and curvature types of triply infinite families of curves. The re-results are summarized in the following table; the two types compared are named in the left-hand column; their intersection is identified in the center; and the number, that is, the infinitude, of (projectively different) common families is given at the right.

Dynamical Sectional:	Special central fields or General cones	$\infty^{f(1)}$
Dynamical Curvature:	Any central field	$\infty^{f(2)}$
Sectional Curvature:	General cones and Quadric surfaces	$\infty^{f(1)+2}$

The 2 in the exponent of ∞ refers of course to two arbitrary constants, while (according to a notation which I proposed in this Bulletin in 1912, in a review of Riquier's treatise on partial differential equations) $f(1)$ means an arbitrary function of one independent variable, and $f(2)$ an arbitrary function of two independent variables.

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ON NEVANLINNA'S WEAK SUMMATION METHOD†

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1. *Introduction.* Our principal object in this note is to discuss the function

$$\rho_n(\beta) = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi/2}\left|\int_0^1 \beta(\log C)^\beta(1-t)^{-1}(\log C/(1-t))^{-\beta-1} \times\frac{\sin(2nt+1)s}{\sin s}dt\right|ds, \tag{1}$$

which, for $\beta>0$ and the "dummy" constant $C\geqq e^{\beta+1}$, plays a role in the theory of summation of Fourier series by Nevanlinna's weak method‡ analogous to the role the Lebesgue constants

† Presented to the Society, June 20, 1934.

‡ F. Nevanlinna, *Über die Summation der Fourier'schen Reihen und Integrale*, Översikt av Finska Vetenskaps-Societetens Förhandlingar, vol. 64 (1921–22), A, No. 3, 14 pp. A. F. Moursund, *On the Nevanlinna and Bosanquet-Linfoot summation methods*, Annals of Mathematics, (2), to appear.