Making use of the angle Θ which the "support" (Stütze) of a polygon makes with a fixed directed line and which may be defined as a function (Stützwinkelfunktion) of the parameter ϑ in the parametric representation

$$\zeta = e^{i\vartheta}$$

and the unit circle and Stieltjes' integrals, §§ 11–12, the mapping process is extended to simple convex domains in an original manner (§§ 13–14).

Theorem 7, page 66, which is based upon the hypothesis made on the previous page is rigorously proved in § 15 by means of Koebe's famous "Verzerrungssatz" (theorem of distortion). In conclusion references to some applications of Koebe's theorem and continuity method are given. We merely mention the interesting theorem: Every singly sheeted domain of the plane with n-fold connectivity can always be mapped conformally upon another singly sheeted domain whose boundary consists of n rectilinear cuts of given directions.

Many a reader would have probably greatly appreciated a fuller treatment of Koebe's methods and results indicated at the end of this section, and would certainly welcome another volume on these more advanced subjects together with the results quite recently obtained by Plemelj, Carathéodory, Osgood, and others.

As a most valuable feature of the book I mention the interesting examples worked out in the last section.

ARNOLD EMCH.

NOTES

THE April number (volume 36, number 2) of the *American Journal of Mathematics* contains the following papers: "Iterated limits in general analysis," by R. E. ROOT; "Simply transitive primitive groups whose maximal subgroup contains a transitive constituent of order p^2, or pq, or a transitive constituent of degree 5," by Miss E. R. BENNETT; "An extension of Green's theorem," by Miss I. BARNEY; "On the asymptotic solutions of linear differential equations," by C. E. LOVE; "Restricted systems of equations," by A. B. COBLE; "The canonical types of nets of modular conics," by A. H. WILSON; "On long waves," by J. H. M. WEDDERBURN.