

## **SHORT COMMUNICATIONS**



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In 1998 when the second author was working on a unified theory, he defined with an algebraic notion which he called "generalized group". In the paper **Generalized subgroups and homomorphisms** some algebraic properties of this structure were considered. Later we come to learn that this algebraic structure was discovered by A.H. Clifford, in the paper **Semigroups admitting relative inverses**, Annals of Math. 42 (1941), 1037-1049. Moreover "regular matrix semigroups over a group" introduced by Rees are generalized groups. In fact, if one consider the Rees matrix semigroup  $G = \{e, g\} \times \{1, 2\} \times \{1, 2\}$ , where  $\{e, g\}$  is a group of order 2, then  $G$  with the product

$$(a, i, j)(b, r, s) = \begin{cases} (abg, i, s) & \text{if } (i, r) = (1, 2) \\ (ab, i, s) & \text{if } (j, r) \neq (1, 2) \end{cases}$$

is a counterexample to our conjecture.

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