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Errata

Superconducting and Normal Specific Heats of a Single Crystal of Niobium, H. A. LEUPOLD AND H. A. BOORSE [Phys. Rev. **134**, A1322 (1964)]. Our attention has been called to statements in this paper which may give an erroneous impression concerning the superconducting transition temperature T_c of pure lead. The value of 7.21°K refers only to the T_c of the lead wire used by us for a calibration point. At the time that the transition temperature of our wire was determined, the T_c of a rod of very pure lead from Johnson and Matthey was also measured by Professor B. Serin and found to be 7.19°K. This latter value agrees with the value obtained by Franck and Martin[1] and probably represents more closely the transition temperature of pure, strain-free lead.

[1] J. P. Franck and D. L. Martin, Can J. Phys. **39**, 1320 (1961).

Double Scattering Corrections to High-Energy Diffraction Scattering from Deuterons, DAVID R. HARRINGTON [Phys. Rev. **135**, B358 (1964)]. In Eq. (32), the factor $(2\pi p)^{-1}$ before the integral should be replaced by $2p^{-2}$. In Eq. (46), the coefficient $(4\pi\alpha_t)^{-1}$ of the last term should be replaced by $(8\pi\alpha_t)^{-1}$. As was kindly pointed out to the author by Dr. V. Franco, the values for α_p and α_n in Eq. (50) should be halved. This increases the double-scattering correction to α_T from 2.6 to 3.1 mb, with corresponding changes in the differential cross sections. The qualitative conclusions are unchanged.

Energy Levels and Crystal-Field Calculations of Neodymium in Yttrium Aluminum Garnet, J. A. KONINGSTEIN AND J. E. GEUSIC [Phys. Rev. **136**, A711 (1964)]; **Energy Levels and Crystal-Field Calculations of Europium and Terbium in Yttrium Aluminum Garnet,** J. A. KONINGSTEIN [Phys. Rev. **136**, A717 (1964)]; **Energy Levels and Crystal-Field Calculations of Er^{3+} in Yttrium Aluminum Garnet,** J. A. KONINGSTEIN AND J. E. GEUSIC [Phys. Rev. **136**, A726 (1964)]. In the crystal field calculation of some of the trivalent rare-earth ions in the host lattice YAlG which appeared in these three papers, the operator equivalent method of Stevens, Elliott, and Judd was employed. The Y_n^m's of Eq. (3) on p. A713, Eq. (1a) on p. A723, and Eq. (2) on p. A727 have to be replaced by the symbols O_n^m which stand for the angular momentum operators as given for instance by Baker *et al.*[1]

[1] T. M. Baker, B. Bleaney, and W. Hayes, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London) **A247**, 141 (1958).

Calculation of the Hyperfine Splittings of the ^1D Levels of He^3, N. BESSIS, H. LEFEBVRE-BRION, AND C. M. MOSER [Phys. Rev. **135**, A957 (1964)]. Dr. W. C. Martin[1] has kindly informed us about a revision of the levels of He^4 from those found in Moore's tables. The modifications which result in the numbers given in Table III of our paper fall within the limits of error indicated there. There is a misprint in footnote (b) in Table III and it should read "This error has been calculated in assuming an error of 0.05 cm^{-1} in the experimental value of $E_0(n\,^1D)-E_0(n\,^3D)$."

The changes in the levels of He^4 do introduce some modifications in Table IV which are given here. The agreement between calculated and observed "specific" isotope shift is now entirely satisfactory. We are grateful to Dr. Martin for calling our attention to his paper which we had unfortunately overlooked.

TABLE IV. Shift of ^1D states.

	Calculated shift by admixture in Mc/sec		Calculated shift by admixture in (mK)[a]		"Specific" isotope shift (mK)	
n	$F=\frac{5}{2}$	$F=\frac{3}{2}$	$F=\frac{5}{2}$	$F=\frac{3}{2}$	b	c
3	224	83	7	3	2	−2
4	305	200	10	7	7	7
5	503	408	17	14	14	14
6	854	762	28±3	25±3	24	39
7	1449	1359	48±7	45±7	41	36
8	1749	1680	58±10	56±10	53	53

[1] W. C. Martin, J. Res. Natl. Bur. Std. **A64**, 19 (1960).