$$\cdot\mathfrak{h}^{1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathfrak{h}_i^{1} + (p - n - m + 1)\mathfrak{g}. \tag{9}$$

PROOF. In constructing 1-simplexes $('0''0), \cdots, ('0^{(m)}0)$ (not belonging to $\cdot\mathfrak{M}^2$), we get $\cdot\mathfrak{M}^{*2}, \cdot\mathfrak{M}_1^{*2}, \cdots$ as in the lemma. By (7) and (8), we have

$$\cdot\mathfrak{h}_i^{*1} = \mathfrak{h}_i^{1} + (p_i - 1)\mathfrak{g}, \tag{10}$$

where $\cdot\mathfrak{h}_i^{*1}$ is the homology group of $\cdot\mathfrak{M}_i^{*2}$. The newly constructed simplexes form a connected 1-complex whose 1-dimensional homology group contains the identity only. Therefore from a famous theorem (cf. Seifert-Threfall, p. 179), by (5) we get

$$\cdot\mathfrak{h}^{*1} = \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathfrak{h}_i^{1} + (p - n)\mathfrak{g}, \tag{11}$$

where $\cdot\mathfrak{h}^{*1}$ is the homology group of $\cdot\mathfrak{M}^{*2}$. Therefore (9) is finally established in virtue of (11) and (8)$'$.

Theorem (3.5) may be extended analogously.

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A NOTE ON EQUICONTINUITY

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During a recent seminar discussion of his paper *Transitivity and equicontinuity* [1],[1] W. H. Gottschalk proposed the following question:

"Is the center of every algebraically transitive group of homeomorphisms on a compact metric space equicontinuous?"

An affirmative answer to the above question is given in this note.

1. **Definitions.** We let X and Y be compact metric spaces and let d be the metric for Y.

A set F of functions on X into X is *algebraically transitive* if corresponding to each pair p and q of points in X there exists $f \in F$ such that $f(p) = q$.

A sequence $[g_n]$ of functions on X into Y converges to a function

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[1] Numbers in brackets refer to the bibliography at the end of the paper.