

ERRATA.

Substitute on page 37 the following, derived from the latest data available:

Tides, Anaheim Landing.—The times and heights of the tides for San Diego, taken from the Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast, published each year by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, answer exactly for Anaheim Landing if the San Diego heights of high and low water be all diminished by three tenths of a foot.

Substitute on page 18 the following, derived from the latest data available:

Tides at Santa Monica.—The Corrected Establishment, or mean interval between the time of the moon's transit and the time of high water, is $1^h 37^m$. The mean rise and fall of the tides is four and three-tenths feet; of spring tides five and seven tenths feet; and of neap-tides two and nine-tenths feet. The mean duration of the flood is $6^h 20^m$, and of the ebb $6^h 05^m$, and of the stand $0^h 39^m$. The average difference of the higher high and lower low waters of the same day was six and four tenths feet, and the greatest nine feet.

To find the times and heights of high and low waters, apply the following corrections to the times and heights for San Diego published each year by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. For times of high water, subtract seven minutes; for low water, subtract two minutes. For height of high water, add four-tenths of a foot; for height of low water, take the San Diego height unchanged.

Substitute on page 52 the following, derived from the latest data available:

Tides.—At Point Huenehne the average time of high water after the moon's meridian passage is $9^h 32^m$; the average rise of the tides above the mean of the lower low waters of each day is three and seven-tenths feet; the greatest range observed in one day, from June to December, was eight and one half feet.

Substitute on page 61 the following, derived from the latest data available:

Tides at Santa Barbara.—The average time of high water after the moon's meridian passage is $1^h 37^m$, and the rise of tides above the average lower low water of each day is three and six tenths feet. To find the times and heights of the high and low waters of each day, first obtain from the tables of prediction the times and heights for San Diego, and then subtract seven minutes for the time of high water and four tenths of a foot for its height; for low water, subtract four minutes and one tenth of a foot.

Substitute on page 64 the following, derived from the latest data available:

Tides at Guadalupe Landing.—The Corrected Establishment, or average time of high water after the moon's meridian passage, is $1^h 34^m$, and the average rise of the tide above the mean lower low waters of each day is three and six tenths feet.

To find the times and heights of each high and low water throughout the year, take the times and heights for the given tides for San Diego from the annual tide tables of the Coast Survey, and for the time of high water subtract ten minutes, and for the height subtract three tenths of a foot; for low water subtract three minutes, but take the San Diego height unchanged.

Substitute on page 76 the following, derived from the latest data available:

Tides.—Corral Harbor: The average time of high water after the moon's meridian passage is $1^h 20^m$, and the average rise of the tide above the mean of the lower low waters of each day is three and seven tenths feet. To obtain the times and heights of the high and low waters, first take from the Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast the times and heights for San Diego; and then to get the time of high water here, subtract twenty-four minutes, and to get the time of low water subtract fifteen minutes. To find the height of high water subtract six-tenths of a foot, and for low water subtract four tenths of a foot.