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ERRATA TO VOLUME 29

Albert Wilansky, *Subalgebras of* $B(X)$, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. **29** (1971), 355–360.

1. Add to the end of the article "with lim $u=1$".
2. p. 360, lines 15, 16. This is a special case of Theorem 9.
3. p. 356, line 4. Continuity of any scalar homomorphism is proved in [**5**, p. 277, line 9].

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P. B. Ramanujan and S. M. Patel, *Operators whose ascent is* 0 *or* 1, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. **29** (1971), 557–560.

In Theorem 4 of this paper it is stated that the set of all operators with ascent and descent 0 or 1 is uniformly closed in $B(H)$. This is not true as can be seen by the following example [P. R. Halmos, *A Hilbert space problem book*, Problem 85]. If for each $k=1, 2, \cdots$, A_k is the weighted shift on the Hilbert space of two-way square-summable sequences, with sequence of weights $(\cdots, 1, 1, 1/k, 1, 1, \cdots)$, then $\|A_k - A_\infty\| \to 0$ where A_∞ has its sequence of weights $(\cdots, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, \cdots)$. Each A_k, being invertible, is of ascent and descent 0 or 1, but A_∞ is not of ascent 0 or 1, since $A_\infty^2 e_{-1} = A_\infty(1e_0) = 0$ whereas $A_\infty e_{-1} = e_0 \neq 0$. In the proof of Theorem 4 we argue that since $R(T_n^*) = R(T_n^{*2})$, $\lim_{n\to\infty}(x, T_n^* y) = \lim_{n\to\infty}(x, T_n^{*2} z) = 0$. This argument breaks down since the vector z is dependent on n.

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