pseudo-confluent

A mapping from X to Y is *pseudo-confluent* if every irreducible continuum in Y is the image of a continuum in X.

property of Kelley

A continuum X is said to have the *property of Kelley* provided that for each point $x \in X$, for each subcontinuum K of X containing x and for each sequence of points x_n converging to x there exists a sequence of subcontinua K_n of X containing x_n and converging to the continuum K (see e.g. [Nadler 1978, Definition 16.10, p. 538]).

quasi-monotone

A surjective mapping $f : X \to Y$ between compact spaces is said to be (see [Maćkowiak 1979, Chapter 3 and 4, p. 12-28]) *quasi-monotone* provided that for each subcontinuum Q of Y with the nonempty interior the set $f^{-1}(Q)$ has a finite number of components and f maps each of them onto Q.

radially convex at

Given a continuum X with an arc-structure A and a point $p \in X$, a metric d on X is said to be *radially convex at* p provided that $d(p, z) = d(p, y) + d(y, z)$ for every points $y, z \in X$ with $y \in A(p, z)$ (see [Fugate et al. 1981, I.4, p. 551]).

ramification point

Point of order at least 3 is called *ramification point* of X; the set of all ramification points of X is denoted by $R(X)$.

rational

A continuum is *rational* if every two of its points can be separated by a countable point set.

real curve

A continuum is a *real curve* if it is a continuous 1-1 image of the real line.