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[1] Compare D. H. LEHMER, *Guide to tables in the theory of numbers*. National Research Council, 1941, p. 75–77, O. TAUSSKY, *Some computational problems in algebraic number theory*. National Bureau of Standards *Report* (to appear).

[2] For theoretical background consult H. HASSE, *Arithmetische Bestimmung von Grundeinheit*. Berlin, 1950, p. 70.

[3] These were taken from a table of minimum positive g for $p < 3000$ in I. M. VINOGRADOV, *Osnovy Teorii Chisel* [*Fundamentals of the Theory of Numbers*]. Moscow, 1940, p. 110.

[4] The case $p = 163$ was discovered through another procedure by E. ARTIN, according to a private communication.

167.—CULLEN NUMBERS. These are numbers of the form $n2^n + 1$ and are remarkable in that they seem to be composite for $n > 1$, although there is no *a priori* reason for this. CUNNINGHAM & WOODALL[1] made a study of these numbers and found them all composite with a small factor for $1 < n < 141$. No factor of $141 \cdot 2^{141} + 1$ is known. I have completely factored the following cases left incomplete by Cunningham. The case $n = 46$ is due to R. A. LIÉNARD of Lyons.

n	$n2^n + 1$	n	$n2^n + 1$
33	$47 \cdot 6031230671$	42	$23 \cdot 43 \cdot 83 \cdot 2250270487$
35	$37 \cdot 32502455213$	43	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 163 \cdot 2633 \cdot 58752797$
37	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 339016085231$	45	$11 \cdot 47 \cdot 2437 \cdot 1256655529$
38	$3^2 \cdot 20879 \cdot 55586743$	46	$5 \cdot 31 \cdot 47 \cdot 139297 \cdot 3189821$
39	$41 \cdot 3433 \cdot 152326961$	47	$7 \cdot 11 \cdot 43 \cdot 3593 \cdot 556021079$
40	$41 \cdot 131611 \cdot 8150491$	48	$7 \cdot 379 \cdot 997 \cdot 5107973329$
41	$13 \cdot 43 \cdot 1291 \cdot 124932557$	66	$5^3 \cdot 13 \cdot 67 \cdot 107 \cdot 131 \cdot 8353 \cdot 382030403$

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[1] A. J. C. CUNNINGHAM & H. J. WOODALL, "Factorisation of $Q = (2^q \mp q)$ and $(q \cdot 2^q \mp 1)$," *Messenger Math.*, v. 47, 1917, p. 1–38.

CORRIGENDA

V. 6, p. 225, l. 11, *for* monomial *read* elementary.
V. 7, p. 34, l. 6, *for* 6 *read* 1.
V. 7, p. 175, l. 17, *for* 9 *read* 8.