we shall have the definition given by H . Weber, loc. cit. That these postulates $1,2,3^{\prime}, 4^{\prime}, 5 a$ are mutually independent (when $n>2$ ) has already been shown in the writer's previous paper (page 300).

It should be noticed, however, that postulates $1,2,3^{\prime}, 4^{\prime}$, $5 b$ would not be sufficient to define an infinite group, since the system of positive integers, with $a \circ b=a+b$, satisfies them all, and is not a group.

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# DETERMINATION OF ALL THE GROUPS OF ORDER $p^{m}, p$ BEING ANY PRIME, WHICH CONTAIN THE ABELIAN GROUP OF <br> ORDER $p^{m-1}$ AND OF TYPE ( $1,1,1, \cdots$ ). <br> BY PROFESSOR G. A. MILLER. 

(Read before the San Francisco Section of the American Mathematical Sóciety, May 3, 1902.)
Let $t_{1}, t_{2}, \cdots, t_{m-1}$ represent a set of independent generators of the abelian group $H$ of type (1, 1, 1, $\cdots$ ). It is well known that the order of the group of isomorphisms is of $H$ is $\frac{(m-1)(m-2)}{2}$
$p^{\frac{2}{2}}(p-1)\left(p^{2}-1\right) \cdots\left(p^{m-1}-1\right)$. One of its subgroups $\vartheta_{1}$ of order $p^{\frac{(m-1)(m-2)}{2}}$ is composed of all the operators of $\vartheta$ which correspond to the holomorphisms of $H$ in which $t_{\alpha}(\alpha=2,3, \cdots, m-1)$ corresponds to itself multiplied by some operator in the group generated by $t_{1}, t_{2}, \cdots$, $t_{a-1}$. The number of conjugates of $\vartheta_{1}$ under $\%$ is clearly
 equal to the order of $\vartheta$ divided by $p^{\frac{1}{2}}(p-1)^{m-1}$.
We shall first determine the number of sets of subgroups of $\vartheta_{1}$ which are conjugate under $\vartheta$. It may be observed that even characteristic subgroups of $\vartheta_{1}$ may be conjugate under $\vartheta$. For instance, the octic group has a characteristic subgroup of order two and four other subgroups of this order, yet all of these subgroups are conjugate under $\vartheta$ when the latter is the simple group of order 168.

All the holomorphisms of $H$ may be obtained by establishing isomorphisms between $H$ and its subgroups and letting the product of two corresponding operators in these isomorphisms correspond to the original operator of H.*

[^0]
[^0]:    * Bulletin, vol. 6 (1900), p. 337.

