tions ΔS contain the factor a^{-3n}, where n is the number of bonds. Hence, we have to multiply the last column of each table by x^n, where $x = (12.17/12.45)^3 = 0.934\,036$.

The first sentence of the Appendix should be "The calculation of a square-vertex contraction $\langle S_\alpha S_\beta S_\gamma S_\delta \rangle$ versus two independent circular vertices $\langle S_\alpha S_\beta \rangle \times \langle S_\gamma S_\delta \rangle$ on a given lattice site gives the *same* result. . . ."

Below Eq. (1): The 10% discrepancy is a 1% discrepancy.

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[1]S. Haussühl, Z. Krist. 116, 371 (1961).

[2]H. Lipson and C. A. Beevers, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London) A148, 664 (1935).

[3]M. H. Hebb and E. M. Purcell, J. Chem. Phys. 5, 338 (1937).

Hall Effect in Superconducting Niobium and Alloys, J. le G. Gilchrist and J.-C. Vallier [Phys. Rev. B 3, 3878 (1971)]. Equation (2.4) is wrong and should read

$$\gamma \approx \frac{R_+^2 - R_-^2}{2R_+R_-}\left[1 - \frac{(R_+^2 + R_-^2)R_g\, hr^{-1}}{R_+R_-(R_+ + R_-)}\right] .$$

There is always a term of order hr^{-1}, and when u is small (and $R_+ \approx R_- \approx R_g$), γ underestimates the Hall tangent by a factor $1 - hr^{-1}$. Applying this correction, the figures in the last column of Table II become 34.4, 37.8, and 36.4 pΩm.