

(3) if  $O$  is a point of  $K$  and  $P$  is any point not belonging to  $K$ , then  $P$  can be joined to  $O$  by an arc having no point except  $O$  in common with  $K$ .

Every point set  $K$  that satisfies these conditions is an open curve.

12. If  $p$  is a prime of the form  $4n + 3$ , consider the number of quadratic residues included in the set  $1, 2, \dots, 2n + 1$ . In the present note Mr. Vandiver proves a theorem which sets forth a connection between this number and the number of quadratic residues in any set defined by  $h + [ah] < p$ , where  $a$  is a fixed integer less than  $p - 1$  and  $h$  ranges over the set  $1, 2, \dots, p - 1$ , the expression  $[ah]$  denoting the least positive residue of  $ah$ , modulo  $p$ . Analogous theorems are also found concerning the distribution of higher power residues.

13. Consider the indeterminate congruence of Lagrange

$$(x - 1)(x - 2) \cdots (x - (p - 1)) \equiv x^{p-1} - 1 \pmod{p},$$

where  $x$  is an indeterminate and  $p$  is a prime integer. Mr. Vandiver obtains some generalizations of this relation such that the set  $1, 2, \dots, p - 1$  modulo  $p$  is replaced by all the incongruent residues of a composite ideal modulus which are prime to the modulus. The paper will appear in the *Annals of Mathematics*.

F. N. COLE,  
*Secretary.*

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### CORRECTION.

THE following regrettable errata in the reports of the summer meeting and colloquium of the Society, published in the November BULLETIN, have been brought to the attention of the Secretary:

I. In the report of the summer meeting, page 65, it is stated that Professor C. N. Moore's paper appeared in full in the October BULLETIN. A paper with the same title did appear in the October BULLETIN, but it was read at the annual meeting held last January. The abstract of Professor Moore's summer meeting paper is printed below, with apologies to the author.