Notice that Lemma (i') implies immediately the following

Corollary I. *For arbitrary functions* $f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n \in \mathfrak{F}$ *there exist a co tinuum* A_0 *and mappings* $\psi_1, \psi_2, \ldots, \psi_n$ *of* A_0 *onto* I *such that*

$$f_1\psi_1 = f_2\psi_2 = \ldots = f_n\psi_n.$$

It suffices to put: A_0 = the component of the set A (defined b containing p_0 and p_1, and

$$\psi_i(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) = x_i \quad \text{for} \quad (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) \in Z_0.$$

Analogously Theorem III implies the following

Corollary II. *For arbitrary functions* $f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n \in \mathfrak{F}_k$ *there ex tinuum* $A_0 \subset E_{nk}$ *and mappings* $\psi_1, \psi_2, \ldots, \psi_n$ *of* A_0 *onto* Q_k *such*

1) $S_{k-1} \subset A_0$;
2) $\psi_i(x) = x$ *for* $x \in S_{k-1}$, $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$;
3) S_{k-1} *is homologous to zero in* A_0;
4) $f_1\psi_1 = f_2\psi_2 = \ldots = f_n\psi_n$.

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Reçu par la Rédaction le 15. 3. 1954

Addendum to "An extension of Sperner's Lemma, with applications to closed-set coverings and fixed points"

(Fundamenta Mathematicae 40 (1953), p. 3-12)

by

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In Theorem 2, Theorem 3, and Corollary 3, it is sufficient to assume merely that $m \neq 2$, for then, in the proof of Theorem 2, the asserted properties of the numbers $a_h^{(j)}$ imply that, in the natural orientation of the m-plex, $S_2, S_3, \ldots, S_m$ all become π-simplexes, so that $\pi \neq \nu + 1$, and hence Theorem 1 applies. (Corollary 3 is true, of course, for *every* m, as is easily seen, for $m > 1$, by making use of the fact that the m-plex is connected but its frontier is not.)