$-u_1u_2'>0$ implies that the derivative $d(u_2/u_1)/dx$ is less than or equal to zero, so that the equation $u_1=0$ can have no root $x_1'>x_2$ preceding the first root x_2' of $u_2=0$. The points 1 and 1′ are therefore surely not separated by 2 and 2′ on the arc E. This is the complete Jacobi condition as described in the reference of the footnote on the preceding page.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

A CONNECTED AND REGULAR POINT SET WHICH CONTAINS NO ARC*

BY R. L. MOORE

A point set is said to be *connected im kleinen*,† or *regular*, at the point P if, for every positive number e, there exists a positive number d_e such that if X is any point of M at a distance from P less than d_e then X and P lie together in some connected‡ subset of M of diameter less than e. A point set which is regular (connected im kleinen) at every one of its points is said to be regular (connected im kleinen). The set M is *uniformly* connected im kleinen if for each positive number e there exists a positive number d_e such that every two points of M at a distance apart less than d_e lie in a connected subset of M of diameter less than e. If a point set M is con-

* Presented to the Society, September 6, 1923.

† Cf. Hans Hahn, *Ueber die allgemeinste ebene Punktmenge, die stetiges Bild einer Strecke ist*, JAHRESBERICHT DER VEREINIGUNG, vol. 23 (1914), pp. 318–322. Also S. Mazurkiewicz, *Sur les lignes de Jordan*, FUNDAMENTA MATHEMATICAE, vol. 1 (1920), pp. 166–209. This conception, as applied to a simple closed curve, was used by Pia Nalli in the paper *Sopra una definizioni di dominio piano limitato da una curva continua, senza punti multipli*, RENDICONTI DI PALERMO, vol. 32 (1911), pp. 391–401.

‡ According to Hahn's formulation, X and P lie in a *closed* and connected subset of M of diameter less than e. It has been customary with me to omit the stipulation that this subset should be closed. However, the set M described below is connected im kleinen according to either definition.