

Errata for

The Great Rift Valleys of Pangea in Eastern North America
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The captions on pages 14 and 15 should read as follows:

FIGURE 3.1 Early Permian (-275 Ma) paleocontinental reconstruction that resembles Pangea B. The Gondwana and Laurasia continents were assembled by using reconstruction parameters from Lottes and Rowley (1990) and from Bullard, Everett, and Smith (1965), respectively, and were oriented with respect to the paleolatitudinal grid according to mean paleopoles summarized by Muttoni, Kent, and Channell (1996), with Gondwana translated longitudinally to avoid overlap with Laurasia. The distribution of the Alleghanian—Hercynian—Variscan orogenic belt (*gray*) is from Morel and Irving (1981); tectonic lines are from Arthaud and Matte (1977). Tethyan tectonics are highly diagrammatic. ShOWII for reference is the mean zonal variation in evaporation minus precipitation (E-P) for the modern land plus ocean surface (Crowley and North 1991), which has been further averaged over the Southern and Northern Hemispheres. (From Muttoni, Kent, and Channell 1996)

FIGURE 3.2 Middle-Late Triassic (-225 Ma) paleocontinental reconstruction that resembles Pangea A-2. Notes and abbreviations are as given in figure 3.1. (From Muttoni, Kent, and Channell 1996)

FIGURE 3.3 Middle Jurassic (-175 Ma) paleocontinental reconstruction that resembles Pangea A-I (for just prior to the opening of the Atlantic Ocean), with a high-latitude option for Jurassic APW. Notes and abbreviations are as given in figure 3.1. The position of Gondwana versus Laurasia (i.e., Africa versus North America) is from Bullard, Everett, and Smith (1965). The Pangea assembly was oriented with respect to the paleolatitude grid by using the approximately 175 Ma Newark B paleopole of WiUe and Kent (1991), which agrees with the synthetic APW path for North America of Courtillot, Besse, and Theveniaut (1994).