We put (X, A) to denote that the space X is equipped with an arc-structure A (see [Fugate et al. 1981, p. 546]). Note that if there exists an arc-structure on a continuum, then the continuum is arcwise connected.

atomic

A surjective mapping $f : X \to Y$ between compact spaces is said to be (see [Maćkowiak 1979, Chapter 3 and 4, p. 12-28]):
– *atomic* provided that for each subcontinuum K of X such that the set $f(K)$ is nondegenerate we have $K = f^{-1}(f(K))$;

atriodic

a continuum that contains no subcontinuum which is itself a triod is said to be *atriodic*

biconnected

A space is *biconnected* if it is not the sum of two mutually exclusive nondegenerate connected point sets.

bihomogeneous

Suppose X is a space such that, for each two points a and b, there is a homeomorphism of X onto itself such that $h(a) = b$ and $h(b) = a$. Then X is *bihomogeneous*.

Borel sets

The family F of *Borel sets* of a space S is the smallest family satisfying the conditions:
(i) Every closed set belongs to F;
(ii) If X is in F, then $S \setminus X$ is in F;
(iii) The countable intersection of elements of F belongs to F.

branch point

A *branch point* of a continuum is the vertex of a simple triod lying in that continuum.