the extra term p being an entire function which generates a zero $\Phi(x)$. It occurs because $F^*(p)$ has a pole at ∞.

This result is an entirely satisfactory one from the standpoint of design, for not only $G(p)$ and $H(p)$, but $\Delta(p) \equiv p$ as well, are constructible, the resultant structure consisting of an inductance and two ladder networks in series.

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A CORRECTION

BY E. T. BELL

Dr. M. A. Basoco has kindly pointed out to me that the isomorphism established in my paper in the last issue of this Bulletin,* is not, as there stated, partial, but complete. In the second sentence of §3, page 323, the word *not* should be deleted. Obviously the relation stated is identical with (B). On page 324 (8), the words *but not* should be replaced by the word *and*. The error arose from replacing a certain intermediary function of my first draft by $\lambda(z)$; the discarded function did not satisfy (B), but it failed to give a satisfactory analogy in some other respects.

As the matter now stands, it is clear that *more* is proved than was stated in my paper: *my revised Lucas functions are identical with the stated Weierstrassian normal forms having the given invariants*. Complete isomorphism *is* possible, provided we attend in Halphen's theorem to the degenerate case of one period infinite.

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* *A partial isomorphism between the functions of Lucas and Weierstrass*, this Bulletin, vol. 35 (1929), pp. 321–325.