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. $A = \{a_{i,\alpha} : i \in \omega \wedge \alpha \in \omega_1\}$. Let Γ be the group of all even permutations on ω. $\mathcal{G} = \{g : (\forall \alpha \in \omega_1)(\exists \gamma \in \Gamma)(\forall i \in \omega) g(a_{i,\alpha}) = a_{\gamma(i),\alpha}\}$. S is the set of all countable subsets of A.

with

$\mathcal{N}15$: Brunner/Howard Model I. $A = \{a_{i,\alpha} : i \in \omega \wedge \alpha \in \omega_1\}$. Let Γ be the group of all even permutations on ω. $\mathcal{G} = \{g : (\forall \alpha \in \omega_1)(\exists \gamma \in \Gamma)(\forall i \in \omega) g(a_{i,\alpha}) = a_{\gamma(i),\alpha}$ 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**].

2. In the description of $\mathcal{N}17$ replace the entire description of the model with

$\mathcal{N}17$: Brunner/Howard Model II. $A = \{a_{\alpha,i} : \alpha \in \omega_1 \ \wedge i \in \omega\}$. Let Γ be the group of all permutations on ω_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 $i \in \omega, (\forall \alpha \in \omega_1) g(a_{\alpha,i}) = a_{\alpha,i}\}$. $S = \{F \subseteq A : \{i : (\exists \alpha \in \omega_1) g_{\alpha,i} \in F\}$ is finite $\}$. This is the model of proposition 3.1 in Brunner/Howard [**1992**] with $\kappa = \aleph_0$. In this model, the union of a denumerable number of denumerable sets is denumerable (31 is true), but $C(\aleph_0, \aleph_1)$ (28) is false. If we assume that $2^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_1$ in the ground model, then $C(\aleph_0, 2^{\aleph_0})$ is also false. $UT(\aleph_0, \aleph_1, \aleph_1)$ (27) (which implies $C(\aleph_0, \aleph_1)$) is also false. Form 23 ($(\forall \alpha) UT(\aleph_\alpha, \aleph_\alpha, \aleph_\alpha)$) is false because 23 implies 27. Since 231 ($UT(WO, WO, WO)$ implies 23 in every FM model, it follows that 231 is false.

$\mathcal{N}17 \models$ 31, 37, 91, 130, 191, 273, 305, 309, 361, 363, 368, and 369, but 15, 27, 28, 62, 106, 131, 163, 165, 231, 323, and 344 are false. References Brunner/Howard [**1992**], notes 2(3, 5, and 6), 18 and 120(30 49, 55, and 56).

3. In the description of $\mathcal{N}36(\beta)$ replace

$\mathcal{N}36(\beta)$: Brunner/Howard Model III. This model is a modification of $\mathcal{N}15$. $A = \{a_{i,\alpha} : i \in \omega \wedge \alpha \in \omega_{\beta+1}\}$. Let Γ be the group of all permutations on ω. Then $\mathcal{G} = \{g : (\exists \gamma \in \Gamma)(\forall i \in \omega)(\forall \alpha \in \omega_{\beta+1}) g(a_{i,\alpha}) = a_{\gamma(i),\alpha}\}$. S 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 $\mathcal{N}15$. $A = \{a_{i,\alpha} : i \in \omega \wedge \alpha \in \omega_{\beta+1}\}$. Let Γ be the group of all permutations on ω. Then $\mathcal{G} = \{g : (\forall \alpha \in \omega_{\beta+1})(\exists \gamma \in \Gamma)(\forall i \in \omega) g(a_{i,\alpha}) = a_{\gamma(i),\alpha}$ and for all but finitely many $\alpha \in \omega_{\beta+1}, (\forall i \in \omega) g(a_{i,\alpha}) = a_{i,\alpha}\}$. 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”.