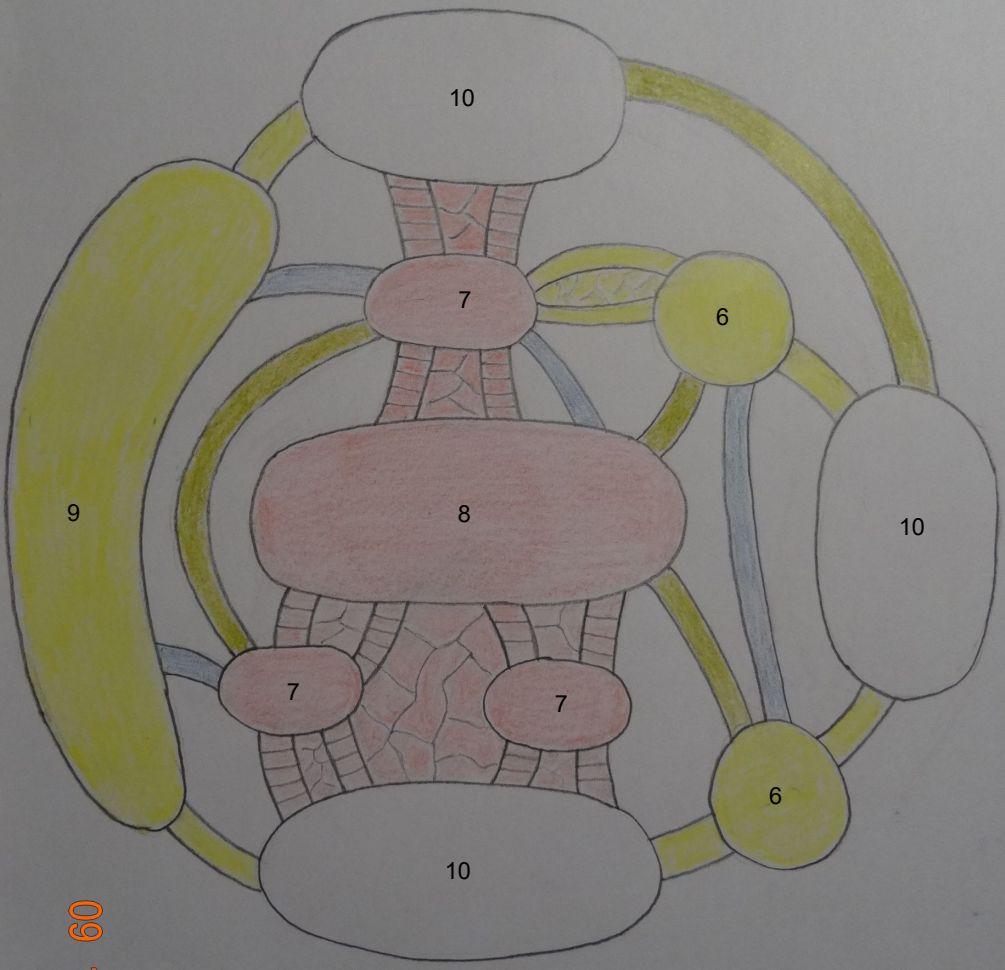
A map with a complete regular system of 12 contiguity submaps:
1 pink, 3 yellow, 4 blue, and 4 green.
The structure of the pink contiguity submap is drawn in details,
the other contiguity submaps are drawn sketchy.
Numbers inside of some cells are their ranks.

