Errata

Transport and Deformation-Potential Theory for Many-Valley Semiconductors with Anisotropic Scattering, CONYERS HERRING AND ERICH VOGT [Phys. Rev. **101**, 944 (1956)]. We are indebted to Dr. R. W. Keyes for the observation that the values of c_{12} and c_{44} for silicon were interchanged in Table VIII and in the subsequent calculations. Thus, in Table VIII, c^* and c_l should be -0.577×10^{12} and 1.906×10^{12}, respectively. Equations (55) and (56) should read

$$[\|]=\Xi_u^2[1.40(\Xi_d/\Xi_u)^2+2.40(\Xi_d/\Xi_u)+1.62],$$
$$[\perp]=\Xi_u^2[1.33(\Xi_d/\Xi_u)^2+1.15(\Xi_d/\Xi_u)+1.07],$$

respectively. Also, more recent piezoresistance measurements[1] alter the m_{11} entry of Table VIII to $-(21500/T)+$const, and suggest that the part identifiable with the left of Eq. (27) may actually be as much as 15% higher than this. This 15% adjustment has been used for the dashed curve of the accompanying figure.

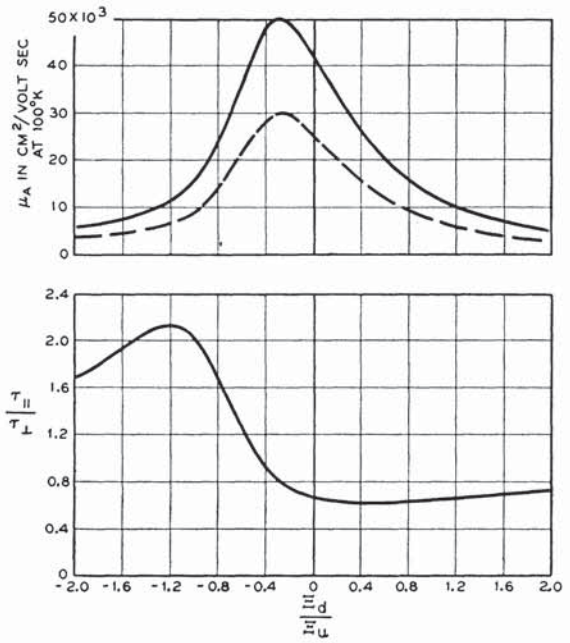

FIG. 6 (top and bottom parts only). Above: mobility μ_A due to scattering by acoustic modes only, for n-type silicon at 100°K, as a function of the ratio Ξ_d/Ξ_u of the two deformation-potential constants. The full curve is calculated with the m_{11} assumed originally, the dashed curve with the more recent values. Below: ratio of the parallel and perpendicular relaxation times.

[1] Morin, Geballe, and Herring, Phys. Rev. **105**, 525 (1957).

Electron Scattering from the Deuteron, JOHN A. MCINTYRE [Phys. Rev. **103**, 1464 (1956)]. The third sentence of point 1 under Sec. VII should read "Thus, the discrepancy of Fig. 4 results only from the S-state charge distribution of the deuteron." instead of "Thus, the discrepancy in Fig. 4 results."

Stopping Power and Valence States, WERNER BRANDT [Phys. Rev. **104**, 691 (1956)]. In Table I, the value for the atomic polarizability of aliphatically bound carbon should read 0.91 A³ instead of 1.91 A³; the last two valence states of oxygen should read (1) alcohols, ethers and (2) ketones instead of (1) alcohols and (2) ether, respectively.

Critical Points and Lattice Vibration Spectra, JAMES C. PHILLIPS [Phys. Rev. **104**, 1263 (1956)]. In Sec. III a classification of all possible fluted points arising from threefold degeneracies was given in terms of the sectors of the λ' surface. The latter were obtained from the radial extrema of the surface. Eugene Blount has pointed out to the author that the analysis given located only radial stationary points, some of which must be saddle points. In fact, the Morse equality for the λ' surface is

$$n_0-n_1+n_2=2.$$

It was found that radial stationary points occurred in the Δ_ξ, Λ_ξ, Σ_ξ, and G_ξ directions of multiplicity 6, 8, 12, and 24, respectively. From the Morse equality the G_ξ points must always be saddle points. From this, one can show that the points denoted by S, C, D in Table I never occur. In addition, to distinguish between the various possibilities one need no longer determine C_ξ, so that the sixth column of Table I can be disregarded.

Negative to Positive Ratio from Nonrelativistic Theories of Pion Photoproduction, MICHAEL J. MORAVCSIK [Phys. Rev. **105**, 267 (1957)]. The last sentence in reference 33 should read as follows: "That the two couplings give different results is not surprising since the often quoted equivalence theorem does not hold for photoproduction if the anomalous magnetic moments are included."