perature values both in the present work and in the work of Bridgman, the present results are in substantial agreement with those of Bridgman.

It may be of interest to those engaged in the preparation of the various phases of ice to note that ice V and ice VI can be prepared at pressures much lower than are indicated by the equilibrium phase diagram, thus allowing these ices to be prepared in relatively simple high-pressure apparatus. It is also possible to prepare ice IV at will, but ice IV transforms to one of the stabler forms if stored for a few minutes at about −30°C. Probably this transformation could be delayed indefinitely by rapidly chilling the ice IV in liquid air, a procedure which has been used to maintain other phases of ice in a nonequilibrium state.[6]

Good nucleators for ice I have generally been found to have lattice spacings which correspond to the lattice spacings of ice I,[3] therefore it is of interest to look for a similar relationship between the other ice polymorphs and their respective nucleators. The nucleation of ice III by benzoin affords this opportunity since the structures of both ice III (tetragonal, $a=c=6.80$ Å[7]) and benzoin (monoclinic, $a_0=18.75$, $b_0=5.72$, $c_0=10.46$, $\beta=105°50'$[8]) are known. No obvious similarity is apparent between these structures but in view of the rather large supercooling (21°C) close similarity should perhaps not be expected.

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Erratum: Reflection and Transmission of Electromagnetic Waves by a Moving Uniaxially Anisotropic Medium

[38, 870 (1967)]

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The lower bound of the critical angle when $\nu>(\mu_0\epsilon_2)^{-1/2}$ in Table I should read as

$$\theta_i>\sin^{-1}\{(\epsilon_2/\epsilon_1)^{1/2}[1+(\epsilon_0/\epsilon_1)^{1/2}\beta]/[1+(\epsilon_2/\epsilon_0)^{1/2}\beta]\}.$$

Erratum: Measurement of Atomic-Stopping Cross Sections at Low Energies

[38, 3660 (1956)]

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In the second paragraph on page 3660 replace "With beam currents of 10–100 mA, . . ." by "With beam currents of 10–100 nA, . . ."