[5]Kawarabayashi, Kitakado, and Yabuki, Ref. 2.

[6]Recent experimental results can be found in the Proceedings of the Topical Conference on Weak Interaction, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland, 14-17 January 1969 (CERN Scientific Information Service, Geneva, Switzerland, 1969).

[7]M. Ademollo and R. Gatto, Phys. Rev. Letters 13, 264 (1964).

[8]Another interesting point to be discussed is to modify Eqs. (7) and (8) by allowing some external mass dependence in the Veneziano amplitude so as to make the two equations consistent with the usual symmetry-breaking model of $(\underline{3}, \underline{3}^*) \oplus (\underline{3}^*, \underline{3})$ representation. After submission of the present work for publication, we received a Queen Mary College preprint entitled "Veneziano Amplitude and Current Algebra" by H. Osborn in which some aspect of this point is touched upon. We would like to thank Dr. Osborn for bringing his work to our attention.

ERRATA

LIGHT-SCATTERING MEASUREMENT OF CONCENTRATION FLUCTUATIONS IN PHENOL-WATER NEAR ITS CRITICAL POINT. P. N. Pusey and W. I. Goldburg [Phys. Rev. Letters 23, 67 (1969)].

Line 9, column 1 on p. 69 reads "$\cdots \ln\Gamma_c$ was proportional to $|T-T_c|\cdots$." This should be changed to read "$\cdots \ln\Gamma_c$ was proportional to $\ln|T-T_c|\cdots$."

Reference 11 should read: Benedek, Ref. 4.

Reference 13 should read: See Benedek, Ref. 4, $\cdots$.

DUALITY, ABSENCE OF EXOTIC RESONANCES, AND THE $\Delta I=\frac{1}{2}$ RULE IN NONLEPTONIC DECAYS. Ken Kawarabayshi and Shinsaku Kitakado [Phys. Rev. Letters 23, 440 (1969)].

The statement that there are six independent conditions on six s-u dual amplitudes for octet baryon decays is incorrect. Actually, only five of these conditions are independent.

As a result, for each pv and pc amplitude of octet baryon decays, contributions from the 27-plet spurion need not to vanish in general, but are described by a single s-u dual amplitude. However, for pv decays, CP invariance requires that this amplitude should vanish. On the other hand, no such restriction is found for pc decays. Explicit calculation shows, however, that the relevant amplitude gives no contribution to Ξ decays.

In summary then, in the SU(3) limit, the $\Delta I=\frac{1}{2}$ rule is proved for all observable pv decay amplitudes, including $\Omega^- \to \Xi + \pi$ and $K \to 2\pi$. For pc decay amplitudes, the same is valid for $\Omega^- \to \Xi + \pi$, $K \to 3\pi$, and $\Xi \to \Lambda + \pi$. The deviations from the $\Delta I=\frac{1}{2}$ rule for Λ and Σ decays are related through the following sum rule:

$$(\tfrac{2}{3})^{1/2}[P(\Lambda_-{}^0)+\sqrt{2}P(\Lambda_0{}^0)] = -\sqrt{2}P(\Sigma_0{}^+)+P(\Sigma_+{}^+)-P(\Sigma_-{}^-).$$

In the case of broken SU(3), the $\Delta I=\frac{1}{2}$ rule remains valid for $\Omega^- \to \Xi + \pi$ and $K \to 2\pi(3\pi)$. The question of whether or not the same rule is derivable, within our approach, for octet baryon decays deserves further study.

One of us (K.K.) thanks Dr. A. Schwimmer for pointing out the error contained in our paper.

VENEZIANO-TYPE FORM FACTORS FOR THE PION. H. Suura [Phys. Rev. Letters 23, 551 (1969)].

β_0 in Eq. (1) should have the value $\beta_0 = 2g_{\rho\pi\pi}{}^2$ instead of $g_{\rho\pi\pi}{}^2$.

Accordingly, the value of f_ρ given at the end of the paper should be corrected to $f_\rho{}^2/4\pi = \frac{1}{32}(m_\rho/f_\pi)^2 \sim 2$.