

**ERRATUM TO:  
ON ENUMERATION OF CONJUGACY CLASSES  
OF COXETER ELEMENTS**

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(Communicated by Jim Haglund)

For the article with the above title appearing in the *Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society*, volume 136 of 2008, there are two typographical errors in the proof of Proposition 3.8 on page 4162:

- The inequality in line 3 of the proof should be reversed to read “... over  $Y'$ , and thus  $n_c \geq \kappa(Y')$ .”
- The inequality in the last line of the proof should be reversed to read “... of  $\mathfrak{C}_e(Y)$ , and thus  $n_c \leq \kappa(Y')$ .”

With these corrections the full proof becomes:

*Proof.* Let  $n_c$  denote the number of connected components of  $\mathfrak{C}_e(Y)$ . By Proposition 3.7, if  $[O_Y]$  and  $[O'_Y]$  are connected in  $\mathfrak{C}_e(Y)$ , then both classes are contained in the same  $\kappa$ -class over  $Y'$ , and thus  $n_c \geq \kappa(Y')$ .

It is clear that a  $\kappa$ -class contains all acyclic orientations for which there are representative permutations that are related by a sequence of adjacent transpositions of non-connected vertices in  $Y$  and cyclic shifts. Upon deletion of the cycle-edge  $e$ , the adjacent transposition of the endpoints of  $e$  becomes permissible, and thus two distinct  $\kappa$ -classes in  $Y$  containing acyclic orientations that only differ on  $e$  are contained within the same  $\kappa$ -class over  $Y'$ . By reference to the underlying permutations, it follows that two  $\kappa$ -classes in  $Y$  are contained within the same  $\kappa$ -class in  $Y'$  if and only if there is a sequence of  $\kappa$ -classes in  $Y$  where consecutive elements in the sequence contain acyclic orientations that differ precisely on  $e$ . By the definition of  $\mathfrak{C}_e(Y)$  it follows that all  $\kappa$ -classes over  $Y$  that merge so as to be contained within one  $\kappa$ -class in  $Y'$  upon deletion of  $e$  are contained within the same connected component of  $\mathfrak{C}_e(Y)$ , and thus  $n_c \leq \kappa(Y')$ .  $\square$

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