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ERRATA TO

AN INFINITE SERIES OF COMPACT NON-ORIENTABLE 3-DIMENSIONAL SPACE FORMS OF CONSTANT NEGATIVE CURVATURE

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In my paper (this journal, Vol. 1. No 3 (1983), 37-49) I have observed a mistake in the face identification of the fundamental polyhedron $\mathcal{D}$ (see the figure and the text on p. 46). It turned out that the group G , generated by the identifications, contains two non-equivalent point reflections, e.g. in the points D and C, and therefore the factor space M/G does not constitute a manifold in the usual sense. Fortunately, one can modify the construction and obtains, in fact, the infinite series referred to in the title. It was after having completed my paper that I took knowledge of an article: On non-orientable hyperbolic 3-manifolds, Quart. J. Math. Oxford (2), 31(1980), 9-18 of N.K.AL-JUBOURI, who constructed, in an algebraic manner, a particular example and proved the existence of a finite number of similar ones.

On page 42 the criterion (f) in Theorem 2 is not sufficient to ensure the free action of G at the vertices of the fundamental polyhedron $\mathcal{D}$. The correct additional criterion is as follows:

(f) For each G-equivalence class of vertices the vertex domains in $\mathcal{D}$ constitute, after suitable transformations, a complete ball-like neighbourhood.

On the pages 43 and 44 read Lambert quadrangles instead of Saccheri ones.

In 4.2 (p.46) the pairing of truncating faces must be modified.

4) A truncating face $f_{c_i^{-1}}$, surrounded by the four side faces $f_{a_i^{-1}}$, f_{a_i}, $f_{b_{i+t}^{-1}}$, $f_{b_{i+t-1}}$ (indices mod q), is identified with the face f_{c_i}, surrounded by $f_{b_{2-i}^{-1}}$, $f_{b_{2-i}}$, $f_{a_{2-i+t}^{-1}}$, $f_{a_{1-i+t}}$, by glide reflection $c_i : f_{c_i^{-1}} \longrightarrow f_{c_i}$ $(i=1,\ldots,q$, see the figure).

On page 47 the correct formulas are

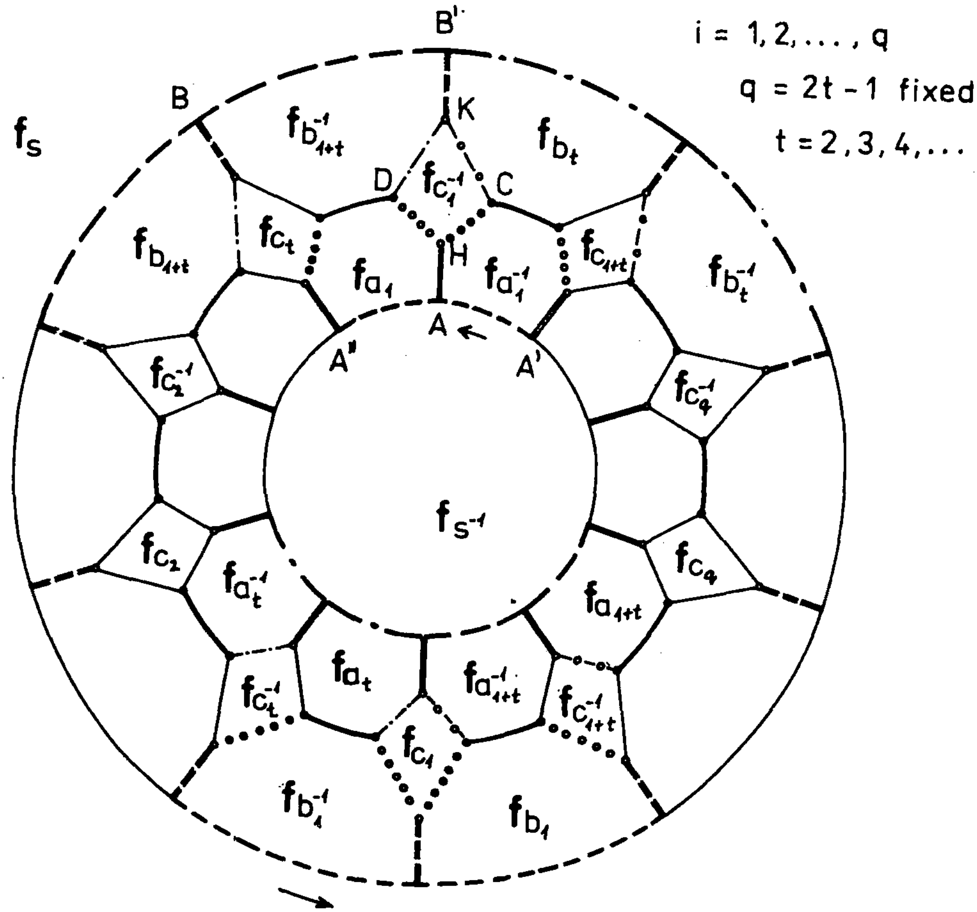
ooooooo $a_i c_i b_{2-i} c_{2-i+t}$ (i=1,2,...,q; indices mod q)

.... $a_i c^{-1}_{1-i+t} b_{2-i} c^{-1}_{2-i}$

(17) $G = (s, a_i, b_i, c_i \; -1 = a_i s b_i^{-1} s^{-1} = a_1^2 a_2^2 \ldots a_q^2 = b_1^2 b_2^2 \ldots b_q^2 =$

$= a_1 b_{1+t} a_2 b_{2+t} \ldots a_q b_{q+t} = a_i c_i b_{2-i} c_{2-i+t} = a_i c^{-1}_{1-i+t} b_{2-i} c^{-1}_{2-i}$

for each i=1,...,q; indices mod q : $q = 2t-1$, $t \geq 2$ is a fixed integer).



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