regular

If X is a continuum and $p \in X$, then X is said to be *regular at* p provided that there is a local base $\mathcal{L}_p$ at p such that the boundary of each member of $\mathcal{L}_p$ is of finite cardinality. A continuum is said to be *regular* provided that X is regular at each of its points.

A continuum is *Regular* if each two of its points can be separated by a finite point set.

retract, retraction

Let X and Y be continua. A mapping $f : X \to Y$ is said to be a *retraction* provided that $Y \subset X$ and the restriction $f|Y : Y \to f(Y) \subset X$ is the identity; then Y is called a *retract* of X.

rigid

A nondegenerate topological space X is said to be *rigid* if it has a trivial autohomeomorphism group, i.e., if the only homeomorphism of X onto X is the identity.

selectible

A continuum X is said to be *selectible* provided that there exists a mapping $\sigma : C(X) \to X$ (called a *selection* for $C(X)$) such that $\sigma(A) \in A$ for each continuum $A \subset X$ (see e.g. [64, p. 253]).

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.