Finally we wish to indicate that a procedure analogous to those of [4] enables us to associate with every function f, meromorphic in $\mathfrak{M}$, a characteristic function $T(r, f)$, $r<1$. Using the results of [5] and those of a work of Bers[9] as well as the theorem of this paper it is possible to show that, under certain hypotheses, $|f|$ possesses boundary values almost everywhere on $\mathfrak{F}^2$, if the $T(r, f)$ is uniformly bounded as $r\rightarrow 1$.

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[9] The paper of Bers will appear in American Journal of Mathematics. A preliminary report of his work may be found in Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, Paris, vol. 208 (1939), pp. 1273–1275 and 1475–1477.

MONOTONIC COLLECTIONS OF PERIPHERALLY SEPARABLE CONNECTED DOMAINS[1]

F. B. JONES

In my vain attempts to construct an example of a Moore space which is normal but not metric,[2] I have discovered a few simple and useful theorems about metric spaces which sound familiar but surprisingly do not seem to be known or in the literature. The following is such a theorem and deals with certain conditions under which a monotonic collection of domains contains a *countable* monotonic subcollection running upward through it. Application of the theorem to certain well ordered sequences is immediate.

Definitions.[3] A collection G of point sets is said to be *monotonic* provided that if g_1 and g_2 are elements of G then either g_1 contains g_2 or g_2 contains g_1. A subcollection H of a collection G of point sets is said to *run upward through* G provided that if g is an element of G there exists an element of H which contains g.

DEFINITION. *A point set is said to be peripherally separable provided that its boundary is separable.*

Let S denote a locally connected metric space.

[1] Presented to the Society, February 22, 1941.

[2] See F. B. Jones, *Concerning normal and completely normal spaces*, this Bulletin, vol. 43 (1937), pp. 671–677.

[3] For the definition of certain terms and phrases, the reader is referred to R. L. Moore's *Foundation of Point Set Theory*, American Mathematical Society Colloquium Publications, vol. 13, New York, 1932, or to W. Sierpiński's *Introduction to General Topology*, Toronto, 1934, translated by C. C. Krieger.