

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES UNIONS SCIENTIFIQUES

UNION GÉODÉSIQUE ET GÉOPHYSIQUE INTERNATIONALE

ASSOCIATION DE SÉISMOLOGIE

PUBLICATIONS DU BUREAU CENTRAL SÉISMOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONAL

Sous la direction de E. ROTHÉ

SECRÉTAIRE DE L'ASSOCIATION DE SÉISMOLOGIE

SÉRIE A

TRAVAUX SCIENTIFIQUES

FASCICULE N° 11



NOGENT-LE-ROTROU

IMPRIMERIE DAUPELEY-GOUVERNEUR

1935

TIMES OF TRANSMISSION OF EARTHQUAKE WAVES

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I. — INTRODUCTION

The times of transmission of the P and S waves recently given by one of us for distances up to 105° seemed, as far as one could judge from the residuals, to be reliable within about a second. A rediscussion of the available earthquakes has now been undertaken. The original objects were to ascertain whether the earth's departures from symmetry, especially the difference between continents and oceans, have any seismic effects, and to obtain empirical tables for the various derived waves, including those reflected at the surface and those influenced by the central core. It was expected that the reflected waves would give information about the depth where reflexion takes place.

The method adopted previously for P and S was based on a classification of the residuals given in the International Seismological Summary according to amount and distance, means being taken for the residuals in each range of distance after the numbers of observations in the various groups had been corrected to allow for abnormal observations. The residuals, however, depended on the I. S. S. epicentres and times of occurrence, which in turn depended on the Zöp-

pritz-Turner tables used in the I. S. S. reductions. It has consequently been suspected (notably by Miss I. Lehmann and Dr E. A. Hodgson) that since these parameters were chosen to give the best possible fit with the Z. T. tables, the errors of these tables would persist in the corrections inferred. Some discussion will therefore be needed of the grounds for this suspicion, which will be seen to be partly justified.

1. 1. The problem of the determination of time curves may be considered in the first place as one of least squares. Suppose that the number of parameters needed to determine the times to the requisite accuracy is n . These parameters may be the times to a finite number of distances, sufficiently close for the times to intermediate distances to be derived by linear interpolation; or, if the curve is smooth enough to be represented by a polynomial, they may be the coefficients in that polynomial. It appears that n is about 50. For each earthquake, further, there are three parameters relevant to that earthquake alone, namely, the latitude and longitude of the epicentre and the time of occurrence. If depth of focus is considered this number must be increased to four. If then we have m earthquakes, the total number of parameters to be found is $3m + n$. If the average number of observations for each earthquake is 100, we have $100m$ equations of condition, which have to be adjusted by the method of least squares. But the formation and direct solution of about 350 normal equations mean an entirely prohibitive amount of labour.

We can however proceed by a method of successive approximation, which has a wide, though not a general, application. Suppose that the quadratic form

$$\frac{1}{2} a_{rs} x_r x_s - e_r x_r \quad (1)$$

is to be made a minimum, the summation convention being understood. The normal equations are

$$a_{rs} x_s = e_r \quad (2)$$

and the formal solution is

$$Ax_m = A_{rm} e_r \quad (3)$$

where A is the determinant of the a_{rs} and A_{rs} is the minor of a_{rs} in it. But we may proceed as follows. In each equation we transfer all terms but one to the right, thus :

$$a_{rr}x_r = e_r - \Sigma' a_{rs}x_s \quad (4)$$

where the summation includes now all values of s except r . We first omit all the x_s on the right and obtain the first approximations

$$x_r = e_r / a_{rr}. \quad (5)$$

We substitute these in the right side of the equations and obtain a second approximation, and proceed by iteration. If the process is convergent we obtain the required solution. The method is equivalent to expanding A_{rm}/A in descending powers of the elements of the leading diagonal, and will succeed provided the other elements are small enough. If there are only two equations,

$$A = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 \quad (6)$$

and $1/A$ converges provided a_{12}^2 is less than $a_{11}a_{22}$; that is, provided the form $a_{rs}x_r x_s$ is essentially positive, and this condition is always satisfied. If however there are more than two unknowns, the condition that $a_{rs}x_r x_s$ is essentially positive is not sufficient. For let us consider the form (suggested to us by Mr M. H. A. Newman)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) + k(x_2x_3 + x_3x_1 + x_1x_2), \\ &= \frac{1}{2}k(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1-k)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

which is essentially positive if $0 < k < 1$. Then

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & k & k \\ k & 1 & k \\ k & k & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 3k^2 + 2k^3 = (1-k)^2(1+2k) \quad (8)$$

The expansion of $1/A$ in ascending powers of k diverges if $k > \frac{1}{2}$. The method is therefore not general except for the

case of two unknowns ; but it is clear that there are many cases where it will succeed.

We see that our first approximations to the x_r are simply the values of each on the supposition that the others are zero ; and that by repeating the process we may arrive at the correct solution of the normal equations. Now it appears that this is what has been partially carried out. The I. S. S. epicentres and times of occurrence being found on the basis of the Z. T. tables, the mean residual in any range of distance is the first approximation to the correction needed by the tables in that range of distance. It is not, however, necessarily the final correction, because we should then have to use the corrected tables to obtain corrections to the epicentres and T_0 , and then reclassify the residuals to get second approximations, the process stopping when the results repeat themselves.

Now three parameters for each earthquake are special to that earthquake alone, and do not enter into the normal equations in products with the corresponding parameters for other earthquakes. Hence if we have a preliminary time curve we can obtain approximations to these parameters by considering each earthquake separately. In this way we avoid the task of having to form and solve 350 simultaneous normal equations. On the other hand, with each approximation to the time curve, every shock has to be discussed afresh.

The process just outlined will clearly give most rapid convergence if the coefficients a_{rs} are small for r and s unequal. In the extreme case where the determinant A vanishes, one of the unknowns can be assigned arbitrarily, and the solution fails altogether. This case can arise in our problem. Suppose that we have stations to north and south of the epicentre, all within 10° of it, but that there are no stations to the east, and those to the west are all at distances over 60° . Then with an approximate time curve we can obtain a determination of the epicentre by least squares ; but it gives no further in-

formation about the corrections to the time curve. If the times at distances over 60° need positive corrections, the epicentre determined will be further east than the true one, and we have no means of checking this. To obtain a determination useful for our purpose, there must be stations in three different directions at nearly the same distance; since otherwise the epicentre can be chosen so that the observations will fit any tables within a certain range. If however the time curve is well determined this condition is no longer necessary.

1. 2. The preliminary time curves used in the present investigation were those recently published¹ (henceforward referred to as the J. tables). P alone was used in fixing epicentres, since there was a doubt about the identification of S in some ranges of distance, especially between 10° and 20° , and over 80° . The uncertainty of an S observation is in any case greater than that of a P observation, even when there is no doubt about the identification. The difference S-P is quite unsatisfactory, because it involves the errors of both S and P, and is less sensitive to variations of distance than is P. This was not true formerly, when a large part of the residuals was due to clock errors, which affect S and P equally, but it appears now that at the majority of the stations reporting regularly the clock errors are small. The earthquakes considered were, in the first place, those used in the previous investigation; to these were added others up to March 1929 from numbers of the I. S. S. published later, and two later ones from special studies. They were found to fall into the following groups, according to the position of the epicentre.

1. The Mediterranean region and Central Asia. These are henceforward referred to as 'European' shocks, not so much from the positions of the epicentres as because they have many of the European stations at distances under 30° .

1. British Association, Gray-Milne Trust, 1932.

2. North and Central America. These are comprehensively referred to as 'North American'.

3. South America.

4. Japan, with the island arcs to the north and south.

5. The Pacific and Indian Oceans. These are generally described as 'Oceanic'.

6. The North Atlantic.

It appeared that only the first two groups were of much use in determining the P curve. In them it was usually possible to find good stations in at least three widely different azimuths at short distances. In the South American shocks the distribution was less good and the near stations fewer, but they were retained to give additional information about P at distances over 95° , and about the derived waves. In the Japanese shocks there were many near stations to NE and SW, but seldom any to NW and SE, the nearest being usually Irkutsk and Honolulu, and even these were often not available. Consequently an error in the tables at distances of 30° and more would be masked by a displacement of the epicentre in a northwesterly direction, and would escape detection. In the Oceanic shocks there was usually a dearth of near stations, and the epicentre had to depend largely on the more distant ones. These however were of first-rate importance in studying the times of the waves that travel through the central core, since the European stations observe them. The few North Atlantic shocks also have the American and European stations at different distances, so that the epicentres cannot be found until the P curve has been corrected. On the other hand when the P curve has been found from the first two groups, it can be used to find the epicentres of the others, and we can then proceed to determine the other curves. In the Japanese shocks there are stations to NE and SW over a fair range of distance, and the times at these are on the whole unaffected by the uncertainty of the displacement of the epicentre at right angles to this direction; hence those shocks will give independent information about the times of P at short distances.

The three parameters associated with each earthquake are the latitude and longitude of the epicentre, with a moment of time T_0 . The latter is to be chosen so that $T_0 +$ the tabular time of transmission of a pulse to distance Δ is the actual time of arrival. The tabular times involve an additive constant which can be assigned by convention. The convention we choose is that the times of P for small Δ shall be proportional to Δ . If another convention is chosen, such as that T_0 is to the actual time of the shock, the tabular times will differ for each earthquake, the differences depending on the focal depth. But so long as the focus is within the upper layers the difference varies little with Δ , and since we have to combine a number of earthquakes it appears best to choose a convention that enables us to absorb this unknown correction into T_0 . The method of determining the parameters was as follows. The I. S. S. gives the observed times of arrival after subtracting an estimated T_0 . From these differences, recorded as P, the tabular times from the J. tables were subtracted, giving a series of residuals P_μ , which were in most cases found to show some correlation with azimuth, implying a need for a displacement of the epicentre. These residuals were then plotted roughly on a polar diagram and divided into groups according to azimuth. If then the epicentre needs an angular displacement x to the south and y to the east, and the azimuth of the station is z , measured from north through east, the true distance is

$$\Delta = \Delta_0 + x \cos z - y \sin z \quad (9)$$

where Δ_0 is the I. S. S. estimate of the distance. If the I. S. S. estimate of T_0 needs an increase Y , the equations of condition are

$$Y + T_p (\Delta_0 + x \cos z - y \sin z) - T_p (\Delta_0) = P_\mu \quad (10)$$

or, to the first order,

$$Y + \left(\frac{dT_p}{d\Delta} \right)_{\Delta_0} (x \cos z - y \sin z) = P_\mu \quad (11)$$

These could be solved by least squares; but it was more practicable to group the stations according to azimuth and distance, such that mean values of $dT_p/d\Delta$ and α could be significantly taken for each group. Then each group was averaged in the form

$$Y + \left(\frac{dT}{d\Delta} \right)_{\Delta_0} (x \cos \bar{z} - y \sin \bar{z}) = \bar{P}_\mu. \quad (12)$$

It was found best for x and y to rely wholly on the nearer stations; in European shocks, those within 20° , in North American ones, within 30° . If there were three useful groups these three equations were solved directly; if more, least squares were used, each average equation as a rule receiving weight unity. The latitude and longitude of the revised epicentre were then found from x and y , and revised distances found. In the first instance these were calculated under the supervision of Dr L. J. Comrie, the expenses being covered by a grant from the Department of Geodesy and Geophysics, Cambridge. Values of the direction cosines of the stations to four figures were computed (by K. E. B.)¹ and these were used in calculating the distances from the formulae

$$\cos \Delta = Aa + Bb + Cc \quad (13)$$

or

$$2(1 - \cos \Delta) = (A - a)^2 + (B - b)^2 + (C - c)^2 \quad (14)$$

The latter, recommended by Turner, was used for $\Delta < 10^\circ$; but the former was used for $\Delta > 10^\circ$, as it then gives Δ to $0^\circ.1$ when four-figure tables are available, and is easier to use with a calculating machine. In the later stages of the work the distances were calculated directly only for the nearer stations, the corrections at more distant ones being found either by interpolation according to azimuth, when possible, or from (9). Equations (12) give Y , and the value found from them was used for the European shocks. But for other

1. British Association, Gray-Milne Trust, 1933.

regions Y as thus found usually had a probable error of some seconds, whereas the residuals at more than half the European stations agreed within one or two seconds. It was therefore thought best to take Y equal to the mean residual at the European stations after adjusting the epicentre. This of course has the effect of altering all the residuals by the error of the tables at the European distances, but as this is nearly the same for all shocks in the same region it can be dealt with later.

With the revised distances, then, a new set of residuals P_u were found, and from these Y was subtracted, giving P_v , the residuals after the best adjustment with the J. tables. These were then classified according to Δ and a mean found for each range of distance. These means should be the first corrections to the J. tables. A precaution was however needed since the mean residual had not been adjusted to vanish always at the same distance, and if there are errors in the tables the mean residuals found for North American and European shocks would not be expected to be the same. This difficulty was treated as follows. Suppose we have observations at distances $\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_r, \dots, \Delta_n$ and that the corresponding corrections needed by T_p , with our actual convention, are $y_1, y_2 \dots y_n$. The number of observations at distance Δ_r is m_r in the first series of shocks, m'_r in the second. The respective means are T_r and T'_r , which involve unknown systematic errors a and a' . Then the equations of condition are

$$y_r + a = T_r \text{ (weight } m_r); y_r + a' = T'_r \text{ (weight } m'_r) \quad (15)$$

and the function to be made a minimum is

$$\Sigma m_r (y_r + a - T_r)^2 + \Sigma m'_r (y_r + a' - T'_r)^2, \quad (16)$$

where y_r, a and a' are to be found. Hence

$$m_r (y_r + a - T_r) + m'_r (y_r + a' - T'_r) = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$\Sigma m_r (y_r + a - T_r) = 0 \quad \Sigma m'_r (y_r + a' - T'_r) = 0 \quad (18)$$

The sum of the two equations (18) is the same as that of

the n equations (17), so that the conditions are not independent, as we should of course expect ; so we omit the second of (18). Then

$$(m_r + m_r') y_r = m_r (T_r - a) + m_r' (T_r' - a') \quad (19)$$

and by substituting in (18) we have

$$\Sigma \frac{m_r m_r'}{m_r + m_r'} (a - a' - T_r + T_r') = 0 \quad (20)$$

Thus $a - a'$ is a weighted mean of the differences of the values of T_r and T_r' at the various distances, the weights being $m_r m_r' / (m_r + m_r')$. Thus $a - a'$ is found and can be applied as a correction to make the two series comparable ; then they may be combined. Finally a cube formula can be found to fit the time for $\Delta < 20^\circ$, and the constant in this subtracted from the whole, thus making the new tabular time vanish at $\Delta = 0$ and satisfying our other convention.

The corrections obtained in this way reached — 6s. at 30° ; the J. table for P required little change up to 20° , but negative corrections were needed to about 50° , positive ones up to + 1s. as far as 70° , and negative ones at greater distances, reaching — 3s. at 100° . With the corrected table the epicentres were corrected again where necessary, but the further corrections needed to the P table were negligible, and the degree of approximation needed appeared to have been attained.

1. 3. It had been thought that the comparison of the times of transmission for shocks in different regions would reveal differences for paths of the same length but under different parts of the surface ; it would be a matter of some surprise if for instance the time of P to 105° , which is about 14 minutes, should not be affected by some seconds by differences of structure. If we compare for instance the times of arrival of the waves from a European shock in North America and Japan, the distance being the same, and there is a difference in the velocities under the North Atlantic and under Eurasia, there will be a systematic difference between

the times. The possible effects of depth of focus and error in T_0 are thus eliminated. Unfortunately it proved that such differences of velocity, if they exist, are not the most important cause of differences in the observed times. It was found that when we compare European observations of North American shocks with North American observations of European shocks, the latter are systematically late by a few seconds (T_0 in each case being chosen to fit the near stations) and there seems to be no ground for attributing the difference to focal depth. It seems probable therefore that the difference is due to the European shocks being comparatively small and therefore being read systematically late at distant stations on account of the weakness of the movement. Such a systematic error may well have different values in America and in Japan; hence we cannot disentangle the possible real difference in travel time from the systematic errors. Considering North American shocks, these are well observed in Europe, but the Japanese observations are few and irregular; often the whole of Japan is at distances over 105° . P from Japanese shocks again is well observed in Europe, but usually at only a few American stations, and it seldom happens that the distribution of near stations is such as to give a good determination of the epicentre. Hence it was not possible to establish definitely any variation of travel time with the region traversed; all that could be stated is that such variation, if it exists, does not exceed a few seconds, and that our only reliable source of information regarding travel times at great distances is the European observations of North and South American shocks, possibly supplemented by a few exceptional Japanese ones.

It seemed possible that owing to differences of local crustal structure there might be systematic differences in the times of arrival at oceanic and continental stations; but the oceanic stations are few, and some of them very unreliable, and all that could be ascertained is that such differences are within the uncertainty of the observations.

1. 4. The first step in treating other waves was to construct preliminary tables, accurate enough to be used as a means of identification. The previous work gave a table of S; trial values for PP, PPP, PS, SS, and SSS (phases whose existence is already certain from general wave theory) were computed from the J. tables by the formulae

$$T_{pp}(\Delta) = 2 T_p(\frac{1}{2}\Delta) \quad (21)$$

$$T_{ps}(\Delta) = T_p(\Delta_1) + T_s(\Delta - \Delta_1) \quad (22)$$

with analogous expressions; where in (22) Δ_1 is chosen so as to make T_{ps} stationary for small variations of Δ_1 . The other waves¹ considered were P ($\Delta > 105^\circ$), S ($\Delta > 105^\circ$), SKS = $S_c P_c S = [S]$, SKKS = $(S_c P_c)(P_c S) = \Sigma$, PKP = $P_c P_c P = [P] = P', P'_2$, PKS, and SKSP. For SKS the trial times were taken from Lehmann's readings up to 100° . Gutenberg gives the times at greater distances to 0.1 minute; these were smoothed to give times to 1 second, and then reduced uniformly by 5s. to bring them into accordance with Lehmann's. The reduction corresponds presumably to Gutenberg's different convention regarding T_0 . Gutenberg's table for SKKS was treated similarly. For the diffracted P ($\Delta > 105^\circ$) and P' trial times were derived roughly from a selection of the present set of earthquakes. In earthquakes that appeared normal as regards P, the final value of Y that suited P was subtracted from all the readings in the S column of the I. S. S., from all queried readings and readings at distances over 105° in the P column, and

1. We use the notation for waves through the central core given by Sohon in vol. 2 of Macelwane and Sohon's *Theoretical Seismology*. Since all waves through the core are of P type it is unnecessary to indicate this fact in every case separately; it is enough to use the letter K to denote that for the relevant part of the path the wave is through the core. The K for Kernwellen acknowledges the great contributions to the study of these waves made by Gutenberg. Sohon's simplification of the notation is a great convenience in typing and printing. The suffix *c* is still required in the waves $P_c P$ and $S_c S$ to distinguish them from PP and SS.

from all the additional readings. These corrected times were then compared with the tabulated times of the various pulses under consideration, and all possible identifications were indicated. The residuals compared with the tables were then found.

No attention was paid to the identifications printed in the I. S. S. These identifications are for the most part given by the stations themselves, and what the station observes is that at certain moments new movements begin on the record. To identify these movements with definite phases traceable over a range of distance is essentially a matter of the comparison of records at a number of stations, and therefore for the central organization or a coordinating study. The identifications at the stations may make this easier, since they are as a matter of fact often right, but they can in no case be regarded as final.

1. 5. Some discussion is needed of the relation between a study such as this, based on the I. S. S., and intensive studies of original records of individual earthquakes, such as have been made by Byerly, Macelwane, Lehmann, and Hodgson. Accuracy of reading hardly comes into the question; in several cases the readings obtained in such studies have been compared directly with those in the I. S. S., and the agreement is usually within 1s. The difference is that in a special study all records are read by the same person, who reads numerous phases on each, and traces each phase over a range of distance by the principle that the time of arrival must be a continuous function of the distance. Here all the records are read by different persons, and the tracing is a matter for the central organization. This procedure has the great advantage that the slowest parts of the work, the actual reading and the computation of the distances from a preliminary epicentre, have already been done, and consequently that a study of 100 earthquakes can be carried out in a time that would be utterly inadequate if the whole of the readings had to be done *de novo*. It has however the disad-

vantage that the majority of the stations report only some of the phases actually present (many only what they believe to be P and S) so that only a portion of the material existing is accessible. This is not, however, wholly a drawback. It has often been suspected, correctly or not, that workers making special studies allow their impressions of what they see on one record to be influenced by what they have already found on another, or by preconceptions about the times of transmission. Here these considerations do not arise because every observer reads only the records at one station, without knowing the distance or T_0 . Consequently if a pulse can be traced among the I. S. S. readings we know that it is a matter of general observation and may have additional confidence that it is real. On the other hand if a pulse cannot be so traced it does not follow that it does not exist; it is quite possible that real phenomena may escape detection unless special care is exercised. A study of the present kind can therefore say what phenomena are plain enough to strike the average observer in the course of routine work; and it can say that other phenomena, indicated either by theoretical or observational means, are less striking but may repay special study. In the former field it is definitely better than the method of special study, because the material used is more abundant, gives a smaller standard error for the mean, and provides comparisons between different earthquakes.

1.6. Depth of focus is one of the causes of systematic error. The earthquakes discussed here would ordinarily all be considered normal; they show large surface waves, and focal depth is not inferred by the methods used in the I. S. S. But this is not sufficient for our purpose. It would not be expected that the surface waves would be much affected by focal depths less than about 50 km., and the I. S. S. seldom determines a focal depth as small as $0.01R$, or 64 km. But a depth of 50 km. would affect the time of P at great distances by 6s., which proved in the later stages of the work to be directly recognizable from the P residuals alone. In obtaining the

revised P table earthquakes showing this abnormality were excluded ; but in treating other waves it proved to be necessary to include them and to apply corrections for focal depth.

As we have said, there are earthquakes in which the P residuals, in comparison with the tables, show a steady decrease with distance attributable to depth of focus. In all such the S residuals show a similar tendency and SKS arrives systematically early ; so does P' when it is observed. This would be expected if both P and S movement are primitive, that is, sent out from the focus at the same moment. But there are other earthquakes that show no abnormality in P, but nevertheless have early SKS. It has already been noticed by Lehmann that in different earthquakes the interval between P and SKS has different values, the difference being much too great to attribute to any admissible error in the epicentres adopted, or to depth of focus on the hypothesis that P and S movement are both primitive. But the variation can be explained on an alternative hypothesis, analogous to one that seems necessary in some near earthquakes, namely that there are earthquakes involving no perceptible primitive P movement, but only S, and that P is generated from S by reflexion at the outer surface. In this case the recorded P is really sP, in Scrase's notation. There is no doubt, after the work of Scrase and Stechschulte, which is here confirmed, that there are earthquakes with primitive P movement ; but there appear to be others with none, or at least without enough to be observed.

Focal depth raises new problems regarding the best definition of T_0 : for the linear form for the time of transmission of P at short distances can hold only for a focus in the upper layers. There are obvious advantages in making our final tables correspond to a focus in these layers ; indeed the best plan would probably be to make them correspond to a surface focus. If P is recorded at all distances however small, as would be true in an oceanic shock if there are no surface layers, then if we know the times for a surface focus we can

infer those for a focus at any other depth. The maximum amount of information is therefore contained in tables for the smallest depth of focus possible. Our problem is then, given tables for zero depth, to find what difference in the times would be caused by a small, but appreciable, depth. It breaks up, however, into two problems according as the focus is in the lower (olivine) layer or one of the upper ones.

In the figures E is the epicentre, H the focus, and F the place where the radius to the focus intersects the top of the lower layer. P is an observing station at distance Δ . We want the difference between the times of transit of a wave along EP and HP; but it is convenient to compare both with the time along FP. The time of travel in any case is $\int ds/c$, taken along the path, where c is the local velocity and ds the element of length.

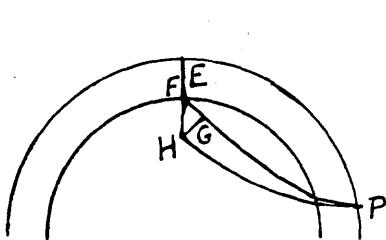


Fig. 1.

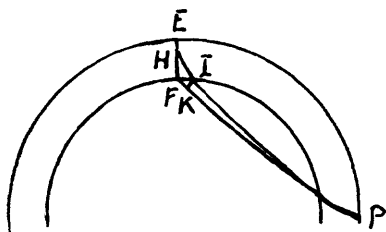


Fig. 2.

It is known that the path is such that $(r/c) \sin i$ is constant, where r is the distance from the centre and i the angle of incidence on a concentric sphere. In all our shocks the focal depth is small compared with the radius and we neglect its square. Now in Figure 1 draw HG normal to FP. The times along HP and GP are equal to the first order. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Time along FP} - \text{time along HP} &= \text{time along FG} \\ &= \frac{FH}{c_0} \cos i_0 \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

where c_0 is the velocity at the top of the lower layer.

In figure 2, let the ray HP enter the lower layer at I, and draw IK normal to FP. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{time along HP} - \text{time along FP} &= \text{time along HI} - \text{time} \\ \text{along FK} &= \left[\int ds/c \right]_{\text{H}}^{\text{I}} - \left[\int ds/c \right]_{\text{F}}^{\text{K}} \quad (24) \end{aligned}$$

If z is the depth below the free surface,

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= \sec i \, dz; \text{FI} = \left[\int \tan i \, dz \right]_{\text{H}}^{\text{F}}; \text{FK} = \text{FI} \sin i_0; \\ \left[\int \frac{ds}{c} \right]_{\text{H}}^{\text{I}} &= \int_{\text{H}}^{\text{F}} \frac{\sec i \, dz}{c} = \int_{\text{H}}^{\text{F}} \frac{\sec i}{\sin i} \frac{\sin i_0}{c_0} dz. \quad (25) \end{aligned}$$

Hence (24) is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin i_0}{c_0} \int_{\text{H}}^{\text{F}} \left(\frac{\sec i}{\sin i} - \tan i \right) dz &= \frac{\sin i_0}{c_0} \int_{\text{H}}^{\text{F}} \cot i \, dz \\ &= \int_{\text{H}}^{\text{F}} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{\sin^2 i_0}{c_0^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dz \quad (26) \end{aligned}$$

For zero depth of focus H must be replaced by E. Hence in case 2, if $\text{EH} = h$,

$$\text{time along HP} = \text{time along EP} - \int_0^h \left(\frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{\sin^2 i_0}{c_0^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dz \quad (27)$$

In case 1, if $\text{EF} = \text{H}$, $\text{FH} = h - \text{H}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{time along HP} &= \text{time along EP} - \int_0^{\text{H}} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{\sin^2 i_0}{c_0^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dz \\ &\quad - \frac{h - \text{H}}{c_0} \cos i_0. \quad (28) \end{aligned}$$

We can evaluate i_0 from the time curve, since

$$c_0 \operatorname{cosec} i_0 = R \, d\Delta/dT \quad (29)$$

where R is the earth's radius. If $i_0 = 0$, the first integral in (28)

is half the apparent delay of starting of P with respect to P_g in near earthquakes, about 3.5s. If $i_0 = 90^\circ$, it is the time needed to traverse the upper layers vertically; the contribution from the granitic and intermediate layers is about 5s. Thus the effect of the upper layers does not vary with Δ to any extent that we can determine for a single earthquake, at least so long as the focus is above the base of the layers that transmit P^* . It will however have different values for P and S. The second term is easily evaluated :

$$\frac{\cos i_0}{c_0} = \left\{ \left(\frac{dT}{Rd\Delta} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{dT}{Rd\Delta} \right)^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (30)$$

where the first term is to be evaluated at the smallest value of Δ where the wave exists. This expression varies considerably with Δ ; hence we may say that when the P residual or the S residual varies by more than 2 or 3 seconds respectively with Δ , the focus is in the lower layer. On the other hand, if the focus is in the upper layers and P and S movement are both primitive, the second term in (28) for S is about 1.73 times what it is for P, and the difference may reach 4 seconds. This is much less than the range of variation found in earthquakes where P follows the normal curve.

If however P is not primitive, but is derived from S by reflexion at the free surface, S still satisfies these relations, but for P we must add portions corresponding to the passage in the S type from the focus to the free surface, while the range of z in the P phase is from 0 to H . Then if the focus is in one of the upper layers and we use α for the velocity of P and β for that of S, we have for S

$$\text{Time along HP} = \text{time along EP} - \int_0^h \left(\frac{1}{\beta^2} - \frac{\sin^2 i_0}{\beta_0^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dz \quad (31)$$

and for P

$$\text{Time along HP} = \text{time along EP} + \int_0^h \left(\frac{1}{\beta^2} - \frac{\sin^2 i_0}{\alpha_0^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dz \quad (32)$$

In (32) the second term hardly varies with i_0 , and therefore with Δ ; hence in these conditions P, studied by itself, will appear to follow the normal curve. But S is systematically early, and P systematically late, in comparison with a shallow focus shock occurring at the same time. The difference may reach about 13 s., which is about the range of variation observed.

It appears therefore that in studying S we shall do best to determine Y specially and not adopt the value found for P.

1. 7. It was found in all cases that there were abnormal observations. The ordinary causes of errors may be considered to be (1) inaccuracy of reading (2) irregularity in the rates of the drums (3), in the case of instruments recording photographically, indistinctness of the edges of the trace (4) in the case of Galitzin instruments, delay in visible response to the ground movement, due to the fact that if the ground starts to move with a finite velocity the mirror in a Galitzin instrument starts to move with a finite acceleration. Of these, (1) and (2) are unsystematic and will average themselves out in a statistical discussion. The third and fourth may give systematic error, but there seems to be no reason why the error should vary with distance or from one pulse to another, and so long as they are constant they do not concern us, since we are dealing only with differences. The stations with Galitzin instruments were not as a matter of fact found to be systematically late; the error evidently does not exceed about a second. The abnormal sources of error are clock errors and misidentifications. The former, when they do not exceed a second or so, may be considered normal. It was clear, however, that there were many stations where larger clock errors occurred occasionally, and some where they were habitual.

This applies particularly to the stations in Central America. The possibility of misidentification arises with regard to P if microseisms are present, when the true beginning of the movement may be masked and a sharp microseism read

instead ; this may happen at any station, whatever care is taken in reading. Further, as will be seen later, P is followed by other movements, which may be stronger, and may be mistaken for P if the movement is weak ; since we are dealing with large earthquakes it is only at the great distances that this effect arises. With S and other phases the difficulty is greater because they never start from rest. We are familiar with the trouble introduced by the existence of SKS before S at distances over 85° or so ; but though this difficulty is quite well known it does not seem so far to have stimulated many stations to read both phases, and the readings of S in this range are scanty. It was, however, sometimes found that, though the observation given as S was really SKS, the true S was among the additional readings, sometimes labelled PS. But at all distances, especially between 10° and 20° , S seems to be followed by larger movements, as has been noticed already in Byerly's readings of the Montana earthquake, and the majority of the stations record these as S.

Our problem is therefore not purely one of least squares, but needs a technique for dealing with abnormal errors. This has already been done for the case where the errors fall into two groups, the normal one with a small standard error, and the other, affecting only a fraction of the observations, with a larger standard error and an unknown systematic error. The complete solution was prohibitively laborious, but a good approximation could be obtained fairly easily¹. The readings are grouped according to their values, and if they show more large deviations than would be expected from the central groups, we apply to all the groups a uniform reduction sufficient to isolate the central groups. A mean is then taken for the central groups. It is best to apply this reduction right through the central groups as well, and the standard error computed from the numbers in the groups so reduced

1. Jeffreys, *Proc. Roy. Soc. A.*, 137, 1932, 78-87.

is a good approximation to that of the normal observations. This amounts effectively to estimating roughly how many abnormal observations occur in each group and removing them. There proved to be some difficulty about this method in this case. At many distances for P there was a well marked concentration of the deviations from the J. table about some particular value, and the process was straightforward. But at others the number of observations was small. The correction needed varies rapidly from 20° to 30° , and it was necessary to group the observations at intervals of 1° ; a little arbitrariness was then inevitable in deciding which observations were to be regarded as normal. The only clear rule that can be stated is that if observations within a given class habitually show abnormal deviations, they do not belong to the normal distribution even when, judged by their values alone, they appear normal. It was found that the Central American observations have a much larger standard deviation than the majority of the others, and therefore they were all automatically omitted from the statistical discussion. This involves rejecting them even when they are good, but the risk involved in this is less than that of retaining them when they are bad. This is particularly striking when the number of observations is small, for the presence of a few abnormal deviations may then entirely destroy the appearance of concentration about a central value.

1. 8. For S the difficulties were greater. When the European residuals were first classified for distances up to 20° , it was quite impossible to detect any concentration that would make it possible to distinguish the normal observations; at most distances the deviations from the J. table were distributed from about -10 s. to $+20$ s. with hardly any sign of concentration about particular values that would help to identify the true S. Beyond 80° , again, the deviations, when classified at 5° intervals, were sometimes positive but showed a drift to about -20 s. with no concentration anywhere. The reason for the latter phenomenon was soon reco-

gnized when the deviations were taken, not from the S curve, but from the trial SKS curve. It was then found that they did show a concentration about one or two values; where two concentrations were shown it seemed probable that the earlier were readings of the true SKS and the later of Scrase's sSKS or perhaps of SKKS. These readings were thus indicated as not referring to S and could be removed. Those remaining were then found to show reasonably regular deviations from the S curve.

All readings in the S column and in the additional readings were combined in this treatment. There are some readings indicated as SKS or SKKS where these arrive *after* S, but no evidence was obtained to confirm these identifications, and it seems more probable that they are really later swings in the S phase.

The fundamental difficulty about S is to ensure that we are dealing with the same phase at all distances, and this involves finding earthquakes that show a continuous variation of the S deviation over a great range of distance. The majority of the shocks show great irregularity of the S residuals, which made it impossible to say directly which were the true S; but a number of North American and European shocks were found with a series of observations showing a very steady variation of the deviations. These were discussed separately.

In this way an S curve was obtained that could be used for purposes of identification. Then a method of successive approximation was applied to the whole of the shocks. Y, as we have stated, must be determined separately for S and for P, but the epicentres are already known from P. The differences obtained by subtracting the time of S according to the approximate table from the time given in the I. S. S. were grouped for each earthquake, and a suitable average of the central group taken as Y; this was subtracted from the whole of the residuals, which were then classified according to distance to obtain further corrections to the curve, and

the process was repeated until no appreciable change was found.

In the following reductions the quantity Z is defined by

$$Y_s = Y_p + Z. \quad (1)$$

It should, as we have said, be intimately related to the focal depth. P_v and S_v are given by

$$P_v = P \text{ (obs.)} - P \text{ (J.)} - Y_p \quad (2)$$

$$S_v = S \text{ (obs.)} - S \text{ (J.)} - Y_s. \quad (3)$$

Y_p and Y_s have their final values. In most cases the trend of the residuals is sufficiently striking to indicate the nature of the corrections on inspection. P_w and S_w are obtained by subtracting the final corrections from P_v and S_v ; they should be unsystematic.

2. 1. At the greater distances the readings of P often seemed to lie on two parallel curves 4 or 5 seconds apart. The interpretation offered for these is that the earliest is the true P and the later a reflexion. The observed fact is the same as has been noticed already by A. Mohorovičić, namely that the P movement often consists of a series of swings, each larger than the previous one, so that stations with specially sensitive instruments, or perhaps specially undisturbed by microseisms, record the first, and other stations the later ones. We differ however in interpretation, for Mohorovičić, followed by Gutenberg, considers the largest to be the true P , and the earlier movements to be the result of dispersion; whereas we take the earliest to be the true P and the later ones to be the result of reflexion. There is no disagreement about the observational data, but the interpretation is a theoretical question, and must be considered in relation to other evidence relating to the theoretical possibilities. It appears that all the possible causes of dispersion that have been suggested have been examined¹, and that none of

1. Jeffreys, *M. N. R. A. S. Geoph. Suppl.* 2, 1931, 407-416; *Proc. Roy. Soc. A.*, 138, 1932, 283-297.

them is capable of converting a single pulse into a series of swings a few seconds apart. Reflexion in the upper layers, on the other hand, provides ample opportunities for producing later pulses, which may well give movements larger than the true P if several of them arrive simultaneously, as is theoretically to be expected. It was found, however, that when numerous shocks were combined, the separation of the groups corresponding to P and its successors was not sufficiently clear, so a selection was made of the stations that had given the impression of being specially reliable, namely Scoresby Sund, Eskdalemuir, Kew, Copenhagen, Hamburg, De Bilt, Uccle, Paris, Strasbourg, Zürich, Göttingen, Jena, Vienna, Pulkovo, Leningrad, Algiers, Helwan, Makeyevka, Kucino, Baku, Tashkent, Tiflis, Ekaterinburg, and Irkutsk. With these the identification of P became much clearer. A few South American shocks were included so as to make the determination at the greater distances depend less exclusively on the Russian stations.

In the following tables square brackets [] indicate the range of residuals retained in forming the final average. Some arbitrariness is inevitable in choosing this range, but actually it was found that any reasonable change made very little difference to the final mean.

TABLE I
SUMMARIES OF P_v . EUROPEAN SHOCKS

Δ	VALUE OF P_v																
	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3.1-6.0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	[1	0	2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.1-9.0	0	0	0	2	0	[3	6	3	4	6	3	1	3	1]	1	3	1
9.1-12.0	1	1	0	[1	0	3	6	4	13	4	4	2	2	1]	0	0	0
12.1-15.0	1	0	0	[1	2	3	6	12	15	4	6	2	4	2	4	1]	0
15.1-18.0	1	1	2	[0	4	5	5	7	12	13	9	8	5	3	2]	2	2
18.1-19.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[2	2	4	1	5	2	3	2	1]	0	0
19.1-20.0	0	0	1	1	0	0	[2	1	2	10	2	2	2	1]	0	0	0
20.1-21.0	0	0	0	[0	1	2	1	5	6	1	3	2	0	3	1]	0	0
21.1-22.0	0	0	0	[1	0	2	5	2	5	2	0	2]	0	0	0	1	0
22.1-23.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[2	2	3	1	3	4]	0	0	2	0	2

	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
23.1-24.0	0	0	1	0	0	[1	0	1	6	2	3	4	1	1]	0	0	0
24.1-25.0	0	0	0	1	0	[2	3	3	0	2	2]	0	0	1	0	0	0
25.1-26.0	0	0	[1	0	2	0	3	3	3	2	1]	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.1-27.0	0	1	0	0	[1	1	2	2	0	3	2]	0	1	1	0	0	0
27.1-28.0	0	0	[1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2]	0	0	1	0	0	0
28.1-30.0	0	[1	1	1	6	2	2	1	2	1	1]	0	0	0	0	0	1
30.1-33.0	0	[2	2	2	1	4	5	1	4	1	2]	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.1-36.0	0	0	[4	1	3	2	5	2	0	0	1]	0	0	0	0	1	0
36.1-39.0	0	0	[1	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1]	0	0	0	0	0
39.1-42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	1	3	1	1	2]	0	0	0	0	0
42.1-45.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[3	1	5	1]	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
45.1-48.0	0	0	[2	0	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	1	1	1]	0	0	0
48.1-51.0	0	0	0	0	0	[2	0	3	2	0	0	1	1]	0	0	0	0

	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
51.1-54.0	[1	0	0	4	1	0	2	2	3	1]	0	0	0	0
54.1-57.0	0	0	0	[1	1	3	0	2	0	3	0	1]	0	0
57.0-60.0	0	0	0	0	[1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1]	0	0
60.1-65.0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	1	1	1	0	3	1]	0	0
65.1-70.0	0	0	0	0	0	[2	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1]
70.1-75.0	0	2	0	0	[1	1	2	1	6	1	3	2	1	2]
75.1-80.0	0	0	0	0	[2	1	1	2	5	1]	0	1	1	3
80.1-85.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	3	2
85.1-90.0	1	0	2	0	[2	1	1	2	1]	0	0	2	1	0
90.1-95.0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	1]	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
95.1-100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
100.1-105.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE II

SUMMARIES FOR P_v. N. AMERICAN SHOCKS

Δ	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0-3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1-6.0	0	0	0	[1	1	0	1	0	0	1]	0	0	0	0
6.1-9.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	[1	3]	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.1-12.0	0	0	0	0	0	[2	1	2]	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1-15.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	2	1]	0	0	0
15.1-18.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[1	1	0	0	0	2	1]	0
18.1-19.0	none													
19.1-20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.1-21.0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
21.1-22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
22.1-23.0	0	0	0	[1	0	1	1	1]	0	0	0	1	0	0
23.1-24.0	0	0	[1	0	0	3	1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
24.1-25.0	0	[1	0	1	0	1	0	1]	0	0	1	0	0	0

	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
25.1-26.0	0	0	0	[1	1	0	1	0	0	3	1]	0	1	0
26.1-27.0	0	0	[1	0	2	0	0	1	2	2]	0	1	0	0
27.1-28.0	1	0	0	[1	1	1	0	2	2	0	2]	0	1	0

	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
28.1-30.0	[1	0	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1]	0	0
30.1-33.0	[1	1	1	1	6	1	4	2	2	1	1	1]	2	1
33.1-36.0	0	[1	4	1	1	7	2	2	2	3	2]	0	0	0
36.1-39.0	0	[1	1	3	1	2	0	3	2	3	1	2]	0	0
39.1-42.0	1	0	0	[1	1	1	1	2	3	1]	0	0	0	1
42.1-45.0	0	0	[1	1	0	1	0	1	3	2]	0	0	0	0
45.1-48.0	0	0	[1	0	2	0	1	3	2	1	1]	0	0	0
48.1-51.0	0	0	1	[0	1	2	2	2	2	4	1]	0	0	1

	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51.1-54.0	[1	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54.1-57.0	1	0	0	0	[2	0	3	0	3]	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
57.1-60.0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1]	0	0	0	0
60.1-65.0	0	1	0	0	[1	1	0	1	1	2	4	1]	0	0	0	0	0
65.1-70.0	0	0	0	[1	0	1	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	2]	0	0	0
70.1-75.0	0	1	1	0	[1	3	2	5	3	3	1	1	1]	0	0	0	0
75.1-80.0	0	2	4	0	[5	8	5	5	6	7	9	1	3	1]	0	1	0
80.1-85.0	1	1	2	2	[4	7	8	20	19	15	8	7]	5	2	2	1	2
85.1-90.0	1	4	3	[3	4	12	13	20	15	9	7	7]	9	2	3	2	1
90.1-95.0	1	4	2	3	5	4	5	2	5	6	3	2	3	3	3	0	1
95.1-100.0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100.1-105.0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

N. AMERICAN SHOCKS. SELECTED STATIONS

	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
70.1-75.0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
75.1-80.0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
80.1-85.0	0	1	1	1	3	4	4	14	7	13	3	3	1	1
85.1-90.0	0	1	0	1	1	7	13	14	9	3	1	1	1	0
90.1-95.0	0	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	0
95.1-100.0	0	0	0	[1	0	2	1	1]	0	0	1	0	0	0
100.1-105.0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

TABLE III

MEANS

Δ	Europe		N. America		Weight	Difference (Amer.-Eur.)	Final mean
	Number	Mean	Number	Mean			
0-3.0	1	+1.0	1	-1.0	0.5	-2.0	+0.1
3.1-6.0	3	+0.3	4	-1.5	1.7	-1.8	-0.6
6.1-9.0	30	+0.3	4	-0.2	3.5	-0.5	+0.3
9.1-12.0	40	0.0	5	-1.0	4.4	-1.0	-0.1
12.1-15.0	62	+0.5	4	+1.7	3.8	+1.2	+0.6
15.1-18.0	73	+0.8	5	+2.4	4.7	+1.6	+0.9
18.1-19.0	22	+1.4	0		0		+1.4
19.1-20.0	22	+0.9	1	0.0	0.9	-0.9	+0.9
20.1-21.0	25	+0.7	?		0		+0.7
21.1-22.0	19	-0.7	?		0		-0.7

Δ	Europe		N. America		Weight	Difference (Amer.-Eur.)	Final mean
	Number	Mean	Number	Mean			
22.1-23.0	15	+0.9	4	-1.7	?		-1.4
23.1-24.0	21	-1.5	5	-2.4	4.0	-0.9	-1.6
24.1-25.0	12	-3.7	4	-3.0	3.0	+0.7	-3.5
25.1-26.0	15	-4.3	7	-3.9	4.8	+0.4	-4.1
26.1-27.0	11	-3.5	8	-4.6	4.6	-0.9	-3.9
27.1-28.0	4	-4.0	9	-4.1	2.8	-0.1	-3.9
28.1-30.0	18	-5.8	18	-5.3	9.0	+0.5	-5.4
30.1-33.0	24	-5.4	22	-5.6	11.5	-0.2	-5.4
33.1-36.0	18	-6.2	25	-5.4	10.5	+0.8	-5.6
36.1-39.0	12	-4.7	19	-4.6	7.3	+0.1	-4.5
39.1-42.0	9	-2.3	10	-4.5	4.8	-2.2	-3.3
42.1-45.0	10	-3.6	9	-4.4	4.8	-0.8	-3.8
45.1-48.0	20	-3.3	11	-4.5	7.1	-1.2	-3.6
48.1-51.0	9	-3.2	14	-3.7	5.5	-0.5	-3.3
51.1-54.0	14	-1.6	9	-4.1	5.5	-2.5	-2.4
54.1-57.0	11	-0.3	8	-1.7	4.6	-1.4	-0.8
57.1-60.0	7	+0.3	3	-0.3	2.1	-0.6	+0.2

	Europe		N. America		Selected stations		Weight	Difference (Amer.-Eur.)	Final mean
	Number	Mean	Number	Mean	Number	Mean			
60.1-65.0	8	+1.2	11	+0.5			4.6	-0.7	+1.0
65.1-70.0	9	+1.6	16	+1.5			5.8	-0.1	+1.7
70.1-75.0	20	+1.7	20	-0.5	8	-1.2			+0.7
75.1-80.0	12	-0.2	50	-0.2	10	-1.4			0.0
80.1-85.0	?	?	88	-0.3	56	-0.5			-0.2
85.1-90.0	7	-1.1	110	-0.9	52	-1.2			-0.9
90.1-95.0	2	-2.0	?	?	18	-2.5			-2.2
95.1-100.0	2	0.0	7	-3.0	5	-2.8			-2.5
100.1-105.0	1	-2.0	11	-2.0	10	-2.1			-1.8

The weighted mean of the differences (N. Amer.-Europe) is — 0.3 s. We therefore subtract this from the values in the column (N. America, Mean) and form a mean of this with the data for European shocks, weighted according the number of observations. For distances over 80° we use the selected stations for the North American shocks, to avoid the probable systematic errors that have already been mentioned. For the range 22°.1 to 23°.0 the American value is taken because there seems to be some anomaly about the European one.

The final means differ at no distance by as much as a second from those found in the previous approximation, and it may therefore be decided that the convergence is complete.

But as the number of observations beyond 90° is small, it was thought desirable to combine them with those of the four available South American shocks. The summaries for these, beyond 70°, were as follows.

TABLE IV
SUMMARIES OF P_v : SOUTH AMERICAN SHOCKS

Δ	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
70.1-75.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	2	1	0	1]	0
75.1-80.0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1]	0
80.1-85.0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	2	2	2	0	1]	0	0	1
85.1-90.0	0	0	0	0	[2	0	2	5	4	2	2	1]	0	0
90.1-95.0	0	0	[2	0	3	3	2	3	3	2	2]	0	1	0
95.1-100.0	[2	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1]	0	0	0
100.1-105.0	[1	2	1	4	2	3	2	1]	0	0	0	0	2	0

TABLE V

	S. Amer.		Mean with	
	Number	Mean	N. America	
70.1-75.0	5	+1.6		
75.1-80.0	4	-0.2		
80.1-85.0	8	-0.9		
85.1-90.0	18	-0.4	-0.8	
90.1-95.0	20	-1.8	-2.0	
95.1-100.0	13	-3.8	-3.5	
100.1-105.0	16	-4.3	-3.3	

The South American shocks are too few to make any useful contribution to the table up to 85°; all that can be said here is that they show no significant difference from the North American and European ones. Beyond that distance, however, they are well observed in Europe and provide useful information.

The final values still need a little smoothing, but an inspection of the final means shows that the smoothing needed is very slight and that the results are correct within a small fraction of a second except perhaps in the last two lines of the table, where the uncertainty may reach a second. The smoothing could be done by Comrie's method, but the latter

assumes the groups of observations all to have the same weight, which is not true. An attempt was made to construct a numerical method of smoothing on the same principle, allowing for the differences in weight, but it proved to be too laborious, and a graphical method was used instead. With this some allowance for weighting could be made in drawing the curve, and in any case the corrections are small.

2. 2. We recall that the J. curve was a smoothed one, and that in constructing it a suspected discontinuity in the neighbourhood of 20° was smoothed out. It now appears that this discontinuity in the slope was certainly genuine; but when we have a smooth curve to use as a starting point it is easier to locate a discontinuity with it than if we use a curve with a bend in it, probably at the wrong place. From inspection of the corrections, it seems that the J. curve is practically correct to 12° , but needs from there to 19° such positive corrections as would correspond to a slight reduction in the coefficient of the cube term. The bend seems to be between 19° and 20° , and implies a rapid increase of velocity with depth at a depth of about 400 km. (A more accurate determination would be possible, but is not made here.) It remains uncertain, however, whether the change is a true discontinuity in velocity or a continuous but rapid transition. In the former case we should expect a triplication of the pulse, as for a surface layer resting on a medium where the velocity is greater: there would be a direct wave in the upper layer, an indirect one in the lower, and a reflexion at the interface. At some distance, depending on the depth of the interface, the indirect wave arrives first and is recorded as P. The reflected wave arrives later than the direct one at all distances, and is probably smaller and escapes detection; but the direct wave may be traceable where it arrives after the indirect one. This may be the explanation of the positive residuals noticeable between 20° and 25° . A rapid continuous change produces a caustic surface, which with a sufficiently rapid transition lies within the earth for some angles of emer-

gence; within this range there is a triplication of the pulse, so that the effects of a true discontinuity are qualitatively imitated. There is, however, a quantitative difference. The late branch of the curve, corresponding to $de/d\Delta$ negative, ends at two points where the caustic meets the surface, and there will be abnormally large amplitudes there, which would be recognizable from a study of the original records. The I. S. S. does not record amplitudes, and therefore cannot settle this question. We understand that Miss Lehmann, who detected the bend in the P curve independently, has it under examination, and has failed to find any distances with abnormal amplitudes.

Beyond 19° the corrections vary smoothly, and there is no sign of any further discontinuity.

It appears that both European and North American earthquakes follow the J. curve within a second up to 12° ; this corresponds to a surface velocity, at short distances, of 7.77 km/sec, and would be inconsistent with one greater than about 7.82 km/sec. This is curious, because the P_n of some well-observed European near earthquakes has had a velocity over 8.0 km/sec¹. The difference seems undoubtedly real, and may correspond to some peculiarity of the Alpine region, where the near earthquakes in question had their foci.

2. 3. The Japanese shocks were discussed similarly; the summaries are as follows. From 70° to 95° a uniform reduction was applied to the numbers of observations in the groups retained, but it was only in one case that it affected the mean by as much as 0.2 s. The number of observations given allows for the reduction. The differences from the means for Europe and North and South America are shown in the last column. Up to 42° they are within the uncertainty. It should be noticed that up to 6° the Japanese observations are more numerous than the European and American ones, so that this part of the curve is better determined from Japa-

1. Jeffreys, M. N. R. A. S. *Geoph. Suppl.* 3, 1933, 131-156.

nese shocks. The agreement of the Japanese shocks with the final curve is in any case good. From 54° onwards the times for Japanese shocks are mostly between 1 and 2 seconds shorter than for the European and American ones, and the difference much exceeds the standard errors, which can hardly exceed 0.2 s. There seems to be in this respect a systematic difference between the arrival of P in Europe from Japanese and American shocks. We are not in a position to interpret the difference, which does not show in all the shocks where epicentres are determined by near stations. It might mean focal depth, but this seems to be excluded by the near stations. The most likely cause seems to be a slight difference in the velocities under the Atlantic and under Asia, but it is only 1 part in 400. But it is possible that the American shocks are smaller and read slightly late, so that we cannot say at once that the difference is real. In the great Tokyo earthquake of 1923 Sept. 1 most of the best European stations show P 1 to 4 seconds early, and in this case the near stations are well distributed in azimuth and the epicentre therefore well determined locally.

The Tango earthquake of 1927 March 7, considered by Hodgson, was examined here, but though the near stations were well distributed in azimuth it was found impossible to bring the I. S. S. observations into agreement with any hypothesis about the epicentre and the focal depth. This shock was therefore omitted from our discussion.

TABLE VI

SUMMARIES FOR P_v. JAPANESE SHOCKS

Δ	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	1	1	2	2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1-6.0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	0	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1]	0	0	1	0
6.1-9.0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	[1	4	11	5	1]	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
9.1-12.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[2	1	2	1	0	2	1	4]	0	0	0	0	0
12.1-15.0	0	1	1	0	[1	0	1	0	3	2	0	2	2	1	1]	0	0	1	1
15.1-18.0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	[1	1	3	1	3	3	1	1]	0	0	0	0

Δ	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.1-19.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[1	2	0	2	0	1	0	1]	0	0	0
19.1-20.0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	1	1	0	0	1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.1-21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
21.1-22.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.1-23.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.1-24.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
24.1-25.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1-26.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.1-27.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.1-28.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.1-30.0	0	1	0	0	0	[1	1	1	1]	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
30.1-33.0	0	[1	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	2	0	1]	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
33.1-36.0	0	0	[1	0	2	1	1	0	0	1]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
36.1-39.0	0	0	0	0	[1	2	0	0	1	0	3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
39.1-42.0	0	0	[1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1]	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
42.1-45.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
45.1-48.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
48.1-51.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
51.1-54.0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	3	0	3	1	1	3	2	2	2	0	1]	0	0	0
54.1-57.0	0	0	0	0	[1	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1]	0	0
57.1-60.0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	[1	1	1	1	2	1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
60.1-65.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[2	4	8	5	4	5	0	2	1]	3	0	1	0	1	0
65.1-70.0	0	0	3	1	0	[2	3	3	6	9	10	5	2	1	2	1]	0	3	0	0	0
70.1-75.0	1	1	1	0	5	0	[5	4	8	4	7	4	5	1	3]	1	1	2	0	0	1
75.1-80.0	1	2	1	0	[3	9	8	13	21	11	13	5	2	5	3	2]	1	1	1	0	0

80.1-85.0	0	2	0	8	[2	8	12	10	17	20	20	12	13	5	2]	5	1	2	2		
85.1-90.0	0	0	3	1	0	[6	8	8	13	15	12	13	6	1]	7	4	7	1	4	0	0
90.1-95.0	0	0	[3	4	5	4	5	3	8	4	1	3	0	3]	0	3	0	1	0	1	0
95.1-100.0	0	0	[3	2	1	1	3	2	5	1	0	1]	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
100.1-105.0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	1	0	0	2]	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE VI

MEANS OF P_v . JAPANESE SHOCKS

Δ	Number	Mean	Japan- Europe and America	Δ	Number	Mean	Japan- Europe Reduction and America
0-3.0	7	+0.3	+0.2	19.1-20.0	4	-2.2	-3.1
3.1-6.0	14	+0.6	+1.2	20.1-21.0		indet.	
6.1-9.0	22	0.0	-0.3	21.1-22.0		indet.	
9.1-12.0	13	0.0	+0.1	22.1-23.0		indet.	
12.1-15.0	13	+0.6	0.0	23.1-24.0		indet.	
15.1-18.0	14	+1.6	+0.7	24.1-25.0		indet.	
18.1-19.0	7	+1.8	+0.4	25.1-26.0		indet.	

Δ	Japan- Europe			Δ	Japan- Europe		
	Number	Mean	and America		Number	Mean	Reduction and America
26.1-27.0		indet.		54.1-57.0	12	-1.2	-0.4
27.1-28.0		indet.		57.1-60.0	8	-0.9	-1.1
28.1-30.0	4	-5.5	-0.1	60.1-65.0	31	-0.8	-1.8
30.1-33.0	12	-5.6	0.0	65.1-70.0	44	-0.6	-2.3
33.1-36.0	6	-7.0	-1.4	70.1-75.0	32	-0.7	1 -1.4
36.1-39.0	7	-4.6	-0.1	75.1-80.0	83	-1.6	1 -1.6
39.1-42.0	6	-5.8	-2.5	80.1-85.0	99	-1.0	2 -0.8
42.1-45.0		indet.		85.1-90.0	73	-1.2	1 -0.4
45.1-48.0		indet.		90.1-95.0	32	-3.4	1 -1.4
48.1-51.0		indet.		95.1-100.0	19	-4.1	-0.6
51.1-54.0	19	-0.9	+1.5	100.1-105.0	4	-2.0	+1.3

3. 1. It was plain from the start that no progress could be made in the discussion of S without some means of removing misidentifications. As a preliminary table of SKS was available, the observations attributed to S beyond 82° or so were examined, and those that agreed reasonably with SKS were removed. But even at shorter distances the S residuals were so irregular in most cases that it seemed that the amount of variation at any distance was likely to exceed the corrections needed to the tables. Fortunately, however, it turned out that some of the earthquakes showed S residuals varying fairly smoothly over a long range of distance, and the presumption was that in these cases the majority of the observations did really refer to the same pulse, which was presumably S. These were

European shocks : 1926 Aug. 30, 1928 Mar. 31 ;

N. American shocks : 1925 Mar. 1, June 28, 1929 Feb. 22, Nov. 18.

Of these, the Saguenay River shock of 1925 Mar. 1 and the Newfoundland one of 1929 Nov. 18 were specially valuable, because they had the European stations in the range from 35° to 80°. A depth of focus of 0.01 R was inferred for the former in the I. S. S., but no confirmatory evidence was found, and the record from Toronto, a copy of which was kindly sent to us by Dr Hodgson, seemed a characteristic upper layer one. The Newfoundland shock had not been treated in the I. S. S., but Miss Bellamy sent us a copy of the

reports from the stations, from which we were able to determine the epicentre and the distances. It was not included in the reduction for P, being strictly a North Atlantic shock. With these six shocks a preliminary curve for S was found. It appeared that the J. table was right within a few seconds up to 20° , but that there was then a bend in the curve similar to that found for P, and negative corrections were needed reaching -8 s. about 30° . The correction then rose steadily, reaching $+5$ s. about 65° , and from there on remained nearly constant. The resulting curve was not in any sense final, but was sufficient for identification. The next step was to determine Y_s by successive approximation. The deviations of S from the approximate curve were grouped for each earthquake, and an approximate Y_s found for the principal group. Sometimes it was found that there were two well marked concentrations of frequency; then the earlier was taken as referring to S. Some earthquakes showed no marked concentration at all; these were omitted from the determination. A second set of corrections was then found by a process analogous to that used for P, and the Y_s redetermined. The next stage showed little change, and the final form of the S curve was known.

TABLE VII
SUMMARIES FOR S. EUROPEAN SHOCKS

1927 July 1 and 1928 Apr. 14 omitted. 1927 July 22 kept for $\Delta > 36^\circ$.

Δ	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1-6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.1-9.0	0	0	[1	0	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	0	1]	0	2	1
9.1-12.0	1	0	[1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	1]	0	0
12.1-15.0	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	3
15.1-18.0	0	1	2	2	2	2	[1	3	3	2	1	4	4]	0	2	3	2
18.1-19.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	2	0	0	2	1	1]	0	0
19.1-20.0	0	0	0	1	0	[2	0	2	1	0	2	2]	0	0	0	1	0
20.1-21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[2	1	2	3	1]	0	4	2	
21.1-22.0	0	0	0	0	[3]	0	0	0	[1	1	1	0	2	0	2]	0	0
22.1-23.0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	0	1]	0	0	0	0	[1	1	1	1	1]
23.1-24.0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	2	1	0	1]	0	0	0	[1	1	0	1
24.1-25.0	0	0	0	[5]	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	[1

	-14	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
25.1-26.0	0	0	0	[1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1]	0	0	0	0	4
26.1-27.0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	[1	1]	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1
27.1-28.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.1-30.0	[1	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	1]	0	0	0	0
30.1-33.0	0	0	[1	0	2	0	1]	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
33.1-36.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[1	1	3	2]	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
36.1-39.0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	1	0	2	2	1]	0	0	0	1	1	0
39.1-42.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	[3	1]	0	2	1	1	0	1	0
42.1-45.0	1	0	0	0	0	[1	3	1	0	1	2	2	1	1]	0	0	1

	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
45.1-48.0	1	1	0	[1	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	1]	0	0	1	2	1
48.1-51.0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	[2]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
51.1-54.0	1	1	0	[1	0	2	0	0	1	2	1]	0	0	0	1	1	2
54.1-57.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0
57.1-60.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	1

	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
60.1-65.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	3	0	0	1	2]	0	0	0	0	0	
65.1-70.0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	[2	0	1	2	1]	0	1	0	
70.1-75.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	[2	5	2	2	1	1	0	1]	0	1	
75.1-80.0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	[1	0	1	0	3]	0	0	0	3	0	
80.1-85.0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	[1	2	1	1]	0	0	0	0	1	
85.1-90.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	[1	1]	0	0	0	0	1	0	
90.1-95.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	1	0	0	0	1]	0	0	
95.1-100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1]	0	0
101.1-105.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

TABLE VIII

SUMMARIES FOR S. N. AMERICAN SHOCKS

1925 July 7, Dec. 10, 1928 Mar. 22, Aug. 4 omitted

Δ	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1-6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	1]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6.1-9.0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	1	0	1	1]	0	0	0	0	0	1
9.1-12.0	1	0	0	0	[1	1	0	0	1	0	1]	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1-15.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	1	1]	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.1-18.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	1	0	1]	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.1-20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.1-21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1]	0	0	0	0	1
21.1-22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.1-23.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1]	0	0	0	0
23.1-24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[2]	0	0	0	0
24.1-25.0	0	0	0	[1	1] 0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

	-16	-15	-14	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1
25.1-26.0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1]	0	0	1
26.1-27.0	1	0	0	0	[1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	2]	0	0	0	0	1
27.1-28.0	[1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	2]	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.1-30.0	0	3	2	0	0	[1	0	3	1	1]	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
30.1-33.0	0	0	[1	1	1	3	1	1	0	3	1	1	2]	0	2	3	0	1
33.1-36.0	0	[1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	5	3	1	2]	0	1	1
36.1-39.0	1	0	0	[1	0	1	1	3	5	3	3	0	0	3	2]	0	2	0
39.1-42.0	0	0	[1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	3	2	1	1]	0	0	0
42.1-45.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	[2	0	2	4	1	0	4	3	3	2]	0	1
45.1-48.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	[1	1	1	1	3	4	2	3	4]	0	0

	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
48.1-51.0	[1	2	2	1	1	2	6	2	5	1	3	2	1]	0	0	0	0	0
51.1-54.0	1	2	0	1	0	[2	3	2	1	0	1	2	0	2]	0	0	5	0
54.1-57.0	0	1	0	0	0	[1	2	4	1	3	1]	0	1	1	6	4	1	3
57.1-60.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[2	2	2	1	3	1	1]	2	4	2	2	1
60.1-65.0	1	0	0	[1	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	1]	0	3	6	1	3	1
65.1-70.0	0	0	2	0	0	[3	0	1	3	1	1	4	2	1	1]	1	1	0
70.1-75.0	1	0	1	1	1	4	1	0	[1	4	4	3	7	3	4	2	1]	2
75.1-80.0	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	5	[1	4	2	4	9	6	7	3	2	1]
80.1-85.0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	[2	5	3	6	6	8	8	6	3	6	1]
85.1-90.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	[1	2	3	2	5	2	3	2	2	6	1]
90.1-95.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	[1	1	1	2	1]	0
95.1-100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE IX
MEANS FOR S.

