CORRIGENDUM

H. C. WILLIAMS, "Some primes with interesting digit patterns,", *Math. Comp.*, v. 32, 1978, p. 1308, line 4 after Table 4.

For 215789, read 2157989.

This trivial error has the following real interest. The integer

$$N = N_1(83, 3) = (10^{84} + 17)/9$$

has 84 decimal digits: 83 ones followed by a three. There was little doubt here that N is prime. But Williams and D. H. Lehmer found that

$$N - 1 = 2^3 \cdot 1531 \cdot H_1, \qquad N + 1 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot H_2,$$

$$N^2 + 1 = 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2069 \cdot 2157989 \cdot H_4,$$

$$N^2 + N + 1 = 7 \cdot 14869 \cdot H_3, \qquad N^2 - N + 1 = 3 \cdot 271 \cdot H_6,$$

and that the five composite H_i have no prime divisor $< 5,988,337,680$. This (unusual) paucity of moderate prime factors meant that Williams was unable to prove N prime even with the powerful method of Williams and Holte.

But recently Lenstra and Cohen easily proved N prime with their efficient modification of Adleman's method. Their method, with complete details, will be published in this journal.

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