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Eric Allen Swartz* (eric.swartz@uwa.edu.au), School of Mathematics and Statistics, The University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, WA 6009, Australia, and **John Bamberg** and **Cai-Heng Li**. *Highly symmetric generalized quadrangles.*

A generalized quadrangle is a point-line incidence geometry \mathcal{Q} such that (1) any two points lie on at most one line, and (2) given a line ℓ and a point P not incident with ℓ , P is collinear with a unique point of ℓ . An antiflag of a generalized quadrangle is a non-incident point-line pair (P, ℓ) , and we say that the generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} is antiflag-transitive if the group of collineations (automorphisms that send points to points and lines to lines) is transitive on the set of all antiflags. We prove that if a generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} is antiflag-transitive, then \mathcal{Q} is one of the following: the unique generalized quadrangle of order $(3, 5)$, a classical generalized quadrangle, or a dual of one of these. This is part of ongoing, joint work with John Bamberg and Cai-Heng Li. (Received August 10, 2014)