	Europe		N. America		Final mean
	Number	Mean	Number	Mean	
0-3.0	0		0		?
3.1-6.0	0		2	-0.5	-0.2
6.1-9.0	12	-0.9	4	-0.2	-0.7
9.1-12.0	9	+0.9	4	-1.2	+0.5
12.1-15.0	?		3	+0.7	+1.0
15.1-18.0	18	+1.5	3	+0.6	+1.4
18.1-19.0	7	+3.0	0		+3.0
19.1-20.0	9	+0.2	0		+0.2
20.1-21.0	9	+3.0	1	+3.0	+3.0
21.1-22.0	{ 3	-4.0	0		{ -4.0
	{ 7	+3.3			{ +3.3
22.1-23.0	{ 2	-2.5			{ -2.5
	{ 5	+6.0	1	+4.0	{ +5.7
23.1-24.0	{ 5	-1.6			{ -1.6
	{ 4	+7.8	2	+4.0	{ +6.5
24.1-25.0	{ 5	-5.0	2	-4.2	{ -4.8
	{ 2	+9.5			{ +9.5
25.1-26.0	3	-7.0	5	-6.2	-6.3

	Europe		N. America		Final mean
	Number	Mean	Number	Mean	
26.1-27.0	{ 2	-6.5	8	-7.1	{ -6.7
	{ 6	+10.3			{ +10.3
27.1-28.0	{ 1	-7.0	9	-8.0	{ -7.6
	{ 3	+15.3			{ +15.3
28.1-30.0	12	-7.7	6	-8.6	-8.1
30.1-33.0	4	-10.0	15	-8.7	-8.7
33.1-36.0	7	-6.1	26	-7.1	-6.7
36.1-39.0	7	-6.1	23	-7.5	-7.0
39.1-42.0	4	-5.8	15	-6.8	-6.4
42.1-45.0	12	-5.2	21	-5.3	-5.0
45.1-48.0	{ 8	-2.7	20	-3.8	{ -3.3
	{ 4	+5.0			{ +5.0
48.1-51.0	{ 2	-3.0	29	-2.6	{ -2.3
	{ 2	+5.5			{ +5.5
51.1-54.0	{ 7	-3.0	8	-2.7	{ -2.7
	{ 6	+6.8			{ +6.8
54.1-57.0	{ 5	+1.8	12	-1.5	-1.2
	{ 3	+6.7			
57.1-60.0	9	+2.0?	12	-0.3	0.0
60.1-65.0	7	+1.7	9	-1.3	+0.2
65.1-70.0			15	+0.5	+0.8
70.1-75.0	14	+2.2	29	+2.8	+2.8
75.1-80.0	5	+2.8	39	+3.5	+3.7
80.1-85.0	5	+2.4	55	+3.0	+3.2
85.1-90.0	2	+2.5	26	+3.7	+3.9
90.1-95.0	3	+3.7	6	+5.5	+4.8
95.1-100.0	3	+3.3	1	+4.0	+3.7
100.1-105.0	1	0.0			0.0

On comparing the European and North American means as for P it was found that the latter needed an increase of 0.3 s. to make the series comparable. This was applied, and then a weighted mean was taken for each range of distance.

The reduction is somewhat unsatisfactory, as the fraction of the observations of S that have survived in the final means is small. Wholesale rejection of observations is always objectionable, but it is clear from inspection of the summaries that without it no means of any sort could be obtained at many of the distances. The principles that have been followed are (1) that if the pulse under discussion is real its time curve must be continuous and curved downwards (2) there should be a maximum of frequency of the residuals near the value that corresponds to any real curve if it is to be established at all. The method of weighting, and the method of the uni-

form reduction, are hardly applicable because in many cases the number of observations in the groups is too small. The method adopted was to arrange the whole of the S, in order of magnitude and notice by inspection the position of the maximum frequencies. The ordinary errors of S observations seem to run up to about 4 s., so that with possibly a series of nearly parallel curves about 7 seconds apart the maxima would not be clearly separated. The usual practice was to retain observations to about equal distances on both sides of the mode, but the range retained varied with the epicentral distance and was chosen in accordance with the actual distribution.

3. 3. At distances under 20° the North American observations, though rather few, nearly all seemed to correspond to a single curve. For European ones, on the other hand, they were scattered up to over $+ 20$ s. with concentrations near a few values that tended to repeat themselves at different distances. They may be arranged as follows.

TABLE X

Δ	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3-6										1		1						
6-9		2	1						1	1		1						
9-12				2	2					1				1	1			1
12-15				3	3	1		1		1		2	1				2	1
15-18	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	4	3	2	2					2		2
18-19					1	2	1	2	1					1				
19-20		1		2			1				1	1						
20-21		4	2				1	1		3			1					1

There seems to be a strong tendency for S to be read about 8 s. late, and similar, but less marked, tendencies for it to be read about 14 s. and 22 s. late. This agrees with what was suspected in an earlier paper, and attributed to the existence of several swings of increasing size in the S phase; this agreed with Byerly's actual readings in the Montana earthquake. The effect is clearest in the range 12° to 15° , where it was found impossible to form a summary for the true S in

European shocks ; it may therefore be suspected that in this range the true S is unusually small.

3. 4. Beyond 20° the S readings seem to fall into two groups, one showing positive and the other negative residuals. There is a natural interpretation for this when we consider the physical explanation of a sharp bend in the time curve. The phenomenon is very analogous to that arising in the study of near earthquakes, where P_g is the first movement on the record up to about 100 km., but P_n overtakes it there and is the first movement at greater distances. Here we may expect that the bends at 19° are the result of a finite discontinuity in velocity at some depth, the indirect wave first overtaking the more direct one at 19° for both P and S. In these conditions we should expect the direct wave to be the larger, but since the indirect P begins the record it will in any case be read as P. But since the S movement does not start from rest in either case it is problematic whether the first or the second will be read, and apparently it is sometimes the one and sometimes the other. The later observations lie fairly near a smooth curve, which continues the S curve for shorter distances, and therefore probably represents the direct wave. In the final tables the direct P and S are found from 20° to 25° by extrapolation on the supposition of a constant second difference.

3. 5. From 51° to 65° there are a number of observations lying 4 to 7 seconds late, but clearly separated from the earlier group. In the earlier approximations the separation was not clear and the mean of the whole suggested that the table needed positive corrections up to 5 s. in this range. It appears now, however, that they are truly distinct. The earlier seems to join more smoothly on to the curve for shorter distances, and is taken to be S. The means still rise with distance, and suggest that the mode at $+ 3$ s. beyond 70° is S. But there are some early readings outside the main group. A possible explanation of these is that when S enters the upper layers it may be partly transformed to P, and this movement

would arrive a few seconds earlier than the wave that has been S all the way. It will be smaller than S, but may be detected by the more sensitive instruments.

3. 6. Beyond 90° the number of S observations is rather small; but they can be supplemented from those given in the paper of I. Lehmann and G. Plett¹. Their readings of S are incorporated with the I. S. S. ones in our tables for the Philippine earthquake of 1925 Nov. 13 and the South American one of 1928 July 18. The Marianne Islands shock discussed by them has not yet appeared in the I. S. S., but they give readings of S up to $\Delta = 105^\circ.6$. These are particularly welcome because the scarcity of S observations beyond 100° had left some doubt as to whether S is identifiable at these distances at all. It may be noticed that Gutenberg² stops the S curve at 96° . Lehmann and Plett give the slope of the S curve at 100° as 8.9 s. per degree. That of the J. curve is 8.8 s. / 1° . Thus the correction to S at 105° is 0.5 s. more than that at 100° . This may be within the uncertainty of the determination, but at any rate it shows that the correction 0.0 s. at $102^\circ.5$ is not permissible.

The only South American shock that gave appreciable help was that of 1928 July 18. The means of S, are

$80^\circ.1$ to $85^\circ.0$, +3.7; $85^\circ.1$ to $90^\circ.0$, +4.4; $90^\circ.1$ to $95^\circ.0$, +5.6; $95^\circ.1$ to $100^\circ.0$, +3.1.

Again the means centred on $92^\circ.5$ and $97^\circ.5$ suggest a correction decreasing with distance, but the data are not enough to establish it.

The best procedure seems to be to use the data of Lehmann and Plett for the Marianne Is. shock. Forming S_μ we have the following means: $96^\circ.2$ to $100^\circ.0$ (Bergen omitted), —10.1; $100^\circ.1$ to $102^\circ.3$ (Chicago omitted), —10.4; $103^\circ.0$ to $105^\circ.6$ (Stonyhurst omitted), —10.7.

It appears therefore from their data that the correction

1. *Gerlands Beiträge*, 36, 1932, 38-77.
2. *Handbuch der Geophysik*, 4, 212.

decreases slightly with distance in this range. In forming S_0 the correction was taken as +5 s. beyond 97°, but +4 s. might have been better. In the final smoothing of the S curve the correction was taken as +4 s. beyond 85°; this appears to be within the limits of error attainable at present.

3. 7. The summaries of S_v for the Japanese shocks were much less satisfactory. Up to 20° very few readings lay anywhere near the S curve; the tendency for S to be read late was even more marked than for Europe. It was only at distances over 51° that any summaries were possible; they are as follows.

TABLE XI

Δ	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
51°1-54°0	1	0	0	1	0	0	[1]	0	0	0	[3	3]	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
54°1-57°0	0	0	0	1	0	[1	0	1	0	1	0	1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57°1-60°0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1	0	1	2]	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
60°1-65°0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	[3	2	4	2]	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
65°1-70°0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	[1	2	1	2	2	3	5	2	4	2]	0	1
70°1-75°0	1	3	0	0	0	[2	1	2	1	1	6	7	3	4	4	2	2	2]	1
75°1-80°0	0	3	1	1	0	3	3	2	2	[4	5	7	16	5	6]	1	2	1	2
80°1-85°0	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	[3	3	8	12	4	10	6	4	3	3]	2	5
85°1-90°0	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	[2	3	2	3	6	4	1	3	2	2	2]	0
90°1-95°0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0
95°1-100°0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
100°1-100°5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Means : 51.1-54.0, -2, +2.5; 54.1-57.0, 0.0; 57.1-60.0, +0.5; 60.1-65.0, +1.5; 65.1-70.0, +4.3; 70.1-75.0, +3.7 (reduction 1 applied); 75.1-80.0, +3.8 (reduction 2 applied); 80.1-85.0, +3.1 (reduction 2 applied); 85.1-90.0, +3.4 (reduction 1 applied); 90.1-95.0, +5.0.

From 70° onwards these means agree well with those already obtained. At shorter distances the Japanese values are a little late; this is opposite to the phenomenon noticed for P, but the data are scanty. It appears that S in Japanese shocks tells us nothing that we have not already found from the European and American ones.

4. 1. We now proceed to the waves influenced by the core, and begin with the diffracted P at distances over 105° and

the compressional wave P' or PKP through the core. Both waves are difficult to observe, and it is therefore necessary to limit ourselves to shocks well observed at European stations. Since these waves are observed only at distances over 105° only epicentres in the Southern hemisphere are relevant. Depth of focus and crustal structure near the focus will affect these waves by nearly the same amount as P between 70° and 105° . Hence if we determine a mean of P_ω at the latter range of distance and subtract it from the times of P ($\Delta > 105^\circ$) and P' we eliminate these effects and obtain times comparable with those of P. For the diffracted P only the four South American shocks were useful; the wave was well observed to 115° , but beyond that the observations were few, there being only 6 in all beyond 125° . Four of these were on 1928 Dec. 1. The curve proved to be a straight line, as was expected. The summaries of the final residuals are as follows.

TABLE XII

Δ	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
105.1-110.0	0	0	0	1	1	[2	3	2	3]	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
110.1-115.0	1	3	0	0	[1	1	0	2]	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
115.1-120.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
120.1-125.0					none											
125.1-130.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130.1-135.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135.1-140.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140.1-145.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Means : 105.1-110.0, + 0.7 (reduction 1 applied); 110.1-115.0, -0.2; 115.1-120.0, +1.0; 125.1-130.0, +1; 130.1-135.0, -1; 135.1-140.0, 0; 140.1-145.0, 0.

The straight line is therefore well within the probable error of the determination. Its slope is 4.87 s./ 1° . That of P, as corrected, is 4.60 s./ 1° . It appears therefore that the diffracted wave does not merely continue the P curve, there being a finite change of the slope where diffraction begins. This might have been expected. The movement is small and

therefore liable to be read late, especially as, to judge by various reproduced seismograms, the beginning of the diffracted movement is an *emersio* rising slowly to a maximum. Thus an observer, having to wait till the displacement is large enough to be perceptible, will read it later than the true beginning, and the delay will increase with distance both on account of the decrease in size and, probably, on account of the increasing time to the first maximum. This systematic error increases the slope as found by observation; it is interesting that the empirical curve is still a straight line, since this means that the systematic error increases linearly with the distance.

$P' (= PKP)$ and P_2' .

5. 1. A rough preliminary table for P' was first formed from the South American shocks; corrections were obtained by using also some oceanic ones. The residuals given in the reductions for the individual earthquakes are with respect to this second approximation. Then the whole of the South American and Oceanic shocks were combined in one summary; as for P ($\Delta > 105^\circ$), the mean of P_ω for Δ between 70° and 105° was subtracted from all the P' residuals before summarizing, so as to make the resulting table correspond to that for P . The New Zealand shock of 1927 July 18 was reserved, because there were not many observations of P and it seemed that the probable error of the mean of P_ω might be large.

In most of the ranges of distance the residuals were very scattered and it was difficult to form satisfactory means. Late readings are to be expected frequently, since the movement is small except about 145° ; but we have to do our best with the data. It is often noticed that horizontal component instruments record later than vertical ones; this has been explained by previous writers as due to the smallness of the horizontal movement. The square brackets [] indicate the observations at first retained in forming the means.

TABLE XIII
SUMMARY FOR P'

Δ	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
105.1-110.0	0	0	[(1	0	0	0)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1]	0	0	0	0	0
110.1-115.0	0	[(1	1	0	0	1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1]	0	0
115.1-120.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
120.1-125.0	0	0	0	0	0	[(1	1	1)	0	0	0	1	1]	0	0	0	0	0	0
125.1-130.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[(2)	0	0	0	1	2]	0	1	0	1	0
130.1-135.0	0	0	1	0	(1	1	1	[3	2	1)	4	0	2	2]	1	0	1	1	0
135.1-140.0	0	0	0	[(3	0	1	1	1	0	1)	0	5]	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
140.1-145.0	[(2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1)	1	1	4	0	1]	0	0	0	2	1	0
145.1-150.0	0	(1	0	0	1	[3	3	2)	2	5	4	5	3]	1	1	2	2	2	1
150.1-155.0	(1	0	0	0	1	[5	3	2)	0	1	1	1	0	3]	1	0	2	1	1
155.1-160.0	(1	0	[2	0	2	1	2	2)	0	3	1	0	2]	0	1	3	0	1	0
160.1-165.0	0	0	0	0	0	[(3	1	1	2)	0	2	0	2]	0	0	0	1	0	1
165.1-170.0	0	(1	0	[1	0	1	0	1	2	1)	0	1	1]	0	1	1	1	0	0
170.1-175.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
175.1-180.0	none																		

TABLE XIV
P' MEANS.

Δ	I. S. S.			1927 July 18			Diffe- rence	Final mean
	Number	Mean	Reduc- tion	Number	Mean	Weight		
105.1-110.0	4	-0.7	0					-0.7
110.1-115.0	5	-1.8	0					-1.8
115.1-120.0	1	+6	0					+6
120.1-125.0	5	-0.8	0					-0.8
125.1-130.0	5	+1.8	0					+1.8
130.1-135.0	8	-0.6	1	1	-11	0.9	-10.4	-0.8
135.1-140.0	12	-1.4	0					-1.4
140.1-145.0	18	-3.2	0	2	-9	1.8	-5.8	-2.7
145.1-150.0	19	0.0	1	4	-5.2	3.3	-5.2	+0.4
150.1-155.0	9	-1.8	1	1	-13	0.9	-11.2	-2.0
155.1-160.0	7	-2.0	1	3	-9.3	2.1	-7.3	-1.9
160.1-165.0	11	-1.0	0	8	-9.7	4.7	-8.7	-1.5
165.1-170.0	8	-1.1	0	2	-7.5	1.6	-6.4	-0.9
170.1-175.0	3	+3.7	0	5	-5.6	1.9	-9.3	+2.6
175.1-180.0	0			2	-4.0			+3.6
Mean								-7.6

Some of the ranges may include abnormal observations affected by systematic error. This is the case that the method of the uniform reduction was designed to meet.

The shock of 1927 July 18 gave a fine series of observations of P' to $175^{\circ}.6$. Most of the residuals were about -8 s. from Ekaterinburg ($133^{\circ}.2$) to Algiers ($175^{\circ}.6$) apart from some plainly abnormal observations. The difficulty about this shock was that P was observed at only four stations beyond 70° , namely Manila, Zi-ka-wei, Phu-Lien, and La Paz. Three of these would fit a mean for P_{ω} near 0, but then the whole of the P' observations are about 8 s. earlier than we should infer from the shocks that provide more material to determine P_{ω} . On the other hand P_{ω} at Zi-ka-wei is -7 s., which agrees well with the mean of the P' observations. It seems probable therefore that Zi-ka-wei is nearly right and the other three stations late. The alternative would be to suppose that Zi-ka-wei observed a microseism as P and that P' is systematically late in all the other shocks, which hardly seems reasonable. Accordingly this shock was combined with the others by the method already used in combining the observations of P in the European and North American shocks. The weighted mean of the differences between 1927 July 18 and the others was -7.6 s.; this was subtracted from all the means for this earthquake and final weighted means were taken.

At distances over 120° the corrections vary smoothly, except perhaps beyond 170° . At shorter distances they are less satisfactory; they are fairly smooth, but there is a good deal of arbitrariness as to which observations should be retained. The approximation used in forming the residuals was a smoothed one, and the observations with small residuals were such as to make the corrected curve smooth. It seems certain therefore that they are the real diffracted P' . There are also a number of negative residuals about -20 s. and -30 s. between 105° and 120° , but these cannot be made to lie near any smooth continuation of the P' curve. Their interpretation cannot be undertaken at present; they are a minute earlier than PP and three minutes later than P .

5. 2. Additional information can be obtained from the spe-

cial studies of Macelwane on the earthquake of 1924 June 26¹ and Lehmann on that of 1929 June 16². Neither of these was included in the reductions for P, S and SKS, the former because the I. S. S. observations were scanty, and the latter because when the reductions were made the I. S. S. was available only to March 1929. But both give good series of observations of the waves at great distances, which have an advantage over those in the I. S. S. because the single observer examining the whole of the records is more likely to adopt a uniform criterion about the beginning of a phase.

Macelwane gives the epicentre $56^{\circ}56' \pm 14' \text{ S.}, 155^{\circ}38' \pm 77' \text{ E.}$; $T_0 = 1 \text{ h. } 37 \text{ m. } 25 \text{ s.}$ We found that this left some systematic variation of the P residuals with azimuth, and the epicentre was accordingly moved to $55^{\circ}56' \text{ S.}, 156^{\circ}44' \text{ E.}$, T_0 being increased by 12 s. The epicentre, even as it is, is not very reliable. To the north-east there are three stations, which are not very consistent; but those to NW and SE agree, and it seems that the epicentre requires little change in this direction.

Miss Lehmann's epicentre required no change, and was indistinguishable from that used in the I. S. S. Her estimate of the time of the earthquake is 22 h. 47 m. 27 s. The I. S. S. gives 22 h. 47 m. 18 s.; we adopt 22 h. 47 m. 31 s. The I. S. S. readings leave some doubt about the allowance for focal depth expressed in the P_0 at distant stations; from Batavia ($67^{\circ}.7$) to Hyderabad ($104^{\circ}.2$) they show two maximum frequencies, one at -5 s. and -4 s. , and one at 0 s. If we take a simple mean from -10 s. to $+5 \text{ s.}$ we get $-2.1 \text{ s.} \pm 0.9 \text{ s.}$ On the other hand Lehmann gives readings in this range at Honolulu, Batavia, Manila, Hong Kong, and Santiago and Zi-ka-wei, which yield the value $-4.0 \text{ s.} \pm 0.5 \text{ s.}$ It seems therefore that the earlier group from the I. S. S. represent the true P, and the zero of time for the study of P' and P_2' was accordingly taken to be 47 m. 31 s. $-4 \text{ s.} = 47 \text{ m. } 27 \text{ s.}$

1. *Gerlands Beiträge*, 28, 1930, 165-227.
2. *Gerlands Beiträge*, 26, 1930, 402-412.

Horizontal components had been noticed to give later readings of P' than vertical ones, and to avoid systematic error the discussion was restricted to the latter.

The uncertainty of the epicentre and the focal depth in Macelwane's earthquake combine, since most of the European stations are in azimuths near 260° ; the consistent groups for P are towards Japan and China in azimuth 340° , and South America about 150° . The distant P therefore gives us no help in finding the allowance for focal depth. This earthquake while useful in fixing the forms of the curves for the core waves therefore leaves them with an indeterminate additive constant. Macelwane does not indicate which readings were made on vertical instruments; the whole were therefore grouped according to distance and means taken for the chief group. Comparing these two shocks with the results already found from the I. S. S., we have the following mean residuals.

TABLE XV

Δ	I. S. S.		1924 June 26		1929 June 16	
	n	Mean	n	Mean	n	Mean
$110^\circ-120^\circ$	6	-0.5	1	-1?	1	+5
$120^\circ-130^\circ$	10	+0.5	1	-1	1	-4
$130^\circ-140^\circ$	21	-1.2	1	0?	1	-3
$140^\circ-150^\circ$	43	-1.1	8	-6.1	1	-6
$150^\circ-160^\circ$	18	-2.0	16	-4.9	2	-5.0
$160^\circ-170^\circ$	29	-1.3	8	-5.3	7	-3.6
$170^\circ-180^\circ$	10	+2.8			1	0

5. 3. Lehmann's readings are systematically earlier than those inferred from the I. S. S.; the weighted mean of the differences is -2.7 s. Now the mean of the distant P_ω from her observations has a standard error of about 0.5 s., and Europe is in nearly the same azimuth as Japan. It seems unlikely therefore that the systematic difference is due to wrong estimate of P_ω or the epicentre; and the agreement of the majority of Lehmann's residuals (even remembering that some observations have been rejected) suggests that the difference is unlikely to arise from inaccu-

racy in her readings. The utmost error liable to arise in the discussion of this shock seems unlikely to exceed 1.5 s. The more probable interpretation of the systematic difference seems to be that late readings have been still retained in the reduction of the I. S. S. data. This suggests then that our best plan is to use the 1929 June 16 residuals to indicate a different selection of the I. S. S. data. This is shown in table XIII by the brackets (). It will be noticed that in nearly all cases the selection indicated now is one that might have been chosen originally ; the respective dangers of rejecting and keeping too many observations are that in the one case we increase the probable accidental error, while in the other we risk introducing systematic error. The new means are as follows, omitting 1927 July 18.

TABLE XVI

Δ	I. S. S.		1929 June 16		Total		1927 July 18		1924 June 26		Final	
	n	Mean	n	Mean	n	Mean	n	Mean	n	Mean	n	Mean
105-110	1	-7	0		1	-7	0		0		1	-7
110-115	3	-6.3	0		3	-6.3	0		1	-10	4	-6.9
115-120	0		0		0		0		1	-1	1	+0.4
120-125	3	-3.0	1	-4	4	-3.2	0		1	-1	5	-2.5
125-130	2	-1.0	0		2	-1.0	0		0		2	-1.0
130-135	9	-2.2	1	-3	10	-2.3	1	-11	1	0	12	-2.3
135-140	7	-3.9	0		7	-3.9	0		2	-13.5	9	-5.7
140-145	11	-5.7	0		11	-5.7	2	-9.0	4	-7.5	17	-5.6
145-150	10	-3.8	1	-6	11	-4.0	3	-6.7	3	-6.3	17	-3.8
150-155	12	-4.2	2	-5.0	14	-4.3	2	-10.0	5	-5.4	21	-4.3
155-160	10	-4.7	0		10	-4.7	3	-9.3	10	-4.1	23	-3.8
160-165	7	-2.6	4	-5.0	11	-3.5	8	-9.7	5	-7.2	24	-4.1
165-170	7	-3.1	3	-1.7	10	-2.7	2	-7.5	4	-4.0	16	-2.7
170-175	0		1	0 \pm 3	1	0 \pm 3	5	-5.6	0		6	-0.7
175-180	0		0		0		2	-4.0	0		2	+0.8

There is no longer any systematic difference between the I. S. S. results and those derived from Lehmann's readings. The latter are accordingly combined with the former to give the columns headed 'total'. We now compare the readings for 1927 July 18 and 1924 June 26 with these. In taking means for these we can now be more severe then be-

fore in rejecting late readings. Determining weights as before we find that P' in the 1927 shock is early by 4.8 s., instead of by 7.6 s. as we found previously. In the 1924 one it is early by 1.4 s. We now subtract these means and combine the results from these shocks with those in the column marked Total (mean). These are added to the trial times to distances 107°·5, 112°·5 and so on to give empirical times for P' , which are now ready for smoothing.

5. 4. The I. S. S. observations for P'_2 were few and unsuited for giving corrections. The trial curve adopted was a straight line, and the data used were taken from the papers of Macelwane and Lehmann. The mean residuals were as follows.

TABLE XVII

Δ	1929 June 16		1924 June 26		Final mean
	<i>n</i>	Mean	<i>n</i>	Mean	
150°-155°	0		1	-1	+5.3
155°-160°	0		8	-9.0	-2.7
160°-165°	9	0.0	7	-8.4	-0.9
165°-170°	12	-1.9	3	-4.3	-1.2
170°-175°	1	-4			-4
175°-180°	1	-1			-1

Macelwane's readings are early by 6.3 s. on an average; allowing for this difference, part of which may be due to the position of the epicentre, and part to focal depth, we obtain the final means. We now combine our corrections with the trial times and obtain the following times for P' and P'_2 .

TABLE XVIII

Δ	Trial Time		P' Correc- tion		Corrected Time		Trial Time		P'_2 Correc- tion		Corrected Time	
	m	s			m	s	m	s			m	s
107°·5	18	21.0	-7.0		18	14.0						
112°·5		31.5	-6.9			24.6						
117°·5		42.0	+0.4			42.4						
122°·5		53.0	-2.5			50.5						
127°·5	19	5.0	-1.0		19	4.0						
132°·5		13.0	-2.3			10.7						
137°·5		21.5	-5.7			15.8						

Δ	Trial Time		P' Correc- tion	Corrected Time		Trial Time		P' ₂ Correc- tion	Corrected Time	
	m	s		m	s	m	s		m	s
142°·5	19	31.0	-5.6	19	25.4					
147°·5		42.0	-3.8		38.2					
152°·5		49.0	-4.3		44.7	20	13.0	+5.3	20	18.3
157°·5		55.5	-3.8		51.7		35.0	-2.7		32.3
162°·5		59.5	-4.4		55.1		57.0	-0.9		56.1
167°·5	20	4.5	-2.7	20	1.8	21	19.0	-1.2	21	17.8
172°·5		8.0	-0.7		7.3		41.0	-4		37.0
177°·5		10.0	+0.8		10.8	22	3.0	-1	22	2.0

5. 5. In attempting to improve the tables further we can be guided by some theoretical principles. The curves representing P' and P'_2 are the lower and upper branches of a curve with a cusp near 143° . The mean of their times should be a curve of finite curvature in this neighbourhood; and their difference should be proportional to $(\Delta - 143^\circ)^{\frac{3}{2}}$. The concavity of the P' curve should be downwards everywhere, while, since the wave emerges normally at the anticentre, its time at great distances should be of the form $a - b(180^\circ - \Delta)^2$. The concavity of the P'_2 curve should be everywhere upwards.

A wholly satisfactory solution has not been obtained. It is natural to use the difference of the times of P' and P'_2 , so as to evaluate the coefficient of the semi-cubical term directly; but on investigation it was found that the only distances capable of determining this interval are $157^\circ\cdot 5$ and $162^\circ\cdot 5$, and at these the effects of higher terms are already appreciable.

The procedure adopted for P' was to smooth between $147^\circ\cdot 5$ and $177^\circ\cdot 5$ by Comrie's method, namely to subtract $1/12$ of the fourth difference. This left three smoothed values in the centre of the range, with first differences -5.4 and -5.3 . Beyond this distance extrapolation was carried out on the supposition that the first difference is proportional to $180^\circ - \Delta$. The method worked well because the groups, except the two last, which have to be replaced by extrapolation, are of nearly equal weight. No improvement could be made in the value at $142^\circ\cdot 5$, which is affected by the strong curvature near the cusp.

Before $142^{\circ}.5$ the second differences found from the larger groups were roughly constant. A parabola was therefore fitted to the observations. The solution is

$$T = 19\text{m. } 24.06\text{s.} - 0.978 (142^{\circ}.5 - \Delta) - 0.0327 (142^{\circ}.5 - \Delta)^2. \quad (1)$$

For P_2' the curvature was too small to be determined ; the solution adopted from the three main groups was

$$T = 20\text{m. } 55.4\text{s.} + 4.55 (\Delta - 162^{\circ}.5). \quad (2)$$

The tables can now be computed. It will be noticed that the gradient of P' has a sharp discontinuity at $142^{\circ}.5$; this is presumably connected with the proximity of the cusp, but to interpret it would require more knowledge of the diffraction of pulses in the neighbourhood of caustics than is at present available. To fill in the time between $142^{\circ}.5$ and $147^{\circ}.5$ with any accuracy will also probably need further investigation ; in particular the distance of minimum deviation needs to be redetermined.

TABLE XIX

Δ	P'		O-C	P_2'		O-C
	T (calc.)			T (calc.)		
	m	s		m	s	
107.5	18	9.8				
112.5		25.3				
117.5		39.2				
122.5		51.4				
127.5	19	2.0				
132.5		11.0				
137.5		18.3				
142.5		24.1				
147.5		38.2				
152.5		45.0				
157.5		50.8		20	32.7	-0.4
162.5		56.2			55.4	+0.7
167.5	20	1.5		21	18.1	-0.3
172.5		5.1			40.9	-3.9
177.5		6.9		22	3.6	-1.6

SKS.

6. 1. Some attention had to be given to this wave before S

could be investigated at the greater distances. On account of the closeness of the two pulses there had been much difficulty in tracing the true S in the I. S. S. work, and though lately attention has been given in the I. S. S. to their separation it appears that it is still far from complete, especially at the distances up to 87° or so. The observations of SKS are the more numerous, and as already explained, it was found necessary to identify them as well as possible before S could be determined. Later we returned to SKS to find its time-curve more accurately. It was found, like S, to be systematically early in some shocks and in others late. We had therefore to proceed in the same way as for S. Residuals were first found for each shock against a trial table; these were inspected for a maximum frequency, and a mean taken for the group around that maximum. This mean was subtracted from the whole of the residuals, thus effectively allowing for the variation of T_0 (SKS) between different shocks. Three South American shocks (omitting 1927 Nov. 14) were then combined; these were chosen because they gave observations over a great range of distance. Means of the residuals over 5° ranges were then found; thus the times were determined except for an additive constant.

We see that variation in focal depth and in crustal structure near the epicentre will ordinarily be expected to affect S at distances over 70° and SKS by about the same amount. In different earthquakes with foci in the upper layers these effects will simply displace the S and SKS curves up or down equally, and the times will differ by the same amount at the same distance. If we choose the additive constant for SKS so that it fits the observations for an earthquake with $Z = 0$, the times of SKS in all other earthquakes with foci in the upper layers will be found by simply adding Z to the tabular times. In this way the standard S and SKS curves can be made to refer to the same focal depth. Further, even if the focus is in the lower layer, focal depth will affect SKS by the same amount as the *distant* observations of S, and we

MEANS

Δ	Reduction	Number	Mean	Δ	Reduction	Number	Mean
82°0-85°0	1	64	+0.4	110°1-115°0	1	7	-1.1
85°1-90°0	2	123	+0.7	115°1-120°0	1	5	-0.3
90°1-95°0	2	88	-0.5	120°1-125°0	0	5	-3.2
95°1-100°0	2	54	-0.2	125°1-130°0	0	4	-1.0
100°1-105°0	1	22	-1.4	130°1-135°0	0	3	-1.3
105°1-110°0	1	14	-1.1	Beyond 135°	indeterminate.		

It seems that some of the scattered observations beyond 135° may refer to PPP. According to our trial tables we have the following comparison.

Δ	SKS		PPP		SKS-PPP
	m	s.	m.	s.	
145	26	39	26	5	+34
150	26	59	26	41	+18
155	27	4	27	18	-14
160	27	9	27	53	-44

Thus somewhere about 153° these two curves theoretically cross, as is shown also in Gutenberg's diagram. It appears therefore that some of the negative residuals before 150° and some of the positive ones beyond that distance are really due to PPP. In any case we have here no observational evidence that SKS exists beyond 135°.

In the above discussion we omitted a number of shocks that we could not find mean residuals for. These were :

North America : 1925 Mar. 1, Dec. 10 ; 1928 Feb. 10 ; 1929 Feb. 2, Nov. 18.

South America : 1927 Nov. 14.

Oceania : 1926 Jan. 18 ; 1928 Mar. 9, Sept. 22.

Japan : 1924 Aug. 25 ; 1928 June 1.

6. 2. The corrections found to our second approximation are so slight, especially at the distances where observations are most numerous, that it was unnecessary to redetermine the mean residuals of SKS, and we proceed at once to compare them with Z. The results are as follows.

TABLE XXI

North America			South America		
	Z	SKS mean		Z	SKS mean
1924 Mar. 4	0	0	1928 July 18	+2	+4
May 1	-1	-3	Nov. 20	-2	-5
1925 June 29	+8	+8	Dec. 1	-1	+1
1927 Aug. 10	-1	0			
Nov. 4	+3	+2	Mean	-0.3	0.0
1928 Mar. 22	+2	+3			
Apr. 13	-2	0			
Aug. 4	-2	-2			
Oct. 9	0	+2			
1929 Jan. 24	+2	0			
Feb. 10	-3	-4			
Feb. 22	0	-1			
Mean	+0.5	+0.4			
Oceania			Japan		
	Z	SKS mean		Z	SKS mean
1925 Nov. 13	-9	-12	1923 July 13	-3	-2
1927 July 18	-10	-13	1924 Mar. 15	-1	0
1928 Mar. 16	-4	-7	May 6	+1	+1
June 15	-7	-7	Aug. 14	-2	-4
July 9	0	-4	Dec. 28	-8	-6
Mean	-6.0	-8.6	1925 Jan. 18	-10	-11
			Jan. 28	-2	-3
			Feb. 20	-5	-5
			Apr. 16	-7	-7
			Aug. 3	-1	+1
			1927 Feb. 16	-5	-5
			1928 May 27	-5	-5
			Mean	-4.0	-3.8
Mean square variations			Correlation coefficient		
	Z	SKS mean			
N. America	2.8	3.0		+0.91	
Oceania	3.6	3.4		+0.93	
Japan	3.1	3.4		+0.89	

It appears therefore that the variations of Z and the mean of the SKS residuals are nearly equal and closely correlated. This is in accordance with what was expected theoretically, but it is desirable to have it verified directly, since it affords a check on the whole of our work up to this point. The earthquakes used in this comparison include all that provided good determinations of both these quantities.

The difference between the means of Z and the mean SKS residual should be applied as a correction to the table for SKS to make the SKS and S curves correspond to the same conditions. In the North American, South American, and Japanese shocks it is a small fraction of a second and not always of the same sign. It appears to be within the possible error and we need make no allowance for it. But in the Oceanic shocks SKS seems to be about 2.6 s. early in comparison with the others. It seems to be significant, but we are not in a position to say whether the peculiarity is in S or in SKS. In any case 3 seconds in a time of transmission of 24 minutes is not a large variation.

The results were prepared for interpolation by first adding the corrections to the trial times, as follows.

TABLE XXII

Δ	Trial Time		Correc- tion	Corrected time		Fourth difference	Final Time	
	m.	s.		m.	s.		m.	s.
83.5	22	47.4	+0.4	22	47.8		(22	47.8)
87.5	23	16.0	+0.7	23	16.7		(23	16.7)
92.5		47.8	-0.5		47.3	+0.9		47.2
97.5	24	13.8	-0.2	24	13.6	+1.6	24	13.5
102.5		38.7	-1.4		37.3	-5.9		37.8
107.5	25	2.8	-1.1	25	1.7	+0.8	25	1.6
112.5		25.3	-1.1		24.2	+0.2		24.2
117.5		43.3	-0.3		43.0	+10.0		42.2
122.5		59.7	-3.2		56.5	-17.0		57.9
127.5	26	14.1	-1.0	26	13.1		(26	12.1)
132.5		24.5	-1.3		23.2		(26.3)

Smoothing was carried out by subtracting $1/12$ of the fourth difference; in the first two lines the original values were retained, and the last two were found by extrapolation.

The final time is less than Gutenberg's by 14 s. at 82° , 5 s. at 100° , and 10 s. at 120° . Considering that his table is calculated to suit P' alone, and that a constant difference is hardly significant, the agreement is very good.

SKKS.

7. 1. There are many observations of this pulse, but unfor-

unately few good series ; the only shock that could give a determination of the curve, however rough, is the New Zealand one of 1927 July 18. For this shock we have already had difficulty with P, and there are few distant observations of S and SKS. It appears that we cannot proceed by successive approximation as for SKS, since we have hardly any means of separating the additive constant special to each earthquake from the error in the tables in the range of distance where we happen to have observations. On the other hand we shall expect the additive constant to be the same for SKKS as for SKS and for distant S. Accordingly we proceed directly to allow for the additive constant by subtracting it in each case from the whole of the SKKS residuals. We take either the mean of the distant S_0 or the mean SKS residual, whichever appears the better determined, as our value of the constant ; the whole of the differences for the shocks are then assembled, and the resulting corrections are suited to the same depth of focus as the standard S curve. 1927 July 18 is reserved for separate treatment. On account of the scantiness of the observations it was found necessary to group them at intervals of 15° instead of 5° ; but in any case the second differences are so small that this change of the range introduces little error. In the oceanic shocks the SKS mean was taken without reference to S, since whatever the nature of the anomaly found in SKS for them may be it is likely to occur also in SKKS. 1925 Dec. 10, 1927 Nov. 14, 1928 May 9, and 1928 Sept. 22 were omitted.

TABLE XXIII

SKKS SUMMARY

	Residuals.
90°-95° 0	-13 -12[-8 -6 -6 -3 -3 -2] +3
95° 1-110° 0	-16 -14 -13 -11 -8 -3 -3 +2 +5 +7 +10 +13 +15 +18
110° 1-125° 0	-17 -11 -11[-3 -1 -1 -1 -1, 0 +1 +2 +3 +3 +3 +4 +5 +7] +12 +13 +14 +18 +18 +19 +19 +24 +24 +28
125° 1-140° 0	-38 -28 -23 -10[-5 -1 +3 +5 +8 +10 +10] +14 +28

140°.1-155°.0	-21 -21 -20 -19 -16 -14 [-5 -3 +1 +2 +4 +6 +7 +7 +7 +8 +8 +8 +8 +8 +9 +10 +12 +13] +17 +19 +20 +25 +32
155°.1-170°.0	-23 -18 -16 -11 -11 -8 -7 [-1 -1, 0, 0 +1 +5 +5 +9] +12 +14 +16 +16 +17 +26
170°.1-180°.0	-12 -8 +4

		1927 July 18			
	Number	Mean	Number	Mean	Difference Weight
90°-95°.0	6	-4.7	0		
95°.1-110°.0		?	1	-9	
110°.1-125°.0	14	+1.5	3	-9	-10.5 2.5
125°.1-140°.0	7	+4.3	1	-5	-9.3 0.9
140°.1-155°.0	18	+6.1	4	-6.7	-12.8 3.3
155°.1-170°.0	8	+2.2	6	-7.3	-9.5 3.4
170°.1-180°.0	3	-5.3?	2	-8??	

The weighted mean of the differences is —10.4 s., which is in agreement with the SKS residuals at Victoria and Irkutsk and with those of S at Hong Kong and Zi-ka-wei. The determination may therefore be considered satisfactory. We now subtract this from the mean residuals for 1927 July 18 and take final weighted means. These are given and applied to the trial times in the following table.

TABLE XXIV

Δ	Num- ber	Trial time		Cor- rection	Corrected time		Calculated time (1)		O-C	Calculated time (2)		O-C
		m.	s.		m.	s.						
92.5	6	24	12.2	-4.7	24	7.5	24	7.5	0.0	23	54.9	+12.6
102.5	1	25	15.5	+1.4	25	16.9	25	16.2	+0.7	25	12.1	+4.8
117.5	17	26	57.8	+1.5	26	59.3	26	59.4	-0.1	26	59.3	0.0
132.5	8	28	31.5	+4.4	28	35.9	28	37.2	-1.3	28	37.6	-1.7
147.5	22	30	2.8	+5.7	30	8.5	30	8.0	+0.5	30	7.9	+0.6
162.5	14	31	29.3	+2.6	31	31.9	31	31.9	0.0	31	31.9	0.0
175.0	3	32	45.0	-2.2	32	42.8	32	36.5	+6.3	32	37.8	+5.0

The weakness of the groups centred on 102°.5 and 175°.0 made interpolation difficult. The method adopted was to assume that from 117°.5 to 162°.5 the time is of the form

$$T = a + bx + cx^2$$

where

$$15x = \Delta - 140^\circ.$$

Direct comparison of the times at $117^{\circ}.5$ ($x = -1.5$) and $162^{\circ}.5$ ($x = +1.5$) determined b , and times were found to $132^{\circ}.5$ and $147^{\circ}.5$ on the assumption that the relation was linear. On account of the term in cx^2 the actual values were in excess; but by taking a weighted mean c could be found and hence a . The result was

$$a = 29\text{m. } 23.5\text{s.}; b = +90.87; c = -3.51.$$

Values were then found from 120° to 180° from the formula; but it made the time to $92^{\circ}.5$ too short, and a linear formula was adopted at distances from $92^{\circ}.5$ to 120° , there being no data to determine the curvature. The final results are shown in the table. Inspection of the last line shows that too many late observations have probably been retained at distances over 170° .

S_cS.

8. 1. Attempts were made to trace this pulse and P_cP in the readings, but they were too scattered to be of much use. The importance of these pulses reflected on the outside of the core is very great, because they should provide our best means of determining the size of the core. Dr Whipple, at a Geophysical discussion at the Royal Astronomical Society on 1933 February 24, when a preliminary account of this work was given, suggested a method of constructing the S_cS times from those of SKS and SKKS. Consider a ray descending from the surface at a definite angle, sufficient to make it capable of entering the core. Then the core breaks it up into various portions, three of which are S_cS, SKS, and SKKS. All emerge at the same angle and therefore with the same value of $dT/d\Delta$. Suppose that the angle traversed in the shell is θ ; then θ is the epicentral distance of S_cS. If SKS travels an angular distance φ in the core, it emerges at distance $\theta + \varphi$; while SKKS travels distance 2φ in the core and emerges at distance $\theta + 2\varphi$. Similarly if the time of travel of S_cS is T_1 , and if SKS takes a time T_2 for its journey in the core, the total time of SKS is $T_1 + T_2$; and that of SKKS is

$T_1 + 2T_2$. Both the times and the distances of the three waves are in arithmetic progression.

Hence if we have tables for SKS and SKKS, and can locate points on them where the gradients $dT/d\Delta$ are the same, we can find corresponding values for S_cS by using the relations

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta (S_cS) &= 2\Delta (SKS) - \Delta (SKKS); \\ T (S_cS) &= 2T (SKS) - T (SKKS).\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

The obvious difficulty of the method is that $d^2T/d\Delta^2$ for SKKS is small, and there may be difficulty in identifying accurately the distance corresponding to a given value of $dT/d\Delta$. But it can be shown that this does not lead to serious error. It merely gives errors in both T and Δ for S_cS , which by construction are in the ratio $dT/d\Delta$, and therefore, provided the value of $d^2T/d\Delta^2$ for S_cS is small in the neighbourhood, the effect of the error is merely to give us the value of T corresponding to the value of Δ that we actually find.

To put the matter formally, suppose that the correct times of SKS and SKKS are given by the functions

$$T (SKS) = F (\Delta); T (SKKS) = G (\Delta); \quad (2)$$

and that the times in our tables are affected by small errors $f (\Delta)$ and $g (\Delta)$ respectively. Then we definitely choose a value of Δ that gives an assigned value of $F' (\Delta) + f' (\Delta)$. The same gradient of T for SKKS would be found at a distance $\Delta + \varphi$, where

$$G' (\Delta + \varphi) = F' (\Delta) \quad (3)$$

if the tables were accurate. Actually it will be found at a distance $\Delta + \varphi + \varphi'$, where

$$G' (\Delta + \varphi + \varphi') + g' (\Delta + \varphi + \varphi') = F' (\Delta) + f' (\Delta). \quad (4)$$

Neglecting squares of the errors and using (3) we get

$$\varphi' G'' (\Delta + \varphi) = f' (\Delta) - g' (\Delta + \varphi). \quad (5)$$

We now try to calculate the time of S_cS ; the estimated distance will be $\Delta - \varphi - \varphi'$ and the estimated time

$$2 F (\Delta) + 2 f (\Delta) - G (\Delta + \varphi + \varphi') - g (\Delta + \varphi + \varphi') \quad (6)$$

The true time at distance $\Delta - \varphi$ is $2 F(\Delta) - G(\Delta + \varphi)$, and the slope is $F'(\Delta)$. Hence the true time at distance $\Delta - \varphi - \varphi'$ is

$$2F(\Delta) - G(\Delta + \varphi) - \varphi' F'(\Delta) \quad (7)$$

and the error of (6) is

$$2f(\Delta) - g(\Delta + \varphi) - \varphi' G'(\Delta + \varphi) + \varphi' F'(\Delta) \quad (8)$$

In this the terms in φ' cancel by (3); hence the errors in S_cS at the computed distance are of the same order as those in the tables of SKS and SKKS used.

The calculation is exhibited in the following table.

TABLE XXV

dT/dΔ (sec./1°)	Δ	SKS		SKKS			ScS		Divided Differences	
		T		Δ	T		Δ	T		
		m.	s.		m.	s.		m.		s.
6.8	87.0	23	15.1	92.5	24	7.5	81.5	22	22.7	
6.6	88.0	23	20.0	121.0	27	22.7	55.0	19	17.3	6.68
6.2	89.5	23	29.5	135.0	28	52.8	44.0	18	6.2	6.46
6.0	90.5	23	35.6	142.0	29	35.5	39.0	17	35.7	6.10
5.8	91.5	23	41.5	148.0	30	10.9	35.0	17	12.1	5.90
5.6	92.5	23	47.2	155.0	30	50.8	30.0	16	43.6	5.70
5.4	93.5	23	52.7	161.0	31	23.8	26.0	16	21.6	5.50
5.2	95.5	24	3.3	167.0	31	55.7	24.0	16	10.9	5.35
5.0	97.5	24	13.5	174.0	32	31.5	21.0	15	55.5	5.13

8.2. The time of SKS to $81^{\circ}.5$ is 22 m. 32.2 s., and can hardly be altered by a second; and that found for S_cS is shorter than this by 10 s. This is impossible because SKS must necessarily arrive before S_cS at the same distance. It appears therefore that our time for SKKS at $92^{\circ}.5$ is too great by at least 10 s. If we make such a subtraction we find that the time should be 23 m. 57.5 s.; this exceeds that of SKS at the same distance by 10.3 s. It seems probable therefore that our trial intervals between SKS and SKKS at distances up to 95° or so are much too long, and that actually SKKS follows SKS so quickly as to be indistinguishable from it. There is additional evidence in support of this. Leh-

mann and Plett remark on p. 69 of their paper that they have sought SKKS without success except for one possible observation at 115° . It is unlikely that this is due to the pulse being small, seeing that it is clearly observed at much greater distances by ordinary observers; it is much more likely that it is too near to SKS. According to Gutenberg's table it should overtake S at 88° , where it is already 24 s. later than SKS; but his interval between SKS and SKKS is remarkably constant with changing distance, considering that it must disappear at the distance where SKS first emerges. Our calculated S_cS at 81.05° is 8 s. before our S; Gutenberg's value for this interval is 36 s. later than S (computed from the tables on pp. 185 and 215 of the *Handbuch*). Since S_cS must necessarily be later than S our result is impossible. Again, we found it impossible to decide in Table XXIII which observations of SKKS should be retained in the range from 95° to 110° ; but there is a strong group of negative residuals, whereas our calculated time is 3.5 s. more than the trial time. On all these grounds it seems that our results for SKKS at distances up to 120° are unreliable, and need a substantial reduction.

8.3. We can however proceed further by using our new information. The time of SKKS at 92.5° must be more than that of SKS, which is 23 m. 47.2 s. Our time inferred in Table XXIII is 24 m. 7.5 s., which we have seen must be reduced by at least 10 s., giving 23 m. 57.5 s. Within a range of 10 s. we have at present no definite evidence to guide us. Somewhat arbitrarily, then, we take the time to 92.5° to be 23 m. 55 s. We now assume that for SKKS

$$T = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3$$

where as before

$$15x = \Delta - 140^\circ$$

and repeat the previous calculation. The values of a , b , and c found from the groups centred on 117.5° to 162.5° now in-

volve d , which has to be found from the additional equation for $92^{\circ}.5$. We find

$$a = 29\text{m. } 23.6\text{s.}; b = 90.40; c = -3.56; d = + 0.24.$$

Using these we find the values in Table XXIV under «calculated time (2)». For $102^{\circ}.5$ we find a value 3.4 s. less than the trial time; the original residuals included two of -3 , which happens to be the only repeated value; but little weight can be attached to this, and we can only say that our solution is not obviously wrong. At distances under 120° it can be used for identification, but not for theoretical inferences.

The times of S_cS can now be recomputed, as follows.

TABLE XXVI

$dT/d\Delta$	SKS		SKKS				ScS		T (Gutenberg)/T-G			
	Δ	T		Δ	T		Δ	T		m. s.		
		m.	s.		m.	s.		m.	s.	m.	s.	
7.7	83.5	22	47.7	97.0	24	30.2	70.0	21	5.2	21	30	-25
7.2	85.5	23	2.7	109.0	25	59.7	62.0	20	5.7	20	26	-20
7.0	86.5	23	9.8	113.0	26	28.1	60.0	19	51.5	20	10	-19
6.8	87.7	23	17.8	118.0	27	2.8	57.4	19	32.8	19	50	-17
6.4	88.5	23	23.2	129.0	28	15.3	48.0	18	31.1	18	42	-11
6.2	89.5	23	29.5	135.0	28	53.1	44.0	18	5.9	18	16	-10
6.0	90.5	23	35.6	141.0	29	29.6	40.0	17	41.6	17	52	-10
5.8	91.5	23	41.5	148.0	30	10.9	35.0	17	12.1	17	23	-11
5.6	92.5	23	47.2	155.0	30	50.7	30.0	16	43.7	16	58	-14
5.4	93.5	23	52.7	163.0	31	34.6	24.0	16	10.8	16	33	-22
5.2	95.5	24	3.3	172.0	32	22.4	19.0	15	44.2	16	15	-31
5.1	96.5	24	8.5	177.0	32	48.1	16.0	15	28.9	16	6	-37

In the last column but one we give the times of S_cS for the same distances interpolated from Gutenberg's table, and in the last the differences between our times and his. Our determination of the time of SKKS is reliable only from about 120° to 160° , and in the corresponding range our times of S_cS are earlier than his by 11 s. on an average. At the greater distances the difference is greater, but our time for 70° is 68 s. later than S and at least is not obviously impossible. At the smaller distances the time of S_cS should be of the form $a + b\Delta^2$; there is no sign of this in our results, but those for distances up to 24° depend on the extrapolated part of the

SKKS table and will require re-examination theoretically. We may remark that S_cS emerging at the epicentre would correspond to SKS emerging at 180° and SKKS at 360° , so that it is far beyond the range of our determinations.

8. 4. Useful series of observations of S_cS and P_cP are given in the studies of deep-focus earthquakes by Scrase and Stechschulte, but are not ready for comparison since the allowance for focal depth is not yet known with accuracy. Our final table for P_cP has been found by simply dividing the times of S_cS by 1.825, the ratio of the times of P and S at 70° ; it is to be regarded only as a means of suggesting identifications.

PP, PS, and SS.

9. 1. Trial times for these waves were found from the J. tables. For PP and SS we used the formulae

$$PP(\Delta) = 2P\left(\frac{1}{2}\Delta\right); SS(\Delta) = 2S\left(\frac{1}{2}\Delta\right) \quad (1)$$

and for PS we took

$$PS(\Delta) = P(\Delta_1) + S(\Delta - \Delta_1) \quad (2)$$

where Δ_1 is chosen to make the sum stationary. The residuals given in the reductions are found by comparison with the resulting tables. There was an abundance of observations, which we hoped would settle a number of dubious points, such as the depth where these waves are reflected.

The actual time of transmission of any wave is not the time as given in the tables; the true time of arrival of P at distance Δ is $T_0 + P(\Delta)$ and the actual time of the earthquake is $T_0 - a$, where a is independent of Δ . Hence the time of transmission is $a + P(\Delta)$. For a surface focus a takes a special value A , say; the time of transmission from a surface focus is $A + P(\Delta)$. Similarly for S the time of arrival is $T_0 + Z + S(\Delta)$, and the time of transmission is $a + Z + S(\Delta)$. For a surface focus this is $A + B + S(\Delta)$, where B is the value taken by Z for a surface focus.

For reflexion at the outer surface, the time of arrival of P

at a place at distance $\frac{1}{2} \Delta$ is $T_0 + P(\frac{1}{2} \Delta)$; and the path from distance $\frac{1}{2} \Delta$ to Δ takes a time $A + P(\frac{1}{2} \Delta)$. Hence the time of arrival of PP is $T_0 + A + 2P(\frac{1}{2} \Delta)$. It appears further that A is practically the apparent delay in starting of P with reference to P_g in near earthquakes, and this has usually been found to be about 6 or 7 seconds. We have therefore a determination of the times of PP. Since we have obtained a correction to the times of P , the correction required by PP should be double the correction to P at half the distance, together with a constant equal to about 7 s.

S arrives at distance $\frac{1}{2} \Delta$ at time $T_0 + Z + S(\frac{1}{2} \Delta)$; and the path from distance $\frac{1}{2} \Delta$ to Δ takes time $A + B + S(\frac{1}{2} \Delta)$. Thus the time of arrival of SS, measured from T_0 , is $A + B + Z + 2S(\frac{1}{2} \Delta)$.

For PS, starting as P and reflected as S , the time of arrival at distance Δ_1 is $T_0 + P(\Delta_1)$. The part of the path traversed as S takes time $A + B + S(\Delta - \Delta_1)$. Thus the time of arrival referred to T_0 is $A + B + P(\Delta_1) + S(\Delta - \Delta_1)$.

For SP, on the other hand, the arrival at distance $\Delta - \Delta_1$ is at $T_0 + Z + S(\Delta - \Delta_1)$; and the part of the path traversed as P takes time $A + P(\Delta_1)$. Thus the time of arrival of SP referred to T_0 is $A + Z + P(\Delta_1) + S(\Delta - \Delta_1)$. For a surface focus Z is equal to B , and PS and SP arrive together; but for other depths SP arrives first.

On the other hand, if PP is reflected at the top of the lower layer, it seems that at short distances its path is indistinguishable from that of P , and its time will be a linear function of Δ with the same constant term as for P . Hence when T_0 is taken as the origin of time, PP at distance Δ will be just $2P(\frac{1}{2} \Delta)$. At greater distances, however, this relation will be modified, since the delay in penetrating the upper layers varies with distance. The variation is not, however, more than 2 s. or so, so long as the focus is in the upper layers. It was previously shown to be probable that up to distance 35° or so the PP wave reflected at the top of the lower layer would have the larger amplitude, whereas beyond that dis-

tance the larger would be the one reflected at the free surface¹. Thus at the shorter distances we might expect PP to be read about 7 s. earlier than for reflexion at the surface.

We have seen also that there is a sharp bend in the P curve about distance 19°. Presumably the smooth curve traceable before this distance is continued a little further, but the more direct waves corresponding to this portion of the curve are later than the indirect ones and therefore not read as P. But they may nevertheless be the larger, and in that case their reflexions would be recorded as PP, between distances 39° and 50°, perhaps.

A further complication may arise if reflexion takes place under an ocean. The structure of the upper layers at the point of reflexion is then probably different from that below the continents, and the loss of time in traversing them may therefore be different. It is easy to see that for PP the delay would still have the same form, but the value of A to be taken would be that corresponding to oceanic and not to continental structure.

9. 2. The residuals of PP against the trial tables were first classified according to distance, in ranges of 5°. There were signs of concentration about particular values at some distances, but it was not sufficiently clear whether they should be regarded as two series with concentrations about different modes, or merely as a single distribution with a large scatter. But there is no reason to doubt the general theory of PP as a reflexion of P somewhere near the surface, and on this theory the time of PP should differ from $2P(\frac{1}{2} \Delta)$ by a quantity independent of the distance. We therefore revised the calculated times of PP to correspond to the revised times of P, by subtracting from all the residuals in the range from 80° to 85°, for instance, twice the correction to P at 41°.25. These revised residuals were then reclassified over 20° ranges of distance. The results were as follows.

1. *M. N. R. A. S. Geoph. Suppl.* 1, 1926, 345.

TABLE XXVII

EUROPEAN, NORTH AMERICAN, AND JAPANESE EARTHQUAKES

	-20 to -15	-14 to -10	-9 to -5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 to 15	16 to 20
0°-20°	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1
20°-40°	5	4	18	7	4	2	2	2	4	6	7	5	5	4	3	7	2	2	6	1
40°-60°	1	6	6	2	1	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	6	7	4	4	3	3	17	5
60°-80°	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	5	6	4	6	5	9	20	12
80°-100°	6	4	12	3	5	6	3	3	6	11	15	10	18	17	19	17	14	12	54	39
100°-120°	4	3	2	0	1	4	1	3	3	6	3	7	7	5	4	3	7	6	20	2
120°-140°	2	4	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
140°-160°	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
160°-180°	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

SOUTH AMERICAN AND OCEANIC EARTHQUAKES

	-20 to -15	-14 to -10	-9 to -5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 to 15	16 to 20
0°-20°	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20°-40°	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40°-60°	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
60°-80°	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	3
80°-100°	3	3	6	1	7	3	2	1	1	6	4	2	3	9	9	4	3	3	13	15
100°-120°	5	4	13	2	2	5	6	3	5	7	2	8	5	8	5	5	4	3	17	7
120°-140°	1	3	8	5	4	6	6	3	3	5	7	3	7	5	4	1	2	2	7	2
140°-160°	3	0	6	2	1	4	0	3	5	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	3	0	6	3
160°-180°	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	4	3

The concentration of the residuals still leaves much to be desired. In most ranges, however, there is a mode about $+5$ to $+7$; there are often subsidiary maxima about -2 to 0 and also about $+15$. It is natural to interpret the chief maximum as due to the true PP; the early one can then be interpreted as PP reflected at the base of the upper layers, and the later one as due to a PP that has undergone one reflexion between the outer surface and the base of the upper layers before it has emerged. But, apparently owing to the standard error of an individual observation being in the neighbourhood of 3 s., the maxima are not clearly separated, and it seems better to use special studies to determine them. Good series of observations of PP are given by Lehmann and Plett in their paper for the Philippine and Marianne Islands shocks. The former is included in our reduction; the resi-

duals of PP for it, against our corrected times, can be grouped as follows.

	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
80°-100°	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	5	3	2	1	0
100°-107°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0

In the first place all the residuals were arranged in order, and the mean for the main group was +6.2 s. Then in cases where alternative readings were given only the one nearer to this mean was retained; Ravensburg, which gave +4 and +8, was omitted. The final mean was +6.1 s.

The P residuals in this earthquake show signs of focal depth. PP would be reflected at an average distance of 48°. It is possible that part of the positive residual at Manila is due to this cause. The mean for Amboina, Zi-ka-wei and Phu-lien is 0.0. At the great distances the average P residual, omitting Piatigorsk and Athens, which may be affected by clock errors, is -4 s. Interpolating for 48° by 1.6 (30) we find that at 48° the residual of P should be -3.1 s. This is supported by a number of stations about that distance, the mean from Irkutsk to Sydney being -3.4 s. \pm 1.0. This gives an estimate of the effect of focal depth on PP at distance 96°; allowing for this we find that PP for a focus in the upper layers would be late by 9.5 s., with a standard error rather over 1 s.

For the Marianne Islands earthquake there is no sign of focal depth in P. PP is on an average late by 4.5 s. \pm 0.6. If we subtract the mean residual for P at the distant stations the mean becomes +4.9 s., but still differs from that found for the Philippine earthquake by nearly 3 times the sum of the apparent standard errors. A simple mean gives +7.2 s., but in the circumstances we cannot expect it to be trustworthy within 2 s. or so. As it stands it agrees with what we expected from near earthquakes.

At the same time it is clear that the PP studied here is reflected at the outer surface or near it. But there are a few early readings, mostly associated with readings in the main group, and these may be due to PP reflected at some depth.

The I. S. S. observations at distances less than 40° show some concentration of the residuals at small values, and these may correspond to reflexion at some depth. Unfortunately we cannot test for the reflexion of the direct P beyond 20° , for this pulse reflected at the base of the crustal layers would arrive at about the same time as the indirect P reflected at the outer surface, and much more detailed work will be needed to separate them.

9. 3. The observations of PS and SS in the I. S. S. were classified, but led to no useful result. Lehmann and Plett give a series for SS in the Marianne Island shock, with mean residual $+4.2$ s. Unfortunately there is an acute doubt about Z for this shock, the mean residuals for S and SKS being respectively -16.3 s. and -8.9 s. This difference of 7.4 s. between the results of two excellent series of observations seems inexplicable. If we take SKS as correct, we find $A + B = +12.1$ s. If A is $+7$ s., this gives $B = +5$ s. We have had values of Z up to $+8$ s. The result cannot however be considered satisfactory without confirmation from normal earthquakes.

