hyperon form factors (in general an odd number of pions) is small. The baryon contribution becomes small by the same reason. On the other hand, the pionic form factor for the Λ - Σ « transition vertex » turns out to be nearly the same as that of the nucleons for the same parity of Λ and Σ . Thus the Ferrari-Selleri form factor and the amplitude

of the π - Λ resonance obtained by AMATI *et al.* ⁽⁵⁾ will give a suitable description for the treatment of one-meson exchange reactions (3)-(7).

A detailed investigation is left for a subsequent paper.

(⁵) D. AMATI, A. STANGHELLINI and B. VI-TALE: *Nuovo Cimento*, **13**, 1143 (1959).

Magneto-Compressional Disturbance in a Tepid Plasma.

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The argument advanced in Sect. 3'2 concerning the effect of finite initial electron energy and the resulting expression for the characteristic length given by eq. (30) are incorrect. When proper account is taken of the initial electron pressure P_e and ion pressure P_i , we obtain instead of eq. (30)

$$\varphi''(x)/\varphi(x) = \frac{\omega_p^2}{c^2} \left[1 - \frac{u_A^2}{u_0^2} \left(1 + \beta_e + \frac{3u_A^2}{2u_0^2} \beta_i \right) \right] \left/ \left[1 - \frac{\beta_e}{8} \left(1 + 3 \frac{u_A^2}{u_0^2} \right) \right] \right|;$$

where

$$\beta_{e,i} = 8\pi P_{e,i}/B_0^2.$$

The ionic contribution remains unaltered. However, the electron pressure contributes to the sound speed to the same extent as a classical fluid with $\gamma=2$; and, in addition, appears to renormalize the magnetic skin depth, c/ω_p .