



Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Rotation Of Long Tectonic Clasts In Tranpressional Shear Zones” [Journal of Structural Geology 25(7), 1083–1096]

S.K. Ghosh^{a,*}, G. Sen^b, S. Sengupta^a^aDepartment of Geological Sciences, Jadavpur University, Calcutta 700 032, India^bSchool of Oceanographic Studies, Jadavpur University, Calcutta 700 032, India

Eq. (3) of the above mentioned paper is incorrect. This was pointed out to us by Dr D. Jiang in a personal communication. The cosine and sine terms of Eq. (3) should be squared:

$$\epsilon'_x = \epsilon'_x \cos^2 \alpha + \epsilon'_z \sin^2 \alpha. \quad (3)$$

As a result, Eqs. (7), (12) and (15) will be modified:

$$-\theta'_\epsilon(1) = \frac{1}{2}(\epsilon'_x \cos^2 \alpha + \epsilon'_z \sin^2 \alpha)[(R^2 - 1)/(R^2 + 1)] \sin 2\theta \quad (7)$$

The parameter B of Eq. (12) becomes

$$B = \frac{1}{2}[(a \cos^2 \alpha - b + c \sin^2 \alpha)[(R^2 - 1)/(R^2 + 1)]. \quad (12)$$

Consequently, the correct expression for F in Eq. (15) is:

$$F = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \alpha\right)(a \cos^2 \alpha - b + c \sin^2 \alpha). \quad (15)$$

For the four numerical examples considered by us, the results with the corrected equations show very small differences from previous values. In the following revised Table 1, the magnitude of maximum forward rotation and backward rotation are given. For easy comparison, the old values are given within parenthesis. The numerical results with the corrected equation are very close to what we found earlier. The corrected curves of θ versus γ show very small differences with existing Figs. 2–5.

The general Conclusions and Discussion regarding rotation of long tectonic clasts remain unaltered. We thank Dr Jiang for pointing out the error to us.

Table 1
Maximum rotation and stable position of inclusions for 4 cases with $\theta_0 = 0^\circ$, $\alpha_0 = 5^\circ$

R	Cases	Maximum forward rotation (°)	Maximum backward rotation (°)	Orientation stabilized at:
1.0	Case 1: $a = 0.2$	596 (596)		
	Case 2: $a = 0.5$	222.8 (225)		
	Case 3: $a = 0.8$	148 (146)		
	Case 4: $a = 1.5$	88 (86)		
1.2	Case 1: $a = 0.2$	563 (563)	23 (23)	$540^\circ = 180^\circ \times 3$
	Case 2: $a = 0.5$	198.2 (197)	18.2 (17)	180°
	Case 3: $a = 0.8$	180 (180)	0 (0)	180°
	Case 4: $a = 1.5$	32.5 (30.2)	32.5 (30.2)	0°
1.5	Case 1: $a = 0.2$	543 (540)	3 (0)	$540^\circ = 180^\circ \times 3$
	Case 2: $a = 0.5$	182.6 (182.6)	2.6 (2.6)	180°
	Case 3: $a = 0.8$	31 (29)	31 (29)	0°
	Case 4: $a = 1.5$	12.7 (11.5)	12.7 (11.5)	0°
2.0	Case 1: $a = 0.2$	378 (375)	18 (15)	360°
	Case 2: $a = 0.5$	24.7 (20)	24.7 (20)	0°
	Case 3: $a = 0.8$	11 (10)	11 (10)	0°
	Case 4: $a = 1.5$	5.3 (4.6)	5.3 (4.6)	0°
2.5	Case 1: $a = 0.2$	361.2 (360)	1.2 (0)	360°
	Case 2: $a = 0.5$	11.4 (10.6)	11.4 (10.6)	0°
	Case 3: $a = 0.8$	6.2 (5.9)	6.2 (5.9)	0°
	Case 4: $a = 1.5$	3.1 (2.9)	3.1 (2.9)	0°

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +91-33-412-7550; fax: +91-33-414-6237.
E-mail address: subir30@hotmail.com (S.K. Ghosh).