Zbl 127.26706
Erdős, Pál
On note 2921 (In English)
Math. Gaz. 45, 39 (1961). [0025-5572]

The note in question (by Morley) contains a conjecture originally proposed by Catalan that if $2^n - 1 = p$ is prime, then $2^p - 1$ is also prime. The author reports a computer result to show the falsity of the conjecture for $n = 13$, where $2^{13} - 1 = 8191$ is prime but $2^{8191} - 1$ is composite.

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Classification:
11A51 Factorization of numbers