tree

A *tree* is a graph which contains no simple closed curve. A tree as a one-dimensional acyclic connected polyhedron, i.e., a dendrite with finitely many end points.

triod

A continuum is called a *triod* provided it contains a subcontinuum whose complement is the union of three nonempty pairwise disjoint open sets.

unicoherent

A connected topological space S is said to be *unicoherent* provided that whenever A and B are closed, connected subsets of S such that $S = A \cup B$, then $A \cap B$ is connected.

Let a continuum X and its subcontinuum Y be given. Then X is said to be *unicoherent at* Y provided that for each pair of proper subcontinua A and B of X such that $X = A \cup B$ the intersection $A \cap B \cap Y$ is connected (see [72, p. 146]).

uniquely arcwise connected

A continuum is said to be *uniquely arcwise connected* provided that for every two of its points there is exactly one arc in the continuum joining these points.

universal

Let a class $\mathcal{S}$ of spaces be given. A member U of $\mathcal{S}$ is said to be *universal for* $\mathcal{S}$ if every member of $\mathcal{S}$ can be embedded in U, i.e., if for every $X \in \mathcal{S}$ there exists a homeomorphism $h : X \to h(X) \subset U$. Accordingly, a dendrite is said to be *universal* if it contains a homeomorphic image of any other dendrite.

weak cut point

A point x of a continuum M is a *weak cut point* of M if there are two points p and q of M such that every subcontinuum of M that contains both p and q also contains x.

weakly chainable

A continuum is *weakly chainable* if it is a continuous image of a chainable continuum.