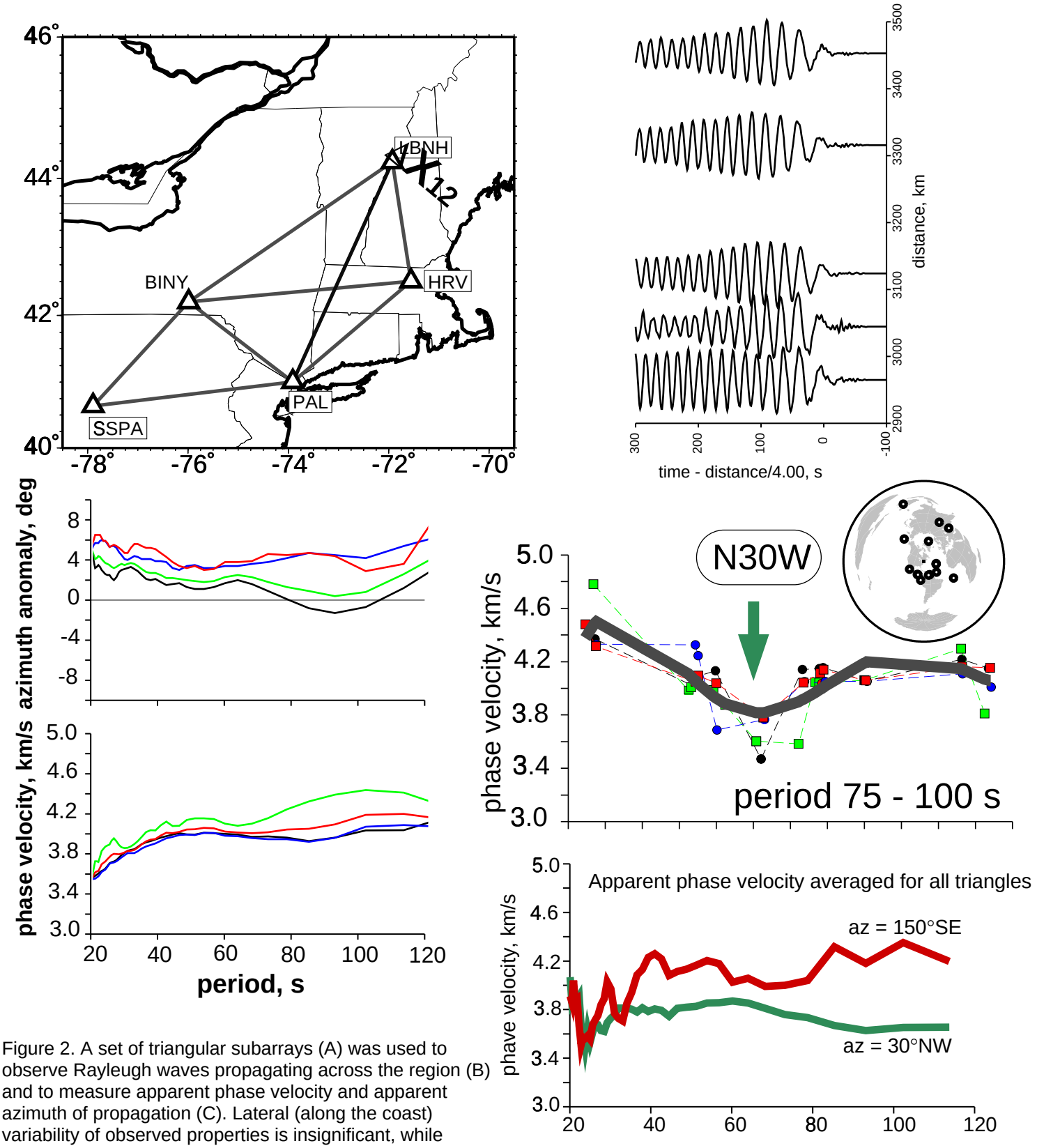

Figure 2. A set of triangular subarrays (A) was used to observe Rayleugh waves propagating across the region (B) and to measure apparent phase velocity and apparent azimuth of propagation (C). Lateral (along the coast) variability of observed properties is insignificant, while all subarrays display pronounced directional dependence of phase velocity (D and E). Waveforms presented in B are vertical-component Rayleigh wave records from a Mid-Atlantic Ridge earthquake of October 5th, 2000. An inset in D shows all sources used. The direction of propagation along azimuth N30W (fromocean to the continent) is the slowest. This behavior is consistent with a southeasterly (N150E) dip of the lithosphere-asthenosphere boundary beneath New England. This dip is probably associated with the shoaling of the low velocity anomaly (see FIgure 1) from the ocean towards the interior of the continent. Detailed descriptinof this study is presented in Menke and Levin (2002)