

CORRIGENDUM

Re 'Interferometric Investigation of the Line of Sight Velocities in $\lambda 5303$ during the Eclipse of 22 September, 1968' by A. B. Delone and E. A. Makarova (*Solar Physics* **45**, No. 1, 1975, pp. 157–168).

The publishers apologise for not having incorporated the following authors' proof corrections.

- p. 157, line 3 of title: for 11 September read 22 September;
- p. 159, Figure 2: for r/R_{\odot} read R/R_{\odot} ;
to second line of caption, add: $p \sim 115^{\circ}$;
- p. 160, Figure 3: for r/R_{\odot} read R/R_{\odot} (twice);
in second line of caption, first dotted line should be continuous;
- p. 161, line 11 of text: for V_{γ} read V_{ν} ;
- p. 162, Table III: in second line of caption, for contour read profile;
- p. 164, Figure 4: for $\frac{J_{p+1}}{J_p}$ read $\frac{I_{p+1}}{I_p}$;
- p. 165, last paragraph: insert heading **3. Conclusion**;
- p. 167, Figure 5: for R_{\odot} read R/R_{\odot} ;
in caption, read $I_{v \neq 0}/I_{v=0}$ (%);
- p. 167, before **Acknowledgement** insert:

Note added in proof: Small elements of the corona having considerable high line of sight velocity may 'vanish' if one has too low a spatial resolution. P. M. Marshall and G. Henderson [1973, *Solar Phys.* **33**, 153] have observed the profiles of the $\lambda 5303$ and $\lambda 6374$ of the solar corona using a photoelectric scanning Fabry-Pérot interferometer. They had an excellent spectral resolution but not sufficient spatial resolution: the field of view of the spectrometer was $0.1 R_{\odot}$. According to the spatial resolution of our optical system, a spot with a diameter of $0.1 R_{\odot}$ contains usually about 10–12 coronal elements with different line of sight velocities, i.e. 10–12 different profiles. If we would combine them to one mean profile we would obtain one wide gaussian profile, as Marshall and Henderson did, but no 'moving elements'.