sible multiplets may not exist, as particles are not completely characterized by their membership in one of the multiplets. Thus various multiplets may be forbidden for quite different reasons. It is obvious from Eq. (6) that one cannot have a symmetry lower than $SU(2)$.

The extension to the case of two different B multiplets is under consideration. With the help of a generalized Smushkevich principle, of which Eq. (3) is a reduced form, the $SU(n)$ structure of scattering amplitudes in different channels is also being studied.

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¹E. C. G. Sudarshan, L. O'Riada, and T. S. Santhanam, Phys. Rev. **136**, B1092 (1964), hereafter referred to as SOS.

²I. M. Smushkevich, Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR **103**, 235 (1955).

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⁴Equation (7) is obtained from results of the Supplement, Sec. 5 of reference 3.

E R R A T A

REACTIONS $H^3(n, p)3n$ AND $H^3(n, H^4)\gamma$ AT $E_n = 14.4$ MeV. V. Ajdačić, M. Cerineo, B. Lalović, G. Paić, I. Šlaus, and P. Tomaš [Phys. Rev. Letters **14**, 444 (1965)].

The upper limit given (p. 445, second column, fifteenth line) for the cross section for the reaction $H^3(n, H^4)\gamma$ should read $0.2 \mu\text{b/sr}$ instead of 0.2 mb/sr .

$\pi^\pm$ AND $K^\pm$ PRODUCTION CROSS SECTIONS FOR 12.5-BeV PROTONS ON Be. R. A. Lundy, T. B. Novey, D. D. Yovanovitch, and V. L. Telegdi [Phys. Rev. Letters **14**, 504 (1965)].

In Table I, the signs on K^+ and K^- are reversed. Thus, the first five columns of cross sections should refer to K^+ and the last three to K^- .