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Erratum to "Roles of xenomelts, xenoliths, xenocrysts, xenovolatiles, residues, and skarns in the genesis, transport, and localization of magmatic Fe-Ni-Cu-PGE sulfides and chromite" [Oregeol. Rev. 90 (2017) 465–484]

C.M. Lesher

Mineral Exploration Research Centre, Harquail School of Earth Sciences and Goodman School of Mines, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6, Canada

The publisher regrets to say that there is an error in Fig. 3 of the downloadable PDF version of the article; images **E**, **F**, **G**, **H**, **I**, **J**, **K**, **L** and **N** are missing. The correct Fig. 3 is as shown below:

The publisher would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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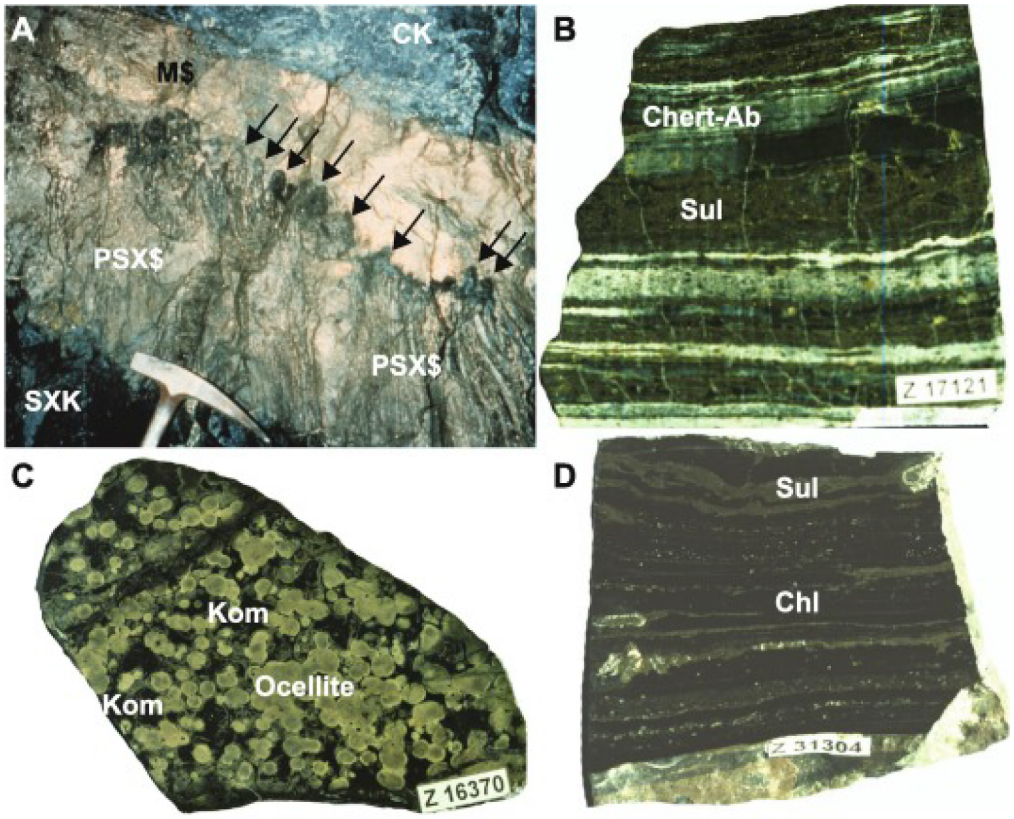

