

## ERRATUM

It is not true in general, as claimed in the proof of [Dru19, Proposition 3.1], that the kernel of the morphism  $T_X \rightarrow \Omega_X^{r-1} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-K_{\mathcal{G}})$  given by the contraction with  $\beta$  is a vector bundle  $\mathcal{E}$  on  $X$  such that  $T_X \cong \mathcal{G} \oplus \mathcal{E}$ .

The following corrects the proof of *loc. cit.*

The contraction with  $\beta$  gives a morphism  $\wedge^{r-1}\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \Omega_X^1 \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-K_{\mathcal{G}})$  such that the composed map  $\wedge^{r-1}\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \Omega_X^1 \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-K_{\mathcal{G}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^* \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-K_{\mathcal{G}})$  is an isomorphism since  $\beta(v)$  is constant and non-zero. The kernel  $\mathcal{E}$  of the induced map  $T_X \rightarrow (\wedge^{r-1}\mathcal{G})^* \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-K_{\mathcal{G}})$  then yields a decomposition  $T_X \cong \mathcal{G} \oplus \mathcal{E}$  of  $T_X$ .

## REFERENCES

- [Dru19] Stéphane Druel, *On foliations with semi-positive anti-canonical bundle*, Bull. Braz. Math. Soc. (N.S.) **50** (2019), no. 1, 315–321.