that the rest of the argument given may be applied. In particular, if the R_j's are r-ary relations, $r \geqq 2$, R may be taken as $R_1' \vee R_2' \vee \cdots \vee R_k'$, where the field of R_j' is taken as the cartesian product of the field of R_j with singleton j and $\langle a, j\rangle R_j' \langle b, j\rangle \equiv aR_jb$. We define E_j' analogously: $u' \in E_j' \equiv u \in E_j$ where $u'(x) = \langle u(x), j\rangle$ for each x. Let $E = E_1' \cup E_2' \cup \cdots \cup E_k'$; let $p(\langle a, j\rangle) = a$ for all a, j and let S be the set of R-sequences f such that $(f \upharpoonright n) \in E$. Then $\hat{p}(S) = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup \cdots \cup S_k$."

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 363, Line 18. Replace "zeros of Δ" by "zeros of $\Delta(\lambda)$"

Errata to this paper were printed in vol. 102, March 1962, p. 545. Two of the items were incorrectly stated. The correct versions are:

Page 354, Line 13. Replace "$a_{i+1} = 0$ 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 $|\mathrm{Re}\,\theta| \cdots$" through "Therefore," by "where n is a positive integer and hence $|\mathrm{Re}\,\theta| \leqq \pi/2$ without loss of generality. Thus, $\pm(-1)^{n-1} \sin\theta = \psi$. When n corresponds to $z \ni |\psi| < 1$, then $|\mathrm{Re}\,\theta| < \pi/2$. Therefore,"