$$\Sigma_{n,r}(1/X) + \lambda_{r+1}\Sigma_{p,r+1}(1/X) \leqq \Sigma_{p,r}(1/w) + \lambda_{r+1}\Sigma_{p,r+1}(1/w)$$

holds.

In such a set w, w_n is the largest number that exists in any E-solution of the equation in (1°) *and w_n appears in no E-solution of this equation except w. Furthermore a similar statement holds when the left member of the equation in* (1°) *is replaced by*

$$\Sigma_{n,r}(1/x) + \Sigma_{n,r+1}(1/x) + \cdots + \Sigma_{n,s}(1/x),$$

where, as heretofore, s is a positive integer and $r<s\leqq n$.

THEOREM 5a. *In each of the two cases of Theorem* 4a, *if X is an E-solution of the given equation and $\neq w$, the Kellogg solution of that equation, then $P(X)<P(w)$.*

The following corollaries show that the theorems of this section have content in cases where $\mu=2$ when $r=1$.

COROLLARY 5. *For the equation $\Sigma_{n,1}(1/x)+3\Sigma_{n,2}(1/x)=5/17$, wiih $n>2$, the set w of Theorem* 4a *is given by $w_1=4$, $w_2=40$, $w_{i+1}=17[\Sigma_{i,i}(w)+3\Sigma_{i,i-1}(w)]+1$, $(i=2, \cdots, n-2)$, and $w_n=17[\Sigma_{n-1,n-1}(w)+3\Sigma_{n-1,n-2}(w)]$.*

COROLLARY 6. *For the equation $\Sigma_{n,1}(1/x)+\Sigma_{n,2}(1/x)=4/13$, with $n>2$, the w of Theorem* 4a *(see last sentence of that theorem) is given by $w_1=4$, $w_2=22$, $w_{i+1}=13[\Sigma_{i,i}(w)+\Sigma_{i,i-1}(w)]+1$, $(i=2, \cdots, n-2)$, and $w_n=13[\Sigma_{n-1,n-1}(w)+\Sigma_{n-1,n-2}(w)]$.*

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

ERRATA

The following changes should be made in the present volume (Vol. 40) of this Bulletin:

Page 93, last line of Theorem 2, insert before the words "*is that*" the words "*and that $f_m(x)$ be continuous.*"

Pages 413–416, change f to f_0 in the following places: in the statement of Theorem 2 on p. 413; in the statement of Theorem 6 on p. 415; and in five places occurring in the first six lines of p. 416.