CORRIGENDUM

Because of a press error, a flawed version of Fig. 3 in Humphreys and Marcus (2007) was published in which extraneous symbols were included in the figure. The correct version of Fig. 3 is presented below. The *Journal of Atmospheric Sciences* regrets any inconvenience this error may have caused.

REFERENCES

Humphreys, T., and P. S. Marcus, 2007: Vortex street dynamics: The selection mechanism for the areas and locations of Jupiter's vortices. *J. Atmos. Sci.,* **64,** 1318–1333.

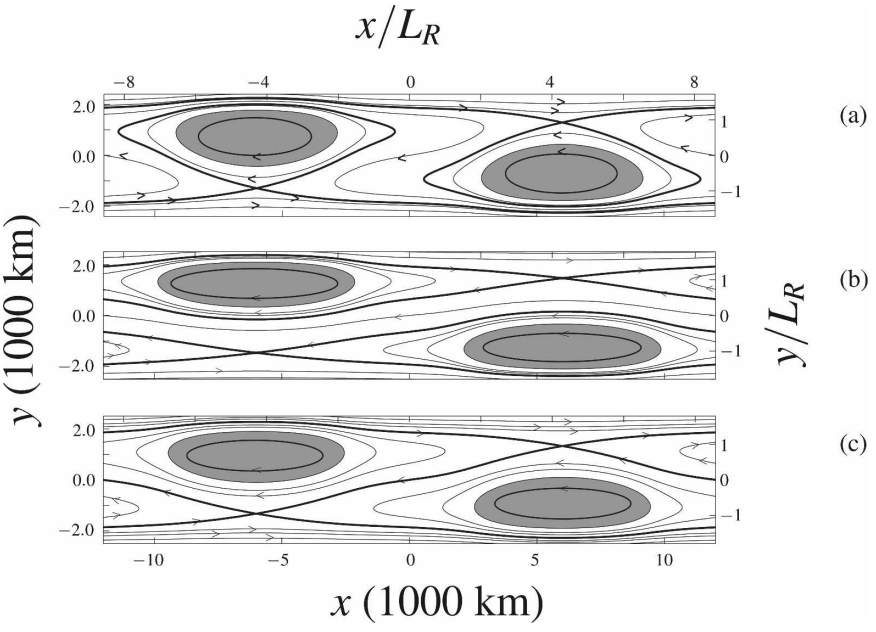

FIG. 3. Numerical calculation of Jovian vortex streets (JVSs). JVSs are classified as type I, II, or III, in accord with the number of stagnation points on the outermost closed streamline (OCS) around each vortex (see section 4 for details and parameter values). Vortices are shaded and all have $A = 1.1 \times 10^7$ km^2. Because the JVSs in the reference frame of this figure are steady, the vortex boundaries are also streamlines. Each OCS (thick curve) is a separatrix that divides the fluid into a region where fluid circulates around the planet and regions where the fluid is trapped on closed streamlines in or near a vortex. OCSs cross at stagnation points. (a) Type I ($W = 1400$ km). Type I and III JVSs appear to have no westward-going jet stream, but an azimuthal average (as in Fig. 1) of the east–west velocity shows a westward-going jet stream. (b) Type II ($W = 2600$ km). The westward-going jet streamlines meander between large vortices. (c) Type III ($W \simeq 1860$ km). The unique westward-going jet streamline is punctuated with stagnation points.

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