CORRIGENDUM

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There were several incomplete or missing figures in the printed version of the paper by May and Rajopadhyaya (1996). The correct figures and captions are as follows.

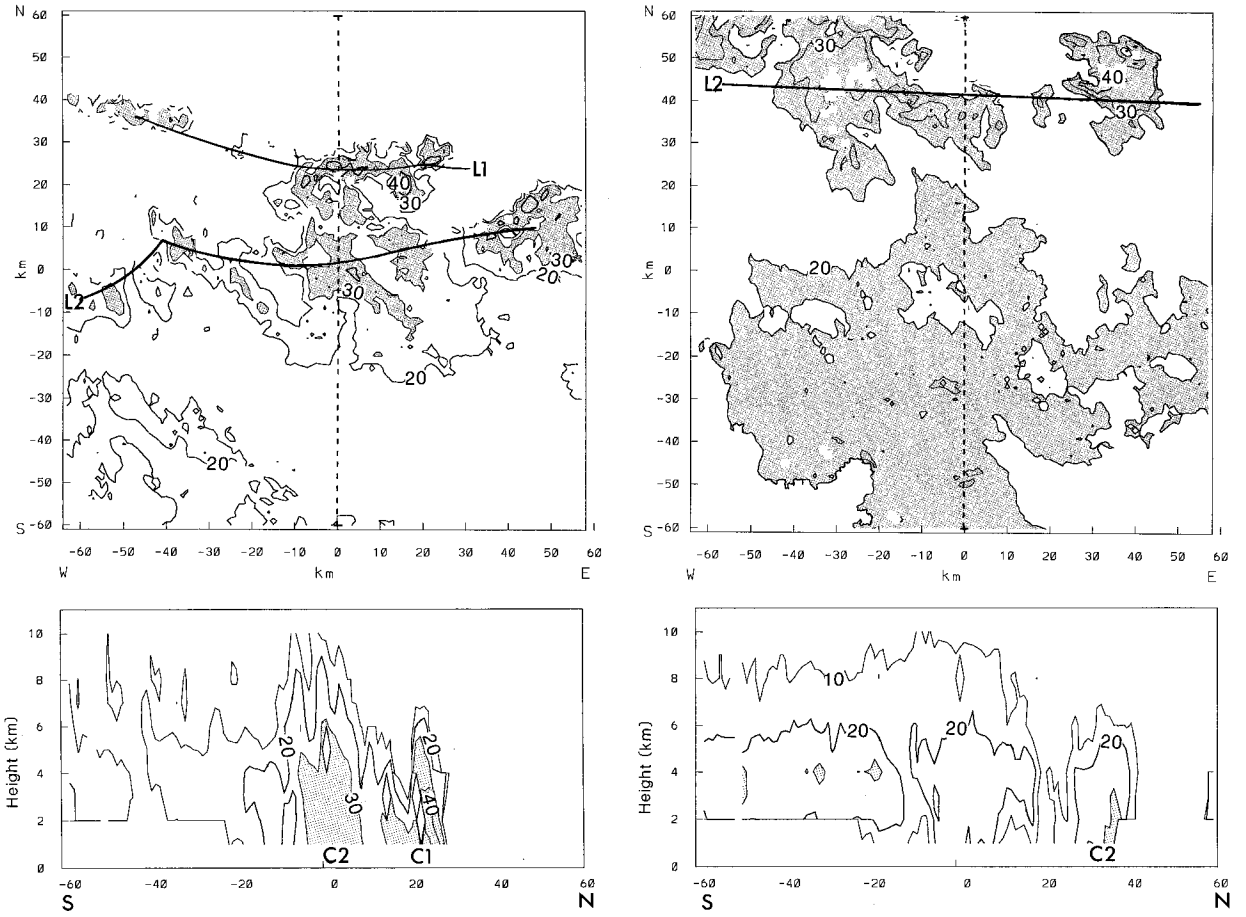

FIG. 4. Reflectivity measured by the MIT radar showing (a) a CAPPI at a height of 3 km and (b) a pseudo-RHI north–south cross section over the profiler site at 1840 LT 5 December 1989, while (c) and (d) are CAPPI and pseudo-RHI scans at 1940 LT. Reflectivities greater than 30 dBZ are shaded in (a), (b), and (d) to highlight regions of convection, while areas greater than 20 dBZ are shaded in (c) to delineate the stratiform rain. Contours are drawn every 10 dBZ from 20 dBZ in (a) and (c) and from 10 dBZ in (b) and (d). The origin of the coordinate system marks the profiler site. Here, L1 marks the leading line of cells and L2 is the line of mature cells, while C1 is the leading cell passing over the profiler and C2 is the mature cell. The north–south dashed lines in (a) and (c) mark the positions of the pseudo-RHI scans.

