reference to SCHWARZ, loc. cit., p. 121. It remains to show that the function g (or u) assumes the required boundary values. To do this HARNACK employs as a majorante the Green's function belonging to a polygon Q lying wholly without F and having a point of its boundary in common with a point A of the boundary of F. His analysis suffices to show that the function g (or u) will take on the required boundary value in the point A, but not that this will be the case for a point of the boundary of F that cannot be reached by a polygon Q. Thus an ordinary beak-shaped cusp (Schnabelspitze) could not be treated by HARNACK'S method. It appears, then, that HARNACK did not solve the problem he proposed even for regions F bounded by a finite number of pieces of analytic curves, to say nothing of regions, some of the points of whose boundaries cannot be approached along a continuous curve lying wholly within F. In my solution, I have employed the same method of the majorante (the function U) adopted by HARNACK, but have so chosen U that my proof covers *all* cases; and I have pointed out that there are here included cases which, I believe, had never been thought of before.—W. F. O.

P. 312, l. 1 up. *For* 167 *read* 67.

P. 314, l. 10. *After* whether *insert* if.

E. KASNER: *The invariant theory of the inversion group* ⋯.

P. 431, l. 6 up. The complete reference is: MAURER, *Ueber die Endlichkeit der Invarianten-Systeme,* Münchener Sitzungsberichte, vol. 29 (1899), pp. 147–175.

P. 440, l. 18. *For* $F(\lambda f + MQ)$ *read* $F_{\lambda f+MQ}$.

P. 443, l. 9. " $(ABCD)$ " $(ABCu)$.

P. 445, l. 12. The lower right hand element of the determinant g_{123} should be $\lambda_1\mu_1$.

P. 448, l. 17. *For* circles *read* cyclics.

P. 449, l. 3. " I_{ik} " I^2_{ik}.

P. 467, l. 13. " $\sum'$ " $\sum$.

P. 469, l. 18. " x " ψ.

P. 469, l. 5 up. " ϕ " Φ.

P. 475, l. 15. " $a_4 - a_1$ " $a_4 - a_2$.

P. 477, l. 8 up. The expression in braces should be squared.

P. 480, l. 20. *For* l_1 *read* l.

P. 489, l. 5 up. " WEITER " WEILER.