chainable

A *simple chain* is a finite sequence $L_1, L_2, \cdots, L_n$ of open sets such that L_i intersects L_j if and only if $|i-j| \leq 1$. The terms of the sequence $L_1, L_2, \cdots, L_n$ are called the *links* of the chain. An *ε-chain* is a chain each of whose links has diameter less than ε. a continuum M is *chainable* if, for each positive number ε, M can be covered by an ε-chain.

chaotic

A nondegenerate topological space X is said to be *chaotic* if for any two distinct points p and q of X there exist an open neighborhood U of p and an open neighborhood V of q such that no open subset of U is homeomorphic to any open subset of V.

circle

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

completely regular

a continuum is *completely regular* if each nondegenerate subcontinuum has a nonempty interior.

composant

If a point p of a continuum X is given, then the *composant of X belonging to p* is defined to be the union of all proper subcontinua of X which contain p. A set is a *composant of X* provided it is the composant of X belonging to p for some point p of X.

confluent

A mapping f of a compact space X onto a compact space Y is *confluent* if, for each continuum C in Y, each component of $f^{-1}(C)$ is mapped onto C by f.

-connected

A topological space (X, τ) is said to be *σ-connected* provided that X is not the union of more than one and at most countably many nonempty, mutually disjoint, closed subsets.

A continuum is *δ-connected* if each two of its points can be connected by an hereditarily decomposable irreducible subcontinuum.