complete in the sense that all intermediate hadrons may also be external hadrons.

[10]The kinematic factors involved in the decay rates are calculated by C. Becchi and G. Morpurgo, Phys. Rev. 140, B687 (1965).

[11]See H. Harari, in *Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Electron and Photon Interactions at High Energies, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 1971,* edited by N. B. Mistry (Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, N.Y., 1972), p. 305.

[12]For a recent review of some data concerning various $V\rightarrow P\gamma$ decays, see J. Le Francois, in *Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Electron and Photon Interactions at High Energies*, (Ref. 11), p. 55.

[13]M. Basile *et al.*, Phys. Lett. 38B, 117 (1972).

ERRATA

CONDENSED π^- PHASE IN NEUTRON STAR MATTER. Raymond F. Sawyer [Phys. Rev. Lett. 29, 382 (1972)].

On p. 384, the last sentence, which reads, "However this state has an immense current flowing in the magnetic energy will preclude its formation. magnetic energy will preclude its formation," should be replaced by "However this state has an immense current flowing in the z direction, and in a homogeneous system the magnetic energy will preclude its formation."

MAGNETIC HYPERFINE MODULATION OF DYE-SENSITIZED DELAYED FLUORESCENCE IN AN ORGANIC CRYSTAL. R. P. Groff, R. E. Merrifield, A. Suna, and P. Avakian [Phys. Rev. Lett. 29, 429 (1972)].

Our magnetic field units, mT (1 millitesla = 10 oersteds), were incorrectly expressed by the journal as mTorr.

INDUCED NEUTRAL CURRENT EFFECTS IN UNIFIED MODELS OF WEAK AND ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERACTIONS. Kazuo Fukikawa, Benjamin W. Lee, A. I. Sanda, and S. B. Treiman [Phys. Rev. Lett. 29, 682 (1972)].

C. Bouchiat, J. Iliopoulos, and Ph. Meyer pointed out correctly that the contributions of diagrams (c) and (d) contain a factor

$$-i(G_F\alpha/\sqrt{2}\,\pi)r[\bar{\nu}\gamma^\alpha(1+\gamma_5)\nu][\bar{e}\gamma_\alpha e], \tag{7}$$

where r is of order $\ln[m_\mu/m(Y^+)]$. More precisely, for $q^2, m^2(Y^+)\ll m_W^2$, r is given by

$$\begin{aligned} r &= 2\int_0^1 d\alpha\,\alpha(1-\alpha)\ln\frac{m_\mu^2-q^2\alpha(1-\alpha)}{m^2(Y^+)-q^2\alpha(1-\alpha)}+O\left(\left[\frac{m(Y^+)}{m_W}\right]^2,\left[\frac{m_\mu}{m_W}\right]^2,\left[\frac{q^2}{m_W^2}\right]\right)\\ &\simeq\frac{1}{3}\ln\left[\frac{m_\mu}{m(Y^+)}\right]^2-\frac{1}{15}\frac{q^2}{m_\mu^2}\text{ for } q^2\ll m_\mu^2,\\ &\simeq\frac{1}{3}\ln\frac{q^2}{m(Y^+)^2}\text{ for } m_\mu^2\ll q^2\ll m^2(Y^+).\end{aligned}$$

Numerically r is of order unity for $m(Y^+)\simeq 1$ GeV. Equation (7) should be added to the right hand sides of Eqs. (3) and (4).

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