NOTES AND ERRATA: VOLUMES 1, 2, 3

VOLUME 1

F. R. MOULTON: *On a class of particular solutions* ....

P. 28, formula (26).	*For*	$\dfrac{x-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{\left\{\left(x-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	*read*	$\dfrac{x-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{\left\{\left(x-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}$.
" l. 6 up.	"	1.22	"	1.18 .
" l. "	"	—.24	"	—.46 .
" l. 5 up.	"	—.93	"	—.77 .

VOLUME 2

L. E. DICKSON: *Canonical forms of quaternary* ....

P. 107, l. 1.	*For*	ξ'	*read*	ξ'_1.
P. 109, l. 7 up.	"	chose	"	choose.
P. 110, l. 4.	"	$L_{11}\,T_{1-1},\,L_{2\mu}$	"	$L_{11}\,T_{1-1}\,L_{2\mu}$.
P. 113, l. 22.	"	determines δ_{12}	"	determines β_{12}.
P. 121, l. 2 of § 15.	"	=	"	+.

P. 125, middle. The number (33) refers only to the first of the two equations.

G. A. MILLER: *Determination of all the groups of order* p^m ....

P. 263, l. 5. *For* t^7 *read* t_7.

" l. 10. " $p > 3$ " $n = 2, 3, \cdots, p-2$.

" l. 11. *Read* $(t_7^{-1}t_6t_7)^{-1}P_2^n(t_7^{-1}t_6t_7) = P_3P_2^n = P_3^{n^2}P_2^n = t_6^{-n}P_2^nt_6^n$.

P. 271, l. 4. *For* $0,\ p^4-1$ *read* $p^2-1,\ p^2(p^2-1)$.

Pp. 262, 263. From the second and third corrections it follows that the $p(p-1)$ subgroups of order p, mentioned in the second line from the bottom of p. 262, form two equal conjugate sets, and that the non-invariant subgroups of order p^2 and type $(1, 1)$ contained in I are conjugate under I in sets of $(p-1)/2$ instead of forming a single conjugate set, as is stated in line 18 on p. 263. There are, therefore, eight groups of order $p^m\,(p > 2)$ which are non-abelian and include the abelian group of type $(m-2, 1)$; i. e., $p = 3$