

ERRATA

While great care has been taken in the production of the *Pigment Compendium*, as with all works on this scale some mistakes have crept in. The authors would like to draw the attention of readers to the following corrections to the printed versions of the *Pigment Compendium*:

The Pigment Compendium. A Dictionary of Historical Pigments

Page 5, Aloe

The following should be substituted for the first paragraph:

Aloes form a genus of succulent plants of the Liliaceae; they have triangular, spear-like leaves and thorny ridges. Their original habitat is in Africa, southern Arabia and Madagascar but they have become naturalised in various other locations, notably the West Indies, central and southern USA and Asia. Although widely known for medicinal properties, several species yield a coloured juice on cutting the leaves which, when allowed to evaporate and the residue ground to a powder, can be used as a pigment for the production of a glaze or tinted varnish.

It has a yellow-brown colour. The main species which produce the better grades are *Aloe barbadensis* Miller (also known as *A. vera* Linné, Curaçao aloe or Barbados aloe) and *A. ferox* and *A. perryi* from South Africa (Mills and White, 1994). Aloe juice (not to be confused with so-called 'aloe gel'), is derived from the pericycle and adjacent leaf parenchyma. This material has been shown to contain as major and active principles hydroxyanthrone derivatives, mainly of the aloe-emodin-anthrone 10-C-glucoside type. The major constituent is known as barbaloin (now viewed as a mixture of aloin A and B; 15-40%), with anthranol, aloemodin, and chrysophanol also commonly listed components (*qq.v.*; *Merck Index*, 1996; Thomson, 1971, WHO, 1999). Various amino acids, proteins, mono- and polysaccharides are also present in the plant as a whole, while other studies identify a variety of flavonoids, hydroxyanthraquinones and coumarin in many aloe species (Waller et al, 1976).

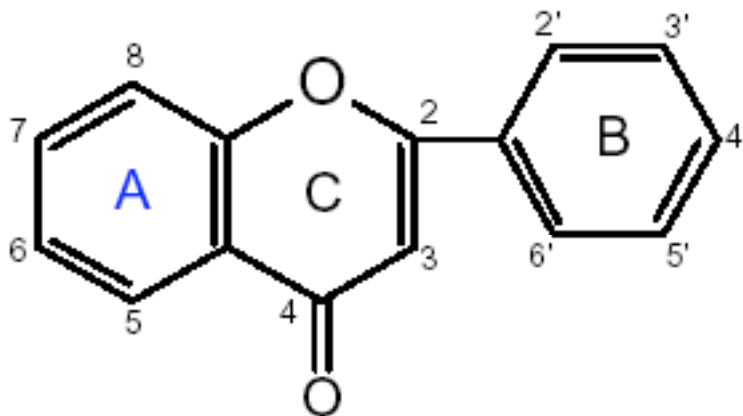
P158 Flemish Black

Text of entry is missing, it should read:

According to Veliz (1986) 193 n4, it is probable that this is a transparent brown/black pigment such as those known in northern Europe as Vandyke brown.

Page 158, Flavonoids Group

The following structure should be substituted:



Page 189, Hydrocerussite

The formula in the first line should read $2\text{Pb}(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$

Page 373, Tyrian Purple

The following text should be substituted for the first paragraph with the correct current taxonomy as given below:

Tyrian purple, also known as Royal or Imperial purple, shellfish purple, Byzantine purple and Purple of the Ancients is, arguably, one of the oldest known pigments. The colour is derived exclusively from marine shellfish of three sub-families of the Muricidae: the Muricinae, the Ocenebrinae and the Rapaninae (this latter previously known as Thaidinae, or the separate family Thaididae). Its long history contains many misconceptions and erroneous conclusions, not only regarding the nature of the coloration but also the ever-shifting molluscan terminology. Its chemical composition as 6,6'-dibromoindigotin was only identified in the first half of the twentieth century and the presence of two further components, 6-bromoindigotin and 6,6'-dibromoindirubin were only identified in 1992 (Wouters and Verhecken) The pigments derived from *Hexaplex trunculus* also contain indigo and indirubin. Structure and synthesis of these compounds and the related precursors and transient intermediates have been discussed recently by Cooksey (2001) and Cardon (2003). Some historical synonyms of significant colour-forming members of the Muricidae are given below alongside the modern terminology.

