9	0.194	$6.41 \pm 1.23$	$-0.10_{-0.21}^{+0.27}$
A-B9	0.217	$6.23 \pm 1.10$	$-0.07_{-0.20}^{+0.17}$
A-B9	0.136	$5.95 \pm 1.70$	$-0.02_{-0.27}^{+0.37}$

## ERRATUM

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**Large Cretaceous sphenodontian from Patagonia provides insight into lepidosaur evolution in Gondwana**

Sebastián Apesteguía &amp; Fernando E. Novas

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The Supplementary Information for this paper was not uploaded at the time of publication. It is now live at <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v425/n6958/full/nature01995.html>.