NOTES AND ERRATA: VOLUME 8

L. P. EISENHART: *Applicable surfaces with asymptotic lines* $\cdots$.

Pp. 113–134.	Since the publication of this memoir, the author is informed by Professor BIANCHI that he obtained the fundamental theorem (p. 122) in a note, "*Sulle coppie di superficie applicabili con assignata rappresentazione sferica*," published in the *Rendiconti della R. Accademia dei Lincei*, volume 13 (1904), pp. 147–161. The methods are essentially the same.

W. R. LONGLEY: *A class of periodic orbits* $\cdots$.

P. 165, l. 23.	*For*	$(m < \mu)$	*read*	$(m < \bar{\mu})$.
P. 166, l. 7.	"	$\dfrac{\sqrt{1-(\bar{e}+e)^2}}{[1-(\bar{e}+e)]^2}$	"	$\dfrac{\sqrt{1-(\bar{e}+e)^2}}{(1+\alpha)^{\frac{3}{2}}[1-(\bar{e}+e)]^2}$.

L. E. DICKSON: *Invariants of binary forms* $\cdots$.

P. 219, l. 6.	*For*	$p < 2$	*read*	$p > 2$.
P. 223, formula (60).	"	$3n$	"	3^n.

C. N. MOORE: *On the introduction of convergence factors* $\cdots$.

P. 305, l. 1 up.	*For* $\phi(0) = 0$ *read* $\lim_{x=+0}\phi(x) = \phi(0) = 1$.
P. 306, l. 1.	Condition (iii) should read: $\phi''(x)$ exists for $x > 0$ and $\phi''(x) \geqq 0$ $(0 < xa \leqq c)$.
" l. 5 and l. 6.	*Replace* the sentence beginning in l. 5 by the following: Condition (a) follows for $x = 0$ from (ii) and for $x > 0$ from the fact that the second derivative of $\phi(x)$ exists for all values $x > 0$.
" l. 2 up.	*For* $0 \leqq x \leqq c$ *read* $0 < x \leqq c$.
P. 307, l. 3.	*After* Condition (ii) " follows from (c) and the continuity of $\phi(x)$ for $x = 0$.
P. 308, l. 3 up.	*Replace* this line by the following: If for any value of α, (d) or (d') holds for all values of n, (e) is unnecessary. A similar change must be made in the corresponding footnote for Theorem V, and may be made, and thus

secure greater generality, in the corresponding footnote for Theorems I and IV.

P. 318, l. 3. In the parenthesis at the right hand end of the line, *for* α *read* α'.

P. 323, l. 10 up. *For* $0<\alpha<\frac{c}{m}$ *read* $0<\alpha$.

P. 327, l. 3. " $\phi(\alpha, x)$ " $|\phi(\alpha, x)|$.

" l. 1 up " $0<\alpha<\frac{c}{m}$ " $0<\alpha$.

G. A. Bliss, *A new form of the simplest problem* $\cdots$.

P. 411, l. 3 up. The function $E(x, y, \sigma, \tau)$ should be defined as the negative of the expression given.