pure gases and gaseous mixtures as a function of temperature. The available data are somewhat in disagreement with each other and accurate measurements will clarify the position considerably.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors are thankful to J. P. Agrawal for help in some of the calculations at the early stages of this work.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkins, B. E., Bastick, R. E., and Ibbs, T. L., 1939, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London) **A172,** 142.
Chapman, S., 1917, Phil. Trans. **A217,** 115.
Chapman, S., and Cowling, T. G., 1952, *The Mathematical Theory of Non-Uniform Gases,* Cambridge University Press, England.
Cowling, T. G., 1962, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London) **263A,** 186.
Enskog, D., 1911, Physik. Z. **12,** 533.
Gray, P., and Wright, P. G., 1961, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London) **263A,** 161.
Grew, K. E., 1947, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London) **A189,** 402.
Heymann, D., and Kistemaker, J., 1959, Physica **25,** 556.
Hirschfelder, J. O., Curtiss, C. F., and Bird, R. B., 1954, *Molecular Theory of Gases and Liquids,* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.
Lindsay, A. L., and Bromley, L. A., 1950, Ind. Eng. Chem. **42,** 1508.
Mason, E. A., 1954, J. Chem. Phys. **22,** 169.
———, 1955, J. Chem. Phys. **23,** 49.
———, 1958, J. Chem. Phys. **28,** 1000.
———, 1960, J. Chem. Phys. **32,** 1832.
Mason, E. A., and Saxena, S. C., 1959, J. Chem. Phys. **31,** 511.
———, 1958, Phys. Fluids **1,** 361.
Mason, E. A., and von Ubisch, H., 1960, Phys. Fluids **3,** 355.
Muckenfuss, C., and Curtiss, C. F., 1958, J. Chem. Phys. **29,** 1273.
Saxena, S. C., 1956, J. Chem. Phys. **25,** 360.
———, 1957, Indian J. Phys. **31,** 597.
Saxena, S. C., and Agrawal, J. P., 1962, Proc. Phys. Soc. (London) **80,** 313.
Saxena, S. C., and Singh, R., 1963, Proc. Phys. Soc. (London) **81,** 788.
Srivastava, B. N., and Saxena, S. C., 1957a, J. Chem. Phys. **27,** 583.
———, 1957b, Proc. Phys. Soc. (London) **B70,** 369.
Thornton, E., 1960, Proc. Phys. Soc. (London) **76,** 104.
———, 1961, Proc. Phys. Soc. (London) **77,** 1166.
von Ubisch, H., 1959, Arkiv Fysik **16,** 93.
Wassiljewa, A., 1904, Physik. Z. **5,** 737.
Wright, P. G., and Gray, P., 1962, Trans. Faraday Soc. **58,** 1.

Erratum: The Measuring Process in Quantum Theory

J. M. BURGERS

Institute for Fluid Dynamics and Applied Mathematics, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland

[Rev. Mod. Phys. **35,** 145 (1963)]

In my paper several lines of explanation in connection with Eq. (22) on p. 148 were omitted. The following lines should be inserted immediately after this equation, and must replace the 4 lines now following it:

"if we make use of $\sum_m f_{im} f^*_m = \delta_{il}$, which is necessary as the f_{im} determine a unitary transformation from a complete set of orthonormal eigenstates $(\Psi_i)_2$ to another complete set ϑ_m.

That the $(\Psi_i)_2$ indeed form a complete set of orthonormal eigenstates, as is expressed by Eq. (17), is a consequence of assumption (11). This assumption makes that

$$\Phi_2 = \sum_i a_{ki}(\psi_i)_2(\Psi_i)_2 ,$$

which implies that the eigenstates of the complex system formed out of the original system plus the apparatus are determined by products of the form $(\psi_i)_2(\Psi_i)_2$. These can be decomposed into a factor $(\psi_i)_2$ for the original system, and a second factor $(\Psi_i)_2$ for the apparatus."

Erratum: Relativistic Invariance and Hamiltonian Theories of Interacting Particles

D. G. CURRIE,* T. F. JORDAN,† AND E. C. G. SUDARSHAN†

The University of Rochester, Rochester, New York

[Rev. Mod. Phys. **35,** 350 (1963)]

In Sec. IV of this paper we have used an "angular momentum Helmholtz theorem" due to J. S. Lomont and H. E. Moses [Communs. Pure Appl. Math. **14,** 69 (1961)]. Our footnote 25, which refers only to the second proof of J. B. Keller, should be corrected accordingly. We should also note that our use of this theorem to establish the standard form of classical mechanical angular momentum is similar to the quantum mechanical proof of J. S. Lomont and H. E. Moses [Nuovo Cimento **16,** 96 (1960)]. We regret these omissions.

* Present address: Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.
† Present address: Institut für theoretische Physik, Universität Bern, Bern, Switzerland.