This is demonstrated in Fig. 3. Note, however, that no shadow effects have been found in a similar experiment at SLAC,[6] in contradiction with the DESY experiment and with our theoretical expectation.

In order to estimate the shadow corrections to relations (1), we used

$$\sigma_t(Vs)=\sigma_t(\rho^0 s)=\sigma_t(\pi N)=27 \text{ mb},$$

$$\sigma_t(K^+p)=\sigma_t(K^+n)=18 \text{ mb},$$

and

$$\langle r^{-2}\rangle_d=0.3 \text{ fm}^{-2} \text{ (see Ref. 3)}.$$

These values when substituted in (5) lead to 11% reduction of (1a) and 13% reduction of (1b) and (1c). The theoretical results for the ratios of the cross sections on deuterium to hydrogen are compared with the experimental results in Figs. 1 and 2. As can be seen from these figures, such reductions can explain the experimental deviations from relations (1) at small $-t$ values. For large momentum transfers, multiparticle exchange becomes more important and the exchange of "exotic quantum numbers" can be communicated by *multiple*, *nonexotic* particle exchange. We therefore conclude that the experimental results of Boyarski *et al.*[1,6] on photoproduction from deuterium do not provide definite evidence for t-channel exchange of exotic meson states. However, in order to have a consistent picture of deuteron reactions, similar shadow effects should be found also in their results for $d\sigma/dt(\gamma d\to K^+\Lambda n)$ compared to $d\sigma/dt(\sigma p\to K^+\Lambda)$ (see Fig. 1) and in their results for $d\sigma/dt(\gamma d\to\pi^+nn)$ compared to $d\sigma/dt(\gamma p\to\pi^+n)$.

[6] Boyarski *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Letters **21**, 1767 (1968).

PHYSICAL REVIEW D VOLUME 1, NUMBER 9 1 MAY 1970

Errata

Theorem on K_{l3} Form Factors, FAYYAZUDDIN AND RIAZUDDIN [Phys. Rev. D **1**, 361 (1970)]. Equations (4), (5b), and (7) should contain a term $\tilde{\Gamma}_\lambda$ which is of order ϵ' and can be written as

$$O(\epsilon')[g_+(t)(p+k)_\lambda+g_-(t)(p-k)_\lambda].$$

Equation (9) therefore contains the additional factor $O(\epsilon')(1/f_\pi)F'(t)$, where $F'(t)=g_+(t)+g_-(t)$. Since $m_\pi^2=O(\epsilon')$, $F'(m_K^2-m_\pi^2)$ can be absorbed in the F of Eq. (10). Equation (10) therefore still holds and the proof of the theorem remains unaffected.

In Eqs. (6a) and (6b), V_λ^{6+i7} should be replaced by A_λ^{6+i7}.

Representation Mixing in the Algebra of Vertex Strengths, L. P. HORWITZ AND A. KANTOROVICH [Phys. Rev. **183**, 1300(1969)]. (a) Equation (5.6) should read

$$\langle(6,21)\mid S_0\mid(6,21)\rangle=-\sqrt{\tfrac{2}{3}},$$
$$\langle(6,21)\mid S_8\mid(6,21)\rangle=-\sqrt{\tfrac{1}{3}}. \quad (5.6)$$

(b) The sentence following Eq. (6.14) should read: "Using $M_\Sigma-M_\Lambda\simeq78$ MeV and $M_N-M_\Xi\simeq-375$ MeV, we obtain

$$D/F\simeq-0.3, \ldots ."$$

(c) The first sentence of the last paragraph on p. 1308 should read: "We first remark that ϵ' is the size... ."