# On regular semigroups whose idempotents form a semigroup: Addenda 

T. E. Hall

The results in the first parts of Theorems 2 and 3 of the paper in the title (see [2]) have been previously obtained by B.M. Schein in Theorem l.l2, page 299 [4], and in Proposition 1.13 (combined with the last paragraph of page 300) [4], respectively. To deduce the first part of Theorem 2 [2] from Theorem 1.12 [4] one merely uses the fact that a binary relation $R$ on a set $X$ satisfies $R R^{-1} R \subseteq R$ if and only if it satisfies: $R(x) \cap R(y) \neq \square$ implies $R(x)=R(y)$, for any $x, y \in X$ (see Proposition 9, page 132 [3]).

Conversely, one can deduce the mentioned results in [4] from those in [2] by observing that all the regular elements in any semigroup form a subsemigroup if (and clearly only if) the product of each pair of idempotents is a regular element, in particular when all the idempotents form a subsemigroup (from Theorem 2.4, page 49 [1]).

The equivalence of ( $i$ ) and ( $i$ i) in Result 1 [2] (cited as due to N.R. Reilly and H.E. Scheiblich) has also been obtained by B.M. Schein in Theorem 1.10, page 298 [4].

## References

[1] A.H. Clifford and G.B. Preston, The algebraic theory of semigroups (Math. Surveys $7(I)$, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, Rhode Island, 1961).

[^0]287
[2] T.E. Hall, "On regular semigroups whose idempotents form a subsemigroup", BuZZ. Austral. Math. Soc. 1 (1969), 195-208.
[3] J. Riguet, "Relations binaires, fermetures, correspondances de Galois", BuZl. Soc. Math. France 76 (1948), 114-155.
[4] B.M. Saĭn, [= B.M. Schein], "On the theory of generalized groups and generalized hesps" (Russian), Theory of semigroups and appl. I (Russian), 286-324, (Izdat. Saratov. Univ., Saratov, 1965).

Department of Mathematics, University of Stirling,
Scotland.


[^0]:    Received 27 July 1970. The author is grateful to B.M. Schein for supplying the references [3] and [4].

