$$\prod(\Phi_1 X - M_1 Y) = \prod[\Phi_1 x - (t\Phi_1 + M_1)y] = G.$$

Thus *the covariant resolvent* $K(x, 1) = 0$ *has the roots* Ψ_i/Φ_i.

A like process enables us to write down at once the linear factors of a covariant of order n whose leader is a seminvariant which is the product of n rational functions of the x's.

6. *Another Derivation of C and L.* If in a covariant φ of f we replace $x^r y^s$ by $(-1)^s \partial^{r+s}/(\partial y^r \partial x^s)$, i. e. replace the products of powers of x and y by symbolic products of powers of $\partial/\partial y$ and $-\partial/\partial x$, and apply the resulting operator to another covariant ψ of f, we obtain a covariant $[\varphi, \psi]$ of f (*Invariants*, top p. 61).

The quintic f has the covariant*

$$i = Ix^2 + I_1 xy + I_2 y^2, \quad I_1 = OI = a_0 a_5 - 3a_1 a_4 + 2a_2 a_3,$$
$$I_2 = \tfrac{1}{2} O I_1 = a_1 a_5 - 4a_2 a_4 + 3a_3^2.$$

Then

$$-\tfrac{1}{60}[i, f] = C, \quad -\tfrac{1}{2}[i, C] = L = Px + Qy.$$

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* It is the invariant I of the fourth polar of f.

AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

BY J. H. M. WEDDERBURN

Professor G. Scorza has kindly called my attention to the fact that the result of my note entitled *A theorem on simple algebras* (this BULLETIN, vol. 31, pp. 11–13) was given by him in his book, *Corpi Numerici e Algebre* (1921), pp. 346–352. I regret that I was unaware of this at the time the paper was published, and I take this means of acknowledging Professor Scorza's priority.