

A press error resulted in an incorrect Fig. 10 in Schultz et al. (1997). The correct figure appears below.

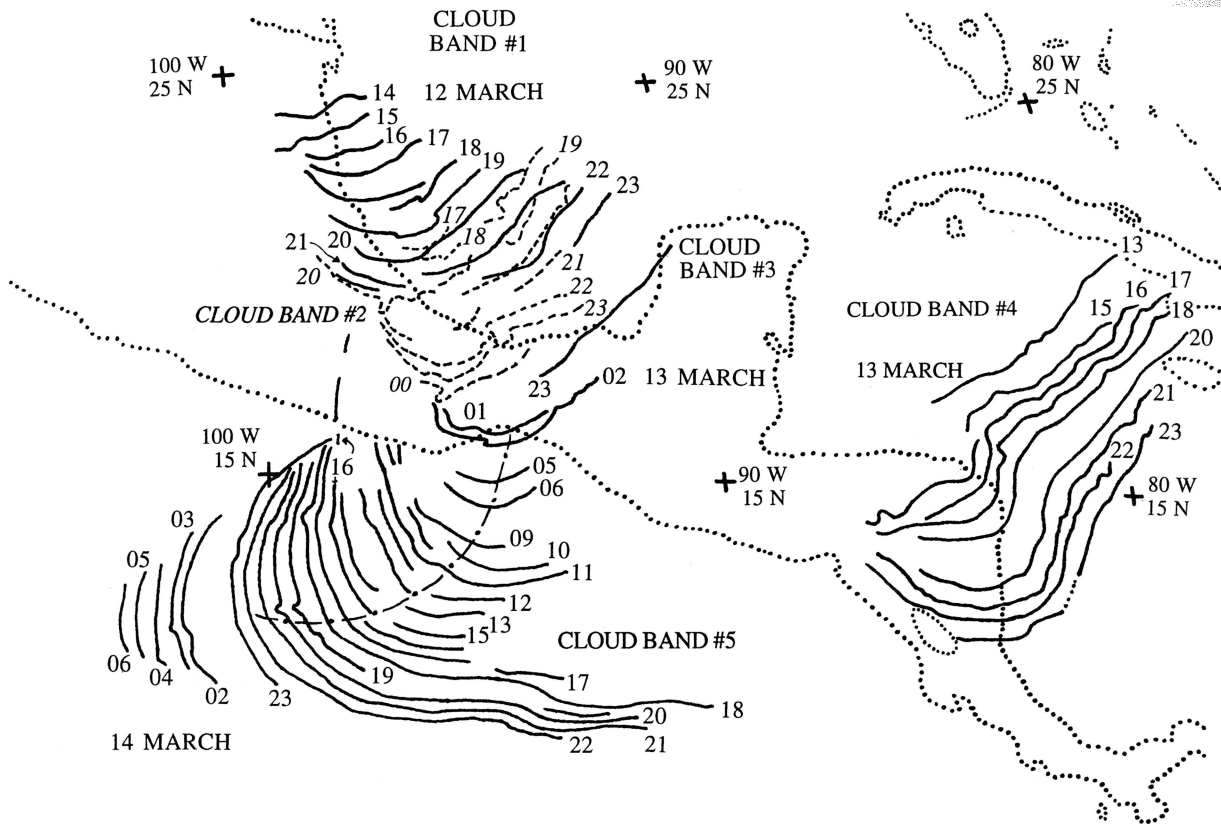


FIG. 10. Isochrones of cloud bands as determined from available visible and infrared satellite imagery. All cloud bands drawn in solid lines unless otherwise noted. Dates and times (UTC) labeled in normal typeface unless otherwise noted. Dash-dot line represents a trajectory of an air parcel in an inertial circle with an initial wind speed of  $20 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  and a radius of 530 km. Cloud band 1: 1400–2300 UTC 12 March. Cloud band 2: 1700 UTC 12 March–0000 UTC 13 March (dashed lines, italics). Cloud band 3: 2300 UTC 13 March. Cloud band 4: 1300–2300 UTC 13 March. Cloud band 5: 0100 UTC 13 March–0600 14 March.

REFERENCE

Schultz, D. M., W. E. Bracken, L. F. Bosart, G. J. Hakim, M. A. Bedrick, M. J. Dickinson, and K. R. Tyle, 1997: The 1993 superstorm cold surge: Frontal structure, gap flow, and tropical impact. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **125**, 5–39.