\[ g(\theta) = f(\theta) \text{ in some interval around } \theta = \theta_0. \]

For the special case of \( q = 1 \) we have the following corollary.

**Corollary.** If \( q = 1 \) and \( a \neq 0 \), then \( \sigma(a) = \{\lambda_0\} \) if and only if \( V_a = e^{i\lambda_0 a} \).

**References**


Lemma 3 is valid only for a primitive link in 3-space. A link \( l \) is said to be *primitive* if no disconnected orientable surfaces span \( l \). Then, the group of a nonprimitive link has a trivial center. This is an immediate consequence of Theorem 1 in B. C. Schaufele, *A note on link groups* (Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. 72 (1966), 107–110). (However, this proposition is proved directly without use of Schaufele's result.) Thus, the proofs of the theorems remain unchanged. I am much indebted to Schaufele for pointing out that this assumption was missing in Lemma 3.

**ERRATA, VOLUME 17**


The footnotes on these two articles were reversed.

On page 124 read

Presented to the Society, August 27, 1964 under the title *Tensor products of completely locally m-convex algebras* and November 25, 1964 under the title *Tensor products of complete commutative locally m-convex Q-algebras*; received by the editors January 29, 1965.

On page 162 read

Received by the editors June 29, 1964.


Page 255, line 21: Remove remark in parentheses and replace by: "when all the functions involved are restricted to any subinterval of \([0, 1]\)."