Proof. We have $G_1 = G_2$ from the Theorem and so we have $G_1 \mid b$, $G_1 \mid c$, $G_1 \mid c + d$, $G_1 \mid d$, $G_1 \mid a$ and $G_1 \mid GCD(a,b,c,d)$. Conversely, $GCD(a,b,c,d)$ clearly divides G_1.

REFERENCES

1. H. W. Gould, "A New Greatest Common Divisor Property of the Binomial Coefficients," Notices Amer. Math. Soc., 19 (1972) A-685, Abstract 72T-A248.
2. D. Singmaster, Divisibility of Binomial and Multinomial Coefficients by Primes and Prime Powers, to appear.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Dear Editors:

On page 165 of Professor Coxeter's Introduction to Geometry (New York, 1961), we read: "In 1202, Leonardo of Pisa, nicknamed Fibonacci ("son of good nature"), came across his celebrated sequence ····."

This translation of Leonardo's nickname differs, of course, from the one I've seen in the Quarterly.

Who can solve the historic mystery for us?

Les Lange
Dean, School of Science
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Dear Editors:

Thank you for the reprints I have just received. Sorry to bother you again, but somehow the main sentence from "An Old Fibonacci Formula and Stopping Rules," (Vol. 10, No. 6) was omitted. The formula is

$$\sum_0^\infty \frac{F(n)}{2^{n+1}} = 1$$

and it is based on Wald's proof that the defined stopping rule is a real stopping rule (the process terminates after a final number of steps with probability 1).

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