The T_k and S_k tests given by Dickson, Townes, and Hall are derivable from these tests by consideration of the requirements imposed by test (d) on the T_k and S_k.

Using a small linear congruence machine developed by D. H. Lehmer, and with the kind assistance of Prof. and Mrs. Lehmer, the author checked the possible discriminants to 10^7, verifying the following theorem.

THEOREM: *There are no discriminants with a single class in each genus,* $3315 < \Delta < 10{,}000{,}000$.

The largest prime necessary in this test was 79.

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ON FINITE EXTENDING GROUPS

ALBERT NEWHOUSE[1]

In his paper *Non-associative algebras*,[2] A. A. Albert defined extending groups $\mathfrak{G}$ for algebras $\mathfrak{A}$ with a unity element.[3] Such groups are merely finite multiplicative groups of nonsingular linear transformations on a linear space $\mathfrak{A}$ of order $n>1$ over a field $\mathfrak{F}$ defined so that all the transformations leave the unity element e of $\mathfrak{A}$ unaltered. With respect to the basis $(e, u_2, u_3, \cdots, u_n)$ of $\mathfrak{A}$ over $\mathfrak{F}$ these groups are then isomorphic to finite groups $\mathfrak{G}$ of n-rowed square matrices of the form

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ B & M \end{pmatrix},$$

where M is an $(n-1)$-rowed nonsingular square matrix and B a 1 by $n-1$ matrix.

In his paper Albert[4] has raised the question of the existence of such groups $\mathfrak{G}$ "such that no basis of $\mathfrak{A}$ exists for which $\mathfrak{G}$ may be regarded as a permutation group."

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[1] The author is indebted to the referee for his helpful comments.

[2] Ann. of Math. vol. 43 (1942) pp. 685–723.

[3] Ibid. p. 712.

[4] Ibid. Footnote, p. 722.