CORRIGENDA

FRANÇOIS MORAIN, *On the lcm of the differences of eight primes*, Math. Comp. **52** (1989), 225–229.

On p. 225 it was stated that if

$$r(Q) = \operatorname{lcm}(q_j - q_i)_{1 \le i < j \le 8},$$

where $Q = \{q_1, \dots, q_8\}$ is a set of eight odd primes with $q_1 < \cdots < q_8$, then

- Erdös has conjectured that $5040 \mid r(Q)$ for any Q;
- **Theorem 1.** *For every* Q, $5040 \mid r(Q)$.

Both assertions are wrong. It should have been:

- Erdös has conjectured that $5040 \le r(Q)$ for any Q;
- **Theorem 1.** *For every* Q, $5040 \le r(Q)$.

Actually, this is what is proved in the paper. Indeed, it is possible to find examples of sets Q for which 5040 does not divide $r(Q)$. J. Leech has proposed $r(\{210n + 199, n = 1(1)8\}) = 2^3 3^2 5^2 7^2$ and R. A. Morris $r(\{11, 17, 19, 23, 29, 41, 47, 53\}) = 2^3 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 17$. As a matter of fact, the smallest ρ for which there exists a set Q such that $r(Q) = \rho$ and $2^3 \| \rho$ is $\rho = 2^3 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$ with $Q = (\{17, 19, 23, 29, 37, 41, 47, 59\})$ for instance.

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