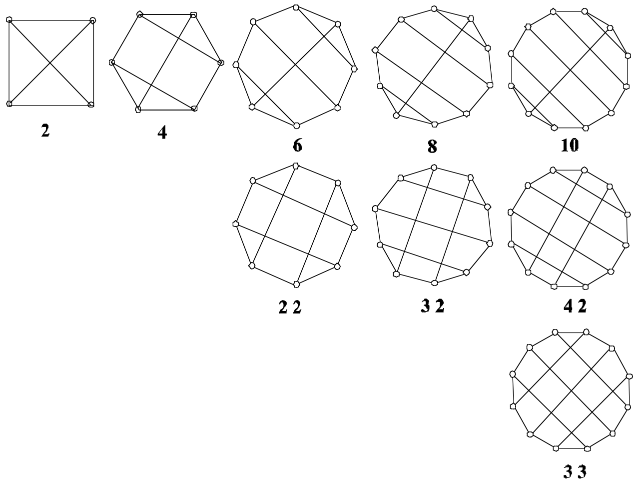

Fig. 11. Families of chord diagrams and self-avoiding curves.

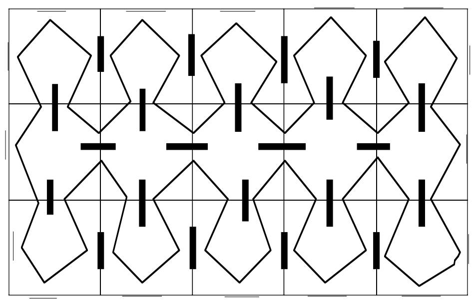

Fig. 12. *Via tori* that can be obtained by identifying opposite sides of the rectangle.

unchanged by opposite coloring of chords. With regard to self-avoiding curves, this means that the external region is equal to the internal one. Such diagrams are self-dual. For example, for $n = 6$, eleven among 33 chord diagrams are self-dual.

Again, families of *KL*s play important role as before, followed by families of chord diagrams and self-avoiding curves derived from them. Chord diagrams belonging to a same family can be visually recognized (Fig. 11).

Self-avoiding curves can be embedded on different surfaces, so together with *Viae Globi* on a sphere S^3, we can consider *Viae Tori* on a torus (later introduced in analogy to Sequin's *Viae Globi*), or on any other surface (Fig. 12).

The function **fDiffViae** from the knot theory computer program *LinKnot* (JABLAN and SAZDANOVI, 2006) for a given number n derives all different self-avoiding curves with n mirrors that can be obtained from prime *KL*s with n crossings. For every such curve given