shore point

A point p of a dendroid X is called a *shore point* of X if there exists a sequence of subdendroids X_n of $X \setminus \{p\}$ such that $X = \operatorname{Lim} X_n$. A shore point of X that is not an end point of X is called an *improper shore point* of X (see [71, p. 939]).

smooth (dendroid)

A dendroid X is said to be *smooth at a point* $p \in X$ provided that for each point $x \in X$ and for each sequence of points $\{x_n\}$ in X tending to x, the sequence of arcs px_n tends to the arc px. A dendroid X is said to be *smooth* provided that it is smooth at some point $p \in X$ (see [34, p. 298]).

strongly chaotic

A nondegenerate topological space X is said to be *strongly chaotic* if for any two distinct points p and q of X there exist open neighborhoods U of p and V of q respectively such that no open subset of U is homeomorphic to any subset of V;

strongly pointwise self-homeomorphic

A topological space X is called *strongly pointwise self-homeomorphic at a point* $x \in X$ if for any neighborhood U of x there is a neighborhood V of x such that $x \in V \subseteq U$ and V is homeomorphic to X. The space X is called *strongly pointwise self-homeomorphic* if it is strongly pointwise self-homeomorphic at each of its points.

strongly rigid

A nondegenerate topological space X is said to be *strongly rigid* if the only homeomorphism of X into X is the identity of X onto itself.

strongly self-homeomorphic

A topological space X is called *strongly self-homeomorphic* if for any open set $U \subseteq X$ there is a set $V \subseteq U$ with nonempty interior such that V is homeomorphic to X.