mates for $\gamma \leqq .95$ and overestimates for $\gamma \geqq .99$, while in Table IV, k is probably underestimated for $P = .875$ and overestimated for the other P values. Differences shown between Table II and Table III values in a few cases exceed 20% of the presumably more accurate Table II values and differences shown between Table II and Table IV sometimes exceed 10% of the Table II values.

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Consider the F statistics, $\frac{S_i}{S} \cdot \frac{m}{t}$, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, k$, in which $S_1, S_2, \cdots, S_k$ and S are mutually independent, with each $S_{i/\sigma}2$ having a χ^2 distribution under the null hypothesis with t degrees of freedom and S/σ^2 a χ^2 distribution with m d.f. There are numerous applications of statistical methods, a few of which are discussed, in which one needs the value of V for which $\Pr \mid \frac{S_{\min}}{S} \frac{m}{t} \geqq V \mid = 1 - \alpha$. The author tabulates lower 5% points of $\frac{S_{\min}}{S} \cdot \frac{m}{t}$ for values of t, m and k as follows: For $t = 1$, $m \geqq 5$, $k = 1(1)8$ to 1S; for $t = 2$, $5 < m < 10$ and $m \geqq 12$, $k = 1(1)8$ to 3D; for $t = 3, 4, 6$, $m = 5, 6(2)12, 20, 24, \infty$, $k = 1(1)8$ to 3D; for $t = 1(1)4(2)12, 16, 20$, $m = \infty$, $k = 1(1)8$ to 3D; for $t = 1(1)4(2)12, 16, 20$, $m = 5, 6(2)12, 20, 24, \infty$, $k = 1, 2, 3$ to 3D.

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This paper, a continuation of a previous one [1], is mainly devoted to an extension of tables given in the earlier paper to cover samples $11 \leqq n \leqq 15$ and to a discussion of efficiencies of the estimators used. Samples of n are from $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$; r_1 and r_2 observations are censored in the left and right tails respectively ($r_1 r_2 \geqq 0$); and $\bar{x}$ and σ are estimated by the most efficient linear forms in the ordered uncensored observations. Table I gives the coefficients for these best linear systematic statistics to 4D for all combinations of r_1, r_2 for $n = 11(1)15$. Table II gives variances and the covariance of these estimates to 4D for $n = 11(1)15$ and all pairs of r_1, r_2 values. In Table III efficiencies of the two estimates relative to that for uncensored samples are given to 4D for the same range of values of n and r_1, r_2. For