TABLE III. - *Theoretical and experimental results for (1,2-e)-as-naphtotriazine.*

Transitions	teor. energy (eV)	teor. f	exp. energy (eV)	exp. f
first $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$	3.73	0.043	3.35	0.058
second $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$	4.65	0.13	4.54	0.36
third $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$	5.54	0.20	5.58	(0.73)

EMENDATION

E. L. LOMON - **A Soluble Model of Meson-Nucleon S -State Scattering**, *Il Nuovo Cimento*, **4**, 106 (1956).

It is necessary to remove an ambiguity in the notation. At the beginning of Sect. 2 (page 116) we define operators which create a meson-nucleon system. This is only one of four type of « double operators » formed by combining creative ($\bar{p}$, $\bar{q}$, $\bar{P}$ and $\bar{Q}$) or destructive ($\tilde{p}$, $\tilde{q}$, P and Q) nucleon operators into creative $\left(-\frac{i}{\sqrt{2\omega}}P + \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2}}Q, \text{ etc.}\right)$ or destructive $\left(\frac{i}{\sqrt{2\omega}}P + \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2}}Q, \text{ etc.}\right)$ meson operators. The notation must distinguish between all four types. We thus stipulate that the presence or absence of a bar above an a or an α denotes respectively the creative or destructive properties of the operator with respect to the nucleon field. A bar or its absence below an a or an α has a similar connotation with regard to the meson field.

In view of these definitions, the following alteration in Sect. 2 will remove the ambiguities:

on page 116 $\bar{\alpha}_\beta(k)$ should read ${}_{\beta}\bar{\alpha}(k)$
 $\bar{a}_\beta(k')$ » » $\underline{a}_\beta(k')$,

on page 117

in eq. (22) $\bar{a}_\beta(k'')$ » » $\underline{a}_\beta(k'')$,
 in eq. (23) $\bar{a}_\beta(k')$ » » $\underline{a}_\beta(k')$
 $\bar{a}_\beta(k'')$ » » $\underline{a}_\beta(k'')$.

In addition, in the definition of $a_\beta(k')$ (page 116), $\bar{p}_\beta(k)$ should be replaced by $\bar{P}_\beta(k)$.