R. D. M. Garcia and C. E. Siewert, A Generalized Spherical Harmonics Solution for Radiative Transfer Models that Include Polarization Effects. *JQSRT* **36,** 401 (1986).

We wish to draw the reader's attention to the paragraph reproduced below, which replaces a similar one that appeared on p. 409.

For $|\xi_j| > 1$ we let $n = \max\{2, m\}$, write

$$\mathbf{T}^m_{l+1}(\xi_j) = \mathbf{R}^m_l(\xi_j)\mathbf{T}^m_l(\xi_j) \tag{64}$$

for $l = n, n+1, \ldots, M$ and define

$$\mathbf{R}^m_M(\xi_j) = \mathbf{0}. \tag{65}$$

We can now multiply Eq. (23) by $\mathbf{M}(\xi_j)$ and use Eq. (64) to obtain

$$\mathbf{R}^m_{l-1}(\xi_j) = [\xi_j\mathbf{h}_l + \mathbf{V}^m_l - \mathbf{U}^m_{l+1}\mathbf{R}^m_l(\xi_j)]^{-1}\mathbf{U}^m_l \tag{66}$$

for $l = M, M-1, \ldots, n+1$. It is apparent that Eqs. (65) and (66) define the matrices $\mathbf{R}^m_l(\xi_j)$ for $l = n, n+1, \ldots, M$, and so we require the starting values $\mathbf{T}^0_0(\xi_j)$, $\mathbf{T}^0_1(\xi_j)$ and $\mathbf{T}^0_2(\xi_j)$, for the case $m = 0$, $\mathbf{T}^1_1(\xi_j)$ and $\mathbf{T}^1_2(\xi_j)$, for the case $m = 1$, and $\mathbf{T}^m_m(\xi_j)$ for all $m \geqslant 2$, to use Eq. (64). We see from Eqs. (23), (35) and (64) that

$$\mathbf{U}^m_{n+1}\mathbf{T}^m_{n+1}(\xi_j) = (\xi_j\mathbf{h}_n + \mathbf{V}^m_n)\mathbf{T}^m_n(\xi_j) - \mathbf{U}^m_n\mathbf{T}^m_{n-1}(\xi_j) \tag{67}$$

and

$$\mathbf{T}^m_{n+1}(\xi_j) = \mathbf{R}^m_n(\xi_j)\mathbf{T}^m_n(\xi_j). \tag{68}$$

Thus we let

$$\mathbf{X}^m_n(\xi_j) = [\mathbf{U}^m_{n+1}\mathbf{R}^m_n(\xi_j) - \xi_j\mathbf{h}_n - \mathbf{V}^m_n]\mathbf{G}^m_n(\xi_j) + \mathbf{U}^m_n\mathbf{G}^m_{n-1}(\xi_j) \tag{69}$$

and eliminate between Eqs. (67) and (68) to find

$$\mathbf{X}^m_n(\xi_j)\mathbf{M}(\xi_j) = \mathbf{0}. \tag{70}$$

For real values of ξ_j we now use **DSVDC** to compute an SVD of $\mathbf{X}^m_n(\xi_j)$, and when the rank is (numerically) clearly three we use the appropriate singular vector as $\mathbf{M}(\xi_j)$. With $\mathbf{M}(\xi_j)$, the starting values of the **G** polynomials and Eq. (35) we can now compute the required starting values $\mathbf{T}^0_0(\xi_j)$, $\mathbf{T}^0_1(\xi_j)$ and $\mathbf{T}^0_2(\xi_j)$, for the case $m = 0$, $\mathbf{T}^1_1(\xi_j)$ and $\mathbf{T}^1_2(\xi_j)$, for the case $m = 1$, and $\mathbf{T}^m_m(\xi_j)$ for all $m \geqslant 2$. For complex values of ξ_j, we use **DSVDC** to solve

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Re\mathbf{X}^m_n(\xi_j) & -\Im\mathbf{X}^m_n(\xi_j) \\ \Im\mathbf{X}^m_n(\xi_j) & \Re\mathbf{X}^m_n(\xi_j) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Re\mathbf{M}(\xi_j) \\ \Im\mathbf{M}(\xi_j) \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}, \tag{71}$$

or as an alternative procedure we can use the subroutine **ZSVDC** to find a null vector of $\mathbf{X}^m_n(\xi_j)$. Finally the remaining $\mathbf{T}^m_l(\xi_j)$ can be found from Eq. (64).