angles being given in degrees and minutes. This same table was given much earlier by Al-Khowârizmî (fl. about 825); see H. Suter, Die astronomischen Tafeln des Muhammed Ibn Müsä Al-Khowârizmî, Copenhagen, 1914, Table 60, p. 174 (Danske Vidensk. Selsk., Skrifter, 7s., Hist. og Filos., v. 3, no. 1). R. C. A.

**QUERIES—REPLIES**

35. Tables of \( \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{m}{n} \right) \) (Q 14, v. 1, p. 431; QR 18, v. 1, p. 460; 20, v. 2, p. 62; 24, v. 2, p. 147; 28, v. 2, p. 287).—A table has been prepared which expresses \( \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{m}{n} \right) \), for \( 0 < m < n \leq 50, 0 < m < n = 100 \), as a sum of multiples of \( \tan^{-1} n \), where the \( n_i \) are fundamental in the sense of QR28. From this table a table of \( \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{m}{n} \right) \) can be obtained by addition of values from such tables as that of the NBSCL. The manuscript is in the possession of the National Bureau of Standards.

John Todd

**CORRIGENDA**

V. 1, p. 59, l. -21, delete correct.

V. 2, p. 137, \( F(\theta, \phi) \), at \( \theta = \phi = 86^\circ \), substitute: for 3.17204 1744, read 3.17030 9981.

V. 3, p. 84, l. -6, -5, for 1 It may be the first six-place table of the kind, but as long ago, read As long ago; p. 106, l. 19-20, for \( -49 \), read \( -49 \); p. 129, l. 23, for A. H. Burks, read A. W. Burks. These errors in v. 3 were due to errata in the texts which were being reviewed.

Messrs. B. L. Coleman & Sidney Michelson of The British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association, 5 Wadsworth Road, Greenford, Middx., England, reported the following, which Professor Lehmer accepts: v. 1, p. 379, l. 20-21, for \( B^m_k = \alpha^2 \alpha^2 \alpha^2 \) read \( B^m_k = \alpha^2 \alpha^2 \alpha^2 + \alpha^{-1} \alpha^2 \); for \( B^m_k = - \alpha^2 \alpha^2 \alpha^2 \), read \( B^m_k = - (\alpha^2 \alpha^2 \alpha^2 + \alpha^{-1} \alpha^2 \alpha^2 + \alpha^{-1} \alpha^2 \alpha^2) \). Equation (11) should then be

\[
\frac{1}{\alpha_1} = \frac{B^m_1}{A^m_1}, \\
\frac{1}{\alpha_2} = \frac{B^m_2}{A^m_2} - \frac{B^m_1}{A^m_1}, \\
\frac{1}{\alpha_3} = \frac{B^m_3}{A^m_3} - \frac{B^m_2}{A^m_2}.
\]

In general, if the equation has real and complex roots, and \( \alpha_k \) is simple, it is given by

\[
\frac{1}{\alpha_k} = \frac{B^m_k}{A^m_k} - \frac{B^m_{k-1}}{A^m_{k-1}},
\]

whilst complex \( \alpha \)'s are given by the expression (13) on page 380.