Casati, Chirikov, and Guarneri Respond: The Comment by Seligman and Verbaarschot[1] follows a previous Comment by Feingold.[2] Thanks to numerical data presented by these authors and to the theoretical analysis given by Berry,[3] we have now a fairly complete understanding of the meaning of the deviations from Poisson statistics we pointed out in our paper.[4] However, all these papers may leave the impression that also the anomaly in the Δ_3 statistic indicated by us disappears in the "semiclassical limit." We would like to stress that this is not actually the case. Indeed, according to our estimate (2) of Ref. 4 (which is confirmed both by numerical computations[2,4] and by the theory subsequently derived by Berry[3]), the energy width $(\Delta E)_{\mathrm{cr}}$ within which $\overline{\Delta}_3(L) \approx L/15$ is of the order $(\Delta E)_{\mathrm{cr}} \sim \sqrt{E} \sim \omega$ ($\hbar = 1$), i.e., of the classical frequency of the motion. Then, since in the semiclassical region one should consider only $\Delta E >> \omega$ (one quantum), the Δ_3 statistic, for the considered integrable system, is *always different than for uncorrelated Poisson statistics.* The same remains true in the multidimensional case, because the relation $(\Delta E)_{\mathrm{cr}} \sim \omega$ holds for any number of dimensions [see Eq. (4) in Ref. 4].

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