\[ a \cdot m \circ b = am + b, \quad a(b + c) = ab + ac, \]
\[ (a + b) + c = a + (b + c), \quad (a + b)m = am + bm, \]
\[(6.17.1) \quad a + b = b + a, \quad a1 = 1a = a, \]
\[ a + 0 = 0 + a = a, \quad aa^{-1} = a^{-1}a = 1, \ a \neq 0, \]
\[ a + (-a) = (-a) + a = 0, \quad a^{-1}(ab) = b. \]

If Theorem L holds for \( A, B, M, N \) on three lines not in a pencil, then it is a universal theorem in \( \pi \). In addition to (6.17.1) we also have (6.17.2) \( (ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1} \), \( (ba)a^{-1} = b \) and any natural ring of \( \pi \) is an alternative field. The collineation group of \( \pi \) is transitive on the triangles of \( \pi \).

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p. 503, line 2 of Theorem 1. For “\( (x, y) \)” read “\( u(x, y) \)”.