4. Other applications. We mention two other applications of the results. If there are s individuals with possibly different loss functions, $W_{ijk}(x)$ can denote the loss suffered by individual k when d_j is made and F_i is true and x is observed. Or different true situations may lead to the same distribution of the observable chance variable, so that $W_{ijk}(x)$ is the loss incurred under the kth true situation leading to the distribution F_i. The range of k may depend upon i, and all the results hold.

REFERENCES

[1] A. Wald and J. Wolfowitz, "Characterization of the minimal complete class of decision functions when the number of distributions and decisions is finite," *Proceedings of the Second Berkeley Symposium on Mathematical Statistics and Probability*, University of California Press, 1951.
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CORRECTION OF A PROOF*

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In the proof of Theorem 3 of "On Wald's Complete Class Theorems" (*Ann. Math. Stat.*, Vol. 24 (1953), pp. 70–75), the inequality appearing in the definition of $r_{2,m}(\xi)$ should be altered to read $r(\xi, \delta^m) \geqq r(\xi, \delta_2) - \epsilon/2$; the remainder of the proof is then easily altered to give the desired result. Without the $\epsilon/2$, one would still have to prove that the space $\mathfrak{D}$ is large enough to give $\lim_{m\to\infty} r_{2,m}(\xi) < \infty$. The author is indebted to Mr. Jerome Sacks for pointing out this fact.

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ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

(Abstracts of papers presented at the Stanford meeting of the Institute, June 19–20, 1953)

1. **On the Probability Function of the Quotient of Sample Ranges from a Rectangular Distribution.** Leo A. Aroian, Hughes Aircraft and Development Laboratories, Culver City.

In a recent paper Paul R. Rider (*J. Amer. Stat. Assn.*, Vol. 46 (1951), pp. 502–507) has derived the probability function of $u = R_1/R_2$, the quotient of the sample ranges of two independent random samples from $f(x) = 1/x_0$ for $0 \leqq x \leqq x_0$, $f(x) = 0$ elsewhere, where R_1 is the sample range in a sample of m and R_2 is the sample range in a sample of n from $f(x)$. The power function of the test is derived, the tables are extended for the 5 per cent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 1 per cent, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent levels of significance. In case m and n large a Cornish-Fisher expansion for the levels of significance is derived. The transformation $w = \frac{1}{2}\log_e u$ is found convenient and use is made of the moment generating function of w to find the