dendron with respect to its elements, and (3) *if g and h are elements of G and H respectively, the common part of g and h exists and is totally disconnected. Then W contains a point at which G is hereditarily non-equicontinuous.*

PROOF. Obtain g_e, AB, C, ρ, and g as in Theorem 7. Of every countable sequence of different elements of G having a subset of g as a limiting set, all but a finite number separate g from g_e. Hence G is hereditarily non-equicontinuous at C.

REFERENCES

1. Bing, R. H., *Concerning simple plane webs*, submitted to Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.

2. Moore, R. L., *Concerning continua which have dendratomic subsets*, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. vol. 29 (1943) pp. 384–389.

3. ———, *Concerning webs in the plane*, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. vol. 29 (1943) pp. 389–393.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

DIMENSIONAL TYPES

A. D. WALLACE

Let H and S be topological spaces. We say that H is of *dimensional type* S (symbol: D_S) if for each closed set X and mapping $f:X\rightarrow S$ there exists an extension $\bar{f}:H\rightarrow S$.

It is clear that (from a result due to Hurewicz [**1**, p. 83]) when H is separable metric and S is an n-sphere, then H can be of dimensional type S if and only if dim $H\leqq n$. For simplicity we write D_n for D_S when S is an n-sphere. It is, of course, possible to define dim H as the least integer n for which H is of type D_n even when H is not separable metric. But this seems to be open to objection except in certain cases (cf. (d) below).

It is at once clear that we have:

(a) *If H is of type D_S then so also is any closed subset.*

(b) *If the closed sets H_1 and H_2 are of type D_S then so also is the set H_1+H_2.*

As a matter of notation we may suppose that $H=H_1+H_2$. Let $f:X\rightarrow S$. Several cases may arise of which we shall consider only the

Presented to the Society, September 17, 1945; received by the editors June 13, 1945.