the surface. The intersector net may be required to coincide with a net other than the lines of curvature. For example, in case the asymptotic net on S is parametric, $d_{11} = d_{22} = 0$, so that if the intersector net is required to coincide with the asymptotic net, equations (25) become

(29)
$$(d^{\gamma\alpha}\omega_{,\alpha})_{,\alpha} + g^{\gamma\gamma}d_{\alpha\gamma}\omega = 0 \qquad (\gamma \neq \alpha; \alpha, \gamma \text{ not summed}).$$

On putting $\gamma = 2$, $\alpha = 1$, and making use of the Codazzi relation

$$\partial d_{12}/\partial u^1 = d_{12}(\Gamma^1_{11} - \Gamma^2_{12}),$$

there results from equations (29)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial u^1 \partial u^1} + \Gamma^1_{11} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial u^1} - \Gamma^2_{11} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial u^2} + g^{22} (d_{12})^2 \omega = 0,$$

and similarly, with $\gamma = 1$, $\alpha = 2$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial u^2 \partial u^2} - \Gamma^{1}_{22} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial u^1} + \Gamma^{2}_{22} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial u^2} + g^{11} (d_{12})^2 \omega = 0.$$

To a solution $\omega(u^1, u^2)$ of the last two equations there corresponds a congruence Λ for which the developables intersect the surface S in its asymptotic curves.

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INTEGRAL DISTANCES

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In a note under the same title (Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. vol. 51 (1945) pp. 598-600) it was shown that there does not exist in the plane an infinite set of noncollinear points with all mutual distances integral.

It is possible to give a shorter proof of the following generalization: if A, B, C are three points not in line and $k = [\max(AB, BC)]$, then there are at most $4(k+1)^2$ points P such that PA - PB and PB - PC are integral. For |PA - PB| is at most AB and therefore assumes one of the values $0, 1, \dots, k$, that is, P lies on one of k+1 hyperbolas. Similarly P lies on one of the k+1 hyperbolas determined by B and C. These (distinct) hyperbolas intersect in at most $4(k+1)^2$ points. An analogous theorem clearly holds for higher dimensions.

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