ERRATA

1. M. N. Mikhail: *The square root set of a simple basic set of polynomials*, vol. 25(1958), pp. 177–180. M. Nassif and Ragy H. Makar have pointed out that Theorems 1 and 2 of this paper are incorrect. Indeed, they have given counter examples in their paper, M. Nassif and Ragy H. Makar, *On non-algebraic basic sets of polynomials*, Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Series A, vol. 58(1955), pp. 120–129.

2. Robert Heaton: *Polynomial 3-cocycles over fields of characteristic p*, vol. 26(1959), pp. 269–275. (i). In the statements of propositions 1 and 2, replace each occurrence of h by h_γ. In (14) and in (18), insert $\sum_\gamma$ before the two terms involving γ.

(ii) In (22) and in (27) replace h by h_γ, and insert $\sum_\gamma$ before the two terms involving γ. Also, in (27), replace k by k_γ.

(iii). In (26) replace h by $\sum_\gamma h_\gamma$, and change the exponent on z to 2^γ.

3. E. Calabi: *An extension of E. Hopf's maximum principle with an application to Riemannian geometry*, vol. 25(1958), pp. 45–56:

The proof of Theorem 4 is incorrect, because the inequality on page 55, line 6 from the bottom, is reversed. To correct the proof, read the last nine lines of page 55 as follows:

$$\int_{\phi(t_1)}^{\phi(t)} f(s)\,ds = (n-1)\int_{t_1}^{t} \frac{(\phi'(s))^2\,ds}{s} + \tfrac{1}{2}(\phi'(t))^2 - \tfrac{1}{2}(\phi'(t_1))^2$$
$$\leq \left(\tfrac{1}{2} + (n-1)\log\frac{t}{t_1}\right)(\phi'(t))^2$$

for $0 < t_1 \leq t$; this can be written in the form

$$\frac{\phi'(t)}{\left(\int_{\phi(t_1)}^{\phi(t)} f(s)\,ds\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \geq \left(\tfrac{1}{2} + (n-1)\log\frac{t}{t_1}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Integrating the last two expressions with respect to t, we obtain

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2}\left(\tfrac{1}{2} + (n-1)\log\frac{t}{t_1}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt \leq \int_{\phi(t_1)}^{\phi(t_2)}\left(\int_{\phi(t_1)}^{y} f(s)\,ds\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy.$$

From the assumption (4.14) it follows that the right-hand member of this last inequality is bounded for all values of $\phi(t_2)$ (for t_1 fixed); since the left-hand integral diverges as $t \to \infty$, the inequality establishes an upper bound for the values of t_2 such that the solution $\phi(t)$ is regular up to t_2. Thus there exists $\cdots$ (*continue with the text*).

4. L. Carlitz, *Bernoulli and Euler numbers and orthogonal polynomials*, vol. 26(1959), pp. 1–15. In formula (1.9) on p. 2 replace

$${}_3F_2\left[\begin{matrix} -n,\, m+1,\, \tfrac{1}{2}(1+m+x) \\ 1,\, m+1 \end{matrix}\right] \text{ by } {}_3F_2\left[\begin{matrix} -n,\, n+1,\, \tfrac{1}{2}(1+m+x) \\ 1,\, m+1 \end{matrix}\right].$$