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**CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS**

preted as a signature of polaronic binding instead of evidence for pairs. (iv) The previous identification of the spectral gap with a pairing gap or a superfluid gap is incorrect. However, we have now observed locally the presence of both a pairing peak and a quasi-particle peak in the majority spectrum. The splitting between these peaks is directly related to the superfluid pairing gap.

**Reports:** "Pairing without superfluidity: The ground state of an imbalanced Fermi mixture" by C. H. Schunck *et al.* (11 May 2007, p. 867). Following previous work, we interpreted a spectral gap observed in the radio-frequency (rf) spectrum of a strongly imbalanced Fermi mixture as evidence for fermion pairs that do not form a condensate even at very low temperature. This conclusion was based on the assumption that unitarity-limited interactions in both initial and final states cancel out. However, recent experiments by the same group [*Phys. Rev. Lett.* **101**, 140403 (2008); *Nature* **454**, 739 (2008)] have shown that the observed spectra were strongly affected by final-state interactions. Using a new superfluid system where these interactions were weak and rf tomography to obtain local spectra without inhomogeneous broadening, the following conclusions were reached: (i) Similar to previous observations with strong final-state interactions, the minority spectrum does not show any signature of the superfluid phase transition and features similar interaction shifts in the superfluid and normal phases. (ii) In contrast, a comparison with the majority spectrum reveals that identical pairing peaks are present in both spectra only in the superfluid phase, and that the two peaks lose overlap in the normal region. (iii) This suggests that the spectral gap in the minority spectrum of the highly imbalanced normal phase should be inter-