ERRATA (Communicated by the author)

		Should read
p. 32	line 3	$\boldsymbol{R}$-rank G
p. 49	line 4	$\geqq$
p. 69	line 3	$\Gamma\backslash X$
p. 134	line 10	$\boldsymbol{Sp}(1, n)/\boldsymbol{Sp}(1) \times \boldsymbol{Sp}(n)$
p. 136	line -7	projective space $P_{\boldsymbol{K}}^n$ as cyclic $\boldsymbol{K}$-subspaces of $\boldsymbol{K}^{n+1}$, represent them as hermitian projections onto cyclic $\boldsymbol{K}$-subspaces of $\boldsymbol{K}^{n+1}$ with respect to
p. 142	line 2	$H_{\boldsymbol{K}}^n$
p. 187	line 5	$\cdots \theta$ extends to a unique analytic isomorphism $\cdots$
p. 187	line 6	$\cdots$ from Theorem 18.1, Corollary 23.6, and Lemma 8.6.

SIGURDUR HELGASON

Complete normed algebras, by F. F. Bonsall and J. Duncan, Ergebnisse der Mathematik und ihrer Grenzgebiete, Band 80, Springer-Verlag, New York, Heidelberg, Berlin 1973, x+301 pp. $26.20

It was in 1939 that I. M. Gelfand [**10**] announced the results of his pioneering investigations of Normed Rings, thereby launching a new field of mathematical research which continues 35 years later in a state of vigorous development. For Gelfand, a normed ring was in fact a complete normed algebra; i.e., an algebra for which the underlying vector space is a (usually complex) Banach space and multiplication is continuous with respect to the given Banach space norm. Continuity of multiplication is usually provided by imposing the multiplicative inequality, $\|xy\| \leqq \|x\| \, \|y\|$, on the norm. For obvious reasons, these algebras have come to be known as "Banach algebras", a term which is now rather firmly established in the literature.[1] Such algebras were in fact studied earlier by M. Nagumo [**18**] and K. Yosida [**26**] who called them "metric rings". Also, as might be expected, some of the concepts arising in the earlier study of operators on a Banach space, as well as the study of certain

[1] The authors remark (p. 4) that they would have preferred the term "Gelfand algebra" for a complete normed algebra. Although the reviewer had much to do with establishing the term "Banach algebra" and has a strong preference for terminology that suggests the nature of the indicated object, he agrees that "Gelfand algebra" would have been a most appropriate choice. Since this book will no doubt be widely accepted, the authors, given the courage of their convictions, probably could have effected the change.