# Errata

**New Class of Solutions of the Einstein-Maxwell Fields**, R. M. Misra, D. B. Pandey, D. C. Srivastava and S. N. Tripathi [Phys. Rev. D 7, 1587 (1973)]. Owing to an omission of a minus sign in the expression for the stress-energy tensor of the Maxwell field, i.e., Eq. (4), a sign anomaly is present in the field equations (6), (7a), and (7b) which leads to incorrect equations. However, this does not lead to serious complications. The correct field equations are obtained by replacing $F_{ij}$ as given in Eq. (4) by $iF_{ij}$ or equivalently $C$ by $iC$ in subsequent equations. With this modification the formulation remains valid. Further, in the example discussed in the paper, $e$ should be replaced by $ie$ in Eqs. (29), (31), (32), and (33) to obtain the correct expressions.

**Tests of Light-Cone Commutators. II**, Duane A. Dicus and Vigdor L. Teplitz [Phys. Rev. D 6, 2262 (1972)]. Equation (2.16) should include an induced pseudoscalar term. The correct equation is

$$\langle p_2 | A_a^\mu(0) | p_1 \rangle = s^\mu g_s^a(t) + \Delta^\mu \Delta \cdot s g_p^a(t) .$$

This change does not affect any of the other equations or results.

Equation (2.15) contains a more serious error. We believe that the right-hand side should include the two additional form factors

$$\Delta \cdot s \epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta\rho} P_\alpha \Delta_\beta x_\rho V_7^c(x^2, x\cdot P, x\cdot\Delta, t) + ix\cdot s\epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta\rho} P_\alpha \Delta_\beta x_\rho V_8^c(x^2, x\cdot P, x\cdot \Delta, t) .$$

When $x\cdot\Delta = 0$, $V_7^c$ is zero by time-reversal invariance. $V_8^c$ is not zero, however, and contributes a term

$$-\tfrac{1}{2} i\pi d_{abc} \int_0^\infty d\alpha\, \alpha^2 \overline{V}_8^c(0, \alpha, 0, t)$$

to the right-hand side of the sum rule (3.5f). None of the other sum rules are affected.

With this correction both the matrix element of the vector bilocal operator (2.15) and the matrix element of the axial-vector bilocal operator (2.17) have eight form factors. The tensors of these eight terms are, of course, related to the eight independent vectors (axial vectors) that can be formed by taking combinations of $P^\mu$, $\Delta^\mu$, $x^\mu$, and $\gamma^\mu$ between spinors.

There are also several misprints. In the second paragraph following (2.17), $P\cdot Q/P^+$ and $P\cdot\Delta/P^+$ should be replaced by $P_i Q^i/P^+$ and $P_i\Delta^i/P^+$. The number 12 in the sentence before Eqs. (3.5) should be 10. The right-hand side of (3.5g) should be multiplied by $i$. In Appendix B the correct expression for $R_1$ is

$$R_1 = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{P^2}{m} W_3 .$$

We have noticed that if one multiplies (3.5b) by $q_1 \cdot q_2$ and (3.5g) by $t$ and then adds the two equations, the resulting sum rule, which has zero on the right-hand side, is convergent when the photon has zero mass. Thus it would be reasonable to try to saturate this combination of (3.5b) and (3.5g) with photoproduction data. We have checked, by using (A6), that this sum rule is not simply a statement that a helicity amplitude for longitudinal photons is zero for zero photon mass.

We thank Professor Roman Jackiw for pointing out some of these errors.