The descriptions of the models $\mathcal{N}_{15}$, $\mathcal{N}_{17}$, and $\mathcal{N}_{36}(\beta)$ have been revised. The revisions are described below:

1. In the description of $\mathcal{N}_{15}$ replace
$\mathcal{N}_{15}$: Brunner/Howard Model I. $A = \{a_{i,\alpha} : i \in \omega \land \alpha \in \omega_1\}$. Let $\Gamma$ be the group of all even permutations on $\omega$. $\mathcal{G} = \{g : (\forall \alpha \in \omega_1) (\exists \gamma \in \Gamma)(\forall i \in \omega) g(a_{i,\alpha}) = a_{\gamma(i),\alpha}\}$. $S$ is the set of all countable subsets of $A$.

with

$\mathcal{N}_{15}$: Brunner/Howard Model I. $A = \{a_{i,\alpha} : i \in \omega \land \alpha \in \omega_1\}$. Let $\Gamma$ be the group of all even permutations on $\omega$. $\mathcal{G} = \{g : (\forall \alpha \in \omega_1) (\exists \gamma \in \Gamma)(\forall i \in \omega) g(a_{i,\alpha}) = a_{\gamma(i),\alpha}\}$. $S$ is the set of all countable subsets of $A$.

2. In the description of $\mathcal{N}_{17}$ replace the entire description of the model with
$\mathcal{N}_{17}$: Brunner/Howard Model II. $A = \{a_{\alpha,i} : \alpha \in \omega_1 \land i \in \omega\}$. Let $\Gamma$ be the group of all permutations on $\omega_1$. $\mathcal{G} = \{g : (\forall i \in \omega)(\exists \gamma \in \Gamma)(\forall \alpha \in \omega_1) g(a_{\alpha,i}) = a_{\gamma(\alpha),i}\}$ and for all but finitely many $\alpha \in \omega_1$, $(\forall i \in \omega) (g(a_{i,\alpha}) = a_{i,\alpha}) \}$. $S$ is the set of all countable subsets of $A$. This is the model of proposition 3.4 in Brunner/Howard [1992].

3. In the description of $\mathcal{N}_{36}(\beta)$ replace
$\mathcal{N}_{36}(\beta)$: Brunner/Howard Model III. This model is a modification of $\mathcal{N}_{15}$. $A = \{a_{i,\alpha} : i \in \omega \land \alpha \in \omega_{\beta+1}\}$. Let $\Gamma$ be the group of all permutations on $\omega$. $\mathcal{G} = \{g : (\exists \gamma \in \Gamma)(\forall i \in \omega)(\forall \alpha \in \omega_{\beta+1}) g(a_{i,\alpha}) = a_{\gamma(i),\alpha}\}$ is the set of all subsets of $A$ of cardinality at most $\aleph_\beta$.

with

$\mathcal{N}_{36}(\beta)$: Brunner/Howard Model III. This model is a modification of $\mathcal{N}_{15}$. $A = \{a_{i,\alpha} : i \in \omega \land \alpha \in \omega_{\beta+1}\}$. Let $\Gamma$ be the group of all permutations on $\omega$. $\mathcal{G} = \{g : (\forall \alpha \in \omega_{\beta+1})(\exists \gamma \in \Gamma)(\forall i \in \omega) g(a_{i,\alpha}) = a_{\gamma(i),\alpha}\}$. $S$ is the set of all subsets of $A$ of cardinality at most $\aleph_\beta$. This is the model of proposition 3.3 in Brunner/Howard [1992].

4. In the last sentence of the description of $\mathcal{N}_{36}(\beta)$ replace the word “if” with the word “is”.

References Brunner/Howard [1992], notes 2(3, 5, and 6), 18 and 120(30 49, 55, and 56).