L_{rep_2} = Long waves again reaching the station from the anti-epicentre; path $40000 + \Delta$.

F = End of record on seismogram.

e = emersio,—emergence of phase not sharply defined.

i = impetus,—a sharply defined impulse, especially used with P and S.

A_N = Amplitude or half range of movement of earth particle—not of the instrument, or measurement from the zero line for the $N - S$ component, expressed in microns.

A_E = Amplitude similarly for the $E - W$ component.

A_Z =   "   "   vertical   "

μ = Microns or $1/1000$ of a millimetre.

γ = Gal, or unit acceleration, one centimetre per second per second.

γ_μ = Milligal, or $1/1000$ of a gal, or acceleration of 10 microns per second per second.

O = Time of earthquake at epicentre.

φ = Latitude.

λ = Longitude from Greenwich.

Δ = Distance, epicentre to station.

$ca.$ = Approximately.

T = Period, complete time of oscillation; for simple pendulum = $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

T_o = Period of undamped pendulum (seismograph).

T_e = Period of earth particle.

h, m, $^{\circ}$s = Time, Greenwich Mean Time, midnight to midnight.

$\mathcal{M}$ = Theoretical magnification of seismograph.

$\mathcal{M}_a$ = Actual magnification, for damping ratio and periods of earth particle and undamped pendulum.

V_P, V_S, V_L = Velocity of P, S and L waves respectively.

$*$ = Epicentre.

EXPLANATION OF TABLES, THEIR SOURCE AND USE.

Table 1. This table gives the time interval $P - O$ or I_P between the arrival of the P, longitudinal waves, and the time O, of the earthquake at the epicentre. The symbol O, suggested by