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ERRATA TO VOLUME 26

M. V. Subbarao and M. Vidyasagar, *On Watson's quintuple product identity*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. **26** (1970), 23–27.

Page 23. In the left member of equation (1.2),

$$\text{for } \sum, \qquad \text{read } \prod.$$

Page 26. In equation (3.7),

$$\text{for} \left(1 + \frac{x^{1-2n}}{a}\right) x^{2r}, \qquad \text{read} \left(1 + \frac{x^{1-2a}}{a} \cdot x^{2r}\right).$$

Bang-yen Chen, *On an inequality of T. J. Willmore*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. **26** (1970), 473–479.

p. 476, line 2, "λ_α^2" shall read "μ_α^2",
line 8, "λ_α^2" shall read "λ_α",

and

p. 477, line 6, "$c_{N+1}/2$" shall read "$c_{N+1}/2\pi$".

ERRATA TO VOLUME 27

R. P. Morash, *The orthomodular identity and metric completeness of the coordinatizing division ring*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. **27** (1971), 446–448.

In [1], it was stated in the body of the text that the lattice L of all "$\perp$-closed" subspaces of the space $l_2(F)$ of square-summable F-sequences, F an arbitrary division subring of the quaternions, is atomistic and irreducible. We have found an oversight in our proof of these two facts, it being valid only in the case that F is closed under quaternionic conjugation. We have been unable to decide the question in the general case. The validity of the main theorem is unaffected. (The main theorem asserts that L is orthomodular if and only if F is the reals, the complex numbers, or the quaternions.) Additional details are given in a paper entitled *Orthomodularity and the direct sum of division subrings of the quaternions*, which has been submitted for publication.