scattered

A point set X is *scattered* if every subset Y of X has a point that is not a limit point of Y.

self-homeomorphic

A topological space X is called *self-homeomorphic* if for any open set $U \subseteq X$ there is a set $V \subseteq U$ such that V is homeomorphic to X.

semi-aposyndetic

A space X is *semi-aposyndetic* if, for each two of its points, X is aposyndetic at one of them with respect to the other.

semi-confluent

A surjective mapping $f : X \to Y$ between compact spaces is said to be (see [Maćkowiak 1979, 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.