A Dictionary of Scientific Terms
A DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

PRONUNCIATION, DERIVATION, AND DEFINITION OF TERMS IN BIOLOGY, BOTANY, ZOOLOGY, ANATOMY, CYTOLOGY, EMBRYOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY

BY

I. F. HENDERSON, M.A.

AND

W. D. HENDERSON, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

OLIVER AND BOYD

EDINBURGH: TWEEDDALE COURT

LONDON: 33 PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

1920
PREFACE

This compilation was undertaken as it was thought desirable that there should be available to students and scientists, an up-to-date work somewhat on the lines of Stormonth's Manual of Scientific Terms (1879, republished 1903). It contains definitions of about ten thousand terms, including several hundred lately coined expressions, many of which have not hitherto appeared in a dictionary. The work is expected to supply a want felt by many students and other readers of the Biological Sciences, as the usual handy-sized dictionary contains comparatively few purely scientific terms. The subjects selected for treatment are Biology and its allies, Anatomy, Botany, Zoology, Embryology, Cytology, Physiology; and some terms in Bacteriology and Palaeontology are included.

In a first edition of a book of this kind, errors of omission are inevitable, as few people have convenient access to each textbook and treatise, even in one subject, as it makes its appearance. Suggestions for additions will be welcomed and noted for future use, and should be accompanied by the name of the work in which the original definition is to be found; derivation offers no difficulty as a rule, but pronunciation might be indicated by coiners of entirely new terms.

In the etymological section, Greek words have been transliterated, as science and medical students are seldom acquainted with that language, and on the advice of an authority on Greek, the transliteration of certain combinations of letters represents the sound rather than the exact letters of the original; hence the frequent occurrence of such words as brangchia, hydor, etc.

This work was begun by Mr J. H. Kenneth, who compiled most of the primary lists from which the whole has been elaborated. Mr Kenneth had completed upwards of three
hundred terms when ill-health prevented his continuing the work, and it was handed over to the present authors.

We have to acknowledge our indebtedness to Professor J. H. Ashworth of Edinburgh University, who has very kindly read over the manuscript and given us some suggestions for additions.

I. F. H.

Zoology Department,
University of Bristol.
NOTE AS TO PRONUNCIATION

It has seemed expedient in many cases to give alternatives, as different centres of learning have different types of pronunciation; again, as it is usage which determines correct pronunciation, and the terms are not everyday words, it will be long before a term which lends itself equally well to two methods will be fixed down to one.

As to many anatomical and other purely Latin terms, students will probably follow the type of pronunciation, English or Continental, learned at school; in the latter case, the second alternative or some modification of it will be employed. Those who can readily pronounce ch as in loch, and who have so learned to pronounce the combination in Greek, will naturally introduce that sound into such words as *branchial, brachycnemic*; although the k sound has been adopted in this as in other dictionaries, the other is not to be regarded as incorrect.

The sound-symbols have been made as simple as possible, only the broader differences of vowel-sounds having been included. A general indication of pronunciation, rather than a critically exact reproduction, is what is wanted for the average reader of scientific works.

In the case of words which have not previously appeared in a dictionary, and whose pronunciation is not clearly indicated by etymological or other rules, it remains for the coiner to indicate his preference.
### SOUND-SYMBOLS USED IN PRONUNCIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>œ</td>
<td>as in</td>
<td>not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ó</td>
<td></td>
<td>form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ò</td>
<td></td>
<td>anatomy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oi</td>
<td></td>
<td>toy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oo</td>
<td></td>
<td>good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ow</td>
<td></td>
<td>cow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td></td>
<td>lash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td></td>
<td>thin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ù</td>
<td></td>
<td>pure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td></td>
<td>nut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ü</td>
<td></td>
<td>French u.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td>yard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
<td>is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zh</td>
<td></td>
<td>vision</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>adjective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td></td>
<td>adverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appl.</td>
<td></td>
<td>applied to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf.</td>
<td></td>
<td>compare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dim.</td>
<td></td>
<td>diminutive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g.</td>
<td></td>
<td>for example.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.e.</td>
<td></td>
<td>that is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anat.</td>
<td></td>
<td>anatomy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bact.</td>
<td></td>
<td>bacteriology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biol.</td>
<td></td>
<td>biology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bot.</td>
<td></td>
<td>botany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>cytology.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>adjective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>adverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appl.</td>
<td>applied to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf.</td>
<td>compare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dim.</td>
<td>diminutive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g.</td>
<td>for example.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.e.</td>
<td>that is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anat.</td>
<td>anatomy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bact.</td>
<td>bacteriology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biol.</td>
<td>biology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bot.</td>
<td>botany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyt.</td>
<td>cytology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opp.</td>
<td>opposite, opposed to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pert.</td>
<td>pertaining to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plu.</td>
<td>plural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>singular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.</td>
<td>verb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Language Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabic.</td>
<td>Ar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Saxon.</td>
<td>A.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch.</td>
<td>Dut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French.</td>
<td>F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German.</td>
<td>Ger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek.</td>
<td>Gk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icelandic.</td>
<td>Icel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian.</td>
<td>It.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Latin.</td>
<td>L.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysian.</td>
<td>Mal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle English.</td>
<td>M.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old French.</td>
<td>O.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old High German.</td>
<td>O.H.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish.</td>
<td>Sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish.</td>
<td>Swed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A DICTIONARY OF
SCIENTIFIC TERMS

ABA-

abactinal (ābāk'tīnāl, ābāktī'nāl) a. [L. ab, from; Gk. aktis, ray.] Appl. the area of an echinoderm body without tube-feet and in which the madreporite is usually included; abambulacral; antambulacral; opp. actinal (zool.).

abambulacral (ābāmbūlā'krāl) a. [L. ab, from; ambulare, to walk.] Appl. the area of an echinoderm body remote from that on which the tube-feet are found (zool.).

abaxial (ābāk'sīāl) a. [L. ab, from; axis, axle.] Pert. that surface of any structure which is remote or turned away from the axis (biol.).

abaxile (ābāk'tīl) a. [L. ab, from; axis, axle.] Appl. an embryo in which the axis has not the same direction as the axis of the seed (bot.).

abbreviated (ābrē'viātēd) a. [L. ad, to; brevis, short.] Shortened or curtailed.

abdomen (ābdō'mēn, āb'dōmēn) n. [L. abdomen, belly.] The belly; in vertebrates, the part of the body containing the digestive organs; in Arthropods and certain Polychaetae, the posterior part of the body; in Synascidians, part of the zooid below the thorax (zool., anat.).

abdominal (ābdōm'ināl) a. [L. abdomen, belly.] Pert. abdomen; appl. structures, organs, or parts of organs situated in, on, or closely related to, the abdomen.

abdominal pores,—single or paired openings leading from the coelom to the exterior, in Cyclostyled and certain other fishes (zool.).

abdominal reflex,—contraction of abdominal wall muscles when the skin over the side of the abdomen is stimulated (phys.).

abdominal regions,—nine areas into which the abdomen is divided by two horizontal and two vertical imaginary lines, viz., hypochondriac (2), lumbar (2), inguinal (2), epigastria, umbilical, hypogastric (anat.).

abdominal ribs,—ossifications occurring in the fibrous tissue between skin and muscles of certain reptiles (zool.).

abdominal ring,—one of two openings in the fasciae of the abdominal muscles through which passes the spermatic cord in the male, and the round ligament in the female; inguinal ring (anat.).

abduce (āb'dūkt') v. [L. adducere, to lead away.] To draw away from the median axis (phys.).

abductor (āb'dūkt'or) n. [L. adducere, to lead away.] A muscle that draws a limb or part outwards (anat.).

aberrant (āb'ĕr'ānt) a. [L. aberrare, to wander away.] Appl. species with characteristics not strictly in accordance with the type (bot., zool.).

abiogenesis (ābiōjē'nēsis) n. [Gk. a, not; bios, life; genesis, birth.] The production of living from non-living matter; archegony; autogony; spontaneous generation (biol.).

biology (ābiōl'ōji) n. [Gk. a, not; bios, life; logos, discourse.] The study of non-living things; anorganology.

abomasum (ābōmā'zūm, ābōm'āzūm) n. [L. ab, from; omasum, paunch.] The read or fourth chamber of the stomach of ruminants (zool.).

aboral (ābō'rāl) a. [L. ab, from; os, oris, mouth.] Away from, or opposite to, the mouth.

abort (ābōrt') v. [L. abortus, pre-
mature birth.] To be arrested in development; to be born prematurely (biol.)

abortion (ābˈɔrˈshən) n. [L. abortus, premature birth.] Premature birth; arrest of development of an organ (biol.).

abranchnate (ābrˈæŋˈkət) a. [Gk. a, without; brancheia, gills.] Without gills (zool.).

abrupt (ābrˈʌpt) a. [L. ab, from; rumpere, to break.] Appearing as if broken, or cut off, at the extremity.

abruptly-acuminate,—having a broad extremity, as a leaf, from which a point arises (bot.).

abruptly-pinnate,—having the main axis of the epipodium not winged, but bearing a number of secondary axes which are winged (bot.).

abscess (ābˈsɛs) a. [L. absindere, to cut off.] Appl. layer of cells just outside the cork-layer, to whose disorganization the fall of the leaf is due (bot.).

abscession (ābˈsɪʃən) n. [L. absindere, to cut off.] The separation of parts (bot.).

absorption (ābˈsərpˈshən) n. [L. absorbere, to suck in.] The intussusception of fluid by living cells or tissues; the passage of nutritive material through living cells (biol., phys.).

abstriction (ābˈstrɪkˈshən) n. [L. abstringere, to cut off.] The process of detaching spores (conidia) by the rounding off of the tips of the sporophores, as in mildews (bot.).

abterminal (ābˈtɜrˈmɪnl) a. [L. ab, from; terminalis, end.] Going from the end inwards (phys.).

abysmal (ābˈɪzəl) a. [Gk. abyssos, bottomless.] Pert. depths of the ocean.

abyssal (ābˈɪsəl) a. [Gk. abyssos, bottomless.] Pert. depths of the ocean; appl. organisms or material usually found there (biol.).

acanaceous (ākˈənəsˈshəs) a. [Gk. akanos, thorn.] Bearing thorns or prickles, as leaves (bot.).

acantha (ākˈənthə) n. [Gk. akantha, thorn.] Prickle (bot.); spinous process (zool.).

acanthaceous (ākˈənthəsˈshəs) a. [Gk. akantha, thorn.] Bearing prickles.

acanthin (ākˈənθən) n. [Gk. akantha, thorn.] A substance like chitin, strontium sulphate, forming the skeleton of the Radiolarians (phys.).

acanthion (ākˈənthən) n. [Gk. akantha, thorn.] The most prominent point on the nasal spine (anat.).

acanthocarpous (ākˈənthəkˈərpəs) a. [Gk. akantha, thorn; karpos, fruit.] Having the fruit covered with spines or prickles.

acanthocephalous (ākˈənthəˌkəfˈələs,-ˈsɛf-) a. [Gk. akantha, thorn; kephale, head.] With a hooked proboscis (zool.).

acanthoclados (ākˈənthəˌklədəs) a. [Gk. akantha, thorn; klados, branch.] Having spiny branches.

acanthocyst (ākˈənthəˌsɪst) n. [Gk. akantha, thorn; kystis, bladder.] A sac containing lateral or reserve styliets in Nemerteans (zool.).

acanthophore (ākˈənthəˌfɔr) n. [Gk. akantha, thorn; pherein, to bear.] A conical mass, the basis of the median stylet in Nemerteans (zool.).

acanthophore (ākˈənthəˌfɔr) n. [Gk. akantha, thorn; pherein, to bear.] A conical mass, the basis of the median stylet in Nemerteans (zool.).

acanthophore (ākˈənthəˌfɔr) n. [Gk. akantha, thorn; pherein, to bear.] A conical mass, the basis of the median stylet in Nemerteans (zool.).

acanthosphenote (ākˈənthəˌsfeˌnət) a. [Gk. akantha, thorn; sphein, wedge.] Appl. an echinoid spine made up of solid wedges separated by porous tissue (zool.).

acanthozoid (ākˈənthəˌzoɪd) n. [Gk. akantha, thorn; zoön, animal; eidos, form.] The tail part of the procolex of Cestodes as distinguished from the body or cystozoid (zool.).

acapnia (ākˈəpˈnɪə) n. [Gk. a, without; capnos, without smoke.] Diminution or want of carbon dioxide (phys.).

acaulcene (ākˈələsˈɛnt) a. [Gk. a, without; kaulos, stalk.] Having a shortened stem (bot.).

accelerator (ākˈsɛlərətər) n. [L. accelerator, to hasten.] Appl. muscle or nerve which increases the rate of action (phys.).

acceptor (āksˈɛsərˈtɔr) n. [L. accipere, to accept.] A body or substance which receives and unites with another substance or gas introduced (phys.).

accessorial (āksˈɛsərˈrəls) n. [L. accedere, to go to.] A muscle aiding in the action of another; the spinal accessory or eleventh cranial nerve (anat.).

accessory (āksˈɛsərˈri) a. [L. accedere,
to go to.] Additional or accompanying.

Accessory bud,—an additional axillary bud (bot.).

Accessory chromosome,—a chromosome found in the sex-cells of various animals which by its peculiar behaviour and the stage it appears at, is considered by some authorities to be the factor that determines species.

Accessory nerve,—the eleventh cranial nerve (anat.).

Accessory pancreatic duct,—Santoro's duct (anat.).

Accommodation (ákomódá'shùn) n. [L. ad, to; commodus, fitting.] The adjustment of the eye for receiving clear images of objects at different distances (phys.).

Accrescent (ákřés'ěnt) a. [L. accrescere, to increase.] Appl. plants that continue to grow after flowering; or calyx continuing to grow after pollination (bot.).

Accretion (ákře'shùn) n. [L. accrescere, to increase.] Growth by the external addition of new matter; in protozoology, agglomeration (biol.).

Accumbent (ákúm'bènt) a. [L. acumere, to lie on.] Appl. embryo having cotyledons with their edges turned towards the radicle, as in Cruciferae (bot.).

Acentrous (ásēn'trús) a. [L. a, without; centrum, centre.] With no vertebral centra and with persistent notochord, as in certain fishes (zool.).

Acephalous (ákěf'álús, -sēf-) a. [Gk. a, not; kephale, head.] Having no structure comparable to the head, as in some molluscs (zool.).

Acerate (ásěr'āt) a. [L. acer, sharp.] Needle-shaped; pointed at one end, appl. monaxon or oxeote spicules (zool.).

Acerose (ásěrōs) a. [L. acer, sharp.] Narrow and slender, with a sharp point; as a pine-leaf (bot.).

Acervuline (ásěr'vūlín) a. [L. acervus, heap.] Irregularly heaped together, appl. foraminiferal tests (zool.).

Acervulus (ásěr'vūlús) n. [L. dim. of acervus, heap.] A small heap or cluster, especially of sporo-genous mycelium (bot.).

Acervulus cerebri,—minute grains of a calcareous nature in the pineal gland, etc., of the brain (anat.).

Acetabulum (ásētāb'ūlùm) n. [L. acetabulum, vinegar- cup.] The socket for the head of the femur, situated at the junction of the ilium, ischium, and pubis, all of which may or may not take part in its formation (anat.); in insects, the cavity of the thorax formed by the epimeron, sternum, and occasionally epigastrium, in which the legs are inserted; the large posterior sucker in leeches; one of the cotyledons of the ruminant placenta; the sucker on the arms of a Cephalopod (zool.).

Acheilary (ákěl'ārī) a. [Gk. a, without; cheilos, lip.] Having the labellum undeveloped, as in some orchids (bot.).

Achene (ákēn') n. [Gk. a, not; chainein, to gape.] A monospermal seed-vessel which does not open or crack (bot.).

Achillis tendon (ákīl'īs tēn'dō) n. [Achilles, hero of the Iliad, who had a vulnerable heel; L. tendo, tendon.] The hamstring; the united strong tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles (anat.).

Achlamydeous (ákłam'id'éús) a. [Gk. a, without; chlamys, cloak.] Having neither calyx nor corolla (bot.).

Achromatin (ákro'mātīn) n. [Gk. a, without; chroma, colour.] The non-staining ground substance and linin of the nucleus (cyt.).

Achromatinic (ákro'mātīn'ık) a. [Gk. a, without; chroma, colour.] Pert. achromatin, or resembling achromatin in its properties (cyt.).

Acicular (ásīk'ūlār) a. [L. acicula, small needle.] Like a needle in shape; sharp-pointed (bot.).

Aciculum (ásīk'ūlūm) n. [L. acicula, small needle.] One of the stiff basal setae in the parapodium of a worm (zool.).

Acinaciform (ásīnā'sīfōrm) a. [L. acinae; short sword; forma, shape.] Shaped like a sabre or scimitar; appl. leaf (bot.).

Acinous (ásīnō'riūs) a. [L. acinus, berry.] Having globose vesicles, as some Algae (bot.).
acinus (a'si'nuς) n. [L. acinus, berry.] One of the pulpy drupes composing the fruit of bramble or raspberry (bot.); the sac-like termination of a branched gland (anat.).

acelomate (a'selə'mət) a. [Gk. a, without; kotlos, hollow.] Appl. animals not having a true body cavity.

acelomatus, acelous,—acelomate.

aceta (ā'kətə) n. [Gk. a, without; kōtedon, a cup-shaped hollow.] A plant without a cotyledon (bot.).

acquired character,—a modification or mutilation, due to disease or to use or disuse of a special organ or organs, which has actually made its appearance during the lifetime of the individual (biol.).

acraspedote (a'kra-spə'dət) a. [Gk. a, without; kraspedon, an edge or border.] Having no velum (zool.).

acrobrony (a'kro-brən'ə) a. [Gk. akros, tip; bryn, to swell.] Growing at the tip only (bot.).

acrocarpous (a'kro-kər'pəs) a. [Gk. akros, tip; karpos, fruit.] Having the fructification terminating the axis (bot.).

acrocorm (a'kro-kərm') n. [Gk. akros, tip; korax, crow; eidos, shape.] A process at the dorsal end of the coracid in birds (sool.).

acrocyst (a'kro-sist) n. [Gk. akros, tip; kystis, bladder.] The spherical gelatinous cyst formed by the gonophore, when it projects after migration in the blastostyle beyond the mouth of the gonotheca, for the completion of the maturation of the generative cells (sool.).

acrodot (a'kro-dōt) a. [Gk. akros, tip; odous, tooth.] Appl. teeth which are ankylosed by their base to the summit of a parapet of bone (anat.).

acrourate (a'kro-ərōt) a. [Gk. akros, tip; dromein, to run.] Appl. leaf with nerves converging at its point (bot.).

acrogenous (a'krojə'nuς) a. [Gk. akros, tip; genos, offspring.] Increasing in growth at the summit or growing point (bot.).

acrospic (a'kro-spīk) n. [Gk. akros, summit; speira, something twisted.] The first shoot or sprout, being spiral, at the end of a germinating seed (bot.).

acroscope (a'kro-spe) n. [Gk. akros, tip; sporos, seed.] The spore at the end of a sporophore (bot.).

actinal (a'ktnəl, a'ktnəl) a. [Gk. aktis, ray.] Appl. area of an echinoderm body in which the tube-feet are situated; appl. the oral area with tentacles in Actinaria (sool.).

actine (a'ktnən) n. [Gk. aktis, ray; en, in; chein, to pour.] A star-shaped spicule (sool.).

actinenchyme (a'ktnən'kəmə) n. [Gk. aktis, ray; en, in; chein, to pour.] Cellular tissue having a stellate appearance (bot.).

actinoblast (a'ktnə-bləst) n. [Gk. aktis, ray; blastos, bud.] The mother-cell from which a spicule is developed (sool.).
actinoarapis (ἀκτῖνοκάρπυς) a. [Gk. aktis, ray; karpos, fruit.] Appl. plants with flowers and fruit radially arranged (bot.).

actinodrome (ἀκτίνιοδρόμος) a. [Gk. aktis, ray; dromos, a running.] Veined paltomely (zool.).

actinogonidal (ἀκτίνογονιδιαλ) a. [Gk. aktis, ray; gonos, offspring] Having radiately arranged genital organs as in Stelleroids (zool.).

actinoid (ἀκτίνωδος) a. [Gk. aktis, ray; eidos, shape.] Rayed, star-shaped.

actinophere (ἀκτίνωμη) n. [Gk. aktis, ray; meros, part.] A radial segment (zool.).

actinomorphic (ἀκτίνωμοφυς) a. [Gk. aktis, ray; morphe, shape.] Appl. flowers which can be divided into like halves by a vertical section through the centre; radiosymmetrical.

actinost (ἀκτίνωστος) n. [Gk. aktis, ray; osteon, bone.] Basal bone of the fin-rays in Teleosteans (zool.).

actinostome (ἀκτίνωστομ) n. [Gk. aktis, ray; stomata, mouth.] The five-rayed oral aperture of the starfish (zool.).

actinotrichium (ἀκτίνωτριχίου) n. [Gk. aktis, ray; thrissa, hair.] A delicate unjointed horny fibre of mesoblastic origin found at the edge of all the fins in adult Teleostomes, probably homologous with the ceratotrichia of Elasmobranchs (zool.).

actinotrocha (ἀκτίνωτροκα) n. [Gk. aktis, ray; trochos, wheel.] Freeswimming larval form of Phoronis (zool.).

actinula (ἀκτίνυλα) n. [Gk. aktis, ray.] A larval stage in some Hydromedusae, in which a coelenteron, mouth and tentacles are formed, and cell differentiation has taken place before the larva is set free from the parent form (zool.).

aculate (ἀκουλετ) a. [L. aculeus, prickle, thorn.] Having prickles or sharp points (bot.).

aculiform (ἀκουλειφορμ) a. [L. aculeus, prickle; forma, shape.] Formed like a prickle or thorn (bot.).

aculeus (ἀκουλεύς) n. [L. aculeus, prickle.] A prickle growing from the bark, as in the rose (bot.); a stinging (zool.).

acuminate (ἀκομότη) a. [L. acumen, point.] Drawn out into a long point; tapering (bot.); pointed (zool.).

acuminiferous (ἀκομότηφρος) a. [L. acumen, point; ferre, to carry.] Having pointed tubercles (zool.).

acuminulat (ἀκομότηλα) a. [L. acuminulus, dim. of acumen, point.] Having a very sharp tapering point.

acute (ἀκοῦτος) a. [L. acutus, sharpened.] Ending in a sharp point.

acyclic (ἀκούλ) a. [Gk. a, without; kyklos, circle.] Appl. flowers in which the series of floral leaves are arranged in a spiral; opp. cyclic (bot.).

adamantoblast (ἄδαμαντοβλάς) n. [L. adaman, diamond; Gk. blastos, bud.] A cell of the internal epithelial layer of the mammalian enamel organ, columnar in shape; the enamel cell; in many of the lower forms the enamel organ consists only of such cells (zool.).

adambular (ἄδαμβυλαρ) a. [L. ad, to; ambulare, to walk.] Appl. ossicles or structure adjacent to the ambulacral areas in Echino- derms (zool.).

adaptation (ἀδαπτάς) n. [L. ad, to; aptare, to fit.] The process by which an organism becomes fitted to its environment; a structure or habit fitted for some special environment; the fitting of cutaneous and other sensations to a point when discomfort ceases, as the physiological zero in the case of adaptation to temperature (phys.).

adduction (ἀδικης) n. [L. ad, to; ducere, to lead.] The movement towards the median axis (phys.).

adductor (ἀδικτόρ) n. [L. ad, to; ducere, to lead.] Any muscle which brings one part towards another (anat.).

adeciduate (ἀδεσίδυτα) a. [L. ad, away from; de, from; cadere, to fall.] Not falling, or coming away, appl. evergreens (bot.); appl. placenta (zool.).

adelocodon (ἄδελοκόδοντικ, ἀδέλοκόδοντικ) a. [Gk. adelos, con-
cealed; **kodon**, bell.] *Appl.* the undetached medusome of certain Gymnoblastea, which degenerates after discharging ripe sexual cells, as *opp.* the free or phanerocodonic gonophore or medusome (*zool.*).

*adéolomorphic* (ád’élômôr’fík, ád’é-lômôr’fík) *a.* [Gk. *adélos*, concealed; *morphé*, shape.] Indefeasable in form; *appl.* central cells of peptic glands (anat.).

*adelphous* (ád’él’fús) *a.* [Gk. *adelphos*, brother.] Joined together in bundles (*bot.*); used in compounds monadelphous and diadelphous, which see.

*adenocheiri* (ád’é-nókí’ri, -rê) *n.* plu. [Gk. *aden*, gland; *cheir*, hand.] Elaborate accessory copulatory organs, outgrowths of the atrial walls in the turbellarian genus Artioposthia (*zool.*).

*adénodactylí* (ád’é-nódák’tíli, -lê) *n.* plu. [Gk. *aden*, gland; *daktylos*, finger.] Adenocheiri, which see (*zool.*).

*adenoid* (ád’é-nôid) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *eidos*, shape.] *Pert.* or resembling a gland; *pert.* or resembling lymphoid tissue.

*adenophage* (ád’é-nôfôr’) *n.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *pherein*, to carry.] The stalk of a nectar gland (*bot.*).

*adenophyllous* (ád’é-nôfíll’üs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *phyllon*, leaf.] Bearing glands on the leaves (*bot.*).

*adenopodous* (ád’é-nôp’ôdús) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *pous*, foot.] Bearing glands on the peduncles (*bot.*).

*adenostemonous* (ád’é-nôstêm’ônüs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *stemon*, a spun thread.] Having glands on the stamens of the flower (*bot.*).

*adesmy* (ád’é-s’mi) *n.* [Gk. *adesmos*, unfettered.] A break or division in an organ usually entire (*bot.*).

*adetopneusic* (ád’é-tôp’nu’sik) *a.* [Gk. *adéto*, free; *pnein*, to breathe.] Having papulae or dermal branchiae occurring beyond the abactinal surface, as in certain of the Stelleriids (*zool.*).

*adherent* (ád’é-rént) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *haerere*, to stick.] *Pert.* union of parts which are normally separate, as calyx and ovary; adnate (*bot.*).

*adhesion* (ád’é-zhûn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *hærere*, to stick.] Condition of being united to, or separate from, one another, *appl.* elements of a whorl (*bot.*).

*adhesive cells.*—Glandular or specialized cells found in various animals; on the tentacles of Ctenophores, on the epidermis of certain Turbellarians, on the pedal disc of Hydra, etc.

*adipose* (ád’é’pûs) *a.* [L. *adeps*, fat.] *Pert.* or designating animal fat; fatty (*phys.*).

*adipose tissue.*—The special animal tissue for the formation and storage of fat (*phys.*).

*adminicula* (ád’m’inik’úlû) *n.* plu. [L. *adminiculum*, support.] Spines of certain pupae, assisting in wriggling motion (*zool.*).

*adnate* (ád’nàt’) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *gnatus*, born.] *Pert.* or designating the condition of being closely attached to the side of the petiole or stalk, as in the case of stipules or leaves; designating the condition of the anther when its back is attached throughout its whole length to the filament, or to its continuation the connective (*bot.*).

*adnexa* (ád’nèk’så) *n.* plu. [L. *ad*, to; *nectere*, to bind.] Certain structures or parts of structures closely related to any organ (anat.).

*adnexed* (ád’nèkst’) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *nectere*, to bind.] Reaching to the stem only (*bot.*).

*adoral* (ád’ôr ál) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *os*, mouth.] Near the mouth, or *pert.* the mouth (*zool.*).

*ad-radius* (ád’rä’dûs) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *radius*, radius.] The radius in Coelenterates midway between the perradius and the interradius, a radius of the third order (*zool.*).

*adrectal* (ád’rek’tál) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *rectum*, rectum.] Near to or closely connected with rectum (*zool.*).

*adrenal* (ád’renàl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *renes*, kidneys.] Suprarenal.

*adrenalín* (ád’renàlín), *adrenaline* (ád’renàlín, ád’renàlín) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *renes*, kidneys.] A crystalline substance obtained from suprarenal extract (*phys.*).

*adrostral* (ád’rôs’trál) *a.* [L. *ad*, to;
rostrum, beak.] Near to or closely connected with the beak or rostrum (zool.).

adsorption (adsorption'shun) n. [L. ad, to; sorbere, to suck in.] The concentration of a substance in solution in a liquid on a surface in contact with the surface of another phase; the adhesion of molecules to solid bodies (phys.).
aduncate (adung'kāt) a. [L. aduncus, hooked.] Crooked; bent in the form of a hook.
advehent (ad'vehēnt) a. [L. advehere, to carry to.] Appl. veins, same as afferent (anat.).
adventitious (ādvēntītī'ūs) a. [L. ad, to; venire, to come.] Accidental; appl. organs arising in abnormal positions (bot.).
aecidiospores (ēsīō'dēōspōrz, ās-) n. plu. [L. aecidium, cup; Gk. sporos, seed.] The spores contained in an aecidium or cluster cup (bot.).
aecidium (ēsīō'dēōm, ās-) n. [L. aecidium, cup.] A cup-shaped structure containing simple sporophores, bearing rows of spores (bot.).
aegithognathous (ējīthōg'nāthōs, ā'gīthōg'nāthōs) a. [Gk. aegithos, hedge-sparrow; gnathos, jaw.] With maxillo-palatines separate, vomers forming a wedge in front and diverging behind; appl. a type of palate found in the Carinatae (zool.).
aerail (ā'ērāl) a. [L. aer, air.] Inhabiting the air; appl. roots growing above ground, e.g. from stems of ivy, for purposes of climbing; also to small bulbs appearing in the axils of the leaves of certain plants (bot.).
aerobe (ā'erōb) n. [Gk. aer, air; bios, life.] An organism which grows only in the presence of oxygen; appl. bacteria.
aerobio (ā'erōb'īk) a. [Gk. aer, air; bios, life.] Thriving only in abundance of oxygen (bact.).
aerocyst (ā'erōsīst) n. [Gk. aer, air; kystsis, bladder.] An air vesicle of Algae (bot.).
aerophyte (ā'erōfīt) n. [Gk. aer, air; phyton, plant.] A land-plant growing attached to another plant; an epiphyte.
aerostat (ā'ērōstāt) n. [L. aer, air; stare, to stand.] An air-sac in insect body or in bird-bone (zool.).
aerostatic (ā'ērōstātīk) a. [L. aer, air; stare, to stand.] Pneumatic; containing air-spaces (zool.).
aerotaxis (ā'ērōtāksīs) n. [Gk. aer, air; taxis, arrangement.] The movement of bacteria and other micro-organisms towards or away from oxygen (phys.).
aerotropicism (ā'ērōt'rōpīzım) n. [Gk. aer, air; trepein, to turn.] The reaction of plants to gases (bot.).
aesthacyte (ēs'ēthāsīt) n. [Gk. athesis, sensation; kyotos, hollow.] A sensory cell of primitive animals, aesthesia (ēsēthē'zēā) n. [Gk. aisthesis, sensation.] Sensibility.
aestival (ēs'tīvāl, ēstīvāl) a. [L. aestas, summer.] Produced in, or pert. summer.
aestivation (ēs'tīvā'shun) n. [L. aestivus, pert. summer.] The mode in which the different parts of the flower are disposed in the flower-bud; praefloration; torpor during summer as in the case of some animals.
aethalum (ēthālūm, āth-) n. [Gk. aithalos, soot.] An aggregation of plasmodia to form a compound fruit in Mycetozoa.
aetiology (ētē'ōlōjī) n. [Gk. aitia, cause; logos, discourse.] A branch of biology dealing with causes.
afferent (āf'erēnt) a. [L. afferre, to bring.] Appl. nerves carrying impulses to the nervous centres; appl. blood-vessels carrying blood to any particular organ or set of organs (anat.).
affinity (āfīn'ītī) n. [L. affinis, related to.] Relationship; similarity in all essential organs (biot.).
 aflaggellar (āflāg'ēl'ār) a. [Gr. a, without; L. flagellum, a whip.] Without a flagellum, a whip-like appendage in certain unicellular organisms; appl. the end of a trypanosome not furnished with a flagellum (zool.).
afterbirth (āf'tērbērth) n. [A.S. aftér, behind; beran, to bring forth.] Placenta and foetal membranes expelled after the young is born (anat.).
agametes (αγάμητς) n. plu. [Gk. a, without; gamos, marriage.] Ameobulae which develop directly into adults without syngamy (sool.).

agginate (αγγινάτε) a. [Gk. a, without; gamos, marriage.] Asexual to a parthenogenic race (biol.); cryptogamic (bot.).

agamobium (αγάμοβιον) n. [Gk. a, without; gamos, marriage; bios, life.] The asexual stage in metagenesis (sool.); the sporophyte (bot.).

agamogenesis (αγάμογένεσις) n. [Gk. a, without; gamos, marriage; genesis, generation.] Parthenogenesis.

agamogenetic (αγαμογένετικός) a. [Gk. a, without; gamos, marriage; genesis, birth.] Appl. asexual reproduction.

agamogony (αγάμογονη) n. [Gk. a, without; gamos, marriage; gonos, offspring.] Schizogony, or reproduction without sexual process (biol.).

agamont (αγάμοντας) n. [Gk. a, without; gamos, marriage; on, being.] A schizont, or that stage which gives rise to agametes (biol.).

agamous (αγάμος) a. See agamic.

agglomerate (αγλόμερατό) a. [L. ad, to; glomus, ball.] Clustered, as a head of flowers.

agglutination (αγλοτινάς) n. [L. ad, to; glutinare, to glue.] The forming of clumps or floccules by bacteria distributed in a medium, and their simultaneous loss of mobility (bact.).

agglutinin (αγλοτινιν) n. [L. ad, to; glutinare, to glue.] A substance which is supposed to cause agglutination (phys.).

aggregate (αγράγατο) a. [L. ad, to; gregare, to collect into a flock.] Formed in a cluster (bot., sool.).

aggregate fruit,—a fruit formed from the apocarpous gynoecium of a single flower, as the raspberry.
(anat.) the lateral petal of a papilionaceous flower; the membranous expansion on some seeds or fruits (bot.).
alar (ā'lār) a. [L. ala, wing.] Wing-like; pert. alae; axillary (bot.); appl. ligaments, cartilages, etc. (anat.).
alary (ā'lārī) a. [L. ala, wing.] Wing-like.
alate (ā'lāt) a. [L. ala, wing.] Broad-lipped, appl. shells; appl. a spicular system in Calcarea which is sagittal because of inequality of angles (sool.).
albescent (āl'bēs'ēnt) a. [L. albescere, to grow white.] Growing whitish.
albicant (āl'bīkānt) a. [L. albicare, to grow white.] Becoming white.
albinism (āl'bī'nīzm) n. [L. albus, white.] The absence of pigmentation (sool.); state of having colourless chromatophores.
albino (āl'binō, āl'be-nō) n. [Sp. albino, white, from L. albus.] A person with congenital deficiency of pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes (anat.); any animal with a similar deficiency on its body (sool.); a plant with colourless chromatophores, due to absent chloroplasts or undeveloped chromoplasts (bot.).
albument (āl'bum'ēn) n. [L. albumen, white of egg.] The white of egg (sool.); nutritive material stored in the embryo (bot.).
albumin (āl'bum'in) n. [L. albumen, white of egg.] A protein occurring in blood serum, milk, and many animal and vegetable tissues (phys.).
albuminous (āl'bum'inūs) a. [L. albumen, white of egg.] Pert. having, or of the nature of, albumen or albumin.
alburnum (āl'bur'nūm) n. [L. albus, white.] Sapwood or splintwood, the soft white substance between inner bark (cambium) and true wood (duramen); the outer young wood of a dicotyledonous stem (bot.).
alecthal (āl'ēs'thāl) a. [Gk. a, without; lekithos, yolk.] Appl. ova with little or no yolk (sool.).
aleurone (āl'urōn) n. [Gk. aleuron, flour.] Appl. proteid grains found in general protoplasm and used as reserve food-materials (bot.).
allexin (ālēk'sīn) n. [Gk. alexin, to ward off.] A substance in the blood which destroys bacteria (phys.).
algin (āl'jīn) n. [L. alga, seaweed.] A substance of a gelatin character obtained from certain Algae (phys.).
aloid (āl'goid) a. [L. alga, plant; Gk. eidos, shape.] Pert. resembling or of the nature of an Alga (bot.).
allogy (āl'gōl'ōjī) n. [L. alga, seaweed; Gk. logos, discourse.] The study of seaweeds or Algae (bot.).
alima (āl'īmā) n. [Gk. halimos, pert. sea.] A larval stage of certain Crustacea, e.g. Squilla (sool.).
alimentary (āl'mīn'ītārī) a. [L. alere, to nourish.] Pert. the nutritive functions; appl. canal, tract, system, etc.
alosphenoid (āl'ı'sfē'noid) n. [L. ala, wing; Gk. sphene, wedge; eidos, form.] The wing-like portion of the sphenoid forming part of the cranium.
altrunk (āl'trūŋk) n. [L. ala, wing; truncus, trunk.] The thorax of an insect when fused with the first segment of the abdomen.
alantois (āl'āntōīs) n. [Gk. allas, sausage.] An embryonic organ, a membranous bag arising from the posterior part of the alimentary canal in the higher vertebrates, and acting as an organ of respiration or nutrition or both, and usually uniting with the choronium (emb.).
allassotonic (ālā'sōtōn'īk) a. [Gk. allassein, to change; tonos, strain.] Induced by stimulus, appl. movements of grown plants.
allemorph (ālē'lōmōrf) n. [Gk. allelon, one another; morphē, form.] In Mendelian inheritance one of any pair of alternative characters (biol.).
alliceaceous (ālē'asshūs) a. [L. allium, garlic.] Pert. the allium or garlic family; having a smell or taste like garlic (bot.).
allogamy (ālōg'āmī) n. [Gk. allos, other; gamos, marriage.] Cross-fertilization, as opp. autogamy (biol.).
allologenesis (áľ’oijěn’ěsís) n. [Gk. allótopos, different; genesis, descent.] The alternation in a life-history of a sexual and a non-sexual form; alternation of generations (biol.).

allopelagic (áľ’ópel’ăj’ik) a. [Gk. állos, other; pelagos, sea.] Pert. organisms found at any depth of the sea uninfluenced by heat or cold (biol.).

alloplasmatic (ál’o plas’măt’ik) a. [Gk. állos, other; plasma, something moulded.] Appl. the differentiated portion of cell protoplasm (cyt.).

alloplast (ál’o plást) n. [Gk. állos, other; plastos, formed.] A morphological cell-unit of more than one kind of tissue (cyt.).

alluvial (áľ’ú vi’ál, ál’oo-) a. [L. alluere, to wash to.] Pert. or found in deposits laid down by running water (petal.).

alsinaceous (áls’ná shús) a. [Gk. alsine, chickweed.] Appl. a polypetalous corolla where intervals occur between the petals, as in the chickweed (bot.).

alternation theory, — explains the electromotive forces of nerve and muscle by alterations in the chemical composition of the tissue at the cross-section (phys.).

alternate (ál’tér nát, ál’tér nát) a. [L. alternus, one after another.] Appl. leaves or branches occurring at different levels on opposite sides of the stem (bot.).

alternation of generations, — the occurrence in one life-history of two or more different forms differently produced, as in the polyploid and medusoid stages of Hydroids (biol.).

alternation of parts, — it is the general rule that leaves of the different whorls alternate in position with each other, sepals with petals, stamens with petals (bot.).

alternipinnate (ál’tér nip’nát, ól-) a. [L. alternus, one after another; pinna, wing.] Appl. leaflets or pinnae arising alternately on each side of the mid-rib (bot.).

altrices (ál’trí sész, ál’trí sész) n. plu. [L. altrix, nourisher.] Appl. birds whose young are hatched in a very immature condition (zoöl.).

alula (ál’ú lá) n. [L. alula, dim. of ala, wing.] A small lobe separated off from the wing-base on its posterior edge in certain insects; false wing of birds (zoöl.).

alveola (ál’vé ölá) n. [L. alveolus, a small cavity.] A pit on the surface of an organ (bot.).

alveolar (ál’vé öl’úr) a. [L. alveolus, a small pit.] Pert. a tooth socket or alveolus; appl. artery, nerve, process, canal, in connection with the jaw-bone (anat.); appl. a particular stage in protoplasm; and to small cavities in the lungs (zoöl.); alveolar point—see prosthion.

alveolate (ál’vé öl’út) a. [L. alveolatus, pitted.] Deeply pitted or honey-combed.

alveolus (ál’vé öl’ús) n. [L. alveolus, a small pit.] A tooth socket or small pit or depression (anat.); the pyramidal ossicle supporting a tooth in the sea-urchin (zoöl.).

alveus (ál’vé ús) n. [L. alveus, cavity.] A thin white layer on the ventricular surface of the hippocampus (anat.).

amacrine (ám’ák rín) a. [Gk. a, not; makros, long; is, fibre.] Appl. cells occurring in the inner nuclear layer of the retina (anat.).

ambidextrous (ám’bid’ éstrúz) a. [L. ambo, both; dexter, right.] Able to use both hands with equal ease.

ambiens (ám’bë nz) n. [L. ambire, to go round.] A thigh muscle in certain birds, the action of which causes the toes to grasp the perch (zoöl.).

ambiparous (ám’ bi par’ ús) a. [L. ambo, both; parere, to beget.] Appl. buds as they contain the beginnings of both flowers and leaves (bot.).

ambisporangiate (ám’ bispor’昂já t) a. [L. ambo, both; Gk. sporos, seed; anggeion, box.] Appl. plants with sporophylls bearing both megasporangia and microsporangia (bot.).

ambital (ám’ bitá l) a. [L. ambire, to go round.] Appl. interambulacral and antambulacral plates of Astero- 

oids; the outer skeleton of arm of Ophiuroids (zoöl.).

ambitus (ám’ bitús) n. [L. ambire, to go around.] The outer edge or margin of a thing; the outline of an echinoid shell viewed from the apical pole (zoöl).
amboceptor (əmˈbōsēpˈtôr) n. [L. ambo, both; capere, to take.] An antibody or specific immune body necessary for the ferment-like action of the complement on a toxin or a red blood corpuscle (phys.).

ambulacra (əmˈbūləˈkrə) n. plu. [L. ambulare, to walk.] Locomotor tube-feet of Echinoderms (zool.).

ambulacralia (əmˈbūləˈkrələ) n. plu. [L. ambulacral plates, i.e. plates through which the tube-feet protrude (zool.).

ambulacriform (əmˈbūləˈkrəriform) a. [L. ambulacra, to walk; forma, shape.] Having the form or appearance of ambulacra (zool.).

amellation (əmˈəlĭˈfĭkəˈshŭn) n. [M.E. amell, enamel; L. facere, to make.] Formation of tooth-enamel (anat.).

ameloblast (əmˈələˈblast) n. [M.E. amell, enamel; Gk. blastos, bud.] A columnar or hexagonal cell about five times as long as it is broad, an enamel-forming cell; a cell of the internal epithelium of the enamel organ (anat.).

ametaseous (əmˈɛntəˈshŭs) a. [L. amentum, a thong.] Appl. plants bearing aments or catkins (bot.).

ametiferous (əmˈɛntəˈfĕrəs) a. [L. amentum, a thong; ferre, to carry.] Amentaceous.

amentum (əˈmɛntəm) n. [L. amentum, a thong.] A catkin, consisting of a bracted axis bearing unisexual flowers as in the poplar and willow (bot.).

ametabolic (əmˈɛtəˈbŏlĭk) a. [Gk. a, without; metabole, change.] Appl. insects that do not pass through any marked metamorphosis (zool.).

amicron (əˈmĭkˈrŏn) n. [Gk. a, without; mikros, small.] An element so small that even the ultramicroscope can only indicate it as a diffuse illumination in the track of the beam; cf. submicron (phys.).

amicronucleate (əmˈĭkrŏnˈkliĕt) a. [Gk. a, without; mikros, small; L. nucleus, kernel.] Appl. fragments of certain Protozoa in which there is no micronucleus (zool.).

amitosis (əmˈĭtŏsĭs) n. [Gk. a, without; milos, thread.] Cell-division and cleavage of the nucleus without the thread-like formation of the nuclear material (cyt.).

ammonitiferous (əmˈŏnətĭtəˈfĕrəs) a. [Gk. Ammon, Jupiter; L. ferre, to carry.] Containing the fossil remains of Ammonites (pal.).

amoeba (əmˈēbə) n. [Gk. amoibe, exchange.] A protozoon in which the shape is subject to constant alterations due to the formation and retraction of pseudopodia (zool.).

amoebiform (əmˈēbĭfŏrĭm) a. [Gk. amoibe, change; L. forma, shape.] Shaped like or resembling an amoeba (biol.).

amoebocyte (əmˈēbəˈsĭt) n. [Gk. amoibe, change; kykos, hollow.] Any cell having the shape or properties of an amoeba, especially certain cells in the coelom of Echinoderms; a leucocyte (zool.).

amoeboid (əmˈēbŏid) a. [Gk. amoibe, change; eidos, shape.] Resembling an amoeba in shape or in properties (zool.).

amoebula (əmˈēbŭlə) n. [Gk. amoibe, change.] The swarm-spore of a protozoon when furnished with pseudopodia (zool.).

amorphous (əmˈôr芙蓉) a. [Gk. a, without; morphe, shape.] Indeterminate, or of irregular form.

amphiarthrosis (əmˈfĭərthrŏsĭs) n. [Gk. amphi, both; arthron, joint.] A slightly movable articulation, as a symphysis or syndesmosis (anat.).

amphiauster (əmˈfĭəsˈtĭr) n. [Gk. amphi, both; asier, star.] The two asters connected by the achromatic spindle formed in mitotic cell division (cyt.).

amphibious (əmˈfĭbĭoəs) a. [Gk. amphi, both; bios, life.] Adapted for life either on land or in water (biol.).

amphiblaste (əmˈfĭblăsˈtĭk) a. [Gk. amphi, both; blastos, bud.] Having unequal segmentation, appl. telolecithal ova with complete segmentation (biol.).

amphiblastula (əmˈfĭblăsˈtŭlə) n. [Gk. amphi, both; blastos, bud.] Stage in the development of certain sponges, in which the posterior end of the embryo is composed of granular archaeocytes, and the anterior end of flagellate cells (zool.).
amphibolic (ām’fiböl’ık) a. [Gk. amphi, both; ballein, to throw.] Capable of turning backwards or forwards, as the outer toe of certain birds (zool.).

amphicarpous (ām’ficārpūs) a. [Gk. amphi, both; karpos, fruit.] Producing fruit of two kinds (bot.).

amphicoelous (ām’ficēl’ūs) a. [Gk. amphi, both; koilos, hollow.] Concave on both surfaces; appl. vertebræ with the anterior and posterior surfaces of the centra hollow (zool.).

amphicondylous (ām’fikon’dilūs) a. [Gk. amphi, both; kondylos, knob.] Having two occipital condyles (zool.).

amphidisc (ām’fīdīsk) n. [Gk. amphi, both; diskos, round plate.] Gnarled-shaped spicules protecting the gemmules of some freshwater sponges (zool.).

amphigastria (ām’fīgāstrēa) n. plu. [Gk. amphi, both; gaster, stomach.] Ventral rudimentary leaves of foliose liverworts (bot.).

amphigony (āmfig’ōn) n. [Gk. amphi, both; gonus, offspring.] Sporogony or reproduction involving two individuals; cf. monogony (zool.).

amphikaryon (ām’fikār’ēon) n. [Gk. amphi, both; karyon, nut.] An amphinucleus, a type of nucleus characterized by a large karyosome, in reference to the supposed encapsulating of the kinetic nucleus by the trophic nucleus (cyt.).

amphimixis (ām’fimīks’is) n. [Gk. amphi, both; mixis, mingling.] The mingling of paternal and maternal characteristics by the union of the male and female pronucleus in fertilization (biol.).

amphiodont (āmfiōdōnt) n. [Gk. amphi, both; oδous, tooth.] Appl. an intermediate state of mandible development in stag-beetles (zool.).

amphiont (āmfiōnt) n. [Gk. amphi, both; on, being.] A zygote or sporont formed by the coming together of two individuals (zool.).

amphiplatyan (ām’fīplāt’ēan) a. [Gk. amphi, both; platys, flat.] Flat on both ends; appl. centra of vertebrae (zool.).

amphipneustous (ām’fīpnūst’ūs) a. [Gk. amphi, both; pnein, to breathe.] Having both gills and lungs throughout the life-history; also appl. the condition in most dipterous larvae of an open anterior and posterior pair of spiracles with the intermediate pairs closed (zool.).

amphipodous (āmfiōdūs) a. [Gk. amphi, both; pous, foot.] From Amphipoda, an order of Crustacea, of which the anterior three pairs of abdominal appendages are more strongly developed for swimming, the remaining three pairs being adapted for jumping, hence,—having feet both for walking and for swimming (zool.).

amphipyrenin (ām’fīpirē’nēn) n. [Gk. amphi, both; pyren, stone of a fruit.] The substance of which the nuclear membrane in a cell is composed (biol.).

amphirhinal (ām’fīrīn’ēl) a. [Gk. amphi, both; rhis, nose.] Having two nostrils (zool.).

amphisarca (ām’fīsar’kā) n. [Gk. amphi, both; sarca, flesh.] A superior indehiscent many-seeded fruit with pulpy interior and woody exterior (bot.).

amphispermous (ām’fīspir’mūs) a. [Gk. amphi, both; sperma, seed.] Having the seed closely surrounded by the pericarp (bot.).

amphispore (ām’fīspōr’ē) n. [Gk. amphi, both; sporos, seed.] A reproductive spore which functions as a resting spore in certain Algae (bot.).

amphisternous (ām’fīstĕrn’ūs) a. [Gk. amphi, both; sternon, the breast.] Appl. a type of sternum structure in the Atelostomata (zool.).

amphistomatic (ām’fīstōmat’ık) a. [Gk. amphi, both; stomà, mouth.] Having stomata on both surfaces, appl. certain types of leaves (bot.).

amphistemous (ām’fīstēm’ūs) a. [Gk. amphi, both; stoma, mouth.] Having a sucker at each end of the body, as in certain worms (zool.).

amphistylic (ām’fīstīl’ık) a. [Gk. amphi, both; stylos, pillar.] Having the lower jaw connected with the skull by both hyoid and quadrato-rate, or by both hyoid and palato-quadrato-rate (zool.).
ampithecum (άμφιθε'shiüm) n. [Gk. amphi, both; thekion, box.] The peripheral layer of cells in the sporangia of mosses (bot.).

amphitoky (άμφιτό'κι) n. [Gk. amphi, both; tokos, birth.] Parthenogenetic reproduction of both males and females (zool.).

amphitriaenoe (άμφιτρι'ēn) n. [Gk. amphi, both; triaina, trident.] A double-trident-shaped spicule (zool.).

amphitrocha (άμφιτρό'κα) n. [Gk. amphi, both; trochos, wheel.] A free-swimming annelid larva with two rings of cilia (zool.).

amphitropal (άμφιτρό'παλ) a. [Gk. amphi, both; trope, turning.] Having the ovule inverted, with the hilum in the middle of one side (bot.).

amplectant (άμπλεκ'tánt) a. [L. amplecti, to embrace.] Clasping or winding tightly round some support, as tendrils in certain plants (bot.).

amplexicaul (άμπλεκ'σικόλ) a. [L. amplecti, to embrace; caulis, stem.] Clasping or surrounding the stem, as the base of a leaf (bot.).

amplexate (άμ'πλεκ'τα) a. [L. ampliatus, made wider.] Having the outer edge of the wing prominent, as in certain insects (zool.).

ampulla (άμπουλ'α, -půl'-) n. [L. ampulla, flask with narrow neck and globular body.] A membranous vesicle; part of the dilated tubule in the mammary gland; the dilated portion at one end of each of the semi-circular canals of the ear (anat.); the internal reservoirs on the ring canal of the water-vascular system in Echinoderms; the terminal vesicle of sensory canals of Elasmobranchs (zool.); the submersed bladder of Utricularia (bot.).

ampullaceal (άμπυλα'ςεάl) a. [L. ampulla, flask.] Flask-shaped, appl. arachnoid spinning glands which furnish silk for foundations, lines, and radii (zool.).

ampullaceous (άμπυλα'ςhůs) a. [L. ampulla, flask.] Flask-shaped.

ampullary (άμπουλ'αρι, -půl'-) a. [L. ampulla, flask.] Pert. or resembling an ampulla (anat.).

amyleneic (άμιλεν'ικ) a. [Gk. a, without; myelos, marrow.] Appl. non-medullated nerve-fibres (anat.).

amygdala (άμιγ'dálà) n. [L. from Gk. amygdale, almond.] One of the palatal tonsils; a rounded lobe at the side of the vallecula of the cerebellum (anat.).

amyloplast (άμιλ'όπλαςτ) n. [L. amyllum, starch; Gk. plastos, formed.] A leucoplast or colourless starch-forming granule in plants (bot.).

amyloplastid—amyloplast.

amyllum (άμιλ'tüm) n. [L. amyllum, starch.] Starch.

anabiosis (άν'αβιό'sis) n. [Gk. ana, up; bios, life.] Resuscitation after apparent death; power of revivification as seen in certain Tardigrada (zool.).

anabolism (άναβο'λιζμ) n. [Gk. ana, up; ballein, to throw.] The constructive chemical processes going on in living organisms whereby food-material is transformed into protoplasm (phys.).

anacrogynous (άνάκρογ'νυς) a. [Gk. ana, not; akros, apex; gyne, female.] Appl. certain liverworts in which the archegonia or female reproductive bodies do not arise at or near the apex of a shoot (bot.).

anacromyoidian (άνάκρομ'ιοίδιαν) a. [Gk. ana, up; akros, apex; mys, muscle.] With the syringeal muscles attached at the dorsal ends of the bronchial semi-rings (zool.).

anaerobe (άνα'ερόβ) n. [Gk. ana, without; aer, air; bios, life.] An organism capable of living in the absence of free-oxygen; appl. bacteria.

anaesthesia (άνέσθε'siá) n. [Gk. an, without; athesis, feeling.] Insensibility (phys.).

anagenesis (άν'αγεν'έσις) n. [Gk. ana, again; genesis, birth.] Regeneration of tissues (phys.).

ana (άνα) a. [L. anus, anus.] Pert. or situated at or near the anus; appl. posterior median unpaired ventral fin of fishes, margin and nerve of insect wing, posterior ventral scute of reptiles (zool.).

analogues (άν'αλογζ) n. plu. [Gk. analogia, proportion.] Organs of
different plants or animals with similar function but of dissimilar origin (biol.).

anamorphosis (án’amórf’ósís) n. [Gk. ana, again; morphe, form.] The evolution from one type to another through a long series of gradual changes (biol.).

anangian (án’án-j’ían) a. [Gk. a, without; angeion, vessel.] Appl. worms without a vascular system. (zool.)

anaphase (án’áfá-z) n. [Gk. ana, up; phasis, appearance.] A stage in mitosis during the divergence of the daughter-chromosomes (biol.).

anaphylaxis (án’áfil’á-kís) n. [Gk. ana, up; phylax, guard.] Condition of being hypersensitive to a serum, caused by the first or sensitizing dose (phys.).

anapophysis (án’ápó’físís) n. [Gk. ana, up; apo, from; phyein, to grow.] A small dorsal projection rising near the transverse processes in lumbar vertebrae (anat.).

anarthrous (án’árth’róús) a. [Gk. a, without; arthron, joint.] Having no distinct joints (zool.).

anastases (án’án-státs) n. plu. [Gk. ana, up; stanein, to make to stand.] The various materials that arise owing to metabolism in a cell, in the formation of complex from simple substances (biol.).

anastomosis (án’án-stó’mó-sís) n. [Gk. ana, up; stoma, mouth.] Union of ramifications of the leaf-veins (bot.); union of blood-vessels arising from a common trunk; union of nerves; formation of a network or mesh-work (anat.).

anatomy (án’á-tó’mí) n. [Gk. ana, up; tome, cutting.] The science that treats of the structure of plants and of animals; the structure of a plant or of an animal.

anatriaene (án’á-tré’i-en) n. [Gk. ana, up; triaina, a trident.] A triaene with backwardly directed cladi or branches (zool.).

anatropal (án’á-tró-pál), anatropous (án’á-tró-pús) a. [Gk. ana, up; trepein, to turn.] Inverted, appl. ovules with the hilum and micropyle close together and the chalaza at the other end (bot.).

anaxial (án’áks’iál) a. [Gk. a, without; axis, axis.] Having no distinct axis (biol.).

anchor (án’g’kór) n. [L. ancora, anchor.] The anchor-shaped spicule found in the skin of Holothurians (zool.).

anchylosis (án’khi-ló’sís) n. [Gk. ankylosis, stiffness.] The union of two or more bones or hard parts to form one part, e.g. of bone to bone, or tooth to bone (zool.).

anconeal (án’kó-né’ál) a. [L. ancon, elbow.] Pert. the elbow (anat.).

anconeus (án’kó-né’ús) n. [L. ancon, elbow.] Small extensor muscle situated over the elbow (anat.).

androconia (án’drók’óni-a) n. plu. [Gk. aner, man; konia, dust.] Modified wing-scales producing a sexually attractive scent in certain butterflies (zool.).

androioecious (án’dró-i-é’shús) a. [Gk. aner, man; dis, two; oikos, house.] Having perfect male flowers on different plants (bot.).

androecium (án’dré-é’shúm) n. [Gk. aner, man; oikos, house.] The male reproducing organs of a plant; the stamens taken collectively (bot.).

androgonidia (án’dró-go’ni-dá) n. plu. [Gk. aner, man; gonos, offspring.] Male sexual elements formed after repeated divisions of parthenogonidia of volvox (zool.).

androgyanal (án’dro-jí-nál) a. [Gk. aner, man; gyne, woman.] Hermaphrodite; bearing both stamens and pistillate flowers in the same bunch (bot.).

androgyinary (án’dro-jí-ná-rí) a. Having flowers with stamens and pistils developed into petals (bot.).

androgyanism (án’dro-jí-níz-m) n. [Gk. aner, man; gyne, woman.] The condition of bearing both stamens and pistils; hermaphroditism (bot.).

androgyinous (án’dro-jí-nús), —androgyanal.

androphore (án’dró-fó-r) n. [Gk. aner, man; pherein, to carry.] Stalk supporting the stamens (bot.); the stalk carrying the male gonophores in the Siphonophora (zool.).

androphyll (án’dró-fil) n. [Gk. aner, man; phyllon, leaf.] The leaf
bearing the microspores; the microsporophyll (bot.).

*androsporangium* (ān'drōspōrān'jūm) n. [Gk. aner, man; sporos, seed; angeion, box.] A sporangium containing the androspores (bot.).

*androspore* (ān'drōspōr') n. [Gk. aner, man; sporos, seed.] An asexual zoospore which gives rise to a small male dwarf plant (bot.).

*anemophily* (ān'ēmōf'īlī) n. [Gk. anemos, wind; philein, to love.] Plant-fertilization by the agency of wind (bot.).

*anemotropism* (ān'émōt'rōpīzm) n. [Gk. anemos, wind; trepein, to turn.] Orientation of the body with regard to wind (zool.).

*anenterous* (ānēn'tērūs) a. [Gk. a, without; enteron, gut.] Having no alimentary tract (zool.).

*anfractuose* (ānfrāk'tūsē) a. [L. anfractus, a bending.] Wavy, sinuous (bot.).

*angienchyma* (ān'jēnēn'kīmā) n. [Gk. angeion, vessel; enchein, to pour.] Vascular tissue (bot.).

*angioblast* (ān'jiōblāst) n. [Gk. angeion, vessel; blastos, bud.] One of the cells from which the lining of the blood-vessels is derived (emb.).

*angiocarpous* (ān'jēokārpūs) a. [Gk. angeion, vessel; karpos, fruit.] Having the fruit enclosed in a cavity (bot.).

*angiology* (ān'jēōlō'jē) n. [Gk. angeion, vessel; logos, discourse.] The anatomy of the circulatory and lymphatic systems (anat.).

*angiospermous* (ān'jēospēr'mūs) a. [Gk. angeion, vessel; sperma, seed.] Having seeds in a closed case, the ovary (bot.).

*angiosporous* (ān'jēospōr'ōs) a. [Gk. angeion, vessel; sporos, seed.] Having spores contained in a theca or spor capsule (bot.).

*angiostratous* (ān'jēōstrōtōs) a. [Gk. angeion, vessel; stoma, mouth.] Narrow-mouthed, appl. a certain order of Molluscs, and to a sub-order of snakes with nondistensible mouths (zool.).

*angular* (āng'gūlar) n. [L. angulus, corner.] One of the membrane bones of the lower jaw in most vertebrates (zool.).

*angulo-splenial* (āng'gūlōs'pēniāl) n. [L. angulus, corner; splenium, a patch.] The bone in Amphibia forming most of the lower and inner part of the mandible (zool.).

*angustifoliate* (ānggūs'tifōliātē) a. [L. angustus, narrow; folium, a leaf.] With narrow leaves (bot.).

*angustirostrate* (ānggūs'tīrostrātē) a. [L. angustus, narrow; rostrum, a beak.] With narrow beaks or snouts (zool.).

*animal pole*,—in many ova the yolk is more or less aggregated at one pole, and as a result the segmentation at that pole is retarded; at the other pole, which is called the animal pole, the segmentation is more rapid and usually results in some form of overgrowth on the lower, retarded, or vegetable pole (emb.).

*anion* (ānīōn) n. [Gk. ana, up; ion, going.] A negatively-charged particle or ion which moves up towards the anode or positive pole (phys.).

*anisocarpous* (ānīsōkārpūs) a. [Gk. a, not; isos, equal; karpos, fruit.] Having the number of carpels less than that of the other floral whorls (bot.).

*anisoceral* (ānīsōsēr'kāl) a. [Gk. a, not; isos, equal; kerkos, tail.] With lobes of the tail-fin unequal (zool.).

*anisoeheia* (ānīsōkē'ēla) n. [Gk. a, not; isos, equal; chele, claw.] A chela with the two parts unequally developed (zool.).

*anisodactylous* (ānīsōdāk'tīlūs) a. [Gk. a, not; isos, equal; daktylos, finger.] Having unequal toes, three toes forward, one backward; refers to an old classification of birds (zool.).

*anisogamous* (ānīsōg'āmūs) a. [Gk. a, not; isos, equal; gamos, marriage.] Appl. a conjugation in which the gametes or conjugating bodies are differentiated in some manner (biol.).

*anisogamy*,—conjugation between sharply differentiated gametes.

*anisognathous* (ānīsōgnāthūs, ānīsōgnāthūs) a. [Gk. a, not; isos,
equal; gnathos, jaw.] Having the teeth in the upper and lower jaws unlike (zool.).

anisomeroys (ánisóm’érus) a. [Gk. a, not; isos, equal; meros, part.] Having unequal numbers of parts in the floral whors (bot.).

anisopleural (ánisóplóo’rál) a. [Gk. a, not; isos, equal; pleura, side.] Unsymmetrical bilaterally.

anisopogonous (ánisópóg’ónús) a. [Gk. a, not; isos, equal; pogan, beard.] Unequally webbed with reference to feathers (zool.).

anisopterus (ánisóp’térus) a. [Gk. a, not; isos, equal; pteron, wing.] Unequally winged; appl. seeds (bot.).

anisospore (ánisóspór’ór) n. [Gk. a, not; isos, equal; sporos, seed.] A dimorphic spore, the sexes differing in size (bot.).

anisostemous (ánisóstém’ónús) a. [Gk. a, not; isos, equal; stemon, a spin thread.] Having the number of stamens unequal to the number of parts in the other floral whors (bot.).

anisotropic (ánisótróp’ík) a. [Gk. a, not; isos, equal; trepein, to turn.] Appl. eggs with predetermined axis or axes (emb.).

ankylosis.—see anchylosis.

anlage (ánlà’gè) n. [Ger. anliegen, to lie on.] The first accumulation of cells in a developing embryo recognizable as the commencement of a structure, organ, or part (emb.).

annectent (ánék’tent) a. [L. annectere, to bind together.] Linking, appl. intermediate species or genera (biol.).

annelid (án’élid) a. [L. annulus, ring; Gk. eidos, resemblance.] Constructed of ring-like segments, as one of the ringed worms (zool.).

annotinus (án’nót’ínús) n. [L. annus, year.] A year old (bot., zool.).

annual (án’úal) a. n. [L. annus, year.] Appl. structures or features that are marked off or completed yearly; living for a year only (bot.).

annual ring,—one of the rings seen in sections of dicotyledons indicating the secondary growth of a year (bot.).

annular (án’úlär) a. [L. annulus, ring.] Appl. certain fibrous bands or fascia in connection with the wrist and ankle, etc. (anat.); appl. certain vessels in xylem owing to the ring-like thickenings in their interior (bot.).

annulate (án’úlát) a. [L. annulus, ring.] Composed of ring-like segments; having the colour arranged in ring-like bands or annuli, as in earthworm or leech (zool.).

annuli (án’úlì) plu. of annulus.

annulus (án’úlús) n. [L. annulus, ring.] Any of the ring-like structures (anat.); the special ring in the fern sporangium, by the action of which the sporangium bursts; the remains of the veil in mushrooms; the ring of cells in the moss capsule whose rupture causes the opening of the capsule (bot.); a ring of an Annelid (zool.).

anoestrum (án’estrúm) n. [Gk. an, not; oistros, gad-fly.] The non-breeding period; the period of absence of sexual desire (biol.).

anomaly (ánom’áli) n. [Gk. a, not; homalos, even.] Any departure from the type characteristics (biol.).

anomophylous (án’ómof’ilús) a. [Gk. anomalous, uneven; phyllon, leaf.] With irregularly placed leaves (bot.).

anorganology (án’òrganol’ògí) n. [Gk. a, not; organon, instrument; logos, discourse.] The study of non-living things (biol.).

anosmatie (án’ôsmát’ík) a. [Gk. a, without; osme, smell.] Having no sense of smell (phys.).

antambulacral (án’tambúlak’rál) a. [Gk. anti, against; L. ambulare, to walk.] Not situated on the ambulacral area (zool.).

antebraeucium (án’tébra’kíüm) n. [L. ante, before; brachium, arm.] The fore-arm, or corresponding portion of the fore-limb (zool.).

antecephalal (án’téku’bitál) a. [L. ante, before; cubitum, elbow.] Anterior to the elbow (zool.).

antedorsal (án’tédor’sál) a. [L. ante, before; dorsum, back.] Situated in front of the dorsal fin in fishes (zool.).

antemarginal (án’temár’jínál) a. [L. ante, before; margo, an edge.]
Anticyanin (ān'thōséíanān) n. [Gk. anthos, flower; kyanos, dark blue.] Blue or violet colouring matter in flowers (bot.).

Anthocyathus (ān'thōsēi'athūs) n. [Gk. anthos, flower; kyathos, cup.] The discoid crown of the trophozoid stage in Madrepore development (zool.).

Anthodium (ān'thō'dūm) n. [Gk. anthos, flower; eidos, resemblance.] The capitulum or head of flowers of a composite plant (bot.).

Anthogenesis (ān'thōjē'nēsēs) n. [Gk. anthos, flower; gignesthai, to produce.] In certain aphids the production of both males and females by asexual forms (zool.).

Anthophilos (ān'thōf'ilūs) a. [Gk. anthos, flower; philine, to love.] Fond of flowers; appl. certain insects either living among or feeding on flowers (zool.).

Anthophore (ān'thōfōr) n. [Gk. anthos, flower; thērein, to bear.] Elongation of the thalamus between calyx and corolla (bot.).

Anthotaxis (ān'thōtāk'sis) n. [Gk. anthos, flower; taxis, arrangement.] The arrangement of flowers on an axis (bot.).

Anthoxantine (ān'thōzān'thīn) n. [Gk. anthos, flower; xanthos, yellow.] Yellow colouring pigment of flowers (bot.).

Anthropogenesis (ān'thropol'jēnēsēs) n. [Gk. anthropos, man; genesis, descent, origin.] Theory of the descent of man.

Anthropoid (ān'thropōid) a. [Gk. anthropos, man; eidos, resemblance.] Resembling man; appl. Simian apes (zool.).

Anthropology (ān'thropōl'jōj) n. [Gk. anthropos, man; logos, discourse.] The natural history of man.

Anthropomorphous (ān'thropōmōr'fūs) a. [Gk. anthropos, man; morphe, shape.] Resembling man.

Antiae (ān'tē, ān'tē) n. plu. [L. antiae, forelock.] Feathers at the base of the bill-ridge of some birds (zool.).

Antibody (ān'tībōd'y) n. [Gk. anti, against; A.S. bodig, body.] A substance formed in the blood which antagonizes toxins (phys.).
antibrachial (án'tibrá'kíl) a. [Gk. anti, against; L. brachium, arm.] Peri., forearm; appl. fascia, muscles, nerves (anat.).

antibrachium (án'tibrá'kium)—antebrachium.

anticlinal (án'tiklínál) a. [Gk. anti, against; klinein, to bend.] Appl. line of division of cells at right angles to the apex (bot.); in quadrupeds, appl. one of the lower thoracic vertebrae with upright spine towards which those on either side incline (zool.).

anticoagulin (án'tkōag'ículin) n. [Gk. anti, against; L. cogere, to drive together.] A substance which prevents the coagulation of drawn blood, as hirudin (phys.).

anticoagulant,—anticoagulal.

antidromy (án'tdrōmí) n. [Gk. anti, against; dromos, running.] Condition of spiral phyllotaxy with genetic spiral changing direction after each cycle (bot.).

antigen (án'tijēn) n. [Gk. anti, against; genos, birth.] Appl. substances which prevent the formation of antibodies in the blood (phys.).

antihelix (án'the'lik's) n. [Gk. anti, against; helix, a convolution.] The curved prominence in front of the helix of the ear (anat.).

antimeres (án'ti'měrəs) n. plu. [Gk. anti, against; meros, part.] A series of equal radial parts of the body of a radially symmetrical animal (zool.).

antipetalous (án'ti-pět'álūs) a. [Gk. anti, against, opposite; petalon, petal.] With stamens in front of petals (bot.).

antipodal (án'tip'ōdāl) a. [Gk. anti, against; pous, foot.] Appl. group of three cells at chalazal end of embryo sac (bot.); appl. cone of astral rays opposite spindle fibres (cyt.).

antisepctic (án'ti-sēp'tīk) a. [Gk. anti, against; sepzis, putrefaction.] A substance which destroys harmful micro-organisms, one of the functions of gastric juice (phys.).

antispadix (án'tispā'diks) n. [Gk. anti, against; spadix, a palm branch.] A group of four modified tentacles in internal lateral lobes of Nautilus (zool.).

antisquama (án'tiskwā'mā) n. [Gk. anti, against; L. squama, scale.] A basal lobe next the squama of insect wing; the squama alaris or antitegula (zool.).

antitegula (án'ti-teg'ūlə) n. [Gk. anti, against; L. tegula, tile.] Smaller lobe, nearer the base of wing, than alula (zool.).

antithrombin (án'tithrōm'bīn) n. [Gk. anti, against; thrombos, clot.] A substance formed in the liver which prevents clotting of the blood (phys.).

antitoxin (án'ti-tōks'īn) n. [Gk. anti, against; toxikon, poison for arrows.] A substance which develops as a result of, and subsequently neutralizes, the injection of a specific poison introduced into the animal body (phys.).

antitragus (án'ti-trāg'ūs) n. [Gk. anti, against; tragos, he-goat.] A prominence opposite the tragus of the ear (anat.).

antitrochanter (án'ti-trōkān'tər) n. [Gk. anti, against; trochanter, a runner.] An articual surface on the ilium in birds against which the trochanter of the femur plays (zool.).

antitropical (án'ti-tōr'pōl) a. [Gk. anti, against; trepein, to turn.] Inverted; appl. embryos with radicle directed away from the hilum (bot.).

antitropous,—antitropical.

antilia (án'ti-līə) n. [L. antilia, pump.] The spiral sectorial proboscis of the Lepidoptera (zool.).

antorbital (án'tor-bītāl) n. [L. ante, before; orbis, circle.] Situated in front of the orbit (zool.).

antrum (án'trūm) n. [L. antrum, cavity.] A cavity or sinus; appl. maxillary sinus, and cavity of the pylonus (anat.).

anusous (án'ūsūs) a. [Gk. a, without; oura, tail.] Tailless.

anus (á'nūs) n. [L. anus, anus.] The posterior opening of the alimentary canal (anat.).

aorta (á'ōr'tā) n. [Gk. aorte, the great artery.] The great trunk artery
which carries pure blood from the heart for distribution to various parts of the body through arteries and their branches (anat.).
aortic (aör'tik) a. [Gk. aorte, the great artery.] Pert. the aorta; appl. arch, hiatus, isthmus, septum, etc. (anat.), regurgitation (phys.).
apatic (ápätet'ik) a. [Gk. apatet-ikos, fallacious.] Appl. misleading coloration (zool.).
aperispermic (ápér'ispér'mik) a. [Gk. aper, without; peri, around; sperma, seed.] Appl. seeds without nutritive tissue (bot.).
apetalous (ápét'alús) a. [Gk. a, without; petalon, petal.] Having no petals (bot.).
apex (áp'eks) n. [L. apex, summit.] The tip or summit, as of lungs, heart, etc. (anat.).
aphlanterous (áfánîp'térús) a. [Gk. aphanes, unseen; pteron, wing.] Apparently without wings (zool.).
apheliotropism (áfêliôtrôpizm) n. [Gk. apo, away; helios, sun; trepein, to turn.] Tendency to turn away from light (biol.).
aphodal (áf'ôdal) a. [Gk. apo, away; hodos, way or path.] Appl. a type of canal system in sponges (zool.).
aphodus (áf'ôdûs) n. [Gk. apo, away; hodos, path.] The short tube leading from the flagellate chamber to the excurrent canal in one of the types of canal systems in sponges (zool.).
aphyllous (áfîll'ûs) a. [Gk. a, without; phyllon, leaf.] Without foliage leaves (bot.).
aphilly (áfîl'î) n. [Gk. a, without; phyllon, leaf.] Suppression or absence of leaves (bot.).
apical (áp'ikûl) a. [L. apex, summit.] At the tip or summit, appl. cell at tip of a growing point (bot.); appl. aboral plates of Echinoderms (zool.).
aplicate (áp'ikûl'ît) a. [L. apex, summit.] Forming abruptly to a small tip, as a leaf (bot.).
apiliary (ápîl'êrî) a. [Gk. a, not; pilos, felt cap.] Having the upper lip wanting or suppressed in the corolla (bot.).
aplacental (áp'læsên'tal) a. [L. a, not; placenta, flat cake.] Not developing a placenta, as in Monotrems (zool.).
aplanogamete (áp'län'ögåmêt') n. [Gk. a, not; planos, wandering; gamete, wife.] A non-motile conjugating germ cell in various plants and animals (biol.).
aplanospore (áp'län'spôr) n. [Gk. a, without; planos, wandering; sporis, seed.] A non-moteile resting spore of Algae for tiding over unfavourable circumstances (bot.).
aploperistomatus (áp'lôpêrîstôm'âtûs) a. [Gk. aplous, single; peri, around; stemon, mouth.] Having a peristome with one row of teeth, as mosses (bot.).
aplostemonous (áp'lôstêm'ônûs) a. [Gk. aplous, single; stemon, a spin thread.] Having a single row of stamens (bot.).
apneustic (áp'nûstîk) a. [Gk. a, without; pneustos, breath.] With closed tracheal system; appl. aquatic larvae of certain insects (zool.).
apocarpous (áp'ôkârp'ûs) a. [Gk. apo, away; karpos, fruit.] Having separate or partially united carpels (bot.).
apocyte (áp'ôsît) n. [Gk. apo, away; kytos, hollow.] A multinucleate cell, a plurinucleate mass of protoplasm (cyt.).
apodai (áp'ôdâl) a. [Gk. a, without; pouss, foot.] Having no feet (zool.).
apodema (áp'ôdêmâ) n. [Gk. apo, away; demas, body.] An internal projection usually of thoracic segments, for muscle attachments, found in Arthropods (zool.).
apodous (áp'ôdûs)—apodai.
apogamy (ápôg'âmî) n. [Gk. apo, away; gamos, marriage.] Development without the intervention of sexual organs (bot.).
apogeotropic (áp'ôjêôtrôp'îk) a. [Gk. apo, away; gia, earth; trepein, to turn.] Having the property of turning away from the earth (bot.).
apogeotropism (áp'ôjêôtrôpizm) n. [Gk. apo, away; gia, earth; trepein, to turn.] Tendency to act apparently contrary to law of gravity—this is, to turn away from the earth (biol.).
aponeurosis (áp'ônûr'ôsîs) n. [Gk. apo, from; neuron, sinew.] The
flattened tendons of certain muscles (anat.).

*apophyllous* (āp’ōfīl’ūs) a. [Gk. apo, away; phyllon, leaf.] Appl. the parts of a single perianth whorl when they are free leaves (bot.).

*apophysis* (āp’ōfīs’is) n. [Gk. apo, away; phyein, to grow.] Process from a bone, usually for muscle attachment (anat.); a swelling at the base of the capsule in some mosses; appl. small protuberance at apex of an ovuliferous scale in female cone of pine (bot.).

*apoplasmodial* (āp’ōplās’mo’dīl) a. [Gk. apo, away; plasma, something moulded.] Not forming a typical plasmidium (zool.).

*apopyle* (āp’ōpīl) n. [Gk. apo, away; pyle, gate.] The exhalent pore of a sponge (zool.).

*aposematic* (āp’ōsēm’āt’ik) a. [Gk. apo, away; sema, signal.] Appl. warning colours which serve to frighten away enemies (zool.).

*apospory* (āp’ōs’pōrī) n. [Gk. apo, away; sporos, seed.] The absence of sporogony (zool.).

*apostasis* (āp’ōstā’sis) n. [Gk. apo, away; stasis, standing.] Term appl. condition of abnormal growth of axis which thereby causes a separation of the perianth whorls from one another (bot.).

*apostrophe* (āp’ōstrōfē) n. [Gk. apo, away; trepein, to turn.] Arrangement of chloroplasts along the lateral walls of cells of leaves (bot.).

*apothecium* (āp’oθē’sē’ēm, -shūm) n. [Gk. apo, away; theke, cup.] The ascocarp of Lichens (bot.).

*apotropical* (āp’ōtrōpīs) a. [Gk. apo, away; trepein, to turn.] Anatropical and with ventrally-situated raphe (bot.).

*appendage* (āp’ēnd’dāj) n. [L. ad, to; pendere, to hang.] An organ or part attached to a trunk, as a limb (anat.).

*appendicula* (āp’ēndik’ūlār) a. [L. ad, to; pendere, to hang.] Pert. appendages; appl. skeleton of limbs as opposed to skeleton of trunk (anat.).

*appendiculate* (āp’ēndik’ūlāt) a. [L. ad, to; pendere, to hang.] Having a small appendage, as a stamen or filament (bot.).

*appendix* (āp’ēn’diks) n. [L. ad, to; pendere, to hang.] An outgrowth, especially the vermiform appendix (anat.).

*applanate* (āp’plānāt) a. [L. ad, to; planatus, flattened.] Flattened out (bot.).

*apposition* (āp’ōzish’ōn) n. [L. ad, to; ponere, to place.] The formation of successive layers in the growth of a cell wall; cf. intussusception (bot.).

*aproteodont* (āp’rōtēr’ō-dōnt, āp’rō tolerance) n. [Gk. apo, away; teros, tooth.] Having no teeth on the pre-maxillae (zool.).

*apteria* (āptē’riā) n. pl. [Gk. a, without; pteron, wing.] Naked or down-covered surfaces between the pterygale or feather-tracts (zool.).

*apterous* (āptē’rūs) a. [Gk. a, without; pteron, wing.] Wingless (zool.); having no wing-like expansions on the stems or petioles (bot.).

*apteryal* (āptē’rij’āl) a. [Gk. a, without; pteron, wing.] Wingless; without fins (zool.).

*apterygoteous* (āptē’ragō’tūs) a. [Gk. a, without; pterygion, dim. of pteron, wing.] Resembling or pert. the primitive wingless insects or Apertygota (zool.).

*aptychus* (āptĭkūs) n. [Gk. a, without; tyche, fold.] A horny or calcareous structure, possibly an operculum, of Ammonites (zool.).

*aquatic* (ākwă’tĭk, -wŏt-) a. [L. aqua, water.] Pert. water; living in or frequenting water (bot., zool.).

*aqueduct* (āk’wēdŭk’t) n. [L. aqua, water; ducere, to lead.] A channel or passage as that of coelchea, and of vestibule of ear (anat.).

*aqueous* (āk’wēĕs) a. [L. aqua, water.] Watery, appl. fluid occupying the space between the lens and the cornea of the eye (anat.); appl.
tissue consisting of thin-walled watery parenchymatous cells (bot.).

**arachnid** (ărăng’nid) a. [Gk. arachne, spider.] Spider-like, pert. spiders (zool.).

**arachnidiun** (ărăng’nid’un) n. [Gk. arachne, spider.] The spinning apparatus of a spider, including spinning-glands and spinnerets (zool.).

**arachnoid** (ărăng’noid) a. [Gk. arachne, spider; eidos, form.] Like a cobweb; consisting of fine entangled hairs resembling a cobweb (bot.); appl. a thin membrane of the central nervous system, composed of delicate connective tissue with an endothelial covering on its free surfaces and lying between the dura and the pia mater (anat.); pert. or resembling a spider (zool.).

**arborescent** (ăr’bôr’ës’ënt) a. [L. arborescens, growing like a tree.] Branched like a tree (bot.).

**arboroid** (ăr’bor’oid) a. [L. arbor, tree; Gk. eidos, like.] Tree-like, designating general structure of a protozoan colony (zool.).

**arbor vitae** (ăr’bôr vî’të, vë’ta) n. [L. arbor, tree; vita, life.] The tree of life, appl. arborescent appearance of the cerebellum in vertical section (anat.).

**arbutean** (ăr’bû’tëän) a. [L. arbuteus, strawberry tree.] Of or pert. the strawberry tree (bot.).

**arcade** (ăr’käd’) n. [L. arcus, a bow.] An arched channel or passage; a bony arch, as supra- and infratemporal arches in the skull (anat.).

**archaeocytes** (ăr’kèö’sëts) n. plu. [Gk. archaioi, ancient; kyotos, hollow.] Cells arising from undifferentiated blastomeres and ultimately giving rise to germ-cells and gametes (emb.).

**archaeostomaticus** (ăr’kèö-stöm’atës) a. [Gk. archaios, primitive; stoma, mouth.] Having the blastopore persistent and forming the mouth (zool.).

**arch-centra** (ăr’kë-së’n’trà) n. plu. [Gk. archi, beginning, first; L. centrum, centre.] Centra formed by fusion of basal growths of primary arculia external to chordal sheath; cf. chordacentra (zool.).

**archebiosis** (ăr’kè-bëös’ës) n. [Gk. arche, beginning; bios, life.] The origin of life (biol.).

**archegoniophore** (ăr’kè-gô’niô-fôr) n. [Gk. arche, beginning; gonos, offspring; pherein, to bear.] Branches of mosses bearing archegonia (bot.).

**archegonium** (ăr’kè-gô’niûm) n. [Gk. arche, beginning; gonos, offspring.] A female organ in which the oospheres are formed, and in which the young plant begins its development (bot.).

**archenteron** (ăr’kèn’terôn) n. [Gk. arche, beginning; enteron, gut.] The cavity of the gastrula which forms the primitive gut of the embryo (emb.).

**archespore** (ăr’kè-spôr) n. [Gk. arche, beginning; sporos, seed.] The tetrahedral or meristematic cell of a sporangium (bot.).

**archiambliaster** (ăr’ki-äm’fîäst’ër) n. [Gk. archi, first; amphi, on both sides; aster, star.] The amphiaster forming the first or second polar body in cell maturation (cyt.).

**archiblast** (ăr’kîbłâst) n. [Gk. archi, first; blastos, bud.] Egg protoplasm.

**archiblastic** (ăr’kîbłâst’i-k) a. [Gk. archi, first; blastos, bud.] Having total and equal segmentation (cyt.).

**archiblastula** (ăr’kîbłâst’u-là) n. [Gk. archi, first; blastos, bud.] Typical hollow ball of cells derived from an egg with total and equal segmentation (cyt.).

**archicarp** (ăr’kî-kârp) n. [Gk. archi, first; karpos, fruit.] The spirally coiled region of the thallus of certain fungi (bot.).

**archicerebrum** (ăr’kî-se-rë-brûm) n. [Gk. archi, first; L. cerebrum, brain.] The primitive brain, as the supraoesophageal ganglia of higher Invertebrates (zool.).

**archichlamydeous** (ăr’kîklâm’id’ëüs) a. [Gk. archi, first; chlamys, cloak.] Having no petals, or having petals entirely separate from one another (bot.).

**archicoele** (ăr’kî-sèl) n. [Gk. archi, first; koilos, hollow.] The primary body-cavity or space between the alimentary canal and ectoderm in development of various groups of animals (zool.).
archigony (árkîg'ónî) n. [Gk. archi, first; gonos, offspring.] The first origin of life by spontaneous generation (biol.).

archinephric (ár'kînéfr'ık) a. [Gk. archi, first; nephros, kidney.] Appl. the duct into which the pronephric tubules open (emb.).

archinephros (ár'kînéfr'rós) n. [Gk. archi, first; nephros, kidney.] The primitive kidney (emb.).

archipallium (árkîpál'yüm) n. [Gk. archi, first; pallium, a mantle.] The olfactory region of the cerebral hemispheres (phys.).

archipterygium (árikp tér'ýjüüm) n. [Gk. archi, first; pterygium, little wing.] Type of fin in which the skeleton consists of an elongated segmented central axis and two rows of jointed rays (zool.).

architype (ár'kîtip) n. [Gk. archi, first; typo, type.] An original type from which others may be derived (biol.).

archoplasm (ár'kôplázm) n. [Gk. archon, ruler; plasma, something moulded.] The substance constituting the attraction sphere, astral rays, and spindle-fibres (emb.).

archocentrous (ár'kôsên'trús) a. [L. arcus, bow; centrum, centre.] Appl. vertebral columns in which the centra are mainly derived from the arch tissue (emb., anat.).

archiferous (ár'sîfr'e-rús) a. [L. arcus, bow; ferre, to carry.] Appl. pectoral arch of toads, etc., where the precoracoid and coracoid are widely separated and connected by a large arched epicoracid (zool.).

archiform (ár'sîfôrm) a. [L. arcus, bow; forma, shape.] Shaped like an arch or bow (zool.).

archocentrous (ár'kôsên'trús) a. [L. arcus, bow; centrum, centre.] Appl. vertebral columns with inconspicuous chordal sheath and centra derived from arch tissue (zool.).

archocentrum (ár'kôsên'trûm) n. [L. arcus, bow; centrum, centre.] A centrum formed from parts of neural and haemal arches (zool.).

arcuallã (ár'kûal'lä) n. plu. [L. arcus, bow.] Small cartilaginous pieces, dorsal and ventral, fused or free, on the vertebral column of fishes (zool.).

areuate (ár'kûät) a. [L. arcus, bow.] Curved or shaped like a bow.

ardellae (ár'del'e) n. plu. [Gk. ardein, to sprinkle.] Small apothecia of certain lichens having the appearance of dust (bot.).

area (ár'reä) n. [L. area, ground-space.] A surface, as area opaca, area vasculosa (emb.).

arenaceous (ár'renä'shüs) a. [L. arena, sand.] Having the properties or appearance of sand; sandy.

areola (ár'éôlä) n. [L. areola, dim. of area, space.] A small coloured circle round a nipple; the part of the iris bordering the pupil of the eye (anat.); one of the small spaces or interstices of a special kind of tissue (zool.); the areas defined by cracks on the surface of lichens (bot.).

areolar (ár'éôl'âr), areolate (ár'éôl'ât) a. [L. areola, space.] Of or like an areola, having distinct spaces or interstices (bot.); areolar is appl. a kind of connective tissue with the fibres loosely attached (zool.).

argenteal (árjên'tëäl) a. [L. argenteus, silvern.] Appl. layer of the eye containing calcic crystals (zool.).

argenteous (árjên'tëús) a. [L. argentus, silvern.] Like silver (bot.).

argenteum (árjên'tëum) n. [L. argenteum, silver.] A dermal reflecting tissue layer of iridocytes without chromatophores in fishes (zool.).

aril (ár'il), arillus (ár'il'lüs) n. [F. arille, Sp. arillo, a small hoop.] An additional investment formed on a seed after fertilization (bot.).

arilloide (ár'ilîôd) n. [F. arille, hoop; Gk. eidos, like.] A false arillus arising from the micropyle as an expansion of the exostome (bot.).

arista (ár'îstâ) n. [L. arista, beard of an ear of corn.] Awn; long-pointed process as in many grasses (bot.); a bristle borne by the antenna of many brachycerous Diptera (zool.).

Aristotle’s lantern (Arístô’tl’z),—the masticating apparatus of the sea-urchin (zool.).

armature (ár'mâtür) n. [L. arma, weapons.] Anything which serves to defend, as hairs, prickles, thorns (bot.); spines, stings, etc. (zool.).
arollum (ἄρολλωμ) n. [Gk. arole, protection.] Pad between the claws on tarsus of Orthoptera (zool.).
arrectores pilorum,—bundles of non-striped muscular fibres associated with the hair follicles,—on contraction, they render the hair more erect (phys.).
arrenos, arrenos, male; plasma, something moulded.] Male plasma, in reference to the theory that all proplasm consists of arrenenoplasm and thelyplasm (biol.).
arrenotoky (ἄρένοτοκι) n. [Gk. arrenos, male; tokos, birth.] Production of males parthenogenetically (zool.).
arterial (άρτερια) a. [L. arteria, artery.] Pert. or situated at a joint or joints; appl. cartilage, lamellae, surface, capsule, etc. (anat.).
arterial sclerosis,—hardening of the walls of the arteries, said to contribute to natural death (phys.).
arteriole (άρτεριόλη) n. [L. arteriola, small artery.] A small or branch artery (anat.).
artery (άρτηρα) n. [L. arteria, artery.] A vessel which conveys blood from heart to body (anat.).
arthritis (άρθριτικ) a. [Gk. arthron, joint.] Pert. or at joints (anat.).
arthrobranchiae (άρθροβρανχκέ, -κή) n. plu. [Gk. arthron, a joint; brangchia, gills.] Joint-gills, arising at the junction of thoracic appendages with trunk of Arthropods (zool.).
arthrodiia (άρθροδια) n. [Gk. arthron, joint.] A joint admitting of only gliding movements (anat.).
arthrodiadial (άρθροδιαδίαλ) a. [Gk. arthron, joint.] Appl. the articular membranes connecting thoracic appendages with trunk, as in Arthropods (zoool.).
arthromere (άρθρομερή) n. [Gk. arthron, joint; meros, part.] An arthropod body-segment or somite (zoool.).
arthropod (άρθροποδ) a. [Gk. arthron, joint; pous, foot.] Of or pert. the Arthropoda (zoool.).
arthropterous (άρθροπτέρους) a. [Gk. arthron, joint; pteron, wing.] Having jointed fin-rays, as in fishes (zoool.).
arthropore (άρθροπόρ) n. [Gk. arthron, joint; sporos, seed.] A resting bacterial cell (bot.).
arthrostigmata (άρθροστερίγματα) n. plu. [Gk. arthron, joint; stigmata, a support.] Jointed stigmata (bot.).
arthrotracous (άρθροστράκος) a. [Gk. arthron, joint; ostrakon, shell.] Having a segmented shell (zoool.).
articular (άρτικολάρ) a. [L. articulus, joint.] Pert. or situated at a joint or joints; appl. cartilage, lamellae, surface, capsule, etc. (anat.).
articulated (άρτικολατέδ) a. [L. articulus, joint.] Jointed; separating easily at certain points (bot.).
atriculation (άρτικολάσhùn) n. [L. articulus, joint.] A joint, between bones or segments (zoool.), or segments of a stem (bot.).
atifact (άρτιφάκτ) n. [L. ars, art; facere, to make.] Any appearance produced by a reagent or other artificial means (biol.).
atiodactyl (άρτιόδακτυλ) a. [Gk. artios, equal; daktylos, finger.] Having an even number of fingers or toes (zoool.).
arytenoid (άρτιτενοι) a. [Gk. arytaaina, a pitcher.] Pitcher-like, appl. two cartilages at the back of the larynx, also glands, swellings, etc. (anat.).
asci (άσκι, ἄσκι, άσκέ) n. plu. [Gk. askos, bladder.] Membranous sporesacs of fungi within which the ascospores are formed (bot.).
ascidian (άσκιδιάν) a. [Gk. askidion, dim. of askos, bag.] Like an ascidian or sea-squirt (zoool.).
ascidium (άσκιδιόμ) n, ascidia (άσκιδα) plu. [Gk. askidion, little bag.] Pitcher-leaves, as in Nepenthes (bot.).
ascigerous (άσκι'ερος) a. [Gk. askos, bag; L. gerere, to bear.] Bearing asci, as certain hyphae in Fungi (bot.).
ascocarp (άσκοκάρπ) n. [Gk. askos, bag; karpos, fruit.] The protective covering investing the ascii (bot.).
ascogenous (άσκογένος) a. [Gk. askos, bag; gignesthai, to produce.] Bearing ascii (bot.).
ascogonium (άσκογονιόμ) n. [Gk. asc-
askos, bag; gignesthai, to produce. A sac-like structure in which the reproductive bodies are formed (bot.).

ascospore (ás'kůspōr) n. [Gk. askos, bag; sporos, seed.] One of the spores contained in an ascus (bot.).

ascus—sing. of asc, which see.

asexual (ásék'stāl) a. [Gk. α, without; L. sexus, sex.] Having no apparent sexual organs; pathogenetic or vegetative as ap.pl. reproduction (biol.).

aspect (ás'pekt) n. [L. ad, to; spectare, to look.] Look, appearance, point of view (biol.).

asperity (ás-pēr'tī) n. [L. asper, rough.] Roughness as on certain leaves (bot.).

aspidobranchiate (ás'pīdōbrāng'kīāt) a. [Gk. aspis, shield; brangchia, gills.] Pert, or resembling the Aspidobranchiata, a group of Gasteropods (zool.).

asplanchnic (ás'plāngk'nīk) a. [Gk. a, without; splanchna, viscera.] Without alimentary canal (sool.).

asporous (ás'pōr'ūs) a. [Gk. a, without; sporo's, seed.] Having no spores (bot.).

assimilation (ás'īm'i-lā'shūn) n. [L. ad, to; similis, like.] Conversion into protoplasm of ingested nutrient material (phys.).

association (ás'sō'i-shūn) n. [L. ad, to; socius, fellow.] Adherence of gregarines without fusion of nuclei (sool.); ap.pl. fibres connecting white matter of interior of brain with cortex of convolutions (phys.).

astely (Ástēl'll) n. [Gk. a, without; stele, pillar.] Absence of a central cylinder or axis (bot.).

aster (ás'tér) n. [Gk. aster, a star.] The star-shaped achromatnic structure surrounding the centrosome during mitosis; the star-shaped arrangement of the chromosomes during mitosis (cyt.).

asterion (ás'tēr'īōn) n. [Gk. aster, star.] The region of the postero-lateral fontanelle where lambloid, parieto-mastoid, and occipito-mastoid sutures meet (anat.).

asteroid (ás'tērōid) a. [Gk. aster, star; eidos, resemblance.] Star-shaped; pertaining to the star-fish (sool.).

asterospondylous (ás'tērōspond'ōnī-lūs) a. [Gk. aster, star; spondylos, vertebra.] Having centrum with radiating calcified plates (zool.).

astomatous (ás-tōm'ātūs) a. [Gk. a, without; stoma, mouth.] Not having a mouth (sool.); without epidermic pores or stomata (bot.).

astomous (ás'tō'mūs) a. [Gk. a, without; stoma, mouth.] Without a stomium or line of dehiscence; bursting irregularly (bot.).

astragalus (ás'trāg'ā-lūs) n. [Gk. astragalos, an ankle bone.] The second largest tarsal bone in man (anat.); a tarsal bone in Vertebrates.

astrocentre (ás'trōsēn'tēr) n. [L. aster, star; centrum, centre.] The centrosome (cyt.).

astrosphere (ás'trōsfēr) n. [Gk. aster, star; sphaira, ball.] The central mass of the aster without the rays; the aster exclusive of the centrosome; the astral sphere (cyt.).

asymmetrical (ás'imē'trīk) a. [Gk. a, without; syn, with; metron, measure.] Pert. want of symmetry; in the condition of having two sides unlike or disproportionated; ap.pl. structures or organs which cannot be divided into similar halves by any vertical axis (biol.).

asymmetry (ás'im'ētri) n. [Gk. a, without; syn, with; metron, measure.] Want of symmetry.

atavism (át'āvīz'm) n. [L. atavus, ancestor.] Reversion, the occurrence of a characteristic of a remote ancestor not observed in the more immediate ancestors (biol.).

atavistic (át'āvīs'tīk) a. [L. atavus, ancestor.] Pert. marked by, or tending to atavism (biol.).

athalamous (áthal'amūs) a. [Gk. a, without; thalamos, inner room.] Wanting a thalamus (bot.).

atlas (át'lās) n. [Gk. atlas, a giant.] The first cervical vertebra articulating with the skull (anat.).

atokous (át'ōkūs) a. [Gk. atokos, childless.] Without offspring.

atoll (át'ōl, átōl) n. [Mal. atoll.] A coral reef surrounding a body of water (sool.).

atrial (át'riāl) a. [L. atrium, a central
room.]  Pert. atrium; appl. cavity, pore, canal, siphon, lobes (zool.).

atrioceleomic (ā’trōsēlōm’īk) a. [L. atrium, central room; Gk. koilos, hollow.] Connecting the atrium and the coelom; appl. funnels, of uncertain function, in Cephalochordidae (zool.).

atricope (ā’trōpōr) n. [L. atrium, central room; porus, channel.] The opening from the atrial cavity to the exterior in Cephalochordata (zool.).

atrioventricular (ā’trōvēntrīk’ūlār) a. [L. atrium, chamber; ventriculus, small cavity.] Pert. the atrioventricular structure in the heart; appl. bundles, groove, openings (anat.).

atrium (ā’trīūm) n. [L. atrium, chamber.] The two anterior cavities of the heart; the tympanic cavity (anat.); a chamber surrounding the pharynx in Tunicates and Cephalochordatae (zool.).

atrochial (ā’trōkēl) a. [Gk. a, without; trochos, wheel.] Without the preoral circle of cilia; appl. trochophore stage when the preoral circle is absent and the surface is covered uniformly with cilia (zool.).

atrophy (ā’trófi) n. [Gk. a, without; trephēin, to nourish.] Emaciation; diminution in size and function of a part or organ (biol.).

atropus (ā’trōpūs) a. [Gk. a, without; trephēin, to turn.] Appl. ovule in proper position, i.e. not inverted (bot.).

atterminal (ātĕr’mīnāl) a. [L. ad, to; terminus, end.] Towards a terminal; appl. current directed toward the thermal cross-section (phys.).

attraction (ātrāk’shūn) n. [L. attractus, drawn to.] Any structure which apparently draws other things to it, as an attraction cone (cyt.).

auditory (ōd’i’tōr) a. [L. audire, to hear.] Pert. the hearing apparatus, appl. organ, nucleus, ossicle, capsule, canal, meatus, nerve, tentacle, etc.

Auerbach’s plexus,—a ganglial plexus of non-medullated nervefibres, found between the two layers of the muscular coat of the small intestine; the plexus myentericus (phys.).

augmentor (ōgmēñ’tōr) a. [L. augere, to increase.] Appl. nerves rising from the sympathetic system and acting on the heart, with antagonistic relation to the vagi; accelerator (phys.).

aulostomatous (ōl’ōstōm’ātūs) a. [Gk. aulos, tube; stoma, mouth.] Having a tubular mouth or snout (zool.).

aural (ōr’ál) a. [L. auris, ear.] Pert. ear or hearing.

auricle (ōr’ikl) n. [L. auricula, little ear.] The external ear; any ear-like lobed appendage (zool.); the upper or anterior chamber on each side of the heart (anat.).

auricula (ōr’ikŭlā) n. [L. auricula, little ear.] An auricle.

auricular (ōr’ikŭlār) a. [L. auricula, small ear.] Pert. an auricle; appl. artery, nerve, tubercle, vein (anat.).

auricularia (ōr’ikŭlă’riă) n. [L. auricula, small ear.] A type of larva found among the Holothurians (zool.).

auriculars,—n. plu., ear coverts of birds.

auriculate (ōr’ikŭlāt) a. [L. auricula, small ear.] Eared; appl. leaf with expanded bases surrounding the stem; appl. leaf with lobes separate from rest of blade; hastate-auricled (bot.).

auriculo-ventricular (ōr’ikŭlō-vēntrīk’ūlār) a. Pert. or connecting the auricle and ventricle of the heart; appl. bundle, valve (anat.).

aurophore (ōr’ōfōr) n. [L. auris, ear; Gk. pherein, to bear.] An organ projecting from the base of pneumatophore of certain Siphonophores (zool.).

autacoid (ōt’äkoid) n. [Gk. autos, self.] A term including both hormone and chalone (phys.).

autoblast (ōt’ōblāst) n. [Gk. autos, self; blastos, bud.] An independent micro-organism.

autocatalysis (ōt’ōkātäl’īfis) s. [Gk. autos, self; kata, down; lysis, a loosing.] The dissolution or reaction of a cell or substance due to the influence of a product or secretion of its own (phys.).

autochthon (ōt’ōk’thōn) n. [Gk. autos,
self; *chthon*, the ground.] An indigenous species of plant or animal (*biol.*).

autoeyst (ōt'ōsīst) n. [Gk. autos, self; *kystis*, bladder.] A thick membrane formed by the Neosporidia separating them from the host tissues (*zool.*).

autodermalia (ōt'ōdermāl'tā) n. *plu.* [Gk. autos, self; derma, skin.] Dermal spicules with axial cross within the dermal membrane (*zool.*).

autoecious (ōt'e'shūs) a. [Gk. autos, self; oikos, house.] *Appl.* rusts whoseaecidium form inhabits the same host as the uredoform stage (*bot.*).

autogamy (ōtōg'āmī) n. [Gk. autos, self; gamos, marriage.] Self-fertilization (*biol.*).

autogenesis (ōtōjēn'ēsīs) n. [Gk. autos, self; genesis, birth.] Spontaneous generation (*biol.*).


autogeny (ōtōjēnī) n. Autogenesis.

autogony (ōtōgōnī) n. [Gk. autos, self; gonos, offspring.] Autogenesis.

autolysis (ōtōlīsīs) n. [Gk. autos, self; lysis, a loosening.] Self-digestion.

automixis (ōtōmīk'sīs) n. [Gk. autos, self; mixis, mingling.] The union in a cell of chromatin derived from common parentage (*biol.*).

autonome (ōtōnōmē) a. [Gk. autos, self; nomos, province.] Self-governing, spontaneous; *appl.* nerves of sympathetic system and of certain involuntary muscles, and of secreting glands (*phys.*).

autonomous (ōtōnōmūz) a. Autonomous.

autophagous (ōtōf'āgūs) a. [Gk. autos, self; phagein, to eat.] *Appl.* birds capable of running about and securing food for themselves when newly hatched (*zool.*).

autophya (ōtōf'yā) n. *plu.* [Gk. autos, self; phytein, to produce.] Elements in the formation of a shell secreted by the animal itself; *cf.* xenophya (*zool.*).

autophyllogeny (ōtōfīlōjēnī) n. [Gk. autos, self; phyllon, leaf; genos, birth.] Growth of one leaf upon or out of another (*bot.*).

autophyta (ōtōfī'tā) n. *plu.* [Gk. autos, self; phyton, plant.] Plants which obtain food in the ordinary way; *cf.* saprophyta (*bot.*).

autoskeleton (ōtōskēlē'tōn) n. [Gk. autos, self; skeletos, dried.] A true skeleton formed within the animal (*zool.*).

autostyle (ōtōs'tīl'īk) a. [Gk. autos, self; stylos, pillar.] Having the mandibular arch self-supporting, and articulating with the skull direct (*zool.*).

autotomy (ōtōtōmī) n. [Gk. autos, self; tomē, cutting.] Self-amputation of a part, as in certain worms and arthropods (*zool.*).

autotrophic (ōtōtrōf'īk) a. [Gk. autos, self; trepein, to nourish.] Procuring food independently; *appl.* plants which are neither saprophytic nor parasitic (*bot.*).

autotropiam (ōtōtropīzəm) n. [Gk. autos, self; trepein, to turn.] Tendency to grow in a straight line; *appl.* plants unaffected by external influence (*phys.*).

autozooid (ōtōzōōid) n. [Gk. autos, self; zoom, animal; eidos, resemblance.] An independent alcyonarian zooid or individual (*zool.*).

auxetic (ōksē'tīks) n. *plu.* [Gk. auxein, to increase.] A term *appl.* chemical agents which induce cell-division in leucocytes and other cells (*cyt.*).

auximone (ōksī'mōn) n. [Gk. auximos, promoting growth.] An accessory growth-stimulating or promoting factor in the food of plants (*biol.*).

auxospore (ōk'sōspōr) n. [Gk. auxein, to increase; sporos, seed.] A diatom which, having reached its limit of size, by bi-partition escapes from its valve, and uniting with a similar one gives rise to a new plant (*bot.*).

auxotoxic (ōk'sōtōnīk) a. [Gk. auxein, to increase; tonos, strain.] Induced by growth; *appl.* movements of immature plants; *opp.* alassotonic (*bot.*); *appl.* contraction against an increasing resistance (*phys.*).
avenaceous (ävčnä'şhūs) a. [L. avena, oats.] Pert. oats (bot.).

aviculærum (ävikülä'rium) n. [L. avicula, dim. of avis, bird.] In Polyzoa a modified zoecium with muscular movable attachments resembling a bird's beak (zool.).

awn (ön) n. [Ger. ahne, chaff.] The "beard" of grass, grain, etc. (bot.).

axial (äk'sìl) a. [L. axis, axis.] Pert. axis or stem (bot.).

axial filament,—the central filament of any structure such as the stiff radiating pseudopodia of some of the Protozoa (zool.).

axial sinus,—a nearly vertical canal in the Echinoderms opening into the internal division of the oral ring sinus, and communicating aborally with the stone canal (zool.).

axial skeleton,—the skeleton of the head and trunk, as opp. the skeleton of the limbs (zool.).

axil (äk'sìl) n. [L. axilla, arm-pit.] The angle between a leaf or branch and the axis from which it springs (bot.).

axile (äk'sìl) a. [L. axilla, arm-pit.] Pert., situated in or belonging to the axis; app. placentation (bot.).

axilemma (äk'sìlèm'å) n. [L. axis, axis; Gk. lemma, husk.] In medullated nerve fibres, the sheath supposed to surround the axial cylinder (anat.).

axilla (äk'sìl') n. [L. axilla, arm-pit.] The arm-pit (anat.); an axil (bot.).

axillary (äk'sìl'èr, äk'sìl'èr) a. [L. axilla, arm-pit.] Pert. the axil; growing in the axil, as buds (bot.); pert. the arm-pit (anat.).

axipetal (äk'sìpèt'ål) a. [L. axis, axis; petere, to seek.] Passing towards the attachment of the axon, appl. nerve impulses (phys.).

axis (äk'sìs) n. [L. axis, axis.] The main stem or central cylinder (bot.); the fundamentally central line of a structure; the second cervical vertebra (anat.).

axis cylinder,—the central tract of a nerve fibre, the impulse transmitter (phys.).

axon (äk'sön) n. [Gk. axon, axile.] The axis-cylinder process of a multipolar nerve-cell (anat.).

axoneme (äk'sönèm) n. [Gk. axon, axile; nema, thread.] One of the three threads of the main strand of an infusorian stalk (zool.).

axonost (äk'sö'nost) n. [Gk. axon, axile; osteon, bone.] The basal portion of rods supporting the dermohiochial of fin-rays (zool.).

axopodium (äk'sö'pö'diüm) n. [Gk. axon, axile; pous, foot.] A pseudopodium with axial filament (zool.).

axostyle (äk'söstil) n. [Gk. axon, axile; stylos, pillar.] A slender flexible rod of organic substance forming a supporting axis for the body of many Flagellates (zool.).

azygobranchiate (äzi'göbrän'kìat) a. [Gk. a, without; zygon, yoke; brangicia, gills.] Having the gills or ctenidia not developed on one side (zool.).

azygomatous (äzi'gömät'us) a. [Gk. a, without; zygon, yoke.] Without a zygoma or cheek-bone arch (zool.).

azygos (äzi'gös, äzi'gös) n. [Gk. a, without; zygon, yoke.] An unpaired muscle, artery, vein, process (anat.).

azygosperm (äzi'gösperm) n. [Gk. a, without; zygon, yoke; sperma, seed.] An azygosperm.

azygospore (äzi'göspong') n. [Gk. a, without; zygon, yoke; sporos, seed.] A spore developed directly from a gamete without conjugation (bot.).

azygous (äzi'güs, äzi'güs) a. [Gk. a, without; zygon, yoke.] Unpaired.

B

bacca (bäk'å) n. [L. bacca, berry.] A pulpy fruit (bot.).

baccate (bäk'at) a. [L. bacca, berry.] Pulpy, fleshy (bot.).

bacciferous (bäk'si'fërús) a. [L. bacca, berry; ferre, to bear.] Berry-producing (bot.).

bacciform (bäk'sìfôrm) a. [L. bacca, berry; forma, shape.] Berry-shaped (bot.).

baccillus (bäks'ìl'üs) n. [L. bacillum, small stick.] An elongated rod-like bacterium; a single-celled fungus (bot.).

bacteriology (bäk'tèrìö'ljì) n. [Gk.
bakterion, rod ; logos, discourse.] The science dealing with the life-history, structure, and effects of Bacteria.

bacteriolyisin (bäkt'reiōlī'sin) n. [Gk. bakterion, small rod ; lyein, to loose.] A substance which neutralizes the toxicity of or destroys Bacteria (phys.).

balancers (bāl'ānsěrz) n. plur. [L. bilans, having two scales.] The halteres or poisers of dipteron insects (zool.).

balanoid (bāl'ānoid) a. [Gk. balanos, acorn, eidos, like.] Pert. barnacles; acorn-shaped (zool.).

balausta (bālōstā) n. [Gk. balaustion, tree-blossom.] Any fruit, many-celled, many-seeded, indehiscent and with tough pericarps (bot.).

baleen (bālēn) n. [L. balaena, whale.] The horny plates attached to the upper jaw of true whales; whalebone (zool.).

balm (bām) n. [L. balsamum, balsam.] A fragrant garden plant; a soothing ointment (bot.).

balsamiferous (bāl'samīf'eřūs) a. [L. balsamum, balsam ; ferre, to bear.] Producing balsam (bot.).

barb (bārb) n. [L. barba, beard.] One of delicate thread-like structures extending obliquely from a feather rachis, and forming the vane (zool.); a hooked hair-like bristle (bot.).

barbate (bārbāt) a. [L. barba, beard.] Bearded (bot., zool.).

barbel (bārbēl) n. [L. barbus, barbel.] A tactile process arising from the head of various fishes (zool.).

barbellate (bārbēlāt, bārbēlāt) a. [L. barba, beard.] With stiff hooked hair-like bristles (bot.).

barbicel (bārbīsēl) n. [L. barba, beard.] Small process on a feather barbule (zool.).

barbula (bārbūlā) n. [L. barbula, dim. of barba, beard.] Row of teeth of the peristome of mosses (bot.).

barbule (bārbūl) n. [L. barbula, dim. of barba, beard.] One of the small hooked processes fringing the barbs of a feather (zool.).

barotaxis (bārōtāk'sis) n. [Gk. baros, weight ; taxis, arrangement.] The reaction against a pressure stimulus (phys.).

basal (bās'āl) a. [L. basis, base.] Pert. at or near the base.

basal ganglia,—ganglia connecting cerebrum with other centres (phys.).

basal granule,—a thickening at the base of a flagellum, the centrosome, in certain Protozoa (zool.).

basal leaf,—one of the leaves produced near the base of the stem (bot.).

basal placenta,—arises from the proximal end of ovary (bot.).

basal plates,—certain plates in Echinoderms, which are situated at the top or near the top of the stalk in Crinoids, and in Echinoids form part of the apical disc (zool.).

basal wall,—the first plane of division of the oospores of Ferns and Mosses (bot.).

basale (bāsālē, bāsālā) n., basalia (bāsāl'ēa) plur. [L. basis, base.] A bone of variable structure arising from the fusion of pterygiophores and supporting fish fins (zool.).

basement membrane,—the membrane of a gland containing the acini or special secreting portions (anat.).

basalveolar (bāsālve'ōlār) a. [L. basis, base ; alveolus, hollow.] Extending from basion to centre of alveolar arch (anat.).

basibranchial (bāsībrāng'kīāl) n. [Gk. basis, base ; branchia, gills.] The median ventral or basal skeletal portion of a branchial arch (zool.).

basichromatin (bāsīkrō'mātīn) n. [Gk. basis, base ; chroma, colour.] The deeply staining substance of nuclear network ; chromatin (cyt.).

basiconic sensillae,—upright conical clavate sense hairs, immovable at their base and having thin chitinous covering (zool.).

basicranial (bāsīkrā'nīāl) a. [Gk. basis, base ; kranion, skull.] Situated at the base of the skull (zool.).

basidioaphore (bāsidēdōfōr) n. [Gk. basis, base ; pherein, to bear.] A sporophore which carries basidia (bot.).

basidiospore (bāsidēdōspōr) n. [Gk. basis, base ; sporos, seed.] A spore or gonidium abstriceted from
a basidium; a basidiogonidium (bot.).

basidium (bās'id'iūm) n. [Gk. basis, base.] A special cell of certain Fungi forming spores by abstraction (bot.).

basidorsal (bā'śidōr'sāl) a. [L. basis, base; dorsum, back.] Appl. a small cartilaginous neural plate which fuses with the neural process in the adult (emb.).

basifixed (bā'sīfīksd) a. [L. basis, base; figere, to make fast.] Attached by the base; innate, or having the filament attached to base of anther (bot.).

basifugal (bā'sīfū'gāl, bāsīfū'gāl) a. [L. basis, base; fugere, to flee.] Growing away from the base (bot.).

basigamous (bāsīg'āmās) a. [Gk. basis, base; gamas, marriage.] Having the oosperm reversed in the embryo-sac (bot.).

basihyal (bā'śīh'īal) n. [Gk. basis, base; kyoeides, Y-shaped.] Broad median plate, the basal or median ventral portion of the hyoid arch (zool.).

basilar (bās'ilăr) a. [L. basis, base.] Pert. or near the base; appl. artery, crest, membrane, plexus (anat.), plate (emb.), style (bot.).

basilic (bās'ilik) a. [Gk. basilikos, royal.] Appl. a large vein on the inner side of the biceps of the arm (anat.).

basilingual (bā'sīling'gwal) a. [L. basis, base; lingua, tongue.] Appl. a broad flat cartilaginous plate, the body of the hyoid, in crocodiles, turtles, and amphibians (zool.).

basioccipital (bā'sīōksip'ītal) n. [L. basis, base; occiput, back of head.] The median ventral bone or element in the occipital region of the skull (anat.).

basion (bā'sīōn) n. [L. basis, base.] The middle of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum (anat.).

basioptihalinite (bā'śīōp'tīhäl'nit) n. [Gk. basis, base; opthalmos, eye.] The proximal joint of the eye-stalk in Crustaceans (zool.).

basipetal (bāsīp'ētal) a. [Gk. basis, base; L. pēterē, to seek.] Developing from apex to base; appl. leaves and inflorescences (bot.).

basipodite (bāsīp'ōdīt) n. [Gk. basis, base; pous, foot.] The second or distal joint of the protopodite of certain limbs of Crustacea (zool.).

basipterygium (bāsīptēr'ējūm) n. [Gk. basis, base; pterygion, little wing.] A large flat triangular bone in the pelvic fin of Teleosts, and a bone or cartilage in other fishes (zool.).

basipterygoid (bāsīptēr'īgōid) n. [Gk. basis, base; pterygion, little wing.] A process of the basiphenoid in some birds (zool.).

basiphenoid (bāsīpfe'nōid) n. [Gk. basis, base; sphen, wedge; eidos, resemblance.] A cranial bone between the basioccipital and prephenoid (zool.).

basitemporal (bāsītēm'pōrāl) n. [L. basis, base; temporalis, temporary.] A broad membrane bone covering the basiphenoidal region of the skull (zool.).

basivertbral (bāsīvērt'erbrāl) a. [L. basis, base; vertebra, vertebra.] Appl. vertebral veins emerging on the posterior surface (anat.).

basophil (bāsōfīl) a. [Gk. basis, base; philein, to love.] Appl. leucocytes having a strong affinity for basic dyes (phys.).

bast (bāst) n. [A.S. baest, bast.] The inner fibrous bark of certain trees; the strong fibre obtained from certain trees; phloem (bot.).

bастard wing,—theala spuria, consisting of three quill feathers borne on the first digit of bird's wing (zool.).

bathylimnetic (bāth'ilīmnet'īk) a. [Gk. bathys, deep; limnetes, living in marshes.] Living or growing in the depths of lakes or marshes.

bathypelagic (bāth'ipēläj'īk) a. [Gk. bathys, deep; pelagos, sea.] Inhabiting the deep sea (zool.).

bathysmal (bāthīs'māl) a. [Gk. bathys, deep.] Pert. the deepest depths of the sea (zool.).

batrachian (bātrā'kīān) a. [Gk. batrachos, frog.] Relating to frogs and toads (zool.).

bdelloid (dēl'ōid) a. [Gk. bdella, leech; eidos, resemblance.] Leech-like, or having the appearance of a leech (zool.).
beard (běrd) n. [A.S. beard, a beard.] Any of the arrangements of hairs on the heads of animals which resemble a man’s beard (zool.); the barbed or bristly hair-like outgrowths on grain (bot.).

belemnoid (bēl’n’moid, bēl’nm’oid) a. [Gk. belemnion, dart; eidos, resemblance.] Shaped like a dart (zool.); applied, styloid (bot., zoöl.).

bell nucleus,—a solid mass of cells, derived from the ectoderm and lying between the ordinary ectoderm and the mesogloea at the apex of the mesodoid bud, which later becomes hollow and ultimately forms the sub-umbal cavity of the mesodoid (zool.).

Bellini’s ducts,—the larger ducts opening at the apex of a kidney papilla, and formed by the union of smaller collecting tubules (anat.).

benthos (bēn’thōs) n. [Gk. benthos, depths of the sea.] The fauna and flora of the bottom of the sea (biol.).

berry (bē’rī) n. [A.S. berie, berry.] The egg of a lobster, or of a crayfish; the dark knob-like structure on the bill of the swan (zool.); a small, pulpy fruit (bot.).

betulin (bē’tūlin) n. [L. betula, birch tree.] A substance derived from the outer bark of the birch (phys.).

blacuminate (bī’ākū’min’āt) a. [L. bis, twice; acumen, point.] Having two tapering points (bot.).

biarticulate (bī’ārtīk’ūlāt) a. [L. bis, twice; articulus, joint.] Two-jointed (bot., zoöl.).

bicapsular (bī’ākā’pūlār) a. [L. bis, twice; capsula, little box.] Having two capsules or vessels (bot.).

bicarinates (bī’ākār’īnāt) a. [L. bis, twice; carina, keel.] With two keel-like processes (bot., zoöl.).

bicarpellate (bī’ākār’pēlāt) a. [L. bis, twice; carpella, little cell.] With two carpels (bot.).

bicaudate (bī’kō’dāt) a. [L. bis, twice; cauda, tail.] Possessing two tail-like processes, as the wings of Lepidoptera (zoöl.).

bicellular (bī’sēl’ūlār) a. [L. bis, twice; cellula, little cell.] Composed of two cells (bot.).

biceps (bī’sēps) n. [L. bis, twice; caput, head.] A muscle with two heads or origins (anat.).

bicipital (bī’sēp’tāl) a. [L. bis, twice; caput, head.] Pert. biceps (anat.).

bicipital groove,—a groove on the upper part of the humerus (anat.).

bicollateral (bī’kōl’āt’rāl) a. [L. bis, twice; cum, together; latus, side.] Having the two sides similar.

bicollicate (bī’kōl’ik’āt) a. [L. bis, twice; cum, together; ligare, to bind.] With two stretches of webbing on the foot (zoöl.).

biconjugate (bī’kōn’jōgāt) a. [L. bis, twice; cum, with; jugum, yoke.] With two similar sets of pairs (bot.).

bicornute (bī’kōrn’ūt) a. [L. bis, twice; cornu, horn.] With two horn-like processes (zoöl.).

bicostate (bī’kōst’āt) a. [L. bis, twice; costa, rib.] Having two longitudinal ridges or ribs, as in a leaf (bot.).

bicrenate (bī’kri’nāt) a. [L. bis, twice; crenae, notch.] Doubly crenate, as leaves with notched toothed margins (bot.).

bicuspid (bī’kūsp’id) a. [L. bis, twice; cuspid, point.] Having two cusps or points (bot., zoöl.).

bicuspid,—n. A premolar tooth (anat.).

bicuspid valve,—the mitral valve of the heart (anat.).

bicyclic (bī’sik’lik) a. [L. bis, twice; Ck. kyklas, circle.] Arranged in two whorls (bot.).

Bidder’s ganglia,—a collection of nerve-cells in the frog, in the region of the auriculo-ventricular groove, whence fibres are distributed to the rest of the heart (zoöl.).

