ERRATA

PARALLEL NATURE OF THE Λ_1-Λ_3 ENERGY BANDS IN GERMANIUM. Stephen Koeppen, Paul Handler, and Stephen Jasperson [Phys. Rev. Lett. 27, 265 (1971)].

The value of the transverse matrix element in Eqs. (3) and (4) should be $P_t^2 = \frac{1}{2}(0.65)^2$, where 0.65 is the one-electron matrix element from Ref. 12 which neglects the spin-orbit splitting. This results in a value of ΔK_{111} from Eq. (4) which is too large by a factor of 2. In other words, the value of P_t necessary to give $\Delta K_{111} = 0.4$ a.u. is larger than the one-electron value by about $\sqrt{2}$, which is probably a result of the Coulomb interaction. The conclusions of our paper remain the same: The one-electron theory describes the data very well although a somewhat larger matrix element must be used.

OBSERVATION OF THE OPTICAL ANALOG OF THE MÖSSBAUER EFFECT IN RUBY. A. Szabo [Phys. Rev. Lett. 27, 323 (1971)].

The first sentence on page 325 should read, "Taking[5] $\Delta B_z = 7$ G, we calculate at $\theta = 0°$ the homogeneous linewidths $\Delta(\pm\frac{1}{2}, \pm\frac{3}{2}) = 35$ MHz, and $\Delta(\pm\frac{1}{2}, \pm\frac{1}{2}) = 5$ MHz."

In Eq. (1) read $(I+1)$ for $(I=1)$. In Eq. (2) the term $(\gamma/I)\vec{I}_i \cdot \vec{H}$ should be preceded by a negative sign.

SOME REMARKS ON THE $(\underline{3}, \underline{3}^*) \oplus (\underline{3}^*, \underline{3})$ BREAKING OF CHIRAL SYMMETRY. Riazuddin and S. Oneda [Phys. Rev. Lett. 27, 548 (1971)].

In Eq. (20), m_π^2, m_K^2, $m_{\eta_8}^2$, and $m_{\eta_8\text{-}\eta_0}^2$ should read as

$$m_\pi^2 = \epsilon_0[\alpha + (\tfrac{2}{3})^{1/2}\beta] + (\epsilon_8/\sqrt{3})\beta,$$

$$m_K^2 = \epsilon_0[\alpha + (\tfrac{2}{3})^{1/2}\beta] - (\epsilon_8/2\sqrt{3})\beta,$$

$$m_{\eta_8}^2 = \epsilon_0[\alpha + (\tfrac{2}{3})^{1/2}\beta] - (\epsilon_8/\sqrt{3})\beta \equiv A,$$

$$m_{\eta_8\text{-}\eta_0}^2 = \epsilon_8(\tfrac{2}{3})^{1/2}(\beta + \tfrac{1}{2}\beta') \equiv C.$$

In the fourth line after Eq. (20), read $C(q^2 - p^2) \times (pq)^{-1} = B - A$ instead of $C(q^2 - p^2)(pq)^{-1} = A - B$. In Eq. (21), change $(m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)$ to $(m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)^2$. Equation (22) should read as follows:

$$\sigma_{\eta\eta'} = -\frac{c+\sqrt{2}}{3c}\frac{C}{m_{\eta'}^2 - m_\eta^2}\{(1-\sqrt{2}c) \times [m_{\eta'}^2 + m_\eta^2 - 2m_K^2] + \sqrt{2}cm_0^2\}.$$

Equation (24) should then read $G = \{2\ \text{GeV}^2 - 1.8m_0^2\}$. For the values of m_0^2 lying between 0 and 1.5 GeV^2, $\Gamma(\eta' \to \eta\pi\pi)$ lies between 1.6×10^{-2} and 2×10^{-3} MeV. [The most realistic value $m_0^2 \sim 1$ GeV^2 gives $\Gamma(\eta' \to \eta\pi\pi) \simeq 0.2\times10^{-3}$ MeV.] In any case, our conclusion does not change.

Eu^{153} INDIRECT SPIN-SPIN INTERACTION AND INHOMOGENEOUS LINE BROADENING IN FERROMAGNETIC EuO. J. Barak, I. Siegelstein, A. Gabai, and N. Kaplan [Phys Rev. Lett. 27, 817 (1971)].

The drawings, but not the captions, of Figs. 1 and 2 should be exchanged.