

| D | SEQUENCES | D | SEQUENCES |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 809 | (7,33), (19,45) | 905 | (11,38), (16,43) |
| 811 | (1,29), (27,55) | 911 | (13,40), (14,41) |
| 821 | (4,31), (23,50) | 919 | (3,32), (26,55) |
| 829 | (9,35), (17,43) | 929 | (1,31), (29,59) |
| 839 | (5,32), (22,49) | 941 | (4,33), (25,54) |
| 841 | (11,37), (15,41) | 955 | (9,37), (19,47) |
| 859 | (3,31), (25,53) | 961 | (5,34), (24,53) |
| 869 | (1,30), (7,34), (20,47), (28,57) | 971 | (11,39), (17,45) |
| 881 | (8,35), (19,46) | 979 | (6,35), (13,41), (15,43), (23, 52) |
| 895 | (2,31), (27,56) | 991 | (1,32), (30,61) |
| 899 | (5,33), (10,37), (17,44), (23,51) | 995 | (7,36), (22,51) |

By adopting the convention that for several sequences having the same value of D , the ordering will be determined by which has the smaller value of f_0 , it becomes possible to give the Fibonacci sequences a precise arrangement. The first few members would be as follows:

$$S_1(0,1), S_2(1,3), S_3(1,4), S_4(2,5), S_5(1,5), S_6(3,7), S_7(1,6), \\ S_8(4,9), \text{ etc.}$$

The above approach in representing Fibonacci sequences and ordering them is all by way of suggestion. There are doubtless other ways of achieving the same objective. It would be very helpful if additional proposals were aired before a final standard is adopted.

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FURTHER APPEARANCE OF THE FIBONACCI SEQUENCE (Cont. from p. 42)

for the classicist, no less than for the historian of Mathematics. "Measure and symmetry," observed Socrates, "are beauty and virtue all the world over."

REFERENCES

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3. J. Hambidge, "Dynamics Symmetry," Yale University Press, 1920.
4. G. E. Duckworth, "Structural Patterns and Proportions in Vergil's Aeneid," Univ. of Michigan Press, 1962.