CORRIGENDUM

J. P. BUHLER, R. E. CRANDALL & M. A. PENK, "Primes of the form $n! \pm 1$ and $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots p \pm 1$," *Math. Comp.*, v. 38, 1982, pp. 639–643.

The list of primes of the form $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \cdots \cdot p - 1$ given on p. 640 is not complete. An additional prime occurs; namely, for $p = 337$. The primality of $N = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \cdots \cdot 337 - 1$ can be proved using the Lucas-Lehmer sequence $\{U_k\}$ corresponding to $P = 5$, $Q = 7$, $D = -3$; see [1, Theorem 13]. It is then easily verified that $(D/N) = -1$, $p \mid U_{N+1}$ and, for all primes $p \leqslant 337$, $p \nmid U_{(N+1)/p}$.

The prime to be inserted was detected by determining all pseudoprimes base 13 of the forms $n! \pm 1$ for $n \leqslant 440$, and those of the forms $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \cdots \cdot p \pm 1$ for $p \leqslant 2473$.

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1. JOHN BRILLHART, D. H. LEHMER & J. L. SELFRIDGE, "New primality criteria and factorizations of $2^m \pm 1$," *Math. Comp.*, v. 29, 1975, pp. 620–647.