**Erratum: Understanding $X(3862)$, $X(3872)$,
and $X(3930)$ in a Friedrichs-model-like scheme
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We have found a mistake in the code in the numerical calculation. As a result, the γ factor needs to be chosen at about 4.0 so that the mass spectrum of all the observed first excited P -wave charmonium states can be reproduced well simultaneously in our scheme. In fact, since the wave functions we used in our paper are not the same as the ones in the ordinary QPC model, we do not need to choose the γ parameter to be the same as in [1,2]. The mass spectrum for the states does not change much. The corrected results are shown in Table I which replaces the original Table I in [3]. The other numerical results to be corrected are as follows: The branching fraction of the $X(3930)$ to $\bar{D}D$ and $\bar{D}D^*$ (including the charge conjugate $D\bar{D}^*$) is about 2.4. For $X(3872)$, the ratio between the probabilities of finding $c\bar{c}$ and the continuum components is about 1 : (3.1 ~ 9.3) if we tune the γ such that $X(3872)$ locates within 3.8710 ~ 3.8717 GeV. None of these changes affects our qualitative results or conclusion.

TABLE I. Comparison of the experimental masses and the total widths (in MeV) [4] with our results.

$n^{2s+1}L_J$	M_{expt}	Γ_{expt}	M_{BW}	Γ_{BW}	pole	GI
2^3P_2	3927.2 ± 2.6	24 ± 6	3920	10	3920-4i	3979
2^3P_1	3942 ± 9	37^{+27}_{-17}			3934-40i	3953
	3871.69 ± 0.17	< 1.2	3871	0	3871-0i	
2^3P_0	3862^{+66}_{-45}	201^{+242}_{-149}	3878	11	3878-5i	3917
2^1P_1			3895	37	3902-27i	3956

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