6. M. Š. Birman, *On the spectrum of singular boundary problems*, Mat. Sb. 55(2) 97 (1961), 125–174.

7. P. A. Rejto, *On the essential spectrum of the hydrogen energy operator*, Pacific J. Math. 19 (1966), 109–140.

8. Tosio Kato, *Fractional powers of dissipative operators*, J. Math. Soc. Japan 13 (1961), 246–274.

9. ———, *Quadratic forms in hilbert spaces and asymptotic perturbation series*, Technical Report No. 7, University of California, 1955.

10. Erik Balslev, *The essential spectrum of elliptic differential operators in* $L^p(R_n)$, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 116 (1965), 193–217.

11. Nachman Aronszajn and K. T. Smith, *Theory of Bessel potentials*. I, Technical Report No. 22, University of Kansas, 1959.

12. A. P. Calderón, *Lebesgue spaces of differentiable functions and distributions*, Proceeding of Symposia in Pure Mathematics Vol. 4, American Mathematical Society, Providence, R.I., 1961, 33–49.

13. Lars Hörmander, *Linear partial differential operators*, Springer, Berlin, 1963.

14. P. D. Lax and A. N. Milgram, *Parabolic equations*, Annals of Math. Studies, No. 33, Princeton, 1954, 167–190.

15. Erik Balslev, *The essential spectrum of self-adjoint elleptic differential operators in* $L^2(R_n)$, Math. Scand. (to appear).

BELFER GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, YESHIVA UNIVERSITY

REPRESENTATIONS OF UNIFORMLY HYPERFINITE ALGEBRAS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED VON NEUMANNN RINGS

BY ROBERT T. POWERS

Communicated by W. Browder, February 16, 1967

Introduction. In this note we summarize the main results of a paper, *Representations of uniformly hyperfinite algebras and their associated von Neumann rings*, which will be published elsewhere.

A uniformly hyperfinite (UHF) algebra of class $\{n_i\}$ is a C^*-algebra, $\mathfrak{A}$, which contains an increasing sequence of factors, $M_1 \subset M_2 \subset \cdots \subset \mathfrak{A}$, of types, (I_{n_1}), (I_{n_2}), $\cdots$, such that $\mathfrak{A}$ is the norm closure of $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} M_i$. It is always assumed that the integers, $n_i \rightarrow \infty$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. UHF algebras have been defined and studied by Glimm [2].

If Π is a *-representation of a UHF algebra, $\mathfrak{A}$, on a Hilbert space, then the von Neumann ring, $R = \{\Pi(\mathfrak{A})\}''$, generated by the representation algebra, $\Pi(\mathfrak{A})$, has the property that R is the strong closure of an increasing sequence of type (I_n) factors. Von Neumann rings with this property will be called hyperfinite rings. It is clear that every