The very last factor in equations (17) should be $[g(0, y, \sigma)]^2$. The second of equations (12) is $k' = \cdots$. The denominators of the factor before $\sum$ in equations (5), (7), (9), and (14) are π^3, π^3, π^5, and π^2.

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NBSINA

[1] I. S. SOKOLNIKOFF, *Mathematical Theory of Elasticity*. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1946. See under "Torsion" in index for references to electrical, hydrodynamic, and membrane analogies. The right side of equation (38.15), p. 149, of the above reference is the series for $\omega + (x^2 + \bar{y}^2)/2$ provided y, a, and b are replaced by $\bar{y}$, 2, and $2/\sigma$.

MATHEMATICAL TABLES—ERRATA

In this issue references have been made to RMT **1043**, **1058**, **1061**, and **1064**.

218.—N. W. MCLACHLAN & P. HUMBERT, *Formulaire pour le Calcul Symbolique*. Mémorial des Sciences Mathématiques, fasc. 100, 2nd ed., Paris 1950.

Errata in the first edition have been noted in MTE **205** [*MTAC*, v. 6, p. 100-101]. Beside these errata the second edition contains also the following:

p. 4, formula 5; *for* $t^2/4$ *read* $t^2/2$
p. 4, formula 9; *for* E *read* F
p. 6, formula 8; *for* t^α *read* $t^{-\alpha}$
p. 11, formula 2; *for* $\overset{p}{a}$ *read* $\frac{p}{a}$
p. 12, formula 7; *for* $-\phi'(-\log p)$ *read* $\phi(\log p) - f(0)$
p. 12, formula 9; *for* 2^n *read* $2^{n/2}$ and *for* $x/2\sqrt{t}$ *read* $x/\sqrt{2t}$
p. 16, formula 9; *add* $R(\nu) > 1$
p. 21, formulas 6, 7; *add* $0 < t < 1$
p. 21, formula 11; *add* $t > a$
p. 22, formula 10; *for* $\text{ch}^{2n}t$ *read* $\text{sh}^{2n+1}t$ (see *Supplément*, p. 10)
p. 22, formula 11; *for* $\text{sh}^{2n+1}t$ *read* $\text{sh}\sqrt{t}$
p. 22, last formula; *delete* the brackets [ ]
p. 23, formula 11; *for* $p \log (p/\sqrt{p^2 - 1})$ *read* $p \log (\sqrt{p^2 - 1}/p)$
p. 23, formula 12; *for* $p \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{p^2 - 1}}{p}\right)$ *read* $p^2 \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{p^2 - 1}}{p}\right)$
p. 25, formula 6; the l.h.s. is equal to $\nu^{-1}\,\text{sh}(\nu \arg \text{ch}\, t)$
p. 27, formula 6; *for* $1/(p + 1)$ *read* $p/(p - 1)$
p. 27, last formula but one; first term, *for* numerator on r.h.s., *read* a
p. 28, formula 6; *for* $R(\nu) > -\frac{1}{2}$ *read* $R(\nu) > -1$
p. 28, third last formula; *for* 2^ν *read* 2^μ and *for* $R(\mu + \nu) > 0$ *read* $R(\mu + \nu) > -1$
p. 28, last formula; *for* $J_\nu(t)$ *read* $J_{2\nu}(t)$, *for* $(2\nu q - p)$ *read* $(2\nu q + p)$ and *for* $R(\nu) > 1$ *read* $R(\nu) > \frac{1}{2}$
p. 29, formula 5; *add* $R(\nu) > -2$
p. 29, formula 9; multiply the r.h.s. by $n!$ (see *Supplément* p. 11)

p. 30, third last formula; in numerator *read* $(-1)^m a^{\nu+2m} b^{\frac{1}{2}(\nu+1)+m} \times \Gamma\left(\frac{\nu}{2}+m+1\right)$ and *add* $R(\nu) > -2$

p. 31, formula 5; *for* J_ν *read* J_ν^2

p. 35, third last formula; *for* $R(\mu+\nu) > 1$ *read* $R(\mu+\nu) > -1$

p. 35, last formula; *for* I_ν *read* $I_{2\nu}$, *for* $(2\nu u - p)$ *read* $(2\nu u + p)$, and *for* $R(\nu) > 1$ *read* $R(\nu) > \frac{1}{2}$

p. 36, formula 3; *delete*

p. 36, formula 4; on r.h.s. *alter* center sign to + and *add* $R(\nu) > -2$

p. 36, formula 10; *for* $\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} I_{\nu+r}(2/p)$ *read* $\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (-1)^r I_{\nu+r}(2/p)$

p. 36, last two formulae; *delete*

p. 37, formula 9; *replace* r.h.s. by $p(\sqrt{p+a}-\sqrt{p})^{2\nu}/\nu a^\nu$, and *add* $R(\nu) > 0$

