on Ω_2 for which T operation has the sense.

Theorem 3. $T([\mathcal{V}])$ — the T image of $[\mathcal{V}]$ — coincides with $[\Omega_1, \Omega_2]$ and S operation preserves the minimality if it has the sense.

It will be unnecessary to state a detailed proof, since the proposition can be similarly deduced as in theorem 2.

This new class $[\Omega_1, \Omega_2]$ and its dimension — relative harmonic dimension — shall throw a new light to the structure of the ideal boundary.

References

M.Heins. Riemann surfaces of infinite genus. Ann. of Math. 55(1952), pp. 296-317.

Z.Kuramochi. In press.

M.Ozawa. [1] On harmonic dimension. There Reports. 1954 No.2, pp.33-37.

[2] On harmonic dimension. II. These Reports. 1954 No.2, pp.55-58.

Department of Mathematics,
Tokyo Institute of Technology.

(*) Received September 25, 1954.

CORRECTIONS TO THE PREVIOUS PAPER "ON HARMONIC DIMENSION II"

These Reports, No. 2, 1954. pp. 55-58.

By Mitsuru OZAWA

Page 57, the right part, line 16. For "value $\frac{\partial}{\partial\nu}(v_1 - v_2)$; $v_1, v_2 \in Q_\Omega$." read "value $\frac{\partial}{\partial\nu}(v_1 - v_2)$ on γ and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial\nu} \equiv 0$ on $\Gamma - \gamma$; $v_1, v_2 \in Q_\Omega$, where we shall fix a local parameter induced by the harmonic measure $\omega(z, \gamma, \Omega)$ such that $\omega = 1$ on γ and $= 0$ on $\Gamma - \gamma$."

Page 57, the right part, line 14-23. Another proof may be carried out as follows: Let $X \in S_\Omega$ such that

$$X = \frac{\frac{\partial v_2}{\partial\nu}}{\frac{\partial v_1}{\partial\nu}} \quad \text{on} \quad \gamma$$

$$v_1, v_2 \in Q_\Omega$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\nu} X = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad \Gamma - \gamma ,$$

then we see

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\gamma (1 - X)^2 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial\nu} \, ds &= -1 + \int_\gamma X \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial\nu} \, ds \\ &= -1 + \int_\gamma X \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial\nu} \, ds \\ &= -1 + \int_\gamma \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial\nu} \, ds \\ &= 0 , \end{aligned}$$

which leads to the desired fact $v_1 \equiv v_2$. — This proof is the same as in Heins' proof. (Cf. Heins, Riemann surfaces of infinite genus. Ann. of Math. 55(1952) 296-317. Theorem 11.2.)