

Erratum

Chen, P.-F., Bina, C.R. & Okal, E.A., 2004. A global survey of stress orientations in subducting slabs as revealed by intermediate-depth earthquakes (*Geophys. J. Int.*, **159**, 721–733)

In Chen, Bina & Okal (2004) Fig. 4 was published incorrectly. Fig. 4(a) was repeated on p. 728 and the correct image for

Fig. 4(b) was not published. The correct image for Fig. 4(b) is given here.

REFERENCE

Chen, P.-F., Bina, C.R. & Okal, E.A., 2004. A global survey of stress orientations in subducting slabs as revealed by intermediate-depth earthquakes, *Geophys. J. Int.*, **159**, 721–733.

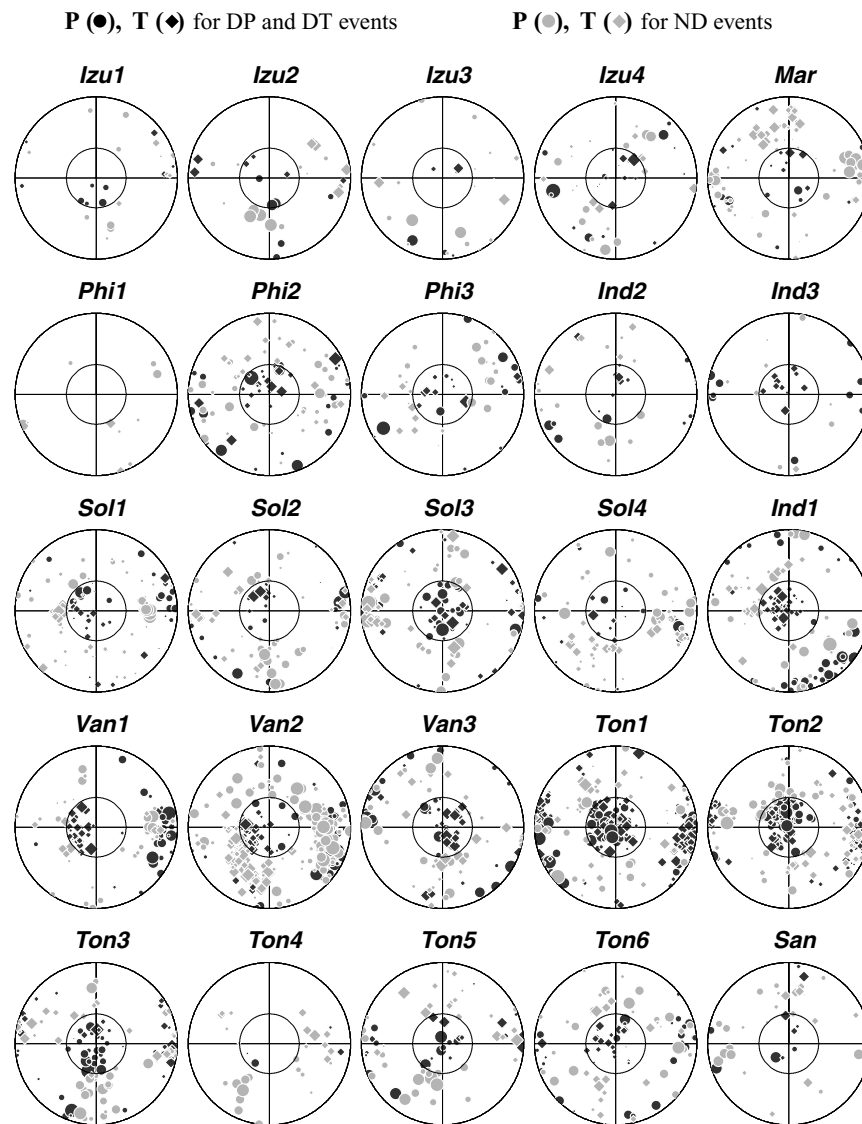


Figure 4. Full data set of *P* and *T* axes of intermediate-depth earthquakes in each of the 50 regions studied. Each diagram is a stereographic projection in the slab reference frame. The trench strike is oriented upwards on the figure and the downdip direction plots at the centre of each circle; the slab-normal direction (with an oceanward component) is to the right. The smaller circle characterizes an angular distance of 30° from the downdip axis. An event is characterized as DP (resp. DT) if its *P*-axis (resp. *T*) falls within the small circle; its axes are then plotted with black symbols. Otherwise, it is characterized as ND and its axes are plotted in grey. The size of symbols is keyed to the moment of the earthquakes. Note the frequent occurrence of black symbols at the 3 and 9 o'clock positions, indicating slab-normal conjugate stresses, suggestive of the reactivation of fossil faults.