

## CORRIGENDUM

Due to an editorial error, Table 1 appears incorrectly in “Large-Scale Characteristics of Rapidly Intensifying Tropical Cyclones in the North Atlantic Basin,” by John Kaplan and Mark DeMaria, which was published in *Weather and Forecasting*, Vol. 18, No. 6, 1093-1108. The correct version of Table 1 appears below.

The staff of the *Weather and Forecasting* regrets any inconvenience this error may have caused.

TABLE 1. The definitions of the climatological and persistence and synoptic variables. The synoptic variables are shown in boldface. Those variables not employed in the SHIPS model are underlined. The units of each variable are also shown.

Variable	Units	Definition
VMX	m s <sup>-1</sup>	Maximum sustained surface wind speed
LAT	°N	Latitude
<u>LON</u>	°W	Longitude
<u>SPD</u>	m s <sup>-1</sup>	Storm speed of motion
<u>DVMX</u>	m s <sup>-1</sup>	Intensity change during the previous 12 h
USTM	m s <sup>-1</sup>	<i>u</i> component of storm motion
JDAY		Absolute value of (Julian date - 253)
<u>SST</u>	°C	Sea surface temperature
<b>POT</b>	m s <sup>-1</sup>	Maximum potential intensity (MPI) - VMX
<b>SHR</b>	m s <sup>-1</sup>	850–200-hPa vertical shear averaged from <i>r</i> = 200–800 km
<b>U200</b>	m s <sup>-1</sup>	200-hPa <i>u</i> component of wind averaged from <i>r</i> = 200–800 km
<b>T200</b>	°C	200-hPa temperature averaged from <i>r</i> = 200–800 km
<b>RHLO</b>	%	850–700-hPa relative humidity averaged from <i>r</i> = 200–800 km
<b>Z850</b>	10 <sup>-7</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	850-hPa relative vorticity averaged for <i>r</i> ≤ 1000 km
<b>REFC</b>	m s <sup>-1</sup> day <sup>-1</sup>	200-hPa relative eddy angular momentum flux convergence averaged from <i>r</i> = 100–600 km
<b>SLYR</b>	hPa	Pressure of the center of mass of layer for which the environmental winds best match the current storm motion averaged from <i>r</i> = 200–800 km