thesis that the theorem is false for I, and establishes the desired result.

The above theorem may be stated otherwise as follows. If the sequence of horizontal functions $h(x, n)$ satisfying the conditions of the lemma approach the zero limit function monotonically, they must approach it uniformly. It follows as a corollary from this theorem that if we have a series of "interval" functions, such that $f(x, n)$ is a single-valued continuous curve in each subinterval, and if the sequence of functions approach a continuous limit function monotonically for each fixed x in I, then the approach to the limit function is uniform with respect to x. In particular, the sequence of "interval" functions may be a set of functions $f_n(x)$ each of which is continuous in I.

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NOTE ON RATIONAL PLANE CUBICS*

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1. *Introduction.* Many constructions have been devised for a rational plane cubic. One of the most interesting of them is due to Zahradnik† who noticed that the familiar construction for the cissoid of Diocles could be extended so as to generate any rational plane cubic. It is as follows: Take any conic C, a fixed point O on C, and a fixed line b. Any line l through O meets C a second time at P, and b at Q. On l lay off a segment OM equal to and in the sense PQ. The locus of the point M is a rational plane cubic R with double point at O. The tangents to R and O are the joins of O to the two points in which b meets C.

Niewenglowski‡ showed a bit later that this same construction may be applied to R, using a second fixed line dis-

* Presented to the Society, September 10, 1925.

† Zahradnik, *Cissoidalcurven*, ARCHIV DER MATHEMATIK UND PHYSIK, vol. 56, p. 8.

‡ Niewenglowski, *Sur les courbes d'ordre n à point multiple d'ordre n*-1, COMPTES RENDUS, vol. 80 (1875), p. 1067.