9.4. A difficulty was found in computing the times of PS. It was found that P arriving at distances up to 19° would be reflected as PS to distances from 46° to 87° ; but then the sudden change in the slope of the P curve implies a discontinuity in the distance travelled as S, and the beginning of the indirect P corresponds to PS arriving at 100° . It can then be computed to 139° . The gap in the table for PS does not, however, mean that it does not exist in that range. The direct P beyond 19° will be reflected to distances beyond 87° , and the indirect P before 19° will be reflected to distances less than 100° , and it possible that the ranges where these reflexions emerge will overlap and the pulse will be duplicated or triplicated. The range from 87° to 100° includes most of Lehmann and Plett's observations, so that it is difficult to separate the systematic delay of PS in reflexion from the corrections to the form of the PS curve.

For the Philippine earthquake Lehmann and Plett have only three rather inconsistent observations beyond 100° , but there are several in the I. S. S. The series of negative residuals at the American stations, increasing with distance, may correspond to SKSP. We therefore corrected the PS residuals between 100° and 110° , including those of Lehmann and Plett for the difference between the trial and corrected PS times. They are as follows :

—6, —2, —1, 0, +1, +3, +6, +7.

The extreme residuals are at Cape Town, Paris, and Oxford. All are open to some suspicion, and if we omit them the mean of the rest is +0.2. The standard error as computed is 0.4, but this is probably an underestimate. SKS is rather more consistent than S, and if we determine Z from it as —10.6 we find that PS is late by 10.8 s.

In the Marianne Islands earthquake there are many observations of PS beyond 100° ; their mean is —5.7 s. Subtracting the mean S residual we get + 10.6 s.; subtracting the mean SKS residual we get + 3.2 s. In this case therefore, unlike SS, SKS gives a less plausible result for the correction than S.

An attempt was made to use Miss Lehmann's earlier readings for the Mexican earthquake of 1928 March 22, but here again there is some abnormality. From the I. S. S. Z was determined for S as + 2 s.; the mean SKS residual was + 3 s., and the agreement is good. But Miss Lehmann gives many more late readings for S, with residuals near +7 and + 15 s. For PS, the I. S. S. residuals against the corrected tables are

—10, —4, 0, +6, +10, +12, +13, +13, +15, +16, +20, +29.

Lehmann's readings give

0, +6, +8, +9, +13, +14, +14, +19, +19, +20, +20, +21, +28, +35.

There seems to be some suggestion that the group from +6 s. to + 16 s. represents the real PS, though we cannot be

certain. The mean of all observations for this group is $+12.3 \text{ s.} \pm 1.1$. Subtracting the mean SKS residual we have $+9 \text{ s.}$ Combining all results it seems that PS is late by about 10 s. , an amount rather more than we inferred from PP, and much less reliable.

9. 5. The next step was to attempt to extend the table for PS into the gap. The mean residual for PS against the final tables, determined from distances outside the gap, was subtracted from the residuals against the trial tables within the gap. The three earthquakes just mentioned, including all the I. S. S. observations, were used. The resulting residuals, from which most of the abnormalities of the particular earthquakes have probably been eliminated, are as follows.

	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
87°-90°	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1
90°-95°	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2
95°-100°	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	3	2	0	2	2

There are signs of a concentration near $+6 \text{ s.}$, but it is not very clear. It agrees, however, with what we already know. Comparing the trial and revised times, we have

Δ	70°	75°	80°	85°	100°	105°	110°
Trial Time	20 38.7	21 44.0	22 47.4	23 48.9	26 42.2	27 35.7	28 26.8
Revised Time	38.1	44.4	48.9	51.2	45.4	37.8	27.9
Difference	-0.6	+0.4	+1.5	+2.3	+3.2	+2.1	+1.1

Thus the corrections we have made increase towards the gap on both sides, and we shall expect PS to need corrections of over 3 s. within it. What the observations show, and what might otherwise be in doubt, is that the gap is not real, PS occurring at all distances within it, and that we are therefore justified in trying to extrapolate from both sides into it. It appears that extrapolating from below will imply a correction of $+3.1$ at 90° and $+3.9$ at 95° ; from above, $+4.3$ at 95° . The two latter agree. There is however a suggestion that the character of PS changes about 95° . We carry out an extrapolation; the two sides meet at 96° , the slope appa-

rently changing suddenly from 11.7 s. per degree to 11.0 s. per degree. It remains possible that some of the PS readings at greater distances are derived from the direct P ; but it does not seem worth while to study them in greater detail until more information is available about the direct P itself.

SKSP.

10. 1. The theory of this wave is the same as for SP, and that of the companion wave PSKS the same as for PS. It appears that SKSP should arrive before SP at all the distances that we can compute times for by means of our results for P and SKS. Consequently it may be possible to trace it at shorter distances, and if so we should be able to use it to reconstruct part of the table for SKS at distances where it arrives after S ; thus we obtain information for higher levels in the core than is provided by any other observable wave.

A fair number of observations were found in the I. S. S. These were corrected for focal depth by subtracting in turn the mean residuals for P at distant stations and for SKS. There was little to choose between the results when they were classified ; but as SKSP would normally be expected to arrive before PSKS it was inferred that most of the observations would refer to SKSP, and accordingly the SKS residual was preferred. Gutenberg's table, however, was found to contain considerable errors. When the P and SKS tables were ready, however, a theoretical table was obtained for SKSP by the method used for PS ; this was possible from 127° to beyond 180° . This is given as the final SKSP table. The differences from Gutenberg's times were -38 s. at 130° , -21 s. at 140° , 0 at 160° , and -14 s. at 180° .

Accordingly the residuals of SKSP given in the reductions are in comparison with the final table. When corrected for focal depth they give the following results. Some observations between 115° and 127° that seemed too early for PS were reserved for further examination.

TABLE XXVIII

	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
130°-140°	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140°-150°	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1
150°-160°	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
160°-170°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	1	1	0	[1	1	1	2	2	1	4	4	4	1	1]	0	1	1	4	1	1

Macelwane's readings for 1924 June 26 gave the following residuals.

TABLE XXIX

	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
130°-140°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
140°-150°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150°-160°	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
160°-170°	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Total	1	0	1	1	0	[2	1	1	2	1	3	0	2]	0	0	1	2	1	4	0	0

For 1929 June 16 Miss Lehmann kindly supplied us with a copy of her readings, which have not yet been published. In this case the mean SKS residual is -4.5 s., but it was thought better to postpone subtracting it till later. A few readings from the I. S. S. have been added.

TABLE XXX

	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
127°-130°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130°-140°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
150°-160°	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160°-170°	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	3
Total	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	[1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	0	3	1]	0	1	1	3

There is in no case much sign of a variation with distance; none is of course to be expected if the P and SKS tables are right and our theory of the nature of the pulse is also right. But there are signs that the residuals fall into groups. The means for the main groups are, for the I. S. S., $+2.7 \pm 0.6$; for Macelwane's data, $+3.5 \pm 0.7$; for 1929 June 16, $+1.1 \pm 0.8$. From the last we must subtract the SKS resi-

dual, giving $+5.6 \pm 0.8$. The delay is in all cases rather less than we should expect; to understand it, however, would require attention to be paid to the place of reflexion. Miss Lehmann's data are probably the most reliable, in spite of the apparently slightly greater standard error; the I. S. S. observations are few in any one earthquake, indicating a difficulty of reading which may introduce systematic error, and if the epicentre in Macelwane's earthquake is $0^{\circ}.5$ wrong it will affect the residuals by nearly 3 s.

10. 2. We next consider the observations before 127° that may refer to this pulse. After allowance has been made for the SKS residual they are as follows :

Δ	T	Δ	T
113.6	28 44	121.4	30 18 = PS +4
113.7	52	121.5	17 = PS +1
117.1	29 29	121.5	0
117.9	48 = PS + 3	122.1	9
118.0	6 = S	122.4	2
118.9	50 = PS -2	122.8	24
118.9	56 = PS +4	122.9	32 = PS +4
119.0	30 4 = PS +11	123.7	36 = PS +1
119.0	1 = PS +8	125.1	48 = PS +0
119.1	29 59 = PS +5	126.6	48
119.7	30 3 = PS +4	126.8	31 7 = PS +4
121.4	15 = PS +1	127.0	30 49 +7 = 30 56 = PS -9

The tabulated value for 127° has been corrected roughly for the delay in reflexion by adding 7 s.

On comparing these readings with the corrected PS times we obtain the residuals indicated; the mean is $+3.4$ s. If then these observations are SKSP, this pulse must lie so near PS in this range that there is little possibility of separating it by observation. On the other hand they may be really PS. It is possible that this pulse passes partly through the upper layers as P, as we have already suspected for some observations of S, so that some early readings are to be expected. (It must be recalled that the corrected PS table makes no allowance for the delay introduced on reflexion; the normal delay would be expected to be about 7 s.)

10. 3. The reading at $118^{\circ}.0$ may be S. If we extrapolate the S table linearly to this distance we get 29 m. 5 s., in good

agreement with the observation. The rarity of S observations beyond 95° is remarkable, since the S rays are theoretically less curved than the P ones, and therefore would be expected to reach a greater distance than P without striking the core. Lehmann and Plett give an observation at Toledo ($115^\circ.3$) in the Marianne Islands shock at 27 m. 38 s. The calculated time without allowance for Z is 27 m. 40 s. ; but Z is large and negative, making the residual $+14$ s.

The other observations seem too early for PS, but are not consistent enough to determine a table for SKSP. It seems therefore that we cannot at present extend the SKSP table from observational material ; the final table has been extended linearly for some distance merely to assist identification.

PKS.

11. 1. In general features this pulse resembles P', emerging with a large amplitude at minimum deviation about 131° , according to Gutenberg. About 150° its time is almost the same as for PP, from which it is there separable with difficulty. The mean residual of SKS was subtracted from all the I. S. S. residuals ; for 1927 Nov. 14 this was taken to be zero. No satisfactory observations were found at distances under 130° ; these would be analogous to P' at distances under 143° . The results are shown in the following summary.

TABLE XXXI

130°-135°	[-21 -17 -13 -11 -10 -10 -8 -7 -6 -6 -6 -4 -4] -2 -2 +7
135°-140°	[-18 -17 -16 -15 -13 -12 -11 -5 -4] -1 +12 +23
140°-145°	[-17 -10] +2 +3 +22
145°-150°	+6 +10

Δ	Mean	n	Trial Time		Corrected Time	
			m.	s.	m.	s.
132.5	-9.3	13	22	52.5	22	45.0
137.5	-12.3	9	23	11.5	23	0.3
142.5	-13.5	2	23	26.0	23	12.5

It appears from the scatter of the observations that the slope cannot be determined from them with any accuracy comparable with that of Gutenberg's theoretical determination. It seems best therefore simply to take a weighted mean

of the residuals, which is -10.8 s., and add it to the trial times without altering the slope. The trial times, however, were not very satisfactory, because they did not show the increase of $d^2T/d\Delta^2$ as the cusp is approached. They were therefore smoothed in such a way as to introduce such an increase, though we cannot at present be sure of its amount.

The standard focal depth and related problems.

12. 1. We have adjusted our tables so that all of them refer to the same depth of focus, the standard depth being within the upper layers. Several methods appear to be capable of evaluating it, as follows.

(1.) We can compare our results for large earthquakes with those for near earthquakes, for which the depth can be estimated with an uncertainty of the order of 5 km. by methods given elsewhere by one of us¹. Then Z could be found for near earthquakes of known depth and we have a standard of comparison. Unfortunately the methods applicable to near earthquakes do not give significant results for any earthquake considered here. The pulses P_g and S_g , and probably P^* and S^* , are recognizable in the Montana earthquake, but the epicentre depends on a single station (Victoria), and if this is not right we have no means of finding Z . Further, the near earthquakes studied are confined to Western and Central Europe, and we cannot assume that the velocities are the same in the regions considered here.

(2.) We can however determine the velocities of P and S at short distances from our present data. We have however a feature that does not arise in the study of near earthquakes. In the latter we practically confine ourselves to stations at distances under 8° or less, so that the cube terms in the times of transmission are negligible. Here we have few observations at short distances, and must use those up to 19° to evaluate and eliminate the cube terms. The solutions for P and S then contain constant terms, and the difference bet-

1. *M. N. R. A. S. Geoph. Suppl.* 3, 1933, 131-156.

ween them should provide a means of finding the focal depth without our needing to suppose the European velocities universal.

(3). If a focus is at a finite depth, even within the upper layers, there will be reflexion at the outer surface, giving Scrase's waves pP, sP, and sS. If there is no primitive P movement, the apparent P movement is really sP. The intervals between P and pP, and between S and sS, depend directly on the focal depth and should provide a means of determining it. Unfortunately however the intervals in these shallow focus earthquakes are short, and pP and sS cannot be distinguished from other pulses following P and S by a few seconds.

(4.) Some earthquakes show the effects of focal depth in the P residuals, showing that the focus is in the lower layer and that there is primitive P movement. From the variation of the P residuals with distance we should be able to estimate the depth of the focus below the top of the lower layer. We can then correct S for this depth and find Z for a focus at the top of the lower layer.

12. 2. The most promising method seems to be (2). We assume that the time at distance Δ is

$$T = a + b\Delta - c\Delta^3 \quad (1)$$

Then each range of distance gives an equation of condition, weighted according to the number of observations. These equations can be solved for a , b , and c by least squares. Alternatively we can adapt a method suggested by Eddington for determining a linear representation of a series of observations. If the independent variable is uniformly distributed over a range, the observations in the centre of the range have little weight in determining the slope, and if we simply find the slope by comparing the mean of the first third of the observations with the mean of the last third, the standard error is only slightly greater than that given by a complete least squares solution. Here we proceed as follows. We divide the observations now into three ranges, simply adding the

equations of condition for each range, and then solve directly.

The standard errors of individual observations are found first by simply considering the P_v and S_v up to 180.0 ; they are $\sigma_p = \pm 2.4$ s.; $\sigma_s = \pm 2.7$ s.

For P our results are, for Europe and North America together, as follows.

TABLE XXXII

Δ	T (trial)	Correction	T (obs.)	n	T (calc)	O-C
{ 4.5	21.4	+0.1	21.5	2	21.19	+0.31
{ 4.5	64.1	-0.6	63.5	7	64.12	-0.62
{ 7.5	106.4	+0.3	106.7	34	106.58	+0.12
{ 10.5	148.0	-0.1	147.9	45	148.23	-0.33
{ 13.5	188.4	+0.6	189.0	66	188.77	+0.23
{ 16.5	227.0	+0.9	227.9	78	227.88	+0.02
{ 18.5	251.5	+1.4	252.9	22	253.00	-0.10

The equations of condition for the groups are formed and their averages found as indicated by the brackets, the weights being the numbers of observations. Standard errors are calculated from σ_p . We find

$$a + 6.733 b - 348.6 c = 95.70 \pm 0.37 \quad (2)$$

$$a + 12.284 b - 1932.2 c = 172.34 \pm 0.23 \quad (3)$$

$$a + 16.940 b - 4896.8 c = 233.40 \pm 0.24; \quad (4)$$

whence

$$a = -0.36 \pm 0.86; b = 14.369 \pm 0.18; c = 0.00197 \pm 0.00033.$$

In the column T(calc.) we enter the values found for T with these values of a , b , and c .

For S we have similarly the following.

TABLE XXXIII

	T (trial)	Correction	T (obs.)	n	T (calc)	O-C
{ 4.5	115.2	-0.2	115.0	2	113.8	+1.2
{ 7.5	191.2	-0.7	190.5	16	190.7	-0.2
{ 10.5	265.7	+0.5	266.2	13	266.0	+0.2
{ 13.5	338.3	+1.0	339.3	3	339.4	-0.1
{ 16.5	408.5	+1.4	409.9	21	410.1	-0.2
{ 18.5	453.5	+3.0	456.5	7	455.6	+0.9

Grouping the equations of condition in pairs as for P we get

$$a = -3.31 \pm 3.8; b = 26.07 \pm 0.53; c = 0.00369 \pm 0.00086.$$

Thus c for S is uncertain by one part in 4; for P it is uncertain by one part in 6. But the P and S curves are very similar in form, the ratio of the slopes and curvatures being about 1.75. The ratio of the most probable values of b found is 1.80; of those of c , 1.86. In the range from 40° to 50° the ratio of the mean slopes is 1.83. Thus the ratio of the values of c is better known than either of them individually. Accordingly we take as equations of condition for c

$$c = 0.00197 \pm 0.00033 \quad (5)$$

$$1.8c = 0.00369 \pm 0.00086 \quad (6)$$

and combining these by the usual methods we get the improved values

$$c = 0.00200 \pm 0.00027 \quad (7)$$

$$1.8c = 0.00360 \pm 0.00049 \quad (8)$$

It appears that any permissible change in the ratio (say to 1.9) will not affect either of the c 's by a third of its surviving standard error. These values may therefore be taken as sufficiently definite. Then (2) and (4) give, the uncertainty being now taken to be wholly expressed in c^1 ,

$$b = 14.382 \pm 0.120;$$

and the whole of the P observations, suitably weighted, give for a

$$a = -0.48 \pm 0.82.$$

Applying the same methods to the S observations we get

$$b = 26.02 \pm 0.23$$

$$a = -2.97 \pm 1.55.$$

1. This is an approximation, based on the fact that the uncertainty in a and b does seem to arise mostly from that in c . Strictly we should take the equations of condition for a, b, c for P, a^1, b^1, c^1 for S, with $c^1 = 1.8c$, and solve for five unknowns,

The values of b correspond to surface velocities near the epicentre of 7.73 km/sec for P and 4.270 km/sec for S. The uncertainty in each case is about one per cent. The $T(\text{calc})$ values for S are derived from this final solution.

The value of a for S is less than that for P by 2.5 s., and the standard error of this difference is about 1.7 s. It is therefore probably significant. If however there was primitive P movement the difference would be in the other sense, S being more delayed than P in passage through the upper layers.

12. 3. This difference can be calculated roughly from the data of a previous paper; we simply adopt the delay-depth coefficients for the velocities of P_x and S_n there given. The delay of P, for a surface focus, is

$$2(.173 H) + 2(.131 H_1) + 2(.101 H_2) + 2(.093 H_3)$$

where H, H_1, H_2, H_3 are the thicknesses of the sedimentary, granitic, and upper and lower intermediate layers respectively. Taking $H = 4$ km., $H_1 = H_2 = H_3 = 10$ km., we get for the delay 7.9 s. That for S is 1.79 times this, and the difference is $0.79 \times 7.9 = 6.2$ s. The constant term in the time of S should exceed that in P by 6.2 s.; actually it is less by 2.5 s. Even if we assume a focus at the base of the lower intermediate layer, P and S still have to make the upward passage through the upper layers, and the constant term for S should still exceed that for P by 3.1 s.

It appears therefore that our standard earthquake, with $Z = 0$, cannot have primitive P movement, P being generated from S by reflexion at the free surface. On this hypothesis we recalculate the delays for various depths. For a surface focus there is no change. For one at the base of the sedimentary layer the calculated delay of S with reference to P is 1.9 s.; for one at the base of the granitic layer it is —2.7 s.; for one at the base of the upper intermediate layer, —6.7 s.; at the base of the lower intermediate layer, —10.4 s. The numerical values will need some rediscussion, because it is not certain how far the European structure can be conside-

red general, and even in Europe the depths are uncertain by a few kilometres. But it seems that with our present knowledge we can account for the data for an earthquake with Z equal to 0 by supposing that its focus is near the base of the granitic layer and that there is no primitive P movement; while for a surface focus Z would be $+8.9$ s., and for a focus at the base of the lower intermediate layer without primitive P movement Z is -7.7 s., and for one at the same depth with primitive P movement it is $+5.8$ s. It appears that this range of variation covers that actually found.

12. 4. The fourth method suggested requires the use of earthquakes showing the effects of focal depth in the residuals for P . These are recognizable only in the Oceanic shocks, with two exceptions, one European and one Japanese. For the oceanic ones we have the following results.

Date	Distant Po	Distant So or SKS $+3$
1925 Nov. 13	-4	-9
1926 Jan. 18	-8	-11
1927 July 18	-5 (from P')	-10
1928 Mar. 9	0	-6
Mar. 16	-1	-4
June 15	-4	-7
July 9	0	-4
Sept. 22	-3	-5
Dec. 12	0	-3
Mean	-2.8	-6.6
Standard deviation	2.94	2.59

The correlation coefficient is $+0.80$. But we should have expected the variations of the times of arrival of P and S at distant stations to be in the ratio of the velocities; actually S varies less than P . If we try to estimate Z for a focus at the top of the lower layer we should expect it to be equal to

$$-6.6 + 1.8 \times 2.8 = -1.6;$$

and this is for an earthquake with primitive P movement. If this result is to be accepted we must therefore suppose that there is no surface layer below the oceans. This is possible, but hardly probable; even if there is no granitic layer there

should be some basaltic material. On the other hand the P means seem to fall into two groups ; there are four of 0 or —1, and five from —3 to —8. For the former group there is no evidence of a focus in the lower layer. The means are for P, —0.2 ; for S, —4.2 ; and this is consistent with the absence of primitive P movement. For the other group the means are —4.8, —8.4, correlation coefficient +0.79 ; and

$$-8.4 + 1.8 \times 4.8 = +0.2.$$

The suggestion is therefore that for a focus at the top of the lower layer with primitive P movement Z is +0.2. But there is a great deal of uncertainty in the determination, and the accuracy of the epicentres is insufficient to determine a quantity of this amount. The value of Z for a focus of this type in a continent is = +5.8, so that at least we have evidence that the crustal layers are thinner below the oceans or else less clearly distinguished from the lower one ; but a clearer understanding of the data must await a fuller examination of actual seismograms of oceanic earthquakes at the nearer stations.

The European earthquake showing a deep focus is that of 1926 June 26, not included in the present tabulations. It was destructive in Crete and Asia Minor ; the I. S. S. epicentre was 36° 0 N., 28° 0 E., in Rhodes. In the present discussion this was found to be too far east, and the revised epicentre was 36° 8 N., 27° 4 E., near Cos. But the P residuals diminished by about 10 s. with distance, giving a clear indication of focal depth, which is supported by the wide extent of the macroseismic area. Unfortunately, however, Helwan is the only station to the south, and those to the north-east are inconsistent. Hence it is difficult to determine the epicentre accurately when the new unknown, the focal depth, has also to be introduced.

The Japanese one is that of 1927 Aug. 5. Mizusawa and Irkutsk are both near azimuth 300°, so that the epicentre is fairly well determined locally. The P residuals diminish by

3.5 s., the mean of the best marked group of distant S is —5.6 s., while the distant SKS residuals are about —8 s., but rather irregular. Now

$$-5.6 + 1.8 \times 3.5 = +0.9.$$

But the P residuals at Mizusawa and Irkutsk are +4 s. and —2 s. respectively, and the uncertainty of the determination is therefore at least 3 s.

It appears therefore that this method, while possibly suggesting future lines of progress, is not suited for giving information of use at present.

12. 5. To test the third method we asked Mr Scrase to examine the Eskdalemuir and Kew records of all the earthquakes except the European ones for his near reflexions. He has been kind enough to do so, and has supplied us with readings that appeared as if they might refer to the pulses in question. His readings of P, S, and SKS in general agree with those given in the Summary. We need therefore consider only the differences pP-P, sS-S, sSKS —SKS.

North America.

	pP-P	sS-S	sSKS-SKS	Z
1927 Aug. 10	14			-1
Nov. 4	3	18		+3
1928 Feb. 10		28		-6
Aug. 4	13			-2
1929 Jan. 24	11	27		+2

N. Atlantic.

1929 Feb. 2	16	28		0
Feb. 22	5			0
Nov. 18	20			0

S. America.

1928 July 18	4,14			+2
Nov. 20			20	-2
Dec. 1	10,17	19	17	+1

Japan.

	pP-P	sS-S	sSKS-SKS	Z
1924 Aug. 14	10			-2
1925 Jan. 18	12			-10
Jan. 28	17	20		-2
1927 Aug. 5	18	28		-6
1928 May 27	12	21		-5
June 1	10			-3

Oceania.

1926 Jan. 18			10	-11?
1927 July 18	9			-10
1928 Mar. 9	8			-6
Mar. 16	6			-4

In other cases no possible identifications of the near reflexions were made. These include several oceanic shocks where the effects of deep focus are traceable in the residuals of P. It appears therefore that in some cases where these waves must exist they are too vague to be recognizable. In the above list the correlation coefficient between pP — P and Z, excluding ambiguous cases, is only —0.08. It seems therefore that the pulse read as pP is something else, possibly not always the same. This entirely corresponds to the hesitation of Mr Scrase himself about the identifications. On the other hand the intervals recorded as pP-P and sS-S are correlated and in about the theoretical ratio 1.8. There is therefore a suggestion that the pulses following P, S, and SKS are internal reflexions; but a definite interpretation hardly seems possible at present.

It may be mentioned that pP and sS are clearly traceable in the I. S. S. readings of the Turkestan earthquake of 1929 Feb. 1. A large number of stations read something about 50 s. after P and about 85 s. after S, these additional readings being presumably pP and sS. The corresponding depth of focus is about 220 km. This is a true deep focus shock and is recorded as such in the I. S. S.; but a fuller discussion would be outside the scope of the present work.

In Lehmann and Plett's readings of the Marianne Islands earthquake there are a number about 22 s. later than S and

SKS; these may be sS and sSKS, but again we cannot be sure.

TRIAL TABLES

ALL RESIDUALS IN THE REDUCTIONS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL EARTHQUAKES EXCEPT P ω , S ω AND SKSP ARE WITH RESPECT TO THESE TABLES.

Δ	P	S	PP	PS	SS	Δ	P	S	PP	PS	SS
0	0.0	0.0				41	1 44.3	13 57.6	9 10.0		16 33.6
1	14.3	25.7				42		52.4 14 12.0	21.2		54.6
2	28.6	51.4				43	8 0.4	26.3	32.4	14 26.4	17 15.4
3	42.8	1 17.0				44		8.3 40.5	43.4	40.6	35.8
4	57.0	42.5				45		16.1 54.6	54.4	54.8	56.0
5	1 11.2	2 7.9				46		23.9 15 8.6	10 5.0	15 9.1	18 15.8
6	25.4	33.3			2 34.0	47		31.5 22.4	15.6	23.4	35.6
7	39.4	58.6	1 39.8		59.4	48		39.1 36.2	26.0	37.5	54.8
8	53.4	3 23.7	1 54.0		3 25.0	49		46.5 49.9	36.4	51.7	19 14.0
9	2 7.4	48.6	2 8.2		50.4	50		53.9 16 3.5	46.4	16 5.8	32.8
10	21.2	4 13.4	2 22.4		4 15.8	51	9 1.1	17.1	56.4	20.0	51.4
11	34.8	37.9	2 36.6		41.2	52		8.3 30.5	11 6.4	34.0	20 9.6
12	48.4	5 2.2	50.8		5 6.6	53		15.5 43.9	16.0	48.0	27.6
13	3 1.8	26.3	3 4.8		31.8	54		22.6 57.3	25.6	17 2.0	45.2
14	15.0	50.2	18.8		57.2	55		29.6 17 10.6	35.2	15.9	21 2.6
15	28.0	6 13.7	32.8		6 22.4	56		36.6 23.8	44.6	29.8	19.6
16	40.7	37.0	46.8		47.4	57		43.5 37.0	54.0	43.5	36.4
17	53.2	59.9	4 0.8		7 12.4	58		50.4 50.1	12 3.2	57.3	53.0
18	4 5.5	7 22.4	14.8		37.2	59		57.2 18 3.1	12.4	18 11.1	22 9.4
19	17.5	44.5	28.6		8 2.0	60	10 4.0	16.1	21.6	24.7	25.4
20	29.2	8 6.1	42.4		26.8	61		10.8 28.9	30.6	38.3	41.4
21	40.6	27.3	56.0		51.4	62		17.5 41.7	39.4	51.9	57.2
22	51.7	47.9	5 9.6		9 15.8	63		24.2 54.3	48.2	19 5.5	23 12.8
23	5 2.5	9 7.9	23.2		40.2	64		30.8 19 6.7	57.0	19.0	28.2
24	13.0	27.4	36.8		10 4.4	65		37.4 19.0	13 5.8	32.4	43.6
25	23.2	46.4	50.2		28.6	66		44.0 31.3	14.6	45.7	58.8
26	33.1	10 4.8	6 3.6		52.6	67		50.5 43.4	23.2	59.0	24 14.0
27	42.8	22.6	16.8		11 16.6	68		56.9 55.4	31.8	20 12.3	29.0
28	52.3	39.8	30.0		40.4	69	11 3.3	20 7.4	40.2	25.5	44.0
29	6 1.6	56.5	43.0		12 4.0	70		9.6 19.2	48.8	38.7	59.0
30	10.8	11 12.7	56.0		27.4	71		15.8 31.0	57.2	52.0	25 13.8
31	19.7	28.6	7 8.8		50.8	72		22.0 42.6	14 5.6	21 5.1	28.6
32	28.5	44.1	21.4		13 14.0	73		28.0 54.2	14.0	18.1	43.4
33	37.3	59.4	34.0		37.0	74		34.0 21 5.7	22.4	31.1	58.2
34	45.9	12 14.5	46.4		59.8	75		39.9 17.1	30.8	44.0	26 12.8
35	54.4	29.5	58.8		14 22.4	76		45.7 28.3	39.2	57.0	27.6
36	7 2.8	44.3	8 11.0		44.8	77		51.4 39.5	47.4	22 9.7	40.2
37	11.2	59.1	23.0		15 7.0	78		57.0 50.5	55.8	22.4	56.8
38	19.6	13 13.8	35.0		29.0	79	12 2.6	22 1.3	15 4.0	35.0	27 11.4
39	27.9	28.4	46.8		50.8	80		8.0 12.1	12.2	47.4	26.0
40	36.1	43.0	58.4		16 12.2						

Δ	P	S	PP	PS	SS	SKS	SKKS	P'	P ₂ '	PKS
133			21 34.4	31 57.7	39 14.6	26 25.4	28 35	19 14		22 54
134			41.0	32 8.5	26.8	27.1	41	15		58
135			47.4	17.3	38.8	28.7	47	17		23 2
136			53.8	26.1	50.8		53	19		23 6
137			22 0.2	34.9	40 2.8		59	21		10
138			6.6	43.7	14.8		29 5	22		13
139			12.8	52.5	26.6		12	24		16
140			19.2	33 1.3	38.4		18	26		20
141			25.4	10.1	50.2		24	28		23
142			31.6	18.9	41 2.0		30	30		25
143			37.8	27.7	13.6		36	32		27
144			44.0	36.5	25.2		42	34	19 35	29
145			50.0		36.8		48	36	40	30
146			56.0		48.4		54	39	44	32
147			23 2.0		59.8		30 0	41	49	33
148			8.0		42 11.4		6	43	53	35
149			13.8		22.8		12	44	57	36
150			19.8		34.2		17	46	20 2	37
151			25.6		45.5		23	47	6	39
152			31.4		56.6		29	48	11	40
153			37.0		43 7.8		35	50	15	41
154			42.8		19.0		41	51	19	42
155			48.4		30.0		46	53	24	43
156			54.0		41.0		52	54	28	44
157			59.6		51.8		58	55	33	45
158			24 5.2		44 2.6		31 3	56	37	45
159			10.6		13.4		9	57	41	46
160			16.0		14.2		15	58	46	47
161			21.4		34.8		21	59	50	48
162			26.8		45.4		26	59	55	48
163			32.0		55.8		32	20 0	59	49
164			37.2		45 6.2		38	1	21 3	50
165			42.4		16.6		44	2	8	50
166			47.6		26.8		50	3	12	51
167			52.8		37.0		56	4	17	51
168			58.0		47.2		32 2	5	21	52
169			25 3.0		57.2		8	6	25	52
170			8.0		46 7.2		14	6	30	53
171			13.0		17.0		20	7	34	53
172			18.0		27.0		26	8	39	53
173			23.0		36.8		33	8	43	54
174			28.0		46.6		39	9	47	54
175			33.0		56.2		45	9	52	54
176			38.0		47 5.8		51	10	56	55
177			42.8		15.4		57	10	22 1	55
178			47.8		25.0		33 3	10	5	55
179			52.6		34.6		9	10	9	55
180			57.6		44.0		15	10	14	55

FINAL TABLES

Italic figures denote very uncertain values, only given to suggest possible identifications.

	P	S	PP	PS	SS	PcP	ScS	Pd	Sd
0	0 0.0	0 0.0							
1	14.3	25.7							
2	28.6	51.4							
3	42.8	1 17.0							
4	57.0	42.5							
5	1 11.2	2 7.9							
6	25.3	33.3							
7	39.4	58.6							
8	53.4	3 23.7							
9	2 7.3	48.6							
10	21.1	4 13.4	2 22.4		4 15.8				
11	34.8	38.1	36.5		41.2				
12	48.4	5 2.6	50.6		5 6.6				
13	3 1.9	26.9	3 4.7		31.9				
14	15.3	51.1	18.8		57.2				
15	28.5	6 14.9	32.8		6 22.3				
16	41.4	38.5	46.8		47.4				
17	54.1	7 1.7	4 0.7		7 12.3				
18	4 6.6	24.6	14.6		37.2				
19	18.8	47.1	28.4		8 2.0				
20	29.7	8 6.8	42.2		26.8	8 40.2	15 49.4	4 30.8	8 9.3
21	40.3	26.3	55.9		51.5	43.0	54.8	42.6	31.1
22	50.6	45.9	5 9.6		9 16.2	46.1	16 0.1	54.2	52.6
23	5 0.6	9 4.7	23.2		40.7	49.0	5.5	5 5.5	9 13.7
24	10.4	23.1	36.8		10 5.2	51.9	10.8	16.6	34.5
25	19.9	41.0	50.3		29.5	54.9	16.2	27.5	54.9
26	29.1	58.4	6 3.8		53.8	57.9	21.7		
27	38.2	10 15.4	17.2		11 18.0	9 0.9	27.2		
28	47.2	32.0	30.6		42.2	3.9	32.7		
29	56.1	48.2	43.8		12 6.0	7.0	38.2		
30	6 5.0	11 4.1	57.0		29.8	10.0	43.7		
31	13.9	19.8	7 9.9		53.4	13.1	49.4		
32	22.7	35.3	22.8		13 17.0	16.2	55.1		
33	31.5	50.7	35.5		40.2	19.3	17 0.7		
34	40.3	12 6.0	48.2		14 3.4	22.4	6.4		
35	49.1	21.2	8 0.6		26.3	25.5	12.1		
36	57.8	36.3	13.2		49.2	28.8	17.9		
37	7 6.4	51.4	25.4		15 11.7	32.0	23.7		
38	15.0	13 6.4	37.6		34.2	35.2	29.6		
39	23.5	21.4	48.5		53.9	38.5	35.6		
40	32.0	36.3	59.4		16 13.6	41.7	41.6		
41	40.4	51.2	9 10.0		33.3	45.1	47.6		
42	48.6	14 6.1	20.6		53.0	48.4	53.6		
43	56.7	20.9	30.9		17 12.4	51.7	59.7		
44	8 4.7	35.6	41.2		31.8	55.1	18 5.9		

	P	S	PP	PS	SS	PcP	S _c S	SKS	SKKS
45	8 12.7	14 50.1	9 51.2		17 50.6	9 58.4	18 12.1		
46	20.7	15 4.4	10 1.2	15 4.4	18 9.4	10 2.0	18.4		
47	28.5	18.6	11.0	18.7	27.8	5.5	24.7		
48	36.2	32.8	20.8	32.9	46.2	9.0	31.1		
49	43.8	46.9	30.3	47.4	19 4.1	12.6	37.5		
50	51.4	16 0.9	39.8	16 1.4	22.0	16.2	43.9		
51	58.9	14.7	49.0	15.6	39.4	19.8	50.4		
52	9 6.4	28.4	58.2	29.8	56.8	23.5	57.1		
53	13.9	42.1	11 7.3	43.9	20 13.8	27.1	19 3.8		
54	21.3	55.7	16.4	58.1	30.8	30.7	10.6		
55	28.6	17 9.3	25.4	17 12.2	47.4	34.4	17.4		
56	35.9	22.8	34.4	26.3	21 4.0	38.1	24.2		
57	43.1	36.2	43.3	40.4	20.2	41.9	31.0		
58	50.3	49.5	52.2	54.3	36.4	45.8	37.9		
59	57.4	18 2.8	12 1.1	18 8.2	52.3	49.5	44.9		
60	10 4.5	16.0	10.0	22.0	22 8.2	53.3	51.9		
61	11.5	29.1	18.9	35.8	23.9	57.3	59.0		
62	18.4	42.0	27.8	49.5	39.6	11 1.2	20 6.2		
63	25.2	54.8	36.6	19 3.2	55.1	5.1	13.5		
64	32.0	19 7.4	45.4	16.8	23 10.6	9.0	20.8		
65	38.7	19.9	54.2	30.5	26.0	12.9	28.1		
66	45.3	32.4	13 3.0	44.1	41.4	17.0	35.4		
67	51.8	44.7	11.8	57.7	56.7	21.0	42.8		
68	58.2	56.9	20.6	20 11.3	24 12.0	25.2	50.2		
69	11 4.5	20 9.1	29.4	24.7	27.2	29.2	57.7		
70	10.7	21.1	38.2	38.1	42.4	33.3	21 5.2		
71	16.8	33.1	46.9	51.5	57.5				
72	22.9	44.9	55.6	21 4.7	25 12.6				
73	28.8	56.7	14 4.2	17.9	27.7				
74	34.6	21 8.5	12.8	31.2	42.8				
75	40.3	20.1	21.4	44.4	57.8				
76	46.0	31.5	30.0	57.6	26 12.8				
77	51.6	42.8	38.5	22 10.6	27.8				
78	57.1	53.9	47.0	23.4	42.8				
79	12 2.5	22 4.8	55.5	36.2	57.7				
80	7.9	15.7	15 4.0	48.9	27 12.6				
81	13.1	26.4	12.8	23 1.5	27.5		22 28.2		
82	18.2	36.9	20.8	14.0	42.4		36.1		
83	23.3	47.2	29.0	26.5	57.3		43.9		
84	28.3	57.5	37.2	38.9	28 12.2		51.6		
85	33.3	23 7.6	45.3	51.2	27.0		59.1		
86	38.2	17.5	53.4	24 3.5	41.8		23 6.3		
87	43.1	27.3	16 1.4	15.7	56.5		13.3		
88	47.9	36.9	9.4	27.8	29 11.2		20.0		
89	52.7	46.5	17.4	39.7	25.7		26.4		
90	57.4	56.0	25.4	51.5	40.2		32.6	23 35.1	
91	13 2.1	24 5.4	33.4	25 3.3	54.5		38.6	43.1	
92	6.7	14.7	41.4	15.0	30 8.8		44.4	51.1	
93	11.3	23.9	49.2	26.7	23.0		50.0	59.0	
94	15.9	33.1	57.0	38.4	37.2		55.4	24 6.9	
95	20.5	42.1	17 4.7	50.1	51.4		24 0.7	14.7	
96	25.1	51.1	12.4	26 1.8	31 5.6		5.9	22.5	

	P			S		PP		PS		SS		PcP		ScS		SKS		SKKS	
97	13	29.7	25	0.1	17	20.0	26	12.8	31	19.7						24	11.0	24	30.2
98		34.3		8.9		27.6		23.8		33.8							16.0		37.9
99		38.9		17.7		35.2		34.6		47.8							20.9		45.5
100		43.5		26.5		42.8		45.4	32	1.8							25.8		53.2
101		48.1		35.3		50.3		56.1		15.6							30.6	25	0.7
102		52.7		44.1		57.8	27	6.6		29.4							35.4		8.3
103		57.3		52.8	18	5.3		17.1		43.1							40.2		15.8
104	14	1.9	26	1.6		12.8		27.5		56.8							45.0		23.2
105		6.5		10.4		20.3		37.8	33	10.5							49.8		30.6

		P		P'		PP		PS		SS		SKS		SKKS		PKS		SKSP		P ₂ '
106	14	11	18	4.8	18	27.8	27	47.9	33	24.2	24	54.6	25	37.9						
107		16		8.2		35.2		58.1		37.8		59.3		45.2						
108		21		11.4		42.6	28	8.1		51.4	25	4.0		52.5						
109		26		14.6		49.9		18.0	34	5.0		8.7		59.7						
110		31		17.7		57.2		27.9		18.6		13.3	26	6.9						
111		35		20.8		4.9		37.7		32.1		17.7		14.0						
112		40		23.8	19	11.8		47.3		45.6		22.1		21.1						
113		45		26.8		19.0		56.9		59.0		26.2		28.1						
114		50		29.6		26.2	29	6.5	35	12.4		30.0		35.2						
115		55		32.5		33.4		15.9		25.7		33.6		42.1			29	15.4		
116	15	0		35.2		40.6		25.3		39.0		37.2		49.0				23.2		
117		5		37.9		47.7		34.5		52.3		40.6		55.9				31.0		
118		9		40.5		54.8		43.7	36	5.6		43.9	27	2.8				38.8		
119		14		43.0	20	1.9		53.0		18.8		47.1		9.6				46.6		
120		19		45.5		9.0	30	2.2		32.0		50.3		16.3				54.4		
121		24		47.9		16.0		11.3		45.1		53.4		23.0			30	2.2		
122		29		50.3		23.0		20.3		58.2		56.4		29.7				10.0		
123		34		52.5		29.9		29.2	37	11.1		59.3		36.3				17.8		
124		39		54.7		36.8		38.2		24.0	26	2.2		42.9				25.6		
125		44		56.9		43.6		47.1		36.8		5.1		49.4				33.4		
126		49		59.0		50.4		56.1		49.6		7.9		55.9				41.2		
127		54	19	1.0		57.2	31	5.1	38	2.2		10.7	28	2.4				49.0		
128		59		3.0	21	4.0		13.9		14.8		13.5		8.9				56.8		
129	16	3		4.9		10.7		22.8		17.3		16.4		15.3			31	4.6		
130		5		6.7		17.4		31.6		39.8		19.2		21.7	22	33.2		12.4		
131		13		8.5		24.0		40.4		52.3		22.0		28.0				20.2		
132		18		10.2		30.6		49.2	39	4.8		24.9		34.3				27.8		
133		23		11.8		37.1		58.0		17.1		27.7		40.6				35.4		
134		28		13.4		43.6	32	6.7		29.4		30.6		46.9				43.0		
135		33		14.9		50.0		15.5		41.6		33.4		53.1				50.5		
136		38		16.3		56.4		24.3		53.8				59.3				58.1		
137		43		17.6	22	2.7		33.1	40	6.0			29	5.4	23	0.3	32	5.6		
138		48		18.9		9.0		41.9		18.2				11.5				13.1		
139		52		20.2		15.2		50.7		30.2				17.6				20.4		
140		57		21.4		21.4				42.2				23.6				27.7		
141	17	2		22.5		27.5				54.2				29.6				35.0		
142		7		23.6		33.6			41	6.2				35.6				42.2		
143		12		27.5		39.7				18.0				41.5				49.4		
144		17		31.3		45.8				29.8				47.5				56.5		
145		21		33.7		51.7				41.6				53.4				3.7		
146				35.6		57.6				53.4				59.3				10.8		

	P	P'	PP	PS	SS	SKS	SKKS	PKS	SKSP	P ₂ '
147		19 37.3	23 3.4		42 5.2		30 5.1	23 22.7	33 17.8	
148		38.9	9.2		17.0		10.9	24.2	24.8	
149		40.4	14.9		28.6		16.6	25.6	31.7	
150		41.7	20.6		40.2		22.4	26.8	38.5	19 58.6
151		43.1	26.3		51.6		28.1	28.0	45.3	20 3.2
152		44.4	32.0		43 3.0		33.8	29.1	52.0	7.7
153		45.6	37.6		14.3		39.5	30.2	58.6	12.2
154		46.8	43.2		25.6		45.1	31.2	34 5.2	16.8
155		48.0	48.7		36.7		50.7	32.1	11.7	21.3
156		49.1	54.2		47.8		56.3	33.0	18.2	25.9
157		50.3	59.6		58.7		31 1.8	33.9	24.6	30.4
158		51.4	24 5.0		44 9.6		7.4	34.7	30.9	35.0
159		52.4	10.4		20.5		12.9	35.5	37.1	39.5
160		53.5	15.8		31.4		18.3	36.2	43.3	44.1
161		54.6	21.0		42.1		23.8	36.9	49.4	48.6
162		55.7	26.2		52.8		29.2	37.5	55.5	53.2
163		56.8	31.3		45 3.3		34.6	38.1	35 1.5	57.7
164		58.0	36.4		13.8		40.0	38.7	7.4	21 2.2
165		59.1	41.5		24.1		45.4	39.3	13.2	6.8
166		20 0.1	46.6		34.4		50.7	39.9	19.0	11.3
167		1.0	51.6		44.7		56.0	40.4	24.7	15.9
168		1.9	56.6		55.0		32 1.4	40.9	30.4	20.4
169		2.8	25 1.6		46 5.1		6.7	41.4	36.0	25.0
170		3.5	6.6		15.2		11.9	41.9	41.6	29.5
171		4.2	11.5		25.1		17.1	42.3	47.1	34.1
172		4.8	16.4		35.0		22.4	42.7	52.5	38.6
173		5.4	21.3		44.8		27.6	43.0	57.9	43.1
174		5.8	26.2		54.6		32.7	43.3	36 3.3	47.7
175		6.2	31.0		47 4.2		37.9	43.5	8.6	52.2
176		6.5	35.8		13.8		43.0	43.7	13.8	56.8
177		6.8	40.6		23.4		48.1	43.8	19.0	22 1.3
178		7.0	45.4		33.0		53.3	43.9	24.2	5.9
179		7.1	50.1		42.5		58.3	44.0	29.3	10.4
180		7.1	54.8		52.0		33 3.4	44.0	34.3	15.0

NOTES ON THE FINAL TABLES

The tables are adapted to a single focal depth, which appears to correspond in continental conditions to a focus near the base of the granitic layer without primitive P movement. At most distances the times of P are probably correct for average structure within a fraction of a second. Those of S are less reliable, but the uncertainty is probably under 2 s. For foci within the upper layers the times of S may be later, with respect to P, by an amount Z which is independent of the distance and may apparently range from about +8 s. to

—10 s. For this reason the S—P interval should not be used to determine Δ if much accuracy is aimed at, though it is useful in a preliminary approximate determination of the epicentre.

At great distances a larger movement often seems to follow P after about 7 s., and is often read as P where the true P is too weak to be visible. P' also is often read late, especially on the horizontal components. It appears probable that the true S is usually feeble between 10° and 20° , and that other pulses 7 s. or 15 s. later are often read for it. Special attention should lead to a considerable improvement in the determination of S in this range.

S is overtaken about 82° by SKS, which here, with normal depth, follows P by 10 m. 23 s. This interval increases to 10 m. 43 s. at 100° . If the apparent S — P interval is in this neighbourhood it may be suspected that the apparent S is really SKS, and search for the true S after it may lead to valuable results.

The times given for SKS are about as accurate as for S; the chief uncertainty in this wave is in the additive constant needed to adapt the times to the same focal depth as for S.

There are discontinuities in the values of $dT/d\Delta$ for both P and S at 19° . Special examination of seismograms between 19° and 30° for the direct P and S waves, which continue the curves applicable at shorter distances, is desirable; and the same applies to the search for possible places of large amplitude before and after 19° that would be expected if the change in the slope is due to a continuous transition. On the other hand if there is a true discontinuity it should give rise to reflexions, and if these can be traced they would lead to a more accurate determination of the depth than is likely to be possible otherwise. This applies especially to PP reflected on the inside of the discontinuity.

The times given for PP, PS, SS, and SKSP are calculated and make no allowance for a systematic delay that is probably introduced by reflexion, but may have different values

according as the reflexion takes place below continents or oceans. The delay seems likely to be about 7s. for PP, $Z + 7s.$ for SP and SKSP, $Z + 12s.$ for SS. Reflexion seems also to occur sometimes at the base of the upper layers; when this occurs the delays are smaller.

SKKS, PKS, and P_2' are less reliable than any of P, S, SKS, and P' ; but the tables are certainly accurate enough to serve as a basis for identification, and may be used for theoretical work if they are found to be consistent with results obtained from the better recorded pulses.

There is need of special study to determine the behaviour of S, SKKS, and probably PS_cS between 90° and 120° , where there is at present a curious lack of observations.

According to the cubic formulae derived for the times of P and S at short distances, the trial tables require small negative corrections at distances up to about 3° for P and 6° for S; but these seem to be within the possible uncertainty and have not been applied, pending a direct investigation of the times at these distances.

P_cP is likely to be confused with S, S_d , SS, or the surface waves up to about 25° ; near 47° it nearly coincides with PP. Up to about 34° S_cS will probably be hidden by the long waves, and it is only from about 47° that it precedes SS.

In conclusion, we must express our indebtedness to the work of the International Summary, initiated by the late Professor Turner, to all the observatories that have contributed to it, and to Mr J. S. Hughes and Miss E. F. Bellamy, who have carried on the work since Prof. Turner's death. Without this the present investigation could never have been begun. We are also grateful to Mr Hughes and Miss Bellamy for information received in the course of the work, and in particular to Miss Bellamy for an advance copy of the readings for the Newfoundland earthquake, which was the starting-point of our solution for S. Much of the computation of distances was done under the supervision of Dr L. J. Com-

rie, the expenses being covered by a grant from the Department of Geodesy and Geophysics at Cambridge. We wish also to thank many colleagues for information given privately, which has enabled us to decide many points that would otherwise have remained in doubt. This refers particularly to Miss I. Lehmann for communicating her discovery of the late P and S beyond 20° , which decided whether the curves in this region are double or merely simple curves with strong curvature, and for her additional readings for 1929 June 16; Mr F. J. Scrase for his special search for pP and sS in many of our earthquakes; Prof. Byerly for information about the Montana and Santa Barbara earthquakes; and Dr E. A. Hodgson for information about the Saguenay River earthquake. We have also to thank the Seismological Committee of the British Association for making a grant of £ 60 in aid of the printing of the reductions for the individual earthquakes, and Mr C. W. Brannon, of the Isle of Wight County Press, for his great personal attention and ingenuity in devising a suitable arrangement of these tables.

SUMMARIES
FOR THE
INDIVIDUAL
EARTHQUAKES.

ISLE OF WIGHT:
THE COUNTY PRESS,
NEWPORT,
1934.

NOTES ON THE REDUCTIONS OF THE INDIVIDUAL EARTHQUAKES.

A station often gives a number of readings a few seconds apart for a single phase. If there is little difference between them they probably arise from the phase not being equally clear on all components; but a difference of several seconds may mean a later pulse, such as a reflexion near the epicentre. The policy adopted has been to take only the earliest where the difference does not exceed 3s.; for greater differences all readings are given.

Originally many readings that might be either S or SKS were given in both the corresponding columns, and were included in both frequency distributions until a criterion was available for separating them. Consequently it will be found, if any reader is disposed to check our classification of the residuals, that those given in the text will be somewhat more numerous than in the final tables for the individual earthquakes. In general this will show chiefly in the larger residuals. In the final tables such readings have been compared with the final means of S and SKS, and each has been entered in the column where it gives the smallest residual.

A determination of the epicentre was not in general considered satisfactory unless there were at least two accordant P observations near each of three well separated azimuths. It was found occasionally that even the best stations might be in disagreement with the bulk of the others, possibly owing to microseisms; and in discussing an individual shock it seemed desirable not only to know that a station was usually reliable, but to have confirmation from another station that it was correct on the particular occasion. For this reason a considerable number of the shocks used in former papers have had to be omitted. A few that did not satisfy the criterion have, however, still been retained for special reasons, notably the Montana and Santa Barbara earthquakes.

Search was made in the I.S.S. for all readings that might be P, S, PP, PS, SS, PPP, SSS, SKS, SKKS, P', P'', PKS, and SKSP. All of these are given here except PPP and SSS, which seemed too irregular to be likely to give useful results. As 13 sets of residuals had to be fitted, for purposes of printing, into 9 columns at most, some rearrangement has been needed; overlapping has been avoided in any column, but it has not been possible to keep a uniform arrangement throughout. All other readings were finally plotted to see if there was any sign of other phases traceable over a range of distance; but there were no convincing indications of any. There were a number of readings that might be S₀S, and others that might be S at distances over 105°; but they were not sufficiently numerous or consistent to enable tables to be made.

The names of the stations are given as in the I.S.S., except for the restoration of some accents and modification marks. In general it is probably more convenient to use the form of a place-name that is current in the place itself, rather than an Anglicized form, but we have thought it undesirable to adhere to this principle where reference to the I.S.S. has been habitual and may have to be made frequently again.

The geographical classification of the epicentres on the whole explains itself; but two epicentres in the Northern Hemisphere appear among the Pacific ones. These are in the Philippines; they are 3° south of and 2° and 6° respectively east of another Philippine epicentre, which has been included with the Japanese ones. It might have been more natural to include all Pacific earthquakes north of the equator with the Japanese ones, but the information given by these two approximates to the oceanic type, notably in the long series of distant SKS observations.

Epicentral distances were adopted from the I.S.S. when the epicentre was not shifted. When the epicentre was shifted the distances of the nearer stations were recalculated; in general greater distances were evaluated by applying a correction according to azimuth, except in the case of stations in unusual azimuths, which were recalculated. Those recalculated are indicated by retaining the second decimal. Dr. Comrie and his assistants recalculated the whole of the distances in the earthquakes submitted to them, but in some of these further corrections to the epicentre proved necessary. Errors of computation in the I.S.S. were so rare in the distances actually recalculated that it did not seem worth while to undertake complete recalculation in other cases. But as both the I.S.S. and Comrie's distances were rounded off to the nearest 0.1, and the corrections also were rounded to 0.1, it is to be expected that the final distances will occasionally be wrong by 0.1. The resulting errors in the times for a given distance are comparable with those introduced by the normal sources of error and therefore will have affected the results only by a slight increase of the standard error.

The mark * indicates that a miscount of an exact number of minutes is suspected; the mark † that a clock error is suspected from the agreement of large residuals for two or more phases. In many cases stations whose observations all lie outside the range of residuals retained in the summaries have been omitted; also stations recording no identifiable phase among those considered here, but some in the shadow of the core have been kept so that the distances may be available for any re-examination of the records.

We give T_0 in the following way.

1925 Nov. 13d. 12h. 14m. 40s. +15s. = 14m.55s.

Here the time first given is from the I.S.S.; +15s. is our correction; 14m.55s. is our corrected time together with an exact number of hours. Z is the difference between the values of T_0 that suit P and S. Where we cannot determine Z we write "Z taken = 0." The "first revised epicentre" is obtained using the J tables.

EPICENTRES IN EUROPE, WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN AND WESTERN AND CENTRAL ASIA.

1926 Aug. 30d. 11h. 38m. 0s. +5s. = 38m. 5s.

Z = +1.

I.S.S. Epicentre $37^{\circ}5'N$. $23^{\circ}0'E$. First Revised Epicentre $36^{\circ}78'N$. $23^{\circ}23'E$.
Final Epicentre $36^{\circ}64'N$. $23^{\circ}05'E$.

A = +.7384, B = +.3141, C = +.5966.

	Δ	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w
Athens	1.44	+5	+5		
Mostar	7.81	+4	+4		
Naples	8.04	+17	+17	-23	-23
Sarajevo	8.04	+2	+2	-4 + 31	-4 + 31
Belgrade	8.41	+1	+1		
Sebenico	8.97	-11	-11	-6	-6
Rocca di Papa	9.37	+2	+2	+1	+1
Helwan	9.73	0	0	-12	-12
Zagreb	10.6	0	0	0	0
Budapest	11.24	+3	+3		
Laibach	11.40	-3	-3	-47	-47
Florence	11.48	+1	+1	+22	+22
Graz	11.8	-1	-1	-8	-8
Vienna	12.6	-4	-4	+8	+8
Lemberg	13.28	+1	+1	-4 + 20	-5 + 19
Innsbruck	13.8	-2	-2	-10	-11
Moncalieri	14.3	0	0	+17	+16
Ravensburg	14.9	+6	+6	+9	+8
Marseilles	15.0	+69	+69	+86	+85
Zürich	15.2	+1	0	+4	+3
Cheb	15.5	-1	-2	-1	-2
Hohenheim	15.76	-3	-4	-5	-7
Neuchâtel	15.80	+2	+1	+8	+7
Makeyevka	15.84	+3	+2	+3	+2
Algiers	16.02	+3	+2	+3	+2
Strasbourg	16.3	-4	-5	+3	+2
Besançon	16.5	+1	0	-4	-5
Barcelona	16.88	+2	+1	+7	+5
Piatigorsk	16.94	+17	+16†	+24	+22†
Tortosa	18.0	+4	+3	0	-2
Bagnères	18.54	+2	+1	+4	+2
Alicante	18.72	-1	-2	+1	-1
Hamburg	19.2	+1	0	-5	-7
Paris	19.3	+1	0	-3	-5
Uccle	19.4	+2	+1	+3	+1
De Bilt	19.9	+1	+1	+3	+2
Almeria	20.4	+6	+6	+14	+14
Baku	21.28	+1	+1		
Granada	21.3	-2	-2	+4	0(d)
Toledo	21.4	0	0	0	+1
Malaga	22.0	-2	-1	-4	-2
Kew	22.2	0	+1	-1	+1
Oxford	22.9	-11	-9†	-14	-11†
San Fernando	23.4	+2	+4	-2	+1
Pulkovo	23.6	-3	-1	-15	-11
Rio Tinto	23.6	-14	-12		
Leningrad	23.7	-3	-1	-15	-11
West Bromwich	23.7	-3	-1	-85	-81
Stonyhurst	24.6	-6	-3	-15	-10
Bidston	24.7	-4	-1	-5	0

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w
Lisbon	25.5	-7	-3	-18	-12
Edinburgh	26.1	-2	+2	-12	-5
Dyce	26.5	-7	-3	-59	-52
Ekaterinburg	32.0	-5	+1	-19	-10
Azores	38.4	+8	+12		
Simla	44.6	-12	-9	-25	-20
Bombay	46.9	-3	0	-9	-5
Hyderabad	52.1	-4	-2	-9	-7
Kodaikanal	55.5			-11	-10
Irkutsk	56.9	-2	-2	-7	-6
Calcutta	57.4	+50 + 74			
Colombo	59.5	+4	+4	+4	+4
Halifax	63.1	+1	0	-10	-11
Harvard	69.0	+21	+20	-2	-5
Ottawa	70.2	+1	0	-17 - 1	-19 - 3
Cape Town	70.8			+25	+23
Fordham	71.5			+5	+3
Ithaca	72.3	-1	-2	+3	+1
Toronto	73.3	-2	-3	-5	-8
Ann Arbor	76.7	+17	+17	-6	-9
Hong Kong	77.7	0	0		
Zi-ka-wei	77.9	-3	-3		
Chicago	79.3	-1	-1	-10	-14
Taihoku	81.6	+6	+6		
Osaka	85.0	+11	+12		
Mizusawa	85.2	-5	-4		
Nagoya	85.5	-7	-6		
Manila	87.5	-2	-1		
Batavia	88.7	-3	-2		
Victoria	89.8	-1	0		
Malabar	90.3	-1	0		
Tucson	98.7	0	+3	-1	-6
Lick	99.1			+10	+5
Sucre	100.0	+6	+10		
La Paz	100.8	-17	-13		

Other readings :

	Δ	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Bagnères	18.54						-4
Alicante	18.72				+2, 10, 18		
Toledo	21.4				+3, 12, 27		+11
Oxford	22.9				+23		
Ekaterinburg	32.0				-8		
Irkutsk	56.9				+17		
Harvard	69.0					+6, 16	-8
Fordham	71.5					+16	-21
Toronto	73.3					+6	
Ann Arbor	76.7				+28		+5
Chicago	79.3				-16	-10	-16
Batavia	88.7	+1				-19	
Victoria	89.8	-11					
Malabar	90.3	+9					
Tucson	98.7				+6		
Lick	99.1		-11		+32		
Sucre	100.0		-22 + 8		+20		
La Paz	100.8		-11		-4		
Honolulu	122.1					-11	-13
Riverview	138.0				+2		+2

Honolulu 30m.10s. may be SKSP.

NOTE.—According to *The Times*, 1926 Sept. 1, numbers of dwellings collapsed at Sparta, and important buildings were damaged at Athens and Phaleron. The epicentre is 70 km from Sparta and 160 km from Athens.

The P residuals are normal, but those of S are strongly negative from Pulkovo to the distant stations. The distribution suggests focal depth for S, but no depth would suit all the distances.

1927 July 1d. 8h. 18m. 54s. +6s. =19m. 0s.

Z = +5.

I.S.S. Epicentre 37°·5N., 23°·0E. Revised epicentre 36°·7N. 22°·8E.

A = +·7392, B = +·3107, C = +·5976.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w
	$^{\circ}$				
Pompeii	7·6	+4	+4	-52	-52
Naples	7·8	-1	-1	-54	-54
Belgrade	8·3	-2	-2	+3	+3
Rocca di Papa	9·3	0	0	0 +41	0 +41
Helwan	9·9	-1	-1	-17	-17
Zagreb	10·5	-28	-28	+10	+10
Ksara	11·0	+2	+2	-14	-14
Budapest	11·1	+4	+4		
Laibach	11·2	0	0		
Florence	11·3	+1	+1	+20	+20
Graz	11·7	-2	-2	-2	-2
Venice	11·8	+4	+4	0	0
Vienna	12·5	-2	-2	+3	+3
Lemberg	13·2	+4	+4	+16	+15
Moncalieri	14·1	0	0	+18	+17
Prague	14·7	0	0	-10	-11
Zürich	15·0	0	0	+2	+1
Cheb	15·3	0	-1	+5	+4
Grenoble	15·4	+5	+4	-2	-3
Hohenheim	15·6	-1	-2	+1	0
Algiers	15·8	+3	+2	-7	-8
Makeyevka	15·9	+4	+3	+4	+3
Strasbourg	16·2	+2	+1	+1	0
Jena	16·3	+1	0	-1	-3
Besançon	16·3	+2	+1	-15	-17
Barcelona	16·7	+1	0	+2	0
Feldberg	17·0	+1	0	+9	+7
Potsdam	17·1	+3	+2	0	-2
Puy de Dôme	17·4	0	-1	+19	+17
Tiflis	17·7	+8	+7	+8	+6
Tortosa	17·8	+6	+5	-3	-5
Königsberg	18·2	+4	+3	-8	-10
Bagnères	18·3	+4	+3	+4	+2
Alicante	18·5	+4	+3	-5	-7
Hamburg	19·1	+1	0	-1	-3
Paris	19·1	+1	0	-2	-4
Uccle	19·3	+1	0	0	-2
De Bilt	19·8	+3	+2	0	-1
Copenhagen	20·2	-1	-1	-3	-3
Almeria	20·2	0	0	-5	-5
Granada	21·0	0	0	+1	+2
Toledo	21·2	0	0	-4	-3
Baku	21·4	+3	+3	+2	+3
Kucino	21·7	-2	-1	-9	-7
Malaga	21·7	0	+1	-4	-2
Kew	22·1	-1	0	-3	-1
Oxford	22·7	-2	0	-7	-4
San Fernando	23·2	0	+2	-12	-9
Upsala	23·4	-3	-1	-11	-8
Helsingfors	23·5	+1	+3	-2	+2
Pulkovo	23·6	-1	+1	-12	-8
Stonyhurst	24·4	+2	+4	-10	-6
Edinburgh	26·0	-3	+1	-17	-10
Dyce	26·4	-5	-1	-20	-14
Ekaterinburg	32·1	-17	-11	-34	-25
Tashkent	36·0	-5	0	-22	-14
Simla	44·9	-3	0	-10	-5
Bombay	47·1	-1	+2	-8	-4
Hyderabad	52·4	-4	-2	-14	-12
Irkutsk	57·0	-2	-2	-10	-9

Continued on next page.

