lutely easy reading. Nevertheless, it is to be welcomed as another excellent description, without complicated mathematics, of the forces which produce tidal phenomena and of the way in which those phenomena are produced.

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My attention has been called to a paper by Darboux, page 55, volume 17, of the *Mathematische Annalen*, in which he proves that a one-to-one point transformation of all points of the projective plane (or of projective space) which carries over collinear points into collinear points is a projective transformation. So much of my paper in the February number of the BULLETIN as refers to the fact that it is unnecessary to require that the transformation be continuous leads therefore to no new result, although the method used is different from Darboux's. I mention in passing that all my results admit of easy generalization to space of three dimensions.

Near the close of his article Darboux shows that, also in the case of a circular transformation, it is not necessary to require explicitly that the transformation be continuous. The method which he uses applies equally well to the more general case in which the transformation is not defined for all points of the plane and leads at once, if we make use of the theorem I proved in the article referred to above, to the theorem:

Suppose we have a one-to-one correspondence between the points of two point sets S and S' (in the plane or in space) each of which has an interior point, such that four concyclic points in either set have concyclic images. Then the transformation of S into S' can be generated by the combination of inversions, including reflections on lines or planes, and rigid motions.

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