If one weakens the requirements still further and only asks that a square be magic in the rows and columns, then a pair of antipodal elements can add up to 17 without the square being diabolic. This is illustrated by

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 15 | 4 | 14 |
| 12 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| 8 | 7 | 16 | 3 |
| 13 | 10 | 5 | 6 |

which is magic in rows and columns, but not in diagonals, and which has $a+k=e+o=17$.

An analogous treatment of the problem of finding all diabolic magic squares is given by Kraitchik on page 167 of his book, *La Mathématique des Jeux*, where he shows that all diabolic magic squares can be derived by successive applications of $A$, $B$, $C$, and $D$ from three particular ones which he gives.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

# A NOTE ON REGULAR BANACH SPACES*

B. J. PETTIS

**Introduction.** For an element $x$ of a Banach space $B_0$† it is well known that the functional

$$X_x(f) = f(x)$$

defined over $B_1=\overline{B}_0$, the Banach space composed of all linear functionals (real-valued additive and continuous functions) defined over $B_0$, is linear; moreover‡

$$\|X_x\|_{\overline{B}_1} = \|x\|_{B_0};$$

hence the additive operation $X_x=T(x)$ from $B_0$ to $B_2=\overline{B}_1$ is continuous and norm-preserving. In $B_2$ let $B_2^{(0)}$ denote the set of image ele-

* Presented to the Society, October 30, 1937.

† S. Banach, *Théorie des Opérations Linéaires*, Warsaw, 1932, p. 53. We shall use Banach's terminology.

‡ Banach, loc. cit., pp. 188–189.