Bidder’s organ,—a rudimentary ovary attached to the anterior end of the generative organs in both sexes in the toad; it disappears in old females, but is large in old males and has been known to become functional (zoöl.).

bidental (bī’dēnt’āl) a. [L. bis, twice; dens, tooth.] Having two teeth, or tooth-like processes.

bidenticulate (bī’dēnt’īk’ūlāt) a. [L. bis, twice; dens, tooth.] With two small teeth or tooth-like processes, as some scales (zoöl.).

biennial (bī’ēn’īl) a. [L. bis, twice;
annus, year.] Lasting for two years (bot.).

bifacial (bīfāˈsēəl, bīfāˈshāl, bīfāsˈyāl) a. [L. bis, twice; facies, face.] Appl. leaves with distinct upper and lower surfaces; dorso-ventral (bot.).

bifarious (bīfāˈrēəs) a. [L. bis, twice; fari, to speak.] Arranged in two rows; one row on each side of an axis (bot.).

bifd (bīfˈd) a. [L. bis, twice; findere, to split.] Forked, opening with a median cleft (zool., bot.).

biflabellate (bīflāˈbēlət) a. [L. bis, twice; flabellum, fan.] Doubly labellate, each side of the antennal joints sending out labellate processes (zool.).

biflagellate (bīflaˈgēlət) a. [L. bis, twice; flagellum, whip.] Having two lash-like appendages or flagella (zool., bot.).

biflex (bīfˈlekst) a. [L. bis, twice; flectere, to bend.] With two curves.

biflorate (bīflōˈrät) a. [L. bis, twice; flora, flowers.] Producing two flowers, or bearing two flowers (bot.).

bifoliate (bīfoˈlēət) a. [L. bis, twice; folium, leaf.] Appl. compound leaf with two leaflets (bot.).

biforin (bīfɔrˈin) n. [L. bis, twice; foris, door.] An oblong raphidian cell opening at each end (bot.).

bifurcate (bīfərˈkät) a. [L. bis, twice; furca, fork.] Forked; having two prongs (bot., zool.); having two joints, the distal V-shaped and attached by its middle to the proximal (zool.).

bigeminate (bījēmˈnāt) a. [L. bis, twice; geminus, double.] Doubly-paired; twin-forked (bot.).

bijugate (bījooˈgät) a. [L. bis, twice; jugare, to join.] With two pairs of leaflets (bot.).

bilabiate (bīləˈbēət) a. [L. bis, twice; labium, lip.] Two-lipped, as some corollas (bot.).

bilamellar (bīləˈmēlər, bīləmˈlēr) a. [L. bis, twice; lamella, plate.] Formed of two plates; having two lamellae (bot., zool.).

bilaminar (bīləˈmənər) a. [L. bis, twice; lamina, thin plate.] Having two plate-like layers; diploblastic (zool.).

bilateral (bīləˈtərəl) a. [L. bis, twice; latus, side.] Having two sides symmetrical about an axis.

bile (bil) n. [L. bilis, bile.] The secretion of the liver (phys.).

biliary (bilˈərē) a. [L. bilis, bile; Gk. kyanos, dark blue.] Conveying or pert. bile (phys.).

bilicyanin (bilˈisīˌənən) n. [L. bilis, bile; Gk. kyanos, dark blue.] A blue pigment found in renal calculi (phys.).

bilirubin (bilˈrōōˈbīn) n. [L. bilis, bile; ruber, red.] A reddish-yellow bile pigment (phys.).

biliverdin (bilˈvərˈdīn) n. [L. bilis, bile; F. vert, green.] A green bile pigment formed by oxidation of bilirubin (phys.).

bilobate (bīˈlōbät) a. [L. bis, twice; Gk. lobos, rounded flap.] Having two lobes.

bilobular (bīlōˈbələr) a. [L. bis, twice; lobulus, dim. of lobus, lobe.] Having two lobules.

bilocellate (bīləˈsēlət) a. [L. bis, twice; locellus, dim. of locus, place.] Divided into two compartments (bot.).

bilocular (bīˈlōkələr) a. [L. bis, twice; locus, place.] Containing two cavities or chambers (bot.).

biloculine (bīˈlōkəlīn) a. [L. bis, twice; locellus, dim. of locus, place.] Two-chambered.

bilophodont (bīˈlōfədˈdōnt) a. [L. bis, twice; Gk. lophos, ridge; odous, tooth.] Appl. molar teeth of tapir, which have ridges joining the two anterior and two posterior cusps (zool.).

bimaculate (bīməkˈələt) a. [L. bis, twice; macula, spot.] Marked with two spots or stains (zool.).

bimanos (bīˈmänaʊs) a. [L. bis, twice; manus, hand.] Having two hands; appl. certain of the primates (zool.).

bimastism (bīˈmästəzəm) n. [L. bis, twice; Gk. mastos, breast.] Condition of having two mammas (zool.).

bimuscular (bīˈməsˈkələr) a. [L. bis, twice; musculus, muscle.] Having two muscles (zool.).

binary fission,—the division of a cell into two by an apparently simple
division of nucleus and cytoplasm (zool.).

binary nomenclature,—see binomial nomenclature.

binate (bi'nät) a. [L. bini, two by two.] Appt. leaf composed of two leaflets; growing in pairs (bot.).

binodal (bi'nō'dal) a. [L. bis, twice; nodus, nob.] Having two nodes, as the stem of a plant (bot.).

binomial (bi'nō'māl) a. [L. bis, twice; nomen, name.] Consisting of two names (biol.).

binomial nomenclature,—the system of double names given to plants and animals,—first the generic name, then the specific, as Felis (genus) tigris (species).

binomialism (bi'nō'mīlīz'm) n. [L. bis, twice; nomen, name.] The system of binomial nomenclature (biol.).

binuclear (bi'nū'kler') a. [L. bis, twice; nucleus, small nut.] Having two nuclei (biol.).

binucleate,—binuclear.

bioblast (bi'o'blāst) n. [Gk. bios, life; blastos, bud.] A biophore (biol.).

biocellate (bi'o'sel'āt) a. [L. bis, twice; ocellus, dim. of oculus, eye.] Having two ocelli (zool.).

biochemistry (bi'o'kēm'istri) n. [Gk. bios, life; chemos, juice.] The chemistry of living organisms (biol.).

biocenosis (bi'o'sēnō'sis) n. [Gk. bios, life; koinos, common.] Association of forms of life on any given feeding area (biol.).

biodynamics (bi'o'dīmān'tiks) n. [Gk. bios, life; dynamis, power.] The science of the active vital phenomena of animals (phys.).

biogen (bi'o'jen) n. [Gk. bios, life; genos, offspring.] A hypothetical vital unit (biol.).

biogenesis (bi'o'jēn'ēsis) n. [Gk. bios, life; genesis, birth.] The theory of the descent of living matter from living matter—omne vivum e vivo; opp. abiogenesis (biol.).

biogenetic law,—recapitulation theory.

biogenous (bi'o'jēn'ūs) a. [Gk. bios, life; genos, offspring.] Inhabiting living organisms, as Bacteria (biol.).

biogeny (bi'o'jēnī) n. [Gk. bios, life; genesis, birth.] The science of the evolution of organisms, comprising ontogeny and phylogeny (biol.).

biogeography (bi'o'jē'ōg'rāf) n. [Gk. bios, life; ge, earth; graphein, to write.] The part of biology dealing with the geographical distribution of plants (phytogeography) and animals (zoogeography); chorology.

biological (biō'lōj'ikāl) a. [Gk. bios, life; logos, discourse.] Relating to the science of life (biol.).

biology (biō'lō'jī) n. [Gk. bios, life; logos, discourse.] The science of life.

biometrics (biōmē'trīks) n. [Gk. bios, life; metron, measure.] The statistical study of living organisms.

biometry (biōmē'trē) biometrics.

bion (biōn) n. [Gk. bios, living.] An independent living organism.

bionergy (biōn'érij) n. [Gk. bios, life; energia, action.] Vital force.

bionomics (biōnō'mīks) n. [Gk. bios, life; nomos, law.] The study of organisms in relation to their environment.

biophore (bi'o'sōr) n. [Gk. bios, life; pherein, to carry.] A hypothetical vital unit, of which a group forms a determinant.

biophyte (bi'o'sīt) n. [Gk. bios, life; phyton, plant.] A plant which gets sustenance from living organisms (biol.).

bioplasm (bi'ōplāzm) n. [Gk. bios, life; plasma, something moulded.] Living matter; protoplasm (biol.).

bioplast (bi'ōplāst) n. [Gk. bios, life; plasma, something moulded.] A minute quantity of living protoplasm capable of reproducing itself (biol.).

biorgan (biōrg'an) n. [Gk. bios, life; organon, instrument.] An organ in the physiological sense, not necessarily a morphological unit (biol.).

bios (biōs) n. [Gk. bios, life.] Organic life, plant or animal.

biostatics (biō'stāt'īks) n. [Gk. bios, life; statos, stationary.] The branch of physiology dealing with structure in relation to function (phys.).

biota (biōtā) n. [Gk. bios, life.] The fauna and flora of a region.

biotic (biō'tīk) a. [Gk. bios, life.] Pert. life; vital (biol.).

biotonus (biō'tōnūs) n. [Gk. bios,
life; tonos, strain.] The ratio between assimilation and dissimilation of the biogens (phys.).

biolvulate (biolvulát) a. [L. bis, twice; ovum, egg.] Containing two ovules (bot.).

bipaleolate (bipáléolát) a. [L. bis, twice; palea, chaff.] Furnished with two small paleae (bot.).

bipalmate (bipálmát) a. [L. bis, twice; palma, palm of the hand.] Lobed with the lobes again lobed (bot.).

biparietal (bipáriétál) a. [L. bis, twice; paries, wall.] Linking up or connected with the two parietal eminences (anat.).

biparous (bipárús) a. [L. bis, twice; parere, to beget.] Having two young at a time (zool.).

bipectinate (bipék'tinát) a. [L. bis, twice; pecten, comb.] Having the two margins furnished with teeth like a comb (bot., zool.).

biped (bípêd) n. [L. bis, twice; pes, foot.] A two-footed animal.

bipenniform (bipénni'form) a. [L. bis, twice; penna, feather; forma, shape.] Feather-shaped, with the sides of the vane of equal size; appl. some muscles (anat.).

bipetalous (bipé'tálús) a. [L. bis, twice; Gk. petalon, leaf.] With two petals (bot.).

bipinnaria (bípínná'riá) n. [L. bis, twice; pínná, feather.] An asteroid larva with pre-oral and post-oral bands of cilia (zool.).

bipinnate (bípínná't) a. [L. bis, twice; pínná, feather.] Having leaflets growing in pairs on paired stems (bot.).

bipinnatifid (bípínná'tífid) a. [L. bis, twice; pínná, feather; findere, to cleave.] With leaves segmented and these segments again divided (bot.).

bipinnatipartite (bípínná'típár'tít) a. [L. bis, twice; pínná, feather; partiri, to divide.] Bipinnatifid, but with divisions extending nearly to the midrib (bot.).

bipinnatisect (bípínná'tísekt) a. [L. bis, twice; pínná, feather; secare, to cut.] Bipinnatifid, but with divisions extending to the midrib (bot.).

biplicate (bíplíkát) a. [L. bis, twice; plicare, to fold.] Having two folds.

bipocellus (bípôs'ilús) n. [L. bis, twice; pocillum, a little cup.] A microsclere with curved shaft and cup-shaped expansion at each end (zool.).

bipolar (bípôl'lar) a. [L. bis, twice; Gk. polos, pivot.] Having a process at each end or pole, appl. nerve cells (anat.).

bipolarity (bípôlár'ítí) n. [L. bis, twice; Gk. polos, pivot.] The condition of having two polar processes; the condition of having two distinct poles, as the vegetative and animal poles in an egg (biol.).

biramose (bírá'mós) a. [L. bis, twice; ramus, branch.] Divided into two branches.

biramous—biramose.

birostrate (bírôs'trát) a. [L. bis, twice; rostrum, beak.] Furnished with two beak-like processes.

birth pore,—the uterine pore of Trematodes and Cestodes; the birth-opening of the rediae of Trematodes (zool.).

bisepitate (bísep'itá't) a. [L. bis, twice; septum, fence.] Having two partitions.

bisserial (bís'se riál) a. [L. bis, twice; series, series.] Arranged in two rows.

bisserate (bíss'erát) a. [L. bis, twice; serra, saw.] Having marginal teeth which are themselves notched (bot.).

bisexual (bí'séks'úal, bís'éks'ùal) a. [L. bis, twice; sexual, sex.] Having both male and female reproductive organs (biol.).

bistephanic (bí'stefáni'ik) a. [L. bis, twice; Gk. stephanos, crown.] Joining the two points where the coronal suture crosses the superior temporal ridges (anat.).

bistipulate (bísti'púlát) a. [L. bis, twice; stipula, stem.] Provided with two stipules (bot.).

bistratose (bístrát'oös) a. [L. bis, twice; stratum, layer.] With cells arranged in two layers (bot.).

bisculate (bí'súl'kát) a. [L. bis, twice; sulcus, groove.] Having two grooves (zool.).

bitemporal (bít'ém'pó rál) a. [L. bis, twice; temporalis, temporary.]
*Appl.* the two temporal bones; a line joining the posterior ends of the two zygomatic processes (anat.).

*bifarnate* (bítér'nát) a. [L. bis, twice; terni, three by three.] Ternate with each division itself again ternate (bot.).

*bivalent* (bívál’ent, bív’ál’ent) a. [L. bis, twice; valere, to be strong.] *Appl.* a double chromosome (cyt.).

*bivalve* (bí’válv) a. [L. bis, twice; valvæ, folding doors.] Consisting of two plates or valves, as a mussel shell (zool.); or a seed capsule of similar structure (bot.).

*biventer cervixis* (bívén’tér sevrí’sís) n. [L. bis, twice; venter, belly; cervix, neck.] A muscle of the neck consisting of two fleshy broad ends with a narrow tendinous portion in the middle (anat.).

*biventral* (bívén’trál) a. [L. bis, twice; venter, belly.] *Appl.* muscles of the biventer type (anat.).

*bivittate* (bívit’át) a. [L. bis, twice; vitta, band.] With two oil receptacles (bot.); with two stripes (zool.).

*bivium* (bív’íüm) n. [L. bis, twice; via, way.] Generally the posterior pair of ambulacral areas in certain Echinidea; the two rays between which the madreporite lies (zool.).

*bladder* (blád’ér) n. [A.S. blaedre, bag.] A membranous sac filled with air or fluid (bot.; zool.).

*bladderworm stage,*—the cysticercus stage in tapeworms (zool.).

*blade* (blád) n. [A.S. blæaþ, leaf.] The flat part of the leaf of grasses (bot.).

*blastaeae* (blásta’ë) n. [Gk. blastos, bud.] A plane or ciliated planula, a hypothetical stage in evolution (biol.).

*blastelasma* (blástëłás’má) n., *blastelasmat* (blástëłásmatá) plu. [Gk. blastos, bud; elasma, plate.] Any germ layer formed after the formation of the epiblast and hypoblast (emb.).

*blastema* (blástë’má) n., *blastenema* (blástë’mená) plu. [Gk. blastema, bud.] The formative substance in an egg; the primordium of an organ (emb.); the thallus of a lichen (bot.).

*blastocarpous* (blást’tókár’pús) a. [Gk. blastos, bud; karpos, fruit.] Developing while still surrounded by the pericarp (bot.).

*blastochrome* (blást’tökëm) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; ochëma, vessel.] A reproductive individual in some Medusæ (zool.).

*blastochyle* (blást’tök’il) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; chylós, juice.] The fluid in a blastocoele, or segmentation-cavity (zool.).

*blastocoele* (blást’tös’él) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; koilos, hollow.] The segmentation-cavity of a developing ovum (emb.).

*blastocolla* (blást’tököl’á) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; kolía, glue.] A gummy substance coating certain buds (bot.).

*blastocyst* (blást’tösíst) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; kystis, bladder.] The germinal vesicle (emb.).

*blastoderm* (blást’tödërm) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; derma, skin.] The germinal disc (emb.).

*blastodermic vesicle,*—a hollow sphere of cells, an early stage in the development of a fertilized ovum (emb.).

*blastodisc* (blást’tocëisk) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; diskos, disk.] The germinal area of a developing ovum (emb.).

*blastogenesis* (blást’töjen’èsis) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; genesis, birth.] Germnation or reproduction by budding; transmission of inherited characters by means of the germplasm only (biol.).

*blastogenic* (blást’töjen’ik) a. [Gk. blastos, bud; genos, offspring.] *Appl.* inactive idiomplasm unalterable till time and place of activity are reached (emb.).

*blastomere* (blást’tömér) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; meros, part.] One of the cells formed during the primary divisions of an egg (emb.).

*blastoneuropore* (blást’nöö’rörpör) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; neuron, nerve; poros, passage.] A temporary passage connecting blastopore and neuropore (emb.).

*blastophore* (blást’toför) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; pherein, to bear.] Embryonic origin of plume (bot.); in Alcyonaria the reproductive body, giving rise usually to buds; the central part of the spermyocyte mass in
worms, which remains unchanged through spermatogenesis (zool.).

blastopore (blās'töpɔr) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; poros, passage.] The cavity leading into the archenteron of the gastrula (emb.).

blastosphere (blās'tösfer) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; sphaira, globe.] The blastula, a hollow ball of cells (emb.).

blastostyle (blās'tös'til) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; stylos, pillar.] In Hydrozoa, a columniform zooid with mouth and tentacles, or with mouth and tentacles absent, bearing gonophores (zool.).

blastozooid (blās'tozô'oid) n. [Gk. blastos, bud; zoon, animal; eidos, resemblance.] A larval bud in case of precocious budding in Ascidians (zool.).

blastula (blās'tūlə) n. [L. dim. of Gk. blastos, bud.] A hollow globe of cells, with wall usually one layer thick (emb.).

blastulation (blās'tūlə'shən) n. [L. blastula, little bud.] Formation of blastulae (emb.).

bleeding of plants,—exudation of watery sap from vessels at a cut surface, due to root-pressure (bot.).

blended inheritance,—mixed race or descent.

blending (blēnd'ling) n. [A.S. blandan, to mix.] A hybrid.

blepharoblast (blēf'ərəblāst) n. [Gk. blepharon, eye-lid; blastos, bud.] See blepharoplast.

blepharoplast (blēf'ərəplāst) n. [Gk. blepharon, eyelid; plastos, moulded.] A centrosome which is in relation to a motor cell organ, as to the flagellum of flagellates (zool.).

blight (blit) n. [A.S. blaeacan, to grow pale.] A disease-producing insect or fungus; a plant disease (bot.).

blind spot,—the region of the retina of the eye where the optic nerve enters (anat.).

blister (blīs'tər) n. [A.S. blōwan, to blow.] A subcutaneous bubble or bladder filled with fluid; a plant disease.

blood (blūd) n. [A.S. blōd, blood.] The fluid circulating in the vascular system of animals, distributing food-material and oxygen and collecting waste products (phys.).

blood cells,—cells derived by mitosis from the ordinary mesoderm cells, at first somewhat similar to lymphocytes; the primitive haematoblasts (phys.).

blood crystals,—crystals of haemoglobin, haemin, or haemotidin, which form when blood is shaken up with chloroform or ether (phys.).

blood dust,—the form in which fat is seen in blood cells, by means of the ultramicroscope (phys.).

blood islands,—isolated reddish patches in the mesoderm in which primitive erythroblasts are found enclosed in a mesodermal syncytium (phys.).

blood platelets,—colourless bodies about one-third the size of the red corpuscles, and nucleated when the red corpuscles are nucleated (phys.).

blood plates,—minute amoeboid protoplasmic bodies found in the blood, each with a small nuclear-like structure (phys.).

blood serum,—the fluid or plasma left after removal of the corpuscles and fibrin (phys.).

blood vessel,—any vessel or space in which blood circulates; strictly only used in regard to special vessels with well-defined walls (anat.).

bloom,—a layer of wax particles on the external surface of certain fruits, such as grapes, peaches; the flower of a plant (bot.).

blubber (blüb'ər) n. [M.E. blober, a bubble.] The fat of whales, lying between the outer skin and muscle layer (zool.).

blue timber,—a wood disease produced by fungus, causing a bluish discoloration (bot.).

body blight,—a fungal disease of pear trees (bot.).

body cavity,—the coelom or space in which the viscera, etc., lie; it is mesodermal in origin, and is schizocoelic or enterocoelic in development (anat.).

body cell,—a somatic as distinct from a germ cell.

body stalk,—a band of mesoderm connecting the caudal end of an embryo with the chorion (emb.).

bone (bōn) n. [A.S. ban, bone.] Con-
nective tissue in which the ground-substance is impregnated with salts of lime (anat.).

**book gill**, — a gill composed of delicate leaf-like lamellae placed one over the other like leaves of a book, as seen in Limulus (zool.).

**book lung**, — a gill similar to a book gill, but modified for air-breathing, and open to the exterior only by a small slit, as in Scorpions (zool.).

**booted** (boot'ed) a. [O.F. boute, boot.] Equipped with raised horny plates of skin, as feet of some birds (zool.).

**bordered pit**, — a form of pit developed on the walls of tracheides, caused by a portion of the wall remaining unthickened (bot.).

**bosseled** (bōs'ĕlatĕd) a. [M.E. bosse, knob.] Covered with knobs, as some mollusc shells (zool.).

**bosset** (bōs'ĕt) n. [M.E. bosse, knob.] The beginning of horn formation in deer in the first year (zool.).

**bostryx** (bōstrĕks) n. [Gk. bostrychos, curl.] A cymose inflorescence with blooms on only one side of the axis (bot.).

**botany** (bōt'a nil) n. [Gk. botane, pastur.] That branch of biology dealing with plants.

**bothridium** (bōthrid'ĭum) n. [Gk. bothros, trench.] A muscular cup-shaped outgrowth from scolex of Cestoids; a phyllidium (zool.).

**bothrium** (bōthrĭum) n. [Gk. bothros, trench.] A sucker; a sucking groove of Cestoids (zool.).

**botryoidal** (bōtr'ioidal) a. [Gk. botrys, bunch of grapes.] Appl. tissue of branched canals surrounding the enteric canal in leeches (zool.).

**botryose** (bōtr'iös) a. [Gk. botrys, bunch of grapes.] Racemose; in the form of a bunch of grapes (bot.).

**bouillon** (boo'yōng) n. [F. bouillir, to boil.] An infusion of beef for the cultivation of germs (phys.).

**Bowman's capsule**, — the vesicle of an excretory tubule, one side of which projects into the other, nearly filling the cavity (anat.).

**Bowman's glands** (bōm'anz), — serous glands in the corium of the olfactory mucous membrane (anat.).

**bracate** (brāk'ät) a. [L. braccae, breeches.] Appl. birds having additional feathers on legs or feet (zool.).

**brachelytrous** (brākēl'ĭtrŭs) a. [Gk. brachys, short; elytron, wing.] Having short elytra, or wing covers (zool.).

**brachial** (brāk'ĭəl) a. [L. brachium, arm.] Pert. arm, arm-like.

**brachiate** (brāk'ĭət) a. [L. brachium, arm.] Branched; having opposite paired branches on alternate sides (bot.).

**brachiferous** (brākĭfĕr'ŭs) a. [L. brachium, arm; ferre, to carry.] Branched.

**brachigerous**, — brachiferous.

**brachiocelephalic** (brāk'ıksef'ălik, -sĕf) a. [L. brachium, arm; Gk. kephale, head.] Pert. arm and head, appl. artery (anat.).

**brachiocubital** (brāk'ıkü'bĭtal) a. [L. brachium, arm; cubitum, forearm.] Pert. arm and forearm (zool.).

**brachiolaria** (brāk'ĭōla'riă) n. [L. brachiolum, a small arm.] A larval stage in the metamorphosis of certain starfishes (zool.).

**brachiorachidian** (brāk'ĭōrăkid'ĭăn) a. [L. brachium, arm; Gk. rhachis spine.] Pert. arm and spine.

**brachium** (brāk'ĭum) n. [L. brach-ium, arm.] An arm or branching structure; the upper limb of vertebrates (zool.).

**brachycerous** (brākĭs'ĕrŭs) a. [Gk. brachys, short; keras, horn.] Short-horned; with short antennae (zool.).

**brachycnemic** (brāk'ĭknē'mik) a. [Gk. brachys, short; kneme, tibia.] Appl. arrangement of mesenteries of Zoanthids where the sixth protonemce is imperfect (zool.).

**brachydont** (brāk'ĭdŏnt) a. [Gk. brachys, short; odous, tooth.] Appl. molar teeth with low crowns (zool.).

**brachydont**, — brachydont.

**brachyurous** (brāk'ĭoo'rŭs) a. Brachyural.

**brachypleural** (brāk'ĭpleŏral) a. [Gk. brachys, short; pleuron, side.] With short pleura or side plates (zool.).

**brachypodous** (brāk'ipŏdŭs) a. [Gk. brachys, short; pous, foot.] With short legs (zool.), or stalk (bot.).

**brachypterous** (brāk'ĭptĕrŭs) a. [Gk.
brachys, short; pteron, wing.] With short wings (zool.).

brachystomatus (brākˈɪstəmətəs) a. [Gk. brachys, short; stoma, mouth.] With short proboscis; appl. certain insects (zool.).

brachyural (brākˈɪrəl) a. [Gk. brachys, short; oura, tail.] Having a short abdomen usually tucked in below the thorax; appl. certain crabs (zool.).

bract (brākt) n. [L. bractea, thin plate of metal.] A floral leaf; a modified leaf in whose axil a flower arises (bot.); a hydrophyllum in Siphonophora; the distal exite of the sixth appendage of Apus (zool.).

bract scales—small scales developed directly on the axis of cones; cf. ovuliferous scales (bot.).

bracteal (brāktˈəl) a. [L. bractea, thin metal plate.] Like a bract (bot.).

bracteate (brāktˈēt) a. [L. bractea, thin metal plate.] Having bracts (bot.).

bracted,—bracteate.

bracteiform (brāktˈəfərm) a. [L. bractea, metal plate; forma, shape.] Bracteal.

bracteolate (brāktˈələt) a. [L. bractea, metal plate.] Appl. flowers with bracteoles (bot.).

bracteole (brāktˈəl) n. [L. bractea, metal plate.] Secondary bract at the base of flower (bot.).

bracteose (brāktˈəs) a. [L. bractea, metal plate.] With many bracts (bot.).

bractlet,—bracteole.

brain (brān) n. [M.E. brayne, brain.] The centre of the nervous system; the mass of nervous matter in vertebrates at the anterior end of the spinal cord, lying in the skull; in invertebrates, the suprapharyngeal or suprapharyngeal ganglia (zool.).

branch (brānsh) n. [It. branca, claw.] A bough; a principal outgrowth from a stem or axis (bot.); a principal division of an artery, vein, or nerve (anat.).

branchia (brāŋˈkliə) n., branchiae (brāŋˈkliəˌ-ˌkiə), plu. [Gk. brangchia, gills.] Gills (zool.).

branchiace (brāŋˈkliəˈsi) a. [Gk. brangchia, gills.] Pert. gills.

branchial,—branchiace.

branchial arch,—one of the bony or cartilaginous arches placed on the side of the pharynx posterior to the hyoid arch, and supporting gill bars (zool.).

branchiate (brāŋˈkliət) a. [Gk. brangchia, gills.] Having gills (zool.).

branchicolous (brāŋˈkələs) a. [Gk. brangchia, gills; L. colore, to inhabit.] Parasitic on fish gills; appl. certain Crustaceans (zool.).

branchiform (brāŋˈkəfərm) a. [Gk. brangchia, gills; L. forma, shape.] Gill-like (zool.).

branchihyal (brāŋˈkəhˈəl) a. [Gk. brangchia, gills; hyoeides, Y-shaped.] One of the elements of a branchial arch (zool.).

branchiocardiac (brāŋˈkəkˈərdiək) a. [Gk. brangchia, gills; kardia, heart.] Pert. gills and heart; appl. vessel given off ventrally from the ascidian heart (zool.).

branchiomere (brāŋˈkəmər) n. [Gk. brangchia, gills; meros, part.] A branchial segment (zool., emb.).

branchiopallial (brāŋˈkəpəlˈləl) a. [Gk. brangchia, gills; L. pallium, mantle.] Pert. gill and mantle of Molluscs (zool.).

branchiostegal (brāŋˈkəstəgəl) a. [Gk. brangchia, gills; stege, roof.] With or pert. a gill cover; appl. membrane, rays, etc. (zool.).

branchiostegous (brāŋˈkəstəˈgəs) n. [Gk. brangchia, gills; stege, covering.] The branchiostegal membrane (zool.).

branchiostegite (brāŋˈkəstəˈgət) n. [Gk. brangchia, gills; stege, roof.] The expanded lateral portion of the carapace forming the gill cover in certain Crustaceans (zool.).

branchiurem (brāŋˈkərəm) n. [Gk. brangchia, gills; L. remus, oar.] A branchiarch limb; any of the locomotory and respiratory limbs of a Branchiopod (zool.).

brand (brænd) n. [A.S. beornan, to burn.] A fungus producing a burnt appearance on leaves of trees (bot.).

bregma (brēɡˈmə) n. [Gk. bregma, fore part of head.] That part of
the skull where frontals and parietals meet (anat.).

brevicaudate (brēvˈɪkəʊdət) a. [L. brevis, short; cauda, tail.] With a short tail (zool.).

brevifoliate (brēvˈɪfoʊliət) a. [L. brevis, short; folium, leaf.] Having short leaves (bot.).

brevilingual (brēvˈɪlɪŋɡwɔl) a. [L. brevis, short; lingua, tongue.] With short tongue (zool.).

breviped (brēvˈɪpɛd) a. [L. brevis, short; pes, foot.] Having short legs; appl. certain birds (zool.).

brevipennate (brēvˈɪpɛnət) a. [L. brevis, short; penna, feather.] With short wings (zool.).

brevirostrate (brēvˈɪrostrət) a. [L. brevis, short; rostrum, beak.] With short beak or bill, of birds (zool.).

brevissimus oculi,—the obliquus inferior, the shortest muscle of the eye (anat.).

brochidodromous (brōkˈɪdədˈrɒməs) a. [Gk. brochos, loop; dromein, to run.] Appl. nerves in leaves when they form loops within the blade (bot.).

bronchia (brōnˈkɪə) n. plu. [Gk. bronchos, tube.] The subdivisions or branches of each bronchus (anat.).

bronchial (brōnˈkɪəl) a. [Gk. bronchos, windpipe.] Pert. the bronchi.

bronchiole (brōnˈkɪəl) n. [Gk. bronchos, windpipe.] A small terminal branch of the bronchi (anat.).

bronchopulmonary (brōnˈkəpəlˈmənər) a. [Gk. bronchos, windpipe; L. pulmo, lung.] Pert. bronchi and lungs (anat.).

bronchotracheal (brōnˈkətrəkˈkɛl) a. [Gk. bronchos, windpipe; L. trachea, trachea.] Pert. bronchi and trachea (anat.).

bronchovesicular (brōnˈkəvəsəkˈyuələr) a. [Gk. bronchos, windpipe; L. vesicula, little sac.] Pert. bronchial tubes and the lung cells (anat.).

bronchus (brōnˈkəs) n., bronchi (brōnˈkɪ, -kə) plu. [Gk. bronchos, windpipe.] Tubes connecting the trachea with the lungs (anat.).

brood pouch,—a sac-like cavity into which the eggs or embryos are placed, in which they pass a stage of their development; a space formed by overlapping plates attached to the bases of the thoracic limbs in certain Crustacea (zool.).

brown body,—a brown, rounded mass of compacted degenerate organs in some Polyzoa (zool.).

Brownian movements,—the passive vibratory movements of fine granules when suspended in a fluid.

brown funnels,—a single pair of organs on dorsal aspect of posterior end of pharynx, opening posteriorly into the atrium, and anteriorly into the coelom, supposed to be accessory excretory organs in Amphioxus (zool.).

bryology (brīˈɔljə) n. [Gk. bryon, moss; logos, discourse.] The science dealing with mosses (bot.).

bryophyte (brīˈɔfɪt) n. [Gk. bryon, moss; phyton, plant.] Any of the mosses or liverworts (bot.).

bryozoan (brīˈzoʊən) n. [Gk. bryon, moss; zoan, animal.] A Polyzoon, so named from the moss-like appearance (zool.).

buccal (būkˈəl) a. [L. bucca, cheek.] Belonging to the cheek or mouth (anat.).

buccinator (būkˈsɪnəˈtər) n. [L. buccina, trumpet.] A broad thin muscle of the cheek (anat.).

buccalabial (būkˈələˈbɪəl) a. [L. bucca, cheek; labium, lip.] Pert. the mouth cavity and lips (anat.).

buccolingual (būkˈəlɪŋˈɡwɔl) a. [L. bucca, cheek; lingua, tongue.] Pert. cheeks and tongue (anat.).

bucconasal (būkˈənəsəl) a. [L. bucca, cheek; nasus, nose.] Pert. cheek and nose; appl. membrane (anat.).

buccopharyngeal (būkˈəfərəŋˈnjɛl) a. [L. bucca, cheek; Gk. pharynx, throat.] Pert. cheeks and pharynx (anat.).

bud (būd) n. [M.E. budde, bud.] A rudimentary shoot, or flower (bot.); any outgrowth which will develop directly into an exact replica of the structure or organism from which it grew out (zool.).

budding (būdˈɪŋ) n. [M.E. budde, bud.] A method of reproduction seen in many primitive animals (zool.).

bulb (būlb) n. [L. bulbus, globular
root. A part resembling a bulb (anat.); a specialized underground bud with thick fleshy leaves which afford it nourishment during development (bot.).

bulbar (bŭl’băr) a. [L. bulbus, globular root.] Pert. a bulb or a bulb-like part; generally appl. paralYSIS from a disease of the medulla oblongata (anat.).

bulbiferous (bŭlbĭf’ĕrŭs) a. [L. bulbus, bulb; ferre, to carry.] Bulb-bearing (bot.).

bulb (bŭl’bŭl) n. [L. bulbus, bulb.] A large and fleshy axillary bud which may fall and produce a new plant, as in some lilies (bot.).

bulbonuclear (bŭl’bŏnŭ’kĕlăr) a. [L. bulbus, bulb; nucleus, kernel.] Pert. medulla oblongata and the nuclei of the cranial nerves (anat.).

bulbous (bŭl’bŭs) a. [L. bulbus, bulb.] Like a bulb; developing from a bulb; having bulbs (bot.).

bulbus (bŭl’bŭs) n. [L. bulbus, bulb.] The knob-like part found in connection with various nerves (anat.).

bulla (boŏl’ā, bŭl’ā) n. [L. bulla, water-bubble.] Appl. the rounded prominence formed by the bones of the ear; the tympanic bulla (anat.).

bullate (boŏl’āt) a. [L. bulla, water-bubble.] Blistered-like; puckered like a savoy-cabbage leaf (bot.).

bunodont (bŭn’ŏdŏnt) a. [Gk. bounos, mound; odous, tooth.] Having molar teeth with low conical cusps (zoöl.).

bunoid (bŭn’oid) a. [Gk. bounos, mound.] Appl. cusps of cheek-teeth, low and conical (zoöl.).

bunolophodont (bŭnŏlŏf’ŏdŏnt) a. [Gk. bounos, mound; lophos, crest; odous, tooth.] Between bunodont and lophodont in structure, appl. cheek-teeth (zoöl.).

bunoselenodont (bŭnŏsĕlĕ’nŏdŏnt) a. [Gk. bounos, mound; sele, moon; odous, tooth.] Having the internal cusps bunoid, the external selenoid; appl. cheek-teeth (zoöl.).

bursa (bŭr’să) n. [L. bursa, purse.] A sac-like cavity; a sac filled with viscid fluid at joints to prevent friction (anat.).

bursa copulatrix,—a genital pouch in Lepidoptera and Turbellarians (zoöl.).

bursicle (bŭr’sĭkŭl) n. [L. dim. of bursa, purse.] A small sac (zoöl.).

butyrinase (bŭt’irĭnăs) n. [L. butyrum, butter.] An enzyme occurring in blood serum (phs.).

byssal (bi’săl) a. [Gk. byssos, fine flav.] Pert. the byssus (zoöl.).

byssus (bi’sŭs) n. [Gk. byssos, fine flav.] The tuft of strong filaments, secreted in a gland of certain bivalve Molluscs, by which they attach themselves to one another and to rocks, etc. (zoöl.).

C

cachalote (kăsh’ałot) n. [Sp. cachalote, the sperm whale.] The sperm whale (zoöl.).

cadophore (kăd’oĭfŏr) n. [Gk. kados, urn; pherein, to bear.] A dorsal process in certain of the free-swimming Tunicates on which the buds are borne (zoöl.).

caducibranchiate (kădŭ’sibrăng’kĭt) a. [L. caducus, from cadere, to fall; Gk. branctha, gills.] With temporary gills (zoöl.).

caducus (kădŭ’kŭs) a. [L. caducus, from cadere, to fall.] Pert. parts that fall off very early, e. g. calyx (bot.).

ciaecum (sĕ’kŭm) n. [L. caecus, blind.] A blind diverticulum or pouch from some part of the alimentary canal (anat., zoöl.).

ciaenogaea (sĕ’nŏjĕ’să) n. [Gk. kainos, recent; ge, land.] A zoogeographical region under which is included the Nearctic, Palearctic, and Oriental regions; cf. Bogaea; also spelt Cainogaea.

caaenogenesis (sĕ’nŏjŏn’ĕsĭs) n. [Gk. kainos, recent; genesis, birth.] The non-phylogenetic processes in the development of any individual (zoöl.).

caaenozoic (sĕ’nŏzō’ik) a. [Gk. kainos, recent; zo, life.] Pert. the geological era from Mesozoic to recent times; also Cainozoic.

caespitose (sĕs’pĭtōs) a. [L. caespitus.
turf.] Pert. turf; having low, closely matted stems (bot.).
calamistrum (kāl'āmīstrūm) n. [L. calamistrum, a curling iron.] A comb-like structure on the hind limbs of certain spiders (zool.).
calamus (kāl'āmūs) n. [L. calamus, a reed.] The quill of a feather (zool.).
calcaneum (kāl'kā'nēūm) n. [L. calx, heel.] The heel; a large bone in the tarsus which forms the heel and represents the fibulare in lower forms; a process on the metatarsus of birds (anat., zool.).
calcareous (kāl'kā'rēūs) a. [L. calcarius, limy.] Growing on soil derived from decomposition of calcareous rocks (bot.).
calcariform (kāl'kārīfōrm) a. [L. calcar, a spur; forma, shape.] Spur-like.
calcarine (kāl'kārīn) a. [L. calcar, a spur.] Pert. the hippocampus minor (anat.).
calciiferous (kāl'sīf'ērūs) a. [L. calx, lime; ferre, to carry.] Containing lime (biol.).
calcification (kāl'sīfīkā'shūn) n. [L. calx, lime; facere, to make.] The deposition of lime salts in a tissue (biol.).
calciogenous (kāl'sīj'ērūs) a. [L. calx, lime; gerere, to carry.] Producing or containing lime salts (biol.).
calciuous (kāl'sīvō'rūs) a. [L. calx, lime; vorare, to devour.] Appl. plants which live on limestone (bot.).
calicel,—see calycel.
colloal (kālō'sāl) a. [L. collosus, hard.] Pert. the corpus callosum (anat.).
callosities (kālō'sītīz) n. plu. [L. callositas, hardness.] Hardened and thickened areas on the skin, or on the bark of a plant, which often project beyond the general surface (bot., zool.).
callus (kālūs) n. [L. callus, callous skin.] A growth of shell-like material within the umbilicus of a shell (zool.); the soft tissue that forms over the cut or damaged surface of any stem or branch (bot.).
caloricity (kālōrī'sītī) n. [L. calere, to be warm.] In animals, the power of developing and maintaining a certain degree of heat (phys.).
caltrop (kāl'trōp) n. [A.S. coltraēpe—a sort of thistle.] A sponge spicule with four rays so disposed that any three being on the ground the fourth projects vertically upwards (zool.). Also spelt calthrops.
calvarium (kāl'vā'rūm) n. [L. calvus, bald.] The dome or upper portion of the skull (anat.).
calyceanthemy (kālīkān'thēmī) n. [Gk. kalyx, a calyx; anthemon, a flower.] Abnormal development of various parts of the calyx into petals (bot.).
calyceiflorous (kālīsīflō'rūs) a. [L. calyx, a calyx; flōs, a flower.] Appl. flowers in which stamens and petals are adnate to the calyx (bot.).
calyceiform (kālīsīfōrm) a. [L. calyx, a calyx; forma, shape.] Calyx-like in shape (bot.).
calycline (kālīsīn) a. [L. calyx, a calyx.] Pert. a calyx; cup-like (bot., zool.).
calyce (kālīkāl) n. [L. calyculus, a little calyx.] An epicalyx (bot.); any of the cup-shaped cavities in a coral; a theca in a Hydroid (zool.).
calyptoblastic (kālīptōblāstītīk) a. [Gk. kalyptos, hidden; blastos, a bud.] Pert. Hydroids in which the reproductive persons or gonophores are enclosed in a gonotheca (zool.).
calyptobranchiate (kālīptōbrāŋ'kītī) a. [Gk. kalyptos, hidden; brangchia, gills.] With gills not visible from the exterior (zool.).
calyptra (kālīptōtrā) n. [Gk. kalyptra, a covering.] The cap-like remains of the archegonium found surrounding the apex of the capsule in mosses (bot.).
calyptrogen (kālīptōrōjēn) n. [Gk,
kalyptra, a cap; genesis, birth.] The special layer of cells lying at the apex of a growing root and giving origin to the root-cap (bot.).
calyx (kā'liks) n., calyces (kā'lisēz) pl. [L. calyx, a calyx.] The outer whorl of floral leaves (bot.); the cup-like portion of the pelvis of the kidney (anat.); the theca of certain Hydroids, the cup-like body of the Crinoids (zool.).
cambiform (kām'bīfōrm) a. [L. cambium, change; forma, shape.] Essentially similar to cambium cells (bot.).
cambiogetic (kām'biōje'nēt'ik) a. [L. cambium, change; genesis, birth.] Appl. cells which produce cambium (bot.).
cambium (kām'bīüm) n. [L. cambium, change.] The soft tissue from which new root and bark are formed in the stems and roots of shrubs and trees (bot.).
cambrian (kām'brēən) a. [L. Cambria, Wales.] Pert. the earliest division of the Palaeozoic era (bot.).
cameration (kā'merā'shūn) n. [L. cameratio, vaulting.] Division into a large number of separate chambers (zool.).
camerostome (kām'ěrōstōm') n. [L. camera, a chamber; stoma, a mouth.] The hollowed-out under surface of the "hood" of certain Trogulidae (zool.).
camptodrome (kāmp'tōdrōm') a. [Gk. kamptos, flexible; dromos, a course.] Pert. leaf venation in which the secondary veins bend forward and Anastomose before reaching the margin (bot.).
campylosphermous (kāmp'yōlōspēr'mōs) a. [Gk. campylōs, curved; sperma, a seed.] Appl. seeds with a groove along the inner face (bot.).
campylotropous (kāmp'yōlōt'rōpōs) a. [Gk. campylōs, curved; trope, a turning.] Pert. ovules in which the nucellus and embryo-sac are bent so that the micropyle points almost back to the placenta (bot.).
canal (kān'āl') n. [L. canalis, a channel.] A duct; a tubular passage formed in or by some tissue; a groove in the hard or soft parts of various animals; a passage or groove found in the tissues of numerous plants.
canicular (kān'i-kōl'ŭlár) a. [L. canaliculus, a small channel.] Pert. canals.
canaliculus (kān'i-kōl'u-lús) n. [L. canaliculus, a small channel.] Canaliculi (plur.) are small canals connecting the lacunae with one another or with the Haversian canals in bone; small channels for the passage of nerves through various bones (anat.).
canaliform (kān'i-līfōrm) a. [L. canalis, a canal; forma, shape.] Canal-like (biol., anat.).
cancellous (kān'sēl'ūs) a. [L. cancellus, chambered.] Consisting of slender fibres and lamellae, which join to form a reticular structure; appi. the inner, more spongy, portion of bony tissue (anat.).
cancrisocial (kān'krisō'shāl) a. [L. cancer, a crab; socius, an ally.] Appl. animals which live on the shell of, or are commensal with, a crab (zool.).
canine (kā'nīn', kā'nīn') n. [L. canis, a dog.] The tooth next to the incisors; a., pert. the canine tooth, or to a ridge or groove on the surface of the superior maxillary (anat., zool.).
cannon bone (kān'ōn bōn) n. [L. canna, a reed.] The bone supporting the limb from hock to fetlock, the enlarged and fused metacarpals or metatarsals; in birds the tarsometatarsus (zool.).
canthus (kān'thūs) n. [Gk. kanthelía, a pack-saddle.] The angle where the upper and lower eyelids meet (anat.).
capillary (kāp'il'ār) a. [L. capillus, hair.] Minute; hair-like; n. one of the minute thin-walled vessels which form networks in various parts of the body, e.g. blood, lymph, or biliary capillaries (anat.).
capillitium (kāp'il'īt'yūm, kāp'il'īsh'yūm) n. [L. capillus, hair.] A peculiar protoplasmic network of filaments among which the spores are found in the sporangia of certain Fungi (bot.).
capitate (kāp'i-tāt) a. [L. caput, the
head.] Enlarged or swollen at the tip (sool.); gathered together into a mass at the apex, as in some inflorescences (bot.).
capitelum (käp'iťēlūm) n. [L. caput, the head.] An articulatory pro-
tuberation at the end of a bone, e.g. on the humerus for the articula-
tion of the radius (anat.).
capitulum (käp'iťūlūm) n. [L. caput, the head.] A knob-like swelling 
at the end of a bone (anat.); the part of the body of a Cirripede 
enclosed in the mantle as opposed to the peduncle; the swollen end 
of a hair or tentacle; the enlarged end of an insect proboscis; the 
extert part of the head in ticks (sool.); an inflorescence of sessile 
flowers or florets crowded together on a receptacle and usually 
surrounded by an involucre (bot.).
capreolate (käp'rēōlāt, käp'rēōlāt) a. [L. capreolus, a tendril.] Supplied 
with tendrils (bot.).
capsule (käp'sūl) n. [L. capsula, a little box.] A sac-like membrane 
enclosing either the whole or a part of an organ (anat., sool.); any 
closed box-like vessel containing spores, seeds, or fruits (bot.).
capsuliferous (käp'sūlīferōs) a. [L. capsula, a little box; ferre, to carry.] 
With or forming a capsule (biol., anat.).
capsuligerous, capsulogenous,—caps-
uliferous:
caput (käp'ūt) n. [L. caput, the head.] Head; a knob-like swelling at the 
apex (anat., sool.).
carapace (kär'āpās) n. [Sp. carapacho, covering.] A shield covering the 
whole or part of the back of certain animals,—it may be chitinous or 
bony (sool.).
carbohydrates (kär'bōhr'drāts) n. plu. [L. carbo, coal; Gk. hydros, water.] 
Compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, generally speaking alde-
hyde or ketone alcohols, or condensation products thereof (biol.).
carbon dioxide (kär'bōn diōk'sīd) n. [L. carbo, coal; dī, two; Gk. ὀξύς, 
sharp.] Carbonic acid gas; a heavy, colourless gas produced by the de-
composition of organic substances (phys.).
carboniferous (kär'bōnīferōs) a. [L. carbo, coal; ferre, to carry.] Pert. 
the entire period of the coal measures, or fossils found in these 
strata (pal.).
carcerule (kär'sērōul) n. [L. carcer, a prison.] A superior, dry, many-
celled fruit, with indehiscent one- 
or few-seeded carpels cohering by their united styles to a central axis 
(bot.).
carcinology (kär'sīnōlōj) n. [Gk. karkinos, a crab; logos, discourse.] 
The study of the group of animals 
known as Crustacea (sool.).
cardiac (kär'dīak) a. [Gk. kardia, the 
heart.] Pert. near or supplying the 
heart; appl. sinus, artery, etc. 
(anat.).
cardiac impulse,—the motion caused 
by the rapid increase in the tension of the ventricle (phys.).
cardinal (kär'dīnāl) a. [L. cardo, a 
hinge.] Pert. the hinge of a bivalve 
shell, or to the cardo of many 
insects (sool.).
cardinal sinuses and veins,—veins 
uniting in Cuvier's duct, persistent in most fishes, embryonic in other 
vertebrates (sool.).
cardo (kär'dō) n. [L. cardo, a hinge.] 
The hinge of a bivalve shell; the 
basal joint of the maxilla in insects 
(sool.).
carina (kär'īnā, kärē'nā) n. [L. carina, 
keel.] A keel-like ridge on certain 
bones, as the breast-bone of birds; the 
median dorsal plate of a barnacle 
(sool.); the portion of a leguminous 
flower in which the stamens and 
pistils are contained; a ridge on the 
bracts of certain grasses (bot.).
carinate (kär'īnāt) a. [L. carina, a 
keel.] Having a ridge or keel 
(biol.).
cariniform (kär'īnīform) a. [L. carina, 
a keel; forma, shape.] Keel-
shaped (biol.).
carnassial (kārnās'īal) a. [L. caro, 
flesh.] Pert. cutting teeth of carnivores, the fourth premolar above 
and the first molar below,—in the 
upper the protocone is reduced, in 
the lower the metaconid (sool.).
carnivorous (kārnīv'ōrēs) a. [L. caro, 
flesh; vorare, to devour.] Flesh-
eating; appl. carnivores (sool.), and
certain plants which feed on the proteids of entrapped insects (bot.).
carotid (kár'o-tíd) a. [Gk. karos, heavy sleep.] Pert. the chief arteries in the neck (anat., zool.).
carpale (kăr'päl'é, kăr'päl'é) n. [L. carpus, wrist.] One of the bones of the wrist (anat.).
carpsels (kăr'pěl'z) n. plu. [Gk. karpos, fruit.] The modified leaves which carry the megasporangia (bot.).
carpoecerite (kăr-pōs'érit) n. [L. carpus, wrist; Gk. keras, horn.] The fifth joint of the antenna in certain Crustaceans (zool.).
carpogenous (kăr-pŏj'é-nús) a. [Gk. karpos, fruit; genos, birth.] Apl. those cells in red Algae which form the carpogonium (bot.).
carpogonium (kăr-pŏg'o-nium) n. [Gk. karpos, fruit; gignesthai, to be born.] The lower portion of the procarp, in some Thallophytes, which contains the female nucleus (bot.).
carpolith (kăr-pŏlíth) n. [Gk. karpos, fruit; lithos, stone.] A fossil fruit (bot.).
carpometacarpus (kăr-pŏmētákăr'pús) n. [L. carpus, wrist; Gk. mēta, after.] The portion of the wing skeleton of a bird formed by the fusion of the carpal and metacarpal bones (zool.).
carpophagous (kăr-pŏf'ā-gús) a. [Gk. karpos, fruit; phagein, to eat.] Feeding on fruit (zool.).
carpophore (kăr-pŏf'ör) n. [Gk. karpos, fruit; pherein, to bear.] The part of the axis of a flower situated between or above the carpels, and to which the carpels are attached (bot.).
carpophyte (kăr-pŏf't) n. [Gk. karpos, fruit; phyton, a plant.] Such of the Thallophytes as form sporocarps (bot.).
carpopodite (kăr-pŏp'ŏdît) n. [L. carpus, wrist; Gk. pous, a foot.] The third joint in the walking leg of certain Crustaceans (zool.).
carposperm (kăr-pŏspĕrm) n. [Gk. karpos, fruit; sperma, a seed.] The ooosphere in certain Thallophytes after fertilization (bot.).
carposporangium (kăr-pŏspŏrăn'jūm) n. [Gk. karpos, fruit; sporos, a seed; angiŏon, a vessel.] The terminal cells of the filaments that are developed from the fertilized carposporangium in some Thallophytes (bot.).
carposepore (kăr'pŏspŏr) n. [Gk. karpos, fruit; sporos, seed.] A spore of those formed at the end of the filaments which are developed from the carpogonium (bot.).
carpus (kăr’pŭs) n. [L. carpus, wrist.] The wrist; the region of the forelimb between forearm and metacarpus (anat., zool.).
cartilage (kăr’tĭlaj) n. [L. cartilago, cartilage.] Gristle; a translucent, bluish-white tissue, firm and at the same time elastic, found for the most part in connection with bones of the skeleton, most of which are in the embryo represented by cartilage (anat., zool.).
caruncle (kăr'ŭng'kŭl) n. [L. caruncula, a small piece of flesh.] A naked, fleshy excrescence (anat.); a fleshy outgrowth on the heads of certain birds, and on certain caterpillars; a little horny elevation at the end of the beak of embryo chicks; the sucking-disc on the tarsi of certain mites (zool.); one of outgrowths from various regions of the testa of a seed, arising after fertilization (bot.).
caryo,—see karyo.-
caryopsis (kăr-iŏp’sĭs) n. [Gk. karyon, a nut; opsĭs, appearance.] A superior, one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit with a thin dry membranous pericarp inseparably united with the seed (bot.).
casein (kăs’éĭn) n. [L. caseus, cheese.] A nucleoalbumin proteid of milk, separated by the action of rennet (phys.).
cassideous (kăsĭd’eŭs) a. [L. cassis, a helmet.] Helmet-like (bot.).
caste (kăs’t) n. [L. castus, pure.] One of the distinct forms found among certain social insects (zool.).
castrate (kās’trät) a. [L. castrare, to castrate.] Pert. flowers from which the androecium has been removed (bot.).
cata,—see kata.-
catalysis (kâ-tâl’i-sĭs) n. [Gk. kata, down; lyĕsĭs, a loosing.] The acceleration or retardation of a reaction due to the presence of a
substance which apparently remains unchanged, e.g. enzymes (biol.).
cataphyllary (kät‘aflı‘ärı) a. [Gk. kala, down; phyllon, a leaf.] Appl. rudimentary or scale-like leaves which act as the covering of buds, etc. (bot.).
catenoid (kät‘ênoid) a. [L. catena, a chain.] Chain-like; appl. certain protozoan colonies (zool.).
catenulate (kät‘ên‘ülat) a. [L. catena, a chain.] Chain-like; appl. colonies of bacteria, colour-markings on butterfly wings, shells, etc. (zool.).
caterpillar (kät‘erpił‘ăr) n. [L. cattus, a cat; L. pilosus, hairy.] The young worm-like larva of many insects (zool.).
catkin (kät‘kın) n. [A.S. catkin, a little cat.] A kind of spike with unisexual flowers and pendulous rachis (bot.).
cauda (kō‘dā) n. [L. cauda, a tail.] A tail, or tail-like appendage; the posterior part of an organ, e.g. cauda equina, cauda epididymis (anat.); a tube at the posterior end of the abdomen of certain insects suggesting the presence of an eleventh segment (zool.).
caudal (kō‘dāl) a. [L. cauda, a tail.] Of or pert. a tail, e.g. caudal fin, the terminal fin of a fish (zool.).
caudate (kō‘dāt) a. [L. cauda, a tail.] Having a tail, e.g. caudate nucleus, a mass of gray matter in the corpus striatum (anat.).
caudato-lenticular (kō‘dātöl‘ëntik‘ülär) a. [L. cauda, a tail; lens, a lentil.] Appl. the caudate and lenticular nuclei of the corpus striatum (anat.).
caudex (kō‘dëks) n. [L. caudex, a dry stump.] The axis or stem of a woody plant (bot.).
caudicle (kō‘dikl) n. [Dim. of L. cauda, a tail.] The stalks of the pollinia in orchids (bot.).
caul (köl) n. [M.E. calle, a covering.] An enclosing membrane (anat.).
cauliscent (köl‘ës‘ënt) a. [L. caulis, a stalk.] With leaf-bearing stem above ground (bot.).
caulicolous (köl‘iköl‘üs) a. [L. caulis, a stalk; colere, to inhabit.] Appl. Fungi which grow on the stems of other plants (bot.).
cauliform (köl‘iförn) a. [L. caulis, a stalk; forma, shape.] Stem-like (bot.).
cauligenous (köl‘jé‘nüns) a. [Gk. kaulos, a stem; genos, birth.] Borne on the stem (bot.).
cauline (köl‘lin) a. [L. caulis, a stalk.] Appl. leaves growing on the upper portion of a stem; appl. vascular bundles not passing into the leaves (bot.).
caulocarpous (köl‘okarp‘püs) a. [Gk. kaulos, a stem; karpos, a fruit.] With fruit-bearing stem (bot.).
cavernous (kav‘érnō’sis) a. [L. cavernosus, chambered.] Full of cavities; hollow, or resembling a hollow; appl. tissue, nerve, arteries (anat.).
cavicorne (kav‘ikörn) a. [L. cavus, hollow; cornu, horn.] Hollow-horned; appl. certain of the ruminants (zool.).
cavity (kav‘itī) n. [L. cavus, hollow.] A hollow, enclosed or cup-shaped; e.g. amniotic, glenoid cavity (anat.).
cavum (kav‘üm) n. [L. cavus, hollow.] The lower division of the concha caused by the origin of the helix; any hollow or chamber in which an organ or part thereof lies (anat.).
cell (sēl) n. [L. cella, a compartment.] A small cavity or hollow; a unit mass of protoplasm, usually containing a nucleus (biol.).
cellular (sēl‘ifigal) a. [L. cella, a cell; fugere, to flee.] Moving away from a cell (phys.).
cellular (sēl‘ipētal) a. [L. cella, a cell; petere, to seek.] Moving towards a cell (phys.).
cell lineage,—the derivation of a tissue or part from a definite blastomere of the embryo (biol.).
cell membrane,—a membranous cell-wall (biol.).
cell organ,—a part of a cell having a special function, as a centrosome (biol.).
cell plate,—the equatorial thickening of the spindle fibres from which the partition wall arises during the division of plant cells (cyt.).
cell sap,—the more fluid ground substance of the cell or nucleus (cyt.).
cellular (sē'fülar) a. [L. cellula, a small cell.] Pert. or consisting of cells (biol.).
cellulose (sē'úlōs) n. [L. cellula, a small cell.] A carbohydrate forming the main part of the cell walls of plants, also found in the tests of tunicates (biol.).
cell-wall,—the investing portion of a cell, which may be extremely delicate, or may be strong and thick as in plants (cyt.).
cement (sē'mēnt') n. [L. caementum, mortar.] A substance chemically and physically allied to bone, investing the root, neck, and crowns of teeth (zool.).
censer mechanism,—the method of seed distribution by which seeds are jerked out from the fruit only by a high wind (bot.).
centradenia (sēn'trāde'nēa) n. [L. centrum, a centre.] The name given to the type of siphonophore colony found in the Disconectae (zool.).
central (sēn'trāl) a. [L. centrum, a centre.] Situated in the centre; pert. a vertebral centrum (anat.).
centracle (sēn'trālē, sēn'trāl'ā) n. [L. centrum, a centre.] A bone in the wrist or ankle situated between the proximal and distal rows (zool.).
centric (sēn'trik) a. [L. centrum, a centre.] Appl. leaves which are cylindrical or terete (bot.).
centrifugal (sēn'trif'gūl) a. [L. centrum, a centre; fugere, to flee.] Appl. compact cymose inflorescences having the youngest flowers towards the outside (bot.); appl. nerves transmitting impressions from nerve centre to parts supplied by nerve (anat.).
centrile (sēn'tril) n. [L. centrum, a centre.] The central particle of the centросome, in some authors; in others, the centросome itself (cyt.).
centrifetal (sēn'trēf'ētal) a. [L. centrum, a centre; petere, to seek.] Appl. racemose inflorescences having the youngest flowers at the apex (bot.); appl. nerves transmitting impressions from peripheral extremities to nerve centres (anat.).
centripetal canals,—blind canals growing from the circular canal backwards towards the apex of the bell in certain Trachomedusae (zool.).
centrodessmose (sēn'trödēs'mōs), centroadesmus (sēn'trödēs'mūs) n. [Gk. kentron, a centre; desmos, a band.] The fibril or system of fibrils temporarily connecting the two centrosomes (cyt.).
centrodorsal (sēn'trödôrs'al) a. [L. centrum, a centre; dorsum, a back.] Appl. the plate in the middle of the aboral surface of unstalked Crinoids (zool.).
centrogenous (sēn'trōj'ēnūs) a. [Gk. kentron, a centre; genos, descent.] Appl. a skeleton of spicules which meet in a common centre and grow outwards (zool.).
centroleithal (sēn'trōlēs'iθāl) a. [Gk. kentron, a centre; lekithos, yolk.] Appl. an ovum with its yolk aggregated in the centre (biol.).
centroleplasm (sēn'trōplāzm) n. [Gk. kentron, a centre; plasma, something moulded.] The substance of the centrosphere (cyt.).
centrosome (sēn'trōsōm) n. [Gk. kentron, a centre; soma, body.] A cell-organ, being the centre of dynamic activity in mitosis, and consisting of centriole and attraction-sphere (cyt.).
centrosphere (sēn'trōsfer) n. [Gk. kentron, a centre; sphaira, a ball.] The central mass of the aster and centrosome; the atmosphere; the attraction sphere (cyt.).
centrum (sēn'trūm) n. [L. centrum, a centre.] The main body of a vertebra, from which the neural and haemal arches arise (zool.).
cephalanthum (kēfā'lan'thēm, sēf-) n. [Gk. kephale, a head; anthos, a flower.] The capitulum in composite plants (bot.).
cephaletron (kēfā'letrōn, sēf-) n. [Gk. kephale, the head; etron, the belly.] The anterior region of a Limulid (zool.).
cephalic (kēfā'lik, sēf-) a. [Gk. kephale, the head.] Pert. the head; in the head region.
cephalis (kēfā'lis, sēf-) n. [Gk.
cephalization  [Gk. kephale, the head; the foot. Animals with muscular, sucker-bearing arms on the head region (zool.).

cephalopods  [Gk. kephale, the head; pous, the foot.] The uppermost chamber of monaxonic Radiolarian shells (zool.).

cere (ser) n. [L. cera, wax.] A swollen fleshy patch at the proximal end of the bill in birds, on which the nostrils open.

cerebellar (ser'ebel'lar) a. [L. cerebrum, the brain.] Pert. the hind-brain (anat.).

cerebellum (ser'ebel'üm) n. [L. cerebrum, the brain.] The fourth division of the brain arising from the differentiation of the anterior part of the third primary vesicle (anat.).

cerebral (ser'ebbral) a. [L. cerebrum, the brain.] Pert. the brain; pert. the anterior part of the brain or cerebral hemispheres.

cerebriformal (ser'ebrif'i'fug'äl) a. [L. cerebrum, the brain; fugere, to flee.] Appl. nerve fibres which pass from brain to spinal cord (phys.).

cerebroganglion (ser'ebrogäng'gliön) n. [L. cerebrum, the brain; ganglion, a swelling.] The brain, or supra-oesophageal ganglia of invertebrates (zool.).

cerebropedal (ser'ebrope'dal) a. [L. cerebrum, the brain; pes, a foot.] Appl. nerve strands connecting the cerebral and pedal ganglia in molluscs (zool.).

cerebrospinal (ser'ebrospi'näl) a. [L. cerebrum, the brain; spina, the spine.] Pert. brain and spinal cord (anat.).

cerebroviseral (ser'ebrovis'eräl) a. [L. cerebrum, the brain; viscera, viscera.] Appl. the connective joining the cerebral and visceral ganglia in molluscs (zool.).

cerebrum (ser'ebbrüm) n. [L. cerebrum, the brain.] The fore-brain, or hemispheres, arising from the differentiation of the first primary vesicle (zool.).

ceriferous (ser'i'fërús) a. [L. cera, wax; ferre, to carry.] Appl. wax-producing organs (biol.).

cernuous (ser'nüüs) a. [L. cernuus, with face turned downwards.] Drooping; pendulous (bot.).

ceroma (ser'o'mä) n. [Gk. keroma, ointment.] The cere of birds (zool.).

kephale, the head.] The uppermost chamber of monaxonic Radiolarian shells (zool.).

ceratohyal (keratohyä'al, ser-'r) n. [Gk. kera, horn; hyo-êtes, Y-shaped.] The component of the hyoid arch next below the epihyal (zool.).

ceratohyal (keratohyä'al, ser-'r) n. [Gk. kera, horn; hyo-êtes, Y-shaped.] The component of the hyoid arch next below the epihyal (zool.).

cercl (ser'käl) a. [Gk. kerkos, tail.] Pert. the tail (zool.).

cercal (ser'käl) a. [Gk. kerkos, tail.] Pert. the tail (zool.).

cercaria (serkä'riä) n. [Gk. kerkos, tail.] A trematode larva with a slightly heart-shaped body and long tail (zool.).

cerci (ser'kè, ser'si) n. plu. [Gk. kerkos, tail.] Jointed appendages at the end of the abdomen in many Arthropods (zool.).

cerebral (ser'ebbral) a. [L. cerebrum, the brain.] Pert. the brain; pert. the anterior part of the brain or cerebral hemispheres.

cerebellar (ser'ebel'lar) a. [L. cerebrum, the brain.] Pert. the hind-brain (anat.).

cerebellum (ser'ebel'üm) n. [L. cerebrum, the brain.] The fourth division of the brain arising from the differentiation of the anterior part of the third primary vesicle (anat.).

cerebral (ser'ebbral) a. [L. cerebrum, the brain.] Pert. the brain; pert. the anterior part of the brain or cerebral hemispheres.

cerebriformal (ser'ebrif'i'fug'äl) a. [L. cerebrum, the brain; fugere, to flee.] Appl. nerve fibres which pass from brain to spinal cord (phys.).

cerebroganglion (ser'ebrogäng'gliön) n. [L. cerebrum, the brain; ganglion, a swelling.] The brain, or supra-oesophageal ganglia of invertebrates (zool.).

cerebroviseral (ser'ebrovis'eräl) a. [L. cerebrum, the brain; viscera, viscera.] Appl. the connective joining the cerebral and visceral ganglia in molluscs (zool.).

cerebrum (ser'ebbrüm) n. [L. cerebrum, the brain.] The fore-brain, or hemispheres, arising from the differentiation of the first primary vesicle (zool.).

ceriferous (ser'i'fërús) a. [L. cera, wax; ferre, to carry.] Appl. wax-producing organs (biol.).

cernuous (ser'nüüs) a. [L. cernuus, with face turned downwards.] Drooping; pendulous (bot.).

ceroma (ser'o'mä) n. [Gk. keroma, ointment.] The cere of birds (zool.).
cerous (sêrûs) a. [L. cera, wax.] Appl. a structure resembling a cere (sool.).
cerumen (sêrôoomên) n. [L. cera, wax.] The wax-like secretion from the ceruminous glands of the ear (phys.).
cervical (sêrvikâl) a. [L. cervix, the neck.] Appl. structures connected with the neck, as nerves, bones, blood-vessels, also to the cervix or neck of an organ (anat., sool.).
cervix (sêrviks) n. [L. cervix, a neck.] The neck or narrow mouth of an organ, as cervix uteri (anat.).
chaeta (kë'ta) n. [Gk. chaite, hair.] A seta or bristle of certain worms (sool.).
chaetiferous (këtîferûs) a. [Gk. chaite, hair; L. ferre, to bear.] Bristle-bearing; chaetigerous.
chaetophorous (këtôfôrûs) a. [Gk. chaite, hair; pherein, to bear.] Bristle-bearing; appl. worms and certain insects (sool.).
chaetotaxy (kë'totak'si) n. [Gk. chaite, hair; taxis, arrangement.] The bristle-patterns on an insect (sool.).
chalaza (kâlâ'za) n. [Gk. chalaza, hair, tubercle.] One of the two spiral bands attaching the yolk to the membrane of a bird's egg (sool.); the base of the nucellus of an ovule from which the integuments arise (bot.).
chalogamy (kâlâzôg'ami) n. [Gk. chalaza, hair, tubercle; gamos, marriage.] Fertilization in which the pollen-tube pierces the chalaza of the ovule, instead of entering by the micropyle; cf. porogamy (bot.).
chalice (châlîs) n. [L. calix, calyx.] Appl. simple gland cells in the epithelia of the frog (sool.); any modified columnar epithelial gland cell (anat.).
chalone (kâlîonz) n. plu. [Gk. chalis, a canal.] Substances which depress activity (phys.).
channelled (chân'êld) a. [L. canalis, a canal.] Having grooves; canaliculate (bot.).
chasmogamy (kâzmôg'ami) n. [Gk. chasma, opening; gamos, marriage.] The opening of a mature flower to ensure fertilization (bot.).
chasmophyte (kâz'môfit) n. [Gk. chasma, opening; phyton, a plant.] A plant which grows in nooks and crannies of rocks (bot.).
cheek (chêk) n. [A.S. cieoce, the cheek.] The fleshy wall of the mouth in mammals; the side of the face; in invertebrates the lateral portions of the head, as the fixed and free cheeks of Trilobites (sool., anat.).
cheiropterygium (kîrôptêrijûm) n. [Gk. cheir, hand; pteryx, wing.] The pentadactyloid typical limb of higher vertebrates.
chela (kê'la) n. [Gk. chele, claw.] The claw borne on certain limbs of Crustaceans and Arachnids (sool.).
chelicerae (kêlîs'ërê, -râ) n. plu. [Gk. chele, claw; kera, horn.] Anterior chelate or sub-chelate appendages of Arachnids (sool.).
cheliferous (kêlîferûs) a. [Gk. chele, claw; L. ferre, to bear.] Supplied with chelae or claws (sool.).
cheliform (kêlîfôr'm) a. [Gk. chele, claw; L. forma, shape.] Claw-like; appl. appendages (sool.).
chelophores (kêlôfôr's) n. plu. [Gk. chele, claw; pherein, to bear.] The first pair of appendages in the Pycnognaths (sool.).
chemoreflex (kêmôrê'fleks) n. [Gk. chemos, juice; L. reflectere, to bend back.] A reflex caused by chemical stimulus (phys.).
chemosynthesis (kêmôsîn'thêsîs) n. [Gk. chemos, juice; syn, with; ithenai, to place.] The building up of chemical compounds in plants by means of chemical reactions (bot.).
chemotaxis (kêmô'tak'si) n. [Gk. chemos, juice; taxis, arrangement.] The sensitiveness of cells or micro-organisms to chemical stimulus, which is either attractive or repellent, exhibiting respectively positive or negative chemotaxis (biol.).
chemotropicism (kêmôtrôpîz'm) n. [Gk. chemos, juice; trope, a turning.] Curvature of a plant towards or away from chemical stimuli (bot.); response to chemical stimulus (biol.).
chevron (shëv'ron) a. [L. caper, a goat.] Appl. V-shaped bones articulating with the ventral surface.
of the spinal column in the caudal region of many vertebrates (zool.).

chiasma (ki̱áːz'má) n. [Gk. chiassein, to mark with a cross.] A decussation, as optic chiasma (anat.).

chlastoneural (ki̱áːstó̱nû̱řál) a. [Gk. chiastos, diagonally arranged; neuron, a nerve.] Appl. certain Gastro-pods in which the visceral nerve cords cross and form a figure 8 (zool.).

chilaria (kilá̱rɪ̱ə) n. plu. [Gk. cheilos, lip.] A pair of processes between the sixth pair of appendages in Limulus (zool.).

chilidium (kilí̱d'ú̱m) n. [Gk. cheilos, lip.] A shelly plate covering the deltitudial fissure in the dorsal valve of certain Brachiopods (zool.).

chitton (ki̱'tın) n. [Gk. chiton, a tunic.] A carbohydrate derivative forming the skeletal substance in Arthropods (zool.).

chlamydate (kläm'í̱dá̱t) a. [Gk. chla-mys, a cloak.] Supplied with a mantle (zool.).

chlamydeous (kläm'í̱dĕ̱s) a. [Gk. chlamys, a cloak.] Pert. flower and envelope (bot.).

chlamydospore (kläm'í̱d̪ osp̪ør) n. [Gk. chlamys, cloak; sporos, seed.] A thick-walled resting spore found in many Fungi, as yeast (bot.).

chloragen (klo̱r̪á̱j̪ɛ̱n) a. [Gk. chloros, grass green; genos, descent.] Appl. yellow cells found in connection with the alimentary canal of the earthworm, and other Annelids; also chloragogen (zool.).

choloranthy (klo̱r̪ăn̪'thī) n. [Gk. chloros, grass green; anthos, flower.] Reversion of floral leaves back to ordinary green leaves (bot.).

chlorophyll (klo̱r̪ó̱fɪ̱l) n. [Gk. chloros, grass green; phyllon, a leaf.] The green colouring matter found in plants and in some animals (biol.).

chloroplast (klo̱r̪ó̱pl̪æ̱st) n. [Gk. chloros, grass green; plastos, moulded.] A chlorophyll-carrying plastid (bot.).

chloroplastid (klo̱r̪ó̱pl̪æ̱st'ı̱d̪) n. [Gk. chloros, grass green; plastos, moulded.] A minute granule or plastid containing chlorophyll, found in plant-cells exposed to light (biol.).

chlorosis (klo̱r̪ó̱sís) n. [Gk. chloros, grass green.] A diseased condition in plants owing to lack of certain minerals, due mainly to want of light (bot.).

chlorotie (klo̱r̪ót̪'ık) a. [Gk. chloros, grass green.] Appl. plants or organs of plants devoid of chlorophyll (bot.).

choana (kō̱'anā) n. [Gk. choane, funnel.] Any funnel-shaped opening (anat.).

choanocyte (kō̱'anōs̪ı̱t) n. [Gk. choane, funnel; kyotos, hollow.] A cell with a funnel-shaped rim or collar round the base of the flagellum (zool.).

choanoid (kō̱'anoid) a. [Gk. choane, funnel; eidos, like.] Funnel-shaped; appl. eye muscle in Reptiles (zool.).

choanosome (kō̱'anōs̪om) n. [Gk. choane, funnel; soma, body.] In sponges, the inner layer with flagellate cells (zool.).

choledoch (kō̱l̪ē̱d̪ök) a. [Gk. chole, bile; dochos, containing.] Appl. common bile duct.

cholec (kō̱l̪ē̱t̪) a. [Gk. chole, bile.] Pert. acid contained in ox bile (phys.).

cholesterin (kō̱l̪ē̱st̪'ɛ̱r̪ɪ̱n) n. [Gk. chole, bile; stereos, solid.] A white fatty alcohol found in nerve tissue, bile, yolk, and other animal substances (phys.).

choleine (kō̱l̪ī̱n, -ɛ̱n) n. [Gk. chole, bile.] A crystalline base found in plants and animals with composition C₈H₁₆O₂N (phys.).

cholochrome (kō̱l̪ôk̪r̪ō̱m) n. [Gk. chole, bile; chroma, colour.] A bile pigment (phys.).

cholohaematin (kō̱l̪ōh̪é̱m̪'at̪ɪ̱n) n. [Gk. chole, bile; haima, blood.] A pigment developed in the bile of ruminants after exposure to the air (phys.).

chondral (kō̱n̪dr̪ál) a. [Gk. chondros, cartilage.] Pert. cartilage (anat.).

chondrification (kō̱n̪dr̪if̪ika'ʃ̪u̱n) n. [Gk. chondros, cartilage; L. facere, to make.] Conversion into cartilage (phys.).

chondrogen (kō̱n̪dr̪i̱j̪ɛ̱n) n. [Gk. chondros, cartilage; genos, descent.] The base matrix of all cartilaginous substance, a collagen (phys.).
chondrin (kohn'drin) n. [Gk. chondros, cartilage.] A gelatinous substance obtained from cartilage (phys.).

chondriosomes (kohn'дріосом'з) n. plu. [Gk. chondros, cartilage; soma, body.] Permanent feebly refractive bodies found in cell protoplasm, which are probably combinations of fatty acids or of phosphate of albumen (biol.).

chondroblast (kohn'dробласт) n. [Gk. chondros, cartilage; blastos, bud.] A cartilage-producing cell (phys.).

chondroclast (kohn'dроklаст) n. [Gk. chondros, cartilage; klastos, broken down.] A cell which breaks up or destroys cartilage cells (phys.).

chondrocranium (kohn'дроkран'іум) n. [Gk. chondros, cartilage; kranion, skull.] The skull when in a cartilaginous condition, either temporarily as in embryos, or permanently as in some fishes (zool., anat.).

chondrogenesis (kohn'дрожен'єсис) n. [Gk. chondros, cartilage; genesis, descent.] The production or formation of cartilage (phys.).

chondromucoid (kohn'dрому'кід) n. [Gk. chondros, cartilage; mucus, mucus; Gk. eidos, form.] A whitish amorphous powder found in cartilage (phys.).

chondrophore (kohn'dрофор) n. [Gk. chondros, cartilage; pherein, to bear.] A structure which supports the inner hinge cartilage in a bivalve shell (zool.).

chondroskeleton (kohn'dроскел'єтон) n. [Gk. chondros, cartilage; skeleton, a dried body.] A cartilaginous skeleton (zool.).

chondrosteous (kohn'dроствієус) a. [Gk. chondros, cartilage; osteon, bone.] Having a cartilaginous skeleton (zool.).

chondrosternal (kohn'dростер'наль) a. [Gk. chondros, cartilage; sternon, the breast.] Pert. rib cartilages and sternum (anat.).

chone (kohn) n. [Gk. choane, a funnel.] A passage through the cortex of sponges with one or more external openings, and one internal opening provided with a sphincter (zool.).

chorda (kohn'dа) n. [Gk. chorda, a string.] The notochord; in plural, tendinous cords attached to the valves of the heart (anat.).

chordacentra (kohn'dасентра) n. plu. [Gk. chorde, a string; L. centrum, centre.] Centra formed by the conversion of the chordal sheath into a number of rings (zool.).

chordate (kohn'dат) a. [Gk. chorda, a string.] Having a notochord (zool.).

chordotonal (kohn'dото'наль) a. [Gk. chorda, a string; tonos, a tone.] Appl. rod-like or bristle-like structures, auditory in nature, in various parts of the body of insects (zool.).

choriocapillaris (koh'риокап'іл'яр, -кап'іл'яр) n. [Gk. chorion, chorion; L. capillaris, a capillary.] The innermost vascular layer of the choroid coat of the eye (anat.).

chorioid,—choroid.

chorion (kohr'yon) n. [Gk. chorion, a skin.] An embryonic membrane external to and enclosing the amnion (emb.).

chorionic (kohr'yon'ік) a. [Gk. chorion, a skin.] Pert. the chorion (emb.).

chorioretinal (kohr'iорет'інал) a. [Gk. chorion, a skin; L. retina, the retina.] Pert. choroid and retina (anat.).

chiropretalous (kohr'ипет'аляус) a. [Gk. choris, separate; petalon, a leaf.] Having separate petals (bot.).

chirophyllous (kohr'іфіль'яус) a. [Gk. choris, separate; phylon, a leaf.] Having the perianth parts distinct (bot.).

chirisepalous (kohr'їсепал'іус) a. [Gk. choris, separate; sepalon, a sepal.] Having the sepals separate (bot.).

chirisis (kohr'їсіс) n. [Gk. choris, separate.] Increase in number of parts of a floral whorl due to division of its primary members; duplication (bot.).

choroid (kohr'іоід) a. [Gk. chorion, skin; eidos, form.] Appl. delicate and highly vascular membranes; n. the layer of the eye between retina and sclerotic (anat.).

choroidal (kohr'іоід'аль) a. [Gk. chorion, skin; eidos, form.] Pert. the choroid (anat.).

chorology (kohr'оло'жі) n. [Gk. choros, place; logos, discourse.] The D
science which deals with the distribution of organs (biol.).

chromaffin (krömäf’ìn) a. [Gk. chroma, colour; L. affinis, related.] Appl. cells forming the medullary parts of the suprarenal bodies, on account of their yellow colour after treatment with chromic salts; chromophil (phys.).

chromatic (krömä’t‘ik) a. [Gk. chroma, colour.] Colourable by means of staining reagents (biol.).

chromatic sphere,—the sphere formed by coalescence of chromosomes after the anaphase in mitosis (bot.).

chromatin (krömä’t’n) n. [Gk. chroma, colour.] A substance in the nucleus which contains nucleic acid proteids and stains with basic dyes (biol.).

chromatogen organ,—a brownish lobed body, the axial organ of certain Echinoderms (zool.).

chromatoid grains,—readily stainable grains in cell-protoplasm, probably of an albuminous nature (cyt.).

chromatolysis (krömä’tlö’sis) n. [Gk. chroma, colour; lyein, to break up.] Disintegration and final disappearance of the chromatin in injured nerve-cells (phys.).

chromatophore (krömä’töf‘or) n. [Gk. chroma, colour; pherein, to bear.] The general term appl. coloured plastids of plants and animals (cyt.); a pigment cell, which under control of the sympathetic nervous system can be altered in shape to produce a colour change (zool.).

chromatoplasm (krömä’töplanz) n. [Gk. chroma, colour; plasma, something moulded.] The colour or pigment matter in cells (cyt.).

chromatosphere (krömä’tösfer’t) n. [Gk. chroma, colour; sphaira, a globe.] A nucleolus, which see (cyt.).

chromidia (krömëd’ìa) n. plu. [Gk. chroma, colour.] Extra- nuclear particles of chromatinn (cyt.).

chromidiosemes (krömëd’iosemz) n. plu. [Gk. chroma, colour; soma, body.] The smallest chromatin particles of which the chromidial mass is made up (cyt.).

chromoblast (krömöbläst) n. [Gk. chroma, colour; blastos, a bud.] An embryonic cell giving rise to a pigment cell (biol.).

chromogen (krömöjën) n. [Gk. chroma, colour; genos, birth.] The material in plants which will develop into colouring matter (bot.).

chromogenic (krömöjënt’ik) a. [Gk. chroma, colour; genos, birth.] Colour-producing; appl. organisms, as bacteria (bot.).

chromomere (krömömër) n. [Gk. chroma, colour; meros, part.] One of the chromatin granules of which a chromosome is formed, and which corresponds to an id (cyt.).

chromophanes (krömöfänz) n. plu. [Gk. chroma, colour; phainein, to show.] Red, yellow, and green oil globules found in the retina of birds, reptiles, fishes, and marsupials (zool.).

chromophil (krömöf’il) a. [Gk. chroma, colour; philos, loving.] Staining readily (biol.).

chromophilous (krömöf’ilus) a. [Gk. chroma, colour; philos, loving.] Any substance to whose presence colour in a compound is due (phys.).

chromoplast (krömöpläst) n. [Gk. chroma, colour; plastos, moulded], also chromoplastid. A coloured plastid or pigment body other than a chloroplast (biol.).

chromoprotein (krömöpröt’eid) n. [Gk. chroma, colour; proteos, first.] One of the deeply staining bodies, the number of which is definite for the cells of a species, into which the chromatin resolves itself during karyokinesis (cyt.).

chrysalids (kris’alids) n. [Gk. chrysos, gold.] The pupa stage of certain insects (zool.).

chrysocephal (kris’okar’püs) a. [Gk. chrysos, gold; karpos, fruit.] With golden fruit (bot.).

chrysophyll (kris’öfill) n. [Gk. chrysos, gold; phyllon, a leaf.] A yellow colouring matter in plants, a decomposition product of chlorophyll (bot.).
chylocele (ki'lá'shús) a. [Gk. chylos, juice.] Of a chyle-like nature; pert. chyle (phys.).

chylo (kill) n. [Gk. chylos, juice.] Lymph containing globules of emulsified fat found in the lacteals during digestion (phys.).

chylification (ki'lifæk'shún) n. [Gk. chylos, juice; L. facere, to make], also chylification. The formation of chyle (phys.).

chyliferous (ki'lif'erús) a. [Gk. chylos, juice; L. ferre, to carry.] Chyle-conducting; appl. tubes or vessels (phys.).

chyliferous (ki'lif'erús) a. [Gk. chylos, juice; L. facere, to make.] Chyle-produc- 
ing; appl. the true stomach of insects (zoöl.).

chylocaulous (ki'lókó'lús) a. [Gk. chylos, juice; L. caulis, a stem.] With fleshy stems (bot.).

chylolytic (ki'ló'lik) a. [Gk. chylos, juice; L. facere, to make.] Chyle-pro-

producing; appl. the common stomach of insects (zoöl.).

chylocaulous (ki'lókó'lús) a. [Gk. chylos, juice; L. caulis, a stem.] With fleshy stems; appl. certain 

desert plants (bot.).

chylolysis (ki'ló'poí'é'sís) n. [Gk. chylos, juice; pòein, to produce.] 

The production of chyle (phys.).

chyme (kim) n. [Gk. chymos, juice.] The partially digested food after leaving the stomach (phys.).

chymification (ki'mifí'ká'shún) n. [Gk. chymos, juice; L. facere, to make.] The process of converting food into chyme (phys.).

cicatricial tissue,—newly-formed fibrillar connective tissue which closes and draws together wounds (anat.).

cicatrice (sík'atrík'l), cicatricle (sík'atrík'úlā) n. [L. cicatrix, a wound.] The blastoderm in bird and reptile eggs (emb.); a small scar in the place of previous attachment of an organ (zoöl.); the mark left after the healing up of a wound in plants (bot.).

cicatricial (sík'atríks, sík'atríks) n. [L. cicatrix, a wound.] Cicatrice, which see.

cicinal (sísin'ál) a. [Gk. kikinnos, a curled lock.] Appl. uniparous cymose branching in which the daughter axes are developed right and left alternately (bot.).

cilia (sí'lí'tā) n. pl. [L. cilium, an eyelid.] Hairlike vibratile out-
growths of the ectoderm or pro-
cesses found in many cells (biol.); barbicels of a feather (zoöl.); 
marginal hairlike processes (bot.); eyelashes (anat.).

ciliary (sí'lí'är) a. [L. cilium, an 
eylid.] Pert. cilia; appl. certain structures in the eyeball (anat., zoöl.).

cillate (síl'ít) a. [L. cilium, an eye-

lid.] Provided with cilia (biol.).

ciliated epithelium,—an epithelium found lining various passages, usually with columnar cells, the free edge of each of which has a bunch of fine tapering vibratile hairlike outgrowths (zoöl., phys.).

cillograde (si'liográd) a. [L. cilium, an eyelid; gradus, a step.] Pro-
gressing by ciliary movement (zoöl.).

ciliospore (si'lísörpór) n. [L. cilium, an eyelid; Gk. sporas, a seed.] A 

protozoan smear-spore with a coat of cilia (zoöl.).

cilium (sí'lí'üm) n. [L. ciliun, an eyelid.] Sing. of cilia, which see.

cinchonin (sín'kónin) n. [Named after a Countess Chinchon.] A white 

alkaloid found in various types of Rubiaceae (bot.).

cinccinus (sín'sín'ús) n. [Gk. kikinnos, a curled lock.] A scorpioid cyme (bot.).

cinclides (siŋ'kli'dé) n. pl. [Gk. kingklis, a latticed gate.] Perfora-
tions in the body wall of certain Anthozoa for the extrusion of aconitia (zoöl.).

cinclis (siŋ'kli) n. [Gk. kingklis, a latticed gate.] Sing. of inclides, which see.

cingulate (siŋ'gúlát) a. [L. cin-
gulum, a girdle.] Having a girdle or cingulum (biol.).

cingulum (siŋ'gúlum) n. [L. cin-
gulum, a girdle.] Any structure which is like a girdle; a ridge 
round the base of the crown of a 
tooth; a tract of fibres connecting the callosal and hippocampal con-
volutions of the brain; the outer ciliary zone on the disc of rotifers (anat., zoöl.).
circinate (sēr′šināt) a. [Gk. kirkinos, a circle.] Rolled on the axis, so that the apex is the centre (bot.).

circulation (sēr′kūlā′shūn) n. [L. circulatio, act of circulating.] The regular movement of any fluid within definite channels in the body (anat., phys.); the streaming movement of the protoplasm of plant cells (bot.).

circulus (sēr′kūlūs) n. [L. circulus, a circle.] Any ringlike arrangement of blood-vessels caused by branching or connection with one another, as circulus major of iris (anat.).

circumdiction (sēr′kūmdūk′shūn) n. [L. circum, around; ductus, led.] The form of motion exhibited by a bone describing a conical space with the articular cavity as apex (anat., phys.).

circumferential (sēr′kūmfēr′ēn′shāl) a. [L. circum, around; ferre, to bear.] Appl. cartilages which surround certain articulatory fossae (anat.).

circumflex (sēr′kūmfleks′) a. [L. circum, around; flectere, to bend.] Bending round; appl. certain arteries, veins, nerves (anat.).

circumfluence (sēr′kūmfloo′ōns) n. [L. circum, around; fluent, flowing.] In Protozoa, the engulfing of food by the protoplasm flowing round and enveloping it after contact (zool.).

circumnutation (sēr′kūmnūtā′shūn) n. [L. circum, around; nutare, to swim.] The irregular elliptical or spiral movement exhibited by the apex of a growing stem or shoot (bot.).

circumoesophageal (sēr′kūm′ēsōf′-ājē′āl) a. [L. circum, around; Gk. oisophagos, the gullet.] Appl. structures or organs surrounding or passing along the gullet (zool.).

circumpolar (sēr′kūmpōl′ār) a. [L. circum, around; polus, end of axle.] Appl. animals found at the Poles (zool.).

circumscissile (sēr′kūmsīs′īl) a. [L. circum, around; scindere, to cut.] Appl. the form of dehiscence exhibited by a pyxidium (bot.).

circumvallation (sēr′kūmvālā′shūn) n. [L. circum, around; vallare, to wall.] In Protozoa, the ingestion of food by the sending out of pseudopodia which ultimately surround without touching it (zool.).

cirrate (sēr′rāt) a. [L. cirratus, having ringlets.] Having cirri (zool.).

cirrhous and cirrhi,—see cirrus.

cirrose (sīrōs′, sīrōs′) a. [L. cirrus, a lock.] With cirri (zool.); with tendrils (bot.).

cirrus (sīr′ūs) n., cirri (sī′rī) plu. [L. cirrus, a lock.] Tendrils (bot.); the appendages of barnacles; the jointed filaments of the axis or of the aboral surface of crinoids; the barbels of fishes; the respiratory and tactile appendages of worms; the organs of copulation in some mollusces and tetramidodes; hairlike structures on the appendages of insects (zool.).

cladanthous (klādān′thūs) a. [Gk. klados, a sprout; anthos, a flower.] Having terminal archegonia on short lateral branches (bot.).

cladautoicous (klād′ōtōik′ūs) a. [Gk. klados, a sprout; autos, self; oikos, house.] With antheridia on a special stalk (bot.).

cladocarpous (klād′ōkārp′pūs) a. [Gk. klados, a sprout; karpos, a fruit.] Cladanthous, which see.

cladode (klād′ōdē) n. [Gk. klados, a sprout.] A branch arising from the axil of a true leaf, resembling a foliage leaf, and consisting of a single internode (bot.).

cladogenous (klād′ōjen′ūs) a. [Gk. klados, a sprout; genos, birth.] Cladanthous, which see.

cladome (klād′ōm) n. [Gk. klados, a sprout.] The group of superficially situated rays in a triaene (zool.).

cladophyll (klād′ōfl′) n. [Gk. klados, a sprout; phyllon, a leaf.] Cladode, which see.

cladoptosis (klād′ŏpto′sis) n. [Gk. klados, a sprout; ptosis, falling.] The annual shedding of twigs instead of leaves (bot.).

cladose (klād′ōs, klād′ōs′) a. [Gk. klados, a sprout.] Branched (biol.).

cladotyle (klād′ōtyl) n. [Gk. klados, a sprout; tylos, a knob.] A rhaphus with one actine branched, the other tylote (zool.).

clasmatocyte (klāzmat′ōsīt, klās′mātōsīt) n. [Gk. klasmus, a fragment;
kytos, hollow.] A soft, much vacuolated, very variable cell in areolar tissue (phys.).

claspers (kläs'perz) n. plu. [M.E. clasp(en), to hold.] Rod-like processes on the pelvic fins of certain male elasmobranchs; any modification of an organ or part to enable the two sexes to clasp one another (zool.); tendrils or climbing shoots (bot).

clathrate (klath'rat) a. [Gk. kleistos, closed; karpos, a fruit.] Cleistostachyum, which see.

cleistogamous (kli'stôg'ämüs) a. [Gk. kleistos, closed; gamos, marriage.] Pert. or possessed of characteristics of cleistogamy (bot.).

cleistogamy (kli'stôg'âmi) n. [Gk. kleistos, closed; gamos, marriage.] State of having small inconspicuous flowers which are self-fertilizing and do not open; fertilization without opening (bot.).

cleistogene (kli'stôjên) n. [Gk. kleistos, closed; genos, birth.] A plant with cleistogamous flowers (bot.).

cleistothecium (kli'stóthe'shîm) n. [Gk. kleistos, closed; theke, a box.] An ascocarp which remains closed and produces its spores internally (bot.).

cleithrum (kli'thrûm) n. [Gk. kleithron, a bed.] The pair of additional clavicles in Stegocephalia (pal.); the clavicular element of the pectoral girdle in some fishes (zool.).

clinandrium (klîn'and'rîm) n. [Gk. kline, bed; aner, a man.] A cavity in the "column" between the antlers in Orchids (bot.).

clinidium (klîn'îd'îm) n. [Gk. kline, a bed.] A filament in a pycnidium which produces spores (bot.).

clinosporangium (klîn'osporân'jîm) n. [Gk. kline, bed; spores, seed; anggeion, a vessel.] Pycnidium, which see.

clitellum (klîtêl'îm) n. [L. clittere, a pack-saddle.] The saddle or swollen glandular portion of the skin of certain worms (zool.).

clitoris (klî'tôris) n. [Gk. kleitcin, to enclose.] An erectile organ, homologous with the penis, at the upper part of the vulva (anat.).

clivus (klîvûs) n. [L. clivus, a hill.]
A shallow depression in the sphenoid, behind the dorsum sellae (anat.).

cloaca (klō'a-kā, klō'ākā) n. [L. cloaca, a sewer.] The common chamber into which intestinal, genital, and urinary canals open, in vertebrates except most mammals (zool.).

cloace (klōn) n. [Gk. klon, a twig.] Desma, which see.

clonus (klō'nūs) n. [Gk. klonos, violent motion.] A series of muscular contractions when the individual contractions are discernible; incomplete tetanus (phys.).

clumpy (klūmp) v. [Ger. klump, a mass.] To form lumps or knots (bot.).

clypeal (klīp'ē-al) a. [L. clypeus, a shield.] Pert. the clypeus of insects (zool.).

clypeate (klīp'ē-at) a. [L. clypeus, a shield.] Round or buckler-like (biol.) having a clypeus (zool.).

clypeola (klīpē'ōlā), clypeole (klīpē'ōlī) n. [L. clypeus, a shield.] A sporo-phyll in the spike of an Equisetum (bot.).

clypeus (klīp'ē-us) n. [L. clypeus, a shield.] A shield on the antero- median part of an insect's head (zool.); a mouth of tissue round the mouth of a perithecium of certain Fungi (bot.).

enemidium (nēmīd'īüm, knēmīd'īüm) n. [Gk. knemis, a legging.] The lower part of a bird's leg devoid of feathers.

enemis (nē'mīs, knē'mīs) n. [Gk. knemis, a legging.] The shin or tibia (zool., anat.).

enida (nī'dā, knī'dā) n. [Gk. knide, a nettle.] A cnidoblast.

cnidoblast (nī'dō-blast, knī'dō-blast) n. [Gk. knide, a nettle; blastos, a bud.] A stinging cell; a goblet-shaped cell with a long barbed thread and poisonous fluid in the interior, and a trigger-like process projecting externally, found in certain Coelenterates (zool.).

cnidocil (nī'dō-sīl, knī'dō-sīl) n. [Gk. knide, a nettle; L. cillum, an eyelid.] A minute process projecting externally from a cnidoblast (zool.).

cnidophore (nī'dō-fōr, knī'dō-fōr) n. [Gk. knide; a nettle; pherein, to bear.] A modified zooid which bears nematocysts, of the nature of a dactylozooid (zool.).

cnidopod (ni'dō-pōd, knī'dō-pōd) n. [Gk. knide, a nettle; pōs, a foot.] The drawn-out basal part of a nematocyst, embedded in the mesogloea (zool.).

cnidosac (ni'dō-sāk, knī'dō-sāk) n. [Gk. knide, a nettle; L. saccus, a bag.] A kidney-shaped swelling or battery, often protected by a hood, found on the dactylozooids of Siphonophores (zool.).

coadaptation (kō'dāptā'shūn) n. [L. cum, with; ad, to; aptare, to fit.] The correlated variation in two mutually dependent organs (phys.).

coaagulation (kō'gālū'shūn) n. [L. cum, with; agere, to drive.] Curdling or clotting; the changing from a liquid to a viscous or solid state by chemical reaction (phys.).

coaagulin (kō'gālū'm) n. [L. cogere, to drive together.] Any substance capable of coagulating albuminous substances (phys.).

coagulum (kō'gūlūm) n. [L. cogere, to drive together.] Any coagulated mass (phys.).

coarctate (kō'ark'tāt) a. [L. coarctare; to press together.] Closely connected (biol.); having abdomen separated from thorax by a constriction (zool.).

coarctate larva or pupa,—semipupa; pseudopupa; a larval stage of certain Diptera (zool.).

cocci (kōk'sī) n. plu. [Gk. kokkos, a seed.] Septicial carpels; spore mother cells of certain hepatics (bot.); rounded cells, as some bacteria (bact.).

coccone (kōk'ōgōn) n. [Gk. kokkos, a seed; gōnos, birth.] A reproductive cell in certain Algae (bot.).

coccoid (kōk'ōid) a. [Gk. kokkos, a seed; eidos, form.] Pert. a coccus; spherical or globose (bot., bact.).

coccolith (kōk'o-līth) n. [Gk. kokkos, a seed; lithos, a stone.] A calcareous spicule in certain part of the Flagellates (zool.).

coccospheres (kōk'ōsfērəz) n. plu. [Gk. kokkos, a seed; sphaira, a globe.] Collections of undigested shells in certain Radiolarians (zool.).
coccus (kòk'ús) n. [Gk. kokkos, a seed.] Sing. of cocci, which see.
coccygeal (kok'sij'éäl) a. [Gk. kokkyx, the cuckoo.] Pert. or in the region of the coccyx (anat., zool.).
coccyx (kok'síks) n. [Gk. kokkyx, the cuckoo.] The part of the vertebral column beyond the sacrum.
coclea (kok'léá) n. [Gk. kochlias, a snail.] A division of the ear spirally coiled like a snail's shell (anat.).
cochlear (kok'léár) a. [Gk. kochlias, a snail.] Pert. the cochlea (anat.).
cochleariform (kok'léár'ifórm) a. [Gk. kochlias, a snail; L. forma, shape.] Spoon-shaped (zool.); pert. the thin plate of bone separating the tensor tympani canal from the Eustachian tube (anat.).
cocileate (kok'léát) a. [Gk. kochlias, a snail.] Screw-like (anat.).
cocoon (ko'koon) n. [F. cocon, a shell.] The protective case of many larval forms before they become pupae; the covering formed by many animals for their eggs (zool.).
coeleterate (sél'ént'rérát) a. [Gk. koilos, hollow; enteron, intestine.] Pert. Coeleterata (zool.).
coeleteron (sél'ént'rérón) n. [Gk. koilos, hollow; enteron, intestine.] The cavity in the body of a Coeleterate (zool.).
coeleios (sél'éíos) a. [Gk. koilia, belly.] Pert. the abdominal cavity; appl. arteries, veins, nerves (anat.).
coeleoblast (sél'éóbłást) n. [Gk. koilos, hollow; blastos, a bud.] A division of the embryonic endoblast (emb.).
coelegastrula (sél'égást'roolá)n. [Gk. koilos, hollow; gaster, stomach.] A gastrula developed from a blastula with a segmentation cavity (zool.).
coelom (séló'm) n. [Gk. koilos, hollow.] A cavity of the body derived from the mesoblast (emb.).
coelomat (séló'mát, séló'mát),—see coelomic.
coelomic (séló'mík) a. [Gk. koilos, hollow.] Pert. or having a coelom (zool.).
coelomoduct (séló'módúikt) n. [Gk. koilos, hollow; L. ducre, to lead.] The duct leading directly from the genital cavity to the exterior in Cephalopods and in Annulates (zool.).
coelomopores (séló'mópórz) n. plur. [Gk. koilos, hollow; poros, a passage.] Ducts leading directly from the pericardial cavity of Nautilus to the exterior (zool.).
coelomostome (séló'mós'tóm) n. [Gk. koilos, hollow; stoma, mouth.] The external opening of a coelomoduct (zool.).
coelosperm (séló'spérvm) n. [Gk. koilos, hollow; sperma, seed.] A carpel, hollow on its inner surface (bot.).
coelozoic (séló'zoík) a. [Gk. koilos, hollow; zoön, an animal.] Appl. a trophozoite of a sporozoan when situated in some cavity of the body (zool.).
coenanithum (së'nán'fthüm) n. [Gk. koinos, common; anthos, flower.] An inflorescence with a nearly flat receptacle having slightly upcurved margins (bot.).
coenenchyma (së'nëng'kímá), coenenchyme (së'nëng'kim) n. [Gk. koinos, common; enchyema, infusion.] The common tissue which connects the polyps or zooids of a compound coral (zool.).
coenobium (së'nö'biüm) n. [Gk. koinos, common; bios, life.] A unicellular colony with no marked distinction between vegetative and reproductive units (biol.).
coenoblast (së'nöblást) n. [Gk. koinos, common; blastos, a bud.] A germ layer which gives origin to the endoderm and mesoderm (zool.).
coenocyte (së'nösít) n. [Gk. koinos, common; kyotos, a hollow.] A plant body in which the constituent protoplasts are not separated by cell walls (bot.).
coenoecium (së'nësh'šüm) n. [Gk. koinos, common; oikos, a house.] The common groundwork of a polyzoan colony (zool.).
coenogamete (së'nögámët) n. [Gk. koinos, common; gamos, union.] A gamete with more than one nucleus (bot.).
coenosaro (së'nösárk) n. [Gk. koinos, common; sarx, flesh.] The common tissue which unites
the various polyps in a compound colony (zool.).

coenosteum (sēnōs'tēūm) n. [Gk. koinos, common; osteon, a bone.] The common colonial skeleton in corals (zool.).

coenurus (sēnū'rūs) n. [Gk. koinos, common; oura, a tail.] A meta-
cestode with large bladder, from the walls of which a very large
number of heads are formed (zool.).

cohesive (kōhēr'tiv) a. [L. cohaerere, to stick together.] With similar
parts united (bot.).

cohesion (kōhēzhūn) n. [L. cohaerere, to stick together.] The condition
of union of the separate parts of a
floral whorl (bot.).

cohort (kō'hōrt) n. [L. cohors, an
enclosure.] Used in earlier clas-
sifications to denote a somewhat
indefinitely limited group (biol.).

coleopterous (kōl'ēoptērūs) a. [Gk.
koleos, a sheath; περον, a wing.] Having the anterior wings hard
and used as elytra (zool.).

coleorrhiza (kōl'ēor'īzā) n. [Gk. koleos,
a sheath; rhīsa, a root.] The layer
surrounding the radicle (bot.).


colic (kōl'ik) a. [Gk. kolon, the colon.] Pert. the colon (anat.).

collagen (kōl'ājēn) n. [Gk. kolla, glue; genos, offspring.] A protein
substance, probably an anhydride
of gelatin, occurring as the chief
constituent of the white fibres of
connective tissue and the organic
part of the bones (phys.).

collar (kōl'ār) n. [M.E. color, a
collar.] The choana of a collared
cell; a prominent fold behind the
proboscis in the Hemichorda; the
fleshy rim projecting beyond the
dge of a snail shell; any structure
likened to a collar (zool.).

collateral (kōlātērāl) a. [L. cum,
with; latēra, sides.] Side by
side; app. bundles, as collateral
bundle, with xylem and phloem in
contact on one side only (bot.); app.
fine lateral branches from the
axon of a nerve cell (anat.).

collateral circulation,—circulation
established through anastomosis
with other parts when the chief
vein is obstructed (phys.).

collenchyma (kōlēng'kīmā), collen-
chyme (kōlēng'kim) n. [Gk. kolla,
 glue; enchyema, infusion.] Paren-
chymatous tissue, with cells elong-
gated and thickened at the angles
(bot.); the middle layer of sponges
(zool.).

collencyte (kōl'ēn'sit) n. [Gk. kolla,
glue; kyotos, hollow.] A clear cell
with thread-like pseudopodia found
in sponges (zool.).

colleterium (kōlē'tērīūm) n. [Gk.
kolla, glue.] A mucus-secreting
 gland in the female reproductive
system of insects (zool.).

colleter (kōlē'tez) n. plu. [Gk.
kolla, glue.] The hairs, usually
secreting a gluey substance, which
are responsible for glands (bot.).

colletocystophore (kōlētōsis'tōfōr) n.
[Gk. kolla, glue; kystis, a bladder;
pherein, to bear.] The statorhab
of Haliclystus (zool.).

collicleus (kōlīkūlūs) n. [L. colli-
culus, a little hill.] One of the
prominences of the corpora quadri-
gemina; a rounded elevation near
the apex of the ventral-lateral sur-
face of the arytaenoid cartilage
(anat.).

collabolast (kōlōblāst) n. [Gk. kolla,
glue; blastos, a bud.] A cell on the
tentacles and pinnae of Cteno-
phores, which carries little globules
of adhesive substance (zool.).

collodion (kōlōdīon) n. [Gk. kolla,
gle; eidos, form.] A gelatinous sub-
stance which does not readily
diffuse through an animal or veget-
able membrane; opp. crystalloid.

colloglophore (kōlōg'klōfōr) n. [Gk. kolla,
glue; pherein, to bear.] The
ventral tube of the Collembola
(zool.).

collum (kōl'ūm) n. [L. collum, the
eck.] Any collar-like structure
(biol.); the basal portion of the
sporogonium in mosses (bot.).

colon (kōlōn) n. [Gk. kolon, the
colon.] The second portion of the
intestine of insects; the part of the
large intestine stretching from its
junction with the small intestine to
the rectum (zool., anat.).


colony (kōlōnē) n. [L. colonia, a
farm.] Any collection of organisms
living together, opp. ants, bees;
a group of animals or plants living
together and somewhat isolated; a group of bacteria in a culture (biol.); term appl. all the “persons” in a colonial Coelenterate (zool.).

columnella (kö’lümël’ā) n. [L. columna, a column.] A prolongation of the stalk into the sporangium (bot.); the central pillar in the skeleton of some corals; the rod, partly bony, partly cartilaginous, connecting the tympanum with the inner ear in birds, reptiles, and amphibians; the central pillar in gasteropod shells (zool.); the axis of the cocklea (anat.).

columnellar (kö’lümël’ār) a. [L. columna, a column.] Pert. a columnella.

column (kö’lüm), columna (kö’lüm’nā) n. [L. columna, a column.] Any structure likened to a column, as spinal column; the actinian body; the stalk of a crinoid; a longitudinal bundle of nerve fibres in the white matter of the spinal cord (zool.); the nasal septum edge; thick muscular strands found in the ventricle of the heart (anat.); the stamens in the mallows; the united stamens and pistil in the orchids (bot.).

columnals (kö’lüm’nālz) n. plu. [L. columna, a column.] Stem ossicles in crinoids (zool.).

columnar (kö’lüm’nār) a. [L. columna, a column.] Pert. a column or columna.

coma (kö’mā) n. [Gk. kome, hair.] A terminal cluster of bracts as in the pine-apple; hairs found on certain seeds (bot.); stupaor (phys.).

comb-ribs, combs,—see swimming-plates.

comes (kö’mēz) n. [L. comes, a companion.] A blood-vessel that runs alongside a nerve (anat.).

comitalla (kö’mītāl’ā) n. plu. [L. comitari, to accompany.] Small di- or tri-actine spicules which accompany the principal spicules in sponges (zool.).

commensal (kö’mēn’sal) n. [L. cum, with; mensa, a table.] An organism living with another and sharing the food, both species as a rule benefiting by the association.

comminator (kö’minātōr) a. [L. cum, with; minari, to threaten.] Appl. muscles which connect adjacent jaws in Aristotle's lantern (zool.).

commissure (kö’misˈsür) n. [L. cum, together; mittere, to send.] The union-line between two parts; a connecting band of nerve tissue (zool., anat.); the carpellary cohesion plane (bot.).

communistic (kö’münist’ik) a. [L. communis, common.] Appl. animals which live or have their nests together.

comose (kö’mōs) a. [L. comosus, hairy.] Furnished with a tuft of hairs (bot.).

compass (kö’mpās) n. [L. cum, together; passus, a pace.] A curved bifid structure, part of Aristotle's lantern (zool.).

complementary male,—a purely male form, usually small, found living in close proximity to the ordinary hermaphrodite form in certain animals, as barnacles.

complexus (kömplēk’sūs) n. [L. cum, together; pleitere, to knit.] An aggregate; appl. muscles (anat.).

compliant (kö’mplīkānt) a. [L. cum, together; plicare, to fold.] Folding over one another; appl. the elytra of certain insects (zool.).

complicate (kö’mplīkāt) a. [L. cum, together; plicare, to fold.] Folded; appl. insect wings (zool.); appl. leaves folded longitudinally so that the right and left halves are in contact (bot.).

composite (kö’mpōsĭt) a. [L. cum, together; ponere, to place.] Having the characteristics peculiar to the Compositae (bot.).

compound (kö’mpoun) n. [L. cum, together; ponere, to place.] Made up of several elements; appl. flowers, leaves, eyes.

compressor (kömprēsˈōr) n. [L. cum, together; premere, to press.] Something that serves to compress; appl. muscles (anat.).

conarium (kö’naˈriüm) n. [Gk. konarión, a little cone.] Transparent deep-sea larva of Vellella with red endoderm (zool.).

concentric (könsĕnˈtrık) a. [L. cum, together; centrum, a centre.] Having a common centre (biol.);
appl. bundles with wood in centre surrounded by bast (bot.).

concepTacTe (kōnsep’tākəl) n. [L. concipere, to conceive.] A depression in the thallus of certain Algae in which the reproductive organs are borne (bot.).

concha (kōng’kā) n. [Gk. kongche, shell.] The cavity which opens into the meatus (anat.) ; the external ear; a projection from the lateral wall of the olfactory organ (zool.).

conchiform (kōng’kifōrm) a. [Gk. kongche, a shell ; L. forma, shape.] shaped like a concha; shell-shaped (biol.).

concholin (kōngkī’ōlīn) n. [Gk. kongche, a shell.] The organic substance that forms the basis of the shells of molluscs.

conchology (kōngkōl’ōji) n. [Gk. kongche, a shell; logos, discourse.] The branch of zoology dealing with molluscs or their shells.

conchula (kōngkūlā) n. [Gk. kongche, a shell.] The conspicuous protuberant lip of the modified sulcus in Pechia (zool.).

concolorate (kōnkul’ōrāt) a. [L. cum, with; color, colour.] Similarly coloured on both sides; appl. wings of insects.

conersistence (kōnkērs’ēns) n. [L. cum, together; crescere, to grow.] The growing together of parts (biol.).

conducting (kōndūk’ting) a. [L. conducere, to lead together.] Conveying; appl. tissues, bundles (bot.).

conduction (kōndūk’shūn) n. [L. conducere, to lead together.] The transference of soluble matter from one part of a plant to another (bot.).

conductivity (kōndūk’tīv’itē) n. [L. conducere, to lead together.] Power of transmitting stimuli from a part irritated to others more or less remote (phys.).

conduplicate (kōndū’plikāt) a. [L. conduplicare, to fold together.] Complicate, which see.

condylar (kōn’dlār) a. [Gk. kondylōs, a knuckle.] Pert. a condyle (anat.).

condyle (kōn’dil) n. [Gk. kondylōs, a knuckle.] A process on a bone for purposes of articulation.

condyloid (kōn’dylōid) a. [Gk. kondylos, a knuckle; eidos, form.] Shaped like, or situated near a condyle (anat., zool.).

cone (kōn) n. [Gk. konos, a cone.] The female flower of the Coniferae, with woody axis and spirally-arranged carpels (bot.); a conical elevation on an egg just before fertilization (emb.); a conical or flask-shaped cell of the retina (anat.).

cone of origin,—the small clear area at the point of exit of the axon (anat.).

cone-bipolars,—bipolar cells whose inner ends ramify in contact with the dendrites of the ganglionic cells (anat.).

confluence (kōn’flooēns) n. [L. cum, with; fluere, to flow.] The angle of union of the superior sagittal and transverse sinuses of the occipital bone (anat.).

congeneric (kōn’jēner’īk) a. [L. congener, of the same race.] Belonging to the same genus (biol.).

congenital (kōn’jēn’tāl) a. [L. cum, with; gignere, to beget.] Present at birth (anat.).

conglobate (kōnglō’bāt) a. [L. cum, together; globus, a ball.] Ball-shaped; appl. the gland on the lower side of the ductus ejaculatorius in insects (zool.).

conglomerate (kōnglōm’ērāt) a. [L. cum, together; glomerare, to wind.] Bunched or crowded together (bot.).

conical (kōn’ikāl) a. [Gk. konos, a cone.] Cone-shaped; appl. calyx, ventricle, etc. (biol.).

conidial (kōn’īd’iāl) a. [Gk. konis, dust.] Pert. a conidium.

conidiferous (kōn’īdīf’ērūs) a. [Gk. konis, dust; L. ferre, to bear.] Giving rise to conidia (bot.).

conidiophore (kōn’īdīōf’ōr) n. [Gk. konis, dust; pherein, to bear.] A branch of the hyphae which bears the conidia (bot.).

conidium (kōn’īd’iūm) n. [Gk. konis, dust.] A fungal spore asexually produced and carried usually on stigmata (bot.).

coniferous (kōn’īf’ērūs) a. [Gk. konos, a cone; L. ferre, to bear.] Cone-bearing (bot.).

conjugation (kōn’joo-gā’shūn) n. [L.
cum, together with; jugare, to yoke.] The temporary union or complete fusion of two gametes or unicellular protists, which involves the fusion of their nuclei or at least a nuclear exchange (biol.).

conjunctiva (kōnjünk'tива) n. [L. cum, together; jungere, to join.] The mucous membrane of the eye, lining the eyelids and reflected over the fore part of the sclera and cornea (anat.).

connate (kōn'nät, kōn'ät) a. [L. cum, together; natus, born.] Firmly joined together from birth (biol.).

connate-perfoliate,—joined together at the base so as to surround the stem (bot.).

connective (kōn'ěk'tiv) n. [L. cum, together;nectere, to bind.] A connecting band of nerve tissue between two ganglia (sool.); the tissue separating the two lobes of an anther (bot.).

connective tissue,—a mesoblastic tissue with a large amount of intercellular substance in which fibres are developed (anat.).

connivent (kōn'ivěnt) a. [F. conniver, to wink.] Converging (biol.).

conoid (kō'noid) a. [Gk. konos, a cone; eidos, form.] Cone-like, but not quite conical (biol.).

conoid ligament,—one of the fasciculi of the coraco-clavicular ligament (anat.).

conoid tubercle,—a small rough eminence on the posterior border of the clavicle, serving for the attachment of the conoid ligament (anat.).

consensual (kōnsēn'sūäl) a. [L. consentire, to feel together.] Appl. involuntary action correlated with voluntary action (phys.).

constant (kōn'stánt) a. [L. constans, unchanged.] Changeless; invariable; appl. characters, structures (zool.).

constricted (kōnstrɪkt′těd) a. [L. constrictus, drawn together.] Compressed at regular intervals (bot.).

constrictor (kōnstrɪkt′tōr) n. [L. constrictus, drawn together.] A muscle which compresses or constricts, e.g., constrictor urethrae (anat.).

contabescence (kōn′tābēs′ěns) n. [L. contabescere, to waste away.] Stamen abortion (bot.).

context (kōn′těkst) n. [L. cum, together; texere, to weave.] The layers developed between the hymenium and the true mycelium in certain Fungi (bot.).

continuity (kōn′tinü′ti) n. [L. continuus, continuous.] Succession without a break, as continuity of the germ plasm (zool.).

continuous (kōn’tiŋ′uŭs) a. [L. continuus, uninterrupted.] Not segmented or articulated (biol.).

contorted (kōnτôr’tēd) a. [L. con- tortuere, to twist together.] Twisted; appl. aestivation in which one leaf overlaps the next with one margin, and is overlapped by the previous on the other (bot.).

contortuplicate (kōn′törtū’plıkāt) a. [L. cum, with; torquere, to twist; plicare, to fold.] A bud with contorted and plicate leaves (bot.).

contour (kōn′toor) n. [F. contourner, to twist.] Outline of a figure or body; appl. the outermost feathers that cover the body of a bird, the contour feathers (zool.).

contractile (kōntrák’till) a. [L. cum, together; trahere, to draw.] Capable of contracting (biol.).

contractile cell,—any cell in a sporangium or an anther wall which by hygroscopic contraction helps to open them (bot.).

contractile fibre-cells,—elongated, spindle-shaped, more or less polyhedral, nucleated muscle-cells, containing a central bundle of fibrillae (anat.).

contractile vacuole,—a small spherical vesicle, found in the cytoplasm of many Protozoz, which appears and disappears with regularity (biol.).

contractility (kōn′traktĭl′ĭt) n. [L. cum, together; trahere, to draw.] The power by which muscle-fibres are enabled to contract (phys.).

contracture (kōntrakt′ūr) n. [L. contractus, drawn together.] Contraction of muscles persisting after the stimulus has been removed, seen especially in strong direct stimulation, and as death approaches (phys.).
conuli (köν'üli) n. plu. [Gk. konos, a cone.] The tent-like projections on the surface of certain Sponges caused by the principal skeletal elements (zool.).

conus (köν'nüs) n. [Gk. konos, a cone.] Any cone-shaped structure, as the conus arteriosus, a structure between the ventricle and aorta in fishes and amphibians (zool.); the diverticulum of the right ventricle from which the pulmonary artery arises; conus medullaris, the tapering end of the spinal cord (anat.).

convergence (köνvér'jéns) n. [L. convergere, to incline together.] The development of similar characters in organisms belonging to different groups (biol.).

convolute (köν'völút) a. [L. cum, together; volvere, to wind.] Rolled together; appl. leaves and cotyledons (bot.); appl. shells in which the outer whorls overlap and conceal the inner (zool.).

convolution (köν'völú'shun) n. [L. cum, together; volvere, to wind.] A coiling or twisting, as of the brain, the intestine (anat.).

coprodæum (köρ'róde'üm) n. [Gk. kopros, dung; odos, a way.] The division of the cloaca which receives the rectum (zool.).

coprolite (köρ'rólit) n. [Gk. kopros, dung; lithos, a stone.] Petrified faeces.

coprophagous (köρρróf'ágüs) a. [Gk. kopros, dung; phagein, to eat.] Feeding on dung; appl. insects.

copula (köρ'úla) n. [L. copula, a bond.] A ridge in the development of the tongue formed by the union of the ventral ends of the second and third arches (anat.).

copulatum (köρ'úlä'rum) n. [L. copula, a bond.] A cyst formed in gregarines round two associated gametocytes (zool.).

copulation (köρ'úlä'shun) n. [L. copula, a bond.] Sexual union; coition (biol.).

coracoid (köρ'ákoid) a. [Gk. korax, a crow; eidos, form.] Pert. the bone or process in the pectoral girdle (zool.).