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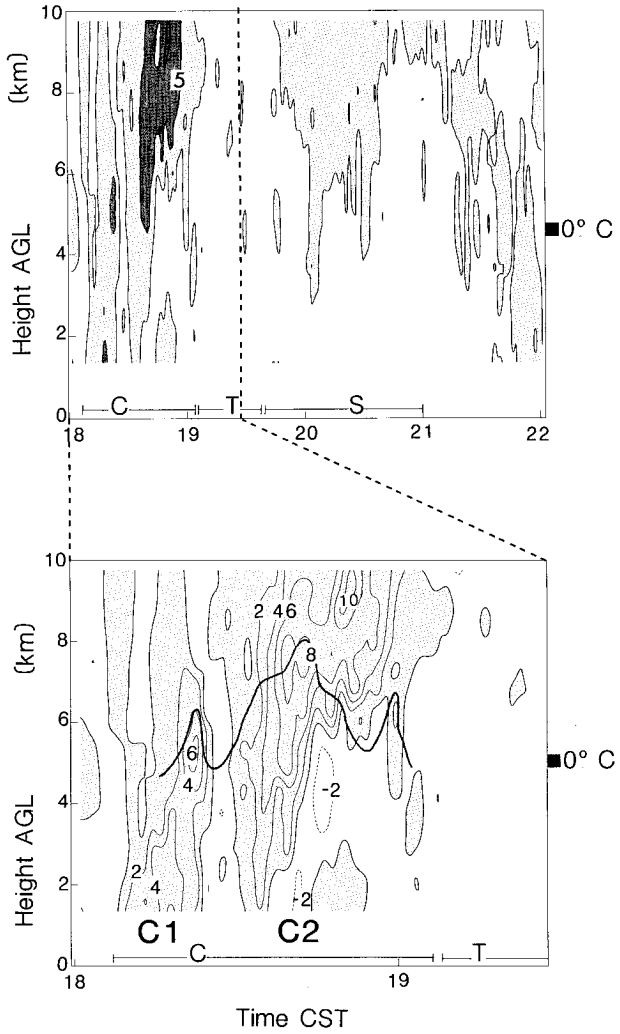

Fig. 5. Time–height cross sections of the vertical motion detected by the profiler showing the convective region (lower frame) and the storm as a whole (upper frame). Contours are drawn every 5 m s^{-1} on the upper frame and every 2 m s^{-1} in the lower frame. The upward motion is shaded. The heavy line in the lower panel denotes the maximum height at which rain echoes were visible. Here, C1 and C2 are as in Fig. 4. The labels along the bottom mark the convective (C), transition (T), and stratiform (S) precipitation over the profiler.

