the analysis is that each atom still has a well-defined number of nearest neighbors. The fact that the coordination is tetrahedral (i.e., $Z=4$) is used at only one point in estimating the norm of H_1. If, however, the coordination were not tetrahedral, it would still be possible to demonstrate the existence of a band gap. To see this, we note that Eq. (4) is a special case of the more general relation

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -V_1 & -V_1 & \cdots \\ -V_1 & \lambda & -V_1 & \cdots \\ -V_1 & -V_1 & \lambda & \cdots \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + V_1)^{Z-1}[\lambda - (Z-1)V_1] .$$

Combining this result with the simple manipulations outlined above, a band gap can be shown to exist so long as $V_1/V_2 < 2/Z$.

In conclusion, we point out that arguments of this type were, in effect, anticipated by HWT. As these authors point out, in the limit $V_1 \to 0$, their Hamiltonian describes a gas of independent bonds, and the spectrum is simply $\mp V_2$. Turning on the interbond coupling associated with H_1 can only lead to a *finite* (i.e., proportional to V_1) broadening of the original bonding and antibonding levels.[5] That the broadening is finite follows from the fact that the norm of H_1 is itself of order V_1. Physically, it is precisely this notion of weakly coupled two-level systems that underlies the resolvent formalism, and in this sense it is not surprising that the bonding-antibonding classification of eigenvalues survives for small enough values of the ratio V_1/V_2.

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ERRATA

Comment on the Elastic Constants of LiCl, Nunzio O. Lipari [Phys. Rev. B 6, 681 (1972)]. The author's affiliation should be changed to read: Department of Physics and Materials Research Laboratory, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801 and Xerox Corporation, Rochester Research Center, Rochester, New York 14580.

Excitation Spectra of Charge-Transfer Complexes in Molecular Crystals, C. Mavroyannis [Phys. Rev. B 6, 2463 (1972)]. Part of Eq. (58) was inadvertently obscured. The full equation should read as follows:

$$\mathrm{Im}G(\vec{k}\nu;\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi}(\omega - \bar{\omega}_{\vec{k}\nu})^{-1} \times \frac{\mathrm{Im}\epsilon_{\vec{k}\nu}(\omega)}{[\mathrm{Re}\epsilon_{\vec{k}\nu}(\omega) + J_{\nu 0,0\nu}(\vec{k})/(\omega - \bar{\omega}_{\vec{k}\nu})]^2 + [\mathrm{Im}\epsilon_{\vec{k}\nu}(\omega)]^2} . \quad (58)$$

Other typographical errors in the paper are as follow. In Eqs. (23) and (24) the factor $1/N$ should read $1/N^{1/2}$. On p. 2471, 11th line from the top, ω^{ν}_{TC} and ω^{0}_{TC} should read ω^{ν}_{CT} and ω^{0}_{CT}, respectively. In Eq. (48b), $G(\vec{k}\nu;\omega)$ should read $G(\vec{k}0;\omega)$. In Eq. (66), $\langle\alpha^{\dagger}_{\lambda 3}\alpha_{\lambda 4}\rangle$ should read $\langle\alpha^{\dagger}_{\lambda 3}\alpha_{\lambda 2}\rangle$.

Resonant Brillouin Scattering in GaAs, D. K. Garrod and Ralph Bray [Phys. Rev. B 6, 1314 (1972)]. The following references (Nos. 6–17) were omitted in the printing of the article:

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