41:	7	5.			.	.	-1	-3	.	-8	46:		7	5.	3		1.	.		.	-8
42:	7	5.			1.	.		-3	.	-8	47:	8		.			.	.		.	-8
43:	7	5.		2	.	.		-3	.	-8	48:	8		.			.	0.		.	-8
44:	7	5.		2	.	0.		-3	.	-8	49:	8		.			1.	.	-2	.	-8
45:	7	5.	3		.	.	-1		.	-8	50:	8		.		2	.	.	-2	.	-8

[Continued from page 364.]

Example: $F_5 = 5$ and $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 18 \cdot 47 = 35,532 \equiv 2 \pmod 5$.

The congruence is reminiscent of the congruences of Wilson and Fermat.

It is expected that many other interesting and novel consequences follow from the extended Hermite theorems (6.2) and (7.1) giving arithmetic information about Fibonacci, Lucas and other similar numbers.

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