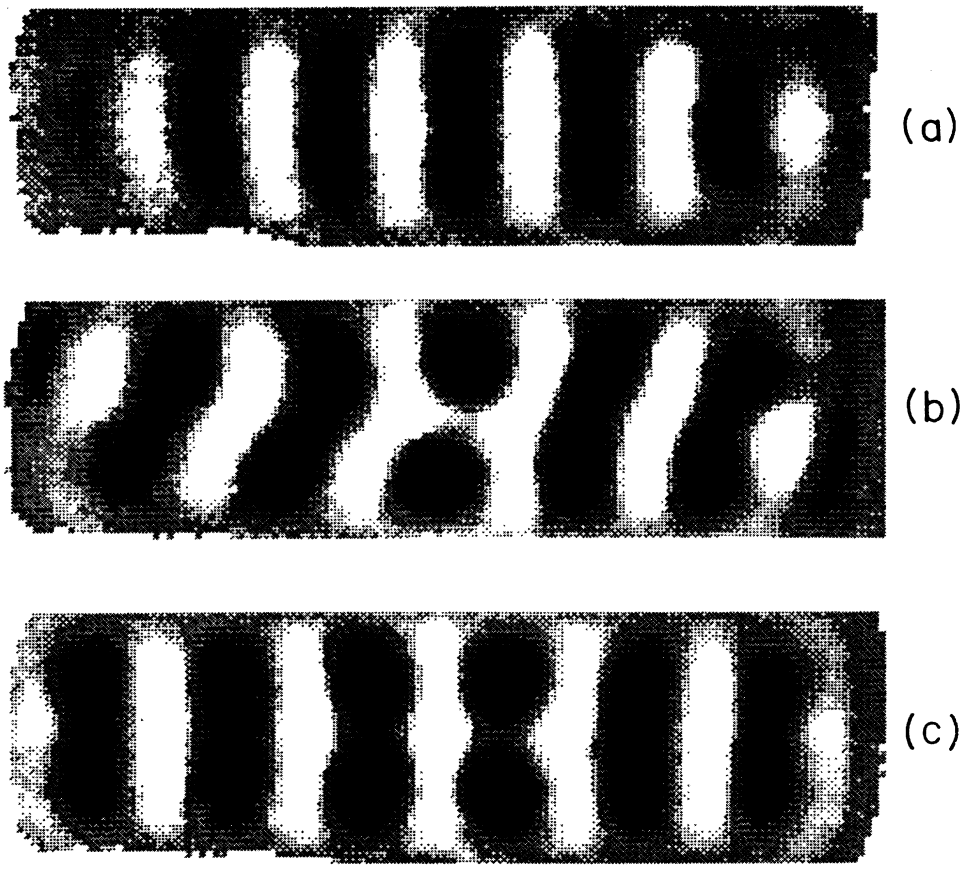

FIG. 2. Observed flow patterns in the cell with aspect ratio 1:4:12, for the sample 26 wt. % of ethanol. (a) Image of the flow patterns on the oscillatory convection branch; (b) image of "disordered" flow patterns on the oscillatory convection branch close to the transition to the stationary convection branch; (c) image of the flow patterns on the stationary branch.

Erratum: Use of combinatorial algebra for diffusion on fractals [Phys. Rev. A **34**, 2501 (1986)]

Akhlesh Lakhtakia, Russell Messier, Vijay K. Varadan, and Vasundara V. Varadan

The following corrections should be made in our paper:

$$PQ(N,L)=\left[(p+q)\prod_{i=0,1,2,\ldots,L-1}(p^{N^i(N-1)}+q^{N^i(N-1)})\right]^{N-1}<1\ . \tag{2a}$$

$$PQ(N,L)=2^{-(N-1)(N^L-L-1)}\ , \tag{2b}$$

$$(N-1)\left[1+(N-1)\sum_{i=0,1,2,\ldots,L-1}(N^i)\right]=(N-1)N^L\ . \tag{3c}$$

The paragraph containing Eq. (6) should read as follows.

Let us also compute $PQ(N,L)$ with $p=\frac{1}{2}$ for the two PSG's under investigation. Then,

$$PQ(3,4)=2^{-32}PQ(2,7)\ , \tag{6}$$

which means that the probability of reaching any one of the sites on the last rows of comparably sized gaskets decreases with increasing N. Again, the location of the sink sites explains this conclusion easily.