made in a similar way as in the interpretation of the theorem of Ceva. It is easily found that *to a point and its corresponding conic in the plane correspond two curves of the third order on the hyperboloid which are symmetrical with regard to the center S.*

To the infinite points of the plane (pencils of parallel rays) and the parabolas inscribed to the fundamental triangle correspond the rectilinear elements of the hyperboloid.

6. From the above statement it is evident that the properties concerning the interpretation of the theorems of Ceva and Menelaos might be multiplied. In a similar manner we might interpret other relations of the triangle and thus obtain a special kind of surfaces whose properties are connected with the triangle. Such surfaces have been found by Rosace* and Steiner. Considered from this point of view, the investigations of Tucker, Taylor, McCay, Lemoine, Brocard, and others in the so-called "modern geometry of the triangle" would probably also lead to a number of valuable facts.†

BIEL, SWITZERLAND,
June, 1898.

NOTES.

A NEW list of members of the AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY will be published in January. Blank forms for furnishing necessary information have been sent to each member, and a full and prompt response is requested.

THE annual meeting of the London Mathematical Society was held on the evening of November 10th. LORD KELVIN consented to be nominated for the presidency, and Professors E. B. ELLIOTT and H. LAMB and Lieut.-Col. A. J. C. CUNNINGHAM for the vice-presidencies. The retiring members of the Council are Messrs. M. JENKINS and G. B. MATHEWS.

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* Rosace, p. 170 of *L'intermédiaire des mathématiciens*, No. 8, vol. 4. The equation of this reference is

$$R^2(x+y+z)\,(x+y-z)\,(x-y+z)\,(-x+y+z) = x^2y^2z^2.$$

The equation of Steiner's surface mentioned above is

$$m(x^2+2xy+y^2) = xy(x+y+z)\,(x+y-z).$$

† See "Die moderne Dreiecksgeometrie," by Dr. E. Wölffing. *Umschau*, No. 45, vol. 1.