The fourth and fifth parts continue the tabulation of the integers ${}^{\nu}S_n{}^k$, where

$$t(t-1)\cdots(t-\nu+1)(t-\nu-1)\cdots(t-n+1)=\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}{}^{\nu}S_n{}^k t^{n-k}.$$

In the fifth part, at the end of equation (2), for ${}^{\nu}S_n{}^{n-1}$ read ${}^{\nu}S_n{}^{n-1}t$. The values of ${}^{\nu}S_n{}^k$, already listed in the third part for $n = 3(1)26$, are now given in the fourth part for $n = 27(1)35$ and in the fifth for $n = 36$. As before, the other arguments are $\nu = 1(1)n - 2$ and $k = 1(1)n - 1$, and all tabulated values are exact; for $n = 36$ they involve up to a maximum of 41 digits. The tables were calculated by Ružica S. Mitrinović under the direction of D. S. Mitrinović. Further extensions of the tables are in progress.

A. F.

121[K].—B. M. Bennett & C. Horst, *Tables for Testing Significance in a* 2×2 *Contingency Table: Extension to Cases* $A = 41(1)50$, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. Ms. of 55 computer sheets + 3 pages of typewritten text deposited in UMT File.

These manuscript tables constitute an extension of Table 2 in the published tables of Finney, Latscha, Bennett, and Hsu [1]. According to the explanatory text, the underlying calculations were performed on an IBM 7094 system, using a program originally developed by Hsu in 1960. For a discussion of the accuracy of this extension as well as the various statistical applications, the user is directed by the authors to the Introduction to the published tables cited.

J. W. W.

1. D. J. Finney, R. Latscha, B. M. Bennett & P. Hsu, *Tables for Testing Significance in a* 2×2 *Contingency Table*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 1963.

122[L].—H. T. Dougherty & M. E. Johnson, *A Tabulation of Airy Functions*, National Bureau of Standards Technical Note 228, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1964, 20 pp., 27 cm. Price $0.20.

These tables give numerical values for Wait's formulation [1] of the Airy function and its first derivative.

Although Miller's tables [2] are mentioned, the authors seem to have missed the very close connection between Wait's functions and those tabulated by Miller. In fact, the functions now tabulated are

$$u(t) = \sqrt{\pi}\, Bi(t) \qquad u'(t) = \sqrt{\pi}\, Bi'(t)$$
$$v(t) = \sqrt{\pi}\, Ai(t) \qquad v'(t) = \sqrt{\pi}\, Ai'(t)$$
$$|W(t)| = \sqrt{\pi}\, F(t) \qquad |W'(t)| = \sqrt{\pi}\, G(t)$$
$$\theta(t) = \chi(t) \qquad \theta'(t) = \psi(t)$$

These are all given to 8S (or 8D at most), with $\theta(t)$ and $\theta'(t)$ in degrees to 5D, for $t = -6(0.1)6$.

Thus, the only range for which [2] is not at least as extensive is for $t = -6(0.1)$ -2.5, where logarithms of $Ai(t)$ and $Bi(t)$ and logarithmic derivatives are given instead.

It is difficult to understand why these tables were prepared and issued, and why they were computed as they were.

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1. K. P. SPIES & J. R. WAIT, *Mode Calculations for VLF Propagation in the Earth-Ionosphere Waveguide*, NBS Technical Note No. 114, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1961.
2. J. C. P. MILLER, *The Airy Integral, giving Tables of Solutions of the Differential Equation* $y'' = xy$, British Association Mathematical Tables, Pt.-Vol. B, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1946.

123[L].—M. I. ZHURINA & L. N. KARMAZINA, *Tables of the Legendre Functions, Part* 2, Pergamon Press Mathematical Tables Series, Volume 38, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1965, xiii + 409 pp., 26 cm. Price $16.75.

This volume is an English translation by Prasenjit Basu of the Russian book entitled *Tablitsy funktsii Lezhandra* $P_{-1/2+i\tau}(x)$, Tom II published by Akad. Nauk SSSR, Moscow in 1962, and reviewed in this journal (v. 18, 1964, pp. 521–522, RMT 79).

The Russian edition of Part 1, which was reviewed herein (v. 16, 1962, pp. 253–254, RMT 22), has also been published in an English translation by Pergamon Press as Volume 22 of their Mathematical Tables Series.

J. W. W.

124[L].—M. ATOJI & F. L. CLARK, *Tables of the Generalized Riemann Zeta Functions*, ms. of 120 computer sheets deposited in UMT File.

These manuscript tables consist of 7D approximations to $\zeta_N(s, a)$ for $s = 1, 2$, $a = 0.01(0.01)1$, $N = 1(1)200$, and thus form an elaboration of the 4D published tables by the same authors, described in the following review.

J. W. W.

125[L, S].—M. ATOJI & F. L. CLARK, *The Generalized Riemann Zeta Functions and their Applications in the Calculations of Neutron Cross Sections*, Report ANL-6970, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois, December 1964, 55 pp., 28 cm. Available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia. Price $3.00.

The generalized incomplete Riemann zeta function is defined by the equation

$$\zeta_N(s, a) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} (a + n)^{-s}$$

for $s > 1$, where n and N are nonnegative integers.

This report contains two tables. Table 1 gives 4D values of $\zeta_N^1(1, a) = \zeta_N(1, a) - a^{-1}$ and $\zeta_N^1(2, a) = \zeta_N(2, a) - a^{-2}$ for $a = 0.01(0.01)0.5(0.02)1$, $N = 1(1)100$ and $N = 1(1)50$, respectively. Table 2 gives 4D values of

$$\zeta(2, a) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a + n)^{-2}$$

for $a = 0.01(0.0005)0.5(0.001)1$. The FORTRAN programs used in performing the underlying calculations on a CDC 3600 are given as prefaces to the tables.