ERRATUM TO VOLUME 99

I. E. H. Feller and E. W. Swokowski, *Reflective N-prime rings with the ascending chain condition*, pp. 264–271.

In Lemma 1.1, the proof fails in the second paragraph. Thus the remaining results are valid only when Lemma 1.1 is correct in its application to the particular theorem involved. In reading this paper, therefore, it must be *assumed* that Lemma 1.1 holds for all rings A where the quotient ring $Q(A)$ is required. With this restriction the paper reads correctly.

The following definition provides necessary and sufficient conditions for Lemma 1.1 to hold.

DEFINITION. Let q be an ideal of a ring A. Then A is said to be *q-quorite* if the following condition is satisfied: if a is regular in A and $n \in q$ then there exists a regular element a' in A and $n' \in q$ such that $an' = na'$. Similarly A is said to be *q-quolite* if $n'a = a'n$ for some $n' \in q$ and a' regular in A.

The fact that these conditions are necessary and sufficient is provided by the following correct form of Lemma 1.1.

LEMMA 1.1*. *Let q be an ideal of a q-reflective ring A and suppose A has at least one regular element. If A/q has a right quotient ring $Q(A/q)$ then A has a right quotient ring $Q(A)$ if and only if A is q-quorite. In addition, if $Q(A/q)$ is also a left quotient ring then $Q(A)$ is a left quotient ring if and only if A is q-quolite.*

Proof. Let a be regular in A and $b \notin q$. Then, since $Q(A/q)$ exists, we may write $n + ac = bd$, where $n \in q$ and d is regular in A because A is q-reflective. Since A is q-quorite we have $an' = na'$ with $n' \in q$ and a' regular in A. Hence $na' + aca' = bda'$ which implies $a(n' + ca') = bda'$ where da' is regular. This result, along with the q-quorite condition implies by [4, p. 118] that A has a right quotient ring $Q(A)$. Conversely, by [4, p. 118], A must satisfy the q-quorite conditions if it has a right quotient ring. The remaining portion of the proof follows in a similar fashion and from the fourth paragraph of the proof of Lemma 1.1.

In the case where K is a completely primary ring with A.C.C. the authors have proved that $Q(K[x])$ exists.