ERRATUM TO VOLUME 96

Eckford Cohen, *A class of arithmetical functions in several variables with applications to congruences*, pp. 355–381.

The fourth sentence of the sixth paragraph of §1 (p. 356) and Corollary 18.2 (p. 377) should be deleted and replaced by the following:

It is evident that $\theta_r(m, n)$ is always positive (for example, take $u=y=1$, $x=m-1$, $v=n-1$ in (1.1)). Define $\theta_r'(m, n)$ to be the number of solutions of (1.1) such that $(u, v, r)=(x, y, r)=1$, $\gamma(r)|ux$, $\gamma(r)|vy$. It follows easily that $\theta_r'(m, n)$ is relatively primitive (mod r) and that

$$\theta_r'(m, n) = \begin{cases} 2^{\omega(r)}(r/\gamma(r))^2 & \text{if } (r, mn) = 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \tag{8.9}$$

where $\omega(r)$ is the number of distinct prime divisors of r.

ERRATA TO VOLUME 101

N. R. Stanley, *Some new analytical techniques and their application to irregular cases for the third order ordinary linear boundary-value problem*, pp. 351–376.

Page 354, Line 13. Replace "or $a_{i+1}=0$ and" by "$a_{i+1}=0$, and"

Page 364, Line 19. Replace "$c\in$" by "$c\ni$". Last two lines and Page 365, Line 1. Replace from "where $|\operatorname{Re}\theta|$ $\cdots$ through "Therefore," by "where n is a positive integer and hence $|\operatorname{Re}\theta| \leqq \pi/2$ without loss of generality. Thus, $\pm(-1)^{n-1} \sin\theta=\psi$. When n corresponds to $z\ni|\psi|<1$, then $|\operatorname{Re}\theta| \leqq\pi/2$. Therefore,"

Page 365, Line 5. Replace "$\pm(-1)^{n-1}$ sin. Therefore, as $n\rightarrow\infty$" by "$\pm(-1)^{n-1} \sin\theta$ as $n\rightarrow\infty$. Therefore,".

Page 367, Line 7 from bottom. Add a second parenthesis after (3.1.4)

Page 373, Line 3. Replace subscript k on Q by subscript κ.

Leonard Evens, *The cohomology ring of a finite group*, pp. 224–239.

Page 238. Corollary 7.4 is incorrect as stated. The correct statement is the following.

COROLLARY 7.4′. *Let G be a finite group. G is abelian if and only if $H^*(G, Z)$ is a finite module over the subring generated by $H^2(G, Z)$.*

PROOF. If G is abelian, then we may show that $H^*(G, Z)$ has the desired property by splitting off one cyclic factor at a time, using the Hochschild Serre spectral sequence, and applying induction. The converse follows by considering cyclic subgroups H in the derived subgroup and by realizing that the hypothesis implies that $H^*(H, Z)$ is finite over $H^0(H, Z)\cong Z$ for such an H.