is a derivative; therefore* there exists on $[s_0-\epsilon, s_0+\epsilon]$ a set of positive measure for which $\phi(s)>1-\delta$, "..., which contradicts the theorem quoted above."

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A CORRECTION AND AN ADDITION

BY G. E. RAYNOR

1. *A Correction.* In a former paper† by the author the minus sign on the right side of equation (4), page 888, makes the notations of equations (4) and (5) for the function G inconsistent. This difficulty may be removed by changing the sign of G throughout the paper wherever the first argument of G has r_1 in the denominator. This change makes the first footnote on page 888 superfluous and it should be deleted. The second argument of G in equations (9) and (20) should be 0 instead of θ.

2. *An Addition.* The mean value of the function Φ over the circle C_2 was considered, in the paper, for the case of the singular point P outside of C_2 and for the case of P inside of C_2. The question naturally arises as to what the situation is in case P lies on C_2. This third case is not, however, of much interest since the integral

$$\int_{C_2} \Phi ds,$$

which is now in general improper, will not in general exist. This may readily be verified for the function

$$\Phi = \left(\frac{r^2}{r_1^2} - \frac{r_1^2}{r^2}\right) \cos 2\theta$$

integrated over the circle C_2, whose equation is $\rho = r_1 \sin \theta$. It will be found that even the principal value of the above integral is infinite while of course the value of Φ at the center of C_2 is finite.

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* Hobson, *Theory of Functions of a Real Variable*, vol. 1, §403.

† *On the extension of the Gauss mean-value theorem to circles in the neighborhood of isolated singular points of harmonic functions*, this Bulletin, vol. 36 (1930), pp. 887–893.