CORRIGENDA

RORY THOMPSON, "Evaluation of $I_n(b) = 2\pi^{-1} \int_0^\infty (\sin x/x)^n \cos(bx)dx$ and of similar integrals," *Math. Comp.*, v. 20, 1966, pp. 330–332.

The right member of the equation at the bottom of p. 331 should read $(u/(n-2))H_{n-2}(u)$ instead of $(u/(n-2))H_{n-1}(u)$.

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For another correction, see *Math. Comp.*, v. 21, 1967, p. 130.

R. KORTUM & G. MCNIEL, *A Table of Periodic Continued Fractions*, RMT **30**, *Math. Comp.*, v. 16, 1962, pp. 377–379.

In the table on p. 378, for $D = 7906$, read $D = 7606$. A reader knowledgeable of the field may be interested in how this typographical error was detected: the erroneous 7906 is a product of three primes $= 2 \cdot 59 \cdot 67$, and this would imply a class number too large to allow such a lengthy continued fraction for a D of this magnitude.

The preceding entry in this table is $D = 4846$, and it is now noted that the reviewed table also has an error here. The listed x and y on p. 659, for $x^2 - Dy^2 = 1$, both end in the digit 9. That is impossible. Apparently the last ten digits of x and y were not printed. Here, again, the error was noted by similar considerations: the 61-digit x shown did not seem large enough for such an extreme value.

D. S.

M. LAL & W. J. BLUNDON, "Solutions of the Diophantine equations $x^2 + y^2 = l^2$, $y^2 + z^2 = m^2$, $z^2 + x^2 = n^2$," *Math. Comp.*, v. 20, 1966, p. 145.

Owing to an improper typographical setup, the table is not as clear as it might be. To improve, draw a horizontal ruling below the solutions $X = 2163$, $X = 12915$, and a second ruling below the solutions $X = 41360$, $X = 131157$.

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