

ance approaches the value $\pi^2/6 = 1.6449$, and somewhat rapidly. For example, the variance of the range of samples of size 10 is 1.4977.

For $r = 0$, the values of κ_3 and κ_4 approach 2.4041 and $\pi^4/15 = 6.4939$ respectively as n becomes infinite. (Values can be obtained from tables of the Riemann zeta function, e.g. [3].) The ratios $\kappa_3/\kappa_2^{\frac{3}{2}}$ and κ_4/κ_2^2 approach 1.1395 and 12/5 respectively. For a normal distribution these ratios are, of course, both zero.

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CORRECTION TO "RANDOM ORTHOGONAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND THEIR USE IN SOME CLASSICAL DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS IN MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS"

BY ROBERT A. WIJSMAN

In footnote 3 of the paper cited in the title (*Ann. Math. Stat.* Vol. 28 (1957), pp. 415-423), for χ^2 read χ .