Mathematics. — BRUIJN, N. G. DE: *On the absolute convergency of progressions of* DIRICHLET, p. 23.

Be $f(s)$ $(s = \sigma + it)$ for $\sigma \geqq \sigma_0$ a regular function, which for sufficiently large values of σ can be developed into an absolutely convergent DIRICHLET series (with the complementary condition (2)). If there is a positive number k such that the estimation (16) holds for $\sigma \geqq \sigma_0$, $|t| > 1$, and if (17) is true, then (1) is absolutely convergent for $\sigma > \sigma_0 + \nu l + \frac{1}{2} l$.

Mathématique. — BRUIJN, N. G. DE: *Sur la convergence absolue des séries de* DIRICHLET, p. 23.

Soit $f(s)$ $(s = \sigma + it)$ une fonction holomorphe pour $\sigma \geqq \sigma_0$ qui permet un développement DIRICHLET du type (1) (avec la condition complémentaire (2)) pour des valeurs σ suffisamment élevées. S'il existe un nombre positif k tel que l'estimation (16) est valable pour $\sigma \geqq \sigma_0$, $|t| > 1$ et si on a en plus (17), la série (1) est absolument convergente pour $\sigma > \sigma_0 + \nu l + \frac{1}{2} l$.

Hydrodynamics. — WIJNGAARDEN, A. VAN: *Flow in radial direction between two plane surfaces,* p. 29.

In this paper the radial laminar flow has been considered of an incompressible viscous liquid between two parallel plane surfaces. In attacking the problem use has been made of the equations and methods applied in the investigation of boundary layer flow. It is supposed that the field is limited by a cylindrical boundary, situated either internally, in the case of outward flow, or externally, in the case of inward flow. In the reduction of the variables occurring in the problem to a non-dimensional form, the radius of this cylinder is taken as unit of length. By choosing an appropriate form of expansion for the stream function and for the velocity in the plane midway between the two parallel walls, it is possible to resolve the partial differential equation into an infinite system of ordinary differential equations, a solution of which can be constructed valid for small distances from the limiting cylindrical surface. A corresponding development can be obtained for the pressure.

Hydrodynamique. — WIJNGAARDEN, A. VAN: *Le mouvement laminaire radial entre deux parois planes et parallèles,* p. 29.

La communication présente s'occupe du mouvement laminaire radial d'un liquide visqueux et incompressible entre deux parois planes et parallèles, le champ étant limité par une surface cylindrique, située soit à l'intérieur (dans le cas d'un mouvement divergent), soit à l'extérieur (dans le cas d'un mouvement convergent). En réduisant les variables du problème à