Corrigendum to the paper
“A note on the Diophantine equation $x^2 + q^m = y^3$”

by

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Lemma 2.5 in the above article should be revised. Although it does not affect the final result of the paper, it misleads readers. Its correct version is:

**Lemma 2.5 ([13], [15]).** Apart from $(x, y) = (1, 0)$, the equation

$$x^n = Dy^2 + 1, \quad x, y, n, D \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad n \geq 3, \quad 1 \leq D \leq 100,$$

has the solutions

- $(x, y) = (3, \pm 11)$ if $(n, D) = (5, 2)$;
- $(x, y) = (3, \pm 4)$ if $(n, D) = (4, 5)$;
- $(x, y) = (7, \pm 20)$ if $(n, D) = (4, 6)$;
- $(x, y) = (2, \pm 1), (4, \pm 3)$ if $(n, D) = (3, 7)$;
- $(x, y) = (2, \pm 3)$ if $(n, D) = (6, 7)$;
- $(x, y) = (2, \pm 1)$ if $(n, D) = (4, 15)$;
- $(x, y) = (3, \pm 2)$ if $(n, D) = (4, 20)$;
- $(x, y) = (7, \pm 10)$ if $(n, D) = (4, 24)$;
- $(x, y) = (3, \pm 1), (313, \pm 1086)$ if $(n, D) = (3, 26)$;
- $(x, y) = (99, \pm 1820)$ if $(n, D) = (4, 29)$;
- $(x, y) = (5, \pm 2)$ if $(n, D) = (3, 31)$;
- $(x, y) = (2, \pm 1)$ if $(n, D) = (5, 31)$;
- $(x, y) = (7, \pm 3)$ if $(n, D) = (3, 38)$;
- $(x, y) = (5, \pm 4)$ if $(n, D) = (4, 39)$;
- $(x, y) = (13, \pm 6)$ if $(n, D) = (3, 61)$;

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: Primary 11D61; Secondary 11D41.

Key words and phrases: exponential Diophantine equation, quadratic field.
\[(x, y) = (4, \pm 1) \quad \text{if} \quad (n, D) = (3, 63);\]
\[(x, y) = (2, \pm 1) \quad \text{if} \quad (n, D) = (6, 63);\]
\[(x, y) = (3, \pm 1) \quad \text{if} \quad (n, D) = (4, 80);\]
\[(x, y) = (7, \pm 5) \quad \text{if} \quad (n, D) = (4, 96).\]

**Acknowledgements.** The author would like to thank the referee. The author was partly supported by the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (No. 2011121039).

**References**


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*Received on 6.9.2011*
*and in revised form on 13.10.2011* (6818)