Å for $1S-1S$ transitions $I_S = 3.4\times10^6$ W/cm^2; at 3471 Å for $1S-1S$ and $1S-2S$ transitions, $I_S = 3.0\times10^7$ W/cm^2 and 1.7×10^4 W/cm^2, respectively.

For the usual laser intensities, the ionization process remains the dominant one.

We are indebted to Dr. A. Maquet for bringing this error to our attention. [See also Y. Heno, A. Maquet, and R. Schwarz, this issue, Phys. Rev. A 14, 1936 (1976).]

Erratum: Cross section profiles of resonances in the photoionization continuum of krypton and xenon (600–400 Å) [Phys. Rev. A 4, 2263 (1971)]

David L. Ederer

Equation (4) in this paper is incorrect. It should read

$$\sigma(E) = C(E) + \frac{2\sigma_a q(\Gamma/2)(E-E_r) + \sigma_a(q^2-1)(\Gamma/2)^2}{(E-E_r)^2 + (\Gamma/2)^2}. \tag{4}$$

Unfortunately the incorrect form of the cross section was inadvertently used to transform the parameters from the Fano representation to the Shore representation, consequently, some of the parameter values listed in Tables I and II are incorrect. The corrected tables appear below. The change in some of the a_i's will slightly effect the cross-section profiles of the resonances shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The author is indebted to P.C. Kemeny and A. Starace for bringing these inconsistencies to his attention.

TABLE I. Parameters for resonances in krypton. The quantities a, b, C, Γ, and ΔE define the resonance profile according to Eq. (2), while the profile index q and the correlation index ρ^2 are evaluated when the resonance was treated as a single noninteracting resonance. The bracket in the number-of-runs column encloses the number of resonances included in the group analyzed.

Code [a]	λ (Å)	E (eV)	ΔE (meV)	b (cm^{-1})	a (cm^{-1})	C (cm^{-1})	Γ [c] (meV)	q	ρ^2	No. of runs
1	501.23	24.735	···	−260 ± 80	−115 ± 15	815 ± 70	4.0 ± 0.5	−0.22 ± 0.03	0.34 ± 0.03	4
3			67.0 ± 0.6 [b]	−450 ± 55	280 ± 60		19.04 ± 0.54			}
4			38.9 ± 0.03	−500 ± 45	0 ± 40	750 ± 70	7.50 ± 0.70			} 7
5	496.07	24.992	0.0	−430 ± 45	−300 ± 70		22.8 ± 0.8			}
6	492.52	25.173	···	−295 ± 75	−60 ± 24	770 ± 90	3.9 ± 0.3	−0.10 ± 0.06	0.39 ± 0.02	3
9	472.26	26.253	0.0	−60 ± 120	350 ± 150		1.58 ± 0.28			}
10			44.4 ± 0.4	−220 ± 100	320 ± 20	680 ± 70	7.36 ± 0.80			} 8
11			55.3 ± 2.5	−515 ± 65	−150 ± 85		13.2 ± 0.5			}
14	462.71	26.794	···	−385 ± 80	90 ± 30	635 ± 60	7.8 ± 0.6	0.11 ± 0.03	0.62 ± 0.02	5
15	461.83	26.864	···	−132 ± 80	−110 ± 40	635 ± 60	3.5 ± 0.8	−0.38 ± 0.06	0.24 ± 0.03	3
18		27.036	42.0 ± 1.5	−55 ± 30	130 ± 15	650 ± 50	6.8 ± 0.8			}
19	457.86	27.078	0.0	−105 ± 40	−370 ± 25		7.18 ± 0.32			} 7

[a] The code number and the wavelength are taken from Ref. 9.

[b] The quoted error for the parameters of these resonances corresponds to the standard deviation.

[c] In addition to the statistical quoted, the parameters a, b, Γ, q, and ρ^2 are subject to a systematic error due to the uncertainty in the width of the slit function (2.0 ± 0.2 meV). This systematic error amounts to approximately 10% of the parameter value for resonances whose width is equal to the slit function width and decreases proportionately as the slit width to resonance width ratio decreases.

TABLE II. Parameters for resonances in xenon. The quantities a, b, C, Γ, and ΔE define the resonance profile according to Eq. (2). The profile index q and the correlation index ρ^2 are evaluated when a resonance is treated as a single noninteracting resonance. The bracket in the last column encloses the resonances analyzed as a group.

Code [a]	λ (Å)	E (eV)	ΔE (meV)	b (cm^{-1})	a (cm^{-1})	C (cm^{-1})	Γ [c] (meV)	q	ρ^2	No. of runs
1	599.99	20.664		−550 ± 40 [b]	50 ± 40	790 ± 60	3.7 ± 0.4	0.03 ± 0.03	0.70 ± 0.04	6
2	595.93	20.805		−270 ± 15	−135 ± 30	720 ± 30	8.14 ± 0.8	−0.24 ± 0.03	0.40 ± 0.02	7
3	591.77	20.951		−485 ± 60	225 ± 30	760 ± 60	31.2 ± 0.8	0.23 ± 0.04	0.65 ± 0.03	6
4	589.54	21.030		−350 ± 40	−110 ± 30	740 ± 50	14.6 ± 0.8	−0.14 ± 0.04	0.50 ± 0.04	5
9	579.16	21.407		−230 ± 15	−235 ± 60	680 ± 55	5.8 ± 0.6	−0.42 ± 0.13	0.41 ± 0.03	4
10	570.79	21.721		−80 ± 25	−140 ± 20	715 ± 70	7.2 ± 1.0	−0.60 ± 0.20	0.19 ± 0.05	5
16	557.83	22.226		−405 ± 25	130 ± 16	620 ± 35	13.0 ± 0.6	0.16 ± 0.04	0.67 ± 0.02	7
28	546.08	22.704		−370 ± 55	165 ± 30	600 ± 60	6.25 ± 0.3	0.21 ± 0.02	0.65 ± 0.04	6
36	540.62	22.933	0.0	75 ± 40	−125 ± 35	605 ± 45	4.2 ± 1.3			} 5
37			8.5 ± 0.8	−95 ± 45	130 ± 35		10.0 ± 1.4			}
38	539.33	22.988		10 ± 30	−100 ± 25	550 ± 45	3.6 ± 1.1	−1.05 ± 0.10	0.09 ± 0.02	5

[a] The code numbers and wavelengths are taken from Ref. 9.

[b] The quoted error for the parameters of these resonances corresponds to one standard deviation.

[c] In addition to the statistical quoted, the parameters a, b, Γ, q, and ρ^2 are subject to a systematic error due to the uncertainty in the width of the slit function (2.0 ± 0.2 meV). This systematic error amounts to approximately 10% of the parameter value for resonances whose width is equal to the slit function width and decreases proportionately as the slit width to resonance width ratio decreases.

Erratum: Range and stopping-power equations for heavy ions [Phys. Rev. A 14, 718 (1976)]

Brijesh K. Srivastava and Shankar Mukherji

On page 721, left-hand column, third line above Eq. (30), the word "negative" should be replaced by "lower" so that the correct sentence reads:

Equation (29), however, fails in this respect, since at $V = Z_1 V_0 / 2f(Z_1)$ at which Eq. (28) predicts $z = Z_1/2$, for ^{16}O it yields a lower value for z.