

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. “  $\xi_1$  “  $\eta_1$ .
- 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. “  $\kappa$  “  $\Delta$ .

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

P. 44, l. 22. *For*  $(00 x_2 y_2 x_3 x_3 \cdots)$  *read*  $(00 x_2 y_2 x_3 y_3 \cdots)$ .