The conclusions of the paper are then unchanged except that the cause for superconductivity is not an attractive gn_in_j term but the three-site interactions g' and I' (as in the two-band Anderson lattice[2]).

The first part of the paper dealing with second-order perturbation with a Cu-O repulsion V is, of course, unchanged, but we would like to mention that a charge-transfer mechanism for superconductivity has been suggested by Varma, Schmitt-Rink, and Abrahams.[3]

I would like to thank Dr. J. H. Jefferson for stimulating correspondence.[4]

[1]See, for example, M. Randeria, J. M. Duan, and L. Y. Shieh, Phys. Rev. B **41**, 327 (1990).
[2](a) C. Bastide and C. Lacroix, Europhys. Lett. **4**, 935 (1987); (b) J. Phys. C **21**, 3557 (1988).
[3]C. M. Varma, S. Schmitt-Rink, and E. Abrahams, Solid State Commun. **62**, 681 (1987), and older references therein.
[4]J. H. Jefferson, J. Phys. Condens. Matter **1**, 1621 (1989).

Erratum: Van Hove correlation functions for identical fermions: Effects of interactions [Phys. Rev. B 41, 2524 (1990)]

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An error has occurred during the numerical evaluation of Eq. (4) that has quantitatively changed the final results (cf. Fig. 1). The arguments given in the text, however, are still valid. Furthermore, it has not been explicitly noted that *all* spin indices have been omitted for brevity, i.e., the sums over **k** and **p** in Eq. (4) are including the sums over σ and σ' too, and the potential v_p is carrying the usual factor $\delta_{\sigma\sigma'}$ for the exchange correlations.

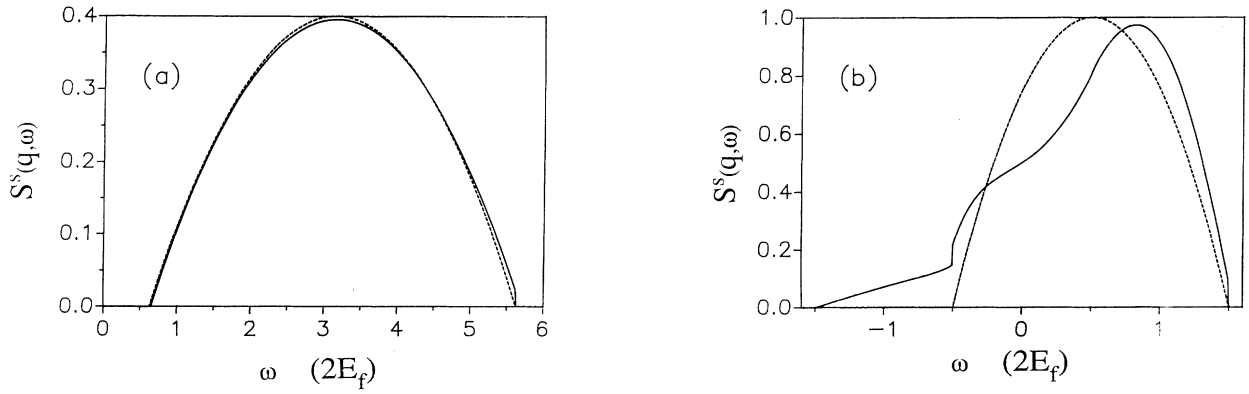

FIG. 1. The self-part of the dynamic structure factor in units of $mk_f/2n\pi$ at $r_s=2$ for a free-electron gas (dashed line) and calculated in the present first-order approximation (solid line: (a) $q=2.5k_f$ and (b) $q=k_f$.