REVIEWS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF TABLES AND BOOKS

The numbers in brackets are assigned according to the indexing system printed in Volume 28, Number 128, October 1974, pages 1191–1194.

38 [9].—PETER HAGIS, JR. & WAYNE L. MCDANIEL, *A Proof that Every Odd Perfect Number has a Prime Factor Greater than* 100110, typed ms. of 13 pp. deposited in the UMT file.

This ms. supplements the authors' paper [1], which appears elsewhere in this issue, by including: (1) some additional clarifying text; (2) two sequences (A)–(P) and (a)–(m) of trees of factorizations and deductions, which complete the details of two proofs in [1]; and (3) a table giving, for the 62 odd $p \leqslant 307$, and 54 larger p, the factorizations, needed for those trees, of all $F_Q(p)$ (for Q prime, and $\neq 2$ if $p \not\equiv 1\ (4)$) all of whose prime divisors are $< L = 100110$. To make this table, it sufficed, by a theorem of Kanold, to consider, for each p, all $Q < L/2$. For those p's and this large range of Q, the Q's actually yielding such factorizations were $Q = 17$ (1 case), 11 (2 cases), 7 (8 cases), and numerous cases of 5, 3, 2.

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1. PETER HAGIS, JR. & WAYNE L. McDANIEL, "On the largest prime divisor of an odd perfect number. II," *Math. Comp.*, v. 29, 1975, pp. 922–924.