

for a sample of size  $n$ . By reversing the process, it is clear that if  $\nu_{1|n}, \nu_{1|n-1}, \dots, \nu_{1|1}$  are known, the normalized moments for all samples of size no greater than  $n$  can be determined by successive differencing, although in this case there is a progressive loss of significant figures.

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### CORRECTION TO "THE PROBLEM OF THE GREATER MEAN"

BY RAGHU RAJ BAHADUR AND HERBERT ROBBINS

*University of Chicago and University of North Carolina*

In the paper mentioned in the title (*Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, Vol. 21 (1950), pp. 469–487), the paragraph on page 484 beginning "We have given no criterion . . ." is erroneous, and should be omitted. The following paragraph would then read: "Let us suppose that  $\Omega$  is given by (33). Then  $f^0(v)$  is admissible and minimax, by the preceding paragraph. There is, however, another reason for preferring  $f^0(v)$  . . ."

We remark that in case a point on the plane  $\{\omega: m_1 = m_2\}$  is an interior point of  $\Omega$  and the risk function is  $\bar{r}$ , then (contrary to statements in the erroneous paragraph)  $f^0(v)$  possesses the following property. *If  $f(v)$  is a decision function such that  $f(v) \neq f^0(v)$  and*

$$\sup_{\omega \in \Omega} \bar{r}(f | \omega) \leq \sup_{\omega \in \Omega} \bar{r}(f^0 | \omega) (= \frac{1}{2}),$$

*then  $\bar{r}(f^0 | \omega) \leq \bar{r}(f | \omega)$  for all  $\omega$  in  $\Omega$ , the inequality being strict whenever  $m_1 \neq m_2$ . It follows that  $f^0(v)$  is the unique decision function which is admissible and minimax. A proof of this remark is contained in an unpublished paper by R. R. Bahadur entitled "A Property of the  $t$  Statistic."*

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### ERRATA

BY P. V. KRISHNA IYER

*University of Oxford*

In the author's paper "The theory of probability distributions of points on a lattice" (*Annals of Math. Stat.*, Vol. 21 (1950), pp. 198–217), read " $2 \times 2 \times 3$ " for " $2 \times 3 \times 3$ " on page 211, line 22, and on page 213, Table 8, heading.

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### ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

*(Abstracts of papers presented at the Oak Ridge meeting of the Institute, March 15–17, 1951)*

1. **Confidence Intervals for the Mean Rate at Which Radioactive Particles Impinge on a Type I Counter. (Preliminary Report.)** G. E. ALBERT, University of Tennessee and Oak Ridge National Laboratory.