Fig. 3. A: Photograph of the erosional contact depicted in the upper part of Fig. 2, showing the erosional contact between an overlying mineralized komatiite flow (CK = cumulate komatiite) and a beheaded underlying komatiite flow, Lunnon 628 stope. Thermomechanical erosion has removed the upper flow-top breccia and random olivine spinifex zones of the flow (preserved along strike), massive Fe-Ni-Cu sulfide melt (M$) has melted, percolated downwards, and displaced basaltic interstitial melt between underlying platy olivine spinifex zone, forming spinifex-textured ore (PSX$) and basaltic silicate domes (arrows). Photo by MJ Donaldson. B: Photograph of a typical cherty sulfidic sediment at Kambalda. Light layers are chert-albite, brown layers are mainly pyrrhotite (Sul), and darker layers are chert-albite with fine-grained graphite. C: Photograph of a felsic "ocellite" (xenomelt) at Kambalda. Light globules are chert-albite, dark matrix is aphanitic to fine random olivine spinifex-textured komatiite (Kom). D: Photograph of a chlorite-sulfide rich sedimentary residue at Kambalda. Dark layers are mainly chlorite (Chl), brown layers are mainly pyrrhotite (Sul). E: Photograph of lower margin of the Katinniq Ultramafic Complex showing contact between basal pyroxenite (Pxnt), strongly recrystallized semipelite (HornA), and hornfelsed semipelite (HornB). Hammer is ~40 cm long. F: Photograph of fresh surface of strongly recrystallized semipelite. Pencil for scale. G: Photograph of fresh surface of hornfelsed semipelite. Pencil for scale. H: Photomicrograph of hornfelsed semipelite in G. Plane-polarized light. Width of photo is ~8 mm. I: Photograph of semipelite (slate) away from contact metamorphic aureole. Hammer is ~30 cm long. J: Photograph of semipelite (slate) in drill core showing dark colour (due to abundant fine graphite) and pyrrhotite-rich layers. K-L: Gabbroic melt films and diapirs along the contact between massive pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite and underlying gabbro, Katinniq. Height of images is ~60 cm. M: Irregular (erosional) photograph of a contact between massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite and argillite footwall rocks at Noril'sk. Blast hole is ~5 cm in diameter. N: Photograph of melted layers of argillite in massive in massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite at Noril'sk. Blast hole is ~5 cm in diameter.

