Errata:

V. 1; p. 75, lat 3°, dec 13°, h.a. 82°, *for* alt 7°00′.2 *read* 7°06′.2.
p. 131, lat 5°, dec 21°, h.a. 0°, *for* alt 64°30′.0 *read* 64°00′.0.
V. 2; p. 110, lat 14°, dec 11°, h.a. 23°, *for* alt 67°23′.1 *read* 67°21′.3.
p. 186, lat 17°, dec 7°, h.a. 80°, *for* az 85°.1 *read* 86°.1.
V. 3; p. 31, lat 21°, dec 7°, h.a. 20°, *for* alt 55°77′.9 *read* 55°47′.9.
p. 112, lat 24°, dec 12°, h.a. 44°, in alt 46°39′.9 the 6 is poorly printed.
V. 5; p. 55, lat 42°, dec 1°, h.a. 31°, in alt 38°41′.9 the 9 is poorly printed.
p. 120, lat 44°, left hand h.a., *for* first 13° *read* 12°.
p. 121, lat 44°, dec 30°, h.a. 31°, *for* az 150°.0 *read* 153°.0.
p. 141, lat 45°, dec 17°, h.a. 14°, *for* alt 26°43′.2 *read* 26°42′.3.
V. 6; p. 7, lat 50°, dec 9°, h.a. 51°, *for* alt 16°14′.7 *read* 16°14′.5.
p. 58, lat 52°, dec 10°, h.a. 88°, *for* az 95°.4 *read* 85°.4.
V. 7; p. 41, lat 61°, left hand h.a., *for* second 132° *read* 133°.
p. 147, lat 65°, dec 30°, h.a. 146°, *for* alt 8°26′.7 *read* 8°36′.7.
V. 8; p. 244, lat 79°, dec 18°, h.a. 49°, *for* alt 24°95′.2 *read* 24°59′.2.
V. 9; p. 37, lat 81°, dec 18°, h.a. 160°, *for* alt 9°3′.13 *read* 9°31′.3.
p. 162, lat 86°, dec 11°, h.a. 62°, *for* alt 12°5′.13 *read* 12°51′.3.
p. 217, lat 88°, left hand h.a., *for* second 132° *read* 133°.

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UNPUBLISHED MATHEMATICAL TABLES

131[E, L].—R. M. COGHLAN & R. C. T. SMITH, *Table of roots of* $\sin z = kz$. Typewritten Manuscript, 2 leaves, on deposit in UMT FILE and with Aeronautical Research Laboratories of the Department of Supply, Box 4331 G.P.O. Melbourne, Australia.

The table gives 6D values of the real and imaginary parts of the first 11 zeros of $\sin z + kz$ for $\pm k = 0(.25)1$. [The results for $k = 1$ have been published; see *MTAC*, v. 3, p. 414, RMT **611**.]

132[F].—R. A. LIENARD, *Tables of the factors of* $2^n - n - 2$ *and* $2^n - n - 3$ for $n = 1(1)1000$.

These two functions of n are remarkable in that they do not seem to represent primes. In fact 3 is the only prime that they are known to represent. Most values have small prime factors. In this respect these functions resemble CULLEN'S[1] function $1 + x2^x$. At least one prime factor of $2^n - n - 2$ is given for $n \leq 1000$ except for the 17 values: $n = 253$, 323, 355, 455, 493, 497, 517, 535, 559, 589, 649, 713, 749, 815, 895, 901, 979. At least one prime factor of $2^n - n - 3$ is given for $n \leq 1000$ except for the 12 values: $n = 162$, 210, 254, 320, 330, 416, 590, 650, 738, 780, 872, 914.

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[1] A. J. C. CUNNINGHAM & H. J. WOODALL, "Factorisation of $Q = (2^q \mp q)$ and $(q \cdot 2^q \mp 1)$," *Messenger Math.*, v. 47, 1917, p. 1–38.

133[F].—F. L. MIKSA, *Table of primitive Pythagorean triangles with their perimeters arranged in ascending order from* 119992 *to* 499998. 506 typewritten leaves on deposit in UMT FILE.

This table is a continuation of UMT **111** [*MTAC*, v. 5, p. 28], a table by A. S. ANEMA to 120000. The introduction gives a table showing the number of triangles whose perimeters do not exceed P for $P = 120000$ (10000) 500000. The total number of these triangles is 35114. LEHMER's asymptotic formula gives 35115. Similar data are given for pairs of triangles having equal perimeters of which there are 1750. There are 65 cases of 3, and one case of 4 isoperimetric triangles.

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134[L].—Y. L. LUKE & D. UFFORD, *Tables of* $\int_0^\infty (zt)^{-1}(z + t - \sqrt{z^2 + t^2})e^{-it}dt$. 8 mimeographed leaves on deposit in UMT FILE and also available from Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City 2, Missouri.

The tables give the real and imaginary parts $U + iV$ of the integral given in the title together with the function

$$U + \log 2z + \gamma - 1.$$

6D values of the three functions are given for $z = 0(.01).1(.1)4(.2)5$.

135[L].—J. E. WILKINS JR. & NINA KROPOFF, *Table of Laguerre Functions*. Seven mimeographed leaves on deposit in the UMT FILE.

The table gives 4D values of

$$L_n(x)/n! = M(-n, 1, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-x)^k \binom{n}{k}/k!$$

for $n = 2(1)7$ and $x = 0(.1)10(.2)20$. [See *MTAC*, v. 1, p. 361, 425, v. 2, p. 31, 267.]

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AUTOMATIC COMPUTING MACHINERY

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TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Provision for Expansion in the SEAC

In developing the SEAC, two divergent objectives had to be attained. The first objective was to get a modest performance high-speed computer into operation at the earliest possible date; the second objective was to