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discriminant a, $a \equiv 5 \pmod 8$, and if the basic unit of k is $\omega = (m + n\sqrt{a})/2$, m,n being odd integers, then we have the same conclusion as in theorem 4.

Proof: For $\omega^{-1} - \omega = -m$ or $\sqrt{a}$ and in both cases $2 \nmid \omega^{-1} - \omega$.

We close this note observing that our last corollary applies to the case where

$$a = -3, 5, 13, 21, 29, 53, 61, 69, 77, 85, 93.$$

(See table 1, (2)).

REFERENCES

1. K. RAMANATHAN, Discontinuos Groups F, Goeth. Nach. (1964), 145-164.
2. Z. BOREVICH, I. SHAFAREVICH, Number Theory, Academic Press, 1966, New York.

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ERRATA: Lines 12 and 13, page 23, should read: " 2, and a fortiori modulo $\mathfrak{p}^{\alpha}$, ${}^t x H x \equiv x_1^2 h_{11} + \ldots + x_n^2 h_{nn}$, where ${}^t x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$.)"