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**Alicia Marino\*** (amarino@wesleyan.edu) and **Wai Kiu Chan** (wkchan@wesleyan.edu).

*Strictly k-regular quadratic forms.* Preliminary report.

An integral quadratic form is said to be strictly  $k$ -regular if it primitively represents all quadratic forms of  $k$  variables that are primitively represented by its genus. We show that, for  $k > 1$ , there are finitely many inequivalent positive definite primitive integral quadratic forms of  $k+4$  variables that are strictly  $k$ -regular. Our result extends a recent finiteness result of Earnest-Kim-Meyer (2014) on strictly regular quadratic forms of 4 variables. (Received August 22, 2016)