[...]

The paragraph at the end following on from ...Nucella Lapillus is currently available commercially. Should be substituted with the text below:

The terminology for the purple-producing molluscs themselves has been confusing in the past. Many names used in the literature are now inaccurate and the following gives the current correct zoological nomenclature:

Cosmopolitan:

Rapaninae; *Rapana venosa* (Valenciennes, 1846) [syn: *Purpura venosa* and *Rapana thomasi* Crosse, 1861] (Higo *et al*, 1999)

Mediterranean:

Muricinae: *Bolinus brandaris* (Linnaeus, 1758) [syn: *Murex brandaris*] (Radwin and D'Attilio, 1976); *Hexaplex trunculus* (Linnaeus, 1758) [syn: *Murex trunculus* and *Phyllonotus trunculus*] (Radwin and D'Attilio);

Rapaninae: *Stramonita haemastoma* (Linnaeus, 1766) [syn: *Purpura haemastoma* and *Thais haemastoma*] (Sabelli *et al*, 1990)

North Atlantic:

Ocenebrinae: *Nucella lapillus* (Linnaeus, 1758) [syn: *Purpura lapillus*] (Sabelli *et al*); *Ocenebra erinaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758) [syn: *Murex erinaceus*] (Cardon)

Sea of Japan:

Rapaninae: *Thais clavigera* (Kuster, 1860) [syn: *Purpura clavigera*] (Higo *et al*); *Thais (Reisha) bronni* (Dunker, 1860) (Higo *et al*)

Caribbean:

Rapaninae; *Plicopurpura patula* (Linnaeus, 1758) [syn: *Purpura patula* and *Thais patula*] (Abbott, 1974); *Thais coronata* (Lamarck, 1816) (Cardon)

South Atlantic:

Rapaninae: *Plicopurpura patula pansa* (Gould, 1853) (Abbott); *Stramonita biserialis* (de Blainville, 1832) (Cardon)

Indo-Pacific:

Rapaninae: *Rapana bezoar* (Linnaeus, 1767) [syn: *Buccinum bezoar*] (Higo *et al*); *Purpura aperta* (Blainville, 1832)

Persian Gulf, Red Sea Indian Ocean:

Rapaninae: *Thais savignyi* (Deshayes, 1844) (Cardon)

Pacific:

Rapaninae: *Thais Kiosquiformis* (Duclos, 1832); *Stramonita biserialis* (Blainville, 1832); *Concholepas concholepas* (Bruguière, 1789); *Stramonita chocolata* (Duclos, 1832) (Cardon)

Other molluscs may produce 6,6'-dibromoindigotin; however this is currently unexplored.

The Pigment Compendium. Optical Microscopy of Historical Pigments

The scales provided on the book insert are incorrect and should match the width of the images as printed.

Page 4, Fluorite

The formula should be as follows: CaF_2

Page 48 and 50, Copper Carbonate Hydroxide, Azurite type and Azurite

The formula should be as follows: $\text{Cu}_3[\text{OHCO}_3]_2$

Page 52 and 54, Copper Carbonate Hydroxide, Malachite Type and Malachite

The formula should be as follows: $\text{Cu}_2[(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3]$

Page 127, Orpiment

... granular aggregates. Orpiment is weakly pleochroic. With reflected...

Page 178, Barium Chromate

The formula should be as follows: BaCrO_4

Page 194 and 196, Cinnabar and Mercury(II) sulfide, dry process type and Mercury(II) sulfide, cinnabar type, wet-process type

The formula should be as follows: $\alpha\text{-HgS}$

Page 198, Metacinnabar

The formula should be as follows: $\alpha\text{-HgS}$

The scale on the bookmark in the hardback version of the book is slightly incorrect.