TABLE ERRATA

565.–I. S. Gradshteyn & I. M. Ryzhik, *Table of Integrals, Series, and Products*, 4th ed., Academic Press, New York, 1965.

On page 838, in formula 7.376.3 the gamma functions should be $\Gamma(\nu/2 + 1)$ and $\Gamma(n + 3/2)$, so that the formula should read

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-2\alpha x^2} x^\nu H_{2n+1}(x)\,dx = (-1)^n 2^{2n-\nu/2}\, \frac{\Gamma\!\left(\frac{\nu}{2} + 1\right)\Gamma\!\left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}\ \alpha^{\nu/2+1}} F\!\left(-n, \frac{\nu}{2} + 1; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{1}{2\alpha}\right).$$

This equation is derived from equation 18b on page 150 of Buchholz [1], which itself contains one of the misprints. Furthermore, a direct proof has been given by the writer in [2].

<div style="text-align:right">D. T. Birtwistle</div>

Department of Mathematics
The Polytechnic of North London
Holloway Road
London N7 8DB, England

1. H. Buchholz, *Die konfluente hypergeometrische Funktion mit besonderer Berücksichtigung ihrer Anwendungen*, Springer, Berlin, 1953.
2. D. T. Birtwistle, Polytechnic of North London Technical Report PNL-MA-25, March 1979.

EDITORIAL NOTE: For previous notices of errata in this edition see *Math. Comp.*, v. 33, 1979, p. 430, MTE 557; *ibid.*, p. 846, MTE 564 and the editorial footnote thereto.