In the statement of Theorem 1.1, the word “complete” should be removed.

To see why, consider a set $B$ that is closed and such that the set $A = \{ x \in \partial B : x \text{ is regular for } B^c \}$ has positive Lebesgue measure. Let $f = 1_A$ It is easy to see that since $P_t\varphi_i(x) = e^{-\lambda_i t} \varphi_i(x)$, then all the $\varphi_i(x)$ are 0 on $A$, so $f$ is orthogonal to all the $\varphi_i$ yet is nonzero.

Since $P_t f = 0$, then $P_t$ has 0 as an eigenvalue. In the Hilbert-Schmidt expansion theorem, it is required that $P_t$ have only nonzero eigenvalues. Examining the proof of the Hilbert-Schmidt expansion theorem, we see that the only place this assumption is used is to prove that the $\varphi_i$ are complete; thus the rest of Theorem 1.1 is correct.

The completeness of the $\varphi_i(x)$ is not needed in the rest of the paper.