historical modular equation by the T equation which may be regarded as the modular equation suitably normed from our present standpoint.

If we desire an equation whose roots like those of the modular equations remain finite for finite x, we should replace the T equation by the equation $U(z,x) = 0$ generated by

$$z_\infty = \Pi \frac{dn}{cn}\left(p\frac{4K}{n}\right) = y_\infty^{-1}. \qquad p = 1, 2 \cdots m.$$

For $n = 11$ such an equation is got from (17) by replacing y by y^{-1}, we have then

$$z^{12} + (32 - 22x)\, y^{11} + 44\, x^2 z^{10} + (88 + 22\, x)\, x^3 z^9 + 165\, x^5 z^8$$
$$+132\, x^6 z^7 - 44(1-x)\, x^7 z^6 - 132\, x^9 z^5 - 165\, x^{10} z^4 - (22 + 88\, x) x^{11} z^3$$
$$- 44\, x^{13} z^2 + (22 - 32\, x)\, x^{14} z - x^{15} = 0.$$

The theory of these equations can, of course, be made independent of the T equations.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
March, 1897.

CORRECTION.

The following errata occur in the abstract of Professor Felix Klein's Princeton Lecture "On the Stability of a Sleeping Top," printed in the January number of the BULLETIN, pp. 129–132:

At the bottom of page 130, read

$$U = 2(u - 1)\left(n^2 + (Pu - h)\,(u + 1)\right).$$

In the middle of p. 131, read

$$v^2 = \frac{(1 - e)\left(n^2 - 2\,P(e + 1)\right)}{e + 1}.$$

On page 132, fifth line from the bottom, read $n^2 - 4\,P$ instead of $u^2 - 4\,P$.