G and G' are composed of the same cycles combined differently when G is not abelian.   Take for example,

$G = 1, (abc)(def), (acb)(dfe), (ad)(bf)(ce),$

$$(ae)(bd)(cf), (af)(be)(cd),$$

$G' = 1, (abc)(dfe), (acb)(def), (ad)(be)(cf),$

$$(ae)(bf)(cd), (af)(bd)(ce).$$

URBANA, ILLINOIS,
    September 24, 1918.

CORRECTIONS.

PROFESSOR G. LORIA has kindly pointed out the fact that the curves discussed in the first part of my article "Some Algebraic Curves" published in volume 25, pages 85–87 of the BULLETIN are special cases of curves discussed in his treatise "Spezielle Algebraische und Transcendente Ebene Kurven," volume I, pages 390–4 (1910).   However the main theorem of the section, viz., the rth polar of B with respect to C_n is C_{n-r} is not found in Loria's treatise.

J. H. WEAVER.

On page 472 of the BULLETIN for July, 1918, line 10, for certain functions t read certain functions of t; line 4 from bottom, for $l^{2i\pi/p}$ read $e^{2i\pi/p}$.

On page 53 of the BULLETIN for November, 1918, line 11 from bottom, for field read fluid.   On page 56, line 4, for tanh (μu) read tanh $(\frac{1}{2}\mu u)$.

NOTES.

THE total membership of the American Mathematical Society on January 1, 1919, was 723, including 79 life members. The total attendance of members at all meetings held in 1918, including sectional meetings, was 222; the number of papers read was 137.   The number of members attending at least one meeting was 155.   Accessions to the Library in 1918 included 74 periodicals and 12 non-periodicals, making a total