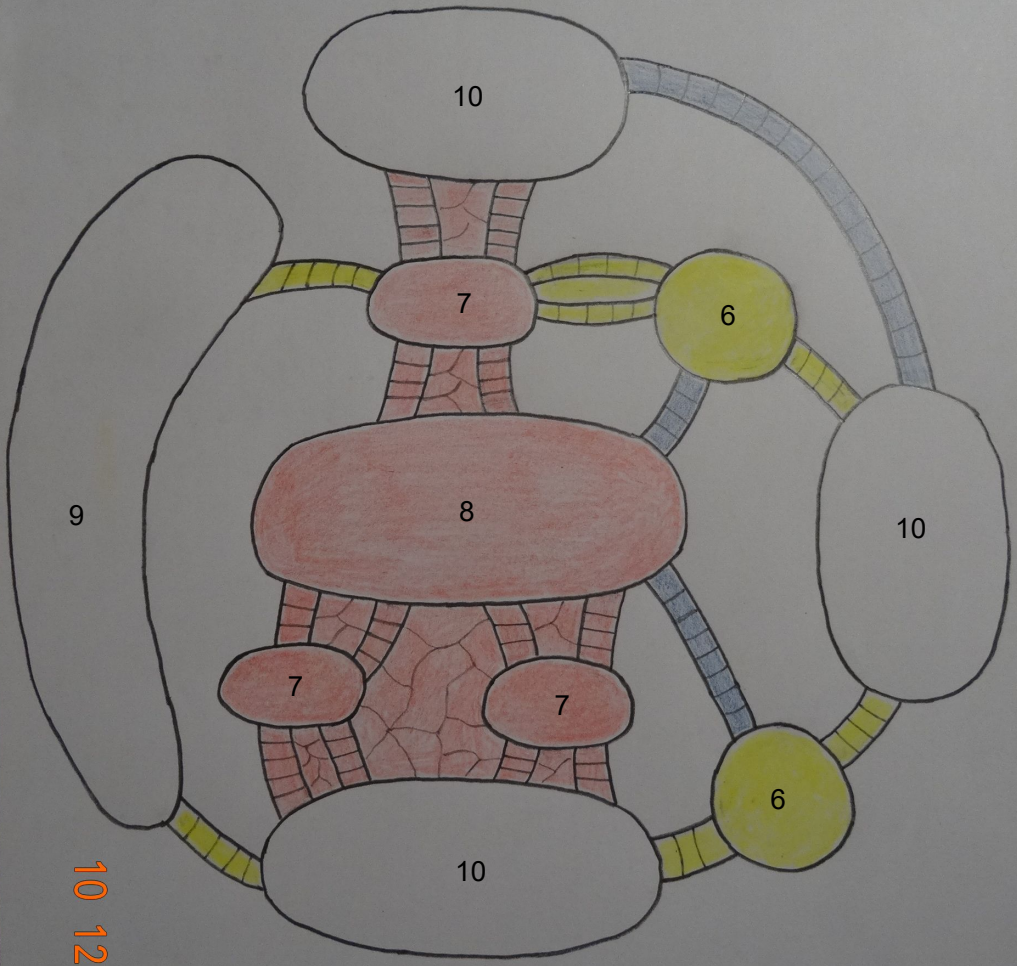


09 12 2020

This map contains 3 ordinary cells (white ovals), 7 special cells
(4 pink and 3 yellow), and a lot of concealed cells (like scales on a pangolin).
10 non-oval white regions are assumed to be filled with 0-cells,
whose all sides are 0-edges.

This system of contiguity maps is not distinguished.

A new map with a complete regular system M of 8 contiguity submaps.
This system is again not distinguished.

