to membrane-bound proteins which are only partially accessible to the solvent. In this case the kinetic coefficients are expected to be influenced by the internal mobility of the membrane. This prediction is compatible with known experimental facts.[21, 22]

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[15]This is because $r = r_0 + \Delta r$ is determined by the particle-solvent interaction [J. O'M. Bockris and A. K. N. Reddy, *Modern Electrochemistry* (Plenum, New York, 1973), Vol. 1, Chap. 2]. $\Delta r/r_0$ is not a small fraction for an ion or a small molecule. Thus, a nonuniformity in the medium composition might affect both r and η.
[16]Equation (4) has already been obtained from the Smoluchowski equation [Eq. (3)], which has been taken as a starting point by S. H. Northrup and J. T. Hynes, J. Chem. Phys. 69, 5246 (1978). However, the validity of Eq. (3) is subject to conditions (a)–(c). This requires a generalization of Kramers's treatment, as shown here.
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ERRATA

DETERMINATION OF THE QUARK DECAY FUNCTION WITHOUT PHENOMENOLOGICAL INPUT. Van Chang and Rudolph C. Hwa [Phys. Rev. Lett. 44, 439 (1980)].

Equation (3) should read

$$R(x_1, x_2, x) = \frac{x_1 x_2}{x^2}\,\delta\left(\frac{x_1}{x} + \frac{x_2}{x} - 1\right).$$

Equation (9) should read

$$N^{\pi^+}(x) + N^{\pi^-}(x) = \tfrac{5}{6} D_u{}^{\pi^+}(x) + \tfrac{7}{6} D_u{}^{\pi^-}(x).$$

The results and conclusion of this paper are not altered by these changes.