## NOTES

In this Summary Table:

When a quantity has "(S = ...)" to its right, the error on the quantity has been enlarged by the "scale factor" S, defined as $S = \sqrt{\chi^2/(N-1)}$, where $N$ is the number of measurements used in calculating the quantity. We do this when $S > 1$, which often indicates that the measurements are inconsistent. When $S > 1.25$, we also show in the Full Listings an ideogram of the measurements. For more about S, see the Introduction.

A decay momentum $p$ is given for each decay mode. For a 2-body decay, $p$ is the momentum of each decay product in the rest frame of the decaying particle. For a 3-or-more-body decay, $p$ is the largest momentum any of the products can have in this frame.

[*a*] The masses of the $e$ and $\mu$ are most precisely known in u (unified atomic mass units). The conversion factor to MeV, 1 u = 931.49432(28) MeV, is less well known than are the masses in u.

[*b*] This is the best "electron disappearance" limit. The best limit for the mode $e^- \to \nu\gamma$ is $> 2.35 \times 10^{25}$ yr (CL=68%).

[*c*] See the "Note on Muon Decay Parameters" in the $\mu$ Full Listings in Physical Review **D50** 1173 (1994) for definitions and details.

[*d*] $P_\mu$ is the longitudinal polarization of the muon from pion decay. In standard $V{-}A$ theory, $P_\mu = 1$ and $\rho = \delta = 3/4$.

[*e*] This only includes events with the $\gamma$ energy $>$ 10 MeV. Since the $e^- \overline{\nu}_e \nu_\mu$ and $e^- \overline{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \gamma$ modes cannot be clearly separated, we regard the latter mode as a subset of the former.

[*f*] See the $\mu$ Full Listings in Physical Review **D50** 1173 (1994) for the energy limits used in this measurement.

[*g*] A test of additive vs. multiplicative lepton family number conservation.

[*h*] $\ell$ means a sum over $e$ and $\mu$ modes.

[*i*] The value is for the sum of the charge states indicated.

[*j*] The ratios $m_u/m_d$ and $m_s/m_d$ are extracted from pion and kaon masses using chiral symmetry. The estimates of $u$ and $d$ masses are not without controversy and remain under active investigation. Within the literature there are even suggestions that the $u$ quark could be essentially massless. The $s$-quark mass is estimated from SU(3) splittings in hadron masses.