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Conventions Applicable to all the Papers

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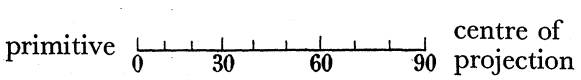
PALAEOMAGNETIC INVESTIGATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

(*Communicated by Sir Ronald Fisher, F.R.S.—Received* 17 *April* 1956—*Revised* 8 *April* 1957)

Conventions applicable to all the papers

Positions on the globe are given by the colatitude (θ) and the longitude (ϕ), measured from the north geographical pole and from the Greenwich meridian eastwards, respectively. The declination of the geomagnetic field or a palaeomagnetic direction (D) is measured from the geographical meridian eastwards and the inclination (I) (the term 'angle of dip' is not used here because of possible confusion with the term 'geological dip') is measured from the horizontal plane, positive if the north-seeking pole is below the horizon, negative if it is above.

Directions of magnetization are plotted, unless otherwise stated, as north-seeking poles on the equal area projection, open circles are on the upper hemisphere (negative inclination), full dots on the lower hemisphere (positive inclination). The poles of projection are the ends of the vertical diameter of the unit sphere, from the centre of which the directions are drawn. On these projections the declination is simply read off as the angle between the lines joining the centre to the point and to the north. The angle of inclination may be read from the length of the line joining the centre to the point using the following scale:



In four cases equatorial projections are used but are fully explained in the text.

The maps of the northern hemisphere are drawn on the polar stereographic net.

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