The correct factor of $\frac{1}{2}$ is obtained by time averaging after taking the absolute value and expanding γ_z.

[12]A. Rich, in *Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Atomic Masses and Related Constants* (Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, 1968), p. 383.

[13]The errors obtained are consistent with *a priori* estimates using the method of maximum likelihood. See Ref. 7 for a discussion of this method applied to the phase error.

[14]E. Klein, Z. Physik 208, 28 (1968). In order to use this result at our field, we assume that μ_p'/μ_B is independent of the magnetic field.

ERRATUM

MASS FLUCTUATION WAVES. R. A. Guyer and L. I. Zane [Phys. Rev. Letters 24, 660 (1970)].

We would like to thank Dr. A. Landesman for drawing our attention to the work of A. F. Andreev and I. M. Lifshitz, Zh. Eksperim. i Teor. Fiz. 56, 2057(1969) [Soviet Phys. JETP 29, 1107 (1969)], who have independently derived many of the ideas current in the literature of quantum crystals. We made an unnecessarily cursory reference to the work of Varma. At the Quantum Crystals Conference in Aspen, Colorado, 1-6 September 1969, Varma suggested a topology similar to that in our Fig. 2 and identified the ^{4}He bath with the motion of the ^{4}He particles through the ^{3}He lattice. An attempt to quantify this suggestion by identifying the ^{4}He-bath specific heat with the solid-phase separation precursor was not successful.

The sentence beneath Eq. (14) should read, "...Fig. 2 explains why τ_{34} has not been observed...."