NOTE TO REFEREE

JIM BRYAN

Dear referee.

Thank you for your question. All the series in this paper, with the exception of $M(p) = M(p,1)$ are in fact in $\mathbb{Z}(p)[[q]]$, that is, the coefficients of q^N are the Laurent expansions of rational functions in p. This follows from the fact that

$$s_{\lambda/\eta}(p^{-\nu-\rho})$$

is the Laurent expansion of a rational function in $p^{1/2}$ for any partitions λ, η, ν.

We seem to only be using this fact explicitly for the case of

$$s_{\square}(p^{-\lambda-\rho}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p^{-\lambda_i+i-1/2}$$

where the assertion is self-evident since the tail of the series is a geometric progression.

It is definitely worth making this clarification and I will revise the paper to make this point more clearly. In fact, after dividing both sides of equations (1) and (4) by $M(p)$, the main theorem could be stated as an equality of formal series in q whose coefficients are rational functions in p.