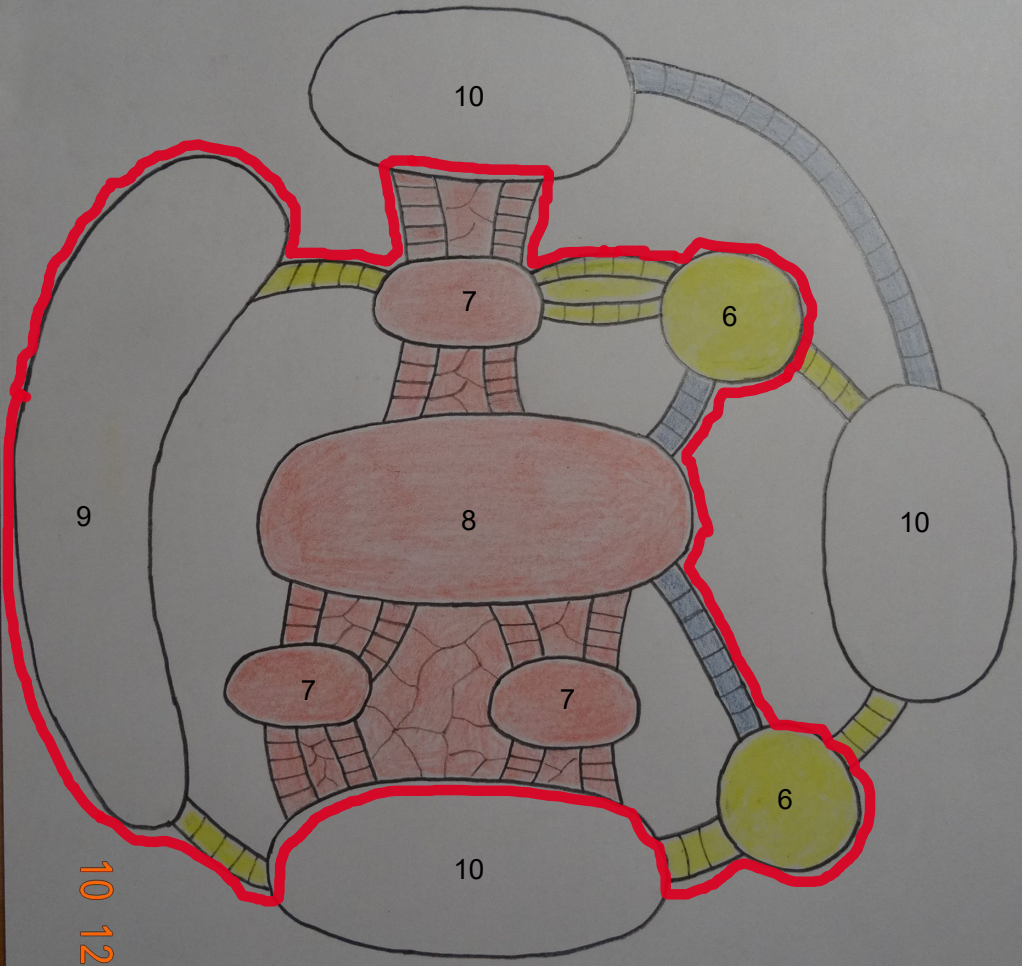


10 12 2020

te M

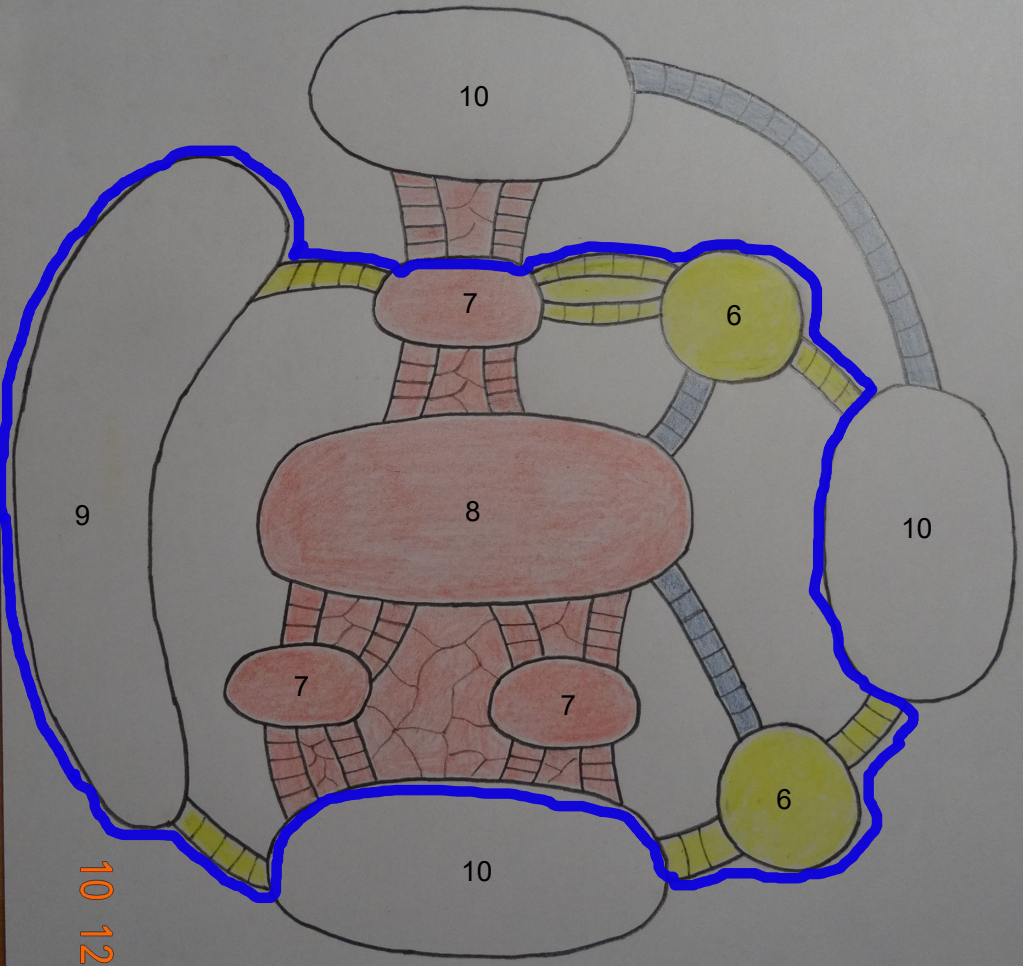
A new map with a comple regular system of 8 contiguity submamps.
This system is not distinguished.

