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[1]F. Gürsey and L. Radicati, Phys. Rev. Letters 13, 173 (1964).

[2]A. Pais, Phys. Rev. Letters 13, 175 (1964).

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[4]E. Wigner, Phys. Rev. 51, 105 (1937).

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[7]We are aware that representations are not, in general, determined by their dimensionality. However, there is no ambiguity in the representations considered in this paper.

[8]T. K. Kuo and T. Yao, preceding Letter [Phys. Rev. Letters 13, 415 (1964)].

[9]J. Ginibre, J. Math. Phys. 4, 720 (1963).

[10]Note that these mass operators commute with all the Casimir operators of SU(6) and thus cannot reproduce the off-diagonal elements of the symmetry-breaking interaction. The dependence on state labels, in a given SU(6) representation, is, however, correctly reproduced (Wigner-Eckart theorem).

[11]We have followed the canonical practice of using masses for fermions and (masses)^2 for bosons.

ERRATUM

FINAL-STATE INTERACTIONS IN THE DECAY $\eta^0 \to 3\pi$. Frank S. Crawford, Jr., Ronald A. Grossman, L. J. Lloyd, LeRoy R. Price, and Earle C. Fowler [Phys. Rev. Letters 11, 564 (1963)].

Our cutoff criterion "remove events with $m(e^+e^-) < 100$ MeV" was designed to eliminate π^0 Dalitz-pair background events $\pi^+ + p \to \pi^+ + p + e^+ + e^- + X^0$ from the desired sample of events $\pi^+ + p \to \pi^+ + p + \pi^+ + \pi^- + X^0$. Unfortunately, it also removes $\pi^+\pi^-$ pairs with a small laboratory opening angle. We were aware of this bias but wrongly estimated that the effect on the spectrum was negligible. The cutoff turns out to be unnecessary, and we have now rescued by ionization criteria the cut-off events. Our sample of 97 decays is thus increased to 109. Also, we now constrain the mass of the η to 548 MeV. Our corrected (vs published) number of events in the seven 12-MeV intervals of π^0 kinetic energy from 0 to 84 MeV are 10 (was 10), 29 (23), 22 (29), 20 (17), 12 (12), 11 (5), and 5 (1). Our corrected (vs published) values of fitted parameters are, for the linear matrix-element theory, $\alpha = 0.45 \pm 0.07$ (was 0.71 ± 0.09), with $\chi^2 = 4.2$ (was 6.1), which predicts $R \equiv (000)/(+-0) = 1.63 \pm 0.03$ (was 1.50 ± 0.04). For the Brown and Singer theory, we find $m_\sigma = 392 \pm 9$ (was 381 ± 5), $\Gamma_\sigma = 88 \pm 15$ (was 48 ± 8), and $\chi^2 = 2.4$ (was 2.7), which predict $R = 1.28 \pm 0.07$ (was 1.02 ± 0.07). The experimental value of R according to the compilation of Rosenfeld et al.[1] is $R = 1.16 \pm 0.15$.

[1]A. H. Rosenfeld, A. Barbaro-Galtieri, W. H. Barkas, P. L. Bastien, J. Kirz, and M. Roos, to be published.