Perhaps the best algorithm for the first would again be Serret's, starting from the fact that this prime divides a specific Fermat number.

D. S.

1. A. J. C. CUNNINGHAM, *Quadratic Partitions*, Hodgson, London, 1904.
2. H. DAVENPORT, *The Higher Arithmetic*, Harper, New York, 1960, pp. 120–123.
3. S. CHOWLA, *The Riemann Hypothesis and Hilbert's Tenth Problem*, Gordon and Breach, New York, 1965, Chapters IV, V.
4. D. SHANKS, *Solved and Unsolved Problems in Number Theory*, Spartan, Washington, 1962.
5. D. SHANKS, "A sieve method for factoring numbers of the form $n^2 + 1$," *MTAC*, v. 13, 1959, pp. 78–86.

20[F].—M. F. JONES, M. LAL & W. J. BLUNDON, *Table of Primes*, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, June 1966, ms. of 100 computer sheets, 28 cm. Copy deposited in the UMT file.

This table lists all 47273 primes in the eight ranges:

$$10^n(1)10^n + 150{,}000; \qquad n = 8(1)15.$$

It, and its statistics, have been discussed earlier in this journal [1]. As indicated in [1], the primes were computed on an IBM 1620. They are very nicely printed, in an elegant format, 500 to the page. Anyone familiar with programming would note at once the great care that must have been taken here to produce such a format.

The range $10^{12}(1)10^{12} + 10^4$ was checked against Kraitchik's 335 primes in [2], with perfect agreement. (Kraitchik's tables are seldom *that* accurate.) For $n = 9$, a successful spot check was made against Beeger's manuscript table [3].

D. S.

1. M. F. JONES, M. LAL & W. J. BLUNDON, "Statistics on certain large primes," *Math. Comp.*, v. 21, 1967, pp. 103–107.
2. M. KRAITCHIK, "Les grand nombres premiers," *Sphinx*, v. 8, 1938, pp. 82–86.
3. N. G. W. H. BEEGER, *Tafel van den kleinsten factor de getallen van* 999 999 000–1 000 119 120, *etc.*, deposited in the UMT file and reviewed in UMT 68, *Math. Comp.*, v. 20, 1966, p. 456.

21[F, G].—L. D. BAUMERT & H. FREDRICKSEN, *The Cyclotomic Numbers of Order Eighteen*, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, 18 computer sheets deposited in the UMT file.

This table presents the cyclotomic numbers of order eighteen. The derivation and computation of these formulas are described adequately in Section 4 of the authors' paper which appears elsewhere in this journal [1].

The identities (2.2) in the paper enable one to group the 324 cyclotomic constants (h,k), $0 \leqq h, k \leqq 17$, into 64 sets. There is a formula for each set, depending on ind 2 (mod 9) and ind 3 (mod 6). Thus there are 54 cases, each with 64 formulas. The table consists of the formulas for sixteen cases; the other formulas can be derived from these formulas. Table 5 of the paper is one of the cases given in the table.

It is interesting to note that not all the formulas in a given case are different. For example, in Table 5, $(0,3) = (0,6)$, $(1,2) = (1,8) = (2,7) = (2,16)$, $(1,5) = (1,17) = (2,1) = (5,1)$, and $(1,14) = (2,4) = (4,2) = (4,5)$.

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1. L. D. BAUMERT & H. FREDRICKSEN, "Cyclotomic numbers of order eighteen with applications to difference sets," *Math. Comp.*, v. 21, 1967, pp. 204–219.