It must be emphasized that all superadiabatic lapse rates at or near cloud tops should not be treated indiscriminately as an indication of adiabatic lifting. Certainly other concurrent changes in atmospheric conditions are important and should not be minimized. Furthermore, certain types of radiosondes, such as the ones using the exposed white-coated thermistors, may be more susceptible to collecting and freezing of small water droplets from which instrumental superadiabatic lapse rates may result, than those which protect the thermistor in a ventilating duct from direct impingement of rain and cloud droplets. It may be that the observed phenomenon is the combination of several processes, such as (1) cooling at the saturated-dry air interface due to adiabatic lifting, (2) evaporative cooling at the cloud top, and (3) evaporative cooling of the thermistor, if wet, as it emerges from the cloud top.

This discussion resulted from continuing studies on accuracies and performance characteristics of the radiosonde. Being incidental to instrumental problems, it should be considered as a reminder of a phenomenon for further study. In view of the recent interest in unusual soundings in the study of severe storms [3] and in local situations such as that at Hilo, it seems to be an opportune time to bring this to the attention of the forecasters and research workers for whatever value it might have to them. It is recognized that the problem is indeed a complex one and no easy solution is currently available.

REFERENCES

1. D. Brunt, *Physical and Dynamical Meteorology*, 2d Edition, Cambridge, University Press, 1939, p. 44.
2. Morris Neiburger, "Temperature Changes During Formation and Dissipation of West Coast Stratus," Weather Bureau *Research Paper* No. 19, Washington, July 1944.
3. H. C. McComb and R. G. Beebe, "A Thunderstorm Sounding," *Monthly Weather Review*, vol. 84, No. 3, March 1956, p. 107.

CORRECTION

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, vol. 84, No. 2, p. 72: The report of a surface temperature of −102° F. at Verkhoyansk in February 1956 was subsequently amended to −70° F. (See *Weather*, vol. XI, No. 3, March 1956.)