NOTES AND ERRATA: VOLUMES 1, 2, 3

VOLUME 1

F. R. MOULTON: *On a class of particular solutions* ⋯.

P. 28, formula (26).	*For*	$\dfrac{x-\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{\left\{\left(x-\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	*read*	$\dfrac{x-\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{\left\{\left(x-\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}$.
" l. 6 up.	"	1.22	"	1.18 .
" l. "	"	—.24	"	—.46 .
" l. 5 up.	"	—.93	"	—.77 .

VOLUME 2

L. E. DICKSON: *Canonical forms of quaternary* ⋯.

P. 107, l. 1.	*For*	ξ'	*read*	ξ'_1.
P. 109, l. 7 up.	"	chose	"	choose.
P. 110, l. 4.	"	$L_{11}\,T_{1-1},\,L_{2\mu}$	"	$L_{11}\,T_{1-1}\,L_{2\mu}$.
P. 113, l. 22.	"	determines δ_{12}	"	determines β_{12}.
P. 121, l. 2 of § 15.	"	$=$	"	$+$.

P. 125, middle. The number (33) refers only to the first of the two equations.

G. A. MILLER: *Determination of all the groups of order* p^m ⋯.

P. 263, l. 5. *For* t^7 *read* t_7.

" l. 10. " $p > 3$ " $n = 2, 3, \cdots, p-2$.

" l. 11. *Read* $(t_7^{-1}t_6t_7)^{-1}P_2^n(t_7^{-1}t_6t_7) = P_3P_2^n = P_3^{n^2}P_2^n = t_6^{-n}P_2^n t_6^n$.

P. 271, l. 4. *For* $0,\ p^4-1$ *read* $p^2-1,\ p^2(p^2-1)$.

Pp. 262, 263. From the second and third corrections it follows that the $p(p-1)$ subgroups of order p, mentioned in the second line from the bottom of p. 262, form two equal conjugate sets, and that the non-invariant subgroups of order p^2 and type $(1, 1)$ contained in I are conjugate under I in sets of $(p-1)/2$ instead of forming a single conjugate set, as is stated in line 18 on p. 263. There are, therefore, eight groups of order $p^m (p > 2)$ which are non-abelian and include the abelian group of type $(m - 2, 1)$; i. e., $p = 3$

does not form an exception. The existence of G_8 when $p > 3$ may be proved in exactly the same manner as when $p = 3$. Each of the five groups G_1, G_3, G_5, G_7, G_8 is conformal with the abelian group of type $(m - 3, 1, 1)$, G_2 and G_4 are conformal with the abelian group of type $(m - 3, 2)$ while G_6 is conformal with the one of type $(m - 1, 1)$. Four of these groups (G_1, G_2, G_5, G_6) contain invariant cyclic subgroups of order p^{m-2} while these subgroups are conjugate, in sets of p, in the remaining four groups.

W. F. Osgood: *On a fundamental theorem* ⋯.

P. 278, l. 5. *After* point *insert* and no two curves corresponding to two distinct values of a will intersect each other.

E. J. Wilczynski: *Geometry of a simultaneous system* ⋯.

P. 359, l. 10 up. *For* form $y = \lambda\eta$, $z = \mu\zeta$ *read* form (2).

L. E. Dickson: *Theory of linear groups in an arbitrary field.*

P. 370, l. 5.	*For*	$T_{s,-1} \cdots T_{3,-1}$	*read*	$T_{2,-1} \cdots T_{s,-1}$.
P. 372, l. 4 up.	*In*	A'_{13}: $Y'_{12} = -Y'_{23}$,	"	Y_{23}.
P. 377, l. 15.	*For*	$\Sigma s'$	"	$\Sigma s'$.
P. 384, l. 9.	"	$+ Y_{13}\eta_3$	"	$+ Y_{12}\eta_3$.
P. 388, l. 15.	" *subscript*	$- \lambda\nu^{-1}$	"	$- \lambda\nu$.
P. 388, l. 8 up.	"	$p^{6n}\Omega_1$	"	$(p^{6n} - 1)\Omega_1$.
P. 390, l. 7 up.	"	ξ_1	"	η_1.

Pp. 383–391. For the simplicity of the group H' in the excluded case of modulus 2, see the report in the Bulletin, November, 1902, of the Ninth Summer Meeting of the Society at Evanston.

Volume 3

O. Stolz: *Zur Erklärung der Bogenlänge* ⋯.

P. 31, l. 17.	*For*	$\sum_r f_r d_r$	*read*	$\sum_r f_r \delta_r$.
P. 35, l. 13.	"	κ	"	Δ.

L. E. Dickson: *The groups of Steiner in problems of contact.*

P. 44, l. 22. *For* $(00\, x_2y_2\, x_3x_3 \cdots)$ *read* $(00\, x_2y_2\, x_3y_3 \cdots)$.