	Δ °	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w		
Ottawa	70.0	+1	0	-6	-8		
Cape Town	70.7			+20	+18		
Fordham	71.3	+16	+15	-8	-10		
Ithaca	72.1	-8	-9	-23	-21		
Phu-Lien	73.0	-1	-2	-14	-17		
Ann Arbor	76.5			-15	-18		
Hong Kong	77.9			-11	-14		
Zi-ka-wei	78.1	0	0	-19	-22		
Chicago	79.1	-3	-3	-29	-32		
Osaka	85.1	+4	+4	-1	-5		
Mizusawa	85.3	0	+1				
Manila	87.7	-3	-2				
Batavia	88.9	-32	-31				
Other readings :							
	Δ °	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Königsberg	18.2				+9		
Uccle	19.3				+10		
Granada	21.0				-3+13		
Toledo	21.2				+15		
Baku	21.4				+30		
Kucino	21.7				+4		
Ekaterinburg	32.1				-17		
Tashkent	36.0				+6		
Irkutsk	57.0				-19		-13
Ottawa	70.0						+17
Fordham	71.3					+3	-16
Ann Arbor	76.5					-9, 3	
Chicago	79.1				+11		-43
Mizusawa	85.3		-9			-25	
Manila	87.7		-12				
Batavia	88.9		-24+11				
Victoria	89.7		-7				
La Paz	100.5		+20		+5		

NOTE.—The P residuals are normal, but those of S indicate focal depth. This earthquake was not used in forming the S curve.

1927 July 11d. 13h. 3m. 55s. +18s. = 4m.13s. $Z = -3$.

I.S.S. epicentre $32^{\circ}0N$. $35^{\circ}5$. Revised epicentre $31^{\circ}9N$. $35^{\circ}3E$.

$A = +.6929$, $B = +.4906$, $C = .5284$.

	Δ °	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w
Ksara	2.0	+1	+1		
Helwan	3.9	+1	+1	+17	+17
Tiflis	12.4	0	0	+16	+16
Baku	14.5	0	0	+14	+14
Makeyevka	16.3	-3	-4	+4	+3
Belgrade	17.4	-1	-2	+13	+11
Pompeii	18.9	+11	+10	+21	+19
Naples	19.1	+5	+4	+70	+68*
Lemberg	19.8	+4	+3	+11	+10
Budapest	19.9	+1	+1	+16	+16
Zagreb	20.4	+3	+3	+23	+23
Rocca di Papa	20.5	+1	+1	+14	+14
Laibach	21.4	0	0		
Graz	21.5	-2	-1	+10	+11
Vienna	21.7	-2	-1	+9	+11
Florence	22.3	+3	+4	+19	+21
Venice	22.3	+6	+7		
Innsbruck	23.8	0	+2	+16	+20
Prague	23.9	-2	+1	-1	+3
Cheb	24.9	-2	+1	+2	+7

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	Δ °	P_p	P_{ω}	S_p	S_{ω}		
Moncalieri	25.1	-4	-1	+64	+69*		
Ravensburg	25.1	-7	-4	+14	+19		
Königsberg	25.2	-2	+1	+2	+7		
Zürich	25.5	-3	+1	+27	+32		
Hohenheim	25.8	-4	0	+17	+24		
Jena	25.8	-5	-1	+3 + 17	+10 + 24		
Potsdam	26.1	-5	-1	+13	+20		
Grenoble	26.5	-10	-6	+12	+19		
Strasbourg	26.6	-6	-2	+2	+9		
Feldberg	27.0	-2	+2	+9	+16		
Algiers	27.0	-5	-1	+11	+18		
Besançon	27.1	-5	-1	-7	0		
Barcelona	28.0	-9	-4	+17	+24		
Pulkovo	28.1	-8	-3	-10	-2		
Hamburg	28.2	-6	-1	+18	+26		
Puy de Dôme	28.5	-10	-5				
Tashkent	28.6	-9	-4	-7	+1		
Copenhagen	28.7	-7	-2	-14	-6		
Helsingfors	29.1	-6	0	-10	-2		
Tortosa	29.2	-2	+4	-2	+6		
Uccle	29.6	-7	-1	-9	-1		
De Bilt	29.8	-7	-1	-7	+1		
Paris	29.8	-7	-1	-4	+4		
Alicante	29.8	+5	+11	+20	+28		
Upsala	30.3	-8	-2	-10	-1		
Ekaterinburg	30.4	-10	-4	-10	-1		
Almeria	31.4	-4	+2	+11	+20		
Granada	32.3	-5	+1	+3	+12		
Kew	32.5	-7	-1	+6	+15		
Toledo	32.6	-5	+1	-8	+1		
Malaga	32.9	-2	+4	-1	+7		
Oxford	33.2	-7	-1	-6	+2		
San Fernando	34.4	+4	+9	-8	-1		
Stonyhurst	34.6	-9	-4	-5	+3		
Bidston	34.8	-66	-61*	-69	-61*		
Simla	35.5			-53 - 5	-45 + 3		
Edinburgh	35.9	-9	-4	-14	-6		
Dyce	36.0	-7	-2	-7	+1		
Bombay	36.1	-6	-2	-5	+3		
Hyderabad	41.5			+1	+7		
Kodaikanal	44.5			-8	-3		
Irkutsk	52.8	-4	-2	0	+2		
Phu-Lien	63.8	-3	-4	-1	-2		
Cape Town	67.7			+5	+3		
Hong Kong	69.4			-2	-4		
Zi-ka-wei	71.2	-6	-7	0	-2		
Manila	78.8	+1	+1	-33	-37		
Ottawa	80.7			+3	-1		
Toronto	83.8			+12	+8		
Other readings :	Δ °	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Innsbruck	23.8						-10
Moncalieri	25.1						+11
Königsberg	25.2				+4		-6
Jena	25.8				+11		-21, 8
Strasbourg	26.6						+6
Pulkovo	28.1				+10		
Tashkent	28.6						-38
Upsala	30.3				+10		
Ekaterinburg	30.4				+10		
Almeria	31.4				+5		-29
Granada	32.3				+7		
Irkutsk	52.8				+10		+22
Victoria	97.5		0				
La Paz	109.8				+5		

NOTE.—Up to 27° Makeyevka and Prague seem to be the only stations recording the true S.

1927 July 22d. 3h. 54m. 54s. +23s. = 55m. 17s.

Z = +4.

I.S.S. epicentre 34° 7' N. 54° 0' E. Retained.

A = +483, B = +665, C = +569.

	Δ °	P _p	P _w	S _p	S _w
Baku	6.5	+5	+5	+18	+18
Tiflis	10.0	+2	+2		
Tashkent	13.7	-2	-2	+8	+7
Ksara	15.0	+1	+1	+22	+21
Makeyevka	17.9	+3	+2	+16	+15
Simla	19.7	-13 -1	-14 -2	-3 +3	-5 +1
Helwan	19.7	-6	-7	+10	+8
Dehra Dun	20.6	+11	+11	+6	+6
Ekaterinburg	22.6	-2	0	-18	-15
Bombay	23.0	0	+2	+64	+67*
Kucino	23.8	0	+2	+15	+19
Lemberg	26.5	+1	+5	+3	+10
Belgrade	27.5	-26	-21	+5	+12
Hyderabad	27.8	+2	+7	+11	+19
Budapest	28.9	-1	+4	+40	+48
Pulkovo	29.4	-5	+1	-6	+2
Königsberg	30.6	-3	+3	-13	-4
Zagreb	30.7	-6	0	+38	+47
Vienna	30.9	-9	-3	-12	-3
Graz	31.2	-6	0	-9	0
Helsingfors	31.6	-12	-6	-25	-16
Naples	31.7	-8	-2	+24	+33
Laibach	31.8	-6	0	+4	+17
Calcutta	32.3			+8	+17
Prague	32.5	-3	+3	+22	+31
Rocca di Papa	32.9	-6	0	-19	-10
Venice	33.2	-4	+2	-5	+4
Cheb	33.8	-8	-2	+4	+13
Potsdam	33.9	-5	+1	-2	+7
Florence	33.9	-6	0	-14	-5
Innsbruck	34.0	+11	+17	-18	-9
Jena	34.4	-1	+4	+19	+28
Upsala	34.5	-9	-4	-12	-4
Copenhagen	35.2	-4	+1	-16	-8
Ravensburg	35.3	-9	-4		
Hohenheim	35.6	-6	-1		
Hamburg	36.0	-5	0	-6	+2
Zürich	36.0	-7	-2		
Feldberg	36.3	-2	+3	-6	+2
Moncalieri	36.5	-8	-3	-9 +7	-1 +15
Strasbourg	36.6	-8	-3	0	+8
Besançon	37.7	-6	-1	+7	+15
De Bilt	38.6	-5	-1	-5	+2
Uccle	39.0	-5	-1	-6	+1
Irkutsk	39.5	-4	0	-6	+1
Paris	40.0	-5	-1	-6	+1
Barcelona	40.8	+27	+31		
Algiers	40.9	-15	-11	-11	-5
Kew	41.9	-3	+1	-2	+4
Oxford	42.6	-5	-1	-8	-2
Tortosa	43.2	-14	-10	-30	-25
Alicante	43.3	+10	+14	+41	+46
Stonyhurst	43.3	-3	+1	-4	+1
Dyce	43.4	+12	+16	-3	+2
Bidston	43.7	+9	+13	-2	+3
Edinburgh	43.8	-5	-1	+7	+12
Almeria	45.1	-5	-2	+9	+14
Toledo	45.7	-5	-2	-7	-3
Granada	46.0	-7	-4	+6	+10

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_r	P_w	S_r	S_w
Malaga	46.7	-3	0	+19	+23
Phu-Lien	48.0	-3	0	-10	-7
Zi-ka-wei	55.6	+4	+5	0	+1
Manila	62.9	+20	+19	0	0
Sumoto	64.6			0	-1
Cape Town	76.2			+4	+1
Ottawa	87.9	0	+1		
Perth	88.4			+2	-2

Other readings :

	Δ	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Ekaterinburg	22.6				+2		
Helsingfors	31.6						-34
Calcutta	32.3				-3		
Hohenheim	35.6				+11		
Feldberg	36.3				-22		
De Bilt	38.6				+8		
Uccle	39.0						+3
Almeria	45.1						-67
Granada	46.0						-77
Phu-Lien	48.0						+19
Batavia	64.3				-10		
Sumoto	64.6					-7	
Ottawa	87.9		-6				
Toronto	90.9		-9				
Chicago	95.9		-15.8				
Victoria	96.9		+2				-42
Melbourne	111.1					-25	
Riverview	113.8	+18					
Sucre	124.4				+2		
La Paz	125.5	-1			+39		

NOTE.—Pulkovo or possibly Dehra Dun is the nearest station to record S. Stations from 36° on were used in forming the S table.

1927 Sept. 11d. 22h. 15m. 40s. +11s. =15m. 51s. $Z = -4$.

I.S.S. epicentre 44°·5N. 34°·5E. Revised epicentre 44°·4N. 34°·3E.

$A = +.5902$, $B = +.4026$, $C = +.6997$.

	Δ	P_r	P_w	S_r	S_w
Makeyevka	4.44	+1	+1		
Tiflis	8.11	-2	-2	-4	-4
Lemberg	8.85	0 + 8	0 + 8	+1 + 7	+1 + 7
Belgrade	9.85	-2	-2	+9	+9
Ksara	10.67	0	0	0	0
Budapest	11.00	-1	-1	+19	+19
Kucino	11.6	+1	+1	+6	+6
Baku	12.1	+6	+6	+22	+22
Vienna	12.9	0	0	+30	+30
Zagreb	13.0	0	0	+21 + 60	+20 + 59
Graz	13.4	+1	+1	+31	+30
Königsberg	13.7	-1	-1	-2	-3
Laibach	14.0	-1	-1	+27	+26
Prague	14.6	-2	-2	+24	+23
Helwan	14.7	+5	+5	0	-1
Pompeii	15.0	+6	+6	+27	+26
Venice	15.5	+15	+14	+20	+19
Pulkovo	15.6	-6	-7	-9	-10
Cheb	15.8	+4	+3	+23	+22
Rocca di Papa	16.0	+2	+1	+16	+15

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_v	P_o	S_v	S_o
Potsdam	16.2	+23	+22	-4	-6
Jena	16.5	+2	+1	+4+22	+2+20
Florence	16.5	0	-1	+25	+23
Ravensburg	17.4	0	-1	+20	+18
Chur	17.5	0	-1	+11	+9
Hohenheim	17.7	+3	+2	+13+43	+11+41
Copenhagen	17.9	-4	-5	-16	-18
Zürich	18.1	-2	-3	+19	+17
Upsala	18.4	-6	-7	-8	-10
Strasbourg	18.7	-1	-2	+10	+8
Moncalieri	18.8	0	-1	+5+10	+3+8
Besançon	19.8	0	0	+9	+8
Grenoble	20.2	+5	+5	+8	+5(d)
Ekaterinburg	20.6	-2	-2	+1	+1
De Bilt	20.8	0	0	+11	+11
Marseilles	20.8	+5	+5	+14	+14
Uccle	21.0	0	0	+17	+18
Paris	22.1	+2	+3	+6	+1(d)
Puy de Dôme	22.1	+3	+4	+16	+11(d)
Bergen	23.5	-9	-7	+15	+8(d)
Barcelona	23.6	-1	+1	+8	0(d)
Kew	23.9	-1	+1	+5	-3(d)
Bagnères	24.5	-1	+2	-9	-4
Oxford	24.7	+12	+15	+8	-1(d)
Algiers	24.8	-4	-1	-2	+3
Tortosa	25.0	-5	-2	+4+25	-5(d)+16(d)
Stonyhurst	25.5	+6	+10†	+3	+9†
Tashkent	25.6	+12	+16†	+15	+21†
Bidston	25.9	-9	-5	-14	-8
Dyce	25.9	+7	+11	+2	+8
Edinburgh	26.2	+2	+6	+8	-2(d)
Plymouth	26.5	+19	+23	+21	+10(d)
Alicante	26.6	+9	+13	+21	+10(d)
Almeria	28.6	-3	+2	-5	+3
Toledo	28.6	-7	-2	+4	+13
Granada	29.3	-5	+1	-7	+1
Malaga	30.1	-9	-3	+1	+10
San Fernando	31.6	-1	+5	0	+9
Simla	35.9	-23-5	-18,0	-6,0	+2+8
Bombay	41.0	-1	+3	-6	0
Hyderabad	45.7	-6	-3	-15	-11
Calcutta	49.0	-6	-3	+11+15	+14+18
Kodaikanal	50.3	+31	+33		
Colombo	54.4	-2	-1	+1	+3
Phu-Lien	63.1	+3	+2	+4	+3
Zi-ka-wei	66.8	-2	-3	+6	+5
Hong Kong	67.5	+6	+5	+5	+4
Ootomari	69.2			+2	0
Harvard	70.7	+43	+42†	+44	+42†
Hukuoka	71.0			-36	-38
Ottawa	71.0	+1	0	+7+12	+5+10
Sumoto	73.3			-26	-29
Osaka	73.4	-29	-30	-42	-45
Ithaca	73.5	0	-1	+3	0
Toronto	74.0	-3	-2	+2	-1
Ann Arbor	77.2	-2	-2	+13	+10
Manila	77.5	+12	+12	0	-3
Sitka	78.2			-45	-48
Chicago	79.4	+4	+4	-3+12	-6+9
Cape Town	79.7			-4	-7
Batavia	82.1	+17	+17	-5	-8
St. Louis	83.1	+18	+19	-8+2	
Victoria	85.2	+4+10	+5+11	+13	+9
Berkeley	95.1	+5	+7		
Amboina	95.4	-35	-33		
Tucson	97.0	+11	+14		

Continued on next page.

Other readings :	Δ	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Jena	16.5				-1+5		
Grenoble	20.2				-5+2		
Puy de Dôme	22.1				-4		
Granada	29.3				+22		
Zi-ka-wei	66.8				+14		
Hong Kong	67.5				-1		-3
Ottawa	71.0						+9
St. Louis	83.1		-12, 2				
Victoria	85.2		+7				
Berkeley	95.1				+6	+32	
Rio de Janeiro	97.5		+3		+2		
La Paz	110.3	-30	-2		-3	+15	-42
Honolulu T.H.	113.3						+10
Pilar	117.0				-9		
Adelaide	123.1		-7			+14	
Riverview	131.1				-25		+33

1928 Mar. 31d. 0h. 29m. 42s. +10s. = 29m. 52s. $Z=0$.

I.S.S. Epicentre $38^{\circ}5'N$, $28^{\circ}0'E$. First Revised Epicentre $38^{\circ}3'N$, $27^{\circ}9'E$.

Final Epicentre $38^{\circ}1'N$, $27^{\circ}7'E$.

$A = +.6967$, $B = +.3658$, $C = +.6170$.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w
Ksara	7.86	+1	+1	+7	+7
Yalta	8.02	+2	+2	-2	-2
Belgrade	8.63	+57	+57*	+82	+82
Helwan	8.79	-3	-3	-4	-4
Theodosia	8.98	+3	+3	+3	+3
Mostar	9.13	+22	+22†	+32	+32†
Pompeii	10.58	0	0	+31	+31
Naples	10.8	-2	-2	-3	-3
Budapest	11.1	+1	+1		
Zagreb	11.67	-1	-1		
Lemberg	12.07	-11-5	-11-5	+3+21	+3+21
Rocca di Papa	12.1	-1	-1	+4	+4
Makeyevka	12.48	+7	+7	+28	+28
Laibach	12.5	+2	+2	-1	-1
Graz	12.7	+11	+11†	+16	+16†
Vienna	13.0	-3	-3	-6	-6
Venice	13.6	0	0		
Florence	13.7	-1	-1	-3	-4
Innsbruck	15.0	-8	-8	-12	-13
Chur	15.9	+3	+2	+17	+16
Ravensburg	16.3	+7	+6	+16	+15
Moncalieri	16.4	+1	0	-1+64	-3+62
Zürich	16.7	0	-1	+12	+10
Hohenheim	17.0	+5	+4	+7	+5
Jena	17.1	+4	+3	+13	+11
Baku	17.30	+8	+7	+25	+23
Königsberg	17.5	-3	-4	-3	-5
Potsdam	17.56	+3	+2	+12	+10
Neuchâtel	17.6	0	-1	-5	-7
Marseilles	17.7	+29	+28	+46	+44
Strasbourg	17.8	-1	-2	+6	+4
Grenoble	17.9	-8	-9	-6	-8
Feldberg	18.2	+2	+1	+11	+9
Besançon	18.3	0	-1	+6	+4
Kucino	19.0	-9	-10	0	-2

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_r	P_w	S_r	S_w
Algiers	19.58	-2	-3	+2	0
Hamburg	19.68	-1	-2	+2	0
Puy de Dôme	19.9	+1	+1	+15	+14
Barcelona	20.0	-5	-5	-3	-3
Lund	20.1	-1	-1	+1	+1
Copenhagen	20.33	-1	-1	+2	-1(d)
Uccle	20.8	-1	-1	+4	0(d)
De Bilt	21.0	+2	+2	+7	+3(d)
Paris	21.0	+2	+2	+8	+4(d)
Tortosa	21.2	-5	-5	+2	-2(d)
Bagnères	21.4	+1	+1	+1	-3(d)
Pulkovo	21.73	-3	-2	-4	-2
Helsingfors	22.1	+3	+4	+8	+3(d)
Alicante	22.1	-23	-22+	-20	-25+
Upsala	22.8	-1	+1	-4	-1
Kew	23.7	0	+2	+1	+5
Almeria	23.89	-2	+1	-4	0
Oxford	24.4	-1	+2	-5	0
Toledo	24.7	-5	-2	-5	0
Granada	24.8	-2	+1	-5	0
Malaga	25.4	-2	+1	+2	+8
Bidston	26.0			-13	-6
Bergen	26.4	-29	-25	-4	+3
San Fernando	26.9	-4	0	-6	+1
Edinburgh	27.1	-1	+4	+15	+2(d)
Dyce	27.4			+14	0(d)
Ekaterinburg	28.6	-3	+2	-5	+3
Tashkent	31.8	-3	+3	-12	-3
Entebbe	38.2	-9	-5	-18	-11
Scoresby Sund	41.3	0	+4	-3	+3
Bombay	43.4	-2	+2	+3	+8
Irkutsk	53.17	+1	+3	+9	+11
Tananarive	59.9			+5	+5
Phu-Lien	68.9	+1	0	+2	0
Ottawa	71.9			+1	-1
Zi-ka-wei	74.0	+1	0		
Ithaca	74.1			+1	-2
Toronto	75.0			+2	-1
Georgetown	76.6	+6	+6	+8	+5
Chicago	80.7			+4 +13	0 +9
Cincinnati	80.8			+1	-3
St. Louis	84.4	+2	+3	0	-4
Victoria	89.8			+8	+4

Other readings :

	Δ	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Jena	17.1				+2		
Königsberg	17.5				+9, 16		
Feldberg	18.2				+6		
Barcelona	20.0						+10
Kew	23.7						+32
Oxford	24.4				-5		
Dyce	27.4				+7		
Scoresby Sund	41.3				+7		+14
Georgetown	76.6				-5		
St. Louis	84.4		+1				+13
Sucre	103.9				-18		

1928 April 14d. 8h. 59m. 43s., +18s. = 9h.0m.1s.

Z taken = 0.

I.S.S. Epicentre $41^{\circ}7'N$. $26^{\circ}3'E$. Revised Epicentre $42^{\circ}2'N$. $25^{\circ}7'E$.

A = +.6674, B = +.3213, C = +.6717.

	Δ	P_V	P_{ω}	S_V	S_{ω}
Belgrade	4.6	-7	-7	+9	+9
Sarajevo	5.6	-4	-4	+47	+47
Yalta	6.4	0	0	+6	+6
Budapest	7.0	+7	+7		
Sebenico	7.3	+7	+7	+18	+18
Theodosia	7.4	+4	+4	+9	+9
Lemberg	7.7	+10	+10	+19	+19
Zagreb	7.8	+1	+1	-34	-34
Pompeii	8.4	+6	+6	+6	+6
Naples	8.6	+8	+8	-17	-17
Graz	8.7	-2	-2	+12	+12
Vienna	8.9	-2	-2	-12	-12
Laibach	9.0	+1	+1	+32	+32
Rocca di Papa	9.7	0	0	-36	-36
Florence	10.6	+5	+5	+18	+18
Innsbruck	11.4	-7	-7	+17	+17
Ksara	11.5	+3	+3	+48	+48
Chur	12.3	+3	+3	+82	+82
Ravensburg	12.6	+2	+2	-54	-54
Jena	12.8	0	0	+5	+4
Helwan	13.1	+1	+1	+25	+24
Königsberg	13.1	0	0	+8	+7
Zürich	13.2	0	0	+11	+10
Potsdam	13.2	+2	+2	+8	+7
Hohenheim	13.3	0	0	-37	-38
Moncalieri	13.3	-2	-2	+33	+32
Neuchâtel	14.2	-1	-1	+15	+14
Strasbourg	14.2	-3	-3	+15	+14
Grenoble	14.7	+4	+4	+16	+15
Besançon	14.9	-1	-1	+13	+12
Marseilles	15.0	+3	+2	+28	+27
Hamburg	15.4	+2	+1	+19	+18
Kucino	15.7	-7	-8	+8	+7
Lund	15.9	-3	-4		
Copenhagen	16.1	-2	-3	-1	-3
Puy de Dôme	16.7	-4	-5	+8	+6
Uccle	17.0	+1	0	+11	+9
De Bilt	17.1	+1	0	+14	+12
Barcelona	17.5	+1	0	+16	+14
Paris	17.5	+1	0	+8	+6
Pulkovo	17.7	+1	0	+3	+1
Helsingfors	18.0	-1	-2	+25	+23
Baku	18.2	+6	+5	+17	+15
Algiers	18.2	+2	+1	+3	+1
Upsala	18.3	0	-1	+3	+1
Bagnères	18.7	+2	+1	+2	-1
Tortosa	18.8	+3	+2	+9	+7
Kew	19.9	+3	+3	+15	+14
Alicante	20.2	+5	+5	+14	+14
Oxford	20.7	-1	-1	+7	+3(d)
Stonyhurst	21.9	-10	-9	+8	+3(d)
Almeria	22.1	+8	+9	+16	+11(d)
Bergen	22.1	+8	+9		
Bidston	22.2	+3	+4	+5	0(d)
Toledo	22.4	0	+1	+9	+3(d)

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_V	P_ω	S_V	S_ω
Edinburgh	22.7	+6	+8	+15	+9(d)
Granada	22.9	+2	+4	+10	+3(d)
Malaga	23.8	-3	0	+8	0(d)
San Fernando	25.1	-5	-2	-29	-24
Ekaterinburg	26.5	-1	+3	-10	-3
Tashkent	32.1	-1	+5	+27	+36
Reykjavik	34.8			+4	+12
Scoresby Sund	36.8	0	+5	+9	+17
Entebbe	42.4	+3	+6	-24	-18
Bombay	45.9	+2	+5	+5	+9
Irkutsk	51.6	+1	+3	0	+2
Calcutta	54.9	-16	-15		+2
Kodaikanal	55.2			+10	+11
Colombo	59.2	0	0	-7	-7
Tananarive	64.3	+3	+2	-1+5	-2+4
Harvard	67.1	+21	+20†	+14	+13†
Ottawa	68.1	+1	0	+6	+4
Johannesburg	68.2			+1	-1
Phu-Lien	69.5	+3	+2	+7	+5
Ithaca	70.2	+3	+2	+9	+7
Toronto	71.2	+1	0	+1	-1
Georgetown	72.8	-6	-7	-39	-42
Zi-ka-wei	73.5	+2	+1	+13	+10
Hong Kong	74.0	+5	+4		
Charlottesville	74.6	+1	0	+34	+31
Ootomari	74.9			+8	+5
Cape Town	75.1			-34	-37
Chicago	76.7	+1	+1	+4	+1
Cincinnati	76.9	+2	+2	-25	-28
Hukuoka	77.6			-6	-9
Toyooka	78.8	+5	+5	+18	+15
Sumoto	79.4	-66	-66*		
Osaka	79.8	+14	+14	+36	+33
St. Louis	80.4	+2	+2	+5	+1
Manila	84.0	+6	+7		
Spokane	84.5	+1	+2	+7	+3
Victoria	85.4	+1	+2	+11	+7
Batavia	87.6	-9	-8	+11	+7
Tucson	95.5	0	+2		

Other readings :

	Δ	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Toledo	22.4				+5		+25
Scoresby Sund	36.8				+4		
Tananarive	64.3				+16	+1	
Chicago	76.7				-21		
Cincinnati	76.9					+3	
Osaka	79.8					+1	
St. Louis	80.4						+6, 12
Manila	84.0		-1			+8	
Spokane	84.5				+19		
Victoria	85.4		+5				
Batavia	87.6		+4			-16	
Rio de Janeiro	90.8		-7+1				+9
Lick	95.0				-12		
Tucson	95.5		-7		-10		
Sucre	103.2				+9		
La Paz	103.9				+5		
Adelaide	128.4				-27		+14

Also 134°3 (Melbourne) PKS-12.

1928 April 18d. 19h. 22m. 37s. +19s. = 22m. 56s.

Z = +1.

I.S.S. Epicentre $41^{\circ}7'N$. $26^{\circ}3'E$., revised later to $41^{\circ}8'N$. $25^{\circ}0'E$.First Revised Epicentre $42^{\circ}4'N$. $24^{\circ}9'E$. Final Epicentre $42^{\circ}2'N$. $25^{\circ}2'E$.

A = +.6704, B = +.3154, C = +.6717.

	Δ °	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w
Belgrade	4.3	-1	-1	+15	+15
Sarajevo	5.2	+13	+13	-23	-23
Budapest	6.8	+4	+4		
Sebenico	6.9	+2	+2	+31	+31
Yalta	7.0	-2	-2	-1	-1
Zagreb	7.5	0	0	-1	-1
Lemberg	7.7	-3	-3		
Theodosia	7.9	+1	+1	+3	+3
Pompeii	8.2	+7	+7	+8	+8
Naples	8.4	-1	-1	-21	-21
Graz	8.4	-2	-2	+15	+15
Laibach	8.5	0	0		
Vienna	8.6	-3	-3		
Rocca di Papa	9.3	-2	-2		
Venice	9.8	+2	+2		
Florence	10.3	0	0	+18	+18
Makeyevka	10.8	-3	-3	+4	+4
Innsbruck	10.9	-2	-2	+15	+15
Ksara	12.0	0	0	+37	+37
Chur	12.0	0	0		
Ravensburg	12.2	+4	+4	-32	-32
Jena	12.7	-4 +2	-4 +2	-8 -4	-8 -4
Zürich	12.8	0	0	+8	+8
Hohenheim	12.8	+5	+5	-19	-19
Moncalieri	12.9	-1	-1		
Königsberg	13.0	-2	-2		
Potsdam	13.0	+2	+2		
Helwan	13.4	-3	-3	+5	+4
Neuchâtel	13.7	-1	-1	+8	+7
Strasbourg	13.7	-1	-1	+12	+11
Feldberg	14.0	0	0	+12	+11
Grenoble	14.3	-14	-14	-6	-7
Besançon	14.4	-1	-1	+9	+8
Marseilles	14.5	+6	+6	+10	+9
Hamburg	15.1	+1	0	+14	+13
Lund	15.5	-1	-2	0	-1
Copenhagen	15.8	-3	-4	+1	0
Kucino	15.9	-2	-3	+22	+21
Puy de Dôme	16.3	-6	-7	+10	+8
Uccle	16.5	+5	+4		
De Bilt	16.6	+4	+3	+14	+12
Paris	17.0	+2	+1	+13	+11
Barcelona	17.1	0	-1	+15	+13
Pulkovo	17.9	-4	-5	-10	-12
Algiers	17.9	+1	0	+4	+2
Helsingfors	18.0	-14	-15	-3	-5
Upsala	18.2	-2	-3	+1	-1
Bagnères	18.2	+3	+2	+12	+10
Tortosa	18.4	0	-1	+9	+7
Baku	18.6	+5	+4		
Kew	19.5	+2	+1	+9	+8
Alicante	19.9	+4	+4	+7	+6
Oxford	20.2	+3	+3	+4	+1(d)
Stonyhurst	21.5	0	+1	+4	0(d)
Bidston	21.7	+3	+4	+6	+1(d)
Bergen	21.8	-21	-20†	-16	-21(d)†
Almeria	21.9	+7	+8	+10	+5(d)
Toledo	22.0	-1	0	+5	0(d)
Edinburgh	22.7	+1	+2	+4	-2(d)
Malaga	23.4	-4	-2	+6	-1(d)

Continued on next page.

	Δ °	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w		
San Fernando	24.8	-8	-5	-11	-6		
Ekaterinburg	26.8	-1	+3	-7	0		
Tashkent	32.6	-72	-66*	-68	-59*		
Scoresby Sund	36.7	-1	+4	+1	+9		
Entebbe	42.7	-9	-5	-14	-9		
Bombay	46.4	+9	+12	+21	+25		
Hyderabad	51.4	0	+2	-2	0		
Irkutsk	52.0	-1	+1	-7	-5		
Calcutta	55.6	-4	-3	+8	+9		
Tananarive	64.8	-1	-2	0	-1		
Harvard	66.8			+14	+13		
Ottawa	67.6	+1	0	+4	+2		
Ithaca	69.9	+5	+4	+8	+6		
Phu-Lien	70.1	+4	+3	+1	-1		
Toronto	70.7	+3	+2	0	-2		
Georgetown	72.5	+4	+3				
Zi-ka-wel	73.8	+6	+5	+12	+9		
Charlottesville	73.9	+6	+5	+4	+1		
Hong Kong	74.6	+3	+2	+10	+7		
Ootomari	75.3	+6	+6	+2	-1		
Cape Town	76.4	+11	+11	-7	-10		
Chicago	76.4	+6	+6	+4	+1		
Cincinnati	76.6	+1	+1	+8	+5		
Hukuoka	78.0	+1	+1				
Nagasaki	78.2	+12	+12	+8	+5		
Toyooka	79.2	+9	+9	+13	+10		
Kobe	80.0	+7	+7				
Sumoto	80.1	+1	+1				
Mizusawa	80.1	+5	+5	+10	+6		
St. Louis	80.1	+1	+1	+2	-2		
Osaka	80.3	+13	+13	+9	+5		
Spokane	84.2	+5	+6	+4	0		
Manila	84.5	+5	+6				
Victoria	85.2	+3	+4				
Batavia	88.1	-5	-4	+2	-2		
Malabar	89.3	+5	+6	-1	-5		
Rio de Janeiro	90.6	-3	-1	+1	-3		
Berkeley	94.3	+4	+6	+7	+2		
Lick	94.8	+7	+9	+3	-2		
Tucson	95.2	+9	+11	+7	+2		
Other readings :	Δ °	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Scoresby Sund	36.7				+4		-9
Ottawa	67.6						+23
Georgetown	72.5				+4	+29	
Charlottesville	73.9						+7
Cincinnati	76.6					+6	+19
St. Louis	80.1					-11, 6	+17
Spokane	84.2		+2		+6		
Victoria	85.2		+3				
Denver	86.4		-4				-54
Batavia	88.1		+5			+2	
Tucson	95.2		-3		+9	+15	+19
Sucre	102.9						-2
Perth	111.3						+16
Honolulu T.H.	116.0					+13	+14
Adelaide	128.8						-4
Riverview	137.4						+57

Also 137° 4 (Riverview) PKS-1.

Note.—The epicentre is only 0° 5 from the last, but direct comparison of the residuals shows that the difference is real.

1928 May 2d. 21h. 54m. 21s. +14s. = 54m. 35s.

Z = 0.

I.S.S. Epicentre 39°·7'N. 29°·3'E. Revised Epicentre 39°·60'N., 29°·1'E.

A = +·6733, B = +·3747, C = +·6374.

	Δ	P_V	P_ω	S_V	S_ω
Yalta	6·18	-5	-5	-1	-1
Theodosia	7·14	-1	-1	+5	+5
Ksara	7·92	+1	+1	+14	+14
Belgrade	8·24	-5	-5	+17 + 22	+17 + 22
Mostar	9·24	+62	+62*		
Helwan	9·92	-3	-3	-6	-6
Makeyevka	10·55	0	0	+9	+9
Budapest	10·73	+10	+10	+10	+10
Lemberg	10·87	-8 - 2	-8 - 2		
Pompeii	11·2	-1	-1	+4	+4
Zagreb	11·4	0	0	+2	+2
Naples	11·5	0	0	+10	+10
Graz	12·3	+2	+2	-44	-44
Vienna	12·6	-12	-12	+6	+6
Rocca di Papa	12·7	-3	-3	+25	+25
Venice	13·6	+3	+3	+9	+8
Florence	14·0	-1	-1		
Innsbruck	14·9	+4	+4	+50	+49
Baku	15·8	+7	+6	+33	+32
Chur	15·9	0	-1	+14	+13
Ravensburg	16·2	+2	+1	+15	+13
Königsburg	16·3	0	-1	+3	+1
Moncalieri	16·7	-1	-2	+11	+9
Zürich	16·7	+6	+5	+12	+10
Jena	16·8	+58	+57*	+2 + 6	0 + 4
Hohenheim	16·8	-1	-2	+7	+5
Potsdam	16·9	0	-1	-6, 0	-8 - 2
Kucino	17·1	-11	-12	-1	-3
Strasbourg	17·7	-2	-3	+9	+7
Feldberg	18·0	-2	-3	+1 + 8	-1 + 6
Grenoble	18·1	+5	+4	+12	+10
Besançon	18·3	+1	0	+13	+11
Hamburg	19·2	0	-1	-1	-3
Lund	19·2	+1	0	-1	-3
Copenhagen	19·5	+1	0	0	-1
Pulkovo	20·2	-3	-3	+3	-1(d)
Barcelona	20·5	+3	+3	+3	-1(d)
Uccle	20·5	-1	-1	+7	+3(d)
Helsingfors	20·7	+2	+2	+7	+3(d)
Algiers	20·7	-4	-4	+7	+3(d)
De Bilt	20·8	-3	-3	+5	+1(d)
Paris	21·0	0	0	+4	0(d)
Upsala	21·6	-3	-2	-4	-2
Bagnères	21·8	+35	+36	+10	+5(d)
Tortosa	21·8	-1 + 3	0 + 4	+6	+1(d)
Alicante	23·0	+2	+4	+7	0(d)
Kew	23·5	-3	-1	-2 + 10	+2, +3(d)
Oxford	24·2	-6	-3	-5	-1
Almeria	24·8	-4	-1	-18	-13
Toledo	25·4	-5	-1	-7	-1
Bergen	25·6	-1	+3	+27	+33
Stonyhurst	25·6	+12	+16	+2	+8
Granada	25·7	-4	0	-3	+3
Bidston	25·8	-3	+1	-11	-5
Malaga	26·4	-28	-24†	-35	-28†
Ekaterinburg	26·7	-2	+2	-2	+5
Edinburgh	26·8	-4	0	+9	-2(d)
San Fernando	27·9	-16	-11	-33	-25
Scoresby Sund	40·4	-3	+1	-1	+5
Bombay	42·8	-2	+2	-1	+4

Continued on next page.

B

	Δ °	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w		
Hyderabad	47.9	+1	+4	+4	+7		
Irkutsk	51.3	+1	+3	+4	+6		
Kodaikanal	51.9			+20	+22		
Phu-Lien	67.5	-2	-3	-1	-2		
Ottawa	71.7			+1	-1		
Zi-ka-wei	72.3	+1	0	+9	+7		
Toronto	74.8			+1	-2		
Georgetown	76.5	+1	+1	+4	+1		
St. Louis	84.0	-7	-6				
Victoria	88.8			+3	-1		
Other readings	Δ °	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Scoresby Sund	40.4				+8		
Toronto	74.8						-22
St. Louis	84.0		+2			+23	+5
La Paz	106.0				+32		

1928 Oct. 15d. 14h. 19m. 32s. +14s. = 19m. 46s. $Z = +1$.

I.S.S. Epicentre $28^{\circ}.5N. 66^{\circ}.3E$. Revised Epicentre $28^{\circ}.6N. 67^{\circ}.2E$.

$A = +.3402$, $B = +.8094$, $C = +.4787$.

	Δ °	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w
Dehra Dun	9.6	-15	-15	-58	-58*
Bombay	10.86	-5	-5	+52	+52*
Tashkent	12.82	-1	-1		
Hyderabad	15.22	0	-1	-7	-8
Frunse	15.6	-2	-3	-2	-3
Almata	16.7	-35	-36		
Baku	18.45	+2	+1	+4	+2
Calcutta	20.05	0	0	-11 + 12	-11 + 12
Kodaikanal	20.73	+25	+25		
Colombo	24.8	-6	-3	+11	+2(d)
Ksara	27.20	-1	+4	-1	+6
Ekaterinburg	28.62	-4	+1	-12	-4
Theodosia	29.99	-7	-1	+72	+80
Yalta	30.64	-3	+3		
Simferopol	30.81	-5	+1		
Sebastopol	31.1	-10	-4		
Helwan	31.22	-5	+1	-3	+6
Kucino	34.23	-5	0	-15	-6
Irkutsk	36.20	-4	+1	-4	+4
Phu-Lien	36.50	-3	+2	-8	0
Lemberg	38.8	+12	+16		
Pulkovo	39.90	-3	+1	-5	+2
Belgrade	40.18	-14	-10	-3	+3
Budapest	41.5	0	+4	+3	+9
Königsberg	42.4	-4	0	-5	+1
Helsingfors	42.4	-3	+1	+2	+8
Hong Kong	42.7			-9	-3
Vienna	43.4	-5	-1	-3	+2
Zagreb	43.5	-3	+1	-8	-3
Entebbe	43.77	-3	+1	-4	+1
Graz	43.8	+9	+13		
Pompeii	44.3	+3	+6	-32	-27
Naples	44.5	+2	+5	-7	-2
Upsala	45.6	-11	-8	-5	-1
Rocca di Papa	45.7	-5	-2	-3	+1

Continued on next page.

	Δ °	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w
Venice	45.9	-1	+1		
Potsdam	46.1	-2	+1	+5	+9
Innsbruck	46.6	-9	-6	-34	-30
Zi-ka-wei	46.6	-2	+1	-1+5	+3+9
Florence	46.7	-15	-12†	-20	-16†
Jena	46.7	0	+3	+1	+5
Lund	46.7	-3	0	-1	+3
Copenhagen	47.1	-4	-1	-3	+1
Chur	47.9	-9	-6	-3	0
Ravensburg	47.9	-2	+1	-42	-39
Hamburg	48.1	-3	0	-3	0
Hohenheim	48.2	-4	-1	-46	-43
Zürich	48.7	-4	-1	-7	-4
Feldberg	48.7	+1	+4	+8	+11
Moncalieri	49.2	-6	-3	-59	-56*
Strasbourg	49.2	-4	-1	-3	0
Besançon	50.3	-3	-1	-9	-6
De Bilt	50.9	0	+2	+3	+5
Tananarive	51.17	-7	-5	-10-5	-8-3
Uccle	51.3	-1	+1	+5	+7
Bergen	51.6	+2	+4	+11	+13
Manila	51.5	+18	+20	+6	+8
Batavia	51.6	-12	-10		
Paris	52.6	0	+2	-1	+1
Nagasaki	53.3			+6	+8
Barcelona	53.5	-3	-1	-1	+1
Algiers	53.7	-4	-3	-5	-3
Kew	54.2	0	+1	+3	+5
Tortosa	54.8	-3	-2	+2	+3
Dyce	55.2	+14	+15	+6	+7
Stonyhurst	55.4	+2	+3	+3	+4
Bidston	55.8	+2	+3	+5	+6
Edinburgh	55.8	+7	+8	+2	+3
Alicante	56.1	+2	+3	+3	+4
Sumoto	57.0	0	0	+7	+8
Kobe	57.1	+2	+2	+6	+7
Osaka	57.4	+2	+2	+10	+11
Almeria	57.9	-2	-2	-1	0
Toledo	58.4	-1	-1	+3	+3
Nagoya	58.4	-22	-22	+4	+4
Granada	58.8	-3	-3	+1	+1
Malaga	59.5	-22	-22	-3	-3
Ootomari	60.2			-5	-5
Mizusawa	60.6	+4	+3	+4	+4
San Fernando	61.0	0	-1	+3	+3
Scoresby Sund	62.91	+3	+2	+15	+15
Perth	76.1			+25	+22
Ottawa	98.6			+4	0
Toronto	101.5			0	-4
Georgetown	104.6	-2	+2		
Cincinnati	107.4		-4		

Other readings :

	Δ °	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Ksara	27.20				-2		
Theodosia	29.99						+1
Belgrade	40.18				-35		
Königsberg	42.4				+6		+23
Hong Kong	42.7						+17
Vienna	43.4				-12		-59
Zagreb	43.5				+10		+24
Upsala	45.6				+1		+16
Zi-ka-wei	46.6				+12		+35
Florence	46.7						+41

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Jena	46.7						+14
Lund	46.7				+8		-42+18
Copenhagen	47.1				+5		
Ravensburg	47.9				-9+27		
Hamburg	48.1						+17
Hohenheim	48.2				-14+18		-64
Feldberg	48.7						+38
Strasbourg	49.2				+3		
De Bilt	50.9						+7
Tananarive	51.17						+7
Uccle	51.3						+16
Bergen	51.6				+20		
Kew	54.2						+47
Granada	58.8				+1		
Ootomari	60.2						+57
Mizusawa	60.6					-8	
Scoresby Sund	62.91				-9		
Adelaide	92.2		-7				
Melbourne	98.3		-6			+3	-46
Ottawa	98.6		-4				+8
Sydney	101.0		-47				
Toronto	101.5		-5				
Victoria	102.8		0		-26		
Ann Arbor	104.2		-3			+11	+4
Georgetown	104.6				+4	+11	
Chicago	105.9		-76				
Charlottesville	106.0		-6				
Cincinnati	107.4				+1	+6	
Florissant	109.4		-4		0	+9	
Rio de Janeiro	117.8					+20	
Tucson	119.2				-53*	-50*	
Sucre	135.7	+6					0
La Paz	137.2	+2					

Also 135° 7, PKS-21 ; 137° 2, PKS-14.

EPICENTRES IN NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WITH THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

1924 Mar. 4d. 10h. 7m. 36s. +17s. =7m.53s.

Z=0.

I.S.S. Epicentre 9°·5N. 84°·0W. First Revised Epicentre 9°·8N. 84°·3W.
Final Epicentre 9°·9N. 83°·9W.

A = +·1047, B = -·9795, C = +·1719.

	Δ °	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w
Balboa Heights	4·4	-16-6	-16-6	-4	-4
Port au Prince	14·2	0	0	+36	+35
Tacubaya	17·6	-7	-8	+6	+4
Porto Rico	19·7	+11	+10†	+19	+16(d)†
St. Louis	29·3	-2+3	+4+9		
Cheltenham	29·5	+5+16	+11+22	-9	-1
Georgetown	29·6	-11	-5	-9-1	-1+7
Washington	29·6	-8	-2	-3	+5
La Paz	30·7	-1	+5	-1	+8
Chicago	32·1	+2	+8	-9	0
Ann Arbor	32·4	-7	-1	-7	+2
Ithaca	33·2	-6	0	-5	+4
Tucson	33·5	-9	-3	-10	-1
Toronto	34·0	-19-9	-13-3	-8	0
Northfield	35·6	-2	+3	-3	+5
Ottawa	36·2	-6	-1	-8	0
Halifax	38·8	-2	+4	+8	+15
Lick	43·6	-4	0	-22-18	-17-13
Berkeley	44·3	-8	-5	-3+3+10	+2+8+15
Victoria	50·7	-6-2	-4,0	+14+29	+17+32
La Plata	51·1	-4	-2	-4+4	-2+6
Rio de Janeiro	51·6	-4	-2	-3	-1
Honolulu	71·6	+27	+26	-1+33	-3+31
Lisbon	72·0			+6	+4
San Fernando	74·4	+1	0	+9	+6
Granada	76·4	+2	+2	+7	+4
Eskdalemuir	76·6	-2	-2		
Bidston	76·6	-79	-79	-4	-7
Edinburgh	76·6	+3	+3	-1	-4
Stonyhurst	77·0			+8	+5
West Bromwich	77·3	-6	-6	+4	+1
Oxford	77·7	-4	-4	+3	0
Tortosa	79·6	0	0	+6	+2
Paris	80·2	+1	+1	+3	-1
Barcelona	80·6	+11	+11	+4	0
Uccle	81·3	-3	-3	0	-4
Algiers	81·7	0	0	+1	-3
De Bilt	81·7	0	0	+4	0
Strasbourg	83·7	-5	-4	0	-4
Moncalieri	84·2	-11	-10†	-9	-13
Hamburg	84·3	-4	-3	-1	-5
Zürich	84·4	-4	-3	-1	-5
Innsbruck	86·3	+5	+6	+11	+7
Florence	86·9	+3	+4		
Upsala	87·1	-6	-5	+5	+1
Venice	87·3	-7	-6	+3	-1
Rocca di Papa	88·3	+2+19	+3+20	+7	+3
Vienna	89·4	-1	0	+7	+3
Pompeii	89·9	-34	-33		
Belgrade	93·0	+59	+61*		
Pulkovo	93·2	-1	+1	+22	+18
Athens	97·5	-35	-32†		
Ekaterinburg	107·2		+61*		

Continued on next page.

Other readings :	Δ	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
	$^{\circ}$						
La Paz	30.7				-14+10		+3
Lick	43.6						-28
Rio de Janeiro	51.6						+5
Honolulu	71.6						-38
Bidston	76.6				-14		
Edinburgh	76.6						+30
Stonyhurst	77.0						+30
Paris	80.2						-21
Uccle	81.3						+14
Strasbourg	83.7				+7		+17
Hamburg	84.3		+3				+10
Zürich	84.4		+3				
Florence	86.9					-5	
Vienna	89.4		+1				+21
Belgrade	93.0		+4				
Pulkovo	93.2		-1		-2		-29
Athens	97.5		-14				
Kucino	98.7					-21	
Wellington	104.9		-25		+26	+25	+32
Cape Town	105.8		-6				+12
Helwan	106.3	-33	-3			+8	
Ekaterinburg	107.2			+7	+2	+10	
Baku	114.0		+1		+46		
Riverview	124.3				+50	+15	+30
Zi-ka-wei	132.4	-8					
Bombay	143.2		-5				
Hong Kong	143.3	+57					
Manila	145.2	-1					
Calcutta	146.7	+10, 30					
Hyderabad	147.6	-12					
Perth	151.3	+71					+10
Batavia	168.7	+47					+21

Also 133°-9 (Adelaide), PKS-9; 147°-6, SKSP+13.

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^{\circ}$), 0; S, 0; SKS, 0.

1924 May 1d, 19h, 54m, 15s. +14s. = 54m, 29s. $Z = -1$.

I.S.S. Epicentre 14° -0N, 89° -0W. Revised epicentre 12° -7N, 88° -15W.

A = +.0316, B = -.9750, C = +.2198.

	Δ	P _r	P _w	S _r	S _w
	$^{\circ}$				
Vera Cruz	7.7			+16	+16
Balboa Heights	9.0	+16	+16		
Tacubaya	12.6	-14	-14	-8	-9
Port au Prince	16.3	+5	+4	+40	+39
Mobile	18.0	-44	-45	-30	-32
Mazatlan	20.3	-14	-14	-5	-5
Porto Rico	22.7	-2	0	+12	+6(d)
St. Louis	26.0	-2	+2	-4	+2
Cheltenham	27.9	-6	-1	-16	-8
Georgetown	28.0	-11-7	-6-2	-6+4	+2+12
Washington	28.0	+17	+22†	+21	+29†
Tucson	28.6	-9	-4	+47	+55
Chicago	29.1	-8	-2	-14	-6
Ann Arbor	29.9	-9	-3	-15	-7
Denver	30.8	-17	-13		
Ithaca	31.4	-5	+1	+25	+34
Toronto	31.9	-7	-1	-11	-2
Northfield	34.2	-3	+2	-6	+2
Ottawa	34.4	-3	+2	-4	+4
La Paz	35.3	-7-3	-2+2	-2	+6

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w
Halifax	38.2	0	+4	0	+7
Berkeley	39.4	-15	-11	-17	-10
Victoria	46.1	-7	-4	-7	-3
La Plata	55.6	-8	-7	-12-4	-11-3
Rio de Janeiro	56.6	-2	-1	0	+1
Sitka	57.0	0	0	+8	+9
Honolulu	66.7	-51	-52	-83	-84
Lisbon	73.6			+2	-1
San Fernando	76.1	+5	+5	+11	+8
Edinburgh	76.7	+7	+7	+23	+20
Dyce	77.2	-3	-3	-3	-6
Stonyhurst	77.2	-2	-2	0	-3
Toledo	77.4	-10	-10†	-11	-14†
Oxford	78.1	+1	+1	-5	-8
Granada	78.1	+1	+1	+5	+2
Tortosa	80.7	-1	-1	+2+9	-2+5
Paris	80.9	+1	+1	+7	+3
Uccle	81.8	-4+1	-4+1	-2+7	-6+3
Barcelona	81.8	0	0	+4	0
De Bilt	82.0	+1	+1	+2	-2
Algiers	83.4	+1	+2		
Besançon	83.5	+3	+4		
Strasbourg	84.4	-3+2	-2+3		
Hamburg	84.5	-2	-1		
Moncalieri	85.1	+17	+18	+2	-2
Zürich	85.2	+2	+3	+1	-3
Upsala	86.7	-4	-3		
Innsbruck	87.0	-1	0		
Florence	87.9	-3	-2		
Rocca di Papa	89.5	+2	+3		
Vienna	89.9	-2+30	-1+31		
Königsberg	90.0	-1	0		
Pulkovo	92.5	-5	-3		
Kucino	98.1	-3	0		
Ekaterinburg	105.8	-12	-7		
Helwan	107.9		+25		
Irkutsk	114.1		-12		
Baku	114.3		-4		
Melbourne	126.7		-21		

Other readings :

	Δ	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
St. Louis	26.0						+12
Toronto	31.9						+49
Ottawa	34.4				-14+4		
La Plata	55.6				-4		-15-8
Oxford	78.1				+4		
Granada	78.1					-4	
Paris	80.9					-26	
Uccle	81.8				0		+2
Barcelona	81.8		-1		+19		+46
De Bilt	82.0		-2				+28
Algiers	83.4		0				
Besançon	83.5		-1				
Strasbourg	84.4		-8		+9		+24
Hamburg	84.5		+1				
Upsala	86.7		-3		+3		
Innsbruck	87.0		0				
Florence	87.9					-17	
Rocca di Papa	89.5		-2				
Vienna	89.9		-2			-21+42	
Königsberg	90.0		-5		+7+23		

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P'	SKS	SKRS	PP	PS	SS
Pulkovo	92.5		-7		0		-41
Lemberg	94.0		-8		+40		
Kucino	98.1		-5				
Athens	98.7		-5		+17		
Wellington	103.6		-13		+17		
Ekaterinburg	105.8	-63	-13		-5	+5	
Helwan	107.9		-4				
Cape Town	110.7				+8	+23	
Irkutsk	114.1	-66-46		-4		+6	+8
Baku	114.3		-3+5	+16	+8	+21	+63
Hong Kong	138.7	-4					
Manila	140.3	-3					
Bombay	143.3	-9					
Perth	150.8				+16		
Batavia	163.9	+24					

Also 143°-3, PKS-18.

Mean SKS residual -3.

Note.—The P, S, and PP residuals at Uccle, as obtained from the I.S.S., were unusually large and negative, and Prof. Somville was consulted about the possibility of a clock error. He has very kindly read the records again, and his readings are given above. The movement at P-4 may be the true P: in that event the larger one at P+1 and those read at most of the other stations are sP, as for shocks without primitive P movement. It is possible that the second and larger S movement is the true S, and the earlier one a P wave generated when S entered the upper layers.

1925 Mar. 1d. 2h. 19m. 12s., +9s. = 19m. 21s.

Z = -1.

I.S.S. Epicentre 48°-2N. 70°-8W. Retained.

A = +.219, B = -.629, C = +.745.

	Δ	P _p	P _w	S _p	S _w
Ottawa	4.4	+2	+2	+6	+6
Harvard	5.8	-8	-8	+11	+11
Halifax	6.1	0	0	-3	-3
Ithaca	7.0	-13	-13†	-17	-17†
Toronto	7.5	0	0	-1	-1
Fordham	7.6	-6	-6	-14	-14
Georgetown	10.3	0	0	-3	-3
Cheltenham	10.5	0	0	-4	-4
Ann Arbor	10.8	+13	+13†	+16	+16†
Chicago	13.5	+2	+2	+2	+1
St. Louis	17.0	+4	+3	-1	-3
Mobile	22.0	+9	+10	+12	+7(d)
Saskatoon	22.4	+14	+15†	+29	+23(d)†
Loyola	23.5	+61	+63*	+67	+60(d)*
Denver	25.8	+8	+12	-71	-65*
Victoria	34.2	-1	+4	+10	+18
Vera Cruz	35.5	+12	+17	-63	-55
Tacubaya	36.8	-2+2	+3+7	-3+1	+5+9
Berkeley	38.3	-1+4	+3+7	+5+10	+12+17
Edinburgh	40.6	-4	0	-6	0
Eskdalemuir	40.7	-8	-4	-21	-15
Bidston	41.5	-6	-2	-14	-8
Stonyhurst	41.7	-5	-1	-2	+4
West Bromwich	42.4	-14	-10	+8	+14
Bergen	43.4	-25	-21		
De Bilt	46.5	-3	0	-9	-5
Paris	46.6	-4	-1	-2	+2
Uccle	46.7	-4	-1	-4	0
Toledo	47.2	-7	-4	-12	-8
San Fernando	47.7	-33	-30	-8	-4

Continued on next page.

	Δ °	P_p	P_o	S_p	S_o
Hamburg	48.4	-1	+2	-5	-2
Malaga	48.7	-6	-3	-3	0
Granada	49.0	-2	+1	+2	+5
Upsala	49.2	-3	0	-1	+2
Besançon	49.4	-4	-1	-3	0
Tortosa	49.5	-2	0	-3	0
Strasbourg	49.7	-2	0	+1	+4
Almeria	49.9	-7	-5	-8	-5
Barcelona	50.2	-20	-18	-7	-4
Alicante	50.3	-9	-7	0	+3
Hohenheim	50.5	-5	-3	-3	0
Zürich	50.8	-3	-1	+1	+4
Ravensburg	51.1	-4	-2	-11	-8
Moncalieri	51.6	+31	+33	+17	+19
Innsbruck	52.5	-6	-4		
Königsberg	53.1	0	+2	+1	+3
Algiers	53.5	-8	-6	-8	-6
Venice	54.0	-2	-1	-17	-15
Florence	54.4	-4	-3	+7	+9
Pulkovo	54.6	0	+1	+5	+7
Vienna	54.7	-4	-3	-3	-1
Zagreb	55.9	+3	+4	+3	+4
Rocca di Papa	56.4	-2	-1	-10	-9
Budapest	56.6	-2	-1	+8	+9
Belgrade	59.0	+57	+57*		
Kucino	60.3	+58	+57*	+62	+62*
La Paz	64.7	-7	-8	-17	-18
Ekaterinburg	67.4	+4	+3	+10	+9
Piatigorsk	71.0	+9	+8	+15	+13
Honolulu	72.4				
Rio de Janeiro	75.3	-7	-7	-10	-13
Helwan	75.5	-2	-2	0	-3
Baku	77.1	-2	-2	+10	+7
La Plata	83.8	0	+1	-12	-16

Other readings :

	Δ °	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Berkeley	38.3				-36		
Bidston	41.5				-7		-16+18
Stonyhurst	41.7				+7		+23
Uccle	46.7						+19
Hamburg	48.4				+9		
Granada	49.0						-21
Upsala	49.2				0		-42
Strasbourg	49.7				+6		+30
Zürich	50.8				-3		
Pulkovo	54.6						+7
Vienna	54.7						+15
Zagreb	55.9				+23		+34
La Paz	64.7				-15		
Honolulu	72.4					+29	
La Plata	83.8		-1				
Zi-ka-wei	99.9				+1		
Bombay	105.5	-47				+12	
Hyderabad	106.8				+9	+32	
Hong Kong	109.3					+9	
Manila	116.4				-5		
Colombo	119.2					+13	
Riverview	145.8	+1			0		
Perth	162.9	-18					

Also 134°4 (Wellington) PKS-16.

The Saguenay River earthquake ; see Hodgson, Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, 21, 1927, 145-152.

1925 June 28d. 1h. 20m. 59s. +15s. =21m. 14s.

Z = +1.

I.S.S. Epicentre 46°·4N. 111°·2W. Revised Epicentre 46°·5N. 111°·6W.

A = -·2534, B = -·6400, C = +·7254.

	Δ °	P_r	P_w	S_r	S_w
Victoria	8·1	-1	-1	+1	+1
Berkeley	11·7	-2	-2	0	0
Lick	11·8	-2	-2	+2	+2
Santa Clara	11·9	-1	-1		
Tucson	14·3	+13	+13	-1	-2
St. Louis	17·5	-1	-2		
Chicago	17·9	-7·0	-8 -1	+2	0
Sitka	17·9	+10	+9	+25	+23
Ann Arbor	20·3	-5	-5	+8	+4(d)
Toronto	22·8	-1	+1	+4 +9 +21	-2(d) +3(d) +15(d)
Ottawa	24·8	-2	+1	-5	0
Ithaca	25·2	+1	+4	+9	+5(d)
Georgetown	26·2	-2	+2	-9	-2
Cheltenham	26·5	-4 +2	0 +6	-12 -8	-5 -1
Fordham	27·6	-4	+1	-8	0
Harvard	28·9	-3	+2	+5	+13
Tacubaya	28·9	-5	0	+35	+43
Halifax	33·1	-8	-2	-4	+4
Port au Prince	42·7	-6	-2		
Honolulu	45·1	-5	-2	-1	+3
Dyce	61·0	+2	+1	+1	+1
Edinburgh	61·4	0	-1	+2	+2
Bergen	61·6	-29	-30	-52	-52
Eskdalemuir	61·7	+1	0	-1	-1
Stonyhurst	63·1	+2	+1	+2	+1
West Bromwich	64·2	+1	0	0	-1
Oxford	65·0	+3	+2	+5	+4
Upsala	65·9	+2	+1	+2	+1
Ootomari	66·4	+5	+4		
De Bilt	67·5	+3	+2	-1	-2
Uccle	68·2	0	-1	+3	+1
Hamburg	68·4	+1	0	+6	+4
Paris	68·9	+1	0	-2	-4
Pulkovo	69·3	+2	+1		
Lisbon	70·2	-15	-16†	-17	-19†
Königsberg	70·9	+4	+3	+5	+3
Strasbourg	71·3	-1	-2	+6	+4
Besançon	71·6	0	-1	+5	+3
Toledo	72·0	+1	0	+10	+8
Zürich	72·6	0	-1	+4	+2
San Fernando	73·6	-3	-4	+2	-1
Tortosa	73·9	-1	-2	+3	0
Moncalieri	74·0	-1	-2	+3	0
Barcelona	74·1	-2	-3	+3	0
La Paz	74·2	-7	-8	-4	-7
Malaga	74·3	-1	-2	+1	-2
Granada	74·4	-3	-4	+1	-2
Kucino	74·6	+1	0	+5	+2
Vienna	75·1	-1 +6	-1 +6	+5	+2
Alicante	75·2	-11	-11†	-8	-11†
Almeria	75·3	+2	+2	+3	0
Venice	75·7	+4	+4	+16	+13
Laibach	76·1	0	0	+2	-1
Ekaterinburg	76·5	+2	+2	+5	+2
Florence	76·6	-3 +2	-3 +2	+10	+7

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_p	P_{ω}	S_p	S_{ω}
Budapest	76.7	+1	+1	+5	+2
Zagreb	76.9	0 + 7	0 + 7	+5	+2
Algiers	78.2	-1	-1	0	-3
Rocca di Papa	78.8	+1 + 6	+1 + 6	-13 + 3	-16.0
Belgrade	79.4	-69	-69	+5	+2
Naples	80.2	+8	+8	+22	+18
Piatigorsk	86.7	-63	-62*		
Zi-ka-wei	88.7	+11	+12	+19	+15
Baku	91.6	+2	+4		
Helwan	96.6	+2	+5		
Manila	102.8	+24	+28		
Wellington	109.5		+24		

Other readings :	Δ	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Georgetown	26.2				+5		
Cheltenham	26.5				-4		+13
Fordham	27.6				-12		
Tacubaya	28.9				+23		
Honolulu	45.1				+6 + 13		+25
Eskdalemuir	61.7				-9		-6
Oxford	65.0				+5		+42
De Bilt	67.5				+1		+28
Uccle	68.2						+21
Hamburg	68.4				+11		
Pulkovo	69.3				-2		+68
Königsberg	70.9					+37	
Strasbourg	71.3				+1		+43
Toledo	72.0				+32		+18
La Paz	74.2					+34	+62
Granada	74.4				+2	+23	+33
Kucino	74.6				-12	+10	+15
Vienna	75.1				-1	+14	-6
Zagreb	76.9				+1		
Belgrade	79.4				0		
Piatigorsk	86.7		-74*		-60*		
Baku	91.6		+2				
Helwan	96.6		-4				
Hong Kong	99.7				-3		
Phu-Lien	104.4					+27	
Wellington	109.5					+3	
Riverview	118.5					-45	
Sydney	118.5					-21	

Also 140°·6 (Cape Town) PKS-20.

