In (1) we have restricted ourselves to $I(P) > 4$, because the curious reader will find it easy to produce an infinite number of P with $I(P) = 4$. Further, (2) simply generalizes the question: "Are there infinitely many primes of the form $m^2 + 1$?

Remark 5: In Proposition 7 we describe all pairs of positive integers P and Q with $P^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{Q}$ and $Q^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{P}$. This problem was posed by Tom Cusick of the University of Buffalo at a meeting of the Seaway Number Theory Conference in May 1991. We understand that he also has a description by a different method.

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