[2] S. Banach, *Théorie des opérations linéaires*, Monografie Matematyczne, Warszawa 1932.

[3] J. Dieudonné, *La dualité dans les espaces vectoriels topologiques*, Ann. Ecole Norm. 59 (1942), p. 107-139.

[4] Nelson Dunford, *Uniformity in linear spaces*, Trans. of the American Math. Society 44 (1938), p. 305-356.

[5] B. J. Pettis, *On integration in vector spaces*, ibidem 44 (1938), p. 277-304.

[6] — *Differentiation in Banach spaces*, Duke Math. Journal 5 (1939), p. 254-269.

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Addition to the paper "On some theorems of S. Saks"

by

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Mr. C. Ryll-Nardzewski has pointed out in a review[1]) that theorem 3 of my paper *On some theorems of S. Saks*[2]) must be corrected, for the number ϱ in this theorem depends on ε. Indeed, the number ϱ is not preceeded there by a quantifier operating on it, and it is obvious that this must be the existential one. Thus the correct formulation is as follows:

THEOREM 3. *Under the hypotheses of theorem 2 there exists for every $\varepsilon > 0$ a decomposition $T = A+B+C$, a $\varrho > 0$, and a residual set Z such that*

(a) *the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} V_n(x, t)\zeta^n$ converges for any x and every $|\zeta| < \varrho$ a. e. in A,*

(b) *the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} V_n(x, t)\zeta^n$ diverges for every $x \in Z$ and every $|\zeta| > 0$ a. e. in B,*

(c) $\mu(C) < \varepsilon$.

On the other hand, the following theorem is easily deduced by the general argument:

THEOREM 3'. *Under the hypotheses of Theorem 2 there exists for every $\varrho > 0$ a decomposition $T = A+B$ and a residual set Z such that*

(a) *for every x the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} V_n(x, t)\zeta^n$ has a. e. in A the radius of convergence at least equal to ϱ,*

(b) *for every $x \in Z$ the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} V_n(x, t)\zeta^n$ has a. e. in B the radius of convergence less than ϱ.*

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[1]) Polska Bibliografia analityczna, Matematyka (1956), review 220.

[2]) Studia Mathematica 13 (1953), p. 18-29.