On manifolds swept out by high dimensional quadrics

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We refer to our paper [1], using the same notation.

1. We thank C. Novelli and G. Occhetta for pointing out that in the statement of [1, Proposition 2.3] one needs to assume that $\mathcal{L}_x$ is *irreducible* if $x \in X$ is a general point. Then, the proof given in the paper is correct, with the following minor changes. First, the equality $F_x^0 = F_x$ is true, as written. Next, from the irreducibility of $\mathcal{L}_x$, it follows that the closure of $\cup \mathcal{L}_y$, where $y \in F_x$ is a general point, is a well defined covering family of lines on F_x . So, we may apply, as claimed, [2, Proposition IV.3.13.3] to $F_x = F_x^0$. Note that, by [1, Proposition 2.1], whenever $\dim(\mathcal{L}_x) \geq \frac{n-1}{2}$, the family $\mathcal{L}_x$ is irreducible. Therefore, the rest of the paper is not affected.

2. We remark also that, given [1, Theorem 3.1], the statement of [1, Corollary 3.2] admits the following more general (and more natural) formulation:

Corollary *In the hypothesis of [1, Theorem 3.1], assume moreover that, for two general points $x, x' \in X$, the quadrics Q_x and $Q_{x'}$ intersect. Then X is either a linear space or a hyperquadric.*

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