Algebra Universalis, **19** (1984) 135 0001–5240/84/010135–01\$01.50+0.20/0

ERRATA TO 'In singular cardinality, locally free algebras are free', Wilfrid Hodges, Algebra Universalis *12* (1981) 205–220.

p. 206. Lines 9–14 should read:

F_3 = the set of all subgroups B of A such that $B \cap C = \langle B \cap X \rangle$, where C is a fixed subgroup of A and X is a fixed set of generators of C.

It is obvious that F_1 and F_2 are fully closed unbounded. For F_3, let Z_c be a finite subset of X such that $c \in \langle Z_c \rangle$, whenever $c \in C$. Define inductively

$$B_0 = B,$$
$$B_{n+1} = \left\langle B_n \cup \bigcup_{c \in B_n \cap C} Z_c \right\rangle,$$

p. 208. In the proof of Lemma 1.3, the sequence $j_1, \ldots, j_{2n}$ should be $j_1, \ldots, j_n$, and $s(C_{j_1}, \ldots, C_{j_{2n}})$ should be $s(C_{j_1}, s(C_{j_1}), C_{j_2}, s(C_{j_1}, C_{j_2}), \ldots, C_{j_n})$.

p. 208. On lines –6f, the last sentence should read: In the general case discussed below I doubt that there is any way round this; but in the case of abelian groups Paul C. Eklof, *Set theoretical methods in homological algebra and abelian groups*, Université de Montréal 1980, Chapter 5, shows how to bypass Lemma 1.2.

p. 211. On line 8, for 'never true' read 'nowhere known to be true'.