should read

$$g_0\epsilon Z^{-\frac{1}{2}}[\mathbf{m}_V m_N]^{\frac{1}{2}}[2\Omega]^{-\frac{1}{2}}[\omega_N(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{k})\omega_\theta(\mathbf{k})\omega_V(\mathbf{p})]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times u_N(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{k})\{i(\dot{p}-\dot{k})+m_N\}^{-1}\beta Q_0 \mathbf{u}_V(\mathbf{p}).$$

Momentum Distributions for Protons in Li^6 in the Cluster Model, J. STRNAD [Phys. Rev. **125**, 1639 (1962)]. Owing to a calculational mistake the main conclusion of the paper, i.e., that the absence of a dip in the momentum distribution for the least bound protons in Li^6 at zero momentum transfer can be explained in the cluster model, is invalid. In fact, the cluster model as well as the shell model does give the dip for zero momentum transfer for the least bound protons. Thanks are due to Dr. G. Jacob and Dr. P. Said for pointing this out to the author.

3*d* Band Structure of Cr, M. ASDENTE AND J. FRIEDEL [Phys. Rev. **124**, 384 (1961)]. In this paper, energies in the theoretical calculations are given in Rydberg instead of in atomic units as would have been correct.

Consequently, units should be changed in Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7. Only Fig. 7(b) needs to be modified

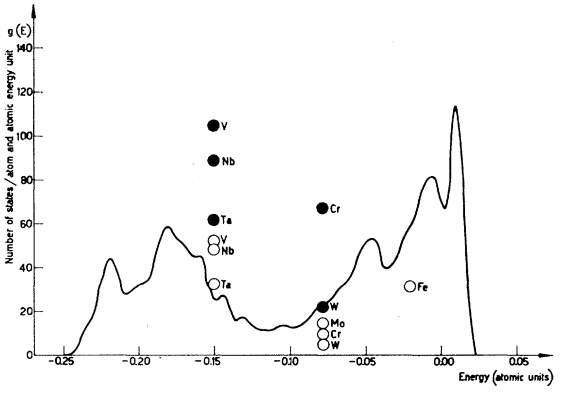

FIG. 7(b). Density of states curves $g(E)$. Open circles: $g(E_F)$ deduced from experimental values of C_v; solid points: $g(E_F)$ deduced from experimental values of χ.

and is given here again; the general conclusions are unaffected, however.

Neutron Coherent Scattering Amplitudes for Cd and Eu, G. ARNOLD AND N. NERESON [Phys. Rev. **124**, 1848 (1961)]. Errors have been discovered in the measured transmissions of the Eu_2O_3 and CdO samples which were used to determine the neutron coherent scattering amplitudes of Eu and Cd. A first indication that the reported values of f_{Eu} might be in error was a confirmative experiment using EuO which yielded a value for f_{Eu} in disagreement with that obtained from Eu_2O_3. Subsequently, repeated transmission measurements made in the direct beam from the Pb monochromating crystal were found to be in error for some of the oxide samples. These transmission measurements are now made in the scattered beam from the nickel standard set to a diffraction peak. This method reduces background effects associated with an impure neutron beam and gives measured transmissions in good agreement with calculated values.

The corrected values of F^2 in the two separate measurements on CdO are shown in Fig. 1. The

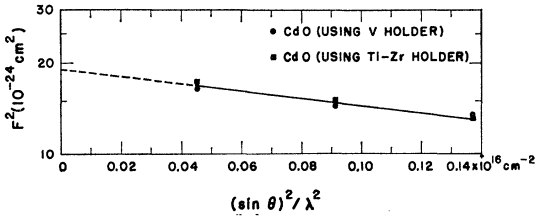

FIG. 1. Graph of square of intensity structure factors vs $(\sin\theta/\lambda)^2$ for CdO.

averaged extrapolated value of F^2 at 0° scattering angle is $(19\pm1.5)\times10^{-24}$ cm^2. Using 0.58×10^{-12} cm as the scattering amplitude for oxygen, one obtains a value of $f_0(\mathrm{Cd})=(0.71\pm0.04)\times10^{-12}$ cm for the nonresonant coherent scattering length of Cd; the absolute value of the scattering amplitude at $\lambda=1.391$ Å is $|f_{Cd}|=(0.51\pm0.03)\times10^{-12}$ cm. This value is still in some disagreement with that obtained by Peterson and Smith[1] from their single-crystal work on CdI_2 which gives a value of $|f_{Cd}|=0.42$ at $\lambda=1.39$ Å.[2]

Corrected scattering amplitudes from the Eu_2O_3 measurements are $f_0(\mathrm{Eu})=(0.85\pm0.05)\times10^{-12}$ cm and $|f_{Eu}|=(0.60\pm0.04)\times10^{-12}$ cm at $\lambda=1.391$ Å. Recent measurements from the compound EuO give $f_0(\mathrm{Eu})=(0.88\pm0.04)\times10^{-12}$ cm and $|f_{Eu}|=(0.63\pm0.03)\times10^{-12}$ cm.

[1] S. W. Peterson and H. G. Smith, Phys. Rev. Letters 6, 7 (1961).
[2] S. W. Peterson (private communication).