Pergamon

Journal of Structural Geology, Vol. 19, No. 5, p. i, 1997
Elsevier Science Ltd
Printed in Great Britain

ERRATUM

"The shape, major axis orientations and displacement patterns of fault surfaces" by A. Nicol *et al.* (*Journal of Structural Geology* **18**, 235–248, 1996).

It is regretted that Figures 8 and 11 were transposed in the published paper. They are reproduced again below with their correct captions.

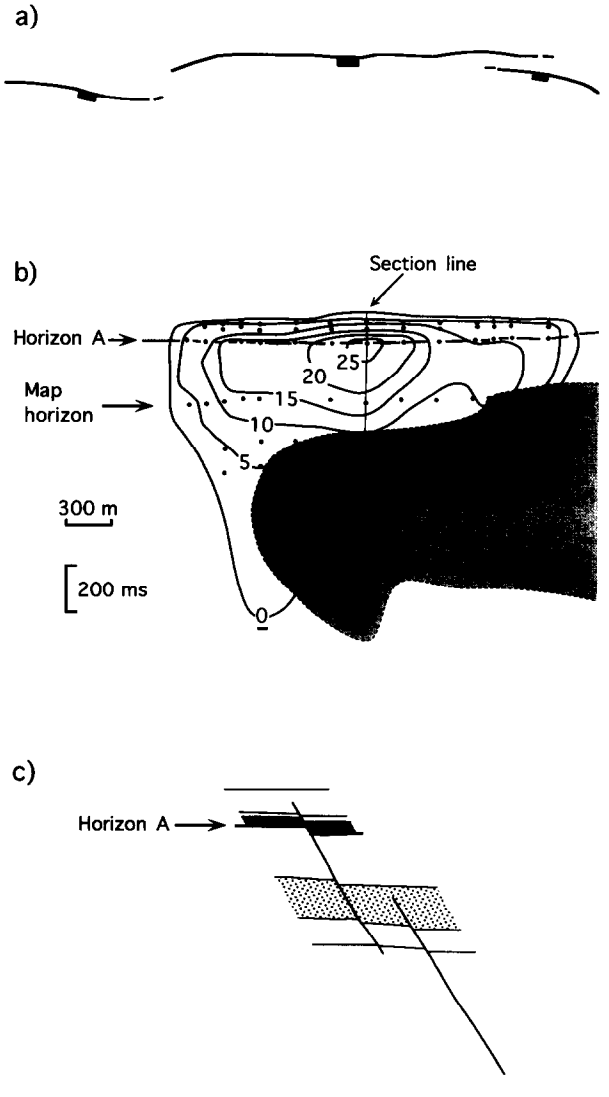

Fig. 8. (a) Map, (b) throw contour diagram and (c) cross-section for a synsedimentary normal fault from the Timor Sea. Horizon A is the base of the syn-faulting sequence above which high displacement gradients are reflected in relatively straight and closely spaced throw contours. This fault is vertically and laterally confined by adjacent overlapping faults (one of which is shown stippled (b) and on the cross-section (c)) and has an irregular shape which departs significantly from the ideal elliptical fault shape. Fault maximum throw is 27 ms (*ca* 41 m, 1 ms ~1.5 m), strike dimension ≈2.5 km and the aspect ratio ≈1.4. Vertical and horizontal scales are approximately equal and are the same on all diagrams.

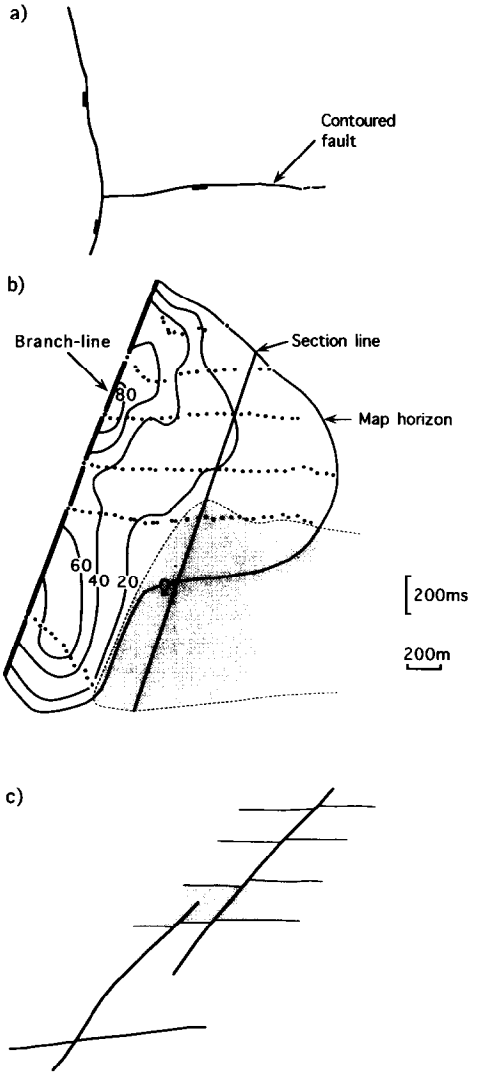

Fig. 11. (a) Map, (b) throw contour diagram and (c) cross-section for a seismically imaged normal fault from the Gulf Coast. The contoured fault is laterally confined by a contemporaneous orthogonal fault shown in (a) which it intersects along the steep branch-line shown in (b). The irregular shape of the lower right portion of the fault surface is due to a nearby fault, indicated by the stippled area in (b) and shown in the cross-section (c), which forms both lateral and dip overlaps with the contoured fault. Fault maximum throw is 85 ms (1 ms ~1.25 m) and the aspect ratio is *ca* 0.64. Vertical and horizontal scales are approximately equal and are the same on each figure.