Coracoid bone,—the part of the pectoral girdle between scapula and sternum (zool.).

coracoid ligament,—the ligament which stretches over the supra-scapular notch (zool.).

coracoid process,—the rudimentary coracoid element in most mammals fused to the scapula (zool.).

coralliferous (köρ'rärif'ërús) a. [Gk. korallion, coral; L. ferre, to bear.] Coral-forming; made of coral (zool.).

coralline (köρ'rälín) a. [Gk. korallion, coral.] Resembling a coral; appl. Hydroids and Polypoa; composed of coral (zool.); appl. certain Algae (bot.).

corallite (köρ'rálit) n. [Gk. korallion, coral.] Cup of a single polyp of coral (zool.).

corallloid (köρ'rälloid) a. [Gk. korallion, coral; eidos, form.] Resembling, or branching like a coral (biol.).

coralium (köρ'rälüm) n. [Gk. korallion, coral.] The skeleton of a compound coral (zool.).

corbicula (köρ'bik'üla) n. [L. corbis, a basket.] The pollen apparatus of a bee; the fringe of hair on the tibia (zool.).

corcula (köρ'büla) n. [L. corbis, a basket.] The phyllactocarp of Aglaeophenia, etc., a stem with alternate branches rising upwards and forming a pod-like structure (zool.).

cord (körd) n. [Gk. choride, a cord.] Any chord-like structure, as spinal, spermatic cord (anat.).

cordate (kördåt) a. [L. cor, the heart.] Heart-shaped (bot.).

cordiform (kördif'órm) a. [L. cor, the heart; forma, shape.] Heart-shaped (biol.).

cordiform tendon,—the central apo-neurosis of the diaphragm (anat.).

cordylus (kördyläs) n. [Gk. kordyle, a swelling.] An intertubal exumbral structure with core of vacuolated cells and flattened ectoderm (zool.).

coriaceous (köρ'ria'shùs) a. [L. corium, leather.] Leathery; appl. leaves (bot.).

corium (köρ'rüm) n. [L. corium, leather.] The middle division of an elytron (zool.); the deeper-seated layer of the skin, consisting of a vascular connective tissue (anat.).
cork (kôrk) n. [Sp. alcorque, cork.] A tissue derived usually from the outer layer of the cortex in woody plants (bot.).
corm (kôrm), cormus (kôr'mus) n. [Gk. kormos, a trunk.] An enlarged solid subterranean stem, rounded in shape, composed of two or more internodes and covered externally by a few thin membranous scales or cataphyllary leaves (bot.).
cormel (kôr'mêl) n. [Gk. kormos, a trunk.] A secondary corm produced by an old corm (bot.).
cormidium (kôr'mîdîüm) n. [Gk. kormos, a trunk.] An aggregation of individuals in a Siphonophore, borne on the coenosarc and capable of liberation therefrom (zool.).
cormoid (kôr'moid) a. [Gk. kormos, a trunk; eidos, form.] Like a corm (bot.).
cormophylogeny (kôr'môfilôj'ênt) n. [Gk. kormos, a trunk; phyle, a tribe; genos, offspring.] The development of families or races (biol.).
cormophyte (kôr'môfît) n. [Gk. kormos, a trunk; phylon, a plant.] A plant which possesses stem, root, and leaf (bot.).
cormous (kôr'mûs) a. [Gk. kormos, a trunk.] Corm-producing (bot.).
cornea (kôr'nêa) n. [L. cornu, horn.] The transparent covering on the anterior surface of the eyeball (anat., zool.); the outer transparent part of each element of a compound eye (zool.).
corneagen (kôr'nêajên') a. [L. cornu, horn; Gk. genos, offspring.] Cornea-producing; appl. cells lying immediately below the cuticle, which secrete the cuticular lens and are renewed on ec dysis (zool.).
corneal (kôr'nêal) a. [L. cornu, horn.] Pert. the cornea.
corneous (kôr'nûs) a. [L. cornu, horn.] Horny; appl. the sheath covering the bills of birds.
corniculate (kôrnîk'ûlât) a. [L. cornu, horn.] Having horns (zool.).
corniculate cartilages, two small, conical, yellow elastic cartilages articulating with the summit of the arytaenoid cartilages (anat., zool.).
corniculum (kôrnîk'ûlûm) n. [L. cornu, horn.] A small horn or horn-like process.
cornua (kôrnûâ) n. plu. [L. cornu, horn.] Horn-like prolongations; appl. bones, nerve tissues, cavities, etc.
cornucopia (kôrnûkô'pîâ) n. [L. cornu, horn; copia, plenty.] The horizontal portion of the taeniae of the fourth ventricle (anat.).
cornute (kôrnût') a. [L. cornu, horn.] With horn-like processes (bot.).
corolla (kôr'oîl'â) n. [L. corona, a crown.] The petals of a flower (bot.).
corollaceous (kôr'oîlâ'shûs) a. [L. corona, a crown.] Pert. a corolla (bot.).
corolliferous (kôr'oîl'îf'îrûs) a. [L. corona, a crown; ferre, to bear.] Having a corolla (bot.).
corona (kôr'oînâ) n. [L. corona, a crown.] A cup-shaped body formed by the union of scales on the perianth leaves at the junction of claw and limb (bot.); the theca and arms of a Crinoid; the ciliated disc of certain animals (zool.); the head or upper portion of any structure (anat.).
corona radiata,—the layer of cells immediately surrounding the mammalian egg (emb.); the fibres of the internal capsule (anat.).
cornal (kôr'oînal) a. [L. corona, a crown.] Situated or lying in the coronal sutural plane (anat.).
coronal (kôr'oînâl) a. [L. corona, a crown.] Crown-shaped or crown-like; appl. arteries, bones, sinuses, ligaments (anat., zool.).
coronary arteries,—arteries supplying the tissue of the heart itself (anat.).
coronary bone,—a small conical bone in the mandible of reptiles; the small pastern bone of the horse (zool.).
coronary sinus,—a venous channel in the posterior part of the coronary sulcus and covered by muscular fibres from the left atrium (anat.).
coronated (kôr'oînâ'têd) a. [L. corona, a crown.] Supplied with a crown (zool., bot.).
coronet (kôr'oînêt) n. [L. corona, a
coronoid (kör'ōnoid) a. [Gk. korax, a crow; eidos, form.] Shaped like a beak; appl. processes (anat.).
correspond adiposa,—the fat bodies of amphibians, attached to the dorsal wall of the body cavity (soul.).
corpora cavernosa,—erectile masses of tissue, stiffening the anterior surface of the penis (anat., soul.).
corporaquadrigemina,—fourrounded eminences which form the dorsal part of the mesencephalon (anat.).
corpus (kör'pūs) n., corpora (kör-pōrā) plu. [L. corpus, a body.] Any fairly homogeneous structure which forms part of an organ (anat.).
corpus spongiosum,—a mass of erectile tissue forming the posterior wall of the penis (anat., soul.).
corpuscle (kör-pūsle, körpūs'le) n. [L. corpusculus, a small body.] A protoplasmic cell, floating freely in some fluid, or embedded in some matrix; appl. various sensory structures (anat.); any small protoplasmic mass of definite function or shape (bot.).
correlation (kör'ēlā'shūn) n. [L. correlatio, relationship.] Similarity or mutual relationship (biol.).
corrugator (kör'ōgā'tor) a. [L. cum, together; rugare, to wrinkle.] Wrinkled or wrinkling; appl. muscles (anat.).
cortex (kör'tēks) n. [L. cortex, bark.] The extratellar fundamental tissue of the sporophyte (bot.); the outer or more superficial part of an organ (anat.).
cortical (kör'tɪkəl) a. [L. cortex, bark.] Pert. the cortex.
corticulate (kör'tiksētā) a. [L. cortex, bark; strīa, a channel.] Forming or having a bark-like cortex (bot.).
corticiciferous (kör'tisīf'ērūs) a. [L. cortex, bark; ferre, to carry.] Forming or having a bark-like cortex (bot.).
corticostriate (kör'tīkōstrī'tāt) a. [L. cortex, bark; strīa, a channel.] Appl. fibres which join the corpus striatum to the cerebral cortex (anat.).
cortina (kör'tīnā) n. [L. cortina, a curtain.] The velum in Agarics (bot.).
cortinate (kör'tīnāt) a. [L. cortina, a curtain.] Having a velum; of a cobweb-like texture (bot.).
cortis organ,—the organon spirale, placed on the inner portion of the membrana basilaris of the ear (anat.).
corymb (kör'īmb) n. [Gk. korymbos, a cluster of flowers.] A raceme with lower pedicels elongated so that the top is nearly flat (bot.).
corymbose (kör'īmbōs) a. [Gk. korymbos, a cluster of flowers.] Pert. or like a corymb; arranged in a corymb (bot.).
cosmine (kōs'mīn) n. [Gk. kosmios, regularly.] The outer regular layer of dentine-like material in ganoid scales (soul.).
cosmopolite (kōzmōp'ōlit) a. [Gk. kosmos, world; politēs, citizen.] World-wide in distribution (biol.).
costa (kōs'tā) n. [L. costa, a rib.] A rib; anything rib-like in shape (anat.); anything rib-like, as a ridge on shell, coral, insect-wing (soul.).
costal (kōs'tāl) a. [L. costa, a rib.] Pert. ribs or rib-like structures; appl. the bony shields of Chelonia; pert. the primary brachial series in crinoids (soul.); pert. a main rib (bot.).
costalia (kōs'tālēā) n. plu. [L. costa, a rib.] The supporting plates in the theca of the Cladoidea (soul.).
costate (kōs'tāt) a. [L. costa, a rib.] With one or more longitudinal ribs (bot.); with ridges or costae (soul.).
coterminal (kōtērm'īnās) a. [L. cum, with; terminus, an end.] Of similar distribution (biol.).
cotyledon (kōt'īlē'dōn) n. [Gk. kotyle, a cup.] The primary or first leaf of an embryonic sporophyte (bot.); the definite patches of villi on the placenta of a mammal (soul.).
cotyledonary (kōt'īlē'dōnārī) a. [Gk. kotyle, a cup.] Pert. cotyledons (bot.); with cotyledons on the placenta (soul.).
cotyloid (kōt'īlōid) a. [Gk. kotyle, a cup; eidos, form.] Cup-shaped; pert. the cotyloid cavity (anat.).
cotylophorous (kōtīlōf'ōrōs) a. [Gk. kotyle, a cup; pherein, to bear.] With a cotyledonary placenta (soul.).
cotype (kō'tip) n. [L. cum, with; *typus, an image.] An additional type specimen, frequently collected in the same place at the same time, or a specimen from a description of which, along with others, the type is drawn up (biol.).

cover-scale(s)—small scales arranged spirally and developed directly on the axis of a cone of the Coniferae (bot.).

correct (kū'věrt) n. [F. couvrir, to cover.] Appl. the feathers covering the bases of the quills in birds.

cowled (kowld) a. [L. cucullus, a hood.] Furnished with or shaped like a hood.

coxa (kōk'sā) n. [L. coxa, hip.] The proximal joint of an insect leg (zool.).

coxal (kōk'sāl) a. [L. coxa, hip.] Pert. the coxa (zool.).

coxopodite (kōk'sōp'oūt) n. [L. coxa, hip; Gk. *pous, a foot.] The proximal part of the protopodite of a crustacean limb (zool.).

crampon (krām'pōn) n. [O.H.G. *hrampf, crooked.] An aerial root, as in the ivy (bot.).

cranial (krā'nīl) a. [Gk. krανιον, the head.] Pert. the skull, or that part which encloses the brain; appl. nerves, muscles, blood-vessels, bones, etc.

craniate (krā'nīät) a. [Gk. krανιον, the head.] Having a skull (zool.).

craniology (krā'nīol'oō) n. [Gk. krανιον, the head; logos, discourse.] The study of the skull (anat.).

craniometry (krā'nīom'étry) n. [Gk. krανιον, the head; metron, a measure.] The science of the measurement of skulls.

cranium (krā'nīüm) n. [Gk. krανιον, the head.] The skull of any craniate, or more particularly, that part enclosing the brain (anat., zool.).

craspedodromous (krās'pēdōd'romūs) a. [Gk. kraspedon, an edge; *dromēin, to run.] With nerves running directly from mid-rib to margin (bot.).

craspedote (krās'pēdōtt) a. [Gk. kraspedon, an edge.] Having a velum (zool.).

craspedum (krās'pēdūm) n. [Gk. kraspedon, an edge.] A mesenteric filament of sea-anemones (zool.).

craticular (krātīk'ūlər) a. [L. craticula, a gridiron.] Crate-like; appl. a stage in the life-history of a diatom where new valves are formed before the old are lost (bot.).

creatine (krē'ātīn) n. [Gk. kreas, flesh.] A nitrogenous substance found in the muscles, brain, and blood of vertebrates (phys.).

creatinine (krē'ātīnēn) n. [Gk. kreas, flesh.] A nitrogenous substance found in muscles and urine (phys.).

cremaster (krēmā'stēr) n. [Gk. kremannunai, to hang.] A thin muscle in the spermatic cord (anat.); a stout terminal abdominal spine in subterranean insect pupae; the anal hooks for pupae suspension (zool.).

cremocarp (krēm'ōkarp) n. [Gk. kremannunai, to hang; karpōs, fruit.] An inferior, dry, indehiscent, two-celled, two-seeded fruit (bot.).

crenate (krē'nāt, krē'nāt) a. [L. crena, a notch.] With scalloped margins (bot.).

crenulated (krē'nūlātēd) a. [Dim. of L. crena, a notch.] With margins minutely crenate (bot.).

crepis (krēpis) n. [L. crepis, unknown.] The term appl. the fundamental spicule by deposition of silica upon which a desma is formed (zool.).

crepitation (krēpītā'shūn) n. [L. crepare, to crack.] In insects, the discharge with an explosive sound of a fluid (zool.).

crepuscular (krēpūs'kūlər) a. [L. crepusculum, dusk.] Flying before sunrise or in twilight; appl. certain insects and birds (zool.).

crescent (krēs'ənt) n. [L. cresere, to grow.] A term appl. various crescentic structures found in glands (anat.).

crescents of Gianuzzi (jānōot'sē)—small crescent-shaped bodies with polyhedral granular cells lying between the cells and the membrana propria in certain alveoli of the salivary glands (anat.).

crest (krēst) n. [L. cresta, a crest.]
A ridge on a bone; a fleshy longitudinal ridge as in newts (zool.).

| cretaceous | (krētā’shūs) | a. | [L. creta, chalk.] | Appl. the entire period between the Jurassic and Tertiary, or the upper division of this period (pal.) |
| crebellum | (krībēl’ām) | n. | [L. cribrum, a sieve.] | A special spinning organ found only in certain spiders (zool.). |
| cribriform | (kribrīfōrm) | a. | [L. cribrum, a sieve; forma, shape.] | Sieve-like (bot., anat., zool.). |
| cribriform plate | — | — | — | — |
| cribriform plate | — | — | — | — |
| cribriform plate | — | — | — | — |
| cribriform plate | — | — | — | — |
| cribriform cell | — | — | — | — |
| cribriform organ | — | — | — | — |
| cristall | (krīs’tāl) | a. | [L. crissare, to move the haunches.] | Pert. the crissum (zool.). |
| crissum | (krīs’ūm) | n. | [L. crissare, to move the haunches.] | The circum-cloacal region of a bird, or the feathers thereon (zool.). |
| crista | (krīs’tā) | n. | [L. crista, a crest.] | A crest or ridge; the projection from the ectoloph into the median valley in lophodont molars (zool.). |
| crochet | (krōch’ēt) | n. | [F. crochet, a small hook.] | The projection of the protoloph in lophodont molars (zool.). |
| crop | (krōp) | n. | [M.E. croppe, top of a plant.] | A sac-like dilatation of the gullet of a bird; a similar structure in an insect or worm (zool.). |
| cross | (krōs) | n. | [M.E. crois, a cross.] | An organism produced by the mating of parents of different breeds (biol.). |
| crotaphite | (krōt’āfīt) | n. | [Gk. krotaphos, of the temples.] | The temporal fossa (anat.). |
| crotch | (krōch’ēt) | n. | [F. crochet, a small hook.] | A curved chaeta, notched at the end (zool.). |
| crown | (krown) | n. | [L. corona, a crown.] | The grinding surface of a tooth; the distal part of an antler; the crest, the head; the cup and arms of a crinoid (zool.). |
| crucial ligaments | — | — | — | — |
| cruciate | (kroo’shēt, kroo’sēt) | a. | [L. crur, cross.] | With leaves or petals in the form of a cross (bot.); Y-shaped or + -shaped, appl. muscles, ligaments (anat.). |
| cruror | (kroo’or) | n. | [L. crur, blood.] | The clots in coagulated blood (phys.). |
| crurorin | (kroo’orin) | n. | [L. crur, blood.] | Haemoglobin (phys.). |
| crura cerebri | — | — | — | — |
| crustaeous | (krūstā’shūs) | a. | [L. crusta, a shell.] | With crustaceous characteristics (zool.). |
| crypt | (krip’t) | n. | [Gk. kryptos, hidden.] | A simple glandular tube or cavity (anat.). |
| cryptocarp | (krip’tōkärp) | n. | [Gk. cryptos, hidden; karpos, fruit.] | A fruit-like structure which is really the sporophyte phase in the Red Algae (bot.). |
| cryptogam | (krip’tōgām) | n. | [Gk. cryptos, hidden; gamos, union.] | A name given to that group of plants for the supposed reason that sexual reproduction was concealed; cf. phanerogam (bot.). |
| cryptoneurous | (krip’tōnūr’ēs) | a. | [Gk. cryptos, hidden; neuron, nerve.] | With no definite or distinct nervous system (zool.). |
cryostomata (krip'töstöm'ätä) n. pl. [Gk. kryptos, hidden; stoma, mouth.] Non-sexual conceptacles in the Fuaceae (bot.).

cryptozooic (krip'töz'ō-ik) a. [Gk. kryptos, hidden; zoom, animal.] Appl. fauna dwelling in darkness, or under stones, bark, etc. (biol.).
crystallin (kris'täl-in) n. [Gk. krysallos, ice.] A globulin which is the principal chemical constituent of the lens of the eye (phys.).
crystalline (kris'täl-in) a. [Gk. krysaltillos, crystalline.] Transparent; appl. various structures (anat.).
crystalloid (kris'täl-oid) n. [Gk. krysallos, ice; eidos, form.] A substance which in solution readily diffuses through an animal membrane; Appl. colloid; appl. crystal of proteid matter found in oily seeds (bot.).
cyte (tên, ktên) n. [Gk. kteis, a comb.] The swimming-plates of Ctenophores (zool.).

cetenidium (tên'id-üm, ktên'id-üm) n. [Gk. kteis, a comb.] The respiratory apparatus in the Mollusca, feather-like or comb-like in appearance (zool.).
cetocyst (tên'oist, ktên'oist) n. [Gk. kteis, a comb; kystis, a bladder.] The aboral sense organ of the Ctenophora (zool.).
cetoid (tên'oid, ktên'oid) a. [Gk. kteis, a comb; eidos, resemblance.] With a comb-like margin, appl. scales (zool.).
cetophoral (tên'o-föräl, ktên'o-föräl) a. [Gk. kteis, a comb; pherein, to bear.] Supplied with swimming-plates (zool.).
cubital (kù'bítäl) a. [L. cubitalis, of the elbow.] Pert. the ulna (anat., zool.).
cubitus (kù'bítüs) n. [L. cubitus, the elbow.] The ulna, forearm (anat.); the primary vein in an insect's wing (zool.).
cuboid (kù'boíd) a. [Gk. kuboeides, cube-like.] Nearly cubic in shape (anat.); n., the outermost of the distal tarsal bones (zool.).
cuboidal (kùb'oíd'-äl) a. [Gk. kuboeides, cube-like.] Pert. the cuboid (anat., zool.).
cuculate (kù'kùlät) a. [L. cucullus, a cap.] With hood-like sepals or petals (bot.); with prothorax hood-shaped (zool.).
cuirass (kwé'räs, kwë'rá-s) n. [F. cuirasse, a leathern jacket.] Bony plates or scales arranged like a cuirass (zool.).
culm (külm) n. [L. culmus, a stalk.] The stem of grasses and sedges (bot.).
culmen (kùl'më-n) n. [L. cellere, to push.] The ridge of a bird's beak (zool.); the anterior raised part of the monticulus (anat.).
culstellus (kùl'tëll'-üs) n. [L. cutellus, a little knife.] A sharp knife-like organ, one of the mouth-parts of certain blood-sucking flies (zool.).
culture (kùl'tùr) n. [L. colere, to till.] The cultivation of micro-organisms in prepared media (bact.).
cumulus (kù'mùlús) n. [L. cumulus, a heap.] The corona radiata (emb.).

cunatae (kùn'ë-tä) a. [L. cuneus, a wedge.] Wedge-shaped; appl. leaves with broad abruptly-pointed apex, and tapering to the base (bot.).
cuniform (kùn'e-iförm) a. [L. cuneus, a wedge; forma, shape.] Pert. the distal tarsal bones (anat.).
cuneus (kù'nëüs) n. [L. cuneus, a wedge.] A division of the elytron of certain insects (zool.); a wedge-shaped area between the calcareous fissure and the medial part of the parieto-occipital fissure (anat.).
cup (kùp) n. [A.S. cûpâ, a cup.] Any structure resembling a cup (biol.).
cupula (kù'pù-la) n. [L. cupula, a little tub.] The bony apex of the cochlea; the apex of the lungs (anat.).
cupule (kùp'ùl) n. [L. cuppa, a cup.] The involucre of the female flower of the oak, etc.; the gemmae-bearing cup of Marchantia (bot.); a small sucker of various animals (zool.).
curviserial (kûr'vi'së-èr-äl) a. [L. curvus, a curve; series, a row.] Appl. phyllotaxis in which the divergence is such that the orthostichies themselves are slightly twisted spirally (bot.).
cushion (koosh'ùn) n. [M.E. cuischen,
a cuticle. The central thick region in the prothallus of a fern (bot).

cusp (kūsp) n. [L. cuspidis, a point.] A prominence, as on teeth (anat.); a sharp point (bot.).
cuspidate (kūsp’idāt) a. [L. cuspidare, to make pointed.] Terminating in a point; appl. leaves (bot.); pointed; appl. teeth (zool.).
cutaneous (kūtā’nēus) a. [L. cutis, the skin.] Pert. the skin.
cuticle (kū’tkl) n. [L. cutis, skin.] An outer skin or pellicle (zool., anat.); the epidermis (bot.).
cuticular (kū’tkle’lār) a. [L. cutis, skin.] Pert. the cuticle or external integument.
cuticular transpiration.—Transpiration through the cuticle, of gases, etc. (phys.).
cutin (kū’tin) n. [L. cutis, skin.] A substance allied to cellulose found in the external layers of the thickened epidermal cells (bot.).
cutinization (kū’t’iniz’a’shün) n. [L. cutis, skin.] The deposition of cutin in the external cells, thereby forming a cuticle (bot.).
cutis (kū’tis) n. [L. cutis, skin.] The corium, or deeper layer of the skin (anat.).

cuvierian organs (kūvē’rēän),—glandular tubes extending from the cloaca of Holothurians (zool.).
cyanic (siăn’ikt) a. [Gk. kyanos, dark blue.] Appl. flowers of a blue colour (bot.).
cyanophilous (siănō’fīlūs) a. [Gk. kyanos, blue; philein, to love.] With special affinity for blue or green dyes; appl. a structure in a cell (zool.).
cyanophyll (siăn’öfil) n. [Gk. kyanos, blue; phyllon, a leaf.] A bluish-green colouring matter in plants (bot.).
cyathium (siăth’üm) n. [Gk. kyathos, a cup.] The peculiar inflorescence in Euphorbia, a cup-shaped involucre with marginal glandular scales, and inside, stamens and a stalked gynoecium, each stamen and the gynoecium being a separate flower (bot.).
cyathozoid (siăth’öz’oid) n. [Gk. kyathos, cup; zoon, animal; eidos, shape.] The primary zooid in certain Tunicates (zool.).
cyathus (sī’sthèus) n. [Gk. kyathos, a cup.] A small cup-shaped organ; the gemma-cup of Marchantia (bot.).
cycle (sī’kkl) n. [Gk. kyklos, a circle.] The circulation of a fluid through a definite series of vessels (anat.).
cyclus (sī’kklks) a. [Gk. kyklos, a circle.] Having the parts of the flower arranged in whorls (bot.).
cyclical (sī’klīkkl) a. [Gk. kyklos, a circle.] Cyclic.
cyclocoelic (sī’klōsē’lik) a. [Gk. kyklos, a circle; koilia, intestines.] With the intestine coiled in one or more distinct spirals (zool.).
cylogenous (sī’klōg’nēus) a. [Gk. kyklos, a circle; genos, offspring.] Exogenous; appl. a stem growing in concentric circles (bot.).
cycolid (sī’kklōid) a. [Gk. kyklos, a circle; eidos, shape.] Appl. scales whose free border presents an even curve (zool.).
cycolysis (sī’kklō’sis) n. [Gk. kyklosis, a whirling round.] The movement or circulation of protoplasm within a cell (biol.).
cycolpernous (sī’klōspēr’mūs) a. [Gk. kyklos, a circle; sperma, a seed.] With embryo coiled in a circle or spiral (bot.).
cyclopondyllic (sī’klōspōndi’lik) a. [Gk. kyklos, a circle; spondyllos, a vertebra.] Appl. centra in which the internal calcareous matter is confined to the middle zone (zool.).
cylinder (sī’lindér) n. [Gk. kylindros, a cylinder.] Any region marked by definite tissue (bot.).
cyclindrical (sī’lindrıkkl) a. [Gk. kylindros, a cylinder.] Appl. leaves rolled on themselves, or to solid cylinder-like leaves (bot.).
cymbiform (sī’mbīform) a. [L. cymba, a boat; forma, shape.] Boat-shaped.
cyme (sīm) n. [L. cyma, a young sprout of cabbage.] Any determinate inflorescence (bot.).
cynarrhodium (si’nārō’dūm), cynarrhodon (si’nārō’don) n. [Gk. kyon, a dog; rhodon, a rose.] An etaerio with the achenes placed on a concave thalamus (bot.).
cynopodous (si’nōp’ōdūs) a. [Gk.
kyon, a dog; pous, a foot.] With non-retractile claws (soul).

cyphella (sîfēl’â) n. [Gk. kyphella, hollow of the ear.] A small cup found on the thallus of certain Lichens (bot.).
cyphelal (sîf’el’sal’â) n. [Gk. kypsele, a hollow vessel.] An inferior bi-carpellary achene (bot.).
cyst (sîst) n. [Gk. kystis, a bladder.] The enclosing membrane (as distinct from the protoplasm) around a resting cell or apocyte (soul); a bladder or air vesicle in certain Seaweeds (bot.).
cysteine (sîst’sîn) n. [Gk. kystis, a bladder.] A proteid decomposition product (phys.).
cystenchyma (sîst’îng’kîm’â) n. [Gk. kystis, a bladder; engchyma, infusion.] A parenchyma in sponges with large vesicular cell-structure (soul).
cystencytes (sîst’sên’sîts) n. plu. [Gk. kystis, a bladder; kylos, hollow.] In sponges, collencytes which have acquired a vesicular structure (soul).
cystic (sîst’îk) a. [Gk. kystis, a bladder.] Pert. a cyst (biol.); pert. the gall or urinary bladder (anat.).
cysticercoid (sîst’sîr’kîd) a. [Gk. kystis, a bladder; kerkos, a tail; eidos, form.] Appl. the bladderworm stage of tape-worms (soul).
cysticercus (sîst’sîr’kîs) n. [Gk. kystis, a bladder; kerkos, a tail.] The larval form or bladderworm stage of certain tape-worms (soul).
cysticulous (sîst’ik’oîl’s) a. [Gk. kystis, a bladder; L. colere, to inhabit.] Living in a cyst (zool.).
cystid (sîst’îd) n. [Gk. kystis, a bladder.] A fossil form of any of the Cystoidea (pul.).
cystidium (sîst’îd’îm) n. [Gk. kystis, a bladder.] A large inflated cell in the hymenial layer of some Fungi (bot.).
cystoarian (sîst’ôr’iân) a. [Gk. kystis, a bladder.] Appl. gonads when they are enclosed in coelomic sacs, as in most Teleosts; opp. gymnoarian (soul).
cystocarp (sîst’ôkârp) n. [Gk. kystis, a bladder; karpos, fruit.] Cryptocarp, which see.
cystocyte (sîst’ôsît) n. [Gk. kystis, a bladder; kylos, hollow.] Cystene- cyte, which see.
cystogenous (sîst’ôj’ên’ûs) a. [Gk. kystis, a bladder; genos, offspring.] Cell-forming; appl. large nucleated cells in the cercaria of Distomum which secrete the cyst (soul).
cystolith (sîst’sôlîth) n. [Gk. kystis, a bladder; lithos, a stone.] An irregular mass of calcium carbonate found in epidermal cells, as in the nettle (bot.).
cyston (sîst’ôn) n. [Gk. kystis, a bladder.] A dactylozooid in the Siphonophora modified for excretory purposes (soul).
cytase (sît’sâs) n. [Gk. kylos, hollow.] An enzyme responsible for digesting hemi-celluloses (bot.).
cytaster (sît’âst’êr) n. [Gk. kylos, hollow; aster, a star.] A star-shaped achromatinic figure consisting of the attraction-sphere and aster rays (cyt.).
cytoblast (sît’ôblâst) n. [Gk. kylos, hollow; blastos, a bud.] The cell nucleus; one of the hypothetical vital units of which a cell is formed (cyt.).
cytoblastema (sît’ôblâst’êm’â) n. [Gk. kylos, hollow; blastema, growth.] The formative material from which cells were supposed to arise (cyt.).
cytochylema (sît’ôki’lêm’â) n. [Gk. kylos, hollow; chylos, juice.] Cyto- lymph, which see.
cytococcus (sît’ôkôk’kûs) n. [Gk. kylos, hollow; kokkos, a grain.] The nucleus of a fertilized egg (soul).
cytocyst (sît’ôsîst) n. [Gk. kylos, hollow; kystis, a bladder.] The envelope formed by the remains of the host-cell within which the protozoan parasite multiplies (soul).
cytode (sît’ôd) n. [Gk. kylos, hollow; eidos, form.] A non-nucleated protoplasmic mass (cyt.).
cytodiaeresis (sît’ôdi’re’esîs) n. [Gk. kylos, hollow; diairesis, division.] Mitosis.
cytogamy (sîtôg’âmî) n. [Gk. kylos, hollow; gamos, union.] Conjugation (soul).
cytogenesis (sît’ôjên’êsîs) n. [Gk.
kytos, hollow; genesis, descent. The development or formation of cells (biol.).

cytopogenous (sitōj'enūs) a. [Gk. kytos, hollow; genos, offspring.] Producing cells; appl. lymphatic tissue (phys.).

cytoglobin (sī'tōglō'bīn) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow; L. globus, a globe.] A proteid which retards coagulation of the blood (phys.).

cytosalopalma (sī'tōhi'álōpláz'mā) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow; kylos, glass; plasmo, something moulded.] The substance of the cytosome (cyst.).

cytology (sī'tōl'ōji) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow; logos, discourse.] The branch of biology dealing with the structure, functions, and life-history of cells.

cytoplasm (sī'tōplazm) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow; plasmo, something moulded.] The substance of the cell-body exclusive of the nucleus; cf. nucleoplasm (cyst.).

cytoproct (sī'tōprōkt) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow; protos, anus.] A cell-anus (zool.).

cytopyge (sī'tōpij) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow; pyge, the rump.] Cytoproct, which see.

cytoreticulum (sī'tōretik'ulūm) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow; L. reticulum, a little net.] The cytoplasmic threadwork (cyst.).

cytosine (sī'tōsīn) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow.] A cleavage product of protein (phys.).

cytosome (sī'tōsōm) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow; soma, body.] The body of the cell as opposed to that of the nucleus (cyst.).

cytostome (sī'tōstōm) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow; stoma, a mouth.] A cell-mouth.

cytotaxis (sī'tōtāksīs) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow; taxis, arrangement.] Cytotropism, which see.

cytotoxosis (sī'tōth'ēsis) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow; thesis, something set down.] The regenerative tendency of a cell or neuron (phys.).

cytotoxin (sī'tōtōk'sīn) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow; toxikon, poison.] A cell-poisoning substance formed in the blood serum (phys.).

cytotrophoblast (sī'tōtrōfoblāst) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow; trophe, nourishment; blastos, a bud.] The inner layer of the trophoblast, or layer of Langhans (anat.).

cytotropism (sī'tōtro'pīzm) n. [Gk. kytos, hollow; trope, a turning.] The mutual attraction of two or more cells (cyst.).
cytozoic (sĭ'tōzō'ık) a. [Gk. kyotos, hollow; soon, an animal.] Appl. the trophozoite of a sporozoan when situated within a cell (zool.).
cytula (sĭ'tūlā) n. [Gk. kyotos, hollow.] The fertilized ovum or parent cell (cyt.).

D
daeryon (dāk'riŏn) n. [Gk. dakryon, tear.] The point of junction of the anterior border of the lacrimal with the frontal (anat.).
daetyl (dāk'tĭl) n. [Gk. daktylos, finger.] A digit or finger (anat.).
daetylar (dāk'tĭl ār) a. [Gk. daktylos, finger.] Pert. finger or digit (anat.).
daetylopodite (dāk'tĭlōpō'dīt) n. [Gk. daktylos, finger; pod, foot.] The distal joint in certain limbs in the Crustaceans, especially the thoracic limbs (zool.).
daetylopore (dāk'tĭlōpŏr') n. [Gk. daktylos, finger; poros, exit.] The opening in the skeleton of the Milleporina through which a dactylozooid protruded when alive (zool.).
daetylopterus (dāk'tĭlōpŏ'tĕrŭs) a. [Gk. daktylos, finger; pteron, wing.] With the anterior rays of the pectoral fins more or less free (zool.).
daetylozooid (dāk'tĭlōzŏ'oid) n. [Gk. daktylos, finger; soon, animal; eidos, resemblance.] A hydroid modified for the special function of catching prey, it may be long, with tentacles or with short knobs, with or without a mouth (zool.).
daetylus (dāk'tĭlŭs) n. [Gk. daktylos, finger.] Part of the tarsus of an insect (zool.).
daert (dârt) n. [O.F. dart, dagger.] Anything resembling a dart, appl. crystalline structure in Molluscs (zool.).
daert sac, a small sac containing a dart of limey material attached to the vagina near its orifice in Gastropods (zool.).
daertoid (dârt'ŏid) a. [Gk. dartoς, flayed.] Pert. the darts (anat.).
daertos (dârt'ŏs) n. [Gk. dartoς, flayed.] A thin layer of non-striped muscle fibres around the base of the scrotum (anat.).
darwinian tubercle, the slight prominence on the helix near the point where it bends downwards (anat.).
darwinism (dâr'winĬzm) n. [Dar- win.] The theory of the origin of species by natural selection working on the slight variations that occur, thereby selecting those fittest to survive (biol.).
dasyae des (dă'sīpē'dez) n. plu. [Gk. dasys, hairy; pais, child.] Birds whose young are downy at hatching (zool.).
dau ter (dă'tĭr) n. [A.S. dochtor, daughter.] Offspring of the first generation with no reference to sex, as daughter-cell, daughter-nucleus, etc. (biol.).
deamination (dē'āmĭ'nāshŭn) n. [L. dea, down; Gk. ammoniacum, a resinous gum.] The conversion of ammonium salts into urea, partly accomplished in the liver (phys.).
death (dēth) n. [M.E. deth, death.] The complete and permanent cessation of all vital functions in any organism (biol.).
death-point, the temperature above or below which micro-organisms cannot exist (biol.).
dealify (dē'ālĭfĭ) v. [L. dea, away; calx, lime.] To treat with acids for the removal of the calcareous part (anat.).
decam erous (dēk'amĕrŭs) a. [Gk. deka, ten; meros, part.] With the various parts arranged in tens (bot.).
decapod (dēk'ăpŏd) a. [Gk. deka, ten; pous, foot.] In Crustacea, with five pairs of legs on the thorax; in Cephalopods, with ten arms (zool.).
decapodiform (dēk'ăpŏd'ĭfŏrm) a. [Gk. deka, ten; pous, foot; L. forma, shape.] Resembling a decapod, usually said of insect larvae (zool.).
decemfid (dēsĕm'fid) a. [L. decem, ten; findere, to cleave.] Cut into ten segments (bot.).
decemfoliate (dēsĕm'fŏlĭt) a. [L. decem, ten; folium, leaf.] Ten-leaved (bot.).
decemjugat (dēsĕm'joŏgăt) a. [L. decem, ten; jugare, to join.] With ten pairs of leaflets (bot.).
decumbrate (děs'empăr'tit) a. [L. decem, ten; partiri, to divide.] Ten-lobed; divided into ten lobes (bot.).

decidua (děsid'úā) n. [L. de, away; cadere, to fall.] The mucous mem- 
brane lining the uterus, that is cast off after parturition (anat.).

decidual (děsid'ūāl) a. [L. de, away; cadere, to fall.] Pert. decidua 
(anat.).

deciduate (děsid'ūāt) a. [L. de, away; cadere, to fall.] Characterized by 
having a decidua; partly formed by the decidua (zool.).

deciduous (děsid'ūūs) a. [L. de, away; cadere, to fall.] Falling at the 
end of the period of growth (bot.); falling at maturity (zool.).

decinate (děk̄ināt) a. [L. de, away; clinarē, to bend.] Bending aside in 
a curve, as the anther filament in the horse-chestnut (bot.).

decollated (děk̄ôlatēd) a. [L. de, away; collum, neck.] With the 
apex of the spire wanting (zool.).

decomposed (děk̄ompōzd') a. [L. de, away; cum, with; ponere, to place.] Not in 
contact; not adhering, said of the barbs of a feather when they 
are separate (zool.).

decomposed (děk̄ompōzd') a. [L. de, away; cum, with; ponere, to place.] When the monopodial 
branching is very complete, and the ultimate wings are little deve- 
loped, the leaf is called decom- 
pound (bot.).

decumbent (děk̄ūm'bēnt) a. [L. dec- 
cumbere, to lie down.] Appl. stems which trail on the ground, but rise 
at the apex (bot.).

decurrent (děk̄ūr'ēnt) a. [L. de, 
away; currere, to run.] Having the leaf base prolonged down the stem 
as a winged expansion or rib (bot.).

decussate (děk̄ūs'āt, děk̄ūs'āt) a. [L. 
decussare, to cross like an X.] Having paired leaves, succeeding 
pairs crossing at right angles (bot.).

decussation (děk̄ūsā'shūn) n. [L. 
decussare, to cross like an X.] The condition when opposite leaves are 
arranged so that each pair crosses the previous at right angles (bot.); the 
crossing of nerves or bands of nerve-fibres when there is an inter- 
change of fibres (anat.).

deduplication (děd̄ū'plīkā'shūn) n. 
[L. de, intensive; duplicare, to double.] The augmentation of parts of a flower by splitting during development (bot.).

defaecation (děfēkā'shūn) n. [L. 
defecatio, voiding of excrement.] 
The expulsion of faeces (phys.).

defensive (děfēn'siv) a. [L. defendere, to defend.] Protective; appl. pro- 
etid substances which destroy the 
toxic substances of bacteria (phys.); appl. numerous organs or parts of 
organs in various animals (zool.).

deferrer (děfērd') a. [L. deferre, to bring down.] Appl. shoots that are 
given out from dormant buds when stem or branch has been destroyed 
(bot.).

definite (děfīnit) a. [L. definire, to limit.] Fixed, constant; appl. 
inflorences with primary axis 
terminating early in a flower; appl. 
stamens limited to twenty in number 
(bot.).

definitive (děfīnitiv) a. [L. definitire, to limit.] Complete, fully developed 
(biol.).

defoliate (děfōl'īāt) a. [L. defoliare, 
to strip of leaves.] Bared at the 
annual fall (bot.).

degeneration (dějēnēr'āshūn) n. [L. 
degener, base.] Return to a simpler 
condition; retrogressive evolution 
(biol.).

deglutition (děgloot'īshūn) n. [L. 
deglutire, to swallow down.] The 
process of swallowing (phys.).

dehiscence (děhīs'ēns) n. [L. de, 
away; hisere, to gape.] The 
opening of an organ or structure 
among certain lines or in a definite direction (bot.).

deiter's cells (dī't ēr).—supporting 
cells between the rows of outer 
hair-cells in the organ of Corti 
anat.).

delamination (děłām'īnāshūn) n. [L. 
de, down; lamina, a layer.] The 
dividing off of cells to form new 
layers (emb.).

deliquescent (děl'īkwēs'ēnt) a. [L. 
deliquescere, to become fluid.] 
Having the lateral buds the more 
vigorously developed so that the 
main stem seems to divide into a 
number of irregular branches (bot.).
delomorphous (dé'lömôr'fús) a. [Gk. delos, visible; morphe, shape.] With definite form, appl. oxyntic cells of the gastric glands (anat.).

delthyrium (délthi'rïüm) n. [Gk. delos, visible; thyrron, little door.] The opening between the hinge and beak for the peduncle exit in many Brachiopods (zool.).

deltidium (del'tiid'ïüm) n. [Gk. Δ, delta.] A plate covering the delthyrium (zool.).

deltoid (del'toid) a. [Gk. Δ, delta; eidos, resemblance.] More or less triangular in shape, appl. nerves, muscles, etc. (anat.); appl. the oral plates on the calyx of the Blastoids (zool.).

demersal (dé'mér'sâl) a. [L. demer-gere, to demerse.] Sunk; appl. fish eggs which sink to the bottom (zool.).

demiplate (démi'plât) n. [L. dimidius, half; platus, flat.] Plate cut off by the fusion of adjoining plates behind it from the central suture line of the ambulacral area in Echinoderms (zool.).

demisheath (démi'shëth) n. [L. dimidius, half; A.S. sceath, sheath.] One of the protecting covers of the ovipositor (zool.).

demoid (dé'moid) a. [Gk. demos, the common people.] Abundant (pal.).

dendriform (den'drîfôrm) a. [Gk. dendron, tree; L. forma, shape.] Tree-like (biol.).

dendrite (den'drît) n. [Gk. dendron, tree.] A branched tree-like protoplasmic process of a nerve cell (anat.).

Dendrogaea (dên'drójë'a) n. [Gk. dendron, tree; gaia, earth.] A zoogeographical region, including all the Neotropical region except temperate South America (biol.).

dendron (den'drôn) n. See dendrite.

dens (dënz) n. [L. dens, tooth.] Tooth, or tooth-like process (anat.).

dental (dënt'âl) a. [L. dens, tooth.] Pert. teeth; appl. nerves, bloodvessels, canals, furrows, papillae, tissue, etc. (anat.).

dentary (dënt'ârî) a. [L. dens, tooth.] Pert. dentaries, membrane bones in lower jaw of many vertebrates (zool.).

dentate (dënt'tât) a. [L. dens, tooth.] With sharp saw-like teeth on the margin (zool., bot.).

dentate ciliate,—with teeth and hairs on the margins; appl. leaves (bot.).

dentate crenate,—with marginal teeth somewhat rounded (bot.).

denticles (dënt'iklëz) n. plu. [L. dens, tooth.] The paragnaths of certain Polychaets; the teeth within the secondary orifice in Polyzoa; the scales of certain Elasmobranchs (zool.).

dentinal (dënt'inäl) a. [L. dens, tooth.] Pert. dentine (anat.).

dentine (dënt'tîn) n. [L. dens, tooth.] A hard, highly elastic substance composing the greater part of every tooth, a collagen (anat.).

dentition (dën'tish'un) n. [L. dens, tooth.] The number, arrangement, and kind of teeth in the jaws of an animal (anat.).

depigmentation (dépig'mëntä'shûn) n. [L. de, away; pingere, to paint.] The destruction of colour in a cell, either by natural or experimental physiological processes (phys.).

deplanate (déplanat) a. [L. deplanare, to level.] Levelled, flattened (bot.).

depressant (dep'res'ânt) n. [L. deprimere, to lower.] Anything that lowers vital activity (phys.).

depressed (dep'rest') a. [L. deprimere, to lower.] Flattened in a vertical direction (biol.).

depressomotor (dépres'sômô'tôr) n. [L. deprimere, to lower; movere, to move.] Any nerve which lowers muscular activity (anat.).

depressor (dépres'sôr) n. [L. deprimere, to lower.] Any muscle which lowers or depresses any structure; appl. a nerve which lowers the activity of an organ (anat.).

derm (derm) n. [Gk. derma, skin.] The layers of the integument below the epidermis (anat.).

derma (der'mâ) n. See derm.

dermal (der'mâl) a. [Gk. derma, skin.] Pert. derma, or skin (anat.).

dermalia (der'mâlëa) n. plu. [Gk. derma, skin.] Microscleres in the dermal membrane in Sponges (zool.).
dermatarticulare (dĕr'mărtĭk'ŭlā'tē) -ără) n. [Gk. derma, skin; L. articulare, to divide into joints.] The goniale (zool.).
dermatogen (dĕr'mătŏjēn) n. [Gk. derma, skin; gignesthai, to produce.] The young or embryonic epidermis in plants (bot.).
dermatoplasm (dĕr'mătŏplāzm) n. [Gk. derma, skin; plasma, something moulded.] The cell-wall protoplasm (bot.).
dermatoplast (dĕr'mătŏplast') n. [Gk. derma, skin; plastos, moulded.] A protoplast with a supposed cell-wall (biol.).
dermatopsy (dĕr'mătŏp'si) n. [Gk. derma, skin; opsis, sight.] Condition of seeing with the skin, i.e. with a skin sensitive to light (zool.).
dermatosome (dĕr'mătŏsōm) n. [Gk. derma, skin; soma, body.] One of vital units forming a cell-membrane (bot.).
dermic (dĕr'mĭk) a. [Gk. derma, skin.] Pert. skin, or derived from the skin (zool.).
dermis (dĕr'mĭs) n. [Gk. derma, skin.] See derm.
dermoblast (dĕr'mŏblăst') n. [Gk. derma, skin; blastos, bud.] The layer of mesoblast which gives rise to the derma (anat.).
dermoosification (dĕr'mŏös'iťĭk-a-shŭn) n. [Gk. derma, skin; L. os, bone; fieri, to become.] A bone formed in the skin (zool.).
dermosclerites (dĕr'mŏsklĕrīts) n.plu. [Gk. derma, skin; skleros, hard.] Masses of spicules found in the tissues of the Alcyonidae (zool.).
dermoskeleton (dĕr'mŏskĕlĕtŏn) n. [Gk. derma, skin; skeletos, dried.] See exoskeleton.
dertrotheca (dĕr'trŏthĕ'ka) n. [Gk. dertron, beak; theke, cup.] The horny casing of the maxilla of birds (zool.).
dertrum (dĕr'trŭm) n. [Gk. dertron, beak.] Any modification of the casing of the maxilla in birds (zool.).
descendence (dĕsĕn'dĕns) n. [L. de, down; scandere, to climb.] Descent from some ancestor, usually a common ancestor (biol.).
descending (dĕsĕn'dĭng) a. [L. de, down; scandere, to climb.] Directed towards the caudal region; appl. blood-vessels, nerves, etc. (anat.).
desegmentation (dĕsĕg'měnta'shŭn) n. [L. de, from; segmentum, piece cut off.] Fusion of segments originally separate (zool.).
deserticolaus (dĕzĕrtĭk'ŏlūs) a. [L. desertus, solitary; colere, to inhabit.] Desert-inhabiting (zool.).
desma (dĕs'mă) n. [Gk. desma, bond.] The megascleere which forms the characteristic skeletal network of the Lithistida, an irregular branched spicule (zool.).
desmaactinic (dĕs'maak'tĭnĭk) a. [Gk. desma, bond; aktis, ray.] With the podia continued upwards to the apical plate, appl. Stellerioidea; cf. lysactinic (zool.).
desmogen (dĕs'moĝen) n. [Gk. desma, bond; gignesthai, to produce.] Merismatic tissue (bot.).
desmognathous (dĕzŭm'nathŭs) a. [Gk. desma, bond; gnathos, jaw.] Having the maxillo-palatines fused with one another in the middle line owing to certain other peculiarities in the skull; appl. birds (zool.).
desquamination (dĕs'kwām'a-shŭn) n. [L. de, away; squama, scale.] The shedding of the cuticle or epidermis in flakes (zool.).
determinant (dĕtĕr'mĭnānt) n. [L. determinare, to limit.] A hypothetical unit, being an aggregation of biophores determining the development of a cell or an independently variable group of cells (biol.).
determinate (dĕtĕr'mĭnāt) a. [L. determinare, to limit.] With certain limits; appl. inflorescence with the primary axis terminated early with a flower-bud (bot.); appl. cleavage (emb.).
detorsion (dĕtŏr'shŭn) n. [L. de, away; torquere, to twist.] Torsion in an opposite direction to that of the original, resulting in a more or less posterior position of the anus and circumanal complex (zool.).
deuteroerebrum (dŭterŏs'ebrŭm) n. [Gk. deuteros, second; kerebron, brain.] That portion of the Crustacean brain from which the antennular nerves arise (zool.).
deuterocone (dú'terökö'n) n. [Gk. deuteros, second; konos, cusp.] A mammalian premolar cusp corresponding to the molar protocone (anat.).

deuteroprites (dú'teröprêtöös) n. [Gk. deuteros, second; protein, to be first.] A secondary product from the gastric and pancreatic digestion of proteids (phys.).

deuterosoma (dú'terösömä) n. [Gk. deuteros, second; stoma, mouth.] A mouth formed secondarily, as distinct from the gastrula mouth (zool.).

deuterotoky (dú'terö'töki) n. [Gk. deuteros, second; tokos, birth.] Reproduction of both sexes from parthenogenetic eggs; cf. arrhenotoky and thelyotoky (zool.).

deuterozooid (dú'terösöö'd) n. [Gk. deuteros, second; zoon, animal; eidos, resemblance.] A zooid produced by budding from a primary zooid (zool.).

deuthyalosome (dúthi'álösöm) n. [Gk. deuteros, second; hyalos, glass; soma, body.] The nucleus remaining in the ovum after the formation of the first polar body (cyt.).

deutoblast (dú'töbläst) n. [Gk. deuteros, second; blastos, bud.] The amoeba-like bodies formed from the protoblasts in the zygote of Microclossia, and liberated to multiply in the blood (zool.).

deutocerebron (dú'tösčeröbrön) n. [Gk. deuteros, second; cerebron, brain.] That portion of the brain of certain insects which corresponds with the deuterocerebrum of Crustaceans (zool.); also deuto-cerebrum.

deutomalae (dú'tömäl'é,-mäl'ä) plu. [Gk. deuteros, second; malon, cheek.] The broad plate in the Chaetognatha covering the under part of the head and partially enclosing the mouth, formed by the fusion of the second pair of mouth appendages (zool.).

deutomerite (dú'tömér'it) n. [Gk. deuteros, second; meros, part.] The posterior division of a Gregarine body (zool.).

deutoplasma (dú'töplázm) n. [Gk. deuteros, second; plasma, some-

thing moulded.] The yolk or food material in the cytoplasm of an ovum; opp. protoplasm (cyt.).

deutoscolex (dú'toskö'läks) n. [Gk. deuteros, second; skolex, head.] A secondary scolex produced by budding, in the bladder-worm stage of certain tape-worms (zool.).

deutovum (dú'tövüm) n. [Gk. deuteros, second; L. ovum, egg.] A stage in the metamorphosis of certain mites in which the outer envelope becomes brown and hard, and splits longitudinally, exposing the thin inner membrane (zool.).

development (děvěl'öpmänt) n. [F. développer, to unfold.] The changes undergone by an organism on reaching maturity (biol.).

dexiotropic (děk'siôtröp'ik) a. [Gk. dexios, right; trepein, to turn.] Having the whorls turning from left to right; appl. shells (zool.); appl. spiral cleavage (cyt.).

dextral (děk'sträl) a. [L. dexter, right-hand.] See dexiotropic.

dextrorose (děk'ströös', děk'ströös) a. [L. dexter, right; vertere, to turn.] Growing in a spiral which twines from left to right (bot.).

diachaenium (dřäk'ěnüm) n. [Gk. dis, twice; a, not; chanein, to gape.] Each part of a cremocarp (bot.).

diacranteric (dřäkran'ter'ik) a. [Gk. dia, asunder; krantes, wisdom teeth.] With a diastema between the front and back teeth, as in snakes (zool.).

diactinal (dřäk'țínäl) a. [Gk. dis, twice; aktis, ray.] With two rays pointed at the ends (zool.).

dialephos (dřá'dēfös) a. [Gk. dis, twice; adelphos, brother.] Having the stamens in two bundles owing to the fusion of the filaments (bot.).

diadematoid (dřá'děmátoid) a. [Gk. diadem, crown; eidos, shape.] Of Echinoids, having the pore plates arranged as follows: three primaries with occasionally a secondary
between the aboral and the middle primary (zool.).

diadromous (di'ädrö'más) a. [Gk. diadromos, wandering.] Having the nerves radiating in a fan-like manner (bot.).

diaene (dièn') n. [Gk. dis, twice—on analogy of triaene, from Gk. triaina, trident.] A form of triaene, with one of the cladi reduced or absent (zool.).

diageotropism (di'ájéot'röpizm) n. [Gk. dia, through; gignoskein, to know.] The tendency in certain parts of plants to take a position at right angles to the direction of gravity (bot.).

diagnosis (di'ägänös'sis) n. [Gk. dia, through; gignoskein, to know.] A concise description of an organism with full distinctive characters (biol.).

diagnostic (di'ägnös'tik) a. [Gk. dia, through; gignoskein, to know.] Differentiating the species or genus, etc., from others similar (biol.).

diahellotropism (di'ähellot'röpizm) n. [Gk. dia, through; helios, sun; trepein, to turn.] The tendency of certain parts of plants to take up a position at right angles to the rays of light (bot.).

dialyneur (di'älínü'ri) n. [Gk. dia, through; lyein, to loose; neuron, nerve.] In certain Gastropods, having the pleural ganglia united to the opposite branch of the visceral nerve by an anastomosis of the pallial nerve (zool.).

diaphanous (di'alphánö'ös) a. [Gk. dia, through; petalon, petal.] Polythalamous (bot.).

dialyphalous (di'älfälflüs) a. [Gk. dia, asunder; lyein, to loose; phyllon, leaf.] With separate leaves (bot.).

dialypetalous (di'älîpet'áltüs) a. [Gk. dia, asunder; lyein, to loose; petalon, petal.] Polythalamous (bot.).

dialysepalous (di'älîsep'áltüs) a. [Gk. dia, asunder; lyein, to loose; sepalon, sepal.] Polyysepalous (bot.).

dialystely (di'älîstl'é) n. [Gk. dia, asunder; lyein, to loose; stele, post.] A condition in which the steles in the stem remain more or less separate (bot.).

diancistra (di'änkésträ) n. [Gk. dis, twice; ankistron, hook.] A spicule resembling a stout sigma, but the inner margin of both hook and shaft thins out to a knife edge and is notched (zool.).

diandrous (diän'drús) a. [Gk. dis, twice; aner, man.] Having two free stamens (bot.).

diapedesis (diäpèdë'sís, di'äpedë'sís) n. [Gk. diapeadesis, leaping through.] Emigration of white blood corpuscles through the walls of the capillaries into the surrounding tissue (phys.).

diaphototropism (diäfötot'röpizm) n. [Gk. dia, through; phos, light; trepein, to turn.] See diahlheliotropism.

diaphragm (di'äfräm) n. [Gk. di'aphragma, midriff.] The wall which separates the small cell, the prothallus, from the rest of the macrospore in Hydropteridea; a septum at the nodes in Equisetum (bot.); a sheet of muscular tissue attached to the introvert in worms; the single strongly developed septum in the Terebelliformia; the perforated tissue that subdivides the tentacle cavity in Polyzoa; the transverse septum separating the cephalothorax from the abdomen in certain Arachnids; a special fan-shaped muscle spreading from the anterior end of the ilia to the oesophageus and base of the lungs in Anura; a partition partly muscular, partly tendinous, separating the cavity of the chest from the abdominal cavity (zool.).

diapragma (di'äfrag'má) n. See diaphragm.

diaphysis (di'äfisis) n. [Gk. dia, through; phyein, to bring forth.] The shaft of a bone as distinguished from the epiphysis (anat.); the abnormal growth of an axis or shoot (bot.).

diaphysosis (di'äpöfisis) n. [Gk. dia, through; phyein, to produce.] The lateral or transverse process of the neural arches of Anura (zool.).

diarch (di'ärk) a. [Gk. dis, twice; arche, origin.] With two xylem and two phloem bundles; appl. root in which the protoxylem bundles meet and form a plate of tissue across the cylinder with the phloem bundle on each side (bot.).

diarthrosis (di'ärthrö'sís) n. [Gk. dia,
through; arthroun, to fasten by a joint.] An articulation allowing considerable movement (anat.).

diastase (dī'āstās) n. [Gk. dia, through; histanai, to set.] An enzyme which acts principally in converting starch into sugar (phys.).

diastatic (dī'āstāt'ik) a. [Gk. dia, through; histanai, to set.] Pert. diastase, or having similar properties (phys.).

diastema (dī'āstēmā, dī'āstē'mā) n. [Gk. diastema, space.] A space in a jaw without teeth, usually between two types of teeth (zool.).

diaster (dī'āstèr) n. [Gk. dīs, twice; aster, star.] The stage in mitosis where the daughter chromosomes are grouped near the spindle poles ready to form a new nucleus (cyt.).

The rhythmic relaxation of the heart; the rhythmic expansion of a contractile vacuole (zool.).

diastomatic (dī'āstōmat'ik) a. [Gk. dia, through; stoma, pore.] Through the stomata or pores, giving off gases from the spongy parenchyma through the stomata (bot.).

迪state (dī'āstāt'ik) a. [Gk. dio, through; stoma, pore.] Pert. diastase, or having similar properties (phys.).

diaphesis (dī'āfēsis) n. [Gk. dia, through; tithenai, to place.] A congenital predisposition to some class of diseases or type of development (biol.).

diatom (dī'ātōm) n. [Gk. dia, through; tēmnein, to cut.] Any unicellular microscopic form of Alga with walls of silica (bot.).

diastropism (dī'āst'rōpizm) n. [Gk. dia, through; trepein, to turn.] The tendency of plants or organs of plants to place themselves at right angles to the line of action of the stimulus (bot.).

diaxon (dī'ak'sōn) a. [Gk. dis, twice; axon, axis.] With two axes, as certain sponge spicules (zoool.).

diazene (dī'ak'sōn) n. [Gk. dis, twice; axon, axis.] A nerve-cell with two cylinder axes (anat.).

diblastula (dīblās'tulā) n. [Gk. dis, twice; blastos, bud.] A coelenterate embryo consisting of two layers arranged round a central cavity (zoool.).

dibranchiate (dībrāng'kēat) a. [Gk. dis, twice; brangchia, gills.] With two gills (zool.).

dicellate (dīsē'lāt) a. [Gk. dikella, a two-pronged hoe.] With two prongs; appl. sponge spicules (zool.).

dichlamydeous (dīklāmī'dēəs) a. [Gk. dis, twice; chlamys, cloak.] Having both calyx and corolla (bot.).

dichogamy (dīkōg'amī) n. [Gk. dicha, in two; gamos, union.] The maturing of the microsporophylls and the macrosporophylls at different times, thus ensuring cross-pollination (bot.).

dichoptic (dīkōp'tik) a. [Gk. dicha, in two; opsis, sight.] With the eyes quite separate (zoool.).

dichotomous (dīkōtōmōs) a. [Gk. dicha, in two; temnein, to cut.] Pert., situated near, or characterized by dichotomy (bot.).

dichotomy (dīkōtō'mi) n. [Gk. dicha, in two; temnein, to cut.] Branching which results from the division of a growing point with two equal parts (bot., zoool.).

dichromatic (dīkrōmat'ik) a. [Gk. di, two; chroma, colour.] With two colour varieties (biol.).

dielinous (dīklīnūs, diklīnūs) a. [Gk. di, two; kline, bed.] With the stamens and pistils on separate flowers (bot.).

dicocous (dīkōk'ūs) a. [Gk. di, two; kokkos, seed.] Having two one-seeded coherent capsules (bot.).

dicostalia (dīkōs'tālēa) n. [Gk. di, two; L. costa, rib.] The secundibranchs or second brachial series in a Crinoid (zoool.).

dioctyledon (dīkōtīlē'dōn) n. [Gk. di, two; kōtyledon, cup-shaped hollow.] A plant with two seed-leaves (bot.).

dictyodromous (dĭk'tīōd'rōmūs) a. [Gk. diktýon, net; dromein, to run.] Net-veined, when the smaller veins branch and anastomose freely (bot.).

dictyogen (dik'tījēn) n. [Gk. diktyon,
dicotyonal (dík’tó-ná-lá) n. [Gk. diktyon, net.] The principal par-

enchyma spicules of the Dicotyolina and of many Lyssacina (zool.).

dicostelic (dík’tó-sté’lik) a. [Gk. diktyon, net; stele, stele.] Poly-
stelic (bot.).

dicyotic (dík’tó-tík) a. [Gk. diktyon, net.] Having the whole skeleton
laid down at once (zool.).

dicyotic moment,—orication moment, which see.

dicyclic (dí-sík’lik) a. [Gk. di, two; kyklos, circle.] Having a row of
per-radial infrabasals, appl. theca of Crinoids (zool.); having two
whorls (bot.).

didactyl (dídák’tíl) a. [Gk. di, two; daktylos, finger.] Having two
fingers or two toes (zool.).

didymous (dídím’ús) a. [Gk. didymos, twin.] Growing in pairs (bot.,
zool.).

didynamous (dídín’á-mús) a. [Gk. di, two; dynamis, power.] With four
stamens, two long, two short (bot.).

diencephalon (dí’ên-ké-fál’ón, -séf-’) n. [Gk. dia, between; engkephalon,
brain.] See thalamencephalon (anat.).

differentiation (dí’ér-en’shí-a’shún) n. [L. differre, to differ.] The modifica-
tion in structure of various organs of the body owing to a division of
labour (zool.).

diffuseness (dí-fú-o’ns) n. [L. dis, away; fluere, to flow.] Disintegra-
tion by the formation of large vacuoles whose walls break on
bursting (biol.).

diffuse (dí-fús’) a. [L. diffundere, to pour.] Widely spread (biol.).

digastriac (dí-gás-trík) a. [Gk. di, two; gaster, belly.] Two-bellied, appl.
muscles fleshy at the ends, tendinous in the middle (anat.).

digenesis (dí-jén’é-sis) n. [Gk. dis, twice; gignesthai, to produce.] Alteration of generations.

digenetic (dí-jén’é-tík) a. [Gk. dis, twice; gignesthai, to produce.] Pert. digenesis (biol.).

digenoporous (díjén-op’ór-us) a. [Gk. dis, twice; genos, birth; poros, pore.]

With two genital pores, said of many Turbellaria (zool.).

digestion (díjës’chún) n. [L. digestio, digestion.] The process by which
nutrient materials are rendered absorbable by the working of various
juices and mechanical action (phys.).

digestive (díjës’tiv) a. [L. digestio, digestion.] Pert. digestion, or having the power of aiding in diges-
tion (phys.).

digit (díj’ít) n. [L. digitus, finger.] A division of the limb in any
vertebrate above Fishes (zool.).

digital (díj’ítál) a. [L. digitus, finger.] Pert. finger or digit, also appl.
things resembling a digit (zool.).

digital (díj’ítál) n. [L. digitus, finger.] The distal joint of a spider’s pedi-
pal (zool.).

digitaliform (díj’ítál’í-form) a. [L. digitus, finger; forma, shape.] Finger-shaped, appl. corollae which
are like the finger of a glove (bot.).

digitalate (díj’í-tá-t) a. [L. digitus, finger.] Having the parts arranged
like the fingers in a hand (bot.); with fingers (zool.); finger-shaped
(bot., zool.).

digitaliform (díj’í-tí-form) a. [L. digitus, finger; forma, shape.] Finger-
shaped; appl. roots (bot.).

digitigrade (díj’í-tí-grád) a. [L. digitus, finger; gradus, step.] Having feet,
the digits of which only touch the ground in walking (zool.).

digitinnervate (díj’í-tí-nér-vát) a. [L. digitus, finger; nervus, a sinew.] Having the veins radiating out from
the base like the fingers of a hand, with usually five or seven veins;
appl. leaves (bot.).

digitipartite (díj’í-tí-pár’tí-t) a. [L. digitus, finger; partire, to divide.
Having the leaves divided up in a hand-like pattern (bot.).

digitipinnate (díj’í-tí-pín’át) a. [L. digitus, finger; pinna, leaf.] Having
digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate (bot.).

digitulate (díj’í-tú-l) n. [L. digitus, finger.] Any small finger-like pro-
cess; small process on the insect tarsi (zool.).

digoneutic (dí’gö-nú-tík) a. [Gk. dis, twice;goneuein, to produce.] Breeding twice a year (zool.).
digonoporous (di'gönp'örüs) a. [Gk. dis, twice; genesis, birth; poros, pore.] With two distinct genital apertures, male and female (zool.).
digynous (di'jńús) a. [Gk. di, two; gyne, woman.] Having two carpels (bot.).
dihybrid (di'hi'brid) n. [Gk. dis, twice; L. hibrída, mixed offspring.] A cross whose parents differ in two distinct characters (biol.).
dilatator (di'lä'tä'tör) n. [L. dilatare, to expand.] See dilator.
dilated (di'lä'tëd) a. [L. dilatare, to flatten.] Expanded or flattened; appl. parts of insects, etc., with a wide margin (zool.).
dilator (di'lä'tör) n. [L. dilatate, to expand.] Name appl. any muscle that expands or dilates any organ (anat.).
dilophous (di'löf'ús) a. [Gk. di, two; lóphos, crest.] Any tetractinal spicle with two of its rays forked like a crest (zool.).
diluvial (di'lü'vial) a. [L. diluvium, deluge.] Pert. the present, in geological reckoning (pal.).
dimerous (di'mérüs) a. [Gk. dis, twice; meros, part.] Each having each whorl of two parts (bot.); with a two-jointed tarsus (zool.).
dimidiate (di'mid'ät) a. [L. dimidius, half.] Having only one-half developed (biol.); having the capsule split on one side (bot.).
dimorphism (di'mörf'izm) n. [Gk. dis, twice; morphe, shape.] Condition of having stamens of two different lengths, of having two different kinds of leaves, flowers, etc. (bot.). State of having two different forms of one sex; of having two different kinds of zooids; of having two different kinds of offspring; of having broods which, owing to differing conditions, differ in size or colouring (zool.).
dimyarian (di'mi'är'ün) a. [Gk. dis, twice; mys, muscle.] Having two adductor muscles (zool.).
dinomonic (di'nöm'nik) a. [Gk. dis, twice; nomos, division.] Appl. an organism restricted to two of the biogeographical divisions of the globe (biol.).
dioecious (di'e'shüs) a. [Gk. dis, twice; oikos, house.] Having the sexes separate (zool.); having the male and female flowers on different individuals (bot.).
dioptrate (di'öpr'trat) a. [Gk. dis, twice; root opt, to see.] Having the eyes or the ocelli separated by a narrow line (zool.).
dipetalous (di'pē'tål'ūs) a. [Gk. dis, twice; petalon, petal.] Having two petals (bot.).
diphyeceral (di'fīsēr'kāl) a. [Gk. diphyës, twofold; odous, tooth.] With a tail in which the vertebral column runs straight to the tip, thereby dividing the fin symmetrically (zool.).
diphygenesis (di'fījēn'nik) a. [Gk. diphyës, twofold; genesis, birth.] With two types of development of the embryo (zool.).
diphyodont (di'fīdōnt') a. [Gk. diphyës, twofold; odous, tooth.] With deciduous and permanent sets of teeth (zool.).
diplanetic (di'planē'tik) a. [Gk. dis, twice; planetikos, inclined to wander.] With two distinct types of zoospores (bot.).
diplarthrous (di'plār'thrús) a. [Gk. diploos, double; arthon, joint.] With the tarsal or carpal bones of one row articulating with two bones in the other (zool.).
dipleurula (di'pleôr'ūlā) n. [Gk. dis, twice; pleuron, side.] Any of the bilaterally symmetrical larvae of the Echinoderms; an echino-paedium (zool.).
diploblastie (di'ploblas'tik) a. [Gk. diploos, double; blastos, bud.] Having two distinct germ layers (zool.).
diplocardiac (di'plōkär'diak) a. [Gk. diploos, double; kardia, heart.] With the two sides of the heart quite distinct (zool.).
diplocaullescent (di'plōkōlēs'ěnt) a. [Gk. diploos, double; kaules, stem.] With secondary stems (bot.).
diploe (di'plōë) n. [Gk. diploos, double.] The cancellous tissue between the outer and inner lamellae of certain skull bones (anat.).
diplogangliate (di'plōgān'glēt) a. [Gk. diploos, double; ganglion,
ganglia] With the ganglia usually arranged in pairs (zool.)

diplogenesis (dip'lojēn'ēsēs) n. [Gk. diplosos, double; genos, birth.] The supposed change in the germ plasm that accompanies the "use and disuse" changes occurring in the body tissues (biol.).

diplotic (diplō'tik) a. [Gk. diploos, double.] Occupying channels in the cancellous tissue of certain bones (anat.).

diplonephridia (diplō'nēfrī'dēā) n. plur. [Gk. diploos, double; nephros, kidney.] Nephridia derived partly from ectoderm, partly from mesoderm (zool.).

diploneural (diplō'nūrāl) a. [Gk. diploos, double; neuron, nerve.] Supplied with two nerves (anat.).

diploperistomous (diplō'pērīstō'mūs) a. [Gk. diploos, double; peri, around; stoma, mouth.] Having a double projection or peristome (bot.).

diploplacula (diplō'plāk'ūlā) n. [Gk. diploos, double; plakoeis, flat.] A flattened blastula consisting of two layers of cells (biol.).

diplopore (diplō'pōr) n. [Gk. diploos, double; poros, pore.] Respiratory organ in the Cystoidea (zool.).

diplosome (diplō'sōm) n. [Gk. diploos, double; soma, body.] A double centrosome lying outside the nuclear membrane (cyt.).

diplosphere (diplō'sfēr) n. [Gk. diploos, double; spher, wedge.] A wedge-shaped process on the neural arch of the vertebrae of certain fossil Reptiles (pal.).

diplospondylie (diplō'spōndī'lik) a. [Gk. diploos, double; spondalos, vertebra.] With two centra to each myotome, or with one centrum and a well-developed intercentrum (zool.).

diplostemonous (diplō'stēmō'nūs) a. [Gk. diploos, double; stemon, warp.] With two whorls of stamens in regular alternation with the perianth leaves (bot.).

diploptemia (diplō'pētē'mēā) n. [Gk. diploos, double; tegos, roof.] An inferior fruit with dry indehiscent pericarp (bot.).

dipmoan (dip'noān) a. [Gk. dis, twice; pnein, to breathe.] Breathing by gills and lungs (zool.).

diprotodont (diprō'tōdōnt) a. [Gk. dis, twice; protos, first; oaus, tooth.] Having the two anterior incisors large and prominent, the rest of the incisors and canines being smaller or absent (zool.).

dipteroecidium (dip'ērōēsēdī'üm) n. [Gk. dis, twice; pteron, wing; kekis, gall nut.] A gall caused by any insect (biol.).

dipterous (dip'tērūs) a. [Gk. dis, twice; pteron, wing.] With two wings or wing-like expansions (bot., zool.).

directive body,—a polar body (cyt.).

directive mesenteries,—in Zoantharia, the dorsal and ventral pairs of mesenteries (zool.).

directive sphere,—attraction sphere (cyt.).

disc (disk) n. [Gk. diskos, disc.] Any flattened portion like a disc in shape (bot., zool.); the circumanal area in many animals; the circular areas at the opposite poles of many animals (zool.); any modification of the thalamus (bot.); the area marking the entrance of the optic nerve into the eye; cup-shaped tactile structures in the skin; the mass of cells of the membrana granulosa which projects into the cavity of the egg follicle (anat.).

disc-florets,—the inner florets borne on the abbreviated and reduced peduncle in many inflorescences (bot.).

discal (dis'kāl) a. [Gk. diskos, disc.] Pert. any disc-like structure.

discal (dis'kāl) n. [Gk. diskos, disc.] A large cell at the base of the wing of lepidopterous insects completely enclosed by wing-nervures; also in some Diptera (zool.).

disciflorous (dis'kīfīlor'ūs, dis'fīlor'ūs) a. [Gk. diskos, disc; L. flōs, flower.] With flowers in which the receptacle is large and disc-like (bot.).

discoblastic (dis'kōblās'tik) a. [Gk. diskos, disc; blastos, bud.] Pert. meroblastic eggs in which the area of segmentation is disc-shaped (zool.).

discoblastula (dis'kōblās'tōlā) n. [Gk. dis-
dis-, di- A prefix meaning two.
disk, — see disc.
dispermovus (dispēr'mūs) a. [Gk. dis, twice; sperma, seed.] Having two seeds (bot.).
dispermy (dispēr'mi) n. [Gk. dis, twice; sperma, seed.] The entrance of two spermatozoa into an ovum (biol.).
dispersal (dispēr'sāl) n. [L. dis, apart; spargere, to strew.] The actual scattering or distributing of organisms on the earth's surface (biol.).
dispreme (dispēr'ēm) n. [Gk. dis, twice; speirema, skin.] The stage of karyokinesis in which each daughter nucleus has given rise to a spireme (cyt.).
displacement (displā'sment) n. [O.F. desplacer, to displace.] An abnormal position of any part of a plant due to its shifting from its normal place of insertion (bot.).
dissected (dissek'tēd) a. [L. dis, apart; secare, to cut.] Having the lamina cut into lobes, the incisions reaching nearly to the midrib (bot.).
dissemination (disēp'mēnt) n. [L. dis, apart; saepire, to hedge in.] The partition found in some compound ovaries (bot.); in Corals, one of the oblique calcareous partitions stretching from septum to septum and closing the interseptal loculi below (zool.).
dissilient (disil'eent) a. [L. dis, apart; salire, to leap.] Springing open; appl. capsules of various plants which desiccate explosively (bot.).
dissoconch (disō'kōngk') n. [Gk. disso, double; kongche, shell.] The shell of a veliger larva (zool.).
dissogony (disō'gōnē) n. [Gk. disso, double; genos, birth.] The condition of having two sexually mature periods in the same animal—one in the larva, one in the adult (zool.).
dissogony (disō'gōnē), — see dissogony.
distal (dis'tāl) a. [L. dis, apart; stare, to stand.] Standing far apart, appl. bristles, etc.; pert. end of any structure farthest from the middle line of the organism (biol.).
distichally (distīkālī) n. plu. [Gk. distichos, with two rows.] In...
Crinoids, the secondary brachialia, fixed or free (zool.).
distichous (dis’tıküs) a. [Gk. distichos, with two rows.] Pert. alternate leaves, so arranged that the first is directly below the third (bot.).
distractile (distrák’tıl) a. [L. dis, apart; trahere, to draw.] Widely separate; appl. usually to long-stalked anthers (bot.).
distribution (dis’tribú’shún) n. [L. dis, apart; tribuere, to allot.] The range of an organism or group in the biogeographical divisions of the globe (biol.).
dithecal (dithé’käl) a. [Gk. dis, twice; theke, box.] Two-celled (bot.).
ditokous (dit’öküs) a. [Gk. dis, twice; tokos, birth.] Producing two at a time, either eggs or young (zool.).
ditrematous (ditré’mátüs) a. [Gk. dis, twice; trema, opening.] With separate genital openings; with anus and genital openings separate (zool.).
ditrochous (dit’röküs) a. [Gk. dis, twice; trochos, runner.] With a divided trochanter, or second joint of the limb (zool.).
diurnal (diúr’näl) a. [L. dies, day.] Opening during the day only (bot.); active in the day-time (zool.).
divaricate (divärv’ikát) a. [L. dis, apart; varicare, to straddle.] Widely divergent; bifid; forked (bot., zool.).
divaricatous (divärvík’à’tórz) n. plu. [L. dis, apart; varicare, to straddle.] Muscles stretching from the ventral valve to the cardinal process, and by their contraction opening the shell (zool.).
divergency (divärv’jënśi) n. [L. dis, apart; vergere, to bend.] The fraction of a stem circumference, usually constant for a species, which separates two consecutive leaves in a spiral (bot.).
divergent (divärv’jënt) a. [L. dis, apart; vergere, to bend.] Separated from one another; appl. leaves (bot.).
diverticulum (divärvírik’úlüm) n. [L. de, away; vertere, to turn.] A tube or sac, blind at the distal end, branching off from a canal or cavity (zool.).
divided (diiv’dëd) a. [L. dividere, to divide.] With the lamina cut by incisions which reach the midrib; appl. leaves (bot.).
division (diiv’zh’un) n. [L. dividere, to divide.] One of the smaller groups of organisms which together form a larger group (biol.); one of the separate parts of which any structure may be composed (biol.).
dizoic (dízök’ik) a. [Gk. dis, twice; zoön, animal.] Pert. spore containing two sporozoites (zool.).
dodecaeynous (dód’ékáj’nüs) a. [Gk. dodeka, twelve; gyne, woman.] Having twelve pistils (bot.).
dodecamerous (dód’ékám’érüs) a. [Gk. dodeka, twelve; meros, part.] Having each whorl composed of twelve parts (bot.).
dodecandrous (dód’ékán’drus) a. [Gk. dodeka, twelve; aner, man.] Having at least twelve stamens (bot.).
dolabriform (dól’àbríf’òrm) a. [L. dolabra, mattock; forma, shape.] Axe-shaped (biol.).
dolichostylos (dól’éköst’lüs) a. [Gk. dolichos, long; stylos, pillar.] Pert. long-styled anthers in dimorphic flowers (bot.).
dolioform (dól’éf’òrm) a. [L. dolium, jar; forma, shape.] Shaped like a barrel (zool.).
dominant characters,—see Mendelism.
dormant (dórmánt) a. [L. dormire, to sleep.] Resting; appl. any structure or feature which may develop later (biol.).
dorsal (dór’sál) a. [L. dorsum, back.] Pert. or lying near the back as opp. the ventral surface (anat.); pert. surface farthest from the axis; the upper surface of the thallus or prothallus of ferns, etc. (bot.).
dorsals (dór’sálz) n. [L. dorsum, back.] The artery which supplies the back of any organ (anat.).
dorsiferous (dór’sif’érüs) a. [L. dorsum, back; ferre, to carry.] With the sori on the back of the leaf (bot.); carrying the young on the back (zool.).
dorsifixed (dór’sifék’st) a. [L. dorsum, back; fingere, to fix.] Having the
filament attached to the back of the anther, which is immovable (bot.).
dorsigrade (dœr’sigrad) a. [L. dorsum, back; gradus, step.] Having the back of the digit on the ground when walking (zool.).
dorsispinal (dœr’sispin’äl) a. [L. dorsum, back; spina, spine.] Pert. or referring to the back and spine (anat.).
dorsiventral (dœr’sivên’tral) a. [L. dorsum, back; venter, belly.] With upper and lower surfaces distinct (bot.).
dorsocentral (dœr’sösen’tral) a. [L. dorsum, back; centrum, centre.] Pert. mid-dorsal surface; pert. aboral surface of Echinoderms (zool.).
dorsolumbar (dœr’söülümb’ær) a. [L. dorsum, back; lumbus, loin.] Pert. lumbar region of the back (zool.).
dorsoumbonal (dœr’söümbo’nal) a. [L. dorsum, back; umbon, umbo.] Lying on the back near the umbo (zool.).
dorsoventral (dœr’sövéñ’tral) a. [L. dorsum, back; venter, belly.] Pert. structures which stretch from the dorsal to the ventral surface (zool.).
dorsulum (dœr’sülûm) n. [L. dorsum, back.] The upper surface lying between the collar and scutellum; the mesonotum (zool.).
dorsum (dœr’sûm) n. [L. dorsum, back.] The sulcular surface of Anhozoa; the tergum or notum of Insects and Crustacea; the back or higher animals (zool.).
drepantium (drepâ’niûm) n. [Gk. drepâ, sickle.] A helicoid cyme with the secondary axes developed in a plane parallel to that of the main peduncle and its first branch (bot.).
dromaeognathous (drô’mâôg’nâthûs) a. [Gk. dromein, to run; gnathos, jaw.] Having a palate in which the palatines and pterygoids do not articulate, owing to the intervention of the vomer (zool.).
dromotropic (drô’môtrôp’ik) a. [Gk. dromos, course; trepein, to turn.] Bent in a spiral (bot.).
drone (drôn) n. [A.S. dran.] The male of any species of bee (zool.).
drupaceous (droopâ’shûs) a. [Gk. druśpa, berry.] Pert. drupe; bearing drupes; drupe-like (bot.).
drupe (droop), n. [Gk. druśpa, berry.] A superior, one-celled fruit with one or two seeds and a fleshy sarcocarp, a hard endocarp and the pericarp separable into its component parts (bot.).
drupels (droop’élz) n. plu. [Gk. druśpa, berry.] The individual components of the fruit of the raspberry (bot.).
duct (dûkt) n. [L. ducere, to lead]; also ductus. Any tube which conveys fluid or other substance (anat.); a tube formed by a series of cells which have lost their walls at the points of contact (bot.).
ductless glands,—glands which do not communicate with any organ directly by means of a duct, e.g. spleen (anat.).
ductule (dûk’tuîl) n. [L. ducere, to lead.] The fine thread-like terminal portion of a duct (anat.).
ductus (dûk’tûs) n. [L. ducere, to lead.] See duct.
ductus ejaculatorius,—the common duct into which the vasa deferentia open in Insects; a narrow muscular tube at the end of the vas deferens in various invertebrates (zool.).
duodenal (dû’ôdi’ênal) a. [L. duodeni, twelve each.] Pert. duodenum (anat.).
duodenum (dû’ôdi’ênûm) n. [L. duodeni, twelve each.] That portion of the small intestine next to the pyloric end of the stomach (anat.).
duplication (dû’plik’â’shûn) n. [L. duplex, double.] See chorisis.
duplicate (dû’plik’â’tûr) n. [L. duplex, double.] A circular fold near the base of the protrusible portion of a polyzoan polypide (zool.).
duplicident (dûplis’îdênt) a. [L. duplex, double; dens, tooth.] Having two pairs of incisors in the upper jaw, one behind the other (zool.).
duplicodentate (dû’pliködên’tât) a. [L. duplex, double; dens, tooth.] With the marginal teeth on the leaf bearing smaller teeth-like structures (bot.).
dura mater (dú'rá māt'ēr, door'ā māt'ēr) n. [L. dura, hard; mater, mother.] The tough membrane lining the whole cerebro-spinal cavity (anat.).

dura spinalis,—the tough membrane lining the spinal canal (anat.).
duramen (dú'rā'měn) n. [L. durare, to harden.] The hard, darker central region of a tree-stem; the heart wood (bot.).
dwarf male,—the small three- or four-celled plant formed from the androspore of Oedogonium (bot.); a small, usually simply formed, individual in many classes of animals, either free or carried by the female (zool.).
dyad (dí'ād) n. [Gk. dyas, two.] The half of a tetrad group (cyt.).
dyaster (dī'āstèr) n. [Gk. dyas, two; aster, star.] “The double group of chromosomes during the anaphases of cell-division” (cyt.).
dyne (dī'n) n. [Gk. dynamis, power.] The unit of force in the C.G. system of physical units (phys.).
dysmenia (dis'mēnēzēm) n. [Gk. dys, hard; meros, part.] An aggregate of unlike parts (biol.).
dysmerogenesis (dis'merōjēn'ēsēs) n. [Gk. dys, hard; meros, part; genesis, birth.] Segmentation resulting in unlike parts (biol.).
dysoxidize (disōk'sīdīz) v. [Gk. dys, hard; oxys, sharp.] To find difficult to oxidize (phys.).
dyspnœa (dis'pneā) n. [Gk. dys, hard; pnein, to breathe.] Difficulty in breathing (phys.).
dysteleology (dis'ṭēlēöl'ōjē) n. [Gk. dys, hard; telos, end; logos, discourse.] Haeckel's doctrine of purposelessness in nature (biol.).
dzierzon (dziēr'tsōn) theory,—the belief that the males of the honey-bee are always produced from unfertilized eggs (zool.).

which are close to, or similar to an external ear or pinna (zool.) an ear-shaped structure; the spike of any cereal (bot.).

eared (èrd) n. [A.S. eare.] Having external ears or pinnæ; with tufts of feathers resembling ears (zool.); having long bristles or processes, as in the grains of corn, etc. (bot.).

DYS- 

ebracteate (ebrāktē'tēt), ebracteolate (ebrāktē'loēt) a. [L. ex, from; bracteatus, covered with a gold plate.] Without bracts, or without bracteoles, reduced leaves on the flower-stalk (bot.).

ecalcarate (ékāl'kārāt) a. [L. ex, without; calcar, spur.] Having no spur (zool.); with no spur-like process on the petals (bot.).

ecardinal (ékārdīnāl) a. [L. ex, without; cardo, hinge.] Having no hinge; also ecardinate (zool.).

ecarinate (ékār'īnāt) a. [L. ex, without; carina, keel.] Not furnished with a keel or keel-like ridge (bot., zool.).

ecaudate (ékō'dāt) a. [L. ex, without; cauda, tail.] Without a tail (zool.).

ECO-

eblastnosis (ékblāstŏsīs) n. [Gk. ek, out of; blastos, bud.] A proliferation of the main axis of an inflorescence (bot.).

ecdemic (ék'dēm'ēk) a. [Gk. ek, out of; demos, people.] Not native.

ecedron (ék'kĕdrŏn) n. [Gk. ek, out; deros, skin.] The outer or epidermal layer of the skin (anat.).

ecedronic (ék'kĕdrŏnik) a. [Gk. ek, out; deros, skin.] Ectodermic; epiblastic (emb.).

edysis (ék'dīsīs) n. [Gk. ek, out; dyein, to enter.] The act of moulding any particular cuticular layer or structure (zool.).

Echin- 

echinate (ék'ĭnēt) a. [Gk. echinos, spine.] Furnished with spines or bristles (zool.).

echinochrome (ék'ĭnōkrŏm, ĕkī网约车'kriott) n. [Gk. echinos, spine; chroma, colour.] A colouring pigment found in Echinoderms (zool.).

echinoid (ék'ĭnōid, ĕkī'网约车d) a. [Gk. echinos, spine.] Pert. sea-urchins (zool.).
echinopæodium (ék'ĭnōpē'ədiŭm, ĕkī网约车pē'ədiŭm) n. [Gk. echinos, spine; pais, child.] See diplopæula.
echinopluteus (ĕk’ínōploo’tēus, ĕk’ĭnō-
ploo’tēus) n. [Gk. echinos, spine; L. pluteus, shed.] The larva or pluteus of echinoids, from its supposed resemblance to an upturned casel (zool.).

echinulate (ĕk’inŭlāt) a. [Gk. echinos, spine.] Having small spines (zool.).

ecology (ĕk’ŏf’ŏjī) n. [Gk. oikos, house; logos, discourse.] That part of biology which deals with the relationship between organisms and their surroundings (biol.).

ectental (ĕk’tĕn’tāl) line.—the line where the ectoderm and endoderm meet at the blastopore of a gastrula (cyt.).

ectethmoid (ĕk’tĕth’moid) n. [Gk. ektos, without; ethmos, sieve; eidos, resemblance.] The lateral ethmoid bone (anat.).

ecthoraeum (ĕk’thŏrē’ŭm) n. [Gk. ekthroskein, to produce.] The thread of a nematocyst (zool.).

eyoriophant (ĕk’tŏblăst) n. [Gk. ektos, without; blastos, bud.] See epiblast.

ectobronchium (ĕk’tŏbrŏng’kiŭm) n. [Gk. ektos, without; bronchos, wind-pipe.] See ectobronchus.

tectobronchus (ĕk’tŏbrŏng’kŭs) n. [Gk. ektos, without; bronchos, wind-pipe.] A lateral branch of the main bronchus in birds (zool.).

cotocarpous (ĕk’tokăr’pūs) a. [Gk. ektos, without; karpos, fruit.] Having the gonads of ectodermal origin (anat.).

cotochondrostosis (ĕk’tŏkŏndrŏstŏ’sis) n. [Gk. ektos, without; chondros, cartilage; osteon, bone.] The deposition of lime-salts beginning in the perichondrium and gradually invading the cartilage (anat.).

cotochone (ĕk’tŏkŏn) n. [Gk. ektio, without; choane, funnel.] A funnel-shaped chamber into which the ostia in certain Sponges lead (zool.).

cotococellic (ĕk’tŏsĕl’ĭk) a. [Gk. ektos, outside; koilos, hollow.] Pert. structures situated outside the enteron of the Coelenterates (zool.).

cotocoondyle (ĕk’tŏkŏn’dĭl) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; kondylos, knob.] The outer condyle of a bone (anat.).

cotocranial (ĕk’tŏkra’nĭăl) a. [Gk. ektos, outside; kranion, skull.] Pert. outside of skull (anat.).

ectocystiform (ĕk’tŏkŭnĭfŏr’m) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; kystis, bladder.] The outer layer of the zoecial wall in Polyzoa (zool.).

ectoderm (ĕk’tŏdĕrm) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; derma, skin.] The outer layer of a multicellular animal, when composed of cells (zool.), the epidermis in higher mammals (anat.).

ectogenous (ĕk’tŏj’enŭs) a. [Gk. ektos, outside; gignesthai, to produce.] Able to live an independent life; appl. Bacteria (bot.).

ectoglia (ĕk’tŏg’liă) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; glia, glue.] An outer layer of cells in the central nervous system (anat.).

ectolecithal (ĕk’tole’sĭthăl) a. [Gk. ektos, outside; lekithos, yolk of an egg.] Having the yolk surrounding the formative protoplast (zool.).

ectoloph (ĕk’tŏlŏf) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; lophos, crest.] The ridge stretching from the paracone to the metacone in a lophodont molar (anat.).

ectomere (ĕk’to’mĕr) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; meros, part.] An epiblast cell which gives rise to ectoderm (cyt.).

ectoparasite (ĕk’tŏpăr’ăsĭt) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; para, beside; sitos, food.] A parasite that lives on the exterior of an organism (zool.).

ectopatagium (ĕk’tŏpătă’jūm) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; patagium, membrane.] The part of the wing-like membrane of bats carried on the metacarpals and the phalanges (zool.).

ectophyte (ĕk’tŏfĭt) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; phyton, plant.] Name given to an external parasite in the plant world (bot.).

ectoplasm (ĕk’tŏplăzm) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; plasma, something moulded.] The external layer of protoplast in a cell, usually slightly modified (biol.); the ectosarc in a
protozoan cell (zool.) ; the layer next the cell-wall (bot.).
ectosarc (ék'tösárk) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; sarx, flesh.] The external, often highly specialized, layer of protoplasm in a Protozoan (zool.).
ectosome (ék'tösöm) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; soma, body.] The enveloping portion of a Sponge containing no flagellated chambers (zool.).
ectosphere (ék'tösfer) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; sphaira, globe.] The outer zone of the attraction sphere (cyt.).
ectospore (ék'tös pó r) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; sporos, seed.] The spore formed at the end of each stercigma in the Basidiomycetes (bot.).
ectostosis (ék'tösó sís) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; osteon, bone.] Formation of bone in which the ossification begins under the perichondrium and either surrounds or replaces the cartilage (anat.).
ectotheca (ék'tothéká) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; theke, cup.] The outer coating of the gotheca in certain Hydroids (zool.).
ectotrophic (ék'totrófik) a. [Gk. ek, outside; trophikos, nourish.] Finding nourishment from outside; appl. Fungi which surround the roots of the host with a web of hyphae (bot.).
ectoturbinal (ék'tötúr'binál) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; L. turbo, whirl.] One of the divisions of the ethmoturbinals (zool.).
ectozoon (ék'tózöön) n. [Gk. ektos, outside; zoon, animal.] An external parasite (zool.).
edaphic (édáfík) a. [Gk. edaphos, soil.] Pert. or influenced by the conditions of the soil (phys.).
edentate (éděn'tát) a. [L. ex, without; dens, tooth.] Without teeth (zool.); without tooth-like projections (bot.).
ediaphthalmic (éd’dioplímik) a. [Gk. edra, seat; opthalmos, eye.] Having sessile eyes; appl. certain Crustacea (zool.).
efferent (éf'erent) a. [L. ex, out; ferre, to carry.] Conveying from, appl. vessels, lymphatics, etc. (anat.); carrying outwards, appl.
impulses carried outwards by the motor nerves (phys.).
egest (éjést) v. [L. ex, out; gerere, to carry.] To throw out; to void; to excrete (phys.).
egg (ég) n. [Icel. egg.] The matured germ-cell of a female plant or animal (biol.).
egg-albumin,—the chief constituent of the white of egg, known to be a mixture of glucoproteids (phys.).
egg-apparatus,—the two synergids and ovum proper, near the micropyle in the embryo sac of seed plants (bot.).
egg-case,—a protective covering formed by many animals for their eggs (zool.).
egg-cell,—the ovum proper apart from any layer of cells derived from it or from other cells (zool.).
egg-membrane,—the layer of tough tissue lining the shell of an egg (zool.).
egg-nucleus,—the female pronucleus (cyt.).
egg-tooth,—a small horny and calcareous structure on the tip of the beak by means of which the embryo breaks the shell (zool.).
ejaculation (éjak'úl'a'shún) n. [L. ex, out; jacere, to throw.] Act of suddenly ejecting a fluid from a duct (phys.).
ejaculatory (éjak'úlátőri) a. [L. ex, out; jacere, to throw.] Throwing out, appl. function of certain ducts (phys.).
elaborate (éláb'órrát) v. [L. ex, out; laborare, to work.] To change from a crude state to a state capable of assimilation (phys.); to form complex organic substances from simple materials (bot.).
elaeoblast (éle'óblást) n. [Gk. elaion, oil; blastos, bud.] A mass of nutrient material at the posterior end of the body in certain Tunicates (zool.).
elaeodochon (éle'ódókón) n. [Gk. elaidochos, oil-containing.] The preen-gland or oil-gland in birds (zool.).
elaioplast (él'iöplást) n. [Gk. elaion, oil; plastos, moulded.] A plastid in a plant cell which forms or helps to form oil globules (bot.).
elastic fibres,—special fibres, often branched and highly resistant to the action of boiling water, but easily acted on by tryptic digestion (phys.).

elastic fibro-cartilage,—consists of cartilage cells and a matrix pervaded by a network of yellow elastic fibres which branch and Anastomose in all directions (anat.).

elastic tissue,—a type of connective tissue in which elastic and yellowish fibres are mixed with the non-elastic fibres (phys.).

e lastin (élás'tín) n. [Gk. elauein, to drive.] The substance which forms elastic tissues (phys.).

e late r (él'ätér) n. [Gk. elater, driver.] One of the cells in certain plants with a spiral thickening in the wall which assists in dispersing the spores (bot.).

e lectric organ,—modifications of muscles or groups of muscles which discharge a considerable amount of electric energy, found in certain Fishes (zool.).

electroplax (élék'trópláks) n. [Gk. elektron, amber; plax, anything broad and flat.] One of the constituent plates of an electric organ, which are arranged at right angles to the axis of the primitive muscle (zool.).

e lectrotonic (élék'trotōnik) a. [Gk. elektron, amber; tonos, tension.] Pert. a state of electric tension (phys.).

e lectrotonus (élék'trotōnús) n. [Gk. elektron, amber; tonos, tension.] The modified condition of a nerve when subjected to a constant current of electricity (phys.).

ele idin (éléidín) n. [Gk. eleos, wandering.] A substance found as small granules in the stratum granulosum of the epidermis, probably a stage in the formation of keratin (phys.).

e lemen (élémént) n. [L. elementum, unit.] A substance that cannot be separated into simpler substances (phys.).

e leutherodactyl (élú'thérōdák'til) a. [Gk. eleutheros, free; daktylos, finger.] Having the hind toe free (zool.).

e leutheropetalous (élú'thérōpētálús) a. [Gk. eleutheros, free; petalon, petal.] Having the petals or the components of the whorl free or separate (bot.).

eleutherophyllous (élú'thērōfīl'ús) a. [Gk. eleutheros, free; phyllon, leaf.] Having the components of the perianth whorls free (bot.).

eleutherosepalous (élú'thērōsēpálús) a. [Gk. eleutheros, free; sepalon, sepal.] Having the sepals free and separate (bot.).

elliptical (élip'tíkál) a. [Gk. elleipsis, a falling short.] Oval-shaped; appl. leaves of about the same breadth at equal distances from base and apex, which are slightly acute (bot.).

e lytriform (élī'trīfōrm) a. [Gk. elytron, sheath; L. forma, shape.] Shaped like an elytron (zool.).

elytroid (élī'troid) a. [Gk. elytron, sheath; eidos, resemblance.] Resembling an elytron (zool.).

elytrum (élī'trūm) n. [Gk. elytron, sheath.] The anterior wing of certain insects, hard and case-like; one of the scales or shield-like plates found on the dorsal surface of some worms (zool.).

emarginate (emār'jināt) a. [L. ex, out; marginare, to delimit.] Having a triangular notch at the apex (bot.); having the tip notched (zool.).

embole (ém'bōlē) n. [Gk. embole, putting into place.] Invagination (emb.).

embolie (ém'bōl'ik) a. [Gk. embolos, anything pointed.] Pushing or growing in (emb.).

embolium (ém'bōlīm) n. [Gk. embolos, pointed.] The outer or costal part of the wing in certain insects (zool.).

embolomeros (ém'bōlōmē'rūs) a. [Gk. embolos, anything pointed; meros, part.] Having two vertebral rings in each segment due to the union of the hypocentra with the neural arch, and the union of the two pleurocentra below the notochord (anat.).

embryo (ém'brīo) n. [Gk. embryon, embryo.] Any young organism in the early stages of its development before it has become self-supporting (biol.).
embryo cell,—one of the two cells formed from the first division of the fertilized egg in certain plants, developing later into the embryo, the other developing into the suspensor (bot.).

embryo sac,—the megaspore (bot.).

embryogeny (embryoj'en) n. [Gk. embryon, embryo; genos, birth.] The processes by which the embryo is formed (emb.).

embryology (embril'oji) n. [Gk. embryon, embryo; logos, discourse.] That part of biology dealing with the formation and development of the embryo (biol.).

embryonic (embro'n'ik) a. [Gk. embryon, embryo.] Pert. embryo (biol.)

embryophore (em'brof'oer) n. [Gk. embryon, embryo; phelein, to bear.] The ciliated mantle enclosing the embryo in many tape-worms, and formed from the superficial blastomeres of the embryo (zool.).

embryotetgia (embril't'jia) n. [Gk. embryon, embryo; trepheid, to nourish.] The nourishment of the embryo, or the means adapted to that purpose (emb.).

emergence (emer'jens) n. [L. ex, out; mergere, to dip.] Any of the outgrowths which arise from the sub-epidermal tissue (bot., zool.).

emersed (em'erst) a. [L. ex, out; mergere, to dip.] Rising above the surface of the water; appl. leaves (bot.).

eminence (em'inens) n. [L. eminens, eminent.] Ridge or projection on the surface of bones (anat.).

eminentia (em'i'nensh'ta) n. plu. [L. eminens, eminent.] Eminences.

emissary (em'sa'ri) a. [L. emittere, to send out.] Coming out; name appl. veins passing through apertures in the cranial wall and establishing connection between the sinuses inside and the veins outside (anat.).

empodium (emp'o'dium) n. [Gk. en, in; pous, foot.] A small variable median structure between the claws of many insects' feet (zool.).

emulsin (em'il'sin) n. [L. emulgere, to milk out.] An enzyme found in certain plants (bot.).

enamel (en'am'el) n. [O.F. esmailler, to coat with enamel.] The hard material containing over 90 per cent. calcium and magnesium salts which forms a cap over the dentine, or may form a complete coat to the tooth or scale in which it is found (anat.).

enamel cells,—the cells which form the enamel and are collectively known as the enamel organ.

enantioblastie (en'an't'oblas'tik) a. [Gk. enantios, opposite; blastos, bud.] Formed at the end of the seed opposite the placenta (bot.).

enarthrosis (en'arthr'o'sis) n. [Gk. en, in; arthron, joint.] Ball-and-socket joint (anat.).

encephalocele (enkef'alo'se'l, -séf-) n. [Gk. enkephalos, within the head; koilos, hollow.] The cavity within the brain (zool.).

encephalont (enkef'alon, -séf-) n. [Gk. enkephalos, within the head.] The brain (anat.).

encephalospinal (enkef'alo'spi'nal, -séf-) a. [Gk. enkephalos, within the head; L. spina, spine.] Pert. the brain and spinal cord (anat.).

enchylea (en'kile'ma) n. [Gk. en, in; chylos, juice.] The more fluid protoplasm in a cell (biol.).

encyst (én'sist) v. [Gk. en, in; kystis, bladder.] Of a cell or small animal, to surround itself with an outer coat or capsule (biol.).

encystation (én'sist'shun) n. [Gk. en, in; kystis, bladder.] Formation of a cyst or capsule (biol.).

encystment (én'sist'ment) n. [Gk. en, in; kystis, bladder.] Formation of a firm, resistant envelope or capsule (biol.).

endarch (énd'ärk) a. [Gk. endon, within; arche, beginning.] With a central protoxylem, or with several surrounding a central pith (bot.).

endaspidean (énd'aspid'e'an) a. [Gk. endon, within; aspis, shield.] With the scutes extending on the inner surface of the tarsus (zool.).
end-bulbs, minute cylindrical or oval bodies, consisting of a capsule containing a semi-fluid core in which the axis cylinder terminates either in a bulbous extremity or in a coiled plexiform mass (anat.).

endemic (ενδημικός) a. [Gk. en, in; demos, the people.] Restricted to a certain region or part of a region (biol.).

dereron (ένδερόν) n. [Gk. en, in; deros, skin.] The inner or endodermal layer (anat.).
dereronio (ένδερονικός) a. [Gk. en, in; deros, skin.] Endodermal.
dendites (ένδιτσες) n. plu. [Gk. endon, within.] The offshoots on the mesial border of the appendages of certain Crustacea (zool.).
dendoblast (ένδοβλαστός) n. [Gk. endon, within; blastos, bud] The hypoblast (emb.).
dendoendocardiac (ένδοδεντρόκαρδιακός) a. [Gk. endon, within; kardia, heart.] Situated within the heart (anat.).
dendoendocardial (ένδοδεντρόκαρδιαλ) — see endodermic.
dendoendocardium (ένδοδεντρόκαρδιον) n. [Gk. endon, within; kardia, heart.] The thin smooth membrane which lines and gives the glistening appearance to the inner surface of the heart (anat.).
dendoendocarp (ένδοδόκαρπος) n. [Gk. endon, within; karpos, fruit.] The innermost layer of the pericarp, usually hard and stony, in drupaceous fruits (bot.).
dendoendocarpoid (ένδοδόκαρποιδός) a. [Gk. endon, within; karpos, fruit.] Having the disc-like ascocarpes embedded in the thallus (bot.).
dendoendochondral (ένδοδοκόνδροικός) a. [Gk. endon, within; chondros, cartilage.] Beginning or forming inside the cartilage, usually appl. ossification (anat.).
dendoendochrome (ένδοδοκρόμος) plate, a band of yellowish chromatophores found in the protoplasmic portion of certain Diatoms (bot.).
dendoendouchylous (ένδοδοκυδοιχΛόν) a. [Gk. endon, within; chyllos, juice.] With the water-cells within the internal tissue (bot.).
dendoendoceoliar (ένδοδοσιλιαρ) a. [Gk. endon, within; koilos, hollow.] Pert. the inner wall of the coelom, i.e. the splanchnic wall (zool.).
dendoendocone (ένδοδόκων) n. [Gk. endon, within; konos, cone.] One of the conical structures formed in certain cephalopod shells (pal.).
dendoendocranium (ένδοδοκρανίων) n. [Gk. endon, within; kranion, skull.] The process on the inner surface of the cranium of certain insects (zool.).
dendoendocrine (ένδοδόκρινος) a. [Gk. endon, within; krinein, to separate.] Appl. organs of internal secretion (phys.).
dendoendocycle (ένδοδοσίκλικος) n. [Gk. endon, within; kyklos, circle.] A layer of tissues separating the internal phloem from the endodermis (bot.).
dendoendocyst (ένδοδοσίστος) n. [Gk. endon, within; kystis, bladder.] The soft body wall of a zooid in a Polyzoan (zool.).
dendoendoderm (ένδοδόδερμος) n. [Gk. endon, within; derma, skin.] The hypoblast; the epithelium of the digestive and respiratory organs, and of the glands appended to the digestive tract (emb.).

dendoendoderm disc, the posterior unpaired thickening on the ventral surface of the blastoderm of the crayfish (zool.).
dendoendoderm lamella, a thin sheet of endoderm stretching between adjacent radial canals, and between the circular canal and the enteric cavity in certain Coelenterates (zool.).
dendoendodermmis (ένδοδοδέρμμη) n. [Gk. endon, within; derma, skin.] The innermost layer of the cortex in plants (bot.).
dendoendogamy (ένδοδογάμι) n. [Gk. endon, within; gamos, marriage.] Zygote formation within the cyst by the
reciprocal fusion of the division products of the daughter nuclei (sool.).

endogastric (en'döga's'trik) a. [Gk. endon, within; gaster, belly.] Having the curvature of the body with the enclosing shell towards the ventral side (sool.).

endogenous (en'döső-jenús) a. [Gk. endon, within; genos, birth.] Developing from a deep-seated layer (bot.).

endogenous * multiplication, — see spore formation.

endogony (en'döső-jení) n. [Gk. endon, within; genos, birth.] Development from a deep-seated layer (biol.).

endognath (en'dösőgnáth') n. [Gk. endon, within; gnathos, jaw.] The inner branch of the oral appendages of Crustacea (sool.).

endognathion (en'dösőgnáth'ión) n. [Gk. endon, within; gnathos, jaw.] The mesial segment of the maxilla in man, bearing a central incisor (anat.).

endogonium (en'dösőgőníd'üm) n. [Gk. endon, within; gonos, offspring.] A gonidium formed in a receptacle; the colony-forming cells in such forms as Volvox (bot.).

endolabium (en'dösőlab'üm) n. [Gk. endon, within; L. labium, lip.] A membranous lobe in the interior of the mouth on the middle parts of the front of the labium (sool.).

endolaryngeal (en'dösőlár'i-jé'al, -lár'in'-jé'al) a. [Gk. endon, within; larynx, larynx.] Pert. inside of, or situated in, the larynx (anat.).

endolymp (en'dösőlmf) n. [Gk. endon, within; L. lympha, water.] The fluid in the inner labyrinth of the ear (anat.).

endolympangial (en'dösőlmfán'jé'al) a. [Gk. endon, within; L. lympha, water; Gk. angeion, vessel.] Situated in a lymphatic (anat.).

endolymphatic (en'dösőlmfát'ík) a. [Gk. endon, within; L. lympha, water.] Pert. lymphatics (anat.).

endometrium (en'dösőmét'rüm) n. [Gk. endon, within; metra, womb.] The mucous lining of the womb (anat.).

endomyosium (en'dösőmiz'rüm) n. [Gk. endon, within; mys, muscle.] The delicate connective tissue which separates the muscle fibres from one another (anat.).

endoneurium (en'dösőnů'rüm) n. [Gk. endon, within; neuron, nerve.] The delicate connective tissue holding together and supporting the nerve fibres within the funiculus (anat.).

endoparasite (en'dösőpá-rásit) n. [Gk. endon, within; para, beside; sitos, food.] Any organism living parasitically in another (biol.).

endoperidium (en'dösőpéríd'üm) n. [Gk. endon, within; peridion, little pouch.] The inner layer of coat of peridium (bot.).

endophragm (en'dösőfrám) n. [Gk. endon, within; phragma, fence.] A septum formed by the cephalic and thoracic apodemes in Crustacea (sool.).

endophragma (en'dösőfrálm) a. [Gk. endon, within; phragma, fence.] Belonging to or pert. the endophragm (sool.).

endophyte (en'dösőfít) n. [Gk. endon, within; phyton, plant.] A plant growing within another, either as parasite or otherwise (bot.).

endophytic (en'dösőfít'ík) a. [Gk. endon, within; phyton, plant.] Living in the cavities of other plants (bot.).

endoplasm (en'dösőplasz) n. [Gk. endon, within; plasma, something moulded.] The endosarc, or inner portion of the protoplasm in a cell (biol.).

endoplastule (en'dösőplás'tül) n. [Gk. endon, within; plastos, moulded.] The micronucleus of certain Protists (biol.).

endopleura (en'dösőploö'rár) n. [Gk. endon, within; pleura, side.] The inner seed-coat (bot.).

endopleurite (en'dösőploör'ité) n. [Gk. endon, within; pleura, side.] The epimeral portion of the apodeme (sool.).

endopodite (en'dösőpödít) n. [Gk. endon, within; pous, foot.] The inner or mesial branch of a biramous crustacean limb, or the only part of the biramous limb remaining (sool.).

endoral (en'dösőräl) a. [Gk. endon, within; L. os, mouth.] Pert. structures situated in the vestibule of certain Protozoa (sool.).
endorrhachis (ēn’dōrā’kīs) n. [Gk. endon, within; rhachis, stem.] A layer of connective tissue lining the canal of the vertebral column and the cavity of the skull (anat.).

endosarc (ēn’dōsārk) n. [Gk. endon, within; sarx, flesh.] See endoplasm.

endosphuncle (ēn’dōsifūng’kl) n. [Gk. endon, within; L. siphunculus, little tube.] The tube leading from the protoconch to the siphuncle in certain Cephalopods (pal.).

endoskeleton (ēn’dōskēl’ētōn) n. [Gk. endon, within; skeletos, hard.] The inner skeleton as opposed to the exoskeleton (zool.).

endosmosis (ēn’dōsmó’sís) n. [Gk. endon, within; osmos, pushing influence.] The passage inwards through a permeable or semi-permeable membrane of a less concentrated solution (phys.).

endosome (ēn’dōsōm) n. [Gk. endon, within; soma, body.] The chromatinic mass near the centre of a vesicular type of nucleus (cyt.).

endosperm (ēn’dōspērm) n. [Gk. endon, within; sperma, seed.] The female prothallium (bot.).

endospor (ēn’dōspōr) n. [Gk. endon, within; sporos, seed.] The inner coat of the sporocyst in some Tunicates (zool.); an asexual spore; the inner coat of a spore wall (bot.).

endosporium (ēn’dōspō’rīum),—see endospor.

endosteal (ēn’dōs’tēāl) a. [Gk. endon, within; osteon, bone.] Pert. the endosteme (anat.).

endosternite (ēn’dōstĕr’nīt) n. [Gk. endon, within; L. sternum, sternum.] The internal skeletal plate for the attachment of muscles; a free skeleton situated in the prosoma between the alimentary canal and the nerve cord in Arachnids (zool.).

endostereum (ēn’dōstēr’ēum) n. [Gk. endon, within; osteon, bone.] The internal periosteum lining the cavities of bones (anat.).

endostosis (ēn’dōstō’sís) n. [Gk. endon, within; osteon, bone.] Ossification which begins in the cartilage (anat.).

endostreum (ēn’dōstrēkūm) n. [Gk. endon, within; ostrakon, shell.] The inner layer of the shell (zool.).

endostyle (ēn’dōstīl) n. [Gk. endon, within; stylos, pillar.] A band of thickened epithelium on the oesophageal wall of a Tornaria; two ventral longitudinal folds separated by a groove in the pharynx of the Tunicates; a longitudinal groove lined by ciliated epithelium on the ventral wall of the pharynx of Amphioxus (zool.).

endotheca (ēn’dōthē’kā) n. [Gk. endon, within; theke, box.] The whole system of disseminations in any given calyx of a coral; the oval surface of any Cystidea (zool.).

endothelial (ēn’dōthē’kiāl, -shīāl) a. [Gk. endon, within; theke, box.] Pert. the endotheium; with asci in an ascocarp (bot.).

endothecium (ēn’dōthē’kūm, -shūm) n. [Gk. endon, within; theke, box.] The central region of an epibasal octant of the oospore of liverworts and mosses; the inner lining of an anther (bot.).

endothelium (ēn’dōthē’liūm) n. [Gk. endon, within; thele, nipple.] A squamous epithelium which lines the serous cavities, the heart, blood, and lymphatic vessels (anat.).

endothorax (ēn’dōthō’rāks) n. [Gk. endon, within; thorax, chest.] The apodeme system in a crustacean thorax (zool.).

end-plates,—the ramified expansions within the muscular fibre which form the ends of a motor nerve (anat.).

end-sac,—the sac-like vestigial portion of the coelom in the excretory glands of certain Crustacea (zool.).

endysis (ēn’dīsis) n. [Gk. endysis, putting on.] The development of a new coat (zool.).

energesis (ēn’ěrjē’sís) n. [Gk. energein, to be active.] The process by which energy is liberated through katabolic action (phys.).

energid (ēn’ěrjĭd) n. [Gk. en, in; ergon, work.] Any living unicellular protoplasmic unit with or without a cell wall (bot.).

enervose (ēn’ěrvōs) a. [L. ex, without; nervus, sinew.] Having no veins, appl. certain leaves (bot.).
engraved (ēn'grāv'd)a. [A.S. grafan, to dig.] With irregular linear grooves on the surface (zool.).

ensiform (ēn'sīfōrm) a. [L. ensis, sword; forma, shape.] Sword-shaped (biol.).

entelechy (ēntel'ēkē) n. [Gk. en, in; telos, end; echoin, to hold.] The realisation of forms in plant and animal life which have the power of reproducing their kind (biol.).

entepicondylar (ēntēpīkōndilār) a. [Gk. entos, within; epi, upon; kondylos, knob.] Pert. the lower or condylar end of the humerus (anat.).

enteric (ēn'tērik) a. [Gk. enteron, gut.] With an alimentary canal (zool.).

enterocoeal (ēntērōsē'l) n. [Gk. enteron, gut; koilos, hollow.] A coelom which has arisen either as a pouch-like outgrowth of the enteric cavity, or as a series of such outgrowths (emb.).

enteron (ēn'tērōn) n. [Gk. enteron, gut.] The alimentary tract (zool.).

entire (ēntīr') a. [M.E. enter, untouched.] With a continuous margin; appl. leaves (bot.).

entoblast (ēntōblāst) n. [Gk. entos, within; blastos, bud.] The endoblast; the nucleolus (zool.).

entobranchiate (ēntōbrāŋk'klet) a. [Gk. entos, within; brancheia, gills.] Having internal gills (zool.).

entobranchium (ēntōbrāŋk'kium) n. [Gk. entos, within; brancheos, wind-pipe.] The dorsal secondary branch of the bronchus in birds (anat.).

entobranchus (ēntōbrāŋk'kūs) —entobranchium.

entochondrostosis (ēntōkōndrōstō'sis) n. [Gk. entos, within; chondros, cartilage; osteon, bone.] Ossification from within outwards (zool.).

entocodon (ēntōkōdōn) n. [Gk. entos, within; kodon, bell.] The lens-shaped mass of cells in the development of a medusoid which sink below the level of the superficial ectoderm, and ultimately develop a cavity (zool.).

entocoeal (ēntōsē'l) n. [Gk. entos, within; koilos, hollow.] The space enclosed by a pair of mesenteries in the Anthozoa (zool.).

entocondyle (ēntōkōn'dil) n. [Gk. entos, within; kondylos, knob.] The condyle on the mesial surface of a bone (anat.).

entoconid (ēntōkōn'id) n. [Gk. entos, within; konos, cone.] The posterointernal cusp of a lower molar (zool.).

entoucuneiform (ēntōkūninē'fōrm) n. [Gk. entos, within; kuneos, wedge; L. forma, shape.] The most internal of the distal row of tarsal bones (anat.).

entoceyemate (ēntōsē'māt) a. [Gk. entos, within; kyema, embryo.] With embryos having amnion and allantois (emb.).

entoderm,—see endoderm.

entodermal,—see endodermal.

entogastic (ēntōgā'strīk) a. [Gk. entos, within; gaster, belly.] Pert. interior of stomach; appl. gastric budding in Medusae (zool.).

entoglossal (ēntōglos'al) a. [Gk. entos, within; glossa, tongue.] Lying in the substance of the tongue (anat.).

entomology (ēntōmōl'ōjī) n. [Gk. entomon, insect; logos, discourse.] That portion of zoology dealing with Insects (zool.).

entomophilous (ēntōmōfī'lūs) a. [Gk. entomon, insect; philein, to love.] Pollinated by the agency of insects (bot.).

entophyte (ēntōfit) n. [Gk. entos, within; phyton, plant.] Endophyte.

entoplastron (ēntōplāstrōn) n. [Gk. entos, within; F. plastron, breast-plate.] The anterior median plate in the chelonian plastrum, often called the episternum, and probably homologous with the interclavicle of other Reptiles (zool.).

entopterygoid (ēntōptērī'goid) n. [Gk. entos, within; pteryx, wing; eidos, resemblance.] The inner bone adjoining the palate in Fishes (zool.).

entosphère (ēntōsēfēr) n. [Gk. entos, within; sphaira, globe.] The inner portion of the attraction sphere (biol.).

entosternite (ēntōstēr'nīt) n. [Gk. entos, within; sternon, breast.] Endosternite.

entosternum (ēntōstērnūm) n. [Gk. entos, within; sternon, breast.] The
entoturbinals (en'tötür'binálz) n. plu. [Gk. entos, within; L. turbo, whorl.] One of the divisions of the ethmoturbinals (sool.).

entovarial (en'tövä'riál) a. [Gk. entos, within; L. ovum, egg.] Pert. canal formed in the ovaries of certain fishes by the insinking and closure of a groove formed by the covering epithelium (sool.).

entozoa (en'tözö'á) n. plu. [Gk. entos, within; zoon, animal.] A general name for all internal parasites (sool.).

entozolic (en'tözöl'ík) a. [Gk. entos, within; zoon, animal.] Living within the body or substance of another plant or animal (sool.).

entranchite (en'trónkít) n. [Gk. en, in; trochos, wheel.] The joint of the fossil stem of a stalked Crinoid (pal.).

envelop (en'vélöp) n. [F. enveloppe, covering.] One of the outer coverings of an egg (sool.); any surrounding structure, e.g., floral envelop (bot.).

environment (en'vî'rÖnmënt) n. [F. environ, about.] The sum-total of the external influences acting on an organism (biol.).

enzootic (en'zözö'tík) a. [Gk. en, in; zoon, animal.] Afflicting animals (sool.).

enzyme (en'zi'm) n. [Gk. en, in; zyme, leaven.] A chemical or unorganized soluble ferment (phys.).

Eocene (e'ösé'n) n. [Gk. eos, dawn; kainos, recent.] The earliest or oldest division of the Tertiary system (pal.).

Eogaea (e'ögé'á) n. [Gk. eos, dawn; gaia, land.] A zoogeographical division including Africa, S. America, and Australasia; cf. Caenogaea.

eosinophile (e'ösín'o菲尔) a. [Gk. eos, dawn; philein, to love.] Appl. cells which readily stain a brilliant red colour when treated with a mixed stain containing eosin (phys.).

epacme (epäk'mé) n. [Gk. epi, upon; akme, point.] The stage in the phylogeny of a group just previous to its reaching its summit (pal.).

epalaceous (epäla'shūs) a. [L. ex, without; pala, shovel.] Not spade-shaped (bot.).

epalaceous (epäla'šūs) a. [L. ex, without; palea, chaff.] With receptacles which do not contain chaff (bot.).

epalpate (epälpät) a. [L. ex, without; palpus, palp.] Not furnished with palpi (sool.).

epapilate (épäp'ylät) a. [L. ex, without; papilla, nipple.] Not having papillae (sool.).

epapophysal (épäpo'fisës) n. [Gk. epi, upon; apophysis, offshoot.] A median process arising from the centre of the neural arch of a vertebra (anat.).

eparterial (épär'té'riál) a. [Gk. epi, upon; L. arteria, artery.] Situated above an artery; appl. branch of right bronchus (anat.).

epaulettes (ép'oälêt') n. plu. [F. épaulé, shoulder.] Branched or knobbed processes projecting from the outer side of the oral arms of many Scyphozoa; horizontally placed crescentic ridges of cilia in the Echinopluteus (sool.).

epaxial (épäks'il) a. [Gk. epi, upon; L. axis, axis.] Above the axis; usually appl. axis formed by vertebral column (anat.).

epedaphic (ép'e'däf'ik) a. [Gk. epi, upon; edaphos, soil.] Pert. climatic conditions (bot.).

epencephalon (ép'enkef'älôn, -sëf-) n. [Gk. epi, upon; enkephalon, the brain.] The cerebellum (anat.).

ependyma (épëndë'mà), ependymal (épëndë'màl) n. [Gr. ependyma, outer garment.] The layer of cells lining the cavities of the brain and spinal cord (anat.).

ependymal (épëndë'mál) a. [Gk. ependyma, outer garment.] Pert. ependyma.

ephelbic (éfe'blík) a. [Gk. epi, upon; hebe, puberty.] Pert. stage in phylogeny between the early- or childhood stage and the old-age stage of a group (pal.).

ephemeral (éfë'mérálz) n. plu. [Gk. ephemeros, daily.] Annual plants with duration of life-cycle so shortened as to enable several generations to follow one another during a single season (bot.).
ephippium (éfip‘iům) n. [Gk. epi, upon; hippos, horse.] The pituitary fossa, or fossa hypophyseos of the sphenoid (anat.); a thickened and indurated part of the shell which separates from the rest at ecdisis and forms a protective case for the eggs in certain Cladocera (zool.).

ephyra (éfı‘trā) n. [Gk. Ephyra, a nymph’s name.] The small free-swimming jelly-fish stage of certain Scyphozoa, produced by strobilation of the Scyphistoma (zool.).

ephyrula (éfı‘rulā)—ephyra.

epibasal (ép‘ba’sāl) a. [Gk. epi, upon; L. basis, base.] Pert. upper segment of an oospore, ultimately giving rise to the shoot (bot.).

epibenthos (ép‘běn’thōs) n. [Gk. epi, upon; benthos, depths.] Fauna and flora found between the low-water mark and the hundred fathoms’ line (biol.).

epiblast (ép‘blāst) n. [Gk. epi, upon; blastos, bud.] The outer layer of the gastrula; the ectoblast (emb.).

epiblema (ép‘bīlē’mā) n. [Gk. epi,blema, cover.] The outermost layer of the root-tissue (bot.).

epiboloe (ép‘bōlōk) a. [Gk. epi, upon; ballein, to throw.] Growing so as to cover over; appl. type of gastrulation (emb.).

epiboly (ép‘bōlō) n. [Gk. epi, upon; ballein, to throw.] Growth of one part over another in embryonic stages (emb.).

epibranchial (ép‘brāŋ’kīl) a. [Gk. epi, upon; brangchia, gills.] Pert. the second upper element in a branchial arch (zool.).

epicalyx (ép‘kālīks) n. [Gk. epi, upon; kalyx, cup.] The stipules, fused in pairs, producing an apparent outer or extra calyx; a structure just below the calyx produced by the aggregation of bracts or bracteoles (bot.).

epicanthus (ép‘kān’thūs) n. [Gk. epi, upon; kanthos, corner.] A prolongation of the upper eyelid over the inner angle of the eye (anat.).

epicaudium (ép‘kār’diům) n. [Gk. epi, upon; kardia, heart.] The visceral part of the pericardium (anat.); a tubular prolongation of the branchial sac in many Ascidians, which takes part in budding (zool.).

epicarp (ép’ıkārp) n. [Gk. epi, upon; karpos, fruit.] The outer layer of the pericarp (bot.).

epicentral (ép‘ısen’trāl) a. [Gk. epi, upon; kentron, centre.] Attached to or arising from the vertebral centra; appl. usually to intermuscular bones (anat.).

epicerebral (ép‘ısēr’ëbrāl) a. [Gk. epi, upon; L. cerebrum, brain.] Situated above the brain (anat.).

epichilium (ép‘ikīl‘ūm) n. [Gk. epi, upon; cheilos, lip.] The terminal lobe of the lower petal of an orchid (bot.).

epichordal (ép‘ıkōrd’āl) a. [Gk. epi, upon; chorde, cord.] Upon the notochord; appl. vertebrae in which the ventral cartilaginous portions are almost completely suppressed (zool.).

epicoele (ép‘ıkēl) n. [Gk. epi, upon; koilia, cavity.] Epicoele.

epicondylar (ép‘ıkōn’dīlār) a. [Gk. epi, upon; kondylos, knob.] Pert. the epicondyle (zool.).

epicondyle (ép‘ıkōn’dīl) n. [Gk. epi, upon; kondylos, knob.] The outer protuberance at the lower or distal end of the humerus (anat.).

epicoracid (ép‘ıkōr’ākōid) a. [Gk. epi, upon; korax, crow; eidos, resemblance.] Pert. an element usually cartilaginous in nature at the sternal end of the coracid in Amphibians, Reptiles, and Monotremes (zool.).

epicormie (ép‘ıkōrm‘īk) a. [Gk. epi, upon; kormos, trunk of a tree.] Growing from a dormant bud (bot.).

epicotyl (ép‘ıkō’tyl) n. [Gk. epi, upon; kotyle, vase.] The axis of a plumule (bot.).

epicotyledonary (ép‘ıkōt‘le’dōnārī) a. [Gk. epi, upon; kotyle, vase.] Above the cotyledons (bot.).

epicoxite (ép‘ıkōks’īt) n. [Gk. epi, upon; L. coxa, hip.] A small
process at the posterior end of the toothed part of the coxae of the second, third, fourth, and fifth pairs of appendages in the Eurypterida (pal.).

epicranial (ἐπὶκρανία) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; κρανίον, skull.] Pert. cranium; appl. muscles, bones, etc. (anat.).

epicranium (ἐπὶκρανίον) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; κρανίον, skull.] The region between and behind the eyes in an insect’s head (zool.); the structure covering the cranium (anat.).

epicritic (ἐπικριτικ) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; κρίνω, to judge.] Pert. return and accurate localization of elaborate sensations after an operation (phys.).

epicyte (ἐπίςίτης) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; κύτος, hollow.] The external layer of the ectoplasm in certain Protozoa (zool.).

epidemes (ἐπιδέμης) n. plu. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; δέμας, body.] In certain insects, small pieces closely related with the articulation of the wings (zool.).

epidermis (ἐπιδερμίς) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; δέρμα, skin.] The outermost protective layer of stems, roots, and leaves, occasionally it may be the outer layer of the ground tissue (bot.); the external layer of the skin, a non-vascular stratified epithelium of ectodermal origin; the single layer of ectoderm in many invertebrates (zool.).

epididymis (ἐπίδιδυμις) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; δίδυμος, testicle.] A mass at the back of the testicle composed chiefly of the vasa efferentia; generally speaking, the greatly coiled anterior end of the Wolffian duct (anat., zool.).

epidural (ἐπίδυραλ) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; ὅπλα, hard.] Pert. dura mater; appl. space between the dura mater and the wall of the vertebral column (anat.).

epigamic (ἐπιγαμικ) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; γάμος, marriage.] Tending to attract the opposite sex (zool.).

epigamous (ἐπιγαμός) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; γάμος, marriage.] Designating that stage in polychaete worms in which the immature forms become heteronereid, whilst the sexual elements are ripening (zool.).

epigaster (ἐπιγαστήρ) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; γαστήρ, belly.] That part of the embryonic intestine which later develops into the gut (emb.).

epigastric (ἐπιγαστρικ) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; γαστήρ, belly.] Pert. anterior wall of the abdomen; middle region of the upper zone of the artificial divisions of the abdomen (anat.).

epigastrium (ἐπιγαστρίον) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; γαστήρ, belly.] The epigastric region (anat.); the sternal portions of the meso- and metathorax of insects (zool.).

epigean (ἐπιγεάν) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; γαια, land.] Living near the ground, appl. insects (zool.); borne above the ground, appl. cotyledons when they form first foliage leaves (bot.).

epigenesis (ἐπιγενεσίς) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; γίνεσθαι, to be born.] The theory of generation, that the embryo is an entirely new creation, not a mere unfolding of preformed structures (biol.).

epigeeus (ἐπιγεύς), — see epigeal (bot.).

epiglottis (ἐπιγλῶττις) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; γλώττη, tongue.] A thin leaf-shaped lamella of fibro-cartilage, yellowish in colour, between the root of the tongue and the entrance to the larynx (anat.); the epistome in Polyzoa; the epipharynx in Insects (zool.).

epignathous (ἐπιγνάθους, ἐπιγνάθος) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; γνάθος, jaw.] Having the upper jaw longer than the lower (zool.).

epigonion (ἐπιγονίον) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; γόνος, seed.] The young sporangial sac in the Liverworts (bot.).

epignous (ἐπιγνώς) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; γνώμη, woman.] Having the various whorls adnate to the ovary, thus apparently inserted in the ovary (bot.).

epigynous (ἐπιγήνους) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; γυνή, woman.] The condition of having the whorls apparently inserted in the ovary (bot.).

epiphyal (ἐπιφήαλ) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; κύροειδὲς, Y-shaped.] Pert. the upper
portion of the ventral part of the hyoid arch; *n.* the upper element of the ventral portion (zool.).

**epilabrum** (επιλάβρυμ) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *labrum*, lip.] A process at the side of the labrum in Myriapods (zool.).

**epimandibular** (επιμαντιδιβ’υλαρ) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *mandibulum*, jaw.] Pert. a bone in the lower jaw of vertebrates (zool.).

**epimeral** (επιμεραλ) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *meros*, part.] Pert. epimeron.

**epimere** (επιμερα) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *meros*, part.] The upper region, or dorsal muscle-plate of the mesothelial wall (emb.).

**epimerite** (επιμεριτ) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *meros*, part.] The deciduous portion of the protomerite in certain Gregarines (zool.).

**epimeron** (επιμερον) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *meros*, part.] A portion of the pleuron in insects which may be posterior or nearly as far forward as the episternum; a portion of the arthropod segment between the tergum and the limb insertions (zool.).

**epimorphosis** (επιμορφοσις) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *morphē*, change.] That type of regeneration in which a proliferation of new material precedes the development of the new part (biol.).

**epimysium** (επιμυςιομ) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *mys*, muscle.] The sheath of areolar tissue which invests the entire muscle; *cf.* *perimysium* (anat.).

**epinasty** (επιναστη) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *nastos*, pressed close.] The more rapid growth of the upper surface of a dorso-ventral organ, e.g. a leaf, thus causing an unrolling or downward curvature (bot.).

**epineural** (επινευραλ) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *neuron*, nerve.] Arising from the neural arch of a vertebra (anat.); *pert.* canal immediately below the radial nerve cord in the Ophiuroidea, which represents the missing ambulacral groove (zool.).

**epineurium** (επινευριομ) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *neuron*, nerve.] The external sheath of a nerve cord (anat.).

**epitotic** (επιτοτικ) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *ous*, the ear.] *Pert.* the upper element of the bony capsule of the ear (anat.).

**epiparasite** (επιπαρασιτ) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] Ectoparasite.

**epipetalous** (επιπεταλυς) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *petalon*, petal.] Having the stamens inserted on the petals (bot.).

**epipharyngeal** (επιφαργιειαλ, επιφαργιειαλ) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *pharynx*, throat.] Pert. the upper or dorsal aspect of the pharynx (zool.).

**epipharynx** (επιφαργινχειαλ) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *pharynx*, throat.] A projection on the roof of the mouth cavity of certain insects; the membranous lining of labrum and clypeus drawn out with the labrum to form a piercing organ, as in Diptera (zool.).

**epiphragm** (επιφραγμ) *n.* [Gk. *epi-, phragma*, covering.] A layer of hardened mucous matter, or a calcareous plate, closing the opening of certain gastropod shells (zool.); the membrane which closes the capsule in certain Mooses; a closing membrane in the sporophores of certain Fungi (bot.).

**epiphysial** (επιφυσιαλ) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *phyein*, to grow.] Pert. or similar to the epiphysis (zool.).

**epiphysis** (επιφισης) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *phyein*, to grow.] Any part or process of a bone which is formed from a separate centre of ossification and later fuses with the bone; the pineal body (anat., zool.); a stout bar firmly fused to the alveolus of each jaw and articulating with the rotulae in sea-urchins; certain of the processes on the tibia of insects (zool.).

**epiphyte** (επιφιτ) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *phyton*, plant.] Plant which lives on other plants, but is not parasitic (bot.).

**epiphytic** (επιφιτικ) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *phyton*, plant.] Pert. or similar to an epiphyte (bot.).

**epiphytotic** (επιφιτοτικ) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *phyton*, plant.] Pert. disease epidemic in plants (bot.).