Indeed, we can choose another complete regular system M' consisting of 4 contiguity submaps (one of them [bounded by the red line] is new, and 3 are parts of the old submaps). Clearly tau(M')>tau(M).
But we cannot claim that M' is distinguished.



10 12 2020

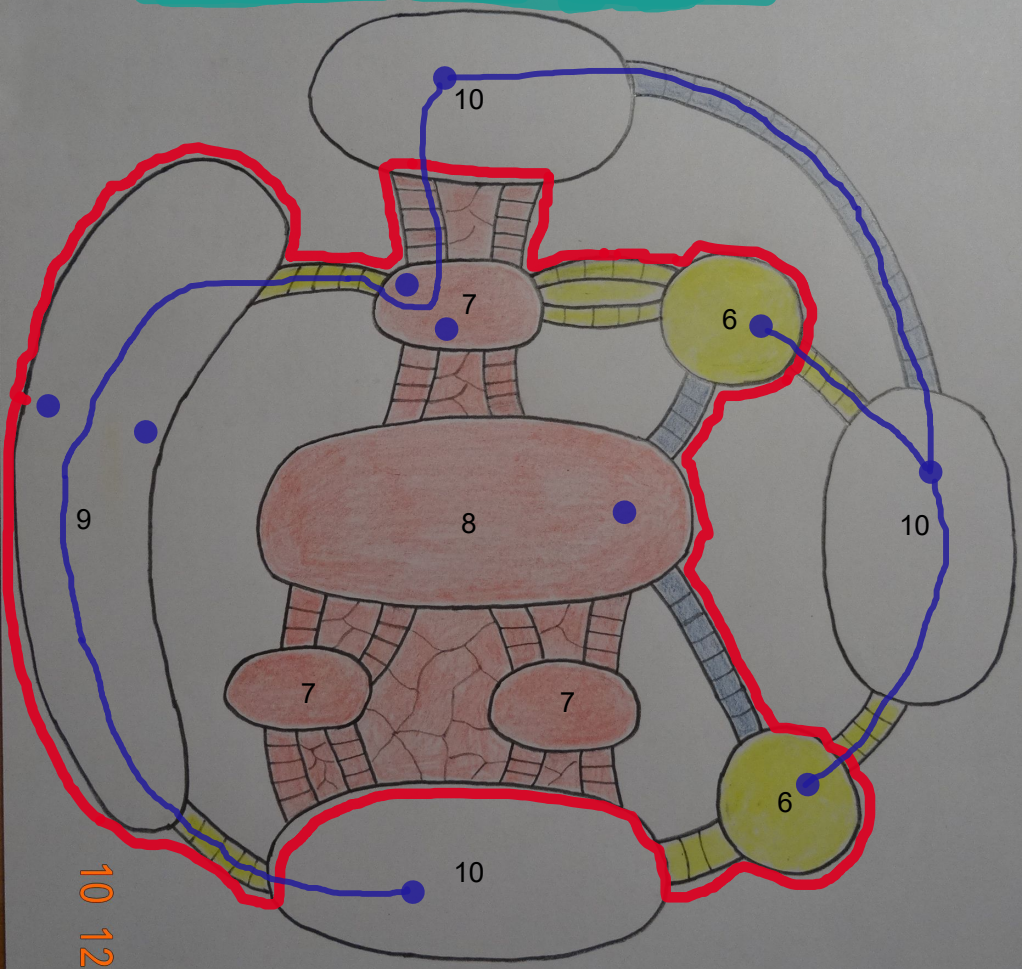
We can choose another complete regular system M'' of contiguity submaps. It consists of 3 submaps (one of them new [it is bounded by the blue line] and 2 are parts of the old submaps). However, we cannot claim that tau(M'')>tau(M') or that tau(M')>tau(M''). To decide, we should know the ranks of all R-cells in the contiguity submap between 10 and 7, and we should know the number of 0-cells in the region between 6,10,6,8.



