The average of $\frac{3}{2}X'\omega_q$ for the two limiting cases mentioned above is:

$$\frac{3}{2}X'\omega_q \begin{cases} \nearrow 0.023 \pm 0.004 \\ \searrow 0.032 \pm 0.007 . \end{cases}$$

For f^2 we have

$$f^2 = 0.106 \pm 0.024 .$$

$$f^2 = 0.117 \pm 0.027 .$$

If we take the mean value of these results we can conclude that the coupling constant derived from α_{31} is

$$f^2 = 0.11 \pm 0.025 ,$$

which is in a good agreement with the determination of f^2 from α_{33}

$$f^2 = 0.107 \pm 0.006 .$$

We can therefore conclude:

- 1) That the behaviour (3) for α_{31} based on the assumption that X' and Y' are small is reliable.
- 2) That this determination of f^2 agrees with that in C.F.S.
- 3) That the contribution of energies above the cut-off is small.

We want to emphasize that introducing the experimental phase-shifts in Low equation is equivalent to assuming that the contribution of the nucleon recoil to the interaction does not involve the P -waves.

An explicit calculation of f^2 with dispersion formulae should provide a verification of the reliability of this assumption.

* * *

I wish to thank Profs. CINI, FUBINI and PUPPI for many advices and discussions.

ERRATA-CORRIGE

D. AMATI and B. VITALE: On the Pion Annihilation of Nucleon-Antiproton Pairs, *Nuovo Cimento*, 3, 1411 (1956).

Owing to a misprint, a note that should have been added in proof to the letter « Some Considerations on the Charge-Exchange Scattering of Antinucleons on Nucleons » of the same Authors, appearing in this issue, pag. 145, was erroneously appended to aforesaid paper.