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1. CORRECTIONS

The original published article omitted the final 6 panels of Figure 2. In addition, the original article included an older version of Figure 3 that does not have source labels shown in each panel.

This erratum corrects these errors by providing correct, updated versions of Figures 2 and 3.

* Herschel is an ESA space observatory with science instruments provided by European-led Principal Investigator consortia and with important participation from NASA.
Figure 2. ALMA 870 µm images (color scale, units of mJy beam$^{-1}$) of HerMES DSFGs (images have not been corrected for primary beam attenuation). Contours (black and white) trace 250 µm or 500 µm emission from Herschel (starting at 4σ and increasing by factors of 2, where $σ = 7$ mJy). North is up, east is left. The FWHM size of the ALMA synthesized beam is shown in the lower left corner of each panel. A solid white circle shows the FWHM size of the primary beam. Dashed squares identify the regions of each image that are shown in greater detail in Figure 2.
Figure 2. (Continued.)
Figure 2. (Continued.)
Figure 3. Model fits for each target in the Herschel ALMA sample, 3 panels per target. North is up and east is left. Left: ALMA 870 μm imaging (red contours, starting at ±3σ and increasing by factors of 2) overlaid on best available optical or near-IR imaging (grayscale, with telescope and filter printed in upper right corner). The location and morphology of all sources used in the model are represented by magenta ellipses. If a lens is present, its location is given by a black circle and its critical curve is traced by an orange line. The FWHM size of the ALMA synthesized beam is shown in the lower left corner of each panel. Middle: Same as left, but showing best-fit model in grayscale. Numbers indicate the location of sources. Right: Same as left, but showing residual image obtained from subtracting best-fit model from the data.
Figure 3. (Continued.)