link L of C such that no element of $D \setminus C$ intersects any link of C other than L and every point of M is at a distance less than ε from some link of C.

aposyndetic

A connected space X is *aposyndetic at H* with respect to K if there is a closed connected subset of X with H in its interior and not intersecting K, and X is *aposyndetic* if it is aposyndetic at each point with respect to every other point.

A continuum X is said to be *aposyndetic* provided that for each point $p \in X$ and for each $q \in X \setminus \{p\}$ there exists a subcontinuum K of X and an open set U of X such that $p \in U \subset K \subset X \setminus \{q\}$ (see e.g.[Nadler 1992, Exercise 1.22, p. 12]).

arc

An *arc* is any space which is homeomorphic to the closed interval $[0, 1]$.

arc-smooth

Given a continuum X with an arc-structure A, the pair (X, A) (see arc-structure) is said to be *arc-smooth at a point* $v \in X$ provided that the induced function $A_v : X \to C(X)$ defined by $A_v(x) = A(v, x)$ is continuous. Then the point v is called an *initial point* of (X, A). The pair (X, A) is said to be *arc-smooth* provided that there exists a point in X at which (X, A) is arc-smooth. An arbitrary space X is said to be *arc-smooth at a point* $v \in X$ provided that there exists an arc-structure A on X for which (X, A) is arc-smooth at v. The space X is said to be *arc-smooth* if it is arc-smooth at some point (see [Fugate et al. 1981, p. 546]). Note that a dendroid is smooth if and only if it is arc-smooth.

arc-structure

By an *arc-structure* on an arbitrary space X we understand a function $A : X \times X \to C(X)$ such that for every two distinct points x and y in X the set $A(x, y)$ is an arc from x to y and that the following metric-like axioms are satisfied for every points x, y and z in X:

(1) $A(x, x) = \{x\}$;

(2) $A(x, y) = A(y, x)$;

(3) $A(x, z) \subset A(x, y) \cup A(y, z)$,
with equality prevailing whenever $y \in A(x, z)$.