Mean SKS residual -1.

This is the Montana earthquake, studied by Byerly. There is unfortunately some doubt about the epicentre. Byerly's determination was adopted in the I.S.S., but depended on the tables of A. Mohorovicic. With the present tables a displacement of 0°·3 to the west is needed to fit Victoria. On the other hand Byerly's epicentre lay on a known fault. On this ground Prof. Byerly was asked whether the field data would forbid a displacement of the epicentre, and he informs us that there is no evidence of movement on the fault in question during the earthquake. It appears therefore that the field data are indecisive. This earthquake is of special importance because it is one of the few large earthquakes known from the existence of P_g and S_g to have had foci in the granitic layer.

1925 June 29d. 14h. 42m. 10s. +16 42m. 26s. Z = +8.

I.S.S. Epicentre 34°·0N. 119°·0W. Revised Epicentre 34°·4N. 119°·8W

A = -·4101, B = -·7160, C = +·5650.

	Δ	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w		
Lick	3·3	-1	-1				
Santa Clara	3·5	-18	-18				
Berkeley	4·0	-3	-3	0 + 10	0 + 10		
Tucson	7·8	+21	+21	+2	+2		
Victoria	14·2	+3	+3	+26	+25		
Tacubaya	23·6	+2	+4	+10	+3(d)		
St. Louis	24·0	+6	+9	+13	+5(d)		
Chicago	26·2	+39	+43	-5	+2		
Toronto	32·4	-4	+2	-10	-1		
Georgetown	34·3	-2	+3	+1	+9		
Cheltenham	34·4	+6	+11	-15	-7		
Ithaca	34·5	-2	+3	-5	+3		
Ottawa	35·1	-6	-1	-9	-1		
Honolulu	35·8	-22	-17	-2	+6		
Fordham	36·5	+7	+12	-8	0		
Harvard	38·4	-3	+1	+3	+11		
La Paz	70·7	+9	+8	-6	-8		
Dyce	74·5	+2	+1	+3	0		
Edinburgh	74·9	+9	+9	0	-3		
Eskdalemuir	75·3	-4	-4	-4	-7		
Stonyhurst	76·5	0	0				
Oxford	78·5	+4	+4				
Upsala	79·4	-3	-3	+2	-1		
Uccle	81·7	-1	-1	+6	+2		
Hamburg	81·9	0	0	0	-4		
Paris	82·2	0	0	+3	-1		
Pulkovo	82·7	+1	+1	-2	-6		
Strasbourg	84·8	-1	0				
Toledo	85·0	0	+1				
Besançon	85·0	+6	+7				
Irkutsk	85·2	0 + 8 + 12	+1 + 9 + 13				
San Fernando	86·0	+4	+5	+10	+6		
Malaga	86·9	-3	-2	+1	-3		
Tortosa	86·9	-10 + 3	-9 + 4	+9	+5		
Granada	87·1	-2	-1				
Barcelona	87·3			-2	-6		
Innsbruck	87·4	0	+1				
Kucino	87·9	-3	-2	+4	0		
Almeria	88·0	-20	-19				
Vienna	88·6	-2	-1				
Ekaterinburg	88·8	-2	-1				
Venice	89·2	+10	+11				
Laibach	89·6	+8	+9				
Zagreb	90·4	+5	+6				
Algiers	91·1	-10	-8				
Rocca di Papa	92·3	-3	-1				
Zi-ka-wei	92·7	+15	+17				
Belgrade	93·0	+1	+3				
Baku	104·6	+2	+7				
Other readings :							
	Δ	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
St. Louis	24·0						-6 + 38
Chicago	26·2				+8		
Ottawa	35·1				+2		-1 + 37
Honolulu	35·8				+25		+7 + 38
Fordham	36·5						+10

Continued on next page.

	Δ °	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w
Honolulu	48.1	-2	+1	-6	-3
La Paz	52.2	-4	-2	-4	-2
Rio de Janeiro	75.1			-9	-12
Edinburgh	81.0	-9	-9	+13	+9
Dyce	81.1	+17	+17	-1	-5
Eskdalemuir	81.2	+5	+5	0	-4
Oxford	83.7	0	+1		
San Fernando	86.4	+21	+22	+2	-2
Toledo	86.7	-3	-2	+3	-1
De Bilt	87.1	-1	0	-3	-7
Paris	87.1	+3	+4	+3	-1
Uccle	87.2	-4	-3	+7	+3
Malaga	87.6	-1	0	+2	-2
Granada	88.0	-6	-5	+19	+15
Hamburg	88.9			+6	+2
Almeria	89.0	-1	0	+19	+15
Tortosa	89.4	+50	+51*		
Alicante	89.7	+2	+3		
Besançon	89.9			+5	+1
Strasbourg	90.3	+1+5	+2+6		
Moncalieri	92.1	+26	+28		
Innsbruck	93.0	-4	-2		
Algiers	93.0	+6	+8		
Pulkovo	93.2	-6	-4		
Vienna	93.2	+66	+68*		
Rocca di Papa	96.9	-30	-27		
Pompeii	98.5	-43	-40		
Ekaterinburg	102.8	-10	-6		
Irkutsk	103.2	-6	-2		
Batavia	144.9		+67		

Other readings :

	Δ °	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Lick	22.1						-6+2
St. Louis	23.7						-9
Chicago	27.3						+1+33
Ann Arbor	29.8						-17
Fordham	35.0				+1		
Ottawa	36.2				+8		+8+26
Harvard	37.5				+1		+22
Honolulu	48.1				0		-23+20
Oxford	83.7		-2				
De Bilt	87.1				-5		+5
Uccle	87.2						+7
Granada	88.0		-64*				
Upsala	88.6		-5				
Hamburg	88.9				+3		
Alicante	89.7		0				
Barcelona	90.2				-1		
Strasbourg	90.3		-2		+2		
Moncalieri	92.1					-9	
Innsbruck	93.0					+34	
Königsberg	93.0		-6			+13	
Pulkovo	93.2		+24		-12		
Vienna	93.2				-29	+15	
Budapest	97.1						
Pompeii	98.5		-32				
Ekaterinburg	102.8				0		+15
Baku	116.1				+15		

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -1; S, -3 (?); SKS, -3.

	Δ	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS
Harvard	38.4				+11	+23+
Dyce	74.5					+9
Eskdalemuir	75.3					-16
Uccle	81.7				0	+21
Hamburg	81.9					+3
Pulkovo	82.7				0	-19
Strasbourg	84.8		+10			
Irkutsk	85.2		+7		+3	+12
Tortosa	86.9		+11			
Granada	87.1		+8		+1	-52
Kucino	87.9				-11	+44
Almeria	88.0		-20			
Vienna	88.6				-51	
Ekaterinburg	88.8		+7		-13	+17
Venice	89.2		-53			
Laibach	89.6		-21			
Florence	90.0					-1
Budapest	90.2				-30	
Rocca di Papa	92.3		-60-30			+48
Zi-ka-wei	92.7				+7	+28
Belgrade	93.0		+17			
Manila	104.3				-45	
Baku	104.6				+9	+11
Colombo	134.7					+109

Mean SKS residual +8.

This earthquake was destructive at Santa Barbara, California. With the I.S.S. epicentre it would have been equally destructive at Los Angeles. The near stations are not very consistent, but suggested an epicentre in the San Rafael Mountains, north of Santa Barbara. Prof. Byerly, when consulted, reported that this also did not agree with the field evidence, and gave from field data the epicentre adopted here.

1925 July 7d. 14h. 12m. 12s. +21s. = 12m. 33s. $Z = +3$.

I.S.S. Epicentre $19^{\circ}6'N$, $106^{\circ}5'W$. Retained.

$A = -.268$, $B = -.903$, $C = +.336$.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w
Manzanillo	2.1	+86	+86		
Guadalajara	3.0	+14	+14		
Tacubaya	6.9	-5	-5		
Oaxaca	9.6	-21	-21	-4	-4
Vera Cruz	9.8	-6	-6	+4	+4
Tucson	13.2	+14 +23	+14 +23†	+21	+20†
Lick	22.1	0	+1	+17	+12(d)
Berkeley	22.8	-4 +1	-2 +3	+17	+11(d)
St. Louis	23.7	-1	+1	+2	+6
Chicago	27.3	+1	+6	+2 +24	+9 +31
Ann Arbor	29.8	-6	0	-16	-8
Victoria	31.8	-5	+1	-12	-3
Georgetown	31.9	-7	-1	-3	+6
Cheltenham	31.9			-1	+8
Toronto	33.0	-8	-2	-3	+6
Ithaca	34.0	+26	+32	-26	-17
Fordham	35.0	-9	-4	-5	+3
Ottawa	36.2	-9	-4	-3	+5
Harvard	37.5	-6	-1	0 +24	+7 +31
Sitka	43.0			+8	+13

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1925 Dec. 10d. 14h. 14m. 42s. +16s. =14m.58s.

Z dubious, taken =0.

I.S.S. Epicentre 15°·5N. 92°·5W. Retained.

A = -·042, B = -·963, C = +·267.

	Δ	P_p	P_ω	S_p	S_ω
	°				
Oaxaca	4·4	-43	-43		
Vera Cruz	5·1	+33	+33		
Merida	6·1	+45	+45		
Tacubaya	7·5	-8	-8	-17	-17
Guadalajara	11·7	+39	+39	+36	+36
Balboa Heights	14·2	+22	+22		
Mazatlan	15·2	-40	-41	-20	-21
Port au Prince	19·5	+11	+10	+57	+56*
St. Louis	23·2	-2	0	+10	+4(d)
Tucson	23·7	+6	+8	+20	+13(d)
Chicago	26·6	-7	-3	-14+28	-7+35
Cheltenham	27·0	+34	+38	-9+14	-2+21
Georgetown	27·1	-1	+4	+19	+26
Ann Arbor	27·9				
Fordham	30·1	+5	+11	+4	+12
Ithaca	30·2	+10	+16	+24	+32
Toronto	30·3	-7+1	-1+7	0	+8
Harvard	32·6	+1	+7	+2	+11
Ottawa	33·1	-6	0	-1	+8
Berkeley	34·5	-8	-3	-3	+5
La Paz	40·0	-3	+1		
Victoria	41·5	-3	+1	+5	+11
Sitka	52·5			+13	+15
La Plata	60·1	-4	-5	-19	-19
Rio de Janeiro	61·7	+2	+1	-13	-13
Honolulu	62·1	+2	+1	-1	-1
Edinburgh	76·9	+1	+1	+29	+26
Bidston	77·3			+8	+5
Stonyhurst	77·6	+13	+13	+4	+1
San Fernando	78·0	+14	+14	+59	+56*
Oxford	78·7	+2	+2	+8	+5
Toledo	79·0	-4	-4	-1	-4
Malaga	79·3	-3	-3	-4	-7
Granada	79·9	-1	-1	+1	-2
Almeria	80·9	-5	-5	-9	-13
Paris	81·7	+1	+1	-4	-8
Alicante	82·0	-14	-14†	-12	-16†
Tortosa	82·2			-63	-67*
Uccle	82·3	+1	+1	-1	-5
De Bilt	82·4	+2	+2	+4	0
Apia	83·7			+11	+7
Hamburg	84·8	+3	+4		
Strasbourg	85·0	+1	+2	+13	+9
Algiers	85·2	-2	-1	+5	+1
Zürich	86·0	-2	-1		
Moncalieri	86·1	-25	-24		
Upsala	86·3	-1	0		
Cheb	87·4	+32	+33		
Florence	88·9	+4	+5		
Königsberg	90·0	+13	+14	+7	+3
Laibach	90·2	+36	+37		
Graz	80·4			+3	-1
Vienna	90·5	+13	+15		
Rocca di Papa	90·6	-20	-18	+22	+18
Leningrad	91·7	0	+2		

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w
Pulkovo	91.8	-3	-1	+3	-1
Naples	92.0	-7	-5		
Pompeii	92.3	-52	-50*		
Belgrade	94.5	+29	+31		
Kucino	97.5	-3	0		
Athens	99.9	-24	-20		
Ekaterinburg	104.3	-2	+3		
Helwan	109.4		+6		
Irkutsk	110.7		-6		
Baku	114.1		+10		
Riverview	120.2		+42		

Other readings :

	Δ	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Tucson	23.7				-11		-2
Chicago	26.6				+9		
Georgetown	27.1						-9
Ann Arbor	27.9				+3		
Harvard	32.6						-8+18
Ottawa	33.1						+33
Berkeley	34.5						+24
La Plata	60.1				-4		
Rio de Janeiro	61.7				-5		-26
Toledo	79.0						+35
Granada	79.9					+49	+40
Uccle	82.3						+27
De Bilt	82.4						+23
Besançon	84.4		-5				
Hamburg	84.8		+4				
Zürich	86.0		0				
Moncalieri	86.1		-1				
Upsala	86.3		+3				-6
Cheb	87.4						-3
Königsberg	90.0					+14+47	
Vienna	90.5		-1		+3	+49	+33
Rocca di Papa	90.6				-14	+15	
Leningrad	91.7		+17		+6		
Pulkovo	91.8		-1+28		+7		+12
Naples	92.0		-13				
Belgrade	94.5					+60	
Kucino	97.5				+5	+15	
Athens	99.9		-11				
Wellington	102.1		-14				
Ekaterinburg	104.3		-39-12		+8	+17	
Helwan	109.4					+6	
Irkutsk	110.7				-3	-16	-64
Baku	114.1				+8	+11	+77
Cape Town	115.8				+4		
Riverview	120.2						+63
Sydney	120.2	+43					
Melbourne	125.0	+45					+26
Adelaide	130.5			-17			
Bombay	142.7	-21					
Hyderabad	145.9	-2					
Colombo	156.4	+26			+6		

Also 130°5, PKS-19; 132°3 (Simla), PKS-2; 142°7, SKSP+3.

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), 0; S, -1; SKS dubious.

1927 Aug. 10d. 1h. 35m. 22s. +9s. =35m.31s.

Z = -1.

I.S.S. Epicentre 8°·0N. 81°·5W. First revised epicentre 6°·8N. 83°·2W.

Final epicentre 6°·9N. 82°·6W.

$$A = +\cdot1279, B = -\cdot9845, C = +\cdot1201.$$

	Δ °	P_r	P_ω	S_r	S_ω
Balboa Heights	3·7	-24	-24†	-25	-25†
Port au Prince	15·4	+7 +14	+6 +13		
San Juan	19·8	0	-1		
Tacubaya	20·4	+3	+3	+19	+16(d)
La Paz	27·4	-1	+4	+5 +19	+12 +26
Mazatlan	28·1	+2	+7	+40	+48
Sucre	31·0	+1	+7	-2	+7
Cheltenham	32·3			-55	-46
St. Louis	32·5	-3	+3	-13	-4
Fordham	34·9	-9	-4	0	+8
Chicago	35·1	-14	-9	-20 -5	-12 +3
Ithaca	35·9	-4	+1	-7	+1
Tucson	36·5	-4	+1	-10	-2
Harvard	36·9	+1 +15	+6 +20	-2 +15	+6 +23
Toronto	36·9	-7 -12	-2 -7	-16	-8
Ottawa	39·0	-8	-4	-9	-2
Halifax	41·2	+2	+6	+5	+11
Pilar	42·4	-9 -3	-5 +1		
Berkeley	47·4	-4	-1	+2	+6
La Plata	47·7	+7	+10†	+5	+8†
Rio de Janeiro	48·7	-15 -5	-12 -1	-6 -1	-3 +2
Victoria	54·0	-5 -2	-4 -1	+2	+4
Honolulu T.H.	73·8	+12	+11	+8	+5
Rio Tinto	74·7	-69	-70	-44	-47
San Fernando	75·0	+11	+11	+7	+4
Malaga	76·8	+2	+2	+26	+23
Toledo	76·8	0	0	+4 +9	+1 +6
Granada	77·1	+2	+2	+6	+3
Almeria	78·0	+1	+1	+4	+1
Edinburgh	78·4	+12	+12	-2	-5
Dyce	79·0	+12	+12	0	-3
Oxford	79·3	+16	+16	-5	-8
Alicante	79·6	+13	+13	+14	+11
Kew	79·9	-3	-3	-2	-5
Tortosa	80·3	+5	+5	+5	+1
Barcelona	81·5	+8	+8	-1	-5
Paris	81·6	-2	-2	-3	-7
Algiers	82·4	+1	+1	-2	-6
Uccle	82·7	-1	-1	+1	-3
De Bilt	83·1	+1	+2	+1	-3
Besançon	84·0	-3	-2		
Strasbourg	85·0	+3	+4	+8	+4
Feldberg	85·3	-5	-4		
Moncalieri	85·3	+1	+2		
Zürich	85·7	-1	0		
Hamburg	86·0	-1	0		
Hohenheim	86·0	-1	0		
Copenhagen	87·2	0	+1	+1	-3
Jena	87·2	0 +14	+1 +15		
Innsbruck	87·6	-1	0		
Cheb	87·9	-17	-16		
Potsdam	87·9	+6 +18	+7 +19		
Florence	88·0	+10	+11		
Upsala	89·1	-13	-12	-3	-7
Prague	89·2	-4	-3		

Continued on next page.

C

	Δ	P_r	P_w	S_r	S_w
Rocca di Papa	89.4	+4 +15	+5 +16		
Naples	90.6	-8	-6		
Vienna	90.7	-2 +14	0 +16		
Pompeii	90.8	+26	+28		
Zagreb	81.0	-4, 0 +15	-2 +2 +17		
Königsberg	91.8	+19 +27	+21 +29		
Budapest	92.7	+17	+19		
Pulkovo	95.3	-5, 0	-3 +2		
Kucino	100.7	+1 +10	+5 +14		
Makeyevka	104.4	-1	+4		
Ekaterinburg	109.5		0		

Other readings :

	Δ	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
La Paz	27.4				-4		+8
Sucre	31.0				-4		0
St. Louis	32.5				+4		+8
Fordham	34.9						-6
Chicago	35.1						-14 +40
Ithaca	35.9				-11		
Tucson	36.5				-2		
Harvard	36.9				+3		
Toronto	36.9				+7		
Ottawa	39.0				0		+15
Almeria	78.0				+10		
Dyce	79.0				-13		
Oxford	79.3						+19
Kew	79.9					+13	+10
Uccle	82.7		-1				+10
De Bilt	83.1		0		0		+15
Besançon	84.0		-2				
Strasbourg	85.0		+3		+9	+8	-2
Feldberg	85.3		+7				
Moncalieri	85.3		+3				
Zürich	85.7		+5				
Hamburg	86.0		+2		-5		
Hohenheim	86.0		+1		-2		
Copenhagen	87.2		-3		-5	+8	+44
Innsbruck	87.6		-17				
Cheb	87.9		-10				
Prague	89.2		-8				
Rocca di Papa	89.4		+3				
Vienna	90.7		-2		+7		+12
Pompeii	90.8		-9				
Zagreb	91.0		-5-2		+15		
Königsberg	91.8				+13	+14	
Pulkovo	95.3				-6	+11	-8
Kucino	100.7		-4		0	0	+12
Cape Town	103.1		-1				
Wellington	104.0		+10			+5	
Makeyevka	104.4				+6	-7	
Ksara	109.1	-59	-19		+6	-13	
Ekaterinburg	109.5		+2		+3	+7	
Tiflis	111.7	-27	-1				
Baku	115.7	+9	+1		-6, 0		
Irkutsk	120.5					+39	-22
Tashkent	125.4	+41		+5	+10		+12
Riverview	125.7						+26
Melbourne	127.1			+28			
Zi-ka-wei	135.6				-2		
Bombay	144.6	+7		+7			
Hong Kong	146.6	0					

Also 151° 0 (Phu-Lien), $P_2' - 3$; 170° 6 (Batavia), $P_2' - 3$.

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), +1; S, 0; SKS, 0.

1927 Nov. 4d. 13h. 50m. 51s. +15s. = 51m. 6s.

Z = +3.

I.S.S. Epicentre $34^{\circ}9'N$, $121^{\circ}0'W$. Revised Epicentre $34^{\circ}9'N$, $120^{\circ}7'W$.

A = -4187, B = -7053, C = +5721.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w
Lick	2.5	-1+3+11	-1+3+11	+17	+17
Berkeley	3.2	-4+1+9	-4+1+9	-1+22	-1+22
Tucson	8.6	0+13	0+13	+8	+8
Denver	13.4	+9	+9	+1+21	0+20
Victoria	13.6	+2	+2		
Mazatlan	17.1	+2	+1	+8	+6
Saskatoon	20.0	-16	-16†	-12	-15(d)†
Sitka	24.2	+3	+6	+10	+2(d)
Tacubaya	24.5	-17	-14	+3	+8
St. Louis	24.6	0	+4	+1	+6
Chicago	26.7	-3	+1	-9	-2
Vera Cruz	26.8	-36	-32	-19	-12
Cincinnati	29.0	-9	-3	+8	+16
Ann Arbor	29.6	-7	-1	-9	-1
Merida	30.6	+6	+12	0	+8
Toronto	32.8	-7	-1	-14	-5
Ithaca	34.9			-6	+2
Honolulu T.H.	35.4	-6	-1	-5	+3
Ottawa	35.4	-6	-1	-4	+4
Fordham	37.0	+4	+9	-7	+1
San Juan	50.8	+122	+124*	+87	+89
Apia	68.7	-1	-2	+2	0
Ootomari	69.4	+1	0	+2	0
La Paz	71.6	-3	-4	-9-4	-11-6
Mizusawa	74.3	0	-1	0+10	-2+8
Dyce	74.4	+3	+2	+1	-2
Edinburgh	74.9	-6	-6	+3	0
Bergen	75.0	-4	-4		
Sucre	75.3	-4		+3	0
Stonyhurst	76.5	-3	-3	-11	-14
Bidston	76.5			+4	+1
Suva	78.4	-11+7	-11+7	-40	-42
Oxford	78.5	+2	+2	+3	+1
Upsala	79.2	-6	-6	-2	-4
Kew	79.3	0	0	+3	+1
Toyooka	80.4	+2	+2	+4	0
Osaka	80.6	+1	+1	-20	-24
Kobe	80.7	0	0	-4	-8
Helsingfors	80.8	+2	+2	+4	0
Copenhagen	80.9	+4	+4	+5	+1
De Bilt	81.0	+2	+2	+7	+3
Sumoto	81.1			+42	+38
Uccle	81.6	+2	+2	+3	-1
Hamburg	81.7	-2	-2	+9+13	+5+9
Pulkovo	82.3	+3	+3	+5	+1
Feldberg	83.5	+126	+127*	+11	+7
Königsberg	84.2			+9	+5
Paris	84.3	-7	-6		
Irkutsk	84.4	-3	-2		
Hukuoka	84.5	+4	+5		
Jena	84.5	-2+4+8	-1+5+9		
Strasbourg	84.8	0	+1	+1	-3
Besançon	85.0	+2	+3	-1	-5
Rio Tinto	85.1	+19	+20		
Toledo	85.1	-12-8	-11-7		

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w
	$^{\circ}$				
Bagnères	85.4	0	+1		
Cheb	85.4	+5	+6	0	-4
Neuchâtel	85.6	0	+1		
Zürich	86.0	+1	+2		
Ravensburg	86.1	+12	+13	+2	-2
Prague	86.3	0	+1		
San Fernando	86.3	-7	-6		
Grenoble	86.4				
Tortosa	87.0	+3	+4	-1	-5
Malaga	87.0	-3	-2		
Granada	87.2	+3	+4	+13	+9
Barcelona	87.4	+12	+13	+2	-2
Moncalieri	87.5	-8	-7		
Kucino	87.6	-3	-2		
Marseilles	87.7	-3	-2	+8	+4
Alicante	88.1	-17	-16		
Almeria	88.1	+2	+3	+2	-2
Ekaterinburg	88.2	-3 + 40	-2 + 41	0	-4
Vienna	88.5	0	+1	+7	+3
Graz	89.1	+1	+2	+4	0
Venice	89.1	+60	+61*		
Laibach	89.5	-17	-16		
Florence	90.0	-5	-4	-1	-5
Budapest	90.1	-65	-64*		
Zagreb	90.3	+3	+4	+6	+2
La Plata	91.1	-4	-2		
Algiers	91.3	-7	-5		
Zi-ka-wei	91.9	0	+2		
Rocca di Papa	92.3	0	+2		
Belgrade	92.9	+1	+3	-2	-6
Makeyevka	94.9	+1	+3		
Wellington	96.5			+4 + 12	0 + 8
Tiflis	102.3	-4 + 6	0 + 10		
Hong Kong	102.7	-1	+3		
Tashkent	103.2	-5	0		

Other readings :

	Δ	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
	$^{\circ}$						
St. Louis	24.6				-3		+7
Ann Arbor	29.6				-3		+12
Toronto	32.8				-1		
Honolulu T.H.	35.4				-3		
Ottawa	35.4						-10
Fordham	37.0				-3		+20
Apia	68.7					-4	
La Paz	71.6				0	+22	+36
Dyce	74.4						+10
Edinburgh	74.9						+3
Sucre	75.3				+28	-12+7	-11
Stonyhurst	76.5				+1	+28	-11
Oxford	78.5						+6+18
Upsala	79.2						+2
Kew	79.3				-3	+17	+28
Helsingfors	80.8				+9		+16
Copenhagen	80.9				-2		-21
De Bilt	81.0				+2		+4
Uccle	81.6				+3		
Hamburg	81.7				+3		
Pulkovo	82.3				+8		-36
Feldberg	83.5						-8
Irkutsk	84.4				+27	-5	+38
Strasbourg	84.8				+3		
Toledo	85.1		+5				

Continued on next page.

	Δ °	P'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Bagnères	85.4		+6				
Neuchâtel	85.6		+7				
Zürich	86.0		+5				
Prague	86.3		+3		+1		
San Fernando	86.3		+5				
Grenoble	86.4		+5				
Tortosa	87.0		+3				
Malaga	87.0		+3				
Granada	87.2		-2		+37	+31	
Moncalieri	87.5		-11				
Kucino	87.6		-13		+3		
Alicante	88.1		-6				
Almeria	88.1				+29		
Ekaterinburg	88.2		-1			+16	
Vienna	88.5		-3		+6	+19	+28
Venice	89.1		-3				
Laibach	89.5		-14				
Zagreb	90.3		0				
Algiers	91.3		+2				
Zi-ka-wei	91.9				+4	-13	
Rocca di Papa	92.3		+1				
Makeyevka	94.9		+1		0	+13	+13
Wellington	96.5				-5		-20+20
Tiflis	102.3		-2		0	-20+17	-6
Tashkent	103.2		-5			+25	
Baku	104.3		-6				
Sydney	107.2	-4			-21	+8	+23
Riverview	107.2				+6	-4	-32
Ksara	107.8	-29				+17	
Phu-Lien	108.5				+4	-1	-7
Helwan	110.1				+4	+8	
Simla	111.8			+9		+21	
Melbourne	113.6	+7				-14	+15
Adelaide	117.1	-65				-5	
Hyderabad	124.6				+34		
Bombay	124.7	-27				0	
Batavia	127.8				-42		
Colombo	133.9	-1					
Cape Town	147.0	-2					

Also 133°3 (Perth), PKS-9. Melbourne 28m.46s. and Adelaide 29m.31s. may be SKSP.

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), 0 ; S, 0 ; SKS, +2.

1928 Feb. 10d. 4h. 38m. 20s.+13s.=38m.33s. Z=-6.

I.S.S. Epicentre 18°2N. 97°5W. Revised Epicentre 18°4N. 97°9W.

A=-1304, B=-9399, C=+3156.

	Δ °	P _v	P _w	S _v	S _w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Puebla	0.7	-17	-17	+3	+3				
Tacubaya	1.6	+7	+7						
Oaxaca	1.8	+13	+13						
Vera Cruz	1.9	-20	-20	-14	-14				
Guadalajara	5.7	-18	-18	-1	-1				
Manzanillo	6.1	-31	-31	-18	-18				
Chihuahua	12.7	+29	+29	+41	+41				
Tucson	18.1	+4	+3	+18	+16				
Denver	22.1	-32	-31	+20	+22				
Cincinnati	23.8	-2	0	+4	-3d		+3		+3+14

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Chicago	25.0	-8	-5	-4	+1		-12		
Charlottesville	25.9	+18	+22	+1	+7				
Georgetown	27.3	-3	+2	+40	+47		-14		
Lick	28.1	-1	+4						
Berkeley	28.8	-8	-3						
Toronto	29.7	+4	+10	-15	-7				
Ithaca	30.1	-4	+2				-3		
Ottawa	32.7	-6	0	-6	+3				-61
Victoria	37.1	-10	-5	-13	-5				
La Paz	45.6	-1	+2	-2+3	+2+7				-46+69
Sucre	49.3	-4	-1	+2	+5				
La Plata	65.4	-5	-6	-4	-5				
Oxford	79.6			+5	+2				
Kew	80.3	-1	-1	+4	0				
San Fernando	80.5	-1	-1	+3	-1				
Toledo	81.2	0	0	+3	-1				
Malaga	81.8	+1	+1	+2	-2				
Granada	82.3	-1	-1	+7	+3			-5	
Paris	82.8	0	0	+3	-1				
Almeria	83.3	-2	-1	+2	-2				
De Bilt	83.3	0	+1	+7	+3				
Ucde	83.3	-1	0	+4	0				-18
Tortosa	84.2	-4	-3						
Alicante	84.3	-2	-1			-6			
Hamburg	85.4	-1	0						
Besançon	85.6	-3	-2			+5			
Copenhagen	85.7	-3	-2	+12	+8			+39	
Feldberg	85.9			-18+33	-22+29	+2		-20+48	+6
Strasbourg	86.1	-2	-1	+7	+3				
Lund	86.1			+7	+3				
Uppsala	86.1	-3	-2	+14	+10				
Zürich	87.1	-2	-1	+6	+2				
Algiers	87.4	-2	-1			-3			
Jena	87.4	-3	-2					-23	
Moncalieri	87.6	+4	+5			+1			
Rocca di Papa	92.2	0	+2	+7	+3				
Zagreb	92.4	-1	+1			-14			
Wellington	100.1	-59	-55*			-14			
Makeyevka	102.8			P'		+24			+42
Irkutsk	106.7			-6			-20		
Baku	114.0					+23			
Tashkent	119.1			+7		+19		PKS	
Bombay	141.6			-1				-21	

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -1; S, +1; SKS, 0?

1928 Mar. 22d. 4h. 16m.50s. +15s. = 17m.5s. Z = +2.

I.S.S. Epicentre $16^\circ 0'N$, $96^\circ 0'W$. Retained.

A = -100, B = -956, C = +276.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Oaxaca	1.2	-16	-16†	-19	-19†				
Vera Cruz	3.2	+14	+14						
Puebla	3.7	-14	-14†	-8	-8†				
Tacubaya	4.6	+12	+12	-6	-6				
Guadalajara	8.5	-5	-5	-11	-11				
Manzanillo	8.5	-15	-15†	-14	-14†				
Mazatlan	12.2	+9	+9	+1	+1				
Chihuahua	15.7	-15	-16†	-10	-11†				
Balboa Heights	17.5	+16	+15	+42	+40				
Tucson	21.0	-5	-5	+21	+17d				

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_p	P_o	S_p	S_o	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Port au Prince	22:7	+4	+6	-25	-22		+30		
St. Louis	23:2	-2	0	+3	-3d				
Cincinnati	25:2	-2+3	+1+6	-4	+1		+19		
Chicago	26:7	-3	+1	-7	0		-8		
Charlottesville	26:8	-9	-5	-2	+5				
Georgetown	28:2	-3	+2	-5	+3		-3		-14
Toronto	31:0	-11	-5	-5	+4		-2+12		-56
Lick	31:1	-2+2	+4+8	+41	+50				
Berkeley	31:8	-5	+1	-3	+6				
Ottawa	33:9	-6	0	-13	-4		-24		
Harvard	33:9	-5	+1	+1	+10		-7		+6
Spokane	36:3	-2+3	+3+8	-2	+6				
Saskatoon	37:1	-13	-8	-16	-8				
Victoria	39:4	-7	-3	-2	+5				
Halifax	39:5	-4	0	-11	-4				+27
La Paz	42:6	-3	+1	-9-3	-3+3		-14		+13
Sucre	46:3	-9-4	-6-1	-7	-3				-18
Sitka	50:5	+5	+6	+15	+18				
Santiago	55:0	+16	+17†	+9	+10†				
Honolulu T.H.	58:7	-4	-4	-6+4	-6+4		+9		-10+6
La Plata	62:5	-1	-2	-11	-11				
Reykjavik	68:7	+5	+4	+11+37	+9+35			-5	
Scoresby Sund	69:6	+2+7	+1+6	+2	0		+16		+8
Edinburgh	78:4	+2	+2	+8	+5			+11	
Dyce	78:6	+4	+4	0+15	-3+12				+34
Bidston	78:9	-7	-7	-7	-10				
Stonyhurst	79:2	+10	+10	+10	+7		+2	+7	
Rio Tinto	79:8	-12	-12						
San Fernando	80:3	+6	+6	+9	+5				
Oxford	80:4	-6	-6	+7	+3		+10		
Apia	80:6	+3	+3	0	-4				+3
Kew	81:0	-1	-1	+7	+3		-16	+22	-28
Toledo	81:3	-2	-2	-1	-5		-16		
Malaga	81:7	0	0	+13	+9				
Granada	82:2	+10	+10	+13	+9			-8+31	+39
Le Mans	82:2	-15	-15	+3	-1	+2			
Almeria	83:3	+3	+4			+2			
Paris	83:5	-1	0			+2			
Bagnères	83:6	0+5	+1+6	+2	-2	+2		+15	
De Bilt	84:0	-1	0	+9	+5	+4	-8		
Uccle	84:0	-1+5	0+6			+6	+4		
Alicante	84:3	-1	0			+3			
Tortosa	84:4	-11-7	-10-6			+4			
Barcelona	85:4	+6	+7	+7	+3			+18	
Besançon	86:2	-3+5	-2+6			+4	+2		
Hamburg	86:3	-2	-1			+4	0		
Feldberg	86:6	+7	+8	+7	+3		-11	+15	
Copenhagen	86:7	-1	0	-3+18	-7+14	-20	-6+1	+16	-14
Grenoble	86:7	+7	+8			+4			
Strasbourg	86:8	-3	-2			-1	-5	-15	
Neuchâtel	86:8	-2+5	-1+6			+5			
Lund	87:2	+1	+2	+2+17	-2+13				
Uppsala	87:4	-3	-2	-2	-6		0		
Algiers	87:5	+4	+5	-1	-5				
Hohenheim	87:7	+4	+5	+3	-1		+23		
Zürich	87:8	0	+1			-20			
Moncalieri	88:1	-2	-1	+1	-3	-1			
Ravensburg	88:2	+4	+5			+6	+9		
Jena	88:2	0+5	+1+6	+12	+8	+4	-3+1	+14	
Potsdam	88:4	+4	+5	+13	+9				
Chur	88:5	+6	+7			+5			
Innsbruck	89:5	+3	+4						
Florence	90:8	-7+3	-6+4	+17	+13	-11	-5	-24	-25
Venice	90:8	+5	+6			-9			
Suva	91:0	+9	+11			-12			-8

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_p	P_ω	S_p	S_ω	SKS	PP	PS	SS
	$^\circ$								
Königsberg	91.3	+4	+6			+12	+6	+12+37	
Laibach	92.0	+4	+6			+4	-2		
Graz	92.2	+4	+6			+12	+5	+19	
Vienna	92.2	-5+3	-3+5	+4+9	0+5	+2+7	+5	+20+26	-57-48
Rocca di Papa	92.6	-7+1	-5+3	+13	+9	-9+1		+12	
Pulkovo	92.8	-3	-1			-5			
Zagreb	93.0	+5	+7	+15	+11	-6	0	+12	-56
Budapest	94.1	+6	+8			+2	-5		
Pompeii	94.3	+15	+17			-38			
Lemberg	95.7	-25+5	-22+8			-34+2			
Belgrade	96.2	0	+3	+18	+14				
Kucino	98.4	-2	+1			-12+36	-5		
Wellington	99.9	+13	+16			-31+7	+8+14		-71
Christchurch	101.9					+12			
Makeyevka	104.0	0	+5			+1			
Yalta	104.4						+32		
Ekaterinburg	104.6	-4	+1			-3	-37		
Irkutsk	109.4		-2			-32	-2		
Sumoto	110.2							+14	
Helwan	111.6		-2					-2	
Ksara	112.3					-3	+1		+70
Hukuoka	113.6							+4	
Nagasaki	114.5							-45	
Baku	115.3		+5		SKKS	+9	+4		
Riverview	117.6				+2	+2	+9	+8+23	+29+51
Sydney	117.6					-31			
Cape Town	118.9		-79				-2		
Zi-ka-wei	120.7		-1	P'			+1		
Tashkent	121.1		-2	+7			-8	+42	
Melbourne	122.6				+2		+7		
Entebbe	126.7						+4		
Hong Kong	131.6						+4		
Manila	132.4			+7				PKS	
Phu-Lien	137.0			-15				+1	-11
Calcutta	141.2					SKSP	+20		
Bombay	143.4			-13		+4			
Tananarive	145.1			+4		+20			+4+28
Hyderabad	146.1			-3					
Perth	147.0			+8					
Batavia	155.4			-14+6					
Colombo	156.7			+3					

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), +1; S, 0; SKS, +3. This earthquake is the subject of a study by I. Lehmann, *Gerlands Beiträge* 28, 1930, 151-164.

Vienna also SKS - 10.

1928 April 13d. 23h. 15m. 57s. + 16s. = 16m. 13s. Z = -2.

I.S.S. Epicentre $15^\circ 5'N$. $96^\circ 4'W$. Revised Epicentre $15^\circ 1'N$. $96^\circ 5'W$.

A = -1093, B = -9593, C = +2605.

	Δ	P_p	P_ω	S_p	S_ω	SKS	PP	PS	SS
	$^\circ$								
Tacubaya	5.0	+14	+14						
Merida	8.8	+3	+3	+2	+2				
Tucson	21.6	+6	+7	+18	+13d				+62
St. Louis	24.2	-4	-1	+6	-2d				+55
Denver	25.7	-1	+3	+2+6	-8d-4d				
Cincinnati	26.3	-7	-3	-6	0				
Chicago	27.9	-13	-8	-6	+2				
Charlottesville	27.9	-4	+1	-5+3	+3+11				
Georgetown	29.3	-6	0	+8	+16				
Berkeley	32.1	-7, 0	-1+6	-7-1	+2+8				

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_r	P_{ω}	S_r	S_{ω}	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Toronto	32.2	-5	+1	-11	-2				
Ithaca	32.4	-17	-11	-7	+2				
Harvard	34.9	-1	-4	+2	+10				
Ottawa	35.1	-10	-5	-8	0				
Spokane	36.9	+10	+15†	+14	+22†		+8		
Victoria	39.9	+2	+2	+3	+10				
La Paz	42.2	-3	+1	+8 +15	+14 +21				
Sucre	45.9	-3	0	+6	+10				
Rio de Janeiro	64.5			+12	+11				
Scoresby Sund	70.7	-2 +15	-3 +14	+4	+2				+74
Edinburgh	79.4			+3	0				
San Fernando	81.3	+2	+2	-7	-11				
Oxford	81.4			+2	-2				
Kew	82.0	+1	+1	+1	-3	-3			
Toledo	82.3	0	0	+1	-3	-3			
Granada	83.2	+2	+3	+11	+7		-5	+21	
Almeria	84.2	-1	0	+4	0			-1	
Paris	84.5	-1	0	+2	-2				
Uccle	85.0	+1	+2			+1			
De Bilt	85.1	-1	0	+2	-2				
Alicante	85.3					-7			
Tortosa	85.4	-37	-36			+3			
Hamburg	87.3	-59	-58*			-1			
Feldberg	87.7	+3	+4			+7	-20		-1
Copenhagen	87.8	0	+1			+3	-2	+9 +69	+11
Strasbourg	87.8	-1	0			-2			
Lund	88.2					+2	-1		
Algiers	88.4	+9	+10	+3	-1		-10		
Upsala	88.5			+11	+7				
Moncalieri	89.1	+2	+3			-12 +2			
Helsingfors	90.7						+3		
Rocca di Papa	93.7	-29	-28	+18	+44				
Pulkovo	93.9	-2	0			-1	-4		
Zagreb	94.1	+9	+11			+1			
Kucino	99.6	-10	-6			-8			
Makeyevka	105.1					0	-2		
Ekaterinburg	105.6	-4	+1			-2		+1	
Irkutsk	110.3			P'		-4	+5		
Ksara	113.3			-43					
Baku	115.6						+12	+15	
Zi-ka-wei	121.1						+6		
Tashkent	121.4						+6		
Bombay	144.3			+10					

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), 0; S_r -2; SKS, 0.

1928 Aug. 4d. 18h. 26m. 6s. + 16s. = 26m. 22s. $Z = +1$.

I.S.S. Epicentre $16^\circ 2'N$. $97^\circ 2'W$. Revised Epicentre $16^\circ 6'N$. $97^\circ 8'W$.

$A = -1300$, $B = -9494$, $C = +2847$.

	Δ	P_r	P_{ω}	S_r	S_{ω}	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Puebla	2.5	+32	+32						
Vera Cruz	2.9	-25	-25	-15	-15				
Tacubaya	3.2	+6	+6	+11	+11				
Manzanillo	6.7	+33	+33						
Merida	8.9	+2	+2	-18	-18				
Mazatlan	10.5	-24	-24†	-17	-17†				
Chihuahua	14.4	-21	-21†	-17	-18†				
Belboa Heights	19.2	+6	+5	+12	+9d				
Tucson	19.65	+4	+3	+17	+14d				
Denver	23.93	-4	-1	-8	-4				

(Continued on next page.)

	Δ	P_p	P_{ω}	S_p	S_{ω}	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Port au Prince	24.34	+11	+14	-5	-1				
Chicago	26.68	-38	-34†	-35	-28†				
Charlottesville	27.34	-3	+2	-8	0		-3		
Ann Arbor	28.38	+6	+11	+26	+34				
Georgetown	28.7	-4	+1	+8	+16		+3		
Lick	29.5	-4	+2	+6	+14				
San Juan	30.2	-2	+4	-31	-22				
Toronto	31.3	-10	-4	-2+2	+7+11		-5		
Ithaca	31.6	+21	+27	+21	+30				
Harvard	34.2	-6	-1	-5	+3				
Ottawa	34.3	-6	-1	-3+3	+5+11		+8		
Saskatoon	36.2	-7	-2	-5	+3		-5		
Victoria	38.1	-5	0	-3	+4				
La Paz	44.17	0	+4	-8	-3		+2		+16
Sucre	47.9	-4+1	-1+5	-8	-5		-15+19		-26
Sitka	49.3	-4	-1	+3	+6		+7		-14
Santiago	56.3	+13	+14†	+23	+24†				
Honolulu T.H.	56.63	-3+4	-2+5	-5	-4				
La Plata	63.92	-3	-4	-10	-11				
Azores	65.95	-11	-12						
Rio de Janeiro	66.3	-8	-9	-8	-9				
Reykjavik	69.0	+5	+4	+14	+13		+3		
Edinburgh	78.9	0	0	-7	-10		-3		
Dyce	79.1	+2	+2	+9	+6				-18
Bidston	79.5	+1	+1	+15	+12				
Stonyhurst	79.9	-2	-2	+9	+6		-1		
Oxford	81.0	-1	-1	+1	-3		+35		+22
San Fernando	81.47	+2	+2	+5	+1		+22	-9	
Kew	81.7	-2	-2	+12	+8		0		-32
Bergen	82.0	+7	+7	+17	+13		+9		
Toledo	82.3	-3	-3	+10	+6				
Malaga	82.8	-3	-3	+4	0				
Granada	83.4	-3	-2	+5	+1		+9	+1	
Paris	84.2	+5	+6	+1	-3		+8		
Almeria	84.4	-2	-1	0	-4		-3		
Bagnères	84.6	+3	+4	+2	-2		+7	+17	
De Bilt	84.7	-2	-1	+4	0		-2		+6
Uccle	84.7	-4	-3	+9	+5		-4		+11
Alicante	85.3	+2	+2	+2	-2				
Tortosa	85.4	-3	-2	+7	+3				
Barcelona	86.3	+1	+2	-1	-5			+21	
Hamburg	86.8	-4	-3	0	-4		-1	+10	+11
Besançon	86.9	-1	0	+3	-1		-3	+19	
Copenhagen	87.2	-3	-2	+1	-3	-18	0	+21	-17+17
Feldberg	87.3	-58	-57*	-43	-47*	-31-42			0
Grenoble	87.4	+6	+7	+15	+11			+25	+26
Neuchâtel	87.5	-3	-2						
Strasbourg	87.5	-3	-2	+1	-3		-5	+12	+12
Lund	87.6	-2	-1			-17			
Upsala	87.8	-3	-2			-5	-2		
Hohenheim	88.4	+1	+2	0	-4		-2		+12
Algiers	88.5	-2	-1			+3			
Zürich	88.5	-4	-3			+3			
Moncalieri	88.8	-4	-3			+7			
Jena	88.9	-3+2	-2+3			+2+13	-7	+3	
Ravensburg	88.9	+2	+3			+6	+7		
Potsdam	89.1	+3	+4			+9	-5		
Chur	89.3	+2	+3			-17			
Suva	89.5	+12	+13			+9			+26
Helsingfors	90.6	+56	+58*						
Florence	91.6	-5	-3			-6			
Venice	91.7	-4	-2			-5			
Königsberg	91.7	-11-4	-9-2			-5	-6+8	+3+13	
Laibach	92.7	+2	+4			-1	-1		
Vienna	92.8	+2	+4			-1	-3	-25+16	

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_V	P_ω	S_V	S_ω	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Graz	92.9	-39	-37			-18	-2	+3+19	
Pulkovo	92.9	-5	-3			-13	0	+17	
Rocca di Papa	93.4	-5.0	-3+2	+11+33	+7+29	+11		-32	
Zagreb	93.7	-4+2	-2+4	+33	+29	+1	0	-33+25	+11
Budapest	94.8	+2	+4			-3			
Pompeii	95.1	+5	+8			-14			
Lemberg	96.2	-15-9	-12-6						
Ootomari	96.7								+7
Belgrade	96.9	-1	+2			-13	-58*		
Kucino	98.4	-25	-22			+14	-28	-16	
Wellington	99.0	-34-20	-31-17			-13-8	+4		+19
Christchurch	101.0								
Makeyevka	104.3	-7	-3			+1		+5	
Ekaterinburg	104.3	-8	-4				+3	+4	
Sebastopol	104.5						+8		
Simferopol	104.6						+7		
Yalta	104.9						-2		
Theodosia	105.1						0		
Irkutsk	108.4		-5				-3	+6	+9
Helwan	112.5		0		SKKS		-1	+6	
Nagasaki	112.9	-19					-26	+10	
Ksara	113.1	-20			+17	-11	+2	+5	0
Riverview	116.3					-1	+8		
Zi-ka-wei	119.0						-1	+44	
Cape Town	120.7						+4	+4	
Tashkent	120.7		-7				+1	+5	
Melbourne	121.4					-11	+13	-3	
Adelaide	126.6							-17	-10
Entebbe	128.2						-5		
Hong Kong	130.0						-1		
Manila	130.6						-7		
Phu-Lien	135.7		SKSP				-5		
Bombay	143.2	-6	+2						
Hyderabad	145.7	+17							
Tananarive	146.9	-2	+17		+6	-28	+6		+6+41
Kodaikanal	152.7						-15		
Batavia	153.7	-36			-22				
Colombo	156.3	+3							

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -2; S, -3; SKS, -2.

1928 Oct. 9d. 3h. 1m. 0s. +13s. = 1m. 13s. Z=0.

I.S.S. Epicentre $16^\circ 2'N$. $97^\circ 2'W$. Revised Epicentre $16^\circ 2'N$. $97^\circ 5'W$.

A = -1253, B = -9520, C = +2790.

	Δ	P_V	P_ω	S_V	S_ω	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Puebla	2.9	-2	-2	-5	-5				
Vera Cruz	3.3	+4	+4						
Tacubaya	3.7	-3	-3	0	0				
Manzanillo	7.1	-12	-12†	-13	-13†				
Guadalajara	7.3	+24	+24†	+24	+24†				
Merida	8.8	-33	-33	-14	-14				
Chihuahua	14.7	-17	-17†	-13	-15†				
Balboa Heights	18.8	-1	-2	+16	+13				
Tucson	20.12	+4	+4	+10	+6d		+8		
Florissant	23.47	-5	-3				-19		
Port au Prince	24.13	-6	-3	+5	-3d				
Cincinnati	25.60	-2	+2	+8	-2		+1		+16
Chicago	27.0	-57	-53*	-61	-54*		+3		
Charlottesville	27.49	-8	-3	-8	0				
Ann Arbor	28.6	-5	0	+15	+23				

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Georgetown	28.9	-4	+1	-11	-3		-1+10		+1+7
Lick	30.0	-4+4	+2+10	-3	+5				
Berkeley	30.8	-3	+3	-4	+4				+53
Toronto	31.4	-10	-4	-12	-3				
Harvard	34.4	-33	-28†	-32	-24†				-15
Ottawa	34.4	-4	+1	-5	+3		-2		-17+3
Spokane	35.5			-15-10	-7-2				
Saskatoon	36.7	-4	+1	-7	+1		+9		-13+44
Victoria	38.6	-8	-4	-3	+4				
Halifax	40.3	-11	-7	-9	-2		0		+29
La Paz	43.68	-2	+2	-2+3	+3+8		+4		+23
Sucre	47.4	-2	+1	-1	+3		+4		-12
Sitka	49.8	+2	+3	+9	+12		+10		+41
Santiago	55.8	0	+1	+6	+7				
Honolulu T.H.	57.0	+4	+4	+8	+9				-14
La Plata	63.4	-3		-6	-7				
Rio de Janeiro	65.9	+4	+3	+3	+2				
Reykjavik	69.1	+3	+2	+28	+27			-6	
Scoresby Sund	70.0	-3	-4	0	-2		-2		
Edinburgh	79.1	-3	-3	-4	-7		0		
Dyce	79.3	-1	-1	+26	+23		+7	-7	
Apia	79.4	+28	+28†	+53	+50†			+20	+42
Bidston	79.6	-1	-1	-1	-2				
Stonyhurst	80.0	-3	-3	+3	0		-2		+8
Oxford	81.1	0	0	+3	-1		+12+46		
San Fernando	81.4	+4	+4	+19	+15				
Kew	81.8	-2	-2	+6+13	+2+9		-3	+13	-32
Toledo	82.19	-3	-3	+7	+3				
Bergen	82.2	+7	+7	+7	+3		+17		
Malaga	82.7	+18	+18†	+26	+22†				
Le Mans	83.0	-37	-37†	-16	-20†				
Granada	83.30	-1	0				+4	+32	
Paris	84.24	-1	0	+5	+1		+6		
Almeria	84.3	-4	-3			+1			
Bagnères	84.6	+3	+4	+26	+22		-9		
De Bilt	84.79	-1	0	+4	0				
Uccle	84.8	-1	0	+5	+1		-4		
Alicante	85.3	+6	+7	+7	+3				
Tortosa	85.4	-2	-1	0	-4				
Barcelona	86.3	-1	0			+5	+1	+22	
Besançon	87.0	+4	+5			-2	-1	+10	
Hamburg	87.0	-1	0			+7	-6	+18	-4
Feldberg	87.4	0	+1	0	-4		-15-1	+19	
Copenhagen	87.4	-1	0	-2	-6		-6	-15+19	-8
Grenoble	87.5	0	+1			-71	+6		
Neuchâtel	87.6	+1	+2			-7			
Strasbourg	87.6	-1	0			+11	-1	+12	+23
Lund	87.8	+1	+2	+17	+13	+11		-34+19	-7
Upsala	87.9	-7	-6			-3	-5		
Marseilles	88.0	+19	+20†	+23	+19†		+39†	+32	
Algiers	88.5	-2	-1			+3			
Hohenheim	88.5	0	+1			+6	+2		
Zürich	88.6	0	+1			+10			
Moncalieri	88.9	+1	0			-25			
Jena	89.0	-7-1	-6, 0	+4	0	0	-6, 0	+17	-30+42
Ravensburg	89.0	-3	-2			+3			
Potsdam	89.2	+3	+4			-3	-1	+3	+33
Chur	89.4	-2	-1			+5	+21	-25-17	
Suva	89.6	+20	+21†				+24†		+33
Innsbruck	90.4	-2	-1	+6	+2	0	0	-6+24	
Helsingfors	90.8	-3	-1			+6			
Florence	91.7	-5	-3			+4			
Venice	91.8	0	+2			0			
Königsberg	91.9	+2	+4	+23	+19	+5	-2	+14+40	+7
Laibach	92.8	-6	-4				+2	+19	

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_V	P_ω	S_V	SKKS	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Vienna	92.9	-4	-2			-8+7	-1	-35+29	+41
Graz	93.0	+8	+10		-10	+18		-20+31	
Pulkovo	93.1	-2	0			-5	-25		
Rocca di Papa	93.5	-11-2	-9, 0			+1	+15		
Zagreb	93.8	+1	+3			-3+12	-1	+2+24	-1
Budapest	94.9	+3	+5			+9	+8	+14	
Naples	94.9	-13	-11			+3			
Pompeii	95.2	-7	-5			+4			
Belgrade	97.0	-9	-6			+5			
Ootomari	97.1								-8
Kucino	98.6	+13	+16			+9	+10	+26	
Wellington	99.0	-34	-31			-14	+7		
Christchurch	101.0					+9			
Sebastopol	104.7					+3			
Ekaterinburg	104.7	-2	+3			-18	+6		
Simferopol	104.8					0			
Yalta	105.1					-48			
Theodosia	105.3	P'	+11			+1			
Kobe	108.7	+4							
Irkutsk	108.9					-16	-6	-1	
Hukuoka	112.4						+3		
Helwan	112.5		0					+11	
Ksara	113.1				-15	-1	-1		
Nagasaki	113.4						+6		
Baku	115.8		-10				+6	+14	
Riverview	116.4	-2			+5	+1	+12		+54
Sydney	116.4					-11	-15		
Zi-ka-wei	119.5	+1							
Cape Town	120.3						-6		
Almata	120.3	+25							
Frunse	120.4	+11							
Tashkent	121.1	+2	+3			-2	-12		
Melbourne	121.5					-1	-2		+26
Adelaide	126.7	+34	SKSP						+11
Entebbe	128.0	-1	+20				0		
Hong Kong	130.5	+9					-1		+12
Manila	131.1	+1							
Dehra Dun	133.2	+8+17			-8		+11		
Amboina	133.4		+3						
Calcutta	140.9	+28							
Bombay	143.6	-1	+4						
Perth	146.0	-7+3							+26
Hyderabad	146.1	+1		PKS					
Tananarive	146.6	-1+41	+13	-13	-1	-15+3	-10		+20
Kodaikanal	153.1	+45							
Malabar	153.9	0							
Batavia	154.1	-3+3							

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 90^\circ$), 0; S, 0; SKS, +2.

Melbourne 30m.2s. may be SKSP.

1929 Jan. 24d. 20h. 36m. 28s.+18s.=36m.46s. Z=+2.

I.S.S. Epicentre $12^\circ 8'N$. $91^\circ 0'W$. Revised Epicentre $13^\circ 3'N$. $90^\circ 7'W$.

A=-.0122, B=-.9731, C=+.2300.

	Δ	P_V	P_ω	S_V	S_ω	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Merida	7.8	-13	-13	+4	+4				
Vera Cruz	8.0	-28	-28†	-21	-21†				
Puebla	9.2	-29	-29†	-18	-18†				
Tacubaya	10.17	+2	+2	+12	+12				
Balboa Heights	11.8	-11	-11†	-8	-8†				

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Manzanillo	14.2	-16	-16†	-11	-12†				
Mazatlan	17.8	-20	-21†	-9	-11†				
Port au Prince	18.43	+9	+6	+6	+4				
Chihuahua	21.0	-18	-18	-5	-4				
St. Louis	25.35	-5	-1	-6	0		+6		
Florissant	25.6	-7	-3	-11	-5				
Cincinnati	26.42	0	+4	-4	+3				
Tucson	26.44	-2	+2	-4+1	+3+8				
Charlottesville	27.02	-27-3	-22+2	-11-7	-4, 0				
Georgetown	28.4	-3+7	+2+12	-26-22	-18-14			+25	-8
Chicago	28.6	-4+9	+1+14	-1+12	+7+19				
Denver	29.3	-64	-58*	-69	-61*				
Ann Arbor	29.7	0	+6	+16	+24		+4		
Fordham	31.3	0	+6	+1	+10				
Toronto	31.9	-9-6	-3, 0	-11	-2				
Harvard	33.7	-5	+1	-6	+3				
Ottawa	34.5	-6	-1	-8	0				
Lick	36.57	-4	+1	-3	+5		+4		
La Paz	37.23	-3	+2	-9	-1				
Berkeley	37.4	-2	+3	-2	+6				
Sucre	40.9	-3	+1	+3	+9		+12		
Victoria	44.26	-2	+1						
Sitka	55.3			+17	+21				
La Plata	57.3	+12	+12	-11	-7				
Rio de Janeiro	59.0	-1	-1	-9-2	-6+1				
Honolulu T.H.	64.12			+1	0				
Scoresby Sund	70.5	-1	-2	-19	-21			+4	
Edinburgh	77.5	+2	+2	+21	+18			-8	
San Fernando	77.8	+18	+18	+4	+1				
Bidston	78.0	+71	+71	+36	+33			+6	
Stonyhurst	78.3	-1	-1	+11	+8				
Dyce	78.5	+28	+28	-8	-11				
Toledo	79.0	-2	-2	+5	+2				
Malaga	79.2	-28	-28	+6	+3				
Oxford	79.3	-6	-6	+1	-2			-1	+23
Granada	79.7	-6	-6	+16	+13				
Kew	79.9	-4	-4	-2	-6		+5		-37+3
Almeria	80.8	-8	-8	+11	+7				
Bergen	81.5	+81	+81†	+77	+73†				
Alicante	81.9	-11	-11	-23	-27				
Paris	82.2	0	0	+13	+9				
Tortosa	82.3			-12+12	-16+8				
Uccle	82.9	-3	-3	+5	+1		+2		
De Bilt	83.1	-1	0	+3	-1	-1	-1		+11
Barcelona	83.4	-49	-48	-29	-33				
Algiers	85.1	+1	+2			+4		+24	
Neuchâtel	85.5	-3	-2			+1	+1		
Strasbourg	85.6	-2	-1	+6	+2	-6	+20	+27	
Feldberg	85.6	+31	+32						
Hamburg	85.6	-1	0			+3		+4	
Göttingen	86.2	-5+2	-4+3			+5	+18		
Copenhagen	86.3	-2	-1			-1	-19	+22	+17
Moncalieri	86.5	-58	-57*			+2			
Zürich	86.5	-19	-18			+2			
Lund	86.7	+1	+2					+28	
Ravensburg	86.9	-6	-5			+2			
Chur	87.2	+2	+3			+2			
Jena	87.3	-32-3	-31-2			-1		+27	+3
Upsala	87.5	-4	-3			-2			
Florence	89.3	-2	-1			-14			
Venice	89.4	-42	-41						
Helsingfors	90.7	-3	-1	+5	+1	0	+3		
Graz	91.0	+6	+8			+1			
Vienna	91.2	-15	-13				+11		
Zagreb	91.8	+1	+3			-3+11			

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	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Naples	92.3			-1	-5				
Pulkovo	93.1	-4	-2			-3+11	+2		
Kucino	98.7	-1	+2			-5	+2	+1	+3
Wellington	102.0					-2			
Sebastopol	103.3					0			
Theodosia	104.1			P'					
Ekaterinburg	106.0		-1	-35		-3	-4	-29	
Helwan	109.5					+2			
Ksara	110.7							+14	
Irkutsk	113.3		-2	-18		+1		+10	+21
Riverview	120.6		-68				+38	+2+16	+1
Frunse	122.2			-9					
Tashkent	122.4		-16	-1			-1	-23	-35
Samarkand	123.2			+17					
Melbourne	125.1					-4	+2	-2	-8
Adelaide	130.7	PKS	SKSP						
Hong Kong	136.8	-8							
Manila	138.0	-3	+20?	-11			+23	-9?	
Tananarive	139.60						+1	+15	+17
Phu-Lien	141.9			-18					+25
Bombay	144.0		-6	-3					
Calcutta	144.2			-9				+11	
Hyderabad	147.5			-3					
Perth	149.3			+28					
Kodaikanal	153.7						+33		
Colombo	157.8			-22					
Batavia	161.3			-1					

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), 0; S, 0; SKS, 0.

Tashkent 30m.2s., Melbourne 30m.48s. may be SKSP.

1929 Feb. 2d. 0h. 0m. 14s.+11s.=0m.25s. Z=0.

I.S.S. Epicentre $1^\circ 55'S$, $21^\circ 8'W$. Retained.

