**Erratum: “Structural Transformations in Liquid, Crystalline
and Glassy B₂O₃ under High Pressure”
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The study of the chemical composition of borate glasses obtained in graphite ampoules under pressures of 3–7 GPa and at temperatures above 1700 K have shown the presence of a considerable (5–10 at. %) amount of calcium that enters the glass, most likely, from the pressure-transmitting medium. As a result, the physical properties and structural characteristics that were initially assigned to boron oxide glasses with oxygen nonstoichiometry (6th section in the article) relate in reality to triple glasses with a high calcium content.