the proof of Theorem 1. The result follows since distinct subsequences yield disjoint subspaces of W.

Added in proof. With a slight modification U can also be universal in the Mioduszowski continuous image sense. The point $(0, 0, \cdots)$ of U determined by the inverse limit representation is an endpoint and thus we can add a pseudo-arc P such that $P \cup U$ is snake-like. If X is any snake-like continuum, let f map P onto X by [2] and extend f to $P \cup U$ by collapsing U to the appropriate point.

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A NOTE ON COUNTABLY PARACOMPACT SPACES AND METRIZATION

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As defined by Dowker [1], a topological space $(X, \Im)$ is called countably paracompact if every countable open cover of X has an open locally finite refinement. It is known that every metrizable topological space is paracompact and hence countably paracompact.

It is proposed to show that in the usual metrization theorem for topological spaces [3, p. 127], the T_3 condition may be replaced by the combination T_2 and countably paracompactness. We will need the following lemma.

LEMMA. *Every countably paracompact, first countable T_2 space is T_3.*

PROOF. Designate the topological space by $(X, \Im)$ as in Kelley [3]. Let F be a proper closed set of X. For $x \not\in F$, and $y \in F$ there exists disjoint open set $U_x^{(y)}$ and U_y containing x and y respectively. There exists a countable base at x, $\{V_k\}$, $k = 1, 2, \cdots, n, \cdots$. Let $W_k = \cup \{U_y : U_x^{(y)} \supset V_k\}$. $W_k \cap V_k = \varnothing$ and $\{W_k\}$ forms a countable cover of F. Since F is closed, $\{W_k\}$ may be replaced by an open locally finite refinement, $\{T_a : a \in A\}$ where A is an index set.

Each $T_a \subset W_k$ for some k so $x \notin \overline{T}_a$. Set $T = \bigcup \{ T_a : a \in A \}$. $\overline{T} = \bigcup \{ \overline{T}_a : a \in A \}$. Hence $\sim \overline{T}$ and T are disjoint open sets containing $[x]$ and F respectively and the lemma follows.

A topological space with a σ-locally finite base is first countable and we have the following theorem as a consequence of the usual metrization theorem.

THEOREM. *A topological space with a σ-locally finite base is metrizable iff it is T_2 and countable paracompact.*

One may be replace the T_2 condition by any condition which together with the first countable axiom imply that T_2 is satisfied, such as

(a) Every sequence converges in $(X, \mathfrak{I})$ to at most one point in $(X, \mathfrak{I})$.

(b) Every compact set is closed [2].

It might be noted that if (b) is satisfied in a topological space, (a) is also satisfied.

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