This error is reproduced in Table 38 on page 188 of *Biometrika Tables for Statisticians*, Volume 1, by E. S. Pearson and H. O. Hartley, University Press, Cambridge, 1954.

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311.—R. LATSCHA, "Tests of significance in a 2×2 contingency table: extension of Finney's table," *Biometrika*, v. 40, Parts 1 and 2, June 1953, p. 74–86.

These tables have been checked against the Lieberman-Owen *Tables of the Hypergeometric Probability Distribution*, and the following errors noted.

A	B	*a*	prob.	for	read
16	10	14	0.05	4 .018	4 .017
16	10	14	0.025	4 .018	4 .017
16	4	15	0.005	1 .001	0 .001
17	4	16	0.05	1 .011	1 .012
17	4	16	0.025	1 .011	1 .012
19	16	13	0.025	4 .013	4 .012
19	8	15	0.05	2 .013	2 .014
19	8	15	0.025	2 .013	2 .014
19	6	19	0.05	4 .050−	4 .050
20	15	17	0.005	5 .002	5 .003
20	12	19	0.05	7 .019	7 .018
20	12	19	0.025	7 .019	7 .018

In order to be consistent with the method of construction for this table, in which the value of b recorded is the greatest significant value for which the corresponding probability is less than *or equal to* the probability shown at the head of the column, the following additional line should be inserted in the appropriate place in the table:

			Probability			
A	B	*a*	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
19	1	19	0 .050	---	----	---

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Corrigenda

ANDRES ZAVROTSKY, "Construccion de una escala continua de las operaciones aritmeticas," *Math. Comp.*, Review 63, v. 15, 1961, p. 299–300.

On page 300, line 7, *instead of* $L^n x = H(Gx - 1)$, *read* $L^n x = H(Gx - n)$.

R. T. Ostrowski & K. D. Van Duren, "On a theorem of Mann on latin squares," *Math. Comp.*, v. 15, 1961, p. 293–295.

On page 294, line 18 from the bottom, *for* $\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{10}{5}\right)^2 = 15{,}876$, *read* $\frac{1}{4}\binom{10}{5}^2 = 15{,}876$.

Arnold N. Lowan, "On th numerical treatment of heat conduction problems with mixed boundary conditions," *Math. Comp.*, v. 14, 1960, p. 266–270.

For equations (13), (14), and (15) on page 269, read

$$T_{h,1,n+1} = \alpha T_{h-1,1,n} + (1 - 2\alpha - \beta) T_{h,1,n} + \alpha T_{h+1,1,n} + \beta T_{h,2,n} + U_{h,1,n} \qquad c_1/\Delta x \leqq h < M \tag{13}$$

$$T_{M,k,n+1} = \beta T_{M,k-1,n} + \alpha T_{M-1,k,n} + (1 - \alpha - 2\beta) T_{M,k,n} + \beta T_{M,k+1,n} + U_{M,k,n} \qquad 1 < k < N \tag{14}$$

$$T_{h,N,n+1} = \beta T_{h,N-1,n} + \alpha T_{h-1,N,n} + (1 - 2\alpha - \beta) T_{h,N,n} + \alpha T_{h+1,N,n} + U_{h,N,n} \qquad c_2/\Delta x \leqq h < M \tag{15}$$

where $U_{h,1,n}$ and $U_{M,k,n}$ and $U_{h,N,n}$ are the same as previously given. In addition, for points bounded on two sides by heat fluxes, the equations must be further modified to give

$$T_{M,1,n+1} = \alpha T_{M-1,1,n} + (1 - \alpha - \beta) T_{M,1,n} + \beta T_{M,k+1,n} + U_{h,1,n} + U_{M,k,n} \quad \text{for} \quad h = M, \quad k = 1$$

and

$$T_{M,N,n+1} = \beta T_{M,N-1,n} + \alpha T_{M-1,N,n} + (1 - \alpha - \beta) T_{M,N,n} + U_{M,k,n} + U_{h,N,n} \quad \text{for} \quad h = M, \quad k = N$$

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