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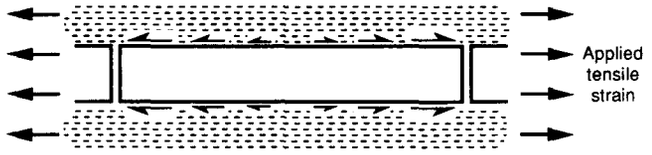
CORRECTION

Narr, W. and Suppe, J. 1991. Joint spacing in sedimentary rocks. *J. Struct. Geol.* **13**, 1037–1048.

The authors regret mistakes made in Figs. 6(a) and 8(a) of their paper. The magnitude of shear stress along layer boundaries in these illustrations, as indicated by the varying lengths of half-arrows, implies that the maximum shear stress occurs midway between joints and diminishes as a joint is approached. According to the model of Hobbs (1967), on which these figures are based, the inverse is true. Shear stress along layer boundaries should be zero midway between joints, and increase to its maximum value as a joint is approached (see corrected Fig. 6a). The magnitude of this shear stress is defined by Hobbs's equation (7), which may be written as $\tau_d = -(d\sigma/2dx)$, where τ_d = shear stress along layer boundary, σ = normal stress parallel to the x-axis in the jointing layer, and x = horizontal distance from a joint measured parallel to layering. Thus, shear stress magnitude along a layer boundary is equal to negative one-half of the magnitude of slope of the normal stress σ vs distance x curves of Figs. 6(c)–(e) and 8(b)–(d).



Corrected Fig. 6(a).

We thank Terry Engelder and Michael Gross for pointing out this error to us.

REFERENCE

Hobbs, D. W. 1967. The formation of tension joints in sedimentary rocks: an explanation. *Geol. Mag.* **104**, 550–556.