

author's part from the second to the first of those ideals in non-euclidean geometry which we dwelt on above.

J. L. COOLIDGE.

### CORRECTION.

SPEAKING of M. Nau's translation of Sebokht's reference to the Hindu-Arabic numerals, in the *BULLETIN* for May, 1917 (volume 23, page 366), I remarked that no report of the matter "seems as yet to have appeared in English." My attention has since been called to the fact that Professor L. C. Karpinski announced the discovery in *Science* for June 21, 1912. While this does not concern Mr. Ginsburg's valuable note on the work and influence of Sebokht, the correction as to the publication of the extract in English should be made.

DAVID EUGENE SMITH.

### NOTES.

THE June number (volume 18, number 4) of the *Annals of Mathematics* contains the following papers: "Fermat's last theorem and the origin and nature of the theory of algebraic numbers," by L. E. DICKSON; "The modified remainders obtained in finding the highest common factor of two polynomials," by A. J. PELL and R. L. GORDON; "Nomograms of adjustment," by L. I. HEWES; "Closed algebraic correspondences," by A. A. BENNETT; "The intersections of a straight line and hyperquadric," by J. L. COOLIDGE; "The relation between the zeros of a solution of a linear homogeneous differential equation and those of its derivatives," by W. B. FITE; "Conjugate planar nets with equal invariants," by L. P. EISENHART.

AT the meeting of the Edinburgh mathematical society on May 11 the following papers were read: By L. R. FORD: "A geometrical proof of a theorem by Hurwitz and Borel"; by D. G. TAYLOR: "Geometrical illustrations of cyclant substitutions."