We introduce geomagnetic anomalies associated with two earthquakes. The first event is the great Pisco earthquake (M=8) that hit the central coast of Peru about 180km away from Ancon (ANC: MAGDAS) at depth of 39 km on 15 August 2007. The analysis of geomagnetic data indicates the presence of long-term geomagnetic variation with \( \approx 10 \) months period and 5-7 nT amplitude in the vertical component at ANC. By using Huancayo (HUA: INTERMAG), Eusebio (EUS: MAGDAS) and Kourou (KOU: INTERMAG) as reference stations inside and outside the epicentral region, a clear disappearance of the diurnal Bz variation was observed at ANC during the earthquake day. The two main earthquakes were occurred concurrently with the depressions of Pc3 polarization ratio (Z/H). Anomalous enhancement of Pc 3 amplitude was observed during August 15, 2007. The second seismic event of a strong earthquake (Mw= 6.4) occurred on 19 December 2009 at the northern part of Taiwan. The epicenter was located at depth of 45 km about 20 km away from Hualien (HLN) in Taiwan. By analyzing data from HLN and Amami-oh-shima (AMA, as a remote reference) in Japan, we observed about 5 nT decrease in the total field intensity as co-seismic variation at HLN. Anomalous geomagnetic variations at HLN are found to start about one week before the occurrence of the earthquake, lasting for about two weeks with \( \sim 10-15 \) nT amplitude. Also, an enhanced Pc3 signal was observed a few days before the onset of the earthquake.