quences, \( g(u) - D'(p(u)) \) in \((2')\) being replaced by \( g(u) \), as it may be under conditions on the \( A_n(\sigma) \) discussed above. For by their theorem, given

\[
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(\sigma) \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{g(u)} \right] d\sigma < \infty,
\]

there exists a function \( F(s) \) holomorphic in \( \Delta \), not identically zero, such that \( |F(s) - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda_n s}| < e^{-\rho(s)} \), hence \( |F(s) - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda_n s}| < A_n(\sigma) \) if \( \{A_n(\sigma)\} \) is any asymptotic sequence with g.l.b. \( A_n(\sigma) = e^{\rho(\sigma)} \); so that \( F(s) \) is represented asymptotically in \( \Delta \) by the series \( \sum d_k e^{-\lambda_k s} \) with \( d_k = 0 \) \( (k \geq 1) \) with respect to the asymptotic sequence \( \{A_n(\sigma)\} \), without being identically zero.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


**Rice Institute**

**ERRATA**


Vol. 54, p. 1192, lines 2 and 9. For “Hedburg” read “Hedberg.”

Vol. 54, p. 1192, line 10. For “\( 2^{28} + 1 \) and \( 2^{29} + 1 \)” read “\( 2^{28} + 1 \) and \( 2^{29} + 1 \).”