factors have a compact product[3] and the product of the remaining factors is metrisable.[4]

REMARK. In Theorem 4, the hypothesis that the factor spaces be metric cannot be much weakened. This is shown by an example of R. H. Sorgenfrey (see [4]), in which the product of a paracompact (and thus fully normal) space with itself is not even normal.

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[3] A theorem of Tychonoff; see, for example, [5, p. 75] for a simple proof.
[4] See, for example, [3, p. 88].

TRANSITIVITY AND EQUICONTINUITY[1]

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Let X be a metric space with metric ρ and let G be a group of homeomorphisms on X. If $x\in X$ and $g\in G$, then xg denotes the image of the point x under the transformation g. If $x\in X$ and $F\subset G$, then xF denotes $\bigcup_{g\in F}xg$. G is said to be *algebraically transitive* provided that $xG=X$ for some $x\in X$ (and therefore for every $x\in X$). G is said to be *topologically transitive* provided that $(xG)^*=X$ for some $x\in X$, where the star denotes the closure operator. G is said to be *equicontinuous* provided that to each $\epsilon>0$ there corresponds $\delta>0$ such that $x, y\in X$ with $\rho(x, y)<\delta$ implies $\rho(xg, yg)<\epsilon$ $(g\in G)$.

With respect to the following lemma compare [4].[2]

LEMMA. *If X is a complete separable metric space and also a multiplicative group, if the center of X is dense in X and if the function xy*

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