

$$\Pi(\Phi_1 X - M_1 Y) = \Pi[\Phi_1 x - (t\Phi_1 + M_1)y] = G.$$

Thus the covariant resolvent $K(x, 1) = 0$ has the roots Ψ_i/Φ_i .

A like process enables us to write down at once the linear factors of a covariant of order n whose leader is a seminvariant which is the product of n rational functions of the x 's.

6. *Another Derivation of C and L.* If in a covariant φ of f we replace $x^r y^s$ by $(-1)^s \partial^{r+s}/(\partial y^r \partial x^s)$, i. e. replace the products of powers of x and y by symbolic products of powers of $\partial/\partial y$ and $-\partial/\partial x$, and apply the resulting operator to another covariant ψ of f , we obtain a covariant $[\varphi, \psi]$ of f (*Invariants*, top p. 61).

The quintic f has the covariant*

$$i = Ix^2 + I_1xy + I_2y^2, \quad I_1 = OI = a_0a_5 - 3a_1a_4 + 2a_2a_3, \\ I_2 = \frac{1}{2}OI_1 = a_1a_5 - 4a_2a_4 + 3a_3^2.$$

Then

$$-\frac{1}{6} [i, f] = C, \quad -\frac{1}{2} [i, C] = L = Px + Qy.$$

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* It is the invariant I of the fourth polar of f .

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BY J. H. M. WEDDERBURN

Professor G. Scorza has kindly called my attention to the fact that the result of my note entitled *A theorem on simple algebras* (this BULLETIN, vol. 31, pp. 11-13) was given by him in his book, *Corpi Numerici e Algebra* (1921), pp. 346-352. I regret that I was unaware of this at the time the paper was published, and I take this means of acknowledging Professor Scorza's priority.