We can of course prove the following theorem: The necessary and sufficient condition for the continuum to be of power $\aleph_{x+1}$ is that R shall be the sum of $\aleph_x$ sets consisting of rationally independent numbers, and that R shall not be the sum of less than $\aleph_x$ such sets. The proof is the same as that of Theorem 2.

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ADDENDUM TO THE PAPER "GENERALIZED FISCHER GROUPS AND ALGEBRAS"

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The author regrets the omission, in a paper which recently appeared,[1] of an important reference to a paper by N. Jacobson.[2] Indeed Lemma IIIa of the author's paper, and its immediate consequence, Theorem I, are rather special cases (albeit independently obtained) of Theorem I of the latter paper. Accordingly Professor Jacobson's name should have appeared in the introduction along with those of M. Schiffer and W. Specht, and chronologically before that of Specht.

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[1] R. H. Bruck, *Generalized Fischer groups and algebras*, Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. vol. 48 (1942) pp. 618–626, in particular p. 623.

[2] N. Jacobson, *Normal semi-linear transformations*, Amer. J. Math. vol. 61 (1939) pp. 45–58, in particular p. 49.