Spin-Singlet Wave Function for the Half-Integral Quantum Hall Effect. F. D. M. HALDANE and E. H. REZAYI [Phys. Rev. Lett. **60**, 956 (1988)].

An important reference which we were unaware of has been brought to our attention. Borchardt[1] has shown that if **A** is the square matrix with elements $(x_i - y_j)^{-1}$ and **B** is the matrix with elements $(x_i - y_j)^{-2}$, then $\det|\mathbf{A}| \times \mathrm{per}|\mathbf{A}| = \det|\mathbf{B}|$. With this result, our wave function Ψ_{HCM} takes the simpler form

$$\Psi_{\mathrm{HCM}}^{\{\sigma_i\}} = \Psi_2 \det|\overline{\mathbf{M}}^{\{\sigma_i\}}|,$$

where $\overline{\mathbf{M}}$ is the $\frac{1}{2}N \times \frac{1}{2}N$ matrix of inverse *square* complex distances $(Z_{ij})^{-2}$ between the ith spin-↑ electron and the jth spin-↓ electron.

With this new form of Ψ_{HCM}, the previously missing formal proof that it has symmetry type $(2^{N/2})$ follows from a simple induction argument.[2]

We thank E. Allen for this observation, and for bringing Ref. 1 to our attention.

[1]C. W. Borchardt, Monatsber. Kgl. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. **1855**, 165; this result is reviewed by H. Minc, *Permanents,* Encyclopedia of Mathematics and its Applications Vol. 6 (Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1978), p. 6.

[2]E. Allen, private communication. This follows from applying Fock's cyclic condition [our Eq. (1)] after expanding the N-particle determinant in terms of $(N-2)$-particle determinants, and using the induction hypothesis.