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Corollary 2. *Let ϱ be a complete relation on A. Then the $\mathscr{P}$-replica $\langle \mathscr{J}_0(A), \subseteq \rangle$ of $\langle A, \varrho \rangle$ is a chain.*

It follows directly from Proposition 14 and Proposition 8.

Corollary 3. *Let ϱ be an equivalence relation on a set A. Then the $\mathscr{P}$-replica of $\langle A, \varrho \rangle$ is the antichain (i.e. a complete unordered set) $\langle A/\varrho, \subseteq \rangle$.*

Proof. By example 1, $\mathscr{J}(A) = A/\varrho$ for an equivalence relation ϱ on A. Then clearly $I(a) = [a]$ for each $a \in A$, where $[a]$ denotes the class of the partition A/ϱ, $I(a) \subseteq I(b)$ is equivalent to $[a] \subseteq [b]$, which is equivalent to $[a] = [b]$, i.e. $a \varrho b$. Hence $\langle A, \varrho \rangle$ is also strictly principal and, by Proposition 14, the assertion is obtained, because $\mathscr{J}_0(A) = \mathscr{J}(A) = A/\varrho$.

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