Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{64} \{ & e_{i+1,j+1} + e_{i+1,j-1} + e_{i-1,j+1} + e_{i-1,j-1} \\ & + 6(e_{i+1,j} + e_{i,j+1} + e_{i,j-1} + e_{i-1,j}) + 36e_{i,j} \} \\ & = (h^4/128)(f_{i,j}^{(4,0)} + f_{i,j}^{(0,4)}) + O(h^6), \quad i, j = 1(1)n-1 \end{aligned}$$

where $e(x, y) = f(x, y) - s(x, y)$.

By using Kershaw's technique in [3], under appropriate end conditions we have

$$f(x, y) - s(x, y) = (h^4/128)\{f^{(4,0)}(x, y) + f^{(0,4)}(x, y)\} + O(h^6)$$

for any mesh point bounded away from the boundary.

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3. D. Kershaw, *The orders of the first derivatives of cubic splines at the knots*, Math. Comp., 26 (1972), 191–198.
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ERRATUM

A PRIME GAP OF 682 AND A PRIME ARITHMETIC SEQUENCE

S. Weintraub

BIT 22 (1982), p. 538.

The last sentence should read:

It ends with 11 000 002 187 142 167.