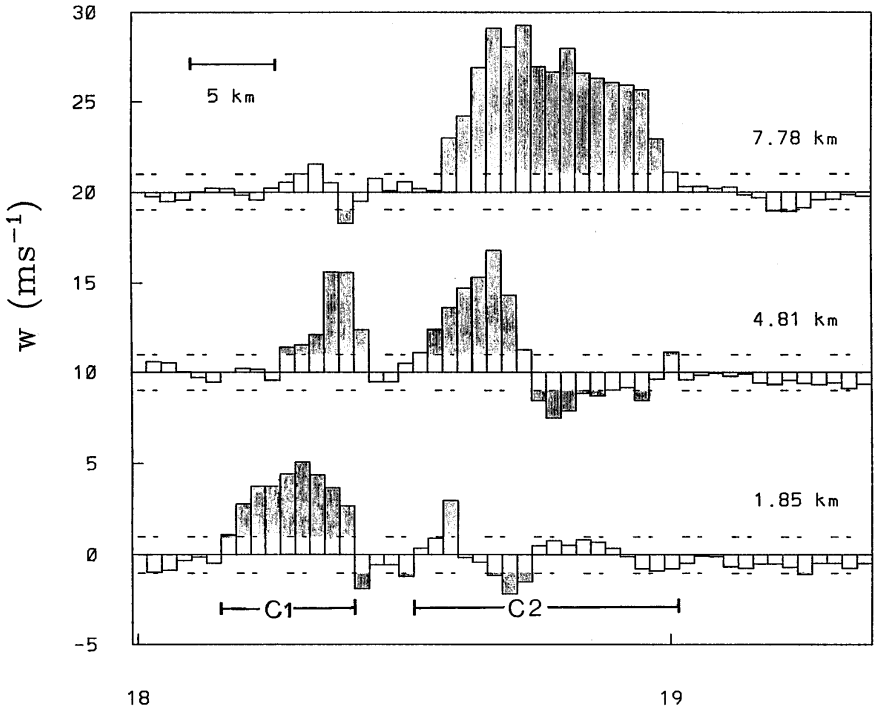

FIG. 6. Time series of the vertical motions observed with the profiler. Each estimate is an average over 94 s. Successive heights are offset by 10 m s^{-1}, and the dashed lines represent ± 1 m s^{-1} to show the draft cores. Velocities with magnitudes greater than 1 m s^{-1} are shaded. A length scale is shown in the top left as a reference to the approximate time corresponding to a length scale of 5 km. Here, C1 and C2 are as in Fig. 5.

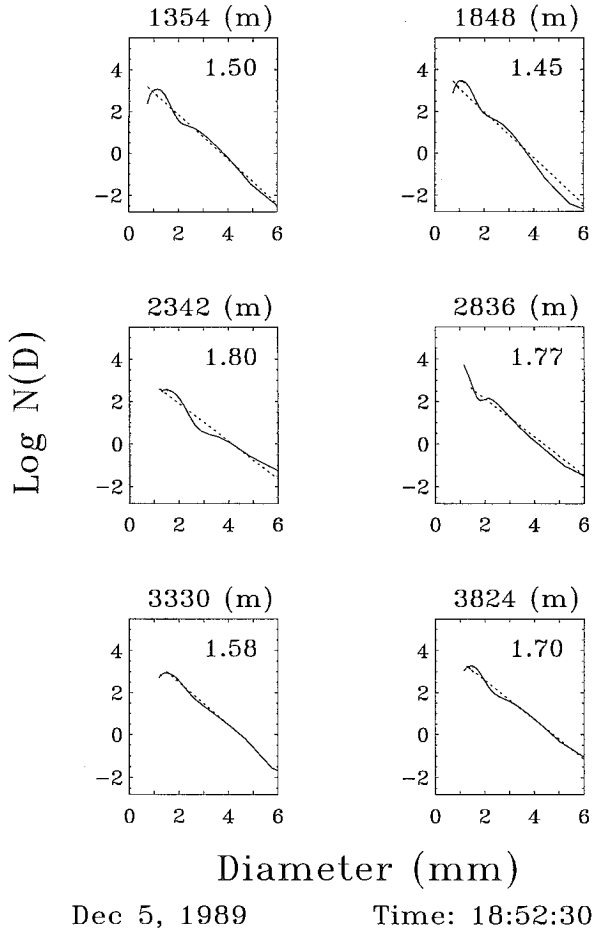

FIG. 7. Fifteen-minute averages of the observed raindrop size distributions. The units are millimeters for the *x* axis and $\log_{10}$(number of drops per cubic meter) for the *y* axis. The inset gives the median volume diameter (mm) of the distribution.

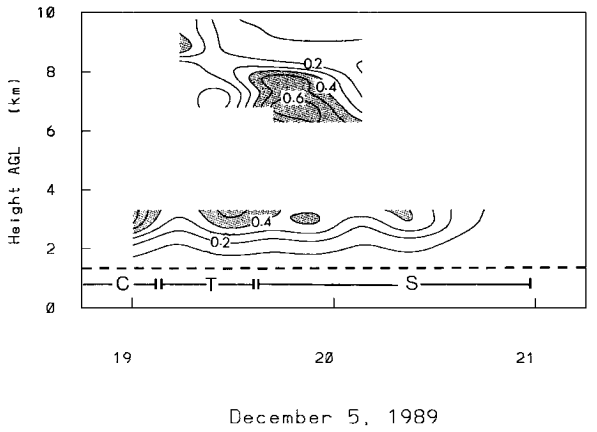

FIG. 10. Time–height cross section of total precipitating water (g m^{-3}). Here, C, T, and S are as in Fig. 5. There are no data below the dashed line at a height of 1.35 km. The gap around the freezing level is because the retrieval processes do not work for mixed-phase precipitation.

REFERENCES

May, P. T., and D. K. Rajopadhyaya, 1996: Wind profiler observations of vertical motion and precipitation microphysics of a tropical squall line. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **124,** 621–633.