Space-Time Symmetries and the Spontaneous Breakdown of Dilation Invariance, S. K. Bose and W. D. McGlinn [Phys. Rev. D 3, 2962 (1971)]. Equation (20a) should read $\lambda_\nu = 0$, $\tilde{\sigma}^i_{1\nu}(\mu^2 = 0, 0) = 0$. Equation (20b) should read $\tilde{\sigma}^i_{1j}(\mu^2 = 0, 0) = 0$, $j = 1, 2, 3$. Add the following equations:

$$\int_0^\infty d\mu^2 \tilde{\sigma}^i_{1i}(\mu^2, 0)\cos(x_0\mu) = 0\,, \tag{49a}$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}^i_{1i}(\mu^2, 0) = 0. \tag{50a}$$

In the paragraphs preceding and following Eq. (62), the references to Eq. (20a) should be changed to Eq. (50a). We wish to thank Dr. E. Gal-Ezer for pointing out the error in Eq. (20a).

Detection of the Poles of an Amplitude: A Comment on a Recent Paper, G. Calucci and G. C. Ghirardi [Phys. Rev. D 6, 3346 (1972)]. The following paragraph was inadvertently omitted from the paper as published.

Note added in proof. After this paper was submitted for publication we had an interesting discussion with Professor S. Ciulli. He has called to our attention that the attitude we have taken in the present paper is different from that followed by the authors of Ref. 1, in the sense that they consider as physically accessible also the left-hand cut of the amplitude; boundedness conditions on this region are relevant because they act as stability conditions for the fit. Moreover, Professor Ciulli called our attention to the fact that, by developing the formulation given by himself and Fischer [S. Ciulli and J. Fischer, Nucl. Phys. B24, 537 (1970)], it is possible to relate the boundedness condition imposed on both cuts to the Froissart bound. We note, however, that very often the reconstruction of the amplitude is performed from right-hand data only, so that our remarks are relevant.