**epiplankton** (επιπλανκτον) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *plangktos*, wandering.]
That portion of the plankton from the surface to the hundred fathoms line (zool.).

epiplasm (ἐπίπλασμ) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; πλάσμα, something moulded.] Cytoplasm of a brood mother-cell remaining over unused in brood formation (biol.).

epiplastron (ἐπίπλαστρον) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; ἑπιστρών, breast-plate.] One of the anterior pair of bony plates in the plastron of Cheloniens (zool.).

epipleura (ἐπίπλευρα) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; πλεύρα, rib.] One of rib-like structures in Teleosts which are not preformed in cartilage; an uncinate process in birds; the turned down outer margin of the elytra of certain beetles (zool.).

epiploic (ἐπίπλοικ) a. [Gk. ἐπιπλοόν, caul of the entrails.] Pert. the omentum.

epiploic foramen,—the opening between the bursa omentalis and the large sac of the peritoneum; the foramen of Winslow (anat.).

epiploon (ἐπίπλοον) n. [Gk. ἐπιπλοόν, caul of the entrails.] The great omentum (anat.); insect adipose tissue (zool.).

epipodial (ἐπίποδιαλ) a. [Gk. ἐπίποδος, upon; πόδι, foot.] Pert. the epipodium.

epipodite (ἐπιποδίτ) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; πόδι, foot.] A process arising from the basal joint of the crustacean limb and usually extending into the gill chamber (zool.).

epipodium (ἐπιποδίον) n. [Gk. ἐπίποδιον, upon; πόδι, foot.] The embryonic leaf-lamina (bot.); ridge or fold running along the entire edge of the creeping sole of the foot of Gastropods, often beset with papillae; the raised ring on an ambulacral plate surrounding the two pores through which the tube-feet project in Echinoidea (zool.).

epiprecoracoid (ἐπιπρεκόρακοιδ) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; ἑπιμεγέθηκα, before; ἑπικόρακ, crow; ἑπικόρακ, resemblance.] A small cartilage at the ventral end of the precoracoid in some turtle pectoral girdles (zool.).

epipterect (ἐπίπτερηκτ) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; πτερόν, wing.] Pert. or shaped like, or placed above the wing; ἐπιπτεροβίκ, a small bone in the skull between the parietal and the sphenoidal ala (anat.).

epipterygoid (ἐπιπτέρηγοιδ) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; ἑπιτερόν, wing.] A small bone extending nearly vertically downwards from the prootic to the pterygoid; also called columella (zool.).

epipubic (ἐπιπούμβ), a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; ἑπιπόμβος, adult.] Pert. or borne upon the pubis; ἐπιπούμβοι, certain cartilages or bones principally in marsupials (zool.).

epipubic (ἐπιπούμβος) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; ἑπιπόμβος, adult.] An unpaired cartilage or bone borne anteriorly on the pubis (zool.).

epirhizous (ἐπιρίζως) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; ρίζα, root.] Growing upon a root (bot.).

episepalous (ἐπισεπάλος) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; σεπάλον, sepal.] Adnate to the sepals (bot.).

episkeletonal (ἐπισκελετικό) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; σκελέτος, hard.] Outside the endoskeleton (zool.).

episperm (ἐπισπέρμ) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; σπέρμα, seed.] The testa or outer coating of the seed (bot.).

episporangium (ἐπισποράνγιον) n. [Gk. ἐπίςποραν, seed; ἐπιπλούς, vessel.] An indusium (bot.).

epispor (ἐπισπέρ) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; σπέρμα, seed.] The outer layer of the wall of a sporocyst (zool.).

episternalia (ἐπιστερναλία) n. στερνον, breast-bone.] Two small elements preformed in cartilage frequently intervening in development between the clavicles and the sternum, and ultimately fusing with the sternum (zool.).

episternite (ἐπιστερνίτ) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; στερνόν, breast-bone.] One of the portions of an ovipositor formed from the side portions of a somite (zool.).

episternal (ἐπιστερνόμ) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; στερνόν, breast-bone.] The interclavicle; also applied to an anterior cartilaginous element of the sternum; a lateral division of an arthropod somite, usually
above the sternum and more anteriorly placed than the epimeron (zool.).

epistoma (ἐπίστόμα) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; στόμα, mouth.] The region between the antenna and the mouth in Crustacea; a small lobe overhanging the mouth in the Polyzoa and containing a part of the body cavity; that portion of the insect’s head immediately behind the labrum; a portion of the rostrum of certain Diptera (zool.).

episome,—see episome.

epistrophe (ἐπίστροφή) n. [Gk. ἐπίστροφη, turning towards.] The position assumed by the chloroplasts along the outer and inner walls when exposed to diffuse light (bot.).

epistropheus (ἐπίστροφεύς, ἐπίστροφ- fyús) n. [Gk. ἐπίστροφησ, turning.] The axis vertebra (anat.).

epithalamus (ἐπίθαλαμός) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; θάλαμος, chamber.] The trigonum habenulae, the pineal body and the posterior commissure of the brain (anat.).

epithalline (ἐπίθαλλιν) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; θάλα, stem.] Growing upon the thallus (bot.).

epitheca (ἐπίθεκα) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; θέκε, cup.] An external layer surrounding the lower part of the theca in many Corals (zool.).

epithectum (ἐπίθεκτομ, ἐπίθεκτo-shům) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; θέκε, cup.] The surface of the spore-cases in Lichens and Fungi (bot.).

epithelia (ἐπίθελια) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; θέλη, nipple.] Pert. epithelium.

epithelium (ἐπίθελιον) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; θέλη, nipple.] Any cellular tissue covering a free surface or lining a tube or cavity (biol.).

epithem (ἐπίθημ) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; τιθεναι, to put.] A group of specialized colourless parenchyma cells surrounding a space in the tissue of a plant and forming a hydathode (bot.); an excrescence on the beak of birds (zool.).

epithea,—see epithem.

epitheme,—see epithem.

epitokous (ἐπίτοκος) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; tokos, birth.] Designating the heteronereid stage of certain Polychaetes (zool.).

epitrichal (ἐπίτρικταλ) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; thrír, hair.] Pert. or resembling the epitrichium (emb.).

epitrichium (ἐπίτρικτομ) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; thrír, hair.] An outer layer of the epidermis in the foetus of many mammals, usually shed before birth (emb.).

epitrochea (ἐπίτροκτε) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; trochos, wheel.] The inner conicle at the distal end of the humerus (anat.).

epitympanic (ἐπίτιμπανικ) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; L. tympanum, kettle-drum.] Situated above the tympanum (zool.).

epixyloous (ἐπίξυλος, ἐπίκσυλος) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; xylon, wood.] Growing upon wood (bot.).

epizoeic (ἐπίζωικ) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; ζωος, animal.] Pert. animals living on or attached to the body of another animal (zool.).

epizoon (ἐπίζοον) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; ζωος, animal.] An animal living on another; an external parasite (zool.).

epizootic (ἐπίζωοτικ) a. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; ζωος, animal.] Common among animals (zool.).

epizygal (ἐπίζυγαλ) n. [Gk. ἐπί, upon; zygon, yoke.] The upper oscille in a syzygial pair of brachials or columnars in the Crinoids (zool.).

eponychium (ἐπονύκτιον) n. [Gk. ἐπι, upon; onyx, nail.] The thin cuticular fold which overlaps the lunula of the nail (anat.); the dorsal portion of a neonychium (emb.).

epoophoron (ἐπ'οόφορον) n. [Gk. ἐπι, upon; oon, egg; pherein, to bear.] A rudimentary organ, the remains of the Wolfian body of the embryo, lying in the mesosalpinx between the ovary and the uterine tube (anat.).

equal (ἐκ'κώλ) a. [L. aequalis, equal.] Having the portions of the lamina equally developed on the two sides of the midrib; app. leaves (bot.).

equation division,—in mitosis, by the longitudinal splitting of the
chromatin thread all the ancestral germ-plasms are equally distributed in the daughter nuclei (c yt).

equatorial (ék'wató'rál) plate,—the group of chromosomes lying at the equator of the spindle during mitosis (c yt).

equibiradiate (ék'wibirá'diát) a. [L. aequus, equal; bis, twice; radius, radius.] With two equal rays (sool.).

equicellular (ék'wís'ěl'úlar) a. [L. aequus, equal; cellula, cell.] Composed of equal cells (sool.).

equilateral (ék'wíl'ter ál) a. [L. aequus, equal; latus, side.] Having the sides equal; appl. shells which are symmetrical about a transverse line drawn through the umbo (sool.).

equitant (ék'wítánt) a. [L. equitare, to ride.] Having the bases overlapping, saddlewise, the leaves above them (bot.).

equivalve (ék'wívalv') a. [L. aequus, equal; valva, valve.] Having the two halves of the shell exactly alike in form and size (sool.).

erect (ér'ék't) a. [L. erigere, to raise up.] Not decumbent (bot.).

erectile (ér'ék't'il) a. [L. erigere, to raise up.] Capable of being erected (sool.).

erectile tissue,—a tissue capable of being made rigid and dilated by the distention of the blood-vessels within it (anat.).

erection (ér'ék'shún) n. [L. erigere, to raise up.] The state of a part which has become swollen and distended through the accumulation of blood in the erectile tissue (phys.).

erector (ér'ék'tór) n. [L. erigere, to raise up.] A muscle which raises up an organ or part (anat.).

eremochaetous (ér'ěmōké'tús) a. [Gk. eremos, lonely; chaeta, bristle.] Having no regularly arranged system of pointed bristles; appl. flies (sool.).

ergaloid (ér'gal'oid) a. [Gk. ergates, worker.] Having the adults sexually capable though wingless (sool.).

ergastoplasm (ér'gāst'opläzm) n. [Gk. ergazesthai, to work; plasma, something moulded.] Archoplasm (biol.).

Ergatandrous (ér'gāt'ándrús) a. [Gk. ergates, worker; aner, man.] Having worker-like males (sool.).

Ergatogenous (ér'gāt'ójū'nús) a. [Gk. ergates, worker; gyno, woman.] Having worker-like females (sool.).

ergot (ér'gót) n. [O.F. argot, spur.] A small bare patch found on the limbs of the horse-tribe, representing the last remnant of the naked palm of the hand and sole of the foot (anat.).

eriophyllous (ér'iof'il'ús) a. [Gk. erion, wool; phyllon, leaf.] Having leaves with a cottony appearance (bot.).

erose (ér'ös) a. [L. erodere, to wear away.] Having the margin irregularly notched (bot.).

erosion (ér'ös'zhún) n. [L. erodere, to wear away.] Decay which usually starts at the apex of many gastro-pod shells (sool.).

erostrate (ér'ös'trát) a. [L. ex, without; rostrum, beak.] Having no beak; appl. anthers (bot.).

erseome (ér'seöm) n. [Gk. erse, young.] The free monogastric generation of Siphonophora (sool.).

eruciform (ér'oo'sif'orm) a. [L. eruca, caterpillar; forma, shape.] Having the shape of, or resembling a caterpillar; appl. insect larvae (sool.).

erumpent (ér'ūmp'pěnt) a. [L. ex, out; rumfere, to break.] Breaking out suddenly; appl. fungal hyphae (bot.).

erythrin (ér'ith'rin) n. [Gk. erythros, red.] A red colouring matter found in certain Algae (bot.).

erythrum (ér'ith'ruhm) n. [Gk. erythros, red.] A condition due to excessive amount of red colouring matter in the feathers (sool.).

erythroblasts (ér'ith'rōblást) n. plu. [Gk. erythros, red; blastos, bud.] Amoeboid nucleated cells, derived from the mesoderm, which later contain haemoglobin and develop into red blood corpuscles (phys.).

erythrocute (ér'ith'ro'sít) n. [Gk. eryth'ros, red; kytos, hollow.] A red blood corpuscle (anat.).

erythropilous (ér'ith'rōp'il'ús) a. [Gk. erythros, red; philein, to love.] Having special affinity for red dyes;
appl. structures in a cell or to a type of cells (biol.).

erythrophyli (ērīth'rōfil) n. [Gk. erythros, red; phyllon, leaf.] A red colouring matter found in some leaves (bot.).
erhythmizym (ērīth'rōzīm) n. [Gk. erythros, red; zyme, leaven.] One of the enzymes capable of acting upon the glucosides (bot.).
erhythzyme (ērīth'rōzīm) n. [Gk. erythros, red; zyme, leaven.] An enzyme capable of decomposing ruberuthric acid (phys.).

escape (ēskāp') n. [M.E. escapen.] A plant originally cultivated, now found wild (bot.).
esculent (ēskūlēnt) a. [L. esculentus, edible.] Suitable for food.
escutcheon (ēskūch'ēn) n. [O.F. escuçon, shield.] The area on the rump of many quadrupeds which is either variously coloured or has the hair specially arranged; the mesoscutellum of certain insects; the ligamental area of certain bivalves (zool.).
eseptate (ēsept'ēt) a. [L. ex, without; septum, division.] Not supplied with septa (biol.).
esophagus (ēsōf'āgūs),—see oeso-phagus.
esoteric (ēs'ōtēr'īk) a. [Gk. esoterikos, arising within.] Arising within the organism (phys.).
espathate (ēspāthāt) a. [L. ex, without; spatha, sheath.] Having no spathe (bot.).
esquamate (ēskwā'māt) a. [L. ex, without; squama, scale.] Having no scale (bot.).
estipulate (ēstīp'yūlāt) a. [L. ex, without; stipula, stem.] Having no stipules (bot.).
estivation (ēstīvā'shūm),—see aestivation (bot., zool.).
estuarine (ēstüßa'rīn) a. [L. aestus, swell of the sea.] Pert. or found in an estuary; appl. plants and animals (biol.).

etaerio (ētē'riō) n. [Gk. etairia, an association.] A fruit composed of achenes or drupelets carried on an enlarged receptacle (bot.).

etheogenesis (ēthē'ojēn'ēsīs) n. [Gk. ethēos, youth; gignesthai, to produce.] A kind of parthenogenesis producing males, said to exist in some Protozoa (zool.).

Ethiopian (ēthīō'pyan) n. [Gk. athiops, burned face.] A zoogeographical region including Africa south of the Sahara and southern Arabia (zool.).

ethmoid (ēth'moid) a. [Gk. ethmos, sieve; eidos, shape.] Pert. bones which form a considerable part of the walls of the nasal cavity (anat.).

ethmoidal (ēth'moid'āl) a. [Gk. ethmos, sieve; eidos, shape.] Pert. region of the ethmoids (anat.).

ethmoidal notch,—a quadrilateral space separating the two orbital parts of the frontal (anat.).

ethmolysian (ēth'mōlis'tān) a. [Gk. ethmos, sieve; lysein, to loosen.] Pert. an apical system in which the madreporite extends backwards till it separates the two postero-lateral genitals (zool.).

ethmopalatine (ēth'mōpāl'ātīn) a. [Gk. ethmos, sieve; L. palatus, palate.] Found in the ethmopalatine region, or stretching from the ethmoid to the palate (zool.).

ethmophract (ēth'mōfrākt) a. [Gk. ethmos, sieve; phrassein, to fence in.] Pert. a simple, compact, apical system with the pores occurring only in the right anterior corner (zool.).

ethmoturbinals (ēth'mōtūr'bīnālz) n. plu. [Gk. ethmos, sieve; L. turbo, whorl.] Cartilages or bones in the cavity of the nostril which are folded so as to increase the olfactory area (zool.).

ethnovomerine (ēth'nōvō'mōrēn) a. [Gk. ethmos, sieve; L. vomer, ploughshare.] Pert. the ethmoid and vomer regions (zool.).

ethnovomerine cartilage,—the plate of cartilage which forms the septum of the nose in the early stages of the embryo (emb.).

ethnology (ēthnō'lōjī) n. [Gk. ethn, nation; logos, discourse.] Thescience which deals with the different races of mankind, their distribution, relationship, and peculiarities (biol.).

ethnology (ēthnō'lōjī) n. [Gk. ethos, custom; logos, discourse.] Bi- nomics.

etiolation (ē'tīōlä'shūn) n. [F. étioler,
to blanch.] The condition produced in plants reared in darkness (bot).

**etiolin** (ěťōlīn) n. [F. étiole, to blanch.] A yellowish pigment found in the chloroplasts of plants grown in darkness (phys.).

**etiology** (ětē'ōlē-ı) —see aetiology.

**euaster** (ěʊstēr) n. [Gk. eu, good; aster, star.] An aster in which the rays meet at a common centre (zool.).

**eucephalous** (ěkēfālūs, -sēf-ı) a. [Gk. eu, good; kephale, head.] With well-developed head; appl. certain insect larvae (zool.).

**eucune** (ěkōn') a. [Gk. eu, good; konos, cone.] Having the crystalline cones fully developed in the single elements of the compound eye (zool.).

**eudipleural** (ědīplōŏr'ăl) a. [Gk. eu, good; dis, double; pleuron, side.] Symmetrical about a median plane; bilaterally symmetrical (zool.).

**eudoxome** (ědōkŏsŏm) n. [Gk. eu, well; doxa, credit.] A monogastric free-swimming stage of a Siphonophore in which there is no nectocalyx (zool.).

**eugenic** (uíjen'ık) n. [Gk. eu, well; genos, birth.] The science dealing with the improvement of stock; usually referred to betterment of human race (biol.).

**euglenoid** (íglen'oıd) a. [Gk. eu, well; glene, pupil of eye.] Pert. or like Euglena; appl. characteristic movement of Euglena (biol.).

**eumerism** (ŭmĕrizm) n. [Gk. eu, well; meros, part.] An aggregation of like parts (biol.).

**eumerogenesis** (ŭmĕrŏjēn'ēsĭs) n. [Gk. eu, well; meros, part; gig-, nesthai, to produce.] Segmentation in which the units are similar at least for a certain time (biol.).

**euplastic** (ŭplástĭk) a. [Gk. eu, well; plastos, moulded.] Readily organized, easily forming a tissue (phys.).

**euryhaline** (ŭrīhāl'ĭn) a. [Gk. eurys, broad; halinos, marine.] Appl. marine animals adaptable to a wide range of salinity; cf. stenochaline (biol.).

**euryptylous** (ŭrīp'tĭlus) a. [Gk. eurys, broad; pyle, gate.] Wide at the opening; appl. canal system of Sponges in which the chambers open directly into the excurrent canals by wide apopyles, and receive the water from the incurrent canals through the prosopyles (zool.).

**eusporangiate** (ŭ'spōrăn'jĭät) a. [Gk. eu, well; sporos, seed; angeion, vessel.] Having the sporogenous tissue derived from the inner cell that follows the periclinal division of the superficial initial; cf. leptosporangiate (bot.).

**Eustachian** (ŭstā'kĭăn) a. [It. Eustachi, Italian physician.] Pert. canal connecting tympanic cavity with pharynx (anat.).

**Eustachian valve,—a rudimentary valve guarding the orifice of the inferior vena cava in the atrium of the heart (anat.).

**eustele** (ŭstēl) n. [Gk. eu, well; stele, pillar.] The arrangement of the vascular tissue into collateral bundles with the conjunctive tissue between, as in a typical Dicotyledon (bot.).

**eustomatous** (ŭstōm'ătŭs) a. [Gk. eu, well; stoma, mouth.] Having a distinct mouth-like opening (zool.).

**euthenics** (ŭθēn'ıks) n. [Gk. euthen-ı̇n, to thrive.] The science of the betterment of the human race on the side of intellect and morals; the psychological as distinct from the physiological improvement, or eugenics (biol.).

**euthyneurous** (ŭθīn'ŭrŭs) a. [Gk. euthus, straight; neuron, nerve.] Having the visceral loop of the nervous system untwisted (zool.).

**evagination** (ěvăjĭ'nā'shŭın) n. [L. e, out; vagina, sheath.] The process of unsheathing, or product of this process; an outgrowth (biol.).

**evanescent** (ěvănĕs'ĕnt) a. [L. evanesce, to vanish.] Disappearing early; appl. flowers which fade quickly (bot.).

**eviscerate** (ěvisĕrăt) n. [L. ex, out; viscera, entrails.] To disembowel; to eject the viscera, as Holothurians do on capture (zool.).

**evolute** (ěvŏlū́t) a. [L. evolvere, to unroll.] Turned back; unfolded (bot.).

**evolution** (ěvŏlū́shŭın) n. [L. evol-
vere, to unroll.] The gradual development of organisms from pre-existing organisms (biol.).

exalate (ěksálàt) a. [L. ex, without; ala, wing.] Not having wing-like appendages (bot.).

exalbuminous (ěk'sálbù'mínùs) a. [L. ex, without; albumen, white of egg.] Without albumen; appl. seeds without endosperm or perisperm, or both (bot.).

exannulate (ěksán'ülát) a. [L. ex, without; annulus, ring.] Having a sporangium not furnished with an annulus or ring; appl. certain ferns (bot.).

exarch (ěk'sárk) n. [L. ex, without; Gk. arche, beginning.] With the protoxylem strands in touch with the pericycle (bot.).

exasperate (ěksás'pérát, ěgzás'pérát) a. [L. ex, without; asperare, to make rough.] Furnished with hard, stiff points (bot.).

excentric (ěksén'trik) a. [L. ex, without; centrum, centre.] One-sided; having the two portions of the lamina unequally developed (bot.).

exciple (ěk'sipl) n. [L. excipula, receptacles.] The outer covering of the apothecium in certain Lichens (bot.).

excitation (ěk'sitá'shùn) n. [L. ex, out; citare, to rouse.] The act of producing or increasing the stimulation; the stimulation thus produced (phys.).

excitatory cells,—motor cells in the sympathetic nervous system (phys.).

excite (ěksít') v. [L. ex, out; citare, to rouse.] To start or increase the vital activities of an organism or part thereof (phys.).

excitonutrient (ěksít'ônú'triěnt) a. [L. ex, out; citare, to rouse; nutriens, feeding.] Causing or increasing the nutrient activities (phys.).

exclusion (ěkskloo'zhùn) n. [L. excludere, to exclude.] Act of expelling, or the product of the expulsion (phys.).

exconjugant (ěskôn'joogànt) n. [L. ex, out; conjugare, to yoke.] An organism which is leading an independent life after conjugation with another (zool.).

excreta (ěkskrm'tá) n. plu. [L. excretum, separated.] Waste material eliminated from the body or any tissue thereof (phys.); deleterious substances formed within a plant (bot.).

excrete (ěkskrèt') v. [L. ex, out; cernere, to sift.] To eliminate waste material from the body (phys.); to withdraw useless materials from the place of most active metabolism in the plant (bot.).

excretion (ěkskré'shùn) n. [L. ex, out; cernere, to sift.] Act of eliminating waste material, or the product of the elimination (phys.).

excurrent (ěkskùr'tént) a. [L. ex, out; currere, to run.] Perl. ducts, channels, or canals in which there is an outgoing flow (zool.); with undivided main stem; having the midrib projecting beyond the apex (bot.).

excurved (ěkskùrvd') a. [L. ex, out; curvare, to curve.] Curved outwards from the centre (zool.).

exfoliation (ěksfo'liá'shùn) n. [L. ex, out; folium, leaf.] The shedding of the leaves or scales from a bud (bot.).

exhalent (ěkshàlènt) a. [L. ex, out; halare, to breathe.] Capable of carrying from the interior outwards (zool.).

exindusiate (ěksín'dù'ziátt) a. [L. ex, out; indusium, cover.] Having the sporangia uncovered or naked (bot.).

exeine (ěk'sín).—see extine. 

exinguinal (ěk'sín'gwìnl) a. [L. ex, out; inguen, groin.] Occurring outside the groin; pert. second joint of an arachnid leg (zool.).

exite (ěksíts') n. plu. [Gk. exo, without.] Offshoots on the outer lateral border of the axis of certain arthropod limbs (zool.).

exocardiac (ěk'sokà'rák) a. [Gk. exo, without; kardia, heart.] Situated outside the heart (zool.).

exocarp (ěk'sókàrp) n. [Gk. exo, without; karpòs, fruit.] The outer layer of the pericarp (bot.).

exocipital (ěk'sóksi'tál) a. [L. ex, without; occiput, back of head.] Pert. a bone on each side of the foramen magnum (zool.).
exochorion (ἐκ’sōk’o-riōn) n. [Gk. exo, without; chorion, chorion.] The outer layer of the membrane secreted by the follicular cells surrounding the egg in the ovary of Insects (zool.).
exocoel (ἐκ’sōs-e’l) n. [Gk. exo, without; koilos, hollow.] The space between the mesenteries of adjacent couples in certain Zoantharia (zool.).
exocoelar (ἐκ’sōs-e’lār) a. [Gk. exo, without; koilos, hollow.] Pert. the parietal wall of the coelom; pert. space between adjacent couples of mesenteries in the Zoantharia (zool.).
exocoelom (ἐκ’sōs-e’lōm) n. [Gk. exo, without; koilos, hollow.] The extra-embryonic body cavity of the embryo (emb.).
exoderm (ἐκ’sōdēr’m) n. [Gk. exo, without; derma, skin.] The dermal layer of Sponges supposed by Haeckel to be equal to ectoderm of other animals (zool.).
exodermis (ἐκ’sōdēr’-mīs) n. [Gk. exo, without; L. dermis, skin.] See ectoderm.
exogamete (ἐκ’sōgā’mēt’) n. [Gk. exo, without; gametes, mate.] A reproductive cell which fuses with one derived from another source (zool.).
exogamy (ἐκ’sōgā’-mī) n. [Gk. exo, without; gamos, marriage.] Conjugation or fusion of isogametes with others of a different brood (biol.).
exogastrically (ἐκ’sōgās’trikālī) adv. [Gk. exo, without; gaster, belly.] Where the shell is coiled towards the dorsal surface of the body (zool.).
exogenous (ἐκ’sōj’-ēnūs) a. [Gk. exo, without; genos, race.] Developed from superficial tissue, the superficial meristem (bot.); growing from parts which were previously ossified (zool.).
exognathion (ἐκ’sōgnath’iōn) n. [Gk. exo, without; gnathos, jaw.] The maxillary portion of the upper jaw; the maxilla with exception of endognathion and mesognathion (anat.).
exoperidium (ἐκ’sōpērīd’iūm) n. [Gk. exo, without; peridion, a small wallet.] The outer layer of the spore case in certain Fungi (bot.).
exoplasm (ἐκ’sōplāzm) n. [Gk. exo, without; plasma, something moulded.] The ectoplasm (biol.).
exopodite (ἐκ’sōpō’dīt) n. [Gk. exo, without; pous, foot.] The outer branch of a typical biramous crustacean limb (zool.).
exoskeleton (ἐκ’sōskék’lētōn) n. [Gk. exo, without; skeletos, hard.] A hard supporting structure secreted by the ectoderm or by the skin (zool.).
exosmosis (ἐκ’sōsmō’sīs) n. [Gk. exo, without; osmos, impulse.] The passing out through a membrane of a gas or fluid, a phase in osmosis (phys.).
exospor (ἐκ’sōspōr) n. [Gk. exo, without; sporos, seed.] The outer coating of the sporangial wall; one of the conidia (bot.).
exosporium (ἐκ’sōspōr’iūm) n. [Gk. exo, without; sporos, seed.] The outer layer of the sporangial wall (bot.).
exostome (ἐκ’sōstōm) n. [Gk. exo, without; stoma, mouth.] The opening or foramen in the outer wall of the ovule (bot.).
exostosis (ἐκ’sōstō’sīs) n. [Gk. exo, without; osteon, bone.] The formation of knots on the surface of wood (bot.); the formation of knobby outgrowths of bone at a damaged portion, or of dental tissue in a similar way (anat.).
exotheca (ἐκ’sōthē’kā) n. [Gk. exo, without; theke, box.] The extra-capsular tissue of a Coral (zool.).
exothecal (ἐκ’sōthē’kāl) a. [Gk. exo, without; theke, box.] Pert. tissue outside the theca of a Coral (zool.).
exothecate (ἐκ’sōthē’kāt) a. [Gk. exo, without; theke, box.] Having an exotheca (zool.).
exotic (ἐk’sōt’ik, ēgztō’ik) a. [Gk. exotikos, foreign.] Signifying an introduced or non-endemic plant (bot.).
exotospore (ἐk’sōtōspōr) n. [Gk. exotikos, foreign; sporos, seed.] A sporozoite (zool.).
exotropic (ἐk’sōt’rōpīzm) n. [Gk.
exo, without; trepein, to turn. The curvature away from the axis, exhibited by a laterally geotropic organ (bot.).

expiration (ék'spirá'shún) n. [L. ex; out; spirare, to breathe.] The act of emitting air from the lungs; the act of emitting volatile substances from the lungs, or from any internal cavity (phys.).

exscluptate (ékskulp'tát) a. [L. ex; out; sculptere, to carve.] Having the surface marked with more or less regularly arranged raised lines with grooves between (zool.).

exscutellate (ék'skutél'át) a. [L. ex; without; scutellum, shield.] Having no scutellum; appl. Insects (zool.).

exserted (ék'sër'téd) a. [L. exserere, to stretch out.] Protruding; appl. stamens which project beyond the corolla (bot.); protruding beyond some including organ or part (zool.).

exsertile (ék'sër'tíl) a. [L. exserere, to stretch out.] Capable of extrusion (biol.).

exsufflation (ék'súflá'shún) n. [L. ex; out; sufflare, to blow.] Forced expiration from the lungs (phys.).

extend (ék'stestángd') v. [L. ex; out; tendere, to stretch.] To straighten out, as opp. to flex or bend any organ (phys.).

extension (ék'stesten'shún) n. [L. ex; out; tendere, to stretch.] Straightening out of an organ (phys.).

tensor (ék'stesen'sór) n. [L. ex; out; tendere, to stretch.] Any muscle which extends a limb or part there-of (anat.).

exterior (ék'ste'reör) a. [L. externus, on the outside.] Situated on the side away from the axis or definitive plane (biol.).

external (ék'stesternál) a. [L. externus, outside.] Near the outside, away from the mesial plane (anat.).

extine (ék'stín) n. [L. exter, on the outside.] The outer coat of the pollen grain (bot.).

extra-axillary (ék'stra-áksil'ári) a. [L. exter, outside; axilla, armpit.] Arising above the axil of a leaf, said of branches which develop from the upper bud when there are more than one in connection with the axil (bot.).

extrabranchial (ék'strábräng'káil) a. [L. exter, outside; Gk. branghia, gills.] Arising outside the branchial arches (zool.).

extracapsular (ék'strákapsúlár) a. [L. exter, outside; capsula, cup.] Arising or situated outside the capsule; appl. ligaments, etc., in connection with a joint (anat.); appl. protoplasm lying outside the central capsule in some Protozoa (zool.).

extracellular (ék'strášel'úlár) a. [L. exter, outside; cellula, little cell.] Occurring outside the cell (biol.).

extraembryonic (ék'stráem'bríóník) a. [L. exter, outside; Gk. embryon, foetus.] Situated outside the embryo proper (emb.).

extraenteric (ék'stráen'téhrík) a. [L. exter, outside; Gk. enteron, gut.] Outside the alimentary tract (zool.).

extralocular (ék'strálok'úlár) a. [L. exter, outside; oculus, eye.] Exterior to the eye; appl. antennae of Insects (zool.).

extrastapedial (ék'strástapeed'íál) a. [L. exter, outside; stapes, stirrup.] Extending beyond the stapedio-columellar junction (anat.).

extrastellar (ék'stráste'lár) a. [L. exter, outside; Gk. stèle, column.] Pert. ground tissue outside the vascular tissue (bot.).

extravaginal (ék'strávaj'ínál) a. [L. exter, outside; vagina, sheath.] Forcing their way through the sheath, as the shoots of many plants (bot.).

extravasate (ék'strává'sáti) v. [L. exter, outside; vas, vessel.] To force its way from the proper channel into the surrounding tissue; said of blood, etc. (phys.).

extraventricular (ék'stráventrik'úlár) a. [L. exter, outside; venter,
belly.] Situated or arising beyond the ventricle (phys.).

extremity (ékstrém'íti) n. [L. extrémitas, limit.] The limb, or distal portion of a limb; or the distal end of any limb-like structure (biol., anat.).

extrinsic (ékstrín'sik) a. [L. extrinsecus, on the outside.] Pert. muscles not wholly within the part (anat.).

extrorse (ékstrórs') a. [L. extrorsus, outwardly.] Turned away from the axis (bot.).

exudation (ék'súdá'shún) n. [L. exudere, to sweat.] Any discharge through an incision or pore, e.g., gums, resins, moisture, etc. (biol.).

exumbra (ék'súmbrél'a) n. [L. ex, out; umbra, shade.] Pert. the rounded or convex upper surface of a jelly-fish (zool.).

exumbrella (ék'súmbrél'a) n. [L. ex, out; umbra, shade.] The upper rounded or convex surface of a jelly-fish (zool.).

exuviae (é-gzú'veé) n. plu. [L. exuere, to pull off.] Cast-off skins, etc., of animals (zool.).

eye (i) n. [M.E. ighē.] The organ of sight or vision; one of the pigment spots in various animals and in many of the lower plants (biol.); the bud of a tuber (bot.).

eye-ball,—the globular capsule of the vertebrate eye; also the capsule and its contents.

eye spots,—certain pigment spots in many of the lower plants and animals, and also in some vertebrates, which are supposed to have an ocular function (biol.).

F

F₁,—used for convenience to denote the first filial generation, or the hybrids arising from a first cross, successive generations arising from this one being denoted by F₂, F₃, etc. P₁ denotes the parents of the F₁ generation, P₂ the grandparents, and so on (biol.).

fabella (fábēl'a) n. [L. fabella, small bean.] A small fibro-cartilage ossified in the gastrocnemius (anat.).

fabiform (fáb'iójorm) a. [L. faba, bean; forma, shape.] Bean-shaped.

Fabrician system,—a classification of the arthropoda based on the anatomy of the mouth parts (zool.).

facet (fás'ët) n. [L. facies, face.] A smooth, flat, or rounded surface for articulation (anat.); an ocellus (zool.).

facial (fā'shɑl) a. [L. facies, face.] Pert. face; appl. artery, nerve, bone, vein, etc. (anat.).

faciolingual (fā'shō-lín'gwał) a. [L. facies, face; lingua, tongue.] Pert. or affecting the face and tongue (anat.).

facultative (fāk'ültā'tiv) a. [L. facultas, faculty.] Having the power of living under different conditions (biol.).

facultative parasites,—parasites which may be normally self-dependent, but which are adaptable to parasitic or semiparasitic mode of life; cf. obligatory parasites (biol.).

faeces (fē'sez) n. plu. [L. fæces, dregs.] The excrement or waste matter from the bowels (anat.).

falcate (fāl'kɑt)  a. [L. falx, sickle.] Sickle-shaped; hooked (biol.).

falciform (fāl'sīfōrm) a. [L. falx, sickle; forma, shape.] Sickle-shaped or scythe-shaped (anat., zool.).

falciform ligament,—a dorso-ventral fold of the peritoneum, attached to under surface of diaphragm and the anterior and upper surfaces of the liver (anat.).

facula (fāl'kələ) n. [L. făcula, little hook.] A curved scythe-like claw (zool.).

falcate (fāl'kət) a. [L. făcula, little hook.] Curved, and sharp at the point.

Fallopian tubes (fāl'o plān),—the upper portions of the oviduct in man and mammals; the anterior portions of the Müllerian ducts (anat.).

false ribs,—those ribs whose cartilaginous ventral ends do not join the sternum directly, if at all (anat.).

falx (fālks) n., falces (fāl'sez) plu. [L. falx, sickle.] A sickle-shaped fold of the dura mater (anat.).
family (fám'ílē) n. [L. familia, household.] Term used in classification, signifying one group of an Order (biol.).
fan (fán) n. [A.S. fann, fan.] A bird's tail feathers (zool.).
fang (fâng) n. [A.S. fang, grip.] A long-pointed tooth, especially the poison tooth of snakes (zool.); the root of a tooth (anat.).
faradisation (fâr'âdîz'âshûn) n. [Farad, electrician.] Method of stimulation inducing partial or complete tetanus (phys.).
farina (fâr'înâ, fâr'înâ) n. [L. farina, flour.] The pollen of plants (bot.); the fine meal-like powder found on some insects (zool.).
farinaceous (fâr'înâ'shûs) a. [L. farina, flour.] Covered with fine meal-like dust (zool.).
farinose (fâr'înôs) a. [L. farina, flour.] Covered with fine powder or dust (bot., zool.).
fascia (fâs'îâ, fâsh'hâ) n. [L. fascia, band.] An ensheathing band of connective tissue (anat.).
fascial (fâs'îäl, fâsh'hâl) a. [L. fascia, bundle.] Pert. a fascia, ensheathing and binding (anat.).
fasciated (fâs'îat'ed, fâsh'hât'ed) a. [L. fascia, bundle.] Banded (zool.); arranged in fascicles; appl. stems or branches malformed and flattened (bot.).
fascicle (fâs'îkl) n. [L. fasciculus, dim. of fascia, bundle.] A small bundle or tuft, as of fibres (anat.) or of leaves (bot.).
fascicular (fâs'ik'ûlôr) a. [L. fasciculus, dim. of fascia, bundle.] Pert. a fascicle; arranged in bundles or tufts; appl. cambium, tissue (bot.).
fasciculus (fâsık'ûlûs) n. [L. fasciculus, little bundle.] A fascicle; the direct pyramidal tract (anat.).
fasciola (fâs'îôlô) n. [L. fasciola, a small bandage.] A narrow colour band (zool.); a delicate lamina continuous with the dentate gurus (anat.).
fascicle (fâs'îôl) n. [L. fasciola, a small bandage.] A ciliated band on certain Echinoids for sweeping fresh water over the surrounding parts (zool.).
fastigiate (fâstîj'ît) a. [L. fastigare, to slope up.] With branches parallel and erect (bot.); in pyramidal or conical form (zool.).
fat (fât) n. [A.S. faett, fat.] Adipose tissue; any part of animal tissue which has its cells filled with a greasy or oily reserve material (phys.).
fatigue (fât'îg) n. [L. fatigare, to weary.] The effect produced by long stimulation on the cells of an organ (phys.).
fauces (fô'sëz) n. plu. [L. fauces, throat.] The upper or anterior part of the throat between palate and pharynx (anat.); the mouth of a spirally coiled shell (zool.); the throat of a corolla (bot.).
fauna (fô'nâ) n. [L. fauna, a god of the woods.] All the animals peculiar to a country, area, or period (biol.).
faunal region,—an area characterized by a special group or groups of animals (zool.).
favella (fâvë'lâ) n. [L. favus, honeycomb.] A concepacle of certain red Algae (bot.).
faveolate (fâvë'ôlât) a. [L. faveolus, dim. of favus, honeycomb.] Honeycomb or alveolate.
faveolus (fâvë'ôlûs) n. [L. faveolus, small honeycomb.] A small depression or pit; alveola (bot.).
favose (fâvôs) a. [L. favus, honeycomb.] Like a honeycomb; alveolate (bot.).
feather-veined,—appl. leaf in which the veins run out from the mid-rib in a regular series at an acute angle (bot.).
feces,—see faeces.
fecundity (fêk'un'dîtî) n. [L. fecundus, fertile.] Power of a species to multiply rapidly (biol.).
female (fê'môl) n. [L. femina, woman.] A pistillate flower (bot.); a female animal, i.e. an egg-producing or young-producing animal (zool.)—symbol ♀.
female pronucleus,—the nucleus left in the ovum after maturation.
femoral (fêm'ôrål) a. [L. femur, thigh.] Pert. the thigh; appl. artery, vein, nerve, etc.; crural (zool.).
femur (fê'môr) n. [L. femur, thigh.] The proximal bone of the hind
limb in man and vertebrates (anat.); the third joint in an insect's leg counting from the proximal end (zool.).

fenchole (fen'chōn) n. [Ger. fenchel, fennel.] A ketone, the essential oil in oil of fennel (phys.).

fenestra (fēnēs'trā) n. [L. fenestra, window.] An opening in a bone, or between two bones (anat.); a pit on the head of the cockroach; a transparent spot on the wings of insects (zool.).

fenestrate (fēnēs'trāt) a. [L. fenestra, window.] Having small perforations or transparent spots, appl. insects' wings (zool.); having numerous perforations, appl. leaves (bot.).

fenestrule (fēnēs'trōol) n. [L. fenestra, window.] A small opening between the branches of a polypoan colony (zool.).

feral (fē'rāl) a. [L. fera, wild animal.] Wild, or escaped from cultivation and reverted back to the wild state (zool.).

ferment (fēr'měnt) n. [L. fermentum, ferment.] A substance, organized or unorganized, capable of producing fermentation (phys.).

fermentation (fēr'men'ta'shūn) n. [L. fermentum, ferment.] Any of the transformations occurring in organic substances caused by the presence of a ferment (phys.).

ferruginous (fērōo'jīnūs) a. [L. ferruginus, rusty.] Having the appearance of a rusty spot (bot.).

fertile (fēr'tīl) a. [L. fertilis, fertile.] Capable of producing; of eggs or seeds capable of developing (biol.).

fertilization (fēr'tilīza'shūn) n. [L. fertilis, fertile.] The orderly and intimate union of male and female pronuclei (biol.); the process of pollination (bot.).

fetlock (fē'tlōk) n. [Icel. fet, step; lokka, tuft of hair.] The tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern joint; the pastern joint itself (zool.).

fibre (fī'bēr) n. [L. fibra, band.] A strand of nerve, muscle, connective, or bast-tissue (bot., zool.).

fibril (fī'brił) n. [L. fibrilla, a small fibre.] A small thread-like structure or fibre, a component part of a fibre (anat.); a root-hair; a slender filiform outgrowth on some Lichens (bot.).

fibrillae (fī-brīlē) n. plu. [L. fibrilla, small fibre.] The thread-like branches of roots (bot.); minute elastic fibres secreted within spongin cells; minute muscle-like threads found in various Infusorians (zool.).

fibrillate (fī-brīlāt) a. [L. fibrilla, small fibre.] Having fibrillae or hair-like structures (bot.).

fibrillose (fī-brīlōs, fī-brīlōs) a. [L. fibrilla, small fibre.] Furnished with fibrils; appl. mycelia of certain Fungi (bot.).

fibrin (fī-brīn) n. [L. fibra, band.] An insoluble proteid found in blood after coagulation, it is readily digested in gastric juice (phys.).

fibrinogen (fī-brī'nōjēn) n. [L. fibra, band; Gk. gignesthai, to produce.] A soluble constituent of blood which yields fibrin and produces coagulation (phys.).

fibro-cartilage (fī-brō-kār'tīlāj) n. [L. fibra, band; cartilago, gristle.] A kind of cartilage whose matrix is mainly composed of fibres similar to connective tissue fibres, found at articulations, cavity margins, and osseous grooves (anat.).

fibrous (fī-brūs) a. [L. fibra, band.] Composed of fibres; appl. tissue (anat.); roots (bot.).

fibula (fī'būlā) n. [L. fibula, buckle.] The outer and smaller bone of the shin (anat.).

fibulare (fī'būlā're, -ārā) n. [L. fibula, buckle.] The outer element of the proximal row of the tarsus (anat.).

filament (fil'amēnt) n. [L. filum, thread.] The stalk of the anther (bot.); the stalk of a down-feather (zool.).

ficiualine (fī'kōlīn) a. [L. filum, thread; caulis, stalk.] With a thread-like stem (bot., zool.).

ficiiform (fī-sī'fōrm) a. [L. filix, fern; forma, shape.] Shaped like the frond of a fern (bot.).

ficioid (fī'kōid) a. [L. filix, fern; Gk. eidōs, like.] Shaped like or resembling a fern (bot.).

filiiform (fī-lī'fōrm) a. [L. filum, thread; forma, shape.] Thread-like.
filiform papillae,—papillae on the tongue ending in numerous minute slender processes (anat.).

filigerous (filij'érus) a. [L. filum, thread; gerere, to carry.] With thread-like outgrowths or flagella (zool.).

fillet (fil'ët) n. [L. filum, thread.] Band of white matter in the brain; the lemniscus of the mid-brain (anat.).

filoplume (fil'ëploom) n. [L. filum, thread; pluma, feather.] A delicate hair-like feather with long axis and a few free barbs at the apex (zool.).

filopodia (fil'ëpö'dëa) n. plu. [L. filum, thread; Gk. pous, foot.] Thread-like pseudopodia of Protozoa (zool.).

filose (fiłös) a. [L. filum, thread.] Slender; threadlike; appl. pseudopodia of Protozoa (zool.).

filtration (filträ'shun) n. [F. filtrer, to strain.] Appl. the iridial angle of the cornea (anat.); straining, as of lymph through capillary walls (phys.).

filum terminale,—the terminal thread, a slender grey filament, of the spinal cord (anat.).

fimbria (fim'brëa) n., fimbriae (fim'-brëe) plu. [L. fimbria, fringe.] Any fringe-like structure (anat., bot.); a prolongation of the hippocampus (anat.); delicate processes fringing the mouth of tubes or ducts, as of the ovicord; or the siphons of molluscs (zool.).

fimbriated (fim'brä'tëd) a. [L. fimbria, fringe.] Fringed at the margin, as petals (bot.), as tubes or ducts (zool.).

fin (fin) n. [A.S. finn, fin.] A fold of skin with fin-rays and skeletal supports, corresponding in the case of the paired fins to limbs, found in most fishes (zool.).

finials (fin'iälz) n. plu. [L. finis, end.] The ossicles of the distal rami of Crinoids which do not branch again (zool.).

fin-rays,—horny supports of the fins (zool.).

fissiligual (fiş'ilîng'gwâl) a. [L. fissus, cleft; lingua, tongue.] With bifid tongue (zool.).

fission (fish'un) n. [L. fissus, cleft.] Cleavage of cells; division of a unicellular organism into two or more parts, thereby reproducing its kind (biol.).

fissiparous (fişîp'ârûs) a. [L. fissus, cleft; parere, to beget.] Reproducing by binary or multiple fission (biol.).

fissiped (fiş'ipêd) n. [L. fissus, cleft; pes, foot.] With cleft feet, that is, with digits of feet separated (zool.).

fissirostral (fiş'îrös'trål) a. [L. fissus, cleft; rostrum, beak.] With deeply-cleft beak (zool.).

fissure (fish'ûr) n. [L. fissus, cleft.] A cleft, deep groove, or furrow dividing an organ into lobes, or sub-dividing and separating certain areas of the lobes (anat.).

fix (fiks) v. [L. fixus, fixed.] To kill, and preserve; to establish (biol.).

fixation muscles,—muscles which prevent disturbance of the equilibrium of the body generally, and fix limbs in the case of limb-movements (anat.).

flabellate (fläbël'àt) a. [L. flabellare, to fan.] Fan-shaped.

flabellate antennae,—pectinate antennae with long processes (zool.).

flabelliform (fläbël'îförm) a. [L. flabellum, dim. of fabrum, breeze; forma, shape.] Fan-shaped.

flabellinerved (fläbël'inërvd) a. [L. flabellum, little breeze; nervus, sinew.] Appl. leaves with many radiating nerves (bot.).

flabellum (fläbël'ûm) n. [L. flabellum, fan.] Any fan-shaped organ or structure; the distal exite of a branchiopodan limb; the epipodium of certain crustacean limbs (zool.).

flagellate (fîj'ëlât) a. [L. flagellum, whip.] Furnished with flagella; like a flagellum (bot., zool.).

flagelliform (fläj'elîförm) a. [L. flagellum, whip; forma, shape.] Lash-like; like a flagellum (bot., zool.).

flagellula (fläj'elälâ) n. [L. flagellula, dim. of flagellum, whip.] A flagellate zoospore (zool.).

flagellum (fläj'el'ûm) n. [L. flagellum, whip.] The lash-like process of many Protista; a long slender runner or creeping stem (bot.).
flame cells,—the terminal cells of the branches of the excretory system in many worms, with cavity continuous with the lumen of the duct, and containing a cilium or bunch of cilia, the motions of which give a flickering appearance similar to that of a flame; a pronephridiostome (zool.).

flavescent (flāvēs'ēnt) a. [L. flavescere, to turn yellow.] Growing yellow.

flex (flēks) v. [L. flexere, to bend.] To bend; appl. movement of limbs (anat.).

flexor (flēk'sōr) n. [L. flexus, bent.] A muscle which bends a limb (or part) by its contraction (anat.).

flexuous (flēk'sūsūs) a. [L. flexus, bent.] Curving in a zig-zag manner (bot.).

flexure (flēk'sūr) n. [L. flexus, bent.] A curve or bend; appl. the curve in the embryonic brain, the curve of the intestine (anat.).

float (flōt) n. [A.S. flōta, ship.] The pneumatophore of Siphonophores (zool.); a large spongy mass serving as a float in some Pteridophytes (bot.).

floating ribs,—ribs not uniting at their ventral end with the sternum (anat.).

floccose (flōk'ōs) a. [L. floccus, a lock of wool.] Covered with wool-like tufts.

floccular (flōk'ūlär) a. [L. floccus, lock of wool.] Pert. the flocculus (anat.).

flocculence (flōk'ūlēns) n. [L. floccus, lock of wool.] Adhesion in small flakes, as of a precipitant (phys.).

flocculent (flōk'ūlent) a. [L. floccus, lock of wool.] Covered with a soft waxy substance giving the appearance of wool (zool.); covered with small woolly tufts (bot.).

flocculus (flōk'ūlūs) n. [L. floccus, lock of wool.] A small accessory lobe on each lateral lobe of the cerebellum (anat.).

floccus (flōk'ūs) n. [L. floccus, lock of wool.] The tuft of hair terminating a tail; the downy plumage of young birds (zool.); a mass of hyphal filaments in Algae and Fungi (bot.).

flora (flō'rā) n. [L. flos, flower.] The plants peculiar to a country, area, or period (bot.).

floral (flō'rāl) a. [L. flos, flower.] Pert. the flora of a country or area; pert. flowers (bot.).

florescence (flōrēs'ēns) n. [L. flos, flower.] Bursting into bloom (bot.).

floret (flōr'ēt) n. [L. flos, flower.] One of the small individual flowers of a composite flower (bot.).

floricone (flōr'īkōm) n. [L. flos, flower; coma, hair.] A form of branched hexaster spicule (zool.).

floscelle (fōsēl') n. [L. flosculus, a little flower.] The flower-like structure in some Echinoids round the mouth composed of the five burs-relets and the five phyllodes (zool.).

floss (flōs) n. [F. floche, soft.] A downy or silky substance (bot.); the loose pieces of silk in a cocoon (zool.).

flower (flow'ēr) n. [L. flos, flower.] The blossom of a plant, comprising generally sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils; a leafy shoot adapted for reproductive purposes (bot.).

fluviatile (flōvēviātīl) a. [L. fluviatilis, pert. river.] Growing in or near streams (bot.); inhabiting and developing in streams, appl. certain insect larvae (zool.).

fluviomarine (flōvēviōmārēn') a. [L. fluvius, stream; mare, the sea.] Found in rivers and in the sea (zool.); pert. rivers and the sea (bot. zool.).

fluvioterrestrial (flōvēviōtērēs'triāl) a. [L. fluvius, stream; terra, land.] Found in streams and in the land beside them (zool.).

flux (flūks) n. [L. fluere, to flow.] Term appl. species that are not yet stable (biol.).

foetal (fē'tāl) a. [L. foetus, offspring.] Embryonic; pert. a foetus (emb.).

foetid glands,—small sac-like glands in Orthoptera which secrete an ill-smelling fluid (zool.).

foetus (fē'tūs) n. [L. foetus, offspring.] An embryo in the egg or in the uterus (emb.).

foliateous (fōlīät'shūs) a. [L. folium, leaf.] Having the form or texture of a foliage leaf (bot.); thin; leaf-like (zool.).
foraminiferous (föräm'inf'erūs) a. [L. foramen, opening.] Pitted; having many foramina (zool.).

fores (för'sēps) n. [L. forceps, a pair of tongs.] The clasper-shaped anal cerci of some Insects; the large fighting or seizing claws of crabs and lobsters (zool.).

forecipate (för'sipātēd) a. [L. forceps, pair of tongs.] Resembling forceps, or forked like a forceps (zool.).

forespulate (för'splūlēt) a. [L. forceps, pair of tongs.] Shaped like a small forceps; appl. asteroid pedicellariae (zool.).

forex (för'ēks') n. [L. forfex, pair of shears.] A pair of anal organs which open and shut transversely, occurring in certain Insects (zool.).

foricate (för'īkāt) a. [L. forfex, shears.] Deeply notched (zool.).

formation (för'mā'shūn) n. [L. forma, shape.] Structure arising from an accumulation of deposits (pal.).

formative (för'mā'tiv) a. [L. forma, shape.] Appl. matter which is living and developable (phys.).

fornicate (för'nihkā'tēd) a. [L. fornix, vault.] Concave within, convex without; arched (zool.).

fornix (för'niks) n. [L. fornix, vault.] An arched sheet of white longitudinal fibres beneath the corpus callosum (anat.); one of the arched scales in the orifice of some flowers (bot.).

fossa (fōs'sā) n. [L. fossa, ditch.] A ditch or trench-like depression (anat.).

fosse (för'sēt) n. [L. fossa, ditch.] A small pit; a socket containing the base of the antennule in Arthropods (zool.).

fossil (fōs'il) n. [L. fossilis, dug up.] Petrified animal or plant, or portion thereof, found in rocks (biol.).

fossiliferous (för'silīf'erūs) a. [L. fossilis, dug up; ferre, to carry.] Containing fossils (biol.).

foliar (fōlīär) a. [L. folium, leaf.] Pert. or consisting of leaves (bot.).

foliobranchiate (fōlīōbrāŋ'kīät) a. [L. folium, leaf; Gk. brancheia, gills.] Possessing leaf-like gills (zool.).

foliolate (fōlīōlāt) n. plu. [L. folium, leaf.] Leaf-like appendages of the telum (zool.).

foliolar (fōlīōlār) a. [L. folium, leaf.] Pert. leaflets (bot.).

foliolose (fōlīōlōs) a. [L. folium, leaf.] With many leaves (bot.).

folium (fōlīüm) n. [L. folium, leaf.] A flattened plate-like structure in the cerebellum (anat.).

folicel (fōlīk'ēl) n. [L. foliculus, small sac.] A capsular fruit which opens on one side only (bot.); a cavity or sheath (zool.).

folicellular (fōlīkūlār) a. [L. foliculus, a small sac.] Pert., like or consisting of folicles.

foliculate (fōlīkūlāt),—folicular.

foliculous (fōlīkūlōs) a. [L. foliculus, a small bag.] Having folicles (zool.).

fontanelle (fōnt'ānēl') n. [F. fontanelle, a little fountain.] A gap or space between bones in the cranium closed only by membrane (anat.).

fonticulus (fōntīkūlōs) n. [L. fonticulus, dim. of fons, fountain.] The depression at the anterior end of the sternum (anat.).

food-vacuole,—a small vacuole containing fluid and small food-particles, contained in the endosarc of many Protista.

foot (foot) n. [A.S. fot, foot.] An embryonic structure in ferns through which nourishment is obtained from the prothallus; the basal portion of the sporophyte in Mosses (bot.); an organ of locomotion, differing widely in different animals, from the tube-foot of Echinoderms, the muscular foot of Gastropods and Molluscs, the tarsus of Insects, to the foot of vertebrates and man (zool.).

foramen (fōrā'men) n. [L. foramen, an opening.] The opening through the coats of the ovule (bot.); any small perforation (anat.).

foramen magnum,—the opening in the occipital region of the skull through which the spinal cord passes (anat., zool.).
fossorial (fósór'iál) n. [L. fossor, digger.] Adapted for digging; appl. claws, feet (zool.).

fossula (fós'úlä) n. [L. fossa, ditch.] A small pit with reduced septa on one side of a corallite cup in the Rugosa (pal.).

fossulate (fós'úlät) a. [L. fossa, ditch.] With slight hollows or grooves (zool.).

fossulet (fós'úlët) n. [L. fossa, ditch.] A long narrow depression (zool.).

fovea (fó'vēa) n. [L. fovea, depression.] A small pit or fossa (anat.); a small hollow at the leaf base in Isoetes containing a sporangium (bot.).

foveate (fó'vēät) a. [L. fovea, depression.] Pitted.

foveola (fó'vēōlä) n. [L. foveola, small pit.] A small pit; a shallow cavity in bone (anat.); a small depression just above the fovea in the leaf of Isoetes (bot.).

foveolate (fó'vōlēät) a. [L. foveola, small pit.] Having regular small depressions (bot., zool.).

fragmentation (frág'měnta'shūn) n. [L. frangere, to break.] Division into small portions (biol.); nuclear division by simple splitting (biol.).

free (frē) a. [A.S. freo, acting at pleasure.] Motile; unattached; distinct; separate.

frenate (frě'nāt) a. [L. frenum, bridle.] Having a frenum or frenulum (zool.).

frenulum (frěn'úlūm) n., frenula (frěn'ūlä) plu. [L. frenulum, dim. of frenum, bridle.] A fold of membrane, as of tongue, clitoris, etc. (anat.); a process on the hind-wing of Lepidoptera for attachment to fore-wing; a thickening of the sub-umbrella of certain Scyphomedusae (zool.).

frenum (frě'nŭm) n., frena (frě'nā) plu. [L. frenum, bridle.] A frenulum; a fold of integument at junction of mantle and body of Cirripedes, ovigerous in Pedunculata (zool.).

frond (frŏnd) n. [L. fronds, leafy branch.] A leaf, especially of a fern (bot.).

frondescence (frŏndēs'ĕns) n. [L. frondescere, to put forth leaves.] Development of leaves (bot.).

frons (frŏnz) n. [L. frons, forehead.] The forehead.

frontal (frŭn'tăl) a. [L. frons, forehead.] In the region of the forehead; appl. artery, vein, lobe, convolution, etc. (anat.); appl. head-organ of Nemertines; a pro stomial ridge of Polychaetes; palps of certain Nereids (zool.).

frontocerebellar fibres,—fibres passing from the frontal region to the cerebellum (phys.).

fronto-ethmoidal (frŭn'tō-ēthmoid'al) a. Pert. the frontal and ethmoidal bones; appl. suture (anat.).

frontonasal (frŭn'tō-nāz'al) a. [L. frons, forehead; nasum, nose.] Pert. forehead or frontal region and the nose; appl. ducts and processes (emb.).

frontonasal ducts,—ducts connecting the nasal cavities with the frontal sinuses (anat.).

frontosphenoidal (frŭn'tōs-fēnōdal) a. [L. frons, forehead; Gk. sphen, wedge.] Pert. frontal and sphenoidal bones; appl. a process of the zygomatic articulating with the frontal (anat.).

fructification (frŭk'tĭfĭkā'shūn) n. [L. fructus, fruit; facere, to make.] Fruit formation (bot.).

frugivorous (frōojiv'ŏrĭs) a. [L. frux, fruit; vorare, to devour.] Fruit-eating; appl. certain animals (zool.).

fruit (frukt) n. [F. fruit, from L. fructus, fruit.] The fertilized and developed ovary of a plant (bot.).

frustule (frŭstŭl) n. [L. frustulum, a small fragment.] The protoplasmic cell of a diatom (bot.).

frutescent (frŭtēs'ĕnt) a. [L. frutex, shrub.] Shrub-like (bot.).

frutex (frŏtēks) n. [L. frutex, shrub.] Shrub (bot.).

fruticose (frŏtīkŏs) a. [L. frutex, shrub.] Shrub-like (bot.).

fruticulose (frŏtīkŭlōs) a. [L. frutex, shrub.] Like a small shrub (bot.).

fucivorous (fŭsĭvŏrĭs) a. [L. fucus, rock-lichen; vorare, to devour.] Eating seaweed; appl. certain animals (zool.).

fucoid (fŭkŏid) a. [L. fucus, rock-lichen.] Pert. or resembling seaweed (bot.).

fugacious (fŭgă'shŭs) a. [L. fugare,
swift.] Evanescent; falling off early; appl. petals, etc. (bot.).
fulcrate (fulk'rat) a. [L. fulcrum, a support.] Having a fulcrum.
fulerum (fulk'rum) a. [L. fulcrum, a support.] A supporting organ such as a tendril or stipule (bot.); part of the incus in the mastax of Rotifers; spine-like scales on anterior fin-rays of many Ganoids (zoool.).
function (fung'k-shün) n. [L. functus, performed.] The normal action proper to any organ or part (phys.).
functional (fung'k-shōnal) a. [L. functus, performed.] Acting normally; acting or working part of an organ as distinct from the remainder (phys.).
fundiform (fün'diform) a. [L. funda, sling; forma, shape.] Looped; appl. a ligament of the penis (anat.).
fundus (fün'dōs) n. [L. fundus, bottom.] The base of an organ, as of stomach, etc. (anat.).
fungiculous (fung'ik-ulōs) a. [L. fungus, mushroom; colere, to inhabit.] Parasitic on Fungi (bot.).
fungiform (fung'i-form) a. [L. fungus, mushroom; forma, shape.] Fungoid or shaped like a fungus; appl. tongue papillae (anat.).
fungivorous (fung'i-vō'rous) a. [L. fungus, mushroom; vorare, to devour.] Appl. fungus-eating animals (zoool.).
fungous (fung'gōs) a. [L. fungus, mushroom.] With character or consistency of fungus (bot.).
funicle (fun'ikl) n. [L. funiculus, a small cord.] An ovule stalk (bot.); a small cord or band of fibres especially in brain (anat.); a large double strand of cells passing from aboral end of coelom to aboral wall of zoöecium of Molluscoidea (zoool.).
funicular (funi'kələr) a. [L. funiculus, small cord.] Consisting of a small cord or band; pert. a funiculus (anat., zoool.).
funiculus.—see funicle.
funnel (fun'el) n. [L. fundibulum, funnel.] The siphon of Cephalopods (zoool.).
funnelform (fun'el-form) a. [L. fundere, to pour; forma, shape.] Widening gradually from a narrow base; infundibuliform (bot.).
furca (fur'kā) n. [L. furca, fork.] The apophysis or entothorax of insect metathorax (zoool.).
furcal (fur'kāl) a. [L. furca, fork.] Forked; appl. a branching nerve of the lumbar plexus (anat.).
furate (fur'kāt) a. [L. furca, fork.] Branching like the prongs of a fork.
furciferous (fur'sif'ërəs) a. [L. furca, fork; ferre, to carry.] Bearing a forked appendage, as some Insects (zoool.).
furcula (fur'kūlə) n. [L. furcula, dim. of furca, fork.] A forked process or structure, the merry-thought bone (anat.); a transverse ridge in the embryonic pharynx (emb.).
furred (fürd) a. [M.E. furren, a sheath.] Having short decumbent hairs thickly covering the surface (zoool.).
fusc in (fus'kɪn) n. [L. fusca, tawny.] A brown pigment in the retinal epithelium (phys.).
fusi (fū'zi) n. plu. [L. fusus, spindle.] In spiders, organs composed of two retractile processes which issue from the mammæae and form the threads (zoool.).
fusiform (fūz'i-form) a. [L. fusus, spindle; forma, shape.] Spindle-shaped; tapering gradually at both ends (zoool.).

G

galactase (galak'tās) n. [Gk. gala, milk.] An enzyme, trypsin-like in action, found in milk (phys.).
galactophorous (galak'toför'ūs) a. [Gk. gala, milk; pherein, to carry.] Lactiferous; appl. ducts of mammary glands (anat.).
galactosis (galak'tō'sis) n. [Gk. gala, milk.] Milk production (phys.).
galbulus (gal'bulūs) n. [L. galbulus, cypress nut.] A modified cone with fleshy scales, as in cypress (bot.).
galea (galē'ēa) n. [L. galea, helmet.] A helmet-shaped petal, or other
similarly-shaped structure (bot.); a muscle of the scalp (anat.); the outer division of the endopodite of the first maxillae of insects (zool.).

galeate (galēat) a. [L. galea, helmet.] Helmet-shaped (bot.).

gall (gāl) n. [A.S. gealla, gall.] Bile, the secretion of the liver (phys.); any excrescence on plants caused by disease (bot.).

gall-bladder,—a small pear-shaped or spherical sac which stores the bile (anat.).

galvanotaxis (gāl'vānətāk'sis) n. [It. Galvani, physiologist.] Response or reaction to electrical stimulus (phys.).

galvanotropism (gāl'vānətrop'īzəm) n. [It. Galvani, physiologist; Gk. trope, a turning.] Galvanotaxis.

gametal (gāmē'tāl) a. [Gk. gametes, spouse.] Pert. a gamete; reproductive (biol.).

gametangium (gāmē'tānjūm) n. [Gk. gametes, spouse; angiōneion, vessel.] A structure producing sexual cells (bot.).

gametes (gāmēts) n. plu. [Gk. gametes, spouse.] Cells derived from gametocytes which conjugate and form zygotes (zool.); sexual cells (biol.).

gametic (gāmē'tīk) a. [Gk. gametes, spouse.] Pert. gamete (biol.).

gametids (gāmē'tīdz) n. plu. [Gk. gametes, spouse.] Primary sporoblasts destined to become gametes (zool.).

gametocyte (gāmē'tōsīt) n. [Gk. gametes, spouse; kytos, hollow.] The mother-cell of a gamete (zool.).

gametogenesis (gāmē'tōjēn'ēsīs) n. [Gk. gametes, spouse; genesis, birth.] Gamete formation (biol.).

gametogeny (gāmē'tōjēn'ē) n. [Gk. gametes, spouse; genos, birth.] Gametogenesis.

gametogonium (gāmē'tōgōn'īnum) n. [Gk. gametes, spouse; genos, offspring.] A cell producing a gamete, a gametocyte (bot.).

gametophore (gāmē'tōfōr) n. [Gk. gametes, spouse; pherein, to bear.] A special part of a gametophyte on which gametangia are borne (bot.).

gametophyll (gāmē'tōfīl) n. [Gk. gametes, spouse; phyllon, leaf.] A modified leaf bearing sexual organs; a micro- or macro-sporophyll (bot.).

gametophyte (gāmē'tōfīt) n. [Gk. gametes, spouse; phyton, plant.] The gamete-forming phase in alternation of plant generations; the sexual generation of plants; cf. sporophyte (bot.).

gamic (gāmīk) a. [Gk. gamos, marriage.] Fertilized (biol.).

gamobium (gāmō'bīum) n. [Gk. gamos, marriage; bios, life.] The sexual or medusoid generation in hydrozoan colonies (zool.).

gamodesmic (gāmō'dēs'mīk) a. [Gk. gamos, marriage; desmos, bond.] Having the vascular bundles fused together instead of separated by connective tissue (bot.).

gamogastrous (gāmōgōst'rūs) a. [Gk. gamos, marriage; gastér, belly.] Appl. a pistil formed by union of ovaries, but with styles and stigmata free (bot.).

gamogenesis (gāmōjēn'ēsīs) n. [Gk. gamos, marriage; genesis, descent.] Sexual reproduction (biol.).

gamogenetic (gāmōjēn'ētīk) a. [Gk. gamos, marriage; genesis, descent.] Reproduced from union of sex elements; sexual (biol.).

gamogony (gāmō'gonī) n. [Gk. gamos, marriage; gone, descent.] Sporogony in Protozoa (zool.).

gamont (gāmōnt) n. [Gk. gamos, marriage; ons, a being.] A sporont (zool.).

gamopetalous (gāmōpētāl'ūs) a. [Gk. gamos, marriage; petalon, petal.] With coherent petals; monopetalous (bot.).

gamophyllous (gāmōfīll'ūs) a. [Gk. gamos, marriage; phyllon, leaf.] With united perianth leaves; monophyllous (bot.).

gamosepalous (gāmōsēpēl'ūs) a. [Gk. gamos, marriage; sepalon, sepal.] With coherent sepals; monosepalous (bot.).

gamostele (gāmōs'tēl) n. [Gk. gainos, marriage; stelē, pillar.] A stele formed from the fusion of several steles (bot.).

gamostelic (gāmōs'tēlīk) a. [Gk. gamos, marriage; stelē, pillar.] Appl. the condition in which the steles of a polyostelic stem are fused together (bot.).
gamostely (gám'óstē'li) n. [Gk. gamos, marriage; stele, pillar.] The arrangement of polystelic stems when the separate steles are fused together surrounded by pericycle and endodermis (bot.).
gangliar (gáng'gliâr) a. [Gk. ganglion, little tumour.] Pert. a ganglion or ganglia.
gangliate (gáng'gliât) a. [Gk. ganglion, little tumour.] Having ganglia.
gangliiform (gáng'gliîfôrm) a. [Gk. ganglion, little tumour; L. forma, shape.] In the form of a ganglion.
ganglioblast (gáng'gliôblast) n. [Gk. ganglion, little tumour; blastos, bud.] The mother-cell of a gangliocyte (anat.).
gangliocyste (gáng'gliôsît) n. [Gk. ganglion, little tumour; kyotos, hollow.] A ganglion cell outside the central nervous system (anat.).
ganglioid (gáng'gliôid) a. [Gk. ganglion, little tumour; eidos, resemblance.] Like a ganglion (anat.).
ganglion (gáng'gliôn) n. [Gk. ganglion, little tumour.] A mass of nervous matter containing nerve cells and giving origin to nerve fibres; a nerve centre (anat.).
ganglionated (gáng'gliônâ'têd) a. [Gk. ganglion, little tumour.] Supplied with ganglia (anat.).
ganglioneural (gáng'gliônû'râl) a. [Gk. ganglion, little tumour; neuron, nerve.] Appl. a system of nerves, consisting of a series of ganglia connected by nerve strands (zool.).
ganglioneuron (gáng'gliônû'rôn) n. [Gk. ganglion, little tumour; neuron, nerve.] A nerve cell of a ganglion (anat.).
ganglionic (gáng'gliônik) a. [Gk. ganglion, little tumour.] Pert. consisting of, or in the neighbourhood of a ganglion; appl. a layer of the retina, arteries, arterial system of brain (anat.).
ganglioplexus (gáng'gliôplêk'sûs) n. [Gk. ganglion, little tumour; L. plexus, twisted.] A diffuse ganglion (anat.).
ganoid (gân'oid) a. [Gk. ganos, sheen; eidos, resemblance.] Appl. scales of ganoid fishes, rhomboidal, joined like parquetry and consisting of a layer of bone with a superficial enamel layer (zool.).
ganoin (gân'ôin) n. [Gk. ganos, sheen.] The outer layer of a ganoid scale, formed by the corium (zool.).
gape (gâp) n. [A.S. geapan, to open wide.] The distance between the open jaws of birds, fishes, etc. (zool.).
Gasserian ganglion,—a large ganglion on the sensory root of the fifth cranial nerve (anat.).
gasteromycteous (gâs'têrômîsê'tûs) a. [Gk. gaster, belly; mykes, a mushroom.] Having the spores developed in a peridium (bot.).
gastraea (gâs'trêâ) n. [Gk. gaster, stomach.] A hypothetical gastrula-like animal; the ancestral Metazoon, according to Haeckel (zool.).
gastraeum (gâs'tréûm) n. [Gk. gaster, stomach.] The ventral side of the body (anat.).
gastral (gâs'trâl) a. [Gk. gaster, stomach.] Pert. stomach, as the gastric cavity, cortex, layer, etc. (anat.).
gastrallia (gâs'trâ'liâ) n. plu. [Gk. gaster, stomach.] Microscleres in the gastral membranes of Hexactinellids (zool.).
gastric (gâs'trik) a. [Gk. gaster, belly.] Pert. or in the region of the stomach; appl. arteries, glands, nerves, veins (anat.).
gastrin (gâs'trîn) n. [Gk. gaster, stomach.] The hormone which is the result of the action of the salivary products on the gastric mucous membrane (phys.).
gastrocentrous (gâs'trôsên'trûs) a. [Gk. gaster, stomach; L. centrum, centre.] Appl. vertebrae with centra formed by pairs of interventralia, while the basiventralia are reduced (zool.).
gastrocnenius (gâs'trôkê'nê'mûs) n. [Gk. gaster, belly; kneme, the tibia.] The large muscle of the calf of the leg (anat.).
gastrocoel (gâs'trôsêl) n. [Gk. gaster, belly; koilos, hollow.] The archenteron of a gastrula (emb.).
gastrocolic (gâs'trôkô'lik) a. [Gk. gaster, stomach; kolon, the gut.]
Pert. stomach and colon; appl. a ligament (anat.).

gastroduodenal (gās'trōdū'ōdē'nāl) a. [Gk. gaster, stomach; L. duodeni, twelve each.] Pert. stomach and duodenum; appl. an artery (anat.).
gastroepiploëte (gās'trōēpɪplō'ık) a. [Gk. gaster, stomach; epiplon, the great omentum.] Pert. stomach and the great omentum; appl. arteries, veins (anat.).
gastrointestinal (gās'trōɪn'tesh'tīnāl) a. [Gk. gaster, stomach; L. intus, within.] Pert. stomach and intestines (anat.).
gastrolinenal (gās'trōlīnē'nāl) a. [Gk. gaster, stomach; L. lien, the spleen.] Pert. the stomach and spleen; appl. ligament (anat.).
gastrolith (gās'trōlīth) n. [Gk. gaster, stomach; lithos, stone.] A mass of calcareous matter found at certain seasons on each side of the gizzard of Crustaceans (zool.).
gastropariet (gās'trōpar'ēt) a. [Gk. gaster, stomach; phrenos, midriff.] Pert. stomach and diaphragm; appl. ligament (anat.).
gasstopod (gās'trōpōd) n. [Gk. gaster, stomach; pous, foot.] A mollusc with a ventral muscular disc adapted for creeping (zool.).
gastropores (gās'trōpōrēz) n. plu. [Gk. gaster, stomach; poros, channel.] The larger pores, for nutrient persons, of hydroid Corals (zool.).
gastropulmonary (gās'trōpūl'mōnāri) a. [Gk. gaster, stomach; L. pulmo, lung.] Pert. stomach and lungs (anat.).
gastrosplenic (gās'trōsplēn'ık) a. [Gk. gaster, stomach; splen, the spleen.] Pert. stomach and spleen (anat.).
gastrostege (gās'trōstēj) n. [Gk. gaster, belly; stege, roof.] A ventral scale of snakes (zool.).
gastrovascular (gās'trōvāskūlar) a. [Gk. gaster, stomach; L. vasculum, a small vessel.] Serving both digestive and circulatory purposes, as canals of some Coelenterates (zool.).
gastrozooid (gās'trōzō'oid) n. [Gk. gaster, stomach; soon, animal; eidos, resemblance.] In coelenterate colonies, the nutrient person with mouth and tentacles (zool.).
gastrula (gās'trōlūlā) n. [Gk. gaster, stomach.] The cup- or basin-shaped structure formed by invagination of a blastula (emb.).
gastrulation (gās'trōlūlā'shūn)n. [Gk. gaster, stomach.] The formation of a gastrula from a blastula by invagination (emb.).
geitonogamy (gi'tōnōg'āmī) n. [Gk. geiton, neighbour; gamos, marriage.] Fertilization of a flower by another from the same plant (bot.).
gelatigenous (jēlā'tījē'nūs) a. [L. gelare, to congeal; Gk. genos, offspring.] Gelatine - producing (anat.).
gelatine (jēl'ātīn) n. [L. gelare, to congeal.] A jelly-like substance obtained from animal tissue (phys.).
gelatinous (jēlā'tīnūs) a. [L. gelare, to congeal.] Jelly-like in consistency (zool.).
geminate (jēm'nīnät) a. [L. gemini, twins.] Growing in pairs; binate (bot.).
geminiflorous (jēm'nīfi'flō'rūs) a. [L. gemini, twins; flos, flower.] Appl. a plant whose flowers are arranged in pairs (bot.).
gemma (jēm'ā) n., gemmae (jēm'ē, jēm'ā) plu. [L. gemma, bud.] A bud or outgrowth of a plant or animal which develops into a new organism (biol.); hypothetical units (cyt.).
gemmaceous (jēm'āshūs) a. [L. gemma, bud.] Pert. gemmae or buds.
gemmate (jēm'nāt) a. [L. gemma, bud.] Reproducing by bud-formation.
gemmation (jēm'āshōn)n. [L. gemma, bud.] Bud-formation by means of which new independent individuals are developed in plants and animals (biol.).
gemmiferous (jēm'ifērōs) a. [L. gemma, bud; ferre, to bear.] Bud-bearing; gemmate.
gemmiform (jēm'īfōrm) a. [L. gemma, bud; forma, shape.] Shaped like
a bud; affl. pedicellariae of Echinoderms (zool.).

gemmiparous (jēmĭp’ărŭs) a. [L. gemma, bud; fărere, to produce.] Gemmiferous.
gemmulation (jēm’ŭlā’shŭn) n. [L. gemma, bud.] Gemmule-formation.
gemmule (jēm’ŭl) n. [L. gemmula, little bud.] A pangent (cyt.); one of the internal buds of Porifera arising asexually and coming into activity on the death of the parent organism (zool.).
gen (jē’nă) n., genae (jē’nē) plu. [L. gena, the cheek.] The cheek or side part of the head; the antero-lateral part of an insect’s head (zool.).
genal (jē’nāl) a. [L. gena, cheek.] Pert. the cheek; affl. the facial suture of Trilobites and the angle of the cheek (zool.).
genealogy (jē’nēŏl’ŏjĭ) n. [Gk. gene, descent; logos, discourse.] The study of the development of individual and race; Embryology and Palaeontology combined.
genera (jē’nĕră),—see genus.
generalized (jēnĕrlĭz’d) a. [L. generalis, of one, kind.] Combining characteristics of two or more groups; as in many fossils (pal.).
generation (jēnĕră’shŭn) n. [L. generatio, reproduction.] Production; formation; the individuals of a species equally remote from a common ancestor,—see alternation of generations.
generative (jēnĕră’tĭv) a. [L. genus, race.] Concerned in reproduction; affl. the smaller of two cells into which a pollen grain primarily divides (bot.).
generio (jēnĕr’ĭk) a. [L. genus, race.] Common to all species of a genus,—see binomial nomenclature.
genesis (jēn’ĕsĭs) n. [Gk. gignesthai, to produce.] Formation, production, or development of a cell, organ, individual, or species.
genetic (jēnĕt’ĭk) a. [Gk. gignesthai, to produce.] Pert. production.
genetic spiral,—in spiral phyllotaxis, the imaginary spiral line following the points of insertion of successive leaves (bot.).
genetics (jēnĕt’ĭks) n. [Gk. gignesthai, to produce.] That part of Biology dealing with heredity and variation.
genial (jēnĭ’ăl, jēnĭ’āl) a. [Gk. geneion, the chin.] Pert. the chin; affl. chin-plates of Reptiles (zool.).
genicular (jēnĭk’ŭlăr) a. [L. geniculum, little knee.] Pert. region of the knee; affl. arteries, etc., also to ganglion of facial nerve (anat.).
geniculate (jēnĭk’ŭlāt) a. [L. geniculum, little knee.] Bent like a knee-joint; affl. a ganglion of the facial nerve (zool.); having the upper part of the filament forming an angle more or less obtuse with the lower (bot.).
geniculum (jēnĭk’ŭlŭm) n. [L. geniculum, little knee.] The part of the facial nerve in the temporal bone where it turns abruptly towards the stylo-mastoid foramen (anat.).
genioglossal (jēnî’ŏglos’ăl) a. [Gk. geneion, chin; glossa, tongue.] Connecting the chin and tongue; affl. muscles (anat.).
geniohyoid (jēnĭ’ŏh’ĭoid) a. [Gk. geneion, chin; hyoideus, Y-shaped.] Pert. chin and hyoid; affl. muscles (anat.).
genital (jēnĭ’tăl) a. [L. gignere, to beget.] Pert. the region of the reproductive organs; affl. corpuscles, glands, ridge, tubercle, etc. (anat.).
genitals (jēnĭ’tălz) n. plu. [L. gignere, to beget.] The organs of reproduction, especially the external organs (anat.).
genitoanal (jēnĭ’ŏtă’năl) a. [L. gignere, to beget; anus, the vent.] In the region of the genitals and anus (anat.).
genitocural (jēnĭ’tŏkroor’ăl) a. [L. gignere, to beget; crus, leg.] In the region of the genitals and thigh; affl. a nerve (anat.).
genitoreneric (jēnĭ’tŏnĕr’ĭk) a. [L. gignere, to beget; Gk. enteron, gut.] Pert. genitals and intestine (anat.).
genitofermal (jēnĭ’tŏfer’măl) a. [L. gignere, to beget; femur, thigh-bone.] Genitocural.
genoblast (jēn’ŏblăst) n. [Gk. genos, offspring; blastos, bud.] A mature germ-cell exclusively male or female (cyt.).
gend (jēn'ū) n. [L. genu, knee.] A knee-like bend in an organ or part; the anterior end of the corpus callosum (anat.).
genus (jē'nūs) n., genera (jēn'ērā) plu. [L. genus, race.] A group of closely related species, in classification of plants or animals.
genys (jē'nūs) n. [Gk. genys, jaw.] See genys.

goebios (jē'ēbō'tōs) n. [Gk. ge, earth; bios, life.] Terrestrial life—one of Haeckel's terms (biol.).
goeblast (jē'ēbłāst) n. [Gk. ge, earth; blastos, bud.] A germinating plumule of which the cotyledons remain underground (bot.).
gonomic (jē'nēm'ālīz'm) n. [Gk. ge, earth; omalos, level.] Response to the influence of gravitation (bot.).
geophilious (jē'ō'fīlīs) a. [Gk. ge, earth; philēin, to love.] Living in or on the earth, the ground.
geophyte (jē'ōfīt) n. [Gk. ge, earth; phyton, plant.] A plant which grows in the earth (bot.).
geotaxis (jē'ōtāk'sīs) n. [Gk. ge, earth; taxis, arrangement.] Response to the laws of gravity.
geotonous (jē'ōto'nūs) n. [Gk. ge, earth; tonos, tension.] Normal position in relation to gravity (bot.).
geotropism (jē'ōtōrpīsm) n. [Gk. ge, earth; tropein, to turn.] Tendency to respond to stimulus of gravity by turning towards it, as the downward growth of a root (bot.).
gephyrocercal (gēfroi'rōs'kāl, jēfri'rōs'kāl) a. [Gk. gephyra, bridge; kerkos, tail.] Appl. secondary diphyercal caudal fin brought about by the reduction of the extreme tip of the heterocercal or homocercal fin (sool.).
geratology (jēr'ətōl'ōjī) n. [Gk. geras, old age; logos, discourse.] Study of the factors of decadence.
germ (jērm) n. [L. germen, bud.] A unicellular micro-organism; a seed (bot.); a developing egg (sool.).
germ-cell,—a reproductive cell, opp. somatic; a primitive male or female element (biol.).
germ centre,—an area of lymph-corpuscle division in nodules of lymph gland tissue (anat.).
germ-disc,—a small green cellular plate of the germ tube of liverworts (bot.).
germ layer,—an early differentiated layer of cells (emb.).
germ nucleus,—an egg or sperm nucleus (emb.).
germ plasm,—idioplasm; the physical basis of inheritance.
germ pore,—the exit pore of a germ tube in the spore integument (bot.).
germ stock,—the stolon in certain Tunicates (zool.).
germ theory,—biogenesis; the theory that living organisms can be produced or developed only from living organisms (biol.).
germ tube,—the short filamentous tube put forth by a germinating spore (bot.).
germ vitellarianum,—an organ of Platyhelminths producing both ova and vitelline material (sool.).
germ yolk gland,—in some Rhabdocoels, an embryonic structure consisting of the fertile portion of the egg and a sterile portion which functions as a yolk gland feeding the fertile portion (sool.).
germarium (jēr'mār'iüm) n. [L. ger- men, bud.] An ovary (sool.).
germen (jēr'mēn) n. [L. germen, bud.] A mass of undifferentiated cells, the primary form of the germ cells.
germinal (jēr'mināl) a. [L. germen, bud.] Pert. a seed, a germ-cell, or reproduction.
germinal bands,—two sets of rows of cells in early development of Annulates (sool.).
germinal cells,—the cells concerned in reproduction, set apart early in embryonic life (emb.).
germinal disc,—the disc-like area of an egg yolk on which segmentation first appears (emb.).
germinal epithelium,—the layer of columnar epithelial cells covering the stroma of an ovary (emb.).
germinal layers,—the primary layers
of cells in a developing ovum, epiblast, hypoblast, and later mesoblast (emb.).

germinal spot,—the nucleus of an ooplasm (emb.).

germinal vesicle,—the nucleus of an egg, before formation of polar-bodies (emb.).

germination (gér·mín·a·shūn) n. [L. germen, bud.] Beginning of growth; budding; development (bot.).

germitaparity (gér·mi·pár·it·i) n. [L. germen, bud; parere, to beget.] Reproduction by germ-formation.

germmogen (gér·mō·jen) n. [L. germen, bud; Gk. genos, offspring.] The central cell of the gastrula-like phase, or infusorigen, in the development of the Rhombozoa; the residual nucleus, or unused portion, after formation of the rhombogen by division of the primary germogen or primitive central cell (zool.).

gestation (jē·stā·shūn) n. [L. gerere, to carry.] The intra-uterine period in the development of an embryo (emb.).

Giant cells,—large nerve-cells in Annelids; myelo'plaxes; osteo-clasts; large multinuclear protoplasmic masses found in marrow, spleen (anat.).

Giant fibres,—greatly enlarged and modified nerve-fibres running longitudinally through the ventral nerve cord of some invertebrates, as Worms (zool.).

gibbous (gīb'ūs) a. [L. gibbus, humped.] Inflated; sacculate or pouch'd, as the lateral sepals of Cruciferae (bot.).

gill (gil) n. [M.E. gille, gill.] A plate-like or filamentous outgrowth; respiratory organ of water-inhabiting animals (zool.); one of a number of lamellae radiating from the stalk of a mushroom (bot.).

gill arch,—part of the visceral skeleton in the region of functional gills; branchial arch (zool.).

gill basket,—the branchial skeleton of lampreys, composed of continuous cartilage (zool.).

gill book,—the respiratory organ of certain Arachnids, consisting of a large number of leaf-like structures between which the water circulates (zool.).

gill cleft,—a branchial cleft formed on the side of the pharynx (zool.).

gill cover,—an operculum.

gill helix,—a spirally coiled gill-like organ in certain Clupeidae (zool.).

gill plume,—the gill or ctenidium of the majority of Gastropods (zool.).

gill pouch,—an oval pouch containing gills and communicating directly or indirectly by a duct with the exterior, seen in Myxine and Petromyzon (zool.).

gill rakers,—small spine-like structures attached in a single or double row to branchial arches to prevent escape of food (zool.).

gill remnants,—epithelial, post-branchial, or suprapericardial bodies arising in the pharynx of higher vertebrates (zool.).

gill rods,—oblique gelatinous rods supporting the pharynx in Cephalo-chorda (zool.).

gill slits,—a series of perforations leading from pharynx to the exterior, persistent in lower vertebrates, embryonic in higher (zool.).

gingival (jīn'jī-vāl) a. [L. gingivae, gums.] Pert. the gums.

ginglymoid (gīng'glī-moid) a. [Gk. gingyllmos, hinge-joint.] Constructed like a hinge-joint (anat.).

ginglymus (gīng'glī-mūs) n. [Gk. gingyllmos, hinge-joint.] An articulation constructed to allow motion in one plane only (anat.).

girdle (gīrd'l) n. [A.S. gyrdan, to gird.] In appendicular skeleton, the supporting structure at shoulder and hip, each consisting typically of one dorsal and two ventral elements (anat.).

gizzard (gīz'dr) n. [M.E. gizer, gizzard.] In birds, the muscular grinding chamber of the alimentary canal; the proventriculus of insects (zool.).

glabella (glab'ē-lā) n. [L. glaber, bald.] The space on the forehead between the superciliary ridges (anat.); the elevated median region of the cephalic shield of Trilobites (pal.).

glabrate (glab'rāt) a. [L. glaber, smooth.] Becoming smooth; glab-
rescent; with a nearly smooth surface (bot.).

glabrous (glāb'rūs) a. [L. glaber, smooth.] With a smooth, even surface.

gladiate (glādī'āt) a. [L. gladius, sword.] Shaped like a sword (bot.).

gladial (glād'ē-āl) n. [L. Gladial, small sword.] The middle or largest part of the sternum (anat.).

glandula (glān'dū-lā) n. [L. glandula, small acorn.] An arachnoid granulation on the outer surface of the dura mater (anat.).

glandular (glānd'ū-lār) a. [L. glandula, small acorn.] Pert. a gland; with secreting function (zool.); bearing a gland (bot.).

glandular epithelium,—the tissue of glands, composed of polyhedral columnar or cubical cells whose protoplasm contains the material secreted (phys.).

glandular tissue,—tissue of single or massed cells, parenchymatous and filled with granular protoplasm, adapted for secretion of aromatic substances (bot.).

glandule (glāndūl) n.,—see glandula.

glandulose-serrate (glāndūlōs-sēr'āt) a. [L. glandula, small acorn; serratus, sawn.] Having the serrations tipped with glands (bot.).

glanz (glānzt) n. [L. glans, acorn.] A nut; a hard, dry, indehiscent one-celled fruit like an acorn (bot.); a gland, especially the glans penis (anat.).

glaucous (glō'kūs) a. [L. glauca, sea-green.] Somewhat glaucous (bot.).

glaucous (glōkūs) a. [L. glaucus, sea-green.] Covered with a bluish-green bloom (bot.).

gleba (glē'bā) n. [L. gleba, clod.] The central part of the sporophore in certain Fungi; the spore-forming apparatus in certain plants (bot.).

glebula (glē'bū-lā) n. [L. glebula, small clod.] A small prominence on a lichen thallus (bot.).

glenohumeral (glē'nōhū'mērāl) a. [Gk. glene, socket; L. humerus, the humerus.] Pert. glenoid fossa and humerus; appl. ligaments (anat.).

gleoid (glē'o-īd) a. [Gk. glene, socket; eidos, resemblance.] Like a socket; appl. especially to the cavity into which the head of the humerus fits, the mandibular fossa, and ligaments (anat.).

glenoidal labrum,—a fibro-cartilaginous rim attached round the margin of glenoid cavity and acetabulum (anat.).
glia (gli'a, gli'ā) n. [Gk. glia, glue.] A cell of the neuroglia; a supporting cell of nervous tissue (phys.).

glisson's capsule,—a thin fibrous capsule within the tunica serosa of the liver (anat.).
globate (glō'bāt) a. [L. globus, globe.] Globe-shaped.
globigerina ooze (glōbij'ē-rī'nā ooz) — sea-bottom mud, which is largely composed of foraminifera shells (zool.).
globin (glō'bīn) n. [L. globus, globe.] The protein constituent of haemoglobin (phys.).
globoid (glō'bo-īd) n. [L. globus, globe; Gk. eidos, resemblance.] A spherical body of aleurome grains; a double phosphate of calcium and magnesium (bot.).
globose (glōbōs') a. [L. globus, globe.] Spherical or globe-shaped.
globular (glō'būlar) a.,—see globose.
globule (glō'būl) n. [L. globulus, small globe.] Any minute spherical structural element; the antheridium of Characeae (bot.).
globulin (glō'bū-līn) n. [L. globus, globe.] A protein such as fibrinogen, vitellin (phys.).
globulose (glō'būlōs) a. [L. globus, globe.] Spherical; consisting of, or containing globules.
glochidiate (glōkī'dī-ät) a. [Gk. glochis, arrow-point.] Furnished with barbed hairs (bot.).
glochidium (glōkīd’iüm) n. [Gk. glochis, arrow-point.] Hairs bearing barbed processes seen on the massulae of certain Rhizocarps (bot.); the larva of fresh-water mussels such as Unio and Anodon (zool.).

gloea (gle’ä) n. [Gk. gloia, glue.] An adhesive secretion of some Protozoa (zool.).

glomerular (glōmē’rūlər) a. [L. glomus, ball.] Pert. or like a glomerulus (anat.).

glomerulate (glōmē’rūlət) a. [L. glomus, ball.] Arranged in clusters.

glomerule (glōm’érūl) n. [L. glomus, ball.] A condensed cyme of almost sessile flowers; a compact cluster (bot.).

glomeruliferous (glōmē’rūlif’érūs) a. [L. glomus, ball; ferre, to carry.] Having the flowers arranged in glomerules (bot.).

glomerulus (glōmē’rūlūs) n. [L. glomus, ball.] A network of capillary blood-vessels; the inturned portion of a Bowman’s capsule (zool.); an oval body terminating the olfactory fibre in the rhinencephalon (anat.).

glomus (glōm’ūs) n., glomera (glōm’ér-ā) plu. [L. glomus, ball.] A number of glomeruli run together (zool.); the coccystea and carotid skeins of the suprarenal glands (anat.).

glossa (glōs’ā) n. [Gk. glossa, tongue.] A tongue-like projection in the middle of the labium of insects (zool.).

glossal (glōs’āl) a. [Gk. glossa, tongue.] Pert. the tongue.

glossarium (glōs’a’rūm) n. [Gk. glossa, tongue.] The slender-pointed glossa of certain Diptera (zool.).

glossate (glōs’āt) a. [Gk. glossa, tongue.] Having a tongue or tongue-like structure (zool.).

glossoepiglottic (glōs’ō ep’i glōt’ik) a. [Gk. glossa, tongue; epi, upon; glotta, tongue.] Pert. tongue and epiglottis; appl. folds of mucous membrane (anat.).

glossohyal (glōs’ō hi’āl) n. [Gk. glossa, tongue; hyoeides, Y-shaped.] The median basihyal of fishes (zool.).

glosso-kinesthetic area,—a brain area in Broca’s convolution immediately connected with speech (phys.).

glossopalatine (glōs’ō pāl’ātīn) a. [Gk. glossa, tongue; palatus, the palate.] Connecting tongue and palate; appl. arch, muscle (anat.).

glossophagine (glōs’ō fā’jīn) a. [Gk. glossa, tongue; phagein, to eat.] Securing food by means of the tongue (zool.).

glossopharyngeal (glōs’ō fār’īn-jē’āl, -fār’īnjē’āl) a. [Gk. glossa, tongue; pharynx, gullet.] Pert. pharynx and gullet; appl. the ninth cranial nerve (anat.).

glossopodium (glōs’ō pō’diüm) n. [Gk. glossa, tongue; pous, foot.] The sheathing leaf-base of Isoetes (bot.).

glossotheca (glōs’ō the’kā) n. [Gk. glossa, tongue; theke, box.] The proboscis-covering part of a pupal integument of insects (zool.).

glottis (glōt’īs) n. [Gk. glotta, tongue.] The opening into the windpipe (anat.).

gluase (glook’ās) n. [Gk. glykus, sweet.] A plant enzyme which produces grape sugar from maltose (bot.).

glucoproteins,—compounds of protein with a carbohydrate, including mucins and mucoids (phys.).

glucosamine (glook’ōsā’mīn) n. [Gk. glykus, sweet.] A nitrogenous substance with a reducing power, obtained from chitin, and dextrorotary (phys.).

glucose (glook’ōs) n. [Gk. glykus, sweet.] The grape sugar of plants and animals (phys.).

gluma (gloom’ā) n. [L. gluma, husk.] A bract at the base of a grass inflorescence or spikelet (bot.).

glumaceous (gloom’ā shūs) a. [L. gluma, husk.] Dry and scaly like glumes (bot.).

glume (gloom) n.—see gluma.

gluminiferous (gloom’i fē’rūs) a. [L. gluma, husk; ferre, to bear.] Bearing or producing glumes (bot.).

glumiflorus (gloom’i fo’rūs) a. [L. gluma, husk; flos, flower.] Having flowers with glumes or bracts at their bases (bot.).
gluteal (gloot'ēal) a. [Gk. gloutos, buttock.] Pert. or in the region of the buttocks; appl. artery, muscle, nerve, tuberosity, vein (anat.).
gluten (gloot'ēn) n. [L. gluten, glue.] A tough substance obtainable from some grains.
gluteus (gloot'ēus) n. [Gk. gloutos, buttock.] Name given to certain muscles of the buttock (anat.).
glutinous (gloot'inus) a. [L. gluten, glue.] Having a sticky or adhesive surface (bot.).
glycerin (glis'ērīn) n. [Gk. glykos, sweet.] The sweet principle of natural fats and oils (phys.).
glycerol (glis'ērōl) n.,—see glycerin.
glycerogen (glī'kōjēn) n. [Gk. glykos, sweet.] Animal starch (phys.).
glycolysis (glīkō'lisēs) n. [Gk. glykos, sweet; lýein, to loosen.] Decomposition of sugar by hydrolysis (phys.).
glycosecretory (glī'kōsēk'rá-tōrē) a. [Gk. glykos, sweet; L. secretus, set apart.] Connected with the secretion of glycerogen (phys.).
gnathic (gnath'ik, nāth'ik) a. [Gk. gnathos, jaw.] Pert. the jaw (zool.).
gnathism (gnath'īzm, nāth'īzm) n. [Gk. gnathos, jaw.] Formation of jaw with reference to the degree of projection.
gnathites (gnath'īts, nāth'īts) n. plu. [Gk. gnathos, jaw.] The buccal appendages of insects.
gnathobase (gnath'ōbās, nāth'ōbās) n. [Gk. gnathos, jaw; basis, base.] An inwardly turned masticatory process on the protopodite of appendages near the mouth in Crustacea (zool.).
gnathopod (gnath'ōpod, nāth'ōpod) n. [Gk. gnathos, jaw; pous, foot.] Any Crustacean limb in the oral region modified to assist with the food (zool.).
gnathopodite (gnath'ōpod'īt, nāth'ōpō'dīt) n. [Gk. gnathos, jaw; pous, foot.] A maxillipede of an Arthropod (zool.).
gnathostegite (gnath'ōs'tēgit, nāthōs'- tēgit) n. [Gk. gnathos, jaw; stege, roof.] A covering plate for the mouth parts of some Crustaceans (zool.).
gnathostomatous (gnath'ōs'tōm'ātūs, nāth'ōs'tōm'ātūs) a. [Gk. gnathos, jaw; stoma, mouth.] With jaws at the mouth.
gnathotheca (gnath'ōthē'kā, nāth'-ōthē'kā) n. [Gk. gnathos, jaw; theke, case.] The horny outer covering of a bird's lower jaw (zool.).
goblet cells,—mucus-secreting cells of most columnar epithelia (phys.).
gomphosis (gōmfo'sis)n. [Gk. gomphos, a bolt.] Articulation by insertion of a conical process into a socket, as of roots of teeth into alveoli (anat.).
gonad (gōn'ād) n. [Gk. gone, descent.] A sexual gland, either ovary or testis (zool.).
gonaduct (gōn'ādŭkt) n. [Gk. gonos, offspring; L. ducere, to lead.] A genital duct; a duct leading from the gonad to the exterior; a gono duct (zool.).
gonangium (gōnānj'īm) n. [Gk. gone, seed; anggeion, vessel.] A gonotheca, a dilated cup of perisarc protecting the blastostyle of Calyptoblastea (zool.).
gonapophyses (gōn āpōf'īsēz) n. plu. [Gk. gone, seed; apo, from; phyein, to grow.] The chitinous outgrowths subserving copulation in insects; the component parts of the sting (zool.).
goniale (gōnīlē, gōnīl'ā) n. [Gk. gonia, corner.] In some vertebrates, a bone of the lower jaw beside the articular (anat.).
gonidangium (gōnī'dānj'īm) n. [Gk. dim. of gone, seed; angeion, vessel.] A structure producing or containing gonidia (bot.).
gonidia (gōnī'dēa) n. plu.; gonidium (gōnī'dēum) sing. [Gk. dim. of gone, seed.] Asexual non-motile reproductive cells produced upon gametophytes (bot.).
gonidial (gōnī'dīāl) a. [Gk. dim. of gone, seed.] Pert. gonidia (bot.).
gonidiferous (gōnī'dīfer'ūs) a. [Gk. dim. of gone, seed; L. ferre, to carry.] Bearing or producing gonidia (bot.).
gonidium (gōnī'dēım) n. [Gk. dim. of gone, seed.] A gonidal structure smaller than a gonidium and larger than a gonimium (bot.).
gonidiogenous (gōnīd′ōjēnūs) a. [Gk. dim. of gonē, seed; genos, offspring.] Bearing or producing gonidia; gonidiferous (bot.).
gonidioid (gōnīd′ōid) a. [Gk. dim. of gonē, seed; eidos, resemblance.] Like a gonidium; appl. certain Algae (bot.).
gonidiophore (gōnīd′ōfor) n. [Gk. dim. of gonē, seed; pherein, to bear.] An aerial hypha supporting a goni-dangium (bot.).
gonidiophyll (gōnīd′īōfīl) n. [Gk. dim. of gonē, seed; phyllon, leaf.] A gametophyte leaf bearing gonidia (bot.).
gonimium (gōnīm′iūm) n. [Gk. gonimos, productive.] A bluish-green gonidium of certain Lichens (bot.).
gonimoblasts (gōnīmōblāstz) n. plu. [Gk. gonimos, productive; blastos, bud.] Filamentous outgrowths of a fertilized carpogonium of certain Algae (bot.).
gonion (gōnīōn) n. [Gk. gonia, angle.] The angle point on the lower jaw (anat.).
gonoblast (gōn′ōblast) n. [Gk. gonos, offpring; blastos, bud.] A reproductive cell (zool.).
gonoblastid (gōn′ōblās′tīd) n. [Gk. gonos, offspring; blastos, bud.] A blastostyle of Hydrozoa (zool.).
gonocalyx (gōn′ōkalīks) n. [Gk. gonos, offspring; kalyx, a cup.] The bell of a medusiform gonophore (zool.).
gonocheemo (gōn′ōkēm) n. [Gk. gonos, offspring; ochema, support.] A medusoid bearing sex-cells in the Hydrozoa (zool.).
gonochorism (gōn′ōkō′rīzóm) n. [Gk. gonos, offspring; choristein, to divide.] The history or development of sex distinction.
gonococele (gōn′ōsēl) n. [Gk. gonos, seed; koilos, hollow.] The cavity containing the gonads (zool.).
gonocytes (gōn′ōsīts) n. plu. [Gk. gonos, seed; kytos, hollow.] Sexual cells of Sponges; the mother-cells of ova and spermatozoa (zool.).
gonodendron (gōn′ōden′drōn) n. [Gk. gonos, offspring; dendron, tree.] A branching blastostyle in Physalia (zool.).
gonoduct (gōn′ōdūkt′) n.,—see gonaduct.
gonophore (gōn′ōfor) n. [Gk. gonē, seed; pherein, to bear.] An elongation of the thalamus between corolla and stamens (bot.); a reproductive zooid in a hydrozoid colony (zool.).
gonoplasm (gōn′ōplāzm) n. [Gk. gonē, seed; plasma, something moulded.] The generative part of protoplasms (cyt.).
gonopore (gōn′ōpōr) n. [Gk. gonē, seed; poros, channel.] The reproductive aperture of female Nematodes (zool.).
gonosome (gōn′ōsōm) n. [Gk. gonē, seed; soma, body.] All the reproductive zooids of a hydrozoan colony (zool.).
gonosphaerium (gōn′ōsfē′rīūm) n. [Gk. gonē, seed; sphaira, globe.] An ososphere (bot.).
gonostyle (gōn′ōstīl) n. [Gk. gonē, seed; stylos, pillar.] The blastostyle; sexual palpon or siphon of Siphonophora (zool.).
gonotheca (gōn′ōthé′kā) n. [Gk. gonē, seed; theke, cup.] A transparent protective expansion of the perisarc round a blastostyle or gonophore (zool.).
gonotome (gōn′ōtōm) n. [Gk. gonē, seed; temnein, to cut.] An embryonic segment containing the primordium of the gonad, comparable to a nephrotome (emb.).
gonozooid (gōn′ōzoīd) n. [Gk. gonē, seed; zoōn, animal; eidos, resemblance.] A gonophore or reproductive individual of a hydrozoan colony; a zooid containing a gonad (zool.).
gonydial (gōn′īdīl) a. [Gk. genys, lower jaw.] Pert. a gonyss (zool.).
gonys (gōn′īs) n. [Gk. genys, lower jaw.] The lower part of a bird’s bill (zool.).
graafian (graf′īan, graff′īan) follicle,—a vesicular spherical capsule surrounding an ovum, the cells of the capsule being morphologically equal to the ovum; an ovisac with developing ova.
gracilis (gras′īlis) n. [L. gracilis, slender.] A superficial muscle of the thigh (anat.).
graudated (grād′ūatēd) a. [L. gradus,
step.] Tapering; becoming longer or shorter by steps.

grain (grán) n. [L. *granum*, grain.] These seed of cereals; a granular prominence on the back of a sepal (bot.).

graninfoliolous (grán’înfî’lûs) a. [L. *gramen*, grass; *folium*, leaf.] With grass-like leaves (bot.).

graninivorous (grán’înîv’ôrûs) a. [L. *gramen*, grass; *vorare*, to eat.] Grass-eating (sool.).

granellae (grán’èl’é) n. plu. [L. *dim. of granum*, grain.] Small oval, refractile granules consisting chiefly of barium sulphate, found in the tubes of certain Sarcodina (sool.).

granellarium (grán’èl’èrîm) n. [L. *dim. of granum*, grain.] The system of granellae-containing tubes of Sarcodina (sool.).

granose (grán’ôs) a. [L. *granum*, grain.] In appearance like a chain of grains, like some insect antennae; moniliform (sool.).

granular (grán’ûlûr) a. [L. *granum*, grain.] Consisting of grains or granules; appearing as if made up of granules (sool.).

granulation (grán’ûl’a’shûn) n. [L. *granum*, grain.] A grain-like elevation or eminence; *appl.* arachnoid elevations on the outer surface of the dura mater (anat.).

granule (grán’ûl) n. [L. *granulum*, small grain.] A small particle of matter; a small grain (bot.).

granule cells,—ovoid or spheroid cells formed of soft protoplasm containing basiphil granules.

granule glands,—the prostatic glands of flatworms.

graphiohexaster (gráf’ëoh’éks’ëst’ër) n. [Gk. *graphein*, to write; *hex*, six; *aster*, star.] A hexaster spicule with long outwardly-directed filamentous processes from four of the rays (sool.).

grater (grâ’tër) n. [O.F. *grater*, to scrape.] One of the denticles of a Eunice (sool.).

gravity (grâv’ëtë) n. [L. *gravis*, heavy.] The force of attraction of all bodies towards each other; the tendency of terrestrial bodies to be drawn towards the earth's centre (phys.).

green glands,—the excretory organs of certain Crustacea (sool.).

gregaloid (grég’âloid) a. [L. *grex*, flock; Gk. *eidos*, like.] *Appl.* a colony of Protozoa of indefinite shape, usually with a gelatinous base, formed by incomplete division of individuals or partial union of adults (zool.).

gregarious (grég’ârîüs) a. [L. *grex*, flock.] Tending to herd together; colonial; growing in clusters (biol.).

grey matter,—nerve tissue abundantly supplied with nerve cells, of greyish colour, internal to white matter in spinal cord, external in cerebrum (anat.).

grey nerve-fibres,—semitransparent, grey or yellowish-grey, gelatinous non-medullated nerve-fibres, comprising most of the fibres of the sympathetic system and some of the cerebro-spinal (anat.).

groin (gröin) n. [Icel. *grein*, branch.] The depressed part of the body between abdomen and thigh (anat.).

groove (groov) n. [Dut. *groef*, channel.] Any channel, furrow, or depression, as carotid, costal, optic, primitive vertebral groove (anat.).

group (groop) n. [F. *groupe*, group.] A number of plants, or animals, related to one another, and considered collectively (biol.).

growing point,—a part of the plant body at which cell-division is localized, generally terminal and composed of meristematic cells (bot.).

growth,—increase in substance of plant or animal, due to anabolism being greater than katabolism (biol.).

growth rings,—see annual rings (bot.).

grumose (groom’ös) a. [L. *grumus*, hillock.] Clotted; knotted; collected into granule masses (bot.).

grumous (groom’ûs),—see grumose.

guanin (gwân’în) n. [Peruvian, *huano*, dung.] A substance contained in guano, also in some plants and certain mammalian glands; that found in fish corium forms the basis of artificial pearl (biol.).

guanylic (gwân’îlik) a. [Peruvian, *huano*, dung.] *Appl.* a nucleic acid, yielding guanin, found in the pancreas (phys.).
guard (gård) n. [O.F. garder, to guard.] The rostrum of a Belemnite (pal.).
guard cells,—cells surrounding the stomata of the aerial epidermis of plant tissue (bot.).
gubernacular (goo'bërnäk'ulär) a. [L. gubernare, to govern.] Pert. the gubernaculum.
gubernaculum (goo'bërnäk'ülüm) n. [L. gubernare, to govern.] A cord stretching from the epididymis to the wall of the scrotum (anat.); strands of blastostylar ectoderm between gonophore and gonotheca in the Hydromedusae; a posterior flagellum functioning as a rudder (zool.).
guest insect,—an insect living or breeding in the nest of another (zool.).
gula (gülä) n. [L. gula, gullet.] The upper part of the throat; the median ventral piece of an insect’s head (zool.).
gular (gülär) n. [L. gula, gullet.] An anterior unpaired horny shield on the plastron of Chelonia (zool.).
gullet (gül'ët) n. [L. gula, gullet.] The oesophagus; a muscular canal extending from mouth cavity to stomach; the canal between the cell-mouth or cytostome and the endoplasm of Ciliata (zool.).
gum (güm) n. [L. gummi, gum.] An exudation of certain plants and trees; a vegetable mucilage (bot.).
gummiferous (güm'ferüs) a. [L. gummi, gum; ferre, to carry.] Gum-producing or exuding (bot.).
gummnosis (güm'nosís) n. [L. gummi, gum.] Condition of plant tissue when cell-walls become gummy (bot.).
gums (gümz) n. plu. [A.S. goma, jaw.] The thick tissues including the jaws (anat.).
gustatory (güštätöri) a. [L. gustare, to taste.] Pert. sense of taste; appl. cells, hairs, pores, nerves (anat.).
gustatory calyculus,—a taste bud; an end-cell or end-organ of taste consisting of a group of gustatory cells (anat.).
gut (güt) n. [A.S. gut, a channel.] The intestine or part thereof, according to the structure of the animal (zool.).
gutta (gút'a) n. [L. gutta, drop.] A small spot of colour on an insect’s wing or elsewhere (zool.).
guttation (gü'ta'shūn) n. [L. gutta, drop.] Formation of drops of water on plants from moisture in the air (bot.).
guttiform (gü'ti'förm) a. [L. gutta, drop; forma, shape.] Drop-like; in the form of a drop (zool.).
guttulate (gü'tülät) a. [L. guttula, small drop.] In the form of a small drop, as markings (zool.).
gymnanthous (jimnän' thirst) a. [Gk. gymnos, uncovered; anthos, flower.] With no floral envelope; achlamyd-eous (bot.).
gymnetrous (jimnë'trús) a. [Gk. gymnus, naked; etron, abdomen.] Without an anal flap (zool.).
gymnoarian (jimnöä'riän) a. [Gk. gymnus, naked.] Appl. gonads when naked, or not enclosed in coelomic sacs; appl. cystoarian (zool.).
gymnoblastic (jim'nöbläs’ tik) a. [Gk. gymnus, naked; blastos, bud.] Without hydrothecae and gonotheca; appl. certain of the Coelenterates (zool.).
gymnocarpous (jim'nökär' pūs) a. [Gk. gymnos, uncovered; karpos, fruit.] With naked fruit; appl. Lichens with uncovered apothecia, Mosses with expanded hymenium (bot.).
gymnocidium (jim'nösid' ſüm) n. [Gk. gymnus, uncovered.] A basal swelling of certain moss capsules (bot.).
gymnocyte (jim'nösit)n. [Gk. gymnos, uncovered; kytos, hollow.] A cell without a defining cell-wall (biol.).
gymnocystode (jim'nös tōd),—a cytode without cell-wall or nucleus—a term used by Haeckel (biol.).
gymnogenous (jimnöj' Jenüs) a. [Gk. gymnus, naked; genos, offspring.] Naked when born; appl. birds (zool.).
gymnogynous (jimnöj' Jenüs) a. [Gk. gymnus, naked; gyne, woman.] With exposed ovary (bot.).
gymnoplastic (jim'nöpläst) n. [Gk. gymnus, naked; plastos, formed.] Protoplast without definite formation or cell-wall (biol.).
gymnorhinal (jim'nöri'nál) a. [Gk.
**Gymnospermous** (Gk. _gimnospérmהs_) a. [Gk. _gimnos_ unpaved; _sperma_, seed.] Having seeds not enclosed in a true ovary, as in the Conifers (bot.).

**Gymnosporangium** (Gk. _gimnosporάngium_) n. [Gk. _gimnos_ unpaved; _sporos_, seed.] A naked germ not enclosed in a protective envelope (biol.).

**Gynandromorphism** (Gk. _gimnandromorphίsmос_) n. [Gk. _gimnos_ unpaved; _morphe_, form.] Condition of having one side characteristically male, the other female, from external aspect.

**Gynangium** (Gk. _gimn Angus_) n. [Gk. _gimnos_ unpaved; _anger_, man.] Hermaphroditism.

**Gynandromorphous** (Gk. _gimnandromorphοus_.) a. [Gk. _gimnos_ unpaved; _anger_, man; _sporos_, seed.] With androspores adjoining the oogonium, as in some Algae (bot.).

**Gynandrous** (Gk. _gimnandrous_) a. [Gk. _gimnos_ unpaved; _anger_, man.] Having the stamens fused with the pistils, as in some Orchids (bot.).

**Gynantherous** (Gk. _gimnanthεrοus_.) a. [Gk. _gimnos_ unpaved; _antheros_, flower.] Having the stamens converted into pistils (bot.).

**Gynobase** (Gk. _gimnobάς_.) n. [Gk. _gimnos_ unpaved; _basos_, base.] A gynoeicum-bearing receptacle of certain plants; the condition in which the style appears to arise from the ovary (bot.).

**Gynobasic Style**—a style arising from the base of the carpel (bot.).

**Gynodioecious** (Gk. _gimnodyεi coch_.) a. [Gk. _gimnos_ unpaved; _dioecious_, house.] Dimorphic, with some plants producing only female flowers (bot.).

**Gynoeicum** (Gk. _gimeicόum_.) n. [Gk. _gimne_, woman; _oikos_, house.] The pistils, carpels, or female organs of a flower (bot.).

**Gynogonidium** (Gk. _gimnogόnidiοm_.) n. [Gk. _gimnos_ unpaved; _gonidio_, offspring.] Female sexual elements formed after repeated division of parthenogonidia in Mastigophora (biol.).

**Gynonomonoecious** (Gk. _gimnonomοnοοεi coch_.) a. [Gk. _gimnos_ unpaved; _monos_, alone; _oikos_, house.] Appl. plants with pistillate flowers only (bot.).

**Gynophore** (Gk. _gimnophοrε_.) n. [Gk. _gimno_, woman; _pherein_, to carry.] A stalk supporting the ovary; an elongation of the thalamus between stamens and pistil (bot.).

**Gynostegium** (Gk. _gimnoste′gium_.) n. [Gk. _gimnos_ unpaved; _stegos_, roof.] A protective covering for a gynoeicum (bot.).

**Gynostemium** (Gk. _gimnosedi᾿mυμ_.) n. [Gk. _gimnos_ unpaved; _stemon_, warp.] The column composed of pistil and stamens in Orchids (bot.).

**Gyration** (Gk. _gimrα′shun_.) n. [L. _gyrare_, to revolve.] Rotation, as of cells; a whorl of a spiral shell (zool.).

**Gyrose** (Gk. _gir′sos_.) a. [L. _gyrare_, to revolve.] With undulating lines; sinuous (bot.).

**Gyrs** (Gk. _gir′sos_.) n., _giri_ (Gk. _gir′i_.) plu. [L. _gyrus_, circle.] A cerebral convolution; a ridge between two grooves (anat.).

**Habenula** (L. _habenula_, strap.] A name appl. certain band-like structures (anat.).

**Habitation** (L. _habituation_, to bring into a habit.) The adjustment effected in a cell by which subsequent contacts of
haemolysis (hém'átlöf'ísís) n. [Gk. haima, blood; lyein, to dissolve.] Breaking up of blood corpuscles, hence reduced coagulability (phys.).

haematophagous (hém'átopl'ágúss) a. [Gk. haima, blood; phagein, to eat.] Feeding on the blood, or obtaining nourishment from the blood (zool.).

haematophyte (hém'átopft') n. [Gk. haima, blood; phytion, plant.] Any vegetable micro-organism of the blood (phys.).

haematoporphyrin (hém'átopor'fyrín) n. [Gk. haima, blood; porphyra, purple.] An iron-free pigment found in blood-stains (phys.).

hæmatochrome (hém'átkrüm) n. [Gk. haima, blood; chromos, colour.] A red colouring matter found in certain Algae (bot.).

hæmatocryal (hém'átökriäl) a. [Gk. haima, blood; kryos, cold.] Cold-blooded (zool.).

hæmatocyanin (hém'átösí'anín) n. [Gk. haima, blood; kyanos, dark blue substance.] A colourless substance in the blood of Molluscs and Arthropods which becomes blue when oxidized (zool.).

hæmatogen (hém'átöjén) n. [Gk. haima, blood; gignesthai, to produce.] A pseudo-nuclein containing iron (phys.).

hæmatogenesis (hém'átöjén'èsis) n. [Gk. haima, blood; gignesthai, to produce.] The formation of blood (phys.).

hæmatogenous (hém'átöjén'nús) a. [Gk. haima, blood; gignesthai, to produce.] Formed in the blood (phys.).

hæmatoldin (hém'átöld'in) n. [Gk. haima, blood; etidos, resemblance.] An iron-free pigment found in blood-stains (phys.).

the same stimulus produce diminishing effects (phys.).

hædromentric (häd'rósten'trık) a. [Gk. hadros, thick; kentron, centre.] With the phloem surrounding the xylem (bot.).

hæmochrome (hém'mákrom) n. [Gk. haima, blood; chromos, colour.] The colouring matter found in the blood (phys.).

hæmacyanin,—see hæmocyanin.

hæmacyte (hém'másít) n. [Gk. haima, blood; kyotos, hollow.] A blood corpuscle (anat., phys.).

hæmad (hém'mäd) adv. [Gk. haima, blood.] Situated on the same side of vertebral column as the heart (sool., anat.).

hæmal (hém'mál) a. [Gk. haima, blood.] Pert. blood or blood-vessels; also situated on the same side of the vertebral column as the heart (sool.).

hæmamoeba (hém'äméb'á) n. [Gk. haima, blood; amoibos, exchanging.] Protozoan with an amoeboid trophozoic stage parasitic in a red blood-corpuscle (zool.).

hæmapoietic (hém'ápoiet'ik) a. [Gk. haima, blood; poiein, to form.] Blood-forming.

hæmapophysis (hém'ápotf'sís) n. [Gk. haima, blood; apo, from; phyein, to grow.] One of plate-like or spine-like processes growing from the latero-ventral surfaces of a vertebral centrum (anat.).

hæmatatal (hém'átál) a. [Gk. haima, blood.] Pert. blood or blood-vessels.

hæmatid (hém'átið) n. [Gk. haima, blood.] Red blood-corpuscle.

hæmatin (hém'átiín) n. [Gk. haima, blood.] A blue-black substance formed by the decomposition of haemoglobin, and probably containing iron (phys.).

hæmatobie (hém'átöb'ík) a. [Gk. haima, blood; bios, life.] Living in the blood (sool.).

hæmatobium (hém'átöb'éüm) n. [Gk. haima, blood; bios, life.] Any organism, plant or animal, living in the blood (biol.).

hæmatoblast (hém'átöblást) n. [Gk. haima, blood; blastos, bud.] Any cell that will develop into a red blood-corpuscle (emb.).
haematosis (hèm'ātō'sís) n. [Gk. haimatoein, to change to blood.] Blood-formation (phys.).
haematothermal (hèm'ātōthēr'mál) a. [Gk. haima, blood; thermos, warm.] Warm-blooded (zool.).
haematozoon (hèm'ātōzō'on) n. [Gk. haima, blood; zoon, animal.] Any animal parasitic in the blood (zool.).
haemic (hèm'īk) a. [Gk. haima, blood.] Pert. blood (phys.).
haemin (hèm'īn) n. [Gk. haima, blood.] Haematin hydrochloride (phys.).
haemochromogen (hèm'ōkrō'mojēn) n. [Gk. haima, blood; chroma, colour; gignesthai, to produce.] The colour producing component of haemoglobin (phys.).
haemoocele (hèm'ōsēl) n. [Gk. haima, blood; koilos, hollow.] An expanded portion of the blood system which replaces the true coelom (zool.).
haemocyanin (hèm'ōsī'ānīn), — see haematocyanin.
haemocytolysis (hèm'ōsī'tōl'īsis) n. [Gk. haima, blood; kyotos, hollow; lyein, to dissolve.] The breaking up of the red blood-corpuscles by solution (phys.).
haemocytotrophy (hèm'ōsī'tōtrōp'īs) n. [Gk. haima, blood; kyotos, hollow; trivein, to rub.] Breaking up of blood by pressure (phys.).
haemerythrin (hèm'ērīth'īn) n. [Gk. haima, blood; erythros, red.] A red pigment found in the blood of Worms, etc., probably performing the same functions as haemoglobin (zool.).
haemoglobin (hèm'ōglo'bīn) n. [Gk. haima, blood; globos, sphere.] The red colouring matter of blood (phys.).
haemoid (hèm'ōid) a. [Gk. haima, blood; eidos, resemblance.] Resembling blood (phys.).
haemolymph (hèm'ōlīmf) n. [Gk. haima, blood; lymphp, fluid.] A fluid found in the coelom of some invertebrates, which is regarded as equivalent to the blood and lymph of the higher forms (zool.).
haemolysin (hèm'ōlī'sīn) n. [Gk. haima, blood; lyein, to dissolve.] A substance developed in the blood serum capable of destroying red blood-corpuscles (phys.).
haemolysis (hèmōlī'sisis), — see haemolysis.
haemoplasmodium (hèm'ōplāsmō'dīüm) n. [Gk. haima, blood; plasma, something moulded.] A unicellular animal parasite of the blood (zool.).
haemotrope (hèm'ōtrōp'īk) a. [Gk. haima, blood; tropein, to turn.] Affecting or acting upon the blood (phys.).
haemozoin (hèm'ōzō'in) n. [Gk. haima, blood; zoon, animal.] Granules of a black pigment usually called melanin, but without the chemical characteristics of true melanin (phys.).
hair (hār) n. [A.S. haer.] A thread-like or filamentous outgrowth of the epidermis of animals (zool.); any outgrowth of the epidermis consisting of one or more cells, and very varied in shape (bot.).
hair cell,—any of the columnar cells bearing long stiff processes or hairs, found in the inner ear near the points of entrance of the nerve fibres (anat.).
hair follicle,—the tubular sheath formed by an invagination of the epidermis and surrounding the base of a hair (anat.).
hair worm,—any of the small Nematodes (zool.).
half-inferior,—having the ovary but partially adherent to the calyx (bot.).
half-terete,—rounded on one side, flat on the other (bot.).
haliplankton (hal'iplaŋk'tōn) n. [Gk. halkos, the sea; plangktos, wandering.] The floating organisms in the sea; cf. limnoplankton.
hallux (hal'ūks) n. [L. hallux, the great toe.] The first digit of the hind-limb (anat.).
halobios (hal'ōbi'ōs) n. [Gk. hals, sea; bios, life.] The sum total of living plants and animals in the sea (biol.).
halolimnic (hal'ōlim'nik) a. [Gk. hals, sea; limne, marsh.] Pert. or referring to marine organisms modified to live in fresh water (zool.).
halophilous (hălōf'īlūs) a. [Gk. hals, salt; philēin, to love.] Salt-loving (bot.).
halophyte (hăl'ōfit) n. [Gk. hals, salt; phytōn, plant.] Shore plants; plants capable of thriving on salt-impregnated soils (bot.).
halteres (hăl'térēz) n. plu. [Gk. halter, weight used in jumping.] A pair of small capitate bodies representing the rudimentary posterior wings in Diptera, which are said to be balancers (zool.).
hamate (häm'āt) a. [L. hamatus, hooked.] Hooked or hooked-shaped at the tip.
hamatum (häm'ātūm) n. [L. hamatus, hooked.] The unicorm bone in the carpus, probably corresponding to the fourth and fifth distalia of a typical pentadactyl limb (zool.).
hamirostrate (häm'irōs'trāt) a. [L. hamus, hook; rostrum, beak.] Having a hooked beak (zool.).
hamoso (hā'mōs) a. [L. hamus, hook.] Hooked (bot.).
hamular (häm'ūlār) a. [L. hamus, hook.] Hooked; hook-like (zool.).
hamulus (häm'ūlūs) n. [L. hamulus, little hook.] A hook, or hook-like process (anat.); the minute hook-like process on the distal barbules which aid in the interlocking of the barbs of a feather (zool.).
hapaxanthous (hāp'äksānthōs) a. [Gk. hapax, once; anthos, flower.] With only a single flowering period (bot.).
haplocaulescent (hăp'lōkōlēs'ēnt) a. [Gk. haploos, simple; L. caulis, stem.] With a simple axis, i.e., capable of producing seed on the main axis (bot.).
haplochlamydeous (hăp'lōklāmīd'ēus) a. [Gk. haploos, simple; chlamys, cloak.] Having rudimentary leaves in connection with the sporophylls (bot.).
haplodont (hăp'lōdōnt) a. [Gk. haploos, simple; odous, tooth.] Having the molars with simple crowns (zool.).
haploid (hăp'loid) a. [Gk. haploos, simple; eidos, like.] Having the number of chromosomes characteristic of the germ-cells for the organism in question (biol.).
haploperistemous (hăp'lōpērīs'tomūs) n. [Gk. haploos, simple; peri, around; stoma, mouth.] Having a peristome with a single row of teeth; appf. Mosses (bot.).
haplopetalous (hăp'lopēt'ālus) a. [Gk. haploos, simple; petalon, petal.] With a single row of petals (bot.).
haptera (hăp'tērā) n. plu. [Gk. haptein, to fasten.] Special disc-like outgrowths from the stem-like portion of certain Algae, which serve as organs of attachment (bot.).
haptophores (hăp'tōfōrz) n. plu. [Gk. haptein, to fasten; pherein, to carry.] The combining qualities of the molecule of a toxin; cf. toxophores (phys.).
harmonic suture,—an articulation brought about by the apposition of fairly smooth edges or surfaces (anat.).
harmosone (hār'mōsōn) n. [Gk. armoso, I regulate.] One of the class of hormones which influence growth (phys.).
Hassall's concentric corpules,—cell nests in the recticulum of the thymus gland (anat.).
hastate (hāstät) a. [L. hasta, spear.] Spear-shaped, more or less triangular with the two basal lobes divergent (bot.).
haulm (hōhm) n. [A.S. healm.] The stem of such plants as peas; the stem of a grass (bot.).
hastellate (hōstēlät) a. [L. haurire, to suck.] Having a proboscis adapted for sucking (zool.).
hastellum (hōstēlūm) n. [L. haurire, to suck.] A proboscis adapted for sucking (zool.).
haustorial (hōs'tōriāl) a. [L. haurire, to drink.] Pert. or resembling a haustorium (bot.).
haustrum (hōs'tōrūm) n. [L. haurire, to drink.] An outgrowth of the stem of certain plants, which serves as a means of drawing food from the host plant (bot.).
haversian canals [Havers, English physician],—the small canals in bone in which the blood-vessels lie (anat.).
head (hēd) n. [A.S. heafod.] The anterior part of a vertebrate body containing the brain, skull, eyes,
ears, etc.; the anterior end of most invertebrate animals containing the cerebral ganglia; the antlers of deer (zool.); the top of a plant when it consists of a mass of leaves; a compact inflorescence (bot.).

head case,—the outer hard covering of an insect's head (zool.).

head cell,—one of the cells found on the manubrium of the antheridium of Chara (bot.).

head kidney,—the pronephric portion of the kidney, in vertebrates usually represented only in the embryo; a nephridium usually developed in the cephalic segment of invertebrates (zool.).

heart (här't) n. [A.S. heorte.] A hollow muscular organ with a varying number of chambers which by rhythmic contraction keeps up the circulation of the blood (zool., anat.); the core or central portion of a tree or fruit (bot.).

heat (hēt) n. [A.S. haetu.] A kind of energy manifested in various ways; the sensation of warmth produced by stimulation of special organs; the period of sexual desire (phys.).

heat spot,—any of the special areas on the skin at which nerve endings sensitive to heat are found (phys.).

hectocotylus (hēk'tokō'tīlus) n. [Gk. hekaton, hundred; kotyle, vessel.] One of the arms of a male ceph-alopod specialized to effect transfer-ence of spermatozoa to eggs (zool.).

hedonic (hēdō'n'ik) glands,—skin glands found in certain reptiles which secrete musk and are specially active at the rutting season.

heel (hēl) n. [A.S. hēla.] The hinder part of the foot; the posterior tarsal portion of the foot; the talon or talonid of a tooth (zool.).

hekistotherm (hek'is'tōthērm) n. [Gk. hekistos, least; therm, heat.] A plant that thrives with the minimum of heat, as alpine plants (bot.).

helicine (hēl'i-sin) a. [Gk. helix, spiral.]; Spiral; convoluted; hoisted; appl. certain convoluted and dilated arteries in the penis; pert. outer rim of the pinna (anat.).

helicoid (hēl'i-koid) a. [Gk. helix, spiral; eidos, like.] Spiral; shaped like a snail's shell; pert. genus Helix (zool.); pert. type of sympodial branching in which the sympodium consists of the fork branches of the same side (bot.).

helicoid cyme,—an inflorescence produced by the suppression of the successive axes on the same side, thus causing the sympodium to be spirally twisted (bot.).

helicotrema (hēl'ikōt're'mā) n. [Gk. helix, spiral; trema, hole.] A small opening near the summit of the cochlea by which the two scalae communicatae with one another (anat.).

heliosis (hēl'iō'sis) n. [Gk. helios, sun.] The production of dis-coloured spots or markings on leaves through the concentration of the sun on them (bot.).

heliotaxis (hēl'iōtāk'sis) n. [Gk. helios, sun; taxis, arrangement.] Response to the stimulus of the sun's rays.

heliotropism (hēl'iōt'rōp'izm) n. [Gk. helios, sun; trepein, to turn.] The tendency of growing organisms or parts thereof to respond to the stimulus of sunlight (biol.).

helix (hēl'iks) n. [Gk. helix, spiral.] The outer rim of the ear (anat.); the coiled spiral arrangement of certain structures in the invertebrates (zool.).

helmet (hēl'mēt) n. [O.F. helmet, head covering.] The process of the bill of hornbills; the bony plates covering the head of certain extinct Fishes; the galea of Insects (zool.).

helminthology (hēl'minthōl'ōji) n. [Gk. helmins, worm; logos, discourse.] The study of the natural history, anatomy, etc., of Worms, especially parasitic forms (zool.).

helotism (hēl'o-tizm) n. [Gk. Helos, Laconian town.] Symbiosis in which the one organism enslaves the other and forces it to labour in its behalf, e.g. in Lichens, in some species of ants (biol.).

hemelytron (hēmē'lī-trōn) n. [Gk. hemi, half; elytron, wing.] The thickened forewing of certain Insects; the elytra of certain Worms (zool.).
hemelytron, hemelytron.

hemibasidium (hēm’ībāsīd’īüm) n. [Gk. hemi, half; basis, base.] The promycelium of the Ustilaginales (bot.).

hemibathybial (hēm’ībathī’bīl) a. [Gk. hemi, half; bathys, depths.] Pert. plankton between the littoral and bathybial zones (biol.).

hemibranch (hēm’ībrāŋk) n. [Gk. hemi, half; branchia, gills.] A gill with gill filaments on one side only (zool.).

hemichordate (hēm’īkōrd’āt) a. [Gk. hemi, half; chorde, string.] Possessing a more or less rudimentary notochord (zool.).

hemicyclic (hēm’īsī’klík) a. [Gk. hemi, half; kyklos, round.] With some of the floral whorls cyclic, others spiral (bot.).

hemelytron,—hemelytron.

hemiepiphyte (hēm’ēsī’pi’fīt) n. [Gk. hemi, half; epi, upon; phyton, plant.] A plant whose seeds germinate on another plant, but later send roots to the ground (bot.).

hemignathous (hēm’īgnath’ūs) a. [Gk. hemi, half; gnathos, jaw.] Having one jaw shorter than the other, as in some birds (zool.).

hemimetabolic (hēm’imēt’ābō’līk) a. [Gk. hemi, half; meta, after; ballein, to change.] Having an incomplete metamorphosis, i.e. the larva has a strong resemblance to the adult (zool.).

hemiparasitic (hēm’īpār’āsī’tīk) a. [Gk. hemi, half; para, beside; sitos, food.] Pert. a plant which is capable of carrying on photosynthesis, but not sufficiently to supply all food material (bot.).

hemipenis (hēm’īpē’nīs) n. [Gk. hemi, half; L. penis, penis.] One of the paired copulatory organs in lizards and snakes (zool.).

hemipenile (hēm’īpen’īl) a. [L. hepar, liver.] Pert. to the liver, stomach, or gills of fish (zool.).

hemisaprophyte (hēm’īsāp’rōfīt) n. [Gk. hemi, half; sapros, dung; phyton, plant.] A plant living partly by photosynthesis, partly by obtaining food from the humus (bot.).

hemisome (hēm’īsōm) n. [Gk. hemi, half; soma, body.] The symmetrical half of an animal about a median vertical plane (zool.).

hemisphere (hēm’īsīfer) n. [Gk. hemi, half; sphaira, globe.] One of the cerebral hemispheres (zool.).

hemisystole (hēm’īsīst’ōlē) n. [Gk. hemi, half; syn, with; stellein, to set.] Contraction of one ventricle of the heart (phys.).

hemitropical (hēm’ītrōp’īs) a. [Gk. hemi, half; trepein, to turn.] Turned half round, having an ovule with the hilum on one side and the micropyle, etc., opposite in a plane parallel to the placenta (bot.).

hemorrhoidal (hēm’īörō’īdāl) a. [Gk. haima, blood; rhein, to flow.] Rectal; appl. arteries and veins (anat.).

