[EDITORIAL NOTE: Mr. SPRAGUE informs us that an additional integrator will be required in case the differential analyzer is of digital type, thus the above method would require four integrators.]

[1] R. E. SPRAGUE, "Fundamental concepts of the digital differential analyzer method of computation," *MTAC*, v. 6, p. 41–49.

146.—TWO NEW MERSENNE PRIMES. The program described in Notes **131**(c) and **138** [*MTAC*, v. 6, p. 61, 204] has been continued. Two more Mersenne primes, $2^{2203} - 1$ and $2^{2281} - 1$, were discovered by the SWAC on October 7 and 9, 1952. The time required for either of the tests is one hour. This makes 17 Mersenne primes, and a corresponding number of perfect numbers, now known. They are $2^n - 1$ for $n = 2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 17, 19, 31, 61, 89, 107, 127, 521, 607, 1279, 2203,$ and 2281.

<div align="right">D. H. L.</div>

CORRIGENDA

v. 6, p. 129, l. 22 *for* $r_i(1 - \rho_{i-1})$ *read* $r_i(1 + \rho_{i+1})$
v. 6, p. 132, l. − 6 and − 18 *for* THOMPSON *read* THOMSON
v. 6, p. 152, l. −5 *for* 8 *read* 9
v. 6, p. 187, l. 12 *for* QVAC *read* QUAC
v. 6, p. 189, l. − 8 *for* CONNOLY *read* CONNOLLY