of two terms representing an integral. This is the case, for instance, when an integral used by T. H. Havelock is resolved into two parts each of which satisfies a certain recurrence relation. The integral in question represents a logarithmic case of the confluent hypergeometric function and occurs in the paper, "The method of images in some problems of surface waves," R. So. London, *Proc.*, A iv. 115, 1927, p. 268–280. Many figures may be needed, then, in tables of the integral-logarithm and in the value of Euler's constant which occurs in many expressions for this function. Tables to many places of decimals are needed occasionally for the solution of transcendental equations. In his paper "Comparaison de la méthode d'approximation de Newton à celle dite des parties proportionnelles," *Nouv. Annales d. Math.*, s. 2, v. 18, 1879, p. 218–231, L. Maleyx calculates the root of

$$e^x - x^e = \tfrac{1}{2}\pi$$

which lies between 1 and $e$ by two different methods and finds that with 6 substitutions the method of proportional parts is more accurate than the Newton-Raphson method. He says that his calculations were made with the aid of the excellent tables of Fédor Thoman, *Tables de Logarithmes à 27 Décimales pour les Calculs de Précision*, Paris, 1867

H. B.

## CORRIGENDA

Omit last four lines page 25.

See Note 2 of the article "Tables and trigonometric functions in non-sexagesimal arguments" in this issue of *MTAC*, p. 44.

P. 20, l. 4 from bottom, *for* "II, III, IX," *read* "II, III, IX, XIII."