ERRATA

ANOMALOUS ϵ/β^+ DECAY BRANCHING RATIOS: A THEORETICAL EXPLANATION. R. B. Firestone, R. A. Warner, Wm. C. McHarris, and W. H. Kelly [Phys. Rev. Lett. 35, 713 (1975)].

It has come to our attention that in Eq. (4), page 714, $Z_\epsilon = -Z_{\beta^+}$. The result of this error is to diminish the effect of the $i\int\gamma_5\vec{r}$ form factor on the ϵ/β^* branching ratio. Despite this error, we feel that our basic approach is correct, although the particular form factor we focused on was incorrect. A thorough analysis of the problem, including weak magnetism and other induced terms, should be able to account for the large observable skew ratios. Unfortunately, dependable quantitative calculations for ^{145}Gd are not possible at this time. The authors thank Dr. H. Behrens, Zentralstelle für Atomkernenergie-Dokumentation, Karlsruhe, for bringing this point to their attention.

WHY COLOR FAILS TO SHOW IN ELECTROPRODUCTION AND NEUTRINO SCATTERING EXPERIMENTS. Jogesh C. Pati and Abdus Salam [Phys. Rev. Lett. 36, 11 (1976)].

The "naive" parton model requires that the color-gluon-parton mass "μ"—like the quark-parton mass—be treated as a function of x (crudely speaking $\mu^2 \approx x^2 M_N^2$), a feature which appears necessary also from the requirement of positivity of σ_L for all physical x and q^2. With this input, the asymptotic expression for F_2^{col} (see next to last paragraph) though still correct in form, does not have the proportionality factor $\frac{1}{3}$, but a factor which will depend on the precise form of the parton-gluon mass. The significance of this change for the gluon contribution to color-structure functions will be discussed elsewhere.

TRICRITICAL POINT IN KH_2PO_4. V. Hugo Schmidt, Arthur B. Western, and Alan G. Baker [Phys. Rev. Rev. Lett. 37, 839 (1976)].

The printed version was missing the opening paragraph, which reads as follows:

"Griffiths[1] defined a tricritical point as a point at which three lines of critical points, or second-order phase transitions, meet. In the materials he cited, namely He^3-He^4 mixtures, NH_4Cl at high pressure, and certain magnetic systems, the three-dimensional parameter spaces in which the tricritical points occur contain experimentally accessible planes, but the third dimension is experimentally inaccessible. For example, magnetic systems exhibiting tricritical points generally have an accessible temperature–magnetic-field plane, but the third coordinate is a staggered magnetic field."

Also, Ref. 14 has been published since the Letter appeared: A. B. Western and V. H. Schmidt, Solid State Commun. 19, 885 (1976).

CROSSOVER DIMENSIONS FOR FULLY DEVELOPED TURBULENCE. U. Frisch, M. Lesieur, and P. L. Sulem [Phys. Rev. Lett. 37, 895 (1976)].

The word "enstrophy" was uniformly replaced by "entropy" in the printed version. "Entropy" should appear nowhere in the paper; in every instance, "enstrophy" is meant.