p. 37, formula 10; *for* e^{-at} *read* $e^{-\alpha t}$

p. 37, formula 12; *for* ap/s *read* ap/s^2

p. 39, formula 9; *for* $\frac{1}{4} > R(\nu) > -\frac{1}{4}$ *read* $-1 < R(\nu) < 1$

p. 39, formula 11; to l.h.s. *add* $-\frac{1}{2}\log\{(t-b)/(t+b)\}\, I_0(ay)$

p. 39, formula 12; to l.h.s. *add* $-\frac{t}{2}\log\{(t-b)/(t+b)\}\, I_0(ay)$ and *for* p in [ ] *read* $-p$

p. 39, formula 13; *delete*

p. 39, formula 14; for l.h.s. *read*

$$\left(\frac{t-b}{t+b}\right)^{\nu/2}\left[K_\nu(ay) - \frac{\pi}{2\sin\nu\pi} I_{-\nu}(ay)\left\{1 - \left(\frac{t+b}{t-b}\right)^\nu\right\}\right]$$

p. 40 fourth last formula: *for* $-2\sqrt{t}$ *read* $2\sqrt{it}$ and *for* $(-\ )^{n/2}$ *read* $e^{in\pi/2}$

p. 42, formula 3; to l.h.s. *add* $-\frac{1}{2}\log\{(t-b)/(t+b)\}$ (ber $ay + i$ bei ay)

p. 42, formula 4; *for* the l.h.s. *read*

$$\left(\frac{t-b}{t+b}\right)^{\nu/2}\left\{(\mathrm{ker}_\nu\, ay + i\,\mathrm{kei}_\nu\, ay) - \frac{\pi}{2\sin\nu\pi}(\mathrm{ber}_{-\nu}\, ay + i\,\mathrm{bei}_{-\nu}\, ay)\left[1 - \left(\frac{t+b}{t-b}\right)^\nu\right]\right\}$$

p. 42, formula 5; to l.h.s. *add* $-\frac{t}{2}\log\left(\frac{t-b}{t+b}\right)$ (ber $ay + i$ bei ay)

p. 42, formula 6; *delete*

p. 47, formula 4; *for* $-a^3/s^3$ *read* $-a^2/s^3$

p. 48, last formula; *for* p^{2n+1} *read* p^{2n}

p. 50, third last formula; *for* $t^{-4/5}$ *read* $t^{-5/4}$

p. 51, replace this page by p. 53 of the *Supplément*

p. 55, formula 3; *for* 2^n *read* $2^{n/2}$ and *for* $a/2\sqrt{t}$ *read* $a/\sqrt{2t}$

p. 55, fifth last formula; *replace* r.h.s. by $p[(1-1/p)^m - 1]$

p. 56, formula 13; *for* L_{2n} *read* L_{2n}^α

p. 57, formulas 1, 2; *delete*

p. 57, last formula; *for* $[1+\beta p]^{n+\alpha-1}$ *read* $[1+\beta p]^{n+\alpha+1}$

p. 58, formula 6; *for* + arc tg p *read* − arc tg p

p. 58, last formula but one; *for* $e^{-\alpha p}$ *read* e^{-ap}
p. 59, formula 1; *for* $(1 + h/p)$ *read* $(1 + (hp)^{-1})$
p. 59, third last formula; *for* $2A_1$ *read* A_1

I am indebted to A. ERDÉLYI for many of these corrections, some of which were communicated to him by O. VOELKER.

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219.—NBSMTP., *Tables of Fractional Powers*. New York, 1946.
Table 3, p. 34, *for* $\pi^{-10} = 1.0678289226\cdots$
read $\pi^{-10} = 1.0678279226\cdots$.

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220.—B. VAN DER POL, "On the non-linear partial differential equation satisfied by the logarithm of the Jacobi theta-functions, with arithmetical applications, I," Nederl. Akad. Wetensch., *Proc.*, s.A., v. 54 [*Indagationes Math.*, v. 13], 1951, p. 261–284.

p. 281 *for* β_{28} = 336 87218 32202 92775 96104 01280
read β_{28} = 436 56892 24858 87663 46104 01280

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UNPUBLISHED MATHEMATICAL TABLES

151[F].—A. GLODEN, Factorisation of $N^4 + 1$ for isolated values of N between 30000 and 40000, II. Two manuscript pages. Deposited in the UMT FILE.

This constitutes an extension of UMT **144** [*MTAC*, v. 6, 1952, p. 102] and gives 50 new factorisations.

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152[F].—A. GLODEN, *Table of the Least Solution of the Congruence* $2x^2 + 1 \equiv 0 (\mathrm{mod}\ p^2)$ *and Factorisation of the Corresponding Numbers* $2x^2 + 1$. Three manuscript pages. Deposited in the UMT FILE.

The prime p is taken less than 1000.
The largest number $2x^2 + 1$ factored is

$$2(380552)^2 + 1 = 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 883^2 \cdot 11257.$$

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