The numerical difficulties encountered by the possible multiple roots in the cubic (10.9) taken modulo p actually occur in practice and are not without theoretical interest. If η_0 satisfies (12.1), then (in the homomorphic image), η_1 becomes a conjugate of η_0. Thus if the iteration restarts on η_1, no multiple root occurs for ω. The net effect is to miss one stage of iteration.

In summary, as in the earlier work [19], the homomorphism into rational arithmetic in $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ produces a much simpler procedure than we might have expected from the modular equations, (which are rarely written out explicitly).

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Errata in [19]

p. 109 line 8 for "and only these" read "among others"

p. 110 Table 1 for $\eta^2-10\eta-5$ read $\eta^2-10\eta+5$
for $\zeta'-\varepsilon$ read $\zeta'+\varepsilon$
for $\zeta-\varepsilon$ read $\zeta+\varepsilon$

p. 114 Table 4 (titles) for k_l read k_1
for $18(9-14\sqrt{5})$ read $18(9-4\sqrt{5})$

p. 114 line -2 for $m+m+\ldots+mb^r$ read $m+mb+\ldots+mb^r$

p. 116 (4.7d) denominator reads $(1-\eta)\xi^{1/3}$.