ratio of the mean square successive difference δ^2 to the variance s^2, $P\left(\frac{\delta^2}{s^2} < k\right) = \int_0^k \omega(\delta^2/s^2)\, d(\delta^2/s^2)$, where $\omega(\delta^2/s^2)$ is the distribution of δ^2/s^2,[1] has been published recently[2] with k as argument. The following table of values of δ^2/s^2 for $P =$ .001, .01 and .05 has been computed from it by interpolation.

Since the distribution of δ^2/s^2, $\omega(\delta^2/s^2)$, is symmetric[3] about $E(\delta^2/s^2)$, $P(\delta^2/s^2 < k) = P(\delta^2/s^2 > k')$ if $E(\delta^2/s^2) - k = k' - E(\delta^2/s^2)$, where $E(\delta^2/s^2) = 2n/(n - 1)$.[3] The upper levels are rarely of practical use, since large values of the ratio, δ^2/s^2, could arise only from a somewhat artificial set of observations, such as alternately high and low values of the observed variable.

The computation of this table of significance levels was made at the suggestion of Lt. Col. L. E. Simon.

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[1] For determination of $\omega(\delta^2/s^2)$ cf. JOHN VON NEUMANN, "Distribution of the ratio of the mean square successive difference to the variance," *Annals of Math. Stat.*, Vol. 12 (1941), pp. 367–395.

[2] B. I. HART, "Tabulation of the probabilities for the ratio of the mean square successive difference to the variance," *Annals of Math. Stat.*, Vol. 13 (1942) p. 213.

[3] Loc. cit.[1] p. 372 for proof of symmetry and evaluation of $E(\delta^2/s^2)$.

A CORRECTION

By M. A. GIRSHICK

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington

In my article "Notes on the Distribution of Roots of a Polynomial with Random Complex Coefficients" which appeared in the June 1942 issue of the *Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, the symbol $\sum_{p=1}^{n} \sum_{q=p+1}^{n}$ in formulas (13), (14), and (15) should be replaced by $\prod_{p=1}^{n} \prod_{q=p+1}^{n}$.