we can find such fields. In other words, can we find invariant coefficients of the defined equation under linear translation. In this paper we will discuss polynomial solutions of the equation

$$f(\alpha x + \beta) = f(x), \quad f(x) = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n.$$

Our results are

- (i) If $\alpha = 1$, then $\beta = 0$ (trivial solution).
- (ii) If $\alpha = -1$, then $\deg f = 2n$ and a_{2j} , β are arbitrary, where $1 \leq j \leq n$. The a_{2m-1} depend on $a_2, a_4, \dots, a_{2m-2}$ and β .

$$a_{2m-1} = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (-1)^{m-j} \frac{1}{2^{m-j}} \binom{2n-2j}{2m-2j-1} a_{2j} A_{m-j} \beta^{2m-2j-1},$$

where

$$a_0 = 1, \quad A_m = (-1)^{m-1} \frac{2^m (2^{2m} - 1)}{m} B_{2m},$$

and B_{2m} is the $2m$ th Bernoulli number

- (iii) If $\alpha \neq \pm 1$ and $\deg f \geq 3$, then $f(x) = (x + (\beta/(\alpha - 1)))^n + c$, where α is the n th root of unity, and β and C are constants.

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Erratum

Correction to "Separatrices and singular points" by C. S. Hartzman, Volume 20 (1980), 59-72.

The uncorrected galley proofs of the article were inadvertently printed. The following correction to Definition 1.4 may be vital to the understanding.

1.4. DEFINITION. A point $x \in M^n$ will be called a separating point of the flow α if $x \in \text{cl}(u\bar{P} \setminus P)$, the union being taken over all separatrix admissible regions (where $\bar{A}$ or $\text{cl } A$ denotes the closure of A and $A \setminus B$ is the complement of B in A) and x is not an interior point relative to M^n of a region of type H or Per unless there is a separatrix admissible region P_0 of type H or Per respectively such that $x \in \bar{P}_0 \setminus P_0$.

It should be noted that throughout the paper A/B should be replaced by $A \setminus B$ and that whenever $P \setminus P$ occurs, it should probably be read $\bar{P} \setminus P$.