

\*Research supported in part by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission under Contract No. AT(11-1)3230.

<sup>1</sup>H. J. Schnitzer, this issue, Phys. Rev. D 10, 1800 (1974). In statistical mechanics, the large- $N$  limit gives rise to the spherical model, invented by M. Kac. In this limit the Hartree approximation of many-body physics becomes exact (P. C. Martin, private communication). For a review and references on the spherical model, see S.-k. Ma, Rev. Mod. Phys. 45, 589 (1973). L. Dolan and R. Jackiw [Phys. Rev. D 9, 3320 (1974)] discuss finite-temperature problems. S. Coleman, R. Jackiw, and H. D. Politzer [Phys. Rev. D (to be published)] present yet another method. See also K. G. Wilson,

Ref. 2, for an earlier analysis in the context of the  $\epsilon$  expansion.

<sup>2</sup>K. G. Wilson, Phys. Rev. D 7, 2911 (1973).

<sup>3</sup>G. 't Hooft, Nucl. Phys. (to be published); G. P. Canning, Bohr Institute report (unpublished).

<sup>4</sup>G. Jona-Lasinio, Nuovo Cimento 34, 1790 (1964); C. De Dominicis and P. C. Martin, J. Math. Phys. 5, 14 (1964).

<sup>5</sup>See also R. Jackiw, Phys. Rev. D 9, 1686 (1974).

<sup>6</sup>B. W. Lee and J. Zinn-Justin, Phys. Rev. D 5, 3121 (1972); S. Coleman and E. Weinberg, *ibid.* 7, 1888 (1973); S. Weinberg, *ibid.* 7, 2887 (1973).

<sup>7</sup>S. Coleman *et al.*, Ref. 1.

### Errata

#### Erratum: Mathematical structure of the Bethe-Salpeter equation for massless exchange reinvestigated [Phys. Rev. D 9, 2411 (1974)]

Marian Günther

(1) The right-hand side of Eq. (9), p. 2413, instead of

$$\frac{-c \cos \varphi}{\cos \varphi - \cos \psi},$$

should read

$$-\frac{c \sin \varphi}{\cos \varphi - \cos \psi}.$$

(2) The right-hand side of Eq. (187), p. 2438, instead of

$$-\frac{2\pi i}{t''} \left( -\frac{1}{t'' v_+^t v_-^t} \right)^t,$$

should read

$$-\frac{2\pi i}{t''} \left( -\frac{u_-^2}{t'' v_+^t v_-^t} \right)^t.$$

(3) In the abstract (p. 2411, lines 17 and 18) and

again in the Introduction (p. 2412, second column, lines 18 and 19) the "relativistic Coulomb" propagator was referred to as half the difference between the advanced and retarded propagators, while—inconsistently with it—the same relativistic Coulomb propagator was referred to on p. 2436 (second column, lines 22–24) and in the sequel as half of the sum of the retarded and advanced propagators. Obviously, only the latter statement is correct if the definitions of both the advanced and retarded propagators involve the same direction of the integration with respect to  $p_0$ , i.e., from left to right. The author was momentarily misled by thinking of  $D$  (satisfying the homogeneous Klein-Gordon equation and equal to the well-known commutators of the free fields) as being defined (incorrectly, according to the now generally adopted conventions) as half of the sum of the retarded and advanced propagators.

#### Erratum: Addendum to Wilson's theory of critical phenomena and Callan-Symanzik equations in $4 - \epsilon$ dimensions [Phys. Rev. D 9, 1121 (1974)]

E. Brezin, J. C. Le Guillou, and J. Zinn-Justin

There is a misprint in the numerical value of the integral  $J$  after formula (4), which should read  $J = 0.7494 \dots$  instead of  $J = 1.7494 \dots$