COROLLARY 1. *The mean of order p of $u_p(n+1)X_{n+1}$ and of $v_p(n)X_n$ approach zero when $n\to\infty$, for $-1<x<1$.*

COROLLARY 2. *For $x=-1$ the mean of order $p+1$ of each of the preceding expressions vanishes when $n\to\infty$. This follows from $X_n(-1)=(-1)^n$.*

Now (3) is obtained at once by taking the limit of the mean of order p of (4). But the values of $S^{(0)}$, $S^{(1)}$, $S^{(2)}$ already found show that (3) holds for $p=3$. Hence it holds for positive integral values of $p>2$.

The result under (B) is obtained by expressing each $S^{(r)}$, $(r=1, 2, \cdots, p)$, in terms of the sums of lower order by use of (1'), (1''), (3) and solving this system of equations for $S^{(p)}$.

When $x=-1$, Corollary 2 shows that the series $\sum(-1)^n n^p$ is summable $(H, p+1)$ and a new form is obtained for its sum by putting $y=2$ in the formula under (B).

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ERRATA

This Bulletin, volume 37 (1931), pages 759–765:

On page 759, line 12, *for* $P_1\equiv P, P_2, \cdots$ *read* $P\equiv P_1, P_2, \cdots$.

On page 764, line 9, second parenthesis, *for* (x_1x_2, x_2, x_1x_4) *read* (x_1x_2, x_2^2, x_1x_4).

On page 764, line 8 from the bottom, second parenthesis, *for* $(z_2, z_3, \epsilon_3 z_4)$ *read* $(\epsilon z_2, z_3, \epsilon^3 z_4)$.

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This Bulletin, volume 39 (1933), p. 589:

Lines 13–14, omit the words: *one point of inflexion*; and add the sentence: *A point of inflexion lies at infinity on each bisector of the angles formed by adjacent cuspidal tangents.*

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