ERRATUM

Pierre Bernard : 'Short Review and Recent Results on Microseisms', *Geophysical Surveys* 5, (1983), 395-407.

The second paragraph of Section 2 (p. 396) should read as:

The great seismological problem in microseisms is to detect their direction of propagation (Jensen, 1967) and velocity, because with these data from two stations, their source can be determined: so the modern method of array stations has been used by Vinnik in the U.S.S.R. (1967) and by several workers in Norway (Bungum *et al.*, 1971; Rygg and Bruland, 1977; Korhonen and Pirhonen, 1975; Hjortenbergh, 1975). From these experiments it appears that microseisms consist chiefly of Rayleigh waves, their velocity varying from 1.0 to 3.0 km sec⁻¹ (Proskuriakova *et al.*, 1973) with a variable proportion of Love waves (Monakhov, 1970; Rind and Donn, 1978), meanwhile some high velocities indicate the presence of P waves in continental areas, which come apparently from tropical cyclones (Vinnik, 1973); in the short period band of microseisms in Greenland where a quadripartite station was set, vertical propagation has been detected (Hjortenbergh, 1972). It has also been suggested that the geothermal state of the crust may affect the local velocity of wave propagation (Sinitzyn, 1975). Besides, seismic noise in the frequency range 1-10 Hz indicate geothermal anomalies (Iyer and Hitchcock, 1978).