p. 58, last formula but one; for $e^{-\alpha p}$ read $e^{-a p}$
p. 59, formula 1 ; for $(1+h / p)$ read $\left(1+(h p)^{-1}\right)$
p. 59, third last formula; for $2 A_{1}$ read $A_{1}$

I am indebted to A. Erdélyi for many of these corrections, some of which were communicated to him by O. Voelker.

N. W. McLachlan

Vizand \& Co.
51 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London W.C.2., England
219.-NBSMTP., Tables of Fractional Powers. New York, 1946.

Table 3, p. 34, for $\pi^{-10}=1.0678289226 \ldots$
read $\pi^{-10}=1.0678279226 \cdots$.
Murlan S. Corrington
RCA Victor
Camden 2, N. J.
220.-B. van der Pol, "On the non-linear partial differential equation satisfied by the logarithm of the Jacobi theta-functions, with arithmetical applications, I," Nederl. Akad. Wetensch., Proc., s.A., v. 54 [Indagationes Math., v. 13], 1951, p. 261-284.
p. 281 for $\beta_{28}=3368721832202927759610401280$ read $\beta_{28}=4365689224858876634610401280$
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## UNPUBLISHED MATHEMATICAL TABLES

151[F].-A. Gloden, Factorisation of $N^{4}+1$ for isolated values of $N$ between 30000 and 40000, II. Two manuscript pages. Deposited in the UMT File.
This constitutes an extension of UMT 144 [MTAC, v. 6, 1952, p. 102] and gives 50 new factorisations.
A. Gloden

11 rue Jean Jaurès
Luxembourg
152[F].-A. Gloden, Table of the Least Solution of the Congruence $2 x^{2}+1$ $\equiv 0\left(\bmod p^{2}\right)$ and Factorisation of the Corresponding Numbers $2 x^{2}+1$. Three manuscript pages. Deposited in the UMT File.
The prime $p$ is taken less than 1000.
The largest number $2 x^{2}+1$ factored is

$$
2(380552)^{2}+1=3 \cdot 11 \cdot 883^{2} \cdot 11257
$$

A. Gloden

11 rue Jean Jaurès
Luxembourg

153[F].-A. Gloden, Factorisation Table for the Numbers $N^{8}+1, N=500$. Six typewritten pages. Deposited in the UMT File.
The table is an extension of Cunningham's ${ }^{1}$ table to $N \leq 200$. Of its 500 numbers 147 are completely factored. All unknown factors exceed 600000.
A. Gloden
${ }^{1}$ A. J. C. Cunningham, Binomial Factorisations. V. 6, London 1923, p. 140-141.
154[F].-F. Gruenberger, Lists of Primes. Two sheets tabulated from punched cards. Deposited in the UMT File.
The list of primes is extended from 50039981 to 50060033 . There are 1131 primes between these limits. This is a continuation of a list given in UMT 148 [MTAC, v. 6, p. 167].

F. Gruenberger

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Madison, Wis.
155[F].-R. J. Porter, Tables of Irregular Negative Determinants of exponent $3 n$. Typewritten manuscript on deposit in the UMT File.
The table gives the values of $D<50000$ for which there is a determinant - $D$ which is irregular with an exponent of irregularity which is divisible by 3. [See Dickson's History ${ }^{1}$ for definition of these terms.]

The table is arranged by thousands. There are $11,17,21, \cdots, 43 \mathrm{D}$ 's in the first, second, $\cdots, 50$ th thousand, a total of 1718 D's altogether. Most of these have exponent 3. Only $D=-17561$ has an exponent 6. Thirteen however have exponent 9. These are $-D=3299,6075,11907,17739$, 23571, 24300, 27675, 29403, 33075, 35235, 41067, 46899, and 47628. All other $D$ 's have exponent 3 .

The list was constructed by making extracts from some hundreds of the writer's series of determinants of class-number $3 k$. To each determinant in these series belongs a class which has the property of duplicating into its own opposite; e.g., the determinant 21481 has a class ( $149,71,178$ ) which duplicates into $(26522,8117,2485)$ and thence by reduction to $(2485,-662$, 185), (185, -78, 149) and (149, -71, 178).

These extracts are filed in numerical order with their corresponding $A$ values (e.g., 149 in the above) and any determinants which have more than one entry of $A$ values against them are irregular (exp. $3 n$ ).

It is found, in practice, that to make extracts from the series for each block of 10,000 determinants takes approximately 40 hours' work. R. J. Porter

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${ }^{1}$ L. E. Dickson, History of the Theory of Numbers, v. 3, Washington 1927, New York, 1934, Chap. 5.

## AUTOMATIC COMPUTING MACHINERY

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