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ERRATUM TO "REGULAR OVERRINGS OF REGULAR LOCAL RINGS"

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Theorem 3.1 is incorrect for $i > 1$. It is not necessarily true, as stated in line (-6) on p. 293 of the proof, that $(Q^2)' \cap R = (Q')^2 \cap R$. The correct theorem is as follows.

THEOREM. *Let (R, M) be an n-dimensional regular local ring, $n > 1$. Let $x, x_1, \ldots, x_i$ be an R-sequence and $T = R[x_1/x, \ldots, x_i/x]$. Then T is an n-dimensional regular domain if and only if one of the following holds:*

(a) *the elements $x, x_1, \ldots, x_i$ form a subset of a minimal basis for M,*

(b) (1) *$x \in M^2$ and the elements $x_1, \ldots, x_i$ form a subset of a minimal basis for M,*

(2) *if P is the contraction in R of a rank $n - 1$ maximal ideal of T containing x then either the elements $x, x_1, \ldots, x_i$ form a subset of a minimal basis for P_P in R_P or $x_1, \ldots, x_i$ form such a subset and $x \in P^{(2)}$.*

The proof is an easy modification of that in the paper. If T is regular and (a) does not hold, then x must be in M^2 as was shown. This means that $x_1, \ldots, x_i$ form a subset of a minimal basis for M. Otherwise the generators of $\ker \phi$ would be linearly dependent mod $(M, t_1, \ldots, t_i)^2$. Conversely, if (b)(1) holds and T_N is not regular for some rank n maximal ideal N then, as was shown, x_i is in Q^2. This is a contradiction because it can be easily shown (as in Lemma 4.2) that $x_i \notin Q_Q^2$.

The statement of Corollary 3.6 must be changed accordingly, but none of the main results of the paper (§4–§6) are affected.

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