for a sample of size n. By reversing the process, it is clear that if $\nu_{1|n}$, $\nu_{1|n-1}$, $\cdots$, $\nu_{1|1}$ are known, the normalized moments for all samples of size no greater than n can be determined by successive differencing, although in this case there is a progressive loss of significant figures.

CORRECTION TO "THE PROBLEM OF THE GREATER MEAN"

By Raghu Raj Bahadur and Herbert Robbins

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In the paper mentioned in the title (*Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, Vol. 21 (1950), pp. 469–487), the paragraph on page 484 beginning "We have given no criterion . . ." is erroneous, and should be omitted. The following paragraph would then read: "Let us suppose that Ω is given by (33). Then $f^0(v)$ is admissible and minimax, by the preceding paragraph. There is, however, another reason for preferring $f^0(v)$ . . .."

We remark that in case a point on the plane $\{\omega : m_1 = m_2\}$ is an interior point of Ω and the risk function is $\bar{r}$, then (contrary to statements in the erroneous paragraph) $f^0(v)$ possesses the following property. *If $f(v)$ is a decision function such that $f(v) \not\equiv f^0(v)$ and*

$$\sup_{\omega \varepsilon \Omega} \bar{r}(f \mid \omega) \leq \sup_{\omega \varepsilon \Omega} \bar{r}(f^0 \mid \omega)(= \tfrac{1}{2}),$$

then $\bar{r}(f^0 \mid \omega) \leq \bar{r}(f \mid \omega)$ for all ω in Ω, the inequality being strict whenever $m_1 \neq m_2$. It follows that $f^0(v)$ is the unique decision function which is admissible and minimax. A proof of this remark is contained in an unpublished paper by R. R. Bahadur entitled "A Property of the t Statistic."

ERRATA

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In the author's paper "The theory of probability distributions of points on a lattice" (*Annals of Math. Stat.*, Vol. 21 (1950), pp. 198–217), read "$2 \times 2 \times 3$" for "$2 \times 3 \times 3$" on page 211, line 22, and on page 213, Table 8, heading.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

(*Abstracts of papers presented at the Oak Ridge meeting of the Institute, March 15–17, 1951*)

1. **Confidence Intervals for the Mean Rate at Which Radioactive Particles Impinge on a Type I Counter. (Preliminary Report.)** G. E. Albert, University of Tennessee and Oak Ridge National Laboratory.