A=+.928, B=-.371, C=-.026.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Rio de Janeiro	29.8	-6	0	-14-8	-6, 0				
San Fernando	40.6	-4	0	-65	-59*				
Malaga	41.5	-3	+1	+18	+24				
Granada	42.2	-3	+1						
Almeria	42.4	+163	+167†	+115	+121†				
Alicante	44.4	-16	-13†	-39	-34†				
Toledo	44.4	-12	-9†	-23	-18†				
Algiers	44.7	-5	-2	+10	+14				+19
Sucre	46.0	0	+3	+20	+24		0		
Tortosa	46.9	-4	-1	-15	-11		-14		
La Plata	47.4	-5	-2	-4	0				
La Paz	48.0	-7	-4	+13	+16		-5		
Barcelona	48.1	-4	-1	-16	-13				
Bagnères	48.8	-3	0						-7
Cape Town	49.6	+10	+13	+9	+12				
Grenoble	52.7	+4	+6	+7	+9				
Moncalieri	53.3	-3	-1	-9	-7				
Naples	53.5	+12	+11	-12	-10				
Florence	54.1	-5	-4	-8	-6		+22		
Entebbe	54.3	+8	+9						
Besançon	54.4	-1	0	0	+1				
Chur	55.5	-9	-8						
Zürich	55.6	-1	0	-2	-1				
Paris	55.7	-11	-10	-21	-20				
Santiago	55.7	-6	-5	+9	+10				

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Venice	55.8	0	+1	+5	+6				
Kew	56.0	-3	-2	-2	-1				
Oxford	56.0	+6	+7	+1	+2				
Strasbourg	56.2	-1	0	0	+1		+20	+21	
West Bromwich	56.5	-3	-2						
Innsbruck	56.7	-10	-9	-2	-1			+19	
Uccle	56.8	-1	0	-1	0				
Bidston	57.1	+6	+6	-3	-2				
Laibach	57.3	-1	-1	+18	+19				
Stonyhurst	57.7	-6	-6	-2	-1				
Feldberg	57.8	0	0	0	+1				
Zagreb	57.8	0	0	-16-3	-15-2		0	+20	-21
De Bilt	58.2	-1	-1	+1	+1				
Balboa Heights	58.5	-15	-15	-22-18	-22-18				
Graz	58.5	0	0	+7	+7				
Halifax	59.2	+2	+2	+2	+2				
Edinburgh	59.3			+4	+4				-29
Göttingen	59.4	-3+1	-3+1	+3+11	+3+11				
Helwan	59.5	+4	+4	+4	+4				
Belgrade	59.6	0	0	+1	+1				
Jena	59.6	+1	+1	+55+70	+55+70				
Vienna	59.7	-2	-2	+6	+6		-9	+39	
Budapest	60.5	+1	0	+16	+16				-18
Dyce	60.8	0	-1	-4	-4				
Hamburg	61.1	-1	-2	+5	+5				
Harvard	62.4	+14	+13	-4	-4				
Copenhagen	63.6	0	-1	0	0				
Lund	63.9	+1	0	+8	+7				
Georgetown	64.7	+3	+2	+5	+4			+27	
Charlottesville	65.4	-5	-6	-1	-2				-33
Ithaca	65.9	-6	-7	-7	-8				
Königsberg	66.1	0	-1	+5	+4		-10	+12	0
Ottawa	66.8	+1	0	-4	-5				+34
Sebastopol	67.2	0	-1						
Yalta	67.6	+1	0						
Simferopol	67.8	+1	0						
Toronto	68.3	-14	-15	+1	0			-5	
Theodosia	68.6	+2	+1						
Upsala	68.6	-1	-2	-7	-9				
Merida	70.0	-35	-36†	-23	-25†				
Tananarive	70.0	+18	+17	-66	-68			+42	
Cincinnati	70.2	-2	-3	-7	-9		+11	+4	+3
Ann Arbor	70.7	-3	-4	-10	-12		-20	+17	
Helsingfors	71.4	+1	0	+1	-1		+24	+10	
Scoresby Sund	72.0	+16	+15	+25	+23				
Chicago	73.2	-4	-5	-5	-8				-35
Pulkovo	73.3	-1	-2	-4	-7				
St. Louis	74.2	+5	+4	0	-3				
Florissant	74.4	+2	+1	0	-3			+7	
Kucino	74.8	+8	+7	-4	-7				
Vera Cruz	76.4	-1	-1						
Baku	77.2	+3	+3					+14	
Tacubaya	78.6	+12	+12†	+14	+11†				
Ekaterinburg	87.1	+2	+3	-3	-7				
Tucson	90.0	+6	+7	0	-4				
Tashkent	91.8	-15	-14						
Bombay	94.9	+57	+59*	-58	-62*	+30			
Frunse	95.7	-2	+1						
Victoria	98.7	+36	+39					-30	
Lick	98.7	+5	+8				+19		
Berkeley	99.2			-6	-10		-11		+11
Colombo	101.7	+2	+6						
Sitka	103.9			+21	+17				+21

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	Δ	PKS	P'	PP	SS
Batavia	128.1		-17		
Hong Kong	132.4	-25			
Honolulu T.H.	132.8				-6+23
Christchurch	133.2			-7	-8
Wellington	134.6	+18		+15	+44
Melbourne	138.8	+5			+46
Adelaide	139.2	-14			
Manila	141.0	+5			
Riverview	144.1		+9	+22	+51
Sydney	144.1				-15
Suva	152.1		-15		

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), 0?; S, -6.

1929 Feb. 10d. 15h. 39m. 4s.+13s.=39m.17s. Z=-3.

I.S.S. Epicentre $13^\circ 9'N$. $91^\circ 2'W$. Revised Epicentre $13^\circ 3'N$. $90^\circ 7'W$.

A=-.0122, B=-.9731, C=+.2300.

	Δ	P _v	P _w	S _v	S _w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Oaxaca	6.2	+27	+27						
Merida	7.8	-25	-25	-23	-23				
Vera Cruz	8.0	+15	+15	-2	-2				
Puebla	9.2	+1	+1	-14	-14				
Tacubaya	10.17	+4	+4	-4	-4				
Balboa Heights	11.8	+9	+9	+33	+33				
Manzanillo	14.2	-14	-14	-57	-58				
Port au Prince	18.43	+7	+6	+66	+64				
St. Louis	25.35	-5	-1	+2	+8				
Florissant	25.6	-7	-3	-2	+4		+8		+10
Cincinnati	26.42	-9	-5	+12	+1d				
Tucson	26.44	-4	0						
Charlottesville	27.02	-2	+3	-5	+2				
Georgetown	28.4	-6+2	-1+7	+21	+29				
Chicago	28.6	-5+2	0+7	-15-7	-7+1		+5		
Ann Arbor	29.7	-7	-1	+8	+16		+9		
Fordham	31.3	+37	+43	+52	+61				
Ithaca	31.8	-11	-5	-5	+4				
Toronto	31.9	-7	-1	-19-4	-10+5				-12
Harvard	33.7	-7	-1	-14	-5				
Ottawa	34.5	-5	0	-12	-3				+10
Lick	36.57	-5	0	-6	+2				
La Paz	37.23	-1	+4	+13	+21				
Berkeley	37.4	-12-6	-7-1	-8	0				
Sucre	40.9	+14	+18	+13	+19		+12		+14
Victoria	44.26	-6	-3	-2	+3				
Rio de Janeiro	59.0	+2	+2	+5	+5				
Honolulu T.H.	64.12			+5	+4				
Scoresby Sund	70.5	0	-1	-3	-5		-4		-11
San Fernando	77.8	-5	-5	+30	+27			-5	
Stonyhurst	78.3	+6	+6					+23	
Toledo	79.0	0	0	+4	+1				
Malaga	79.2	+3	+3	+2	-2				
Granada	79.7	+2	+2	+7	+3				
Kew	79.9	-1	-1					-3	
Alicante	81.9	-21	-21	-40	-44				
Uccle	82.9	-4	-4	-5	-9				
De Bilt	83.1	+1	+2	+10	+6				+9
Algiers	85.1	0	+1			0			
Hamburg	85.6	+16	+17						

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D

	Δ °	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SKKS
Strasbourg	85.6	-1	0	+2	-2		-3		
Göttingen	86.2					-18			
Copenhagen	86.3	-11	-10	+2	-2		-7		
Zürich	86.5	-2	-1			-2			
Moncalieri	86.5					-2			
Lund	86.7			+14	+10				
Chur	87.2	-2	-1						
Uppsala	87.5					-11			
Graz	91.0					-4			
Vienna	91.2	-4	-2					+29	
Zagreb	91.8	0	+2			-5	+26		-10
Pulkovo	93.1	-1	+1	+3	-1	-5	0	+14	SS
Kucino	98.7					-9	+3	+10	+22
Wellington	102.0					+4			+26
Ekaterinburg	106.0		0			-4	0	+4	+24
Helwan	109.5		+50					+4	
Cape Town	113.2						+10	+16	
Irkutsk	113.3		-14				0	-9	-17
Baku	115.1			P'			+6		
Tashkent	122.4			+2		-2	+2		+34
Samarkand	123.2			+8					
Melbourne	125.1	PKS				+2		+7	+44
Hong Kong	136.8	-11							
Manila	138.0						-24		
Tananarive	139.60	-5	SKSP						
Bombay	144.0		+4	0				-36	
Calcutta	144.2			-20-2					

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), 0; S, -2; SKS, -4.

The I.S.S. epicentres for this earthquake and that of 1929 Jan. 24 differ by $1^\circ.1$, but on revision the epicentres were found to agree within their uncertainty. The mean of the revised positions was therefore adopted for both.

1929 Feb. 22d. 20h. 41m. 39s.+13s.=41m.52s. Z=0.

I.S.S. Epicentre $10^\circ.6N$. $42^\circ.5W$. Revised Epicentre $10^\circ.7N$. $41^\circ.6W$.

A=+7348, B=-6523, C=+1857.

	Δ °	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Fort de France	19.4	-3	-4						
Azores	30.5	+31	+37						
Port au Prince	30.7	+5	+11	-1	+8		+14		
Rio de Janeiro	33.6	-3+1	+2+6	-11	-2				
Balboa Heights	37.5	-5	0	-8	0				
La Paz	37.8	-5	0	-8	-1		0,+5		-14+23
Sucre	37.8	-6	-1	-9	-2				-20+17
Halifax	38.8	-1	+3	-6	+1		+9		
Harvard	40.7	-3	+1	-5	+1				
San Fernando	41.0	-1	+3	-5	+1				
Fordham	41.4	+37	+41†	+25	+31†				
Georgetown	42.3	-3	+1	-1	+5		+5		
Malaga	42.4	-1	+3	-1	+5				
Charlottesville	42.8	-5	-1	-10	-5		+13		-8+9
Granada	43.2	-2	+2	+2	+7				
Ithaca	43.9	-5	-1	-8	-3				+15
Almeria	44.2	+18	+22	+10	+15				
Toledo	44.2	-5	-2	+2	+7		+2		+12
Ottawa	45.2	-2	+1	-4	0				-6
Alicante	45.9	+5	+8	+5	+9				
Toronto	46.3	-5	-2	-5	-1		+5		+12
Cincinnati	47.6	+1	+4	-21	-17		+4		-17+15
Tortosa	47.7	0	+3	+5	+9				
Algiers	47.8	-3	0	+4	+7		+6		
La Plata	48.2	-8	-5	-11	-8				

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	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Ann Arbor	48.4	-4	-1	-4	-1		+2		-1
Bagnères	48.6	+1	+4	-1	+2				
Barcelona	49.1	+2	+5	+1	+4				
Chicago	50.7	-4	-2	-9-2	-6+1				-53
St. Louis	51.4	-2	0	-1	+1				-16-1
Florissant	51.6	-5	-3	-2	0				
Santiago	52.1	-13	-11	-4	-2				
Oxford	52.5	+2	+4	-2	0				
Bidston	52.6	-2	0	-65	-63*				
Kew	52.8	-2+3	0+5	+2+7	+4+9				-13
Paris	52.8	-2	0	+4	+6				
Grenoble	53.0	-7	-5	+7	+9				
Stonyhurst	53.2	0	+2	+7	+9				
Besançon	54.0	+4	+5	+7	+9				
Edinburgh	54.1	+5	+6	+5	+7				
Moncalieri	54.2	+3	+4	+9	+11				
Neuchâtel	54.5	0	+1	+6	+7				
Uccle	54.8	-2	-1	+4	+5				
Dyce	55.5	+2	+3	+5	+6				
Zürich	55.7	-1	0	-2	-1				
Strasbourg	55.8	0	+1	+5	+6				
De Bilt	55.9	+4	+5	+6	+7				
Jacubaya	56.1	-7	-6	-4	-3				
Florence	56.2	-2	-1	+17	+18				
Karlsruhe	56.4	+7	+8	+8	+9		+14		
Hohenheim	56.8	-2	-2	+6	+7				
Feldberg	56.9	+3	+3	+5	+6				
Naples	57.4	-13	-13	-14	-13				
Venice	57.4	0	0	+6	+7				
Pompeii	57.6	+15	+15	+13	+14				
Göttingen	58.3	+3	+3	+18	+19		-4	-2+2	
Jena	59.0	+1	+1	+5	+5		-4		-9
Laibach	59.0	0	0	+5	+5				
Hamburg	59.2	-2	-2	-1+5	-1+5				
Graz	60.0	-4	-4	+1	+1				
Zagreb	60.0	+3	+3	-1	-1		+8	-1+6	
Bergen	60.5	-8	-9	+7	+7				
Vienna	60.9	-1	-2	+5	+5		-4		+10
Scoresby Sund	61.1	+4	+3	-2	-2		+33		
Copenhagen	61.3	-1	-2	+7	+7				
Lund	61.8	+1	0	+7	+7				
Budapest	62.4	+8	+7	+11	+11		-11	+23	
Chihuahua	62.5	+7	-8	-9	-9				
Belgrade	62.8	-1	-2	+4	+4				
Denver	62.8	-9	-8	-5	-5		+1		
Upsala	64.8	+4	+3	+10	+9				
Königsberg	65.4	0,+4	-1+3	+2	+1		+17		+24
Lemberg	66.2	+5	+4	+4	+3			+14	
Tucson	66.8	0+6	-1+5	+2	+1			+34	-12
Helsingfors	69.2	+3	+2	-1	-3			+40	
Helwan	70.0	+3	+2	+7	+5				
Pulkovo	71.7	-1	-2	+4	+2				
Sebastopol	71.9	+5	+4						
Simferopol	72.4	+3	+2						
Yalta	72.4	-16	-17						
Cape Town	72.5	+11	+10	+2	0				
Theodosia	73.3	+5	+4	+3	0				
Ksara	73.7	+3	+2	+8	+5		+26		
Entebbe	74.3	+4	+3	+5	+2				
Kucino	75.3	+6	+6	+10	+7				
Lick	75.6	-3	-3	-6	-9				
Berkeley	76.2	-4	-4	+2	-1				
Victoria	76.5	-1+6	-1+6	-2+3	-5, 0				
Baku	84.3	+6	+6	+12	+8				
Ekaterinburg	87.6	-1	-1			-5	-9		

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	Δ °	P_p	P_{ω}	PKS	S_{ω}	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Tananarive	92.6	+4	+6			0		-23+25	+2
Samarkand	97.0	-1	+2			-1			
Tashkent	98.0	-64	-61*			-15	-26	0	
Andijan	100.6	+6	+10			+1			
Frunse	100.9	-4	0						
Bombay	109.0		+1			+2			
Honolulu T.H.	109.8					-12		+5	+1
Irkutsk	110.5	P'						-2	
Colombo	119.1	+41					-18		
Calcutta	120.7								
Kobe	134.6						+21		
Zi-ka-wei	135.0	+3		-2					+21
Phu-Lien	135.6						+10		
Wellington	135.8						+10		+48
Hong Kong	139.3								
Batavia	148.4	+7							
Manila	149.3	+8					+9+16		
Perth	150.4	+21							
Melbourne	152.3	+40							+27
Riverview	154.1	+28							
Adelaide	155.7	+33							
Amboina	167.6	+8+19							

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), +1; S, 0; SKS, -1.

There is a long series of positive S residuals from Kew ($52^\circ 8'$), Upsala ($64^\circ 8'$); but within this range normal residuals occur at Zürich, Tacubaya, Hamburg, Graz, Zagreb, and Scoresby Sund. It seems probable that the latter refer to the time S and the others to a strong successor.

1929 Nov. 18d. 20h. 32m. 5s. Z=0.

Epicentre $44^\circ 55'N$. $55^\circ 95'W$.

A=+3990, B=-5905, C=+7015.

	Δ °	P_p	P_{ω}	S_p	S_{ω}	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Harvard	11.2	-11	-11	-8	-8				
Fordham	13.7	-7	-7	-20	-21				
Ottawa	14.0	-6	-6	-12	-13				
Georgetown	16.7	0	-1	+6	+4				
Toronto	16.8	-5	-6	-8, 0	-10-2				
Ann Arbor	20.2	0	0	+3	+3				
Chicago	23.2	-1	+1	+4	-3d				+13
St. Louis	26.2	-6	-2	-22	-15		-4+4		-8
Florissant	26.2	-6	-2	-16	-9		-4+4		-8
Port au Prince	29.4	0	+6	+8	+16				
Scoresby Sund	30.8	+1	+7	-2	+7				
Edinburgh	34.6	+15	+20	-13	-5				
Stonyhurst	35.2	-5	0	-8	0				+18
Saskatoon	35.5	-5	0	-18	-10				-16
Denver	36.2	-21	-16	+230	+238*				
Oxford	36.3	-3	+2	-11	-3				
Merida	36.4	-14	-9	-16	-8				
Kew	36.9	-5	0	-10	-2				
Toledo	38.0	-6	-1	-7	0				-24
San Fernando	38.1	0	+4	0	+7				
Paris	38.8	0	+4	-3	+4				
Bergen	38.8	-5	-1	-6	+1				
Malaga	39.2	-3	+1	-3	+4				
Granada	39.6	-5	-1	-6	+1		+18		-25
Uccle	40.0	-5	-1	-13	-6				

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	Δ	P_p	P_{ω}	S_p	S_{ω}	SKS	PP	PS	SS
De Bilt	40.1	-4	0	-9	-2				
Almeria	40.5	-5	-1	-5	-1		+5		
Puy de Dôme	40.6	-13	-9	-4	+2				
Tortosa	40.8	-1	+3	-8	-2				
Alicante	41.3	-1	+3	-4	+2				
Barcelona	41.7	-9	-5	-9	-3		+7		
Besançon	42.1	-5	-1	-8	-2				
Hamburg	42.5	-4	0	-4	+2				+16
Grenoble	42.6	+6	+10	-3	+3				
Chihuahua	42.6	-95	-91†	-128	-122†				
Neuchâtel	42.7	-3	+1	-4	+1				
Strasbourg	42.7	-3	+1	-7	-2	-4			
Feldberg	42.9	-5	-1	+9	+14				+23
Karlsruhe	43.0	+4	+8	+2	+7				
Göttingen	43.1	-5	-1	-6	-1				
Marseilles	43.1	-19	-15						
Copenhagen	43.3	-5	-1	-7	-2				+15
Hohenheim	43.6	-4	0	-7	-2	-8			+20
Zürich	43.65	-3	+1	-3	+2				
Tacubaya	43.7	-3	+1	-35	-30				
Tucson	43.9	-5	-1	-2	+3				+23
Moncalieri	44.0	-8	-4	-15	-10				
Ravensburg	44.15	-1	+2	-4	+1	0			+16
Jena	44.3	-3	0	-10	-5				
Algiers	44.4	-3	0	-4	+1				+11
Uppsala	44.9	-5	-2	-7	-2				+11
Cheb	45.0	+1	+4	+1	+6				+11
Piacenza	45.2	-3	0	-2	+2				
Innsbruck	45.5	-2	+1	-5	-1				+16
Livorno	46.3	-483	-480*						
Padova	46.5	-8	-5	-1	+3				
Treviso	46.6	-3	0	-3	+1				
Florence	46.8	-7	-4	-4	0				
Laibach	47.9	-4	-1	-5	-2	+24			+24
Graz	48.0	-5	-2			+20			+15
Königsberg	48.0	-3	0	-3	0	+2		+11	-27+6
Vienna	48.1	-6	-3	-1	+2	+2			+19
Helsingfors	48.4	-4	-1	-7	-4				
Rome	48.4	-1	+2	-2	+1				
Rocca di Papa	48.7	-5	-2	-6	-3				+22
Lick	48.8	-3	0	+3	+6		+6		+8
Zagreb	48.9	0	+3	-3	0		-13		
Berkeley	49.0	-3	0	-1	+2	+2+6			+2
Casamiciola	49.9	-5	-3	-8	-5				
Naples	50.1	-3	-1	-3	0				
Budapest	50.1	-2	0	-1	+2				
Pulkovo	51.0	-1	+1	-4	-2				
Bari	51.7	+3	+5	-6	-4				
Belgrade	52.2	-2	0	-3	-1				
Trenta	52.25	+8	+10	-3	-1				
Taranto	52.3	+4	+6						
Catania	52.35	-1	+1	+1	+3				
Kucino	56.7	-1	0	-3	-2				
Sebastopol	60.2	+2	+1	+5	+5				
Simferopol	60.3	+1	0	+4	+4				
Yalta	60.6	+1	0	+4	+4				
Theodosia	61.0	+3	+2	+6	+6				
Sucre	64.2	-8	-9	-10	-11		+9		
Ekaterinburg	65.6	-1	-2						
Helwan	67.8	0	-1	-4	-5				
Ksara	68.2	+1	0	+4	+2				
Rio de Janeiro	68.4	+6	+5	-12	-14				
Baku	72.2	+1	0	+3	+1				
La Plata	79.4	-6	-6	-10	-14				
Tashkent	81.1	-19	-19†	-29	-33†				

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SKKS
	$^{\circ}$								
Samarkand	81.4	0	0	+1	-3				
Irkutsk	81.7	0	0	-3	-7				
Almata	82.7	+2	+2	+6	+2				
Honolulu T.H.	83.2	0+6	+1+7	-1	-5				
Andijan	83.3	-1	0	+2	-2				
Entebbe	88.8	-2	-1	+5	+1				
Dehra Dun	94.2	+6	+8	+4	0				
Agra	96.9	-28	-25	-17	-21				
Kobe	99.8					-6	+12		
Bombay	101.3	-3	+1						-11
Hukuoka	101.4	+55	+59*	+100	+96			+17	
Hyderabad	105.4							+3	
Hong Kong	112.5						+7		SS
Tananarive	112.6						+20	+4+8	+23
Phu-Lien	112.7						+4	+3	-6
		P'							
Colombo	115.3	+5							-7
Manila	120.8	+15		PKS			+16	+6	
Batavia	138.8	+17		-14					
Christchurch	145.6	-6	SKSP						SKKS
Riverview	156.5	0, +5	-2						-8
Melbourne	162.9	-16	+7				+31		
Adelaide	165.3	+29					+25		
Perth	165.9	+2					-7		+14

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^{\circ}$), 0; S, -3; SKS, -6??

This is the shock that broke the Atlantic cables off Grand Banks, Newfoundland. The European and North American Stations are nearly in opposite azimuths; those to the north and south of the epicentre (Scoresby Sund, Port au Prince, Sucre, and La Plata) cannot be brought into agreement, and the latitude is practically determined to suit Samarkand, Irkutsk, Almata, and Andijan. Scoresby Sund comments on the difficulty of reading. The uncertainty of the epicentre in a NNW direction of course hardly affects the European and North American distances or inferences from them. La Paz gives a number of readings that cannot refer to this shock. The near stations, Harvard, Fordham, Ottawa, and Toronto show curious negative residuals. There may have been a small foreshock about 6s. earlier; or there may have been some primitive P movement which was noticeable at these near stations and not at others.

EPICENTRES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

1927 Nov. 14d. 7h. 19m. 20s.+6s.=19m.26s. $Z=0$.I.S.S. Epicentre $30^{\circ}2S$. $71^{\circ}0W$. Revised Epicentre $30^{\circ}6S$. $70^{\circ}9W$. $A=+.2816$, $B=-.8133$, $C=-.5090$.

	Δ	P_p	P_o	S_p	S_o	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Santiago	2.9	+2	+2	-22	-22					
Pilar	6.2	-6	-6	-40	-40					
La Plata	11.7	+4	+4	-1	-1					
Sucre	12.7	+2+20	+2+20	+8	+8					
La Paz	14.3	+10+29	+10+29	+24+59	+23+58					
Rio de Janeiro	25.8	+3	+7	-4	+2					
Balboa Heights	40.4	-33	-29							
Tacubaya	56.9	-13	-13†	-12	-11†					
Chihuahua	68.1	-24	-25†	-23	-25†					
Cincinnati	70.9	0+9	-1+8	+18	+16					
St. Louis	71.5	+1+15	0+14	-3	-5				-2+19	
Cape Town	73.0	+4	+3	+5	+2					
Ithaca	73.2	+9	+8†	+10	+7†					
Tucson	73.4	+2	+1	0	-3			+2		-7
Ann Arbor	73.8	+1	0	-5	-8					-22
Chicago	74.0			-7	-10					
Toronto	74.7	-10	-10†	-16	-19†			+14		
Ottawa	76.1	-2	-2	-4	-7			+22		+17
Berkeley	83.6	-2	-2	-5+8	-9+4	-4+9				
Wellington	86.0	-2	-1			-8		+23		-7+8
San Fernando	90.4	0	+1	+1	-3					
Rio Tinto	90.9	+27	+28							
Malaga	91.7	-3	-1		-12		-10	-1		
Victoria	91.8	-4	-2			-10-6				
Apia	92.1	+30	+32	+18	+13	-27				
Granada	92.5	+2	+4	+13	+8					
Almeria	93.0	-6	-4		-16		-11	-1		
Toledo	93.8	-4	-2			+13	-13	0		
Alicante	95.1	-6	-4			+20	-11			
Algiers	96.6	0	+2			+12	-16	+1		
Honolulu	98.2			+2	-3					-21
Oxford	102.4			+9	+4	+14	-26	+14		
Kew	102.7	-5	-1	+9	+4	+15	-27	-4	+9	+34
Paris	102.8	-3	+1	+9	+4	+16				
Stonyhurst	103.0	-13	-9	+1	-3	+9				
Edinburgh	103.8					+16				
Moncalieri	103.9	+4	+8			+10				
Besançon	104.0	-8	-4					+7		
Riverview	104.3					-10			+6	+9
Sydney	104.3					-19				
Neuchâtel	104.4	-5	0			+16				
Uccle	104.8	-7	-2			+17		-22		
Dyce	105.0					+18				
Florence	105.5									
Rocca di Papa	105.5		+1							
Zürich	105.6		0			-16				
Strasbourg	105.7		-1				-7	+5		
De Bilt	105.9		0			+17		+2		
Pompeii	106.3							-3		
Hohenheim	106.6					+11		+39		
Feldberg	106.8							-33		
Venice	106.9									
Adelaide	108.8					-15	-8			
Jena	108.9							-6, 0	-12	-32
Cheb	109.0							+8	+11	

Continued on next page.

	Δ °	P'	P ω	PKS	S ω	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Hamburg	109.2	-27	-2					+3	+9	
Graz	109.6								+37	
Prague	110.2							-4	-5	+35
Vienna	110.6							-3	-10	
Copenhagen	111.4		-3			-47	+2+16	-16+1	+3+33	-6
Budapest	112.0							-9		
Helwan	114.3							+5	+6	
Upsala	115.4							+1	+6	
Helsingfors	119.0	-26				-22		+1+5	+4	
Ksara	119.3					+14		+7	+37	
Pulkovo	121.6	-4				+1		-2	0	
Makeyevka	124.4	-6, 0	SKSP			-7	0	+1		+5
Tiflis	128.1	+2+9	+16						-3	+5
Baku	131.7	+1		-6		-44		+6	+4	
Ekaterinburg	137.6	0+4	+12	-11				+1		+10
Batavia	143.1	+8+12								
Colombo	143.8	-4								
Kodaikanal	144.2									
Bombay	145.2	-2								
Tashkent	146.4	-2								+17
Hyderabad	149.2	+6	+5							
Mizusawa	152.5	+9								
Simla	152.7						+23			
Osaka	157.4									
Irkutsk	158.0	-4	-19			+19		+5		+4
Manila	160.6	-3								
Zi-ka-wei	169.4	0	+22							
Phu-Lien	169.9	+1						-1		
Hong Kong	170.5	+3								

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -2; S, -3?; SKS, -10 or +11.

Note.—There are signs of focal depth in both P and S, though hardly conclusive in either case. This shock was used in determining the corrections to P; Y was then chosen to fit the stations from 70° to 86° , since the focal depth effect is nearly constant at these great distances and is thus eliminated. SKS is usually late by about 11s., but a few stations show negative residuals, notably Wellington, Victoria, and Zürich, whose time is indicated as correct by P, and also Makeyevka. It is possible that the late readings are sSKS, and the earlier the true SKS. S is early at the distant stations as far as Berkeley, but on this interpretation none of them are late enough to be sS. In some cases SKKS may be alternatively interpreted as S; these cases are shown by italics.

Ekaterinburg also P'-8.

1928 July 18d. 19h. 4m. 52s.+16s.=5m.8s. Z=+2.

I.S.S. Epicentre $5^\circ 0'S$. $79^\circ 5'W$. Revised Epicentre $5^\circ 2'S$. $78^\circ 7'W$.

A=+.1951, B=-.9766, C=-.0906.

	Δ °	P ν	P ω	S ν	S ω	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Balboa Heights	14.2	+12	+12	+20	+19					
La Paz	15.32	+2	+2	+33+61	+32+60*					
Sucre	19.07	0	-1	+21	+19					
Port au Prince	24.56	-11	-8	+16	+8d			-8		
San Juan	26.66	-1	+3	+4	+11					
Merida	28.3	+9	+14	+9	+17					
Oaxaca	28.5	+32	+37†	+33	+31†					
Santiago	29.20	-13	-8	+3	+11					
Vera Cruz	29.8	-3	+2	-2	+6					
Tacubaya	31.8	+7	+12	+14	+23					
La Plata	35.37	-8	-3	-18	-10					
Rio de Janeiro	38.52	-6	-1	-6	+1					
Chihuahua	42.9	+10	+13†	+15	+20†					
Charlottesville	43.24	+12	+15†	+8	+13†					
Georgetown	44.12	-2	+2	+16	+21			+12		

Continued on next page.

	Δ °	P _p	P _o	S _p	S _o	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Cincinnati	44.7	-1	+3	+2	+7					+23
St. Louis	45.12	-6	-3	-8	-4			-25		+16
Ithaca	47.6	-44	-41							
Chicago	47.7	-23	-20†	-22-8	-19†-5					-1
Ann Arbor	47.72	-3	0	0	+3			+10		+20
Harvard	48.1	-6	-3	-2	+1					+14
Tucson	48.33	-3	0	-7	-4			-17		
Toronto	48.88	-16-9	-13-6	-5	-2					+4
Ottawa	50.67	-4	-2	-6	-3			+10		+5
Lick	58.3	+1	+1	-6+18	-6+18			-55*		
Berkeley	59.1	-5	-5	+8	+8					
Saskatoon	62.0	-15	-16†	-14	-14†					
Spokane	62.8	+12	+11†	+17	+17†					
Azores	65.2	-5	-6	+100	+99					
Victoria	66.2	+4	+3	+8	+7					
San Fernando	79.2	+8	+8	+6	+5				+51	
Malaga	80.7	-1	-1	+5	+4					
Granada	81.4	+1	+1	+6	+5			+8	-22	
Toledo	81.73	-1	-1	+3+7	-1+3			+15		+3
Honolulu T.H.	81.8	+4	+4	+3+12	-1+8				+10	-11
Almeria	82.3	-4	-4	-9	-13	+2		0		
Alicante	84.0	+6	+7	+3	-1					
Scoresby Sund	84.6	-2	-1	+2!	-2	+1			+13	
Tortosa	85.3	-2	-1	+3!	-1	+6				
Bagnères	85.6	0	+1							
Bidston	85.7	+2	+3	+4!	0	+1				
Stonyhurst	86.2	-2	-1	+7!	+3	+6				
Edinburgh	86.3	+1	+2	+7!	+3	+3				
Oxford	86.4	-1	0	+4!	0	+4		+10		
Barcelona	86.6	-2	-1			+4				
Algiers	86.6	-2	-1	+2!	-2	+4				
Kew	86.9	-1	0	+4	0	+3		-9	-4+14	+7
Dyce	87.3	-1	0	+1!	-3	-1		+17		
Paris	88.14	-1	0	+5!	+1	+2				
Marseilles	89.2	+1	+2							
Uccle	89.6	-2	-1	+3+8!	-1+4	+3				
De Bilt	90.3	0	+2	+3	-1	+5				
Neuchâtel	90.7	-1	+1	+7!	+2	+4				
Moncalieri	91.1	+1	+3			-8				
Strasbourg	91.5	-3	-1	+9	+4	+4		-1		
Bergen	91.7	-15	-13							
Zürich	91.8	-1	+1	+5!	0	+4				
Feldberg	92.0	+6	+8	+4	-1	+4			+15	
Hohenheim	92.3	+6	+8			+5		-7		
Chur	92.5	-2	0	+4!	-1	+3				
Ravensburg	92.6	+3	+5	+9!	+4	+4		-8		
Cape Town	93.1	+3	+5			+6				
Hamburg	93.3	-1	+1	+5!	0	+6		-20		
Florence	93.5	-2	0			+5				
Innsbruck	93.7	+5	+7			+1				
Jena	94.21	-3+3	-1+5	+9!	+4	+4		-17	+3	-8
Rocca di Papa	94.4	-4	-2	+3	-1	+5				
Copenhagen	94.9	-2	0	+7+12	+2+7	+9		-1+3	+3+10	+6
Potsdam	95.1	+7	+10	+4	-1	+6				
Lund	95.3	-2	+1	+4	-1	+2				
Naples	95.5	-9	-6							
Pompeii	95.8	-15	-12			-4				
Graz	96.5	-4	-1	+9!	+4	+1				
Zagreb	96.9	-5	-2	+3!	-1	-3+5		-10+11	+3	+4
Vienna	97.1	-6	-3	-1	-6	+3		-5	+11	+20
Upsala	97.6	-1	+2	-1	-6	-1				+5
Wellington	98.8	+5	+8	0+15	-5+10					
Budapest	98.9	+5	+8	+6!	+1	+7				
Königsberg	99.5	+5	+8	+4	-1	+5		-16+7	+20	-21
Belgrade	100.0	+8	+12	+12	+7			-3		

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	Δ °	P_p	P_{ω}	P'	P_3'	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Suva	100.5	-15	-11			+22				
Helsingfors	102.3					+8		+9	+9	
Pulkovo	103.9	-7	-3			-1		-9		
Kucino	108.9		-1					+2	+6	
Simferopol	109.6									
Yalta	109.7			-21						
Theodosia	110.5								+19	
Entebbe	111.1							-16	+3	
Makeyevka	111.4		+1			-1		+4	+8	
Ksara	113.2			+19				-2	+24	
Riverview	118.9					+11	-8	-4	+9	+30
Sydney	118.9					+22		+21		
Ekaterinburg	119.3		+4	+13		+10	+17	+2		
Melbourne	121.1					+17				+10
Tananarive	121.8					+13	+8		+32	+15
Baku	122.0		+60*	+3				+25		
Adelaide	126.7			+1					PKS	
Mizusawa	130.5			-4		0		+4	-6	
Irkutsk	132.8			0			-35	+13		
Tashkent	133.9									
Osaka	136.7			+17						
Kobe	136.9			+2						
Sumoto	137.3			+10					-11	+60
Nagasaki	141.6									
Dehra Dun	146.4			+19			+28			
Zi-ka-wei	147.8			-3+3		-13		+10		
Bombay	149.0			+9			+22			
Taihoku	152.1									
Kodaikanal	155.8									
Manila	158.5			+6						
Colombo	158.7			+3						
Hong Kong	158.8			+3						
Phu-Lien	163.6			+9						
Batavia	167.9			-1+5	+7					

Mean P residual of P ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), 0; S, -1; SKS, +4.

Note.—This earthquake is discussed by I. Lehmann and G. Plett (*Gerlands Beiträge* 36, 38–77, 1932). They take the epicentre as $5^\circ 05', 79^\circ 0'W$. In view of the scarcity of readings of S at great distances, theirs are incorporated in the above table and indicated by the mark †. Where S is recorded in the I.S.S., the I.S.S. reading is taken; the agreement is in nearly all cases within a second. The means of S_p are, $80^\circ 1' - 85^\circ 0'$, +3.7; $85^\circ 1' - 90^\circ 0'$, +3.6; $90^\circ 1' - 95^\circ 0'$, +5.0 (three readings of +9.0 omitted); $95^\circ 1' - 100^\circ 0'$, +5.0. The first two agree with the corrections already derived; the others are incorporated in the final curve and smoothed.

1928 Nov. 20d. 20h. 35m. 5s.—2s.=35m.3s. Z=-2.

I.S.S. Epicentre $22^\circ 55', 70^\circ 5'W$. Revised Epicentre $23^\circ 7', 70^\circ 9'W$.

A=+2996, B=-8652, C=-4019.

	Δ °	P_p	P_{ω}	S_p	S_{ω}	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Sucre	7.01	-2	-2	-2	-2					
La Paz	7.64	-1	-1	0	0					
Santiago	9.77	+31	+31†	+23	+23†					
La Plata	15.92	+5	+5	+10	+9					
Rio de Janeiro	25.39	-8	-4	-19	-11	-13-5				
Tacubaya	51.2	+6	+8†	+6	+8†					
Charlottesville	62.1	-1	-2	-4	-4					
Georgetown	62.9	+1	0	+3	+2			+29	+9	
Cincinnati	64.2	-2	-3	-6	-7				+5+24	-40
Florissant	65.2	-3	-4	-7	-8			-7		-18
Ithaca	66.3	+3	+2	-2	-3					
Ann Arbor	67.2	+5	+4	-3	-4					-2
Chicago	67.4	-1	-2	-20	-21					
Tucson	67.7	+7	+6	+3+8	+2+7			-33-27		+22
Toronto	67.9	+4+16	+3+15	-8-3	-9-4					

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	Δ	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Ottawa	69.3	-2	-3	-7	-9					
Cape Town	76.5	+3	+3	+11	+8					
Lick	77.5	+7	+7	+4	+1					
Berkeley	78.2	0	0	+5	+2					+8
San Fernando	85.6	+2	+3			-3				+8
Victoria	86.0	+4	+5			-5				
Malaga	86.9	-11	-10	-1	-5					
Johannesburg	87.1									
Granada	87.7	+1	+2		+2				+30	
Almeria	88.4	-1	0	+5	+1					
Toledo	88.9	-1	0			-1				
Alicante	90.4	0	+2			0				
Wellington	91.1	+22	+22			+9				
Algiers	92.2	-1	+1	-8	-13	-7				
Tortosa	92.4	-3	-1			-4				
Barcelona	93.7			+22	+17	-11				
Apia	94.1					+10				
Honolulu T.H.	95.7					+7				
Puy de Dôme	96.2							+27		
Oxford	96.8	+14	+17			-9				
Kew	97.2	-3	0	+14	+9	-8		-2+9	+1+17	-11
Stonyhurst	97.3					-3				
Paris	97.6	0	+3			-4		-6		
Grenoble	97.8	+5	+8							
Edinburgh	98.0					-4			-1	
Besançon	98.8					-6		-4		
Moncalieri	99.0	-8	-5			-5				
Dyce	99.1					-9		+6		-2
Neuchâtel	99.3	-4	-1							
Uccle	99.5	-5	-2			-7		-5	+2	
Scoresby Sund	100.2	-1	+4	+18	+13	-7				
De Bilt	100.5	0	+3			-2		-2	-3	
Strasbourg	100.5	-4	0					-4	+14	
Florence	100.7							-5		
Chur	100.9	-2	+2			-5				
Rocca di Papa	101.0	-1	+3			-1				
Ravensburg	101.3									0
Pompeii	101.9	+1	+5					-4		
Venice	102.1	0	+4							
Innsbruck	102.2	-16	-12			-10				
Entebbe	102.2	+4	+8			0		+5		
Hamburg	103.8	-5	-1			-5		-6	+3+14	
Laibach	103.8							+1		
Jena	103.9	-4	0			+5		-19	+1	+9
Zagreb	104.6	-1	+3					-3		-27
Graz	104.7				+12			-5		
Potsdam	105.0	P'				-13+20				
Vienna	105.7	-7	0			-10			+5	+12
Copenhagen	105.8		+5			-2	+14	-2	+2+14	+10
Lund	106.2					-12		0	+2	-3
Tananarive	106.4						-18	+7	+45	+17
Budapest	107.1							-5	-13	
Belgrade	107.3					+9				
Upsala	109.6		+49				+11	-1	-6	
Riverview	109.9		+38				+9	-12+34	+20	+24
Lemberg	110.0					+1		-2+10		
Melbourne	110.0					+3	+8	+33	0+45	+21
Helwan	111.6							-8	+15	
Helsingfors	113.3							-2	-1	
Adelaide	115.0					-6		+28	-9	+38
Pulkovo	115.9		-2			-11		-1	0	-30
Ksara	116.4							-3	+4	+1
Theodosia	117.7									
Kucino	119.8	+6				-9		-5		-23
Perth	124.0							+27		

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P'	P ω	SKSP	S ω	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Baku	128.2	+12	+2					0	+10	
Ekaterinburg	132.0	+5	-2	-2			-27	-7		0
Tashkent	142.5	-9	-53					0		-11
Frunse	145.7	+3								
Bombay	146.0	+12		+15						
Amboina	146.9	+13								
Kodaikanal	147.0	+15								
Almata	147.2	+7								
Colombo	147.3	+7								
Mizusawa	148.9									
Batavia	150.0	+13								
Hyderabad	150.7	+10								
Irkutsk	151.2	-2				-3	-20	-1		
Dehra Dun	151.6	+9	P $_2$ '							
Nagoya	153.4	+15	-10							
Calcutta	161.0	+20	-15							
Manila	165.5							-36		
Zi-ka-wei	166.8	+6					-15	+19		
Taihoku	168.7					+7				
Hong Kong	175.1						-16	+21		
Phu-Lien	176.5						-12	+17		-14

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), 0; S, dubious; SKS, -5.

Note.—Most of the SKS residuals are near $-7s$, but there are a number about $+10s$. Algiers and Kew, with possibly Potsdam, give readings that fit both series. It is possible again that the early series is the true SKS and the later sSKS. S is early at Toronto, Ottawa, Malaga, and Algiers; late at Cape Town, Barcelona, Kew, and Scoresby Sund.

1928 Dec. 1d. 4h. 6m. 8s. - 3s. = 6m. 5s. Z = -1.

I.S.S. Epicentre $34^\circ 0S$, $73^\circ 0W$. Revised Epicentre $35^\circ 7S$, $73^\circ 0W$.

A = +.2375 B = -.7766, C = -.5835.

	Δ	P ν	P ω	S ν	S ω	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Santiago	2.94	-7	-7							
La Plata	12.27	-1	-1	+2	+2					
Sucre	17.98	-1	-1	+1	0			+6		
La Paz	19.70	0	0	+2+7	+1+6			-2		
Rio de Janeiro	28.79	-5	0	+23	+31					
Balboa Heights	45.1	-1+11	+2+14	-5+1	0+6					
Port au Prince	54.25	+2	+3	-16	-14					
Merida	58.9	-20	-20†	-33	-33†					
Vera Cruz	59.1	-31	-31†	-29	-29†					
Tacubaya	60.4	+9	+8†	+9	+9†					
Guadalajara	63.4	-11	-12	-38	-39					
Mazatlan	66.9	+9	+8†	+9	+8†					
Chihuahua	71.5	+14	+13†	+10	+8†					
Cape Town	72.0	+5	+4	+25	+23					
Charlottesville	73.9	+9	+8	-9+59	-12+56					-30+42
Georgetown	74.7	+4	+4	+3	0			+28	+16	
Cincinnati	75.6	+5	+5	-5, +1	-8-2			+11+16	-14+8	-24
St. Louis	76.0	-3	-3	-10	-13					
Florissant	76.2	-5	-5	-18-12	-21-15					-5
Tucson	76.7	+7	+7	-4+2	-7-1			+8		-7
Harvard	78.1	0	0	-5	-8					
Ithaca	78.2	+32	+32	+15	+12					
Chicago	78.6	+2	+2	-9, 0	-12-3			-22		-46
Ann Arbor	78.6	+7	+7	-1	-4			+12		+49
Toronto	79.4	-4+3	-4+3	-12-7	-15-10					

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Christchurch	80.6	+30	+30†	+38	+35†			+38†		
Denver	81.0	+7	+7	+3	-1				+5	-2+8
Wellington	81.0	+14	+14†	+11+16	+7+12†					+26
Ottawa	81.1	-1	-1	-2	-6			+12		
Johannesburg	83.1	-38	-38							
Lick	85.8	+4+9	+5+10	+16	+12	-13			-10+49	+17
Berkeley	86.5	+5+14	+6+15	+6+26	+2+22	+10			+2	+11
Apia	88.9	+34	+35	+18	+14			-24		
Saskatoon	92.6	+6	+8			-2+16	-12			-19
Suva	93.7	-40	-38†			-38†		-36†		
San Fernando	95.1	+7	+9			-57*				
Victoria	95.3	+14	+16			+11				
Malaga	96.3	+1	+3			+2				
Granada	97.2	-1	+2					+12	+45	
Almeria	97.8	0	+3			-21				
Honolulu T.H.	98.4					+1				-20
Melbourne	98.6	+15	+18			+15		-14+25		+29
Toledo	98.7	-2+7	+1+10			-7+21	-15	-2		
Riverview	99.1	+25	+28	+29	+24	+6				-44
Sydney	99.1					+3				+30
Alicante	99.8	+1	+4			+8				
Algiers	101.1	0	+3	-1	-6			+6		
Tananarive	101.7	+17	+21					+9		+33
Tortosa	102.0	+5	+9	+20	+15					
Entebbe	102.6	-1	+3			+16		+24		
Bagnères	103.2	+10	+14			+19		+13		
Barcelona	103.4	+33	+37			+13		+18	+15	
Adelaide	103.5					+3		-8		+51
Marseilles	106.4		+2					+20	+23	
Sitka	106.6					+16		+27	+27	+37
Puy de Dôme	106.6		+13			-4		0	-1+4	
Reykjavik	107.6								+17	-20+15
Bidston	107.6		+13					+4		
Paris	107.8		0			+10		+5		
Kew	107.9	-23	-1+10			-2		+8	+8	+7
Stonyhurst	108.2		+9			+1		+5	+6	+37
Moncalieri	108.7		+4				-2			
Edinburgh	109.0		+7			+15			+4	
Neuchâtel	109.4	-16	-2			+15		+18		
Uccle	109.9		-3			+4		+2	+7	
Rocca di Papa	110.0		-26+1					+10	-10+8	
Dyce	110.2		+7			+12		+9		
Florence	110.2	-13	-5					+9	-4	+1
Zürich	110.5	-16							+6	
Strasbourg	110.6	+7	-5			+19			+6	
Chur	110.8		-5					+20		
Naples	110.8	+34								
Pompeii	110.8		+21						+30	
De Bilt	111.0		-2						+8	
Ravensburg	111.4	-25	-6			+2		+22	+6	+35
Hohenheim	111.6		+6			+1		+13	+4	-7
Venice	111.7		+6							
Feldberg	111.9	-19-12	+20					+37	+3+29	
Perth	111.9							+20	+28	
Innsbruck	112.1	-7				-11		+23	+1	0
Scoresby Sund	112.3		+13					+15	+9	
Jena	113.9	-29	+41			+9		-7-1+9-2+2		+42
Hamburg	114.2	-22	+1			-2		+6	+7	-4
Zagreb	114.2	-69*	-9			+14		+3	+8	
Graz	114.5	-33							+3	+38
Bergen	115.2							+15		
Potsdam	115.4					+12		+6+20	+9	
Vienna	115.5	+28				+16		+8	+7	+22
Belgrade	116.5		-36					+20	+57	
Lund	116.8	+13				+2		+9	+10	+4

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	Δ °	P'	P ₀	SKSP	S ₀	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Budapest	116.8	-17							-4	
Königsberg	120.4					-49		+7	+3	
Upsala	120.6							+9	+2	+20
Lemberg	120.7	+29						+6	+21+25	
Ksara	122.9	+28								+42
Helsingfors	124.3					+10		+7		
Sebastopol	125.0	+34								
Yalta	125.4	+27								
Simferopol	125.5	+11								
Theodosia	126.4	+16								+7
Pulkovo	126.7	+4	0			+2		+7		
Kucino	130.3	+4	0	+16?				+3	-5?	
Baku	135.5	+2	0					+17		
Malabar	137.1	+10						+26	PKS	
Batavia	138.1	+8						-5	-35	+43
Colombo	142.0	+1								+9
Ekaterinburg	142.7	-5	0	+12				-1		
Kodaikanal	143.1	+27								
Bombay	145.8	+2		+18						
Hyderabad	148.9	-22		-16		-25+34	-18			
Tashkent	150.0		+44					+24		+21
Ootomari	151.3	+14		-4						
Mizuasawa	152.9	+19								
Frunse	154.1	+14								
Dehra Dun	155.3	+16								
Manila	155.4	+10		+5			+6+18	+40		
Almata	155.7	+15	P ₁ '							
Nagoya	155.7		+7							
Osaka	156.8									
Kobe	157.1	+5+15								
Sumoto	157.3	+14					+17			
Toyooka	157.4									
Calcutta	159.1	+8+22		+12						
Hukuoka	160.7	+19								
Nagasaki	161.0	+11					+2			
Hong Kong	161.3	+18								
Irkutsk	163.3	+3		+6				0		
Taihoku	163.7									
Phu-Lien	165.1	-2								+13
Zi-ka-wei	167.8	+7+17	+2	+26		-2	+18+24	+22		

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$) 0; S, dubious; SKS, +1.

EPICENTRES IN JAPAN AND NEIGHBOURING REGIONS.

1923 July 13d. 11h. 13m. 33s. +7s. = 13m.40s. $Z = -3$.

I.S.S. Epicentre $31^{\circ}5'N$. $130^{\circ}0'E$. First revised Epicentre $30^{\circ}7'N$. $130^{\circ}9'E$. Final Epicentre $30^{\circ}9'N$. $131^{\circ}0'E$.

$A = -.5629$, $B = +.6476$, $C = +.5135$.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Nagasaki	2.1	-3	-3						
Kobe	5.2	-2	-2	+15	+15				
Osaka	5.3	+3	+3						
Nagoya	6.6	-3	-3	+3	+3				
Zi-ka-wei	8.2	0	0	+2	+2				
Taihoku	10.2	+3	+3	+21	+21				
Mizusawa	11.7	+1	+1						
Hokoto	12.5	+25	+25	+25	+25				
Hakodate	13.4	+8	+8						
Sapporo	14.7	+5	+5	+21	+20				
Hong Kong	17.2	-8	-9						
Ootomari	18.2	+20	+19	+33	+31				
Manila	18.7	+2	+1	-24	-26				
Calcutta	38.7	+5	+9	+73	+80				
Batavia	43.7	-7	-3	-4	+1				
Dehra Dun	45.2	-21	-18	-35	-31				
Simla	45.7	-1	+2						
Colombo	53.4	+26	+28	+10	+12				
Bombay	53.6	-1	0	+21	+23				
Kodaikanal	53.6	-42	-41						
Ekaterinburg	54.0	+5	+6	+7	+9				
Honolulu	63.6	+7	+6	+5	+4				
Adelaide	66.2			+49	+55				
Sitka	66.4	-8	-9	-13+2	-14+1			-2	
Tiflis	67.4	+45	+44	+5	+4			+6	
Riverview	67.5	-1	-2	-10-6	-11-7				
Sydney	67.5			-14	-15				
Pulkovo	68.7	-1	-2	+7	+5		+6	+28	+17
Upsala	74.2	+3	+2	+3	0				
Lemberg	76.7	-6	-6	+35	+32			+2	
Victoria	76.7	-10	-10	+3	0				
Bergen	78.6			+26	+23				
Hamburg	81.4	0	0	+25	+21				
Belgrade	81.5	-1	-1	-12	-16				
Vienna	81.7	0	0	+18	+14		+8	-16	
Helwan	82.4	-1	-1	+4	0				
Wellington	82.8	+3	+3			-10	+39		+2
Berkeley	83.1			+4+13	0+9				
Athens	83.4			-60	-64*				
Zagreb	83.4	-1	0	+3	-1				
De Bilt	84.5	-2	-1			0	-4		+25
Innsbruck	84.9	0	+1	+1	-3				
Edinburgh	84.9	0	+1	+2	-2		-2		+31
Eskdalemuir	85.4	0	+1			-1	+1		
Uccle	85.8	-3	-2			-2	-3		
Strasbourg	85.8	+1	+2	+13	+9	-31	0		
Zürich	86.2	+1	+2			-3			
Stonyhurst	86.2	-2	-1			+1			
West Bromwich	87.1	0	+1			-2			
Florence	87.2			+8	+4				
Pompeii	87.4	+15	+16			+1			
Oxford	87.4	-1	0			-4			
Besançon	87.6			-2	-6	+7			
Rocca di Papa	87.8	0+8	+1+9	+22	+18			+14	
Paris	88.0	+1	+2			-2	+3		

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	Δ °	P_V	P_W	S_V	S_W	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Moncalieri	88.3	-1	0			-10			
Puy de Dôme	90.1	-2	-1						
Marseille	90.7	+13	+15			-17			
Tortosa	95.0						-4+2	+21	
Algiers	96.6						0		
Toledo	97.9	-8	-5			+15	+1	+24+36	
Chicago	99.1					-12	-21		
Coimbra	99.6	-4+27	-1+30			-5+15		+14	
Granada	99.8			+23	+19		+23		
Ottawa	99.9	-2	+1			-6	-2		
Ann Arbor	100.2						+1	SKKS	
Toronto	100.3	0+6	+3+9			-8-2	+3	-15	
San Fernando	101.6	+5	+9			-3	+11		
Washington	105.5			P'	SKSP		+3		
La Paz	157.5			+2	-19				

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), 0; mean SKS residual (readings -6 to +1 retained), -2.

1923 Sept. 1d. 2h. 58m. 28s.+8s.=58m.36s. Z dubious, taken 0.

I.S.S. Epicentre 35°ON , 139°5E . Retained.

A=-.6229, B=+.5320, C=+.5736.

	Δ °	P_V	P_W	S_V	S_W	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Nagoya	2.1	-1	-1	-15	-15				
Osaka	3.4	0	0	+12	+12				
Kobe	3.6	0	0						
Mizusawa	4.3	+1	+1						
Hakodate	6.8	0	0						
Nagasaki	8.4	-4	-4						
Ootomari	11.9	-3	-3						
Zi-ka-wei	15.6	+3	+2	+13	+12				
Taihoku	18.4	+6	+5	+14	+12				
Hokoto	20.8	+17	+17						
Hong Kong	25.5	-2	+2	-12	-6				
Manila	26.4	-2	+2						
Calcutta	46.0	-11	-8	-12+4	-8+8				
Batavia	51.4	-3	-1	0	+2				
Simla	51.5	-5	-3	-12+6	-10+8				
Malabar	51.9	-3	-1						
Ekaterinburg	55.5	-4	-3	-6	-5		-28		
Honolulu	55.8	+6+11	+7+12	+11+25	+12+26				
Sitka	58.7	-6	-6	+18	+18				
Bombay	60.5	+1	0	-1	-1				
Colombo	61.3	-1	-2						
Pulkovo	68.9	-3	-4	-3	-5		-4	+31	-13
Victoria	68.9	+1	0	+1+13	-1+11				
Riverview	69.7	+3	+2	-1	-3		+12		
Sydney	69.7	+4	+3	-11	-13				
Adelaide	70.0	+14	+13	-25	-27				
Perth	70.6	+6	+5	-6	-8				
Tifis	70.7	-8+4	-9+3	+3	+1			0	-21
Melbourne	73.0	-10	-11	-48	-51				-49
Upsala	73.9	-9	-10	+1	-2				
Berkeley	74.9	0	0	+7	+4		+14+25		+33
Lick	75.7	-3+1	-3+1	+16	+13		+6		+16
Saskatoon	76.1	+3	+3	+4	+1				
Bergen	77.5	+7	+7	+5	+2				
Lemberg	77.8	+1	+1	+8	+5				
Hamburg	81.3	-4	-4	+9	+5				
Budapest	81.9	-68	-68*	-59	-63*				
Vienna	82.6	-4	-4	+9	+5		+14	+23	+10
Wellington	82.9	+7	+7	-6	-10				
Belgrade	83.0	0	0	+8	+4		+26	+28	

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Edinburgh	83.7	+5	+6	+7	+3		+12		
Christchurch	84.2	-12	-11	-14	-18		+14		
De Bilt	84.2	-4	-3			0			
Sarajevo	84.7	-4	-3			-14+1			
Stonyhurst	85.3	+6	+7			-19			
Mostar	85.3	+2	+3	+51	+47	-6	-15	+5	
Innsbruck	85.5	+1	+2			-6	+6		+15
Uccle	85.5	-4	-3			+5	-15		
Travnik	85.5							-3	
Sinj	85.7	+34	+35	0	-4				
Bidston	85.8	+4	+5						
Tucson	85.8	+8+15	+9+16	+14+21	+10+17				
Strasbourg	86.1	-3	-2			+4			+5
West Bromwich	86.3	+1	+2			-26			
Helwan	86.4	-4	-3			-4			
Venice	86.5	+5	+6			+2			
Zürich	86.7	-5	-4			0			
Oxford	87.0	+2	+3			-7	+15		
Besançon	87.9	+4	+5			+5			
Paris	87.9	-2	-1			+6			
Florence	88.2	+5	+6						
Pompeii	88.9	+19	+20			-22			
Rocca di Papa	89.1	-2	-1			+11			
Puy de Dôme	90.3	-6	-5			+6	+11		
Marseilles	91.2	-6	-4			-6			
Chicago	91.9	-2	0			-4			
Ann Arbor	93.2	-2	0			+2	-3		-10
Ottawa	93.6	-13	-11			+6		SKKS	
Toronto	93.7	-5	-3					-6	
Barcelona	94.1	+16	+18			0	+13		
Tortosa	95.3	+5	+7			+1+12			
Northfield	95.6	+1	+4			+5			
Ithaca	95.8	-4	-1			+2	-13		
Algiers	97.5	-3	0			-26	+7		
Halifax	97.6	-5	-2			+9	-16		
Toledo	97.9	-8	-5			0	+14		-26-13
Georgetown	98.7	-44-33	-41-30			+4			
Washington	98.7	+4	+7			+5	+9		
Cheltenham	98.9	+25	+28	-4+10	-8+6	+5+12	+4		
Coimbra	99.2	-7	-4			+4	-2		
Granada	100.1	0	+3	+27	+23		+5		
Lisbon	100.8	+5	+9	+35	+31				
San Fernando	107.7	-3	+1	P'		+2	+16		
Johannesburg	121.5			+2					
Porto Rico	121.8						+24		+17
Cape Town	132.1	PKS	SKSP		P ₂ '				
La Paz	149.2	-2	+23	+3				+34	+11
La Plata	165.7				+17		-20+19	+18	+30
Rio de Janeiro	167.7			+12			-24-2	+28	

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -3?; S residual, $\Delta > 70^\circ$, +3; SKS residual, +2.

This is the earthquake that destroyed Tokyo and Yokohama. P is well read at near and distant stations. The residuals for the former are in good agreement with the I.S.S. epicentre; those for distant stations tend to be negative. The actual distribution of these distant stations would be consistent with any of three interpretations: the actual epicentre may be slightly west of the I.S.S. one; there may be a slight focal depth; or there may be a systematic difference between the times of transmission in American and Japanese earthquakes.

The earthquake is exceptional among Japanese ones, in that there are near stations about azimuth 270° and the epicentre is probably more accurately determinable from near stations than usual; though there is no station near azimuth 315° . It was found on trial that a shift of the epicentre sufficient to remove the negative tendency of distant residuals would result in spoiling the agreement of the near stations.

The choice is therefore between a focal depth of order 25km. below the top of the lower layer and a small systematic difference in the times of transmission below Asia and the Atlantic.

A somewhat similar set of circumstances appears in the earthquake of 1924 Jan. 1d., which has nearly the same epicentre. In this case the readings of the near stations are less consistent than here, and for this and other reasons the latter earthquake was not discussed.

E

1924 Mar. 15d. 10h. 31m. 12s.+12s.=31m.24s. $Z=-1$.I.S.S. Epicentre $49^{\circ}0'N$. $144^{\circ}0'E$. First revised Epicentre $49^{\circ}1'N$. $143^{\circ}1'E$. Final Epicentre $49^{\circ}1'N$. $142^{\circ}9'E$. $A=-.4559$, $B=+.6029$, $C=+.6547$.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Ootomari	2.4	+2	+2						
Sapporo	6.1	+6	+6	-30	-30				
Mizusawa	10.1	+1	+1	+53	+53				
Osaka	15.4	+5	+4						
Kobe	15.5	+2	+1	+51	+50				
Nagasaki	19.0	-1	-2	+27	+25				
Zi-ka-wei	24.0	-1	+2	-18	-14				-19
Taihoku	29.3	+4	+10	+16	+24				
Hong Kong	35.0	-3	+2	-3	+5		+7		
Manila	38.9	-3	+1	-1	+6				
Sitka	46.7	+2	+5	+27	+31				-22
Ekaterinburg	47.0	0	+3	-1	+3		-18		-21
Calcutta	50.1	+7	+9						
Honolulu	54.2	+4	+5	+21+37	+23+39			+13	
Victoria	57.6	-1	-1	+7+17	+8+18				
Pulkovo	58.1	+1	+1	+6	+7				
Hyderabad	60.2	-1	-2	0	0				
Upsala	62.3	+4	+3	+3	+3				
Baku	62.3	+3	+2	+10	+10				
Bombay	62.8	-2	-3	+2	+2				
Batavia	63.6	0	-1	+1	0				
Berkeley	65.2	-11	-12	+10	+9				
Bergen	65.2			+35	+34				
Lick	65.9	+7	+6	+14	+13				
Colombo	67.3	-4	-5	+2	+1				
Lemberg	67.9			+7	+6			+3	
Dyce	69.8			+7	+5				
Hamburg	69.9	+1	0	+4	+2			+41	
Edinburgh	71.2			+4	+2				
Vienna	72.2	0	-1	+9	+7		-11	+19	
De Bilt	72.6	0	-1	+1	-1				
Stonyhurst	72.9			+16	+13				
Bidston	73.5	0	-1	-23	-26				
Belgrade	73.4	+7	+6	+5	+2				
Uccle	74.0	-1	-2	-2	-5				-10
Oxford	74.6	-3	-4	-1	-4				
Innsbruck	74.7	+1	0	+5	+2				
Ksara	74.8	-27	-27†	-28	-31†				
Strasbourg	74.9	0	0	+4	+1				+8
Zürich	75.5	+3	+3	+2	-1				
Venice	76.0	-2	-2	-51	-54*				
Paris	76.3	-1	-1	-7	-10				
Athens	77.6	0	0	+4	+1				
Florence	77.8	-5	-5	-1	-4				
Moncalieri	78.0	+34	+34†	+32	+29†				
Chicago	78.9			-15	-18				
Rocca di Papa	79.0	-15	-15	+6	+3				
Ottawa	79.7			-1	-5				
Ann Arbor	79.9			+14	+10				+27
Toronto	80.1	-7	-7	-3+1	-7-3				
Helwan	80.3	+1	+1	-1	-5				
Riverview	83.2	-1	0			0			
Sydney	83.3					-4			
Tortosa	84.1	-7	-6			-1			
Perth	84.5	+2	+3	+1	-3				

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Georgetown	85.2	+6	+7	0	-4	+3			
Washington	85.2					+1			
Toledo	86.3	-1	0			-2			
Algiers	86.9	-2	-1	-71	-75				
Lisbon	88.7					0			
Granada	88.7	-17	-16			+10			
San Fernando	90.0			+4	0				
Wellington	94.7	-7	-5	+9	+5	P'	-5		PKS
La Paz	138.0					+9		+33	-8

Mean SKS residual omitting Granada, 0.

1924 May 6d. 16h. 9m. 20s.+11s.=9m.31s. $Z=+1$.

I.S.S. Epicentre 16°0N. 119°0E. Retained.

A=-4660, B=+8407, C=+2756.

