which are more elegant fractions than those previously found. They are found also in another way, namely by dividing the 4 above the 49 by a divisor of 49, with the result $\frac{4}{7}/7$, which by the third category compounded is

$$\frac{1}{7}\left(\frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{2}\right); \quad \text{for } \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{7} \quad \text{is} \quad \frac{1}{14}, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{14}}{7} \quad \text{is} \quad \frac{1}{98};$$

and thus for 4/49 we have in like manner 1/98 + 1/14.

REFERENCES

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1. J. J. Sylvester, "On a Point in the Theory of Vulgar Fractions," American Journal of Mathematics, III (1880), pp. 332-335, 388-389.

2. B. M. Stewart, Theory of Numbers, 2nd ed., Macmillan, New York, 1964.

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CORRECTION

In "An Almost Linear Recurrence," by Donald E. Knuth, April 1966 Fibonacci Quarterly, p. 123, replace c_n by $\ln c_n$ in Eq. 13.

In "On the Quadratic Character of the Fibonacci Root," by Emma Lehner, April 1966 Fibonacci Quarterly, please make the following corrections:

p. 136, line -9: This line should end in θ.

p. 136, line -5: Replace 5 by $\theta\sqrt{5}$.

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