Henle’s layer,—a single stratum of nucleated cubical cells in the inner root sheath of a hair follicle (anat.).

Henle’s loop,—the loop of a kidney tubule within the apical portion of the pyramid (anat.).

hepar (hē’par) n. [L. hepar, liver.] Liver or any organ having a similar function (anat., zool.).

hepatic (hēp’ātīk) a. [L. hepar, liver.] Pert. like or associated with the liver (zool.); pert. Hepatics (bot.).

hepatoolic (hēp’ātōōlīk) a. [L. hepar, liver; colon, large intestine.] Pert. liver and colon (zool.).

hepatocystic (hēp’ātōsī’sīk) a. [L. hepar, liver; Gk. kystis, bladder.] Pert. liver and gall-bladder (zool.).

hepatoduodenal (hēp’ētōōdu’ōdē’nāl) a. [L. hepar, liver; duodeni, twelve each.] Pert. liver and duodenum (anat.).

hepatenteric (hēp’ētōn’terīk) a. [L. hepar, liver; Gk. enteron, gut.] Of or pert. liver and intestine.

hepatogastric (hēp’ētōgās’trīk) a. [L. hepar, liver; Gk. gaster, belly.] Pert. liver and stomach (anat.).

hepatopancreas,—the digestive gland in many invertebrates, supposed to perform a function similar to that of the liver and of the pancreas in higher forms (zool.).

hepatoporal (hēp’ētōpōr’ōl) a. [L. hepar, liver; portare, to carry.]
HEP-

heteros (heteros, other; akenanth, spine.) Having the spines in the dorsal fin asymmetrical (zool.).

heteractinal (het'ærak'tinál) a. [Gk. heteros, other; aktís, ray.] Pert. nail-like spicules, having a disc of six to eight rays in one plane, and a stout ray rising at right angles to these (zool.).

heterandrous (het'ærán'drús) a. [Gk. heteros, other; aner, man.] With the stamens of different lengths or shape (bot.).

heterauxesis (het'æráksé'sis) n. [Gk. heteros, other; auxein, to grow.] Irregular or asymmetrical growth of organs (bot.).

heteraxial (het'ärak'siál) a. [Gk. heteros, other; axis, axis.] With three unequal axes (zool.).

heteroblastic (het'éróblas'tik) a. [Gk. heteros, other; blastos, bud.] With an indirect development (zool.).

heterocarpous (het'érókár'pus) a. [Gk. heteros, other; karpos, fruit.] Bearing two distinct types of fruit (bot.).

heterocellular (het'éröse'fůr) a. [Gk. heteros, other; L. cellulum, cell.] Composed of more than one type of cells (bot.).

heterococephalous (het'éröko-seph'álos, -sf-) a. [Gk. heteros, other; kephalé, head.] Having the pistillate flowers on separate heads from the staminate flowers (bot.).

heterocercal (het'éröse'fůl) a. [Gk. heteros, other; kerkos, tail.] Having the vertebral column terminating in the upper lobe of the fin, which is usually larger than the lower; appl. tail fins (zool.).

heterocercy (het'éröse'fůl) n. [Gk. heteros, other; kerkos, tail.] The condition of having a heterocercal tail (zool.).

heterochlamydeous (het'éröklámíde'-éús) a. [Gk. heteros, other; chlamys,
cloak.] Having a calyx differing from corolla in colour, texture, etc. (bot.).

**heterochromous** (hēt’ērōkrō’mūs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; chroma, colour.] Having disc and marginal florets differently coloured (bot.).

**heterochronism** (hēt’ērōkrō’nīz’m) n. [Gk. heteros, other; chronos, time.] A departure from the typical sequence in time of the formation of the organs (biol.).

**heterochrosis** (hēt’ērōkrō’sīs) n. [Gk. heteros, other; crōsis, colouring.] Abnormal coloration (zool.).

**heteroclinous** (hēt’ērōklī’nūs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; kline, bed.] Heterocephalous (bot.).

**heterocoelous** (hēt’ērōkē’loös) a. [Gk. heteros, other; koilos, hollow.] Having a cavity or cavity-like organ (zool.).

**heterocysts** (hēt’ērōkist’s) n. plu. [Gk. heteros, other; kystis, bladder.] The clear cells occurring at intervals on the filaments of certain Algae, and marking the limits of the hormogonia (bot.).

**heterodactylous** (hēt’ērōdāk’tīlūs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; daktylos, toe.] With the first and second toes turned backwards (zool.).

**heterodont** (hēt’ērōdō’nt) a. [Gk. heteros, other; odous, tooth.] Having the teeth differentiated for various purposes (zool.).

**heterodromous** (hēt’ērōdō’rōmūs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; dromos, to run.] Having the genetic spiral of the stem leaves turning in a different direction to that of the branch leaves (bot.).

**heteroeocious** (hēt’ērōē’shūs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; oikos, house.] Passing different stages of its life on different hosts (bot.).

**heterogamous** (hēt’ērōg’āmūs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; gamos, marriage.] With unlike gametes; having two types of flowers; having indirect pollination methods (biol.).

**heterogamy** (hēt’ērōg’āmī) a. [Gk. heteros, other; gamos, offspring.] Alternation of generations (biol.).

**heterogangliate** (hēt’ērōgāng’gīlāt) a. [Gk. heteros, other; ganglion, ganglion.] With widely separated and asymmetrically placed nerve-ganglia (zool.).

**heterogenesis** (hēt’ērōjēn’ēsis) n. [Gk. heteros, other; gignesthai, to produce.] Spontaneous generation; alternation of generations (biol.).

**heterogyne** (hēt’ērōg’īnī) n. [Gk. heteros, other; genos, race.] Having several distinct generations succeeding one another in a regular series (biol.).

**heterogonous** (hēt’ērōg’ōnūs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; gonos, birth.] Pert. heterogenesis (biol.).

**heterogony** (hēt’ērōg’ōnī) n. [Gk. heteros, other; gonos, birth.] Having two kinds of flowers differing in length of stamen (bot.); alternation of generations (biol.).

**heterogynous** (hēt’ērōjī’nūs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; gynē, woman.] With two types of females (zool.).

**heterokaryote** (hēt’ērōkār’īōt) a. [Gk. heteros, other; karyon, nut.] Having two distinct types of nuclei (zool.).

**heterokinesis** (hēt’ērōkīnēs’īs) n. [Gk. heteros, other; kinesis, motion.] Qualitative or differential division of the chromosomes (biol.).

**heterolecithal** (hēt’ērōlēs’īthāl) a. [Gk. heteros, other; lektithos, yolk.] Having unequally distributed deuto-plasm (biol.).

**heterology** (hēt’ērōlō’jī) n. [Gk. heteros, other; logos, discourse.] The non-correspondence of parts owing to different origin or different elements (biol.).

**heteromallous** (hēt’ērōmāl’ūs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; mallos, lock of wool.] Spreading in different directions (bot.).

**heteromastigate** (hēt’ērōmāst’sīgāt) a. [Gk. heteros, other; mastix, lash.] Having two different types of flagella (zool.).

**heteromastigote** (hēt’ērōmāst’sīgōt), —heteromastigote.

**heteromerous** (hēt’ērōm’ērūs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; meros, part.] Having the whorls consisting of an unequal number of parts (bot.).

**heterometabolic** (hēt’ērōmēt’ābō’lik) a. [Gk. heteros, other; metabole, change.] Having incomplete metamorphosis (zool.).
heteromorphic (heter'ómôr'fík) a. [Gk. heteros, other; morphe, shape.] Having different forms at different times (zool.).
heteromorphism (heter'ómôr'fízm) n. [Gk. heteros, other; morphe, shape.] The state or quality of being heteromorphic (biol.).
heteromorphosis (heter'ómôr'fósis) n. [Gk. heteros, other; morphe, shape.] The production of a part in an abnormal position, by any organism; a case of regeneration, when the new part is different from that removed (biol.).
heteromorphous (heter'ómôr'fús) a. [Gk. heteros, other; morphe, shape.] Pert. an irregular structure, or departure from the normal (biol.).
heteronereis (heteróné'reís) n. [Gk. heteros, other; nereis, nereis.] A free-swimming dimorphic sexual stage of Nereis and other marine worms (zool.).
heteronomous (heterónö'möüs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; nomos, law.] Subject to different laws of growth; specialized on different lines (biol.).
heteropelous (heterópel'läüs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; pelma, sole of foot.] Having the flexor tendons of the toes bind (zool.).
heteropetalous (heterópet'älüs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; petalon, petal.] With dissimilar petals (bot.).
heterophagous (heterófág'gús) a. [Gk. heteros, other; phagein, to eat.] Having young which are immature and require feeding at birth; appl. birds (zool.).
heterophyadic (heterófiäd'ík) a. [Gk. heteros, other; physis, shoot.] Producing separate shoots, one vegetative, one reproductive (bot.).
heterophyllous (heterófíllüs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; phyllon, leaf.] Bearing foliage leaves of different shape on different parts of the plant (bot.).
heteroplasia (heteróplä'zìa) n. [Gk. heteros, other; plassein, to mould.] The development of one tissue from another of a different kind (zool.).
heteroplasm (heterópläzm) n. [Gk. heteros, other; plasma, something moulded.] Tissue formed in abnormal places (biol.).
heteroproteose (heteróprö'tös) n. [Gk. heteros, other; protos, first.] One of the primary products formed by the action of gastric juices on proteids (phys.).
heterorhizal (heterór'ižál) a. [Gk. heteros, other; rhiza, root.] With roots coming from no determinate point (bot.).
heterosporous (heterós'pö'rús, heter'-čró's'pö'rús) a. [Gk. heteros, other; sporos, seed.] Producing two kinds of spores (bot.).
heterostemonous (heteröstémö'nöüs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; stemon, stamen.] With unlike stamens (bot.).
heterostrophy (heterós'tröf) n. [Gk. heteros, other; strophe, turning.] The condition of being coiled in a direction opposite to the normal (zool.).
heterostyled (heterós'ti'ld) a. [Gk. heteros, other; stylos, pillar.] Having unlike styles; or unequal styles (bot.).
heterostyly (heterós'ti'li) n. [Gk. heteros, other; stylos, pillar.] Condition of being heterostyled (bot.).
heterotaxis (heterótak'sís) n. [Gk. heteros, other; taxis, arrangement.] Abnormal or unusual arrangement of organs or parts (biol.).
heterotomy (heterótö'mö) n. [Gk. heteros, other; temnein, to cut.] The condition of having the parts of the perianth whors unequal or dissimilar (bot.); irregular dichotomy in Crinoids (zool.).
heterotopy (heterótö'pl) n. [Gk. heteros, other; topos, place.] Displacement (biol.).
heterotrichous (heterót'rıküs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; thrix, hair.] Having two types of cilia (zool.).
heterotrophic (heterót'röf'ík) a. [Gk. heteros, other; trephein, to nourish.] Getting its nourishment from outside; appl. parasitic plants (bot.).
heterotropic,—heterotropous.
heterotropous (heterót'röpüs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; trephein, to turn.] Pert. an ovule with hilum and micropyte at opposite ends in a plane parallel to the placenta (bot.).
heterotypic (heterótíp'ík) a. [Gk. heteros, other; morphe, shape.] Pert. to different forms or kinds at different times.
heteros, other; L. typus, type.] Pert. mitotic division in which the daughter chromosomes remain united and form rings (biol.).

heteroxenous (hē'terōk'senūs) a. [Gk. heteros, other; xenos, guest.] Occurring on or infesting one of the one kind of host (biol.).

heterozygosis (hē'terōzīgōsīs) n. [Gk. heteros, other; zygein, to yoke.] Condition or state of being heterozygote (biol.).

heterozygote (hē'terōzīgōt) n. [Gk. heteros, other; zygein, to yoke.] A mendelian hybrid which contains one or more recessive characters and therefore does not breed true (biol.).

hexacanth (hēk'sākānth) a. [Gk. hek's, six; akantha, thorn.] Having six hooks; apl. embryos of flatworms (zool.).

hexactinal (hēk'sək'tināl) a. [Gk. hek's, six; aktis, ray.] Pert. spicules with six rays (zool.).

hexactine (hēk'sāk'tin) n. [Gk. hek's, six; aktis, ray.] A spicule with six equal and similar rays meeting at right angles (zool.).

hexactinian (hēk'sək'tinē'ān) a. [Gk. hek's, six; aktis, ray.] With the tentacles or mesenteries in multiples of six (zool.).

hexacyclic (hēk'səsīk'lik) a. [Gk. hek's, six; kyklos, circle.] Having the floral whorls consisting of six parts (bot.).

hexagynous (hēk'sājī'νūs) a. [Gk. hek's, six; gyne, woman.] Having six pistils (bot.).

hexamerous (hēk'səmər'ērūs) a. [Gk. hek's, six; meros, part.] Occurring in sixes or arranged in sixes (bot.).

hexandrous (hēk'səndrūs) a. [Gk. hek's, six; aner, man.] Having six stamens (bot.).

hexapetaloid (hēk'səpē'tēlōid) a. [Gk. hek's, six; petalon, petal; eidos, like.] With a petaloid perianth of six parts (bot.).

hexapetalous (hēk'səpē'tēlōus) a. [Gk. hek's, six; petalon, petal.] Having six petals (bot.).

hexaphyllous (hēk'səfīl'ūs) a. [Gk. hek's, six; phyllon, leaf.] Having six leaves (bot.).

hexapod (hēk'səpōd) a. [Gk. hek's, six; pous, foot.] Pert. animal with six legs (zool.).

hexapterous (hēk'səpē'tērūs) a. [Gk. hek's, six; pteron, wing.] Having six wing-like processes or expansions (bot.).

hexarch (hēk'särk) a. [Gk. hek's, six; arche, beginning.] Having six radiating vascular strands; appl. roots (bot.).

hexasepalous (hēk'səsēp'ālūs) a. [Gk. hek's, six; sepalon, sepal.] Having six sepals (bot.).

hexasperous (hēk'səspēr'ūs) a. [Gk. hek's, six; sperma, seed.] Having six seeds (bot.).

hexastemonous (hēk'səstēmən'ōnūs) a. [Gk. hek's, six; stemon, stamen.] Having six stamens (bot.).

hexaster (hēk'səsət'r) n. [Gk. hek's, six; aster, star.] A variety of the hexactine in which the rays branch and produce star-shaped figures (zool.).

hexastichous (hēk'səstīk'ūs) a. [Gk. hek's, six; stichos, row.] Having the parts arranged in six rows (bot.).

hexicology (hēk'sīkō'lōjī) n. [Gk. hek's, six; habit; logos, discourse.] Bionomics (biol.).

hiatus (hiā'tūs) n. [L. hiare, to gape.] Any large opening (anat.).

hibernaculum (hi'bērnāk'ōlūm) n. [L. hibernaculum, winter residence.] Specially modified winter bud, found in certain fresh-water Polyzoa (zool.).

hibernate (hi'bērnāt) v. [L. hibernus, wintry.] To pass the winter in a resting state (biol.).

hibernating glands,—lymph glands of richly vascularized fatty tissue occurring in some Rodents and Insectivores (anat.).

hidrosis (hidrō'sīs) n. [Gk. hidros, sweat.] Excretion of sweat; perspiration (phys.).

high (hi) a. [A.S. hēh.] Having a more complex and more highly differentiated structure.

hiliferous (hilīf'ērūs) a. [L. hilum, trifle; ferre, to carry.] Having a hilum (bot.).

hilum (hi'lūm) n. [L. hilum, trifle.] The scar on the ovule where it
was attached to the placenta; the eye of a seed; the nucleus of a starch grain (bot).

hillus (hī'lūs) n. [L. hilum, trifle.] A small notch or opening; a small opening or depression usually where the blood-vessels, etc., enter (anat., zool.).

hind brain,—the rhombencephalon, that portion of the brain derived from the third embryonic vesicle (anat.).

hind gut,—a diverticulum of the yolk-sac extending into the tail-fold in the human embryo; the posterior portion of the alimentary tract (anat.).

hinge joint,—a joint in which the articular surfaces are so moulded to one another as to permit motion in one direction only (anat.).

hinge ligament,—the tough elastic substance joining the two valves of a bivalve shell (zool.).

hinge line,—the line of articulation of the two valves in a bivalve shell (zool.).

hinge tooth,—one of the projections found on the hinge line in bivalves (zool.).

hip-joint,—the ball-and-socket joint between femur and hip-girdle (anat.).

hippocampal (hipp'ökāmp'pāl) a. [Gk. hippōs, horse; kāmpōs, sea-monster.] Pert. the hippocampus (anat.).

hippocampus (hipp'ökāmp'pōs) n. [Gk. hippōs, horse; kāmpōs, sea-monster.] A curved eminence that extends throughout the entire length of the floor of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle (anat.).

hirute (hīrū'te) a. [L. hirsutus, hairy.] Covered with hair-like feathers, appl. birds; having stiff, hairy bristles (zool.); having stiff, hairy covering (bot.).

hirudin (hīrū'dīn) n. [L. hirudo, leech.] A substance obtained in solution from the head of leeches which renders drawn blood non-coagulable; an anticoagulin (phys.).

hispid (hīspīd) a. [L. hispidus, rough.] Having stiff hairs, spines, or bristles (bot., zool.).

histoblast (his'tōblāst) n. [Gk. histos, tissue; blastos, bud.] One of the units of any tissue (anat.); imaginal discs (zool.).

histochemistry (his'tōkēm'istri) n. [Gk. histos, tissue; chemos, juice.] The chemistry of animal tissues (biol.).

tocyte (hī'sōtiit) n. [Gk. histos, tissue; gignesthai, to produce.] A tissue cell as distinguished from a germ cell (zool.).

histogenesis (his'tōjēn'ēsīs) n. [Gk. histos, tissue; gignesthai, to produce.] Formation and development of tissue (biol.).

histogenic (his'tōjēn'ik) a. [Gk. histos, tissue; gignesthai, to produce.] Tissue-producing; appl. the separate merismatic layers in a stratified growing point (bot.); tissue-producing (zool.).

histohaematin (his'tōhē'mātin) n. [Gk. histos, tissue; haîma, blood.] One of the animal pigments with a great affinity for oxygen, and so supposed to be respiratory (phys.).

histology (histol'ōji) n. [Gk. histos, tissue; logos, discourse.] The science which treats of the minute structure of tissues (biol.).

histolysis (histol'īsēs) n. [Gk. histos, tissue; lýein, to dissolve.] The dissolution of organic tissues (biol.); that process by which most of the pupal internal organs dissolve into a creamy fluid, except certain cells round which the new imaginal tissues are formed (zool.).

histone (his'tōn) n. [Gk. histos, tissue.] An albuminose body derived from nucleo-histone (phys.).

histophyly (histōf'īlī) n. [Gk. histos, tissue; phyle, tribe.] The phylogenetic history of any group of cells (biol.).

histotrophic (his'tōtrōf'ik) a. [Gk. histos, tissue; trophein, to nourish.] Pert. or connected with tissue formation (phys.).

histozooic (his'tōzo'ik) a. [Gk. histos, tissue; zoon, animal.] Living within tissues; appl. trophozoite stage of certain Sporozoa (zool.).

histozyme (his'tōzīm) n. [Gk. histos, tissue; zyme, leaven.] An enzyme found in the kidneys of certain
animals capable of decomposing hippuric acid (phys.).

hoch (hörk) n. [A.S. hōh, heel.] The tarsal joint, or the region of the tarsal joint (zool.).

holaretic (hōlārkt'īk) a. [Gk. holos, whole; ārktos, bear.] Pert. species found in a zoogeographical region including the northern parts of the new and old worlds (zool.).

holaspidean (hōl'ās'pī'dēān) a. [Gk. holos, whole; āsphios, shield.] With a single series of large scales on the posterior aspect of the tarso-metatarsus (zool.).

holocodont (hōl'ōkō'dōnt) a. [Gk. holkos, furrow; odous, tooth.] Having the teeth in a long continuous groove (zool.).

holofast.—the sucker or disc on the thallus of certain Algae (bot.).

holobenthic (hōlōbēn'thīk) a. [Gk. holos, whole; benthos, depths.] Living in the depths of the sea throughout life (zool.).

holoblastic (hōlōblas'tīk) a. [Gk. holos, whole; blastos, bud.] Pert. eggs in which the cleavage is total (emb.).

holobranch (hōlōbrāŋk) n. [Gk. holos, whole; brangchia, gills.] A gill in which gill filaments are borne on both sides (zool.).

holochlamydate (hōlōkla'mīdāt) a. [Gk. holos, whole; chlamys, cloak.] Having no notch on the margin of the mantle (zool.).

holochroal (hōlōkrō'āl) a. [Gk. holos, whole; chros, touch.] Having eyes with globular or biconvex lenses closely crowded together, so that the cornea is continuous over the whole eye (zool.).

hologastrula (hōlōgastrū'lä) n. [Gk. holos, whole; gastrula, stomach.] A gastrula formed from a holoblastic egg (emb.).

holognathous (hōlōgna'thōs) a. [Gk. holos, whole; gnathos, jaw.] Having the jaw in a single piece (zool.).

holometastigote (hōlōmēstā'gōt) a. [Gk. holos, whole; mastix, whip.] Having one type of flagellum scattered evenly over the body (zool.).

holometabolic (hōlōmētā'bōl'īk) a. [Gk. holos, whole; meta, after; balletin, to change.] Having complete metamorphosis (zool.).

holometabolism (hōlō'mētā'bōl'īzm) n. [Gk. holos, whole; metabole, change.] State of having complete metamorphosis (zool.).

holomorphosis (hōlōmor'fōsīs) n. [Gk. holos, whole; morphe, shape.] Regeneration in which the entire part is replaced (zool.).

holonephros (hōlō'nēf'roʊs) n. [Gk. holos, whole; nephros, kidney.] The hypothetical continuous excretory organ (anat.).

holophytic (hōlōfit'īk) a. [Gk. holos, whole; phyton, plant.] Obtaining the whole of its food after the manner of a plant (zool.).

holoplanktonic (hōlōplāŋk'tōn'īk) a. [Gk. holos, whole; plangktos, wandering.] Living near the surface throughout life (zool.).

holoptic (hōlōpt'īk) a. [Gk. holos, whole; oph, eye.] Having the eyes of the two sides meeting in a coadapted line of union (zool.).

holorrhinal (hōlō'rīn'āl) a. [Gk. holos, whole; rhis, nose.] Having nares with the posterior margin rounded, not cleft (zool.).

holoschisis (hōlōs'kīsīs) n. [Gk. holos, whole; schizein, to cut.] Amitosis (emb.).

holosericous (hōlōs'erīsh'ūs) a. [Gk. holos, whole; L. sericus, silk'en.] Completely covered with silky hair-like structures (bot.) having a silky lustre or sheen (zool.).

holostomatus (hōlōstō'mātūs) a. [Gk. holos, whole; stoma, mouth.] With the margin of the aperture entire (zool.).

holosystolic (hōlōsīs'tōlīk) a. [Gk. holos, whole; systole, contraction.] Pert. the complete systole (phys.).

holotrichous (hōlōtrī'kūs) a. [Gk. holos, whole; thrix, hair.] Having a uniform covering of cilia over the body (zool.).

holozoic (hōlō'zō'īk) a. [Gk. holos, whole; zoon, animal.] Obtaining the whole of its food after the manner of animals; ingulging proteids (zool.).

homacanth (hōm'ākānth) a. [Gk. homos, like; akanta, spine.]
Having the spines of the dorsal fin symmetrical (zool.).

**homaxon** (hôm'äksôn) a. [Gk. homos, alike; axon, axis.] Built up around equal axes (zool.).

**homaxonic**,—homaxon.

**homeokinetic** (hōm'i-ôkʹi-nē'sīs) n. [Gk. homoikos, same; kinein, to move.] Mitosis with an equal division of the chromatinc elements to the daughter nuclei (biol.).

**homeotely** (hōm'i-ô'tē-lē) n. [Gk. homoios, like; telos, end.] Evolution from homologous parts, but with less close resemblance (biol.).

**homeozooic** (hōm'i-ô-zō'îk) a. [Gk. homoios, alike; zoon, animal.] Pert. a region or a series of regions with identical fauna or flora (biol.).

**homoblastic** (hōm'o-blas'tīk) a. [Gk. homoios, alike; blastos, bud.] Having direct embryonic development; arising from similar cells (emb.).

**homocarpous** (hōm'o-kärp'ōs) a. [Gk. homoios, alike; karpos, fruit.] Bearing one kind of fruit (bot.).

**homocerical** (hōm'o-sēr'kāl) a. [Gk. homoios, same; kerkos, tail.] Having a tail with equal or nearly equal lobes, and axis ending near the middle of the base; usually this type is derived from the heterocerical type (zool.).

**homocerebrin** (hōm'o-sèr'brīn) n. [Gk. homoios, alike; L. cerebrum, brain.] A substance identical with cerebrin (phys.).

**homochlamydous** (hōm'o-kłā-mī'd'-ē-us) a. [Gk. homos, same; chlamys, cloak.] Having the outer and inner perianth whorls alike (bot.).

**homochromatic** (hōm'o-krom'ā-mūs) a. [Gk. homoios, alike; chroma, colour.] With the whole of the capitular florets of one colour (bot.).

**homodermic** (hōm'o-děr'mīk) a. [Gk. homoios, same; derma, skin.] Sprung from the same embryonic layer (biol.).

**homodont** (hōm'o-dōnt) a. [Gk. homos, same; odous, tooth.] Having the teeth all alike, not differentiated (zool.).

**homodromous** (hōm'o-dōr'mūs) a. [Gk. homos, same; dromein, to run.] Having the genetic spiral alike in direction in both stem and branches (bot.).

**homodynamy** (hōm'o-dā'nē) n. [Gk. homoios, same; dynamis, power.] Metamerie homology (biol.).

**homoeosis** (hōm'o-ēıs'sis) n. [Gk. homoio-osis, likeness.] The assumption by one part of the likeness of another part, as the modification of an antenna into a foot, or of a petal into a stamen; metamorphy (biol.).

**homogamous** (hōm'o-gām'mūs) a. [Gk. homos, same; gamos, marriage.] Characterized by homogamy (biol.).

**homogamy** (hōm'o-gām'i) n. [Gk. homos, same; gamos, marriage.] Interbreeding due to some type of isolation, e.g. physiological isolation (zool.); having the flowers all alike, having the stamens and pistils mature at the same time (bot.).

**homogangliate** (hōm'o-găng'gli-āt) a. [Gk. homos, same; ganglion, knot.] Having the ganglia of the nerve loops symmetrically arranged (zool.).

**homogen** (hōm'o-jē'n) n. [Gk. homos, same; genos, race.] One of a group having a common origin; one of a series of identically derived parts (zool.).

**homogeneous** (hōm'o-jē'nē-us),—homogenous.

**homogenesis** (hōm'o-jēn'e-sis) n. [Gk. homoios, same; genesis, birth.] The type of reproduction in which like begets like (biol.).

**homogenous** (hōm'o-jē'nūs) a. [Gk. homos, same; genos, race.] More or less alike owing to descent from a common stock (biol.).

**homogeny** (hōm'o-jēn'i) n. [Gk. homos, same; genos, race.] Correspondence between parts due to common descent (biol.).

**homogony** (hōm'o-gō'nē) n. [Gk. homos, same; genos, offspring.] Condition of having one type of flower with equally long stamens and pistil (bot.).

**homolomerous** (hōm'o-lōm'erūs) a. [Gk. homoios, like; meros, part.]
Having the Algae distributed equally through the fungoid mycelium, in a lichen (bot).

**Homoiothermal** (hōmō'oiōthēr'mal) a. [Gk. homois, like; thermos, hot.] Warm-blooded (zool.).

**Homoeothal** (hōmō'ēs'thēal) a. [Gk. homos, same; lekithos, yolk.] Having little deutoplasm, which is equally distributed (emb.).

**Homologous** (hōmōlō'gus) a. [Gk. homos, same; logos, discourse.] Resembling in structure and origin (biol.).

**Homologue** (hōmōlōg) n. [Gk. homos, same; logos, speech.] One of a series of structures similar in structure and origin (biol.).

**Homology** (hōmōlō'jē) n. [Gk. homos, same; logos, speech.] The similarity in structure and development of organs or parts (biol.).

**Homomalous** (hōmōmāl'ūs, hōmōm'-ālūs) a. [Gk. homos, same; mallos, lock of wool.] Curving uniformly to one side; appl. leaves (bot.).

**Homomorphism** (hōmōmōr'fizm) n. [Gk. homos, same; morphē, shape.] The condition of having perfect flowers of only one type (bot.); hemimetabolism (zool.).

**Homomorphosis** (hōmōmōr'fōsēs) n. [Gk. homos, same; morphē, shape.] The condition of having the newly regenerated part like the part removed (biol.).

**Homoneculus** (hōmōn'kūlūs) n. [L. homunculus, little man.] The small miniature of the human foetus seen in the spermatozoon, according to the Animalcullists (biol.).

**Homonomy** (hōmōn'ōmē) n. [Gk. homos, same; nomos, law.] The homology existing between parts arranged on transverse axes (biol.).

**Homonym** (hōmō'nīm) n. [Gk. homos, same; onyma, name.] A name pre-occupied, and so unsuitable according to the law of priority (biol.).

**Homopetalous** (hōmō'pētālūs) a. [Gk. homos, same; petalon, petal.] Having all the petals alike (bot.).

**Homophyadic** (hōmōfīd'āk) a. [Gk. homos, same; phyas, shoot.] Producing only one kind of shoot (bot.).

**Homophylie** (hōmōfil'ē) a. [Gk. homos, same; phyle, race.] Resembling one another owing to a common ancestry (biol.).

**Homophylous** (hōmōfil'ūs) a. [Gk. homos, same; phyllon, leaf.] Bearing leaves which are all of one kind (bot.).

**Homoplast** (hōmō'plāst) n. [Gk. homos, same; plastos, moulded.] An organ formed of similar plastsids (bot.).

**Homoplastic** (hōmōplās'tīk) a. [Gk. homos, same; plastos, moulded.] Pert. homoplasty (biol.).

**Homoplasny**—homoplasty.

**Homopterous** (hōmōp'tērūs) a. [Gk. homos, same; pteron, wing.] Having the wings alike (zool.).

**Homosporous** (hōmōs-pōrūs) a. [Gk. homos, same; sporos, seed.] Producing only one kind of spore (bot.).

**Homostyled** (hōmō'stīld) a. [Gk. homos, same; stylos, pillar.] With uniform styles (bot.).

**Homothermous,**—homiothermal.

**Homotropous** (hōmō'trōpūs) a. [Gk. homos, same; trepein, to turn.] Erect; having the micropyle and chalaza at opposite ends; appl. ovules (bot.).

**Homogyote** (hōmō'zi'gōt) n. [Gk. homos, same; zygote, to yoke.] An organism in which the characters are stable, resulting from the union of zygotes bearing similar characters (biol.).

**Homozygous** (hōmōzīgòs) a. [Gk. homos, same; zygein, to yoke.] Stable (biol.).

**Honey-dew,—** a sugary exudation found on the leaves of many plants (bot.); a sweet secretion produced by certain insects, e.g. Aphids (zool.).

**Hooded** (hoo'dēd) a. [A.S. hōd.] Bearing a hood-like petal; rolled up like a cone of paper; as in certain leaves (bot.); having the head conspicuously and differently
coloured from the rest of the body; having crests on the head; having wing-shaped expansions on the neck, as in the cobra (zool.).  

**hordaceous** (hör'deə'shūs) a. [L. hordaeum, barley.] Pert. or resembling barley (bot.).  

**horizontal** (hör'tīs'ōn'tōl) a. [Gk. horizon, bounding.] Growing in a plane at right angles to the primary axis (bot.).  

**hormogonium** (hör'mogō'nūm) n. [Gk. hormos, chain; gonia, generation.] That portion of an algal filament between two heterocytes which, breaking away, acts as a reproductive body (bot.).  

**hormones** (hör'mon'z) n. plu. [Gk. hormao, to excite.] The secretions of ductless glands which pass into the blood-vessels by osmosis (phys.).  

**horn** (hörn) n. [A.S. horn.] The process on the head of many animals; any projection from an animal resembling a horn; a tuft of feathers as in an owl; a spine in fishes; a tentacle in snails (zool.); an awn; any pointed projection or process (bot.).  

**horn core,**—the central bony part in the hollow-horned ruminants (zool.).  

**host** (höst) n. [L. hostis, stranger.] Any organism in which another organism spends a part or the whole of its existence, and derives some of its nourishment therefrom (biol.).  

**house** (hows) n. [A.S. hūs.] The external gelatinous-like covering secreted by certain Tunicates (zool.).  

**humeral** (hū'mērəl) a. [L. humerus, the shoulder.] Pert. shoulder region (anat.); pert. or naming the anterior basal angle of the wing of an insect, one of the horn plates on the plastron of a turtle (zool.).  

**humerus** (hū'mērūs) n. [L. humerus, shoulder.] The bone of the upper arm (anat., zool.).  

**humistratous** (hū'mistrə'tūs) a. [L. humus, earth; sternere, to spread.] Spreading over the surface of the earth (bot.).  

**humour** (hū'mōr) n. [L. humor, moisture.] The fluid of the eye (anat.); any fluid or juice (phys.).  

**humus** (hū'mūs) n. [L. humus, earth.] A dark soil-like material formed by the decomposition of vegetable or animal matter (bot.).  

**hunger** (hūng'gər) n. [A.S. hungor.] The sensation caused normally by the lack of food (phys.).  

**husk** (hūsk) n. [M.E. huske.] The outer coating of various seeds (bot.).  

**hyaline** (hī'alīn) a. [Gk. hyalo, glass.] Clear; transparent; free from inclusions (biol.).  

**hyalogon** (hī'alōjōn) n. [Gk. hyalo, glass; gignesthai, to produce.] Any of the substances found in animal tissues which are insoluble and related to mucoids (phys.).  

**hyaloid** (hī'aloid) a. [Gk. hyalo, glass.] Glassy; transparent (phys.).  

**hyaloid membrane,**—a delicate membrane enveloping the vitreous body of the eye (anat.).  

**hyalomucoid** (hī'alōmū'koid) n. [Gk. hyalo, glass; mucus, something moulded.] The ground substance of the cell as distinguished from the microsomes, or as distinguished from the reticulum or spongioplasm (zool.); the ectoplasm or peripheral zone in plant cells (bot.).  

**hyaloplasma,**—hyaloplasm.  

**hyalopterous** (hī'alōp'tērūs) a. [Gk. hyalo, glass; pteron, wing.] Having transparent wings (zool.).  

**hyalosome** (hī'alōsōm) n. [Gk. hyalo, glass; soma, body.] A nucleolar-like body in a cell-nucleus, only slightly stainable by nuclear or plasma stains (biol.).  

**hybrid** (hī'brīd) n. [L. hibrida, a cross.] Any cross-bred animal or plant (biol.).  

**hybridism** (hī'brīdīzəm) n. [L. hibrida, a cross.] The state or quality of being a hybrid (biol.).  

**hybridization** (hī'brīdīza'shūn) n. [L. hibrida, a cross.] Act or process of hybridizing; state of being hybridized (biol.).  

**hybridize** (hī'brīdīz) v. [L. hibrida, a cross.] To interbreed, to produce hybrids (biol.).
hydrathode (hī'dāthōd) n. [Gk. hydor, water; odos, way.] An epidermal structure specialized for the secretion of water (bot.).

hydatid (hī'dātīd) n. [Gk. hydatis, watery vesicle.] Any vesicle or sac filled with a clear watery-like fluid, and containing encysted stages of the larval tapeworms (zool.).

hydatiform (hī'dātīfōrm) a. [Gk. hydatis, watery vesicle; L. forma, shape.] Resembling a hydatid (zool.).

hydatigenous (hī'dātījē'nūs) a. [Gk. hydatis, watery vesicle; gignesthai, to produce.] Producing or forming hydatids (zool.).

hydranth (hī'dránth) n. [Gk. hydor, water; anthos, flower.] A nutritive zooid in a hydroid colony (zool.).

hydrocaulis (hī'drōkōl'īs) n. [Gk. hydor, water; kaulos, stalk.] The branching vertical portion of the coenosarc in a hydroid colony (zool.).

hydrocircus (hī'drōsōr'kūs) n. [Gk. hydor, water; kirkos, circle.] The hydrocoelic ring surrounding the mouth in Echinoderms (zool.).

hydrocladia (hī'drōklā'dēā) n. pl. [Gk. hydor, water; klados, short.] The secondary branches of a hydrocaulis (zool.).

hydrocoel (hī'drōskēl) n. [Gk. hydor, water; koilos, hollow.] The water-vascular system in the Echinoderms (zool.).

hydrocyst (hī'drōsīst) n. [Gk. hydor, water; kystis, bladder.] A dactylozooid (zool.).

hydroecium (hī'drōshēəm) n. [Gk. hydor, water; oikos, house.] A closed tube at the upper end of a Siphonophore; an infundibulum (zool.).

hydroid (hī'drōyd) n., a. [Gk. hydor, water; eidos, resemblance.] A tracheid (bot.); pert. or similar to the genus hydra; the polyp form of a Hydrozoan (zool.).

hydrolysis (hī'drōlī'sis) n. [Gk. hydor, water; lyein, to dissolve.] Decomposition of a chemical compound by the addition of water (phys.).

hydrome (hī'drōm) n. [Gk. hydor, water; mestos, full.] Any tissue that conducts water (bot.).

hydromegatherm (hī'drōmēg'āthērm) n. [Gk. hydor, water; mega, great; therme, heat.] A plant which must have both moisture and heat to develop fully (bot.).

hydrophilous (hīdrōfī'lōs) a. [Gk. hydor, water; philein, to love.] Pollinated through the agency of water (bot.).

hydrophyllum (hī'drōfil'īm) n. [Gk. hydor, water; phyllon, leaf.] One of leaf-like transparent bodies arising above and partly covering the sporosacs in a Siphonophore (zool.).

hydrophyte (hī'drōfīt) n. [Gk. hydor, water; phyton, plant.] An aquatic plant.

hydrophytton (hī'drōfī'tōn) n. [Gk. hydor, water; phyton, plant.] A complete hydroid colony, root-like organ, stem and branches (zool.).

hydroplanula (hī'drōplān'ūlā) n. [Gk. hydor, water; L. planus, flat.] A stage in the larval history of a Coelenterate between a planula and an actinula (zool.).

hydropolypp (hī'drōpōl'īp) n. [Gk. hydor, water; F. polype, polyp.] A polyp of a hydroid colony; a hydrula (zool.).

hydroleum (hī'drōpōr) n. [Gk. hydor, water; poros, opening.] The opening into the right hydrocoel in the echinoderm larvae (zool.).

hydrorhiza (hī'drōrī'zā) n. [Gk. hydor, water; rhiza, root.] The creeping root-like portion of the coenosarc of a hydroid colony (zool.).

hydrosome (hī'drōsōm) n. [Gk. hydor, water; soma, body.] The conspicuously hydra-like stage in a coelenterate life-history (zool.).

hydrospire (hī'drōspīr) n. [Gk. hydor, water; L. spira, coil.] The folds on the stereom of blastoids; respiratory structures (pal.).

hydrostome (hī'drōstōm) n. [Gk. hydor, water; stoma, mouth.] The mouth of a hydroid polyp (zool.).

hydrotaxis (hī'drōtāk'sis) n. [Gk. hydor, water; taxis, arrangement.] The response of certain small
organisms or of certain organs to the stimulus of water (bot.).

hydrololica (hɪdˈrələlɪkə) n. [Gk. hydor, water; theke, cup.] The cup-like structure into which the polyp may withdraw, found in many Coelenterates; a product of the ectoderm (zoöl.).

hydrotopism (hɪdˈrətopɪzəm) n. [Gk. hydor, water; tretein, to turn.] Hydrotaxis.

hydrula (hɪˈdrʊlə) n. [Gk. hydor, water.] A hypothetical simple polyp (zoöl.).

hygrophilous (hɪɡˈrɒfɪləs) a. [Gk. hygro, wet; philein, to love.] Inhabiting moist or marshy places (bot.).

hydropsyhte (hɪˈdrɒpsɪft) n. [Gk. hypse, wet; phyleon, plant.] A plant which lives and thrives under conditions of plentiful moisture (bot.).

hydropoicin (hɪˈdrɒplɔzəm) n. [Gk. hygros, wet; plasma, something moulded.] The more liquid part of protoplasma; cf. stereoplasma (biol.).

hygrosopic (hɪˈgrəspəˈɪk) a. [Gk. hygros, wet; skopein, to regard.] Sensitive to moisture (bot.).

hydropathous (hɪˈdρəptəs) a. [Gk. hyle, wood; phagein, to eat.] Eating wood; appl. certain insects (zoöl.).

hydropoite (hɪˈdrɒpət) n. [Gk. hyle, wood; phyton, plant.] A plant growing in woods (bot.).

hyalotomous (hɪˈjɔltəməs) a. [Gk. hyle, wood; temnein, to cut.] Woodcutting; appl. certain insects (zoöl.).

hymen (hɪˈmɛn) n. [Gk. hymen, membrane.] A thin fold of mucous membrane situated at the orifice of the vagina (anat.).

hymenial (hɪˈmɛniəl) a. [Gk. hymen, skin.] Pert. hymenium (bot.).

hymeniferous (hɪˈmɛnɪfərəs) a. [Gk. hymen, skin; L. ferre, to carry.] Having a hymenium (bot.).

hymenium (hɪˈmɛniəm) n. [Gk. hymen, skin.] The outermost layer of a mushroom lamellae, or similar fungus, consisting of barren cells or paraphyses and basidial cells (bot.).

hymenophore (hɪˈmɛnəfər) n. [Gk. hymen, skin; pherein, to carry.] The hymen portion of the sporophore of a fungus (bot.).

hymenopterus (hɪˈmɛnəptərəs) a. [Gk. hymen, skin; pteron, wing.] Having membranous wings; appl. certain insects (zoöl.).

hyobranchial (hɪˈɔbrəŋkˈʃɪəl) a. [Gk. τ; brangchia, gills.] Pert. gills and hyoid (zoöl.).

hyoepiglottic (hɪˈɔeɪpɪˈɡlɒtɪk) a. [Gk. τ; ἐπι, upon; glotta, tongue.] Connecting the hyoid and the epiglottis (anat.).

hyoglossal (hɪˈɔɡləsəl) a. [Gk. τ; glossa, tongue.] Pert. tongue and hyoid (anat.).

hyoid (hɪˈɔɪd) a. [Gk. hyoedyes, Y-shaped.] Pert. or designating a bone or series of bones lying at the base of the tongue and developed from the hyoid arch of the embryo (anat.).

hyoideus (hɪˈɔɪdəs) n. [Gk. hyoedyes, Y-shaped.] A nerve which supplies the mucosa of the mouth and the muscles of the hyoid region (anat.).

hyomandibular (hɪˈɔmændɪbʊˈlær) a. [Gk. τ; L. mandibulum, jaw.] Pert. hyoid and the mandible; pert. dorsal segment of the hyoid arch in fishes; n., the dorsal segment itself of the hyoid arch in fishes (zoöl.).

hyomental (hɪˈɔməntˈɛl) a. [Gk. τ; L. mentum, chin.] Pert. hyoid and chin (anat.).

hyoplastron (hɪˈɒpləstrən) n. [Gk. τ; F. plastron, breast-plate.] The second lateral plate in the plastron of Cheloniens (zoöl.).

hyosternum (hɪˈɔstərnʊm) n. [Gk. τ; sternon, breast.] The hyo-plastron (zoöl.).

hyostylie (hɪˈɔstɪlɪk) a. [Gk. τ; stylos, pillar.] Having the jaw articulated to the skull by the agency of the hyomandibular or corresponding part (zoöl.).

hyothyroid (hɪˈɔθɪfrəɪd) a. [Gk. τ; thyroes, shield; eidos, like.] Pert. the hyoid and the thyroid cartilages of the larynx; appl. structures associated with them (zoöl.).

hypallelemorph (hɪˈpæləˈɛmər) n. [Gk. hypo, under; allelon, of one
another; *morphe*, shape.] Allelo-
morphs which under certain con-
ditions are themselves compound
(biol.).

**hypanthium** (hip̄án’thium) *n.* [Gk.
hȳpo, under; *anthos*, flower.] Any
enlargement of the torus (bot.).

**hypanthodium** (hip̄án’thō’dium) *n.*
[Gk. hȳpo, under; *anthodes*, like
flowers.] An inflorescence with a
concave capitulum on the walls of
which the flowers are arranged
(bot.).

**hypapophysis** (hip̄áp’öf’sis) *n.* [Gk.
hȳpo, under; *apo*, upon; *phyein*, to
grow.] A ventral process on a
vertebra (anat.).

**hyparterial** (hip̄ártē’rōl) *a.* [Gk.
hȳpo, under; L. *arteria*, channel.] Situated below an artery; *apl.*
branch of the right bronchus
(anat.).

**hypaxial** (hip̄ák’siāl) *a.* [Gk. hȳpo,
der; *l. *axis*, axis.] Ventral, or
below the vertebral column; *apl.*
muscles (zool.).

**hyperapophysis** (hip̄éräp’öf’sis) *n.*
[Gk. hȳper, above; *apo*, from;
*phyein*, to grow.] A postero-
lateral process of the dorsal side of
a vertebra (zool.).

**hyperchromasy** (hip̄érkro’māsī) *n.*
[Gk. hȳper, above; *chroma*, colour.] A
relatively superabundant supply of
chromatin to cytoplasm in a cell
(biol.).

**hyperchromatosis** (hip̄érkro’mātō’sis)
*n.* [Gk. hȳper, above; *chroma*,
colour.] The excess of nuclear
substance in a cell just previous to
division (zool.).

**hypercoracid** (hip̄érkör’ākoid) *a.*
[Gk. hȳper, above; *korax*, crow;
eidōs, like.] Pert. or designating
the upper bone at the base of a
pectoral fin in Fishes (zool.).

**hypermetamorphosis** (hip̄érkër-mēt’ā-
mor’fōsis) *n.* [Gk. hȳper, above;
*mēta*, after; *morphe*, shape.] A
protracted and thoroughgoing
metamorphosis (zool.).

**hyperparasite** (hip̄érpär’āsīt) *n.* [Gk.
hȳper, above; *para*, beside; *sitōs*,
food.] A parasite which is para-
sitic on or in another parasite
(biol.).

**hyperpnoea** (hip̄érpno’ēa) *n.* [Gk.
hȳper, above; *pnoë*, breath.] Rapid
breathing due to an insufficient
supply of oxygen (phys.).

**hypsersensitivity** (hip̄ér-sen sit’ōv’ītī) *n.*
[Gk. hȳper, above; L. *sentire*, to
feel.] A condition of being unduly
sensitive to any drug (phys.).

**huyertely** (hip̄er’tēlī) *n.* [Gk. hȳper,
above; *telos*, end.] Any imitation
in colour or pattern which has
overshot the mark (zool.).

**hypertonia** (hip̄érto’nēa) *n.* [Gk.
hȳper, above; *tonos*, tone.] Ex-
cessive tonicity (phys.).

**hypertrophy** (hip̄ér-trōf’ī) *n.* [Gk.
hȳper, above; *trophe*, nourishment.] An
excessive growth or develop-
ment (biol.).

**hypha** (hip̄āf’ā) *n.* [Gk. hȳphe, web.] The
thread-like element of the
vegetative mycelium of a Fungus
(bot.).

**hyphasma** (hip̄áz’mā) *n.* [Gk. hȳphas-
ma, thing woven.] A barren
mycelium (bot.).

**hypodrome** (hip̄ōdrōm) *n.* [Gk.
hȳphe, web; dromein, to run.] Running
throughout the tissues; *apl.*
thick leaves where the veins are
not visible from the surface
(bot.).

**hypnocyst** (hip̄ōnōsīst) *n.* [Gk. hȳphōs,
sleep; *kystis*, bladder.] A cyst in
which the contained organism
simply rests (zool.).

**hypnody** (hip̄ōnōdī) *n.* [Gk. hȳphōndia,
sleepiness.] The long resting
period passed by certain larval
forms (zool.).

**hypnogenic** (hip̄ōnōjēn’ik) *a.* [Gk.
hȳphōn, sleep; *kystis*, bladder.] Sleep-
producing; *apl.* influences or
localities which tend to produce
hypnosis (phys.).

**hypnosperm** (hip̄ōnōspērm) *n.* [Gk.
hȳphōn, sleep; sperma, seed.] A
hypnosporum (bot.).

**hypnosporangium** (hip̄ōnōspōrān’jītūm)
*n.* [Gk. hȳphōn, sleep; sporos, seed;
anggetion, vessel.] A spor-
angium containing resting spores
(bot.).
hypnos (hi'pŏnŏspōr) n. [Gk. hypnos, sleep; sporos, seed.] A resting spore; a zygote that remains in a quiescent condition during winter (bot.).

hypoarion (hi'pŏər'ərŏn) n. [Gk. hypo, under; arion, little egg.] A small lobe below the optic lobes of most Teleosts (zool.).

hypoanal (hi'pŏbā'sāl) n. [Gk. hypo, under; L. basis, base.] The lower segment of a developing ovule (bot.).

hypoblast (hi'pŏblast) n. [Gk. hypo, under; blastos, bud.] The inner germ layer in a gastrula (emb.).

hypoblastic (hi'pŏbāl'sĭk) a. [Gk. hypo, under; blastos, bud.] Pert. or derived from the inner layer; endodermal (biol.).

hypoanal (hi'pŏbrāŋ'kēl) a. [Gk. hypo, under; brancheia, gills.] Pert. the lower or fourth segment of the branchial arch (anat.).

hypoanal (hi'pŏsēn'trūm) n. [Gk. hypo, under; kentron, centre.] A transverse cartilage that arises below the nerve cord and forms part of the vertebral centrum (zool.).

hypochondium (hi'pŏkōl'ētĭm) n. [Gk. hypo, under; chondros, cartilage.] A region below the epigastric and above the lumbar (anat.).

hypochondrial (hi'pŏkōr'al) a. [Gk. hypo, under; chordē, string.] Below the notochord (anat.).

hypochondial (hi'pŏkōr'dēal) a. [Gk. hypo, under; kēleis, key.] The interclavicle.

hypocone (hi'pŏkōn) n. [Gk. hypo, under; konos, cone.] The postero-internal cusp of an upper molar (zool.).

hypoconid (hi'pŏkōn'īd) n. [Gk. hypo, under; konos, cone.] The postero-buccal cusp of a lower molar (zool.).

hypoconulid (hi'pŏkōn'ŭlĭd) n. [Gk. hypo, under; konos, cone.] The postero-mesial cusp of a lower molar (zool.).

hypocoracoid (hi'pŏkōr'ākŏid) a. [Gk. hypo, under; korax, crow; eidos, like.] Pert. the lower bone at the base of the pectoral fin in Fishes (zool.).

hypocotyl (hi'pŏkōt'ĭl) n. [Gk. hypo, under; kotyle, hollow.] That portion of the stem below the cotyledons in an embryo (emb.).

hypocotyledonary (hi'pŏkōt'ĭl'dŏnərĭ) a. [Gk. hypo, under; kotyle, hollow.] Below the cotyledons (bot.).

hypocrateriform (hi'pŏkrāt'ĭrĭfŏrm) a. [Gk. hypo, under; krater, cup; L. forma, shape.] Having a gamopetalous corolla with a long narrow tube, and the limbs at right angles to the tube (bot.).

hypodactylum (hi'pŏdak'tŭlŭm) n. [Gk. hypo, under; daktyslos, digit.] The under surface of a bird’s toes (zool.).

hypoderma (hi'pŏdēr'mă) n. [Gk. hypo, under; derma, skin.] The tissue just under the epidermis in plants.

hypodermal (hi'pŏdēr'măl) a. [Gk. hypo, under; derma, skin.] Pert. the hypoderma or hypodermis (biol.).

hypodermall (hi'pŏdēr'măllă) n. [Gk. hypo, under; derma, skin.] Sponge spicules situated just below the derma or skin (zool.).

hypodermic (hi'pŏdēr'mĭk) a. [Gk. hypo, under; L. dermis, skin.] Pert. the parts just under the skin (zool.).

hypodermis (hi'pŏdēr'mĭs) n. [Gk. hypo, under; L. dermis, skin.] The cellular layer lying beneath and secreting the cuticle of the Annelida, Arthropoda, etc.; the hypoblast (zool.); hypodema (bot.).

hypodiscotic (hi'pŏdis'kōt'ĭk) a. [Gk. hypo, under; diá, two; krotēin, to beat.] Exhibiting the phenomenon of having two arterial beats for the one cardiac (phys.).

hypogastric (hi'pŏgās'trĭk) a. [Gk. hypo, under; gaster, belly.] Pert. the lower median region of the abdomen (anat.).

hypogastrium (hi'pŏgās'tĭrŭm) n. [Gk. hypo, under; gaster, belly.] The lower median region of the abdomen (anat.).
hypogeanal (hi'pøjë'äl) a. [Gk. hy̓po, under; gaia, earth.] Subterranean; appl. stems, etc. (bot.).

hypogenesis (hi'pójé'nësis) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; genesis, origin.] Development without alternation of generations occurring (biol.).

hypogenous (hi'pójë'nës) a. [Gk. hy̓po, under; genos, birth.] Growing on the lower surface of anything (bot.).

hypogeous (hi'pøjë'ús) a. [Gk. hy̓po, under; ge, earth.] Growing or maturing under the earth (bot., zoöl.).

hypoglossal (hi'pøjlōs'äl) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; glossa, tongue.] The twelfth paired cranial nerve, distributed to the base of the tongue (anat.).

hypoglossitis (hi'pøjlōt'ís) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; glossa, tongue.] The under part of the tongue (anat.); a division of the labium of beetles (zoöl.).

hypognathous (hi'pōgnæ'thus, hi'pög'-næthūs) a. [Gk. hy̓po, under; gnathos, jaw.] Having the lower jaw slightly longer than the upper (zoöl.).

hypogynium (hi'pōjnë'tüm) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; gyne, female.] That structure which supports the ovary in such plants as sedges (bot.).

hypogynous (hi'pōjë'nës) a. [Gk. hy̓po, under; gyne, female.] Inserted below the gynoecium, and not adherent; cf. perigynous (bot.).

hypohyal (hi'pōhï'äl) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; hy̓oïdes, Y-shaped.] The hyoid element lying between the ceratohyal and the basihyal (anat.).

hypoischium (hi'pōis'kïüm) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; ischion, hip.] A small bony rod passing backwards from the ischiadic symphysis and supporting the ventral cloacal wall (zoöl.).

hypomere (hi'pōmër) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; meros, part.] The lower or lateral plate zone of the coelomic pouches (emb.).

hypomerous (hi'pōmer'ös) a. [Gk. hy̓po, under; meros, part.] The lateral inflexed side of a coleopterous prothorax (zoöl.).

hyponasty (hi'pōnäs'ti) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; nastos, close-pressed.] The state of growth in a flattened structure in which the under surface grows more vigorously than the upper (bot.).

hyponeome (hi'pōnōm) n. [Gk. hy̓po-nome, underground passage.] The funnel of the Cephalopods (zoöl., pal.).

hyponychium (hi'pōnīk'ëüm) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; onyx, nail.] The layer of epidermis on which the nail rests (anat.).

hypopetalous (hi'pōpē'tālūs) a. [Gk. hy̓po, under; petalon, petal.] Having the corolla inserted below and not adherent to the gynoecium (bot.).

hypophare (hi'pōfār) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; pherein, to bear.] The lower part of the sponge in which there are no chambers; cf. spongephare (zoöl.).

hypopharyngeal (hi'pōfārin'jëał, -fā'-jë'äl) a. [Gk. hy̓po, under; pharynx, pharynx.] Pert. or situated below or in the lower surface of the pharynx (zoöl.).

hypopharynx (hi'pōfār'ingks) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; pharynx, pharynx.] The lingua of many insects; in mosquitoes, an outgrowth from the base of the labium which bears the salivary groove or duct (zoöl.).

hypophleodial (hi'pōfē'odâl) a. [Gk. hy̓po, under; phleos, bark.] Living or growing under the bark (bot.).

hypophyllium (hi'pōfīl'ëüm) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; phyllon, leaf.] A scale-like leaf below a cladophyll (bot.).

hypophysical (hi'pōfīz'al) a. [Gk. hy̓po, under; physis, growth.] Pert. the hypophysis (anat.).

hypophysis (hi'pōfīs'ës) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; physis, growth.] The pituitary body (anat.); the olfactory pit in the lancelet (zoöl.); the last cell of the suspensor (bot.).

hypoplastron (hi'pōplāstr'ôn) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; F. plastron, shield.] The third lateral bony plate in the plastron of turtles (zoöl.).

hypopodium (hi'pōpō'dëüm) n. [Gk. hy̓po, under; podion, little foot.]
The basal portion of any leaf, including the stalk (bot.).

Hypoptilum (hip'op'tilūm) n. [Gk. hypō, under; pílion, down.] The after-shaft (zoöl.).

Hypopygium (hip'opī'gium, hip'opī'jiūm) n. [Gk. hypō, under; pyge, buttocks.] The clasping organ of a male dipterous insect (zoöl.).

Hyporachis (hip'ōrā'kīs) n. [Gk. hypō, under; rhachis, spine.] The stem of the after-shaft of a feather (zoöl.).

Hyporhachis,—see hyporachis.

Hyposkeletal (hip'ōske'ētal) a. [Gk. hypō, under; skeleton, hard.] Lying beneath or internally to the endoskeleton (zoöl.).

Hypophyse (hip'ōfsēn) n. [Gk. hypō, under; sphen, wedge.] A wedge-shaped process on the neural arch of the vertebrae of certain extinct reptiles which fits into the hypaprum (päl.).

Hypostereom (hip'sōstrē'ōm) n. [Gk. hypō, under; stereos, solid.] The third or inner layer of the thecal plates of a Cystid; the inner layer of the integument of a Crinoid (zoöl.).

Hypostome (hip'ōstō'mā) n. [Gk. hypō, under; stoma, mouth.] The fold bounding the posterior margin of the oral aperture in Crustacea; the oral projection or manubrium of a Hydrozoan (zoöl.).

Hypostomatous (hip'ōstō'mā'tās) a. [Gk. hypō, under; stoma, mouth.] Having the mouth placed on the lower or ventral side (zoöl.).

Hypostome,—see hypostoma.

Hypotarsus (hip'ōtārsūs) n. [Gk. hypō, under; tarsus, ankle.] The "calcaneum" of a bird (zoöl.).

Hypothalamus (hip'ōthāl'amūs) n. [Gk. hypō, under; thalamos, chamber.] The subthalamic tegmental region and the structures forming the greater part of the floor of the third ventricle (anat.).

Hypothallus (hip'ōthāltūs) n. [Gk. hypō, under; thalātus, flattened plate.] The marginal hypyal outgrowth; a membranous case bearing sporangia (bot.).

Hypothecium (hip'ōthe'ciūm, -shīūm) n. [Gk. hypō, under; theke, cup.] The layer of dense hyphal threads below the thecium in Lichens; the upper layer of the ascoma (bot.).

Hypothenar (hip'ōthe'nār) a. [Gk. hypō, under; thenar, palm of the hand.] Pert. the prominent part of the palm of the hand above the base of the little finger (anat.).

Hypothetical units,—the ultimate component parts of protoplasm; unicellular units ranking between the molecule and the cell; also called variously, physiological units, pangens, gemmules, biophores, bioblasts, somacles, idiosomes, plasomes, micellae, plastidules, inotagmata, idbioblasts, biogens, gemmæ, and microzymas (biol.).

Hypotonic (hip'ōtōnik) a. [Gk. hypō, under; tônos, tension.] Appl. a solution whose osmotic pressure is less than that of serum (phys.).

Hypotrichous (hip'ōtrīkūs) a. [Gk. hypō, under; thrīx, hair.] Pert. Infusorians in which the cilia are mainly restricted to the under surface, and often form strong setal-like structures (zoöl.).

Hypotrochanterio (hip'ōtrōk'ānterīk) a. [Gk. hypō, under; trochanter, runner.] Beneath the trochanter (anat.).

Hypotympanic (hip'ōtīm'pānik) a. [Gk. hypō, under; l. tympanum, drum.] Situated below the tympanum; pert. the quadrate (anat.).

Hypoxanthin (hip'ōxanthīn) n. [Gk. hypō, under; xanthos, yellow.] A crystalline nitrogenous substance found in muscle tissue and in some seeds (phys.).

Hypozygal (hip'ōzi'gāl) n. [Gk. hypō, under; zygōn, yoke.] The lower ossicle of a syzygial pair bearing no pinnule (zoöl.).

Hypsiodont (hip'siēlōdōnt) a. [Gk. hypō, under; kypsi, high; odous, tooth.] Hypsiodont.

Hypsodont (hip'sōdōnt) a. [Gk. hypōsos, height; odous, tooth.] Pert. or designating teeth with high crowns and short roots (zoöl.).

Hypsophyll (hip'sōfīl) n. [Gk. kypsi, high; phyllon, leaf.] Any leaf beneath the sporophylls (bot.).

Hypural (hip'ūrāl) a. [Gk. hypō, under; oura, tail.] Pert. a bony...
structure, formed by the fused haemal spines of the last few vertebræ, which supports the caudal fin in certain Fishes (zool.).

**hysterogenic** (hɪsˈtәrәˈjɛnˈɪk) a. [Gk. hysteres, later; genos, birth.] Of later development or growth (zool.).

**ichthlyic** (ɪkˈθɪlɪk) a. [Gk. ichthys, fish.] Pert. or characteristic of Fishes (zool.).

**ichthyoid** (ɪkˈθɪəlɪd) a.,—ichthlyic.

**ichthyolite** (ɪkˈθɪəˈlɪt) n. [Gk. ichthys, fish; lithos, stone.] A fossil fish or part of one (pal.).

**ichthyology** (ɪkˈθɪəloʊˈjɪ) n. [Gk. ichthys, fish; logos, discourse.] That part of zoology treating of fishes.

**ichthyopterygia** (ɪkˈθɪəˌpɜtəˈrɪjə) n. plu. [Gk. ichthys, fish; pteryx, wing or fin.] Paired fish fins (zool.).

**ileosandrous** (ɪˈkəʊsænˈdrʊs) a. [Gk. eikosi, twenty; aner, man.] Having twenty or more stamens (bot.).

**id** (ɪd) n. [Gk. idios, distinct.] A hypothetical structural unit; the chromomere (cyt.).

**idant** (ɪˈdænt) n. [Gk. idios, distinct.] A unit resulting from an aggregation of ids; the chromosome (cyt.).

**idioblast** (ɪdɪˈəblæst) n. [Gk. idios, distinct; blastos, bud.] A biophore; an ultimate cell unit. See hypothetical units.

**idiocromatin** (ɪdɪˌəkroʊˈmætɪn) n. [Gk. idios, distinct; chroma, colour.] Temporarily dormant generative chromatin; cf. trophochromatin (cyt.).

**idiocromidia** (ɪdɪˌəkroʊˌmɪdɪˈæ) n. plu. [Gk. idios, distinct; chroma, colour.] Sporets; generative chromidia; cf. trophochromidia (cyt.).

**idiocromosome** (ɪdɪˌəkroʊˌmɒsəm) n. [Gk. idios, distinct; chroma, colour; soma, body.] An additional chromosome with a relation to sex, observed in certain germ cells—one or more may be present (cyt.).

**idiomuscular** (ɪdɪˌəmʊsˈkjuːlər) a. [Gk. idios, personal; L. musculus, muscle.] Appl. contraction of a degenerated muscle artificially stimulated (phys.).

**idioplasms** (ɪdɪˌəplɑːzm) n. [Gk. idios, distinct; plasma, something moulded.] Chromatin; the generative or germinal part of a cell; cf. trophoplasms (cyt.).

**idiosome** (ɪdɪˈəsəm) n. [Gk. idios, distinct; soma, body.] An idioblast or biophore. See hypothetical units.

**idiothalamous** (ɪdɪˌəθələˈmʊs) a. [Gk. idios, personal; thalamos, receptacle.] Appl. Lichens in which various parts are differently coloured from the thallus (bot.).

**idiothermous** (ɪdɪˌθərˈmʊs) a. [Gk. idios, personal; thermos, hot.] Warm-blooded; homiothermal (zool.).

**idiozoa** (ɪdɪˈəzoʊə) n. [Gk. idios, distinct; soma, girdle.] In spermato genesis a separated portion of archoplasm which ultimately becomes the head-cap of the spermatozoon (cyt.).

**idorgan** (ɪdərˈɡæn) n. [Gk. idios, distinct; organon, instrument.] A purely morphological multacellular unit which does not possess the features of a soma (biol.).

**ileoaeceal** (ɪˈlɛʊsˈkɛl) a. [L. ileum, groin; caecus, blind.] Pert. ileum and caecum; appl. fossae, folds, etc. (anat.).

**ileolic** (ɪˈlɛəlɪk) a. [L. ileum, groin; kolon, the gut.] Pert. ileum and colon; appl. artery, lymph gland, etc. (anat.).

**ileum** (ɪˈlɛəm) n. [L. ileum, groin.] The lower part of the small intestine (anat.).

**ilaeus** (ɪˈlæs) a. [L.ilia, flanks.] Pert. ilium, a pelvic bone; appl. artery, fossa, furrow, tuberosity, vein, muscle, etc. (anat.).

**ilicaudal** (ɪˈlɪkəˈdɔːl) a. [L. ilia, flanks; cauda, tail.] Connecting ilium and tail; appl. muscle (anat.).

**illococcygeal** (ɪˌlɪkɒˈkɒsɪˈɡeɪl) a. [L. ilia, flanks; Gk. kokkyx, cuckoo.] Pert. ilium and coccyx; appl. a muscle (anat.).

**illocostal** (ɪˌlɪkɒˈstɔːl) a. [L. ilia, flanks; costa, rib.] In region of
illa and ribs; appl. several muscles (anat.).

Illofemoral (Iliótfémórál) a. [L. ilia, flanks; femur, thigh.] Pert. the ilium and femur; appl. a ligament (anat.).

Illohypogastric (Ilióhypógastr'ík) a. [L. ilia, flanks; Gk. hypó, under; gaster, belly.] Pert. ilium and lower anterior part of the abdomen; appl. a nerve (anat.).

Illoinguinal (Ilióin'gwínál) a. [L. ilia, flanks; inguen, the groin.] In the region of ilium and groins; appl. a nerve (anat.).

Ilolombar (Iliólo'mbár) a. [L. ilia, flanks; lumbus, loins.] In region of ilium and loins; appl. artery, ligament, vein (anat.).

Illopectineal (Iliópektín'éál) a. [L. ilia, flanks; pecten, crest.] Appl. an eminence marking the point of union of ilium and pubis (anat.).

Iliotibial (Iliótít'íbál) a. [L. ilia, flanks; ibia, pipe.] Appl. a tract or band of muscle at the lower end of the thigh (anat.).

Iliotrochanteric (Iliótrókántér'ík) a. [L. ilia, flanks; Gk. trochanter, a runner.] Unitling ilium and trochanter of femur; appl. a ligament (anat.).

Ilium (Il'íum) n. [L. ilium, flank.] That part of the hip-bone supporting the flank (anat.); the dorsal bone, articulating with the backbone, of the pelvic arch (sool.).

Imaginal (Imágínál) a. [L. imago, image.] Pert. an imago; appl. larval discs, patches of cells from which new organs develop (sool.).

Imago (Imágó) n. [L. imago, image.] The last or adult stage in insect metamorphosis; the perfect insect (sool.).

Imbricate (Im'britkát) a. [L. imbricare, to tile.] Having parts overlying each other like house-tiles; appl. scales, plates, etc. (sool.); bud-scales, bracts, etc. (bot.).

Imitative (Im'iťátív) a. [L. imitari, to imitate.] Appl. form, structure, habit, colouring, etc., assumed for protection (sool.).

Immaculate (Imák'úlát) a. [L. in, not; macula, spot.] Without spots or marks of different colour.

Immunise (Imún'ís, Imú'nís) v. [L. immunis, free.] To render invulnerable to a toxin, usually by injecting the toxin in small quantities at short intervals, without the appearance of severe symptoms (phys.).

Immutity (Imú'nítí) n. [L. immunis, free from duty.] An organism's resistance, natural or acquired, to the onset of pathological conditions from infection, natural or artificial, by any of the micro-organisms (phys.).

Imparidigitate (Im'park'ídij'ítát) a. [L. impar, unequal; digitus, finger.] Having an odd number of digits on a limb (sool.).

Imparipinnate (Im'paripí'nát) a. [L. impar, unequal; pinna, wing.] Unequally pinnate; pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet (bot.).

Imperfect metamorphosis,—see incomplete.

Imperforate (Impek'fórát) a. [L. in, not; per, through; foratus, bored.] Not pierced; appl. foraminifera shells without fine pores in addition to principal opening (sool.).

Impervious (Impek'vívús) a. [L. in, not; per, through; via, way.] Not permeable (biol.); appl. nostrils with a septum between the nasal cavities (sool.).

Import (Im'pórt) n. [L. importare, to bring in.] A method of food-ingestion in Amoeba, food being drawn in on contact (phys.).

Impregnation (Imprégna'shún) n. [L. imprægnare, to fertilize.] Transference of spermatozoa from male to body of female.

Impression (Imprésh'ós'n) n. [L. in, into; premere, to press.] An indentation mark resulting from contact of organs or pressure of one on another, as those on the surfaces of the liver, the rhomboid of the clavicle, the trigeminal of the temporal (anat.).

Inantherate (Inán'thérát) a. [L. in, not; Gk. antheros, flowery.] Without anthers (bot.).

Inarticulate (Inár'tik'úlát) a. [L. in, not; articulatus, jointed.] Not segmented (biol.).

Inaxon (Imák'són) n. [Gk. is, fibre; K]
axon, axis.] A nerve-cell with axis-cylinder branching at a distance from it (phys.).

inbreeding,—breeding through a succession of parents belonging to the same stock, or very nearly related (biol.).

incalculable (inkal'kül'āt) a. [L. in, not; caliculus, small flower-cup.] Wanting a calicule (sool.).

incasement theory,—see preformation theory.

incised (insīz'ed) a. [L. incisis, cut into.] With deeply notched margin (biol.).

incisiform (insīz'iform) a. [L. incisus, cut into; forma, shape.] Incisor-shaped.

incisive (insīz'īv) a. [L. incisus, cut into.] Pert. or in the region of the incisors; appl. bones, foramina, fossa, canals (anat.).

incisor (insīz'ōr) a. [L. incisus, cut into.] Adapted for cutting—appl. mammalian premaxillary teeth; n. a crest or ridge of bone (anat.).

included (inklōō'dēd) a. [L. includere, to shut in.] Having stamens and pistils not protruding beyond the corolla; not exserted (bot.).

incomplete metamorphosis,—insect metamorphosis in which the young are hatched in the general adult form and develop without a quiescent stage (sool.).

incongruent (inkōông'groō'ēnt) a. [L. incongruens, not suitig.] Not suitable or fitting; appl. surface of joints which do not fit properly (anat.).

incoordination (in'kōôr'dnā'shūn) n. [L. in, not; cum, together; ordo, order.] Want of coordination; irregularity of movement due to loss of muscle control (phys.).

incrassate (inkrās'āt) a. [L. incrassare, to thicken.] Thickened.

incubation (inkūbā'shūn) n. [L. incubare, to lie on.] The hatching of eggs by means of heat, natural or artificial (emb.).

incubous (inkūbūs) a. [L. incubare, to lie on.] Appl. leaves so arranged that the base of each is covered by the upper portion of the next lower (bot.).

incudate (inkū'dāt) a. [L. incus, anvil.] Appl. type of Rotifer mastax with large and hooked rami and reduced mallei (sool.).

incumbent (inkūm'bēnt) a. [L. incumbere, to lie upon.] Lying upon; bent downwards to lie along a base; appl. cotyledons with hypocotyl applied to the back (bot.); appl. hairs or spines applied lengthwise to their base (sool.).

incurrent (inkūr'ēnt) a. [L. in, into; curvare, to run.] Leading into; appl. ectoderm-lined canals of Sponges which admit water; and inhalent siphons of Molluscs (sool.).

incurvatate (inkūr'vāt) a. [L. in, in; curvus, bend.] Of a structure, curved inwards or bent back on itself.

incurvation (inkūr'vā'shūn) n. [L. in, in; curvare, to bend.] The doubling back on itself of a structure or organ, as of a siphochæta about to divide (sool.).

incus (inkūs) n. [L. incus, anvil.] Part of a Rotifer mastax; the anvil-shaped ear ossicle of Mammals (sool.).

indeciuate (in'dēsīd'ūāt) a. [L. in, not; de, down; cadere, to fall.] Non-cadaceous; with maternal part of placenta not coming away at birth (sool.).

indeciduous (in'dēsīd'ūōs) a. [L. in, not; de, down; cadere, to fall.] Persistent; not falling off at maturity; everlasting; evergreen (bot.).

indefinite (indēf'iñit) a. [L. in, not; de, down; finis, end.] Not limited; not determinate; of no fixed number (bot.).

indehiscent (indēhēs'ēnt) a. [L. in, not; dehiscens, gaping.] Not splitting at maturity; appl. certain fruits (bot.).

indeterminate growth,—growth of stem, branch or shoot not limited or stopped by development of a terminal bud; indefinite prolongation and subdivision of an axis (bot.).

indeterminate inflorescence,—growth of a floral axis by indefinite branching because unlimited by development of a terminal bud (bot.).
index finger,—the forefinger or digit next to the thumb.

indifferent (indiffer'ent) a. [L. in, not; dis, apart; ferre, to carry.] Undifferentiated.

indigenous (ind'i genüs) a. [L. in, in; gignere, to beget.] Belonging to the locality; not imported (biol.).

indirect (in'dirëkt) a. [L. in, not; directus, straightened.] Not by a simple method; complicated; appl. development, mitosis, selection, embryogeny (biol.).

individual (in'divid'üal) a. [L. in, not; dividus, divisible.] Pert, a single example or unit, as individual variations of colour (biol.); n. a person or zood of distinctive form, function of a hydrozoan colony (zool.).

individualism (in'divid'üalizm) n. [L. in, not; dividus, divisible.] Sym-biosis in which the two parties together form what appears to be a single organism (biol.).

individuation (in'divid'üa'shûn),—development of interdependent functional units, as in colony formation (biol.).

induced movement,—movement dictated and influenced by external stimulus, as plant curvature (bot.).

inductive stimulus,—an external stimulus which influences the growth or behaviour of any organism (biol.).

indumentum (in'dümen'tûm) n. [L. indumentum, covering.] The plumage of birds; a hairy covering (zool.).

induplicate (ind'u'plikåt) a. [L. in, in; duplex, double.] In vernation having bud-leaves bent or rolled without overlapping; in a estivation having bud sepals or petals folded inwards at points of contact (bot.).

induplicative (ind'u'plikå'tiv) a. [L. in, in; duplex, double.] Appl. vernation or a estivation with induplicate foliage or floral leaves respectively (bot.).

indusial (ind'u'zïal) a. [L. induere, to put on.] Containing larval insect cases, as certain limestones (pal.); pert, the indusium (bot.).

indusiate (ind'u'ziät) a. [L. induere, to put on.] Having an enveloping case, appl. insect larvae (zool.); having an indusium (bot.).

indusiform (ind'u'ziiform) a. [L. induere, to put on; forma, shape.] Resembling an indusium (bot.).

indusium (ind'u'ziüm) n. [L. induere, to put on.] An insect larva case (zool.); an outgrowth of plant epiderm covering and protecting a sorus (bot.); the supracallosal gyms of the olfactory lobe of the cere-brum, the indusium griseum (anat.).

induviae (ind'u'vië) n. pl. [L. induere, to put on.] Scale-leaves, or those which remain attached to stem after withering (bot.).

induviate (ind'u'viät) a. [L. induere, to put on.] Covered with scale-leaves or induviae (bot.).

inequilateral (in'ek'wilät'eräl) a. [L. in, not; aequus, equal; latus, side.] Having two sides unequal; having unequal portions on either side of a line drawn from umbo to gape of a bivalve shell (zool.).

inequilobate (in'ek'wilô'bat) a. [L. in, not; aequus, equal; Gk. lobos, lobe.] With lobes of unequal size (biol.).

inequivalence (in'ek'viwälv) a. [L. in, not; aequus, equal; valvae, folding doors.] Having the two valves or halves of the shell unequal; appl. Mollusca (zool.).

inerm (in'erëm) a. [L. in, not; arma, arms.] Unarmed; without means of defence and offence (biol.).

inermous (in'er'müs) a.,—inerm.

inferior (infer'iör) a. [L. inferior, lower.] Appl. the lower placed of two, the farther down the axis; growing or arising below another organ (bot.).

inferoanterior (in'ferôän'tërïör) a. [L. inferior, beneath; anterior, anterior.] Below and in front (biol.).

inferobranchiate (in'erôbräng'kïät) a. [L. inferior, beneath; Gk. branchia, gills.] With gills under the margin of the mantle, as in certain Mollusca (zool.).

inferolateral (in'erôlät'eräl) a. [L. inferior, beneath; latus, side.] Below and at or towards the side (zool.).

inferomedian (in'erôme'diän) a. [L.}
inferus, beneath; medius, middle.] Beneath and about the middle.

inferoposterior (in'féröpöste'rör) a. [L. inferus, beneath; posterior, behind.] Below and behind.

inferoradial (in'fée rá'dial) n. [L. inferus, beneath; radius, radius.] The lower part of transversely bisected radials of certain fossil Crinoids (zool.).

inflated (infla'ted) a. [L. in, into; flare, to blow.] Puffed out; distended (bot.).

inflected (inflekt'ed) a. [L. inflectere, to bend in.] Curved or abruptly bent inwards or towards the axis (biol.).

inflexed (in'fleksd) a.,—inflexed.

inflorescence (in'flōrēs'ens) n. [L. inflorescere, to begin to blossom.] A flowering or putting forth blossoms; the method in which flowers are arranged on an axis (bot.).

infracostal (in'frakōst'āl) a. [L. infra, below; costa, rib.] Beneath the ribs; appl. muscles (anat.).

infracostal (in'frakōst'āl) a. [L. infra, below; costa, rib.] Beneath the ribs; appl. muscles (anat.).

infradental (in'frä'den'tär) a. [L. infra, below; dens, tooth.] Beneath the dentary bone (anat.).

infraglenoid (in'fräglē'noid) a. [L. infra, below; Gk. glene, socket; eidos, like.] Below the glenoid fossa; appl. a tuberosity (anat.).

inframarginal (in'främärjìnál) a. [L. infra, below; margo, margin.] Under the margin, or marginal structure; appl. a cerebral convolution (anat.); appl. certain plates on the carapace of Chelonians below the marginals; appl. the lower of two series of plates round the margin of stelleroid arms and discs (zool.).

inframaxillary (in'främäksi'läri) a. [L. infra, below; maxilla, jaw.] Situated beneath the maxilla; appl. nerves (zool.).

infracraterial (in'frahōt'bitál) a. [L. infra, below; orbis, circle.] Beneath the orbit; appl. artery, canal, foramen, groove, nerve, etc. (anat.).

infracostal (in'frahōt'bitál) a. [L. infra, below; patella, knee-cap.] Appl. a pad of fat beneath the patella (anat.).

infracostal (in'frahōt'bitál) a. [L. infra, below; attachments, shoulderblade.] Beneath the scapula; appl. artery (anat.).

infraspinatus (in'fräspi'nätōs) a. [L. infra, below; spina, spine.] Beneath the spine; beneath the scapular spine; appl. muscle, fossa (anat.).

infraspinous,—infraspinatus.

infrastapedial (in'frästät'pē'dial) a. [L. infra, below; stapes, a stirrup.] Beneath the stapes of the ear; appl. a part of the columella (anat.).

infrasternal (in'frahstēr'nāl) a. [L. infra, below; Gk. sternon, breast.] Beneath the breast-bone; appl. notch at the lower end of the sternum (anat.).

inframarginal (in'frahstēr'nāl) a. [L. infra, below; stipes, a stirrup.] Beneath the stapes of the ear; appl. a part of the columella (anat.).

infratemporal (in'frah tem'porāl) a. [L. infra, below; temporalis, temporary.] Beneath the temporal bone; appl. a crest or fossa (anat.).

infratrochlear (in'frah trok'liär) a. [L. infra, below; Gk. trochos, wheel.]
Beneath the trochlea; **appl.** a nerve (anat.).

**infructescence** (in'frúktés'ěns) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *fructus*, fruit.] An inflorescence matured into a fruit (bot.).

**infundibular** (in'fundib'ūlar) *a.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel.] Funnel-shaped; **appl.** an abdominal muscle (anat.); **appl.** a funnel-shaped corolla (bot.).

**infundibuliform** (in'fundib'ūlīfōrm) *a.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel; *forma*, shape.] Infundibular.

**infundibulum** (in'fundib'ūlūm) *n.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel.] Any funnel-shaped organ or structure; **appl.** part of the brain, of the ethmoid bone, of right ventricle, etc. (anat.); a cephalopod siphon; part of a bird's oviduct; the flattened stomach-like cavity of a Ctenophore, lying in the transverse plane (zool.).

**infusate** (infú'skāt) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *fuscus*, dark.] Tinged to appear dark, as insect wings (zool.).

**infusoriform** (in'fúzō'rīfōrm) *a.* [L. *infusus*, poured into; *forma*, shape.] Resembling an Infusorian; **appl.** embryonic forms of some Coelenterates (zool.).

**infusorigen** (in'fúzō'rījēn) *n.* [L. *infusus*, poured into; *genos*, offspring.] A gastrula-like phase in development of certain Mesozoa (zool.).

**ingest** (in'jést') *v.* [L. *ingestus*, taken in.] To convey food material into the alimentary canal or food-cavity (phys.).

**ingestion** (in'jéshchōn) *n.* [L. *ingestus*, taken in.] The swallowing or assumption of food-material (phys.).

**ingluvies** (in'gloo'veēz) *n.* [L. *ingluvies*, crop.] The crop of a bird; a dilatation of the oesophagus (anat.).

**inguinal** (in'gu'niāl) *a.* [L. *inguinē*, the groin.] In the region of the groin (anat.).

**inguinal ring,**—see abdominal ring.

**inguino-abdominal** (in'gu'niō-'āb-dōm'īnāl) *a.* In region of abdomen and groin (anat.).

**inguino-crural** (in'gu'niō-'kroo'rāl) *a.* In region of groin and leg (anat.).

**inhalent** (in'hālēnt) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *halare*, to breathe.] Adapted for inspiring or drawing in, as terminal pores of incumbent canals in Sponges, or siphons in Molluscs (zool.).

**inhibition** (in'hībīsh'ōn) *n.* [L. *inhibere*, to prohibit.] Prohibition or checking of an action already commenced (phys.).

**inhibitory** (in'hībī'tōrē) *a.* [L. *inhibere*, to prohibit.] **Appl.** nerves which control movement or secretion (phys.).

**inion** (in'ēōn) *n.* [Gk. *inion*, back of head.] The external protuberance of the occipital (anat.).

**ink sac,**—in Sepia, a pear-shaped body in the wall of the mantle cavity which secretes a black substance, ink or sepia, the ejection of which is a means of defence (zool.).

**inmate** (in'mēt) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *gnatus*, born.] Basifixed; **appl.** anther when filament is only attached to its base (bot.).

**innervation** (in'nērvā'shūn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *nervis*, sinew.] Nerve-distribution (anat.); vital nerve force (phys.).

**innominate** (in'nōm'mēnāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *nomen*, name.] Nameless; **appl.** various arteries and veins (anat.).

**innominate bone,**—the hip-bone or lateral half of the pelvic girdle (anat.).

**innovation** (in'ōvā'shūn) *n.* [L. *innovare*, to renew.] A growth or shoot of Mosses which develops into a new plant by the dying-off of the portion of the parent-plant behind it (bot.).

**inocular** (in'ōkūlār) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *oculās*, eye.] **Appl.** antennae inserted close to the eye (zool.).

**inogen** (in'nōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *is*, fibre; *genos*, offspring.] A nitrogenous substance of muscle tissue (phys.).

**inotagmata** (in'nōtāg'mātā) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *is*, fibre; *tagma*, arrangement.] Ultimate hypothetical units (phys.).

**inqueine** (in'kwīlin) *n.* [L. *inquinuinus*, tenant.] An animal living in the home of another and getting share of its food; a partner in commensalism (zool.).

**inscriptions, tendinous,**—term **appl.** three fibrous bands crossing the rectus abdominis muscle (anat.).
insectivorous (in'sekt'int'v'orüs) a. [L. insectus, cut off; vorare, to devour.] Insect-eating; appl. certain animals and carnivorous plants.

inserted (in'sërt'tëd) a. [L. insertus, joined.] Point of attachment of organs, muscles; the point on which the force of a muscle is applied (anat.).

insertion (in'sër'shün) n. [L. insertus, joined.] Adapted for perching (zool.).

insensorial (in'sës'or'ïål) a. [L. in, in; sedere, to sit.] Insect-eating; appl. the area between two ambulacral areas (sool.).

insistent (in'sës'tënt) a. [L. insistere, to persist.] Appl. a groove separating the two atra of the heart (anat.).

inspira-tion (in'spir'ä'shün) n. [L. in-spirare, to inhale.] App. area of echinoderm test between two ambulacral areas; n. a plate of that area (sool.).

interambu-la-crum (in'tëräm'bulä'krüm) n. [L. inter, between; ambulare, to walk.] The area between two ambulacral areas (sool.).

interarticula-tion (in'tërär'tik'ük'lär) a. [L. inter, between; articulus, a joint.] Between articulating parts of bones; appl. certain ligaments and fibro-cartilages (anat.).

interatrial (in'tërä'trä'ël) a. [L. inter, between; atrium, a hall.] Appl. the area between two atria of the heart (anat.).

interauricular (in'tërör'ik'ük'lär) a. [L. inter, between; auricula, a. Appl. the area between the auricles of the heart (anat.).

interaxillary (in'tëräks'il'ëri) a. [L. inter, between; axilla, armpit.] Placed between the axes (bot.).

interbrachial (in'tërbrä'kël) a. [L. inter, between; brachium, arm.] Between arms, rays, or brachial plates (sool.).

interbranchial (in'tërbrän'kël) a. [L. inter, between; Gk. brangchia, gills.] Appl. a. Placed between successive gill slits (sool.).

interbreed (in'tërbrëd') v. [L. inter, between; A.S. brod, brood.] To cross different varieties of plants or animals experimentally.

intercalare (in'tërkal'ă're, -kal'ără) n. [L. intercalaris, inserted.] In many Fishes and fossil Amphibia, an additional element in the neural arch (sool.).

intercalary (in'tërkal'ëri, in'térkal'ëri) a. [L. intercalaris, inserted.] Additional; appl. meristematic layers between masses of permanent tissue; growth elsewhere than at the growing point (bot.).

intercapitular (in'tërkapit'ük'lär) a. [L. inter, between; capitulum, head.] Between the capitula; appl. veins of fingers (anat.).

intercarotid (in'tërkar'öt'id) a. [L. inter, between; Gk. karos, deep sleep.] Between the two carotid arteries (anat.).

intercarpal (in'tërkar'päl) a. [L. inter, between; carpus, wrist.] Among
or between the carpal bones; *appl.* joints (anat.).

**intercarpellary** (in'têrkârpêl'âri) a. [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *karpos*, fruit.] Between the carpels (bot.).

**intercartilaginous** (in'têrkârtilâj'nûs) a. [L. *inter*, between; *cartilago*, gristle.] Within the cartilage; *appl.* ossification (emb.).

**intercavernous** (in'têrkâvîrnûs) a. [L. *inter*, between; *cavus*, hollow.] *Appl.* sinuses connecting the cavernous sinuses, part of the ophthalmic veins (anat.).

**intercellular** (in'têrsêlûlar) a. [L. *inter*, between; *cellula*, little cell.] Among or between cells, as the biliary passages among the liver-cells (anat.).

**intercentral** (in'têrsên'trâl) a. [L. *inter*, between; *centrum*, centre.] Uniting two centra; between two centra (anat.).

**intercentrum** (in'têtêsên'träm) n. [L. *inter*, between; *centrum*, centre.] A second central ring in an homolomeric vertebrâ (sool.).

**interchondral** (in'têrkôn'drâl) a. [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *chondros*, cartilage.] *Appl.* articulations and ligaments between the costal cartilages (anat.).

**interclavicle** (in'têrklav'ikl) n. [L. *inter*, between; *clavicula*, small key.] The episternum; a median ventral bone between the clavicles (sool.).

**interclavicular** (in'têrklavîkûlar) a. [L. *inter*, between; *clavicula*, small key.] Between the clavicles; *appl.* a ligament (anat.).

**interclinoïd** (in'têrklinîoid) a. [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *kline*, bed; *eidos*, like.] A fibrous process joining the anterior and posterior clinoid processes (anat.).

**intercolumnar** (in'têrkôlüm'nâr) a. [L. *inter*, between; *columna*, column.] Between columnar structures, as certain abdominal muscle fibres (anat.).

**intercondyloid** (in'têrkôn'dîloid) a. [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *kondylôs*, knob; *eidos*, resemblance.] Between the condyles; *appl.* an eminence of the fibia, and fossae of the femur (anat.).

**intercostal** (in'têrkôstâl) a. [L. *inter*, between; *costa*, rib.] Between the ribs, as arteries, glands, membranes, nerves, veins, muscles (anat.).

**intercostobrachial** (in'têrkôs'tôbrâ'-kîl) a. [L. *inter*, between; *costa*, rib; *brachium*, arm.] *Appl.* a lateral branch of the second intercostal nerve which supplies the upper arm (anat.).

**intercostohumeral** (in'têrkôs'tôhô'-mêral) a. [L. *inter*, between; *costa*, rib; *humerus*, the humerus.] *Intercostobrachial.*

**intercoxal** (in'têrkôksâl) a. [L. *inter*, between; *coxâ*, the hip.] Between the coxae or first-limb joints of Arthropods (sool.).

**intercrescence** (in'têrkres'sên'ss) n. [L. *inter*, between; *crescere*, to grow.] A growing into each other, as of tissues.

**intercural** (in'têrkroo'râl) a. [L. *inter*, between; *crus*, the leg.] *Appl.* tendinous fibres arching across the external oblique muscles (anat.).

**intercuneiform** (in'têrkûnê'flôrm) a. [L. *inter*, between; *cuneus*, wedge; *forma*, shape.] Connecting the three cuneiform bones of the ankle; *appl.* articulations and ligaments (anat.).

**interdeferential** (in'têrdêfêrên'shâl) a. [L. *inter*, between; *de*, down; *ferre*, to carry.] Between the vasa deferentia (sool.).

**interfascicular** (in'têrfâskîlûlar) a. [L. *inter*, between; *fasciculus*, small bundle.] Situated between the fascicles or vascular bundles (bot.).

**interfemoral** (in'têrfêm'ôrâl) a. [L. *inter*, between; *femur*, thigh bone.] Between the thighs (anat.).

**interfertile** (in'têrfêr'tîl) a. [L. *inter*, between; *fertilis*, fertile.] Able to interbreed (biol.).

**interfilamentar** (in'têrfilâmên'târ) a. [L. *inter*, between; *filamentum*, thread.] *Appl.* junctions or horizontal bars connecting molluscan gill filaments (sool.).

**interfilâr** (in'têrfîlâr) a. [L. *inter*, between; *filum*, thread.] *Appl.* the ground substance of proto-plasm, as opposed to the reticular (cyt.).

**interfollaceous** (in'têrfôllâ'shûs) a.
[L. inter, between; folium, leaf.] Situated or arising between two opposite leaves (bot.).

interfoliar (intérfoliār) a. Interfoliaceous.

interganglionic (intérgangglōn’ik) a. [L. inter, between; Gk. ganglion, a little tumour.] Connecting two ganglia, as nerve cords or strands (anat.).

intergenital (intérjēn’itāl) a. [L. inter, between; genitalis, produced.] Between the genitals; appl. certain echinoderm plates (zool.).

interglobular (intérlōb’ulār) a. [L. inter, between; globulus, small globe.] Appl. a series of spaces towards the outer surface of dentine due to imperfect calcification (anat.).

intergular (intérgūlār) n. [L. inter, between; gula, gullet.] A paired or unpaired plate in front of the gulars in Chelonia (zool.).

interhyal (intérhi’āl) n. [L. inter, between; Gk. hyoides, Y-shaped.] A small bone between hyomandibular and rest of hyoid of some higher vertebrates (zool.).

interlamellar (intérlēmēl’ār) a. [L. inter, between; lamella, a plate.] Appl. vertical bars of tissue joining the gill lamellae of Molluscs (zool.).

interlaminar (intérlam’inār) a. [L. inter, between; lamina, plate.] Uniting laminae; between laminae (anat.).

interlobular (intérlōb’ulār) a. [L. inter, between; lobus, lobe.] Occurring between lobes; appl. kidney arteries, etc. (anat.).

interlocular (intérlōk’ulār) a. [L. inter, between; loculus, small place.] Between the loculi (bot.).

interloculus (intérlōk’ulus) n. [L. inter, between; loculus, compartment.] The space between two loculi (bot.).

intermandibular (intérmándib’ulār) a. [L. inter, between; mandibulum, jaw.] Between mandibles or rami (anat.).

intermaxilla (intérmáksil’ā) n. [L. inter, between; maxilla, jaw.] Bone between the maxillae; pert. the premaxillae; appl. a gland in the nasal septum of certain Amphibians and Reptiles (zool.).

intermediary (intérmē’diār) a. [L. inter, between; medius, middle.] Acting as a medium; appl. nerve-cells receiving impulses from afferent cells and transmitting them to efferent cells (phys.).

intermediate (intérmē’diāt) a. [L. inter, between; medius, middle.] Occurring between two points or parts; appl. a nerve-mass (emb.); appl. certain areas of the brain (phys.); appl. a disc in striated muscle (anat.).

intermediate host,—the host intervening between two others in the life-history of certain parasites, as Limnaeus in the life-history of Distomum (zool.).

intermedium (intérmē’diūm) n. [L. inter, between; medius, middle.] A small bone of carpus and tarsus (anat.).

intersenetic (intérmē’senēt’ik) a. [L. inter, between; Gk. mesos, middle; enteron, gut.] Occurring between the mesenteries; appl. spaces between the mesenteries in sea-anemones (zool.).

intermuscular (intérmūs’kulār) a. [L. inter, between; musculus, muscle.] Between or among muscle fibres (anat.).

internal (intér’nāl) a. [L. internus, within.] Located on the inner side; nearer the middle axis (biol.).

internal secretion gland,—a ductless gland, e.g. spleen (phys.).

internasal (intérnās’āl) a. [L. inter, between; nasus, nose.] Between the nostrils; appl. septum, gland (zool.).

interneural (intérnūr’āl) a. [L. inter, between; Gk. neuron, nerve.] Between neural processes, arches or spines (anat.); appl. sharp bones attached to dorsal fin rays (zool.).

internodal (intérnōd’āl) a. [L. inter, between; nodus, knot.] Pert. the part between two nodes (bot., phys.).

internode (intérnōd’) n. [L. inter, between; nodus, knot.] A structure between two nodes or joints; as of
a stem (bot.), of a nerve fibre (phys.).

internodia (in'terno'diə) n. plu. Phalanges.

interocular (in'terōk'ələr) a. [L. inter, between; oculus, eye.] Placed between the eyes (zool.).

interopercle (in'terōpər'kəl) n. [L. inter, between; operculum, lid.] A membrane bone of the operculum of Teleostomes attached to the mandible (zool.).

interopercular bone,—the interoperculum.

interoperculum (in'terōpər'kələm). Interopercle.

interoptic (in'terōp'ətɪk) a. [L. inter, between; Gk. optikos, pert. sight.] Between the optic lobes (anat.).

interorbital (in'terōr'bətəl) a. [L. inter, between; orbitis, circle.] Between the orbits; appl. septum of a trophibasic skull; appl. sinus (zool.).

interosculant (in'terōs'kələnt) a. [L. inter, between; osculari, to kiss.] Possessing characters common to two or more groups or species (biol.).

interossseous (in'terōs'səs) a. [L. inter, between; os, bone.] Occurring between bones; appl. arteries, membranes, muscles, nerves (anat.).

interparietal (in'terpər'iətəl) a. [L. inter, between; paries, wall.] In many vertebrates a bone arising between the parietals and supraoccipital (anat.).

interpeduncular (in'terpədəŋ'kələr) a. [L. inter, between; pedunculus, little foot.] Appl. a fossa between the cerebral peduncles; and also a ganglion (anat.).

interpetaloid (in'terpətələid) a. [L. inter, between; Gk. petalon, petal; eidos, resemblance.] Between the petaloid areas of an echinoderm test (zool.).

interpetiolar (in'terpət'ələr) a. [L. inter, between; petiolaris, little foot.] Situated between the petioles or bases of opposite leaves (bot.).

interphalangeal (in'terpələn'jeəl) a. [L. inter, between; Gk. phalanx, line of battle.] Appl. articulations between successive phalanges (anat.).

interplacental (in'terpələsənt'əl) a. [L. inter, between; placenta, flat plate.] Between placenta (bot.).

interpleural (in'terpələr'əl) a. [L. inter, between; Gk. pleuron, side.] Between pleurae (anat.).

interpubic (in'terpəbə'kɪk) a. [L. inter, between; pubis, mature.] Appl. the fibrocartilaginous lamina between the pubic bones (anat.).

interradial (in'terrədələr) a. [L. inter, between; radius, radius.] Pert. an interradius (zool.).

interradius (in'terrədəs) n. [L. inter, between; radius, radius.] The area between two radii of any radially symmetrical animal (zool.).

interradius (in'terrədəs) n. [L. inter, between; radius, radius.] The radius of a radiate animal halfway between two perradii (zool.).

interramal (in'terrəməl) a. [L. inter, between; ramus, branch.] Between branches or rami (biol.).

interramicorn (in'terrəm'kərn) n. [L. inter, between; ramus, branch; cornu, horn.] A piece of a bird's bill beyond the mandibular rami forming the gony (zool.).

interrenal (in'terrə'nelər) a. [L. inter, between; renes, kidneys.] Between the kidneys; appl. veins and adrenal organs of uncertain function in most vertebrates (zool.).

interrupted (in'terrəp'təd) a. [L. inter, between; rumpere, to break.] Unsymmetrical; with continuity broken; irregular (bot.).

interruptedly pinnate,—pinnate with pairs of small leaflets occurring between larger ones (bot.).

interscapular (in'terskəpə'lar) a. [L. inter, between; scapula, shoulder-blade.] Between the shoulder-blades; appl. feathers (zool.).

interspinal (in'terspən'əl) a. [L. inter, between; spina, spine.] Occurring between spinous processes or between spines; appl. bones, muscles (anat.).
interspinous (in'terspi'nūs) a. Inter-

spinal.

interstapedial (in'terstāpē'dīəl) a. [L. inter, between; stapes, sturrup.] Appl. a part of the columella of the ear (anat.).

intersterility (in'terstēr'ilĭtī) n. [L. inter, between; sterilis, unfruitful.] Incapacity for interbreeding (biol.).

intersternal (in'terstēr'nāl) a. [L. inter, between; Gk. sternon, breast-plate.] Between the sterna (sool.); appl. ligaments connecting the manubrium and body of sternum (anat.).

interstitial (in'terstīsh'āl) a. [L. inter, between; sistere, to set.] Occurring in interstices or spaces; appl. cells within tissues.

inter temporal (in'tērtēm'pōrāl) n. [L. inter, between; temporalis, temporary.] A paired membrane bone, part of the sphenoid complex, fusing with the alisphenoids (sool.).

intertentacular (in'tertēntākūlār) a. [L. inter, between; tentaculum, a feeler.] Between the tentacles; appl. a ciliated tube opening at the base of the tentacles and connecting coelom and the exterior, found in the Mollusccida (sool.).

intertidal (in'tērtīdāl) a. [L. inter, between; A.S. tid, time.] Appl. shore animals and plants living between high- and low-water marks (biol.).

intertrochanteric (in'tertrōkāntēr'īk) a. [L. inter, between; Gk. trochanter, a runner.] Between the trochanters; appl. crest, and line (anat.).

intertrochlear (in'tērtırōk'leār) a. [L. inter, between; Gk. trochos, wheel.] Appl. an ulnar ridge fitting into a groove of the humerus (anat.).

interventricular (in'tirvēntrīk'ūlār) a. [L. inter, between; ventricula, small cavity.] Between the ventricles; appl. a foramen (anat.).

intervertebral (in'tirvēr'tēbrāl) a. [L. inter, between; vertebra, vertebra.] Occurring between the vertebrae; appl. fibrocartilages, foramina, veins, discs (anat.).

intervillosus (in'tirvīl'īsūs) a. [L. inter, between; villi, hairs.] Appl. the spaces in the trophoblastic network filled with maternal blood (emb.); occurring between villi (anat., sool.).

interzonal (in'terzō'nāl) a. [L. inter, between; zona, belt.] Between two zones; appl. spindle fibres uniting groups of daughter chromosomes in the anaphase of mitosis (cyt.).

interzooecial (in'tērzōē'shīāl) a. [L. inter, between; soon, animal; oikos, house.] Occurring among zooecia (sool.).

intestinal (in'tēs'tīnāl) a. [L. intestinus, internal.] Pert. the intestines; appl. arteries, glands, villi, etc. (anat.).

intestine (in'tēstīn) n. [L. intestinus, internal.] That part of the alimentary canal from pylorus to anus, or the part corresponding to this in lower forms (sool.).

intextine (in'tēkstīn) n. [L. intus, within; exter, without.] An inner membrane of an extine (bot.).

intima (in'tīmā) n. [L. intimus, innermost.] The innermost lining membrane of a part or organ (anat.).

intine (in'tīn) n. [L. intus, within.] The inner covering membrane of a pollen grain (bot.).

intrabiotic (in'trābīō'tīk) a. [L. intra, within; Gk. bios, life; onta, beings.] Appl. a process of selection occurring in a living unit (phys., biol.).

intracapsular (in'trākāp'sūlār) a. [L. intra, within; capsula, small chest.] Contained within a capsule, as the protoplasm of Radiolarians (biol.).

intracardiac (in'trākārdīak) a. [L. intra, within; Gk. kardia, heart.] Within the heart (sool., anat.).

intracartilaginous (in'trākārtīlāj'īnūs) a. [L. intra, within; cartilago, gristle.] Inside the cartilage; appl. ossification (emb.).

intracellular (in'trāsēklēār) a. [L. intra, within; cellula, little cell.] Within the cell (biol., phys.).

intracortical (in'trākōrtīkāl) a. [L. intra, within; cortex, rind.] Uniting parts of the brain cortex, or within it (anat.).

intrafascicular (in'trāfāsīk'ūlār) a. [L. intra, within; fasciculus, little bundle.] Within a vascular bundle (bot.).

intrafoliaceous (in'trāfōlī'shūs) a.
[L. *intra*, within; *folium*, leaf.] *Appl.* stipules encircling the stem and forming a sheath; *cf.* *ochrea* (bot.).

**Intrafusal** (in*tra*fi*säl) a. [L. *intra*, within; *fusus*, poured.] *Appl.* fasciculi and fibres connected respectively with neurotendinous and neuromuscular spindles (anat.).

**Intragloubular** (in*tra*gli*bül*är) a. [L. *intra*, within; *globus*, globe.] Occurring within a globule or corpuscle (phys.).

**Intrajugular** (in*tra*ju*go*gül*är) a. [L. *intra*, within; *jugulum*, throat.] *Appl.* a bony spicule or process in the middle of the jugular notch (anat.).

**Intralamellar** (in*tra*la*mä*ël*är) a. [L. *intra*, within; *lamella*, thin plate.] Within a lamella; *appl.* the trama of gill-bearing Fungi (bot.).

**Intralobular** (in*tra*lo*bül*är) a. [L. *intra*, within; *lobulus*, small lobe.] Occurring within lobules; *appl.* veins draining the liver lobules (anat.).

**Intramembranous** (in*tra*mem*brä*nüs) a. [L. *intra*, within; *membrana*, film.] *Appl.* bone developed in membrane (anat.).

**Intramolecular** (in*tra*mo*lek*ül*är) a. [L. *intra*, within; *F. molécule*, small particle.] *Appl.* plant respiration from the splitting up of complex substances within the cell (bot.).

**Intranuclear** (in*tra*nü*kleär) a. [L. *intra*, within; *nucleus*, kernel.] Within the nucleus; *appl.* spindles, fibres, etc. (cyt.).

**Intraparietal** (in*tra*pär*i*ë*tal) a. [L. *intra*, within; *paries*, wall.] Enclosed within the walls of an organ; within the parietal lobe, as sulcus, fissure, etc. (anat.).

**Intrapetalous** (in*tra*pét*ál*üs)׳ a. [L. *intra*, within; *Gk. petalon*, petal.] Situated in a petaloid area, in Echinoderms (sool.).

**Intrapetiolar** (in*tra*pét*ió*lar) a. [L. *intra*, within; *petiolus*, little foot.] Within the petiole base expansion (bot.).

**Intrapleural** (in*tra*ploo*räl) a. [L. *intra*, within; *Gk. pleuron*, side.] Within the thoracic cavity.

**Intrasellection** (in*tra*šé*lek*shün) n. [L. *intra*, within; *selectus*, chosen.] Selection within an organ of cells fittest to survive.

**Inrustellar** (in*trä*stë*lar) a. [L. *intra*, within; *stèle*, pillar.] Within the stèle of a stem or root; *appl.* ground tissue, bundles, etc. (bot.).

**Intrataral** (in*trä*tar*äl) a. [L. *intra*, within; *tarsus*, ankle.] Within the tarsus; *appl.* joint of reptilian limb between the rows of tarsal bones (zool.).

**Intrathyroid** (in*trä*thi*roid) a. [L. *intra*, within; *Gk. thyreos*, shield; *eidos*, like.] *Appl.* a cartilage joining the laminae of the thyroid cartilage during infancy (anat.).

**Intraterine** (in*trä*ti*ër*ën) a. [L. *intra*, within; *uterus*, womb.] Developing or passed within the uterus (emb.).

**Intravaginal** (in*trä*vä*gin*äl) a. [L. *intra*, within; *vagina*, sheath.] Within the vagina (sool.); contained within a sheath, as grass branches (bot.).

**Intravascular** (in*trä*väs*kulär) a. [L. *intra*, within; *vasculum*, small vessel.] Within the blood-vessels (anat.).

**Intraventricular** (in*trä*vën*trik*ülär) a. [L. *intra*, within; *ventriculus*, small cavity.] *Appl.* the caudate nucleus of the corpus striatum, seen within the ventricle of the brain; within a ventricle (anat.).

**Intravescical** (in*trä*ves*käl) a. [L. *intra*, within; *vesica*, bladder.] Within the bladder (anat.).

**Intravitelline** (in*trä*vit*ë*lïn) a. [L. *intra*, within; *vitellus*, egg-yolk.] Within the yolk of an egg (emb.).

**Intraxilary** (in*trä*zil*är) a. [L. *intra*, within; *Gk. xylon*, wood.] Within the wood or xylem (bot.).

**Intrinsic** (in*trîn*skik) a. [L. *intrinsicus*, inwards.] *Appl.* inner muscles of tongue; *opp.* extrinsic (anat.).

**Intritus** (in*trö*îtüs) n. [L. *intro*, within; *ire*, to go.] An opening or orifice (anat.).

**Intromittent** (in*trö*mit*ënt) a. [L. *intro*, within; *mittere*, to send.] Adapted for inserting; *appl.* male copulatory organs (sool.).

**Introrse** (in*trö*rs) a. [L. *intro*, within; *versus*, turned.] Turned inwards.
or towards the axis; of anthers, opening on the side next the pistil (bot).

introvert (in'trőver't) n. [L. intro, within; vertere, to turn.] That which is capable of involution, as the anterior region of the body of certain zooids, of certain Anululates, the mouth extremity of certain Molluscs (zool.); v. to turn, bend, or draw inwards (biol.).

intussusception (in'tüsüsep'shün) n. [L. intus, within; suscipere, to receive.] Growth in surface-extent or volume by intercalation of particles among those already present (biol.).

inulase (in'ülas) n. [L. inula, the plant elecampane.] A ferment of plants which acts on inulin (bot.).

inulin (in'ülin) n. [L. inula, the plant elecampane.] A form of starch found in plant-cell sap (bot.).

invaginate (inväj'ınät) v. [L. in, into ; vagina, sheath.] To involute or draw into a sheath; appl. the insinking of a wall of a cavity or vessel apparently reducing the original cavity and leaving a new cavity or groove visible on the exterior (zool., bot.).

invagination (inväj'ınäshün) n. [L. in, into ; vagina, sheath.] Involution; introversion; gastrula-formation by infolding of the blastula wall (zool.).

invertase (in'ver täs) n. [L. invertere, to turn into.] A ferment of plants which acts on cane sugar (bot.).

invertebrate (in'ver täbrät) a. [L. in, not; vertebrä, joint.] Back-bone-less; without spinal column.

investing bones,—membrane bones.

investment (inväst'men't) n. [L. in, in ; vestire, to clothe.] The outer covering of a part, organ, animal, or plant.

involutel (in'völ'úsēl) n. [Dim. of L. involucrum, covering.] The small bracts at the base of a secondary umbel; a partial involucre (bot.).

involutellate (in'völ'úsēlät) a. [Dim. of L. involucrum, covering.] Bearing involucels (bot.).

involuteral (in'völ'ús'kräl) a. [L. involucrum, covering.] Pert. or like an involucre (bot.).

involute (in'völ'ūkrät) a. [L. in-

volucrum, covering.] Bearing involucres (bot.).

involucro (in'völ'ūk'rō) n. [L. involucrum, covering.] Bracts at the base of chief branches of compound umbels (bot.).

involucrum (in'völ'ūkrüm) n. [L. involucrum, covering.] In Hydro-medusae, the protective cup into which nematocysts can be spirally retracted; the metanotum of Orthoptera (zool.); an involucre (bot.).

involuntary (in'völ'ūntärē) a. [L. in, not; voluntas, a wish.] Not under control of the will; appl. certain plain unstriped muscles, as of the alimentary canal, and to their movements (phys.).

involute (in'völūt) a. [L. involutus, rolled up.] Of leaves, having the edges rolled inwards at each side (bot.); of shells, closely coiled (zool.).

involution (in'völūshün) n. [L. involvere, to roll up.] Appl. forms that have become deformed in structure owing to unfavourable conditions, but not to such an extent as to be incapable of recovery if the conditions improve; as the so-called “latent bodies” in the Haemoflagellate life-history (zool.).

iodothyrin (iō'dōthīrīn) n. [Gk. iodes, violet; thyreos, shield.] An iodine compound in the colloidal material of the thyroid gland (phys.).

iridial angle,—the filtration angle of the eye; an angular recess at the anterior surface of the attached margin of the eye (anat.).

iridocytes (ir'idōsīts) n. plu. [L. iris, rainbow; Gk. kytos, hollow.] Guanin granules, bodies or plates, of which the reflecting tissue of the skin of Fishes is composed; iridescent cells in the integument of Sepia (zool.).

iridomotor (ir'idōmō'tōr) a. [L. iris, rainbow; movere, to move.] Connected with the movements of the iris (phys.).

iris (irīs) n. [L. iris, rainbow.] A thin, circular, contractile disc suspended in the aqueous humour of the eye between the cornea and lens (anat.).
irritability (ir'itäbil'iti) n. [L. irritare, to provoke.] Power of receiving external impressions or stimuli, and reacting to them, inherent in living matter (phys.).

irritant (ir'itänt) n. [L. irritare, to provoke.] An external stimulus which provokes a response (phys.).

ischiadic (is'kīäd'ık) a. Ischial.

ischial (is'kiäl) a. [Gk. ischion, a hip.] Pert. or in the region of the hip; appl. artery, vein (anat.).

ischiocelephal (is'kīökăp'sulär) a. [Gk. ischion, hip; L. capsula, little chest.] Appl. a ligament joining the capsular ligament and the hip (anat.).

ischio cavernous (is'kīökav'ĕrnüs) a. [Gk. ischion, hip; L. cavus, hollow.] Appl. muscle between the hip and the corpora cavernosa (anat.).

ischiopodite (is'kīöp'ödît) n. [Gk. ischion, hip; pous, foot.] The proximal joint of the walking legs of certain Crustacea, or of the maxillipeds (zool.).

ischiopubic (is'kīöp'ŭbîk) a. [Gk. ischion, hip; L. pubis, adult.] Appl. a gap or fenestra between the ischium and pubis (anat.).

ischiopubis (is'kīöp'ŭbis) n. [Gk. ischion, hip; L. pubis, adult.] The ischium of Pterodactyls, the pubis being excluded from the acetabulum; a fused ischium and pubis (zool.).

ischio rectal (is'kīörék'täl) a. [Gk. ischion, hip; L. rectus, straight.] Pert. ischium and rectum; appl. fossa and muscles (anat.).

ischium (is'kiûm) n. [Gk. ischion, hip.] The ventral and posterior bone of each half of the pelvic girdle of Mammals; an ischiopodite (zool.).

isidiferous (is'idif'ĕrús) a. [Gk. isis, plant; L. ferre, to bear.] Bearing isidia (bot.).

isidoid (is'idoid) a. [Gk. isis, plant; eidos, like.] Like an isidium (bot.).

isidium (is'idĭüm) n., isidia (is'idîā) plu. [Gk. isis, plant.] Coral-like soredia on the surface of some Lichens (bot.).

isidophorous (is'idof'örüs) a. [Gk. isis, plant; pherein, to bear.] Isidiferous.

islets of Langerhans,—spherical or oval bodies scattered throughout the pancreas, concerned in the metabolism of sugar in the body (phys.).

isobilateral symmetry,—the quality of leaves whose upper and lower surfaces are similar (bot.).

isocarpous (is'kōkārp'ŭs) a. [Gk. isos, equal; karpos, fruit.] Having carpels and perianth divisions equal in number (bot.).

isocereal (is' sósēr'kāl) a. [Gk. isos, equal; kerkos, tail.] With vertebral column ending in median line of caudal fin (zool.).

isochela (is'ŏkĕl'ă) n. [Gk. isos, equal; chele, claw.] A chela with two parts equally developed (zool.).

isocytic (is' sŏsĭt'ık) a. [Gk. isos, equal; kytos, hollow.] With all cells equal (biol.).

isodactyous (isŏdăk'tylüs) a. [Gk. isos, equal; daktylos, finger.] Having all the digits of equal size (zool.).

isodiametric (isŏdē♠am'ĕtrık) a. [Gk. isos, equal; dia, through; metron, measure.] With cells or other structures of equal diameter (bot.).

isodont (isŏdōnt) a. [Gk. isos, equal; odous, tooth.] Having teeth all equal (zool.).

isodynamic (isŏdîn'am'ık) a. [Gk. isos, equal; dynamis, power.] Of equal strength; appl. foods (phys.).

isogamete (isŏgām'ĕt) n. [Gk. isos, equal; gamos, marriage.] One of a pair of equal gametes, not differentiated from one another.

isogamous (isŏg'amŭs) a. [Gk. isos, equal; gamos, marriage.] Having the gametes alike (bot.).

isogamy (isŏg'ămĭ) n. [Gk. isos, equal; gamos, union.] Sexual union, or union of similar gametes (biol.).

isogenetic (isŏjĕnē'tık) a. [Gk. isos, equal; genos, offspring.] Arising from the same or a similar origin (biol.).

isogenous (isŏjĕ'nŭs) a. Isogenetic.

isognathous (isŏg'nathŭs) a. [Gk. isos, equal; gnathos, jaw.] Having both jaws alike (zool.).

isomastigote (isŏmăstĭgōt) a [Gk. isos, equal; mastix, whip.] Having
ISO.

the flagella of equal length (zool.).

isomere (i'sōm'er) n. [Gk. isos, equal; meros, part.] A homologous structure or part (zool.).

isomerous (i'sōm'erūs) a. [Gk. isos, equal; meros, part.] Having equal numbers of different parts; appl. flowers with the same number of flowers in each whorl (bot.).

isomorphie (i'tsōm'frik) a. [Gk. isos, equal; morphe, shape.] Superficially alike (biol.).

isomorphism (i'tsōm'fīzum) n. [Gk. isos, equal; morphe, shape.] Apparent similarity of individuals of different race or species (biol.).

isomorphous (i'tsōm'hōrus) a. Isomorphic.

isopedine (i'sōp'ēdīn) n. [Gk. isopedos, level.] A layer of compact bony material in certain fish scales (zool.).

isopetalous (i'sōpēt'ālūs) a. [Gk. isos, equal; petalon, petal.] Having similar petals (bot.).

isophytid (i'sōf'tīd) a. [Gk. isos, equal; phyton, plant.] An "individual" or part of a compound plant not differentiated from the rest (bot.).

isopodous (i'sōp'ōdūs) a. [Gk. isos, equal; pous, foot.] Having the legs alike and equal (zool.).

isopogonous (i'sōpōg'ōnūs) a. [Gk. isos, equal; pogon, beard.] Of feathers having the two webs equal and similar (zool.).

isospore (i'sōspōr') n. [Gk. isos, equal; sporos, seed.] An agamete produced by schizogony; opp. anisospore (zool., bot.).

isosporous (i'sōs'pōrūs) a. [Gk. isos, equal; sporos, seed.] Having spores of one kind only (bot.).

isostemonous (i'sōstēm'ōnūs) a. [Gk. isos, equal; L. stamen, standing.] Having stamens equal in number to that of sepals and petals (bot.).

isotely (i'sōt'ēli) n. [Gk. isos, equal; telos, end.] The close resemblance in a homologous character, feature, or organ which has undergone subsequent modifications on a similar line although it may be in widely divergent groups (zool., bot.).

isotomy (i'sōtō'mi) n. [Gk. isos, equal; temnein, to cut.] Bifurcation constantly repeated in a regular manner, as in crinoid brachia (zool.).

isotonic (i'sōtō'nĭk) a. [Gk. isos, equal; tonos, tone.] Of equal tension (phys.).

isotonicity (i'sōtō'nĭs'ĭtī) n. [Gk. isos, equal; tonos, tone.] Normal tension under pressure or stimulus (phys.).

isotropous (i'sōt'rōpūs) a. [Gk. isos, equal; trepein, to turn.] Not influenced in any one direction more than another (bot.); without predetermined axes, as in eggs (zool.).

isotropy (i'sōt'rŏpī) n. [Gk. isos, equal; trepein, to turn.] Absence of predetermined axes in eggs. (emb.).

isozoic (i'sōzō'ik) n. [Gk. isos, equal; zoion, animal.] Inhabited by similar forms of animal life (biol.).

isozoid (i'sōzō'oid) n. [Gk. isos, equal; zoon, animal; eidos, like.] A zoid similar to the parent stock (zool.).

isthmiate (i'sīmāt) a. [Gk. isthmos, neck.] Connected by an isthmus-like part.

isthmus (i'sīmūs) n. [Gk. isthmos, neck.] A narrow structure connecting two larger parts, as those of aorta, acoustic meatus, limbic lobe, thyroid, etc. (anat.).

iter (i'tēr) n. [L. iter, way.] A passage or canal, as those of the middle ear, brain, etc.; an aqueduct (anat.).

ivory (i'vōrī) n. [L. ebur, ivory, through French.] Dentine of teeth, usually that of the elephant's tusks and similar structures, formed from the odontoblasts.

J

Jacobson's cartilage,—a special cartilage formed in the nose region, supporting Jacobson's organ.

Jacobson's organ,—a diverticulum of the olfactory organ in many vertebrates, often developing into an epithelium-lined sac which opens into the mouth.
jaculator (ják'ülátör) n. [L. jaculatus, thrown.] A placental process, usually hook-shaped, of certain fruits (bot.).

jaculatory (ják'ülátório) a. [L. jaculatorius, throwing.] Darting out; capable of being emitted (zoöl.).

jaculatory duct—a portion of the vas deferens in many animals, which is capable of being protruded (zoöl.).

jaculiferous (ják'ulis'frús) a. [L. jaculum, a dart; ferre, to carry.] Bearing dart-like spines.

jaw (jó) n. [Akin to chew, chew.] A structure of vertebrates supported by bone or cartilage, naked or sheathed in horn, or bearing teeth or horny plates, forming part of the mouth, and helping to open or shut it; in invertebrates, a similarly placed structure.

jaw-bone,—the mandible.

jaw-foot,—a maxillipede of Arthropods (zoöl.).

jecerin (jéč'orín) n. [L. jeerus, liver.] A lecithin-like phosphorized substance present in many of the organs of the body in minute quantities, and soluble in ether (phys.).

jejenum (jé'juon'úm) n. [L. jejunus, empty.] The part of the small intestine stretching from the duodenum to the ileum (anat.).

jejunal (jé'juonal) a. [L. jenum, maned.] With mane-like growth (zoöl.).

jugal (joog'ál) n. [L. jugum, yoke.] The malar bone, between maxilla and squamosal.

jugate (joog'át) a. [L. jugum, yoke.] Having pairs of leaflets (bot.); furnished with a jugum (zoöl.).

jugular (joog'úlar, júg') a. [L. jugulum, a collar-bone.] Pert. neck or throat; apl. ventral fish-fins beneath and in front of pectoral fins (zoöl.).

jugulum (joog'úlüm, júg-) n. [L. jugulum, collar-bone.] The fore-neck region of a bird's breast; in Insects, the jugum of the wing (zoöl.).

jugum (joog'úm) n. [L. jugum, yoke.] A pair of opposite leaflets; a ridge on the mericarp of umbelliferous plants (bot.); a small forewing lobe of a very few moths with no frenulum (zoöl.); the union of the small sphenoidal wings in the first year after birth (anat.).

juice (joos) n. [L. jus, mixture.] The fluid contained in animal flesh or plant structure (phys.).

