

As the end result of his evaluation, Sommerfeld found two perturbation waves: (1) a space wave with an intensity decreasing with the inverse square of the distance from the antenna and (2) a surface wave propagating along the earth and decreasing with the inverse first power. Such a situation seems questionable<sup>3</sup> in the light of our results stated above; it may be argued that the surface wave outlasts the space wave and becomes independent at large distances, in contradiction to the result that an independent surface wave cannot exist. However, even this conclusion needs further investigation; it is not entirely cogent, because the amplitudes of both waves also contain exponentially decreasing factors, a fact which limits the independence of the surface wave.

<sup>1</sup> A. Sommerfeld, *Ann. Physik*, 28, 665, 1909.

<sup>2</sup> H. Weyl, *Ann. Physik*, 60, 481, 1919.

<sup>3</sup> Questions were raised by the writer in these PROCEEDINGS, 33, 195, 1947; the point of view expressed there is now only partially maintained by him.

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*ERRATA: OVARIAN HORMONES AND THE IONIC BALANCE OF  
UTERINE MUSCLE*

In the article of the foregoing title appearing in these PROCEEDINGS, 40, 515-521, 1954, the following corrections should be made:

P. 518, Table 2: Under the headings "Estrogen\*" and "Progesterone" read " $CV_x$ " instead of " $CV_{s_x}$ "; the note to Table 2 reads correctly: "\*  $x$  = arithmetic mean Na, K, and ECW, respectively, of samples from one and the same animal;  $n$  = number of animals;  $\bar{x}$  = arithmetic mean,  $\Sigma x/n$ ;  $s_x$  = standard deviation:

$$\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(x - \bar{x})^2}{n}}; CV_x = \text{coefficient of variation: } \frac{100 s_x}{\bar{x}}."$$

P. 519, line 12: Read "the difference" instead of "and difference."

P. 519, line 20: Read "is not significantly different" instead of "is significantly different."

P. 520, line 29: Read "... Estrogen: Na  $\geq$  45.6; K  $\leq$  128; progesterone: Na  $\leq$  24.1; K  $\geq$  150."

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