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ERRATA

In the paper "Some Problems Involving Primitive Roots in a Finite Field," these PROCEEDINGS, **38**, 314 (1952), Theorem 13 on p. 318 should read

The number of solutions $N_{1,\,2s}(\alpha)$ *of*

$$\alpha = \gamma\beta + \delta_1\xi_1^2 + \ldots + \delta_{2s}\xi_{2s}^2 \qquad (\gamma\delta_i \neq 0)$$

is determined by

$$N_{1,\,2s}(0) = (p^{n(2s-1)} - p^{n(s-1)}\psi(\zeta))\phi(e),$$

and for $\alpha \neq 0$

$$N_{1,\,2s}(\alpha) = (p^{n(2s-1)} - p^{n(s-1)}\psi(\zeta))\phi(e) + p^{ns}\psi(\zeta)\omega(\alpha),$$

where $\psi(\zeta) = +1$ or -1 *according as* $\zeta = (-1)^s\delta_1 \ldots \delta_{2s}$ *is or is not a square of* $GF(p^n)$, *and* $\omega(\alpha)$ *has the same meaning as in Lemma 2.*

In the paper "The Number of Solutions of Certain Equations in a Finite Field," these PROCEEDINGS, **38**, 515 (1952), Theorem 10 on page 518 should read

Let $(a_{i1}, \ldots, a_{ik_i}) = d_i$, $(d_i, d_j) = 1$ *for* $i \neq j$. *Then the number of solutions of*

$$\sum_{i=1}^{t} \alpha_i \prod_{j=1}^{k_i} \xi_{ij}^{\alpha_{ij}} = 0, \tag{5.1}$$

with $\Pi_{i,j}\,\xi_{ij} \neq 0$, *is*

$$q^{-1}(q-1)^{k-t+1}((q-1)^{t-1} + (-1)^t) \qquad (k = k_1 + \ldots + k_t).$$

The total number of solutions of (5.1) is q^{k-1}.

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