semi-confluent

A surjective mapping $f : X \to Y$ between compact spaces is said to be (see [59, Chapter 3 and 4, p. 12-28]):
– *semi-confluent* provided that for each subcontinuum Q of Y and for every two components C_1 and C_2 of $f^{-1}(Q)$ either $f(C_1) \subset f(C_2)$ or $f(C_2) \subset f(C_1)$.

semi-continuum

A *semi-continuum* is a continuumwise connected point set.

semi-continuous

Let a continuum X, a compact space Y and a function $F : X \to 2^Y$ be given. Put

$$F^{-1}(B) = \{x \in X : F(x) \cap B \neq \emptyset\}.$$

The function F is said to be *lower (upper) semi-continuous* provided that $F^{-1}(B)$ is open (closed) for each open (closed) subset $B \subset Y$. It is said to be *continuous* provided that it is both lower and upper semi-continuous. This notion of continuity agrees with the one for mappings between metric spaces.

semi-locally connected

A continuum M is *semi-locally connected* at the point p if, for every domain D containing p, there exits a domain E lying in D and containing p such that $M \setminus E$ has only a finite number of components. A continuum is *totally non-semi-locally connected* if it is not semi-locally connected at any point.

simple closed curve

A *simple closed curve* is any space which is homeomorphic to the unit circle.

simple $\mathfrak{m}$-od

Let $\mathfrak{m}$ be a cardinal number. By a *simple* $\mathfrak{m}$*-od* with the center p we mean the union of $\mathfrak{m}$ arcs every two of which have p as the only common point.

simple triod

The union of three arcs emanating from a point v is called a *simple triod* provided the singleton v is the intersection of any two of the arcs ; the point v is then called the *top* of the simple triod, and the arcs are called its *arms*.