reference to Schwarz, loc. cit., p. 121. It remains to show that the function $g$ (or $u$) assumes the required boundary values. To do this Harnack employs as a majorante the Green’s function belonging to a polygon $Q$ lying wholly without $F$ and having a point of its boundary in common with a point $A$ of the boundary of $F$. His analysis suffices to show that the function $g$ (or $u$) will take on the required boundary value in the point $A$, but not that this will be the case for a point of the boundary of $F$ that cannot be reached by a polygon $Q$. Thus an ordinary beak-shaped cusp (Schnabelspitze) could not be treated by Harnack’s method. It appears, then, that Harnack did not solve the problem he proposed even for regions $F$ bounded by a finite number of pieces of analytic curves, to say nothing of regions, some of the points of whose boundaries cannot be approached along a continuous curve lying wholly within $F$. In my solution, I have employed the same method of the majorante (the function $U$) adopted by Harnack, but have so chosen $U$ that my proof covers all cases; and I have pointed out that there are here included cases which, I believe, had never been thought of before.—W. F. O.

P. 312, l. 1 up.  
For 167 read 67.

P. 314, l. 10.  
After whether insert if.

E. Kasner: The invariant theory of the inversion group . . . .

P. 431, l. 6 up.  
The complete reference is: Maurer, Ueber die Endlichkeit der Invarianten-Systeme, Münchener Sitzungsberichte, vol. 29 (1899), pp. 147–175.

P. 440, l. 18.  
For $F(\lambda f + MQ)$ read $F_{\lambda f + MQ}$.

P. 443, l. 9.  
" $(ABCD)$ " $(ABCu)$.

P. 445, l. 12.  
The lower right hand element of the determinant $g_{123}$ should be $\lambda_1\mu_1$.

P. 448, l. 17.  
For circles read cycyles.

P. 449, l. 3.  
" $I_i$ " $I_i^k$.

P. 467, l. 13.  
" $\Sigma$ " $\Sigma$.

P. 469, l. 18.  
" $x$ " $\varphi$.

P. 469, l. 5 up.  
" $\phi$ " $\Phi$.

P. 475, l. 15.  
" $a_i - a_1$ " $a_i - a_2$.

P. 477, l. 8 up.  
The expression in braces should be squared.

P. 480, l. 20.  
For $l_i$ read $l$.

P. 489, l. 5 up.  
" WEITER " WEILER.