The precipitation type of “others” defined by Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM) Precipitation Radar in the product 2A25 has been neglected for long time. So it’s unknown what their physical significances are. Based on cases analysis and statistics analysis, the “others” in summer Asia of the last ten years was investigated. Case analysis indicates that profiles of the “others” show the shape of cumulonimbus incus, i.e. profile peak (about 0.6 ~ 1.0 mm/h) appearing at 8~10km altitude, together with mean reflectivity over 0.8 and mean infrared brightness temperature below 215K. Based on the features of cumulonimbus incus profiles, statistics on cumulonimbus incus is made under the definition of accumulative total rain rate greater than 1 mm/h above 5km altitude for each “others” profile. Results reveal that cumulonimbus incus samples are near 70% in the “others”. Furthermore, the occurring frequency of cumulonimbus incuses ranges 0.1% ~ 0.4% in summer Asia, which is at least over a tenth part of convective precipitation frequency in summer Asia. Results also show that the frequency of cumulonimbus incus over land is greater than that over ocean. Generally, the averaged thickness of cumulonimbus incus is about 3~4km, its bottom is located at 6km altitude while its top altitude about 10~12km. Statistical calculations point out mean reflectivity from 0.8 to 0.9 and mean infrared brightness temperature below 220K for cumulonimbus incus.