The polynomials $Z_{ik}A^*$ are transformed by the adjoint of $\varphi$, and according to the theorem of Schur mentioned above, a matrix which transforms a system of linearly dependent polynomials which are not all zero is reducible. Hence if the $Z_{ik}A^*$ were linearly dependent, the matrix $\varphi$ would be reducible, contrary to our assumption.

5. Conclusion. We have proved the following theorem:

**Theorem.** If $G_1, \ldots, G_h$ are a system of polynomials in the $a_{ij}$, and $G_1', \ldots, G_h'$ the same functions of the $a_{ij}'$ such that

$$(G_1, \ldots, G_h) = (0, \ldots, 0)$$

is an invariantive property, then there exists a set of rational integral relative covariants $V_1, \ldots, V_v$ in $p-1$ sets of cogredient variables such that $(V_1, \ldots, V_v) = (0, \ldots, 0)$ when and only when $(G_1, \ldots, G_h) = (0, \ldots, 0)$.

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A CORRECTION

By B. A. Bernstein

In my paper in the November number of this Bulletin (vol. 28, No. 8), the word *integers* should be replaced by the word *rationals* in line 16 of page 398 and in the table on page 399.