87[K].—MINORU SIOTANI & MASARU OZÄWA, "Tables for testing the homogeneity of k independent binomial experiments on a certain event based on the range," *Ann. Inst. Stat. Math.*, v. 10, 1958, p. 47–63.

Let k series of N trials each of a certain event be performed with the outcome of ν_i occurrences in the i-th series in which the fixed probability of occurrence was p_i, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, k$. To test the null hypothesis of homogeneity:

$$p_1 = p_2 = \cdots = p_k = p,$$

Siotani had previously proposed the statistic, $R_k(N, p)$, the range of the ν_i [1]. The tables in this paper give for $N = 10(1)20, 22, 25, 27, 30$; $k = 2(1)15$;

$$p = .1(.1).5;$$

$\alpha = .001, .005, .01(.01).06, .08, .1$, the greatest r_k for which

$$\Pr\{R_k(N, p) \geqq r_k\} < \alpha + .0005.$$

The cases in which for the r_k given, $\alpha < \Pr\{R_k(N, p) \geqq r_k\} < \alpha + .0005$ or

$$\alpha - .005 < \Pr\{R_k(N, p) \geqq r_k\} < \alpha$$

are indicated by attaching a $+$ or a $-$ respectively to the value of r_k.

C. C. CRAIG

University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

1. MINORU SIOTANI, "Order statistics for discrete case with a numerical application to the binomial distribution," *Ann. Inst. Stat. Math.*, v. 8, 1956, p. 95–104.

88[K].—P. N. SOMERVILLE, "Tables for obtaining non-parametric tolerance limits," *Ann. Math. Stat.*, v. 29, 1958, p. 599–601.

Let P be the fraction of a population having a continuous but unknown distribution function that lies between the r-th smallest and the s-th largest values in a random sample of n drawn from that population. Then for any $r, s \geqq 0$ such that $r + s = m$, Table I gives the largest value of m such that with confidence coefficient $\geqq \gamma$ we may assert that $100P\%$ of the population lies in the interval (r, s) for $\gamma = .5, .75, .9, .95, .99$ and $n = 50(5)100(10)150, 170, 200(100)1000$. Table II gives γ to 2D for the assertion that $100P\%$ of the population lies within the range, $(r, s = 1)$, in a sample of n for $P = .5, .75, .9, .95, .99$ and

$$n = 3(1)20, 25, 30(10)100.$$

C. C. CRAIG

University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

89[K].—G. P. STECK, "A table for computing trivariate normal probabilities," *Ann. Math. Stat.*, v. 29, 1958, p. 780–800.

Let X, Y, Z be standardized random variables obeying a trivariate normal dis-