## A Remark on the Residue Theorem of Bott

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1. Introduction. In [B1] and [B2] Bott showed the relationship between the characteristic numbers of an m-dimensional compact complex manifold M and the structure of a holomorphic vector field X in a neighborhood of its zero set. Specifically, he showed that if  $\varphi \in H^{2m}(BU_m; \mathbb{C})$  and N is a component of the singular set of X, then this determines a complex number  $\operatorname{Res}_{\varphi}(N)$  such that the Chern number of M corresponding to  $\varphi$ ,  $\varphi(TM)$  [M] satisfies

$$\varphi(TM)[M] = \sum_{N} \operatorname{Res}_{\varphi}(N).$$

The proof of this theorem works equally well for elements of degree greater than 2m, but an interpretation of the resulting equation, involving a global integral over M on the one hand and the sum of the local residues on the other, was lacking. In this note we give such an interpretation. It involves suspending the flow of X to obtain a family of foliations on  $M \times T^2$ . We then show that the derivatives of the secondary characteristic classes of these foliations are essentially the sums of the real and imaginary parts of the local residues of X.

2. Review of connections and characteristic classes. We review here very briefly the relationship between connections and characteristic classes. For a more detailed account see [KN] chapter 12 and [B3].

To begin, let E be a complex vector bundle of complex dimension q over a manifold M and let  $T^*$  be the complexified cotangent bundle of M. A connection  $\nabla$  on E is a map from sections of E to sections of  $T^* \otimes E$ 

$$\nabla: C^{\infty}(E) \to C^{\infty}(T^* \otimes E)$$

such that

$$\nabla (f\sigma) = df \otimes \sigma + f \nabla \sigma$$

for smooth functions f on M. The curvature K of  $\nabla$  is obtained by extending  $\nabla$  to an antiderivation on the whole complex of forms on M with values in E and setting

$$K \cdot \sigma = \nabla(\nabla \sigma).$$

Thus  $K \in C^{\infty}(\Lambda^2 T^* \otimes \text{End } E)$  where  $\Lambda^2$  is the second exterior power. If