

This complete the proof.

REMARK 1. - If we set  $\psi(r) = q \cdot r$  for some  $q < 1$ ,  $\psi$  is a contractive gauge function. It follows that the L.Ciric's Theorem 1 ([2]) is a special case of Theorem 2.

REMARK 2. - We shall recall that a version of Theorem 2 is given in [3] by the first author. In [3] one assume conditions which ensure that (1) is true for every  $x_0$  in  $M$  and (2) is true for a  $n = n(x)$  and  $J_1 = \{(0,0)\}$ ,  $J_2 = J_3 = \emptyset$ .

#### B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- [1] BROWDER, F.E., *Remarks on fixed point of contractive type*, *Nonlinear Anal. Theory Methods Appl.*, 3,5(1979), 657-661.
- [2] CIRIC, L., *On mappings with a contractive iterate*, *Publ. Inst.Math., Nouvelle serie*, 26(40), 1979, 79-82.
- [3] CONSERVA, V., *Un teorema di punto fisso per trasformazioni su uno spazio uniforme di Hausdorff con una iterata contrattiva in ogni punto* (to appear on *Le Matematiche - Catania*).

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