Given a string s, return *the number of****unique palindromes of length three****that are a****subsequence****of*s.

Note that even if there are multiple ways to obtain the same subsequence, it is still only counted **once**.

A **palindrome** is a string that reads the same forwards and backwards.

A **subsequence** of a string is a new string generated from the original string with some characters (can be none) deleted without changing the relative order of the remaining characters.

* For example, "ace" is a subsequence of "abcde".

**Example 1:**

**Input:** s = "aabca"

**Output:** 3

**Explanation:** The 3 palindromic subsequences of length 3 are:

- "aba" (subsequence of "aabca")

- "aaa" (subsequence of "aabca")

- "aca" (subsequence of "aabca")

**Example 2:**

**Input:** s = "adc"

**Output:** 0

**Explanation:** There are no palindromic subsequences of length 3 in "adc".

**Example 3:**

**Input:** s = "bbcbaba"

**Output:** 4

**Explanation:** The 4 palindromic subsequences of length 3 are:

- "bbb" (subsequence of "bbcbaba")

- "bcb" (subsequence of "bbcbaba")

- "bab" (subsequence of "bbcbaba")

- "aba" (subsequence of "bbcbaba")

**Constraints:**

* 3 <= s.length <= 105
* s consists of only lowercase English letters.