where $\theta_{\min} = \lambda/a$ occurs because of the screening of the nuclear field by the atomic electrons, λ being the de Broglie wavelength and a the screening radius. Taking account of interference

$$(\bar{\alpha}_1^2)_{\text{int}} = \frac{2k}{\pi} (I + \mathcal{A}) \ln \left(\frac{\theta_1 \sqrt{1 + \mathcal{A}}}{\theta_{\min}} \right),$$

which results in a variation of 7% in the mean angle $\bar{\alpha}_1$ for an interference of 15%.

This value of 15% is an extreme case, the mean interference being 9% between 0 and 1 mrad. Moreover the interference decreases as the Coulomb scattering increases and is very small between 0 and θ_1 mrad. We can thus conclude that the presence of interference effects will not alter the measurements of multiple scattering. The results presented for the 27 GeV/c protons (1) can then be extended to the region of multiple scattering.

Inhomogenization of Semi-Simple Lie Algebras.

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(*Nuovo Cimento*, **45** A, 234 (1966))

Equation (4) of this letter contains an error, the correct form is

$$c_{ii}{}^k + f_{k\alpha}{}^\gamma + f_{j\alpha}{}^\beta f_{\beta i}{}^\gamma + f_{\alpha i}{}^\beta f_{\beta i}{}^\gamma = 0.$$