	Δ	P_w	P_p	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Manila	2.4	+1	+1						
Hokoto	7.5			-2	-2				
Hong Kong	7.8	-2	-2	+26	+26				
Taihoku	9.3	+15	+15						
Zi-ka-wei	15.3	0	-1	0	-1				
Nagasaki	19.4	+1	0	+9	+6				
Osaka	23.8	+1	+3	+10	+3d				
Nagoya	25.0	-16	-13	+3	-6d				
Calcutta	29.6	+7	+13	+7	+15				
Mizusawa	30.2	-8	-2	-15	-6				
Irkutsk	38.1	-4	0	-4	+3				
Hyderabad	38.8	-2	+2	+3	+10				
Colombo	39.4	-26	-22	-6	+1		+18		
Kodaikanal	40.8	+11	+15	+45	+51				
Bombay	44.0	+12	+15	-32	-37				
Perth	48.1	+11	+14	-7	-4		+16		
Riverview	58.6	+13	+13	-15	-15				
Sydney	58.6	-20	-20						
Melbourne	59.1			-24	-24				
Ksara	75.3	+6	+6	+15	+12			-12	
Pulkovo	75.6	-2	-2	+3	0				-11
Wellington	77.1	-5	-5	-7	-10				
Honolulu	77.9			+9	+6				
Helwan	80.2	0	0	-3	-7				
Lemberg	80.9	-5	-5	-7-1	-11-5				
Upsala	81.8	-7	-7	-1	-5				
Athens	84.3	+8	+9			+1			
Belgrade	84.7	+6	+7			+1			
Vienna	86.2	+1	+2	+5	+1		+36	-26	
Hamburg	87.9	-20	-19			+4			
Innsbruck	89.7	-4	-3			-1			
Rocca di Papa	91.0	+5	+7						
De Bilt	91.2	+5	+7			+4			+10
Florence	91.2								+22
Zürich	91.4	-1	+1			-6			
Strasbourg	91.4	+3	+5			+11			
Uccle	92.2	-3	-1			-6			+8
Dyce	92.2	+1	+3			+5	+29		
Moncalieri	93.0	+16	+18			-10			
Besançon	93.1	+14	+16			-3			

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	Δ	P_p	P_ω	S_p	S_ω	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Edinburgh	93.3			+8	+4		-28		
Eskdalemuir	93.7	+17	+19			+1	-2		
Paris	93.8	+1	+3			+1	-6		
Stonyhurst	94.2	+38	+40			+2			
Oxford	94.7			+28	+24		+23		
Bidston	94.7					-11	-3		
Victoria	95.1	+8	+10			+3+8			
Barcelona	98.2					-4	+8		
Tortosa	99.5						+9		
Toledo	103.0	-12	-8			0			
Granada	104.2	-13	-9			+17		-23	
Ottawa	117.2			P'			+6	+7	-29
Chicago	117.2			+24					
Toronto	118.0			+45			-25+16	-37+6	+8
Ann Arbor	118.0						+11		
Ithaca	119.8						+12		-1
Washington	123.0						-14		
Rio de Janeiro	162.0			+37					
La Paz	173.1			+7					

Mean SKS residual +1. The epicentre is fixed by near observations. Toronto 29m.7s. may be SKSP.

1924 Aug. 14d. 23h. 27m. 24s.+7s.=27m.31s. Z=-2.

I.S.S. Epicentre 36°·0N. 142°·0E. Retained.

A=-·6375, B=+·4981, C=+·5878.

	Δ	P_p	P_ω	S_p	S_ω	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Mizusawa	3.2	0	0	0	0				
Nagoya	4.2	+1	+1						
Osaka	5.5	+5	+5						
Kobe	5.8	-1	-1	+16	+16				
Sapporo	7.1	+10	+10	+3	+3				
Nagasaki	10.6	-2	-2						
Otomari	10.7	+2	+2	-6	-6				
Taihoku	20.7	+9	+9	+26	+26				
Hong Kong	27.9	-11	-6	+16	+24				
Manila	28.5	+7	+12						
Irkutsk	31.1	-8	-2	-12	-3				
Calcutta	48.1	-23	-20						
Simla	53.3	+2+8	+4+10	-2+4	0+6				
Batavia	53.6	0	+1	-5	-3				
Honolulu	53.7	+12	+13	+33	+35				
Sitka	56.6			+12	+13				
Hyderabad	58.7	-3	-3	+26	+26				
Bombay	62.5	-2	-3	+7	+7				
Victoria	66.7	0	-1	-1	-2				
Baku	69.1	0	-1	+18	+16			+28	+23
Pulkovo	69.1	-2	-3	-3	-5				
Riverview	70.4			+2	0				
Adelaide	71.1			+8	+6				
Perth	72.3	-44	-45	-22+19	-24+17				+19
Berkeley	72.7	+12	+11	+8	+6				
Lick	73.4	+10	+9	+6	+3			+14	+8
Upsala	73.9	-6	-7	-7	-10				
Königsberg	76.3	0	0	-16+1	-19-2			-13+27	
Bergen	77.3	-23	-23	+4	+1				
Lemberg	78.2	-14	-14	-13	-16				
Hamburg	81.3	-2	-2	+4	0				
Dyce	82.0	-1	-1	+2	-2				
Ksara	82.0	+1	+1	-2	-6				
Budapest	82.2	+8	+8	+13	+9				
Vienna	82.9	-1	-1	-31+14	-35+10		-20	-3	

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	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Wellington	83.0					-6			-7
Belgrade	83.5	0	+1				+9		
Eskdalemuir	84.0	-5	-4			-6	+9		+26
De Bilt	84.2	-1	0	+13	+9	-3			
Stonyhurst	85.0	+14	+15	+18	+14				
Uccle	85.6	-3	-2	+4	0		+8		+19
Bidston	85.6	+8	+9	+11	+7				
Innsbruck	85.8	-2	-1	+19	+15				
Strasbourg	86.2	+9	+10	+9	+5				
Oxford	86.6	-1	0	+1	-3				
Venice	86.7	-23	-22						
Zürich	86.9	-4	-3			0			
Helwan	87.4	-5	-4	+15	+11		0		
Paris	87.9	-1	0			+7			
Besançon	88.0	-2	-1	+12	+8				
Florence	88.6	-13	-12			-3			
Pompeii	89.4	-11	-10	+6	+2				
Rocca di Papa	89.5	+8	+9	+3+17	-1+13		-2		
Chicago	89.9	-36	-35	-60	-64				
Ann Arbor	91.3	+21	+23	+6	+2		+20	SKKS	+19
Ottawa	91.8	-7	-5	-2	-6		+10	-6	+16
Toronto	91.9	+22	+24			-2		-7	
Mazatlan	92.3	-22	-20			-11			+11
Ithaca	94.0					-2			
Tortosa	95.5	-12	-9						
Harvard	96.0	-65*	-62*			-7			+3
Georgetown	96.8	-46	-43	+7	+3	+11			+20
Algiers	97.8	+13	+16			+16			
Toledo	98.0	-2	-5			+21			
Tacubaya	99.9	+9	+12					-7	
Granada	100.2	-1	+2	+1	-3	+13	-2		
Malaga	100.9	-23	-19			+10	+19		+48
San Fernando	101.8	+4	+8	PKS					
Cape Town	134.5	P		+2					
La Paz	146.9	+5							
La Plata	163.8	-29						-15	

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -1; S, -2; SKS, -4.

1924 Aug. 25d. 14h. 30m. 48s.+7s.=30m.55s. Z dubious, taken 0.

I.S.S. Epicentre $36^\circ 0'N$. $142^\circ 0'E$. Revised Epicentre $35^\circ 9'N$. $142^\circ 9'E$.

A=-.6461, B=+.4886, C=+.5864.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Mizusawa	3.5	-5	-5	0	0				
Nagoya	5.1	+2	+2						
Osaka	6.4	+1	+1						
Kobe	6.7	-3	-3						
Otomari	10.7	+3	+3	-9	-9				
Nagasaki	11.5	-41	-41						
Zi-ka-wei	18.7	-7	-8	-10	-12				
Taihoku	21.5	-6	-7	+46	+47				
Hong Kong	28.7	-4	+1	+5	+13				
Manila	29.1	+1	+7						
Irkutsk	31.8	-11	-5	-21	-12				
Honolulu	52.8	+63	+65*	+24	+26				
Simla	54.2			-1	+1				
Batavia	54.2	+1	+2	-1	+1				
Ekaterinburg	56.7	-2	-2	-5	-4		-5		

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	Δ	P_p	P_{ω}	S_p	S_{ω}	SKS	PP	PS	SS
	$^{\circ}$								
Hyderabad	59.6	-6	-6	-8	-8				
Bombay	63.4	-1	-2	+5	+4				
Victoria	66.1	+7	+6	+13	+12				
Pulkovo	69.6	-2	-3	-6	-8				-6
Baku	69.9	-1	-2	-2	-4				
Riverview	70.2			+10	+8				
Lick	72.7	+7	+6				-13		
Upsala	74.4	-4	-5	-6	-9				
Königsberg	76.8	+1	+1	-3	-6				
Lemberg	78.8			0	-3				
Hamburg	81.8	0	0	-6	-10				
Dyce	82.3	-1	-1			-5			
Ksara	82.8	+2	+2			-7	-11		
Budapest	82.8	-1	-1			-3			
Vienna	83.4	0	+1			-8		+21	
Edinburgh	83.8	+1	+2						
Belgrade	84.1	-10	-9			-14			
Eskdalemuir	84.3	+1	+2			+2			
De Bilt	84.6	0	+1			+3			
Stonyhurst	85.4	-1	0	+4	0				
Uccle	86.0	-2	-1			0			0
Bidston	86.0	+6	+7	+4	0				
Innsbruck	86.3	+1	+2						
Strasbourg	86.7	+4	+5	+3	-1				
Oxford	87.0	+4	+5	-3	-7				
Zürich	87.3	-1	0			-3			
Paris	88.3	0	+1			+8			
Besançon	88.5					+4			
Florence	89.1	+11	+12			+7			
Ann Arbor	89.9	-23	-22	+2	-2				
Pompeii	90.0	-26	-25						
Rocca di Papa	90.1	+3	+4	-5	-9		+8+13		
Ottawa	91.5	-1	+1			-7	+2		+13
Toronto	91.5	+5	+7			-10-1			
Georgetown	96.4	-16	-13			-64			
Cape Town	135.1			P'				PKS	
La Paz	146.2			+11				+5	

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^{\circ}$), +1; S, -5; SKS, -5?

1924 Dec. 28d. 22h. 54m. 52s.+12s.=55m.4s. Z=-8.

I.S.S. Epicentre $43^{\circ}2'N$, $147^{\circ}2'E$. Retained.

A=-.6128, B=+.3949, C=-.6845.

	Δ	P_p	P_{ω}	S_p	S_{ω}	SKS	PP	PS	SS
	$^{\circ}$								
Sapporo	4.3	+1	+1	-7	-7				
Ootomari	4.7	-1	-1	-13	-13				
Mizusawa	6.2	+1	+1	+1	+1				
Nagoya	11.3	-14	-14	+13	+13				
Osaka	12.5	-5	-5	-2	-2				
Kobe	12.7	-1	-1	+78	+77				
Nagasaki	17.2	0	-1						
Zi-ka-wei	23.6	+7	+9	+17	+10d				+16
Taihoku	27.8	+2	+7	+18	+6d				
Irkutsk	29.8	-11	+5	-1	+7				
Hong Kong	34.4	-6	-1	+6	+14				
Manila	36.4	-2	+3	-24	-16				
Sitka	48.6	+2	+5	+24+35	+27+38		+13		
Honolulu	50.1			+16	+19				
Calcutta	52.4	-5+6	-3+8	+2	+4				

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	Δ	P_p	P_{eo}	S_p	S_{eo}	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Ekaterinburg	53.3	+8	+10	+2	+4				+25
Simla	55.5	-7-1	-6, 0	+11	+12				
Victoria	58.9			-48+20	-48+20			+14	
Batavia	61.4	-2	-3	-3	-3				
Hyderabad	62.8	-2	-3	+7	+7				
Pulkovo	64.8	+1	0	+1	0				
Berkeley	65.5	-2	-3	+13	+12		+21		
Bombay	66.0	-5	-6	+5	+4				
Baku	68.1	0	-1	+8	+6				
Kodaikanal	68.3			+17	+15				
Uppsala	69.0	-4	-5	-8	-10				
Königsberg	72.0	-2	-3	+15	+13				
Lemberg	74.6	-6	-7	-3	-6				
Tucson	76.2			+19	+16				
Breslau	76.4	+8	+8	+32	+29			-6	
Hamburg	76.5	-2	-2	+5	+2				
Riverview	77.2	+10	+10	+4	+1				+28
Sydney	77.2			+4	+1				
Budapest	78.5	-4	-4	+8	+5				
Adelaide	78.6			-3	-6				
Vienna	78.9	-4	-4	+20	+17			+17	-17
De Bilt	79.2	+3	+3	+19	+15				
Belgrade	80.1	-1	-1	+27	+23				
Perth	80.5	-6	-6	+2	-2				
Uccle	80.6	-3	-3	+8	+4				
Ksara	80.8	-2	-2	+5	+1				
Melbourne	81.1			-2	-6				
Innsbruck	81.5	-2	-2	+2	-2				
Strasbourg	81.6	-4	-4						
Zürich	82.4	-5	-5	+1	-3				
Paris	82.9	0	0	+4	0				
St. Louis	83.1	+5	+6	+2+7	-2+3		+11	+7+16	-6
Ann Arbor	83.1	-4	-3	+25	+21		+25		
Besancon	83.4	+5	+6						
Ottawa	83.6	-9	-8			-7			
Toronto	83.7	-19	-18	+15	+11	-6			
Athens	84.2	-82	-81	-22	-26				
Florence	84.6	-26	-25	+9	+5				
Moncalieri	84.8	+25	+26	+43	+39				
Rocca di Papa	85.8	-2	-1	+16	+12				
Pompeii	85.8	+18	+19	+23	+19				
Helwan	86.3	-5	-4	+18	+14				
Harvard	87.8			+17	+13	-2			
Wellington	88.1	-1	0	+11	+9		+6		+14
Fordham	88.1	+1	+2			-5			
Georgetown	88.6	-56	-55	+3	-1				
Cheltenham	88.9			0+21	-4+17				
Barcelona	89.7	+10	+11	+2	-2				
Tortosa	90.7			+5	-1				
Tacubaya	92.7			+4+13	0+9				
Toledo	93.0	-4	-2	0	-4				
Algiers	93.6	-7	-5			+9			
Almeria	95.2	-30	-28			-24			
Granada	95.3	-2	0	+25	+21				
Rio Tinto	95.6							0	
Malaga	96.0	-64	-61*			-1			
San Fernando	96.7					+16		+21	PKS
Cape Town	139.5			P'					-16
La Paz	139.8			+3				+35	+22
Rio de Janeiro	157.9			+7					
La Plata	158.9			+8					

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -3; S_p , -2; SKS, -6. The epicentre is determined by near stations. We have the same phenomenon as in the Tokyo earthquake; but here the large negative value of Z needed to fit many of the stations seems to imply absence of primitive P movement. In that event the effect of local depth would not show in P; and the negative residuals of P at distant stations will have to be attributed to a difference in the times of transmission.

1925 Jan. 18d. 12h. 5m. 52s. +7s. = 5m. 59s.

Z = -10.

I.S.S. Epicentre 48°·8N. 153°·5E. First revised Epicentre 48°·0N. 153°·5E. Final Epicentre 47°·9N. 153°·1E.

A = -5979, B = +3033, C = +7420.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Ootomari	7·1	+11	+11	+30	+30				
Mizusawa	12·3	0	0	0	0				
Tokyo	15·7	+2	+1	+14	+13				
Nagoya	17·4	-6	-7	+7	+5				
Osaka	18·6	+11	+10	+33	+31				
Kobe	18·8	+4	+3	+23	+21				
Sumoto	19·2	+61	+60*	+3	+1				
Nagasaki	23·1	0	+2	+18	+11d				
Zi-ka-wei	29·2	0	+6	+6	+14				
Irkutsk	31·1	-7	-1	+2	+11				
Taihoku	33·7	-10	-4	-17	-8				
Hong Kong	40·2	-10	-6	-4	+3				
Sitka	42·4	+9	+13	+5	+11				-16
Manila	42·5	-15	-11						
Phu-Lien	46·1	-4	-1						
Honolulu	47·3	-15	-12	+7+17	+11+21		-9		+10+17
Victoria	52·7	-7	-5	+2	+4				
Amboina	56·1	-12	-11	+82	+83				
Calcutta	56·8	+11	+11	+17+58	+18+59				
Dehra Dun	58·4	-7	-7	+1	+2				
Simla	58·5	+1	+1	+2+14	+3+15				
Berkeley	59·7	-4	-4	+12	+12			+12	
Lick	60·4	-4	-5	-5, 0	-5, 0		+25	+5	
Pulkovo	62·7	-3	-4	+5	+5				
Kucino	63·2	-3	-4						
Upsala	66·4	-3	-4	+1	0				
Hyderabad	67·0	-4	-5	0	-1		+9		-1
Batavia	67·6	-1	-2	+4	+2		+23		
Malabar	68·1	+1	0	+4	+2				
Bergen	68·6	+17	+16†	+16	+12†				
Baku	68·7	0	-1	+13	+11				
Apia	69·0	+12	+11	+6	+4				
Bombay	69·7	-5	-6	+5	+3				
Königsberg	69·9	0	-1	+7	+5		+33	+27	+26
Tucson	70·4	+2	+1	+6	+4				
Dyce	72·9	+4	+3	+3	+1		-5		+28
Kodaikanal	72·9	-14	-15†	-24	-22†				
Lemberg	73·0			-1	-4				
Hamburg	73·8	-1	0	+7	+4		0		
Colombo	73·8	-2	-3	+38	+35				
Edinburgh	74·3			+6	+3				
Eskdalemuir	74·8	-2	-2	+5	+2				
Chicago	75·5	+3	+3						
Stonyhurst	76·1	+1	+1	+27	+24		+1		-3
De Bilt	76·3	-2	-2	+7	+4				
Cheb	76·5	+45	+45†	+51	+48†				
Bidston	76·7	+53	+53†	+73	+70†				
Budapest	76·7	-4	-4	-3	-6		-29	+21	
Ann Arbor	76·8	+5	+5	+4	+1				+8
St. Louis	76·8	+2	+2	+5	+2			-8	+15
Vienna	76·9	-4	-4	+6	+3				
West Bromwich	77·3	0	0	+8	+5				
Ottawa	77·4	-3	-3	-3	-6				
Toronto	77·4	0	0	+1	-2				
Uccle	77·7	-3	-3	+4	+1		-1		+9
Oxford	77·9	-2	-2	+5	+2			-9	
Hohenheim	78·5	-1	-1	+5	+2				
Belgrade	78·6	0	0	-4	+1				
Strasbourg	79·0	-2	-2	+4	+1		+3	-38	
Innsbruck	79·3	-6	-6	+2	-2				

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Ravensburg	79.3	-2	-2	+4	0			-24	
Ithaca	79.6	+31	+31†	+19	+15†				
Mazatlan	79.7	+25	+25†	+38	+34†				
Zürich	79.9	-4	-4	+4	0				
Paris	80.0	-5	-5	+2	-2				
Sarajevo	80.1	0	0	+9	+5				
Besançon	80.6	+2	+2	+7	+3				
Venice	80.7	-5	-5	-9	-13				
Mostar	80.8	-1	-1	+4	0				
Harvard	81.6	+4	+4	+7	+3			-18	-6
Riverview	81.8	-7	-7	-7	-10		+19		
Sydney	81.8	+13	+13	-8	-12				
Fordham	81.9	-1	-1	+4	0				-7
Moncalieri	82.3	-3	-3	+4	0				
Georgetown	82.4	-3	-3	+1	-3				
Florence	82.5	-2	-2	+2+8	-2+6				
Cheltenham	82.6	-2	-2	+2	-2		+3	-6	+12
Athens	83.2	-3	-2	0	-4				
Loyola	83.3	+3	+4	+8	+4				
Rocca di Papa	83.9	-3	-2	-22	-26				
Adelaide	83.9					-19			
Mobile	84.1	-2	-1			-8			
Pompeii	84.2	+11	+12	+15	+11				
Helwan	86.6	0	+1			-11			
Perth	86.6	+8	+9	+5	+1	-10	+16	-23	
Tacubaya	86.8	-13	-12			-10			
Barcelona	87.1	0	+1	+9	+5	-5			
Tortosa	88.0	-1	0			-11			
Toledo	89.9	-7	-6			-10	-28		-20
Alicante	90.6	-2	0			-14			
Algiers	91.2	-4	-2			-16			
Wellington	91.2	-13	-11			+3	+9		
Lisbon	91.9	-14	-12			-24			
Granada	92.4	-17	-15			-26			
Almeria	92.5	-2	0			-16			
Malaga	93.0	-5	-3			-14			
San Fernando	93.6	+3	+5	P'	SKKS	-9		PKS	
La Paz	133.9			+18	-16			-21-1	+7
Cape Town	143.5			-4					
La Plata	153.8				-16		-18-11		

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -1; S, +12; SKS, -11.

1925 Jan. 28d. 4h. 5m. 25s. + 13s. = 5m. 38s. Z dubious, taken 0.

I.S.S. Epicentre $43^\circ 2'N$, $147^\circ 2'E$. Revised Epicentre $43^\circ 7'N$, $147^\circ 2'E$.

A = -6078, B = +3916, C = +6909.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Ootomari	4.3	+8	+8						
Mizusawa	6.4	0	0	-3	-3				
Tokyo	9.8	-1	-1	-13	-13				
Nagoya	11.6	+16	+16	+3	+3				
Osaka	12.8	+9	+9						
Kobe	12.9	+2	+2	+5	+4				
Sumoto	13.4	+4	+4	-81	-82				
Nagasaki	17.4	-2	-3	+41	+39				
Zi-ka-wei	23.8	+2	+4	+1	+5				
Taihoku	28.0	+15	+20	-12+10	-4+18				
Irkutsk	29.5	+68	+74	+1	+9				
Hong Kong	34.6	-8	-3	-10	-2				
Manila	36.7	-2	+3						
Phu-Lien	40.7	-3	+1	-10	-4				
Honolulu	50.4			-5	-2				+5

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Calcutta	52.4	+3	+5	+12	+14				
Ekaterinburg	53.0	-2	0	-7	-5				
Simla	55.4			+6	+7				
Victoria	58.6	+2	+2	-6	-5				
Batavia	61.8	+1	0	-6	-6				
Hyderabad	62.8	-1	-2	-3	-3				
Kucino	64.1	-3	-4	-5	-6				-2
Pulkovo	64.4	-1	-2	-7	-8				+5
Berkeley	65.2			-10	-11		-3+11		
Bombay	65.9	+2	+1	+6	+5				
Baku	67.8	+4	+3	+10	+8			+10	
Upsala	68.5	-3	-4	-4	-6				
Colombo	69.0	+7	+6	+15	+13				
Königsberg	71.6	+1	0	+2	0				
Lemberg	74.2			-16	-15				
Dyce	75.9	-2	-2	+1	-2		+20		
Hamburg	76.1	-1	-1	+4	+1				
Edinburgh	77.3	-1	-1	+12	+9				
Riverview	77.6	-11	-11	-13	-16				
Eskdalemuir	77.9	-3	-3	-1	-4				
Budapest	78.0	+25	+25	+9	+6				
Cheb	78.3	+59	+59*	+58	+55*				
Vienna	78.4	0	0	+5	+2				
De Bilt	78.7	-1	-1	+2	-1		+1	-10+13	
Stonyhurst	79.1	+6	+6	-6	-9				
Belgrade	79.6	-41	-41	+13	+9				
Bidston	79.6	-1	-1	-1	-5				
Uccle	80.1	-2	-2	+2	-2				
West Bromwich	80.2	+2	+2	0	-4				
Hohenheim	80.5	-5	-5	+5	+1				
Oxford	80.7	+1	+1	-1	-5				
Perth	80.9			-10	-14				
Innsbruck	81.0	+7	+7	-7	-11				
Strasbourg	81.1	+1	+1	+5	+1				
Ravensburg	81.2	-5	-5	0	-4				
Chicago	81.4	0	0	+1	-3				
Melbourne	81.6			-13	-17				
Zürich	81.9	-18	-18			-3			
Venice	82.3	-3	-3	+7	+3				
Paris	82.5	+2	+2			-3			
Ann Arbor	82.7	+12	+12	+12	+8		+38		+42
Besancon	82.8	+1	+1			-1			
Ottawa	83.1	-2	-1			-5	-7		+11
Toronto	83.2	-2	-1			-4			
Athens	83.7	+17	+18			0			
Florence	84.1	+2	+3			-30			
Moncalieri	84.3	0	+1			-9			
Rocca di Papa	85.3	-2	-1	+3	-1	0			
Pompeii	85.5	-15	-14	+16	+12				
Helwan	86.0	-2	-1			-2			
Harvard	87.3			-4	-8	-4		-12+10	
Georgetown	88.2	-1	0			0			
Wellington	88.5	-12	-11			+9			
Barcelona	89.3					+8			
Tortosa	90.3	-5	-4			-3			
Toledo	92.5	-5	-3			-4			
Algiers	93.2	-3	-1			-11			
Granada	95.0	-8	-6				-4	+17	+11
Malaga	95.5	-14	-11					+26	
San Fernando	96.3					-4			
La Paz	139.6			P' +14	PKS -16				
La Plata	158.8						+20		-15

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -1; S, -2; SKS, -3.

1925 Feb. 20d. 1h. 2m. 20s.+12s.=2m.32s. Z=-5.

I.S.S. Epicentre 46°0N. 149°0E. Retained.

A=-.5954, B=+.3578, C=+.7193.

	Δ °	P _p	P _w	S _p	S _w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Ootomari	4.4	+17	+17	-1	-1				
Mizusawa	8.9	-3	-3	-2	-2				
Nagoya	14.1	-5	-5	+18	+17				
Osaka	15.3	0	-1	+22	+21				
Kobe	15.4	+1	0	+24	+22				
Hukuoka	18.8	+3	+2	+30	+28				
Zi-ka-wei	25.9	-7	-3	-2	+4				
Irkutsk	29.5	+4	+10	+12	+20				
Hong Kong	36.8	-10	-5	-26	-18				
Manila	39.2	-8	-4						
Phu-Lien	42.7	-8	-4	-1	+4				
Honolulu	49.3			-13	-10				
Ekaterinburg	52.2	-2	0	+5	+7		+5		+15
Ambaina	53.0	-23	-21	+9	+11				
Calcutta	53.8	-1	0	+6	+8				
Victoria	56.2	-10	-9	-5	-4				
Simla	56.2	+2	+3	+1	+2				
Kucino	63.1	-2	-3	+10	+9				+27
Pulkovo	63.1	-1	-2	+2	+1				+32
Hyderabad	64.1	-4	-5	0	-1				
Batavia	64.2	-2	-3	-3	-4				
Upsala	67.0	-3	-4	-3	-4				
Bombay	67.0	+22	+21						+4
Baku	67.6	+3	+2	+11	+10		+36		
Piatigorsk	68.7	-2	-3	+11	+9			+35	
Kodaikanal	69.9			+3	+1				
Königsberg	70.2	+2	+1	+9	+7			+30	
Lemberg	73.0	-6	-7	+3	0				
Dyce	74.1			-8	-11				
Hamburg	74.5	-4	-5	+3	0				
Edinburgh	75.5			+25	+22			-7	
Eskdalemuir	76.0	-3	-3	+6	+3		+4		+30
Budapest	76.8	-8	-8	+10	+7				
De Bilt	77.2	-2	-2	+3	0		+20		
Vienna	77.2	-3	-3	+10	+7		+35	+28	
Stonyhurst	77.3	-4	-4	+27	+24			-8	
Bidston	77.8	+2	+2	-55	-58*				
Uccle	78.5	-4	-4	+2	-1				
Belgrade	78.5	+3	+3	+6	+3				
Chicago	78.8			-7	-10		-12-7		
Oxford	79.0	-38	-38	+6	+3				
Hohenheim	79.1	-3	-3	+4	0				
Innsbruck	79.6	+2	+2						
Strasbourg	79.7	-3	-3	+3	-1		+21		
Riverview	79.8	+20	+20	-5	-8				+8
Ravensburg	79.8	-1	-1	+3	-1				
Ann Arbor	80.0	-4	-4	-9	-13		-2		+14
Zürich	80.5	-1	-1	+10	+6				
Ottawa	80.5	-11	-11	+10	+6				+7
Toronto	80.6	-6	-6	-8	-12				+18
Paris	80.8	-1	-1	+2	-2				
Venice	80.9	+1	+1					-1	
Besançon	81.4	0	0	+5	+1				
Adelaide	81.5	-18	-18†	-19	-23†				
Florence	82.8	-5	-5	-8	-12				

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	Δ	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Moncalieri	82.9	+3	+3	+5	+1				
Rocca di Papa	84.1	0	+1			-3			
Pompeii	84.2	-2	-2			-15			
Harvard	84.8					-17-11			
Georgetown	85.6	-1	0	-7	-11	-18-5			
Helwan	85.6	-1	0			-8			
Barcelona	87.7	-16	-15	+6	+2	-4	+6		
Tortosa	88.8	0	+1			-7			
Wellington	90.2					-5			-44
Toledo	90.8	-9	-7			-9	0		
Alicante	91.4					-17			
Algiers	91.8	-3	-1			-3			
Almeria	93.3	-33	-31			-41			
Granada	93.3	-10	-12			0	-9	+23	
Malaga	93.9	-30	-28			-8			
San Fernando	94.6	-16	-14	-7	-11				
La Paz	137.3			+3				+14	-5
Rio de Janeiro	154.9			-11					
Other readings: Δ			SKKS						
Toledo	90.8		-11						
San Fernando	94.6		-8						

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -1; S, 0; SKS, -5.

1925 April 16d. 19h. 52m. 30s. + 13s. = 52m.43s. Z = -7.

I.S.S. Epicentre $22^\circ\text{-}0\text{N}$. $120^\circ\text{-}5\text{E}$. First revised Epicentre $21^\circ\text{-}8\text{N}$. $120^\circ\text{-}7\text{E}$. Final Epicentre $21^\circ\text{-}7\text{N}$. $121^\circ\text{-}1\text{E}$.

A = -4799, B = +7956, C = +3698.

	Δ	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Hokoto	2.3	-11	-11						
Taihoku	3.3	+4	+4						
Hong Kong	6.4	-4	-4	+64	+64				
Manila	7.1	0	0						
Zi-ka-wei	9.5	-4	-4	+5	+5				
Phu-Lien	13.4	+3	+3	+27	+26				
Nagasaki	13.7	-7	-7						
Hukuoka	14.7	-8	-8						
Sumoto	17.8	-11	-12	+8	+6				-5
Kobe	18.2	0	-1	+15	+13				
Osaka	18.4	0	-1	+15	+13				
Nagoya	19.6	-24	-25†	-30	-31†				
Mizusawa	24.7	-7	-4	-5	0				
Calcutta	30.2	-15	-9	+2	+11				
Ootomari	30.8	-6	0	+5	+14				
Batavia	31.0	-3	+3	+8	+17				
Malabar	31.6	-1	+5	-3	+6				
Irkutsk	33.1	-8	-3	-5	+4				
Simla	40.1	+4+10	+8+14	+3+9	+10+16				
Hyderabad	40.1	-4	0	+13	+20				
Kodaikanal	43.2	+3	+7						
Bombay	45.0	0	+3	+6	+11				
Perth	53.9	-5	-4	+3	+5		+15		
Ekaterinburg	55.8	-60	-59*	-53	-52*				
Adelaide	59.1			+2	+2				
Baku	62.0	+3	+2	+15	+15			+17	
Riverview	62.5	+9	+8	-4	-4				
Sydney	62.6			+11	+11				
Piatigorsk	66.6	-7	-8	+2	+1		+12		+9
Pulkovo	71.5	-2	-3	+2	0		+7	+23	+49

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	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Honolulu	74.7	-1	-2	+3	0			-34-21	-28
Upsala	77.8	-3	-3	0	-3				
Lemberg	77.8	-9	-9	0	-3				
Königsberg	78.1	0	0	+4	+1		+8	-13	+22
Helwan	79.1	-1	-1	+3	0				
Budapest	81.7	+6	+6	0	-4				
Belgrade	81.9	+2	+2	+1	-3		-27		
Bergen	82.9	-6	-6	+7	+3		+11		+9
Vienna	83.1	0	+1	+8	+4		+8	+22	+42
Hamburg	84.2	+1	+2	+1	-3				
Zagreb	84.3	-11	-10	+10	+6		+20		
Cheb	84.5					-3			
Innsbruck	86.5	+1	+2			+2			-7
Venice	86.8	-26	-25						
De Bilt	87.5	+3	+4			-3	+4		
Pompeii	87.6	-60	-59*	+25	+21				
Naples	87.7	-69	-68*	+1	-3				
Strasbourg	88.0	0	+1	+6	+2				
Zürich	88.1	0	+1	+2	-2				
Florence	88.3	0	+1	+7	+3				
Rocca di Papa	88.3	-1	0					-20	
Uccle	88.6	-1	0	+3	-1	-6	-1		
Edinburgh	89.1			+4	0				
Eskdalemuir	89.5			+3	-1				
Besançon	89.7	-8	-7	+12	+8				
Victoria	89.7	+6	+7			-12			
Moncalieri	89.8	-20	-21			-9			
Stonyhurst	90.1	-6	-5			+6			0
Bidston	90.6	+7	+9			+8	+12		
Paris	90.7					-7	+11		
Oxford	90.8					-4	-2		
Grenoble	91.0	-51	-49			-41		+4	
Marseilles	92.2	-29	-27			-9			
Puy de Dôme	92.2	+1	+3						
Barcelona	95.2						+9		+2
Berkeley	96.1					-22			
Tortosa	96.6					-56	+7		
Algiers	97.2	-6	-3			-7	+3		
Alicante	98.6					-10	+8		
Toledo	99.9					-10			
Almeria	100.8					-13	+22		
Granada	101.3	-5	-1			0	+4		
Malaga	102.1						-1		
San Fernando	103.4						-17		
Ottawa	111.0						+15	+60	
Chicago	111.2						+9	-25-10	
Toronto	112.0						+14	+12+56	
Ann Arbor	112.1						+45	+23	+64
Harvard	114.8			P'	P_1'				
Fordham	115.8			+2				+3	
Georgetown	117.0						+2	-1	
Rio de Janeiro	165.3						+36		
La Plata	166.8				+22		+37		
La Paz	170.3			+32			+71		

Mean P residual ($\Delta \geq 70^\circ$), 0; S, 0; SKS, -7. Epicentre determined from near stations; but here, unlike 1923 Sept. 1d. and 1924 Dec. 28d., there is no concentration of negative P residuals at the greater distances.

1926 Aug. 3d. 3h. 41m. 30s.+7s.=41m.37s. Z=-1.

I.S.S. Epicentre 22°-0N. 121°-0E. Retained.

A=-.4775, B=+.7948, C=+.3746.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Taihoku	3.5	+68	+68*	+75	+75*				
Manila	7.0	-1	-1	+25	+25				
Hong Kong	7.1	-1	-1						
Zi-ka-wei	9.7	-4	-4	+9	+9				
Nagasaki	13.4	-1	-1						
Phu-Lien	14.1	+3	+3	+32	+31				
Hukuoka	14.3	+2	+2						
Sumoto	17.3	0	-1	+19	+17				
Osaka	17.9	+1	0	+36	+34				
Nagoya	19.1	-2	-3						
Mizusawa	24.2	-2	+1	-7	-2				
Ambaina	26.0	+1	+5	+26	+16d		-4		
Otomari	30.4	+1	+7	-23	-14				
Calcutta	30.8	-3+12	+3+18						
Batavia	31.3	-16	-10						
Malabar	31.9	-4	+2						
Irkutsk	33.6	-7	-1	+7	+16				
Simla	40.8	-8	-4	-1	+5				
Hyderabad	40.9	+2	+6	-22	-16				
Colombo	43.0	+23	+27	+68	+73				
Bombay	45.8	+68	+71	0	+4				
Ekaterinburg	56.4	+4	+5	+3	+4				
Baku	62.7	+5	+4	+11	+11				
Piatigorsk	67.3	-17	-18†	-21	-22†			-4	
Makeyevka	70.1	0	-1	+2	0			+35	
Pulkovo	72.2	+1	0	+2	0			+26	+16
Leningrad	72.2	+2	+1	+3	+1			+28	
Honolulu	73.9	+14	+13†	+17	+14†				+27
Upsala	78.3	-4	-4	-2	-5				
Budapest	82.4	0	0	+10	+6				
Athens	82.9	+2	+2	-6	-10	-8			
Vienna	83.7	0	+1	+11	+7				
Graz	84.8	+11	+12			+2			
Hamburg	84.8	0	+1			+3			
Zagreb	85.0	+2	+3			+3	+10		
Venice	87.4	+14	+15			-8+1			
Hohenheim	87.7	-19	-18	+8	+4				
De Bilt	88.1	+10	+11			+2			
Pompeii	88.2	+7	+8			+6			
Dyce	88.4	+6	+7	-4	-8				
Strasbourg	88.6	-1	0	+3	-1		+8	+8	
Zürich	88.7	-5	-4			-7			
Florence	88.9	0	+1	+2	-2				
Rocca di Papa	88.9	+2	+3	-53	-57*				
Uccle	89.2	+2	+3	-14	-18		+3		
Edinburgh	89.7			+11	+7				
Moncalieri	90.5	-11	-9			+10			
Stonyhurst	90.7	+39	+41	+5	+1				
Kew	91.2	-1	+1			+2	+1		
Bidston	91.3	+28	+30				+11		
Paris	91.3	+9	+11			+2			
Barcelona	95.8					-3	+19		
Tortosa	97.2					-3			
Algiers	97.9	+10	+13			-3	+6		
Toledo	100.5						-21		
Granada	101.9						+6	+3	
San Fernando	104.0					+11			
Ann Arbor	112.0			P'				-10	
La Paz	169.4			+13			SKKS		
Sucre	173.0			+18			+5		

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), +1; S, 0; SKS, +1. Epicentre determined from near stations.

1927 Feb. 16d. 1h. 35m. 12s.+16s.=35m.28s. Z dubious, taken 0.

I.S.S. Epicentre 46°·0N. 154°·0E. Revised Epicentre 46°·4N. 153°·4E.

A=-·6166, B=+·3087, C=+·7242.

	Δ	P_p	P_ω	S_p	S_ω	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Ootomari	7·3	+2	+2	+11	+11				
Mizusawa	11·5	-2	-2	-6	-6				
Nagoya	16·7	+4	+3	+30	+28				
Toyooka	17·6	+2	+1						
Osaka	17·9	-1	-2						
Kobe	18·0	+3	+2	+15	+13				
Sumoto	18·4	+2	+1						
Hukuoka	21·6	0	+1	+17	+12d				
Nagasaki	22·5	+2	+3	+19	+13d				
Zi-ka-wei	28·8	0	+5	0	+8				
Irkutsk	31·8	-7	-1	-7	+2				
Taihoku	33·1	+3	+9					-31-25	
Hong Kong	39·6	-4	0						
Manila	41·6	+2	+6						
Sitka	43·2	+3+13	+7+17	-3	+2		+12		
Honolulu T.H.	45·0	+14	+17†	+6+20	+11+25†			+29	+18
Phu-Lien	45·6	-2	+1	+6	+10		+7		+5
Victoria	53·0	+2	+4	+4	+6				
Ekaterinburg	53·9	-3	-2	-5	-3		-20	+3	0
Amboina	54·6	-13	-12†	-15	-14†				
Calcutta	56·9	+12	+12	+8	+9				
Tashkent	58·0	0	0	+7	+8		+1	+29	+39
Simla	59·0	-7	-7	+5+11	+5+11				
Berkeley	60·1	+1	0	+3	+3			-1	
Saskatoon	60·1	-2	-3	0	0				
Leningrad	63·9	0	-1	+11	+10		0	-24	+45
Pulkovo	64·1	-3	-4	+6	+5		-5	-27	+45
Kucino	64·5	-62	-63*	-61	-62*		+26	-28+5	
Helsingfors	65·4	-13	-14	+22	+21		-29		+31
Batavia	66·8	-2	-3	+17	+16				
Upsala	67·8	-8	-9	-7	-8				
Baku	69·7	0	-1	+16	+14		+3		
Bombay	69·8	-1	-2	-2	-4				
Makeyevka	70·0	-1	-2	+13	+11		-1	+24	
Bergen	70·1	-8	-9	+9	+7				
Tucson	70·7	+2	+1	+5	+3				-1
Königsberg	71·3	-2	-3	-7+10	-9+8			+8+38	
Tiflis	71·6	-4	-5	+6	+4		+29	+29	+62
Kodaikanal	72·9	+5	+4					+40	
Hamburg	75·3	-3	-3	+3	0		-1	+11+22	+15
Potsdam	75·6	+1	+1	-8	-11				
Edinburgh	75·8	-6	-6	+4	+1				
Chicago	76·5	+4	+4	+2+9	-1+8				
Stonyhurst	77·1	-4	-4	+11	+8		+10		
Prague	77·3	-5	-5	-6	-9				
St. Louis	77·6	-10	-10	-4	-7			+1	
Cheb	77·8	-2	-2	-3	-6				
De Bilt	77·8	-2	-2	+3	0				+25
Ann Arbor	77·9	+16	+16	-1	-4				+37
Budapest	78·0	-3	-3						
Bidston	78·2	-5	-5	-2	-5				
Vienna	78·3	-5	-5	+13	+10		+4		
Toronto	78·5	-2	-2	-6+1	-9-2				
Ottawa	78·6	-9	-9	-6	-9				
St. Anne	78·8	0	0	-3	-6				

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_p	P_ω	S_p	S_ω	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Feldberg	78.8	-3	-3	-1	-4				
Uccle	79.2	-5	-5	+1	-3		-6		+4
Graz	79.5	-3	-3	+2	-2			+20	
Oxford	79.5	-2	-2	-4	-8		+2		
Kew	79.6	-3	-3	-3	-7		-7		+33
Hohenheim	79.8	-3	-3	+2	-2			+27	
Riverview	80.3			-5	-9				
Sydney	80.3			-1	-5				
Strasbourg	80.5	-4	-4	-3	-7		-3	+6	
Zagreb	80.5	-3	-3	-5	-9				
Innsbruck	80.6	+4	+4	-6	-10				
Ravensburg	80.6	-7+3	-7+3	+3	-1				
Ithaca	80.7			+2	-2				
Zürich	81.3	-4	-4	-1	-5				
Plymouth	81.3	+19	+19					-3+5	
Paris	81.5	-1	-1	-2	-6				
Chur	81.6	-2	-2	0	-4				
Ksara	82.1	0	0	-1	-5				
Besançon	82.2	-4	-4			-8			
Adelaide	82.5	-5	-5	-66	-70*				
Harvard	82.9			+1	-3	-6			
Fordham	83.1	-1	0	+2	-2			+2	+26+40
Cheltenham	83.8					-5			
Florence	83.8	+2	+3	-77	-81*				
Moncalieri	83.8	-4	-3			-5			
Melbourne	84.3					-13			
Puy de Dôme	84.3	-7	-6	+4	0				
Athens	84.5	+2	+3			-3			
Loyola	84.6	+5	+6						
Rocca di Papa	85.2	+1	+2	-3	-7	-8			
Perth	85.3			-5	-9				
Pompeii	85.5	+26	+27						
Naples	85.5	-5	-4	+23	+19				
Bagnères	87.4	+6	+7			+4			
Tacubaya	87.5	0	+1			-2			
Helwan	87.6	-2	-1			-5			
Barcelona	88.5	+2	+3	+1	-3				
Tortosa	89.5	-8	-7			-2			
Wellington	89.7	+15	+16			-10			-11
Toledo	91.4	-3	-1			0			
Alicante	92.1	-13	-11			0			
Algiers	92.7	-8	-6			-7			
Rio Tinto	93.9							-2	
Granada	94.0	-12	-10			+16	+2	+13	
Almeria	94.0	-4	-2			-6			
Malaga	94.5	-2	0	-7	-11				
San Fernando	95.1	-3	-1	-16	-20	-3			
Entebbe	110.6	PKS		P		-10	+1		
La Paz	134.5	-2		+5				+56	
Sucre	138.2	+18		+10					
Pilar	148.1			+9					
Rio de Janeiro	153.1								
La Plata	154.0								

Malaga S-11 = SKKS-2.

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -3; S_p , -3; SKS, -5. There are indications of slight focal depth.

1927 Aug. 5d. 21h. 12m. 50s.+11s.=13m.1s. Z taken=0.

I.S.S. Epicentre 38°·5N. 142°·5E. Revised Epicentre 37°·9N. 142°·3E.

A=-·6243, B=+·4825, C=+·6143.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Mizusawa	1·5	+4	+4	+10	+10				
Nagoya	5·1	+5	+5	+15	+15				
Osaka	6·4	0	0	+18	+18				
Toyooka	6·4	0	0	0	0				
Kobe	6·6	-2	-2	+15	+15				
Sumoto	7·0	0	0	-20	-20				
Matuyama	8·7	+11	+11	-22	-22				
Otomari	8·8	-1	-1						
Hukuoka	10·6	-4	-4						
Nagasaki	11·4	-3	-3	0	0				
Zi-ka-wei	18·4	-2	-3	-3	-5				
Taihoku	21·8	+1	+2	-5	-3				
Hong Kong	28·7	-5	0	-13	-5				
Irkutsk	30·0	-8	-2	-12	-3				
Manila	30·0	-6	0	-22	-13				
Phu-Lien	35·2	-10	-5	-19	-11				
Amboina	43·6	-6	-2	-18	-13				
Calcutta	48·3	-12	-9	-15	-12				
Dehra Dun	52·7	-11	-9	-38	-36				
Simla	53·0	-4	-3	-9	-7				
Honolulu T.H.	53·7	-4	-3	-2	0				
Tashkent	54·6	-3	-2	-4	-3			+13	
Ekaterinburg	54·8	-5	-4	-5	-4		-3		
Sitka	55·1	-30	-29	+6	+7				-18-10
Batavia	55·1	-5	-4	+4	+5				
Hyderabad	59·0	-4	-4	-8	-8				
Bombay	62·6	-9	-10	-7	-7				
Kodaikanal	64·0	+4	+3						
Victoria	65·2	+3	+2	-3	-4				
Apia	67·3	-26	-27	-1	-2			+9	
Pulkovo	67·5	-4	-5	-3	-4		-6		
Baku	68·1	-3	-4	-3	-5		+34		
Tiflis	70·6	-2	-3	-5	-7		-14		+51
Makeyevka	71·0	-5	-6	+3	+1		-7	+24	+3
Berkeley	71·5	-3	-4	-2	-4				
Upsala	72·2	-5	-6	-4	-6				
Riverview	72·2	-8	-9	-13	-15			-2+24	-16
Sydney	72·2			-28	-30				
Adelaide	72·9	-10	-11	-5	-7				
Königsberg	74·8	-3	-4	-2	-5		-12+24	-2+6	
Bergen	75·6	-8	-8	-7	-10				
Melbourne	75·8			+21	+18				+35
Lemberg	76·8	-15	-15†	-14-2	-17†-5				
Copenhagen	77·2	-5	-5	-4	-7		-4		+10
Potsdam	79·5	0	0	+14	+11				
Hamburg	79·7	-4	-4	+1	-2				
Dyce	80·3	-3	-3	-3	-7		-20		
Budapest	80·8	+17	+17†	+14	+10†				
Prague	80·8	-3	-3	-2	-6		0		
Ksara	81·0	-3	-3	+9	+5		+8	+27	+8
Jena	81·2	-1	-1	+16	+12		-5		
Vienna	81·4	-6	-6	0	-4				-19
Cheb	81·6	-1	-1	0	-4				
Edinburgh	81·7	-3	-3	+20	+16				
Belgrade	82·1	-1+11	-1+11	-1	-5				+16

Continued on next page.

F

	Δ	P_V	P_W	S_V	S_W	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Tucson	82.3	+1	+1	-4	-8		-17		-18-4
De Bilt	82.6	-4	-4			-8	-3		
Feldberg	83.0	-1	-1	+8	+4				
Stonyhurst	83.4	+1	+2			-4	-10		-2
Zagreb	83.4	-6	-5			-8	-1		
Bidston	83.9	+4	+5	-4	-8				
Uccle	83.9	-5	-4			-6	-3		
Hohenheim	83.9	+1	+2	-3	-7				
Laibach	83.9	-3	-2			-9	-12		
Innsbruck	84.2	-5	-4						
Ravensburg	84.5	+4	+5			-19	+4		
Wellington	84.5					-19			+4
Strasbourg	84.6	-5	-4			-7	+2		+22
Kew	84.8	-3	-2			-8	-2		+12
Oxford	84.8	-5	-4			-9			-24
Zürich	85.3	-5	-4			-2			
Venice	85.3	+23	+24						
Paris	86.2	-3	-2			-9	-1		
Besançon	86.3	0	+1	-12	-16				
Helwan	86.5	-5	-4			-13	-4		
Florence	87.1	-8	-7			-14			
Moncalieri	87.6	-11	-10			-15			
Pompeii	88.0	-40	-39	+6	+2				
Rocca di Papa	88.0	-3	-2			-11			
Naples	88.1	-5	-4	+5	+1				
Chicago	88.3	-7	-6	-14	-18	+1	-2		-8
Puy de Dôme	88.7	-7	-6	+5	+1				
St. Louis	89.2		-5	-5	-9				
Ann Arbor	89.5	+3	+4	0	-4		+25		+11
Ottawa	89.9	-5	-4	-11-5	-15-9	-15-9	-12		
Toronto	90.1	-2	0	-7	-11	-9	-4		
Bagnères	92.0	-2	0			-13			
Ithaca	92.3	-2	0	-12	-16		-14		
Barcelona	92.8	+9	+11			-13			
Tortosa	93.9	-8	-6			-12			
Fordham	94.6	-7	-5	+16	+12	-19	-4	-9	-41
Toledo	96.3	-6	-3			-13	0		
Algiers	96.4	-6	-3				0		
Alicante	96.4	-6	-3			-6			
Almeria	98.5	-18	-15			-27	-7	0	
Granada	98.6	-7	-4			+1	0	+30	
Malaga	99.3	+11	+14			-16	-1		
San Fernando	100.1	+11	+14			-14			
Azores	103.6			+17	+13				
Cape Town	135.0						0		
			P'						
La Paz	145.8		-3		PKS				
Sucre	149.5		-1		-6				
La Plata	163.5		-40						

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -3.5; S, -5.6; SKS, -8.5? Focal depth is indicated.

Other readings:	Δ	SKKS
St. Louis	89.5	-14
Ann Arbor	89.5	-9
Ottawa	89.9	-12
Ithaca	92.3	-13
Barcelona	92.7	-8
Algiers	96.4	-15

1928 May 27d. 9h. 50m. 18s.+12s.=50m.30s. Z=-5.

I.S.S. Epicentre 40°0N. 142°5E. Retained.

A=-.6077, B=+.4663, C=+.6428.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Mizusawa	1.4	+2	+2						
Nagoya	6.6	+1	+1	-10	-10				
Ootomari	6.6	-1	-1						
Toyooka	7.5	+3	+3	+11	+11				
Osaka	7.8	0	0	+22	+22				
Kobe	7.9	0	0	+9	+9				
Sumoto	8.3	0	0	-28	-28				
Sikka	9.2	+1	+1	+12	+12				
Matuyama	9.9	-15	-15	-58	-58				
Hukuoka	11.6	+3	+3						
Nagasaki	12.5	-1+5	-1+5	+10	+10				
Zi-ka-wei	19.2	-3+20	-4+19	+25	+23				
Irkutsk	28.8	-7	-2	-2	+6				
Hong Kong	29.8	-6, 0	0+6	+5	+13				
Manila	31.7	-4	+2	+92	+101				0
Phu-Lien	36.1	-7	-2	-8	0				
Amboina	45.6	-1	+2	-11	-7				+2
Sitka	53.4								-15
Honolulu T.H.	53.6	0	+1	-8+3	-6+5				
Tashkent	53.9	+1	+2	+3	+5				
Batavia	56.7	-5	-4	-1	0				
Hyderabad	59.2	-6	0	-1	-1				
Bombay	62.6	-4	-5	-11	-12				
Victoria	63.6	+5	+4	+3	+2				
Colombo	64.8	-2	-3	+2	+1				
Kucino	65.0	+5	+4	+28	+27		0	+10	
Fulkovo	65.9	+1	0	+5	+4				
Baku	67.1	+2	+1	+22	+21				
Spokane	67.3	-2	-3	0	-1				-12
Helsingfors	67.6	-1	-2	+5	+4				
Apia	68.6			-5	-7		+22		
Scoresby Sund	69.0	-1	-2	+8	+6		-1	+17	+4
Makeyevka	69.5	0	-1	+11	+9				
Berkeley	70.1	+4	+3	+4	+2				
Upsala	70.4	-3	-4	+2	0				
Lick	70.8	-3	-4	+2	0				
Theodosia	72.8	0	-1	+10	+8				
Königsberg	73.0	+2	+1	+29	+26		+4+10	0	+11
Simferopol	73.6	-3	-4	+3	0				
Bergen	73.7	-16	-17						
Yalta	73.8	-6	-5						
Riverview	74.3	-1	-2	-7	-10			-12, 0	-6
Adelaide	75.0	-6	-6	-7	-10				
Lund	75.1	-2	-2	+4	+1		-5	-4	
Lemberg	75.2	-5	-5	-2	-5				
Copenhagen	75.3	-3	-3	+6	+3		-1	-1	+25
Hamburg	77.8	-1	-1	+5	+2		-1		+14
Potsdam	77.8	-2	-2	+22	+19				-20
Melbourne	77.9								
Dyce	78.4	-2	-2	+26	+23		0		
Budapest	79.2	0	0	+24	+21				
Jena	79.5	-5	-5	-2	-5			-8	
Vienna	79.8	-4	-4					+19	
Edinburgh	79.8	-2	-2	+4	0			-17+34	+10
Ksara	79.8	0	0	+18	+15		+6		+33

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_V	P_ω	S_V	S_ω	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Belgrade	80.6	-1	-1	+3	0				
De Bilt	80.7	-1	-1	+6	+3		+1		+11
Iucson	80.9	-3	-3	-6	-9				-30
Graz	81.0	-2	-2	+29	+25			-13	
Feldberg	81.2	-12-1	-12-1	+4	0		-5		-12
Stonyhurst	81.4	-2	-2	+3	-1		+7		+18
Zagreb	81.8	-13	-13	+4	0		-6		+9
Bidston	82.0	-1	-1	+2	-2				
Uccle	82.1	-2	-2	+6	+2		0		
Hohenheim	82.2	-2	-2	0	-4		+10	+15	
Ravensburg	82.8	-3	-3	+10	+6				
Strasbourg	82.8	-7	-7	+4	0			-12	
Kew	82.9	-1	-1	+5	+1		+1	-7+29	+12
Oxford	83.0	-1	-1	+2	-2		0		+11+35
Zürich	83.5	-1	0	+2	-2				
Chur	83.6	-2	-1	+2	-2				
Venice	83.6	+3	+4	+1	-3				
Paris	84.4	-1	0			0			
Neuchâtel	84.4	-2	-1			-2			
Besançon	84.6	0	+1			-3			
Helwan	85.4	-3	-2			-4			
Florence	85.4	-3	-2	+8	+4		+4	+17	+29
Moncalieri	85.8	-3	-2			-6			
Chicago	86.4	-4	-3			-7	+11		-18, 0
Wellington	86.4	+12	+13			-16			-21-17
Grenoble	86.4	+1	+2	-1	-5				
Rocca di Papa	86.4	-4	-3			-13-4	+3		
Pompeii	86.4	+9	+10					+14	
Naples	86.5	+5	+6	+14	+10				
St. Louis	87.8	-4	-3	-1	-5	-8+7			-1
Ottawa	88.0	-4	-3	-4	-8	-5	+11		+5
Toronto	88.2	-8	-7			-9+9			+6
Marseilles	88.2	+24	+25	+4	0				
Cincinnati	89.9	-41	-40	+3	-1	-4			-8-3
Bagnères	90.2	0	+1			-26			
Ithaca	90.3					-7			
Barcelona	91.0	-14	-12			-4			
Tortosa	92.1	-6	-4			-2			
Harvard	92.2			0	-4				
Georgetown	93.2	-2	0	-12	-16				-8
Charlottesville	93.4			-13	-17	-5			-25
Toledo	94.5	-6	-4			-7	+4		
Algiers	94.6	-4	-2			+7			
Alicante	94.7	-18	-16			-17			
Almeria	96.6	-12	-9			-12	-1		
Granada	96.8	-4	-1	+8	+4		+6		+36
Malaga	97.5	-19	-16			-18			
San Fernando	98.3	-8	-5			-7	-27		
Entebbe	105.2	-12	-8			-11	-2		
Tananarive	105.7					-8-3	+10	+20	+10
Cape Town	135.6	PKS		P'	SKSP				
La Paz	144.5	+19		+2	-1			-29	+17
Sucre	148.2			0+4					
Rio de Janeiro	162.2			-1+5					
Other readings: Δ			SKKS						
Cincinnati	89.9		-10						
La Paz	144.5		-3						

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -2; S, 0; SKS, -5.

1928 June 1d. 13h. 12m. 13s.+11s.=12m.24s. $Z=-3$.I.S.S. Epicentre $40^{\circ}0'N$, $143^{\circ}5'E$. Revised Epicentre $39^{\circ}7'N$, $142^{\circ}8'E$. $A=-.6129$, $B=+.4652$, $C=+.6388$.

	Δ	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Mizusawa	1:8	0	0	+4	+4				
Nagoya	6:6	0	0	+14	+14				
Ootomari	7:0	+1	+1	+55	+55				
Toyooka	7:8	0	0	+11	+11				
Osaka	7:9	-3	-3	+27	+27				
Kobe	8:2	0	0	+15	+15				
Sumoto	8:4	0	0	+17	+17				
Matuyama	10:2	-32	-32	+29	+29				
Hukuoka	11:9	+3	+3	+42	+42				
Nagasaki	12:7	0	0	+31	+30				
Zi-ka-wei	19:6	-5	-6	+17	+15				
Taihoku	23:4	-7	-5	-2	+2				
Irkutsk	29:4	-5	+1	+1	+9				
Hong Kong	31:1	-4	+2	-2	+7				
Manila	31:6	+7	+13						
Phu-Lien	36:5	-7	-2	-13	-5				
Amboina	45:3	+4	+7	-18	-14				
Calcutta	49:2	-12-4	-9-1	+5+13	+8+16				
Honolulu T.H.	52:9			+8	+10				
Dehra Dun	53:1	+25	+27†	+27	+29†				
Ekaterinburg	54:0	+3	+4	+8	+10				
Tashkent	54:5	-4	-3	-11	-10				
Batavia	56:7	-4	-3	-3	-2				
Hyderabad	59:8	-2	-2	+19	+19				
Bombay	63:3	-2	-3	+2	+1				
Victoria	63:5			+5	+4				
Colombo	65:2			-6	-7				
Pulkovo	66:5	-2	-3	+5	+4				
Kucino	66:6	+47	+46	+6	+5				
Helsingfors	68:2	0	-1	+2	0				
Scoresby Sund	69:4	0	-1	+7	+5		-2		+10
Berkeley	70:0	+1	0	+3	+1			-19	
Makeyevka	70:3	+1	0	+6	+4				
Upsala	71:0	-4	-5	0	-2		-7		
Theodosia	73:6	+2	+1	+5	+2				
Königsberg	73:7	-2	-3	+7	+4		+4		
Riverview	73:8	-43	-44	-3	-6		+8	-1	
Sydney	73:8			-12	-15				
Bergen	74:2	+13	+12						
Simferopol	74:3	-2	-3	+3	0				
Yalta	74:6	-4	-5						
Lund	75:7	-1	-1	+3	0			-6	
Lemberg	75:9	-9+3	-9+3	+1+7	-2+4				
Copenhagen	76:0	-3	-3	+2	-1		-4	-9	+8
Melbourne	77:5			-6	-9				
Dyce	77:8			+27	+24				
Potsdam	78:4	+2	+2	+1	-2		-3		
Hamburg	78:5	0	0	+4	+1				
Edinburgh	78:7			+23	+19				
Budapest	79:8	0	0	+4	0				
Jena	80:0	-2	-2	+3	-1				
Vienna	80:3	-4	-4	+5	+1			+9	
Ksara	80:6	-1	-1	+1	-3				
Tucson	80:8	+1	+1	+3	-1				
Belgrade	81:2	-1	-1	+1	-3				
De Bilt	81:3	0	0	+3	-1		0		
Graz	81:7	-1	-1	+2	-2				
Bidston	82:5	-11	-11	+6	+2				
Zagreb	82:5	-5	-5	+1	-3		-10		+13
Uccle	82:7	-2	-2	0	-4				

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	Δ	P_r	P_{ω}	S_r	S_{ω}	SKS	PP	PS	SS
Laibach	82.9	-7	-7	+1	-3				
Ravensburg	83.4	0	+1	+5	+1		+7	+19	+12
Strasbourg	83.4	-1	0	+4	0		-4		
Kew	83.5	+1	+2	+4	0		0		-2
Oxford	83.5	+3	+4	+6	+2				
Zürich	84.2	-2	-1			-3			
Paris	85.0	-1	0			+2			
Neuchâtel	85.1	-2	-1			-2			
Besançon	85.2	0	+1						
Florence	86.1	-3	-2			+4			
Moncalieri	86.5	+5	+6			-1			
Rocca di Papa	87.1	-3	-2			-5	-4+8		
Naples	87.2	+4	+5	+7	+3				
Pompeii	87.2	-24	-23			-19			
St. Louis	87.7	-5	-4	0	-4	-9			+1
Ann Arbor	87.8			-4	-8	+6			+7
Ottawa	88.1			-3	-7	+8			
Toronto	88.3	-14	-13	-5	-9	+7			
Bagnères	90.8					-6			
Barcelona	91.4	-4	-3				+3	+30	
Tortosa	92.7	-2	-1			-5			
Georgetown	93.3	-8	-7			+1			
Toledo	95.1	-2	0						
Algiers	95.3					-10	-23		
Alicante	95.3	-34	-32†			-37†			
Almeria	97.3	-7	-4	-2	-6		+3		
Granada	97.4	-2	+1	+7	+3				
Malaga	98.1			-18	-22				
San Fernando	98.9					+3			
Tananarive	106.2					-6	+5	+36	
La Paz	142.8			P_r					
Sucre	148.1			+3					
				+4					

Mean P residual, $\Delta > 70^\circ$, -1; S , -1; SKS, -5? Readings at Ann Arbor, Ottawa, and Toronto are given under both S and SKS, but may refer to an intermediate pulse.

1930 Oct. 24d. 20h. 15m. 11s. + 1s. = 15m. 12s. Z taken = 0.

Lehmann and Plett's Epicentre $18^\circ 4'N$. $146^\circ 8'E$. Revised Epicentre $18^\circ 4'N$. $147^\circ 0'E$.

