Here we give the results that we have obtained, and that, as far as we know, are new.

• Legend :

- K number field of degree n,
- $M(K)$ Euclidean minimum of K which is equal to its inhomogeneous minimum [C2],
- when $n = 2$, $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m})$,
- when $n = 3$, E indicates that K is norm-Euclidean.
- T number of critical rational points in a fundamental domain,

• Table "deg2" : $n = 2$.

For $n = 2$ we complete the tables that can be found in [L] and that give the Euclidean minima of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m})$ for $2 \leq m \leq 102$, where m is a squarefree integer. We have computed $M(K)$ for $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m})$, m squarefree and $103 \leq m \leq 400$, with 28 exceptions, for m =139, 151, 163, 166, 191, 199, 211, 214, 239, 241, 249, 262, 271, 283, 307, 311, 313, 319, 331, 334, 337, 358, 367, 379, 382, 391, 393 and 394. These cases have not been treated because of the size of the fundamental unit ($|\varepsilon| > 10^7$). Of course, this can be done in multi-precision.

In each line we give m ($K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m})$), the number T of critical rational points in a fundamental domain and $M(K)$.

• Table "deg3a" and "deg3b" : $n = 3$.

For $n = 3$, we complete the results obtained in [CL].

In Table "deg3a", we give the Euclidean minima of cubic fields that were not computed in [CL]. If we did not compute the Euclidean minimum, essentially by lack of time, we give an interval in which it is. The notations are the same as for Table "deg2".

Table "deg3b" is devoted to number fields of discriminant less than 11000 that were left indeterminate in [CL] (in fact, they are all norm-Euclidean), and to all the number fields of discriminant more than 11000 and less than 15000, not studied in [CL]. We just give the Euclidean minimum for number fields which are not norm-Euclidean. For others the letter E indicates that they are norm-Euclidean.

• Table "deg4" : $n = 4$

Same notations as in Tables "deg2" and "deg3a". For $n = 4$ we have computed Euclidean minima of the 286 number fields of discriminant less than 40000. The Euclidean nature of a large number of them has already been found in [Q] but Quême had left some fields indeterminate. In fact, some of these last ones are not norm-Euclidean, although they have class number one (for $D_K = 18432$, 34816 and 35152).

• Table "deg5" : $n = 5$

Same notations as before.
Here there were just 25 number fields known to be norm-Euclidean [Q].
We have computed the Euclidean minima of the 156 number fields of discriminant less than 511000. With one exception, the field K of discriminant

390625 which has class number one but verifies $M(K) = 7/5$, they are all norm-Euclidean.

• Tables "deg6", "deg7" and "deg8" : $n = 6$, 7, and 8.

Same notations as before.
For $n \geq 6$ as far as we know, very little was known on the fields of degree greater than 5. We have treated the 156 first number fields for $n = 6$ and the 132 first number fields for $n = 7$. They are all norm-Euclidean. Until now, we have not used the algorithm in a systematic way for degree 8. Nevertheless we have computed the Euclidean minimum of the 18 first fields given in Klüners's tables [K], which are all norm-Euclidean. Recall that we had already treated the maximal real subfield of the cyclotomic field $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{32})$, $K = \mathbb{Q}\left(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}\right)$ [C1], whose Euclidean minimum is 1/2. We have also found with our algorithm, that, if $K = \mathbb{Q}\left(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}\right)$, we have $M(K) = M(\overline{K}) = 1/2$.

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