

proposed by Lagrange: to determine all geographical maps such that the meridians and parallels are represented by circles.

In Book III, Chapter 3 gives the determination of all minimal surfaces capable of being generated by translation in more than one way, and in Chapter 8 a special minimal surface is considered which was discovered by Riemann and is generated by the motion of a circle of variable radius. Finally, Chapter 9 gives an investigation of Ribaucour's isotropic congruences, with applications to Bertrand's curves.

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NOTES.

THE opening (January) number of volume sixteen of the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society* contains the following papers: "On the theory of curved surfaces, and canonical systems in projective differential geometry," by G. M. GREEN; "The multitude of triad systems on 31 letters," by H. S. WHITE; "The φ -subgroup of a group," by G. A. MILLER; "On a set of postulates which suffice to define a number-plane," by R. L. MOORE; "The equivalence of complex points, planes, lines with respect to real motions and certain other groups of real transformations," by W. C. GRAUSTEIN; "Invariants of the rational plane quintic curve and of any rational curve of odd order," by J. E. ROWE; "A set of postulates for general projective geometry," by M. G. GABA; "Certain quartic surfaces belonging to infinite discontinuous cremonian groups," by V. SNYDER and F. R. SHARPE; "The functions of a complex variable defined by an ordinary differential equation of the first order and the first degree," by J. SLEPIAN; "On the differential geometry of ruled surfaces in 4-space and cyclic surfaces in 3-space," by A. RANUM.

THE opening (January) number of volume 37 of the *American Journal of Mathematics* contains the following papers: "Generalizations of geodesic curvature and a theorem of Gauss concerning geodesic triangles," by G. A. BLISS; "On the medians of a closed convex polygon," by A. EMCH; "The