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This paper is concerned with sampling determination of the approximate distribution for $z_S = \tanh^{-1} r_S$ and $z_K = \tanh^{-1} r_K$, where r_S is Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and r_K is Kendall's rank correlation coefficient, for the case of sample of size n from a bivariate normal distribution. It is concluded that z_S and z_K are approximately normally distributed if n is not too small, with var $(z_S) \doteq 1.060/(n - 3)$ and var $(r_K) \doteq 0.437/(n - 4)$. Eight tables are presented. Table 1 contains 4D values of three versions of var (r_S) for $\rho = 0.1(0.1)0.9$ and $n = 10, 30, 50$; one version is Kendall's approximate formula (adjusted), another is the observed value, and the third is a smoothed form of the observed value. Table 2 contains 3D values of var $(r_S)/[1 - (Er_S)^2]$ and 4D values of var $(r_K)/[1 - (Er_K)^2]$, also an average over ρ for each of these, for $\rho = 0.1(0.1)0.9$ and $n = 10, 30, 50$. Table 3 contains 3D approximate theoretical and observed values for Ez_S, while Table 4 contains these values for Ez_K, where $\rho = 0.1(0.1)0.9$ and $n = 10, 30, 50$; the second-order correction terms for the theoretical values are also stated to 3D. Table 5 contains 4D values of the observed variance of z_S and 3D values of its observed standard deviation, likewise for Table 6 with z_K, where $\rho = 0.1(0.1)0.9$ and $n = 10, 30, 50$. Table 7 contains values of χ^2 for goodness of fit tests of the normality of z_S and z_K for $n = 30, 50$. Table 8 contains 2D and 3D values of

$$(Ez_1 - Ez_2)/\sqrt{\text{var } (z_1) + \text{var } (z_2)}$$

for z_1 and z_2 representing the same correlation coefficient but with different ρ values ($\rho_2 = \rho_1 + 0.1$); this is for the product moment correlation coefficient, Spearman's coefficient and Kendall's coefficient with $\rho_1 = 0.1(0.1)0.8$ and $n = 10, 30, 50$.

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This paper is concerned with acceptance sampling plans designed to minimize the effective cost of accepted items produced under conditions of normal production. Effective cost per accepted item is defined to be the production cost per lot plus the average cost of inspection per lot when apportioned equally over the average number of items accepted per lot from production of normal quality. Single-sample plans are examined in detail. Double-sample plans are considered briefly.

An appendix contains thirty-one separate tables for single-sampling plans,