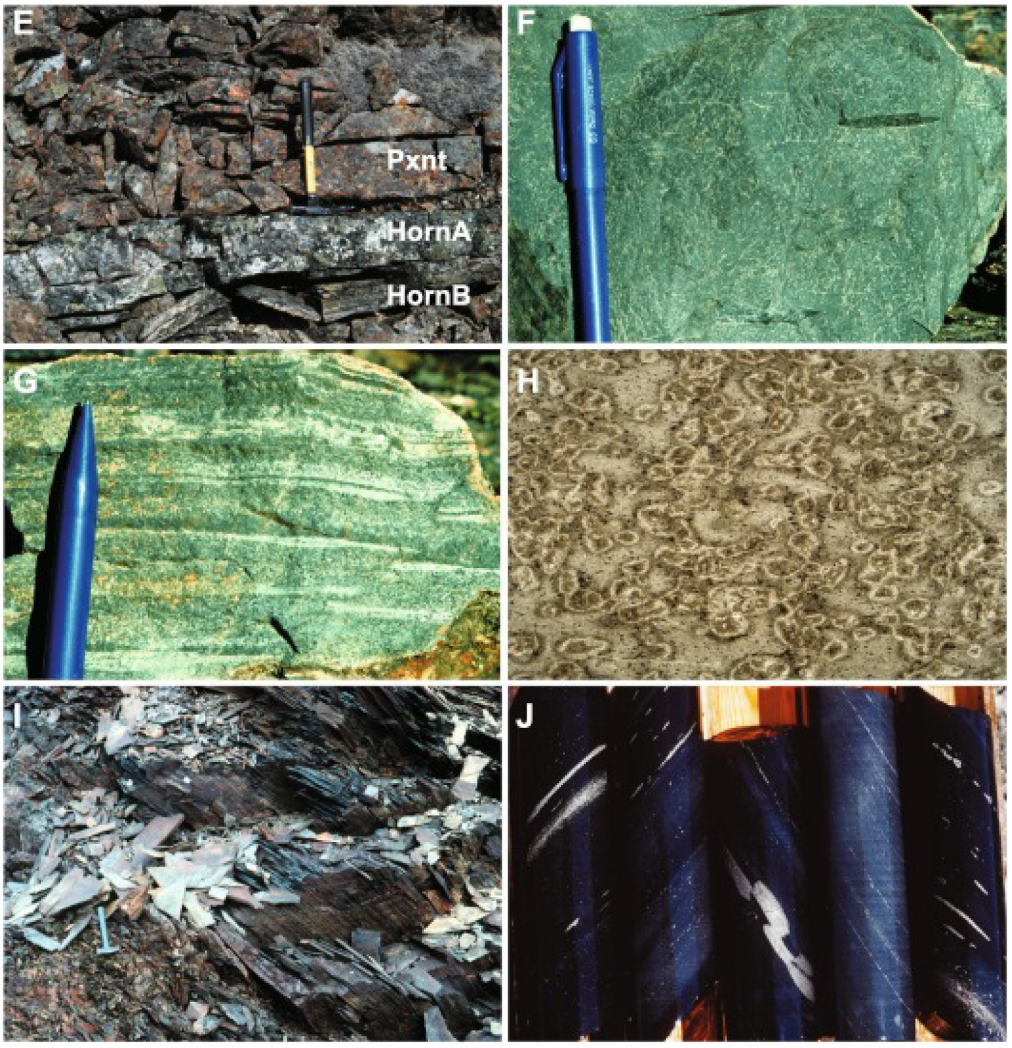

Fig. 3. (*continued*)

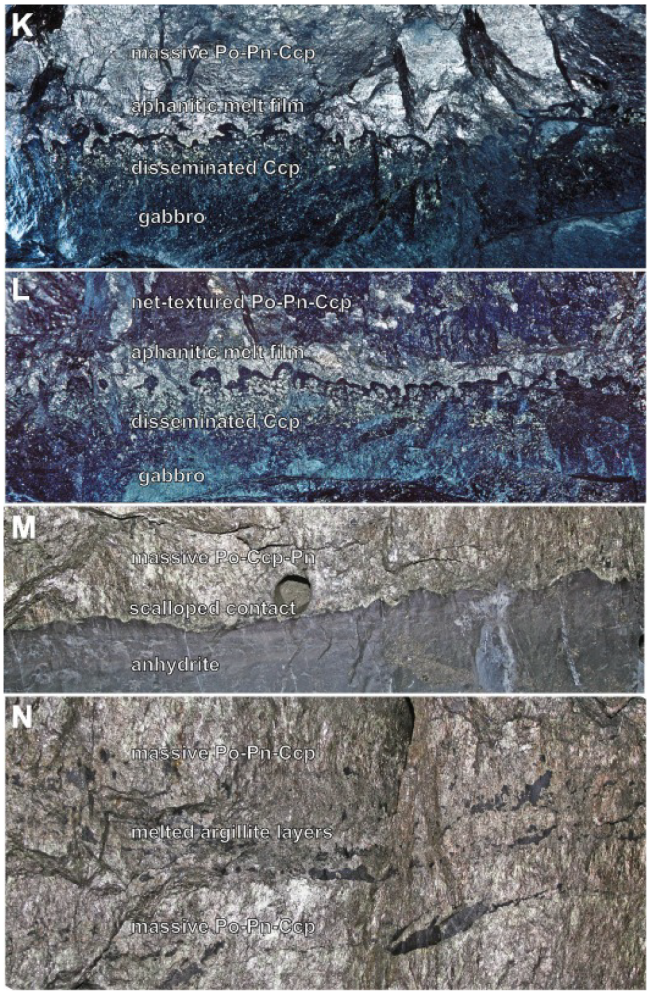

Fig. 3. (*continued*)