throughout the book (Proposition 2.1.10, §2.5, Propositions 2.7.7–2.7.9, Lemmas 2.8.1–2.8.2, Lemmas 2.12.7–2.12.10, Lemma 4.4.1, Lemma 4.10.2, Lemma 4.12.5, etc.).

More significantly, categorical equivalence and Morita Theory (appropriate for Chapter 1) are not mentioned at all. Thus, instead of the elegant treatment of Clifford Theory of Dade in [3], a clumsy treatment of Clifford Theory is presented in §2.10 and motivation for G-graded algebras and crossed products in this context (in [3]) is entirely omitted.

The book would have been greatly improved by giving many more examples. Chapter 3 (50 pages) seems to be too specialized for inclusion. There also seem to be several misstatements and gaps in proofs (e.g., Theorem 2.7.6, Lemma 2.12.21, Theorem 4.3.5, Proposition 4.7.8, and Lemma 4.12.7). The exposition is uneven: some trivialities are proved at length and difficult points are frequently glossed over.

In summary, the book presents several important recent advances in several topics in symmetric and G-algebras without any sort of overview of how these results fit into a larger framework or how these results have been used. Hopefully, this book will stimulate interest in these areas, in the referenced original research papers, in more focused books such as [1, 6], and in basic books such as [2, 4, 7].

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Errata to the Review by Michael Harris (Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. (N.S.) **25** (1) (1991), 184–195) of *Holomorphic Hilbert modular forms*, by Paul Garrett.

In my review of Garrett's book, Langlands's reciprocity conjectures were inadvertently misstated; it was asserted that they "predict a one-to-one correspondence between cuspidal automorphic representations of $\mathrm{GL}(2, F)$ and irreducible compatible systems of two-dimensional λ-adic representations of $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ (more generally, of the Weil group of F)." This is of course only valid for a restricted class of cuspidal automorphic representations, those with algebraic infinitesimal parameter; the holomorphic Hilbert modular forms of Garrett's title are all of this type. The correct statement of Langlands's conjectures involves the Langlands group, whose existence remains conjectural, rather than the Weil group. The hypothetical construction of the Langlands group involves an extended detour through the theory of Tannakian categories and a discussion of automorphic representations of $\mathrm{GL}(n)$ for all n; for this reason it will not be given here.

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