ERRATA

RESOLUTION OF THE Σ^--MASS ANOMALY. Walter H. Barkas, John N. Dyer, and Harry H. Heckman [Phys. Rev. Letters 11, 26 (1963)].

There is a misprint in line 10, p. 27. For "and we observe 1.5 μ," please read "and we observe 15 μ. It is possibly significant that it is the anomalous range that displays the anomalous straggling."

REGGE POLES IN RENORMALIZABLE FIELD THEORIES. Paolo Budini [Phys. Rev. Letters 10, 384 (1963)].

Form (5) should be replaced by

$$\alpha\left(\frac{t}{m_1^2}, \frac{m_1^2}{m_2^2}, e_0^2\right) = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \alpha\left[\frac{t}{\lambda}, \frac{m_1^2}{\lambda}, \frac{m_2^2}{\lambda}, e_0^2 d_0(\lambda, m_1, m_2, e_0^2)\right]. \quad (5)$$

As a consequence one can only say that given a solution of (4′) in the form $\alpha[y, \mu_1, \mu_2, e_0^2 d_0(1/\mu_1, 1/\mu_2)]$, the physical one is obtained taking the ratio of the variables y, μ_1, μ_2 and putting $d_0 = 1$.

Since (4′) asserts that $\alpha(y, \mu, e^2)$ is an invariant of the renormalization group, it obeys the differential equation

$$y\frac{\partial\alpha}{\partial y} + \mu^2\frac{\partial\alpha}{\partial\mu^2} = e^2\frac{\partial\alpha^2}{\partial e^2}\frac{\partial d(x, \mu^2, e^2)}{\partial x}\bigg|_{x=1} \quad (6)$$

(we have put for simplicity $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu$). One sees that, in fact, $d \equiv 1$ gives a particular solution, of the form $\alpha = f(y/\mu, e_0^2)$ with f arbitrary, but not the most general; solutions with $d \neq 1$ are possible.

NEW UPPER BOUND FOR THE HIGH-ENERGY SCATTERING AMPLITUDE. T. Kinoshita, J. J. Loeffel, and A. Martin [Phys. Rev. Letters 10, 460 (1963)].

Professor O. W. Greenberg has been kind enough to point out to us a faulty formulation in reference 3 of our paper. The correct version of this footnote is: "The less restrictive assumption that $f(s, \cos\theta)$ be analytic in a Lehman ellipse (semimajor axis $\approx 1 + \alpha/k^4$) gives a weaker bound than (1). See O. W. Greenberg and F. E. Low, Phys. Rev. 124, 2047 (1961)."