

the printed reproduction and is much smaller than the experimental uncertainties. The changes would be visible for the lower part of Fig. 1. The corrected full curve above that for YLAM is practically indistinguishable from the latter between  $30^\circ$  and  $35^\circ$ . Between  $15^\circ$  and  $25^\circ$  the full curve is too high by about 0.002 and at  $30^\circ$  by about 0.001 (5). The inadvertent omission of reference to previous work on magnetic moment effects by Ohnuma<sup>1</sup> is acknowledged with apologies.

<sup>1</sup>Shoroku Ohnuma, Phys. Rev. **108**, 460 (1957). The calculations in this reference do not take into account wave distortion.

**Low-Energy Nuclear Level Scheme of Rh<sup>104</sup>**, R. C. GREENWOOD [Phys. Rev. **129**, 345 (1963)]. The gamma-ray yield of the  $B^{10}(n,\alpha)Li^7$  reaction was incorrectly given as 89.7% as well as being incorrectly referenced. The last sentence on p. 347 should therefore read: "In this boron spectrum, the 478-keV gamma rays are produced in 93.5% of all the resulting  $B^{10}(n,\alpha)Li^7$  reactions," with Ref. 9 corrected to read: J. A. DeJuren and H. Rosenwasser, Phys. Rev. **93**, 831 (1954).

**Influence of a Combined Magnetic Dipole and Electric Quadrupole Interaction on Angular Correlations**, KURT ALDER, ECKART MATTHIAS, WERNER SCHNEIDER, AND ROLF M. STEFFEN [Phys. Rev. **129**, 1199 (1963)]. Our expression for the anisotropy  $A$  [Eq. (57)] should be replaced by

$$A = [60A_{22}a_{22}^{(2)} - 30\sqrt{3}(A_{24} + A_{42})a_{24}^{(2)} + 45A_{44}a_{44}^{(2)}] \\ \times \left[ 16(2I+1) + 10A_{22}(a_{22}^{(0)} - 3a_{22}^{(2)}) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{9}{2}A_{44} \left( -a_{44}^{(0)} - 5a_{44}^{(2)} + \frac{35}{4}a_{44}^{(4)} \right) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{3}{2}(A_{24} + A_{42})(3(5)^{1/2}a_{24}^{(0)} - 10\sqrt{3}a_{24}^{(2)}) \right]^{-1}.$$

Therefore, Figs. 18 and 19 have to be disregarded and replaced by the following figures:

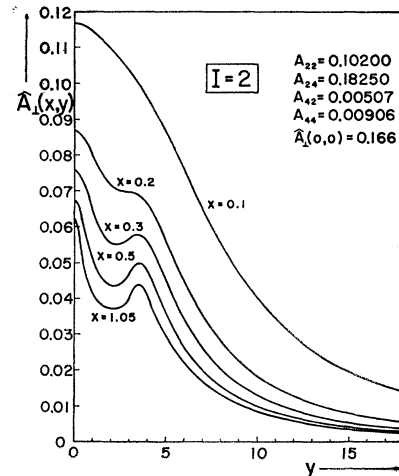


FIG. 18. The anisotropy  $\hat{A}_1 = [W(\pi) - W(\frac{3}{2}\pi)]/W(\frac{3}{2}\pi)$  of the integral angular correlation with magnetic field perpendicular to detector plane for  $I=2$ .

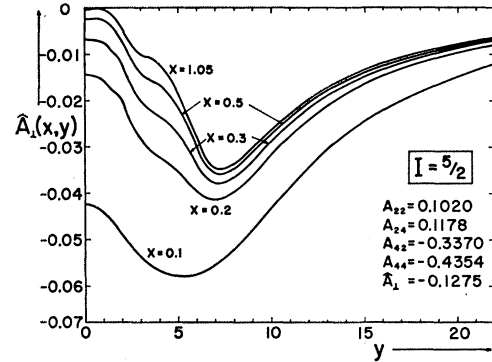


FIG. 19. The anisotropy  $\hat{A}_1 = [W(\pi) - W(\frac{3}{2}\pi)]/W(\frac{3}{2}\pi)$  of the integral angular correlation with magnetic field perpendicular to detector plane for  $I=\frac{5}{2}$ .

In addition, Eq. (61) should read

$$W(\theta) = \sum_{k_1 k_2} A_{k_1}(R_1) A_{k_2}(R_2) \\ \times [(2k_1+1)(2k_2+1)]^{1/2} a_{k_1 k_2}^0 P_k(\cos\theta),$$

where  $k=k_1$  if  $\theta_1=\theta$ , and  $k=k_2$  if  $\theta_2=\theta$ . In the following two sentences  $a_{kk}^0$  and  $a_{kk}^0$  should be replaced by  $a_{k_1 k_2}^0$  and  $a_{k_1 k_2}^0$ , respectively.

**Angular Correlation Perturbed by an Anisotropic Hyperfine Interaction**. H. J. LEISI AND R. T. DECK [Phys. Rev. **129**, 2117 (1963)]. In the final version of the manuscript a factor  $1/(4\pi)^{1/2}$  was omitted from Eqs. (31) and (32). These equations should read

$$Y_{k^\mu}(\theta, \phi) = \frac{a_{k^\mu}(\theta)}{(4\pi)^{1/2}} e^{i\mu\phi}, \quad (31)$$

$$Y_{k^\mu}(0, \phi) = \frac{a_{k^\mu}(0)}{(4\pi)^{1/2}} e^{i\mu\phi} = \left( \frac{2k+1}{4\pi} \right)^{1/2} \delta_{\mu 0}. \quad (32)$$

No figures or other formulas are affected by the correction. In the last sentence of Sec. VI the phrase "parallel to the detector plane" should read "perpendicular to the detector plane."

**Properties and Effects of  $\eta$  Decays**. RIAZUDDIN AND FAYYAZUDDIN [Phys. Rev. **129**, 2337 (1963)]. Due to use of a normalization different from that of Chew, the value of  $\lambda/4\pi = -0.15$  used in the text should be replaced by  $\lambda/16\pi = -0.15$ . Then Eqs. (9) and (10) of the text, respectively, become

$$\Gamma_\eta(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) \approx 224 \text{ eV}, \quad (9)$$

$$\Gamma_\eta(3\pi^0) \approx 358 \text{ eV}. \quad (10)$$

The conclusions after Eq. (11) in the first and second paragraphs should read as follows: "Combining the estimate of Hori *et al.* for  $\Gamma_\eta(2\gamma)$  or the estimate  $\Gamma_\eta(2\gamma) \approx 192$  eV with our estimates (9) and (10) for  $\Gamma_\eta(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$  and  $\Gamma_\eta(3\pi^0)$ , we find  $\Gamma_\eta(2\gamma)$  different from  $\Gamma_\eta(3\pi^0)$  and  $r = \Gamma_\eta(\text{neutrals})/\Gamma_\eta(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) \approx 2.4$