under the sponsorship of the SQUID project, the US Naval Air System Command and the Air Force Office of Scientific Research.

In addition, discussions on the papers are recorded verbatim. The papers range from analytical studies through those discussing a variety of numerical techniques to descriptions of some of the experimental programmes under way. The particular problems of high-speed turbomachinery flows make optical measuring techniques particularly attractive and several different systems are described. The verbatim discussions are generally enlivening and obviously the presence of a properly critical audience ensured that several questionable aspects of work presented were pointed out.

Stochastic Problems in Dynamics. Edited by B. L. CLARKSON. Pitman, 1977. 256 pp. £7.50.

This book contains the proceedings of an IUTAM Symposium on Stochastic Problems in Dynamics held at the University of Southampton in 1976. The papers reproduced here fall roughly into two groups; the first group is an interesting mixture of mathematical papers on the latest developments in the theory of and the methods of handling stochastic problems. Kingman points out in his foreword that recent work in the theory of stochastic differential equations has a good deal to offer 'if tempered with a dose of engineering scepticism'! The second group of papers is on stochastic problems in engineering; fluid flow enters only as a source of random pressure fluctuations on structures such as beams, plates, aircraft, etc. However, some of the methods described here may well be helpful to fluid dynamicists who actually want to understand these random inputs to other people's systems.

CORRIGENDUM

Finite amplitude instability of plane Couette flow

by TERENCE COFFEE

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In my article on plane Couette flow I overlooked an important result by Davey & Nguyen (1970). In their paper on pipe flow they include a graph (figure 8) corresponding to plane Couette flow. Here they deduce the result that for $R \geqslant 1000$, $R^{\frac{2}{3}}E$ is a function only of $R^{-\frac{1}{3}}\alpha$. The minimum occurs approximately at $R^{-\frac{1}{3}}\alpha = 0{\cdot}185$. (To convert from my notation to Davey & Nguyen's, multiply α and R by 2 and E by 0·75.)

Only a few of my values are in the range graphed in figure 8. These are a few per cent lower than those given by Davey & Nguyen. My results show that $R^{\frac{2}{3}}E$ approaches infinity when $R^{-\frac{1}{3}}\alpha$ is slightly larger than 0·75.

DAVEY, A. & NGUYEN, H. P. F. 1971 Finite-amplitude stability of pipe flow. *J. Fluid Mech.* **45**, 701.