$$M^{(1)} - |l_0^{(1)}| = M^{(2)} - |l_0^{(2)}| = 0. \tag{16}$$

A (double) moment-sequence is a pure (double) C-sequence if and only if in addition to (16) *we have*

$$l_0^{(1)} + l_0^{(2)} - j_0^{(1)} + J_2(1) = 0.$$

In particular we note that if $J_1(u) \equiv J_2(v) \equiv 0$, $\chi(u, v)$ generates a pure C-sequence.

THEOREM 7. *Condition* (α) *for* $q = p$ *implies the entire set of conditions* (α)-(ϵ), *including* $l_{ij} = 0$ *for* $i, j \neq 0, 0$, *with the exception of* (δ) *for* $j = 0$ *and* (ϵ) *for* $i = 0$.

Although in this section it has been tacitly assumed that the sequences considered are real, the extension of the results to complex sequences is immediate.

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ERRATA

This Bulletin, vol. 38, No. 12 (Dec., 1932):

Page 841, first formula: inside of the large parentheses in the denominator, the numerator of the small fraction should be n instead of 1.

Page 847, equation (11): the quantity c/2 should be added to the left-handed side.

Page 847, last line: the second and third integrals should be preceded by the negative sign.

This Bulletin, vol. 39, No. 1 (Jan., 1933):

Page 18, line 8: *read* Kline *in place of* Kine.