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Extensions of normal bases and completely basic fields. By Carl C. Faith. Pages 406-427.

Page 421. First line of Lemma 3.1: \cdots , and let u be a normal basis element defined by (3.4).

Page 422. Lemma 3.4 (IV): \cdots the element $u = u^* + (1 - \delta_1)\xi$ generates \cdots .

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A new class of continued fraction expansions for the ratios of Heine functions. By Evelyn Frank. Pages 288–300.

Page 289. First line of formula (2.1) should read:

$$\frac{\phi(a, b, c, q, z)}{\phi(a, b+1, c+1, q, z)} \sim 1 + \frac{d_1 z}{f_1 z+1} + \frac{d_2 z}{f_2 z+1} + \frac{d_3 z}{f_3 z+1} + \cdots = K_1,$$

Page 290. First line of formula (2.3) should read:

$$\frac{\phi(a, b, c, q, z)}{\phi(a+1, b, c, q, z)} \sim 1 + \frac{d_{1z}}{f_{1z}+1} + \frac{d_{2z}}{f_{2z}+1} + \frac{d_{3z}}{f_{3z}+1} + \cdots = K_2.$$

Page 296. The paragraph following Theorem 3.1 should read:

"In order to investigate the convergence of (2.3), the roots of the auxiliary equation one finds are $q^a z \cdots$ " (not $v^a z$).

Page 297. The first line of formula (3.6) should read:

$$\frac{1}{q^{a}z} \cdot [K_{2} - 1] + 1 = \frac{\phi(b - c, b, b - a, q, q^{c-a-b}/z)}{\phi(b - c + 1, b, b - a, q, q^{c-a-b}/z)}$$

Page 298. First formula in Theorem 3.3, the numerator should read:

$$(1 - q^{a-c}) \cdot \phi(a, a - c + 1, a - b + 1, q, q^{c+1-a-b}/z)$$