G. Jernigan, Astrophys. J. Lett. 215, L7 (1977), predict second Compton scattering for 3C120 extending to 1000 MeV with a luminosity $\sim 10^{43}$ erg s^{-1}.

[17]G. Cavallo and M. J. Rees, Mon. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc. 183, 359 (1978).

[18]W. M. Fawley, J. Arons, and E. T. Scharlemann, Astrophys. J. 217, 227 (1977).

[19]See also R. D. Blandford and R. L. Znajek, Mon. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc. 179, 433 (1977).

[20]Depending on the surrounding medium and initial pair density, there may be cases with considerable annihilation after cooling. In our Galaxy, much of the annihilation is evidently nonrelativistic, since a sharp 0.511-MeV line is observed [R. C. Haymes, G. D. Walraven, C. A. Meegan, R. D. Hall, F. J. Djuth, and D. H. Shelton, Astrophys. J. 201, 593 (1975); M. Leventhal, C. J. McCallum, and P. D. Stang, as reported by W. Sullivan, New York Times, 27 April 1978, p. 48].

[21]In blast-wave models, production would be via the γ-γ or Coulomb processes in the shock although electron-γ collisions could enhance the effect in the post-shock region.

ERRATUM

ENHANCEMENT OF THE EXCITATION FUNCTION FOR THE 0^+, 6.049-MeV STATE OF ^{16}O IN THE REACTION $^{12}C(^{16}O, ^{12}C)^{16}O$. K. Katori, K. Furuno, and T. Ooi [Phys. Rev. Lett. 40, 1489 (1978)].

The wrong figure was used for Fig. 1. The correct figure is given below.

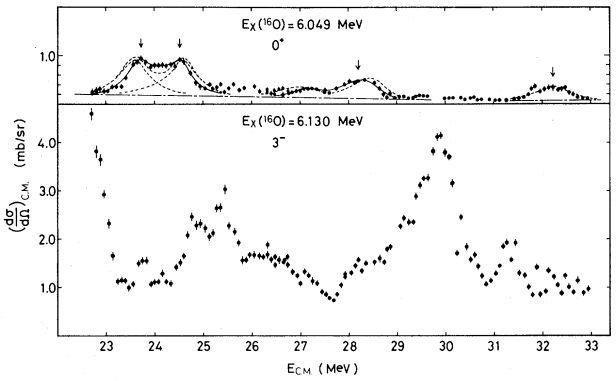

FIG. 1. Excitation functions for the 0^+, 6.049-MeV and the 3^-, 6.130-MeV states of ^{16}O measured at $\theta_{lab} = 7.0°$ ($\theta_{c.m.} \sim 15°$) in the reaction $^{12}C[^{16}O, ^{12}C(g.s.)]^{16}O^*$. Four arrows show energies at which angular distributions are taken. The full line indicates the result for two-level resonance-formula analysis, and the dotted line indicates that for one-level resonance-formula analysis.