Harris *et al.* Respond: The statement in our original Letter[1] that the crossover exponents ϕ_k measure the power-law decay of the cumulants of the resistance, and, in particular, that

$$[R^2(0,x)]_{\rm av} - [R(0,x)]_{\rm av}^2 \sim x^{(-2\beta_p+\phi_2)/\nu},$$

is incorrect. The exponents $\{\phi_k\}$ describe corrections to scaling of the probability distribution $P(R,\mathbf{x})$ for the resistance R between sites restricted to the same cluster and separated by $\mathbf{x}$. At $p=p_c$ and for $|\mathbf{x}|=x>>1$, we find

$$P(R,\mathbf{x}) \sim R^{-1}Y(\sigma R x^{-\phi_1/\nu}, \{(\sigma R)^{\phi_k - k\phi_1}\}),$$

where Y is an unspecified scaling function. Thus, for $\sigma R >> 1$, $P(R,\mathbf{x})$ is a function of the single scaling variable $y=\sigma R x^{-\phi_1/\nu}$. Corrections to this single-variable scaling should occur for σR of order unity. Note, however, that for $x \rightarrow \infty$, the range in y for which $\sigma R \lesssim 1$ tends to zero. Therefore, observation of these exponents is best accomplished by studying $P(R,\mathbf{x})$ at fixed x as a function of R. This behavior is consistent with the numerical calculations of Rammal, Lemieux, and Tremblay,[2] for the related probability distribution for the resistance of squares of size L.

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[1]A. B. Harris, S. Kim, and T. C. Lubensky, Phys. Rev. Lett. **53**, 743 (1984).

[2]R. Rammal, M.-A. Lemieux, and A.-M. S. Tremblay, preceding Comment [Phys. Rev. Lett. **54**, 1087 (1985)].

