thin

A topological space S is *thin* if and only if for each two homeomorphic subset A and B of S, there is a homeomorphism h of S onto itself such that $h(A) = B$.

translation

If P and Q are subspaces of a metric space X with a metric d, and ε is a positive number, then a mapping $g : P \to Q$ is called an *ε-translation* provided that $d(p, g(p)) < \varepsilon$ for each point $p \in P$.

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 [Owens 1986, p. 146]).

uniformly continuum-chainable

A continuum X is said to be *uniformly continuum-chainable* if for each positive number ε there is an integer $k = k(\varepsilon)$ such that for each pair x,y of points of X, there are subcontinua $A_1, \cdots, A_k$ of X each of diameter less than ε such that $x \in A_1$, $y \in A_k$ and $A_i \cap A_j \neq \emptyset$ whenever $|i - j| \leq 1$.

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.