

**ERRATUM TO *INTRINSIC STRATIFICATION OF ANALYTIC
VARIETIES***

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As stated Theorem 2 is erroneous. The correct statement is the following:

Theorem 2. *Let V be an analytic subvariety of the analytic manifold M . The Nagano foliation of V has the following property:*

If two distinct Nagano leaves of V in M , $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2$, are such that $\mathcal{L}_1 \cap \overline{\mathcal{L}_2} \neq \emptyset$ then $\dim \mathcal{L}_1 < \dim \mathcal{L}_2$ and $\mathcal{L}_1 \subset \partial \mathcal{L}_2$. Furthermore, the tangent bundle $T\mathcal{L}_1$ is contained in the closure $\overline{T\mathcal{L}_2}$ of $T\mathcal{L}_2$ in TM .

The Nagano foliation is a stratification if and only if it is locally finite. But this might not be the case (contrary to the statement in the article) as shown in the following.

Example 1. *Take $V = \{x \in \mathbb{K}^3; x_1x_2(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_2x_3) = 0\}$, $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} , a version of the so-called four moving lines in \mathbb{C}^2 . If $x_1 = x_2 = 0, x_3(x_3 - 1) \neq 0$, the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}_x(V)$ is generated by the radial vector $x_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + x_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}$ in the (x_1, x_2) -plane, implying that every such point x is a (zero-dimensional) Nagano leaf.*