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Report of Referee 1  
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*The manuscript presents scaling analysis of magnetic fluctuations measured in the laboratory plasma device SSX. The authors attempt to make a connection between their analysis and the reported observations from the solar wind plasma. The focus is on the difference between scaling behaviour in the presumed inertial range and a "dissipative" range of scales. The methodology is standard - structure functions are constructed and probability density functions of fluctuations are used to infer the statistical features on different scales. While results of the paper are of some interest, the authors should be more careful when comparing two distinct plasma systems.  
  
I have three major issues that, I think, the authors should address in the paper and a couple editorial changes, which may clarify the text.*

**We thank the reviewer for this thoughtful suggestion and we've taken it to heart.  The new manuscript features expanded text with some clarifying examples.**

*Major issues:  
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1) The paper does not address the issue of stationarity at all. There are no time traces of magnetic field measured in time and at each point in space so that the reader can assess the stationarity of the data. What is the life span of the plasma in the experiment? How does it compare with the largest temporal scale used in the analysis? Related to this, there is also a question of the origin of turbulence here. Should it be understood that the turbulence is driven on large scales, as in the solar wind, or is this setup more relevant to magnetically confined plasmas, where the driving is on the small scales, as in drift-wave turbulence. This is absolutely critical to any interpretation of these results, I believe.  
  
2) The distribution functions of spatial fluctuations could be well approximated by superposition of two Gaussian distributions, at least visually it appears so. Some features in the temporal distributions also appear to support a hypothesis of two distinct populations. Is there any way to verify what is the origin for these two classes of fluctuations?   
  
3) The authors cite many papers related to solar wind studies, for example these by Kiyani et al. If I am not mistaken, in his analysis Kiyani quantified the conversion rate to mono-fractal scaling for some solar wind fluctuations, which appeared multi-fractal only due to a lack of statistical significance for some large amplitude fluctuations (not enough of these measured). I would strongly encourage the authors to see how scaling properties of their fluctuations vary as the most intermittent events are excluded from the sample.  
  
  
Minor issues:  
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1) On page 3 the sentence "A flat line is the extreme case and indicates a lack of intermittency in the signal.", is in conflict with some earlier statements about the intermittence and scaling. The straight line with the slope m\*p, where p is order of the moment computed as function of delta x, would not mean that the signal is intermittent, just indicates mono-scaling.  
  
2) In the caption of figure 1, I think there is a misunderstanding in the sentence: "Both temporal and spatial PDFs exhibit non-Gaussian tails indicating intermittency...". Previously, it was stated that K41 theory predict mono-scaling, that is lack of intermittency. Surely, K41 theory also predicts non-Gaussian PDF of fluctuations (in velocity, in this case), since the skewness, S ~ <(dv)^3>, is not 0.  
  
3) I am a bit worried about the upper panel of Figure 4, where the scaling of fluctuations in B\_z is a non-monotonic function of the order. Any comments on this?*