1st Step. Exactly as in [1], we prove that (Pr. AP) has a weak solution \( u^n \) for which the inequality (1) holds.

2nd Step. Following the argument in [1] with a slight modification we show that it is possible to select a subsequence \( \{v^n\} \) of \( \{u^n\} \) such that \( v^n \) converges to \( \bar{u} \) weakly in \( \tilde{H}^1_\theta (\tilde{B}) \), \( v^n \mid E \) converges to 0 strongly in \( L^2(E) \), and that for every compact set \( K \subset \tilde{\Omega} \) the restriction of \( v^n \) to \( K \) converges strongly in \( L^2(K) \). It is easy to verify that \( u = \bar{u} \mid \tilde{\Omega} \) satisfies (2).

3rd Step. Use the following lemma to show that \( u \in \tilde{H}^1_\theta (\tilde{\Omega}) \). We recall (A3).

**Lemma 5.** Let \( w \in \tilde{H}^1_\theta (\tilde{B}) \). If \( w = 0 \) in \( E = \tilde{B} - \tilde{\Omega} \), then \( w \mid \tilde{\Omega} \in \tilde{H}^1_\theta (\tilde{\Omega}) \).

4th Step. Following the argument in [2] or reexamining the procedure in the 2nd step, we realize that \( u(t) \) satisfies the second condition of Definition 3 after possible redefinition on a null set of \( t \).

**References**


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The proof of Lemma 2 is incorrect. Theorem 1 remains correct provided we add the hypothesis that \( G \) has an element which acts ergodically by translation. In this case, we can apply the pointwise ergodic theorem and the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem in place of Lemma 2.