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Erratum

Erratum to "An investigation of lower crustal deformation: Evidence for channel flow and its implications for tectonics and structural studies" [Journal of Structural Geology 27 (2005) 1486–1504]☆

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The Publisher apologises that two figures recently published in the above issue were too corrupted in the final printed version to be adequately usable. Correct figures are reproduced here.

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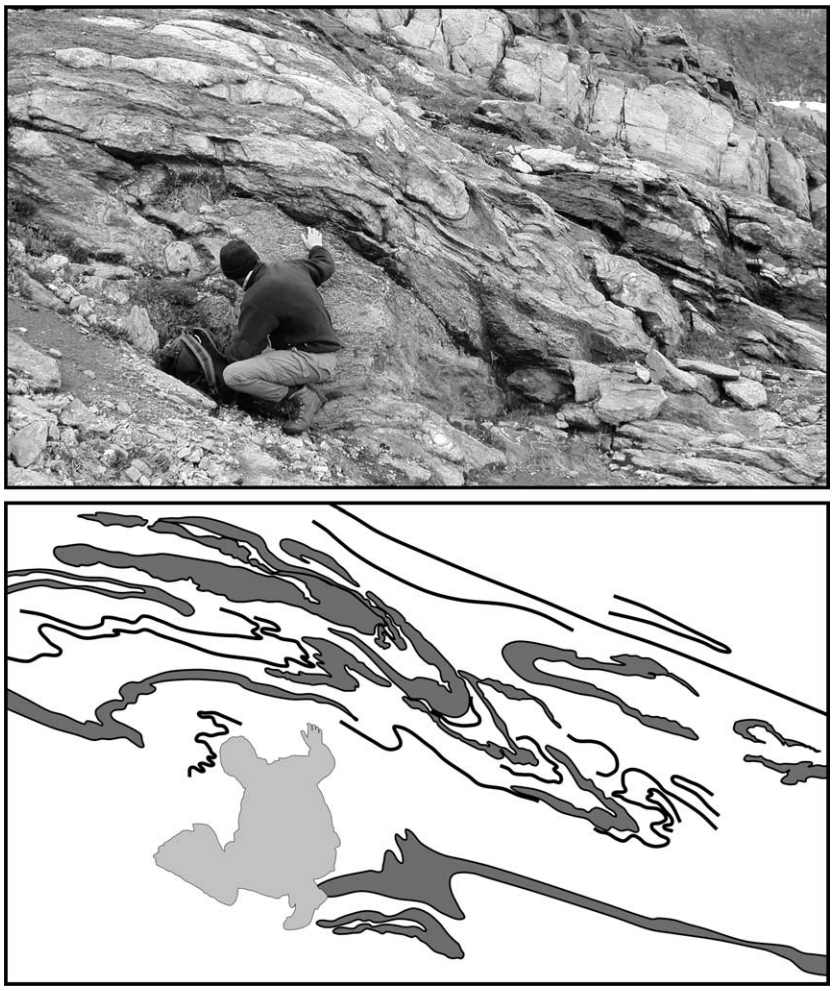

Fig. 1. Example of transposed migmatised gneisses and schists from the ThorBOdin culmination of the Monashee complex, Canadian Cordillera. Larger folds outlined in the tracing below. The folds shown here are F1 and F2 and the transposition foliation is present at all scales. It is defined by the alignment of the fold limbs and discontinuities at all scales; the microscopic foliation, locally visible, is defined by transposed chevrons and crenulations. Person for scale.

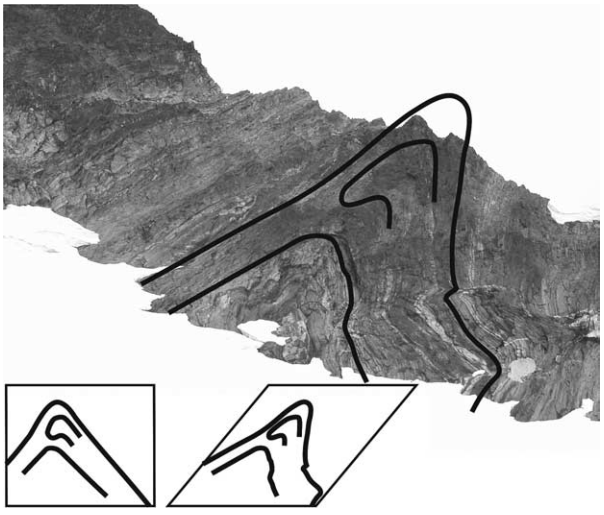

Fig. 9. F3 fold on the east side of Mt Thor (see Fig. 3) overprinting an earlier F1 or F2 fold, viewed towards the west. Visible amplitude of F3 fold is estimated at 70 m. Inset drawings show interpretative history of folds. An early upright dragfold, overprinting an earlier isocline, is modified by NE directed simple shear into an overturned structure, with a younger buckle fold on its steep shortened limb.