

NOTES AND ERRATA: VOLUMES 1, 2, 3

VOLUME 1

F. R. MOULTON: *On a class of particular solutions*

P. 28, formula (26).	For	$x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ $\left\{ \left(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	read	$x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ $\left\{ \left(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
" 1. 6 up.	"	1.22	"	1.18 .
" 1. "	"	-.24	"	-.46 .
" 1. 5 up.	"	-.93	"	-.77 .

VOLUME 2

L. E. DICKSON: *Canonical forms of quaternary*

P. 107, l. 1.	For	ξ'	read	ξ'_1 .
P. 109, l. 7 up.	"	chose	"	choose.
P. 110, l. 4.	"	$L_{11} T_{1-1}, L_{2\mu}$	"	$L_{11} T_{1-1} L_{2\mu}$.
P. 113, l. 22.	"	determines δ_{12}	"	determines β_{12} .
P. 121, l. 2 of § 15.	"	=	"	+
P. 125, middle.	The number (33) refers only to the first of the two equations.			

G. A. MILLER: *Determination of all the groups of order p^m*

P. 263, l. 5.	For	t^7	read	t_7 .
" 1. 10.	"	$p > 3$	"	$n = 2, 3, \dots, p - 2$.
" 1. 11.	Read	$(t_7^{-1} t_6 t_7)^{-1} P_2^n (t_7^{-1} t_6 t_7) = P_3 P_2^n = P_3^{n^2} P_2^n = t_6^{-n} P_2^n t_6^n$.		
P. 271, l. 4.	For	$0, p^4 - 1$	read	$p^2 - 1, p^2(p^2 - 1)$.
Pp. 262, 263.	From the second and third corrections it follows that the			

$p(p-1)$ subgroups of order p , mentioned in the second line from the bottom of p. 262, form two equal conjugate sets, and that the non-invariant subgroups of order p^2 and type (1, 1) contained in I are conjugate under I in sets of $(p-1)/2$ instead of forming a single conjugate set, as is stated in line 18 on p. 263. There are, therefore, eight groups of order p^m ($p > 2$) which are non-abelian and include the abelian group of type $(m-2, 1)$; i. e., $p = 3$