10 12 2020

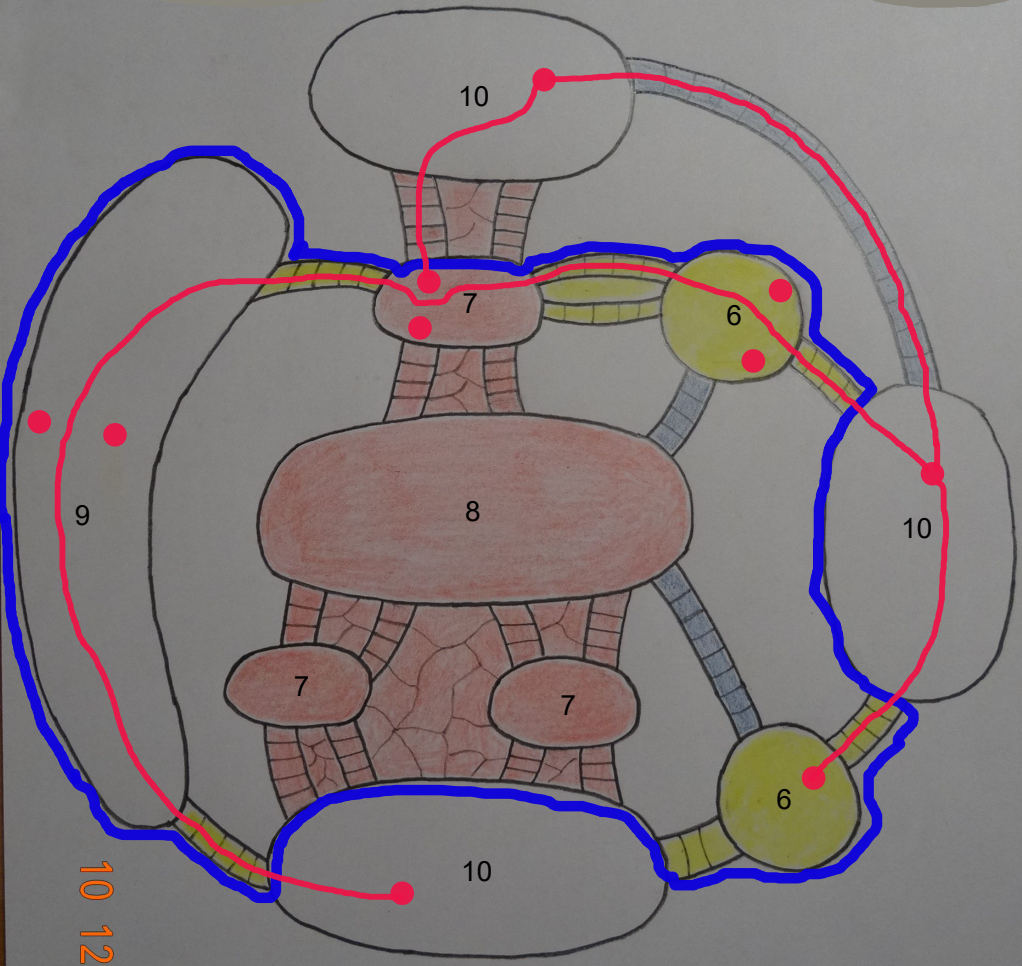
Is it true that at least one of M', M'' is distinguished?

The graph Φ' associated with the system M' of contiguity submaps.



10 12 2020

The graph Φ" associated with the system M" of contiguity submaps.



10 12 2020