

CORRIGENDUM

Because of a processing error, a figure was mistakenly published in low resolution in “Serial Upstream-Propagating Mesoscale Convective System Events over Southeastern South America,” by V. Anabor et al., which was published in *Monthly Weather Review*, Vol. 136, No. 8, 3087–3105. On p. 3095, Fig. 6 should have been published in higher resolution, as shown below.

The staff of *Monthly Weather Review* regrets any inconvenience this error may have caused.

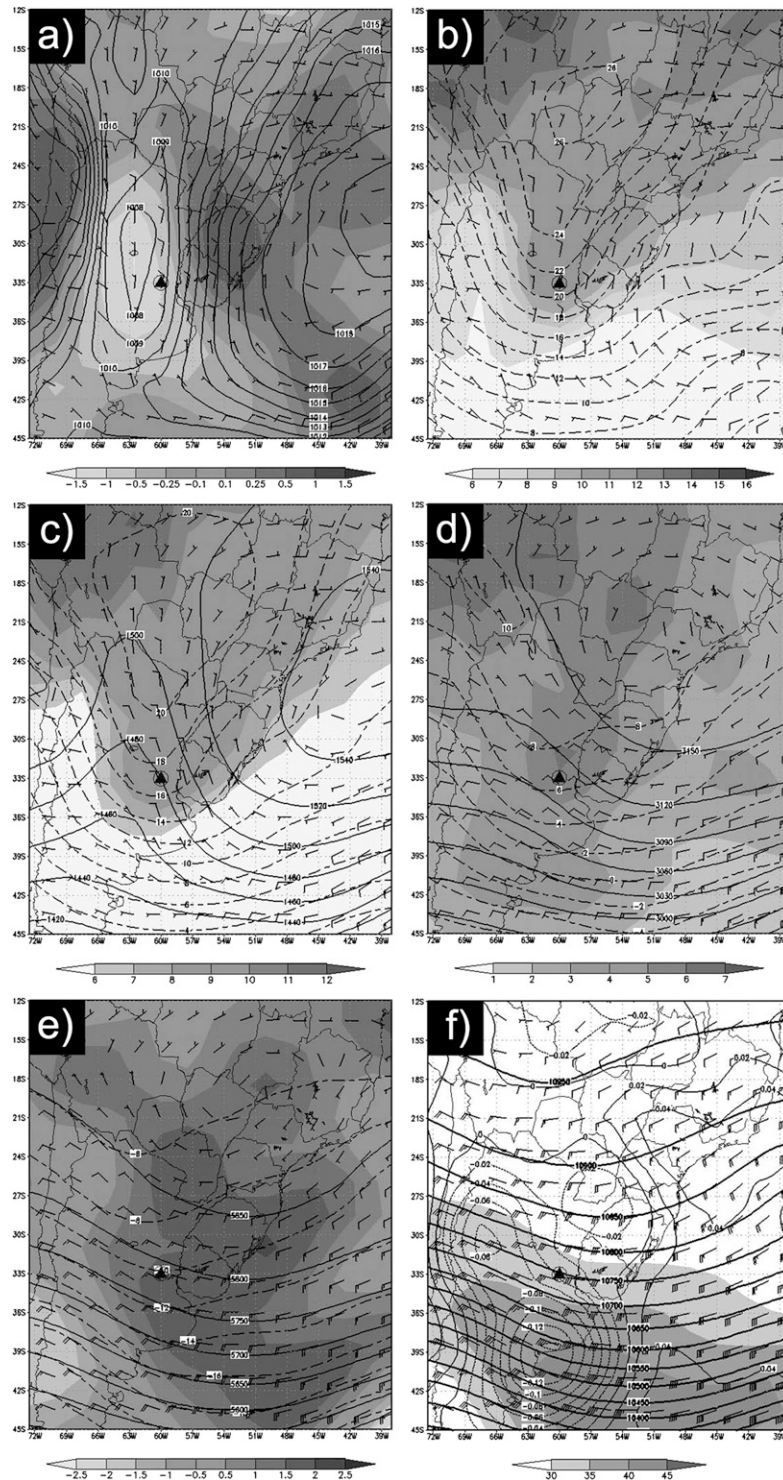


FIG. 6. NCEP-NCAR composite reanalysis fields averaged over the 10 serial MCS events and centered on the MCS centroids (black triangle) at the time of the first storms, showing (a) surface pressure every 1 hPa (solid lines), 1000-hPa wind barbs, and 1000-hPa divergence (10^{-5} s^{-1} , shaded); (b) 1000-hPa temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$, dashed lines) and specific humidity (g kg^{-1} , shaded); (c) 850-hPa geopotential height (m, solid lines), temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$, dashed lines), wind barbs, and specific humidity (g kg^{-1} , shaded); (d) 700-hPa geopotential height (m, solid lines), temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$, dashed lines), wind barbs, and specific humidity (g kg^{-1} , shaded); (e) 500-hPa geopotential heights (m, solid lines), temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$, dashed lines), wind barbs, and vorticity (10^{-5} s^{-1} , shaded); and (f) 250-hPa geopotential heights (m, thick solid lines), 500-hPa vertical velocity ω (Pa s^{-1} , light lines, with negative values dashed), wind barbs, and wind speed (m s^{-1} , shaded). A full wind barb is 10 m s^{-1} .