

**CORRECTION TO: THE CLOSURE DIAGRAMS
FOR NILPOTENT ORBITS OF THE REAL FORMS
E VI AND E VII OF E_7**

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ADDED AFTER POSTING

The closure diagram for the real form of type EIX of E_8 is given in my recently published paper: *The closure diagram for nilpotent orbits of the real form EIX of E_8* , Asian J. Math. **5** (2001), no. 3, 561–584,

The real form of type E VI can be embedded into one of type EIX. By using such an embedding and by comparing the closure diagrams for E VI (see Figure 2) and EIX (see Figure 3 of the above mentioned paper), J. Sekiguchi and I jointly detected an error in the diagram for E VI: The line joining the nodes 22 and 33 should be erased.

The error originated from Table 4 where the row with $i = 33$ and $j = 22$ is incorrect: The element E given there is not of type D_4 as claimed. Hence that row should be deleted from the table. Further changes in the proof are necessary as follows.

1) Delete the pair (33, 22) from the list on top of p. 27, and the reference to it in the subsequent paragraph. In the last paragraph on the same page, replace “the other two cases” by “the other case” and delete the last two rows.

2) In the list (3.1) on p. 28 replace the pair (32, 22) by (36, 22).

3) In the list (3.2) on p. 29 insert the additional pair (31, 22).

In order to complete the proof, one has to show that $\mathcal{O}_1^{36} \not\asymp \mathcal{O}_1^{22}$. This follows from the following two assertions:

$$(*) \quad \overline{\mathcal{O}_1^{36}} = \mathcal{O}_1^{36} \cup \overline{\mathcal{O}_1^{33}} \cup \overline{\mathcal{O}_1^{35}}$$

and

$$(**) \quad \overline{\mathcal{O}_1^{33}} = \mathcal{O}_1^{33} \cup \overline{\mathcal{O}_1^{31}} \cup \overline{\mathcal{O}_1^{32}}.$$

Indeed, from the modified list (3.2) we see that $\mathcal{O}_1^{31} \not\asymp \mathcal{O}_1^{22}$ and $\mathcal{O}_1^{32} \not\asymp \mathcal{O}_1^{22}$, and (**) shows that $\mathcal{O}_1^{33} \not\asymp \mathcal{O}_1^{22}$. As $\mathcal{O}_1^{35} \not\asymp \mathcal{O}_1^6$, we have also $\mathcal{O}_1^{35} \not\asymp \mathcal{O}_1^{22}$ and (*) now implies that $\mathcal{O}_1^{36} \not\asymp \mathcal{O}_1^{22}$.

The assertions (*) and (**) can be proved by the technique described on p. 29, which was used in many previous cases.

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