All readings are from Lehmann and Plett.

	Δ	P_{ω}	S_{ω}	SKS	PP	PS_{ω}	SS	PS_r
Koti	19.3	0						
Nagasaki	20.9	-2						
Mizusawa	21.3	+1						
Taihoku	24.5	+3						
Manila	25.2	+2						
Phu-Lien	38.0	+1						
Batavia	46.5	-1						
Irkutsk	47.4	0						
Honolulu T.H.	51.5	+2						
Riverview	52.3	+2						
Perth	58.4	-5						
Tashkent	68.8	+1						
Ekaterinburg	72.7	0						
Bergen	95.4	-5	-11	-11	+1		+10	+6
Lund	96.3	+7	-18-13	-9	+4		-6	0
Copenhagen	96.6	-3	-18	-9	+5		-6	-1
Potsdam	98.7	+16	-16	-7	+6		+1+6	-8
Hamburg	99.1	-2			+4			-3
Budapest	99.3	+7	-15	-10	+11			-5
Ivigut	99.6		-21	-9	+2		+10	+4

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_{ω}	S_{ω}	SKS	PP	PS_{ω}	SS	PS_{ν}
Leipzig	99.8	-1	-18	-9	+1+7?		-5+2	-3
Vienna	100.1	0+4	-12	-7	+6			
Dyce	100.1		-17	-10	+12	+2	+3	
Belgrade	100.2	+8	-17	-5	+15+22			
Jena	100.4	+2	-18	-10	+1+5	-2	-1+5	
Göttingen	100.7		-19	-9	+5	-8	+5	
Graz	101.4		-15	-10	-2+13?	-3		
Chicago	101.4	+4	-5+11	-7	+13?	+10	+25	
Zagreb	102.0	+2	-16	-10	+3+15			
De Bilt	102.1		-16	-7	+6+16	-3	+1	
Feldberg	102.3	+6	-14	-8	+5	-5	+4	
München	102.4		-16	-9	+4	-8, 0	+6	
Hohenheim	103.1		-18	-10	+2+4	-5	+4	
Stuttgart	103.1	0	-16	-10	+3	-7	+6	
Stonyhurst	103.1		-17	-9	+6	-1	+3	
Innsbruck	103.2			-11		-7	+4	
Uccle	103.4	+2	-15	-7	+5	-5	+5	
Ravensburg	103.6			-10			+3	
Bidston	103.7		-17	-12	+3	-5	+14	
Strasbourg	103.8	+1	-14	-9	+3	-5	-4	
Chur	104.4	-3		-12	+4	-7	+5	
Zürich	104.4	-3	-17	-13	+7+19	-9	+6	
Kew	104.5		-17	-9	+5	-8	+1+5	
Oxford	104.6		-20-14	-6	+5	-2	+1	
Toronto	104.7	+13	-14	-9		+12	-18	
Ottawa	105.3	+19	-14	-6	+7	+2	+14	
Neuchâtel	105.4	-2	-17	-10	+3	-10	+7	
Paris	105.7		-18	-9	-8	-9	+10	
Florence	105.8			-12				
Toledo	115.3				-23	+3		

The residuals PS_{ν} are against the trial tables; all others are against the final tables. Mean P residual, $\Delta > 70^{\circ}$, -0.4; S, -16.3; SKS, -8.9; PP, +4.5; $PS(\Delta > 100^{\circ})$, -5.7; SS, +4.2.

EPICENTRES IN THE PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS.

1925 Nov. 13d. 12h. 14m. 40s. +15s. = 14m.55s. Z taken=0.

I.S.S Epicentre 13°·0N. 124°·7E. First revised Epicentre 12°·5N. 124°·7E. Final Epicentre 12°·8N 124°·8E.

A=-·5565, B=+·8007, C=+·2215.

	Δ	P_p	P_o	S_p	S_o	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Manila	4·1	+8	+8							
Taihoku	12·6	+15	+15†	+14	+14†					
Hong Kong	13·9	-5	-5	-6	-7					
Amboina	16·8	+3	+2	-2	-4					
Zi-ka-wei	18·7	-1	-2	-2	-4					
Phu-Lien	19·1	+1	0	+29	+27					
Nagasaki	20·5	+2	+2	+7	+3d					
Hukuoka	21·4	+5	+6	+2	+3					
Sumoto	23·4	+3	+5	-2	+2			0		
Kobe	23·8	-10	-7	+2	-6					
Osaka	24·0	-4	-1	-8	-4					
Batavia	26·1	-6	-2	+9	-1d					
Malabar	26·3	-6	-2	+6	-4d					-16
Mizusawa	30·1	-10	-4	-63	-54*					
Calcutta	35·9	-5	0	+10	+18					
Ootomari	37·1	+3	+8	+13	+21					
Irkutsk	42·8	-11	-7	-10	-5					
Colombo	44·6	-3	0	-4	+1					
Perth	45·5	-7	-4	-15	-11					
Kodaikanal	46·4	-4	-1							
Dehra Dun	46·5	-4	-1	-26	-22					
Simla	47·4	-6	-3	+7	+10					
Adelaide	49·5	-10	-7	-17	-14			+4		-20
Bombay	50·2	-2	0	-1	+2					
Riverview	53·0	-6	-4	-15	-13					-4
Sydney	53·0	-10	-8	-9	-7					
Melbourne	54·0	+30	+31†	+32	+34†					
Ekaterinburg	65·3	-4	-5	-3	-4			-2		
Apia	68·3	+1	0	-3	-5					
Wellington	71·1	-10	-11	-33-16	-35-18					-8 -11
Honolulu	73·6	-4+6	-5+5	-1	-4			-11		
Piatigorsk	75·2	-10	-10	-10	-13					
Kucino	77·7	-4	-4	+4	+1			-3		
Makeyevka	78·4	-19	-19							
Pulkovo	81·2	-7	-7	-8	-12					
Leningrad	81·2	-7	-7	-6	-10			-2	-4	
Sitka	84·5	-2	-2	-4	-8			+22		-28+11
Helwan	86·5	-5	-4	-43	-47					
Lemberg	87·0	-15	-14†	-18	-22†					
Upsala	87·3	-2	-1	-8!	-12!				-2!	
Königsberg	87·5	+1	+2	-9!+1	-13!-3				+5!	
Athens	90·6	-11	-10			-18		-10		-9
Belgrade	90·9	+3	+5			-6! 0!				
Budapest	90·9	+62	+64*							
Vienna	92·3	-11	-9	+20!	+16!	-13		-10	+10!	
Bergen	92·5	-6	-4	-10	-14					
Graz	93·3	-1	+1	-5!	-9!	-14		-4	+17!	
Zagreb	93·4	-61	-59	-41+20!	-8!+16!	-11!			-2!	
Leipzig	93·4					-8!			-4!	
Hamburg	93·7	-7	-5	-2	-6	-16-8!		0	-1!	
Cheb	93·9	-4	-2			-6				
Victoria	94·2	0+12	+2+14			-11				
Laibach	94·3	-53	-51			-11				
Göttingen	94·6					0!			+22!	
München	95·2					-10!-11			+12!	

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_r	P_m	PKS	S_m	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Nördlingen	95.6					-13!				
Innsbruck	95.7	-5	-2			-15+3				
Venice	96.0	-23	-20	+3	-1					
Hohenheim	96.4				-14!	-13!			+6!	
Pompeii	96.4	+65	+68	-6	-10					
Naples	96.6	+2	+5			-35				
Ravensburg	96.6				-4!	-11!				
De Bilt	97.0	-7	-4		-5!	-9!		-1	-7+10!	
Rocca di Papa	97.2	-8	-5			-14-8		-1		
Strasbourg	97.3	-7	-4	+30	+26	-13!		0	+9!	
Florence	97.3	+1	+4	-4	-8	-10!			+17!	
Zürich	97.4	-7	-4	-10!	-14!	-13				
Dyce	97.5				-18!	-7		0	+7!	
Uccle	98.0	-6	-3		-3!	-10		+1	+9!+21!	
Edinburgh	98.8	-6	-3		-3!	-12!			+6	
Moncalieri	99.0	-3	0		-14!	-10!			+7!	
Besançon	99.0					-9		+25		
Berkeley	99.2					-11			-1	
Stonyhurst	99.7	+32	+35		-3!	-6!			+1!	
Lick	99.9					-10				
Paris	100.1	-7	-4		-2!	-11		0	+9!	
Grenoble	100.2	+6	+10	-13	-17		+6			
Bidston	100.3	-3	+1			-3				
Oxford	100.4				-4!	-8			-3!	
Marseilles	101.3	+12	+16			0				
Puy de Dôme	101.4							+9		
Johannesburg	101.6					-17				
Barcelona	104.3		P_r					-7	+3	
Tortosa	105.7		-4					-3	+2	
Algiers	106.1					-13		0		
Alicante	107.8							-9		
Toledo	109.1							+1		
Almeria	109.8		-4						+4	
Tucson	110.1							+26	0	+36
Granada	110.4									
Cape Town	110.6							+28	+8	
Malaga	111.2		-1						-8	
Rio Tinto	112.0							-8		
San Fernando	112.5		-8						+17	
Lisbon	112.9							-15		
Chicago	117.8							+9	+3	-57
Ottawa	118.9						-8	-11	-8	+3
Ann Arbor	119.0		+25						-1	-14
St. Louis	119.0								-4	+6
Toronto	119.7							-6	-8	-6
Ithaca	121.4						-15	+10	-9	-3
Harvard	122.9							+2	-9	-13+2
Fordham	123.7							-28	-12	+37
Georgetown	124.4							-33	+13	
Cheltenham	124.6									+3
La Plata	157.8		+2				-12			-32+29
Rio de Janeiro	164.7		+3				-12+3	+2		
La Paz	167.2		+1+5					+14		+62

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -4; S, -9; SKS, -12.

This earthquake is discussed by Lehmann and Plett, who give the epicentre as $13^\circ 0'N$, $124^\circ 7'E$, agreeing with the I.S.S. Their readings are indicated by the mark ! if not given in the I.S.S. The P residuals are negative at the greater distances, implying some depth of focus and primitive P movement. The S readings given by their readings fall into two groups, mean -12.3 and -3.2. Those for SKS give -10.6. St. Louis 29m.50s., Ithaca 30m.7s., Harvard 30m.21s., Fordham 30m.25s., may be SKSP.

1926 Jan. 18d. 21h. 7m. 18s. + 18s. = 7m. 36s. Z taken = 0.

I.S.S. Epicentre $1^{\circ}5S$. $88^{\circ}5E$. Revised Epicentre $1^{\circ}7S$. $88^{\circ}9E$.

A = +.0192, B = +.9994, C = -.0297.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Colombo	12.47	+1	+1							
Kodaikanal	16.6	-36	-37†	-15	-17†					
Batavia	18.43	-2	-3	+9	+7					
Malabar	19.45	-1	-2	+3	0d					
Hyderabad	21.73	-2	-1	+3	-2d					
Calcutta	24.24	-2+2	+1+5	+9+21	+1d+13d					
Bombay	25.8	-6	-2	-3	+3					
Phu-Lien	28.4	+1	+6	+6	+14					
Dehra Dun	33.7	+71	+77†	+64	+73†					
Hong Kong	34.43	-5	0	+4	+12					
Simla	34.6	+3	+8	+1	+9					
Manila	35.65	0	+5							
Amboina	39.3	+42	+46							
Perth	39.5	-4	0	-12	-5					
Taihoku	41.3	+8	+12	+20	+26					
Zi-ka-wei	45.1	-3	0	+2	+6					
Baku	55.1	-4	-3	+4	+5					
Irkutsk	55.5	-5	-4	+3	+4					-13
Osaka	56.7	+8	+9	+8	+9					
Adelaide	56.8			-12	-11					+9
Piatigorsk	61.3	-10	-11	-5	-5			+9		+33
Ekaterinburg	62.8	-5	-6	-3	-3			-5		-17
Helwan	63.3	-10	-11							+2
Riverview	66.2			-10	-11				-12	
Sydney	66.2			-29	-30					
Makeyevka	66.4	-7	-8	-3	-4				+23	+28
Kucino	70.7	-7	-8	-7	-9			+1		-15
Athens	71.9	-11	-12	-13	-15					
Cape Town	72.9		-9	-9	-11					
Belgrade	76.1	-8	-8	-10-2	-13-5			-18		
Pulkovo	76.2	-5	-5	-6	-9			-8		-12
Leningrad	76.4	-7	-7	-8	-11			-5		
Budapest	77.8	-2	-2	-7	-10					
Königsberg	79.1	-7	-7	-7	-10				-10	-7
Vienna	79.7	-8	-8	-9	-12				-5	-2
Graz	80.0	-12	-12	-15	-18					
Rocca di Papa	81.0	-9	-9	-13	-17					
Upsala	82.1	-10	-10	-2	-6			+7		-1
Florence	82.4	-7	-7	-3	-7					
Cheb	82.7	-6	-6	-4	-8					
Innsbruck	82.8	-8	-8							
Christchurch	84.2			+16	+12				-27	+9
Hohenheim	84.5	-6	-5	-11	-15					
Zürich	84.7	-9	-8			-23				
Hamburg	84.8	-8	-7	-4	-8	+1		+10		+6
Moncalieri	85.0	-5	-4	-6	-10	0				
Strasbourg	85.4	-9	-8	-7	-11	0		+3		
Wellington	85.7					-15				
De Bilt	87.5	-8	-7	-9	-13	+3		+1	+11	+10
Algiers	87.7	-10	-9	-11	-15	+2		-6		
Uccle	87.8	-8	-7	-12	-16	+1		-11	+14	+11
Barcelona	88.7	-2	-1	-13	-17	+3				
Paris	88.9	-7	-6	-7	-11	+6				
Tortosa	89.9	-11	-10			+7				
Alicante	90.6	-6	-4	+11	+7					
Kew	90.8					-1				
Dyce	92.0	0	+2	-7	-11					+25
Almeria	92.1	-11	-9	-2	-6					
Stonyhurst	92.2	-10	-8	+7	+3					
Edinburgh	92.6					0		+4	+11	+3

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
	$^{\circ}$									
Bidston	92.6			-7	-11					
Granada	93.1	-22	-20			+1		+3		
Toledo	93.4	-12	-10	-13	-17					-8
Malaga	93.7	-30	-18			-8				
San Fernando	95.2	-4	-2			+9				
			P'	PKS	SKSP					
Ottawa	134.3				+11		+16	-2		
Toronto	136.8							0		
Ann Arbor	138.9			-16						
Chicago	139.9		+6					+6	-2	
Sucre	147.3		-2		+7					
La Paz	151.0		-4	+36	-12					

Mean P residual, $\Delta > 70^{\circ}$, -8; S, -11. The SKS residuals fall into two groups, one early, the other averaging +2. The latter may be sSKS.

1927 July 18d. 11h. 19m. 40s. + 15s. = 19m. 55s. Z taken = 0.

I.S.S. Epicentre 32° OS. 179° OW. Revised Epicentre 32° 8S. 179° 2W.

A = -8405, B = -0118, C = -5417.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
	$^{\circ}$									
Wellington	9.7	+2	+2	-32	-32					
Christchurch	12.5	-2	-2	+39	+39					
Suva	14.8	-8	-8							
Riverview	24.7	-12	-9	+3	-7d			-9		-17
Sydney	24.7	-115	-112*	-12	-7					
Melbourne	29.5	-127	-121*	+30	+38					
Adelaide	34.9	+17	+22	-13	-5					
Perth	54.0			-7	-5					
Honolulu	57.8	+1	+1	+8	+9					
Batavia	73.2	+17-63	+16-64	-46-13	-49-16					
Manila	74.2	+2	+1							
Osaka	79.1	+15	+15†	+15	+12†					
Hong Kong	84.1			-4	-8					
Zi-ka-wei	85.1	-8	-7	-6	-10					
Phu-Lien	88.7	-2	-1	0	-4					
Victoria	95.3					-10		0		
La Paz	98.0	-4	-1			-10				
Irkutsk	108.0						-9		+9	
Chicago	112.2						-14	-5	-4	
Toronto	118.5						-7	+7		
Fordham	121.5						-6	-6	-10	-42
Ottawa	121.6	P'		PKS	SKSP			-2		+12
Ekaterinburg	133.2	-11		-20	-17		-5			+9
Baku	140.4	-10		-20			-10	+39		
Tiflis	144.3	-8								
Kucino	145.6	-6			+32		+3	+14		
Pulkovo	146.8	-10			-7		-13	+3		+6
Makeyevka	148.3	-4			+20		-4			
Helsingfors	148.4	-1					-2	-7-3		+7
Upsala	150.8	-7								
Ksara	150.8	-13	P_2'							
Königsberg	154.0	+1						-4		
Dyce	155.5		+6		-5		-8	+1		
Copenhagen	155.7	-11	+2		-5	0	-8	0		-44
Hamburg	158.2	-11						+5		
Budapest	159.8	-6								
Prague	160.0		-8							
De Bilt	160.4	-9	-11				-4	+3		
Vienna	160.6	-10					-4			
Oxford	161.0	+6						+20		

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P'	P ₂ '	PKS	SKSP	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Kew	161.3	-9						-1		
Uccle	161.7	-10						+3		
Zagreb	162.5	-7			+33		-10			
Strasbourg	163.4	-12						0		
Paris	163.9	-10								
Zürich	164.3	-11								
Venice	164.5	+8					-26			
Florence	166.3	+2					-10			
Pompeii	166.4	+7								
Naples	166.6	+9								
Moncalieri	166.7	-6				+39				
Rocca di Papa	166.9	-9-3						+5		
Toledo	171.9	-8								
Tortosa	172.0	-6					-17			
San Fernando	173.2	-2					+1			
Malaga	174.2	-7								
Granada	174.2	-5	+3					+4		
Almeria	175.2	0						+8		
Algiers	175.6	-8					-32	+11		

See the text under P' and SKKS for discussion of the P, S, and SKS residuals. Fordham 30m.7s. may be SKSP.

1928 Mar. 9d. 18h. 5m. 20s.+8s.=5m.28s. Z taken=0.

I.S.S. Epicentre 2°3S. 88°5E. Revised Epicentre 2°8S. 88°5E.

A=+0262, B=+9985, C=-0488.

	Δ	P _p	P _o	S _p	S _o	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Colombo	13.00	0	0							
Kodaikanal	17.1	+26	+25							
Batavia	18.56	-1	-2	+1	-1					
Malabar	19.54	-4	-5	+4	+1d					
Hyderabad	22.53	+3	+5	+8	+2d					
Bombay	26.6	+1	+5	+4	+11					
Phu-Lien	29.54	-6	0	-7	+1					
Dehra Dun	34.6	+25	+30†	+13	+21†					
Hong Kong	35.5	-6	-1	-9	-1					
Manila	36.6	-1	+4	+27	+35					
Perth	38.9	0	+4	0	+7					-32
Amboina	39.5	+2	+6							
Taihoku	42.4	+2	+6	0	+6					
Tananarive	43.2	+3	+7	0	+5					
Zi-ka-wei	46.2	-1	+2	0	+4			+14		+14
								+22		
Tashkent	47.45	0	+3	-35	-32					
Nagasaki	52.8	+11	+12†	+11	+13†			+16		
Hukuoka	53.6	+1	+2 _s	+15	+17					
Entebbe	55.8	+1	+2	+7	+8					
Adelaide	56.4	+8	+9	+17	+18					
Irkutsk	56.6	+1	+2	-10	-9					
Sumoto	57.2	+2	+2	-1	0					-17
Kobe	57.6	+3	+3	+5	+6					
Osaka	57.8	+3	+3	+6	+7					
Toyooka	57.9	+3	+3	+8	+9					
Nagoya	59.1	-2	-2	0	0					
Ksara	61.4	+1	0	+2	+2			+12		+6
Melbourne	62.2	+1	0	+3	+3					
Ekaterinburg	63.6	+2	+1	-1	-2					
Heiwan	63.6	+1	0	+1	0					
Mizusawa	63.9	0+8	-1+7	-5+3	-6+2					
Riverview	65.9	-1	-2	+4	+3			+12	-4	
Sydney	65.9	+1	0	-10	-11					
Makeyevka	67.1	+1	0							
Ootomari	68.5	+20	+19†	+13	+12†					

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_v	P_w	S_v	S_w	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Kucino	71.5	+3	+2	-12	-14					
Cape Town	71.9	+5	+4	+15	+13					
Lemberg	76.1	+4	+4	-3+9	-6+6					
Belgrade	76.7	0	0	-19	-22					
Pulkovo	77.1	+1	+1	-3	-6					
Budapest	78.4	+7	+7	+2	-1					
Helsingfors	79.7	-3	-3	-8	-11					
Pompeii	79.8	+2	+2	-6	-9					
Königsberg	79.9	-1+3	-1+3	0+4	-3+1			+25	+21	+15
Zagreb	80.0	+5	+5	-4	-8			-16+20		
Naples	80.1	+10	+10							
Vienna	80.4	-1	-1	-1	-5			+2	-26	+12
Graz	80.7	0	0	+3	-1			+5		+40
Laibach	81.0	+10	+10	+3	-1			+8		
Rocca di Papa	81.4	-1	-1	-5	-9-3					
Venice	82.4	+4	+4	+10	+6					
Florence	82.8	-1	-1	+1	-3			+7	+10	-5
Upsala	83.0	-1	-1	+4	0			+5		+9
Innsbruck	83.4	0	+1	-3	-7					
Potsdam	83.4	+17	+18	+8	+4					
Christchurch	83.8	+24	+25	-41	-45			+15		
Jena	84.0	+3+11	+4+12	+6	+2	-1		-18+14	+22	-4+28
Lund	84.1	+3	+4			-2				-8
Copenhagen	84.5	0	+1	+3	-1	-8		+1	+7	-11
Chur	84.6	+1	+2			-1				
Ravensburg	84.7	-1	0			0		+12		
Hohenheim	85.1	+3	+4	+1	-3			+14		
Wellington	85.3	+4	+5			-17-6		+4		-3
Hamburg	85.5	+1	+2	+5	+1	-4		+14		+14
Moncalieri	85.5	+1	+2			-4				
Feldberg	85.8	+4	+4	+8	+4	+2		-10	+15	0
Strasbourg	86.0	-2	-1			+1		+13	+1	
Neuchâtel	86.3	0	+1			0				
Grenoble	86.9	+3	+4	+4	0	+8			+11	-25
Marseilles	86.9	+2	+3		-2	+4				
Besançon	87.0	+2	+3	+2	-2			+11	+14	+18
De Bilt	88.1	+3	+4			-6		+11		
Algiers	88.1	+4	+5	-3	-7			+2		+15
Uccle	88.5	+2	+3	+1	-3	-8		-11	-11	-31
Puy de Dôme	88.9	-13	-12			-5				
Suva	89.0	-40	-39†			-30†		-24†		-63†
Bergen	89.1	-2	-1			+4		-23		
Barcelona	89.2	+5	+6		-9	+8				+4
Paris	89.5	0	+1			+8				0
Tortosa	90.3	+3	+4	-4	-8	+5				
Bagnères	90.6	+9	+11			+8		+10	+16	+9
Alicante	91.0	+1	+3			+6		+4		
Kew	91.5	+1	+3	-6	-10	-4		-5+4	+12	-3+1
Oxford	92.0	+8	+10			-13		+16		-5
Almeria	92.5	+9	+11	+14	+10			0		
Dyce	92.7	+12	+14	+2	-2			-5		+28
Stonyhurst	92.8	+9	+11	+17	+13			-9		+17
Bidston	93.2									+18
Edinburgh	93.3	+12	+14	+14	+10	+10			+24	+26
Granada	93.5	+9	+11	+12	+8			+7	+22	+37
Toledo	93.8	+70	+72	-4	-8			0		+1
Malaga	94.0	+3	+5	+12	+8			+12		
San Fernando	95.5	+11	+13	-4	-8			-10	+21	+21
Scoresby Sund	99.4	+9	+12	+19	+15	+12			+18	+28
Reykjavik	101.3					+17				
Honolulu T.H.	113.0								+9	-48-15
Sitka	115.6								+15	
Rio de Janeiro	126.4	P'						+1+11		
Victoria	126.8	+22							-11-4	
Spokane	129.8	+33						+8	+44	+29

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	Δ	P'	SKSP	PKS	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
La Plata	131.3	+7							
Berkeley	134.9	+4+12		+1	+14		+9+15		+29
Ottawa	135.1	+23	+18?				+15	-8?	+38
Lick	135.6			+17			+16		+22+31
Harvard	136.4					+8	+10		-18+20
Toronto	137.6	+17	+18?				+13	-11?	+25
Ithaca	138.1						+5		
Santiago	138.8							+53	
Chicago	140.7	+28							+8
Denver	141.1	-14			-9				
Georgetown	141.5	+1					+2		
Charlottesville	142.8						+22	+16	+63
Cincinnati	143.0	+7	+6				+22	-33	+4
St. Louis	144.0	0+11				-10	+15	+27	-7
Tucson	145.4						+4		-4
Sucre	146.2	0	+12		+6	+8	+16		-10
La Paz	149.9	+6	+12			+14	-36		

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), 0; S, -6; SKS, dubious. Victoria 31m.ls. may be SKSP.

Note.—The epicentres of 1926 Jan. 18d., 1928 Feb. 7d., and 1928 Mar. 9d. are within about a degree of one another. The two latter may be identical, but on Feb. 7th the Indian stations were rather inconsistent. P in the 1926 shock shows focal depth clearly; that of 1928 is not decisive, but there is a curious concentration of small positive residuals in all azimuths from $\Delta = 36^\circ$ to 58° . It is possible that the epicentre should be taken a little further east to fit Batavia and Malabar; this would improve Hyderabad and Bombay at the expense of Colombo, Manila, and Zi-ka-wei. The change would hardly affect T_0 , and the times at the distant stations are very consistent and do not indicate focal depth. There seems to be a real difference between 1926 Jan. 18d. and 1928 Mar. 9d. in this respect.

1928 Mar. 16d. 5h. 0m. 57s. +10s. = 1m.7s. Z taken = 0.

I.S.S. Epicentre $22^\circ 8'S$, $170^\circ 5'E$. Revised Epicentre $22^\circ 5'S$, $170^\circ 4'E$.

A = -9110, B = +1541, C = -3827.

	Δ	P _v	P _w	S _v	S _w	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Suva	8.7	-13	-13†	-24	-24†					
Apia	19.0	+2	+1	+8	+5d					
Wellington	19.1	+3	+2	+18	+15d					
Riverview	20.3	+1	+1	+13	+9d			-2		+11
Christchurch	21.1	+4	+4	-31	-30					
Melbourne	26.6	-4	0	+14	+2d					
Adelaide	30.4	-6	0	-17	-8					
Amboina	45.0	-4	-1	-9	-5					
Perth	48.9	+1	+4	+8	+11					
Honolulu T.H.	53.6	-3	-2	-19+1	-16+4			-7		-10+11
Manila	61.0	+3	+2	+2	+2			+11		
Malabar	62.1	-59	-60*	+1	+1					
Batavia	63.2	-15	-16†	-14	-15†					
Nagoya	65.8	-1	-2							
Osaka	66.0	+6	+5	-6	-7					
Sumoto	66.1	-1	-2						+23	
Kobe	66.2	-1	-2	-4	-5			+2		
Taihoku	67.1	-7	-8	0	-1					
Toyooka	67.1	+3	+2	-2	-3					
Nagasaki	67.4	+2	+1	-1	-4					
Mizusawa	67.4	0	-1	-5	-6					
Hukuoka	67.8	+1	0	-2	-3					
Hong Kong	70.7	0	-1	0	-2					
Zi-ka-wei	71.3	0	-1	-2	-4					
Ootomari	73.5	-16	-17	-2	-5					
Phu-Lien	75.8	-1	-1	-1	-4					
Berkeley	87.4	-2	-1			-8		+4		
Calcutta	91.6	+6	+8	+21	+17					
Victoria	92.3	+4	+6			-3				
Tucson	93.0	+5	+7			-5		-15		

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	Δ °	P _v	P _w	S _r	S _w	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Irkutsk	94.2	-2	0	+15	+11	-11				
Chihuahua	95.3	+32	+34	-3	-7					
Spokane	95.3	+21	+23	+8	+4	-9		+10	-1	
Kodaikanal	96.6	+16	+19							-13
Tacubaya	97.7	-12	-9			+8				
Hyderabad	98.3	-6	-3			-4				
Denver	100.3								-31	
Dehra Dun	103.0	-37	-33			-23				
Bombay	103.8	-3	+2			-13				
Tananarive	110.4					0		+3	+29	+20
La Paz	110.7		+35				-4	-2+13	+26	-13+23
St. Louis	110.9						-30+20	-6	+2	-9
Sucre	111.6	P'	+23					+22	+23	+20
Tashkent	112.7	+13	-5			+4				
Chicago	113.5						-6	+1	+3	+7
Cincinnati	115.4					-17	-4	0	-2	-2
Cape Town	117.6							+7	+6	
Johannesburg	119.2							+32		
Toronto	119.7						-7	+3	-28	
Charlottesville	119.8					+29		+41	+40	
Georgetown	121.1	+2					+17			
Ithaca	121.7		+5						-26	-1
Ottawa	122.3	+12	-9					+29	-4	
Rio de Janeiro	124.0							+4		
Baku	127.2	+19								
Scoresby Sund	131.5	+1+5		PKS		-7	-4	+2	-4, 0	-3
Kucino	131.8	+8		-12			+3			
Entebbe	133.3			-9						
Pulkovo	133.4	-2	+7				+1			
Makeyevka	134.5	-7						+14		
Helsingfors	135.3	+13								
Upsala	138.0	+17						+3		
Ksara	138.7	-4		-19		-27	-8			
Königsberg	140.6			-5			+1		+20	
Bergen	140.7								+45	
Lemberg	142.1	+3+9	SKSP							
Helwan	142.7	-11	-4							
Lund	142.8	+7								
Copenhagen	143.0	-5+7	+4	-4			+5	+3+17	+1	-9
Dyce	144.9	-4	+7	+15			+2			
Potsdam	145.4	+1								
Hamburg	145.6	-2								
Budapest	146.1	+3								
Edinburgh	146.3	+2								
Belgrade	146.8	-5+8								
Vienna	147.0	-8-2						+10+22		-15-3
Jena	147.2	0+7				+18		+20	+19	
Graz	148.2	-3+15							+9	
Stonyhurst	148.2	+5								
De Bilt	148.3	-4+2	+28						+11	
Bidston	148.7	+8	-2							
Zagreb	148.8	-4+4		+3		+19				-8
Feldberg	148.9	+2+6					+6	-29		
Laibach	149.4	0					+13		+3	
Uccle	149.7	-3								
Hohenheim	149.8	+11+15						+10		
Innsbruck	150.0	+2+7								
Oxford	150.0	+4+8						+9		
Kew	150.1	-3+3	+2			+11	-3	-15+13	+11	
Ravensburg	150.4						+10			
Strasbourg	150.5	-4	-9							
Venice	150.9	+5								
Zürich	151.2	-2								
Chur	151.2	+7								
Paris	152.0	-3					+1			

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	Δ	P'	SKSP	SKKS	PP	PS
Neuchâtel	152.1	+4		+1		
Besançon	152.3	+2				
Florence	152.6	-4				
Pompeii	152.7	+15				
Naples	152.8			-6		
Rocca di Papa	153.2	-3+7				
Moncalieri	153.4	+1				
Grenoble	154.1	+11+23				+2
Puy de Dôme	154.6	+13				+27
Marseilles	155.8	0				
Bagnères	157.8	+10				+3
Barcelona	158.7	+16				+9
Tortosa	159.8	0+5				
Algiers	162.0	+1	-2		+17	
Toledo	162.0	-4			-3	
Alicante	162.3	+1		+2		
Almeria	164.4	-1			+15	
Granada	164.4	+3+16	-17	-8	-34+43	
Malaga	165.1	-8	+11			
San Fernando	165.8	-16		-23		

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -1; S ($\Delta > 60^\circ$), -2; SKS, -2?

1928 June 15d. 6h. 12m. 30s. +15s. = 12m.45s. Z taken = 0.

I.S.S. Epicentre $12^\circ 3'N$, $121^\circ 0'E$. Revised Epicentre $12^\circ 9'N$, $121^\circ 0'E$.

A = -5020, B = +8356, C = +2233.

	Δ	P _p	P _w	S _p	S _w	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Manila	1.7	+3	+3	+5	+5					
Hong Kong	11.4	0	0	+2	+2					
Phu-Lien	15.9	+1	0	+12	+11					
Ambonia	18.1	0	-1							
Zi-ka-wei	18.3	-2	-3	+6	+4					
Nagasaki	21.4	0	0	+14	+9d			-10		
Hukuoka	22.4	0	+1	+7	+1d					
Batavia	23.7	-6	-4	+3	-4d					
Malabar	24.1	-3	0	-50	-58d*					
Sumoto	24.9	-4	-1	-2	+3					
Kobe	25.3	-8	-5	+10	+1d					
Osaka	25.4	-23	-19	0	+6					
Toyooka	25.8	-4	0	+15	+5d					
Nagoya	26.5	-2	+2	+9	-2d					
Mizusawa	31.7	-10	-4							
Calcutta	32.4	+1+11	+7+18	-4+11	+5+20					
Ootomari	38.4	-8	-4	+11	+18					
Colombo	40.9	-10	-6	-3	+3					
Hyderabad	41.2	+1	+5	-2	+4					
Irkutsk	41.6	-10	-6	-30	-24					
Perth	45.1	-12	-9	-9	-5					+7
Bombay	46.6	-3	0	-13	-9					
Adelide	50.7	-9	-7	-12	-9			-14		
Tashkent	53.0	0	+2	+10	+12					
Riverview	54.9	-8	-7	-6	-5			-3	-9	
Sydney	54.9	-86	-85	-24	-23					
Melbourne	55.5	-8	-7	-7	-6					
Suva	64.6	+4	+3							
Baku	67.3	+1	0	+6	+5					
Wellington	73.4	-10	-11†	-17	-20†					
Kucino	75.5	-10	-10†	-14	-17†					
Makeyevka	75.8	-2	-2	+1	-2					
Honolulu T.H.	77.3	-3	-3	-10	-13			-15+5		
Theodosia	77.8	-2	-2	-5	-8					
Simferopol	78.7	-6	-6	-5	-8					

Continued on next page.

	Δ °	P_p	P_{ω}	S_p	S_{ω}	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Yalta	78.8	-4	-4							
Ksara	78.9	-1	-1	+4	+1					
Tananarive	79.0	-4	-4	+1	-2			+16		+18
Pulkovo	79.2	-7	-7	-9	-12					
Helsingfors	81.8	-4	-4	-11	-14					
Helwan	83.3	-4	-3	-3	-6					
Lemberg	84.6	-5	-4			-10-4				
Upsala	85.4	-8	-7			-1				
Belgrade	88.2	-27	-26	-8	-12					
Budapest	88.4	-3	-2	-8	-12					
Entebbe	88.6	+23	+24†	+36	+32†					
Lund	89.1	-6	-5							
Copenhagen	89.4	-7	-6	0	-4			0	+16	
Vienna	89.9	-6	-5			+5		+3	-6	-19
Graz	90.3	+7	+8	+4	0					
Potsdam	90.4					+6				
Zagreb	90.9	-5	-3			-1		-10		
Hamburg	91.6	-4	-2	-10	-14					
Laibach	91.8	+58	+60*	-11	-15					
Jena	91.8	-5	-3	-6-1	-10-5					
Scoresby Sund	92.8	-3	-1			-7		+2	-6	
Venice	93.4	-7	-5	+10	+6					
Pompeii	93.7	+14	+16	+45	+41				-21	
Feldberg	93.9			0	-4					-28+14
Hohenheim	94.0									-30
Rocca di Papa	94.5	-9	-7	+4	0			0	-20	
Chur	94.7	-6	-4							
Florence	94.8	-7	-5	+9	+5			+11	+1	
De Bilt	94.8	-3	-1			-9		-1		
Strasbourg	94.9	-19	-17	+3	-1	-23		-2	-3	
Zürich	95.0	-5	-3	+2	-2					
Dyce	95.8					-10				
Uccle	95.9	-9	-6			-6	-2	-1		
Neuchâtel	96.2	-4	-1			-3		-4		
Victoria	96.5	-6	-3			-5				
Moncalieri	96.6	-33	-30			-22				
Besançon	96.6			+9	+5					
Edinburgh	97.0							-11	+6	
Stonyhurst	97.9	-6	-3			-31		-5		+7
Paris	97.9	-7	-4					0	-17	
Kew	98.1	-5	-2	+10	+6	-5		+1		+16
Oxford	98.4	+48	+51			-21		-3		
Bidston	98.4					-4				
Puy de Dôme	99.2			0	-4					
Spokane	100.3					-13				
Berkeley	102.1					-8				-19
Algiers	103.4	+4	+9	-4	-8			+15		
Alicante	105.1							+27	+38	
Toledo	106.6								+19	
Almeria	107.2		+37				-15	+31		
Cape Town	107.5	-22				+7				
Granada	107.8		-4					+5	-30	
Malaga	108.6								+21	
San Fernando	110.0	-25								
Tucson	113.0						-5	-3		+16
Chicago	119.3						-18	-17	-21	-44-5
Ottawa	119.8					-4		-3	+10	+9
Ann Arbor	120.3							+5	+9	-57
Toronto	120.4					-11		+4	-8	-1
St. Louis	120.8					-14		+3	+3	+4
Ithaca	122.4							-4	-3	
Cincinnati	122.8							0		-13
Georgetown	125.5	-5								
Charlottesville	125.9					-4		-2	-5	

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G

	Δ	P'	SKSP	PP	SS
La Plata	158.0	-4			
Rio de Janeiro	162.0	-34-16			
La Paz	170.5	-1	+31		+9
Sucre	171.4	+2	+9	+1	-25

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -4; S, -7; SKS, -7.

1928 July 9d. 21h. 23m. 22s.+11s.=23m.33s. Z taken=0.

I.S.S. Epicentre 9°S , 160°E . Retained.

A=-.931, B=+.324, C=-.165.

	Δ	P _r	P _o	S _p	S _o	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Suva	19.1	+32	+31†	+124	+122†					
Riverview	25.9	-6	-2	-14	-8			0		-17+17
Sydney	25.9	-17	-13	-12	-6					
Apia	27.2	+32	+37							
Melbourne	31.7	-65	-59*	-71	-62*					
Adelaide	32.5	-6	0	-18	-9					
Amboina	32.9	-49	-43†					-42†		
Wellington	34.1	+23	+28	+94	+102					
Manila	46.3	-6	-3							
Perth	47.2	+9	+12	0	+4					
Sumoto	49.9	+3	+5	+8	+11					
Osaka	50.3	-4	-2	+4	+6					
Kobe	50.4	0	+2							
Honolulu T.H.	51.0	+7	+9	+10	+12					
Toyooka	51.3	-7	-5	-3	-1				-2	
Taihoku	51.5	0	+2							
Nagasaki	51.5	0	+2	-3	-1					
Hukuoka	51.8	+2	+4							
Mizusawa	51.9	+2	+4	-8+3	-6+5					
Batavia	53.5	-1	0	-2	0					
Zi-ka-wei	55.5	+3	+4	+3	+4			-4	+19	
Hong Kong	55.7	0	+1							
Ootomari	58.4	-2	-2	-2	-1					
Phu-Lien	61.3	+1	0	-1	-1					
Irkutsk	78.3	+1	+1						+7	
Colombo	82.2	-7	-7	+1	-3					
Berkeley	85.6	0+5	+1+6	+4+11	0+7					
Lick	86.0	-2	-1	+4	0					
Victoria	87.9	+4	+5			+4				
Bombay	91.2	+23	+25			0				
Tucson	93.7	+8	+10	+18	+14	+12				
Tashkent	97.4	-2	+1			-5				
Denver	99.4							-16	-14	+28
Tananarive	108.4		+65*	P'				+17	+21	+16
St. Louis	110.7			-8						
Baku	112.0		0					+11	+8	-9
Chicago	112.4								-12	-33
Ann Arbor	115.2								+21	
Kucino	116.0					-8		+22	+20	
Toronto	117.0					+15		+16		
Pulkovo	117.7					-6		+5		
Makeyevka	118.7					-5		+8		
Scoresby Sund	119.0					-3	+9	+38	-3	-10
Helsingfors	119.7							+9		0
Ottawa	120.0					-7		+1		-41
Georgetown	120.8							+9	+11	
Theodosia	121.4							+9		
Upsala	122.7							+1		
Ksara	124.1					-16		+11		
Königsberg	124.9						-5	+13		

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	P'	PKS	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
La Paz	125.0			+28						
Sucre	126.4			+19						
Lund	127.3							+6		
Copenhagen	127.6			-1		-21		+7		
Potsdam	129.7							+7		
Hamburg	130.1			+1				+6		
Budapest	130.2			+8						
Belgrade	130.9			-46				+15		
Vienna	131.0			-1	-8			+9		
Zagreb	132.9			-2	-17					
De Bilt	133.0			+3	-6			+9		
Feldberg	133.4							+6		
Stonyhurst	133.6					-19				
Uccle	134.4			-2	-8			+7		+9
Ravensburg	134.7									
Strasbourg	134.9			+1	-10					
Kew	135.3				-5			+9		+23
Oxford	135.5									+20
Zürich	135.5			+34				-1		
Chur	136.5			+2						
Neuchâtel	136.5			-2						
Paris	136.7			0						
Florence	136.7			-3						-32
Pompeii	136.8			+5						
Naples	137.0			+25						
Rocca di Papa	137.3			+2+7	+8					
Moncalieri	137.6			-6			+6			
Rio de Janeiro	140.0							+8		
Tortosa	144.1			-3			+2			
Algiers	146.1			+12						
Alicante	146.7			-2			+3			
Toledo	146.8		+9	+1			+4			
Almeria	148.7			-1			-25			
Granada	148.9			-4				-5		
Malaga	149.7			+1			-25			
San Fernando	150.6			-4			+3			

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), 0; S, -1; SKS, -4.

1928 Sept. 22d. 7h. 31m. 22s. +11s. = 31m. 33s. Z taken = 0.

I.S.S. Epicentre $13^\circ 0S$, $165^\circ 5E$. Revised Epicentre $12^\circ 7S$, $165^\circ 9E$.

A = -0.9461, B = +0.2376, C = -0.2198.

	Δ	P_p	P_w	S_p	S_w	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Apia	21.75	0	+1	+6	+1d					
Riverview	25.04	-2	+1	-3	+2					
Sydney	25.0	-2	+1	+13	+4d			+2		+4
Wellington	29.61	-13-5	-7+1	-22	-14					
Melbourne	31.33	-8	-2	+52	+61*					
Honolulu T.H.	49.3	-15	-12	-10-1	-7+2			-6		
Perth	49.5	+22	+24	-6	-3					
Manila	52.2	-6	-4	-6	-4			-5		+16
Nagoya	55.15	-4	-3	0	+1					
Osaka	55.43	-1	0	+1	+2					
Sumoto	55.5	-4	-3	-8	-7					
Kobe	55.63	-1	0	-5	-4					
Mizusawa	56.8	+1	+1	-8	-7					
Nagasaki	57.0	0	0	+3	+4					
Hukuoka	57.3	+2	+2	0	+1					

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P_p	P_{ω}	S_p	S_{ω}	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Taihoku	57.4			+3	+4					
Malabar	57.57	+2	+2	+4	+5					
Batavia	58.5	+1	+1							
Zi-ka-wei	61.2	-24-10	-25-11	-3	-3			-56*		
Hong Kong	61.6	-1	-2	-1	-1					
Ootomari	62.9	0	-1	-8	-8					
Phu-Lien	67.2	+1	0	-2	-3					
Irkutsk	83.4	-6	-5	-7	-11				+11	+12
Berkeley	84.0	-17	-16	+10	+6			-10		+4
Lick	84.4	+17	+18	+37	+33			-14		
Sitka	84.8								+23	
Victoria	87.3	-9-1	-8, 0	+1	-3					
Colombo	87.6	-3	-2			-3				
Hyderabad	90.9	-5	-3			-12				
Tucson	91.3								+3	+12
Bombay	96.9	+2	+5				-7			
Tashkent	103.3	-13	-8			-10		-2	+60	
Florissant	108.7		-16					-17-11	-10-7	-29+7
Ekaterinburg	109.0	P'	-6				-20	-9	-4	+21
Chicago	110.8	-1							-36	
Tananarive	111.5					-27	-1		0+12	+28+40
Ann Arbor	113.7								-18	
Toronto	116.7							-15		
Baku	117.9							+6	-2	+28
Ithaca	118.9									+9
Ottawa	118.9		-23					-5	-10	+9
La Paz	119.1								-23	
Georgetown	119.1							-6	-3	+35
Sucre	120.4									
Kucino	121.3						+14	+19	+12	
Scoresby Sund	122.1							-1	0	
Pulkovo	122.8	-8	-13				-14	-20	-29	
Helsingfors	124.6							-12		
Theodosia	127.1	+3								
Upsala	127.4									
Simferopol	128.0	+1								
Yalta	128.1	+9								
Sebastopol	128.5							+22		
Königsberg	130.0			PKS				+1		
Ksara	130.1	+7		-24			+25	+15	+21	
Entebbe	132.1									
Lund	132.1			-28				+6		
Copenhagen	132.4	-10		-14-1				0		+19
Dyce	133.8							+5		
Rio de Janeiro	134.5							+1		
Potsdam	134.8									
Hamburg	134.9	-6		-18				+4		-35
Budapest	135.6							-24		
Edinburgh	136.0	+7								
Belgrade	136.5									
Vienna	136.5	-3		-11				-3		
Jena	136.5	-29						+1+6		
Graz	137.6							+29		+23
De Bilt	137.8	-17						-2		
Zagreb	138.3	+2+14		-24		+30		-4		-21
Feldberg	138.3				SKSP					
Bidston	138.4				-4		-19	+1		
Hohenheim	139.1							+3		
Uccle	139.1	-25						+6		
Oxford	139.7	-26		-23				+2		
Kew	139.8	-17		-20				0		
Strasbourg	139.9	-19						-17		
Venice	140.4	-16						-11		
Zürich	140.5	-4								
Chur	140.6	+3						+13		

Continued on next page.

	Δ	P'	P ₂ '	SKSP	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Paris	141.4	-14					-2		
Neuchâtel	141.5	-12					-3		
Besançon	141.6						-3		
Florence	142.1	+5						-3	
Pompeii	142.4	+6							
Rocca di Papa	142.8	-4+13							-42
Moncalieri	142.8	-7							
Algiers	151.5	+2		-10					
Toledo	151.5	-5							
Alicante	151.7	-16							
Almeria	153.7	-14	-10						
Granada	153.9	-16-11			+4	-6	-16		-5
Malaga	154.5	-31							

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -5; S, -7?; SKS, -7? Ann Arbor 28m.45s., Baku 29m.41s., Ottawa 29m.43s., Georgetown 29m.52s., may be SKSP.

1928 Dec. 12d. 20h. 19m. 40s. + 10s. = 19m.50s. Z taken = 0.

I.S.S Epicentre $27^\circ 5S$. $176^\circ 8W$. Retained.

A = -0.886, B = -0.050, C = -0.462.

	Δ	P _P	P ₀	S _P	S ₀	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS
Suva	10.4	+25	+25†	+83	+83†					
Apia	14.4	-1	-1	+12	+11					
Wellington	15.4	+2	+1	+35+40	+34+39					
Riverview	28.2	-4	+1	+7	+15					
Sydney	28.2	+4	+9	+27	+35					
Melbourne	33.6	-6	0	+13	+22					
Adelaide	38.6	-6	-2	+12	+19					
Honolulu T.H.	52.1	+25	+27	+6	+8					
Perth	57.8									
Manila	73.6	+1	0						+7	
Sumoto	76.9	+1	+1	+14	+11					
Kobe	77.1	-1	-1						+7	
Mizusawa	77.4	-4, 0	-4, 0	-20+4	-23+1					
Berkeley	82.9	-2	-2	+5	+1					
Lick	83.0	+6	+6	+7	+3					
Taihoku	84.7	-51	-50†	-39	-43†					
Hong Kong	85.0	-13	-12	-15	-19					
Tucson	86.6	+3	+4			+2				
Phu-Lien	88.4	+1	+2			-6				
Denver	94.6							-13	+7	
La Paz	98.1	+6	+9	+4	0	-2		-4	+7	
Sucre	99.0	-2	+1			-5			+3	
Florissant	104.2			-1	-5	-7	-4	+8		
St. Louis	104.3			+6	+2	-7+2	+2			
Calcutta	104.3							+5		
Colombo	105.0							+2		
Irkutsk	105.1					-6		+1	-25	
Chicago	107.3					-11				
Cincinnati	108.5									
Ann Arbor	110.2								-31	+28
Hyderabad	110.7	P'								
Rio de Janeiro	112.6	-30							+16	
Toronto	113.6					-7				+4
Georgetown	114.0							+10	+4	
Dehra Dun	115.7		+46				+22			
Bombay	116.2	-11								
Ottawa	116.6									
Tananarive	116.8					+3	+12		-1	+30
Almata	119.8	+28							+14	
Tashkent	125.1	+3	-16			-10		+4		

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	Δ	P'	P ₂ '	SKSP	PKS	SKS	SKKS	PP	SP	SS
Ekaterinburg	130.4	-3		+28		-6		-1	+7	-21
Scoresby Sund	134.7				-14			+8		
Baku	139.7	-6			-24		-34			
Kucino	142.4	-6		-6			-20	+2		+9
Pulkovo	142.8	-8			-23			+3		+11
Helsingfors	144.2	-5								
Uppsala	146.2	-4								
Bergen	147.1	+13						+3		
Theodosia	149.1	+3								
Königsberg	149.9	+2			0			-3		
Simferopol	149.9	-1								
Yalta	150.0	+1								
Lund	150.9	+4						+3		
Copenhagen	151.0	-4		0		+37	+4+22	+2		+19
Edinburgh	151.2							-17		
Ksara	151.3	-4								
Stonyhurst	153.3	+8						+21		-1
Bidston	153.3	+18								
Hamburg	153.4	-5								
Potsdam	154.1	+11								
De Bilt	155.4	-7						-2+1		+17
Oxford	155.5	+1								
Jena	155.8	-5			-34			+6		
Kew	155.9	-3						+3		+8
Budapest	156.5	+6								
Uccle	156.7	-4		-6						
Vienna	156.8	-5						+5		
Belgrade	157.9	-18+22								
Graz	158.2	-7								
Strasbourg	158.6	-3		+10				+3		
Paris	158.7	-2					+6	+1		
Zagreb	159.1	-9								
Innsbruck	159.2	-18						-2		
Zürich	159.7							-2		
Chur	160.1	-3						0		
Besançon	160.2							+30		
Neuchâtel	160.3	-4						-6		
Moncalieri	162.2	-31								
Florence	162.5	-2	-2					+11		
Rocca di Papa	163.8	-4	-9+21					+5		
Toledo	166.3	-1					-1			
Tortosa	166.5		+12							
San Fernando	169.0						-24			
Alicarte	168.7	-6					-29			
Granada	168.7	0					-13	+6		
Malaga	168.7	-18					-7			
Almeria	169.5	-4								

Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70$). 0?; S, 0?; SKS, -6.

1924 June 26d. 1h. 37m. 20s.+17s.=37m.37s.

I.S.S. Epicentre 57°-0S. 159°-0E.

Macelwane's Epicentre 56°-9±0.2S. 155°-6±1.2E.

55°56'S. 156°44'E.

Adopted Epicentre

	Δ	P ₀	S ₀	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS	SKSP	PKS
Wellington	18.4	0	+14							
Melbourne	19.9	-41	+25							
Riverview	22.6	+5	+6							
Sydney	22.6	+2	+7							
Adelaide	24.8	-12	+39							
Perth	37.7	+8	+24					+26		
Apia	48.4	+5	+9			+21	+24			
Malabar	62.5	+1	+20							
Batavia	63.9	0	+20			+10	+30	+12		
Manila	77.0	+1	+9			+3	+10	+16		

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	Δ	P_w	S_w	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS	SKSP	PKS
Santiago	81.9	+2	-9			+48	+20	+11		
Cape Town	83.3	-2	+3							
La Plata	83.9	-1	-6			-25		-10		
Honolulu	85.8	-5	+4			-15	+13	+12		
Hong Kong	86.4	-3	-1					+27		
Taihoku	86.7	+17	-27			-37				
Johannesburg	87.7	+19	-11							
Colombo	88.9	-11	-22							
Nagasaki	92.0	-3						+12		
Kodaikanal	92.0	+4	-32	-4						
Zi-ka-wei	92.5	-5	+8	-11	+4	-15	+19	+25		
Osaka	92.6	-4	+11					+30		
Mizusawa	96.0	+4		-11						
Calcutta	97.6	+7		+10						
La Paz	98.0	+2		-2		-14	-18			
Hyderabad	99.0	+22	+28	-8		+34	+38			
Rio de Janeiro	99.2	-11	-10	-23	-27	+8	+5	+6		
Bombay	102.9	-5		+1						
Dehra Dun	109.1	-37		+30						
Simla	110.1			+2			+9			
Oaxaca	112.3									
Vera Cruz	114.5	+15		-14						
Pasadena	114.8	-10			+4	-6	-3	-16		
Lick	115.5					+15	+9	+21		
Berkeley	115.6	-1		-11	+15	0	-2	+28		
Balboa Heights	115.8	+7					+8	+34		
Victoria	123.3	-1		-2	-13	-5	-3	+6		
Sitka	125.2			+4	+15	+33	+25	+29		
St. Louis	133.3			-21	-14	+1	+21	+34	+6	-17
Helwan	134.4	0								
Ekaterinburg	136.8	-18								
Chicago	136.9	-9							+6	-25
Georgetown	140.5	-7								
Washington	140.5	-9								-23
Cheltenham	140.5	+7								
Ithaca	142.2	-4								
Toronto	142.3	-10			-7				0	-20
Athens	144.4	0	P_a'							
Ottawa	145.4	-10	+6		-4					
Northfield	146.4	-6	+3		+6				+12	
Kucino	147.4	-24								
Trente	149.5	-3								
Belgrade	151.2	+4							-23	
Mostar	151.5	+5								
Halifax	151.6		+12							
Ischia	151.8	-3							-9	
Lemberg	152.0	0								
Pulkovo	152.6	-6							-7	
Rocca di Papa	153.4	-8	-1		-18					
Budapest	153.7	-7	+5						+3	
Algiers	154.4	-3								
Florence	155.6	-6	-3						-4	
Vienna	155.6	-8	-10	-12					-10	-19
Venice	156.2	-16	-6							
Moncalieri	156.4	+8								
Barcelona	156.5	-3								
Piacenza	157.2	-4								
Granada	157.3	+1	-14	-18					+4	
Innsbruck	157.7	-3	+3							
San Fernando	157.8	+2								
Munich	158.2	-4	-15	-46					-3	
Tortosa	158.8	-2	-4	+10					-2	
Upsala	158.9	-12								
Zürich	159.3	-5	-9	-7					0	-16
Potsdam	159.6	-2	+2	-4					-6	

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	Δ	P'	P ₂ '	SKS	SKKS	SKSP	PKS
Toledo	159.9	-4	-11	-4		+5	
Strasbourg	160.4	-10	-9	-15	-33	-7	-16
Lisbon	160.6	-16	-14			-5	-22
Besançon	160.7	+1				+6	
Feldberg	161.0	+2	+6	-1	-41		
Hamburg	161.4	-6	-9			+6	
Coimbra	161.8	-5	-2	-27	-47	+4	-29
Paris	163.4	+7	-6	-15	-32	-4	-21
Uccle	163.4	-8	-12			-2	
De Bilt	163.5	-7	-7			-14	
Kew	166.6	+19					
Oxford	167.0	+1	-3	-11		-2	
West Bromwich	167.8	-3					
Stonyhurst	168.5	-5	-3	-23			
Eskdalemuir	169.3	-7	-5		-29		-10
Edinburgh	169.9	-1					

Note.—The readings are Macelwane's throughout. Hyderabad : Macelwane's PPS taken as PS, his PS as S. The near stations suggest that T_0 might be increased by 2s. Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -3?; S, -3?; SKS, -7.

1929 June 16d. 22h. 47m. 18s. + 13s. = 47m. 31s. Z taken = 0.

I.S.S. Epicentre $41^\circ 8'S$. $172^\circ 2'E$. Retained.

A = -7386, B = +1012, C = -6665.

	Δ	P ω	S ω	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS	SKSP	PKS
Christchurch	1.8	+3	+3							
Wellington	2.0	-2								
Riverview	18.4	+2	+32			+16		+41		
Sydney	18.4	+11	+26							
Melbourne	21.2	+60*								
Suva	24.3	+20								
Adelaide	27.0	+2	+14					+17		
Apia	31.2	+4	+19					-40		
Perth	45.4	+13	+24			+5				
Amboina	54.7	+1	+25					+18		
Batavia	67.7	-4								
Honolulu T.H.	68.9	-3	-9					-55		
Manila	73.6	-41	+9			-19	+23	+25		
Isagakiyima	79.7	+3	+10							
Taihoku	81.6	+17	+4							
Muroto	82.8	+8					+24			
Tokyo	83.0	0					+27			
Koti	83.3	-4	+7				+11	-3		
Nagoya	83.5	-5					+29			
Sumoto	83.5	-10	+5							
Osaka	83.6	0	+1							
Hong Kong	83.6	-2	+6			-4	+27	+30		
Kobe	83.7	-5	+7				+12	-9		
Nagasaki	84.2	-5				-22	+15			
Hukuoka	84.6	+7	+6							
Toyooka	84.6	+3	+5	+7						
Santiago	85.2	+5								
Mizusawa	85.7	-1		+1		+8				
Zi-ka-wei	86.7	-6		+12		-4	+27	-60		
Phu-Lien	87.1	-4		+9		-5		+8		
Akita	87.4	+6								
La Plata	90.6	0		+3						
Ootomari	92.3	0	+4							
Sucre	99.3	-24		-31	-5	-17	-6	-54		
La Paz	99.4	-28		-9		-20	+21	-36		

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	Δ	P_{00}	S_{00}	SKS	SKKS	PP	PS	SS	SKSP	PKS
Lick	99.4	-30				+15	+14	-24		
Berkeley	99.5			+18	+9		+10			
Kodaikanal	100.3	-4				+33				
Calcutta	100.4					-13	+23			
Cape Town	100.5					+13	+37			
Tananarive	100.6	+12	+6		-5	+6	+18	+7		
Tacubaya	101.7		P'			-1	+13			
Tucson	102.3	+9	-42!			+5		-12		
Chihuahua	103.0				+14					
Hyderabad	104.2	+4		-2						
Victoria	106.5					0	+11			
Rio de Janeiro	107.5	+10	-40!							
Sitka	108.2					+10	-6	+19		
Bombay	109.3			+5						
Agra	110.6					+11	+21			
Denver	110.7				+3	+10	+4			
Irkutsk	110.9	-6	-44!!	-7		-10	+19	+14		
Dehra Dun	112.6					-18	-24			
Florisant	119.5		+1!!	-10-3		+11	0	+10		
Andijan	121.9									
Chicago	122.8			-4	+10	+10	-9+9	-64-28		
Tashkent	124.4	-6	-8!!		0	+2	+5			
Entebbe	124.7					-31				
Samarkand	125.1		+1							
Ann Arbor	125.6					+14	+11	+28		
Charlottesville	127.2					+3	-40+4	0+12		
Georgetown	128.6		-2	-5			+77	-2		+6
Toronto	129.1					+4	-18		+2	
Fordham	131.7		0		+5	+8+15		+32		+20
Ottawa	132.1		-11!!			+4	+7	+10		
Harvard	134.1					+21		+13		
Ekaterinburg	135.0	-3!	-17!!		+1	0	-19		+8	
Baku	137.3	-7	-7!!			+9				
Ksara	145.0		-2	-13				-27-16		
Theodosia	148.9		-3!!							
Simferopol	149.7		0							
Abisko!	149.9	-10	-10!!							
Sebastopol	150.1	P ₂ '	-2							
Scoresby Sund	150.4	-2	-9!!			+2		+8		
Pulkovo	150.6		-9!!	-3						-19
Helsingfors	152.9		+2!!			+20		-8	+21	-14
Reykjavik	156.2									
Upsala	156.2		+11!			+3			-6!	
Lemberg	156.6									
Königsberg	157.3	+8	+9			+11		+11		+3
Belgrade	159.3		-1			+12				
Lund!	160.5	-21	+19!						+1!	
Copenhagen	160.9	-4!	-11!!			+12			0!	
Vienna	161.8	-8!	-6!		+35	+15			+7!	
Potsdam!	162.4	-11	0!							
Zagreb	162.4	-6!	+12!		+19	0			-3!	+6
Graz	162.6	-5!	+10!		-30	+15+31		-42	+9!	
Leipzig!	163.2	-6!	-7!						+9!	
Pompeii	163.2									
Hamburg	163.3	+6!	-11!!			+21			-4!	
Laibach	163.4		+5		-30	+12		+8	+9	
Naples	163.5		+17							
Cheb	163.8		+8			+13		+29	-7	
Jena	163.9	-4!	-8!!			-8			-11!	
Dyce	164.1	-1	+1							
Göttingen	164.5	0!	-2!!		-34	+14			-14!	
Venice	165.0		+8							
Innsbruck	165.3	+4	-2!			-5				
Nördlingen	165.4								+21	
Edinburgh	165.6	-8!	+8!			+11		+8		

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	Δ	P_2'	P'	SKKS	PP	SS	SKSP	PKS
Azores	165.7				+19			
Florence	165.9		0					
Feldberg	166.0	-8!	+2!					
Hohenheim	166.2	-5!	+8!	-39-17	-8+13	+10	+5!	-40
De Bilt	166.5	-4!	-7!!		+6		+2!	
Karlsruhe	166.6	-2!	+1!					
Chur	166.7	-3!	-6!!				-6!	
Zürich	167.1	-6!	+7!!				+4!	
Strasbourg	167.2	-11!	-5!!	-26	+10		+4!+10!	
Stonyhurst	167.4		-5!	-1	+5		+10!	
Uccle	167.7	-5!	-3!!	-17	+7		-8!+14!	
Bidston	168.0		+10					
Moncalieri	168.3		-1		+4			
Neuchâtel	168.3		-8					
Besançon	168.9	+4			+12			
Kew	169.1	-5!	-2!!		+4+10	+35	-1!	
Oxford	169.1	-6!	+8!		+62		-2!	
Paris	169.9	-4!	+16!	+11			+4!	
Algiers	170.2	-8!	+7!	+18	+9		+14!	
Marseilles	170.2	+29		+20		+16		
Barcelona	172.6		+15!	-16				
Alicante	173.5		+10	-22				
Almeria	173.6		-6		-21+21			
Tortosa	173.7		+2!					
Bagnères	173.9			-29				
Malaga	174.3		-4!					
Granada	174.4	-22	-4!!	-24	+24			-24
San Fernando	174.5		+6!					
Toledo	176.6	-5!	+8!		-2			

Note.—Lehmann's readings indicated by ! Her readings of P' on the vertical component by !! Mean P residual ($\Delta > 70^\circ$), -4; S, +6; SKS, +4.5. ? Chicago 30m.20s. may be SKSP.