mutually aposyndetic

a continuum M is *mutually aposyndetic* if, for each two points A and B of M, there exist mutually exclusive subcontinua H and K of M containing A and B, respectively, in their interiors. a continuum is *strictly non-mutually aposyndetic* if each two of its subcontinua with interiors intersect.

natural projection

Let continua X and Y be given. A mapping $f : X \times Y \to X$ is called the *natural projection* provided that it is defined by $f((x, y)) = x$.

neat

A dendroid X is said to be *neat* provided that each one of its subdendroids has no improper shore point (see [71, p. 939]).

Let $\mathfrak{M}$ be a class of mappings. A class $\mathfrak{M}$ of mappings is said to be *neat* provided that if all homeomorphisms are in $\mathfrak{M}$ and the composition of any two mappings in $\mathfrak{M}$ is also in $\mathfrak{M}$.

near homeomorphism

A mapping $f : X \to Y$ is called a *near homeomorphism* provided that for each $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a homeomorphism $h : X \to Y$ such that $\sup\{d(f(x), h(x)) : x \in X\} < \varepsilon$.

OM-mapping

A surjective mapping $f : X \to Y$ between compact spaces is said to be (see [59, Chapter 3 and 4, p. 12-28]):
– an *OM-mapping* provided that it can be represented as the composition of two mappings, $f = f_2 \circ f_1$ such that f_1 is monotone and f_2 is open.

open

A mapping f of a space X into a space Y is *open* if, for each open A in X the image $f(A)$ is open in Y.

openly minimal

We say that a dendrite X is *openly minimal* provided that every open image of X can be openly mapped onto X.