

ERRATA

Lars Löfgren, 'On Existence and Existential Perception', *Synthese* 35 (1977), 431–445.

Figure 1 should be completed as below.

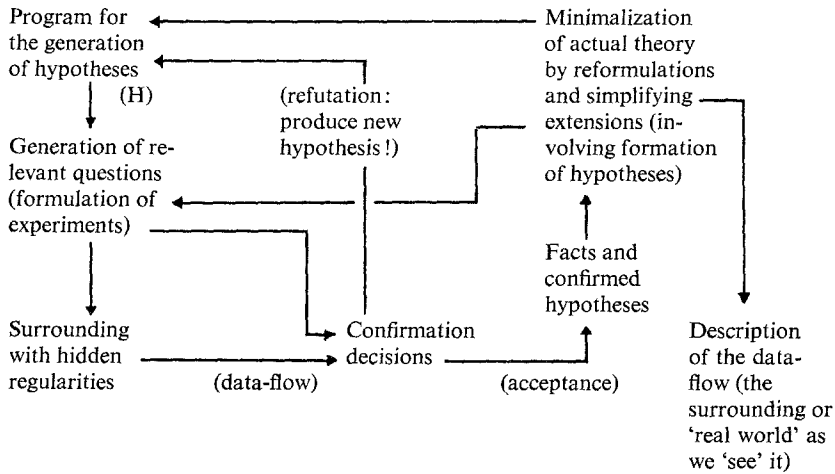


Fig. 1. Structure of learning (description) process

James H. Fetzer, 'Reichenbach, Reference Classes, and Single Case "Probabilities"', *Synthese* 34 (1977), 185–217.

Page 205, lines 9–12, should read:

where r is close to 1 and all constituent statements are contained in $\mathcal{K}zt$, qualifies as an explanation of the explanandum-phenomenon described by the explanandum-sentence ' At ' (or of the fact that i is a member of the attribute class A), within the knowledge context $\mathcal{K}zt$, only if:

Page 205, lines 18–23, should read:

Since a predicate expression ' F^j ' is stronger than a predicate expression ' F^i ' if and only if ' F^j ' entails but is not entailed by ' F^i ', moreover, a predicate which is logically equivalent to the conjunction of ' F ' with *any other permissible i-predicate* ' F^k ', such that $\mathcal{K}zt$ contains the corresponding probability statement, ' $P(F \cdot F^k, A) = r$ ', will satisfy condition (b) of this requirement, provided that, as in (VII), $r = P(F, A)$.

Page 208, lines 6–12, should read:

(RMS**) For any predicate, say ' M ', (a) if ' M ' is weaker than ' F ' and is statistically relevant to ' At ' in $\mathcal{K}zt$, then the class \mathcal{K} contains a corresponding probability statement asserting that $P(M, A) \neq r$; and, (b) if ' M ' is stronger than ' F ' and is statistically relevant to ' At ' in $\mathcal{K}zt$, then the class \mathcal{K} contains a corresponding probability statement asserting that $P(M, A) = r$; where, as in (VII), $r = P(F, A)$.

A corrected version (incorporating these changes) is scheduled to appear in Wesley C. Salmon, ed., *Hans Reichenbach, Logical Empiricist*, Dordrecht, Holland, D. Reidel Publishing Company, forthcoming.