ADDENDUM TO

"A FIXED POINT THEOREM FOR HYPERSPACES
OF $\lambda$ CONNECTED CONTINUA"

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When defining $f^*$ in lines 13–15 on p. 232 of [1], we must assume that the complementary domain $U$ of $f[Bd B]$ that contains $f[D_4]$ is unbounded. Hence it may be necessary to adjust the position of $f[D]$ in $E^2$. The adjustment must be made without changing the way $f[Bd D']$ separates $f[D]$ in $E^2$. This can be accomplished by moving the point at infinity in the one-point compactification of $E^2$ to a point of $U - f[D]$. The following argument shows that $U - f[D]$ is not empty.

Let

$V = \{(x, y) : x = 6$ and $0 < y < 6\}$,

$Q_1 = \{(x, y) : 11/2 < x < 6$ and $0 < y < 6\}$, and

$Q_2 = \{(x, y) : 5 < x < 11/2$ and $0 < y < 6\}$.

Assume $U$ is a subset of $f[D]$. It follows that $f[Q_2]$ separates $f[V]$ from $f[Bd B]$ in $E^2$. To see this assume the contrary. Let $A$ be an arc in the closure of $U$ that goes from $f[V]$ to $f[Bd B]$ and misses $f[Q_2]$. Since $f$ is a $1/2$-map, $f[Q_1]$ and $f[Bd B]$ are disjoint. Hence $f[Q_1]$ does not contain $A$. Let $z$ be the last point of $A$ that belongs to $f[Q_1]$. Since $A$ is in $f[D] - f[Q_2]$, every point of $A$ that follows $z$ is in $f[D_2 - B]$. Hence $z$ belongs to $f[D_2 - B]$, which contradicts the fact that $f$ is a $1/2$-map. Therefore $f[Q_2]$ separates $f[V]$ from $f[Bd B]$ in $E^2$.

For $i = 1, 2,$ and $3$, let $T_i = \{(x, y) : 5 < x < 11/2$ and $2i - 2 < y < 2i\}$. The continuum $f[Q_2]$ is the union of $H = f[T_1] \cup f[T_2]$ and $K = f[T_2] \cup f[T_3]$. Furthermore, $H \cap K$ is the continuum $f[T_2]$. It follows from Janiszewski's theorem [3, Theorem 20, p. 173] that either $H$ or $K$ separates $f[V]$ from $f[Bd B]$ in $E^2$.

Assume without loss of generality that $H$ separates $f[V]$ from $f[Bd B]$ in $E^2$. Let $W = \{(x, y) : 1 < x < 6$ and $y = 5\}$. The continuum $f[W]$ meets both $f[V]$ and $f[Bd B]$. Since $f$ is a $1/2$-map, $f[W]$ misses $H$. This contradicts the

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assumption that $H$ separates $f[V]$ from $f[Bd B]$ in $E^2$. It follows that $f[D]$ does not contain $U$.

The theorem referred to in the last sentence in the proof of Theorem 2 of [1] should be compared with an earlier theorem of W. T. Ingram [2, Theorem 5].

In the second sentence in the proof of Theorem 3 of [1], we should also refer to J. T. Rogers' theorem [4, Proposition 2.2].

**REFERENCES**


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