the serial order of the solution in question, while in the earlier part of the paper, u_n, v_n have indicated the solution corresponding to the root λ_n of $D(\lambda)$ lying in I_n. Since for sufficiently large λ one and only one root of $D(\lambda)$ lies in each I_n, the two interpretations of the subscript differ only by a constant, so that the evaluation $\lambda_n = O(n)$ is still correct. We have thus finally proved

THEOREM V. *If $f(x)$, $g(x)$ are any two functions possessing continuous second derivatives, $0 \leqq x \leqq 1$, and satisfying the boundary conditions (C_0), (C_1), then they may be simultaneously expanded in the uniformly convergent series:*

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n u_n(x),$$

$$g(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n v_n(x),$$

where

$$c_n = \int_0^1 [f u_n + g v_n] \, dx.$$

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AUTHOR'S CORRECTION

O. E. Glenn. A memoir upon formal invariancy with regard to binary modular transformations. Invariants of relativity (Transactions, vol. 21, pp. 285–312).

(1) My attention was directed by Dr. W. L. G. Williams to the existence of a certain seminvariant of f_4 modulo 3, of degree four, which is not reducible in terms of the nine seminvariants given on page 295 and stated there, in a theorem, to form a complete system. The seminvariant is of a type for which the starred assumption on page 296 is not valid. The error makes my result for the seminvariants of the quartic modulo 3 much less general than is indicated in the theorem. However, when the system is completed by discovery of the requisite new forms my starred assumption can perhaps be proved for it, and thus my theory would be completed.

(2) The following quadratic covariant was inadvertently omitted from the lists (35), (40), (47):

$$g = s x_1^2 + (s + b_0 b_1 + b_0^2) x_1 x_2 + b_0(b_0 + b_1 + b_2) x_2^2.$$