THE ABSTRACT GROUP $G^{3,7,16}$: A CORRECTION

by H. S. M. COXETER

(Received 7th January, 1963)

Dr. A. D. Sands has pointed out that the following sentence, occurring in (**2**, p. 60, lines 2 to 4), should be deleted: " Hence Sinkov's group of order 1344 . . . is the holomorph of the Abelian group $\{p_i\}$, of order 8 (**1**, pp. 111-117)."

In fact, Sinkov's group and the holomorph of $C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$ are not isomorphic. For, the holomorph is representable on 8 letters by definition (**1**, p. 87), whereas Sinkov's group is not representable on 8 letters. To see this, we recall that Sinkov's group (**3**, p. 584) is generated by two elements of periods 2 and 3 (namely, QP^3 and QP^2) whose commutator is of period 8. If these two generators could be represented as permutations of 8 letters, their commutator would be an *even* permutation and thus could not be of period 8.

REFERENCES

(**1**) W. Burnside, *Theory of Groups of Finite Order* (2nd ed., Cambridge University Press, 1911).

(**2**) H. S. M. Coxeter, The abstract group $G^{3,7,16}$, *these Proceedings*, **13** (Series II, 1962), 47-61.

(**3**) A. Sinkov, On the group-defining relations (2, 3, 7; *p*). *Ann. of Math.*, (2) **38** (1937), 577-584.