These are not the β-valuations of Rosa [4] (graceful numberings of Golomb [1]) nor the magic configurations of Murty [3]. They are closer to, but not identical with, the magic labellings of Stanley [5], [6], [7].

Page i defines a magic labelling as an assignment of integers to the edges of a tree, so that the sum of the labels on edges incident with a given node is at most ["is equal to" in Stanley] N. The number of such labellings is a polynomial in N. Associated with each polynomial is the generating function

$$g(x) = (1 - x)^{1 + \deg[f]} \sum_{J=0}^{\infty} f(J)x^J.$$

Pages ii and iii are unacknowledged copies of [2].

Pages 1–81 list all trees on at most 10 points, with the polynomial and generating function for each. The computations were done by MACSYMA at M.I.T.

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1. S. W. GOLOMB, "How to number a graph," in R. C. Read, *Graph Theory and Computing*, Academic Press, New York, 1972, pp. 23–37.

2. FRANK HARARY, *Graph Theory*, Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1969, pp. 233–234.

3. U. S. R. MURTY, "How many magic configurations are there?," *Amer. Math. Monthly*, v. 78, 1971, pp. 1000–1002.

4. A. ROSA, "On certain valuations of the vertices of a graph," *Théorie des Graphes*, Dunod, Paris, 1967, pp. 349–355.

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29 [9].—ROBERT BAILLIE, *Solutions of* $\varphi(n) = \varphi(n + 1)$ *for Euler's Function,* University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, 1978, eleven computer output sheets deposited in the UMT file.

This is an extension of Baillie's earlier table [1] of the 306 solutions of

$$\varphi(n) = \varphi(n + 1) \tag{1}$$

that have $n \leqslant 10^8$. Here he gives all 85 additional solutions that satisfy $10^8 < n \leqslant 2 \cdot 10^8$. See [1] for more detail. There is now sufficient data here to encourage practitioners of heuristic to attempt a conjecture for the asymptotic number of solutions of (1), having $n \leqslant N$, as $N \longrightarrow \infty$.

No additional example of $\varphi(n) = \varphi(n + 1) = \varphi(n + 2)$ was found. Only one of these 85 solutions has the property that multiplication (mod n) is isomorphic to multiplication (mod $n + 1$) for the $\varphi(n) = \varphi(n + 1)$ residue classes prime to the modulus. This occurs for $n = 184611375$ where both Abelian groups equal $C(2) \times C(2) \times C(60) \times C(378300)$. Such isomorphic multiplication is becoming increasingly rare; frequently, even the 2-ranks of the two groups are unequal. There are only 24 examples for $n \leqslant 2 \cdot 10^8$, (see [1]).

D. S.

1. ROBERT BAILLIE, UMT 6, *Math. Comp.*, v. 30, 1976, pp. 189–190.