weakly confluent

A surjective mapping $f : X \to Y$ between compact spaces is said to be (see [59, Chapter 3 and 4, p. 12-28]) *weakly confluent* provided that for each subcontinuum Q of Y there is a component the set $f^{-1}(Q)$ which is mapped under f onto Q.

weakly hereditarily unicoherent

A continuum is said to be *weakly hereditarily unicoherent* if the intersection of any two of its subcontinua with nonempty interiors is connected (see [72, p. 152] and references therein).

weakly monotone

A surjective mapping $f : X \to Y$ between compact spaces is said to be (see [59, Chapter 3 and 4, p. 12-28]) *weakly monotone* provided that for each subcontinuum Q of Y with the nonempty interior each component the set $f^{-1}(Q)$ is mapped under f onto Q.

weakly smooth at a point

A dendroid X is said to be *weakly smooth at a point* $p \in X$ provided that the subspace of 2^X consisting of all subarcs of X of the form px for $x \in X$ is compact (see [57, p. 113]).

weakly Suslinian

A continuum X is said to be *weakly Suslinian* provided that X is not the union of more than one pairwise disjoint nondegenerate subcontinua of X.

widely connected

A nondegenerate connected space X is *widely connected* if each nondegenerate connected subset of X is dense in X.

width $w(X)$

For any compact metric space X, the *width* $w(X)$ of X is the l.u.b. of the set of all real numbers a which satisfy the following condition: for each $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a finite open cover C of X such that $mesh C) < \varepsilon$ and for each chain C' which is a subcollection of C there is a member A of C such that $d(A, C'^*) \geq a$.