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FURTHER DISCUSSION OF PARTICLE-MIXTURE THEORIES OF $K^0 - 2\pi$ DECAY. P. K. Kabir and R. R. Lewis [Phys. Rev. Letters 15, 711 (1965)].

The last line of the second-last paragraph should read, "the existence of any charge asymmetry.¹⁷" The corresponding additional footnote is as follows:

¹⁷This is strictly true only insofar as one neglects interference between contributions from K_2 and Ψ_L . If such interference cannot be eliminated, either by selective absorption of one component or by averaging over a period of the $\Psi_L - K_2$ interference, there could be a charge asymmetry whose magnitude would depend on the unknown leptonic-decay properties of the S particle. If, for example, we assume that S cannot contribute to leptonic decays, the expected charge asymmetry would be very much smaller than in the CP -nonconserving case, since it would then arise solely from the admixture of K_+ in Ψ_L . On the other hand, detection of a charge asymmetry exceeding 5.7% would be strong evidence for the particle-mixture theory.

OFF-SHELL EQUATIONS FOR TWO-PARTICLE SCATTERING. K. L. Kowalski [Phys. Rev. Letters 15, 798 (1965)].

The quantity $(k^2 - x^2)^{-1}$ (or its inverse), which appears in the definition of $\Lambda(p, q)$, Eq. (7), and the equation following (7) with $x = q, p', p$, should be $x^2(k^2 - x^2)^{-1}$. Also, $\Lambda(p', p)$ should be $\Lambda(p', q)$ in the second integral equation for $\mathcal{R}_k(p, q)$.