Additions to Part I: Numerical List of Forms

[**43 AI**] Every countably well-founded relation is well-founded. (A relation R is *(countably) well-founded* if every (countable) set in the domain of R has an R-minimal element.) Diener [1994].

Add a reference to Keremedis in form [1 DG].

[**1 DG**] Vector Space Kinna-Wagner Principle: For every family $V = \{V_i : i \in K\}$ of non-trivial vector spaces there is a family $F = \{F_i : i \in K\}$ such that for each $i \in K$, F_i is a non-empty, independent subset of V_i. Keremedis [1999e] and note 127.

[**14 DA**] Keimel's Representation Theorem. Any hyperarchimedian l-group can be imbedded into a Boolean product of a family of simple, abelean l-groups. Gluschankof [1995] and note 151.

[**14 DB**] If G is an achimedian l-group with a weak unit, then G can be imbedded into $D(X)$ where X is a locally compact topological space and $D(X)$ is the set of continuous maps $f : X \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}$ such that the inverse image of $\mathbb{R}$ is dense in X. Gluschankof [1995] and note 151.

[**14 DC**] Clifford's Theorem. An abelean l-group is isomorphic to a subdirect product of totally ordered abelian groups. Gluschankof [1995] and note 151.

[**14 DD**] Lorenzen's Theorem. A representable l-group is isomorphic to a subdirect product of totally ordered groups. Gluschankof [1995] and note 151.

[**14 DE**] Holland's Theorem. Any l-group is isomorphic to a subdirect product of transitive l-groups. Gluschankof [1995] and note 151.

[**14 DF**] Any l-group can be imbedded into the l-preserving permutations of a totally ordered set. Gluschankof [1995] and note 151.

[**14 DG**] In any hyperarchimedian l-group any proper l-ideal can be extended to a prime one. Gluschankof [1989] and note 151.

FORM 408. If $\{f_i : i \in I\}$ is a family of functions such that for each $i \in I$, $f_i \subseteq E \times W$, where E and W are non-empty sets, and $\mathcal{B}$ is a filter base on I such that

1. For all $B \in \mathcal{B}$ and all finite $F \subseteq E$ there is an $i \in I$ such that f_i is defined on F, and
2. For all $B \in \mathcal{B}$ and all finite $F \subseteq E$ there exist at most finitely many functions on F which are restrictions of the functions f_i with $i \in I$,

then there is a function f with domain E such that for each finite $F \subseteq E$ and each $B \in \mathcal{B}$ there is an $i \in I$ such that $f|F = f_i|F$. Felscher [1964].

FORM 409. Suppose (G, Γ) is a locally finite graph (i.e. G is a non-empty set and Γ is a function from G to $\mathcal{P}(G)$ such that for each $x \in G$, $\Gamma(x)$ and $\Gamma^{-1}\{x\}$ are finite), K is a finite set of integers, and T is a function mapping subsets of K into subsets of K. If for each finite subgraph (A, Γ_A) there is a function ψ such that for each $x \in A$,

$\psi(x) \in T(\psi[\Gamma_A(x)])$, then there is a function ϕ such that for all $x \in G$, $\phi(x) \in T(\phi[\Gamma(x)])$. Foster [1964].