In the paper *Topological Galois Theory* (Advances in Mathematics 291, 646-695 (2016)) Proposition 2.4 is wrongly stated and should be corrected as follows.

Proposition. *Let G be a topological group with an algebraic base $\mathcal{B}$. Then*

(i) The endomorphisms of the point p_G can be identified with the element of the projective limit $\varprojlim_{U \in \mathcal{B}}(G/U)$ of the G/U for $U \in \mathcal{B}$; in particular, this projective limit has the structure of a monoid.

(ii) The automorphism group of the point p_G is isomorphic to the group of invertible elements of the monoid $\varprojlim_{U \in \mathcal{B}}(G/U)$.

(iii) The group G is complete if and only if the canonical map from G to the set of invertible elements of $\varprojlim_{U \in \mathcal{B}}(G/U)$ is an isomorphism.

(iv) More concretely, G is complete if and only if for any assignment $U \to a_U$ of an element $a_U \in G/U$ to any subset $U \in \mathcal{B}$ such that for any $U, V \in \mathcal{B}$ with $U \subseteq V$, $a_U \equiv a_V$ modulo V and there exist elements $b_U \in G/U$ for $U \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $b_U \equiv b_V$ modulo V whenever $U, V \in \mathcal{B}$ with $U \subseteq V$ and $b_{a_U U a_U^{-1}} a_U \equiv e$, $a_{b_U U b_U^{-1}} b_U \equiv e$ modulo U for each U, there exists a unique $g \in G$ such that $a_U = gU$ for all $U \in \mathcal{B}$.

Proof Since the full subcategory $\mathbf{Cont}_{\mathcal{B}}(G)$ of the topos $\mathbf{Cont}(G)$ on the objects of the form G/U for $U \in \mathcal{B}$ is dense in $\mathbf{Cont}(G)$, the endomorphisms of p_G correspond exactly to the endomorphisms of the flat functor $F : \mathbf{Cont}_{\mathcal{B}}(G) \to \mathbf{Set}$ corresponding to p_G, that is of the forgetful functor. An endomorphism $\alpha : F \to F$ is uniquely determined by the elements $a_U := \alpha(G/U)(eG) \in G/U$ since the naturality condition for α with respect to the G-equivariant arrows $G/gUg^{-1} \to G/U$, $g' \to g'g$, sending $e(gUg^{-1})$ to gU forces $\alpha(G/U)(gU)$ to be equal to $a_{gUg^{-1}}gU$ for any $g \in G$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G/(gUg^{-1}) & \xrightarrow{\alpha(G/gUg^{-1})} & G/(gUg^{-1}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ G/U & \xrightarrow[\alpha(G/U)]{} & G/U \end{array}$$

On the other hand, since any arrow in $\mathbf{Cont}_{\mathcal{B}}(G)$ can be factored as the composition of a canonical projection arrow of the form $G/U \to G/V$ for $U \subseteq V$ with a canonical isomorphism of the form $G/gWg^{-1} \to G/W$, any assignment $U \to a_U$ of an element $a_U \in G/U$ to any subset $U \in \mathcal{B}$ such that for any $U, V \in \mathcal{B}$ with $U \subseteq V$, $a_U \equiv a_V$ modulo V defines an endomorphism α of F by means of the formula $\alpha(G/U)(gU) = a_{gUg^{-1}}gU$. This proves the proposition. □

Many thanks to Emmanuel Lepage for pointing out the mistake (which has no effects on the rest of the paper) and apologies for any inconvenience caused.