homotopic

Atoms or groups of a molecule which are related by an n-fold rotation axis ($n = 2$, 3, etc.) are called homotopic. For example, chiral tartaric acid (C_2 axis), chloroform (C_3 axis) and cyclohexaamylose (α-cyclodextrin, C_6 axis) have respectively two homotopic carboxyl groups, three homotopic chlorine atoms and six homotopic D-glucose residues.
See: prochirality

Source:
PAC, 1996, *68*, 2193 *(Basic terminology of stereochemistry (IUPAC Recommendations 1996))* on page 2210