

**CORRIGENDUM TO THE PAPER “QUADRATIC CLASS
NUMBERS DIVISIBLE BY 3”
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D.R. HEATH-BROWN

In attempting to handle $N_+(X)$ the paper states that the Scholz reflection principle “yields $3|h(k)$ for any positive integer for which $3|h(-3k)$ ”. This is not correct, and one cannot establish a result for $N_+(X)$ in this way. However one may use a criterion of Honda [1, Proposition 10], which shows that if

$$27n^2 + du^2 = 4m^3$$

with positive integers n, u, m, d , then $3 | h(d)$ providing that $(m, 3n) = 1$ and the polynomial $X^3 - mX + n$ has no integer root. This latter condition is always satisfied if $3 | m - 1$ and $3 \nmid n$, for example. An argument completely analogous to that used in the paper then recovers the stated bound $N_+(X) \gg_\varepsilon X^{9/10-\varepsilon}$.

References

- [1] T. Honda, *Isogenies, rational points and section points of group varieties*, Japan J. Math. **30** (1960), 84–101.

Address: D.R. Heath-Brown: Mathematical Institute, 24–29, St. Giles’, Oxford, OX1 3LB, UK.

E-mail: rhb@maths.ox.ac.uk

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