$$\frac{1}{B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\nu}{2}\right)} \int_{x_\alpha}^{1} p^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1-p)^{(\nu-2)/2}\, dp = \alpha.$$

Using the approximation of ordinate over abscissa for the cumulative normal for extreme abscissa we find that z is the abscissa of a cumulative normal which is approximately equal to the power of the t-test for alternative δ. In a similar manner the normal approximation to the binomial yields $z = \delta\sqrt{r+1}$ for the sign test. A fixed value of N and α determines r, α, x_α and we may solve for ν.

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THE ADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN INVARIANT STATISTICAL TESTS INVOLVING A TRANSLATION PARAMETER

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1. Introduction. The notion of invariance (or symmetry) has such strong intuitive appeal that many current statistical procedures have the invariance property and are in fact the best invariant procedures although they were pro-

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