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420.—A. K. Ponomarenko, "On certain cubature formulas," ("O nekotorykh kubaturnykh formulakh"), *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, (Zhurnal vychislitel'noi matematiki i mat. fiziki,* Akad. Nauk SSSR), v. 6, 1966, pp. 762–766.

In Table 1, on p. 764, the value of ρ_1 corresponding to $m = 6$ is seriously in error: *for* 0.4783 7914, *read* 0.4720 6631. In explanation of the source of this error it may be noted that this incorrect entry is the square root to 8D of 0.2288 4660, whereas the correct value is the square root of 0.2228 4660 (the least zero of the Laguerre polynomial of the sixth degree).

Furthermore, comparison of this table and Table 2 (p. 765) with the first part ($n = 2$) of Table 4 in a paper by Stroud & Secrest [1] reveals eight rounding errors in Table 2, the largest occurring in ρ_5 corresponding to $m = 7$, where the last printed digit should be increased by six units.

J. W. W.

1. A. H. Stroud & Don Secrest, "Approximate integration formulas for certain spherically symmetric regions," *Math. Comp.*, v. 17, 1963, pp. 105–135.

CORRIGENDA

An overzealous editor wishes to correct his error:

C. Ballester & V. Pereyra, *Supplement to Bickley's Table for Numerical Differentiation*, RMT **77**, *Math. Comp.*, v. 21, 1967, pp. 517–518.

On p. 518, in line 8, *in place of* ". . . by the method of Gautschi [3] . . .", *read* ". . . by their own method, which is described in the present issue (pp. 297–302). . .".

E. I.

Daniel Shanks & John W. Wrench, Jr., "The calculation of certain Dirichlet series," *Math. Comp.*, v. 17, 1963, pp. 136–154.

Equation (3) should read

$$\tfrac{1}{2}C = 0.7608658$$

instead of 0.7608578. The incorrect value was repeated in *Theory of Numbers*, Proc. Sympos. Pure Math., Vol. 8, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, R. I., 1965, p. 122 but that does not affect any other result there since, in effect, it was used to only four decimals.

Recently, it was found that the constant C occurs in other problems also, and is of a more general significance than would be suggested by the special problem that first led to it. This observation led to its more accurate recalculation by a somewhat different method and thereby exposed the error. The more general occurrence of C will be discussed in a forthcoming paper.

D. S.

G. Fairweather & A. R. Gourlay, "Some stable difference approximations to a fourth-order parabolic partial differential equation," *Math. Comp.*, v. 21, 1967, pp. 1–11.

Page 2, line 22 should read

$$(I + 2rA)^{-1} = (I - 2rA)/(1 + 4r^2) .$$

Page 7, line 2 should read

$$\cdots \text{ at the point } (ih, jh, nk) \cdots .$$

Page 7, lines 6, 7, Eq. (25) should read

$$[1 - \tfrac{1}{2}r\delta_x^{\,2}]u_{i,j,n}^{(m+1)^*} = [1 + \tfrac{1}{2}r\delta_y^{\,2}]u_{i,j,n}^{(m)} - \tfrac{1}{2}rh^2\psi_{i,j,n} ,$$
$$[1 - \tfrac{1}{2}r\delta_y^{\,2}]u_{i,j,n}^{(m+1)} = [1 + \tfrac{1}{2}r\delta_x^{\,2}]u_{i,j,n}^{(m+1)^*} - \tfrac{1}{2}rh^2\psi_{i,j,n} .$$

Page 7, line 17; the first equation of (27) should be

$$[1 - \tfrac{1}{2}(r - \tfrac{1}{6})\delta_x^{\,2}]u_{i,j,n}^{(m+1)^*} = [1 + \tfrac{1}{2}(r + \tfrac{1}{6})\delta_y^{\,2}]u_{i,j,n}^{(m)} - \tfrac{1}{2}(r - \tfrac{1}{6})\bar{\Psi}_{i,j,n} .$$

Page 8, line 2, the denominator of d should read

$$3 - [\sin^2(\beta h/2) + \sin^2(\gamma h/2)] - 12(r^2 - 1/36)\sin^2(\beta h/2)\sin^2(\gamma h/2) .$$

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