1st Step. Exactly as in [1], we prove that (Pr. AP)$_n$ 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 $\hat{H}_\sigma^1(\hat{B})$, $v^n|E$ converges to 0 strongly in $L_2(E)$, and that for every compact set $K \subset \hat{\Omega}$ the restriction of v^n to K converges strongly in $L_2(K)$. It is easy to verify that $u = \bar{u}|\hat{\Omega}$ satisfies (2).

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

LEMMA 5. *Let* $w \in \hat{H}_\sigma^1(\hat{B})$. *If* $w = 0$ *in* $E = \hat{B} - \hat{\Omega}$, *then* $w|\hat{\Omega} \in \hat{H}_\sigma^1(\hat{\Omega})$.

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.

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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.