D. H. Lehmer points out [3] that computation of a table of $\phi(n)$ usually has some indirect purpose inasmuch as any desired individual value of $\phi(n)$ can be rather easily obtained. See [3] for further discussion.

D. S.

1. J. J. SYLVESTER, "On the number of fractions contained in any Farey series . . . ," *Philos. Mag.*, v. 15, 1883, pp. 251–257.
2. J. W. L. GLAISHER, *Number-Divisor Tables*, British Association Mathematical Tables, v. 8, Cambridge, 1940, Table I.
3. D. H. LEHMER, *Guide to Tables in the Theory of Numbers*, National Acad. of Sciences, Washington, D. C., 1941, pp. 6–7.

50[9].—MORRIS NEWMAN, *Table of the Class Number $h(-p)$ for p Prime, $p \equiv 3 \pmod 4$, $101987 \leqq p \leqq 166807$*, National Bureau of Standards, 1969, 49 pages of computer output deposited in the UMT file.

This is an extension of Ordman's tables [1] previously deposited and reviewed. Those tables were computed because the undersigned wished to examine all cases of $h(-p) = 25$; this extension to $p = 166807$ was computed because (you guessed it) he wished to examine all cases of $h(-p) = 27$.

Unlike Ordman's tables, all $p = 4n + 3$ are listed consecutively here; those of the forms $8n + 3$ and $8n + 7$ are not listed separately.

We may now extend the table in our previous review of the first and last examples of a given odd class number:

h	$8n + 3$		$8n + 7$	
27	3299	103387	983	11383
29	2939	166147	887	8863
31	3251	133387	719	13687

For $p = 8n + 7$ our table here could be much extended, but not for $p = 8n + 3$, since there are known $p = 8n + 3 > 166807$ with $h(-p) = 33$.

D. S.

1. EDWARD T. ORDMAN, *Tables of the Class Number for Negative Prime Discriminants*, UMT 29, *Math. Comp.*, v. 23, 1969, p. 458.

51[9].—A. E. WESTERN & J. C. P. MILLER, *Indices and Primitive Roots*, Royal Society Mathematical Tables, Vol. 9, University Press, Cambridge, 1968, liv + 385 pp., 29 cm. Price $18.50.

To describe fully what is in this volume would be a long task; we therefore abbreviate somewhat. Let P be prime and let

$$P - 1 = \prod_i q_i^{\alpha_i} \qquad (1)$$

be the factorization of $P - 1$ into prime-powers. If ξ is the smallest positive exponent such that

$$y^\xi \equiv 1 \pmod P$$