If in (1) the ω functions be such that ω_q^r vanishes when $r > q$, then we have from (2)

$$a_n = \frac{f^n a}{\omega_n^n} - \sum_{\mu=n+1}^{\mu=\infty} a_\mu \frac{\omega_\mu^n}{\omega_n^n},$$

$$= \frac{f^n a}{\omega_n^n} - \sum_{\mu=1}^{\mu=\infty} \frac{f^{n+\mu} a}{\prod_{r=1}^{\mu} \omega_{n+r}^{n+r}}. \qquad (5)$$

This is wrong, for the correct value of a_n in this case must be $f^n a/\omega_n^n$. In particular, if $\omega^q = x_q$, then $a_0 = f0$, and

$$a_n = \frac{f^n x}{n!} - \frac{f^{n+1} x}{n!(n+1)!} - \cdots,$$

which should be the coefficient $f^n x/n!$ in Bernouilli's series.

The value (4) under the conditions imposed is correct, and gives that particular case mentioned in the BULLETIN, vol. 2, p. 140. It seems that throughout Wronski's whole work he has aimed at the generalization given in the BULLETIN as quoted above, which I have called a *composite*.

If inferences may be drawn while the investigations are yet incomplete, this composite may prove useful; and if so, it is my sincere hope that it may be the means of lifting in some measure the weight of opprobrium from the memory of the unfortunate Wronski, whose pathetic story appeals so strongly to the sympathy of all of his co-workers.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, *February*, 1893.

NOTE ON THE SUBSTITUTION GROUPS OF SIX, SEVEN, AND EIGHT LETTERS.

BY F. N. COLE, PH.D.

A LIST of the groups of six, seven, and eight letters is given by Mr. Askwith in vol. 24 of the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, and Professor Cayley has revised and tabulated Mr. Askwith's results in vol. 25 of the same journal.* Noticing

* A list of groups as far as ten letters was given by Kirkman in the *Proceedings of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester*, vol. 3 (1864), p. 144.