Bosanquet ([4], Theorem 3). In the present context, it is rather less effective than the completely independent two-fold result of Karamata's in the same direction ([9], Théorèmes 1a), 3f)), reformulated as Theorem A. That is to say, precisely, Theorem A gives rise to a basic converse theorem on abscissae of summability of general Dirichlet series (Theorem I of this paper) which is more natural and suggestive as well as more comprehensive than the like basic theorem resulting from the line of development followed by Chandrasekharan and Minakshisundaram ([6], p. 86, Theorem 3.71). [1])

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1) Indeed the Chandrasekharan-Minakshisundaram theorem just referred to is deducible from Theorem I, its case $\sigma_r < \alpha + \mu$ [or, case $\sigma_r \geqq \alpha + \mu$] from part (A) [or, part (B)] of Theorem I with hypothesis (2.2) (b) and $x^{\rho} = x^{\alpha} \{ \theta(x) \}^{\mu}$, $\theta(x) = x^{(r-\alpha+\gamma)/(r+\mu)}$, $\sigma_r < \gamma < \alpha + \mu$ [or, hypothesis (2.4) (b) and $x^{\rho} = x^{\alpha+\mu}$].

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