

where the definition of $\Sigma_1(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ is obvious from above. We note that Σ_1 depends explicitly on X_1 that contradicts the analysis in the paper¹. Hence, the test ϕ_1 which minimizes J_{ϕ_1} is not necessarily an LRT.

For the n -stage problem ($n \geq 2$), it is easily seen that p.b.p.o. local strategies at time n alone are LRT's in general. Also, if we restrict the local decisions made by each sensor to depend on its present observation and all its past decisions, then it can easily be shown that p.b.p.o. local strategies are all LRT's with thresholds depending on the past decisions. In this setting, the results claimed in the paper¹ are provable.

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- [1] J. N. Tsitsiklis, "On threshold rules in decentralized detection," in *Proc. 25th IEEE Conf. Decision Contr.*, Athens, Greece, 1986, pp. 232-236.

Correction to "Optical Orthogonal Codes: Design, Analysis, and Applications"

Fan R. K. Chung, Jawad A. Salehi, and Victor K. Wei

In the above paper¹ on p. 599, Theorem 2 holds when n is an odd prime. This condition was inadvertently omitted. We do not discuss other cases of n .

Also, the ordering of the first two authors was transposed on the TRANSACTIONS cover.

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¹F. R. K. Chung, J. A. Salehi, and V. K. Wei, *IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory*, vol. 35, pp. 595-604, May 1989.