coin; (3–4) three heads with one coin, tails with the other; (5–6) tails twice with one coin, then twice with the other; (7–8) the transient states succeeding the first two tosses, in case the same coin was used and came up tails both times.

One can easily modify S_4 to obtain an S_r, as described above, for $r = 5, 6, \cdots$. A little study of S_r suggests objections to its use even if it is permitted; its worth is a discontinuous function of p_1 and p_2, less than the worth of R_r^* for almost all values. There is also the objection mentioned earlier; the limiting frequency of heads can be changed by finitely many errors.

REFERENCES

[1] J. Isbell, Review of [2], *Math. Reviews* Vol. 18 (1957), p. 606.

[2] H. Robbins, "A sequential decision problem with a finite memory," *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.*, Vol. 42 (1956), pp. 920–923.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PRIORITY

By J. N. K. Rao

Iowa State College

I am grateful to I. M. Chakravarti of The Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for kindly bringing to my attention that Theorem I in my note "A characterization of the normal distribution" (*Ann. Math. Stat.*, Vol. 29(1958), p. 914), had been derived under a less stringent condition by R. G. Laha in two notes, "On an extension of Geary's Theorem" (*Biometrika*, Vol. 40(1953), p. 228) and "On a characterization of the multi-variate normal distribution" (*Sankhya*, Vol. 14(1954), p. 367). I wish to acknowledge the priority of Dr. Laha's results, which were overlooked by me and Seymour Geisser (My note is a follow up of Geisser's "A note on the normal distribution" (*Ann. Math. Stat.*, Vol. 27 (1956), p. 858).

ADDENDUM

By Charles E. Clark and G. Trevor Williams

Booz, Allen and Hamilton and *The Johns Hopkins University*

The references listed in our "Distributions of the members of an ordered sample" (*Ann. Math. Stat.*, Vol. 29 (1958), pp. 862–870) should have included "Statistical treatment of censored data. I Fundamental formulae," by F. N. David and N. L. Johnson (*Biometrica*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 228–240). This earlier paper considers the basic problem of our paper, inter alia. Both papers use power series expansions of the inverse of the distribution function. Since the analysis of the earlier paper leads to expressions in powers of $(N + 2)^{-1}$ and our paper leads to reciprocals of factorials of $N + 2$, many results of the two papers are identical to terms of order N^{-1}; in other words both papers reproduce the classical approximations.