

⁴R. Dalitz and S. F. Tuan, Ann. Phys. (N.Y.) 10, 307 (1960).

⁵J. K. Kim, Phys. Rev. Letters 14, 29 (1965).

⁶R. Dalitz, Rev. Mod. Phys. 33, 471 (1961).

⁷W. Y. Chan, K. H. Ju, E. N. Kladnitskaya, G. I. Kopylov, A. A. Kuznetsov, N. M. Melinkova, N. Dinh-Tu, and E. S. Sokolova, Proceedings of the International Conference on High-Energy Physics, Dubna, 1964 (to be published). These authors observe a possible enhancement in the $\Lambda + \gamma$ effective-mass distribution from events produced by high-energy pions in a propane bubble chamber. They identify this enhancement

with the formation of a $\Lambda\eta$ state with small Q value, where the η decays to two γ rays, one of which is observed. Their observation may perhaps be connected with the effect reported here.

⁸The use of a full matrix of effective ranges in each channel introduces many more parameters. If a real effective range of 1 F in the $\Lambda\eta$ channel is assumed, the effect on $\sigma_{\Lambda\eta}$ at $q = 190$ MeV/ c is to reduce the cross section by only 40%, if $c < 0$. For $c < 0$, or for smaller q , the effect is less.

⁹For example, the maximum possible size of the resonant peak in $K^- + p \rightarrow \Sigma^0 + \pi^0$ is 0.8 mb.

E R R A T U M

CP-NONCONSERVING DECAY $K_1^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0$.

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Robert L. Golden, Donald Stern, Thomas O. Binford,
and V. Gordon Lind [Phys. Rev. Letters 14,
475 (1965)].

Our paper contains an internal inconsistency in sign convention. Our corrected results for $y = [(m_2 - m_1) / |m_2 - m_1|] \text{Im}(a_1/a_2)$ in Eqs. (2) and (3) are $y = -1.00 \pm 0.65$ and -0.80 ± 0.55 , respectively. The sign of y should also be reversed in references 7 and 10, and in the labeling of Figs. 1 and 2. We are indebted to Y. Tomozawa for his observation.