Jurassic (joor'as'ik) a. [Jura mountains.] Occurring in the middle Secondary rock-system, the eighth of the thirteen systems (pal.).
karyomite (kâ’r̩iōmɨt′) n. [Gk. kar-yon, nucleus; mitos, thread.] A chromosome (cyt.).
karyomitome (kâ’r̩iōmitōm′) n. [Gk. karyon, nucleus; mitoma, network.] Nuclear network of fibres (cyt.).
karyomitosis (kâ’r̩iōmitōsɨs) n. [Gk. karyon, nucleus; mitos, thread.] Indirect nuclear division (cyt.).
karyon (kâ’r̩iōn) n. [Gk. karyon, nucleus.] The cell-nucleus (cyt.).
karyophans (kâ’r̩iōfānˈs) n. plu. [Gk. karyon, nucleus; phainein, to appear.] Microsomes or nucleolus-like granules surrounded by an ovoid matrix, which form the spirenome and axoneme in stalk of Infusoria (cyt.).
karyoplast (kâ’r̩iōplāzm) n. [Gk. karyon, nucleus; plasma, something moulded.] The nucleoplasm or nuclear substance (cyt.).
karyorhexis (kâ’r̩iōrēk’sis) n. [Gk. karyon, nucleus; rhexis, breaking.] Fragmentation of the nucleus (cyt.).
karyosome (kâ’r̩iōsōm) n. [Gk. karyon, nucleus; soma, body.] One of the nucleoli of the “net-knot” type; a chromosome; a special aggregation of chromatin in the resting nucleus; the cell-nucleus itself; cf. plasmosome (cyt.).
karyota (kâ’r̩iōtâ) n. plu. [Gk. karyon, nucleus.] Necrotic cells.
karyotheca (kâ’r̩iōthēk′ā) n. [Gk. karyon, nucleus; theke, covering.] The nuclear membrane (cyt.).
katabolism (kâ’tāb’ōlizm) n. [Gk. kata, down; ballein, to throw.] The destructive processes of metabolism (phys.).
kataphoric (kâ’təfôr’ɪk) a. [Gk. kata, down; pherein, to carry.] Appl. passive action, the result of lethargy (phys.).
kataplexy (kâ’təplēk’st) n. [Gk. kata, down; plessein, to strike.] Condition of an animal feigning death (phys.).
katastase (kâ’tas’tâ) n. [Gk. kata, down; stasis, state.] Any product of katabolic activity of protoplasm (phys.).
kathodie (kâthōd′ɪk) a. [Gk. kathodos, descent.] Not arising in conformation to the genetic spiral; appl. leaves (bot.).
kation (kâ’ti’on) n. [Gk. kata, down; ienai, to go.] A positively charged ion which moves towards the cathode or negative pole; opp. anion (phys.).
keel (kēl) n. [A.S. ceol, ship.] The carina or breast-bone of flying birds (zool.); the boat-shaped structure formed by the two anterior petals of the Leguminosae (bot.).
keraphyllum (kērəf’lîlʉs) a. [Gk. keras, horn; phyllon, leaf.] Appl. layer of a hoof between the horny and sensitive parts.
keratin (kērət’în) n. [Gk. keras, horn.] An insoluble substance forming the basis of epidermal structures such as horns, nails (zool.).
keratinization (kērət’îniz’a’shun) n. [Gk. keras, horn.] State of becoming horny; appl. cells of epiderm developing in a horny material (zool.).
keratogenous (kērətō’jēnəs) a. [Gk. keras, horn; gignesthai, to produce.] Horn-producing (zool.).
keratoid (kērətōید) a. [Gk. keras, horn; eidos, resemblance.] Horny; resembling horn (zool.).
keratose (kērət’ōs) a. [Gk. keras, horn.] Having horny fibres in their skeleton, as certain Sponges (zool.).
kernel (kēr’nēl) n. [A.S. cyrnel, a small grain.] The inner part of a seed containing the embryo (bot.).
kidney (kid’nî) n. [M.E. kidnere, kidney.] A urine-secreting organ (anat.).
kinaesthetic (kînə’sthēt’ɪk) a. [Gk. kinein, to move; athesis, perception.] Pert. sense of muscular effort; motorial; appl. sense, area (phys.).
kinesodile (kînəsō’dîl) a. [Gk. kinesis, movement; odos, way.] Conveying motor impulses (phys.).
kineic (kîn’ɪk) a. [Gk. kinein, to move.] Appl. energy employed in producing or changing motion (phys.); appl. division centre in cell-division (cyt.).
kinetoblast (ki’nətəblɑst) n. [Gk. kinein, to move; blastos, bud.] The outer ciliated investment of aquatic larvae with special locomotor properties (zool.).
kinetogenesis (kine'tójên'ěsis) n. [Gk. kinein, to move; gignesthai, to produce.] The evolution theory that animal structures have been produced by animal movements (biol.).

kinetonucleus (kine'tŏnik'luːs) n. [Gk. kinein, to move; L. nucleus, kernel.] The secondary nucleus, in forms such as Trypanosomases, in close connection with the flagellum and undulating membrane; cf. trophonucleus (cyt.).

kinetoplasm (kine'tōplazm) n. [Gk. kinein, to move; plasma, something formed.] An iron-containing nucleo-protein forming a source of energy to Nissl granules of nerve-cells (phys.).

kinoplasm (kin'ŏplazm) n. [Gk. kinein, to move; plasma, something formed.] The substance of which attraction-sphere, astral rays, and spindle-fibres consist; archoplasm (cyt.).

klasta-plates (klăs'tă-plătz) n. plur. [Gk. klasma, fragment; L. platus, flat.] Small parts of compound ambulacral plates separated by growth pressure in certain Echinoids (zool.).

kleistogamous (kleístō'gāmūs) a. [Gk. kleistos, closed; gamos, marriage.] Fertilized in closed flowers (bot.).

knee (nē) n. [A.S. cneou, knee.] The joint between femur and tibia (zool.); a root-process of certain swamp-growing trees (bot.).

knot (nŏt) n. [A.S. cnotta, a knot.] In wood, the base of a branch surrounded by new layers of wood and hardened by pressure (bot.); in nuclear-meshwork, the small particles of chromatin where the meshes cross (cyt.).

labellate (lábēl'āt) a. [L. labellum, small lip.] Furnished with labella or small lips (bot., zool.).

labelloid (lábēl'ōid) a. [L. labellum, small lip; Gk. cidos, resemblance.] Like a labellum.

labellum (lábēl'ūm) n. [L. labellum, small lip.] The lower petal, morphologically posterior, of an orchid (bot.); a small lobe beneath the labrum in certain insects; one of the proboscis lobes in certain insects (zool.).

labia (lăbī'ā) n. plur. [L. labium, lip.] Lip-like structures (anat.).

labia cerebri,—the margins of the hemispheres of the brain overlapping the corpus callosum (anat.).

labia majors,—the outer lips of the vulva (anat.).

labia minora,—the inner vulvar lips (anat.).

labial (lăbĭal) a. [L. labium, lip.] Pert. or resembling a lip (zool.).

labial palp,—the lobe-like structure near the mouth of a mollusc; the jointed appendage on the labium of Insects (zool.).

labiate (lăbĭät) a. [L. labium, lip.] Lip-like; possessing lips or thickened margins (zool.); having the limb of the calyx or corolla so divided that the one portion overlaps the other (bot.).

labiatiflorous (lăbĭätĭflō'rus) a. [L. labium, lip; flos, flower.] Having the corolla divided into two lip-like portions (bot.).

labidophorous (lăbĭdŏfŏr'ŏs) a. [Gk. labis, forceps; pherein, to carry.] Possessing pincer-like organs (zool.).

labella (lăbĕl'ā) n. [L. labium, lip.] One of the mouth organs of Myriapods (zool.).

labiodental (lăbĭdŏděn'tāl) a. [L. labium, lip; dens, tooth.] Pert. lip and teeth; appl. to an embryonic lamina (emb.).

labium (lăbĭü̅m) n. sing. of labia; the fused second maxillae of Insects (zool.).

labral (lăb'rāl) a. [L. labrum, lip.] Pert. a labrum (zool.).

labrum (lăb'rūm) n., labra (lăb'rä) plur. [L. labrum, lip.] The anterior lip of Insects, Crustaceans, and certain other Arthropods; the outer margin of the mouth of a gastropod shell (zool.).

labyrinth (lăb'rĭnth) n. [L. laby-rinthus, labyrinth.] The complex internal ear, bony or membranous; the portions of kidney cortex with
the uriniferous tubules (anat.); the tracheal tympanum (zool.).

labyrinthodont (lā'brin'thōdōnt) a. [Gk. labyrinthos, labyrinth; odous, a tooth.] Having teeth with great complexity of dentine arrangement (zool.).

lacate (lāk'āt) a. [It. laca, varnish.] Appearing as if varnished (bot.).

caterer (lās'erātēd) a. [L. lacerrare, to tear.] Having the margin or apex deeply cut into irregular lobes (bot., zool.).

lacetiform (lāsĕr'tīfōrm) a. [L. lacerta, lizard; forma, shape.] Having the shape of a lizard (zool.).

lachrymal—see lacrimal.

lacina (lāsīn'ī) n. [L. lacinia, flap.] Segment of an incised leaf (bot.); internal endopodite of labium of Insects (zool.).

lacinate (lāsīn'ītāt) a. [L. lacinia, flap.] Irregularly incised, as petals; fringed (bot.).

lacinula (lāsīn'ūlā) n. [L. lacinia, flap.] Small lacinia (bot., zool.); the inflexed sharp point of the petal (bot.).

lacinulate (lāsīn'ūlāt) a. [L. lacinia, flap.] Having lacinulæ (bot., zool.).

lacrimai (lāk'ri-māl) a. [L. lacrima, tear.] Pert. or situated near the lacrimal organ; appl. bone, duct, papillae, sac, etc. (anat.).

lacrimonasal (lāk'rimō-nā'sāl) a. [L. lacrima, tear; nasum, nose.] Pert. to the lacrimal and nasal bones or duct (anat.).

lacrimonose (lāk'rī-mōs) a. [L. lacrima, tear.] Bearing tear-shaped appendages, as the gills of certain Fungi (bot.).

lactalbumin (lāk'tāl-bū'mīn) n. [L. lac, milk; albumin, albumin.] An albumin found in milk (phys.).

lactase (lāk'tās) n. [L. lac, milk.] An enzyme found in the animal body forming glucose, etc., from lactose (phys.).

lactation (lāk'tā'shūn) n. [L. lac, milk.] Secretion of milk in the mammary glands (zool.).

lacteals (lāk'tē-ālz) n. plu. [L. lac, milk.] The chyliferous or lymphatic vessels of the small intestine (anat.); ducts which carry latex (bot.).

lactescent (lāk'tēs'ēnt) a. [L. lactescere, to turn to milk.] Producing milk (zool.); yielding latex (bot.).

lactio (lāk'tīk) a. [L. lac, milk.] Pert. milk; appl. bacilli (phys.).

lactiferous (lāk'tī-fērōs) a. [L. lac, milk; ferre, to carry.] Forming or carrying milk (zool.); carrying latex (bot.).

lactochrome (lāk'tōkrōm) n. [L. lac, milk; Gk. chroma, colour.] A colouring matter of a nitrogenous nature supposed to be in milk (phys.).

lactoglobulin (lāk'tōglōb'ūlin) n. [L. lac, milk; globulus, dim. of globus, globe.] The specific proteid of milk, insoluble in water (phys.).

lactoprotein (lāk'tō-prō'tērōn) n. [L. lac, milk; Gk. proteos, first; eidos, resemblance.] Any of the milk proteids (phys.).

lacuna (lākū'nā) n. [L. lacuna, cavity.] A space between cells; a sinus (zool.); a urethral follicle; a cavity in bone (anat.); a small cavity or depression on the surface in Lichens (bot.).

lacunar (lākū'nār) a. [L. lacuna, cavity.] Having or resembling lacunae (zool., anat.).

lacunose (lākū'nōs) a. [L. lacuna, cavity.] With numerous cavities (zool., bot.).

lacunosorugose (lāk'ūnōs-orōo'gōs) a. [L. lacuna, cavity; rugosus, wrinkled.] Having deep furrows or pits, as some seeds and fruits (bot.).

lacustrine (lākūs'trīn) a. [L. lacus, lake.] Pert. or being in or beside lakes (bot., zool.).

laeotropic (lē-ōtrōp'īk) a. [Gk. laios, left; trepein, to turn.] Inclined, turned, or coiled to the left (zool.).

laeotropous (lē-ōtrop'ūs). Laeotropic.

lagena (lāgē'nā, lājē'nā) n., lagena (lāgē'nā, lājē'nē) plu. [L. lagena, flask.] An outgrowth of the sacculus, the terminal portion of the cochlea (zool.).

lageniform (lāgē'nī-form, lājē'nī-form) a. [L. lagena, flask; forma, shape.] Shaped like a flask (zool.).

lagopodous (lāgōp'ōdūs) a. [Gk. lagos, hare; pous, foot.] Possessing hairy or feathery feet (zool.).
Lamarckian (lämär'kē-ən) a. [F. Lamarck, biologist.] Of or pert. the theories put forward by Lamarck (biol.).

Lamarckism (lämärk'izəm) n. [F. Lamarck, biologist.] The evolution theory of Lamarck, embodying the principle that acquired characteristics are transmissible (biol.).

lambda (läm'dā) n. [Gk. Λ, lambda.] The junction of the lambdoid and sagittal sutures (anat.).

lambdoid (läm'doid) a. [Gk. Λ, lambda; eidos, resemblance.] Λ-shaped; appl. a cranial suture (anat.).
lambdoidal,—lambdoid.
lamella (lämēl'ā) n. [L. lamella, a small plate.] Any thin plate-like structure (anat., zoöl.); the gill of an Agaric (bot.).
lamellar (lämēl'ər) a. [L. lamella, a small plate.] Composed of, or possessing thin plates (zoöl., bot.).
lamellate (lämēl'ät). Lamellar.
lamellibranchiate (lämēl'ibrang'kiət) a. [L. lamella, thin plate; Gr. brangchia, gills.] Having plate-like gills on each side; with bilaterally compressed symmetrical body, like a bivalve (zoöl.).
lamelliform (lämēlf'o-mör) a. [L. lamella, plate; cornu, horn.] Having antennal joints expanded into flattened plates (zoöl.).
lamelliferous (lämēl'if'ə-rəs) a. [L. lamella, plate; ferre, to carry.] Having small plates or scales (zoöl.).
lamelliform (lämēl'if'o-mör) a. [L. lamella, plate; forma, shape.] Plate-like (zoöl.).
lamellirostral (lämēl'irō-strəl) a. [L. lamella, plate; rostrum, beak.] Having the inner edges of the bill bearing lamellary-like ridges (zoöl.).
lamellos (lämēl'ōs, lāmē-lo's), lamellar.
lamina (lämīn'ə) n. [L. lamina, plate.] A thin layer, or scale; one of the thin plate-like expansions of sensitive tissue which fit into the grooves on the inside of the horse-hoof (zoöl.); the blade of the leaf (bot.).
laminar (lämīn'ər) a. [L. lamina, plate.] Consisting of plates or thin layers (bot., zoöl.).
laminiform (lämīn'i-förm) a. [L. lamina, plate; forma, shape.] Laminar.
laminiplantar (lämīnī-plānt'ər) a. [L. lamina, plate; planta, sole of foot.] Having the scales of the metatarsus meeting behind in a smooth ridge (zoöl.).
laminous (lämīn'yəs) a. [L. lamina, plate.] Laminar.
lanate (länát) a. [L. lana, wool.] Woolly (zoöl.); covered with short hair-like processes giving a woolly appearance to the surface (bot.).
lance-linear (lāns'lin'i-ər) a. [L. lancea, lance; linea, line.] Between lanceolate and linear in form; appl. leaves (bot.).
lance-oblong (lāns'-əb'lōng) a. [L. lancea, lance; oblongus, oblong.] Oblong with tapering ends; appl. leaves (bot.).
lanceolate (lāns'sōlət) a. [L. lanceola, little lance.] Broad at base and tapering to the point; lance-shaped (bot., zoöl.).
lance-oval (lāns'-ə-vəl) a. [L. lancea, lance; ovalis, oval.] Something between lanceolate and oval (bot.).
lance-ovate (lāns'-ə-văt) a. [L. lancea, lance; ovalis, oval.] Something between lanceolate and ovate (bot.).
lancet-plates,—special plates supporting the water-vascular vessels of Blastoids (zoöl.).
Langerhans,—see islets of Langerhans.
languet, languette (läng'gwēt) n. [F. langue, tongue.] A process on the branchial sac of Ascidians (zoöl.).
lanitary (län'ə-rē) a. [L. laniare, to tear in pieces.] Term appl. to canine tooth (zoöl.).
latern,—see Aristotle's lantern (zoöl.).
lathanein (länthān'ən) n. [Gk. lathanein, to conceal.] Öxychromatin.
lathannin (länthə-nīn) n. [L. lathānēn, to conceal.] Öxychromatin.
lanugineus (länūjīn'i-ūs) a. [L. lanugo, wool.] Woolly (bot., zoöl.).
lanugo (länū'gō) n. [L. lanugo, wool.] The downy covering on a foetus, shed early in life (anat.).
lapidicolous (läp'i-di-kō'läs) a. [L. lapis, stone; colere, to cultivate.] Appl. animals that live under stones (zoöl.).
lappaceous (lāp′ə-shūs) a. [L. lappa, bur.] Prickly (bot.).
lappet (lāp′ēt) n. [M.E. lappe, a loose hanging part.] One of the paired lobes extending downwards from the distal end of the stomodaeum in jelly-fish; the lobes of a sea-anemone gullet; the wattle of a bird (zool.).
larva (lār′vā) n. [L. larva, ghost.] An embryo which becomes self-sustaining and independent before it has assumed the characteristic features of its parents (zool.).
larval (lār′vāl) a. [L. larva, ghost; forma, shape.] Shaped like a larva (zool.).
larvigerous (lār′vij′ērūs) a. [L. larva, ghost; gerere, to bear.] Coarctate (zool.).
larviparous (lār′vīp′ārūs) a. [L. larva, ghost; parere, to produce.] Producing live larvae (zool.).
larvivorous (lār′vīvōrūs) a. [L. larva, ghost; vorare, to devour.] Larva-eating (zool.).
larvule (lār′vül) n. [L. larvula, small larva.] Young larva (zool.).
laryngeal (lār′nĭj′e-al, lār′nĭj′ē-al) a. [Gk. larynx, upper part of wind-pipe.] Pert. or near the larynx; appl. artery, vein, nerve, etc. (anat.).
laryngotracheal (lār′nĭng′ô-trā′kē-al, lār′nĭj′ē) a. [Gk. larynx, wind-pipe; L. trachea, trachea.] Pert. larynx, and trachea; appl. embryonic tube (emb.).
larynx (lār′nĭks) n., larynges (lār′nĭjēz) plu. [Gk. larynx; the larynx.] The organ of voice in most vertebrates, with the exception of birds (zool.).
latto-cell, filamented hemispherical cells investing the tentacles of Ctenophores, which adhere to foreign bodies (zool.).
latebra (lāt′ē-brā) n. [L. latebra, hiding-place.] The bulb of the flask-shaped mass of white yolk in eggs (emb.).
latebricole (lāt′ē-brĭ-kōl) a. [L. latebra, hiding-place; colere, to cultivate.] Inhabiting holes.
latent (lāt′tĕnt) a. [L. latere, to lie hid.] Lying dormant but capable of development under favourable circumstances; appl. buds (bot.); resting stages (zool.); characteristics (biol.).
latent bodies,—the resting stage of certain Haemoflagellates (zool.).
lateral (lāt′ē-rāl) a. [L. latus, side.] Pert. or situated at a side (zool.); or at a side of an axis (bot.).
lateral chain theory,—see side chain theory (phys.).
lateral line,—a longitudinal line at each side of the body of Fishes marking the position of supposedly sensory cells connected together, and with the pneumogastric nerve (zool.).
lateral mesenteries,—the mesenteries of Zoantharia, excluding the directive or dorsal and ventral pairs (zool.).
laterigrade (lāt′ērĭgrād) a. [L. latus, side; gradus, step.] Walking sideways, as a crab (zool.).
laterinerved (lāt′ērĭnĕrvĕd′) a. [L. latus, side; nervus, sinew.] With lateral veins (bot.).
latax (lāt′ēks) n. [L. latex, fluid.] A milky fluid found in some plants (bot.).
laticiferous (lāt′ĭ-sĭf′ē-rūs) a. [L. latex, fluid; ferre, to carry.] Conveying latex; appl. cells, tissue, vessels (bot.).
latiplantar (lāt′ĭ-plăn′tăr) a. [L. latus, side; planta, sole of foot.] Having the hinder tarsal surface rounded (zool.).
latirostral (lāt′ĭ-rōs′trăl) a. [L. latus, broad; rostrum, beak.] Broad-beaked (zool.).
latisepitate (lāt′ĭ-sep′ĭ-tăt) a. [L. latus, broad; septum, septum.] Having a broad septum in the silicula (bot.).
Lauer-Stieda canal,—a canal leading from the junction of the oviduct and vitelline duct to open externally on the dorsal surface in Trematodes (zool.).
laurinoxyylon (lōr′ĭnŏk′sĭ-lŏn) n. [L. laurus, laurel; Gk. xylon, wood.] Any fossil wood.
law of acceleration,—the generalization that organs of greater importance develop more quickly (emb.).
lax (läks) a. [L. laxus, loose.] Loose, as appl. panicle (bot.).
layer of Langhans,—see cytotrophoblast.

leader (lēdér) n. [A.S. lædan, to lead.] Highest shoot or part of trunk of a tree (bot.).

leaf (lēf) n. [A.S. leaf, leaf.] An expanded outgrowth of a stem, usually green (bot.).

lechriodont (lēk′riōdōnt) a. [Gk. lechrios, slantwise; odous, tooth.] With vomerine and pterygoid teeth in a row which is nearly if not quite transverse (zool.).

lecithalbumin (lēs′thālbum′in) n. [Gk. lekithos, egg-yolk; L. albumen, white of egg.] A substance, consisting of albumin and lecithin, said to exist in various organs in the body (phys.).

lecithin (lēs′thēn) n. [Gk. lekithos, egg-yolk.] A phosphorized fat of cell-protoplasm (phys.).

lecithoblast (lēs′thēbblast) n. [Gk. lekithos, egg-yolk; blastos, bud.] In developing eggs, the yolk-containing blastomeres (emb.).

lecithocoeal (lēs′thōsēl) n. [Gk. lekithos, egg-yolk; koilos, hollow.] The segmentation cavity of holoblastic eggs (emb.).

legume (lēgüm′, lēg′ūm) n. [L. legumen, pulse.] A dehiscent one-celled, two-valved carpel, as pod of pea or bean (bot.).

legumin (lēg′ūmin) n. [L. legumen, pulse.] A proteid found in the seeds of the Leguminosae (bot.).

lemniscus (lēmnîs′kūs) n. [Gk. lemnisken, fillet.] One of paired club-shaped organs at base of the acanthocephalan proboscis (zool.); a filament of fibres on each side of the cerebral peduncles (anat.).

lens (lēnz) n. [L. lens, lentil.] A transparent part of the eye which focusses rays of light on the retina; the crystalline lens (anat.); the modified portion of the cornea in front of each element of a compound eye (zool.).

lenticel (lēn′tīsēl) n. [L. lens, lentil.] Ventilating pore in Angiosperm stems (bot.).

lenticular (lēntik′ūlār) n. The tip of the incus articulating with the stapes, which is often ossified as a separate unit (anat.).

lenticulate (lēntik′ūlāt) a. [L. lens, lentil.] Meeting in a sharp point; depressed, circular, and frequently ribbed (zool.).

lentiform (lēn′tifōrm) a. [L. lens, lentil; forma, shape.] Lenticular.

lentigerous (lēntij′ērūs) a. [L. lens, lentil; gerere, to bear.] Furnished with a lens (zool.).

lentiginos (lēntij′īnōs) a. [L. lentigo, from lens, lentil.] Freckled; speckled; bearing numerous small dots (zool., bot.).

lentinous (lēntij′īnūs). Lentiginose.

lepidodendroid (lēp′idōdēn′droid) a. [Gk. lepis, scale; dendron, tree; eidos, like.] Pert. lepidodendron; having scale-like leaf-scars (pal.).

lepidophyte (lēp′idōfīt) n. [Gk. lepis, scale; phyton, plant.] A fossil plant of the fern family (pal.).

lepidopterous (lēp′idōpt′ērūs) a. [Gk. lepis, scale; pteron, wing.] Pert. the Lepidoptera, i.e. having wings covered with minute over-lapping scales (zool.).

lepidote (lēp′idōt) a. [Gk. lepis, scale.] Covered with minute scales (bot.).

lepidotic (lēp′idōt′ik) a. [Gk. lepis, scale.] Appl. an acid found in wings of some Lepidoptera (phys.).

lepidotrichia (lēp′idōtrīk′iā) n. pl. [Gk. lepis, scale; thrix, hair.] In Teleostomi, bony dermal fin-rays, probably modified scales (zool.).

lepospondylous (lēp′ospōndīlūs) a. [Gk. lepos, husk; spondylus, vertebra.] Having amphicoelous, or hour-glass shaped, vertebrae (zool.).

leptoccephaloid (lēp′tōkēf′āloid, -sēf-) a. [Gk. lepto, slender; kephale, head; eidos, resemblance.] Resembling or having the shape of a Leptocephalus (zool.).

leptocerical (lēp′tōsēr′kāl) a. [Gk. leptos, slender; kerko, tail.] With long slender tapering tail, as some Fishes (zool.).

leptodactylous (lēp′tōdāk′tīlūs) a. [Gk. leptos, slender; daktylos, finger.] Having small or slender digits (zool.).
leptodermatous (lep'tödërmätüs) a. [Gk. leptos, slender; derma, skin.] Thin-skinned; appl. various thecae (bot.).

leptodermic (lep'tödërmik). Leptodermatous.

.leptodermous (lep'tödërmüs). Leptodermatous.

leptome (lep'töm) n. [Gk. leptos, slender.] Vascular tissue of plant stems; phloem; bast (bot.).

leptophloem (lep'töfölëm) n. [Gk. leptos, slender; phloios, smooth bark.] Rudimentary bast tissue (bot.).

leptophyllous (lep'töföl'ös) a. [Gk. leptos, slender; phyllo, leaf.] With slender leaves (bot.).

leptosporangiate (lep'tösþpóran'jät) a. [Gk. leptos, slender; sporos, seed; angesion, vessel.] With sporogenous tissue developing from outer cell of periclinal division; opp. eusporangiate (bot.).

leptostroterate (lep'töstro'tërät) a. [Gk. leptos, slender; strotos, covered.] With ambulacral plates narrow and crowded together, as in certain Stellerioidea (zool.).

leptoxylem (lep'töksi'lem) n. [Gk. leptos, slender; xylon, wood.] Rudimentary wood tissue (bot.).

leptus (lep'tüs) n. [Gk. leptos, small.] The six-legged larva of mites (sool.).

lethal (lëthal) a. [L. lethum, death.] Of a parasite, fatal or deadly in relation to a particular host (zool.).

leucine (lu'sëän, lu'sëän, loo-) n. [Gk. leukos, white.] An amino-acid formed during the decomposition of proteids (phys.).

leucine (lu'sën, lu'sin, loo-) n. [Gk. leukos, white.] A white nitrogenous substance found as a constituent of various tissues and organs (phys.).

leucite (lu'sfät, loo-) n. [Gk. leukos, white.] A colourless plastid (bot.).

leucoblast (lu'köbłäst, loo-) n. [Gk. leukos, white; blastos, bud.] A colourless blood-corpuscle in development (emb.).

leucocarpous (lu'kökärpä's, loo-) a. [Gk. leukos, white; karpos, fruit.] With the fruit white (bot.).

leucocyan (lu'köso'n, loo-) n. [Gk. leukos, white; kyanos, dark blue.] A pigment found in certain Algae (bot.).

leucocyte (lu'kösit, loo-) n. [Gk. leukos, white; kytos, hollow.] An amoebocyte; a colourless blood-corpuscle (anat.).

leucooxygenesis (lu'köös'iťoj'en'ësës, loo-) n. [Gk. leukos, white; kytos, hollow; gignesthai, to produce.] Leucocyte formation (phys.).

leucoplasts (lu'köplästëdz, loo-) n. plu. [Gk. leukos, white; plastos, formed.] Colourless plastids from which amylo-, chloro-, and chromoplasts arise (bot.).

leucoplasts (lu'köplastos, loo-) n. plu. [Gk. leukos, white; plastos, formed.] Colourless granules of plant cytoplasm which may develop into chromatophores or amyloplasts (bot.).

levator (lëvaktör) n. [L. levare, to raise.] A name given to muscles serving to raise an organ or part (anat.).

Leydig's duct,—the Wolffian duct (emb.).

Leydig's organs,—minute organs on the antennae of Arthropods, supposed to be organs of smell (zool.).

liana (lë'nä) n. [L. ligare, to bind.] Any luxuriant woody climber of tropical or semi-tropical forests (bot.).

liber (lë'bër) n. [L. liber, inner bark.] Bast (bot.).

lichenism (lë'kênfëm) n. [Gk. leichen, liverwort.] Symbiotic relationship between Fungi and Algae (bot.).

lichenoid (lë'kênoid) a. [Gk. leichen, liverwort; eidos, resemblance.] Resembling a Lichen (bot.).

lichenology (lë'kênöläji) n. [Gk. leichen, liverwort; logos, discourse.] The study of Lichens (bot.).

Lieberkühn's crypts,—tubular glands of the intestines (anat.).

lien (lë'në, lë'ën) n. [L. lien, spleen.] Spleen.

lienal (lë'nël) a. [L. lien, spleen.] Pert. spleen; appl. artery, vein, nerve plexus (anat.).

lienculus (lië'nëkylüs) n. [L. lien, spleen.] An accessory spleen (anat.).

lienogastric (lië'nögästrik, lë'änö-) a.
lignicolous (lignikölüs). a. [L. lignum, wood; colere, to cultivate.] Growing on wood (bot.).

Lignocellulose (lignösölös) n. [L. lignum, wood; cellula, little cell.] The essential constituent of woody tissue, lignin and cellulose combined (bot.).

Lignose (ligös) n. [L. lignum, wood.] A variety of cellulose (bot.).

Ligula (ligülä) n. [L. ligula, little tongue.] A band of white matter in the wall of the fourth ventricle (anat.); a process on the wall of the mouth of Insects (zool.).

Ligulate (ligülät) a. [L. ligula, little tongue.] Having or pert. ligules; strap-shaped, as the ray flowers of Compositae (bot.).

Ligule (ligül) n. [L. ligula, little tongue.] A membranous appendage at the junction of blade and petiole; a supra-sporangial scale in Selaginella (bot.); one of the lobes of the annelidan parapodium (zool.).

Liguliflorous (ligüliflö'þüs) a. [L. ligula, little tongue; flos, flower.] Having ligulate flowers only (bot.).

Limacel (limásél) n. [L. limax, slug.] The concealed vestigial shell of slugs (zool.).

Limaciform (limás'föرم) a. [L. limax, slug; forma, shape.] Like a slug (zool.).

Limace (limás'fìn) a. [L. limax, slug.] Pert. or resembling a slug (zool.).

Limb (lim) n. [A.S. lim, limb.] Branch; arm; leg; wing.

Limbic (limbík) a. [L. limbus, border.] Bordering; appl. a cerebral lobe (anat.).

Limbous (lim'büs) a. [L. limbus, border.] Appl. overlapping surfaces (anat.).

Limbus (lim'büs) n. [L. limbus, mud; vorare, to devour.] Any border if distinctly marked off by colour or structure (zool., bot.).

Liminal (lim'iln'ús) a. [L. limus, mud; colere, to dwell.] Living in mud (zool., bot.).

Limnivorous (limívö'rürs) a. [L. limus, mud; vorare, to devour.] Mud-eating; appl. certain aquatic animals which swallow mud (zool.).

Limnetic (limné'tık) a. [Gk. limne, marsh.] Living in marshes; pert. organisms of marshy habitat (bot., zool.).

Limnophilous (limnöfölüs) a. [Gk. limne, marsh; philein, to love.] Living in fresh-water marshes; appl. snail, etc. (zool.).

Limnoplankton (lim' nóplán'kton) n. [Gk. limne, marsh; plangktos, wandering.] The floating animal and plant life in fresh-water ponds and marshes; cf. haliplankton.

Line (ln) n. [A.S. line, cable.] A line; anatomical term, such as nuchal, temporal line (anat.).

Linea (lin'ëxa) n. [L. linea, line.] A line, which see.

Linear (lin'éär) a. [L. linea, line.] Thread-like (bot., zoool.).

Linear-ensate (lin'éär-ëns'ät) a. [L. linea, line; ensis, sword.] Between linear and ensiform in shape; appl. leaves (bot.).

Linear-lanceolate (lin'éär-län'seölät) a. [L. linea, line; lanceola, small
lance.] Between linear and lanceolate in shape; appl. leaves (bot.).

**linear-oblong** (lín’éár-ôblóng) a. [L. linea, line; oblongus, long across.] Between linear and oblong in shape; appl. leaves (bot.).

**linellae** (liné-lé) n. plu. [L. linella, fine thread.] A system of filaments in certain Sarcodina holding together the xenophya (zool.).

**lineolate** (lín’é-ôlát) a. [L. linea, line.] Marked by fine lines or striae (bot., zool.).

**lingua** (líng’gwá) n. [L. lingua, tongue.] The floor of the mouth in mites; the hypopharynx of insects; a tongue or tongue-like structure (zool.).

**lingual** (líng’gwál) a. [L. lingua, tongue.] Pert. tongue; appl. radula of Molluscs (zool.); appl. artery, gyrus, nerve, vein (anat.).

**lingula** (líng’glá) n. [L. lingula, little tongue.] A small tongue-like process of bone or other tissue, as of cerebellum or sphenoid (anat.).

**linin** (lí’nín) n. [L. linum, flax.] The substance of the achromatic reticulum of a cell-nucleus (cyt.).

**Linnaean** (lín’né-án) a. [L. Linnaeus, Swedish naturalist.] Pert. or designating the system of classification established by Linnaeus (biol.).

**lip** (lip) n. [A.S. lîppa, lip.] One of the fleshy folds round the mouth; a lip-like structure, such as labia, labela, etc. (zool., anat.).

**lip cell,—**a sporangium cell at the point of dehiscence (bot.).

**lipase** (lîp’ás) n. [Gk. lîpos, fat.] An enzyme, lipolytic in action, found in blood and in various organs, and also in various seeds (phys.).

**lipochrome** (lîp’ôkróm) n. [Gk. lîpos, fat; chroma, colour.] A pigment found in some Polychaetes (zool.), and in some plants (bot.).

**lipogastric** (lîp’ô-gástrik) n. [Gk. leîpesthai, to be lacking; gaster, belly.] Temporary obliteration of the gastral cavity, as in some Sponges (zool.).

**lipogenous** (lîp’ô-jènús) a. [Gk. lîpos, fat; gignesthai, to produce.] Fat-producing (bot., zool.).

**lipoid** (lîp’ôid) a. [Gk. lîpos, fat; eidos, resemblance.] Any fatty substance, such as lecithin, cholesterol, found in cells (phys.).

**lipolytic** (lîp’ô-lio’tik) a. [Gk. lîpos, fat; yein, to reduce.] Capable of dissolving fat; fat-reducing (phys.).

**lipomenis** (lîp’ô-me-nez) n. [Gk. leîpesthai, to be lacking; meros, part.] Suppression of segmenting, or coalescence of segments, as in Crustaceans (zool.).

**lipostomy** (lîp’ô-stô-mî) n. [Gk. leîpesthai, to be lacking; stoma, mouth.] Temporary obliteration of the mouth or osculum (zool.).

**lipoxenous** (lîp’ô-kèn’ô-us) a. [Gk. leîpesthai, to be lacking; xenos, host.] Leaving the host before completion of development, as in case of certain parasites (bot.).

**lipped** (lîpt) a. [A.S. lîppa, lip.] Labiate (bot.).

**lirellae** (lîr’è-lé) n. [L. lîra, furrow.] A linear apothecium of Lichens (bot.).

**lissencephalous** (lîs’en-kè-fá’lús, -sêf-) a. [Gk. lîssos, smooth; engkephalon, brain.] Having few or no convolutions on the brain (zool.).

**lissoflagellate** (lîs’ô-flág’lát) a. [Gk. lîssos, smooth; L. flagellum, whip.] Having no collar surrounding the base of the flagellum (zool.).

**lithite** (lîth’ît) n. [Gk. lithos, stone.] A calcareous secretion found in connection with the ear, or with otocysts, lithocysts, and tentaculocysts, the supposed auditory organs of many invertebrates (anat., zool.).

**lithocysts** (lîth’ô-sîts) n. plu. [Gk. lithos, stone; kystís, bladder.] Minute sacs or grooves, containing lithites, found in various invertebrates; the marginal sense-organs of certain Coelenterates (zool.).

**lithodesma** (lîth’ô-dez’má) n. [Gk. lithos, stone; desma, bond.] A small plate, shelly in nature, found in certain bivalves (zool.).

**lithodous** (lîth’ô-dous) a. [Gk. lithos, stone; demeìn, to build.] Living in rocks (zool.).

**lithogenous** (lîth’ô-jèn’ô-us) a. [Gk. lithos, stone; gignesthai, to produce.] Rock-forming, or rock-building, as certain corals (zool.).

**lithophagus** (lîth’ô-fâg’ús) a. [Gk.
lithos, stone; phagein, to eat.] Stone-eating, as Birds; rock-burrowing, as Molluscs (zool.).
lithophilus (lithofil'us) a. [Gk. lithos, stone; philtein, to love.] Growing on stones or rocks (bot.).
lithophyl (lith'öfîl) n. [Gk. lithos, stone; phyllon, leaf.] A fossil leaf, or leaf-impression (pal.).
lithophyte (lith'öfît) n. [Gk. lithos, stone; phyton, plant.] A plant growing on rocks or in rocky places (bot.).
lithotomous (lithotömüs) a. [Gk. lithos, stone; temnein, to cut.] Stone-cutting, as certain Molluscs (zool.).
littoral (lit'orâl) a. [L. lîtus, seashore.] Growing or living at or near the sea-shore (bîol.).
liver (lîv'ër) n. [A.S. lifer, liver.] A bile-secreting gland of vertebrates (zool.).
liver-pancreas,—an organ in Molluscs and Crustaceans combining the functions of the liver and pancreas (zool.).
lobate (lô'bât) a. [Gk. lobos, lobe.] Divided into lobes.
lobe (lôb) n. [Gk. lobos, lobe.] A flap-like structure on the toes of certain birds (zool.); any rounded projection of an organ.
lobed (lôbd) a. [Gk. lobos, lobe.] Having the margin cut up into rounded divisions by incisions which reach less than half-way to the mid-rib (bot.).
lobopodia (lô'bôpô'dîâ) n. plu. [Gk. lobos, lobe; pous, foot.] Blunt pseudopodia of Protozoa (zool.).
lobose (lô'bôs) a. [Gk. lobos, lobe.] Having lobes, or divided up into lobes (bot., zool.).
lobular (lô'bûlär) a. [Gk. lobos, lobe.] Like or pert. small lobes (anat.).
lobulate (lô'bûlät) a. [Gk. lobos, lobe.] Divided into small lobes.
lobe (lôb'ul) n. [Gk. lobos, lobe.] A small lobe (anat.).
lobulus (lô'bûlûs). Lobule.
lobus (lô'bôs). Lobe.
localization (lô'kâlîz'âshûn) n. [L. locus, place.] The state of being localized (phys.).
localization of function,—reference to different parts of the brain as communicating centres of the various senses (phys.).
localization of sensation,—identification on surface of body of exact spot affected (phys.).
locellus (lôsè'lûs) n. [L. locellus, from locus, place.] A small compartment of an ovary (bot.).
locomotor rods,—hooked or knobbed rods for crawling, on the ventral surface of certain round-worms (zool.).
locular (lôk'ûlär) a. [L. loculus, from locus, place.] Containing, or composed of loculi (bot., zool.).
loculate (lôk'ûlät). Locular.
loculicidal (lôk'ûlîs'dal) a. [L. locillus, place; caedere, to cut.] Dehiscent dorsally down the middle of the carpels (bot.).
loculus (lôk'ûlûs) n., loculi (lôk'ûlî, lôk'ûlë), plu. [L. loculus, from locus, place.] A small chamber or cavity; the cavities between the septa in certain Coelenterates; a chamber of a foraminiferan shell (zool.); one of the cavities of an ovary (bot.).
lodicule (lô'dîkûl) n. [L. lodicula, coverlet.] A scale at the base of the ovary in grasses supposed to represent a perianth (bot.).
loma (lô'ma) n. [Gk. loma, fringe.] A thin membranous flap forming a fringe round an opening (zool.).
lomastome (lô'mâstôm, bot.) (lô'mâstôm') n. [Gk. loma, fringe; stoma, mouth.] Having the margin of the lip recurved or reflected (zool.).
loment (lô'mënt) n. [L. lomentum, mixture of bean and rice meal.] A legume or pod constricted between the seeds (bot.).
lomentaceous (lô'mëntâ'shûs) a. [L. lomentum, bean meal.] Pert. or resembling a loment, or having lomentes (bot.).
lomentum (lô'mën'tüm). Loment.
longicorn (lôn'jîkôrn) a. [L. longus, long; cornu, horn.] Having long antennae; appl. certain beetles (zool.).
longipenne (lôn'jîpën'ât) a. [L. longus, long; penna, wing.] Having long wings, or with long feathers (zool.).
longirostral (lôn'jîrôstrâl) a. [L. longus, long; rostrum, beak.] With a long beak (zool.).
longitudinal (lôn'jîtû'dinâl) a. [L. longus, long.] Running lengthwise or along the line of axis; appl. muscle, nerve, etc. (anat.).
lophiostome (lō'fīŏstō'mät) a. [Gk. lophion, small crest; stoma, mouth.] With crested conceptacle-opening (bot.).

lophobranchiate (lō'fōbrăng'kĭat) a. [Gk. lophos, crest; branchia, gills.] With tufted gills (zool.).

lophocalthrops (lō'fŏkāl'thrŏps) n. [Gk. lophos, crest; A.S. collærpepe, a kind of thistle.] A sponge spicule with all the rays crested or branched (zool.).

lophocerecal (lō'fŏsŏr'kēl) a. [Gk. lophos, crest; kerkos, tail.] Having a rayless caudal fin like a ridge round the end of the vertebral column (zool.).

lophodont (lō'fŏdŏn't) a. [Gk. lophos, crest; odous, tooth.] Having transverse ridges on the cheek-teeth grinding surface (zool.).

lophophore (lō'fŏfŏr) n. [Gk. lophos, crest; pherein, to carry.] An oval tentacle-supporting organ in Polyzoa and Brachiopods (zool.).

lophagelogondont (lō'fŏselle'nŏdŏnt) a. [Gk. lophos, crest; selene, moon; odous, tooth.] Having the cheek teeth ridged with crescentic cuspid ridges on the grinding surface (zool.).

lophosteion (lō'fŏs'teŏn) n. [Gk. lophos, ridge; osteon, bone.] The keel-ridge of a sternum (zool.).

lophotriaene (lō'fŏtrĭă'ni) n. [Gk. lophos, ridge; triaina, trident.] Lophocereals.

lophotrichous (lō'fŏt'rikŭs) a. [Gk. lophos, ridge; thrix, hair.] Having long whip-like flagella (bot., zool.).

lophs (lōfs) n. plu. [Gk. lophos, ridge.] Crests which may connect the cones in teeth and so form ridges (zool.).

loral (lō'rál) a. [L. lorum, thong.] Pert. or situated at the lore (zool.).

lorate (lō'rát) a. [L. lorum, thong.] Strap-shaped (bot.).

lore (lŏr) n. [L. lorum, thong.] The space between bill and eyes in birds (zool.).

lorica (lō'rikă) n. [L. lorica, corselet.] A protective external case found in Rotifers and Infusorians (zool.).

loricate (lō'rikĭt) a. [L. lorica, corselet.] Covered with protective shell or scales (zool.).

lorication moment,—the occasion of the deposition of silica for an entire skeleton at one time (zool.).

lorum (lō'rŭm) n. [L. lorum, thong.] The piece of the under jaw on which the submentum lies in certain Insects (zool.).

loxodont (lŏk'sŏdŏnt) a. [Gk. loxos, oblique; odous, tooth.] Having molar teeth with shallow grooves between the ridges (zool.).

luciferase (loosif'ferăs) n. [L. lux, light; ferre, to carry.] An oxidizing enzyme which acts on luciferine, causing luminosity in certain animals (phys.).

luciferine (loosif'ferĭn) n. [L. lux, light; ferre, to carry.] The substance oxidized by luciferase, causing luminosity; it appears to have some of the properties of proteins (phys.).

lumbar (lūm'bār) a. [L. lumbus, loin.] Pert. or near the region of the loins; appl. artery, vein, vertebra, plexus, gland (anat.).

lumbocostal (lūm'bŏkŏst'al) a. [L. lumbus, loin; costa, rib.] Pert. loins and ribs; appl. arch (anat.).

lumbosacral (lūm'bŏsă'krāl) a. [L. lumbus, loin; sacrum, sacred.] Pert. loins and sacrum; appl. nerve-plexus, trunk (anat.).

lumbriciform (lūmbrĭs'ĭfŏrm) a. [L. lumbricus, earth-worm; forma, shape.] Like a worm (zool.).

lumbricoid (lūmbrĭ'koid). Lumbriciform.

lumen (lū'mĕn, loo-) n. [L. lumen, light.] The cavity of a tubular part or organ (anat.).

luminous organs,—specialized organs for the production of light, found in fireflies, deep-sea fishes, glowworms, etc. (zool.).

lunar (lū'năr, loo-) a. [L. luna, moon.] Appl. carpal bone; also called semilunar and intermediate; lunate (zool.).

lunare (lū'năr'e, loon'ă-rā) n. [L. luna, moon.] The lunar bone (anat.).

lunate (lū'nāt, loo-) a. [L. luna, moon.] Somewhat crescent-shaped (zool.).

lung (lŭng) n. [A.S. lung, lung.] The paired or single respiratory organ of air-breathing higher animal forms (zool.).
lung-book,—the respiratory organ of Scorpionids, formed like a purse with numerous compartments (zool.).

lunular (lū'nulär, loo-.) a. [L. lunula, small moon.] Marked with crescent-shaped marking (zool.).
lunulate (lū'nūlāt, loo-). Lunular.
lunule (lū'nūl, loo-) n. [L. lunula, small moon.] A crescent-shaped marking (zool.).
lunulet (lū'nūlēt, loo-) n. [L. lunula, small moon.] A small lunule (zool.).
lupulin (lū'pūln, loo'pūlīn) n. [L. lupus, a hop.] The resinous glandular scales of hops (bot.) an organic compound, bitter and acrid, obtained from these (phys.).
lutein (lū'tēn, loo-) n. [L. luteus, orange-yellow.] The yellow pigment of egg-yolk (phys.).
luneidiate (lī'nīd'ātē) a. [Gk. lychnīs, phosphorescent gem.] Luminous (zool.).
lymph (limf) n. [L. lympha, water.] An alkaline colourless fluid contained in the lymphatic vessels (anat., phys.).
lymph heart,—a contractile expansion of a lymph vessel where it opens into a vein, found in many of the vertebrae (zool.).
lymphatic (limf'āt'īk) a. [L. lympha, water.] Pert. or conveying lymph (anat.).
lymphocyte (limf'ōsīt) n. [L. lympha, water; Gk. kylos, hollow.] A colourless corpuscle found in blood and lymph (phys.).
lymphogenic (limf'ōjēn'īk) a. [L. lympha, water; Gk. gignesthai, to produce.] Produced in the lymph-glands (phys.).
lymphogenous (limf'ōjēn'ēnūs) a. [L. lympha, water; Gk. gignesthai, to produce.] Lymph-forming (phys., anat.).
lymphoid (limf'ōid) a. [L. lympha, water; Gk. eidos, resemblance.] Appl. retiform tissue with meshes largely occupied by lymph corpuscles; adenoid (phys.).
lyophil (lī'fōfil) a. [Gk. lyein, to loose; philos, loving.] Appl. solutions which, after evaporation to dryness, go readily into solution again on the addition of a fluid; cf. lyophobe (phys.).
lyophobe (lī'fōfōb) a. [Gk. lyein, to loose; phobos, fear.] Appl. solutions which, after evaporation to dryness, remain as a solid; cf. lyophil (phys.).
lytropic (li'trōp'īk) a. [Gk. lyein, to loose; trope, a turning.] Appl. solutions which are dependent on changes in the solvent itself (phys.).
lyra (li'rá) n. [Gk. lyra, lyre.] Triangular part of the corpus callosum, marked with lines as a lyre (anat.).
lyrate (li'rāt) a. [Gk. lyra, lyre.] Lyre-shaped; appl. certain leaves (bot.).
lysactinic (li'sakt'in'īk) a. [Gk. lysis, a loosing; aktis, ray.] Of Stelzleridea, having the podia limited to the lower half of the body instead of continued to the apical plates; cf. desmactinic (zool.).
lysigenous (li'sijēn'ēnūs) a. [Gk. lysis, loosing; gignesthai, to produce.] Appl. formation of tissue cavities caused by the degeneration and breaking down of cell-walls in the centre of the mass (bot.).
lysin (li'sīn) n. [Gk. lysis, loosing.] Any substance capable of destroying bacteria (phys.).
lysogenesis (li'sōjēn'ēsīs) n. [Gk. lysis, loosing; gignesthai, to produce.] The action of lysins (phys.).
lysogenous (li'sōjēn'ēntīs). Lysigenous.
lyssa (li'sā) n. [Gk. lyssa, madness.] A vermiform structure of cartilage, muscle, and connective tissue, under the tongue of Mammals (anat.).
lytta (li'tā) n. [Gk. lytta, madness.] A cartilaginous or fibrous rod lying in the tongue of Carnivores (zool.).

MAC-

macerate (māsērēt) v. [L. macerare, to soften.] To wear away or to isolate the parts of a tissue or organ (zool.); to soften and wear away by digestion or other means (phys.).
machopolyp (māk'ōpōlīp) n. [Gk.
mache, fight; polys, many; pous, foot.] A nematophore of certain Hydromedusae provided with cnidoblasts or adhesive globules (zool.).
macrandrous (mäkrän'drūs) a. [Gk. makros, large; aner, man.] Having large male plants or elements (bot.).
macrobiotic (mäk'rōbīōt'ík) a. [Gk. makros, large; bios, life.] Long-lived; life-prolonging (biol.).
macroblast (mäk'rōblást) n. [Gk. makros, large; blastos, bud.] A large cell or corpuscle (zool.).
macrocarpous (mäk'rōkär'pūs) a. [Gk. makros, large; karpos, fruit.] Producing large fruit (bot.).
macrocephalous (mäk'rōkēf'alūs, -sēf-) a. [Gk. makros, large; kephale, head.] Having the cotyledons thickened (bot.); big-headed (anat.).
macrocennie (mäk'rōkēni'mik) a. [Gk. makros, large; knome, tibia.] Abb. Zoanthidae having the sixth protocneme or primary pair of mesenteries perfect (zool.).
macrocenidium (mäk'rōkēnid'iüm) n. [Gk. makros, large; konis, dust.] A large asexual spore or conidium (bot.).
macroconjugant (mäk'rōkon'joo'gánt) n. [Gk. makros, large; L. conjugare, to unite.] The large individual of a conjugating pair, as the ordinary sedentary Vorticellan to which the motile microconjugant or individual attaches itself (zool.).
macrocytase (mäk'rōsët'ás) n. [Gk. makros, large; kyotos, hollow.] The enzyme of macrophages or endothelial cells (phys.).
macroductylous (mäk'rōdük'ti'lūs) a. [Gk. makros, large; daktylos, finger.] With long digits (zool.).
macrodont (mäk'rōdön't) a. [Gk. makros, large; odous, tooth.] With large teeth (anat.).
macrogamete (mäk'rōgäm'é't) n. [Gk. makros, large; gametes, spouse.] The larger of two conjugants, usually considered as equivalent to the ovum or female conjugant (zool.).
macrogametocyt e (mäk'rōgäm'é'tösit) n. [Gk. makros, large; gametes, spouse; kyotos, hollow.] The mother-cell of a macrogamete, considered female; term used mainly in connection with Protista (biol.).
macrogamy (mäk'rōg'āmǐ) n. [Gk. makros, large; games, marriage.] Syngamy between full-grown individuals of a species, as in Actinophrys (zool.).
macroglossate (mäk'rōglos'sāt) a. [Gk. makros, large; glossa, tongue.] Furnished with a large tongue.
macrogynatric (mäk'rōgīnā'trisk) a. [Gk. makros, large; gnathos, jaw.] Having specially developed jaws (zool.).
macrogonidium (mäk'rōgōnid'iüm) n. [Gk. makros, large; gone, generation.] A large gonidium (bot.).
macromere (mäk'rōmēr) n. [Gk. makros, large; meros, part.] In the cleavage of telolecithal eggs, one of the larger cells of the lower hemisphere (emb.).
macromerozoite (mäk'rōmēr'ožō'it) n. [Gk. makros, large; meros, part; zoom, animal.] One of the many divisions produced by the macroschizont stage of a Sporozoan (zool.).
macromesentery (mäk'rōmēs'ěntěri) n. [Gk. makros, large; mesos, middle; enteron, gut.] One of the larger complete mesenteries of an Anthozoan (zool.).
macromyelon (mäk'rōmyēl'oön) n. [Gk. makros, large; myelos, marrow.] The medulla oblongata (anat.).
macron (mäk'rōn) n. [Gk. makros, large; ons, being.] The larger of two sets of cells formed after schizogony in Neosporidia, the macron giving rise to macrogametes (zool.).
macronucleus (mäk'rōnū'kleeüs) n. [Gk. makros, large; L. nucleus, kernel.] The larger of two nuclei in a cell, usually supposed to be of a vegetative or somatic nature (zool.).
macrophage (mäk'rōfāj) n. [Gk. makros, large; phagein, to eat.] A large phagocyte or endothelial
cell possessing the enzyme macrocytase (phy.

macrophyllous (māk'rofīl'ūs) a. [Gk. makros, large; phyllon, leaf.] Having elongated leaves or leaflets (bot.).

macropodous (māk'rōp'ŏdūs) a. [Gk. makros, large; pous, foot.] Having a long stalk, as a leaf or leaflet; having the hypocotyl large in proportion to the rest of the embryo (bot.).

macropterous (māk'rōp'tērūs) a. [Gk. makros, large; pteron, wing.] With unusually large fins or wings (zool.).

macroschizogony (māk'roshizōg'ōnī) n. [Gk. makros, large; schizein, to cleave; gone, generation.] Method of multiplication of the macroschizonts (zool.).

macroschizont (māk'roshīz'ōnt) n. [Gk. makros, large; schizein, to cleave.] A stage in the life-cycle of certain Haemosporidia developed from a sporozoite, and giving rise to a number of macromerozoites (zool.).

macroscopic (māk'roskōp'īk) a. [Gk. makros, large; skopein, to view.] Visible to the naked eye.

macrosepalous (māk'rōsēp'ālūs) a. [Gk. makros, large; sepalon, sepal.] With specially large sepals (bot.).

macroseptum (māk'rōsēp'tūm) n. [Gk. makros, large; L. septum, division.] A primary or perfect septum of the Anthozoa (zool.).

macrosomatic (māk'rosmat'īk) a. [Gk. makros, large; osme, smell.] With well-developed sense of smell (phy.

macrosomatous (māk'rōsōm'ātūs) a. [Gk. makros, large; soma, body.] Possessing an abnormally large body.

macrosporangiophore (māk'rōspōrān'-jīōfōr) n. [Gk. makros, large; sporos, seed; anggeion, vessel; pherein, to bear.] A structure bearing a macrosporangium (bot.).

macrosporangium (māk'rōspōrān'-jiūm) n. [Gk. makros, large; sporos, seed; anggeion, vessel.] A sporangium developing macrospores or megaspores (bot.).

macrospore (māk'rōspōr) n. [Gk. makros, large; sporos, seed.] A large anisospore or gamete of Sarcodina (zool.); one of the larger spores of heterosporous plants (bot.).

macrosporophore (māk'rōspōrōfōr) n. [Gk. makros, large; sporos, seed; pherein, to bear.] A leafy lobe developing macrosporangia (bot.).

macrosporophyll (māk'rōspōrōfil) n. [Gk. makros, large; sporos, seed; phyllon, leaf.] Macrosporophore.

macrosporozoite (māk'rōspōrōzoīt) n. [Gk. makros, large; sporos, seed; zoon, animal.] A larger endogamous sporozoite of Sporozoa (zool.).

macrostomatus (māk'rōstōm'ātūs) a. [Gk. makros, large; stomā, mouth.] With very large mouth.

macrostylospore (māk'rōstīlōspōr) n. [Gk. makros, large; stylos, pillar; sporos, seed.] A large spore-like stalked body (bot.).

macrostylous (māk'rōstīlūs) a. [Gk. makros, large; stylos, pillar.] With long styles (bot.).

macrotherm (māk'rōthērm) n. [Gk. makros, large; therme, heat.] A tropical plant; a plant requiring heat and moisture (bot.).

macrotonus (māk'rōtūs)'a. [Gk. makros, large; oús, an ear.] With large ears (zool.).

macrotypc (māk'rōtip) n. [Gk. makros, large; L. typois, a type.] A modified arrangement of Anthozoan mesenteries containing more macromesenteries than the normal microtype (zool.).

macrozoogonidium (māk'rōzō'gōnīd'-īum) n. [Gk. makros, large; zoon, animal; gone, generation.] A large zoogonidium (bot.).

macrozoospore (māk'rōzō'ōspōr) n. [Gk. makros, large; zoon, animal; sporos, seed.] A large motile spore.

macula (māk'ūlā) n., maculae (māk'-ūlē) pl. [L. macula, spot.] A spot or patch of colour; a small pit or depression; a tubercle (anat.).

macula lutea,—the yellow spot of the retina, an oval yellowish area in the centre of the posterior part of the retina at the point of most perfect vision (anat.).
maculate (māk'ūlāt) a. [L. macula, spot.] Spotted.
maculation (māk′ūlā′shūn) n. [L. macula, spot.] The arrangement of the spots on a plant or animal (biol.).
maculaferous (māk′ūlāf′ērūs) a. [L. macula, spot; ferre, to bear.] Spotted.
maculose (māk′ūlōs). Maculate.
madrepore (mād′rēpōr) n. [F. madrépore—from L. māter, mother; Gk. pōros, friable stone.] A branching stony Coral; the plate at the external opening of the stone canal in Echinoderms (zool.).
madreporic (mād′rēpōr′ik) a. [F. madrépore, madrepore.] Pert. a madrepore or madreporite; appl. body, plate, tubercle, canal (zool.).
madreporic canal,—see stone canal, madreporite (mād′rēpōr′it, mād′rēp′-ōrit) n. [F. madrépore, madrepore.] A flat circular or pentagonal perforated plate marked by grooves, lying at the end of an interambulacral area in many, or free between two ambulacral areas in other Echinoids, or between the rays in the Asteroids; a modified genital plate (zool.).
maggot (māg′ōt) n. [M.E. magot, a grub.] The most lowly organized, completely worm-like, insect larva without appendages or distinct head (zool.).
malac (māl′ā) n., mala (mālā) plu. [L. mala, the cheek.] Part of the maxilla of some Insects, of the mandible of certain Myriapods; part of the exterior of the lower jaw of Birds (zool.).
malacloid (māl′ākloıd) a. [Gk. malakos, soft.] Soft in texture.
malacology (māl′ākəlō′jē) n. [Gk. malakos, soft; logos, discourse.] The department of zoology dealing with Molluscs.
malaclophilous (māl′ākōf′īlūs) a. [Gk. malakos, soft; philein, to love.] Pollinating through the agency of Gastropods (bot.).
malaclopterus (māl′ākōp′tērūs) a. [Gk. malakos, soft; pteron, wing.] Soft-finned (zool.).
malaclstracous (māl′ākōs′trākūs) a. [Gk. malakos, soft; ostrakon, shell.] Soft-shelled (zool.).
malar (māl′ār) a. [L. mala, cheek.] Pert. or in the region of the cheek; n. the zygomatic bone (anat.).
male (māl) n. [L. mas, a male.] Pert. male or a masculine organism; appl. organs of reproduction, as the testes (zool.); or fertilizing organs of flowers, as stamens (bot.); symbol ♂.
male pronucleus,—the nucleus of the spermatozoon.
malleate (māl′ēat) a. [L. malleus, hammer.] Hammer-shaped; appl. a type of trophi of Rotifer gizzard (zool.).
malleoincaudal (māl′ēōn′kīdāl) a. [L. malleus, hammer; incus, anvil.] Pert. malleus and incus of the ear (anat.).
malleolar (māl′ēōlār) n. [L. dim. of malleus, hammer.] The vestigial fibula of Ruminants; a, pert. or in the region of the malleolus; appl. arteries, folds, sulcus (anat.).
malleolus (māl′ēōlūs) n. [L. dim. of malleus, hammer.] Median and lateral malleolus, the lower extremity prolongations of tibia and fibula respectively (anat.).
malleoramate (māl′ēərām′āt) a. [L. malleus, hammer; ramus, branch.] Appl. type of trophi with looped manubrium and toothed incus in Rotifer gizzard (zool.).
malleus (māl′ēōs) n. [L. malleus, hammer.] A part of the Rotifer mastax or gizzard; one of the chain of auditory ossicles of Mammals; one of the Weberian ossicles of Fishes (zool.).
Malmighian (māl′pīg′ēən) a. [After Malmighi, of Pisa.] Discovered by or named after Malmighi.
Malmighian body, or corpuscle,—in spleen, a nodular mass of lymphoid tissue ensheathing the smaller arteries; in the kidney, a tuft or glomerulus of convoluted capillary blood-vessels enclosed in a dilatation of the uriniferous tubule (anat., zool.).
Malmighian layer,—the basal layer of the epidermis next to the true skin (anat.).
Malmighian tubes,—slender thread-
like excretory tubes leading into the posterior part of the gut of Insects.

Malpighian tuft,—see Malpighian corpuscle.

maltase (mōlt'ās) n. [A.S. meal, malt.] A plant ferment which converts malt-sugar into grape-sugar (bot.).

maltose (mōlt'ōs) n. [A.S. meal, malt.] Malt-sugar (phys.).

mamelon (mām'ēlōn) n. [L. mamma, nipple.] A small pimple-like structure in the centre of a tubercle of an Echinoderm interambulacral plate (zool.).

mamilla (māmil'ā) n. [L. mamma, nipple.] A nipple (anat., zoo!.).

mamillary process or tubercle,—the superior tubercle connected with the transverse processes of the lower thoracic vertebrae (anat.).

mamillate (mām'flāt) a. [L. mamma, nipple.] Studded with small pro- tuberances.

mamma (mām'ā) n. [L. mamma, the breast.] The milk-secreting organ of Mammals, functionless in the male (zool.).

mammal (mām'āl) n. [L. mamma, the breast.] An animal of the class of higher vertebrates of which the females suckle the young (zool.).

mammary (mām'ārī) a. [L. mamma, the breast.] Pert. the breast; appl. arteries, veins, glands, tubules (anat.).

mammiferous (māmif'ērūs) a. [L. mamma, the breast; ferre, to bear.] Developing mammae; milk-secreting; mammalian (zool.).

mandible (māndibl) n. [L. mandibulum, jaw.] The lower jaw of vertebrates, either a single bone or composed of a number; or generally, either jaw; a paired appendage connected with the mouth in Arthropods.

mandibular (māndib'ūlār) a. [L. mandibulum, jaw.] Pert. the jaw; appl. arch, canal, foramen, fossa, nerve, notch (anat.).

mandibulate (māndib'ūlāt) a. [L. mandibulum, jaw.] Having a lower jaw; having functional jaws; having mandibles (zool.).

mandibuliform (māndib'ūlīfōrm) a. [L. mandibulum, jaw; forma, shape.] Resembling, or used as a mandible; appl. certain insect maxillae (zool.).

mandibulo-hyoid (māndib'ūlō-hī'oid) a. [L. mandibulum, jaw; Gk. hyoëtes, Y-shaped.] In the region of the mandible and hyoid (anat.).

mandibulo-maxillary (māndib'ūlō-māk'sīlārī, -māk'sīl') a. [L. mandibul- um, jaw; maxilla, jaw.] Pert. maxillae and mandibles of Arthropods (zool.).

manducation (māndū'kā'shūn) n. [L. manducare, to chew.] Chewing; mastication (phys.).

maniculate (mān'ikāt) a. [L. manicatus, sleeved.] Covered with entangled hairs or matted scales (bot.).

manna (mān'ā) n. [Gk. manna, manna.] The hardened exudation of the bark of certain trees (bot.); honey-dew secreted by certain Coccidae (zool.).

mantine (mānt'īn) n. [L. mantellum, a cloak.] The outer soft fold of integument next the shell of Mol- luscs; a pallium; a sheath of spongoblast cells; the body-wall of Ascidians (zool.).

mantle cavity,—a space between the mantle and body proper (zool.).

mantle cell,—a cell of the tapetum or investing tissue of a sporangium (bot.).

mantle fibres,—the spindle fibres of a fully formed spindle (emb.).

mantle layer,—a layer of the embryonic medulla spinalis representing the future gray columns (emb.).

mantle lobes,—dorsal and ventral flaps of the mantle in bivalves (zool.).

manual (mān'ūal) n. [L. manus, hand.] A wing-quill borne on the manus or hand of Birds; a primary feather (zool.).

manubrial (mānū'briāl) a. [L. manu- brium, handle.] Pert. a manubrium; handle-shaped (zool.).

manubrium (mānūbrīōm) n. [L. manubrium, handle.] A cell projecting inwards from the shield of an antheridial globule of Thallo- phytes (bot.); a hypostome or coni- cal elevation at the distal end of a Hydrozoan polyp; the clapper-like portion hanging down from the
under surface of Medusae (zool.) ; the handle-like part of the malleus of the ear ; the anterior part of the sternum (anat.).

manus (mâ'nu:s) n. [L. manus, hand.] The hand, or part of the fore-limb corresponding to it, as found in vertebrates from Amphibia upwards (zool.).

manyplies,—the omasus or psalterium, the third chamber of the stomach of Ruminants—so-called from its folded structure (zool.).

macecescent (mâr'se'sînt) a. [L. macecesere, to wither.] Withering but not falling off; appl. a calyx or corolla persisting after fertilization (bot.).

marginal (mâr'jînâl) a. [L. margo, edge.] Pert. at or near the margin, edge, or border; appl. a form of nervation (bot.); appl. a convolution of the frontal lobe (anat.).

marginal organ or vesicle,—a lithocyst (zool.).

marginal plates,—the system of plates round the margin of a Chelonia carapace (zool.).
marginalia (mâr'jînâ'liâ) n. pl. [L. margo, edge.] Prostalía or defensive spicules on the body surface round the osculum (zool.).

marginate (mâr'jînât) a. [L. margo, edge.] Having a distinct margin in structure or colouring.

margnoidal (mâr'jînîdâl) a. [L. margo, edge ; caedere, to cut.] Dehiscing by line of union of carpels (bot.).

marginiform (mâr'jînîförm) a. [L. margo, edge ; forma, shape.] Like a margin or border in appearance or structure.

marginirostral (mâr'jînîrös'trâl) a. [L. margo, edge ; rostrum, beak.] Forming the edges of a bird’s bill (zool.).

marmorate (mâr'môrât) a. [L. marmor, marble.] Of marbled appearance.

marrow (mâr'ô) n. [M.E. marow, pith.] The connective tissue filling up the cylindrical cavities in the bodies of long bones, and the spaces of the cancellous tissue, differing in composition in different bones.

marsupial (mâr'sû'piâl) a. [L. marsupium, a pouch.] Pert. a marsupium; pouch-bearing, as a kangaroo; appl. certain bones in connection with the pelvic girdle in certain Mammals;

marsupium (mâr'sû'piûm) n. [L. marsupium, pouch.] Any pouch-like structure in which the young of an animal complete their development, such as the abdominal pouch of Marsupials; the gill cavi ties of bivalves; a recess formed by diverging spines and a supporting membrane in Stelleroids; the structure protecting the acrocyst in Sertularians (zool.).

masked (mâs'kd) a. [F. masque, a mask.] Personate, as appl. corolla (bot.).

masseter (mâs'ë'tër) n. [Gk. masseter, one that chews.] The muscle which raises the lower jaw and assists in chewing (anat.).

masseteric (mâs'ë'tër'îk) a. [Gk. masseter, one that chews.] Pert. or near the masseter muscle of the cheek; appl. artery, vein, nerve (anat.).

massula (mâs'ûlâ) n. [L. massa, mass.] A mass of microspores in a sporangium of certain Pteridophytes; a massed group of microspores in Orchids (bot.).

mastax (mâs'tâks) n. [Gk. mastax, the mouth.] The gizzard of Rotifers (zool.).

mast cells (Mastzellen of Ehrlich),—spheroïd or ovoid cells of soft protoplasm, very granular, numerous in parts where fat is being laid down.

mastication (mâs'tîkâ'shûn) n. [L. masticare, to chew.] Process of chewing food with the teeth till reduced to small pieces or a pulp (phys.).

masticatory stomach,—the gastric mill or stomodaeal apparatus of Crustaceans for grinding and strain ing food material (zool.).

mastigobranchia (mâs'tîgo'brän'kîâ) n. [Gk. mastigion, little whip; brangchia, gills.] The epipodite of
adult Decapoda, a bilobed membranous lamina extending upwards between the gills (zool.).

**mastoid** (måståid) a. [Gk. mastos, breast; eidos, resemblance.] Nipple-shaped; appl. a process of the temporal bone, also cells, foramen, fossa, notch (anat.).

**mastoidosquamous** (måståid’ök-skwå’mus) a. [Gk. mastos, breast; eidos, like; L. squama, scale.] Pert. mastoid and squamous parts of the temporal bone (anat.).

**mastoidohumeralis** (måståid’öhumér¬ä’lis) a. [Gk. mastos, breast; eidos, like; L. humerus, the humerus.] A muscle of certain quadrupeds connecting mastoid and humerus (zool.).

**mastooccipital** (måstå-o’óksip’itäl) a. [Gk. mastos, breast; L. occiput, the occiput.] Pert. occipital bone and the mastoid process of the temporal (anat.).

**mastoparietal** (måstå’öpari’ëtäl) a. [Gk. mastos, breast; L. paries, wall.] Pert. the parietal bone and the mastoid process of the temporal (zool.).

**masto tympanic** (måstå’ottimpän’lik) a. [Gk. mastos, breast; tympanon, drum.] Appl. part of the tympanic cavity’s boundary in certain Reptiles (zool.).

**matrix** (må’triks) n. [L. mater, mother.] The ground substance of connective tissue; the part beneath the body and root of the nail; the uterus (anat.); the body upon which a Lichen or Fungus grows (bot.).

**mattula** (må’túlä) n. [L. matta, mat.] The fibrous network covering the petiole bases of palms (bot.).

**maturation** (må’türü’shun) n. [L. maturus, ripe.] The completion of germ-cell development, consisting of the reduction of the chromatin, usually visible in the polar body formation (cyt.).

**maxilla** (måks’ilä) n. [L. maxilla, jaw.] The jaw; part of the upper jaw beyond the premaxilla; an appendage of most Arthropods posterior to the mandible, modified in various ways in adaptation to function and requirements (zool.).

**maxillary** (måks’il’äri) a. [L. maxilla, jaw.] Pert. or in the region of the maxilla or jaw; appl. artery, nerve, process, sinus, tuberosity, vein (anat.).

**maxillary glands,**—paired renal organs opening at the base of the maxilla in Crustacea (zool.).

**maxilliferous** (måks’il’äf’ris) a. [L. maxilla, jaw; ferre, to carry.] Bearing maxillae (zool.).

**maxilliform** (måks’il’iform) a. [L. maxilla, jaw; forma, shape.] Like a maxilla (zool.).

**maxillipede** (måks’il’ipèd) n. [L. maxilla, jaw; pes, foot.] An appendage, in one, two, or three pairs, posterior to the maxillae in Arthropods (zool.).

**maxillodental** (måks’il’ödënt’äl) a. [L. maxilla, jaw; dens, tooth.] Pert. jaws and teeth (anat.).

**maxillojugal** (måks’il’ójo’gal) a. [L. maxilla, jaw; jugum, yoke.] Pert. jaw and jugal bone (anat.).

**maxillomandibular** (måks’il’ömån’dib’ülar) a. [L. maxilla, jaw; mandibutum, jaw.] Appl. arch forming the jaws of primitive Fishes; pert. maxilla and mandible (anat.).

**maxillopalatal** (måks’il’ópal’atäl) a. [L. maxilla, jaw; palatus, the palate.] Pert. jaw and palatal bones; appl. a maxillary process of Birds (zool.).

**maxillopharyngeal** (måks’il’öfa’rin’jëäl) a. [L. maxilla, jaw; Gk. pharynx, gullet.] Pert. lower jaw and pharynx (anat.).

**maxillo-premaxillary** (måks’il’ö-prë’-måks’il’äri) a. [L. maxilla, jaw; pre, before.] Pert. the whole of the upper jaw; appl. jaw when maxilla and premaxilla are fused (anat.).

**maxilloturbinal** (måks’il’ötür’bínäl) a. [L. maxilla, jaw; turbo, whorl.] Pert. maxilla and the turbinals; n., a bone arising from the lateral wall of the nasal cavity which supports the sensory epithelium (anat.).

**maxillula** (måks’il’ülä) n. [L. dim. of maxilla, jaw.] A first maxilla in Crustacea when there are more pairs than one (zool.).

**meatus** (mëà’tüs) n. [L. meatus, a
passage.] A passage or channel, as the acoustic or auditory, and the nasal meatus (anat.).

Meckelian cartilage or rod. [After Meckel, German anatomist.] The lower jaw of lower vertebrates, and in the higher the axis round which the membrane bones of the jaw are arranged and formed (anat.).

Meckel's rod or cartilage.—Meckelian rod or cartilage.

meconidium (měkʻonid′iüm) n. [Gk. mekon, poppy.] Sessile or pedicellate extracapsular medusus usually lying on the top of the gonangium of certain Hydroids (zool.).

media (měʼdiə)n. [L. medius, middle.] A middle structure, such as a layer of tissue, a central nervure (anat., zool.); as a plu., substances of various kinds, such as bouillon, in which cultures are grown (biol.).

mediad (měʼdiəd) adv. [L. medius, middle.] Towards but not quite in the middle line or axis (anat.).

medial (měʼdiəl) a. [L. medius, middle.] Situated in the middle.

median (měʼdiən) a. [L. medius, middle.] Lying or running in the axial plane; intermediate; median.

mediastinal (měʼdiəstı̆nəl, -ȧsti′nəl) a. [L. mediastinus, a servant.] Pert. or in the region of the mediastinum; appl. cavity, arteries, glands, pleura (anat.).

mediastinum (mě′diəstı̆nəm, -ȧsti′nəm)n. [L. mediastinum, servant.] The space between the right and left pleura in and near the median sagittal chest plane; an incomplete vertical septum of the testis (anat.).

mediodorsal (mě′diōdør′səl) a. [L. medius, middle; dorsum, the back.] In the dorsal middle line.

mediopalatine (mě′diōpāl′ašn) a. [L. medius, middle; palatinus, palate.] Between the palatal bones; appl. a cranial bone of some Birds (zool.).

mediopectoral (mě′diōpēk′tərəl) a. [L. medius, middle; pectus, breast.] Appl. the middle part of the sternum (anat.).

mediotarsal (mě′diōtər′səl) a. [L. medius, middle; tarsus, ankle.] Between the tarsal bones.

medioventral (mě′diōvən′trəl) a. [L. medius, middle; venter, the belly.] In the middle ventral line.

medithorax (mě′diθo′raks)n. [L. medius, middle; Gk. thorax, the breast.] The middle part of the thorax; the mesothorax of Insects (zool.).

medium (mě′dium)n., media (mě′dīə) plu. [L. medius, middle.] Any of the structures through which a force acts, as the refracting media of the eyebulb (anat.); any of the more or less solid substances in which cultures are reared or tissues are propagated (phys.).

medulla (mědūl′ə)n. [L. medulla, marrow, pith.] Marrow of bones; the central part of an organ or tissue (anat.); the pith or central portion of a stem (bot.).

medulla oblongata.—the posterior portion of the brain continuous with the medulla spinalis, or spinal cord (anat.).

medullary (mědūl′ərē) a. [L. medulla, pith.] Pert. or in the region of the medulla; appl. axis, artery, lamina, membrane, bone, spaces (anat.).

medullary canal or cavity,—the hollow cylindrical portion of a long bone containing marrow (anat.); the neurocoel (emb.).

medullary groove,—a groove on the surface of the medullary plate, bounded by folds which, growing up, coalesce and convert the groove into a canal; the neurocoel (emb.).

medullary keel,—a downward growth towards the archenteron, the rudiment of the central nervous system in the development of certain primitive vertebrates (emb.).

medullary layer,—a thick subcortical layer of the thallus of some Lichens (bot.).

medullary plate,—the plate-like formation of ectoderm cells bordering the blastopore of early embryo; the earliest rudiment of the nervous system (emb.).

medullary rays,—a number of strands of connective tissue extending be
tween the pith and the pericycle (bot.).

**medullary sheath.**—A ring of protoxylems round the pith of certain stems (bot.); a layer of white glistening material surrounding the axis cylinder of a medullated nerve-fibre (zool.).

**medullated** (médūlā’těd) a. [L. medulla, pith.] Provided with a medullary sheath.

**medullated nerve-fibres,**—the fibres of the white part of the brain and spinal cord, consisting of an axis-cylinder or neuraxis of primitive fibrillae, surrounded by medullary sheath, which is in turn covered by a delicate membrane, the neurilemma (anat.).

**medullispiral** (médūlī’spir’nál) a. [L. medulla, pith; spīna, the spine.] Of the spinal cord.

**medusa** (médū’sā) n. [Gk. Medousa, one who rules.] A jelly-fish (zool.).

**medusiform** (médūsī’fōrm) a. [Gk. Medousa, Medusa; L. forma, shape.] Like a medusa or jelly-fish.

**medusoid** (médūsō’id) n. [Gk. Medousa, Medusa; eidos, like.] A medusa-like free-swimming gonophage of Hydrozoa (zool.); a., like a jelly-fish or medusa (zool.).

**medusome** (médūsō’mó) n. [Gk. Medousa, Medusa; soma, body.] A name given to the medusoid stage in the life-history of Obelia (zool.).

**megagamete** (mēg’āgāmět) n. [Gk. megas, large; gametes, a spouse.] A rounded cell regarded as an ovum or its equivalent; developed from a megagametocyte after a process akin to maturation (zool.).

**megagametocyte** (mēg’āgāmē’tōsît) n. [Gk. megas, large; gametes, a spouse; kytops, hollow.] A cell developed from a merozoite, and itself giving rise to a megagamete, frequently requiring transference to another host before its development can proceed (zool.).

**megakaryocyte** (mēg’akār’ētōsît) n. [Gk. megas, large; karyon, nut; kytops, hollow.] A giant-cell of marrow with one large annular lobulated nucleus, containing a number of nucleoli (anat.).

**megalaesthetes** (mēg’ālēs’thēts) n. plu. [Gk. megalon, great; aesthetikos, perceptive.] Sensory organs, sometimes in the form of eyes in the Placophora (zool.).

**megaloblast** (mēg’ālōbłást) n. [Gk. megalon, great; basilos, bud.] A large erythroblast (anat.).

**megalogonidium** (mēg’ālōgōnid’ēum) n. [Gk. megalon, great; gonos, offspring.] A large gonidium (bot.).

**megalopa** (mēg’ālō’pā). Megalops.

**megalopile** (mēg’ālō’plīk) a. [Gk. megalon, great; ops, eye.] Belonging to the megalops stage (zool.).

**megalopore** (mēg’ālōpōr) n. [Gk. megalon, great; poros, a channel.] A pore in the dorsal plates in Chiton for placing a megalaeesthete in direct communication with the exterior (zool.).

**megalops** (mēg’ālōps) n. [Gk. megalon, great; ops, eye.] A larval stage of certain Crustaceans, as crabs, conspicuous by large stalked eyes (zool.).

**megalocephalus** (mēg’ālōsēf’ēlēk) a. [Gk. megalon, great; sphaira, a globe.] Of polythalamous Foraminifer shells, having a megalosphere or large initial chamber (zool.).

**megamere** (mēg’āmēr) n. [Gk. megas, large; meros, part.] One of the large cells formed after the primary divisions of a developing ovum (emb.).

**meganucleus** (mēg’ānū’kĪës) n. [Gk. megas, large; L. nucleus, kernel.] The larger nucleus, or vegetative nucleus, of the Infusoria (zool.).

**megascleere** (mēg’āskler’ē) n. [Gk. megas, large; skleros, hard.] A skeletal spicule of the general supporting framework, as opp. a microscleere (zool.).

**megaspheric** (mēg’āsēf’ēlēk). Megalospheric.

**megasporangium** (mēg’āspōrānj’ēum) n. [Gk. megas, large; sporos, seed; angetion, vessel.] A macrospore-producing sporangium (bot.).

**megaspore** (mēg’āspōr) n. [Gk. megas, great; sporos, seed.] A larger-sized spore of dimorphic forms in reproduction by spore-formation (zool.); the larger spore
of heterosporous plants, regarded as female; the embryo sac-cell of a seed plant (bot.).

megasporephyll (még’aspòr’öffil) n. [Gk. megas, great; sporos, seed; phyllon, leaf.] A spore-bearing leaf developing megasporangia (bot.).

megatherm (még’áthérn) n. [Gk. megas, great; therme, heat.] A tropical plant (bot.).

megazooid (még’ázö’oid) n. [Gk. megas, great; zoön, animal; idos, like.] The larger zooid resulting from binary or other fission (zool.).

megazoospore (még’ázö’öspör) n. [Gk. megas, great; zoön, animal; sporos, seed.] A large zoospore, as in the reproduction of certain Radiolaria (zool.); a zoogonidium of certain Algae (bot.).

Melobian glands,—glands of the eyelid with a sebaceous secretion (anat.).

meiophyly (mi’öffil’i) n. [Gk. meion, smaller; phyllon, leaf.] The suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl (bot.).

meioestemonous (mi’östëm’nöòs) a. [Gk. meion, smaller; stemon, a spine thread.] Having fewer stamens than petals or sepals (bot.).

melotaxy (mi’ötäk’si) n. [Gk. meion, smaller; taxis, arrangement.] Suppression of a whorl or a set of organs (bot.).

melotic (miöt’ik) a. [Gk. meion, smaller.] Appl. reduction division, which see; also malotic (cvt.).

Meissner’s plexus,—a gangliated plexus of nerve fibres in the submucous coat of the small intestine (phys.).

melanin (mél’änin) n. [Gk. melas, black.] Black or dark-brown pigment, as of the retina; cf. haemoglobin (phys.).

melanism (mél’änizm) n. [Gk. melas, black.] Excessive development of black pigment in skin or body-covering (biol.).

melanocyte (mél’änösit) n. [Gk. melas, black; kytos, hollow.] A black pigmented lymphocyte (phys.).

melanospermous (mél’änösperm’üs) a. [Gk. melas, black; sperma, seed.] Appl. seaweeds with dark-coloured spores (bot.).

melanotic (mél’änöt’ik) a. [Gk. melas, black.] Having black pigment unusually developed.

melliferous (mél’if’érús) a. [L. mel, honey; ferre, to carry.] Honey-producing (bot.).

mellipagous (mél’ipág’ús) a. [L. mel, honey; Gk. phagein, to eat.] Feeding on honey (zool.).

mellisugent (mél’issú’jént) a. [L. mel, honey; sugere, to suck.] Honey-sucking (zool.).

mellivorous (mél’ivór’ús) a. [L. mel, honey; vorare, to devour.] Feeding on honey (zool.).

member (möm’bér) n. [L. membrum, a member.] A limb or organ of the body (zool.); a well-defined part or organ of a plant (bot.).

membrana (mémbr’äna) n. [L. membrana, a membrane.] A thin film, skin or layer of tissue covering a part or organ of animal or plant; or a thin skin-like covering of cells or unicellular organisms (biol.).

membranaceous (mémbr’änä’shüs) a. [L. membrana, membrane.] Of the consistency or having the structure of a membrane (biol.).

membrane (möm’brän),—a membrane, which see.

membrane bone,—a bone developing directly from membrane without passing through a cartilage stage (anat.).

membranella (mémbr’anël’ä) n. [L. membrana, membrane.] A flapping or swinging membrane formed by fusion of rows of cilia, found among the Protozoa (zool.).

membraniferous (mémbr’anif’érús) a. [L. membrana, membrane; ferre, to carry.] Enveloped in or bearing a membrane.

membranoid (mémbr’änoid) a. [L. membrana, membrane; Gk. eidos, like.] Resembling membrane.

membranous (mémbr’änös) a. [L. membrana, membrane.] Resembling or consisting of membrane; pliable and semitransparent.

membranous cranium,—a mesenchymal investment enclosing the whole brain (emb.).

membranous labyrinth,—the internal ear, separated from the bony cavi-
ties by perilymph, and itself containing endolymph (anat.).
membranous vertebral column,—

A continuous sheath of mesoderm, enveloping notochord and neural tube (emb.).

membranula (mēbrān’ūlā) n. [L. dim. of membrana, membrane.] A concrescence of cilia, as in certain Infusoria (zool.).

membranule (mēm’brānūl) n. [L. dim. of membrana, membrane.] A small opaque space, in some dragon-flies’ wings, lying close to the body of the insect in the anal area of the wing (zool.).

Mendelian,—pert. law, factor or character which behaves according to the results of Mendel's experiments.

Mendelism,—a law or rule governing the inheritance of characters in plants and animals discovered by Gregor Mendel. This principle deals with the inheritance of “unit characters,” the presence or absence of one or other of a pair of contrasting characters. It also shows that the offspring of organisms with a pair of contrasting characters will be produced in a definite ratio. From this law we are able to get a more correct and scientific definition of “purity of a breed.” It may be extended to deal with groups of characters.

meningeal (mēn’injē’āl, mēn’injē’āl) a. [Gk. meninx, a membrane.] Pert. or in the region of the meninges; appl. artery, vein, nerve (anat.).

meninges (mēn’injēz) n. plu. [Gk. meninx, a membrane.] The three membranes enclosing the brain and spinal cord, from without inwards—the dura mater, arachnoid and pia mater (anat.).

meningosis (mēn’injō’sīs) n. [Gk. meninx, a membrane.] Attachment by means of membranes.

meningo-spinal (mēn’injō-spīn’āl) a. [Gk. meninx, a membrane; L. spina, spine.] Pert. the spinal cord membranes (anat.).

meniscus (mēn’is’kūs) n., menisci (mēnīs’kī) plu. [Gk. meniskos, a little moon.] Interarticular fibrocartilages found in joints exposed to violent concussion, such as wrist and knee joints (anat.).

mensa (mēn’sā) n. [L. mensa, a table.] The chewing surface of a tooth.

menstruation (mēn’streō’shūn) n. [L. mensis, a month; struere, to flow.] A monthly discharge from the female reproductive organs, chiefly in higher mammals (zool.).

mental (mēnt’āl) a. [L. mentum, chin.] Pert. or in the region of the chin; appl. foramen, nerve, spines, tubercle, muscle (anat.); pert. the mentum of insects; appl. scale or plate of fish and of reptile (anat.).

mentigerous (mēntīj’ērūs) a. [L. mentum, chin; gerere, to carry.] Supporting or bearing the mentum (zool.).

mentomeckelian (mēntōmēk’ēlēān) a. [L. mentum, chin; Ger. Meckel, comparative anatomist.] Appl. a cartilage bone present in a few lower vertebrates at either side of the union of the two halves of the lower jaw (zool.).

mentum (mēnt’ūm) n. [L. mentum, chin.] The chin (anat.); an un divided mouth-part of Insects, continuous with submentum or gula and posterior to labial palps and palpiigers; a projection between the head and foot of some Gastro pods (zool.).

mericarp (mēr’ikārp) n. [Gk. meros, part; karpos, fruit.] A one-seeded indehiscent part of a schizocarp (bot.).

meridional canal,—in Ctenophores, a canal extending upwards and downwards beneath a swimming-plate, into which the adradial canals open (zool.).

merism (mēr’izm) n. [Gk. meros, part.] “A repetition of homologous parts.”

merismatic (mēr’izmət’ik) a. [Gk. merismos, a partition.] Dividing or separating into cells or segments; consisting of meristem, as merismatic tissue (bot.).

merismoid (mēr’izmōid) a. [Gk. merismos, partition; eidos, like.] With branched pileus (bot.).

merispore (mēr’ispōr) n. [Gk. meros,
part; sporos, seed.] A segment or spore of a multicellular spore-body (bot.).

meristele (mēr’istēl) n. [Gk. meros, part; stele, pillar.] A separate part of a monostelic stem passing outwards from stele to leaves; the branch of a stele supplying a leaf (bot.).

meristem (mēr’i-stēm) n. [Gk. meristes, a divider.] Tissue formed of cells all capable of division, as found at growing points; merismatic or meristematic tissue (bot.).

meristematic (mēr’i-stēm’āt’ik) a. [Gk. meristes, a divider.] Pert. or consisting of meristem; appl. tissue, cells of growing point; merismatic (bot.).

meristic (mēr’i-stĭk) a. [Gk. meristes, a divider.] Segmented; divided off into parts (bot.).

meristic variation, — changes in the number of parts or segments, and in the geometrical relations of the parts; cf. substantive variation (bot.).

meristogenetic (mēr’is-tō-jēn’ēt’ik) a. [Gk. meristes, a divider; genesis, descent.] Developing from meristem (bot.).

merithallus (mēr’i-thāl’ūs) n. [Gk. meros, part; thallos, young shoot.] An internode (bot.).

mermaid’s purse,—the horny floating or fixed egg-envelope of skates and sharks (zool.).

meroblastic (mēr’oblās’tĭk) a. [Gk. meros, part; blastos, bud.] Appl. ova which undergo only partial segmentation or cleavage in development (zool.); developing from part of the oosphere only (bot.).

merocerite (mēr’ōs’ērit) n. [Gk. meros, thigh; keras, horn.] The fourth segment of crustacean antennae (zool.).

merocYTE (mēr’ōs’sit) n. [Gk. meros, part; kytos, hollow.] A nucleus lying in the yolk, directly below the blastoderm in a meroblastic ovum (cyt.).

merogastrula (mēr’ō-gās’troolā) n. [Gk. meros, part; dim. of gaster, stomach.] The gastrula formed from a meroblastic ovum (zool.).

merogenesis (mēr’ōjēn’ēsis) n. [Gk. meros, part; gignesthai, to produce.] Formation of parts; segmentation.

merognathite (mēr’ō-gnāth’īt) n. [Gk. meros, thigh; gnathos, jaw.] The fourth segment of a crustacean mouth-part (zool.).

merogony (mēr’ō-gō’nī) n. [Gk. meros, part; gone, generation.] Development of normal young of small size, from part of an egg, in which there was no female pronucleus (zool.).

meroistie (mēr’ōis’tĭk) a. [Gk. meros, part.] Appl. certain insect ovaries which produce vitelligenous cells in addition to ova (zool.).

meromorphosis (mēr’ō-mōr’fōsis) n. [Gk. meros, part; morphosis, change.] Regeneration of a part when the new part is less than that lost (zool.).

meront (mēr’ōnt) n. [Gk. meros, part; ons, being.] A uninucleate schizont-stage in Neosporidia succeeding the planont-stage, which multiplies by fission (zool.).

meroplankton (mēr’ō-plāŋ’kton) n. [Gk. meros, part; planktos, wandering.] Plankton living only part-time near the surface (bot., zool.).

meropodite (mēr’ō-pōd’īt) n. [Gk. meros, thigh; pous, foot.] The fourth segment of a thoracic appendage in the Crustacea (zool.).

meros (mēr’ōs) n. [Gk. meros, thigh.] The fourth segment of a crustacean appendage (zool.).

merosomatous (mēr’ō-so’māt’ūs) a. [Gk. meros, part; soma, body.] Appl. ascidiozooids divided into two regions, thorax and abdomen (zool.).

merosome (mēr’ō-so’m) n. [Gk. meros, part; soma, body.] A body segment, somite, or metamere (zool.).

merosthenie (mēr’ōsthēn’ēik) a. [Gk. meros, thigh; sthenos, strength.] With unusually developed hind-limbs (zool.).

merotomy (mēr’ō-tōm’ē) n. [Gk. meros, part; tenmein, to cut.] Segmentation or division into parts (zool.).

merozoite (mēr’ō-zō’īt) n. [Gk. meros, part; zoön, animal.] A cell, the division-product of a schizont in Sporozoa (zool.).

merozoön (mēr’ō-zō’ōn) n. [Gk. meros,
part; _zoom, animal.] A fragment of a unicellular animal containing part of the macronucleus, obtained by artificial division (_zoom_).

_merrythought,_—_the furcula of birds, formed by the coalescence of clavicles (_zoom_).

_merus_ (mē'rūs) _n._ [Gk. _meros_, thigh.] Meros, which see.

_mesamoeboid_ (mēs'amē'boïd) _adj._ Nucleated cells of the blood islands from which blood corpuscles are derived (_emb._).

_mesarch_ (mē'sārk) _a._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _arche_, beginning.] _Appl._ xylem having metaxylem developing in all directions from the protoxylem, characteristic of ferns; having the protoxylem surrounded by metaxylem (_bot._).

_mesaxonie_ (mēs'ākson'ik) _a._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _axon_, axis.] With the line dividing the foot, passing up the middle digit (_zoom._)

_messencephalon_ (mēs'en-kēf'ə-lōn, -ēf-) _n._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _en_, in; _kēphale_, head.] The mid-brain, comprising corpora quadrigemina (bigemina) and cerebral peduncles (_anat._).

_mesenchyma_ (mēs'ēn'kīmá) _n._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _engchein_, to pour in.] A mass of tissue intermediate between ectoderm and endoderm of a gastrula (_emb._).

_mesenchyme_ (mēs'ēn'kīm). Mesenchyma.

_mesenterial_ (mēs'en-té'rē-al, mēz'en'-tē'-rē-al) _a._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _enteron_, gut.] _Pert._ a mesentery; _appl._ filaments of Actinozoa (_zoom._).

_mesenterio_ (mēs'en-tē're'ik, _mēz'en'-tē'-rik) _a._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _enteron_, gut.] _Pert._ a mesentery; _appl._ artery, glands, nerves, veins (_anat._).

_mesenteriole_ (mēs'en-tē'riterōl, _mēz'-en'-tē'-riterōl) _n._ [L. _dim. of mesenterium_, a mesentery.] A fold of peritoneum derived from the mesentery, retaining the vermiform appendix in position (_anat._).

_mesenterium_ (mēs'en-tē're'üm, _mēz'-en'-tē'-rēüm) _n._ [L. _mesenterium_, a mesentery.] A mesentery.

_mesenteron_ (mēz'en-tē'reon) _n._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _enteron_, gut.] The main digestive cavity of Actinozoa and other Coelenterates; the portion of the alimentary canal lined by endoderm (_zoom._).

_mesentery_ (mēs'en-terē, _mēz'en-terē) _n._ [L. _mesenterium_, a mesentery.] A peritoneal fold serving to hold the viscera in position: there are three, the mesentery proper, the transverse mesocolon, and the sigmoid mesocolon (_anat._); a muscular partition, complete or incomplete, extending inward from the body-wall in Coelenterates (_zoom._).

_mesepimeron_ (mēs'ēpim'ēron) _n._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _epi_, upon; _meros_, part.] The epipimeron of the mesothorax of an insect (_zoom._).

_mesethmoid_ (mēs'eth'moid) _a._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _ethmos_, sieve; _etidos_, like.] Between the two ectethmoid bones; _appl._ ethmoid plate of cranium when it ossifies (_anat._); a median cranial bone of vertebrates (_zoom._).

_mesiad_ (mēz'iad) _adv._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle.] Towards or near the middle plane.

_mesial_ (mēz'iāl) _a._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle.] In the middle vertical or longitudinal plane.

_mesian_ (mēz'ē-an) _a._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle.] Mesial.

_mesoarrium_ (mēs'o-ar'iüm) _n._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _oarion_, a small egg.] A mesovarium.

_mesobenthos_ (mēs'o-benthōs) _n._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _benthos_, depths.] The animal and plant life of the sea-bottom when the depth is between 100 fathoms and 500 fathoms (_zoom_, _bot._).

_mesoblast_ (mēs'o-blāst) _n._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _blastos_, bud.] The mesoderm or middle layer of an embryo (_emb._).

_mesoblastema_ (mēs'o-blāstē'mā). Mesoblast.

_mesoblastic_ (mēs'o-blās'tik) _a._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _blastos_, bud.] _Pert._ or developing from the middle layer (_emb._).

_mesobranchial_ (mēs'o-brān'kē-al) _a._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _brangchius_, gills.] _Pert._ the middle gill-region, as in Crustacea (_zoom._).

_mesobronchus_ (mēs'o-brōn'kūs) _n._ [Gk. _mesos_, middle; _bronchos,
wind-pipe.] In birds, the main trunk of a bronchus in the lung beyond the ventricle; it gives rise to secondary bronchi (zool.).

**mesoecaum (mēs’ösē’kīm) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; L. caecus, blind.] The mesentery connected with the caecum (anat.).

**mesocardium (mēs’ökār’dīūm) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; kardia, the heart.] An embryonic mesentery binding the heart to the pericardial walls (emb.); part of the pericardium enclosing veins (venous m.) or aorta (arterial m.) (anat.).

**mesocardia**

**mesocarp (mēs’ökārp) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; karpos, fruit.] The middle layer of the pericarp or coat of a fruit (bot.).

**mesocentrous (mēs’ösēn’trūs) a.** [Gk. mesos, middle; L. centrum, a centre.] Ossifying from a median centre (anat.).

**mesochilium (mēs’ökīl’īüm) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; cheilos, a lip.] The middle portion of the labellum of orchids (bot.).

**mesocoel (mēs’ösēl) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; koilos, hollow.] The second of three main parts of the coelom of Molluscs (zool.).

**mesocolic (mēs’ököl’ik) a.** [Gk. mesos, middle; kolon, the large intestine.] Pert. the mesocolon; appl. lymph glands (anat.).

**mesocolon (mēs’ökōl’n) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; kolon, the large intestine.] A mesentery or fold of peritoneum attaching the colon to the dorsal wall of the abdomen (anat.).

**mesocoracid (mēs’ökōr’ākoid) a.** [Gk. mesos, middle; korax, crow; eidos, resemblance.] Situated between hyper- and hypo-coracid; appl. a middle part of the coracid arch of certain Fishes (zool.).

**mesocycle (mēs’öskīl) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; kyklos, a circle.] A layer of tissue between xylem and phloem of a monostelic stem; part of the conjunctive tissue of the stele (bot.).

**mesoderm (mēs’ōdērm) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; derma, skin.] The mesoblast or embryonic layer lying between the ectoderm and endoderm (emb.).

**mesodermal (mēs’ōdēr’māl) a.** [Gk. mesos, middle; derma, skin.] Pert. derived or developing from mesoderm (emb.).

**mesodesm (mēs’ōdēzm) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; desma, bond.] Part of the mesocycle (bot.).

**mesodont (mēs’ōdōnt) a.** [Gk. mesos, middle; odous, tooth.] Appl. stag-beetles having a medium development of mandible projections (zool.).

**mesogaster (mēs’ōgās’tēr) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; gaster, belly.] The mesentery proper, or fold of peritoneum supporting the stomach (anat.).

**mesogastria (mēs’ōgās’trīk) a.** [Gk. mesos, middle; gaster, belly.] Pert. a mesogaster or mesogastrium; pert. the middle gastric region (anat.).

**mesogastrium (mēs’ōgās’tīüm) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; gaster, belly.] The mesentery connecting stomach with dorsal abdominal wall in the embryo (emb.); the middle abdominal region (anat.).

**mesogloea (mēs’ōgloē’a) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; glia, glue.] An intermediate non-cellular layer in Sponges and Coelenterates (zool.).

**mesognathion (mēs’ōgnath’īôn) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; gnathos, jaw.] The lateral segment of the maxilla, bearing the lateral incisor (anat.).

**mesohepar (mēs’ōhēpår) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; L. hepar, liver.] The mesentery supporting the liver (anat.).

**mesohydrophytic (mēs’ōhīdrol’étik) a.** [Gk. mesos, middle; hydor, water; phyton, plant.] Growing in temperate regions but requiring much moisture (bot.).

**mesolecithal (mēs’ōlēk’īthāl) a.** [Gk. mesos, middle; lekithos, yolk of egg.] Appl. eggs with yolk in the centre (emb.).

**mesology (mēs’ōlōjī) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; logos, discourse.] Bionomics; the relation between organism and environment.

**mesomere (mēs’ōmēr) n.** [Gk. mesos, middle; meros, part.] The middle zone of the coelomic pouches in the embryo; a mesoblastic somite or protovertebra (emb.).
mesometrium (mēs'ōmē'triūm) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; metra, uterus.] The mesentery of uterus and connecting tubes (anat.).

mesomitosis (mēs'ōmītō'sis) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; mitos, thread.] Mitosis within the nuclear membrane, without co-operation of cytoplasmic elements; cf. metamitosis (emb.).

mesomyodian (mēs'ōmīō'diān) a. [Gk. mesos, middle; mys, a muscle.] Appl. birds with muscles of syrinx attached to middle of bronchial semi-rings (zool.).

meson (mēs'ôn, mēz'ôn) n. [Gk. mesos, middle.] The central plane, or region of it (zool.).

mesonephric (mēs'ōnēf'rik) a. [Gk. mesos, middle; nephros, kidney.] Pert. mesonephros, or mid-kidney; appl. duct, tubules (zool.).

mesonephridium (mēs'ōnēfrī'diūm) n. [Gk. mesos,middle; nephros, kidney.] A nephridium or excretory organ of certain invertebrates, derived from mesoblast (zool.).

mesonephros (mēs'ōnēf'rōs) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; nephros, kidney.] The intermediate part of the excretory organ in vertebrate embryos—it becomes the functional kidney in lower Craniata, it atrophies in the higher forms (zool.); the Wolffian body (anat.).

mesonotum (mēs'ōnōt'ūm) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; noton, the back.] The dorsal part of an insect mesothorax (zool.).

mesoparapecteron (mēs'ōpărā'ptērōn) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; para, beside; pteron, wing.] The small sclerite of the mesothorax of insects (zool.).

mesopetalum (mēs'ōpē'tālūm) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; peta, a petal.] The labellum or lip of an orchid (bot.).

mesophragma (mēs'ōfrā'gma) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; phragma, a fence.] A chitinous piece descending into interior of insect body with post-scutellum for base (zool.).

mesophryon (mēs'ōfrō'n) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; ophrys, an eyebrow.] The elevated median head-region of Trilobites (pal.).

mesophyll (mēs'ōfil) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; phyllon, leaf.] The internal parenchyma of a leaf (bot.).

mesophyte (mēs'ōfīt) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; phyton, plant.] A plant thriving in temperate climates with a normal amount of moisture (bot.).

mesoplankton (mēs'ōplān'kton) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; planktos, wandering.] Floating animal and plant life from a hundred fathoms downwards.

mesoplast (mēs'ōplāst) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; plastos, moulded.] A cell nucleus (cyt.).

mesoplastron (mēs'ōplās'trōn) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; F. plastron, breast-plate.] A plate between hyo- and hypo-plastron of certain Turtles (zool.).

mesopleuron (mēs'ōplōō'rōn) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; pleura, side.] A lateral part of an insect mesothorax (zool.).

mesopodial (mēs'ōpō'diāl) a. [Gk. mesos, middle; pous, foot.] Pert. a mesopodium (bot., zool.).

mesosoma (mēs'ōsō'ma) n. [Gk. mesos, middle.] The middle; of mesopodium, mesothorax, mesopleuron (zool.).

mesosomatic (mēs'ōsōm'ātik) a. [Gk. mesos, middle; somato, a body.] Applied to the somata of vertebrates, and to certain features of Protostomata (zoöl.).

mesopoesis (mēs'ōpo'ézı̇s) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; poiein, to make.] Mesogonic development; a type of embryonic development in the urodeles and cyclostomes (zool.).

mesopterygium (mēs'ōptēri'jūm) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; ptēryx, a wing; eidos, resemblance.] The middle of three basal pectoral fin-cartilages in recent Elasmobranchs (zool.).

mesopterygoid (mēs'ōptē'rīgōid) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; ptēryx, a wing; eidos, resemblance.] The middle of three pterygoid bone elements of Teleosts; the ectopterygoid (zool.).

mesorchium (mēsōr'kţūm) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; orchis, a testicle.] The mesentery supporting the testis, attached to dorsal abdominal wall in mammalian embryos; suspensory in adult Fishes (zool.).

mesorectum (mēsōrēk'tūm) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; L. rectus, straight.] The mesentery supporting the rectum (anat.).

mesorhinal (mēsōrī'nāl) a. [Gk. mesos, middle; rhis, a nose.] Pert. a nose or the region surrounding the nose; an inhabitant of a subterranean level (zool.).
mesos, middle; rhís, nose.] Between the nostrils (zool.).

mesorrhinthum (mēs'ōríth'nitum) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; rhís, nose.] The internalial surface region of a bird's bill (zool.).

mesosalpinx (mēs'ōsāl'piniks) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; salpinge, a trumpet.] The portion of supporting ligament stretching from uterine tube to the level of the ovary (anat.).

mesoscapula (mēs'ōskāp'ūlā) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; L. scapula, shoulder-blade.] The scapular spine (anat.).

mesoscutellum (mēs'ōsōkūt'ēlūm) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; L. scutellum, a small shield.] The scutellum of insect's mesothorax (zool.).

mesoscutum (mēs'ōskūt'um) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; L. scutum, a shield.] The scutum of insect's mesothorax (zool.).

mesosoma (mēs'ōsō'mā) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; soma, body.] The middle part of the body; the praebdomen of Arthropods, or anterior broader part of abdomen (zool.).

mesosperm (mēs'ōsperm) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; sperma, seed.] The integument investing the nucellus of an ovule (bot.).

mesospore (mēs'ōspōr) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; spōros, seed.] The intermediate of three spore coats; a resting-spore stage (bot.).

mesosporium (mēs'ōspōrīūm). Mesosporine.

mesostate (mēs'ōstāt) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; stāsīs, a standing.] An intermediate stage in metabolism (phys.).

mesostereom (mēs'ōstēr'ēōm) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; stereos, solid.] The middle layer of thecal plates of Cystidea (zool.).

mesoternebra (mēs'ōster'nēbrā) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; sternon, breast-bone.] A part of the developing mesosternum (emb.).

mesosternum (mēs'ōster'num) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; L. sternum, breast-bone.] The middle part of the sternum of vertebrates; the gladiolus (anat.); the sternum of the mesothorax of Insects (zool.).

mesostethium (mēs'ōstēth'īūm) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; stathos, the chest.] A mesosternum (zool.).
mesos, middle; L. venter, belly.] In the middle ventral region.

Mesosoma (mē'sōzō'īk) n. [Gk. mesos, middle; zoe, life.] The middle or secondary group of rock-systems (pal).

Metabiosis (mē'tābiō'sis) n. [Gk. meta, after; bios, life.] Condition in which one organism lives only after another has prepared its environment and died (biol.).

Metabolic (mē'tābō'līk) a. [Gk. meta, after; ballein, to throw.] Changeable; appl. chemical changes occurring in living organism; metamorphosing (biol.).

Metabolin (mē'tābō'līn) n. [Gk. metabol, change.] A product of metabolism (phys.).

Metabolism (mē'tābōlīzm) n. [Gk. metabol, change.] The chemical change, constructive and destructive, occurring in living organisms (biol.).

Metabranchial (mē'tābrān'gēkāl) a. [Gk. meta, after; brancchia, gills.] Pert. or in the region of the posterior gill region (zoool.).

Metacarpal (mē'tākā'pāl) a. [Gk. meta, after; L. carpus, the wrist.] Pert. the metacarpus; appl. bones, articulations, etc. (anat.).

Metacarpophalangeal (mē'tākā'rō-fālā'n'jēkāl) a. [Gk. meta, after; L. carpus, wrist; Gk. phalanx, series.] Appl. the articulations between metacarpals and phalanges (anat.).

Metacarpus (mē'tākā'pūs) n. [Gk. meta, after; L. carpus, wrist.] The skeletal part of the hand between wrist and fingers, consisting of five cylindrical bones (anat.).

Metachromatino grains — chromatoid bodies found in cells very similar to chromat in properties and characteristics (cyt.).

Metachrosis (mē'tākrō'sis) n. [Gk. meta, after; chrosis, colouring.] Ability to change colour by expansion of pigment cells, as in some Fishes and Reptiles (zoool.).

Metacneme (mē'tākˈnēm) n. [Gk. meta, after; kneme, the tibia.] A secondary mesentery of Zoantharia (zoool.).

Metacoel (mē'tāsēl) n. [Gk. meta, after; koilos, hollow.] The third and posterior part of the coelom of Molluscs (zoool.).

Metacoon (mē'tākō'n) n. [Gk. meta, after; konos, cone.] The postero-external cusp of an upper molar (zoool.).

Metaconid (mē'tākō'nīd) n. [Gk. meta, after; konos, cone; eidos, resemblance.] The postero-internal cusp of a lower molar (zoool.).

Metacoonule (mē'tākō'nūl) n. [Gk. meta, after; konos, cone.] The posterior secondary cusp of an upper molar (zoool.).

Metacoracid (mē'tākōrˈakīd) n. [Gk. meta, after; korax, crow; eidos, resemblance.] The posterior part of the coracid (zoool.).

Metacromion (mē'tāk्रōˈmīən) n. [Gk. meta, after; akros, summit; omos, shoulder.] A posterior branch-process of the acromion-process of the scapular spine (zoool.).

Metadiscoidal (mē'tādiskoˈidal) a. [Gk. meta, after; diskos, a quoit; eidos, resemblance.] Appl. placenta in which the villi are at first scattered and later restricted to a disc, as in man and monkey (zoool.).

Metadromous (mē'tādˈrōməs) a. [Gk. meta, after; dromos, a running.] With primary veins of a segment arising from the upper side of the midrib (bot.).

Metaesthetism (mē'tēsˈthētizm) n. [Gk. meta, after; aisthetos, perceptible by the senses.] The doctrine that “consciousness is a product of the evolution of matter and force.”

Metagastric (mē'tāgˈstrīk) a. [Gk. meta, after; gaster, belly.] Pert. the posterior gastric region (zoool.).

Metagastrula (mē'tāɡˈstrōlə) n. [Gk. meta, after; gaster, belly.] A modified form of gastrula (zoool.).

Metagenesis (mē'təˈjenəsɪs) n. [Gk. meta, after; genesis, descent.] Alternation of generations, which see.

Metakinesis (mē'təˈkǐnɛsɪs) n. [Gk. meta, after; kinein, to move.] The middle stage of mitosis, during which the chromosomes are grouped in the equatorial plate (cyt.).

Metaloph (mē'tālɔf) n. [Gk. meta,
after; *lophos,* a crest.] The posterior crest of a molar, uniting metacone, metaconule, and hypocone (*zool.*).

**metamere (mêt'amé-rè) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *meros,* part.] A body segment (*zool.*).**

**metamerie (mêt'amé'rè-kè) a. [Gk. *meta,* after; *meros,* part.] Pert. metamericism or segmentation (*zool.*).**

**metamerism (mêt'amér'izm) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *meros,* part.] The condition of a body divided up into segments more or less alike; segmentation; zonal symmetry (*zool.*).**

**metamerized (mêt'amér'izd) a. [Gk. *meta,* after; *meros,* part.] Segmented (*zool.*).**

**metamitosis (mêt'amít'o-sís) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *mitos,* thread.] Mitosis in which cytoplasmic and nuclear elements are both affected; cf. *mesomitosis.***

**metamorphosis (mêt'amór'fósís) n. [Gk. *meta,* beyond; *morphé,* form.] Change of form and structure undergone by an animal from embryo to adult stage, as in Insects (*zool.*); interference with normal symmetry in flowers (*bot.*); internal chemical change (*phys.*).**

**metamps (mêt'amps,* mêt'tamps) n. *plu.* [Gk. *meta,* after; *morphé,* form.] Different forms of the same species, as in certain Sponges (*zool.*).**

**metanauplius (mêt'ánop'lús) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *nauplius,* a kind of shell-fish.] The larval stage of Crustacea succeeding the nauplius stage (*zool.*).**

**metanephrio (mêt'anéfr'ík) a. [Gk. *meta,* after; *nephros,* a kidney.] Pert. or in the region of the hind-kidney (*emb.*).**

**metanephros (mêt'anéfr'ros) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *nephros,* a kidney.] The organ arising behind the mesonephros and replacing it as the functional kidney of fully-developed amniotes (*zool.*).**

**metanotum (mêt'anó'tùm) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *noton,* back.] The notum or tergum of the meta thorax of Insects (*zool.*).**

**metanucleus (mêt'anú'kliús) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *nucleus,* a kernel.] A term appl. by Haecker to the egg-nucleus after its extrusion from the germinal vesicle (*cyt.*).**

**metapeptone (mêt'ápèpt'õn) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *pektos,* cooked.] A product of the action of gastric juice on albumins (*phys.*).**

**metaphase (mêt'afáz) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *phaimein,* to appear.] The stage in mitosis in which the chromosomes are split up in the equatorial plate (*cyt.*).**

**metaphery (mêt'af'èri) n. [Gk. *meta,* beyond; *pherein,* to bear.] Displacement of organs (*bot.*).**

**metaphloem (mêt'áf'lèm) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *phloos,* bark.] The phloem of secondary xylem (*bot.*).**

**metaphragma (mêt'áfrágmã) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *phragma,* a fence.] An internal metamorphic septum in Insects (*zool.*).**

**metaphyte (mêt'af'sít) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *phyton,* plant.] A multicellular plant (*bot.*).**

**metaplasia (mêt'áp'lázía) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *plasis,* moulding.] Conversion of tissue from one form to another, as in ossification (*phys.*).**

**metaplasis (mêt'áp'lázís) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *plasis,* moulding.] The mature period in the life of an individual (*phys.*).**

**metaplasm (mêt'áplázm) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *plasma,* something moulded.] The lifeless ingredients of protoplasm, as *opp.* to the living material (*cyt.*).**

**metaplastic (mêt'áplást'ík) a. [Gk. *meta,* after; *plastos,* moulded.] Pert. metaplasia or metaplasia (*cyt.*).**

**metaplastic bodies, — grains or granules of protoplasm which are stages or products of metabolism and not true protoplasm (*cyt.*).**

**metapleural (mêt'áploor'ál) a. [Gk. *meta,* after; *pleura,* a side.] Posteriorly and laterally situated; pert. a metapleure or metapleon (*zool.*).**

**metapleure (mêt'áploor) n. [Gk. *meta,* after; *pleura,* a side.] An abdominal or ventro-lateral fold of integument of certain of the lowest vertebrates (*zool.*).**

**metapleon (mêt'áploor'õn) n. [Gk. *metapleuron,* a pleural region; the pleural region of the abdomen of the crayfish and similar Crustacea; *métapleuro*'n.]**
meta, after; pleura, a side.] The pleuron of an insect metathorax
(zool.).

metapneustic (měť’ápnu’stik) a. [Gk. meta, after; pneuma, breath.] Appl. insect larvae with only the terminal pair of spiracles (zool.).

metapodeon (měť’áp’déön) n. [Gk. meta, after; pous, foot.] That part of an insect's abdomen behind the petiole or podeon (zool.).

metapodeum (měť’áp’děüm). Metapodeon.

metapodial (měť’áp’děál) a. [Gk. meta, after; pous, foot.] Pert. a metapodeon or metapodium (zool.).

metapodium (měť’áp’děüm) n. [Gk. meta, after; pous, foot.] The posterior portion of a molluscan foot; the portion of the foot between tarsus and digits; in four-footed animals, the metacarpus and metatarsus (zool.).

metapolar cells, - the second circlet of cells of the polar cap of the rhombogen of Rhombozoa.

metapophysis (měť’ápót’sisis) n. [Gk. meta, after; apo, from; physein, to grow.] A prolongation of a vertebral articular process developed in certain vertebrates (zool.); the mammillary process (anat.).

metapore (měť’ápor) n. [Gk. meta, after; poros, a channel.] The medial aperture in the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain; Magendie's foramen (anat.).

metapostscutellum (měť’ápóstskü-těľ’tüm) n. [Gk. meta, after; L. post, after; scutellum, a small shield.] The post-scutellum of an insect metathorax (zool.).

metapraescutum (měť’ápřesku’tüm) n. [Gk. meta, after; L. praec, before; scutum, shield.] The praescutum of an insect meta-thorax (zool.).

metapterygium (měť’apteri’jiüm) n. [Gk. meta, after; pteryx, a little wing.] The posterior basal fin-cartilage or bone, either pectoral or pelvic, of recent Elasmobranchs (zool.).

metapterygoid (měť’áptěř’igoid) n. [Gk. meta, after; pteryx, wing; eidos, resemblance.] The posterior of three pterygoid elements in certain lower vertebrates (zool.).

metarachis (měť’ărák’is) n. [Gk. meta, after; rhachis, a spine.] The face of Pennatulacea which coincides with the sulcar aspect of the terminal zooid, otherwise the so-called dorsal surface (zool.).

metascutellum (měť’áskútěľ’tüm) n. [Gk. meta, after; L. scutellum, a small shield.] The scutellum of an insect metathorax (zool.).

metascutum (měť’áskút’üm) n. [Gk. meta, after; L. scutum, shield.] The scutum of an insect meta-thorax (zool.).

metasitism (měť’ásit’izm) n. [Gk. meta, after; sitos, food.] The acquisition of a cannibalistic mode of life (zool.).

metasoma (měť’ásö’mä) n. [Gk. meta, after; soma, body.] The posterior body-region of Arachnids (zool.).

metasomatic (měť’ásömät’ik) a. [Gk. meta, after; soma, body.] Pert. or situated in the metasoma (zool.).

metasperm (měť’ásperm) n. [Gk. meta, after; sperma, seed.] A plant having seeds in a closed ovary; an angiosperm (bot.).

metastasis (měť’ástas’is) n. [Gk. meta, after; stasis, standing.] Metabolism; transference of function from one organ to another (phys.).

metastatic (měť’ástat’ik) life-history—that of certain Trematodes in which the young form after entering the intermediate host, metamorphoses into the adult, after which the intermediate host is swallowed by the final host (zool.).

metasternum (měť’ástěrn’üm) n. [Gk. meta, after; sternon, breast-bone.] The sternum of insect metathorax; the posterior sternal part of Anura; the xiphoid or ensiform process, the posterior part of the sternum of higher vertebrates (zool.).

metasthenic (měť’ásthé-nık) a. [Gk. meta, after; sthenos, strength.] With well-developed posterior part of the body (zool.).

metastigmate (měť’ástig’mät) a. [Gk. meta, after; stigma, mark.] Having posterior tracheal openings or stigmata, as in Mites (zool.).

metatoma (měť’ástö’mä) n. [Gk. meta, after; stoma, mouth.] The two-lobed lower lip of Crustacea (zool.).
metatarsal (mē'tatär'sål) a. [Gk. meta, after; L. tarsus, the ankle.] In the region of the tarsus; appl. arteries, veins, etc.; pert. the metatarsal bones (zool., Anat.).

metatarsophalangeal (mē'tatär'sō-fālàn'jēal) a. [Gk. meta, after; L. tarsus, ankle; Gk. phalanx, troop.] Appl. articulations between the metatarsus and phalanges of the foot (anat.).

metatarsus (mē'tatär'sūs) n. [Gk. meta, after; L. tarsus, ankle.] The part of the foot between the ankle and toes (anat.).

metathalamus (mē'tathāl'ămūs) n. [Gk. meta, after; thalamos, chamber.] The geniculate bodies of the brain (anat.).

metathorax (mē'tatōh'rāks) n. [Gk. meta, after; thorax, the chest.] The posterior segment of the thorax of Insects (zool.).

metaphyseal (mē'tatīfrŏ'lĭk) a. [Gk. meta, after; trophe, nourishment.] Living on decaying organic matter (bot.).

metaxylem (mē'tāzīlĕm) n. [Gk. meta, after; xylon, wood.] Secondary xylem with thick walled cells (bot.).

metazoata (mē'tāzō'tā) n. [Gk. meta, after; zoa, life.] A larval stage of a Crustacea between zoaea and mega-lopa stages (zool.).

metazoan (mē'tāzō'n) n. [Gk. meta, after; zoon, animal.] A multicellular animal (zool.).

metencephalon (mē'ten'sēf'ālŏn, -sēf-) n. [Gk. meta, after; en, in; kephale, head.] The hind-brain or cerebellum.

metenteron (mē'ten'téron) n. [Gk. meta, after; enteron, gut.] An intermesenteric chamber of a sea-anemone or other Coelenterate (zool.).

metepiperon (mē'tēpīpŏrŏn) n. [Gk. meta, after; epi, upon; meros, part.] The epiperon of an insect metathorax (zool.).

metepisternum (mē'tēpĭstĕr'num) n. [Gk. meta, after; epi, upon; sternon, breast-bone.] The episternum of an insect metathorax (zool.).

methaemoglobin (mēthē'mōglō'bin) n. [Gk. meta, after; haima, blood; L. globus, a globe.] A product of blood decomposition (phys.).

metochy (mē'tŏkĭ) n. [Gk. metoche, a sharing.] The relationship between a neutral guest insect and its host (zool.).

metoecious (mētē'éshūs) a. [Gk. meta, after; oikos, a house.] Metoecous or heteroecious (bot.).

metope (mē'tōpē) n. [Gk. metopon, forehead.] The middle frontal portion of a Crustacean (zool.).

metopic (mē'tōpĭk) a. [Gk. metopon, forehead.] Pert. the forehead; appl. the frontal suture (anat.).

metosteon (mē'tōstē'ŏn) n. [Gk. meta, after; osteon, bone.] A posterior sternal ossification in birds (zool.).

metovum (mē'tōvŭm) n. [Gk. meta, after; L. ovum, an egg.] An egg-cell surrounded by nutritive material (cyt.).

metoxenous (mē'tōk'ĕnŏs) a. [Gk. meta, after; xenos, a guest.] Parasitic on different hosts at different stages in life-history (bot.).

micella (mīsēl'a) n. [L. dim. of mica, morsel.] An ultimate supra-molecular unit of a cell. See hypothetical units.

micraesthete (mīk्रär'esthētē) n. pl. [Gk. mikros, small; aesthetikos, perceptive.] The smaller sensory organs of Placophora (zool.).

microbe (mī'krohb) n. [Gk. mikros, small; bios, life.] A bacterium; a micro-organism.

microbiology (mī'kroblŏj'ŏjı) n. [Gk. mikros, small; bios, life; logos, discourse.] Bacteriology.

microcalthrops (mī'krokal'throps) n. [Gk. mikros, small; A.S. coltraeppe, a kind of thistle.] A primitive tetraxon, or euaster with four persistent rays (zool.).

microcentrum (mī'krokăs'trŭm) n. [Gk. mikros, small; L. centrum, centre.] The dynamic centre of a cell composed of centromes (cyt.).

microconjugant (mī'krokŏj'ŏgánt) n. [Gk. mikros, small; L. conjugare, to unite.] A motile ciliated free-swimming conjugant or gamete which attaches itself to a macro-conjugant and fertilizes it (zool.).

microconidium (mī'krokŏnĭd'ĭüm) n.
A comparatively small conidium (bot.).

Microcyst (mi'krōs'īst) n. [Gk. mikros, small; kystis, bladder.] A resting-sporе stage of slime Fungi (bot.).

Microcytase (mi'krōsī'tās) n. [Gk. mikros, small; kytos, hollow.] The enzyme of microphages or smaller leucocytes (phys.).

Microcytes (mi'krōsīts) n. plu. [Gk. mikros, small; kytos, hollow.] Blood-corpuscles about half the size of erythrocytes, numerous in diseased conditions (phys.).

Microdont (mi'krōdōnt) a. [Gk. mikros, small; odous, a tooth.] With comparatively small teeth (zool.).

Microgamete (mi'krōgāmē'tē) n. [Gk. mikros, small; gametes, a spouse.] The smaller of two conjugal gametes, regarded as male (zool.).

Microgametocyte (mi'krōgāmē'tōsīt) n. [Gk. mikros, small; gametes, a spouse; kytos, hollow.] A cell developed from a merozoite in certain Protozoa, and giving rise to a microgamete (zool.).

Microgamy (mi'krōgāmī) n. [Gk. mikros, small; gamos, marriage.] Syngamy between the smallest individuals, produced by fission or gemmation, as in Foraminifers (zool.).

Microgonidium (mi'krōgōnid'īum) n. [Gk. mikros, small; gonos, offspring.] A comparatively small gonidium (bot.); a male gamont or gametocyte (zool.).

Micromere (mi'kro'mēr) n. [Gk. mikros, small; meros, part.] A cell of the upper or animal hemisphere in meroblastic and other eggs (emb.).

Micromerozoite (mi'kro'mēr'ōzoīt) n. [Gk. mikros, small; meros, part; zoon, animal.] A cell derived from a micros Nicholson and developing into a gametocyte in Haemosporidia (zool.).

Micromesentery (mi'kromēs'entērī) n. [Gk. mikros, small; mesos, middle; enteron, gut.] A secondary incomplete mesentery in Zoantharia (zool.).

Micron (mi'kro'n) n. [Gk. mikros, small.] One-thousandth part of a millimetre, symbol μ, used in measurement of diameters of corpuscles, etc. (phys.).

Micront (mi'kro'n) n. [Gk. mikros, small; ons, being.] A small cell formed by schizogony, itself giving rise to microgametes in Neo-sporidia (zool.).

Micronucleus (mi'krōnū'kles) n. [Gk. mikros, small; L. nucleus, a kernel.] The smaller nucleus of many Protozoa, lying in close proximity to the macronucleus (zool.).

