2. Detailed examples are given of the geodetic computations involved with the formulas and of the interpolation procedure for the tables.
3. All quantities are in multiples or submultiples of links which would make it necessary to use conversion factors for application to areas where triangulation distances are in meters or feet.

The only detected tabular errors occur on p. 21 and p. 31 and are noted in the volume.

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MATHEMATICAL TABLES—ERRATA

In this issue references have been made to Errata in RMT **854** (Liūsternik, Akushskiĭ & Ditkin).

179.—G. F. Becker & C. E. Van Orstrand, *Smithsonian Mathematical Tables, Hyperbolic Functions*, Washington, fifth reprint, 1942 [*MTAC*, v. 1, p. 45].

On p. 314, in the table of the anti-gudermannian, the value of 43°3′,

$$for \quad 2667.20 \quad read \quad 2867.20$$

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180.—A. M. Legendre, *Traité des Fonctions Elliptiques*, v. 2, Paris, 1826.
In Chapter 3, p. 56 and 58, corresponding to $n = 4$, the coefficient of $\delta^6 f_0$

$$for \quad 421/(4725 \cdot 2^{10}) \quad read \quad 1/3024$$

On p. 58, corresponding to $n = 5$ and $n = 6$ the coefficients of $\delta^4 f_0$,

$$for \quad -5/384 \quad read \quad 1/384$$
$$for \quad -23/1440 \quad read \quad 1/120$$

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NBSCL

UNPUBLISHED MATHEMATICAL TABLES

110[E].—Richard R. Kenyon, *Table of $x^n e^{-x}$*. 3 leaves and a graph deposited in the UMT File. Photostat.

This is a table of $x^n e^{-x}$ to 5S or 6S for $n = 0(1)8$ and $x = 0(.01).1(.1)5-(1)30(5)60$. A graph is included with the tables to show the behavior of the function. It allows rough graphical interpolation to be made for non-integral values of n.

111[F].—A. S. ANEMA, *Primitive pythagorean triangles with their generators and with their perimeters*, up to 119 992, *dedicated to* R. E. POWERS. Typewritten manuscript of 151 leaves, deposited in the UMT FILE.

This remarkable table lists 8431 primitive right triangles arranged according to increasing perimeters. Besides the three sides and the perimeter, the two "generators" of each triangle are given. This table is the basis of the author's UMT 106 [*MTAC*, v. 4, p. 224]. The table contains 350 pairs of triangles having equal perimeters and 6 cases of 3 isoperimetric triangles. The only previous table of this sort is due to KRISHNASWAMI[1] and extends to perimeters $\leq$ 10 000.

[1] A. A. KRISHNASWAMI, "On isoperimetric pythagorean triangles," *Tôhoku Math. Jn.*, v. 27, 1927, p. 332–348.

112[F].—A. GLODEN, *Table de factorisation des nombres $N^4 + 1$ dans l'intervalle* 6000 < N ≤ 10000. Manuscript of 70 leaves deposited in UMT FILE.

This is an extension of UMT 108 [*MTAC*, v. 4, p. 224]. In spite of the large size of the numbers $N^4 + 1$ in the range indicated in the title, a good majority of the entries are completely factored. As before, the unknown factors lie beyond 600 000.

113[F].—A. GLODEN, *Table de décomposition en $a^2 + b^2$ et $2c^2 + d^2$ des nombres premiers de la forme $8k + 1$ de l'intervalle* 200 000–300 000 *et Table des solutions des congruences* $l^2 + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ *et* $2m^2 + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ *pour les mêmes nombres premiers.* Typewritten manuscript of 34 leaves deposited in UMT FILE.

The contents of this table are sufficiently well indicated in the title. The table is a byproduct of the author's table of the solutions of the congruence

$$x^4 + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

[*MTAC*, v. 2, p. 71–72]. The solutions (l, m) are the least positive ones.

114[F].—D. H. LEHMER, *Table of the sum of fifth powers of the divisors of n for* $n = 1(1)5000$. Tabulated manuscript and punched cards deposited in UMT FILE.

The function $\sigma_5(n) = \sum_{\delta/n} \delta^5$ occurs as the FOURIER coefficient in the expansion of WEIERSTRASS' invariant g_3. This table of $\sigma_5(n)$ is intended as an aid to research on RAMANUJAN's function $\tau(n)$, [see UMT 101, *MTAC*, v. 4, p. 162] and was produced with an IBM 602A calculating punch.

115[F].—R. A. LIENARD, *List of primes of the form $k \cdot 10^6 + 1$ for* k < 12000. Typewritten manuscript, 4 leaves, deposited in the UMT FILE.

This is an extension of UMT 90 [*MTAC*, v. 4, p. 101], which gave 117 values of k < 1000, which generated prime numbers. The present table lists 1321 values of k < 12000 for which $k \cdot 10^6 + 1$ is a prime number. The author also announces that he has in his possession a manuscript containing complete factorizations of all numbers of the above form for k < 12000.