Theorem 1.158 page 51 must be replaced by the following statement.

**Theorem 1.158.**

(1) *For $d \geq 1$ not divisible by a square, the ring of integers of $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{-d}]$ $(d > 0)$ is a principal ideal domain if and only if*

$$d \in \{1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 19, 43, 67, 163\}\,.$$

(2) *For $d \geq 1$ not divisible by a square, the ring of integers of $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{-d}]$ $(d > 0)$ is a Euclidean ring if and only if*

$$d \in \{1, 2, 3, 7, 11\}\,,$$

*and it is Euclidean for the map $N(a + b\sqrt{-d}) := a^2 + db^2$.*

(3) *For $m \in \mathbb{Z}\backslash\{0\}$, $m$ not divisible by a square, the ring of integers of $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{m}]$ is Euclidean for the map $N(a+b\sqrt{m}) := |a^2 - mb^2|$ if and only if*

$$m \in \{-1, \pm 2, \pm 3, 5, 6, \pm 7, \pm 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 29, 33, 37, 41, 57, 73\}\,.$$

*There are other quadratic real extensions of $\mathbb{Q}$ whose ring of integers is Euclidean, but not for the function $N$ defined above.*