Micro-organism (mi'kro-ōr'gānim) n. [Gk. mikros, small; organon, an instrument.] A microscopic organism; a bacterium or microbe.

Microphages (mi'krofā'jez) n. plu. [Gk. mikros, small; phagein, to eat.] Leucocytes possessing the enzyme microcytase (phys.).

Microphagocyte (mi'krofāgō'sīt) n. [Gk. mikros, small; phagein, to eat; kytos, hollow.] A microphage or small phagocyte of blood (phys.).

Microphyllous (mi'krofi'lıs) a. [Gk. mikros, small; phyllon, leaf.] With small leaves (bot.).

Microphyte (mi'krofit) n. [Gk. mikros, small; phyton, plant.] A microscopic plant (bot.).

Microphytology (mi'krofi'tōl'jē) n. [Gk. mikros, small; phyton, plant; logos, discourse.] The science of microphytes; vegetable bacteriology (bot.).

Micropodous (mi'kropōdūs) a. [Gk. mikros, small; pous, foot.] With rudimentary or small foot or feet.

Micropore (mi'kropor) n. [Gk. mikros, small; poros, a channel.] A small pore in a Chiton shell containing a sense-organ (zool.).

Micropterism (mi'krop'tērīzm) n. [Gk. mikros, small; pteron, wing.] Condition of having unusually small wings, as in some insects (zool.).

Micropterous (mi'krop'tērūs) a. [Gk. mikros, small; pteron, a wing.] Having small hind wings invisible till tegmina are expanded, as in some insects; with small or rudimentary fins (zool.).

Micropyle (mi'kroplīl) n. [Gk. mikros, small; pyle, a gate.] The aperture for admission of pollen-tube at the
ovule apex (bot.) ; the aperture in the egg-membrane for admission of spermatozoon; a pore in the spongin-coat of Sponges for escape of gemmules (zool.).

**micropyle apparatus,** — raised processes or porches, sometimes of very elaborate structure, developed round the micropyle of certain insect eggs (zool.).

**microrhabdus** (mikrōrhab'dus) n. [Gk. mikros, small; rhabdos, a rod.] A minute monaxon or rod-like spicule (zool.).

**microschizont** (mikrōschiz'ont) n. [Gk. mikros, small; schizein, to cut.] A male schizont of certain Protozoa (zool.).

**microsclere** (mikrōsklēr) n. [Gk. mikros, small; skleros, hard.] One of sponge spicules found lying scattered freely in the tissues (zool.).

**microseptum** (mikrōsept'ūm) n. [Gk. mikros, small; L. septum, partition.] An incomplete mesentery of Zoantharia (zool.).

**miromatic** (mikrōsmāt'ik) a. [Gk. mikros, small; osme, smell.] With feebly-developed sense of smell (phys.).

**microsome** (mikrōsōm) n. [Gk. mikros, small; soma, body.] The granule of protoplasm as opposed to the ground-substance (cyt.).

**microsphere** (mikrōsfēr) n. [Gk. mikros, small; sphaira, a globe.] The initial chamber of Foraminifera when very small (zool.).

**microsphéric** (mikrōsfēr'ık) a. [Gk. mikros, small; sphaira, a globe.] Appl. Foraminifera when the initial chamber of the shell is small (zool.).

**microsporangium** (mikrōspōran'jium) n. [Gk. mikros, small; sporos, seed; angeion, vessel.] A sporangium bearing a number of microspores (bot.).

**microspore** (mikrōspōr) n. [Gk. mikros, small; sporos, seed.] The spore developed in a microsporangium of heterosporous plants (bot.); a smaller anisospore of Sarcodina (zool.).

**microsporophore** (mikrōspōr'ōfōr) n. [Gk. mikros, small; sporos, seed; pherein, to bear.] A microsporangium (bot.).

**microsporophyll** (mikrōspōpōr'ōfil) n. [Gk. mikros, small; sporos, seed; phyllon, leaf.] A microsporangium-bearing leaf (bot.).

**microsporozoite** (mikrōspōrōzoīt) n. [Gk. mikros, small; sporos, seed; zoom, animal.] A smaller endogenous sporozoite of Sporozoa (zool.).

**microstome** (mikrōstōm) n. [Gk. mikros, small; stoma, mouth.] A small opening or orifice (zool.).

**microstylospore** (mikrōstīl'ōspōr) n. [Gk. mikros, small; styllos, pillar; sporos, a seed.] A comparatively small stylospore (bot.).

**microstylon** (mikrōstīl'ōn) a. [Gk. mikros, small; styllos, pillar.] Having short styles; appl. heterostylous flowers (bot.).

**microtherm** (mikrōthērm) n. [Gk. mikros, small; therme, heat.] A plant of the north temperate zone (bot.).

**microtype** (mikrōtip) n. [Gk. mikros, small; L. typus, type.] The normal arrangement of mesenteries in Anthozoa (zool.).

**microzooid** (mikrōzoīd) n. [Gk. mikros, small; zoom, animal; eidos, resemblance.] A free-swimming motile ciliated bud of Vorticella and other Protozoa (zool.).

**microzoospore** (mikrōzoös'pōr) n. [Gk. mikros, small; zoom, animal; sporos, seed.] A small planogamete (bot.); a small anisospore of Radiolarians (zool.).

**microzyma** (mikrōz'mā) n. [Gk. mikros, small; zyme, leaven.] A biophore or idioblast, a hypothetical ultimate unit (biol.).

**microzyme** (mikrōzim) n. [Gk. mikros, small; zyme, leaven.] A microorganism of fermenting or decomposing liquids (phys.).

**mid-body,** — a cell plate or group of granules in the equatorial region of the spindle in the anaphase of mitosis (cyt.).

**mid-brain,** — the middle zone of the primitive or embryonic brain; the mesencephalon of adults, consisting of the cerebral peduncles, the corpora quadrigemina, and the aqueductus Sylvii (anat.).
mid-rib,—the large central vein of a leaf, the continuation of the petiole (bot.).

midrif [midrif] n. [A.S. mid, middle; hrif, the belly.] The diaphragm or muscular partition between the thoracic and abdominal cavities (anat., zool.).

Miescher's tubes,—see Rainey's tubes.

migration (migrā'shūn) n. [L. migrāre, to transfer.] Change of habitat, according to climate or food-supply, observable chiefly in birds, also in reindeer, bats, certain fishes, etc. (zool.).

migratory cell,—an amoeboid cell or leucocyte of the blood.

military (mil'fārī) a. [L. milīum, millet.] Of granular appearance; small and numerous (zool.).

milk-teeth,—the first dentition of Mammals, shed soon after or before birth.

milt (milt) n. [A.S. milte, the spleen.] The spleen.

mit (milt) n. [A corruption of milt, due to confusion with milt, the spleen.] The soft roe, or male generative organ of Fishes.

mimetic (mīmē'tīk) a. [Gk. mimētikos, imitative.] Appl. animals and plants which practise mimicry (biol.).

mimic (mīm'ik) v. [Gk. mimikos, imitating.] To assume, usually for protection, the habits, colour, or structure of another organism (zool.).

mimicry (mīm'ikrī) n. [Gk. mimikos, imitative.] Assumption of resemblance in colour or structure as a means of self-protection (biol.).

mine (mīn) n. [L. mināre, to conduct.] A tunnel or gallery constructed by an insect (zool.).

minimus (min'īmus) n. [L. minimus, least.] The fifth digit of hand or foot.

Miocene (miō'sēn) a. [Gk. meion, less; kainos, recent.] Appl. the eleventh of the thirteen rock-systems, and belonging to the Cainozoic or Tertiary group (pal.).

miostemonous,—miostemonous (bot.).

miracidium (mir'āsid'īum) n. [Gk. dim. of meirakion, a stripling.] The ciliated embryo or youngest stage in the life-history of a Trematode (zool.).

mitochondria (mitōkōn'drīa) n. plu. [Gk. mitos, thread; chondros, grain.] Ergastoplasmic granulations of protozoan protoplasm; spheroplasts (zool.); a rounded mass of granules or fibrils near the nucleus of pancreas cells (anat.).

mitochondrial sheath,—an envelope containing mitochondrial granules sheathing the spiral thread of a spermatozoan body or connecting piece (emb.).

mitome (mitōm) n. [Gk. mitos, thread.] The reticulum of cell-protoplasm, as opposed to ground-substance (biol.).

mitochisis (mitōs'kīsis) n. [Gk. mitos, thread; schizein, to cleave.] Indirect nuclear division; mitosis (cyt.).

mitosis (mitō'sis) n. [Gk. mitos, thread.] Indirect or karyokinetic nuclear division, with chromosome-formation, spindle-formation, and with or without centrosome activity, and final reduction of the chromosomes (cyt.).

mitosome (mitō'sōm) n. [Gk. mitos, thread; somα, body.] A body arising from the spindle-fibres of secondary spermatocytes, eventually said to form the connecting piece and tail envelope of the spermatozoon (zool.).

mitotic (mitō'tīk) a. [Gk. mitos, thread.] Pert. or produced by mitosis; appl. division, figure, phase (biol.).

mitra (mit'rā) n. [L. mitra, head-band.] A helmet-shaped part of calyx or corolla; the mitriform pileus of certain Fungi (bot.).

mitral cells,—pyramidal pileus of certain Fungi (bot.).

mitral valve,—the bicuspid valve, guarding the left auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart (anat.).

mitriform (mit'rīform) a. [L. mitra, head-band; forma, shape.] Mitre-shaped.

mixipterygium (mik'siptērīj'īum) n.
mixotrophic (mik'sotrōf'ik) a. [Gk. mixis, mixing; trephein, to nourish.] Combining holophytic with saprophytic nutrition (zool.); obtaining part of the nourishment from an outside source; partly parasitic (bot.).

molluscid (möllūs'koid) a. [L. molluscus, soft; Gk. eidos, like.] Resembling a Mollusc; characteristic of a Mollusc (zool.).

monacanthid (mōnāk'ənthid) a. [Gk. monos, alone; akantha, spine.] With one row of ambulacral spines, as certain Starfishes (zool.).

monactinial (mōnact'niəl) a. [Gk. monos, alone; aktis, ray.] Appl. a monactine or single-rayed spicule (zool.).

monactinellid (mōnāk'tinēl'id) a. [Gk. monos, alone; aktis, ray.] Containing uniaxial spicules only, as certain Sponges (zool.).

monad (mō'nad) n. [Gk. monas, a unit.] A primitive organism or organic unit; a flagellula form of Protozoan (biol.).

monadelphous (mōnādəl'fəs) a. [Gk. monos, single; adelphos, brother.] Having the stamens united into one bundle by union of their filaments (bot.).

monadiform (mōnād'ifōrm) a. [Gk. monas, a unit; L. forma, shape.] Like a flagellate Protozoan (zool.).

monandrous (mōnānd'rūs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; aner, male.] Having only one stamen (bot.).

monarch (mōnərk) a. [Gk. monos, alone; arche, beginning.] With only one protoxylem (bot.).

monast (mōnástər) n. [Gk. monos, alone; aster, star.] The astral arrangement of the V-shaped chromosomes at the end of the prophase of mitosis (cyt.).

monaxial (mōnāks'ēəl) a. [Gk. monos, alone; axon, axis.] Having one line of axis; uniaxial (biol.); having the inflorescence developed on the primary axis (bot.).

monaxonic (mōnāks'oʊnik) a. [Gk. monos, alone; aktis, ray.] Elongate; appl. types of Protozoa with one long body-axis (zool.).

monembryonic (mōnem'brən'ik) a. [Gk. monos, alone; embryon, foetus.] Producing a single embryo at a time (bot.).

monenergetic (mōnən′ərjik) a. [Gk. monos, alone; energos, active.] Having one energid; consisting of one nucleated cell (bot.).

monilicorn (mōnīl'i-kərn) a. [L. monile, necklace; cornu, horn.] Having antennae with appearance of a chain of beads (zool.).

moniliform (mōnīl'i-form) a. [L. monile, necklace; forma, shape.] Constricted at regular intervals, giving the appearance of a chain of beads; appl. the nucleus of certain Infusoria (zool.); with contractions and expansions alternately, as the branches of certain roots (bot.).

monimostylic (mōnīmōs'tɪlik) a. [Gk. monimos, fixed; stylos, pillar.] Having the quadrato united to the squamosal, and sometimes to other bones, as in certain Reptiles; cf. streptostylic (zool.).

monocardian (mōnək'ərdən) a. [Gk. monos, alone; kardia, heart.] Having one auricle and ventricle (zool.).

monocarp (mōnək'ərp) n. [Gk. monos, alone; karpos, fruit.] A monocarpic plant (bot.).
Monocarpellary (mōn‘ôkârpèl’ār) a. [Gk. monos, alone; karpos, fruit.] Containing a single carpel (bot.).

Monocarpic (mōn‘ôkârp’ik) a. [Gk. monos, alone; karpos, fruit.] Dying after bearing fruit once (bot.).

Monocarpous (mōn‘ôkârp’pūs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; karpos, fruit.] Having one ovary developed from the gynoecium (bot.).

Monoecephalous (mōn‘ôkēf’ālūs, -sēf-) a. [Gk. monos, alone; kephale, head.] With one capitulum only (bot.).

Monocereous (mōn‘ôsēr‘kūs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; kerbos, tail.] With one flagellum, as certain Protozoa (zool.).

Monoceros (mōnōs‘ērūs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; keras, horn.] Having only one horn (zool.).

Monochalasium (mōn‘ôkâl’āsium) n. [Gk. monos, alone; chasis, division.] A cymose inflorescence with main axes producing only one branch each (bot.).

Monochlamydeous (mōn‘ôklâmíd‘ēus) a. [Gk. monos, alone; chlamys, cloak.] Apetalous; having calyx but no corolla (bot.).

Monociliate (mōnŏs‘ilĭtātĭd) a. [Gk. monos, alone; ciliate, lashed.] Having one flagellum (zool.).

Monoeolous (mōnŏs‘ēlŏs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; koylus, tube.] Having both stamens and pistil in each flower (bot.).

Monocotyledonous (mōnŏkōt‘lĕd’ŏnŏs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; koytelenôs, a cup-shaped hollow.] Having one cotyledon or embryo-lode (bot.).

Monocrepid (mōnŏkrēp’id) a. [Gk. monos, alone; kreps, foundation.] Appl. a desma formed by secondary silica deposits on a monaxial spicule (zool.).

Monocule (mōnŏkūl) n. [Gk. monos, alone; L. oculus, eye.] A one-eyed animal, as certain Insects and Crustacea (zool.).

Monocyclic (mōnŏsik’lik) a. [Gk. monos, alone; kyklos, circle.] Having one whorl or circular structure (biol.).

Monodactylous (mōnŏdâk’tĭlūs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; daktylos, finger.] With one digit only (zool.).

Monodelphous, —monadelphous.

Monodont (mōnŏdōnt) a. [Gk. monos, alone; odous, tooth.] Having one persistent tooth; appl. the narwhal with one tusk ten or twelve feet long (zool.).

Monoeocious (mōnē’shūs) a. [Gk. monos, single; oikos, house.] With male and female flowers on the same plant; with sex organs on one gametophyte (bot.); hermaphrodite. (zool.).

Monogamous (mōnŏg‘ămŭs) a. [Gk. monos, single; gamos, marriage.] Consorting with one mate only (zool.).

Monoganglionic (mōnŏgăng’glŏnĭk) a. [Gk. monos, alone; ganglion, a little tumour.] Having a single ganglion (zool.).

Monogastric (mōnŏgăstrĭk) a. [Gk. monos, single; gaster, stomach.] With only one gastric cavity (zool.).

Monogenesis (mŏnŏjēn’ĕsĭs) n. [Gk. monos, alone; genesis, descent.] Asexual reproduction; the theory of the development of all organisms from a single cell (biol.).

Monogenetic (mŏnŏjēnët’ĭk) a. [Gk. monos, alone; genesis, descent.] Reproducing asexually; direct, as appl. reproduction (biol.).

Monogene, —monogenetic.

Monogenous (mŏnŏjŏnŏs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; genos, offspring.] Asexual, as appl. reproduction (biol.).

Monogonoporous (mŏnŏgŏnŏp’ôrūs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; gonos, offspring; pōros, channel.] Having one genital pore common to both male and female organs, as in certain Turbellarians (zool.).

Monogony (mŏnŏgŏnĭ) n. [Gk. monos, alone; gonos, offspring.] Non-sexual schizogony; asexual reproduction (biol.).

Monogynial (mŏnŏjīn’ēal) a. [Gk. monos, alone; gyne, female; oikos, house.] Developing from one pistil (bot.).

Monogynous (mŏnŏjīnŏs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; gyne, female.] Having one pistil only (bot.); consorting with one female mate, of male animals (zool.).
monohybrid (mŏn’ōhī’brĭd) n. [Gk. monos, alone; L. hybridus, mongrel.] A hybrid offspring of parents differing in one character (biol.).

monokaryon (mŏn’ōkār’ĭŏn) n. [Gk. monos, alone; karyon, nut.] A nucleus with a single centriole (cyt.).

monolophous (mŏn’ōlōf’ŭs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; lophos, crest.] Appl. spicules with one ray forked or branched like a crest (zool.).

monomastigate,—monomastigote.

monomastigote (mŏn’ŏmās’tĭgŏt) a. [Gk. monos, alone; mastis, whip.] Having a single flagellum, as certain Protozoa (zool.).

monomensicus (mŏn’ŏmēnĭs’kŭs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; meniskos, a small moon.] Having an eye with only one lens (zool.).

monomeric (mŏn’ŏmēr’ĭk) a. [Gk. monos, alone; meros, part.] Pert. one segment; derived from one part (biol.).

monomerosomatous (mŏn’ŏmēr’ōsŏm’-atŭs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; meros, part; soma, body.] Having body-segments all fused together, as in certain Insects (zool.).

monomerosous (mŏn’ŏmēr’ŭs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; meros, part.] Consisting of one part only; appl. flower-whorls (bot.).

monomial (mŏn’ŏmĭăl) a. [Gk. monos, alone; L. nomen, name.] Appl. a name or designation consisting of one term only; cf. binomial (biol.).

monomorphic (mŏn’ŏmôr’ĭfĭk) a. [Gk. monos, alone; morphe, form.] Developing with no or very slight change of form from stage to stage, as in certain Protozoa and Insects; cf. polymorphic (zool.); producing spores of one kind only (bot.).

monont (mŏn’ŏnt) n. [Gk. monos, alone.] A single individual reproducing without conjugation, as opp. sporont or zygote (zool.).

mononuclear (mŏn’ŏnu’kler’ăr) a. [Gk. monos, alone; L. nucleus, kernel.] With one nucleus only (biol.).

mononychous (mŏn’ŏnĭk’ŭs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; onyx, claw.] Having a single claw (zool.).

monopetalous (mŏn’ŏpĕt’ălŭs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; petalon, petal.] Having one petal only; having petals united all round (bot.).

monophagous (mŏn’ŏfăg’ŭs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; phagein, to eat.] Subsisting on one kind of food; appl. Sporozoa living permanently in a single cell (zool.).

monophyletic (mŏn’ŏfīl’ĕt’ĭk) a. [Gk. monos, alone; phyle, tribe.] Derived from a single common parent form (biol.).

monophyllous (mŏn’ŏfĭll’ŭs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; phyllon, leaf.] Having one leaf only; unifoliolate; having a one-piece calyx (bot.).

monophydont (mŏn’ŏfĭd’ŏnt) a. [Gk. monos, alone; phytein, to produce; odous, tooth.] Having only one set of teeth, the milk dentition being absorbed in foetal life or absent altogether (zool.).

monoplastic (mŏn’ŏplăs’ĭk) a. [Gk. monos, alone; plastos, formed.] Persisting in one form (biol.).

monopodial (mŏn’ŏpŏ’diăl) a. [Gk. monos, alone; pous, foot.] Branching from one main or primary axis acropetally (bot.).

monopodium (mŏn’ŏpŏ’diŏm) n. [Gk. monos, alone; pous, foot.] A single main or primary axis from which all main lateral branches develop, as in the pine (bot.).

monopyrenous (mŏn’ŏpĭrē’nŭs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; pyren, kernel.] Single-stoned, as a fruit (bot.).

monorhinal (mŏn’ŏrĭn’ăl) a. [Gk. monos, alone; rhis, nose.] Having only one nostril, as the Cyclostomes (zool.).

monosepalous (mŏn’ŏsĕp’ălŭs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; sepalon, sepal.] Having a single sepal; having all sepals united into one (bot.).

monostephonic (mŏn’ŏsĭfŏn’ĭk) a. [Gk. monos, alone; siphon, a small pipe.] Having the tubes of a hydrocaulus distinct from one another, as in certain Hydromedusae (zool.).

monostiphonous (mŏn’ŏsĭfŏn’ŭs) a.
[Gk. monos, alone; siphon, a small pipe.] Having a single central tube in the filament, as in certain red Algae (bot.).

monospermy (mön’ösper’mi) n. [Gk. monos, alone; sperma, seed.] Normal fertilization by the entrance of one sperm only into an ovum (emb.).

monospermous (mön’ösper’müs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; sperma, seed.] One-seeded (bot.).

monospondylic (mön’öspond’ilık) a. [Gk. monos, alone; spondylos, a vertebra.] Appl. vertebrae without intercentra (zool.).

monosporangium (mön’ösporan’jıüm) n. [Gk. monos, alone; sporos, seed; anggeion, vessel.] A sporangium producing simple spores (bot.).

monosporous (mönös’porüs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; sporos, seed.] Having only one spore or a simple spore (biol.).

monostichous (mön’ös tikus) a. [Gk. monos, alone; stichys, a cornear.] With only one spike (bot.).

monostichous (mönös’tikus) a. [Gk. monos, alone; stichos, row.] Arranged in one row (zoöl.) along one side of an axis (bot.).

monostigmaticus (mönöstig’mätüs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; stigma, mark.] With one stigma only (bot.).

monostylous (mönöst’ilüs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; stylus, pillar.] Having one style only (bot.).

monosy (mönös’) n. [Gk. monos, alone.] The separation of parts normally fused (biol.).

monosymmetrical (mönösimet’rikal) a. [Gk. monos, alone; syn, with; metron, measure.] Having only one plane of bilateral symmetry (bot.).

monothalamic (mön’öthah’ămik) a. [Gk. monos, alone; thalamos, chamber.] Appl. fruits formed from single flowers; having one gynoeicum (bot.).

monothalamous (mön’öthal’amüs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; thalamos, chamber.] Unilocular; single-chambered; appl. shells of Foraminifers and other Protozoa (zool.).

monothecal (mön’öthe’kal) a. [Gk. monos, alone; theke, box.] Having one loculus; single-chambered (bot.).

monothelious (mön’öthe’liüs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; thelys, female.] Appl. a female consorting with more than one male (biol.).

monotocous (mönö’töküs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; tokos, offspring.] Having one at a birth (biol.).

monotrochous (mönö’tröküs) a. [Gk. monos, alone; trochos, wheel.] Having a single-piece trochanter, as in most stinging Hymenoptera (zool.).

monotrophic (mön’ötröf’ik) a. [Gk. monos, alone; trophé, nourishment.] Subsisting on one kind of food (biol.).

monotype (mön’ötip) n. [Gk. monos, alone; L. typus, type.] A single type which constitutes a species or genus (biol.).

monozoe (mönöz’ök) a. [Gk. monos, alone; zoom, animal.] Appl. archisporos forming only one sporozoite on liberation from the cyst; producing one sporozoite only (biol.).

monticolous (mön’tikölüs) a. [L. mons, mountain; colere, to inhabit.] Inhabiting mountainous regions (biol.).

morphalaxis (mör’fälak’sis) n. [Gk. morphe, form; L. laxare, to release.] Transformation of one part directly into another, in regeneration of parts (zoöl.).

morphology (mör’föl’öj) n. [Gk. morphe, form; logos, discourse.] The science of the form and structure of plants or animals, as distinct from consideration of the functions.

morphon (mör’fon) n. [Gk. morphe, form.] A definitely formed individual, as opp. a bion (biol.).
morphosis (mòrf'òsis, mòrf'òsis) n. [Gk. morphosis, a forming.] The manner of development of part or organism (biol.).
morphotic (mòrf'òt'ik) a. [Gk. morphosis, a forming.] Tissue-building (phys.).
morula (mòr'úla) n. [L. morum, a mulberry.] A solid cellular globular mass, the first result of ovum segmentation; the stage in development preceding the gastrula stage (emb.).
morulation (mòr'úla'shùn) n. [L. morum, a mulberry.] Morula-formation by segmentation (emb.).
morulit (mòr'úlît) n. [L. morum, a mulberry.] Nucleolus or karyosome (cyt.).
motor (mòt'òr) a. [L. movere, to move.] Pert. or connected with movement; appl. nerves (anat., phys.).
motor areas—areas of the brain where motion is supposed to be correlated (phys.).
motor end-plates—the terminal expansions of nerves in muscle fibres (anat.).
motor neurons,—nerve cells with appendages and branches, concerned in the regulation of movement (anat.).
motor ocelli,—the third cranial nerve (anat.).
motorium (mòt'òr'iüm) n. [L. movere, to move.] Motor areas; the part of the nervous system where the motorial sense is localized (phys.).
moult (mòlt)v. [L. mutare, to change.] To cast or shed periodically the outer covering, whether of feathers, hair, skin, or horns (zool.).
mouth part,—a head or mouth appendage of Arthropods or Insects (zool.).
mucific (mùs'fì'k) a. [L. mucus, mucus; facere, to make.] Mucus-secreting (phys.).
muciform (mùs'ilfòrm) a. [L. mucus, mucus; forma, shape.] Resembling mucus (phys.).
mucigen (mùs'iljèn) n. [L. mucus, mucus; Gk. genos, offspring.] The substance of certain granules in the cells of mucous membrane (phys.).
mucilage (mùs'iljè) n. [L. mucus, mucus.] A substance produced in cell-walls of certain plants due to changes in the cellulose or pectose constituents, causing exudations of gum when degeneration of the cell-wall is excessive (bot.).
mucilage cell,—a cell which secretes mucilage (bot.).
mucilaginous (mùs'iljè'nùs) a. [L. mucus, mucus.] Pert. containing, resembling, or composed of mucilage; appl. certain glands of joints (anat.); appl. cells, ducts, canals, slits (bot.).
mucin (mùs'in) n. [L. mucus, mucus.] A glucoproteid of mucus (phys.).
mucitnogen (mùs'in'ögèn) n. [L. mucus, mucus; Gk. genos, offspring.] A substance producing mucus by reaction of alkalies (phys.).
muciparous (mùs'ip'ãrìs) a. [L. mucus, mucus; parere, to beget.] Mucus-secreting (phys.).
mucocutaneous (mùs'èkù'tànèüs) a. [L. mucus, mucus; cutis, skin.] Pert. skin and mucous membrane (anat.).
mucodermal (mùkò'dèr'mal) a. [L. mucus, mucus; Gk. derma, skin.] Pert. skin and mucous membrane (anat.).
mucoid (mù'koid) a. [L. mucus, mucus; Gk. eidos, like.] Pert. or caused by mucus or mucilage; appl. degeneration (bot.); tissue (anat.).
mucosa (mùk'ósà) n. [L. mucus, mucus.] A mucous membrane (anat.).
mucosorous (mùkös'èrûs) a. [L. mucus, mucus; serum, whey.] Secreting mucus and body fluid (phys.).
mucous (mù'kûs) a. [L. mucus, mucus.] Secreting, containing, or pert. mucus; appl. glands, sheaths, tissue (anat.).
micro (mù'krô) n. [L. micro, a sharp point.] A stiff or sharp point abruptly terminating an organ (biol.).
mucronate (mùkron'ät) a. [L. micro, a sharp point.] Abruptly terminated by a sharp spine; mucroniferous.
mucronulate (mùkron'ùlât) a. [L.
mucro, a sharp point.] Tipped with a small mucro.

muconule (mū'kronūl) n. [L. mucro, a sharp point.] A small mucro.

muculent (mū'kūlēnt) a. [L. mucus, mucus.] Mucoid; containing mucus; mucilaginous (bot.).

mucus (mū'kūs) n. [L. mucus, mucus.] The slimy, glairy substance secreted by mucous membrane (phys.).

Müllerian (mūl'ērētān) a. [Joh. Müller, German anatomist, and other Müllers.] Appl. eminence, fibres (anat.); corpuscles (bot.); larva (zool.).

Müllerian ducts.—ducts arising on the lateral aspects of the Wolffian ducts (emb.).

multangular (mūltāng'gūlār) a. [L. multus, many; angulus, angle.] Appl. two carpal bones, the greater and lesser multangular, respectively the trapezium and the trapezoid (anat.).

multiaricate (mūltēārīk'ūlāt) a. [L. multus, many; articulus, joint.] With many articulations; many-jointed (zool.).

multicamerate (mūltīkār'mērat) a. [L. multus, many; camera, chamber.] Multilocular; with many chambers.

multicapsular (mūltīkāp'sūlār) a. [L. multus, many; capsula, a little chest.] With many capsules (bot.).

multicarinate (mūltīkār'īnāt) a. [L. multus, many; carina, keel.] Having many keels.

multicellular (mūltīsēl'ūlār) a. [L. multus, many; cella, storeroom.] Many-celled; consisting of more than one cell (biol.).

multicentral (mūltīsēn'trāl) a. [L. multus, many; centrum, centre.] With more than one centre of growth or development (biol.).

multicipital (mūltīsīp'tītāl) a. [L. multus, many; caput, head.] With many heads or branches arising from one point (bot.).

multicostate (mūltīkōs'tāt) a. [L. multus, many; costa, rib.] With many ribs or veins (bot.); with many ridges (zool.).

multicuspid (mūltīkūs'pīd) a. [L. multus, many; cuspis, spear-head.] With several cusps or tubercles; appl. molar teeth (anat.).

multidentate (mūltītīdēn'tāt) a. [L. multus, many; dens, tooth.] With many teeth, or indentations (biol.).

multidigitate (mūltīdījītāt) a. [L. multus, many; digitus, finger.] Many-fingered (zool.).

multifid (mūltīfīd) a. [L. multus, many; fīdus, cleft.] Having many clefts or divisions (bot.).

multiflagellate (mūltīflījīlēt) a. [L. multus, many; flagellum, whip.] Furnished with several or many flagella; polymastigote (zool.).

multiflorous (mūltīflō'rūs) a. [L. multus, many; florus, flower.] Bearing many flowers (bot.).

multifoliolate (mūltīfōlīlāt) a. [L. multus, many; folium, leaf.] With many leaves (bot.).

multifoliolate (mūltīfōlīlōlāt) a. [L. multus, many; foliolatum, a small leaf.] With many leaflets (bot.).

multiganglionate (mūltīgāng'lāt) a. [L. multus, many; glīōnāt] With several or many ganglia (anat.).

multigynate (mūltījīn'gāt) a. [L. multus, many; gyrus, circle.] With many gyri; tortuous (biol.).

multijugate (mūltījīg'āt) a. [L. multus, many; jugum, yoke.] Having many pairs of leaflets (bot.).

multilaminate (mūltīlāmīnāt) a. [L. multus, many; lamina, plate.] Composed of several or many laminae (biol.).

multilobate (mūltīlōbāt) a. [L. multus, many; lobus, lobe.] Composed of many lobes.

multilobulate (mūltīlōbūlāt) a. [L. multus, many; lobulus, a small lobe.] Having many lobules.

multilocular (mūltīlōkūlār) a. [L. multus, many; loculus, chamber.] Having many cells or chambers.

multinerved (mūltīnērvāt) a. [L. multus, many; nervus, sinew.] With many nerves or nervures (zool.).

multinodal (mūltīnō'dāl) a. [L. multus, many; nodus, knot.] With many nodes (bot.).

multinomial (mūltīnō'mīnāl) a. [L. multus, many; nomen, name.] Appl. a name or designation com-
posed of several names or terms; cf. binomial (biol.).

**multinucleate** (múlt’nú’kléát) a. [L. multus, many; nucleus, kernel.] With several or many nuclei (cyt.).

**multinucleolate** (múlt’nú’klé-at) a. [L. multus, many; nucleolus, a small kernel.] With more than one nucleolus (cyt.).

**multiovulate** (múlt’i’o-vülát) a. [L. multus, many; ovum, egg.] With several or many ovules (bot.).

**multipartous** (múlt’i-pár’ú-s) a. [L. multus, many; parere, to beget.] Bearing several, or more than one, at a birth (zool.); developing several or many lateral axes (bot.).

**multiple corolla,**—a corolla with two or more whorls of petals (bot.).

**multiple fission,**—repeated division; division into a large number of parts or spores (biol.).

**multiparticulate** (múlt’ti-pár’ú-lár) a. [L. multus, many; polus, an axis-end.] Appl. nerve-cells with many dendrites or branching processes (anat.).

**multiradiate** (múlt’tra’di-at) a. [L. multus, many; radius, ray.] Many-rayed.

**multiramose** (múlt’tra-mós’ós) a. [L. multus, many; ramus, branch.] Much branched.

**multiseptate** (múlt’sép’tát) a. [L. multus, many; septum, partition.] Having numerous septa or partitions.

**multiserial** (múlt’sé-ríl) a. [L. multus, many; series, row.] Arranged in several or many rows.

**multispiral** (múlt’spi’r ál) a. [L. multus, many; spira, coil.] With many coils or whorls.

**multistaminate** (múlt’ti-stá-mínát) a. [L. multus, many; stamen, something standing.] Having several or many stamens (bot.).

**multisulcate** (múlt’si-súl’kát) a. [L. multus, many; sulcus, furrow.] Much furrowed.

**multitentaculate** (múlt’ti-ténták’ú-lát) a. [L. multus, many; tentaculum, feeler.] Having many tentacles (zool.).

**multituberculate** (múlt’ti-túb’ér-kú-lát) a. [L. multus, many; tuberculum, a small hump.] Having several or many tubercles or small prominences.

**multituberculy** (múlt’ti-túb’ér-kúl) n. [L. multus, many; tuberculum, a small hump.] The theory that molar teeth are derived from forms with a number of tubercles (zool.).

**multivalve** (múlt’i-válv) n. [L. multus, many; valvae, folding-doors.] A shell composed of more valves or pieces than two (zool.).

**multivincular** (múlt’ti-vín’kyú-lár) a. [L. multus, many; vinculum, chain.] Appl. the hinge of bi-valve shells when it has several ligaments (zool.).

**multivoltine** (múlt’i-vol’tín) a. [L. multus, many; It. volta, turn.] Having more than one brood in a year; appl. silkworms (zool.).

**multivulcule** (múlt’ti-vül’kú-lár) a. [L. multus, many; oculus, eye.] Many-eyed.

**multivolute** (múlt’ti-vól’út) a. [L. multus, many; It. vola, turn.] Having more than one brood in a year; appl. silkworms (zool.).

**mureic acid** (mú’rik-át) a. [L. muricatus, full of sharp points.] Formed with sharp points; covered with short sharp prickles (biol.).

**mureiform** (mú’ri-for’m) a. [L. murus, wall; forma, shape.] Like a brick wall; appl. a variety of parenchyma so arranged, occurring in medullary rays of Dicotyledons and in coryl formations (bot.).

**muscoline** (mús’köl’in) a. [L. muscus, moss; cole, to inhabit.] Living or growing among mosses (biol.).

**muscolous,**—muscoline.

**muscle** (mús’l) n. [L. musculus, muscle.] A mass of contractile fibres with motorial function; the fleshy part of the body, composed of muscular tissue (phys.).

**muscle-banners,**—folds or plaits of mesogloea on the sulcal aspects of Anthozoan mesenteries, supporting the retractor muscles (zool.).

**musloid** (mús’kloyd) a. [L. muscus, moss; Gk. eidos, resemblance.] Mossy.

**muscosous,**—muscod.
muscular (mŭs’kŭlăr) a. [L. musculus, muscle.] Pert. or consisting of muscle; appl. sense, excitability (phys.), stomach (zool.), fibres, process, tissue, triangle (anat.).

musculature (mŭs’kŭlătūr) n. [L. musculus, muscle.] The system or arrangement of muscles as a whole (zool.).

musculocutaneous (mŭs’kŭlōkŭtā’néŭs) a. [L. musculus, muscle; cutis, skin.] Pert. muscles and skin; appl. veins and nerves of leg and arm supplying muscles and skin (anat., zool.).

musculophrenic (mŭs’kŭlōfrēn’ĭk) a. [L. musculus, muscle; Gk. phren, midriff.] Supplying diaphragm and body-wall muscles; appl. an artery (anat.).

musculospiral (mŭs’kŭlōspīr’ăl) a. [L. musculus, muscle; spira, coil.] Appl. a nerve which passes spirally down the humerus (anat.).

mutation (mŭtā’shūn) n. [L. mutare, to change.] Gradual variation towards a definite change of structure; discontinuous variation; the theory of De Vries that new forms, differing sufficiently to constitute a new variety, arise spontaneously and remain true (biol.).

muticus (mŭtĭkŭs) a. [L. muticus, maimed.] Without defensive structures, as clawless, toothless, blunt (zool.).

mutation (mŭtĭlāshūn) n. [L. mutilare, to maim.] Loss of an essential part of a structure; amputation (zool.).

mutualism (mŭt’ŭŏlĭzŭm) n. [L. mutuus, exchanged.] A form of symbiosis in which both parties derive advantage without sustaining injury (biol.).

myarian (mĭr’ēăn) a. [Gk. mys, muscle.] Appl. classification according to musculature (biol.).

mycele, —mycelium.

mycelloid (mĭs’ĕlloid) a. [Gk. mykes, mushroom; eidōs, resemblance.] Like mycelium.

mycelium (mĭs’ĕlĭüm) n. [Gk. mykes, fungus.] The network of filamentous cells forming the typical vegetative structure of Fungi (bot.).

mycetogenetic (mĭs’ĕtŏjēn’ĕtĭk) a. [Gk. mykes, fungus; genesis, descent.] Produced by a Fungus.

mycetogenic,—mycetogenic.

mycetoid (mĭs’ĕtŏid) a. [Gk. mykes, fungus; eidōs, resemblance.] Fungoid; fungus-like.

mycetology,—mycology.

mycetophagous (mĭs’ĕtŏf’ăgŭs) a. [Gk. mykes, fungus; phagein, to eat.] Fungivorous; feeding on Fungi (zool.).

mycodermin (mĭk’ŏdĕrm) n. [Gk. mykes, fungus; derma, skin.] A bacterium of alcoholic fermentation.

mycology (mĭk’ŏlŏj) n. [Gk. mykes, fungus; logos, discourse.] The department of botany dealing with Fungi.

mycoplasma (mĭk’ŏplăz’m) n. [G. mykes, fungus; plasma, form.] A parasitic substance of cereal seeds which may give rise to a rust Fungus (bot.).

mycorhiza (mĭk’ŏr’zā) n. [Gk. mykes, fungus; rhiza, root.] Association of a fungus with the roots of a higher plant, with mutual benefit (bot.).

myelencephalon (mĭ’ĕlĕn’kĕf’ăl’n,-sĕf’-) n. [Gk. myelos, marrow; en, in; kephale, head.] The posterior part of the hind-brain (emb.) the medulla oblongata; brain and spinal cord generally (anat.).

myelin (mĭ’ēl’in) n. [Gk. myelos, marrow.] A highly refracting fatty material forming the medullary sheath of nerve fibres (anat.).

myelination (mĭ’ĕlĭn’a’shūn) n. [Gk. myelos, marrow.] Acquisition of a medullary sheath (anat.).

myelinization,—myelinization.

myelocele (mĭ’ĕlŏs’ĕl) n. [Gk. myelos, marrow; koilos, hollow.] The spinal cord canal (anat.).

myelocyte (mĭ’ĕlŏs’ĭt) n. [Gk. myelos, marrow; kytos, hollow.] An amoeboïd marrow cell, resembling a lymphoid corpuscle (anat.).

myeloid (mĭ’ĕlŏid) a. [Gk. myelos, marrow; eidōs, resemblance.] Like marrow in appearance or structure (anat.).

myelon (mĭ’ĕl’ŏn) n. [Gk. myelos, marrow.] The spinal cord of vetebrates (zool.).

myeloplast (mĭ’ĕlŏplăst) n. [Gk.
myelos, marrow; plastos, formed.] A leucocyte of bone marrow.

myeloplax (mī ēlōplāks) n. [Gk. myelos, marrow; plax, something flat.] A giant-cell of marrow and blood-forming organs, sometimes multinucleate, but in most cases multinucleolate (anat.).

myeloblast (mī ēlōbāst) n. [Gk. myelos, muscle; blastos, bud.] A cell which develops into muscle fibre (emb.).

myocardium (mī ēkōrdīūm) n. [Gk. myos, muscle; kardia, heart.] The muscular walls of the heart (anat.).

myochrome (mī ēkrōm) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; chroma, colour.] A muscle-pigment.

myocoele (mī ēsēl) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; koilos, hollow.] Part of the coelom enclosed in a myotome (emb.).

myocomma (mī ēkōmā) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; komma, a clause.] A myoseptum or ligamentous connection between successive myotomes (emb.).

myocyte (mī ēsēt) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; kyotos, hollow.] A contractile layer of ectoplasm of Gregarines; a contractile cell (sool.).

myodome (mī ēdōm) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; L. domus, house.] A chamber containing the eye-muscles in some Teleosts (sool.).

myodynamic (mī ōdīnāmāk) a. [Gk. mys, muscle; dynamis, power.] Pert. muscular force or contraction (phys.).

myoepicardial (mī ēpēpīkārdīāl) a. [Gk. myos, muscle; epi, upon; kardia, heart.] Appl. a mantle, consisting of the mesocardium walls, destined to form the muscular and epicardial walls of the heart (emb.).

myoepithelial (mī ēpēpithēlīāl) a. [Gk. mys, muscle; epi, upon; thele, nipple.] Pert. muscle and epithelium (anat.); appl. epithelium cells with contractile outgrowths, as in Coelenterates (sool.).

myofibrilae (mī ēfībrīlē) n. plur. [Gk. mys, muscle; L. fībrilla, a small fibre.] Contractile fibrils of muscular tissue (anat.).

myoglobin (mī ēoglōbūlīn) n. [Gk. myos, muscle; L. globulus, a small globe.] A globulin of muscle (phys.).

myoehaematin (mī ēhēmātīn) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; haima, blood.] A pigment of muscular tissue (phys.).

myoid (mī ēoid) a. [Gk. mys, muscle; eidos, resemblance.] Resembling or composed of muscular fibres (anat.).

myoalbumin (mī ēalbūmīn) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; albumen, product of a muscle (phys.).

myoglobin (mī ēoglōbūlīn) n. [Gk. myos, muscle; L. globulus, a small globe.] A globulin of muscle (phys.).

myology (mī ēlōgī) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; logos, discourse.] The department of anatomy dealing with muscles.

myomere (mī ēmēr) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; meros, part.] A muscle-segment of Arthropods, divided off by connective tissue insertions; a myocomma (sool.).

myoneme (mī ēnēm) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; nema, thread.] A minute contractile fibril of Protozoa (sool.).

myoneure (mī ēnūr) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; neuron, nerve.] A motorial nerve-cell (phys.).

myonicity (mī ēnísītī) n. [Gk. mys, muscle.] Pert. muscular tissue (phys.).

myophane (mī ēfān) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; phaiinein, to appear.] The contractile layer of Protozoa (sool.).

myophore (mī ēfōr) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; pherein, to bear.] A structure adapted for muscle attachment (sool.).

myophrissk (mī ēfrīsk) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; phrīx, ripple.] A myoneme or contractile element of Protozoa (sool.).

myopolar (mī ēpōlār) a. [Gk. mys, muscle; polos, an axle-end.] Pert. muscular polarity (phys.).

myoprotein (mī ēprōteīn) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; protein, first.] A globulin-like substance of fish muscle (phys.).

myoseptum (mī ēsēptūm) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; L. septum, partition.] A myocomma, which see.
myosin (mī'ōsīn) n. [Gk. mys, muscle.] A globulin of dead muscular tissue (phys.).

myotasis (mīōt′āsīs) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; tasis, tension.] Muscular tension or tonicity (phys.).

myotome (mīōtōm) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; tome, a cutting.] One of a series of hollow cubes formed in the early vertebrate embryo (emb.); a muscular metamere of primitive vertebrates and segmented invertebrates (zool.).

myotonia (mīōtō'nyə) n. [Gk. mys, muscle; tonos, tension.] Muscle tension or tonicity (phys.).

myrmecaphagous (mir'mēkōfā'gōs) a. [Gk. myrmex, ant; phagein, to eat.] Ant-eating (zool.).

myrmecophile (mir'mēkōfil) n. [Gk. myrmex, ant; philos, loving.] A guest insect in a nest of ants (zool.).

myrmecophyte (mir'mēkōfīt) n. [Gk. myrmex, ant; phyton, plant.] A myrmecophilous plant, or one that benefits from ant inhabitants and has special adaptations for housing them (bot.).

myrosin (mī'rōsīn) n. [Gk. myron, unguent.] An enzyme of mustard seeds, acting upon glucosides (bot.).

myxamoeba (mīks'māmē'bā) n. [Gk. myxa, slime; amoibe, change.] A mycetozoon spore in the amoebula stage (zool.).

myxoflagellate (mīks'ōflajlē'lāt) n. [Gk. myxa, slime; L. flagellum, whip.] A flagellula or zoospore, the stage in mycetozoon development following the myxamoeba, and which multiplies by fission (zool.).

myxopodium (mīks'ōpō'dūm) n. [Gk. myxa, slime; pous, foot.] A slimy pseudopodium (zool.).

myxopterygium,—mixipterygium.

naevose (nā'vōs, nē'vōs) a. [L. naevus, spot.] Freckled; spotted with congenital marks (zool.).

nail (nāl) n. [A.S. nægel, nail.] The terminal horny plate of finger or toe (zool.).

nail bone,—the terminal bone of finger or toe.

nanism (nān'izm) n. [Gk. nanos, dwarf.] Dwarfishness.

nanoplankton (nān'ōpläng'ktōn) n. [Gk. nanos, dwarf; planktos, wandering.] Microscopic plankton.

napiform (nāpīfōrm) a. [L. napus, turnip; forma, shape.] Turnip-shaped; appl. roots (bot.).

narcotic (nārkōt'ik) n. [Gk. narke, numbness.] A drug which produces unconsciousness (zool.).

nares (nārēz, nā'rēz) n. plu. [L. nares, nostrils.] Nostrils (zool.).

nares, anterior,—the openings of the olfactory organ to the exterior (zool.).

nares, posterior,—the openings of the olfactory organ into the pharynx or throat (zool.).

narial (nār′ēəl) a. [L. nares, nostrils.] Pert. the nostrils (zool.).

narial septum,—the partition between the nostrils (zool.).

naricorn (nārıkōr'n) n. [L. nares, nostrils; cornu, horn.] The terminal horny part of nostril of Turbinaires (zool.); nasal scale (anat.).

nariform (nār′īfōrm) a. [L. nares, nostrils; forma, shape.] Shaped like nostrils (zool.).

nasal (nāzāl) a. [L. nasus, nose.] Pert. the nose (zool.).

nasion (nā′zōn) n. [L. nasus, nose.] The middle of the nasofrontal suture (anat.).

Nasmyth's membrane,—a transparent sheet of membrane over the enamel of the crown of a mammalian tooth (phys.).

nasocentral (nāsōžōn′trāl) a. [L. nasus, nose; antrum, cavity.] Pert. nose and maxillary cavity (anat.).

nasobuccal (nāsōbūk′kāl) a. [L. nasus, nose; bucca, cheek.] Pert. nose and cheek (anat.); pert. nose and mouth cavity (zool.).

nasociliary (nāzōsīl′lār) a. [L. nasus,
nose; cilia, eyelashes. Appl. nasal nerve off which the ciliary nerves branch (anat.).
nasofrontal (nàzōfrùn'tàl) a. [L. nasus, nose; frons, forehead.] Appl. part of the superior ophthalamic vein in nose and forehead region (anat.).
nasolabial (nàzōlà'biál) a. [L. nasus, nose; labium, lip.] Pert. nose and lip; appl. muscle (anat.).
nasolacrimal (nàzōlàk'ri màl) a. [L. nasus, nose; lacrima, tear.] Appl. a duct from the lacrimal sac to the meatus of the nose (anat.).
nasomaxillary (nàzō'màks'ilàrì) a. [L. nasus, nose; maxilla, jaw.] Pert. nose and jaw (anat.).
nasoptical (nàzōp'ùptík) a. [L. nasus, nose; Gk. optikos, relating to sight.] Appl. a furrow, an embryonic groove between nasal and maxillary processes (emb.).
nasopalatal (nàzōpàl'åtål) a. [L. nasus, nose; palatus, palate.] Appl. a canal between the nose and palate (anat.).
nasopalatine (nàzōpàl'åtìn) a. [L. nasus, nose; palatus, palate.] Pert. nose and palate (anat.).
nasopharyngeal (nàzōfàrin'jéäl) a. [L. nasus, nose; Gk. pharynx, gullet.] Pert. the nose and pharynx (anat.).
nasopharynx (nàzōfàrin'gks) n. [L. nasus, nose; Gk. pharynx, gullet.] That part of pharynx continuous with posterior nares (anat.).
nasoturbinal (nàzōtùr'binàl) a. [L. nasus, nose; turbo, wheel.] Appl. outgrowths from the lateral wall of the nasal cavity increasing the area of sensory surface (zool.).
nasus (nàzùs) n. [L. nasus, nose.] The nose; the clypeus of an insect's head (zool.).
natal (nàtál) a [L. nates, buttocks.] Connected with the buttocks (anat.).
natant (nà'tant) a. [L. naturae, to swim.] Floating on the surface of water (zool., bot.).
natatorial (nà'tàtòr'íl) a. [L. naturae, to swim.] Formed or adapted for swimming (zool.).
natatory (nà'tàtori) a. See natatorial.
nates (nà'tèz) n. plu. [L. nates, buttocks.] Buttocks (anat.); umbones (zool.).
native (nà'tiv) a. [L. gnatus, born.] Appl. animals and plants which originated in the district or area in which they live, not those imported thereinto (biol.).
natural selection,—the processes occurring in nature resulting in the survival of the fittest and the elimination of the individuals less adapted to their surroundings (biol.).
nauiliform (nòtil'ifórm) a. [L. nautilus, nautilus; forma, shape.] Shaped like a nautilus shell (zool.).
navel (nà'vel) n. [A.S. nafel, navel.] Place of attachment of the umbilical cord (emb.).
naviculare (nàvik'ùlärè) n. [L. navis, ship.] Boat-shaped.
navitcular (nàvi'kùlar) a. [L. navis, ship.] The scaphoid radiale of the mammalian carpus (anat.).
nebenkern (nèbenkèrn) n. [Ger. neben, near; kern, kernel.] An extra-nuclear chromatic body in the spermatia (cyt.).
nebenkörper (nèbenkèr'pèr) n. [Ger. neben, near; körper, body.] A body surrounded by oil-drops at the hinder pole of Pyrodinium, perhaps the seat of luminosity (zool.).
necrogenous (nèkro'jènûs) a. [Gk. nekros, dead; genos, offspring.] Living or developing in dead bodies (zool.).
necrophagous (nèkro'fàgùs) a. [Gk. nekros, dead; phagein, to eat.] Feeding on dead bodies (zool.).
necrophilous (nèkro'fìlus) a. [Gk. nekros, dead; philèin, to love.] Feeding on dead bodies (zool.).
nectar (nèktár) n. [Gk. nektar, nectar.] The sweet substance secreted by special glands, the nectararies, in flowers (bot.).
nectar gland,—see nectary.
nectar guides,—the series of markings on the petals of flowers, pointing apparently to the easiest way to reach the nectar, and at the same time ensuring that the insect visitor will cause cross-fertilization (biol.).
nectariferous (něk'ṭərif'ərəs) a. [Gk. nektar, nectar; L. ferre, to carry.] Producing or having nectar-secreting structures (bot.).
nectarivorous (něk'ṭəriv'rərəs) a. [Gk. nektar, nectar; L. vorare, to devour.] Nectar-sipping; appl. to certain Insects (zool.).
nectary (něk'tərərəl) n. [Gk. nektar, nectar.] A group of sub-epidermal cells of no definite position in a flower, secreting a sweet substance; a nectar gland (bot.).
nectocalyx (něk'təkə'liks) n., nectocalyces (něk'təkəlīs'ēz) plu. [Gk. nektos, swimming; kalyx, cup.] A modified medusiform person adapted for swimming purposes found as part of a Siphonophore colony (zool.).
nectocyst (něk'təsəst) n. [Gk. nektos, swimming; kystis, bladder.] The cavity of a nectocalyx (zool.).
nectophore (něk'təfərərə) n. [Gk. nektos, swimming; pherein, to carry.] A nectocalyx; that portion of the common coenosarc on which the nectocalyces are borne (zool.).
nectopod (něk'təpod) n. [Gk. nektos, swimming; pous, foot.] An appendage modified for swimming (zool.).
nectosac (něk'təsək) n. [Gk. nektos, swimming; saccus, sac.] A nectocyst (zool.).
nectosome (něk'təsəm) n. [Gk. nektos, swimming; soma, body.] The upper or swimming part of a Siphonophore (zool.).
nectozooid (něk'təzo'oid) n. [Gk. nektos, swimming; zoön, animal; eidos, resemblance.] A nectocalyx (zool.).
negative tropism,—a tendency to move away from a source of stimulus (phys.).
nekton (něk'tən) n. [Gk. nektos, swimming.] The organisms swimming about the surface of the sea (biol.).
nemathecium (něm'ətēk'shēəm, něm'ətēk'shēəm) n. [Gk. nema, thread; theke, box.] A protuberance on the thallus of Thallophytes (bot.).
nematoblast (něm'ətəbləst) n. [Gk. nema, thread; blastos, bud.] Spermocyte.
nematocalyx (něm'ətəkə'liks) n. [Gk. nema, thread; kalyx, cup.] The "Guard-polyp" of a Plumularian, carrying nematocysts (zool.).
nematocyst (něm'ətəsəst) n. [Gk. nema, thread; kystis, bladder.] A stinging cell (zool.).
nematogene (něm'ətəjən) n. [Gk. nema, thread; genos, birth.] Appl. the phase of Dicyema when its vermiform embryos escape from the parent by perforating the body wall (zool.).
nematogone (něm'ətəgən) n. [Gk. nema, thread; gonos, offspring.] A thin-walled propagative cell in certain Mosses (bot.).
nematophore (něm'ətəfərə) n. [Gk. nema, thread; pherein, to carry.] A nematocalyx (zool.).
nematophorous (něm'ətəfərərə) a. [Gk. nema, thread; pheinein, to carry.] Pert. a nematophore (zool.).
nematozoid (něm'ətəzəıd) n. [Gk. nema, thread; zoön, animal; eidos, resemblance.] A defensive zooid in a Hydrozoan (zool.).
nemorose (něm'ərəs) a. [L. nemus, woodland with pasture.] Inhabiting open woodland places (bot.).
Neo-Darwinism,—a revival of Darwin's doctrine of natural selection as the chief factor in evolution, and of non-transmissibility of acquired characters.
neogamous (něog'əməs) a. [Gk. neos, young; gamos, marriage.] Appl. forms of Protozoa exhibiting precocious association of gamocytes (zool.).
Neo-Lamarckism,—a revival of Lamarck's doctrine of evolution, that inherited acquired characters formed the inception of specific differences.
Neolithic (něolīth'ık) a. [Gk. neos, young; lithos, stone.] Pert. that age following on the Palaeolithic (pal.).
neomorph (něəməmər) n. [Gk. neos, young; morphe, form.] A structural variation from type (biol.).
neomorphosis (nəməmərfo'sis) n. [Gk. neos, young; morphosis, change.] Regeneration in the case where the new part is unlike anything in the body (biol.).
neonychium (něənək'ʃiəm) n. [Gk.
neos, new; onyx, nail.] A soft pad enclosing each claw of the embryo of all unguliculate vertebrates and of some other mammals, probably to prevent the tearing of the foetal membranes during movements of the embryo; also found in the chick (zool.).

neopallium (nē'opā'lī'tūm) n. [Gk. neos, young; L. pallium, cloak.] In the mammalian brain, a definite area of pallium for impressions of tactile, visual, and other senses (anat.).

neoteinia (nē'ōtē'ni'nā) n. [Gk. neos, young; teinein, to stretch.] The state of having development arrested to prevent prolonged immaturity (biol.).

neoteinica (nē'ōtē'ni'nik) a. [Gk. neos, young; teinein, to stretch.] Appl. substitution of royalties of termites which remain undeveloped in certain respects (zool.).

neoteny (nēō'tē'nē) n. [Gk. neos, young; teinein, to stretch.] The retention of larval characters beyond the normal period, or the occurrence of adult characteristics in the larva, exemplified in Amphibia (zool.).

Neotropical (nēō'trōp'īkāl) a. [Gk. neos, young; trepein, to turn.] Pert. or designating a zoogeographical region consisting of South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America.

Neozoic (nē'ōzō'ik) a. [Gk. neos, young; zoë, life.] Pert. the period from the Mesozoic to the present day (pal.).

nephric (nēf'rick) a. [Gk. nephros, kidney.] Pert. the kidney (anat.).

nephridial (nēf'rid'īāl) a. [Gk. nephros, kidney.] Nephric, usually appl. the small excretory tubules in the kidney (anat.); also pert. the excretory organ or nephridium of Invertebrates (zool.).

nephridiopore (nēf'ridī'o-pōr) n. [Gk. nephros, kidney; poros, passage.] The external opening of a nephridium (zool.).

nephridium (nēf'rid'ī'üm) n. [Gk. nephros, kidney.] Any excretory organ; usually the excretory organ of Invertebrates (zool.).

nephrocytes (nēf'ro-sī'tēz) n. plu. [Gk. nephros, kidney; kyotos, hollow.] Cells in Sponges which secrete waste and then migrate to the surface of the body to discharge (zool.).

nephrobinic (nēf'ro-bīn'ik) a. [Gk. nephros, kidney; oōs, labour.] Having one duct, serving for both excretory and genital purposes (zool.).

nephrogramduct (nēf'rog-rōm'dūkt) n. [Gk. nephros, kidney; gonos, offspring; L. ducre, to lead.] Excretory and genital duct in one (zool.).

nephroid (nēf'rōid) a. [Gk. nephros, kidney; eidos, resemblance.] Kidney-shaped (anat., zool.).

nephrolytic (nēf'ro-līt'ik) a. [Gk. nephros, kidney; lyein, to dissolve.] Pert. or designating enzymatic action destructive to the kidneys (phys.).

nephropore (nēf'ro-pōr)n. [Gk. nephros, kidney; poros, passage.] A nephridiopore (zool.).

nephros (nēf'rōs) n. [Gk. nephros, kidney.] A kidney; usually the functional portion of a kidney (anat.).

nephrostome (nēf'ro-stōm) n. [Gk. nephros, kidney; stoma, mouth.] The opening of a nephridial tubule into the coelom or body cavity (zool.).

nephrotome (nēf'rotōm) n. [Gk. nephros, kidney; temnein, to cut.] That part of a somite developing into an embryonic excretory organ (emb.).

nervated (nērvā'tēd) a. [L. nervus, sinew.] Having nerves or veins (bot.).

nervation (nērvā'shūn) n. [L. nervus, sinew.] The disposition of nerves in a leaf (bot.).

nerve (nērv) n. [L. nervus, sinew.] One of the numerous grey fibrous cords connecting the brain with all other parts of the body (anat.); the vein of an insect wing (zool.); a vein (bot.).

nerve canal,—a canal for passage of nerve to the pulp of a tooth (anat.).

nerve cell,—a cell characteristic of brain and nerve tissue (anat.).

nerve centre,—a collection of nerve cells associated with one particular function (phys.).
nerve eminence,—a superficial group of cells in some Fishes, acting as a sense organ and connected with the lateral line system (zool.).

nerve ending,—the terminal distal portion of a nerve, modified in various ways (anat.).

nerve fibres,—the thread-like structures of which nerves are composed (anat.).

nerve pentagon,—the five-sided nerve ring round the mouth of Echinoderms (zool.).

nervimotion (nér'vīmō'shūn) n. [L. nervus, sinew; movere, to move.] Motion due to direct stimulus from nerves (phys.).

nervous (nér'vūs) a. [L. nervus, sinew.] Pert. or designating nerves; appl. tissue composed of nerve fibres (anat.).

nervous system,—the brain, spinal cord, nerves and all their branches taken collectively (anat.).

nervule (nér'vūl) n. [L. dim. of nervus, sinew.] A branch or terminal portion of a nervure of an insect wing (zool.).

nervuration (nér-vūrā'shūn) n. [L. nervus, sinew.] Disposition of nervures (zool.).

nervure (nér'vūr) n. [L. nervus, sinew.] One of the rib-like structures which support the membranous wings of insects, branches of the tracheal system (zool.); a vein (bot.).

nervus lateralis (nér'vūs lāt'ērāl'īs) n. [L. nervus, sinew; lateralis, pert. the side.] A branch of the vagus nerve in Fishes connecting the sensory "lateral line" with the brain (anat.).

net-knots,—karyosomes.

netted-veined,—with veins in the form of a network (bot.).

netting-cells,—the stinging cells in Hydra and its allies (zool.).

neurad (nū'rād) adv. [Gk. neuron, nerve.] Dorsally (anat.).

neural (nū'rāl) a. [Gk. neuron, nerve.] Pert. or closely connected with nerves (anat.).

neural arch,—the arch formed on the dorsal surface of a vertebral centrum, by the neural plates and neural spine, for the passage of the spinal cord (anat.).

nerve canal,—the canal formed by the neural arches (anat.).

nerial plates,—the lateral members of a neural arch (anat.); the median row, usually of eight bony plates, in the carapace of a turtle (zool.).

neuraphophysis (nū'rápōf'īsis) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; apo, from; phyein, to grow.] The spinous process of a vertebra (anat.).

neuraxis (nū'rāk'sīs) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; axon, axle.] The central cylinder of a medullated nerve-fibre (anat.).

neuraxon (nū'rak'sōn) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; axon, axle.] Neuroaxis.

neurenteric (nū'rēntēr'īk, nūren'tērik) a. [Gk. neuron, nerve; enteron, gut.] Pert. the neurocoele and enteric cavity (anat.).

neurenteric canal,—a short canal connecting the posterior end of the central canal of the spinal cord with the posterior end of the enteric cavity (emb.).

neuro (nū'rō) a. [Gk. neuron, nerve.] Neural.

neuracity (nūr'āsīt) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve.] Property peculiar to nerves (phys.).

neurality (nūr'ālīt) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve.] The stimulus - transmitting capacity of nerves (phys.).

neuroblast (nū'rōblāst) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; blastos, bud.] Special epithelial cells from which nerve cells are formed (emb.).

neurocentral (nū'rōsēn'trāl) a. [Gk. neuron, nerve; L. centrum, centre.] Appl. two vertebral synchondroses persisting during the first few years of life (anat.).

neurocirrus (nū'rōsīrūs) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; L. cirrus, curl.] The cirrus of the neuropodium of a polychaet Annelid (zool.).

neurocoel (nū'rōsēl) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; koilos, hollow.] The cavity of the central nervous system (anat.).

neurocyte (nū'rōsīt) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; kyōs, hollow.] Nerve cell (anat.).

neurodendron (nū'rōdēn'drōn)n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; dendron, tree.] A dendrite.

neuro-epithelium (nū'rō-ēpīthē'līum) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; epi, upon;
The superficial layer of cells where specialized for a sense-organ (anat.).

**neurofibris** (nū'rófǐ'brīlz) n. plu. [Gk. neuron, nerve; L. fibrilla, fine fibre.] Exceedingly fine fibres of which a medullated nerve fibre is composed; also present in nerve cells, and believed to be the conductors of nerve impulses (anat.).

**neurogenesis** (nū'rójēn'ēsēs) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; gignesthai, to produce.] Nerve production (phys.).

**neuroglia** (nū'róglē'ā, nūrōg'liā) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; glia, glue.] A peculiar tissue, composed of cells and fibres, supporting the nerve cells and nerve fibres (anat.).

**neurokeratin** (nū'róker'ēātin) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; keras, horn.] The keratin of nervous tissue (phys.).

**neurolemma** (nū'rólem'mā) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; lemma, skin.] The delicate tubular sheath of a nerve (anat.).

**neurology** (nū'rōl'ojī) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; logos, discourse.] That part of anatomy dealing with the details of the nervous system.

**neuromasts** (nū'rómāsts) n. plu. [Gk. neuron, nerve; mastos, knoll.] Groups of sensory cells in the lateral line of Fishes (zool.).

**neuromere** (nū'rómer) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; meros, part.] A spinal segment, a division of convenience not structural (anat.).

**neuromuscular** (nū'rómus'kūlār) a. [Gk. neuron, nerve; L. musculus, muscle.] Pert. nerve and muscle (anat.).

**neuron** (nū'rōn) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve.] The nerve-cell with its outgrowths (anat.); also neurone.

**neuroneme** (nū'ronēm) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; nema, thread.] A nerve fibril running parallel to a myone in an Infusorion (zool.).

**neuronephroblast** (nū'ronēf'rōblāst) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; nephros, kidney; blastos, bud.] One of cells derived from one of the megameres in the segmenting egg of Clepsine, which later give rise to part of the germinal bands from which the nerve cord and the nephridia develop (zool.).

**neurophags** (nū'rosāgz) n. plu. [Gk. neuron, nerve; phagein, to eat.] Phagocytic cells that encroach upon and destroy nerve-cells in old age (phys.).

**neurophane** (nū'rosān) a. [Gk. neuron, nerve; phainein, to appear.] Nervous, sensory; a.pl. supposed nervous fibrils of Ciliata (zool.).

**neuropodium** (nū'ropō'dīüm) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; pous, foot.] The ventral lobe of a polychaetan parapodium (zool.).

**neuropodous** (nū'ropō'dūs) a. [Gk. neuron, nerve; pous, foot.] "Having limbs directed towards the neural side." (zool.).

**neuropore** (nū'ropōr) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; poros, passage.] The anterior opening of the neurocoel to the exterior (emb.).

**neurorterous** (nū'ropō'térūs) a. [Gk. neuron, nerve; pteron, wing.] Having wings with a network of nerves (zool.).

**neurosyapse** (nū'rosānāps) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; synapsis, union.] Junction of nerve-cells through terminal arborizations or cell processes (anat.).

**neurotendinous** (nū'rotēn'dīnās) a. [Gk. neuron, nerve; tenon, tendon.] Concerning nerves and tendons (anat.).

**neurotrophic** (nū'rotōtrīf') a. [Gk. neuron, nerve; trepein, to nourish.] Nourishing the nervous system (phys.).

**neurotropism** (nū'rot'rōpīz'm) n. [Gk. neuron, nerve; trepein, to turn.] The attraction exerted by nervous tissue upon developing nerve tissue (phys.).

**neuter** (nū'tēr) a. [L. neuter, of neither sex.] Sexless.

**neutral** (nū'trāl) a. [L. neuter, neuter.] Neither male nor female (zool.).

**neutrophil** (nū'trōfīl) a. [L. neuter, neuter; Gk. philein, to love.] Designating granules of white blood corpuscles, which stain only with neutral stains (cyt.).
neutrophilic,—neutrophil.
nictitant (nĭk’titánt) a. [L. nictare, to wink.] Appl. an ocellus with central lunular spot (zool.).
nictitating membrane,—the third eyelid, a transparent membrane which assists in keeping the eye clean (zool.).
nidamental (nid’ämënt’äl) a. [L. nidus, nest.] Appl. glands which secrete material for an egg-covering (zool.).
nidation (nid’a-shūn) n. [L. nidus, nest.] The renewal of the uterus lining between menstrual periods (phys.).
nidicolous (nid’ikölŭs) a. [L. nidus, nest; colere, to cultivate.] Living in the nest for a time after hatching (zool.).
nidifugous (nid’ĭfŏ-gŭs) a. [L. nidus, nest; fugere, to flee.] Leaving the nest soon after hatching (zool.).
nidulus (nid’ŭlŭs) n. [L. dim. of nidus, nest.] The nucleus from which a nerve originates (anat.).
nidus (nĭ’dŭs) n. [L. nidus, nest.] A nest; a nest-like hollow (zool.); a nucleus (anat.); a cavity for the development of spores (bot.).
nidus hirundinalis (hĭrŭn’dĭnālĭs) n. A fossa of the cerebellum (anat.).
nigrescent (nĭgĕr’sĕnt) a. [L. nigrescere, to turn black.] Approaching to black in colour (zool.).
nipple (nĭpl’) n. [Dim. of A.S. nīb, for neb, nose.] Mamma; teat (anat., zool.).
Nissi’s granules,—angular particles found in the cytoplasm of nerve cells (phys.).
nisus formativus (nĭsūs fŏrmātīvŭs) n. [L. niti, to strive; formare, to form.] The tendency to reproduce.
nitid (nit’id) a. [L. nitidus, shining.] Glossy.
nitidous (nit’idŭs) a. [L. nitidus, shining.] Glossy.
nitrobacteria (nĭt’rŏ-băkĕr’ĭă) n. plu. [L. nitrum, natron; bacterium, bacterium.] The nitric bacteria of the soil (bot.).
nitrogen (nĭtrŏj’enŭs) n. [Gk. nitron, soda; genos, descent.] An elementary gas composing four-fifths of the volume of the atmosphere (phys.).
nitrogenous (nĭtrŏj’enŭs) a. [Gk. nitron, soda; genos, descent.] Pert. or containing nitrogen.
nitrogenous equilibrium,—equilibrium of body maintained by equality of income and output of nitrogen (phys.).
nitrophilous (nit’rōfĭlŭs) a. [Gk. nitron, soda; philein, to love.] Thriving in nitrogenous soils (bot.).
noctilucent (nŏk’tĭloo’sĕnt, -lū’-) a. [L. nox, night; lux, light.] Phosphorescent (biol.).
nocturnal (nŏk’tûr’nal) a. [L. nox, night.] Seeking food and moving about at night, and not in the day-time (zool.).
nodal (nŏ’dăl) a. [L. nodus, knob.] Pert. a node (bot., zool.).
node (nŏd) n. [L. nodus, knob.] The knob or joint of a stem at which leaves arise (bot.).
nodose (nŏ’dŏs) a. [L. nodus, knob.] Having the intermediate and terminal joints thicker than the remainder; having knots or swellings (zool., bot.).
nodular (nŏ’dŭlĕr) a. [L. nodulus, dim. of nodus, knob.] Pert. a nodule or knot (bot., zool.).
nodule (nŏ’dŭl) n. [L. nodulus, dim. of nodus, knob.] A small knob-like structure.
noduliferous (nŏ’dŭ-lĭfĕr’ŭs) a. [L. nodus, knob; ferre, to carry.] Bearing a nodule; appl. roots of leguminous plants (bot.).
nodulus (nŏ’dŭlŭs) n. [L. nodulus, dim. of nodus, knob.] A nodule.
nodus (nŏ’dŭs) n. [L. nodus, knob.] A knob or node.
omenclature (nŏ-mĕnk-lat’ŭr, nŏm’e-nk’lat’ŭr) n. [L. nomen, name; colare, to call.] System of naming plants, animals, organs, etc.
norma (nŏr’mă) n. [L. norma, rule.] View of the skull as a whole from certain points (anat.).
normal (nŏr’măl) a. [L. norma, rule.] Consistent with type or standard.
normoblasts (nŏr’mŏ-blăst’ĕz) n. plu. [L. norma, rule; Gk. blastos, bud.] Erythroblasts, which see.
nostri (nŏs’trĭz) n. plu. [A.S. nosthril, nostril.] The external openings of the nose (anat.).
notochordal (nŏt’ökŏrd’ăl) a. [Gk. noto- + chorda, cord, ]
noton, back; chordé, cord.] Pert. or enveloping the notochord; appl. sheath, tissue, etc. (anat.).

notocirrus (nōˈtōsırˈũs) n. [L. notum, back; cirrus, curl.] The cirrus of the notopodium of a polychaet Annelid (zool.).

notonectal (nōˈtōnɛktˈtāl) a. [Gk. noton, back; nectos, swimming.] Appl. Notontecidae, which swim back downwards (zool.).

notopodium (nōˈtōpōˈdrēm) n. [Gk. noton, back; pōs, foot.] The dorsal lobe of a polychaetan para-podium (zool.).

nototribe (nōˈtōtəriˈb) a. [Gk. noton, back; tribein, to rush.] Appl. flowers whose anthers and stigma touch the back of insects as they enter the calyx, a device for securing cross-fertilization (bot.).

notum (nōˈtōm) n. [L. notum, back.] The dorsal portion of an insect segment; tergum (zool.).

nucellus (nūsɛlˈũs) n. [L. dim. of nux, nut.] The central region and chief part of an ovule (bot.).

nuchal (nūˈkāl) a. [L.L. nuca, spinal marrow.] Appl. two sense organs regarded as olfactory, on the prostomium of Chaetopoda (zool.).

nuchal cartilage,—a thin shield-shaped plate on the posterior surface of the neck of Sepia (zool.).

nuciferous (nūˈsɪfərˈũs) a. [L. nux, nut; ferré, to carry.] Nut-bearing (bot.).

nucivorous (nūˈsɪvəˈrũs) a. [L. nux, nut; vorare, to devour.] Nut-eating (zool.).

nuclear (nūˈklēər) a. [L. nucleus, kernel.] Pert. the nucleus (bot., zool.).

nuclear disc,—a star-like structure formed by the chromosomes in the equator of the spindle during mitosis (cyt.).

nuclear membrane,—the delicate membrane bounding a nucleus, formed from the surrounding cytoplasm (cyt.).

nuclear plate,—the equatorial plate (cyt.).

nuclear spindle,—a barrel-shaped structure formed of a number of fine fibrils in the cytoplasm sur-rounding the nucleus, a stage in mitosis (cyt.).

nucleate (nūˈklēət) a. [L. nucleus, nucleus.] Having a nucleus (cyt.).

nucleation (nūˈklēəˈʃən) a. [L. nucleus, kernel.] Nucleus formation (cyt.).

nucleic (nūˈklēık) a. [L. nucleus, kernel.] Pert. an acid containing phosphorus, found in some nuclei (phys.).

nucleiform (nūˈklēəfɔrˈm) a. [L. nucleus, kernel; forma, shape.] Shaped like a nucleus (cyt.).

nuclein (nūˈklēən) n. [L. nucleus, kernel.] One of the chemical compounds found in nuclei,—similar to protein but with the addition of phosphorus (phys.).

nucleochylema (nūˈklēəˈkyləmə) n. [L. nucleus, kernel; Gk. chylos, juice.] The ground substance of a cell-nucleus (cyt.).

nucleohyaloplasm (nūˈklēəˌhīəˈpləz̃) n. [L. nucleus, kernel; Gk. hyalos, glass; plasma, something moulded.] The semi-fluid ground-substance of a nucleus (cyt.).

nucleolar (nūˈklēərəl) a. [L. nucleus, kernel.] Pert. a nucleolus (cyt.).

nucleolus (nūˈklēəlus) n. [L. nucleolus, dim. of nucleus, little kernel.] A rounded mass of pure plastin occurring in a nucleus (cyt.).

nucleomicrosomes (nūˈklēəmɪˈkrōˌsōmz) n. plu. [L. nucleus, kernel; Gk. mikros, small; soma, body.] Nuclear chromatin granules (cyt.).

nucleoplasm (nūˈklēəpləz̃m) n. [L. nucleus, kernel; Gk. plasma, something moulded.] Reticular nuclear substance; cf. cytoplasm (cyt.).

nucleoproteoid (nūˈklēəpɾəˈtɔɪd) n. [L. nucleus, kernel; Gk. protos, first; eidos, resemblance.] A nuclein with much albumin (phys.).

nucleus (nūˈkluːs) n. [L. nucleus, kernel.] A complex spheroidal mass essential to the life of a cell (cyt.).

nuculanium (nūˈkələnˈiːəm) n. [L. nucula, small nut.] A fleshy fruit like a grape (bot.).

nudibranchiate (nūˈdɪbræŋˈkɫɛt) a. [L. nudus, naked; Gk. brangchia, gills.] Having gills not covered by a protective shell or membrane (zool.).
nudicaudate (nū’dikō’dāt) a. [L. nudus, naked; cauda, tail.] Having a tail not covered by hair or fur (zool.).
nudicaulous (nū’dikōl’ūs) a. [L. nudus, naked; caulis, stem.] Appl. stems without leaves (bot.).
nudiflorous (nū’dīflō’rūs) a. [L. nudus, naked; flos, flower.] Having flowers without glands or hairs (bot.).
nummulation (nūm’ūlä’shūn) n. [L. nummus, coin.] The tendency of red blood corpuscles to adhere together like piles of coins (phys.).
nummulitic (nū’dūlīt’ik) n. Like or pert. a Nummulite (zool., pal.).
nuptial flight,—the flight taken by the queen bee when fertilization takes place (zool.).
nurse cells,—single cells or layers of cells attached to or surrounding an egg-cell, probably for elaboration of its food-material (cyt.).
nurse generation,—an asexual budding generation of some Tunicates, in which the phorozooids act as foster parents to the later formed buds, the gonozooids (zool.).
nut (nūt) n. [A.S. knutu, nut.] A dry, hard, indesincent one-celled fruit (bot.).
nutation (nūtā’shūn) n. [L. nutare, to nod.] Curvature or change of position in organs of a growing plant (bot.).
nutlet (nūt’lēt) n. [DIM. of nut.] The stone formed in drupaceous fruits (bot.).
nutricism (nū’trīsīzm) n. [L. nutrit, nurse.] Symbiotic relationship with all the benefit to one partner (biol.).
nutrition (nūtrī’shūn) n. [L. nutrit, nurse.] The ingestion and assimilation of food materials of animals and plants (phys.).
nutritive (nū’trītīv) a. [L. nutrit, nurse.] Concerned in the function of nutrition; appl. yolk, polyp, zoolid, plasma.
nycitipelagic (nīk’tīpēlāj’ik) a. [Gk. nuktios, nightly; pelagos, the sea.] Rising to the surface of the sea only at night (zool.).
nycititropism (nīk’tītropīzm) n. [Gk. nuktios, nightly; trepein, to turn.] Tendency of certain leaves to curve upwards at night (bot.).
nymph (nīm’f) n. [Gk. nymphē, bride.] A stage following the larval in insect metamorphosis (zool.).
nymphæae (nīm’fē) n. plu. [Gk. nymphē, bride.] The labia minora (anat.).

O

oar-feathers,—the wing feathers used in flight in Birds (zool.).
obe compressed (ob’kōmprēst’) a. [L. ob, towards; comprēre, to compress.] Flattened in a vertical direction (bot.).
obordate (obōrd’āt) a. [L. ob, against; cor, the heart.] Heart-shaped; appl. leaves which have the stalk attached to the apex of the heart (bot.).
obdiplostemonous (obdīplōs’tēm’onūs) a. [L. ob, against; diplos, double; stemon, a warp.] With the outer series of stamens opposite the petals (bot.).
obellon (obē’llōn) n. [Gk. obelos, a spit.] The point between the two foramina on the interparietal suture (anat.).
obex (obē’ks) n. [L. obex, an obstacle.] A triangular layer of grey matter above the calamus in the roof of the fourth ventricle (anat.).
obimbriate (obīm’brikāt) a. [L. ob, in the way; imbrex, a tile.] With regularly overlapping scales, with the overlapping ends downwards (bot.).
ob lanceolate (oblān’sēlōlāt) a. [L. ob, reversely; lancea, a spear.] Reversely lanceolate (bot.).
obligate or obligatory parasites,—parasites which are limited to one mode of life, and cannot exist independently of a host; cf. facultative (biol.).
obligue (oblīg’k) a. [L. obliqueus, bent.] Placed obliquely; appl. certain muscles (anat.); asymmetrical (bot.).
obliquus (oblīkwūs) a. [L. obliqueus, bent.] Oblique; appl. muscles (anat.).
obliterate (oblīt’rēt) a. [L. ob, reversely; litera, a letter.] Indistinct or profuse; appl. markings on insects (zool.).
obovate (ŏb'ŏvāt) a. [L. ob, reversely; ovum, an egg.] Egg-shaped, with the narrow end attached to the stalk (bot.).

obovoid (ŏb'ŏvoid) a. [L. ob, against; ovum, an egg; Gk. eidos, shape.] Inversely ovoid; roughly egg-shaped, with the narrow end downwards (bot.).

obsolescence (ŏbsŏl'sĕns) n. [L. obsolescere, to wear out.] The gradual reduction and consequent disappearance of an organism (biol.); a blurred portion of a marking on any animal (zool.).

obsolete (ŏb'sŏlĕt) a. [L. obsolescere, to wear out.] Wearing out or disappearing; appl. any character that is becoming less and less distinct in each succeeding generation (biol.).

obturator (ŏb'tŭrā'tŏr) a. [L. obturare, to close.] Pert. any structure in the neighbourhood of the obturator foramen (anat.).

obturator foramen,—an oval foramen between ischium and pubis (zool.).

obtusilingual (ŏb'tŭsil'ing'gwāl) a. [L. obtundere, to make blunt; lingua, a tongue.] Short-tongued (zool.).

obumbrate (ŏbūm'brāt) a. [L. obumbrare, to overshadow.] With some structure overhanging the part so as to conceal it partially (zool.).

obverse (ŏb'vĕrs, ŏb'yĕrs') a. [L. obvertere, to turn round.] With the base narrower than the apex (bot.).

obvolute (ŏb'vŏlūt) a. [L. obvolvere, to wrap round.] Overlapping; appl. leaves when half of one leaf is wrapped round half of another similar leaf (bot.).

obvolvent (ŏb'vŏl'vent) a. [L. obvolvere, to wrap round.] Bent downwards and inwards; appl. wings, elytra of insects, etc. (zool.).

occipital (ŏk'sĭplĭtal) a. [L. occiput, back of the head.] Pert. the back part of the head or the occipital bones (anat., zool.).

occipitallia (ŏk'sĭpĭtal'liă) n. plu. [L. occiput, back of the head.] The group of parts of the cartilaginous brain case forming the back part of the head (zool.).

occiput (ŏk'sĭpoot, ŏk'sĭpūt) n. [L. occiput, back of the head.] The occipital region of the skull (anat.); the back of an insect's head (zool.).

occlude (ŏklood') v. [L. occludere, to shut in.] To absorb (phys.).

occlusor (ŏkloo'sŏr) a. [L. occludere, to shut in.] Appl. muscles of an operculum or movable lid (zool.).

ocellate (ŏsĕl'āt) a. [L. ocellus, a little eye.] Like an eye or eyes; appl. markings on many animals (zool.).

ocellated (ŏsĕl'ātĕd, ŏs'ĕlătēd) a. [L. ocellus, a little eye.] Having ocelli; having eye-like spots or markings (zool.).

ocelliferous (ŏsĕlĭfĕr'ŭs) a. [L. ocellus, a little eye; ferre, to bear.] Ocellated, which see.

ocellus (ŏsĕl'ŭs) n., ocelli (ŏsĕl'i, ăs'ełĕ) plu. [L. ocellus, a little eye.] A simple single eye or eye-spot found in many of the lower animals; an eye-like marking as seen in many Insects (zool.).

ochrea, ochrea (ŏk'rēa, ăk'rēa) n. [L. ocrea, a greave.] A tubular sheath-like expansion at the base of the petiole (bot.); a sheath (zool.).

ocreeceous (ŏk'riĭshŭs) a. [L. ocreea, a greave.] Ocrea-like; appl. various structures in plants and animals.

ocreee (ŏk'rēẽ) a. [L. ocrea, a greave.] Having an ochrea (bot.); booted, sheathed (zool.).

octactine (ŏktăkt'ĭn) n. [Gk. okta, eight; aktis, a ray.] A type of sponge spicule with eight rays, a modification of a hexactine (zool.).

octamorous (ŏktăm'oërŭs) a. [Gk. okta, eight; meros, a part.] Appl. organs or parts of organs when arranged in eights; appl. parts of whorls of certain plants (bot.); appl. parts of certain Alcyonaria (zool.).

octandrous (ŏktăn'drŭs) a. [Gk. okta, eight; aner, a man.] Having eight stamens (bot.).

tan (盱k'tānt) n. [L. oct., eight.] One of the eight cells formed by...
the division of the fertilized ovule in plants (bot.); one of the units in the eight-celled stage in the segmentation of the ovum (zool.).

dontoblast (ödön'töblást) n. [Gk. odous, a tooth; blastos, a bud.] One of the columnar cells on the outside of the pulp that form the dentine (zool.).
dontoclast (ödön'töklast) n. [Gk. odous, a tooth; klan, to break.] One of the large multinucleate cells that absorb the roots of the milk teeth (zool.).
dontogeny (ödön'töj'eni) n. [Gk. odous, tooth; genos, offspring.] The origin and development of teeth.
dontoid (ödön'toid) a. [Gk. odous, tooth; eidos, form.] Tooth-like; pert. theodontoid process.
odontophore (ödön'tösfor) n. [Gk. odous, tooth; pherein, to carry.] The radula or tooth-bearing organ in Molluscs; a structure over which the radula slides (zool.).
odontoplast (ödön'töplást) n. [Gk. odous, tooth; plastos, moulded.] An odontoblast cell (anat.).
odontostomatous (ödön'töstöm'ätüs) a. [Gk. odous, tooth; stoma, mouth.] Having tooth-bearing jaws.

doeid (ö'koid) n. [Gk. oikos, a house.] The stroma of a blood corpuscle (anat.).

doeology (ökö'löj) n. [Gk. oikos, house; logos, discourse.] Bionomics, which see.

doeematín (ëdëm'ätën) n. [Gk. oîdema, a swelling.] The microsomes of the ground substance of the nucleus (cyt.).

doeocyte (ë'nésit) n. [Gk. oînos, wine; kytos, hollow.] One of the large cells from the clusters which surround the trachea and fat body of Insects (zool.).

doeophageal (ësöf'ajeäl) a. [Gk. oisophagos, the gullet.] Pert. or near the oeosphagus, as ganglia (zool.).

doeophasus (ësöf'ágüs) n. [Gk. oisophagos, the gullet.] That part of the alimentary canal between the pharynx and the stomach, or part equivalent thereto (zool.).
oestral (o'stroal) a. [Gk. oistros, gadfly.] Pert. oestrous (phys.); also oestrous.
oestrual (o'strooal) a. [Gk. oistros, gadfly.] Pert. oestrus (phys.); also oestrous.
oestration (o'sstroo'ashun) n. [Gk. oistros, gadfly.] State of being under sexual desire; rut (phys.).
oestrus (o'sstrus) n. [Gk. oistros, gadfly.] The sexual heat of animals; rut (phys.).
offset,—a short prostrate branch which takes root at the apex and develops new individuals (bot.).
offshoot,—a lateral shoot from a main stem (bot.).
oldium (ol'dium) n. [Gk. oon, an egg.] The conoidal stage of some of the mildews (bot.).
oikoplast (oik'oplást) n. [Gk. oikos, house; plastos, moulded.] One of the large glandular ectoderm cells which form the gelatinous lining of Appendicularians (zool.).
oilgland,—the uropygial gland in Birds; a gland which secretes oil (zool.).
oleaginous (o'léaj'nús) a. [L. olea, oil.] Pert. oil; containing oil; producing oil (bioI.).
olecranon (o'lek'ranon) n. [Gk. olecne, elbow.] A large process at the upper end of the ulna (zool.).
oleiferous (o'leif'érus) a. [L. oleum, oil; ferre, to carry.] Producing oil (bot.).
olein (o'lein) n. [L. oleum, oil.] A fat found in animal and vegetable tissues and liquid at ordinary temperatures (phys.).
oleocyst (o'léö'sist) n. [L. oleum, oil; Gk. kystis, bladder.] A diverticulum of the nectocalyx (zool.).
olfactory (oil'faktór) a. [L. olerre, to have a smell; facere, to make.] Pert. associated with, or designating the structures associated with the sense of smell.
olfactory lobe,—a small lobe projecting from the anterior lower margin of the cerebral hemispheres (anat.).
olfactory pit,—any olfactory organ of the nature of a small pit or hollow (zool.); the depression which later forms the nasal passage (emb.).
oligacanthous (ol'igák'anthús) a. [Gk. oligos, few; akantha, a spine.] Bearing few spines (zool.).
oligandrous (ol'igán'drus) a. [Gk. oligos, few; aner, man.] Having few stamens (bot.).
oligocarpous (ol'igökár'pús) a. [Gk. oligos, few; karpos, fruit.] Having few carpels (bot.).
oligocene (ol'igó'sen) a. [Gk. oligos, few; kainos, recent.] Appl. a tertiary period between Eocene and Miocene (pal.).
oligodynamic (ol'igódín'âmik) a. [Gk. oligos, few; dynamis, power.] Caused by small or minute forces (bot.).
oligomerous (ol'igöm'érus) a. [Gk. oligos, few; meros, a part.] Having one or more of the whorls with fewer members than the rest (bot.).
oligonephrous (ol'igónef'rús) a. [Gk. oligos, few; nephros, a kidney.] Having few Malpighian tubules; appl. Insects (zool.).
oligospermous (ol'igóspér'mús) a. [Gk. oligos, few; sperma, a seed.] Bearing few seeds (bot.).
oligostemonous (ol'igósté'monús) a. [Gk. oligos, few; stemon, a stamen.] Having few stamens (bot.).
oligotaxy (ol'igóták'si) n. [Gk. oligos, few; taxis, arrangement.] Diminution in the number of whorls (bot.).
oligotokous (ol'igótókús) a. [Gk. oligos, few; tokos, offspring.] Bearing few young (zool.).
oliva (o'li'vá), olive (o'li'v) n. [L. oliva, olive.] A prominence on each side of the anterior end of the medulla just below the pons (anat.).
olivary (o'livär) a. [L. oliva, olive.] Pert. the oliva, or olivary body (anat.).
omasum (o'más'üm) n. [L. omasum, paunch.] The psalterium or third division of a ruminant's stomach (zool.).
omential (o'mént'íl) a. [L. omentum, a fold.] Pert. the omentum or omenta (anat.).
omentum (o'mént'üm) n. [L. omentum, a fold.] A fold of the peritoneum either free or acting as the connecting link between viscera, etc. (anat.).
ommateum (o'má'te'üm) n. [Gk. omma, the eye.] Any compound eye (zool.).
ommatidium (o'mátid'üm) n. [Gk. omma, eye.] One of the com-
ponent elements of a compound eye (zool.).

ommatoids (ōm'ātoidz) n. plu. [Gk. omma, eye; eidos, form.] Two or four light-coloured spots on the last abdominal segment of Pedi-palpi,—of disputed function (zool.).

ommatophore (ōm'ātōfōr) n. [Gk. omma, eye; pherein, to bear.] Any movable process bearing an eye (zool.).

omnivorous (ōmnivōrūs) a. [L. omnis, all; vorare, to devour.] Eating both animal and vegetable tissue (zool.).

omohyoid (ōmōhī'oid) a. [Gk. omos, shoulder; hyoīdes, Y-shaped.] Pert. shoulder and hyoid; appl. a muscle (anat.).

omoides (ōmōidē's) n. [Gk. omos, shoulder; eidos, shape.] The pterygoid bone in a Bird's skull (zool.).

omosternum (ōmōs tér'nūm) n. [Gk. omos, shoulder; sternon, breast.] One of the elements of the Amphibian sternum (zool.).

ophallic (ōmfāl'ik) a. [Gk. ophalos, navel.] Pert. the umbilicus (anat.).

ophaloid (ōmfāl'oid) a. [Gk. ophalos, navel; eidos, like.] Like a navel; having an umbilicus (zool.).

ophaloidium (ōmfālōi'dūm) n. [Gk. ophalos, navel; eidos, like.] The scar at the hilum of a seed, or the hilum itself (bot.).

ophalomesarala (ōmfālōmēs'ārā'lk),—ophalomesenteric, which see.

ophalomesenteric (ōmfālōmēs'entrē'rik) a. [Gk. ophalos, navel; mesenteron, mid-gut.] Pert. umbilicus and mesentery; appl. veins, ducts (anat.).

onchosphere (ōng'kōsfēr) n. [Gk. onkos, hook; sphaira, a globe.] The larval stage of a tapeworm preceding the cysticercus stage; the proscocex or six-hooked embryo stage of Cestoidea; also oncosphere (zool.).

ontocycle (ōn'tōsī'kl) n. [Gk. on, being; kyklos, a circle.] Evolution which in its later stages tends to produce forms exactly like those in the early stages (biol.).

ontogenesis (ōn'tōjēn'ēsis) n. [Gk. on, being; genesis, descent.] The life-history of a single individual (biol.).

ontogenetic (ōn'tōjēnē'tik) a. [Gk. on, being; genesis, descent.] Pert. ontogeny, or the development of the individual (biol.).

ontogeny (ōn'tōjē'nī) n. [Gk. on, being; genos, birth.] Ontogenesis, which see.

onychium (ōnlīk'ūm) n. [Gk. onyx, a nail.] The layer below the nail (anat.); a pulvillus; in some spiders a special false articulation at the end of the tarsus to bear the claws (zool.).

onychogenetic (ōnlīkōjēnī'tik) a. [Gk. onyx, nail; genos, offspring.] Capable of producing a nail or a nail-like substance; appl. a material occurring in nail matrix and cells forming the fibrous substance and cuticula of hairs (phys.).

ooblastema (ōblāstē'mā) n. [Gk. oon, egg; blastos, bud.] The egg after fertilization (zool.).

ooeyte (ō'ō'sīt) n. [Gk. oon, egg; kyotos, hollow.] An egg before the formation of the first polar body (emb.); in Protozoa a stage in the supposedly female conjugant before it prepares for fertilization (zool.).

ooecium (ōeshiūm) n. [Gk. oon, egg; oikos, house.] An ovicell (zool.).

oogamate (ōōgāmē't) n. [Gk. oon, egg; gamos, marriage.] An oosphere of Sporoza (zool.).

oogamous (ōōgā'mūs) a. [Gk. oon, egg; gamos, marriage.] Having sexually differentiated gametes (bot.).

oogenesis (ōōjēn'ēsis) n. [Gk. oon, egg; genesis, descent.] Formation, development, and maturation of the egg (biol.).

ooglœa (ōōglē'a) n. [Gk. oon, egg; gl̩oa, glue.] Egg cement (zool.).

oogonial (ōōgō'nal) a. [Gk. oon, egg; gonos, descent.] Pert. the oogonium.

oogonium (ōōgō'nūm) n. [Gk. oon, egg; gonos, offspring.] The female reproductive organ in certain Thal-lophytes (bot.); the mother egg-cell (biol.).

ooid (ō'oid) a. [Gk. oon, egg; eidos, form.] Egg-shaped.
ookinesis (ō'ökînē'sis) n. [Gk. oon, egg; kinein, to move.] The karyokinetic stages of the nucleus in the maturation and fertilization of the egg (biol.).

ookinet (ō'ökînet') n. [Gk. oon, egg; kinein, to move.] The motile worm-shaped stage of the zygote in certain Protozoa (zool.).

oollemma (ō'ōlēm'ma) n. [Gk. oon, egg; lemma, a husk.] The vitelline membrane of an egg (emb.).

opohore (ō'ōfôr) n. [Gk. oon, egg; pherein, to bear.] Oophyte, which see.

opohoridium (ō'ōför'id'ēüm) n. [Gk. oon, egg; oophorid; oosphere, egg-case, egg-case (zool.).

opohyte (ō'ōfît) n. [Gk. oon, egg; phyton, a plant.] The sexual generation in such plants as the liverwort; the gametophyte (bot.).

opoplasm (ō'ōplaz'm) n. [Gk. oon, egg; plasma, something moulded.] The cytoplasm of an egg; the yolk or cell substance of an egg (emb.).

opoden (ō'ōpôd) n. [Gk. oon, egg; pous, foot.] Any of the component parts of a sting or ovipositor (zool.).

oposperm (ō'ōspērm) n. [Gk. oon, egg; sperma, seed.] A fertilized egg.

oposphere (ō'ōsfèr) n. [Gk. oon, egg; sphaira, globe.] An egg before fertilization; a female gamete (zool.).

opospore (ō'ōspôr) n. [Gk. oon, egg; sporas, seed.] The zygote or fertilized egg-cell (bot.); the encysted zygote in certain Protozoa (zool.).

opostegite (ō'ōstēg'tit) n. [Gk. oon, egg; stege, roof.] A plate-like structure on the basal portion of a thoracic limb in certain Crustaceans, which forms or helps to form a receptacle for the egg (zool.).

opostegopod (ō'ōstēg'ōpôd) n. [Gk. oon, egg; stege, roof; pous, foot.] A thoracic foot bearing an oostegite (zool.).

ochtrea (ō'ōthe'ka) n. [Gk. oon, egg; theke, a case.] A sporangium (bot.); an egg-case, as in Insects (zool.).

oococoid (ō'o'kôkôid) a. [Gk. oon, egg; tokos, offspring; cidos, form.] Giving birth to the young at a very early stage, and then carrying them in a marsupium (zool.).

oocrus (ō'o'krûs) a. [Gk. oon, egg; tokos, offspring.] Egg-laying (zool.).

otype (ō'o'tîp) n. [Gk. oon, egg; type, place.] The part of the oviduct where the shell is formed; the shell-gland of Turbellarians and Trematodes (zool.).

ooze (ooz) n. [A.S. wōs, juice.] A soft deposit found over large areas of the floor of the ocean.

oosoid (ō'ōsoid) n. [Gk. oon, egg; zoom, animal; eidos, form.] Any individual developed from an egg.

opercle (ō'pe'rkl) n. [L. operculum, a lid.] The posterior bone of a fish operculum (zool.).

operculata (ō'pe'rkulâ'ta) a. [L. operculum, a lid.] Having a lid, as in the capsule of Mosses (bot.); having a covering for the gills, as in most Fishes (zool.).

operculiferous (ō'pe'rkuflî'rûs) a. [L. operculum, a lid; ferre, to bear.] Operculate.

operculiform (ō'pe'rkuflî'orm) a. [L. operculum, a lid; forma, shape.] Lid-like (biol.).

operculigenous (ō'pe'rkuflî'jûnûs) a. [L. operculum, lid; Gk. genos, offspring.] Producing or forming a lid (zool.).

operculum (ō'pe'rkuflûm) n. [L. operculum, a lid.] A lid or flap, as in the capsule of Mosses (bot.); any of the convolutions covering the island of Reil (anat.); the lid-like structure seen in the Gastropods; the movable plates in the shell of a Barnacle; the first pair of abdominal appendages in Limulus; the gill-cover of Fishes; the small plate covering the opening of a lung book in Spiders (zool.).

ophioliputeus (ō'foiplîpût'ës) n. [Gk. ophiis, serpent; L. pluteus, shed.] The pluteus larva of an Ophiuran (zool.).

ophryon (ō'fîrôn) n. [Gk. ophrys, brow.] The point of junction of the median line of the face with a line across the narrowest part of the forehead (anat.).

opisthion (ō'pištihn) n. [Gk. opisthe, behind.] The median point of the posterior margin of the foramen magnum (anat.).

opisthocoelous (ō'pišt'hôs'ëlûs) a. [Gk.
opisthe, behind; koilos, hollow.] Having the centrum concave behind; appl. vertebrae (anat.).
opisthodetic (őpis’tódé’tık) a. [Gk. opisthe, behind; detos, bound.] Lying posterior to the beak; appl. ligaments in some bivalve shells (zool.).
opisthoglossal (őpis’tóglos’ál) a. [Gk. opisthe, behind; glossa, tongue.] Having the tongue fixed in front, free behind (zool.).
opisthognathous (őpis’tóghnáth’ús) a. [Gk. opisthe, behind; gnathos, jaw.] Having retracting jaws (zool.).
opisthotic (őpis’tóthítık) a. [Gk. opisthe, behind; ous, the ear.] Pert. the inferior posterior bony element of the otic capsule (zool.).
opisthure (őpis’thúr) n. [Gk. opisthe, behind; oura, a tail.] The projecting tip of the vertebral column (zool.).
opponens (őpó’nénz) a. [L. opponere, to oppose.] Pert. muscles which cause the digits to approach one another (anat.).
opposite (őp’ózit) a. [L. opponere, to oppose.] Pert. leaves which are opposed, or placed opposite one another at the same level on opposite sides of the stem (bot.).
opsonic (őp’sónık) a. [Gk. opsoninein, to cater.] Pert. or affected by opsonin (phys.).
opsonin (őp’sónín) n. [Gk. opsoninein, to cater.] A constituent of blood which helps the phagocytes to destroy invading bacteria (phys.).
opthic (őp’tík) a. [Gk. opsis, sight.] Pert. vision.
optic lobes,—that part of the brain which supplies the eyes.
opthic thalami,—see thalami.
optociliary (őp’tiksi’il’tár) a. [Gk. opsis, sight; L. cilia, eyelashes.] Pert. optic and ciliary nerves (anat.).
optocupillary (őp’tikőp’ül’lárá) a. [Gk. opsis, sight; L. pupilla, pupil of eye.] Pert. optic nerve and pupil (anat.).
optrimum (őp’tímüm) n. [L. optimus, best.] The most suitable degree of heat, etc., for the full development of the organism concerned (biol.); the point at which the best response can be obtained (phys.).
optoceol (őp’tösél) n. [Gk. opsis, sight; koilos, hollow.] The cavity in the optic lobes of the brain (anat.).
oprogram (őptó’grám) n. [Gk. opsis, sight; graphein, to write.] The image impressed on the retina by the action of light on the visual purple (phys.).
ora serrata,—the wavy border of the retina, where the nervous elements cease (anat.).
oral (őr’ál) a. [L. os, mouth.] Pert. or belonging to the mouth; on the side on which the mouth lies.
orbiculär (őr’bik’úlár) a. [Gk. orbis, an orb.] Appl. the eye muscles (anat.).
orbiculäris (őr’bik’úlár’ís) a. [L. orbis, an orb.] Appl. a muscle whose fibres surround an opening (anat.).
orbicate (őr’bik’úlát) a. [L. orbis, orb.] Nearly circular in outline; appl. leaves (bot.).
orbit (őr’bit) n. [L. orbita, a circuit.] The bony cavity in which the eye is situated (anat.); the skin round the eye of a bird; the hollow in the arthropod cephalothorax in which the eye-stalk rises (zool.).
orbital (őr’bit ál) a. [L. orbita, circuit.] Pert. the orbit.
orbitomalar (őr’bitó’málár) a. [L. orbita, circuit; mala, the cheek.] Pert. orbit and malar bone (anat.).
orbitonasal (őr’bitó’nasál) a. [L. orbita, circuit; nasus, nose.] Pert. the orbit and the nasal portions of the adjoining bones (anat.).
orbitosphenoid (őr’bitó’sfén’oid) a. [L. orbita, circuit; Gk. sphen, a wedge; eidos, form.] Pert. paired cranial elements lying between presphenoid and frontal (zool.).
order (őr’dér) n. [L. ordo, order.] Any group of organisms closely allied, ranking between the family and the class (biol.).
orinate (őr’dínät) a. [L. ordo, order.] Having the markings or ornamentation arranged in rows (zool.).
orinatopunctate (őr’dínát’öp’úntkát) a. [L. ordo, order; punctum, a prick.] Indicating the serial presence of dots, etc. (zool.).
Or dovici an (őrdó’vícsh’an) a. [L. Or dovices, people of Wales.] Lower Silurian (pal.).
organ (órgan) n. [Gk. organon, an implement.] Any part or structure of an organism adapted for a special purpose (biol.).
organ of Corti—see Corti’s organ.
organellae (órganělĕ) n. piu. [Gk. organon, an instrument.] The various parts of a cell (cyt.).
organic (órgăn’tīk) a. [Gk. organon, an instrument.] Pert. derived from, or showing the peculiarities of a living organism (biol.).
organifice (órganīf’ık) a. [Gk. organon, instrument; L. facere, to make.] Producing an organism; making an organized structure (biol.).
organism (órgănizm) n. [Gk. organon, instrument.] Any living animal or plant; anything capable of carrying on the processes of life (biol.).
organized (órganızd) a. [Gk. organon, instrument.] Exhibiting the characteristics of, or behaving like an organism (biol.).
organogen (órgan’ōjěn) n. [Gk. organon, instrument; genos, offspring.] Any of the four elements C., H., O., N. (phys.).
organogenisis (órgan’ōjěn’ĕsis) n. [Gk. organon, instrument; genesis, descent.] The formation and development of organs (biol.).
organography (órg’ănog’ráf) n. [Gk. organon, instrument; graphein, to write.] The description of the organs in any living organism (biol.).
organoleptic (órg’ănol’ép’tık) a. [Gk. organon, instrument; lambanein, to take hold of.] Capable of being impressed, or of making an impression (phys.).
organonomy (órganŏn’ŏmĭ) n. [Gk. organon, instrument; nomos, law.] The laws that deal with life or living organisms (biol.).
organonymy (órganŏn’ĭmĭ) n. [Gk. organon, instrument; onyma, name.] The nomenclature of organs (biol.).
organophyly (órganŏf’ĭlĭ) n. [Gk. organon, instrument; phylon, a tribe.] The phylogeny of organs (biol.).
organotrophic (órg’ănôtrop’ık) a. [Gk. organon, instrument; trephein, to nourish.] Pert. the formation and nourishment of organs (biol.).
organule (órgănŭl) n. [Gk. organon, instrument.] Any of the cells or elements of an organism (biol.).
orgasm (órg’āzm) n. [Gk. organ, to swell.] Any immoderate excitement; turgescence of any organism (phys.).
orientation (ór’iɛn’tā’shŭn) n. [L. oriens, rising.] The alteration in position shown by various protoplasmic bodies in the cell under various stimuli (phys.).
orfice (órf’ĭs) n. [L. os, mouth; facere, to make.] A mouth or aperture; the opening of a tube, duct, etc.
original (ór’iﬁnl) a. [L. origo, origin.] Pert. the beginning; appl. the wild species from which the cultivated have been derived (biol.).
ornis (órnĭs) n. [Gk. ornis, a bird.] The bird fauna of a region (zool.).
orinthic (órni̇th’ĭk) a. [Gk. ornis, a bird.] Pert. Birds (pal.).
orinthicnite (órni̇thik’nit) n. [Gk. ornis, bird; ichnos, a tract.] The fossil track or foot-prints of a Bird (pal.).
orinthine (órni̇thīn) n. [Gk. ornis, bird.] An organic substance found in the excreta of Birds (phys.).
orinthooopros (órni̇thŏkŏp’rŏs) n. [Gk. ornis, bird; kopros, dung.] The dung of Birds.
Ornithogaea (órni̇tho’jĕ’a) n. [Gk. ornis, bird; gaia, land.] The zoographical region which includes New Zealand (zool.).
orinthology (órni̇thŏl’ŏjĭ) n. [Gk. ornis, bird; logos, discourse.] The branch of Zoology dealing with Birds.
orinthophilous (órni̇thŏf’ĭlŭs) a. [Gk. ornis, bird; philein, to love.] Bird-loving; appl. flowers that are pollinated through the agency of Birds (bot.).
oronal (ór’ŏnāl) a. [L. os, mouth; anus, anus.] Serving as mouth and anus (zool.).
oronasal (ór’ŏnâz’ăl) a. [L. os, mouth; nasus, nose.] Pert. or designating the groove that connects the mouth and nose (zool.).
orthenteric (ôr'thöén'tèrık) a. [Gk. orthos, straight; enteron, intestine.] Having the alimentary canal stretched out along the ventral body surface; appl. certain Tunicates (zool.).

orthogenesis (ôr'thöjèn'ësis) n. [Gk. orthos, straight; genesis, descent.] Variation which, irrespective of natural selection or external forces, gradually produces a new and distinct type (biol.).

orthopterous (ôr'thöptèrús) a. [Gk. orthos, straight; pteron, wing.] Having straight folded posterior wings (zool.).

orthospermous (ôr'thös'përmüs) a. [Gk. orthos, straight; sperma, seed.] With straight seeds (bot.).

orthostichous (ôr'thos' tiküs) a. [Gk. orthos, straight; stichos, a row.] Appl. a fin skeleton when the peripheral somacids are parallel as in Cladoselache (pal.).

orthostichy (ôr'thos'tikli) n. [Gk. orthos, straight; stichos, a row.] The vertical line on which a row of leaves or scales is found; the arrangement of the leaves or scales in this row (bot.).

orthotriane (ôr'thôtrî'en) n. [Gk. orthos, straight; triaia, a trident.] A triaene with cladi directed outwards at right angles to the shaft (zool.).

orthotropism (ôr'thötrö'pizm) n. [Gk. orthos, straight; trope, a turning.] Growth in a vertical line (bot.).

orthotropous (ôr'thötrö'pús) a. [Gk. orthos, straight; trope, a turning.] Having the chalaza, hilum, and micropyle in a straight line; appl. ovules (bot.).

os (ôs) n. [L. os, a bone.] A bone.

osculant (ôs'kûlánt) a. [L. osculans, kissing.] Closely adherent; intermediate in character between two groups (biol.).

oscular (ôs'kûlår) a. [L. osculum, a small mouth.] Pert. an osculum.

osculate (ôs'kûlát) v. [L. osculare, to kiss.] To have characters intermediate between two groups (biol.).

osculiferous (ôs'kûlîferûs) a. [L. osculum, a small mouth; ferre, to bear.] Having oscula (zool.).

oscelum (ôs'kûlüm) n. [L. osculum, a small mouth.] An excurrent opening in a Sponge (zool.).

osmeterium (ôs'me'tèrîüm) n. [Gk. osme, smell.] A forked protrusible organ borne on the first thoracic segment of the larva of many butterflies, and emitting an offensive smell (zool.).

osmosis (ôs'môsís) n. [Gk. othein, to push.] A diffusion which takes place between two miscible fluids through a permeable membrane (phys.).

osmotic (ôs'môtîk) a. [Gk. othein, to push.] Pert. osmosis (phys.).

osphradium (ôsfrâ'diûm) n. [Gk. osphradion, strong scent.] A sense organ associated with the visceral ganglia in Molluscs, olfactory in function (zool.).

ossea triqueta,—the Wormian bones (anat.).

ossin (ôs'éin) n. [L. ossein, bony.] The organic base of bone (phys.).

osseous (ôsè'üs) a. [L. osseus, bony.] Composed of or resembling bone (zool.).

ossicle (ôs'ıkl) n. [L. os, bone.] Any small bone; one of those in the sclerotic; one of those in the gastric mill of Crustacea; a plate of a sea-urchin’s test (zool.).

ossicular (ôsïk'ùlar) a. [L. os, bone.] Pert. ossicles.

ossiculum (ôsïk'ùlüm) n. [L. os, bone.] An ossicle; a lithodesma (zool.); a pyrene (bot.).

ossification (ôsïfïka'shûn) n. [L. os, bone; facere, to make.] The formation of bone; the replacement of cartilage by bone (anat.).

ossify (ôs'ify) v. [L. os, bone; fieri, to become.] To change to bone (anat.).

osteoblast (ôs'têóbÎast) n. [Gk. osteon, bone; blastos, bud.] A bone-forming cell (emb.).

osteoclast (ôs'têöklaßt) n. [Gk. osteon, bone; klan, to break.] A cell which absorbs or breaks up bony tissue (emb.).

osteocomma (ôs'têökôm'a) n. [Gk. osteon, bone; komma, piece.] A segment of the vertebral skeleton (zool.).

osteocranium (ôs'têökra'ñüm) n. [Gk. osteon, bone; kranion, skull.]
The bony skull as distinguished from the cartilaginous or chondrocranium (zool.).

osteodentine (ōst'tōdēn'tīn) n. [Gk. osteon, bone; L. dens, a tooth.] A variety of dentine which closely approaches bone in structure (zool.).

osteodermis (ōst'tōdērmīs) n. [Gk. osteon, bone; derma, skin.] A dermis which is more or less ossified; a bony dermal plate (zool.).

osteogen (ōst'tēo'jen) n. [Gk. osteon, bone; genos, offspring.] The tissue which alters and forms bone (phys.).

osteogenesis (ōst'tēojesis) n. [Gk. osteon, bone; genesis, descent.] Bone formation (emb.).

osteogenetic (ōst'tēojēnē'tık) a. [Gk. osteon, bone; genesis, descent.] Pert. or causing the formation of bone (emb.).

osteogenic (ōst'tēojēn'ık) a. [Gk. osteon, bone; genos, offspring.] Bone-producing (phys.).

osteoid (ōst'tēoid) a. [Gk. osteon, bone; eidos, form.] Bone-like (anat.).

osteology (ōst'tēo'ljē) n. [Gk. osteon, bone; logos, discourse.] That part of anatomy that deals with the structure, nature, and development of bones.

osteoplastic (ōst'tēoplās'tık) a. [Gk. osteon, bone; plastes, moulded.] Producing bone; appl. certain cells (emb.).

osteoporosis (ōst'tēo-pōrō'sis) n. [Gk. osteon, bone; poros, a pore.] The absorption of bone, resulting in a porous structure (phys.).

ostiolar (ōst'tēōlār) a. [L. ostiolum, a little door.] Pert. an ostiole (biol.).

ostiolate (ōst'tēōlāt) a. [L. ostiolum, little door.] Provided with ostioles (biol.).

ostiole (ōst'tēōl) n. [L. ostiolum, little door.] The opening of a conceptacle, of a perithecium, of a stoma, of an anther sac (bot.); the inhalent aperture of a Sponge (zool.).

ostium (ōst'tīum) n., ostia (ōst'tīa) plu. [L. ostium, a door.] Any mouth-like opening; the openings of the Fallopian tubes; the opening in the crustacean heart by means of which the blood enters the heart from the pericardium; the opening from flagellate canal into para-gastric cavity in Sponges (zool.).

otic (ō'tīk) a. [Gk. ous, the ear.] Pert. the region of the auditory capsule (anat.).

otidium (ōtīdī'üm) n. [Gk. ous, ear.] The otocyst of a Mollusc (zool.).

otoconium (ōtōkō'nīüm) n. [Gk. ous, ear; konia, grain of sand.] One of the minute particles found in the internal ear (anat.).

otocrypt (ōtōkript) n. [Gk. ous, ear; kryptos, hidden.] An open invagination of the integument of the foot in certain Molluscs (zool.).

otocyst (ō'tōsīst) n. [Gk. ous, ear; kystis, bladder.] A sac containing fluid and otoliths, supposed to be auditory (zool.).

otolith (ō'tōlīth) n. [Gk. ous, ear; lithos, stone.] The calcareous particle or plate-like structure found in the ear or the auditory organ of many animals (zool.).

otoporpa (ōtōpōr'pē) n. plu. [Gk. ous, ear; porpe, a brooch.] Stripes of cnidoblasts on the exumbrella of Hydromedusae (zool.).

oval (ōvāl) a. [L. ovum, egg.] Egg-shaped; pert. an egg.

ovalbumin (ōvālbu'mīn) n. [L. ovum, egg; albumen, white of egg.] The chief constituent of white of egg (phys.).

ovarian (ōva'rīān) a. [L. ovarium, an ovary.] Pert. an ovary.

ovariole (ōvār'iöl) n. [L. ovarium, ovary.] The ovarian tube of an Insect; the tubes which together form the ovary (zool.).

ovarium (ōvār'iüm) n. [L. ovarium, ovary.] An ovary.

ovary (ōvār) n. [L. ovarium, ovary.] The essential female reproductive organ (zool.); an enlarged portion of the pistil or gynoecium (bot.).

ovate (ōvāt) a. [L. ovum, egg.] Egg-shaped.

ovate-acuminate,—appl. an ovate lamina with a very sharp point; appl. leaves (bot.).

ovate-ellipsoidal,—ovate, approaching ellipsoidal; appl. leaves (bot.).

ovate-lanceolate,—having a form of lamina intermediate between ovate and lanceolate (bot.).
ovate-elongating — having an oblong lamina with one end narrower than the other (bot).

ovenchyma (óven’kīmā) n. [L. ovum, egg; Gk. engchyma, infusion.] A connective tissue with ovoid-shaped cells (emb.).

ovicell (óvisēl) n. [L. ovum, egg; cellula, a cell.] A dilatation of the zoocium, serving as a brood pouch (sool.).

oviduct (óvidūkt) n. [L. ovum, egg; ducere, to lead.] The tube which carries the eggs from the ovary to the exterior; the Müllerian duct; the tube may or may not be attached to the ovary (sool.).

oviferous (óvif’erūs) a. [L. ovum, egg; ferre, to carry.] Serving to carry the eggs (sool.).

oviform (óvifōrm) a. [L. ovum, egg; forma, shape.] Egg-shaped.

oviparity (óvipā’rītī) n. [L. ovum, egg; parere, to bring forth.] Condition of being oviparous (sool.).

oviparous (óvīpā’rūs) a. [L. ovum, egg; parere, to bring forth.] Producing eggs; egg-laying; cf. viviparous (sool.).

oviposit (óvipōzīt) v. [L. ovum, egg; ponere, to place.] To lay eggs; appl. Insects (sool.).

ovipositor (óvipōzītor) n. [L. ovum, egg; ponere, to place.] A specialized structure in Insects for placing the eggs in a suitable place; a tubular extension of the genital orifice in Fishes (sool.).

ovisac (óvisāk) n. [L. ovum, egg; sacculus, a bag.] An egg-capsule (sool.).

ovism (óvīzīm) n. [L. ovum, egg.] The theory held by the Ovists that the egg contained the germ with the germ of all future generations within it (biol.).

ovist (óvīst) n. [L. ovum, egg.] A supporter of the Ovism theory (biol.).

ovocentrum (óvoSEN’tēr) n. [L. ovum, egg; centrum, a centre.] The egg-centrosome during fertilization (emb.).

ovogenesis (óvōjēn’ēsīs) n. [L. ovum, egg; Gk. genesis, descent.] Oogenesis, which see.

ovoid (óvōid) a. [L. ovum, egg; Gk. eidos, form.] Egg-shaped.

ovomucoid (óvōmū’koid) n. [L. ovum, egg; mucus, mucus; Gk. eidos, form.] A mucoid found in eggs (phys.).

ovotestis (óvōtēstīs) n. [L. ovum, egg; testis, testicle.] The hermaphroditic reproductive gland of certain Gastropods (sool.).

ovoviviparous (óvōvivīpārūs) a. [L. ovum, egg; vivus, living; parere, to bring forth.] Pert. forms which produce an egg with a definite shell, which yet hatch out internally (sool.).

ovulate (óvūlāt) a. [L. ovum, egg.] Containing an egg or ovule (bot., sool.).

ovule (óvūl) n. [L. ovum, egg.] The megasporangium of a seed-plant (bot.); any small egg or egg-like structure (sool.).

ovuliferous (óvūlīfer’ūs) a. [L. ovum, egg; ferre, to carry.] Ovule-producing; containing ovules (bot.).

ovuliferous scales,—stout scales, each bearing two ovules, developed on bract scales (bot.).

ovum (óvūm) n. [L. ovum, egg.] A female germ cell (biol.).

oxea (óksē’ā) n. [Gk. oxy, sharp.] A sponge spicule, rod-shaped and sharp at both ends (sool.).

oxeote (óksēō’tē) a. [Gk. oxy, sharp.] Like an oxea; in the form of a simple rod; appl. sponge spicules (sool.).

oxidize,—oxydize.

oxyaster (óksīsāst’ēr) n. [Gk. oxy, sharp; aster, a star.] A stellate sponge spicule with sharp-pointed rays (sool.).

oxychromatin (ók’sikrō’matīn) n. [Gk. oxy, sharp; chroma, colour.] Linin (emb.).

oxydactyl (óksīdāk’tīl) a. [Gk. oxy, sharp; daktylos, a finger.] Having slender tapering digits (sool.).

oxydase (óksīdās) n. [Gk. oxy, sour.] An enzyme which promotes oxidation (phys.).

oxydact (óksīdākt) a. [Gk. oxy, sharp; δι, two; aktis, ray.] Having three rays of which only two are fully developed; appl. sponge spicules (sool.).

oxydize (óksīdīz) v. [Gk. oxy, acid.] To combine with more oxygen; to
increase the oxygen content of the blood (phys.).

oxygynathous (ö̂k'sīgnāth'ūs) a. [Gk. ὀξύς, sharp; gnathos, jaw.] Having more or less sharp jaws (zool.).

oxyhaemoglobin (ö̂k'sīhē'mōglob'īn) n. [Gk. ὀξύς, acid; haima, blood; L. globus, a globe.] Hæmoglobin combined with oxygen, as found in arterial blood (phys.).

oxyhexactine (ö̂k'sīhēk'sāk'tīn) n. [Gk. ὀξύς, sharp; ἕξ, six; aktis, ray.] A hexactine with rays ending in sharp points (zool.).

oxyhexaster (ö̂k'sīhēk'sās'tēr) n. [Gk. ὀξύς, sharp; ἑξ, six; aster, star.] A hexaster with rays ending in sharp points (zool.).

oxytic (ö̂k'sīt'ik) a. [Gk. ὀξυεῖν, to make acid.] Secreting acid; appl. cells, glands (phys.).

oxytropism (ö̂k'sīt'rōpizm) n. [Gk. ὀξύς, acid; trope, a turning.] The tendency of numerous organisms to be attracted by oxygen (phys.).

oxytylote (ö̂k'sītī'lōt) n. [Gk. ὀξύς, sharp; tylos, a knob.] A slender, straight sponge spicule, sharp at one end, knobbled at the other (zool.).

P

P₁, —denoting the first parental generation, P₂ the grandparents, etc., in the law of Mendel. See P₁.

Pacinian bodies or corpuscles,—distal nerve-endings, consisting of lamellated connective-tissue capsule with a core of nucleated protoplasmic cells containing the ramifications of a single medullated nerve-fibre (anat.).

paedogenesis (pē'dōjēn'ēsēs) n. [Gk. παις, child; genesis, descent.] Breeding while still in the young or larval state, as Axolotl, certain Diptera (zool.).

paired fins,—the pectoral and pelvic fins of fishes; dorsal, anal, and caudal fins are unpaired.

Palaeobotany (pāl'ēōbōt'ānē) n. [Gk. παλαιος, ancient; botan, a plant.] The botany of fossil plants or plant impressions.

palaeogenetic (pāl'ēōjēnēt'ēk) a. [Gk. παλαιος, ancient; genesis, descent.] Appl. atavistic features fully developed, which are usually characteristically embryonic (biol.).

Palaeontology (pāl'ēōn'tōl'ōjī) n. [Gk. παλαιος, ancient; ons, being; logos, discourse.] The science of past organic life based on fossils and fossil impressions.

Palaeozoic (pāl'ēōzō'īk) a. [Gk. παλαιος, ancient; zoom, animal.] Appl. the Primary or earliest of the three groups of rock-systems (pal.).

