#### CORRIGENDA

### VOLUME 19, NUMBER 2

"Auroral absorption of cosmic radio noise." By R. H. Eather and F. Jacka.

pp. 215–39

## Page 224:

# Page 236:

There is a mathematical error in the values for  $27 \cdot 6$  Mc/s riometer absorption. The values given in the second full paragraph should be multiplied by  $(2\pi/10^6)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \cdot 5 \times 10^{-3}$ . Thus, the conclusion of that paragraph that protons may explain SVIA events is incorrect, and the complete paragraph, together with the last paragraph of the subsection, should be deleted and the following conclusion inserted.

We thus conclude, in agreement with Ansari<sup>1</sup>, that a hardened electron energy spectrum must be responsible for the absorption observed during SVIA events. The excellent correlation observed between H $\beta$  emission and riometer absorption during these events, and the relation between H $\beta$  emission,  $E_{\rm sr}$ , and  $f_0 E_{\rm s}$  (Eather and Jacka<sup>2</sup>), indicate that both energetic protons and electrons precipitate into the atmosphere during these events and that the energy spectra are harder than normally associated with visual auroras.

### VOLUME 19, NUMBER 3

"Excitation and ionization by auroral protons." By R. H. Eather and K. M. Burrows.

pp. 309–22

The abscissa values for Figures 5(c), 7(c), 8(c), and 9(c) should be multiplied by  $2 \cdot 5 \times 10^{-3}$ , and the third sentence in the first paragraph of Section IX should be replaced by:

The high energy proton fluxes observed and the absorption curves of Figures 5(c), 7(c), 8(c), and 9(c) indicate that protons do not cause measurable absorption of cosmic radio noise at riometer frequencies in normal proton auroras.

Thus, statements in the Summary and in Section IX (Discussion) that attribute appreciable riometer absorption to proton-induced ionization in normal proton auroras no longer apply.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Ansari, Z. A. (1964).—J. geophys. Res. 69, 4493-4513.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Eather, R. H., and Jacka, F. (1966).—Aust. J. Phys. 19, 241-74.