ERRATA.

Tomus 1.

S. 42, *Fußnote* [2])

statt $r_{n+1,k} = r_{ik}$ *lies* $r_{m+1,k} = r_{1k}$

statt Kerrektionen *lies* Korrektionen

S. 44, Z. 13 *von unten*

statt $(x_i - \xi_k^2$ *lies* $(x_i - \xi_k)^2$

p. 167, *line* 12 *from above*

replace $\frac{5}{4}$ *by* $\frac{7}{4}$

line 2 *from below*

replace $\sum_{m=1}^{m}$ *by* $\sum_{n=1}^{m}$

p. 171, *line* 5 *from below*

replace $-\log\log\log x$ *by* $-2\log\log\log x$

p. 174, *line* 7 *from above*

replace $p \in \mathfrak{S}$ *by* $q \in \mathfrak{S}$

p. 176, *line* 6 *from above*

replace $b \in \mathfrak{S}$ *by* $q \in \mathfrak{S}$

p. 177, *last line*

replace $-\frac{1}{2} b (\log x)\, 1 + \delta$ *by* $-\frac{1}{2} b (\log x)^{1+\delta}$

p. 181, *line* 15 *from below*

replace Acad. *by* Inst.

p. 210, *ligne* 10 *de dessous*

au lieu de antécédents à *lire* antécédents à *t*.

p. 255, *paragraph beginning with* "First we prove" *replace by the following:*

First we prove that *one of two arbitrary principal chains is an initial interval of the other.* [For a well-ordered set A the set $A(a)$ of all elements of A preceding the element $a \in A$ is called the initial interval of A defined by a. Besides the (proper) initial intervals $A(a)$ the set A itself is said to be an (improper) initial interval of A.] To prove the above proposition suppose H_1 and H_2 to be principal chains. If $h_1 \in H_1$, $h_2 \in H_2$ and $H_1(h_1) = H_2(h_2)$, then we have $h_1 = h_2$ by $(*)$. Hence, if H_1 and H_2 have a common initial interval I which is proper in both H_1 and H_2, then there is a common initial interval of H_1 and H_2 which is larger than I. Consequently the union of all common initial intervals of H_1 and H_2 (which is one of these common initial intervals) cannot be proper in both H_1 and H_2. — The above proposition proved thus implies that H^* is a chain, and that an arbitrary element h of H^* is preceded in H^* by the same elements as in any principal chain containing h.