gral sine and cosine, the incomplete gamma function, dilogarithm and various integrals of Bessel functions, are of frequent occurrence.

H. B.

Attention is directed to Mr. Bateman's article "Occasional need for very accurate logarithms," *Amer. Math. Mo.*, v. 32, 1925, p. 249.—EDITOR.

5. SCARCE MATHEMATICAL TABLES (Q 2).—Since this query was sent to the printer I find that three copies of item *E*, [H. GOODWYN], *A Table of Circles*, 1823, are listed in catalogues of Edinburgh libraries, namely:

(a) *Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates*, Edinburgh and London, v. 3, 1874;

(b) *Catalogue of the Crawford Library of the Royal Observatory*, Edinburgh, 1890;

(c) *Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of the University of Edinburgh*, Edinburgh, v. 2, 1921.

Mr. C. R. COSENS (see above) has reported to me that a fourth copy is in the Library of the University of Cambridge. This copy, together with the other Goodwyn publications, including those mentioned *MTAC* 1, p. 22, are preserved with the following letter: "Miss Catherine Goodwyn presents to the Library of the University of Cambridge a complete set of the works of her late father, Henry Goodwyn, Esq. of Blackheath, Kent." "Royal Hill, Greenwich, Sept. 16, 1831."

While I have not yet found a library with items *C* and *D* I did find a third enlarged and greatly improved edition of these items in the Library of Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the following title: *Hütte Hilfstafeln zur I. Verwandlung von echten Brüchen in Dezimalbrüche, II. Zerlegung der Zahlen bis* 10 000 *in Primfaktoren. Ein Hilfsbuch zur Ermittelung geeigneter Zähnezahlen für Räderübersetzungen. Herausgegeben vom Akademischen Verein Hütte E. V. Berlin.* Dritte neubearbeitete Auflage. Berlin, 1922, vi, 83 p. 11.9 × 18.6 cm. Table I, the "Brocot" table, occupies p. 23–62; and Table II, factor table, p. 63–83; see RMT **87**, p. 21–22. What is especially interesting about this edition is that both of the tables were thoroughly checked by J. T. PETERS.

R. C. A.

CORRIGENDA

P. 26, MTE **4**, the editor regrets that ll. 3–6 give a wrong impression in the following three respects: (1) it should have been stated that l. 3 was an error printed on a slip pasted in the fourth edition before distribution; (2) l. 4, *for* "first," read "third" (as indicated in RMT **82**); (3) after the correct information for ll. 4–5 had been supplied by L. J. C. his signature was forged by the editor.

P. 33, for ll. 11–15, substitute the following:

1450 in a Latin codex in Munich[1], compiled by Theodericus Ruffi. The idea of the centesimal division of the degree was mainly suggested to Henry Briggs as the appropriate unit for his wonderful "sine canon"[2] (see RMT **79**), by Vieta's *Calendarij Gregoriani*, Paris, 1600, folio 29 (*Opera Mathematica*, Leyden, 1646, p. 487.)

P. 39, l. 3, *for* Andoyer items, *read* Andoyer item P. 45, l. 12, *for* $5.00, *read* $2.50

P. 56, *for* l. 7, *read* $\ln 71 = 2 \ln 2 + \ln 3 + (\ln 5 + \ln 7)/2 + S$ (1/10081)

P. 57, l. 4, *for* i–xxviii, *read* I–XXVIII P. 58, heading last column, "abbreviation of"