changed under both transformations $T_\theta$ and $S_\alpha$. The interpretation of this fact possesses geometric interest. When an element is turned, the common conjugate direction moves in a plane whose normal has the direction established by the ratios $G_x : G_y : G_z$. When an element is transformed by $S_\alpha$, the line of centers of the second osculating circles has this direction.

One final detail may be mentioned. When an element is slid, the characteristic direction turns about a fixed point in the plane of the element. That is, the tangents to the characteristics form a pencil. Denote the vertex of this pencil by $V$. Direct the attention upon an element at the point $P$. When this element is turned, the line of centers of the first osculating circles will pierce the plane of the element in a point $W$. It may be shown without difficulty that $P$ is the mid-point of $V$ and $W$.

Sheffield Scientific School
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Page 79, line 25, the expression

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_{ik} y_{0kj}(x)$$

should be replaced by

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} y_{0ik}(x) c_{kj}.$$