'n'(1st)   'n'(2nd)   'p'

There are therefore $94 - 8 \times 2 = 78$ quadrilaterals.

Yours faithfully,

Nottingham College of Education,   DIANNE FULLER & DEREK WISE
Clifton,
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REVIEW CORRECTION

To the Editor, *The Mathematical Gazette*

SIR,

I refer to the review of my *Advanced Level Applied Mathematics* on page 49 of Number 395 of the *Gazette*. The fourth edition was dated 1968, not 1969, and I am happy to state that the extensive revision required to convert to SI units was carried out for the fifth edition which appeared in 1970.

Yours faithfully,

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CORRECTIONS

1. We regret that, because of failure of proofs to reach the author in time, there are several errors in the article on "The dissection of a circle by chords" in the last issue of the *Gazette* (May 1972). Correct statements of Theorems 2 and 3 on p. 115 are:

THEOREM 2. Let n points be given in the plane, together with the $\binom{n}{2}$ straight lines through each pair of them. Then if no three of the points are collinear, no two of the lines parallel and no three of them concurrent except in the given points, the plane is divided into

$$3\binom{n}{4} + 3\binom{n}{2} - n + 1 \qquad \text{parts.}$$