to me that the more standard terminology "Poincaré metric" would have been more suitable.

(c) Problem 1 on p. 131 has been solved by Mark Green, who has obtained best possible degeneracy results for holomorphic maps of C^k into P_n which omit a certain number of hyperplanes in general position.

(d) The proof of Theorem 3.1 on p. 83 is due to Grauert and Reckziegel, and it was Mrs. Kwack who recognized that their argument had wider implications than those which they gave.

(e) Finally, I should like to offer a clarification concerning the result mentioned in example 2 on p. 94. Let D be a bounded symmetric domain in C^n, Γ an arithmetic group of automorphisms of D, and $M = D/\Gamma$ the quotient. There are two compactifications N_1 and N_2 of M due respectively to Baily-Borel-Satake and Pyatetzki-Shapiro. For the first, there is a fairly complicated description of the fundamental domain Ω_1 for Γ acting on D, and, using this, N_1 turns out to be a Hausdorff space which carries the structure of a complex-analytic variety. For the second, there is a much easier description of the fundamental domain Ω_2. It has just been recently proved by A. Borel that the natural mapping $h: N_1 \to N_2$ is a homeomorphism, so that the compactifications coincide. The extension theorem of Borel is for $f: D^* \to N_1$, and the proof is difficult because of the complicated nature of Ω_1. The Kobayashi-Ochiai result is for $f: D^* \to N_2$, and yields Borel's theorem only by using the identification $N_1 \tilde{\to} N_2$. The extension theorem of Borel is of great use in algebraic geometry, and has recently been used by P. Deligne to prove the Riemann hypothesis for algebraic K3 surfaces.

(f) Kiernan and Kobayashi have recently proved that a holomorphic mapping $f: D/\Gamma \to D'/\Gamma'$ between arithmetic quotients of bounded domains extends to a holomorphic mapping $f: N_2 \to N_2'$ between the compactifications. This result will appear in Ann. of Math.

(g) The answer to problem 2 appears in the papers by H. Cartan (Ann. École Norm Sup. **45** (1928), 256-346) and A. Bloch (Ann. École Norm Sup. **43** (1926), 309-362).

(h) The result in Kobayashi-Ochiai [2] originally appeared in P. Griffiths (Ann. of Math. **93** (1971), 439-458).

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Combinatorial identities by John Riordan. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1968.

1. In the eighth book of his celebrated work, the geographer Strabo essays a detailed description of the whole of Greece. Strabo is well aware of the fact that his task is not completely straightforward, since it involves him in some highly conjectured identifications of sites mentioned by