Bibliographie

[1] J. Besineau, *Indépendance statistique d'ensembles liés à la fonction „somme des chiffres"*, Acta Arith. 20 (1972), p. 401–416.

[2] L. Comtet, *Analyse combinatoire*, tome 1, PUF, collection SUP „Le mathématicien" No 4.

[3] H. Delange, *Sur les fonctions q-additives ou q-multiplicatives*, Acta Arith. 21 (1972), p. 285–298.

[4] P. Erdös and J. Spencer, *Probabilistic methods in combinatorics*, Academic Press, New-York, Akad. Kiádó, Budapest 1974.

[5] A. O. Gelfond, *Sur les nombres qui ont des propriétés additives ou multiplicatives données*, Acta Arith. 13 (1968), p. 259–265.

[6] L. Kuipers and H. Niederreiter, *Uniform distribution of sequences*, Wiley, Interscience.

[7] M. Mendès-France, *Nombres normaux. Applications aux fonctions pseudo-aléatoires*, J. Analyse Math. 20 (1967), p. 1–56.

Reçu le 30. 7. 1977
et dans la forme modifiée le 21. 10. 1977 (969)

ACTA ARITHMETICA
XXXVI (1980)

Acknowledgment of priority

by

KARL K. NORTON (Boulder, Colorado)

My paper *Remarks on the number of factors of an odd perfect number* appeared in Acta Arithmetica 6 (1961), pp. 365–374. There I proved several results of the following nature: if N is an odd perfect number with smallest prime factor p, and if $\omega(N)$ denotes the number of distinct prime factors of N, then

$$\omega(N) \geqslant cp^2/\log p, \tag{1}$$

where c is a positive absolute constant. Only recently did I learn that a similar estimate for $\omega(N)$ when N is "λ-abundant" was obtained some years earlier by Hans Salié (*Über abundante Zahlen*, Math. Nachr. 9 (1953), pp. 217–220). When $\lambda = 2$, his result has the same strength as (1). The basic idea underlying Salié's proof is the same as my own, although he does not carry it quite as far. In particular, he does not determine the constant c, nor does he get numerical results on $\omega(N)$ of the sort tabulated in my paper.

I regret that I did not previously observe and acknowledge Professor Salié's contribution.

Received on 30. 7. 1977 (970)