962-54-1184 **Clarke W Proctor*** (f_proctorcw@titan.sfasu.edu), C. Wayne Proctor, Department of Mathematics, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX 75962. *Half Lines Having a Common Continuum with Span Zero as Remainder.* Preliminary report.

The span [Lelek, 1964] of a continuum M is defined to be the real number $\sigma(M)$ =supε / ε is a real number such that there is a continuum $K \subseteq M \times M$ with $\pi_1(K) = \pi_2(K)$ and $d(x, y) \geqslant \varepsilon$ for all $(x, y) \in K$. If f and g are each mappings into the Hilbert cube Q with domains equal to $[0, +\infty)$, then f limit uniformizes with g if there are mappings a and b from $[0, +\infty)$ onto $[0, +\infty)$ such that (1) for each $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists an integer $N > 0$ such that $d(f \circ a(t), g \circ b(t)) < \varepsilon$ for all $t \geqslant N$ and (2) for each real number $r > 0$ there is a real number $s > 0$ such that $a([s, +\infty)) \cup b([s, +\infty)) \subseteq [r, +\infty)$. Theorem: If M is a subcontinuum of the Hilbert cube Q with $\sigma(M) = 0$ and if f and g are each mappings from $[0, +\infty)$ into $Q - M$ such that the range of f and g are each half lines with remainder M with

$$\mathop{Lim}_{x \to \infty} \overline{f([x, +\infty))} = M$$

and

$$\mathop{Lim}_{x \to \infty} \overline{g([x, +\infty))} = M$$

, then f limit uniformizes with g. (Received October 02, 2000)