ERRATA

Volume **100,** Number 2 (1992), in the article "Multiringed Impact Craters on Venus: An Overview from Arecibo and Venera Images and Initial Magellan Data," by Jim S. Alexopoulos and William B. McKinnon, pages 347–363: The effective viscosity of shocked rock during peak-ring formation in large craters was discussed in terms of the hydrodynamic oscillation model (pp. 358–359), in which central peaks first rise and then collapse outward to form a ring. A roughly linear crater diameter–viscosity (D–η) relationship for craters on all the terrestrial planets and the Moon, $\eta \approx 0.8$ (D/km) GPa-sec, was found from the central-peak to peak-ring transition on the five bodies. This equation was misprinted on page 358 in Fig. 10. Assuming that these viscosities are caused by seismic or acoustic fluidization (Melosh 1979, *J. Geophys. Res.* **84,** 7513–7520), we further estimated the dominant wavelengths of the acoustic field, λ_d, based on the simple dimensional relationship valid for strong acoustic fields, $\eta \sim \rho\lambda_d\alpha$, where ρ is density and α is the sound speed. The example given was inadvertently an order of magnitude low, however. The important consequence is that the roughly constant λ_d/D ratio, implied by the η–D relationship above, should be changed to between ~1/8 and 1/2, depending on α. This *reinforces* our conclusion that the depth of the fluidized zone may only be a few λ_d deep, possibly because smaller wavelengths are damped and larger wavelengths are inefficiently generated and easily leak away. Melosh (1989, *Impact Cratering: A Geologic Process,* Oxford Univ. Press, New York) hypothesized that λ_d and the impactor diameter might be comparable; this is now consistent with the sound speed (2 km/sec) adopted by Melosh (1989) in his discussion of the topic, but not the slow and arguably less realistic velocity originally used in Melosh (1979).

Volume **101,** Number 2 (1993), in the article "Motion of Dust in a Planetary Magnetosphere: Orbit-Averaged Equations for Oblateness, Electromagnetic, and Radiation Forces with Application to Saturn's E Ring," by Douglas P. Hamilton, pages 244–264: On page 250, in Eq. (19b), B_ϕ in the second term was typeset incorrectly as B_θ. The correct expression for the radial force component is

$$R = \frac{q}{cm_g}\left(-\frac{v_C B_\theta \cos i}{\sin\theta} - \frac{v_C B_\phi \sin i \cos u}{\sin\theta} + B_\theta \Omega_p r \sin\theta\right). \qquad (19b)$$

On page 251, in Eq. (22), which gives the dimensionless ratio of the Lorentz acceleration to gravity, the quantity R_p should be raised to the *third* power. The correct expression reads

$$L = \frac{q g_{1.0} R_p^3 \Omega_p}{c\mu m_g}. \qquad (22)$$