the z-plane onto circles in the w-plane. Hence, by (2) $f(C)$ is not a straight line but a circle. Hence, by the Reflection Principle of Analytic Functions with respect to circles (see [2, p. 221]) the tvo points $f(a), f(a^*)$ and the two points $f(b), f(b^*)$ are symmetric, respectively, with respect to the circle $f(C)$ in the w-plane. So, by (1) we see that $f(a^*) = f(b^*)$. By (3) a^* and b^* belong to N. Since $a \neq b$, we have $a^* \neq b^*$. So, by (4) we have $f(a^*) \neq f(b^*)$, getting a contradiction.

Hence f is univalent in $|z| < +\infty$. Furthermore, by hypothesis f is meromorphic in $|z| < +\infty$. Hence, by Theorem A f is a linear rational function of z.

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