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- <sup>24</sup>This would correspond with direct measurements of the fine-structure intervals  $\nu_{21}$  and  $\nu_{01}$ . However, the present experimental values of the intervals in two-electron ions are derived from the  $2^3S_1-2^3P_J$  transitions and, therefore, it is more consistent to apply the corrections to all levels in question.
- <sup>25</sup>Corrected intervals  $\nu_{21}$  and  $\nu_{01}$  in  $2^3P$  and  $3^3P$  states of some two-electron ions are given in Ref. 13.
- <sup>26</sup>In Ref. 4, Edlén and Löfstrand observed a discrepancy of  $45 \pm 30 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  between the theoretical and experimental position of the  $1^1S_0$  level in C v. They suggested that the Lamb shift of  $-132 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  reported by Pekeris in Ref. 15 was too small. The  $Q$  correction included in  $E_I$  in the present calculation contributes to the Lamb shift an additional amount of  $-7.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  which accounts only for 50% of the discrepancy. The new experimental data of Löfstrand (Ref. 3) reveal that the similar situation occurs in the ground term of Be III. The  $Q$  correction which contributes  $-1.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  to the shift cannot be the only source of the discrepancy of  $19 \pm 15 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  found in the ground term of Be III. The main source of uncertainty in the present theoretical values of the  $1^1S$  Lamb shift is the hydrogenic approximation employed in calculations of  $K_0$ . If we extrapolate accurate values of  $K_0$  for  $Z = 2, 3$  (Ref. 7) to  $Z = 4$  and 6, we shall find that this approximation can lead to an error of a few percent in the value of the Lamb shift. This amount is comparable to the magnitude of higher-order QED corrections. In the cases of Be III and C v, more accurate calculations of  $K_0$  as well as estimates of the higher-order QED corrections are desirable in order to establish the source of the present discrepancy between theory and experiment.
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## Erratum

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Self-Diffusion in Krypton at Intermediate Density, P. Carelli, I. Modena, and F. P. Ricci [Phys. Rev. A **7**, 298 (1973)]. The  $D$  and  $D(220/T)^{0.9}$  of the head line of Table I must be multiplied by  $10^{-4}$ .