

**Errata to the paper**  
**ON THE PLANE SECTIONS METHOD FOR FUNCTIONS**  
**OF TWO VARIABLES**

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*Quarterly of Applied Mathematics* XXX, 481-490

The last paragraph of the proof of Lemma 4.1 is not correct. We provide here a corrected proof of the assertion that if  $\rho(\lambda_1) = \infty$  and the  $p_n$  are free of zeros in some neighborhood of  $\lambda_1$ , then  $\rho(\lambda) = \infty$  in a full neighborhood of  $\lambda_1$ .

By hypothesis,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log |p_n(\lambda_1)| = -\infty,$$

an ordinary limit. Because the functions  $(1/n) \log |p_n(\lambda)|$  are harmonic and bounded above in a disc about  $\lambda_1$ , we can subtract off an appropriate constant and use Harnack's inequality ([1], p. 235) to infer the result. Indeed, it then follows from the subharmonic property of these functions that  $\rho \equiv \infty$  in the entire plane.

We may as well mention that in the definition of  $r(\lambda)$  in this paper, g.l.b. should be replaced by l.u.b.

REFERENCES

- [1] Lars V. Ahlfors, *Complex analysis*, Second Edition, McGraw-Hill, 1966