
In the footnote on p. 337 there is reproduced the real root of the well-known cubic equation \( x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0 \) as calculated to 152D in 1850 by John Power Hicks, while a student of Professor De Morgan. In addition to a typographical error in the integer part (substitute 3 for 2), the last 12 decimal figures of this approximation are incorrect: *for* 08437 22349 91, *read* 17396 55313 94.

This value of Hicks (with correct integer part) is also given by De Morgan in the *English Cyclopedia, Arts and Sciences*, 1860, v. 4, column 966.

The root in question has been published correct to 1000S by Fred Gruenberger in *Comm. ACM*, v. 5, 1962, p. 221. Through a typographical error the last five decimal digits thereof (namely, 37494) inadvertently appear again at the beginning of the following line.

We have now extended this approximation to 1274 carefully checked decimals.

GAIL S. HUSTON  
ROBERT S. SPIRA

Department of Mathematics  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan 48823


In Table 3, on p. 202, it is not noted that the equation \( \sec z = z \) has a single pair of complex roots, in addition to the real roots listed. Specifically, these omitted roots to 14D are:

\[
x \pm iy = 0.89811 30139 8660 \pm 0.62613 52160 1469i.
\]

HENRY E. FETTIS  
JAMES C. CASLIN

Aerospace Research Laboratories  
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433

EDITORIAL NOTE: This error of omission appears also in the extensive revision of these tables deposited by Professor Ling in the UMT file. (See *Math. Comp.*, v. 28, 1974, p. 329, RMT 4.)