The telescope, subtending an angle of $7.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$ sr, looked at a polyethylene target 12 mm thick while being irradiated by 27.5 GeV protons for a total flux of $4.5 \cdot 10^{14}$ protons. A gate allowed pulses to be recorded during a period of 1 s, starting either 0.19 s or 1.2 s after each PS burst (the PS repetition rate was of one burst every 5 s, the burst length was 2 ms).

After irradiation, the polyethylene target plus an Al-10 mm thick target irradiated by $3 \cdot 10^{14}$ protons, and a paraffin-surrounded copper piece irradiated by $5 \cdot 10^{11}$ protons, were placed immediately in front of the telescope, subtending now $3.8 \cdot 10^{-2}$ sr. After 2 h of counting, the polyethylene target and the paraffin around the copper one were melted in the hope of speeding up eventual migration processes.

No counts were registered. This result is of difficult interpretation. If there is a high probability for annihilation in the time between 0.1 s and one day after production, then the experiment gives an upper limit of $(10^{-35} \div 10^{-36}) \text{ cm}^2$ for the production cross-section.

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ERRATA - CORRIGE

On the Gauge Invariant Theory of Elementary-Particle Interactions.

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Owing to an oversight two notes were added at the end of this paper, which do not belong to it.

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