**ERRATUM** to 'Maxwell's Equations in Segal's Model: Solutions and their Invariance', by M. Cahen and S. Gutt, *LMP* **4** (1980), 275–287.

The following replaces what follows Proposition 3 in Section 5:

If $x \in Q_1^4$ and $\mathscr{A}_x$ is the stabilizer of $x$ in $\mathscr{A}$; if $\varphi \in \mathscr{A}_x$ and if $\mu$ belongs to the stabilizer of $x$ in $C^0(Q_1^4)$ (= connected component of the conformal group of $Q_1^4$), then $\varphi^{-1} \circ \mu \circ \varphi \in C^0(Q_1^4)_x$ and $\varphi_{*x}^{-1} \circ \mu_{*x} \circ \varphi_{*x}$, which is the differential at $x$ of a conformal transformation, belongs to $0(1, 3)$. $\mathbb{R} =_{\mathrm{def}} P$. This says that $\varphi_{*x}$ belongs to $N(P)$ (= normalizer of $P$ in $GL(4, \mathbb{R})$).

Let $P_0$ be the connected component of $P$ and let $N(P_0)$ be its normalizer in $GL(4, \mathbb{R})$; clearly $N(P) \subset N(P_0)$. Let $\mathscr{P}$ be the Lie algebra of $P$ and $\mathscr{P}'$ be its derived ideal.

LEMMA 1. *The group $N(P_0)$ is contained in $P$.*

Indeed, let $\mu$: $N(P_0) \to \mathrm{Aut}\, \mathscr{P}'$ be the homomorphism induced by the adjoint action. If $A \in \mathscr{P}'$ one has

$$gA + {}^t(gA) = 0$$

where $g$ is the matrix associated to $g_x$. Let $n \in N(P_0)$; then

$$g\mu(n)A = -{}^t(g\mu(n)A) \qquad (*)$$

for all $A \in \mathscr{P}'$. The relation (*) implies easily that

$${}^t ngn = \lambda g, \qquad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Hence the lemma.

From Lemma 1 one deduces that $\varphi_{*x}$ belongs to $P$ and thus $(\varphi^* g)_x = k^2 g_x$. As $C^0(Q_1^4)$ is transitive on $Q_1^4$ one gets

THEOREM 2. *The group of admissible transformations of Segal's model is the conformal group $C(Q_1^4)$.*



*Letters in Mathematical Physics* **4** (1980) 523. 0377–9017/80/0046–0523 \$00.10.