universal

Let a class $\mathcal{S}$ of spaces be given. A member U of $\mathcal{S}$ is said to be *universal for* $\mathcal{S}$ if every member of $\mathcal{S}$ can be embedded in U, i.e., if for every $X \in \mathcal{S}$ there exists a homeomorphism $h : X \to h(X) \subset U$. Accordingly, a dendrite is said to be *universal* if it contains a homeomorphic image of any other dendrite.

weak cut point

A point x of a continuum M is a *weak cut point* of M if there are two points p and q of M such that every subcontinuum of M that contains both p and q also contains x.

weakly chainable

A continuum is *weakly chainable* if it is a continuous image of a chainable continuum.

weakly confluent

A surjective mapping $f : X \to Y$ between compact spaces is said to be (see [Maćkowiak 1979, 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 [Owens 1986, p. 152] and references therein).

weakly 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]) *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 [Lum 1975, p. 113]).