



Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Assessing the applicability of portable X-ray fluorescence spectrometry for obsidian provenance research in the Maya lowlands” [J. Archaeol. Sci. 37 (2010) 885–895]

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The authors regret that when this paper was published the Figures 5 and 7 were incorrectly transposed. However, the captions associated with each Figure are in their proper location.

This has now been rectified below:

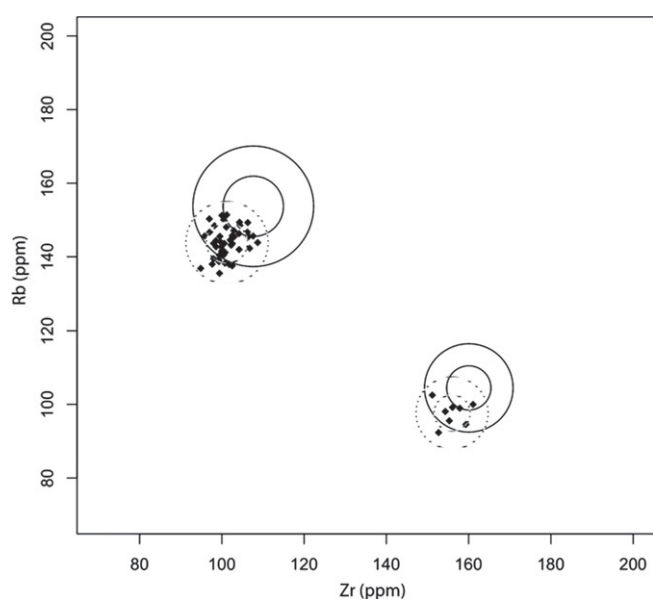


Fig. 5. El Chayal (upper left) and Ixtepeque (lower right) geochemical source centroids as determined by k-means cluster analysis from data acquired via LXRF (solid circles) and PXRF (dashed circles) instruments. Data points depict individual PXRF measurements. Both LXRF and PXRF instruments are able to distinguish geochemical source clusters, though it can be seen that despite intra-instrument consistency there is inter-instrument error (Drake et al., 2009, Fig. 3).

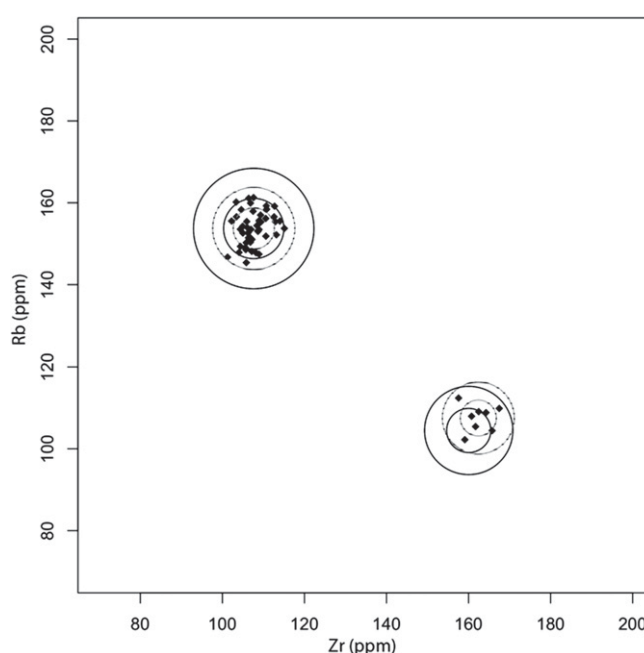


Fig. 7. El Chayal (upper left) and Ixtepeque (lower right) geochemical source centroids as determined by k-means cluster analysis from data acquired via laboratory XRF (solid circles) and portable XRF (dashed circles) instruments. PXRF centroids are depicted after statistical treatment based on PXRF treatment of samples assigned to the El Chayal geochemical source group. Two observations can be made. First, the data assigned to the Ixtepeque geochemical source group increases in accuracy – as measured against LXRF data – along with the El Chayal data. This is consistent with the argument for systematic error; the instrument is shifting data with the same quantity and trajectory. Second, precision is unaffected by treatment (Drake et al., 2009, Fig. 3).

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