Palaeozoology (pāl'ēōzō'ōl'ōjī) n. [Gk. παλαιος, ancient; zoom, animal; logos, discourse.] The zoology of fossil animals and animal impressions.

palama (pāl'amā) n. [Gk. παλαμη, the palm.] Foot-webbing of aquatic birds.

palamate,—palmate.

palatal (pāl'ātāl) a. [L. palatum, palate.] Pert. the palate; palatine; appl. bone, sinus, etc. (anat.).

palate (pāl'āt) n. [L. palatum, palate.] The roof of the mouth (anat.); an insect epipharynx (zool.); a projection of the lower lip of a personate corolla (bot.).

palatine (pāl'ātīn) a. [L. palatum, palate.] Pert. or in the region of the palate; appl. artery, bone, foramen, etc. (anat.).

palatoglossal (pāl'ātōglos'āl) a. [L. palatum, palate; glossa, tongue.] Pert. palate and tongue; appl. a muscle (anat.).

palatonasal (pāl'ātōnāz'āl) a. [L. palatum, palate; nasus, nose.] Pert. palate and nose (anat.).

palatopharyngeal (pāl'ātōfār'īnjēāl) a. [L. palatum, palate; Gk. pharynx, pharynx.] In the region of palate and pharynx; appl. a muscle (anat.).

palatopterygoid (pāl'ātōpt'rī'goid) a. [L. palatum, palate; Gk. πτέρυγον, little wing; eidos, resemblance.] In the region of or pert. palate and pterygoid (anat.).

palatoquadrate (pāl'ātōkwō'drāt) a. [L. palatum, palate; quadratus, squared.] Connecting palatine and quadrat; appl. the dorsal cartilage of the mandibular arch (anat.).
palea (pā'leā) n. [L. palea, chaff.] One of little bracts on the florets of Compositae (bot.).
paleaceous (pālē'a-shūs) a. [L. palea, chaff.]. Appl. a capitulum furnished with small scaly bracts or paleae (bot.).
paliform (pālif'ōrm) a. [L. palus, a stake; forma, shape.] Like an upright stake.
palingenesis (pāl'injēn'ēsis) n. [Gk. palin, anew; genesis, descent.] Abrupt metamorphosis; the re-birth of ancestral characters (biol.).
pallisade tissue,—the general ground tissue of many foliage leaves, so called from the palisade-like arrangement of their elongated cells (bot.).
pallet (pāl'ēt) n. [L. pala, a spade.] A shelly plate on a bivalve siphon (zool.).
pallial (pāl'ilal) a. [L. pallium, mantle.] Pert. the molluscan pallium or mantle; appl. line, groove, sinus, muscles (zool.).
palliate (pāl'iāt) a. [L. pallium, mantle.] Having a mantle or similar structure (zool.).
pallioapedal (pāl'iōpēd'al) a. [L. pallium, mantle; pes, foot.] Pert. molluscan mantle and foot.
pallium (pāl'iūm) n. [L. pallium, mantle.] A mollusc or brachiopod mantle; a portion of the cerebral wall (zool.).
palmar (pāl'mār) a. [L. palma, palm of the hand.] Pert. the palm of the hand; appl. aponeurosis, nerve, muscle (anat.).
palmaria (pāl'mārīā) n. pl. [L. palmaris, pert. the palm.] The third brachials of Crinoids (zool.).
palmate (pāl'māt) a. [L. palma, palm of the hand.] Appl. leaves divided into lobes arising from a common centre (bot.); having anterior toes webbed, as in most aquatic Birds (zool.).
palmatifid (pāl'māt'i-fid) a. [L. palma, palm of the hand; findere, to cleave.] Appl. leaves divided into lobes to about the middle, at acute angles to each other (bot.).
palmatifoliate (pāl'māt'ilōvāt) a. [L. palma, palm; lobus, a lobe.] Palmate with rounded lobes and divisions half-way to the base (bot.).
palmatipartite (pāl'māt-ipārtit) a. [L. palma, palm; partitus, divided.] Palmate with the divisions more than half-way to the base (bot.).
palmatisect (pāl'māt'i-sekt) a. [L. palma, palm; sectus, cut.] Palmate with the divisions nearly to the base (bot.).
palmella (pālmē'lā) n. [Gk. palmos, a quivering.] A stage of certain Algae, consisting of groups of rounded cells in a jelly-like mass (bot.).
palmitin (pāl'mītīn) n. [Gk. palma, palm-tree.] A compound of fatty acid and glycerine found in adipose tissue (phys.).
palmula (pāl'mūlā) n. [L. palma, palm.] A terminal lobe or process between the paired claws of insect feet (zool.).
palp.—see palpus.
palpacle (pāl'pākl) n. [L. palpare, to feel.] The tentacle of a dactylozooid or palpon of Siphonophora (zool.).
palpal (pāl'pāl) a. [L. palpare, to stroke.] Pert. a palpus.
palpate (pāl'pāt) a. [L. palpare, to stroke.] Provided with a palpus or palpi (zool.).
palpebra (pāl'pēbrā) n. [L. palpēbra, an eyelid.] An eyelid.
palpebral (pāl'pēbrāl) a. [L. palpēbra, an eyelid.] Pert. the eyelids; appl. arteries, ligament, nerves (anat.); appl. a lobe or buttress on which the eye of Trilobites rests (zool.).
palpifer (pāl'pīfer) n. [L. palpare, to feel; fere, to carry.] A maxilla lobe bearing the palpus of Insects (zool.).
palpiform (pāl'pīfōrm) a. [L. palpare, to feel; forma, shape.] Resembling a palpus or insect-feeler (zool.).
palpiger (pāl'pīgər) n. [L. palpare, to feel; gerere, to bear.] The support of a labial palpus in Insects (zool.).
palpoell (pāl'pōsəl) n. [L. palpare, to touch; cilium, a lash.] A stiff sensory filament attached to the sense cells of Hydromedusae (zool.).
palpon (pāl'pōn) n. [L. palpare, to
palpus (pál'púls) n. [L. palpare, to feel.] A small palpus or feeler.

palp (pál'p) n., palpi (pál'pi, pálpé) plu. [L. palpare, to feel.] The labial feelers of Insects; sensory appendages on the prostomium of polychaet worms, on mandibles of Crustacea, etc. (zool.).

paludicole (pál'ü-díköl) a. [L. palus, a marsh; colere, to inhabit.] Living in ponds and streams.

palule (pál'ül) n. [L. palus, a stake.] An unattached calcareous process of Corals; a small palus (zool.).

palus (pál'ús) n., pali (pá'li, pál'e) plu. [L. palus, a stake.] A series of small pillars projecting upwards from the theca-base towards the stomodaeum of madrepore Corals (zool.).

pampinus, plu. [L. Pap-]

pancreas (pán'kréáš) n. [Gk. pan, all; kreas, flesh.] A compound racemose gland at the posterior abdominal wall of most vertebrates.

pancreatic (pán'kré-a'tík) a. [Gk. pan, all; kreas, flesh.] Pert. the pancreas; appl. artery, duct, vein (anat.).

pancreaticoduodenal,—pert. pancreatic and duodenum; appl. artery, glands, veins (anat.).

panduriform (pán'dú-rífór'm) a. [L. pandura, a three-stringed lute; forma, shape.] Fiddle-shaped; appl. leaves (bot.).

pangamic (pán'gám'ík) a. [Gk. pan, all; gamos, union.] Appl. indiscriminate mating.

pangen (pán'jén) n. [Gk. pan, all; genos, offspring.] Biophore; see hypothetical units.

pangenesis (pán'jén-ésíz) n. [Gk. pan, all; genesis, descent.] The gemmule theory, that hereditary characteristics are carried by germs from individual body cells (biol.).

paniculate (pán'íkú-lát) a. [L. panicula, a tuft.] Having the flowers arranged in panicles (bot.).

panneristic (pán'ner-ís'tík) a. [Gk. pan, all; meros, part.] Appl. an ultimate protoplasmic structure of independent units (biol.).

panmixia (pán-mík'síá) n. [Gk. pan, all; mixis, a mixing.] Indiscriminate interbreeding consequent on suspension of the influence of natural selection.

pansporoblast (pán-spör-ôblást) n. [Gk. pan, all; spores, seed; blastos, bud.] A cell-complex of Neosporidia producing sporoblasts and spores; an archespor (zool.).

papilionaceous (pá-píl'í ön'ä shús) a. [L. papilio, a butterfly.] Resembling a butterfly; appl. a five-petal corolla, one enlarged posterior, two united anterior forming a keel, and two lateral, the wings or alae (bot.).

papilla (páp'í-lá) n. [L. papilla, a pimple.] A glandular hair with one secreting cell above the epidermis level (bot.); an accessory adhesive organ with retractile tip, of some Trematodes; a conical dermal structure on Birds, the beginning of a feather (zool.); one of various small projections of the corium of the tongue, and eminences on the skin (anat.).

papillary (páp'í-lárí) a. [L. papilla, a pimple.] Pert. papillae; appl. a dermal layer with papillae (anat.).

papillate (páp'í-lát) a. [L. papilla, a pimple.] Covered by papillae; papillose; like a papilla (biol.); appl. petals with external cells projecting slightly above the surface (bot.).

papilliform (páp'íl'i-fór'm) a. [L. papilla, a pimple; forma, shape.] Like a papilla in shape.

papillose,—papillate.

pappiferous (pá-píf'í-rús) a. [Gk. pappos, an old man; L. ferre, to carry.] Pappus-bearing (bot.).

pappose (pá-pós', pá-pós') a. [Gk. pappos, an old man.] Having the limb of the calyx developed as a tuft of hairs or bristles; downy, or covered with feathery processes (bot.).
pappus (pāp'ūs) n. [Gk. pappos, an old man.] A circle or tuft of bristles, hairs, or feathery processes in place of the limb of a calyx (bot.).

papulae (pāp'ūlē) n. plu. [L. papula, a pimple.] Dermal gills; the soft skin of Asteroids raised up into finger-like processes with respiratory function (zool.).

papyraceous (pāpīrā'shūs) a. [L. papyrus, the papyrus-tree.] Of papery texture (bot.).

parabasal (pārābā'sāl) a. [Gk. para, beside; basis, base.] Appl. a striated apparatus surrounding the calyx of certain Protozooa (zool.).

parabasalia (pārābāsā'liā) n. plu. [Gk. para, beside; basis, base.] The basalia of Crinoids when a circlet of perradial infrabasalia occurs beneath them (zool.).

parablast (pārā'blāst) n. [Gk. para, beside; blastos, bud.] The yolk of meroblastic eggs; appl. the large nuclei of cells laden with yolk-granules, in the development of higher Mammals (emb.).

parabranchia (pārābrān'gkliā) n. [Gk. para, beside; branchia, gills.] A much plumed mollusc operculum or organ of smell (zool.).

parabronchi (pārābrōng'ki) n. plu. [Gk. para, beside; bronchus, wind-pipe.] The tertiary lung tubes of Birds, their terminations being embedded in the lung mesenchyme (zool.).

paracentral (pārāsēn'trāl) a. [Gk. para, beside; L. centrum, centre.] Situated at or near the centre; appl. lobule, gyrus, fissure (anat.).

parachordal (pārākōr'dāl) a. [Gk. para, beside; chorda, a cord.] Appl. paired horizontal cartilage plates formed on each side of the chondrocranium (emb.).

parachromatin (pārākro'mātēn) n. [Gk. para, beside; chroma, colour.] Achromatic nuclear substance giving rise to spindle-fibres (cyt.).

parachute (pārāshoot) n. [L. parare, to prepare; F. chute, a fall.] A special structure, such as an aril, a caruncle, a wing, of seeds enabling them to be wafted away, and so aiding in dispersal (bot.).

paracme (pārāk'mē) n. [Gk. parakme, decadence.] The decline of a species or race after reaching the highest point of development (biol.).

paracoel (pārāsēl) n. [Gk. para, beside; koilos, hollow.] The lateral ventricle, or cavity of the cerebral hemisphere (anat.).

paracondyloid (pārākōn'dliloid) a. [Gk. para, beside; kondylos, a knob; eidos, resemblance.] Appl. a process of the occipital occurring beside the condyles of some mammals (zool.).

paracone (pārākōn) n. [Gk. para, beside; konos, a cone.] The antero-external cusp of an upper molar tooth.

paraconid (pārākō'nid) n. [Gk. para, beside; konos, a cone.] The antero-internal cusp of a lower molar tooth.

paracorolla (pārākōrō'lā) n. [Gk. para, beside; L. corolla, a small crown.] A corolla appendage (bot.).

paracyst (pārāsīst) n. [Gk. para, beside; kystis, a bladder.] The antheridium of Pyronema (bot.).

paraderm (pārā'dērm) n. [Gk. para, beside; derma, skin.] The delicate limiting membrane of a pronymph (zool.).

paradidyms (pārādīd'īms) n. [Gk. para, beside; didymos, a testicle.] A small collection of convoluted tubules anterior to the lower part of the spermatic cord (anat.).

parafibula (pārāfībūlā) n. [Gk. para, beside; L. fibula, a buckle.] An accessory element outside the fibula at its proximal end, seen in some Lacertilia and young Marsupials (zool.).

parafalangium (pārāflāj'ēūm) n. [Gk. para, beside; L. flagellum, a whip.] A subsidiary flagellum (zool.).

paraganglia (pārāgāng'gliā) n. plu. [Gk. para, beside; ganglion, swell.] Scattered remains or rudiments of ganglia left along the aorta when the suprarenal ganglion has been formed (phys.).

paragaster (pārāgās'tēr) n. [Gk. para, beside; gaster, stomach.] A central cavity of Heterocoela into which gastric ostia open (zool.).
paragastric (pārāgā'strīk) a. [Gk. para, beside; gaster, stomach.] Pert. a paragaster; appl. passages or cavities in the branches of a -Sponge; appl. paired blind canals from the infundibulum to the oral cone of Ctenophores (sool.).

paragastrula (pārāgā'stroolā) n. [Gk. para, beside; gaster, stomach.] The stage of the amphiblastula of a Sponge when the flagellated cells are invaginated into the dome of rounded cells (sool.).

paragenesis (pārājēnē'sis) n. [Gk. para, beside; genesis, descent.] Hybrids' fertility with the parent species but not inter se (biol.).

paraglossa (pārāglōs'ā) n. [Gk. para, beside; glossa, tongue.] A process on each side of the ligula of Insects (sool.).

paraglycogen (pārāglī'kōjēn) n. [Gk. para, beside; glykos, sweet; genos, production.] Reserve food-material stored in protoplasm-grains of Gregarines (sool.).

paragnath (pārāgnā'thă) n. plu. [Gk. para, beside; gnathos, jaw.] Paired, delicate, unjointed processes between maxilla and mandible of certain Crustacea (sool.).

paragnathous (pārāgnāth'ūs) a. [Gk. para, beside; gnathos, jaw.] With mandibles of equal length; appl. Birds.

paraheliotropism (pārāhēlīō'trōpīz'm) n. [Gk. para, beside; helios, sun; trophe, a turning.] Tendency of plants to turn the edges of their leaves to too brilliant an illumination to save their surfaces (bot.).

parahormone (pārāhōr'mōn) n. [Gk. para, beside; ornao, I arouse to activity.] A substance which acts like a hormone but is a product of the ordinary metabolism of cells; e.g., the sensitivity of a nerve to carbon dioxide (phys.).

paralinin (pārālī'nīn) n. [Gk. para, beside; L. linum, a linen thread.] Nuclear ground-substance (cyt.).

parallelinervate, parallelochrome,— appl. leaves with veins or nerves parallel (bot.).

paramastigote (pārāmās'tigōt) a. [Gk. para, beside; mastis, a whip.] Having one long principal flagellum and a short accessory one, as certain Mastigophora (sool.).

paramastoid (pārāmās'toid) a. [Gk. para, beside; mastos, breast; eidos, resemblance.] Beside the mastoid; appl. the two paroccipital processes of the exoccipitals (sool.).

paramere (pārāmēr) n. [Gk. para, beside; meros, part.] Half of a bilaterally symmetrical structure.

parametrium (pārāmē'trīum) n. [Gk. para, beside; metra, uterus.] Fibrous tissue partly surrounding the uterus (anat.).

paramitome (pārāmī'tōm) n. [Gk. para, beside; mitos, a thread.] The interfibrillar substance of protoplasm (cyt.).

paramylum (pārālī'yūm) n. [Gk. para, beside; amylos, starch.] A substance allied to starch, occurring in Protozoa (phys.).

paranephric (pārānēf'rik) a. [Gk. para, beside; nephrōs, kidney.] Beside the kidney; appl. a fatty body behind the renal fascia (anat.).

paranephros (pārānēf'ros) n. [Gk. para, beside; nephrōs, kidney.] An adrenal body.

paranuclein (pārānū'kleīn) n. [Gk. para, beside; L. nucleus, a kernel.] The substance of a true nucleolus (cyt.).

paranucleus (pārānū'kleūs) n. [Gk. para, beside; L. nucleus, a kernel.] A micronucleus; a spherical mass of mitochondria (cyt.).

paraphysis (pārāfī'sis) n. [Gk. para, beside; physis, growth.] A slender filamentous epidermal outgrowth occurring among sporogenous organs (bot.); a non-nervous outgrowth on the top of the brain of nearly all Vertebrates (sool.).

parapineal (pārāpī'nē āl) a. [Gk. para, beside; L. pīnea, a pine-cone.] Appl. an eye-like epiphysis of lampreys, the pineal body of other Vertebrates (sool.).

paraplasma (pārāplāz'm) n. [Gk. para, beside; plasma, something moulded.] The vegetative or less active part of cell substance (cyt.).

parapodium (pārāpō'dīīm) n. [Gk. para, beside; pous, a foot.] A paired process on the body-segments of Polychaets (sool.).
parapolar (párapōˈlär) a. [Gk. para, beside; pōlos, a pivot.] Beside the pole; appl. the first two trunk cells in the development of Rhombozoa (zool.).

parapophysis (párapˈōfəˌsısəs) n. [Gk. para, beside; apo, from; physsis, growth.] A transverse process arising from a vertebra centrum.

paraperthon (párapˈpərˈθōn) n. [Gk. para, beside; ptheron, a wing.] The tegula or shoulder-lappet or scapula of an insect mesothorax (zool.).

parapertronum—parapertron.

parapyles (párapˈiˈpəlzəs) n. plu. [Gk. para, beside; pyle, a gate.] Two accessory openings in certain developing Radiolarians (zool.).

paraquadrate (párapˈkwərdət) n. [Gk. para, beside; L. quadratus, squared.] The squamosal, a hammer-shaped investing bone supporting the suspensorium, externally (zool.).

parapectal (párapˈrɛktəl) a. [Gk. para, beside; L. rectus, straight.] Beside the rectum; appl. fossa, lymph glands (anat.).

parasite (páraˈsīt) n. [Gk. para, beside; sitos, food.] An organism living with or within another to its own advantage in food or shelter (biol.).

parasitic (páraˈsītɪk) a. [Gk. para, beside; sitos, food.] Appl. an organism living at the expense of another, and in or on it (biol.).

parasitic castration,—castration caused by the presence of a parasite, as in certain male crabs infested by Sacculina (biol.).

parasitism (páraˈsītɪzəm) n. [Gk. para, beside; sitos, food.] A form of symbiosis in which one symbiont, the parasite, receives advantage to the detriment of the other, the host (biol.).

parasitology (páraˈsītələˈjē) n. [Gk. para, beside; sitos, food; logos, discourse.] The science treating of parasites, especially those affecting human beings.

parasphenoid (páraˈsfənəd) n. [Gk. para, beside; sphen, wedge; eides, like.] A membrane bone forming the floor of the cranium in certain Reptiles (zool.).

parastemum (páraˈstɛəmən) n. [Gk. para, beside; stemon, a warp.] A sterile stamen (bot.).

parasternum (páraˈstərnəm) n. [Gk. para, beside; sternon, the breast.] The sum-total of the abdominal ribs of certain Reptiles (zool.).

parastichy (páraˈstɪkə) n. [Gk. para, beside; stichos, row.] A secondary spiral in phyllotaxis (bot.).

parately (páraˈtɛlə) n. [Gk. para, beside; telos, end.] Evolution from unrelated material to that of type, but resulting in superficial resemblance (biol.).

parathyroid (páraˈθīrəd) a. [Gk. para, beside; thyreos, a shield.] Beside the thyroid; appl. small brownish-red glands (anat.).

paratonic (páraˈtɒnɪk) a. [Gk. para, beside; tonos, pitch.] Stimulating; appl. the influence of light on growing plants (bot.).

paravesical (páraˈvɛsəkəl) a. [Gk. para, beside; vesica, bladder.] Beside the bladder; appl. a fossa (anat.).

paraxial (páraˈkʃɛl) a. [Gk. para, beside; L. axis, axle.] Alongside the axis; appl. a medial column of mesoderm (emb.).

parencephalon (párenˈkɛfəˌlɑn) n. [Gk. para, beside; enkephalon, brain.] One of paired cerebral hemispheres.

parenchyma (párenˈkɛmə) n. [Gk. para, beside; engkhyma, infusion.] The soft, succulent tissue commonest in plants (bot.); the ground-work tissue of organs (zool.).

parenchymal (párenˈkɛməl) n. plu. [Gk. para, beside; engkhyma, infusion.] Spicules of the parenchyma of Hexactinellids (zool.).

parenchymatous (párenˈkɛməˌtəs) a. [Gk. para, beside; engkhyma, infusion.] Pert. or found in parenchyma; appl. a kind of cell (bot.).

parenchymula (párenˈkɛməˌlə) n. [Gk. para, beside; engkhyma, infusion.] A flagellate sponge larva with cavity filled with gelatinous connective tissue (zool.).

parental generation,—see F, P.

parahomology (párəˈhɒmələˈjē) n. [Gk. para, beside; homos, alike; logos, discourse.] Apparent similarity of structure (biol.).
paries (pār’īēz) n. [L. paries, wall.] The central division of a compartment of Cirripedia (zool.).

parietal (pār’ētāl) a. [L. paries, wall.] Pert. or forming part of the wall of an organ or structure; appl. cells, membrane, lobe (zool.); layer (bot.).

parietal bone—a paired bone of the roof of the skull.

parietomastoid (pār’ētōmäst’oid) a. [L. paries, wall; Gk. mastos, breast.] Connecting mastoid with parietal; appl. a suture (anat.).

parieto-occipital (pār’ētō-ok’sip’i-tāl) a. [L. paries, wall; occiput, back part of the head.] Appl. a fissure between parietal and occipital lobes of the cerebrum (anat.).

parietotemporal (pār’ētōtemp’ōrāl) a. [L. paries, wall; temporalis, temporary.] Pert. parietal and temporal regions; appl. an artery (anat.).

paripinnate (pār’i-pīn’āt) a. [L. par, equal; pinn, a wing.] Pinnate without a terminal leaflet (bot.).

parocipital (pārōk’sip’i-tāl) a. [Gk. para, beside; L. occiput, back of the head.] Appl. ventrally-directed processes of the exoccipitals (zool.).

paroecious (pārō’ēshūs) a. [Gk. para, beside; oikos, a house.] With antheridium and archegonium close to one another; paroecious (bot.).

parolfactory (pār’ōl-fak’tōrī) a. [Gk. para, beside; ol’fak’tor, organ of smell.] Applies an area and sulcus adjoining the olfactory trigone of the rhinencephalon (anat.).

paronychia (pār’ōnīk’i-a) n. plu. [Gk. para, beside; onyx, nail.] Bristles on the pulvillus of an insect foot (zoöl.).

paroophoron (pār’ōō-fōrōn) n. [Gk. para, beside; oon, egg; therein, to bear.] A few scattered rudimentary tubules, remnants of the Wolffian body in the female (anat.).

parosteal (pārōs’tēal) a. [Gk. para, beside; osteon, bone.] Appl. abnormal bone formations.

parosteosis (pārōs’tēōs’i-sis) n. [Gk. para, beside; osteon, bone.] Bone formation in tracts normally purely fibrous.

parotic (pārō’tīk) n. [Gk. para, beside; Our, ear.] A process formed by fusion of exoccipital and opsithotic in adult lizards (zool.).

parotid glands,—paired salivary glands opening into the mouth cavity of Mammals; in some Amphibians large swellings on the side of the head formed of aggregated cutaneous glands, sometimes poisonous (zool.).

parovarium (pār’ōvār’iūm) n. [Gk. para, beside; L. ovarium, ovary.] A small collection of tubules anterior to the ovary, the remnant in the adult of the embryonic mesonephros (zool.).

parthenogenesis (pār’thēnōjen’eśi-sis) n. [Gk. parthenos, virgin; genesis, descent.] Reproduction without fertilization by a male element (biol.).

parthenogenetic (pār’thēnōjen’e-ɪt’ɪk) a. [Gk. parthenos, virgin; genesis, descent.] Appl. plants or animals developed from seed or ovum without fertilization by pollen or spermatozoon (biol.).

parthenogonidia (pār’thēnōgōn’i-di-dā) n. plu. [Gk. parthenos, virgin; gonos, offspring.] Zooids of a protozoan colony, with the function of asexual reproduction (zool.).

parthenosperm (pār’thēnōs’perm) n. [Gk. parthenos, virgin; sperma, seed.] A sperm produced without fertilization (bot.).

parthenospore (pār’thēnōspōr) n. [Gk. parthenos, virgin; sporos, seed.] A spore produced without fertilization (bot.).

partial involucra,—see involucel.

partial segmentation,—see meroblastic.

partial umbel,—see umbellule.

partite (pār’tīt) a. [L. partitus, divided.] Divided nearly to the base (bot.).

parumbilical (pār’ūmbi-l’ikāl) a. [Gk. para, beside; umbilicus, the navel.] Beside the navel; appl. small veins from the anterior abdominal wall to the portal and iliac veins (anat.).

patagial (pātā’ji-āl) a. [L. patagium, a border.] Pert. a patagium.

patagiate (pātā’ji-āt) a. [L. patagium, a border.] Furnished with a patagium.

patagium (pātā’jiūm) n. [L. patagium,
a border.] The membranous expansion between fore and hind limbs of bats and flying squirrels and foxes; the similar expansion on a bird's wing; a tegula, or dorsal process of the prothorax of certain Lepidoptera (zool.).

patella (pātēl’ā) n. [L. patella, a small pan.] The knee-cap (zool.); a rounded apothecium of Lichens (bot.).

patellar (pātēl’ār) a. [L. patella, a small pan.] Pert. a patella.

patelliform (pātēl’i-fōrm) a. [L. patella, a small pan; forma, shape.] Shaped like a patella; pan-shaped; like a bordered disc.

patent (pāt’ēnt) a. [L. patens, lying open.] Spreading widely; expanded (biol.).

pathetic (pāth-ē’tik) a. [Gk. pathos, feeling.] Appl. the trochlear nerve and the superior oblique muscle of the eye (anat.).

pathogenic (pāth-ējēn’ik) a. [Gk. pathos, suffering; genos, offspring.] Disease-producing; appl. a parasite in relation to a particular host (biol.).

patina (pā’tinā) n. [L. patina, a dish.] Circles of plates round the calyx of Crinoids (zool.).

patulent (pāt’u-lēnt) patulous (pāt’u-lūs) a. [L. patulus, standing open.] Spreading open; expanding (biol.).

paturon (pāt’u-rōn) n. [Gk. patein, to trample on.] The basal joint of arachnid chelicerae, used for crushing and expressing the fluids of insects (zool.).

paulospore (pōl’spōr) n. [Gk. paula, rest; sforos, seed.] A resting or winter stage in development, as a cyst; a stage of suspended development (biol.).

paunch (pōnsh) n. [L. pantex; the paunch.] The rumen, an expansion of the oesophagus, the first stomach of ruminants (zool.).

pavement epithelium,— simple squamous epithelium of flat, nucleated scales, fitting together like mosaic (phys.).

paxilla (pāksil’ā) n. [L. paxillus, a peg.] A thick plate supporting calcareous pillars, the summit of each covered by a group of small spines,—a structure of certain Stelleroids (zool.).

paxillar (pāksil’ār) a. [L. paxillus, a peg.] Pert. a paxilla.

paxilliform (pāksil’i-fōrm) a. [L. paxillus, a peg; forma, shape.] Shaped like a paxilla.

paxillus,—a paxilla.

pearl (pěr) n. [F. perle, a pearl.] In the shells of some Mussels, an abnormal growth formed with a grain of foreign matter or a minute organism for nucleus and many thin layers of nacre surrounding it (zool.).

pectase (pēk’tās) n. [Gk. pektos, congealed.] An enzyme of plants which forms vegetable jelly.

pecten (pēk’tēn) n. [L. pecten, a comb.] Any comb-like structure; a process of the inner retinal surface in Reptiles, expanded into a folded quadrangular plate in Birds; the stridulating organ of certain Arachnids (zool.).

pectic (pēk’tēk) a. [Gk. pektos, congealed.] Appl. acids and bodies consisting of pectase, pectin, pectose (bot.).

pectinal (pēk’ti-nal) a. [L. pecten, comb.] Pert. a pecten.

pectinate (pēk’tī-nāt) a. [L. pecten, comb.] Comb-like; pectiniform; appl. leaves (bot.), a ligament of the iris (anat.), certain gills, pedicellariae of Asteroids, a septum between the corpora cavernosa (zool.).

pectineal (pēk’tī-nē-āl) a. [L. pecten, comb.] Appl. a process of the pubis of Birds; appl. a ridge-line on the femur and the muscle attached thereto (anat.).

pectinellae (pēk’tī-nēl’ē) n. plu. [L. pectinella, a small comb.] Transversely-planted, comb-like membranellae constituting the adoral ciliary spiral of some Infusoria (zool.).

pectinirhomb (pēk’ti-nīrōmb’) n. [L. pecten, comb; Gk. rhomboς, a magic wheel.] A type of stereom-folding in Cystidea (zool.).

pectoral (pēk’tō-rāl) a. [L. pectus, breast.] Pert. the chest; in the chest region; appl. arch, girdle, fins, limbs (zool.).
pectoralis major and minor.—outer and inner chest muscles connecting the ventral chest wall with shoulder and humerus (zool.).

pectus (pék'tús) n. [L. pectus, breast.] The chest or breast region.

pedal (péd'ál) a. [L. pes, foot.] Pert. the foot or feet; appl. cords, ganglia.

pedate (péd'āt) a. [L. pes, foot.] Pedatipartite.

pedatipartite (pédā'ti-pār'tīt) a. [L. pes, foot; partitus, divided.] Appl. a variety of palmate leaf with cymose branching of the third order (bot.).

pedatisect (pédā'tisēk't) a. [L. pes, foot; sectus, cut.] In pedate arrangement, and with divisions nearly to the midrib (bot.).

pedicel (péd'īsēl) n. [L. pediculus, a small foot.] A small, short foot-stalk of leaf, flower, fruit, or sporangium (bot.); the foot-stalk or stem of a stationary and fixed organism (zool.).

pedicellate (péd'īsēl'āt) a. [L. pediculus, a small foot.] Supported by a pedicel; appl. Hymenoptera with stalked abdomen; cf. pseudo-sessile (zool.).

pedicellus (péd'īsēl'ūs) n. [L. pediculus, a small foot.] A short foot-stalk (bot.); the second joint of insect antennae (zool.).

pedicle (péd'īkl) n. [L. pediculus, a small foot.] A short stem (bot.); a backward-projecting vertebral process (anat.); the narrow stalk uniting thorax with abdomen in Arachnids (zool.).

pedipalpus (péd'ī-pāl'pūs) n. [L. pes, foot; palpare, to feel.] In Arachnids, the second cephalothoracic paired appendage, variously a pincer-like claw, a simple or leg-like appendage, a chelate structure (zool.).

peduncle (pědŭng'kľ) n. [L. pedunculus, a small foot.] A stem or stalk, supporting flower or fruit (bot.); a band of white fibres joining different parts of the brain (anat.); the stalk of Brachiopods and Barnacles; the link between thorax and abdomen in Insects and Arachnids (zool.).

pedunculate (pědŭng'kūlāt) a. [L. pedunculus, a small foot.] Growing on or having a peduncle (biol.); appl. the primordial cerebral lobe of Hymenoptera (zool.).

pelagic (pělā'jīk) a. [L. pelagus, the open sea.] Ocean-inhabiting.

pelasgic (pēlā'sjīk) a. [L. Pelasgus, a Pelasgian.] Moving from place to place.

pellicle (pēl'īkl) n. [L. pellicula, a small skin.] The delicate protective investment of Protozoa; any filmy protective covering (biol.).

pellions (pēl'ēōn̄z) n. plu. [Gk. pella, a cup.] Ring of plates supporting the suckers of Echinodermis; rosettes (zool.).

pelma (pēl'mā) n. [Gk. pelma, sole.] The sole of the foot.

peloria (pēlō'rīə) n. [Gk. pelorios, monstrous.] Condition of abnormal regularity; a modification of structure from irregularity to regularity (bot.).

peloric (pēlō'rīk) a. [Gk. pelorios, monstrous.] Appl. a flower which, normally irregular, becomes regular (bot.).

pelta (pēl'tā) n. [Gk. peltē, a shield.] The shield-like apothecium of certain Lichens (bot.).

peltate (pēl'tāt) a. [Gk. peltē, a shield.] Shield-shaped; fastened to the stalk at a point within the margin, as a leaf (bot.).

pelvic (pēl'vīk) a. [L. pelvis, a basin.] Pert. or situated at or near the pelvis; appl. girdle, cavity, fin, limbs, plexus (zool.).

pelvis (pēl'vīs) n. [L. pelvis, a basin.] In Vertebrates the bony cavity formed by the pelvic girdle along with the coccyx and sacrum; the expansion of the ureter at its junction with the kidney (anat.); the basal portion of the cup of Crinoids (zool.).

pen (pēn) n. [L. penna, a feather.] A leaf midrib (bot.); the skeletal part of a cuttlefish (zool.).

pendulous (pēn'dō-lūs) a. [L. pen-
dere, to hang.] Bending downwards from the point of origin; overhanging; appl. ovules, branches, flowers (bot.).

penial setae, — paired needle-like chitinoid bodies at the anus of a round-worm, which also serves as reproductive aperture (zool.).

penicillate (pēni'cil'āt) a. [L. penicillum, a painter’s brush.] Penicilliform; pencil-shaped; tipped with hairs; having a structure like a camel-hair brush.

penis (pēn’īs) n. [L. penis, a penis.] The male copulatory organ.

pennaceous (pēn’ēshūs) a. [L. penna, feather.] Penniform; like a plume or feather.

pentacapsular (pēnt’a-kāps’ūlār) a. [Gk. pent, five; L. capsula, a capsule.] With five capsules (bot.).

pentacarpellary (pēnt’a-kārpēl’ār) a. [Gk. pent, five; karpos, fruit.] With five carpels (bot.).

pentachenium (pēnt’a-kēn’ē-əm) n. [Gk. pent, five; a, not; chainein, to gape.] A form of schizocarp with five carpels (bot.).

pentacoccus (pēnt’a-kōk’ūs) a. [Gk. pent, five; kokkos, kernel.] With five seeds or carpels (bot.).

pentacrinoïd (pēnt’akrīn’ōid) a. [Gk. pent, five; krainon, a lily; eidos, resemblance.] Resembling a Pentacrinus; appl. a larval stage of Feather-stars, the fixed stalked stage like a Pentacrinus (zool.).

pentactinal (pēnt’a-kānt’nāl) a. [Gk. pent, five; aktis, ray.] Five-rayed; five-branched.

pentacyclie (pēnt’a-sik’lēk) a. [Gk. pent, five; kyklos, a circle.] Arranged in five whorls (bot.).

pentadactyl (pēnt’a-dak’t’əl) a. [Gk. pent, five; daktylos, a finger.] Having all four limbs normally terminating in five digits.

pentadelfhus (pēnt’a-del’fhus) a. [Gk. pent, five; adelphos, brother.] Having five clusters of more or less united filaments (bot.).

pentafid (pēnt’a-fid) a. [Gk. pent, five; L. findere, to cleave.] In five divisions or lobes (bot.).

pentagonal (pēnt’a-g’ōn’āl) a. [Gk. pent, five; gonía, angle.] Appl. the symmetry of a pentamericous flower; quinaria; having five angles (bot.).

pentagonal (pēnt’a-j’nūs) a. [Gk. pente, five; gyne, a woman.] Having five styles (bot.).

pentamerous (pēnt’a-mĕr’ūs) a. [Gk. pent, five; meros, part.] Composed of five parts; in whorls of five or a multiple of five (bot.).

pentandrous (pēnt’a-n’drūs) a. [Gk. pente, five; andros, male.] Having five stamens (bot.).

pentapelalous (pēnt’ā-pēl’ālūs) a. [Gk. pente, five; petalon, a petal.] Having five petals (bot.).

pentapterous (pēnt’a-p’ter’ōs) a. [Gk. pente, five; pteron, wing.] With five wings, as some fruits (bot.).

pentasepalous (pēnt’a-sep’ālūs) a. [Gk. pente, five; septalon, sepal.] Having five sepals (bot.).

pentastichous (pēnt’ā-stīk’ūs) a. [Gk. pent, five; stichos, a row.] Arranged in five vertical rows (bot.).

pepo (pē’pō) n. [Gk. pepon, melon.] An inferior one-celled, many-seeded pulpy fruit (bot.).

pepsin (pēp’sin) n. [Gk. pepsis, a digesting.] An enzyme secreted by the stomach (phys.).

peptic (pēp’tīk) a. [Gk. pepsis, a digesting.] Relating to or promoting digestion; appl. pepsin-secreting glands of the stomach (anat.).

peptonephridia (pēp’tō-nefrîd’ē-ə) n.plu. [Gk. pepsis, digestion; nephros, kidney.] The anterior nephridia of Oligochaetae which function as digestive glands (zool.).

peraeopods,—pereiopods.

percurrent (pērk’ūr’ēnt) a. [L. percurris, running through.] Extending throughout the entire length, or from base to apex (bot.).

pericon (pēr’ē-kōn) n. [Gk. peraion, to convey.] The thorax of Crustacea (zool.).

pereiopods (pēr’ē-ōpōdz) n. plu. [Gk. peraion, to convey; pou, foot.] The locomotory thoracic limbs of Malacostraca; trunk-legs (zool.).

perennation (pēr’ē-nā’shūn) n. [L. per, through; annus, a year.] Condition of living for a number of years (bot.).

perennial (pēr’ē-nī’āl) a. [L. per,
through; annus, year.] Persisting through the year or for a number of years (bot.).

**perennibranchiate** (përenˈibræŋˈkïät) a. [L. per, through; annus, year; Gk. brangchia, gills.] Having gills persisting throughout life, as certain Amphibians (zool.).

**perfoliate** (përfəˈlēt) a. [L. per, through; folium, leaf.] Appl. a leaf with basal lobes so united as to appear as if the stem ran through it (bot.).

**perforate** (përˈfôrët) a. [L. perforare, to bore through.] Having holes or pores, as Corals, Foraminifers (zool.); appl. certain areas of the brain perforated by small blood-vessels (anat.).

**perforator** (përˌfôrəˈtôr) n. [L. perforare, to bore through.] A barbed spear-like head and process of some spermatozoa, as of Salamander (zool.).

**perhydridase** (përˈhidridəs) n. [L. per, through; Gk. hydor, water.] An enzyme which causes the activation of perhydride hydrogen (phys.).

**perianth** (përˈiânth) n. [Gk. peri, round; anthos, flower.] A floral envelope; the external floral whorls, including calyx and corolla (bot.).

**periblast** (përˈīblāst) n. [Gk. peri, round; blastos, a bud.] The outside layer, epiblast, or blastoderm of an insect embryo (emb.).

**periblastic** (përˌiblāsˈtık) a. [Gk. peri, round; blastos, a bud.] Pert. the periblast; superficial, as appl. segmentation (emb.).

**periblastula** (përˌiblāsˈtúlə) n. [Gk. peri, round; blastos, bud.] A blastula resulting from periblastic segmentation (emb.).

**periblem** (përˌiˈblēm) n. [Gk. peri, round; blema, a coverlet.] Layers of ground or fundamental tissue between dermatogen and plerome of growing points (bot.).

**peribranchial** (përˌibræŋˈkïäl) a. [Gk. peri, round; brangchia, gills.] Around the gills; appl. a type of gennation and an atrial cavity in Ascidians; appl. circular spaces surrounding basal parts of papulae of Asteroids (zool.).

**pericardiac** (përˈikärˈdīák), **pericardial** (përˈikärˈdīäl) a. [Gk. peri, round; kardia, heart.] Pert. the pericardium; surrounding the heart; appl. cavity, septum (anat.).

**pericardium** (përˈikärˈdīəm) n. [Gk. peri, round; kardia, heart.] The cavity containing the heart; the membrane enveloping the heart (anat.).

**pericarp** (përˈikārp) n. [Gk. peri, round; karpos, fruit.] The ovary walls of fruits (bot.).

**pericentral** (përˈiˌsênˈtral) a. [Gk. peri, round; centrum, centre.] Round or near the centre; appl. auxiliary cells (bot.).

**perichaetium** (përˈiˌkēˈshēəm) n. [Gk. peri, round; chondros, cartilage.] A fibrous membrane that covers cartilages (anat.).

**perichordal** (përˈikörˈdāl) a. [Gk. peri, round; chorda, a cord.] Enveloping or near the notochord (zool.).

**perichyrous** (përˈiˌkīˈlūs) a. [Gk. peri, round; chylos, juice.] With water-storage cells outside the chlorenchyma (bot.).

**pericladium** (përˈiklāˈdīəm) n. [Gk. peri, round; klados, a branch.] The lowermost clasping portion of a sheathing petiole (bot.).

**pericinal** (përˈiˌkînˈnäl) a. [Gk. peri, round; klerēin, to surround.] Appl. the system of cells parallel to the surface of the apex of a growing point (bot.).

**periclinium** (përˈiˌklînˈyüm) n. [Gk. peri, round; kline, a bed.] The involucre of a composite flower (bot.).

**pericranium** (përˈiˌkrānˈmûm) n. [Gk. peri, round; kranion, skull.] The fibrous membrane investing the skull (anat.).

**pericycle** (përˌisˈikl) n. [Gk. peri, round; kyklos, a circle.] The external layer of the stele (bot.).

**peridental** (përˌiˌdĕnˈtāl) a. [Gk. peri, round; L. dens, tooth.] Investing a tooth; appl. a membrane, or the periosteum of a root (anat.).
periderm (pêr’idêrm) n. [Gk. peri; round; derma, skin.] The outer layer of bark (bot.); the external cuticular layer of Hydrozoa (zool.).

peridesm (pêr’i dés’m) n. [Gk. peri, round; desme, a bundle.] Tissue surrounding a vascular bundle (bot.).

peridesmium (pêr’i dés’miüm) n. [Gk. peri, round; desmos, a band.] Tissue surrounding a ligament (anat.).

peridial (pêr’i d’I àl) a. [Gk. peridion, a small wallet.] Peri. a peridium (bot.).

perididyms (pêr’i did’I ym’I s) n. [Gk. peri, round; didyomos, a testicle.] The fibrous covering of the testis (anat.).

peridiolum (pêr’i d’I oI I I m) n. [Gk. peridion, a small wallet.] A small peridium or collection of spores enclosed within the peridial covering (bot.).

peridium (pêr’i d’I àm) n. [Gk. peridion, a small wallet.] The coat investing the sporophore of Fungi; the outer covering of a puff-ball (bot.).

peridural (pêr’i d’ur’al) a. [Gk. peri, round; L. durus, hard.] Appl. the perimeningeal space at a later stage of development (emb.).

perienterio (pêr’I en’térI I k) a. [Gk. peri, round; enteron, the gut.] Surrounding the enteron (zool.).

perienteron (pêr’I en’térôn) n. [Gk. peri, round; enteron, gut.] A cavity surrounding the enteron or visceral cavity (emb.).

perifolialy (pêr’I foI’I ârâ) a. [Gk. peri, round; L. folium, a leaf.] Round a leaf margin (bot.).

perigastriac (pêr’I gâst’I trîk) a. [Gk. peri, round; gaster, stomach.] Surrounding the viscera; appl. the abdominal cavity.

perigastriacula (pêr’I gâst’I trôlô) n. [Gk. peri, round; gaster, stomach.] The gastrula resulting after superficial segmentation (emb.).

perigonium (pêr’I go’I I üm) n. [Gk. peri, round; gone, generation.] A floral envelope or perianth; the involucre round the antheridium of Mosses (bot.); a gonotheaca (zool.).

perigonium (pêr’I jôn’I üm) n. [Gk. peri, round; gyne, a female.] The fruit-investing utricle of the genus Carex; the membranous perianth of Mosses (bot.).

perigynous (pêr’I yn’I s) a. [Gk. peri, round; gyne, female.] Having sepals, petals, stamens round the gynoecium, not underneath; cf. hypogynous (bot.).

perigyny (pêr’I jôn’I) n. [Gk. peri, round; gyne, a female.] Arrangement in a perigynous manner.

perihæmal (pêr’I h’I m’al) a. [Gk. peri, round; haima, blood.] Appl. the blood-vascular system of canals and spaces of Echinoderms; appl. dorsal outgrowths of the third body-cavity of Enteropneusta (zool.).

perilymph (pêr’il’mf) n. [Gk. peri, round; L. lympha, water.] A fluid separating the membranous from the osseous labyrinth of the ear (anat.).

perimedullary (pêr’I m’âd’lI àrI) a. [Gk. peri, round; L. medulla, the marrow.] Surrounding the pith of a stem; appl. a zone (bot.).

perimeningeal (pêr’I m’en’I jé’al) a. [Gk. peri, round; meningex, a membrane.] Appl. a space between the endorhachis and the meninx primitiva or spinal cord envelope (emb.).

perimysium (pêr’I m’Is’I üm) n. [Gk. peri, round; nys, a muscle.] Connective tissue binding numbers of fibres into bundles and muscles, and continuing into the tendons; alternatively, appl. only to fasciculi envelopes; cf. epimysium (anat.).

perinaeal (pêr’I na’al) a. [Gk. perinaion, the part between anus and scrotum.] Peri. the perinaeum; appl. artery, body, nerve (anat.).

perinaeum (pêr’I na’I üm) n. [Gk. perinaion, the part between anus and scrotum.] A surface of the body limited by the scrotum in front, the buttocks behind, and laterally by the medial side of the thigh (anat.).

perinephrium (pêr’I nêf’rI üm) n. [Gk. peri, round; nephros, kidney.] The enveloping tissue of the kidney (anat.).

perineurium (pêr’I nû’rI üm) n. [Gk. peri, round; neuron, a nerve.] The tubular sheath of a small bundle of nerve fibres (anat.).

perinum (pêr’in’üm) n. [Gk. peri, round; is, a fibre.] An epispore,
or microspore-coating of certain Pteridophytes (bot).

periodicity (pēr'iōd'is'tī) n. [Gk. peri, round; oïdos, a way.] The fulfilment of functions at regular periods or intervals; rhythm (biol.).

perioesophageal (pēr'iōf'os'fājē'āl) a. [Gk. peri, round; oisophagos, gullet.] Surrounding the oesophagus; appl. a nerve ring (sool.).

peristome (pēr'iōs'tēüm) n. [Gk. peri, round; osteon, bone.] The connective membranous tissue investing the surface of bones (anat.).

periostracum (pēr'iōs'träkūm) n. [Gk. peri, round; ostrakon, shell.] The chitinous external layer of most Mollusc shells (sool.).

periotic (pēr'iōt'īk) n. [Gk. peri, round; oüos, ear.] A cranial bone enclosing parts of the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear (anat.).

peripetalous (pēr'i'pē'tālūs) a. [Gk. peri, round; petalon, a leaf.] Surrounding petals or a petaloid structure (bot.).

peripharyngeal (pēr'i-fār'īn'jē'āl) a. [Gk. peri, round; pharynx, gullet.] Encircling or surrounding the pharynx; appl. the cilia of Ascidians (sool.).

peripheral (pēr'i-fēr'al) a. [Gk. peri, round; pherein, to bear.] Distant from the centre; near the circumference; appl. end-organs of nerves, nervous system (anat.).

peripheral (pēr'i-fēr'īkāl) a. [Gk. peri, round; pherein, to bear.] Appl. an embryo more or less completely surrounding the endosperm in the seed (bot.).

peripheral (pēr'i-fēr'ēri) n. [Gk. peri, round; pherein, to bear.] The boundary outline of a surface or part.

periphylls (pēr'i-fīls) n. [Gk. peri, round; phys, growth.] In certain Fungi, a filament branching from a hymenium without asci (bot.).

periplasm (pēr'i-plāzm) n. [Gk. peri, round; plasmos, something moulded.] The region of an oogonium outside the oosphere, in Fungi (bot.).

periplast (pēr'i-plāst) n. [Gk. peri, round; plastos, moulded.] The attraction-sphere (cyt.); the ectoplasm of flagellates; the firm cuticle of certain Mastigophora; intercellular substance of tissues (sool.).

peripneustic (pēr'i-pnēs'tīk) a. [Gk. peri, round; pneustikos, pert. breathing.] Having stigmata arranged along the sides of the body, normal in insect larvae (sool.).

periproct (pēr'i-prōkt) n. [Gk. peri, round; proktos, anus.] The surface immediately surrounding the anus of Echinoids (sool.).

perisaric (pēr'i-sār'īk) n. [Gk. peri, round; sarx, flesh.] The tough outer membrane of Hydrozoa (sool.).

periscleral (pēr'i-skle'ril) a. [Gk. peri, round; skleros, hard.] Appl. a lymph-space external to the sclera of the eye (anat.).

perisome (pēr'i-sōm) n. [Gk. peri, round; soma, body.] A body-wall; the integument of Echinoderms (sool.).

perisperm (pēr'i-spērm) n. [Gk. peri, round; sperma, seed.] The remains of the nucellus of an ovule when it is not all absorbed during development of the embryo (bot.).

perispore (pēr'i-spōr) n. [Gk. peri, round; sporos, seed.] A spore-covering; the mother cell in Algae spores (bot.).

peristalsis (pēr'i-stāl'īs) n. [Gk. peri, round; stellaein, to place.] Movement of the digestive tract, by which food is digested and absorbed, by means of involuntary muscles (phys.).

peristaltic (pēr'i-stālt'īk) a. [Gk. peri, round; stellaein, to place.] Appl. the movement by which food is digested, forced along the alimentary canal (phys.).

peristothium (pēr'i-stōth'īüm) n. [Gk. peri, round; stethos, breast.] An insect mesosternum.

peristome (pēr'i-stōm) n. [Gk. peri, round; stoma, mouth.] The region surrounding the mouth; used in connection with Mosses (bot.), Vorticella, Actinozoa, Annulates, Insects (sool.).

perisytole (pēr'i-sītōl'ē) n. [Gk. peri, round; sytole, a drawing together.] The interval elapsing between diastole and systole of the heart (phys.).

perithectum (pēr'i-thēk'shēüm) n. [Gk.
peri, round; these, a case.] A flask-shaped cavity with terminal ostiole in stroma of Fungi (bot).

peritoneal (për'ëtönē'äl) a. [Gk. peri, round; teinein, to stretch.] Pert. the peritoneum; appl. cavity, fossa, membrane (anat.).

peritoneum (për'ëtönē'üm) n. [Gk. peri, round; teinein, to stretch.] A serous membrane partly applied against the abdominal walls, partly reflected over the contained viscera (anat.).

peritreme (për'ëtrëm) n. [Gk. peri, round; trema, a hole.] The margin of a shell-opening; the small plate perforated by the spiral-opening in Insects (zool.).

peritrichoous (për'ëtrikh'ūs) a. [Gk. peri, round; thriz, hair.] Having the adoral band of cilia arranged in a spiral as in Vorticella (zool.).

peritrochium (për'ëtrō'kēm) n. [Gk. peri, round; trochos, a wheel.] A ciliary band; a circularly ciliated larva (zool.).

peritrophic (për'ëtrōf'ik) a. [Gk. peri, round; trophe, food.] Appl. a fold of membrane in the latter part of the intestine of Insects (zool.).

perivascular (për'ëväs'kūlär) a. [Gk. peri, round; L. vasculum, a small vessel.] Surrounding the blood-vessels; appl. lymph channels (anat.).

perivisceral (për'ëväs'ërál) a. [Gk. peri, round; L. viscera, bowels.] Surrounding the viscera; appl. the body cavity.

perivitelline (për'ëvit'ël'ën) a. [Gk. peri, round; L. vitellus, yolk of egg.] Surrounding the yolk of an egg.

permanent cartilage,—cartilage which remains unossified throughout life; opp. temporary (zool.).

permanent teeth,—the set of teeth developed after the milk or deciduous dentition; the second set of most, the third set of some, the first set of other Mammals.

permanent tissue,—tissue consisting of cells which have completed their period of growth and subsequently change little till they lose their protoplasm and die (bot.).

Permian (për'miän) a. [Perm, E. Russia.] The sixth rock-system of the primary group (pal.).

peronate (për'ōnät) a. [L. peronatus, rough -booted.] Covered with woolly hairs; powdery or mealy externally (biol.).

peroneal (për'ōnē'äl) a. [Gk. perone, the fibula.] Pert. or lying near the fibula; appl. artery, nerve (anat.).

peroneotibial (për'ōnē'ōtī'bīl) a. [Gk. perone, fibula; L. tibia, the tibia.] In the region of fibula and tibia; appl. certain muscles (anat.).

peronium (për'ōnium) n. [Gk. perone, a fibula.] In Trachomedusae, one of the mantle-rivets, or cartilaginous processes ascending from the disc margin towards the centre (zool.).

peroral (për'ōrál) a. [L. per, through; os, mouth.] Appl. a membrane of Infusoria formed by concrescence of rows of cilia (zool.).

peroxidase (për'ōk'sīdās) n. [L. per, through; Gk. oxys, sharp.] An enzyme which causes the activation of peroxide oxygen (phys.).

perradius (për'rá'dūs) n. [L. per, through; radius, a radius.] One of four primary radii of Coelenterates (zool.).

persistent (përsis'tënt) a. [L. per, through; sistere, to be fixed.] Remaining attached till maturation, as a corolla (bot.); appl. organs or parts in the adult which normally disappear with larval stage or youth, as gills (zool.).

person (për'son) n. [L. persona, a person.] An individual or zooid of a colony (zool.).

personate (përsōnät) a. [L. personatus, masked.] Appl. a corolla of two lips, closely approximated and with a projection of the lower closing the throat of the corolla (bot.).

perspiration (përs'préshūn) n. [L. per, through; spirare, to breathe.] Exudation or excretion through the pores of the skin (phys.).

pertusate (përtū'sät) a. [L. pertusus, thrust through.] Pierced at the apex (bot.).

perula (për'ūlā, pér'oolā) n. [Gk. pera, a wallet.] A leaf-bud scale (bot.).

dveralvar (për'valvār) a. [L. per, through; valvae, folding-doors.]
Dividing a valve longitudinally (bot.).

pervious (pərvˈɪəs) a. [L. per, through; via, a way.] Perforated; permeable (biol.); appl. nostrils with no septum between the nasal cavities (zool.).

pes (pēz) n. [L. pes, foot.] A foot or foot-like structure; as certain parts of the brain, branches of the facial nerve (anat.).

pessulus (pēsˈələs) n. [L. pessulus, a bolt.] An internal skeletal element in the syrinx of some Birds.

petal (pētˈəl) n. [Gk. petalon, a petal.] One of the separate parts of a corolla (bot.).

petaliform (pētəlˈɪfɔrm) a. [Gk. petalon, petal; L. forma, shape.] Petal-shaped; petal-like; petaloid; petaline.

petalled (pētˈəld) a. [Gk. petalon, a petal.] With petals; petaliferous; appl. apetalous (bot.).

petalody (pētəlˈədi) n. [Gk. petalon, petal; eidos, resemblance.] Conversion of other parts of a flower into petals (bot.).

petaloïd (pētəlˈəid) a. [Gk. petalon, petal; eidos, resemblance.] Like a petal (biol.); appl. the ambulacral areas of certain Echinoderms (zool.).

petaloïdeous (pētələˌiˈdēəs) a. [Gk. petalon, petal; eidos, resemblance.] Petaloid; appl. monocotyledons with coloured perianth (bot.).

petasma (pētəˈzma) n. [Gk. petasma, anything spread out.] A complicated membranous plate on the inner side of the peduncle with interlocking coupling hooks, an apparatus of certain Crustacea (zool.).

petiolar (pētəˈlər) a. [L. petiolus, a little foot.] Pert. having, or growing on a small stalk (bot.).

petiolate (pētəˈlət) a. [L. petiolus, a small foot.] Growing on a petiole (bot.); having thorax and abdomen connected by a petiole (zool.).

petiole (pētˈələ) n. [L. petiolus, a small foot.] The foot-stalk of a leaf (bot.); a slender stalk connecting thorax and abdomen in Insects (zool.).

petiolule (pētəˈlələ) n. [L. petiolus, a small foot.] The foot-stalk of a leaflet of a compound leaf (bot.).

petrohyoid (pētˈrəhiˈəd) a. [Gk. petros, stone; hyoides, Y-shaped.] Pert. hyoid and petrous part of temporal (anat.).

petromastoid (pētˈrəməstˈəd) a. [Gk. petros, stone; mastos, breast.] Pert. the mastoid process and the petrous portion of the temporal (anat.).

petrooccipital (pētˈrəʊsɪpˈtɪlə) a. [Gk. petros, stone; L. occiput, back of the head.] Pert. occipital and petrous part of temporal; appl. a fissure (anat.).

petrosal (pētˈrəsəl) a. [Gk. petros, stone.] Solidly bony; appl. a sphenoidal process, a ganglion of the glossoopharyngeal, to nerves and sinus in the region of the petrous portion of the temporal bone (anat.); appl. the otic bones of Fishes (zool.).

petrosphenoidal (pētˈrəsfləˌnədəl) a. [Gk. petros, stone; sphen, wedge.] Pert. sphenoid and petrous part of temporal; appl. a fissure (anat.).

petrosquamosal (pētˈrəskwəˈmoʊsəl) a. [Gk. petros, stone; L. squama, scale.] Pert. squamosal and petrous part of temporal; appl. sinus and suture (anat.).

petrotympanic (pētˈrötɪmˈpænɪk) a. [Gk. petros, stone; tympanon, drum.] Pert. tympanum and petrous portion of temporal; appl. a fissure (anat.).

petrous (pētˈrəs) a. [Gk. petros, stone.] Very hard or stony; appl. a pyramidal portion of the temporal bone wedged in between sphenoid and occipital; also a ganglion on its lower border (anat.).

Peyer's patches,—oval patches of aggregated lymph follicles on the intestine walls (zool.).

phaeella (fāˈələ) n. [Gk. phakeleos, a bundle of faggots.] A delicate filament with mesogloea core, and supplied with stinging capsules, occurring in rows in the stomach of certain Coelenterates (zool.).

phacoid (fəˈkɔɪd) a. [Gk. phako, a lentil; eidos, resemblance.] Lentil-shaped.

phaeism (fēˈizm) n. [Gk. phaios, dusky.] Duskiness; appl. the colouring of butterflies.

phaeochrome (fēˈɔkrəm) n. [Gk. 
phaeios, dusky; chroma, colour.] Chromaphil.
phaeochrous (fēōk'rūs) a. [Gk. phaieos, dusky; chros, colour.] Of dusky colour.
phaeodium (fēō'diūm) n. [Gk. phaeos, dusky; eidos, resemblance.] In certain Protozoa, an aggregation of food and excretory substances forming a mass round the central capsule aperture (zool.).
phaeophyll (fēōf'il) n. [Gk. phaeos, dusky; phyllon, a leaf.] The colouring matter of brown Algae (bot.).
phagocyte (fāg‘ōsit) n. [Gk. phagein, to eat; kyotos, hollow.] A colourless blood-corpuscle which tends to take in and destroy foreign particles (phys.).
phagocytesis (fāg‘ōsitōsīs) n. [Gk. phagein, to eat; lysis, a loosing.] The ingestion and destruction of microparasites by phagocytes (phys.).
phagolysis (fāgō'līsis) n. [Gk. phagein, to eat; lysis, a loosing.] Dissolution of phagocytes (phys.).
phalange (fālānj) n. [Gk. phalangx, line of battle.] A bundle of stamens united by filaments (bot.).
phalangeal (fālānj‘ēāl) a. [Gk. phalangx, line of battle.] Pert. the phalanges; appl. bones, processes of Corti's rods, etc. (anat.).
phalanx (fālāŋks) n. phalanges (fālānj‘ēz) plu. [Gk. phalangx, line of battle.] Segments of the digits of Vertebrates.
phallus (fāl‘ūs) n. [Gk. phallos, penis.] A penis.
phanerocodoncic (fān‘ēriōkōdōn’tık) a. [Gk. phaneros, manifest; kodon, a bell.] Appl. detached and free-swimming zooids of a hydroid colony (zool.).
phanerogam (fānērōg’am) n. [Gk. phaneros, manifest; gamos, union.] A phanogam or plant with conspicuous flowers; cf. cryptogam (bot.).
phanerogamous (fānērōg’amōs) a. [Gk. phaneros, manifest; gamos, union.] Appl. plants with flowers containing pistils and stamens (bot.).
pharyngeal (fār’injēāl, fār’injē’āl) a. [Gk. pharynx, gullet or windpipe.] Pert. the pharynx; appl. artery, membrane, nerve, tonsil, tubercle, veins (anat.).
pharynogonbranchial (fārīng’gōbrāng’-kīl) a. [Gk. pharynx, gullet; branclia, gills.] Pert. pharynx and gills; appl. certain bones of Fishes (zool.).
pharyngopalatine (fārīng’gōpālatīn) a. [Gk. pharynx, gullet; L. palatus, palate.] Pert. pharynx and palate; appl. arch and muscle (anat.).
pharynx (fārīngks) n. [Gk. pharynx, gullet or windpipe.] A musculo-membranous tube extending from the under surface of the skull to the level of the sixth cervical vertebra (anat.); the gullet or anterior part of the alimentary canal following the buccal cavity (zool.).
phelioderm (fēl‘ōdērm) n. [Gk. phellos, cork; derma, skin.] The secondary parenchymatous suberous cortex of trees, formed on the inner side of the cork-cambium (bot.).
phellogen (fēl‘ōjēn) n. [Gk. phellos, cork; gene, production.] The cork cambium of tree stems, arising as a secondary meristem (bot.).
philitrum (fil‘trūm) n. [Gk. philtron, a philitre.] The depression on the upper lip beneath the septum of the nose (anat.).
phlebenterism (fēblēn’tērz’m) n. [Gk. phleps, vein; enteron, intestine.] Condition of having branches of the intestine extending into other organs, as arms or legs (zool.).
phlebodesis (fēblē’dēsis) n. [Gk. phleps, vein; oidein, to swell.] Condition of having the circulatory system cavity so distended and insinuated as to diminish the coelom, especially so in Molluscs (zool.).
phloem (fōl‘ēm) n. [Gk. phloios, smooth bark.] The soft bast of vascular bundles, consisting of sieve-tube tissue (bot.).
phloem parenchyma,— thin-walled parenchyma associated with the sieve-tubes of phloem (bot.).
phloem sheath,—the pericycle, together with the inner layer of a
bundle sheath where the latter consists of two layers (bot.).

phloeotema ([fle'ôte'ma]) n. [Gk. phloios, bark; terma, end.] Endodermis; innermost layer of cortex (bot.).

pholidosis ([fôl'îdô'sis]) n. [Gk. pholis, scale.] Scale arrangement of scaled animals.

phoranthium ([fôrân'thîüm]) n. [Gk. pherein, to bear; anthos, flower.] The receptacle of composite plants (bot.).

phorozooid ([fôr'ôzo'îd]) n. [Gk. pherein, to bear; zoön, life.] The free-swimming young of certain foraminiferans (foran'thium).

phosphene ([fô'sfê'n]) n. [Gk. phos, light; phainein, to show.] A light impression on the retina due to stimulus other than rays of light (phys.).

phosphorescence ([fôs'fôrës'ëns]) n. [Gk. phosphoros, bringing light.] The state of being luminous without sensible heat; common in marine Protozoa, some Copepods, and the majority of deep-sea animals.

photodynamics ([fô'tôdîn'am'iks]) n. [Gk. phos, light; dynamis, strength.] The study of the effects of light-stimulation on plants (bot.).

photogen ([fô'tôjê'n]) n. [Gk. phos, light; gene, production.] The light-producing organ of certain Polychaets (zool.).

photogenie ([fô'tôjê'nîk]) a. [Gk. phos, light; gene, production.] Light-producing; phosphorescent.

photopathy ([fô'tôp'athî]) n. [Gk. phos, light; pathos, feeling.] Response to light stimulus (bot.).

photophilous ([fô'tôfil'ûs]) a. [Gk. phos, light; philos, loving.] Seeking and thriving in strong light (bot.).

photophore ([fô'tôfôr]) n. [Gk. phos, light; pherein, to bear.] A phosphorescent organ of Fishes (zool.).

photophyous ([fôtôf'îgûs]) a. [Gk. phos, light; phyge, flight.] Avoiding strong light (biol.).

photospheres ([fôtôsfishêr]) n. plu. [Gk. phos, light; sphaira, a globe.] Luminous organs of certain Crustacea (zool.).

photosynthesis ([fôtôsîn'ðhësis]) n. [Gk. phos, light; synthesis, a putting together.] Carbon assimilation (biol.).

phototaxis ([fô'tôtâk'sis]) n. [Gk. phos, light; taxis, an arrangement.] Response to the stimulus of light (phys.).

phototonus ([fô'tôtônûs]) n. [Gk. phos, light; tonos, a stretching.] Sensitivity to light; the condition of a plant or plant organ induced by light (bot.).

phototropism ([fô'tôtrôpizm]) n. [Gk. phos, light; trope, a turning.] The tendency shown by most plants to turn their growing parts towards the greater light (bot.).

phragma ([frâg'mâ]) n. [Gk. phragma, a fence.] A spurious disseipement; a septum (bot.); a thoracic partition in Insects (zool.).

phragmocone ([frâg'môkôn]) n. [Gk. phragma, fence; konos, a cone.] In Belemnitae and other Molluscs, a cone divided internally by a series of septa perforated by a siphuncle (pal.).

phrenic ([frên'ik]) a. [Gk. phren, diaphragm.] Pert. or in the region of the diaphragm; appl. artery, nerve, plexus, vein (anat.).

phrenicocele ([frên'îkôkôl'ik]) a. [Gk. phren, diaphragm; kolon, part of intestine.] Appl. a ligament, consisting of a fold of peritoneum from left colic flexure to diaphragm (anat.).

phrenicocostal ([frên'îkôkos'tâl]) a. [Gk. phren, diaphragm; L. costa, rib.] Appl. a narrow slit or sinus between the costal and diaphragmatic pleurae (anat.).

phrenicocolenal ([frên'îkôlîen'nal]) a. [Gk. phren, diaphragm; L. lien, spleen.] Appl. a ligament forming part of the peritoneum reflected over the spleen and extending to the diaphragm (anat.).

phrenicopect cardiac ([frên'îkôpêk'târ'dây]) a. [Gk. phren, diaphragm; peri, round; kardia, heart.] Appl. a ligament extending from diaphragm to pericardium (anat.).
phycochrome (φϊκόκρόμ) n. [Gk. phykos, seaweed; chroma, colour.] The colouring matter of blue-green Algae (bot.).

phycoeyanin (φϊκόσιφανίν) n. [Gk. phykos, seaweed; kyanos, dark blue.] The pigment of blue-green Algae (bot.).

phycoerythrin (φϊκόερθιρθιν) n. [Gk. phykos, seaweed; erythros, red.] The colouring matter of red Algae (bot.).

phycology (φϊκόλφι) n. [Gk. phykos, seaweed; logos, discourse.] The part of Botany dealing with Algae.

phycoeaphin (φϊκόφειν) n. [Gk. phykos, seaweed; phaisos, dusky.] The pigment of brown Algae (bot.).

phycoxanthin (φϊκόξανθιν) n. [Gk. phykos, seaweed; xanthos, yellow.] The buff-coloured substance of diatoms (bot.).

phyllactocarp (φϊλακτόκαρπ) n. [Gk. phyllaktikos, guarding; karpos, fruit.] A modification of the hydrocladium in Hydromedusae for the protection of the gonophore (zool.).

phylephebic (φϊλεφιβικ) a. [Gk. phyylon, a race; ephelasia, manhood.] Appl. the adult stage in race history (biol.).

phyletic (φϊλετικ) a. [Gk. phyelon, race.] Pert. a phylum or race (biol.).

phyllade (φϊλαδ) n. [Gk. phyllas, foliage.] A reduced scale-like leaf (bot.).

phyllary (φϊλαρι) n. [Gk. phyllon, leaf.] One of the bracts of the involucres of Compositae (bot.).

phyllidia (φϊλίδια) n. pl. [Gk. phyllidon, a little leaf.] Four outgrowths from the side of the scolix of Cestoidea; bothridia (zool.).

phyllbranchia (φϊλβρανχια) n. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; branchia, gills.] A gist consisting of numbers of lamellae or thin plates (zool.).

phylocladium (φϊλοκλάδιομ) n. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; klados, sprout.] A green flattened or rounded stem functioning as a leaf, as in Cactus (bot.).

phyloecyst (φϊλοιστ) n. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; kystis, bladder.] The rudimentary cavity of a hydrophyllum or protective medusoid (zool.).

phyllode (φϊλόδ) n. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; eidos, resemblance.] A winged petiole with flattened surfaces placed laterally to the stem, functioning as a leaf (bot.).

phyllody (φϊλόδι) n. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; eidos, resemblance.] The metamorphosis of an organ into a foliage leaf (bot.).

phylogenetic (φϊλογενητικ) a. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; genesis, descent.] Producing or developing leaves (bot.).

phyllolid (φϊλοιδ) a. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; eidos, resemblance.] Leaf-like.

phyllomania (φϊλομανία) n. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; mania, madness.] Abnormal leaf-production (bot.).

phyllomorphosis (φϊλομορφοσις) n. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; morphe, form.] Phyllody; variation of leaves at different seasons (bot.).

phylophenous (φϊλόφενως) a. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; phaino, to show.] Feeding on leaves (zool.).

phyllophore (φϊλοφορ) n. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; pherein, to bear.] The terminal bud or growing point of palms.

phyllophorous (φϊλοφορος) a. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; pherein, to bear.] Bearing or producing leaves (bot.).

phyllopode (φϊλοποδ) n. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; pous, foot.] A sheathing leaf of Isoetes (bot.).

phyllopodium (φϊλοποδιομ) n. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; pous, foot.] The axis of a leaf (bot.).

phyllopodous (φϊλοποδος) a. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; pous, foot.] Having leaf-like swimming-feet, as in Branchiopods and Cladocera (zool.).

phylloptosis (φϊλοπτωσις) n. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; ptosis, a falling.] The fall of the leaf (bot.).

phyllspondylos (φϊλοσπόνδυλος) a. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; spondylos, vertebra.] Appl. vertebrae consisting of hypocentrum and neural arch, both contributing to the hollow transverse process, as in Stegocephals (zool.).

phyllotaxis (φϊλοτακτικ) n. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; taxis, arrangement.] The system of leaf-arrangement on an axis or stem (bot.).

phylloxanthin, —see xanthophyll.
phyllozoid (fil'özö'oid) n. [Gk. phyllon, leaf; zoon, animal.] A shield-shaped medusoid of protective function; a hydrophysialm of Hydromedusae (zool.).

phylogenesis,—phylogeny.

phylogenetic (fil'läjé'nět'ɪk) a. [Gk. phylon, race; genesis, descent.] Pert. race-history; appl. reproductive cells as opp. autogenic or body cells (biol.).

phylogeny (fil'läj'ěn) n. [Gk. phylon, race; genesis, descent.] The history of the development of a species or race, as opp. ontogeny, that of the individual (biol.).

phylogeronitic (fil'läjærə'nēt'ɪk) a. [Gk. phylon, race; geron, an old man.] Appl. the decadent stage in race-history (biol.).

phyton (fil'läön), phylum (fil'lüm) n. phyla (fil'lä) plu. [Gk. phylon, a race or tribe.] A group of animals or plants constructed on a similar general plan; a division in classification (biol.).

phylineanitic (fil'länéən'ɪk) a. [Gk. phylon, race; neanikos, youthful.] Appl. the youthful stage in race-history (biol.).

phylinepionitic (fil'länəpˌrən'ɪk) a. [Gk. phylon, race; nepios, infant.] Appl. the post-embryonic stage in race-history (biol.).

physicist (fit'isɪst) n. [Gk. physikos, physical.] An upholder of the theory that vital phenomena are explicable on a physico-chemical basis (biol.).

physiogony (fitʃˌiːdʒənɪ) n. [Gk. physis, nature; gene, production.] The development of vital activities (Haeckel).

physiological zero,—see zero.

physiology (fitʃˌiːləʊjɪ) n. [Gk. physis, nature; logos, discourse.] The study of functions and activities of organisms.

physiologically (fil'sōkliˈstētəs) a. [Gk. physa, bladder; kleiein, to close.] Having no channel connecting swim-bladder and digestive tract, as in most Teleosts (zool.).

physodes (fil'sōdz) n. plu. [Gk. physa, a bubble.] Spindles of phoroglutin contained in the plasmodium of certain Sarcodina (zool.).

physostomous (fìsΧsˈtɔməs) a. [Gk. physa, a bladder; stoma, mouth.] Having swim-bladder and digestive tract connected throughout life by the pneumatic duct, as in Ganoids (zool.).

phytobiology (fitˌtɒbˈɒlədʒi) n. [Gk. physa, plant; bios, life; logos, discourse.] The life-history of plants.

phytochemistry (fitˈtɒkəmˌɪstri) n. [Gk. phyon, plant; chymeia, an infusion.] The chemistry of plant life.

phytogenesis (fitˌtɒjˈɛnəsɪs) n. [Gk. phylon, plant; genesis, descent.] The development of plants.

phytogeography (fitˌtɒdʒəˈgræfɪ) n. [Gk. phyon, plant; ge, earth; graphein, to write.] Geographical distribution of plants.

phytoid (fitˈtɔɪd) a. [Gk. phyon, plant; eidos, resemblance.] Plant-like.

phytology (fitˈtɒlədʒi) n. [Gk. phyon, plant; logos, discourse.] Botany.

phytoma (fitˌtɔˈmɑ) n. [Gk. phyon, plant.] Vegetative plant-substance (bot.).

phytomer (fitˌtɒmər) n. [Gk. phyon, plant; meros, part.] A structural unit of a plant; a bud-bearing node (bot.).

phytomorphic (fitˌtɒmərˈfɪk) a. [Gk. phyon, plant; morphe, form.] With plant-like structure.

phyton (fitˈtɒn) n. [Gk. phyon, plant.] A rudimentary plant; a phytomer (bot.).

phytonomy (fitˌtɒnˈɒmɪ) n. [Gk. phyon, plant; nomos, law.] The laws of origin and development of plants.

phytophagous (fitˌtɒfˈæɡəs) a. [Gk. phyon, plant; phagein, to eat.] Feeding on plants; herbivorous (zool.).

phytophilous (fitˌtɒfˈɪləs) a. [Gk. phyon, plant; philos, loving.] Plant-eating (zool.).

phytophysiology (fitˌtɒfɪˈzɪləʊjɪ) n. [Gk. phyon, plant; physis, nature; logos, discourse.] Plant physiology, a branch of Botany.

phytoplasm (fitˌtɒpləzm) n. [Gk. phyon, plant; plasma, something moulded.] The protoplasm of plants (bot.).

pia mater (pēˈa mätˈər, pˈrə məˈtər) n.
[L. pia mater, kind mother.] A delicate highly vascular membrane investing brain and spinal cord (anat.).

pigment (pig'mént) n. [L. pingere, to paint.] Colouring matter in plants or animals.

pigment cell—a chromatophore or cell containing colouring matter (biol.).

pigmentation (pig'ménta'shún) n. [L. pingere, to paint.] Disposition of colouring matter in an organ or organism (biol.).

pileate (pil'eát) a. [L. pileus, a felt cap.] Crested; appl. Birds (zool.).

pileolated (pil'eol'atéd) a. [L. pileolus, a small cap.] Furnished with a small cap or caps.

pileolus (pil'eolús) n. [L. pileolus, a small cap.] A small pileus.

pileorhiza (pil'eori'zá) n. [L. pileus, a cap; Gk. rhiza, root.] A root-covering; a root-cap (bot.).

pileum (pil'eúm) n. [L. pileum, a cap.] The top of the head region of a bird.

pileus (pil'èús) n. [L. pileus, a felt cap.] The umbrella-shaped structure of a mushroom (bot.), or of a jelly-fish (zool.).

pilidium (pil'i'diúm) n. [Gk. pilidion, a small cap.] The characteristic helmet-shaped larva of Nemertines (zool.).

pilifer (pil'i'fér) n. [L. pilus, hair; ferre, to carry.] Part of the labrum of Lepidoptera (zool.).

piliferous (pil'i'férús) a. [L. pilus, hair; ferre, to carry.] Bearing or producing hair (biol.); appl. the outermost layer of a root or epiblema which gives rise to root-hairs (bot.).

pilose (pil'íos) a. [L. pilus, hair.] Hairy.

pilus (pil'ús) n. [L. pilus, hair.] One of slender hair-like structures covering some plants (bot.).

pinacocytes (pí'nákó'síts) n. plu. [Gk. pinax, a tablet; kylos, hollow.] The flattened plate-like cells of the dermal epithelium of Sponges (zool.).

pincers—prehensile claws, as of lobster; chelae of Insects; chelicerae of Arachnids (zool.).

pinealis (pí'né'alís) n. [L. pínea, a pine-cone.] An upgrowth from the roof of the midbrain of Vertebrates; the pineal body or gland or eye.

pinna (pí'ná) n. [L. pína, a feather.] A leaflet of a pinnate leaf (bot.); the outer ear; a bird’s feather or wing; a fish-fin (zool.).

pinnate (pí'nát) a. [L. pína, a feather.] Divided in a feathery manner; with lateral processes; of a compound leaf, having leaflets on each side of an axis or midrib (bot.).

pinnatifid (pí'nát'ífíd) a. [L. pína, feather; findere, to cleave.] Appl. leaves lobed about half-way to the midrib (bot.).

pinnatilobate (pí'nát'iló'bát) a. [L. pína, feather; Gk. lobos, alobe.] With leaves pinnately lobed (bot.).

pinnation (pí'ná'shún) n. [L. pína, feather.] Pinnate condition (bot.).

pinnatipartite (pí'nát'i-par'tít) a. [L. pína, feather; paríitus, divided.] With leaves lobed three-quarters of the way to the midrib (bot.).

pinnatifed (pí'nát'ípéd) a. [L. pína, feather; pé, foot.] Having lobed feet, as certain Birds.

pinnatisect (pí'nát'i-sekt) a. [L. pína, feather; sectus, cut.] With leaves lobed almost down to the base or midrib (bot.).

pinnatodentate (pí'nát'o-den'tát) a. [L. pína, feather; dens, tooth.] Pinnate, with toothed lobes (bot.).

pinnatopectinate (pí'nát'o-pék'tinát) a. [L. pína, feather; pecten, a comb.] Pinnate, with pectinate lobes (bot.).

pinniform (pí'nífórm) a. [L. pína, feather; forma, shape.] Feather-shaped or fin-shaped (biol.).

pinninervate (pí'nínér'vát) a. [L. pína, feather; nervus, a sinew.] With veins disposed like parts of a feather (bot.).

pinnule (pí'núl) n. [L. pína, feather.] A secondary leaflet of a bipinnate leaf (bot.); in Crinoids, one of the side-branches, two rows of which fringe the arms (zool.).

pinulus (pí'núllús) n. [L. pínum, a small fir.] A spicule resembling a fir-tree owing to the development of numerous small spines from one radial ray (zool.).
piscicolous (pisik'ölüs) a. [L. piscis, fish; colere, to inhabit.] Living within fishes, as certain parasites (zool.).

pisciform (pis'iförn) a. [L. piscis, fish; forma, shape.] Shaped like a fish.

piscivorous (pis'ivörüs) a. [L. piscis, fish; voräre, to devour.] Fish-eating.

pisiform (pi'siförn) a. [L. pisum, a pea; forma, shape.] appl. a carpal bone (zool.).

pisohamate (pi'sohám'ät) a. [L. pisum, pea; hamus, a hook.] Appl. a ligament connecting pisiform and hamate bones (anat.).

pisometacarpal (pis'omēt'ákár'pål) a. [L. pisum, pea; Gk. meta, beyond; L. carpus, wrist.] Appl. a ligament connecting the pisiform bone with the fifth metacarpal (anat.).

pistil (pi'stil) n. [L. pistillum, a pestle.] The seed-bearing organ of a flower, consisting of ovary and stigma (bot.).

pistillate (pi'stilät) a. [L. pistillum, a pestle.] Bearing pistils or female reproductive organs (bot.).

pistillidium (pi'stil'dıüm) n. [L. pistillum, a pestle.] The female sexual organ of Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, and Gymnosperms (bot.).

pistillody (pi'stil'öd) n. [L. pistillum, a pestle; Gk. eidos, resemblance.] The conversion of any organ of a flower into carpels (bot.).

pistillium (pi'stil'üm) n. [L. pistillum, a pestle.] A mass of muscle in a chitinous tube in the aurophore of a medusoid colony (zool.).

pit (pit) n. [A.S. pyt, a pit.] A depression formed in the course of cell-wall thickening in plant tissue (bot.); an embryonic olfactory depression (emb.).

pitcher (pit'shër) n. [L.L. picarium, a beaker.] A modification of a leaf for insect-catching purposes, as the pitcher-shaped leaf of Nepenthes (bot.).

pith (pith) n. [A.S. pitha, pith.] The medulla or central region of a dicotyledonous stem (bot.).

pituitary (pitū'tärä) a. [L. pituita, phlegm.] Appl. a body or hypo-

physis of the hypothalamus of the brain (anat.).

pivot joint, —a trochoid joint, or one in which the movement is limited to rotation (phys.).

placenta (plä'sënt'tä) n. [L. placenta, a flat cake.] The ovule-bearing part of the carpel (bot.); in eutherian Mammals, a double vascular spongy structure formed by interlocking of foetal and maternal tissue in the uterus, and in which maternal and foetal blood are in close proximity, allowing nutritive and respiratory elements to pass from the former to the latter by osmosis.

placental (plä'sënt'täl) a. [L. placenta, a flat cake.] Pert. a placenta or similar structure; appl. Mammals which develop a placenta.

placentate (plä'sëntät) a. [L. placenta, a flat cake.] Having a placenta developed (biol.).

placentation (plä'sëntä'shün) n. [L. placenta, a flat cake.] The manner in which seeds are attached to the pericarp, whether axile, central, marginal, or parietal (bot.).

placentiform, placentigerous,—placentate.

placochromatic (plä'körkomät'ık) a. [Gk. plax, a plate; chroma, colour.] With plate-arrangement of chromatophores (cyt.).

placoid (plä'köyd) a. [Gk. plax, a plate; eidos, resemblance.] Plate-like; appl. the hard scales or dermal teeth on the external surface of Elasmodbranchs (zool.).

placula (plä'külä) n. [Gk. plax, plate.] A flattened blastula with small segmentation cavity, an embryonic stage of Urochords (emb.).

plagiotropic (plä'jìört'rıp'ık) a. [Gk. plagios, oblique; trope, a turning.] Obliquely inclined; appl. roots and branches (bot.).

plagiotropic (plä'jìört'rıp'süs) a. [Gk. plagios, oblique; trope, a turning.] Obliquely inclined; appl. the asymmetrical polar cap of Rhombozoa (zool.).

planiform (plä'niförn) a. [L. planus,
level; forma, shape.] With nearly flat surface; appl. certain articulation surfaces.

plankton (pläŋkˈtɒn) n. [Gk. planktos, wandering.] The animal and plant life floating through water, including animals with weak locomotory power (biol.).

planoblast (plänˈobləst) n. [Gk. planos, wandering; blastos, bud.] A free-swimming hydroid individual (zool.).

planogamete (plänˈógəmēt) n. [Gk. planos, wandering; gamete, a spouse.] A ciliated motile protoplast or microzoospore of Algae (bot.).

planont (plänˈont) n. [Gk. planos, wandering.] The initial amoebula-stage of Neosporidia (zool.).

planta (plänˈtä) n. [L. planta, sole of the foot.] The sole of the foot; the first tarsal joint of Insects.

plantar (plänˈtər) a. [L. planta, sole of the foot.] Pert. the sole of the foot; appl. arteries, ligaments, muscles, nerves, veins (anat.).

plantigrade (plänˈtigrəd) a. [L. planta, sole of the foot; gradus, a step.] Walking with the whole sole of the foot touching the ground.

plantula (plänˈtūlə) n. [L. plantula, a small sole.] The empodium or pulvillus of Insects (zool.).

planula (plänˈyúlə) n. [L. planus, flat.] The ovoid young free-swimming larva of Coelenterates (zool.).

planum (plänˈyūm) n. [L. planus, flat.] A plane or area; appl. certain cranial bone surfaces (anat.).

plasma (pläzˈmä) n. [Gk. plasma, something formed.] The "liquid tissue" of body fluids through which leucocytes and corpuscles are disseminated; protoplasm generally (biol.).

plasmatique (pläzˈmätik) a. [Gk. plasma, something formed.] Pert. plasma; protoplastic (biol.).

plasmatoparous (pläzˈmätəpˈærəs) a. [Gk. plasma, something formed; L. parere, to beget.] Developing a mycelium directly upon germination instead of zoospores, as the grape mildew and other Plasmodopara (bot.).

plasmocyte (pläzˈmösit) n. [Gk. plasma, something formed; kylos, hollow.] A leucocyte (phys.).

plasmoidal (pläzməˈdēl) a. [Gk. plasma, a mould; eidos, form.] Pert. a plasmodium.

plasmodiocard (pläzməˈdiəkərd) n. [Gk. plasma, a mould; eidos, form; karpos, fruit.] A modification of a plasmodium in some slime Moulds (bot.).

plasmodium (pläzməˈdēəm) n. [Gk. plasma, a mould; eidos, form.] A collection of amoeboid masses without nuclear fusion; the naked protoplasm of Myxomycetes (zool.).

plasmogamy,—plastogamy.

plasmoysis (pläzməˈsɪs) n. [Gk. plasma, a mould; lysis, a loosing.] The withdrawal of water from plant protoplasm, causing contraction of cell walls (bot.).

plasmosome (pläzˈməsəm) n. [Gk. plasma, a mould; soma, body.] The true nucleolus; cf. karyosome (cyt.).

plasmotomy (pläzməˈtɒmi) n. [Gk. plasma, a mould; tome, a cutting.] Division of a plasmodium by cleavage into two or more multinucleate parts (biol.).

plasome (pläzˈsəm) n. [Gk. plasma, a mould; soma, body.] An ultimate vital unit; a biophore. See hypothetical units.

plastic (plästˈɪk) a. [Gk. plastos, formed.] Formative; appl. substances used in forming or building up tissues or organs; appl. force which gives matter definite form (phys.).

plastid (plästˈɪd) n. [Gk. plastos, formed.] A cell-body other than nucleus or centrosome (cyt.).

plastidogen organ,—the axial organ of Echinoderms (zool.).

plastidule (plästˈɪdəl) n. [Gk. plastos, formed.] The ultimate vital unit; a plasome or biophore. See hypothetical units.

plastin (plästˈɪn) n. [Gk. plastos, formed.] A substance found in the reticulum of cells (cyt.).

plastodynamia (plästəˈdynaməjə) n. [Gk. plastos, formed; dynamis, power.] Plastic or formative force (phys.).
plastogamy (plastóg'amí) n. [Gk. plastos, formed; gamos, marriage.] Union of distinct protozoan individuals with fusion of cytoplasm but not of nuclei (zool.).

plastral (plás'trál) a. [F. plastron, a breast-plate.] Pert. a plastron.

plastron (plás'trôn) n. [F. plastron, a breast-plate.] The ventral bony shield of Tortoises and Turtles; some other corresponding structures (zool.).

plate (plá't) n. [L. platus, flat.] A flat, broad, plate-like structure or surface; a lamina, scale, disc, etc.

platydactyl (plá'tidak'til) a. [Gk. platis, flat; daktylos, a finger.] With flattened-out fingers and toes, as certain tailless Amphibians (zool.).

platysma (plá'tiz'má) n. [Gk. plastos, formed; plastrae, a breast-plate.] A broad sheet of muscle beneath the superficial fascia of the neck (anat.).

plectonephridia (plék'tonéfríd'á) n. plu. [Gk. plektos, twisted; nephros, kidney.] Nephridia of diffuse type formed of networks of fine excretory tubules lying on the body-wall and septa of certain Oligochaetes; plectonephria, nephridia (zool.).

pleiocyclo (plí'ösik'lík) a. [Gk. pleion, more; kyklos, circle.] Living through more than one cycle of activity, as a perennial plant (bot.).

pleiomerous (plé'óm'erús) a. [Gk. pleion, more; meros, part.] Having more than the normal number of parts, as of petals or sepals (bot.).

pleiophyllous (plé'óflí'ús) a. [Gk. pleion, more; phyllon, leaf.] Having more than the normal number of leaves or leaflets (bot.).

pleiotaxy (plé'óták'sí) n. [Gk. pleion, more; taxis, arrangement.] A multiplication of whorls, as in double flowers (bot.).

pleomorphous (ploé'mór'fús) a. [Gk. pleon, more; morphe, form.] Poly-morphous; having two or more distinct forms occurring in one lifecycle (biol.).

pleon (ploé'ôn) n. [Gk. plecin, to sail.] The abdominal region of Crustaceans (zool.).

pleopod (ploé'pöd) n. [Gk. plecin, to sail; pous, foot.] An abdominal appendage or swimming-leg of Crustaceans (zool.).

plerocestoid (plér'ösès'toid) n. [Gk. pleros, full; kestos, girdle; eidos, form.] A metacestode, or sexless encysted stage of a cestoid worm (zool.).

plerome (plér'ôm) n. [Gk. pleroma, completion.] The core or central part of an apical meristem (bot.).

pleura (ploor'â) n. [Gk. pleura, a side.] A serous membrane lining the thoracic cavity and investing the lung (anat.).

pleural (ploor'âl) a. [Gk. pleura, a side.] Pert. a pleura or pleuron; as pleural ganglia (zool.).

pleuralia (ploor'âliâ) n. plu. [Gk. pleura, a side.] Defensive spicules scattered over the general surface of the body (zool.).

pleurapophysis (ploor'âpôf'ísís) n. [Gk. pleura, a side; apo, from; physis, growth.] A lateral vertebra1 process or true rib (zool.).

pleurite (ploor'ît) n. [Gk. pleura, a side.] A pleuron.

pleurobranchiae (ploor'ôbrâng'kî) n. plu. [Gk. pleura, a side; brangchia, gills.] Pleurobranchs, or gills springing from the lateral walls of the thorax of certain Arthropods (zool.).

pleurocarpous (ploor'ôkârp'pûs) a. [Gk. pleura, a side; karpos, fruit.] Appl. Mosses with fructification on lateral branches (bot.).

pleurocentrum (ploor'ösèn'trûm) n. [Gk. pleura, a side; L. centrum, a centre.] A lateral element of the centrum of many Fishes and fossil Amphibians (zool.).

pleurocerebral (ploor'ôsèr'ébrâl) a. [Gk. pleura, a side; L. cerebrum, brain.] Pert. pleural and cerebral ganglia, in Molluscs (zool.).

pleurodont (ploor'ôdônt) a. [Gk. pleura, side; odous, tooth.] Having teeth fixed by their sides to the lateral surface of the jaw ridge, as in some Lizards (zool.).

pleuron (ploor'ôn) n., pleura (ploor'â), plu. [Gk. pleuron, a side.] The external lateral pieces of the body segments of Arthropods; the lateral extensions of Crustacean shells (zool.).
pleuropedal (ploor'opē'dāl) a. [Gk. pleura, a side; L. pes, foot.] Pert. pleural and pedal ganglia of Molluscs (zool.).

pleuroperitoneum (ploor'opēr-itō'ne-ūm) n. [Gk. pleura, side; peri, round; teinein, to stretch.] Pleura and peritoneum combined, the body-lining membrane of animals without diaphragm (zool.).

pleuropodium (ploor'opō'dīüm) n. [Gk. pleura, a side; pous, foot.] A lateral glandular process of the abdomen of some Insects (zool.).

pleurosteon (ploorōs'tēōn) n. [Gk. pleura, side; osteon, bone.] The lateral process of the sternum in young Birds, afterwards the costal process (zool.).

pleurotribe (ploor'o-trīb) a. [Gk. pleura, side; trībein, to rub.] Appl. flowers whose anthers and stigmas are so placed as to rub the sides of insects entering them,—a device for securing cross-pollination (bot.).

pleurovisceral (ploor'ō-vīs'ērāl) a. [Gk. pleura, side; L. viscera, intestines.] Pert. pleural and visceral ganglia of Molluscs (zool.).

plexiform (plek'sīfōrm) a. [L. lexus, interwoven; forma, shape.] Entangled or complicated; like a network; appl. layers of the retina (anat.).

plexiform gland,—the axial organ of Echinoderms (zool.).

plexus (plek'sūs) n. [L. lexus, interwoven.] A network of interlacing blood-vessels or nerves (anat.).

plica (pī'kā) n. [L. picare, to fold.] A fold of skin or membrane (anat.).

plicate (pī'kāt) a. [L. picare, to fold.] Folded like a fan, as a leaf (bot.); folded or ridged (zool.).

pleciform (plĭs'īfōrm) a. [L. plicare, to fold; forma, shape.] Resembling a fold; disposed in folds.

pluma (ploom'ā) n. [L. pluma, a feather.] A contour feather of birds.

plumage (ploomā'j) n. [L. pluma, feather.] The entire covering of feathers of a bird.

plumate (ploom'āt) a. [L. pluma, feather.] Plume-like in arrangement.

plume (ploom) n. [L. pluma, feather.] A feather, or feather-like structure.
cavities, as in the bones of flying birds (zool.).

pneumatized (nū'māt'zd) a. [Gk. pneuma, air.] Furnished with air cavities.

pneumatocyst (nū'mātōs'íst) n. [Gk. pneuma, air; kystis, a bladder.] The air-bladder or swim-bladder of Fishes (zool.).

pneumatophore (nū'mātōfor) n. [Gk. pneuma, air; pherein, to bear.] The air-sac or float of Siphonophores (zool.); an air-bladder of marsh or shore-plants (bot.).

pneumatopyle (nū'mātōpyl) n. [Gk. pneuma, air; pyle, gatc.] One of the pores of a pneumatophore, opening above to the exterior in certain Siphonophores (zool.).

pneumogastric (nū'mōgāstr'ik) a. [Gk. pneuma, air; gaster, stomach.] AppI. the tenth cranial nerve, supplying heart, lungs, and viscera (anat.).

pneumotaxis (nū'mōtāk'sis) n. [Gk. pneuma, air; taxis, arrangement.] Reaction to the stimulation of carbon dioxide in solution; cf. aerotaxy (phys.).

pod (pōd) n. [M.E. pod, a bag.] A superior, one-celled, one- or many-seeded fruit of two valves; a husk (bot.).

podal (pō'dāl) a. [Gk. pous, a foot.] Pert. feet; pedal.

podeon (pō'dēōn) n. [Gk. pous, foot.] The petiole or slender middle part of the abdomen of Hymenoptera uniting propodeon and metapodion (zool.).

podetiform (pōdē'ʃīfórm) a. [Gk. pous, foot; L. forma, shape.] Resembling a podetium (bot.).

podetium (pōdē'ʃēūm) n. [Gk. pous, foot.] A stalk-like elevation from the thallus of some Lichens (bot.).

podeum,—a podeon.

podex (pō'dēks) n. [L. podex, rump.] The region about the anus.

podical (pōd'ikāl) a. [L. podex, rump.] In the anal region; appl. a pair of small hard plates beside the anus of Arthropods (zool.).

podite (pō'dīt) n. [Gk. pous, foot.] A Crustacean walking leg.

podium (pō'dīūm) n. [Gk. pous, foot.] A foot or footlike structure (biol.).

podobranchiae (pōdōbrān'g'kīē) n. plu. [Gk. pous, foot; brancliia, gills.] Podobranches or foot-gills, springing from the coxopodites of the thoracic appendages of certain Arthropods (zool.).

podocephalous (pōdōkēf'ālūs, -sēf-) a. [Gk. pous, foot; kephale, head.] Having a head of flowers on a long stalk (bot.).

podoconus (pō'dōkō'nūs) n. [Gk. pous, foot; konos, cone.] A conical mass of endoplasm connecting the central capsule with the disc of Sarcodina (zool.).

podoctyst (pōdōs'íst) n. [Gk. pous, foot; kystis, bladder.] A pedal sinus or caudal vesicle in certain Gasteropods (zool.).

pododerm (pōdō'děrm) n. [Gk. pous, foot; derma, skin.] The dermal layer of a hoof, within the horny layer (zool.).

podoecanium (pōdō'jēm'ēm) n. [Gk. pous, foot; gyné, a female.] A stipe supporting the gynoeccium (bot.).

podomer (pōdō'mēr) n. [Gk. pous, foot; meros, part.] A limb segment of Arthropods (zool.).

podophthalmite (pōdō'φothal'mīt) n. [Gk. pous, foot; opthalmos, eye.] In Crustaceans, the eyestalk segment farthest from the head (zool.).

podotherca (pōdō'the'kā) n. [Gk. pous, foot; thanke, a box.] A foot covering, as of Birds or Reptiles.

pogonion (pōgō'nion)n. [Gk. pogonion, little beard.] The most prominent point of the chin as represented on the mandible (anat.).

polikithermal (polīkīthēr'māl) a. [Gk. pokilos, various; thermos, heat.] Appl. cold-blooded animals, or those whose temperature varies with that of the surrounding medium; cf. homothermous (phys.).

polikithermous,—polikithermal.

poisers,—halteres, which see.

polar (pōlár) a. [Gk. polos, a pivot.] In the region of the end of an axis; at a pole.

polar body,—one of two cells divided off from the ovum during maturation, before the germ-nuclei fuse (cyt.).

polar nuclei,—a nucleus remaining at each end of an angiosperm em-
bryo, which later form the secondary nucleus (bot).

polar plates,—two narrow ciliated areas produced in the transverse plane, part of the equilibrium apparatus of certain Coelenterates (zool.).

dorlas rays,—astral rays, as opp. spindle-fibres (cvt.).

polar rings,—two ring-shaped cytoplasmic masses near the ovum poles formed after union of the germ-nuclei (cvt.).

polarity (pôl’är’ti) n. [Gk. polos, a pivot.] The tendency of plants to develop from the poles, roots downwards, stems upwards (bot.); the tendency of any ovum to place itself with its axis corresponding to that of the mother (emb.).

pole plates,—the end-plates or achoromatic masses at the spindle poles in Protozoa mitosis (cvt.).

Polian vesicles,—irregular vesicles opening into the ring-vessel of the ambulacral system of most Starfishes and Holothurians (zool.).

poliplasm (pôl’iôplâzm) n. [Gk. polioi, gray; plasma, form.] Spongioplasm.

pollen (pôl’en) n. [L. pollen, fine flour.] The male fertilizing element of seed plants (bot.).

pollen tube,—a tubular process developed from pollen grains after attachment to the stigma (bot.).

pollex (pôl’ëks) n. [L. pollex; thumb.] The thumb, or innermost digit of the normal five in the anterior limb (zool.).

pollination (pôl’înash’un) n. [L. pollen, fine flour.] Fertilization in flowers; transference of pollen from stigma to ovule (bot.).

polliniferous (pôl’înîf’érûs) a. [L. pollen, fine flour; ferre, to carry.] Pollen-bearing (bot.); adapted for transferring pollen (zool.).

pollinium (pôl’înîüm) n. [L. pollen, fine flour.] An agglutinated pollen mass of Orchids and some other plants (bot.).

pollinodium (pôl’înô’dîüm) n. [L. pollen, fine flour; Gk. eidos, form.] A club-shaped branch of mycelium, the antheridium of certain Fungi (bot.).

pollinoid (pôl’înoid) n. [L. pollen, fine flour; Gk. eidos, form.] A male gamete or spermatium (bot.).

polocystes (pôl’ôkîs’tês) n. plur. [Gk. polos, axis; kytos, hollow.] Pollar bodies (cvt.).

polymelphus (pôl’i-mêl’fûs) a. [Gk. polys, many; adelphos, brother.] Having stamens united by filaments into more than two bundles (bot.).

polycyrtous (pôl’i-kâ’tûs) a. [Gk. polys, many; andros, male.] Having twenty or more stamens (bot.).

polycladous (pôl’i-kad’ûs) n. [Gk. polis, many; arche, beginning.] Appl. a root having many xylem bundles united to form a plate in wood tissue (bot.).

polyaxon (pôl’i-ak’sûn) n. [Gk. polys, many; axis, an axis.] A type of spicule laid down along numerous axes (zool.).

polycarp (pôl’îkâr’p) n. [Gk. polys, many; karpos, fruit.] One of the gonads of some Ascidians distributed over the inner surface of the mantle (zool.).

polycarpellary (pôl’î-kâr-pêl’ärî) a. [Gk. polys, many; karpos, fruit.] With compound gynoecium (bot.).

polycarpic,—polycarpous.

polycarpous (pôl’i-kâr’pûs) a. [Gk. polys, many; karpos, fruit.] With numerous carpels; appl. perennials (bot.).

polyeaceous (pôl’î-e-sêr’kûs) a. [Gk. polys, many; kerkos, tail.] Appl. bladderworms developing several cysts, each with a head (zool.).

polychasmum (pôl’î-kâz’tûm) n. [Gk. polys, many; chasis, division.] A cymose branch system when more than two branches arise about the same point (bot.).

polycotyledon (pôl’î-kôt’îl’dôn) n. [Gk. polys, many; kotyledon, a hollow vessel.] A plant with more than two embryo lobes (bot.).

polycotyledonary (pôl’î-kôt’îl’dôn-ärî) a. [Gk. polys, many; kotyledon, a hollow vessel.] Having the placenta in many divisions or cotyledons (zool.).
polycotyledonous (pŏl'ıkötil’e’d ön u s) a. [Gk. polys, many; kotyledon, a hollow vessel.] Having more than two cotyledons or seed lobes, as the fir embryo (bot.).

polycotyledon (pŏl’ıkötil’e’d ön) n. [Gk. polys, many; kotyledon, a hollow vessel.] A great increase in the number of cotyledons (bot.).

polycrotsim (pŏl’ıkröts’ım) n. [Gk. polys, many; krotaos, a beating.] Condition of having several secondary elevations in the pulse curve (phys.).

polycyclic (pŏl’sık’ilık) a. [Gk. polys, many; kykos, a circle.] Having many whorls or ring structures (biol.).

poly cystid (pŏl’sis’tíd) a. [Gk. polys, many; kystis, a bladder.] Septate; partitioned off (biol.).

polydactylysm (pŏl’idak’tilizm) n. [Gk. polys, many; daktulos, a finger.] Condition of having an excessive number of fingers or toes (zool.).

polyembryony (pŏl’ıbm’brôn’ı) n. [Gk. polys, many; embryo, a foetus.] Instance of a zygote giving rise to more than one embryo (bot.).

polyenergid (pŏl’ıten’érjıd) a. [Gk. polys, many; energos, active.] Appl. nuclei with more than one centriole (cyt.).

polycamous (pŏl’ig’âmu s) a. [Gk. polys, many; gamos, union.] Bearing male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers (bot.); consorting with more than one mate (zool.).

polygamy (pŏl’ig’ámi) n. [Gk. polys, many; gamos, union.] Condition of having staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers upon the same individual (bot.); condition of having more than one mate at a time (zool.).

poly genetico (pŏl’ijen’et’ık) a. [Gk. polys, many; genesis, descent.] Derived from two sources; sexually produced (biol.).

polygenie,—polygenetic.

polyg oneut ic (pŏl’ig’oon’u’tık) a. [Gk. polys, many; goneuein, to beget.] Rearing more than one brood in a season (zool.).

polygynoeical (pŏl’ijîn’ësh’ál) a. [Gk. polys, many; gyne, woman; oikos, house.] Having multiple fruits formed by united gynoeia (bot.).

polygynous (pŏl’ij’nús) a. [Gk. polys, many; gyne, female.] Consorting with more than one female at a time (zool.); with many styles (bot.).

polykaryon (pŏl’ıkär’ıön) n. [Gk. polys, many; karyon, nut.] A polyenergid nucleus; a nucleus with more than one centriole (cyt.).

poly mastigote (pŏl’imâs’tîgôt) a. [Gk. polys, many; mastis, whip.] Having flagella arranged in a tuft (zool.).

poly mastism (pŏl’imâs’tîz’m) n. [Gk. polys, many; mastos, breast.] Occurrence of more than the normal number of mammae.

polymerisation (pŏl’imîr’iz’shûn) n. [Gk. polys, many; meros, part.] The uniting together of a number of molecules in a liquid with chemical combination (phys.).

poly merous (pŏl’im’érús) a. [Gk. polys, many; meros, part.] Consisting of many parts or members (bot.).

poly morphism (pŏl’imôrf’izm) n. [Gk. polys, many; morphe, form.] Occurrence of different forms of individuals in the same species; occurrence of different forms, or different forms of organs, in the same individual at different periods of life (biol.).

poly morphonuclear (pŏl’imôr’fônü’-kléär) a. [Gk. polys, many; morphe, form; L. nucleus, kernel.] Appl. leucocytes with multipartite nuclei connected by fine threads of chromatin (cyt.).

poly morphous (pŏl’imôr’fôüs) a. [Gk. polys, many; morphe, form.] Assuming various forms or shapes (biol.).

poly nucleate (pŏl’nû’kléät) a. [Gk. polys, many; L. nucleus, kernel.] Containing several or many nuclei (cyt.).

poly y (pŏl’ip) n. [L. polypus, polyp.] A simple Actinozoon, as a seas anemone; a separate zood of an Actinozoon colony (zool.).

poly parnum (pŏl’ipăr’üm) n. [L. polypus, polyp.] The common base and connecting tissue of a colony of polyps (zool.).

poly pary,—a polyparium.
polypetalous (pōl’ipēt’ālūs) a. [Gk. polys, many; petalon, leaf.] Having separate, free, or distinct petals (bot.).

polypagous (pōl’i-pāgūs) a. [Gk. polys, many; phagein, to eat.] Eating many and various kinds of food; of Sporozoza, passing different phases of life-history in different cells (biol.).

polyphyletic (pōl’i-fi-lē’tik) a. [Gk. polys, many; phylon, stem.] Convergent, as appl. a group; combining characteristics of more than one ancestral type through independent acquisition (biol.).

polyphyllous (pōl’i-fi-lō’s) a. [Gk. polypyles, manifold; odous, tooth.] Having many successive sets of teeth.

polyplide (pōl’ipīd) n. [L. polypus, a polyp.] An individual or person of a zooid colony (zool.).

polyprol—polyplide.

polyplastic (pōl’i-plās’tik) a. [Gk. polys, many; plastos, formed.] Capable of assuming many forms (biol.).

polypod (pōl’ipōd) a. [Gk. polys, many; pous, foot.] Furnished with many feet or legs.

polypond (pōl’ipōnd) a. [L. polypus, polyp; Gk. eidos, form.] Polyplike.

polyprotodont (pōl’i-prōt’ōdōnt) a. [Gk. polys, many; protos, first; odous, tooth.] With four or five incisors on each side of the upper jaw, and one or two fewer on the lower—as in the Tasmanian Devil (zool.).

polyrhizal (pōl’i-rī’zal) a. [Gk. polys, many; rhiza, root.] With many roots or rootlets (bot.).

polysepalous (pōl’i-sep’ālūs) a. [Gk. polys, many; sepalon, a sepal.] Having free or distinct sepals (bot.).

polysophonics (pōl’i-sofōn’tik) a. [Gk. polys, many; siphon, a tube.] Appl. a hydromedusa stem consisting of several hydrocauli bound together (zool.).

polysomatic (pōl’i-sōm’ātik) a. [Gk. polys, many; soma, body; temnein, to cut.] Having many body-segments; formed from fusion of the primitive body segments (zool.).

polysperma (pōl’i-spēr’mā) a. [Gk. polys, many; sperma, seed.] Having many seeds (bot.).

polyspermy (pōl’i-spēr’mi) n. [Gk. polys, many; sperma, seed.] Entry of several sperms into one ovum (biol.).

polysporous (pōl’i-spōr’ōs) a. [Gk. polys, many; sporos, seed.] Many-seeded; many-spored (bot.).

polystachyous (pōl’i-stāk’tiis) a. [Gk. polys, many; stachys, an ear of corn.] With numerous spikes (bot.).

polystele (pōl’i-stē’lē) a. [Gk. polys, many; stеле, a post.] With several steles (bot.).

polystelic (pōl’i-stē’lik) n. [Gk. polys, many; stèle, a post.] Arrangement of axial vascular tissue in several steles, each containing more than one vascular bundle (bot.).

polystemonous (pōl’i-stēm’ōnūs) a. [Gk. polys, many; stemon, a warp.] Having the stamens more than double the number of petals or sepals (bot.).

polystichous (pōl’i-stīk’ōs) a. [Gk. polys, many; stichos, a row.] Arranged in numerous rows or series.

polystomatous (pōl’i-stōm’ātōs) a. [Gk. polys, many; stoma, mouth.] Having many pores, mouths, or openings; many-mouthed, as Discomedusae and Sponges (zool.).

polystomium (pōl’i-stōm’i-um) n. [Gk. polys, many; stoma, mouth.] A suctorinal mouth of Discomedusae (zool.).

polystyliar (pōl’i-stī’lār) a. [Gk. polys, many; stylos, pillar.] Many-styled (bot.).

polysymmetric (pōl’i-sym’trīk) a. [Gk. polys, many; syn, with; metron, measure.] Divisible through several planes into bilaterally symmetrical portions (bot.).

polynthalamous (pōl’i-thāl’āmūs) a. [Gk. polys, many; thalamos, a chamber.] Aggregate or collective, as appl. fruits (bot.); appl. shells made up of many chambers formed successively (zool.).

polythely (pōl’i-thē’lē) l. [Gk. polys,
many; thele, a nipple.] Polymastism.

polytocous (pōlì'tōkūs) a. [Gk. polys, many; tokos, offspring.] Prolific.

polytomous (pōlì'tōmūs) a. [Gk. polys, many; tome, a cutting.] Having more than two secondary branches (bot.).

polytrichous (pōlì'trikūs) a. [Gk. polys, many; thrix, hair.] Having the body covered with an even coat of cilia, as certain Infusorians (zool.).

polytrochal (pōlì'trōkhal, pōlì'trōkāl) a. [Gk. polys, many; trochos, wheel.] Having several circlets of cilia between mouth and posterior end, as in certain Annulata (zool.).

polytrochous,—polytrochal.

polytrophic (pōlì'trōfīk) a. [Gk. polys, many; trophe, nourishment.] Nourished by more than one organism or substance (biol.).

polyzoanum (pōlì'zōär'ūm) n. [Gk. polys, many; soon, animal.] The skeletal system of a Polyzoan colony; the colony itself (zool.).

polyzoik (pōlì'zōi'k) a. [Gk. polys, many; soon, animal.] Appl. a colony of many zooids; appl. a spore containing many sporozoites (zool.).

pome (pōm) n. [L. pomum, apple.] An inferior, indehiscent, two or more celled fleshy fruit (bot.).

pomum Adami,—the prominent ridge of the thyroid cartilage in the front of the neck, more pronounced in males (anat.).

pons (pōnz) n. [L. pons, bridge.] A structure connecting two parts, as the pons Varolii of the cerebellum (anat.).

pontal, pontic, pontile, pontine,—pert. a pons or the pons Varolii (anat.).

ponticus (pōntīk'ūlūs) n. [L. ponticus, a small bridge.] A vertical ridge on the auricular cartilage (anat.).

popliteal (pōpīlī'tēāl, pōpīlī'tēāl) a. [L. poples, the ham.] Pert. the region behind and above the knee-joint; appl. artery, glands, nerve, vein, muscle (anat.).

pore (pōr) n. [Gk. poros, channel.] A minute opening or interstice, as of the skin, of a stone.

poricidal (pōrī'sīdāl) a. [Gk. poros, channel; L. caedere, to cut.] Dehiscing by valves or pores, as the poppy order (bot.).

poriferous (pōrī'fěrūs) a. [Gk. poros, channel; L. forma, shape.] Furnished with numerous openings or pores.

poriform (pōrī'fōrm) a. [Gk. poros, channel; L. forma, shape.] Resembling a pore.

porocyte (pōrō'sīt) n. [Gk. poros, channel; kyotos, hollow.] A perforated cell of Porifera (zool.).

porogam (pōrōgām) n. [Gk. poros, channel; gamos, union.] A plant whose pollen-tube enters the ovule by the micropyyle; appl. chalazogam (bot.).

porogamy (pōrōgā'mī) n. [Gk. poros, channel; gamos, union.] Entrance of a pollen-tube into the ovule by the micropyyle to secure fertilization (bot.).

periphylous (pōrīfīlūs) a. [Gk. poros, channel; phylon, leaf.] Appl. leaves with numerous transparent spots (bot.).

porta (pōrtā) n. [L. porta, a gate.] A gate-like structure, as the transverse fissure of the liver (anat.).

portál (pōrtāl) a. [L. portāta, gate.] Appl. a system of veins draining the abdominal part of the alimentary canal, spleen, pancreas, and gall-bladder (anat.).

portio (pōr'tīō, pōr'shō) n. [L. portio, portion.] A part or portion of a nerve, blood-vessel, etc. (anat.).

postabdomen (pōst'ābōdō'mēn) n. [L. post, after; abdomen, belly.] In Scorpions, the metasoma or posterior narrower five segments of the abdomen (zool.).

postanal (pōstā'nāl) a. [L. post, after; anus, vent.] Situated behind the anus (zool.).

postaxial (pōstāk'sīāl) a. [L. post, after; axis, axle.] On the posterior side of the axis; as on the fibular side of the leg (anat.).

postbranchial (pōstbrān'gīāl) a. [L. post, after; Gk. brangchia, gills.] Behind the gill-crests; appl. a structure arising in the pharynx (zool.).

postcardinal (pōstkār'dīnāl) a. [L.
post, after; Gk. kardia, heart.] Behind the region of the heart; appl. a dorsal vein (anat.).

posteave (pōstkā'vā) n. [L. post, after; cavus, hollow.] The inferior or dorsal vena cava of vertebrates above fishes; the postcaval vein (zool.).

posteentral (pōstšěn'trāl) a. [L. post, after; centrum, centre.] Behind the central region; appl. a cerebral sulcus (anat.).

postcentrum (pōstšěn'trūm) n. [L. post, after; centrum, centre.] The posterior part of the vertebral centrum of certain vertebrates (zool.).

postclavicle (pōstkla'vikl) n. [L. post, after; claviculum, a small key.] A membrane bone occurring in the shoulder girdle of some higher Ganoids and Teleosts (zool.).

postclitellian (pōstškli'tēliān) a. [L. post, after; clitelae, a pack-saddle.] Situated behind the clitellum (zool.).

postclival (pōstški'vāl) a. [L. post, after; clivus, a hill.] Appl. a fissure behind the clivus of the cerebellum (anat.).

postclypeus (pōstšlip'eūs) n. [L. post, after; clypeus, shield.] The posterior part of the clypeus of an Insect (zool.).

postderrhotic (pōst'dikrōt'īk) a. [L. post, after; Gk. dik, twice; krotion, to beat.] Appl. a secondary wave of a pulse, or that succeeding the dicrotic (phys.).

postembryonic (pōst'embrōn'īk) a. [L. post, after; Gk. embryon, a foetus.] Pert. the age succeeding the embryonic (biol.).

posterior (pōstē'rīōr) a. [L. posterior, later.] Situated behind or dorsally; behind the axis; superior or next the axis (bot.).

posterolateral (pōstē'rōlāt'ērāl) a. [L. posterior, later; latus, side.] Placed posteriorly and towards the side; appl. arteries (anat.).

posteromedial (pōstē'rōme'dēāl) a. [L. posterior, later; medius, middle.] Placed posteriorly and medianly; appl. arteries (anat.).

postfrontal (pōstfrōn'tāl) a. [L. post, after; frons, forehead.] Appl. a bone occurring behind the orbit of some vertebrates, articulating with the frontal (zool.).

postfurca (pōstfur'kā) n. [L. post, after; furca, fork.] A posterior sternal furca of an Insect (zool.).

postganglionic (pōst'ganggl'ōn'īk) a. [L. post, after; Gk. ganglion, tumour.] Appl. fibres that leave the ganglion; cf. preganglionic (anat.).

postgloud (pōstgla'noīd) a. [L. post, after; Gk. glene, socket.] Behind the glenoid fossa; appl. a small process (anat.).

posthepatic (pōst'hēpāt'īk) a. [L. post, after; hepāris, liver.] Appl. the latter part of the alimentary canal, that from the liver to the end (emb.).

posticous (pōstīkūs) a. [L. posticus, behind.] On the outer or posterior surface; extrorse (biol.).

postminimus (pōstminī'mūs) n. [L. post, after; minimus, smallest.] A rudimentary additional digit occurring occasionally in Amphibia and Mammals (zool.).

postnodular (pōstnōdū'lar) a. [L. post, after; nodulus, a small knot.] Appl. a cerebellar fissure between nodule and uvula (anat.).

postorbital (pōstōr'bitāl) a. [L. post, after; orbitis, circle.] Behind the orbit; appl. a bone forming part of the posterior wall of the orbit (zool.).

postotic (pōstōt'īk) a. [L. post, after; Gk. ois, ear.] Behind the ear; appl. a system of nerves (anat.).

postparietal (pōst'pārīt'ēāl) a. [L. post, after; paries, wall.] Appl. paired bones sometimes occurring between parietals and interparietals (zool.).

postpatagium (pōst'pātā'jiūm) n. [L. post, after; patagium, border.] In Birds, a small fold of skin extending postaxially between upper arm and trunk (zool.).

postpermanent (pōstper'mānēnt) a. [L. post, after; permanens, remaining.] Appl. traces of a dentition succeeding the permanent in man.

postpubic (pōstpū'bīk) a. [L. post, after; pubis, mature.] At the posterior end of the pubis; appl.
processes of the pubis parallel to the ischium (zool.).

postpyramidal (pōst‘pīrām‘īrdāl) a. [L. post, after; pyramis, pyramid.] Behind the pyramid; appl. a cerebellar fissure (anat.).

postscutellum (pōst‘skūtēl‘ūm) n. [L. post, after; scutellum, a small shield.] A projection under the mesoscutellar lobe of Insects, the base of the mesosphenogama (zool.).

postsphenoid (pōstsfē‘noid) n. [L. post, after; Gk. sphēn, wedge.] The posterior part of the sphenoid (emb.).

post-temporal (pōst‘tēm‘pōrāl) a. [L. post, after; temporalis, temporary.] Behind the temporal bone; appl. bone and fossa (anat.).

post-trematic (pōst‘trēmāt‘īk) a. [L. post, after; Gk. trema, a hole.] Appl. nerves running in the posterior wall of the first gill cleft to the pharynx (zool.).

postzygopophysis (pōst‘zīgōpōf‘īsis) n. [L. post, after; Gk. zygōn, yoke; apo, from; physi, growth.] An articular process on the posterior face of the neural arch for articulation with the succeeding vertebra (anat.).

potential (pōtēn‘shāl) a. [L. potens, powerful.] Latent, as appl. characteristics (biol.).

pouch (pouch) n. [O.F. pouche, bag.] A bag-like structure; a sac or bladder, as the pharyngeal pouches (emb.); a marsupial pouch (zool.); a pod (bot.).

powder-down feathers,—those which do not develop beyond the early stage, and which disintegrate at the tip into powder (zool.).

praebdomen (prē‘, prē‘ābdō‘mēn) n. [L. prae, before; abdomen, belly.] The anterior, broader part of the abdomen of Scorpions (zool.).

praearicular (prē‘, prē‘ōrik‘ūlār) a. [L. prae, before; auricula, a small ear.] Appl. a sulcus at the anterior part of the auricular surface of the hip-bone (anat.).

praeaxial (prē‘, prē‘āk‘stāl) a. [L. prae, before; axis, axle.] On the anterior border or surface.

praecentrum (prē‘, prē‘sēn‘trūm) n. [L. prae, before; centrum, centre.] The anterior part of the vertebral centrum of certain lower vertebrates (zool.).

praecoces (prē‘, prē‘kōs‘ēz) n. plu. [L. prae, before; coquer, to cook.] Newly-hatched birds able to take care of themselves; cf. altrices (zool.).

praecoetal (prē‘, prē‘kōs‘tāl) a. [L. prae, before; costa, rib.] Appl. short spurs on the basal portion of the hind wing of Lepidoptera (zool.).

praecural (prē‘, prē‘kōoor‘āl) a. [L. prae, before; crus, leg.] On the anterior side of leg or thigh (anat.).

praecuneus (prē‘, prē‘kūn‘ēəs) n. [L. prae, before; cuneus, wedge.] The quadrate lobe of the cerebrum (anat.).

praemaxilla (prē‘, prē‘māks‘lā) n. [L. prae, before; maxilla, jaw.] The anterior portion of the upper jaw; the os incisivum (anat.).

praemorse (prē‘, prē‘mōrs) a. [L. praemursus, bitten off.] With irregular and abrupt termination, as if bitten off (bot.).

praeczepital (prē‘, prē‘ōksep‘ītal) a. [L. prae, before; occipit, back of the head.] Appl. an indentation or notch anterior to the occipital pole of the cerebral hemispheres (anat.).

praecoral (prē‘, prē‘orr‘āl) a. [L. prae, before; os, mouth.] Pert. the part of the body of a larva anterior to the mouth; appl. process, loop, lobe, ciliated rings (zool.).

praepubic (prē‘, prē‘pūb‘īk) a. [L. prae, before; pubes, mature.] On the anterior part of the pubis; appl. the elongated processes of the pubis of certain vertebrates (zool.).

praepucce (prē‘, prē‘pūs) n. [L. praeputium, the foreskin.] That part of the integument of the penis which leaves the surface at the neck and becomes folded upon itself; the foreskin.

praepuital (prē‘, prē‘pūt‘īl) a. [L. praeputium, the foreskin.] Pert. the praepuce; appl. glands, sac (anat.).

praeputium,—the praepuce.

praescutum (prē‘, prē‘skūt‘ūm) n. [L. prae, before; scutum, shield.]
The anterior part of the notum of an insect thoracic ring (zool.).

praesphenoid (pra-, presfe'noid) n. [L. prae, before; Gk. sphen, wedge.] The anterior part of the sphenoid (emb.).

praesternal (pra-, prēstēr'nāl) a. [L. prae, before; sternum, breast-bone.] Appl. the jugular notch, on the superior border of the sternum (anat.).

preaxial (prē'ak'sīal) a. [L. prae, before; axis, axle.] In front of the axis.

precava (prēkā'vā) n. [L. prae, before; cavus, hollow.] The anterior vena cava; the precaval vein (zool.).

precentral (prēsēn'trāl) a. [L. prae, before; centrum, centre.] Anteriorly to the centre; appl. a sulcus parallel to the central sulcus of the cerebrum (anat.).

prechordal (prēkōrd'āl) a. [L. prae, before; Gk. choride, a cord.] Anteriorly to the notochord or spinal cord; appl. part of the base of the skull (emb.).

precipitin (prēsip'ītīn) n. [L. praecepīs, headlong.] A precipitate developed in blood serum (phys.).

preclival (prēklī'vāl) a. [L. prae, before; clivus, hill.] Appl. a fissure in front of the clivus of the cerebellum (anat.).

precoracoid (prēkōr'ākōid) n. [L. prae, before; Gk. korax, crow.] An anterior ventral bone of the pectoral girdle of higher vertebrates (zool.).

predelineation (prē'delinē'āshūn) n. [L. prae, before; de, down; linea, a line.] Formation and individualization of the various physiological molecules in definite areas and substances of the undeveloped egg,—the theory of germinal localization (biol.).

predentaly (prēdēn'tāri) n. [L. prae, before; dens, tooth.] A bone at the tip of the jaw of many Dinosaurs (pal.).

preepistome (prēēp'īstōm) n. [L. prae, before; Gk. ēpí, upon; stoma, mouth.] A plate covering the basal portion of the epistome of certain Arachnids (zool.).

prefloration (prēflōrā'shūn) n. [L. prae, before; flo, flower.] The arrangement of floral leaves in a flower-bud (bot.).

prefoliation (prēfōlīa'shūn) n. [L. prae, before; folium, leaf.] The arrangement of foliage leaves in the bud stage (bot.).

preformation theory,—the theory of evolution according to which it was supposed that each ovum of an animal contained a miniature adult, and that nourishment only was required to develop it into the perfect form (biol.).

prefrontal (prēfrōnt'āl) a. [L. prae, before; frons, forehead.] Appl. a bone anterior to the frontal bone of certain vertebrates; appl. paired plates or scales anterior to the frontal scale in some Reptiles (zool.).

preganglionic (prēgāŋ'glikō'nik) n. [L. prae, before; ganglion, a tumour.] Appl. the (usually) medullated fibres from the spinal cord to the sympathetic cell station (anat.).

preglobulin (prēglōbilū'lin) n. [L. prae, before; globulus, a small globe.] A compound protein of white blood corpuscles (phys.).

preneuralux (prēnē'ālux) n. [L. prae, before; halux, the great toe.] A rudimentary additional digit on the hind limb, in some Amphibia and Mammals (zool.).

prehalteres (prēhal'te'rez) n. plu. [L. prae, before; halter, a weight.] The squamae of Diptera (zool.).

prehaustorium (prēhōs'tōrēüm) n. [L. prae, before; haustorium, to drink.] A rudimentary root-like sucker (bot.).

prehensile (prēhēn'sīl) a. [L. prehendere, to seize.] Adapted for catching hold, as a suckorial tentacle (zool.).

prehepatic (prēhepā'tīk) a. [L. prae, before; hepar, liver.] Appl. that part of the digestive tract anterior to the liver (emb.).

prelacteal (prēlak'tēal) a. [L. prae, before; lac, milk.] Pert. a dentition which may occur previous to the milk dentition (emb.).

prelocalization (prēlōk'ālīza'shūn) n. [L. prae, before; locus, place.] The theory that certain portions of
the ovum are predestined to develop into certain organs or parts (biol.).

**premaxilla** (pré'máksil'á) n. [L. praæ, before; maxilla, jaw.] A paired bone anterior to the maxilla in most vertebrates (sool.).

**premaxillary** (pré'máksil'är) a. [L. praæ, before; maxilla, jaw.] Anterior to the maxillae; pert. the premaxilla (sool.).

**premedian** (pré'méni'dián) a. [L. praæ, before; medius, middle.] Anterior to the middle of a body or part; appl. a vein in front of the median vein of certain insect wings (sool.).

**premolar** (prémó'lár) a. [L. praæ, before; mola, mil.] Appl. the teeth developed between canines and molars, the bicuspid teeth (sool.).

**premaxal** (pré'ná'zál) a. [L. praæ, before; nasus, nose.] A bone developed in the septum in front of the mesethmoid in certain Mammals (sool.).

**preocular** (pré'ök'ülár) a. [L. praæ, before; oculos, eye.] In front of the eye; as antennae, scales (sool.).

**preopercle**—preoperculum.

**preoperculum** (pré'ópér'kúlüm) n. [L. praæ, before; operculum, cover.] The anterior membrane bone of the operculum or gill-cover (sool.).

**preoral** (pré'órrál) a. [L. praæ, before; os, mouth.] Situated in front of the mouth; appl. cilia, etc. (sool.).

**preorbital** (pré'órbítál) a. [L. praæ, before; orbis, circle.] Anterior to the orbit; appl. a membrane bone of Teleosts (sool.).

**prepatagium** (pré'pátá'júm) n. [L. praæ, before; patagium, border.] The alar membrane, or fold of skin extending between upper arm and forearm of Birds (sool.).

**preplacental** (pré'plásèn'tál) a. [L. praæ, before; placenta, a flat cake.] Occurring before placenta formation or development (emb.).

**prepollex** (prépól'èks) n. [L. praæ, before; pollex, thumb.] A rudimentary additional digit occurring sometimes preaxially to the thumb digit of certain Amphibians and Mammals (sool.).

**prepotency** (prépö'ténsi) n. [L. praæ, before; potens, powerful.] The fertilization of a flower by pollen from another flower in preference to pollen from its own stamens, when both are offered simultaneously (bot.); capacity of one parent to transmit more characteristics to the offspring than the other parent (biol.).

**prepotent** (prépö'tënt) a. [L. praæ, before; potens, powerful.] Transmitting the majority of characteristics (biol.); appl. a flower exhibiting a preference for cross-pollination (bot.).

**prepubis** (pré'púbis) n. [L. praæ, before; pubes, mature.] Part of the pelvic girdle of certain Reptiles, anterior to the pubis (sool.).

**prepyramidal** (pré'präm'ídál) a. [L. praæ, before; pyramidis, pyramid.] In front of the pyramid; appl. a cerebellar fissure (anat.).

**presphenoid** (pré'sfe'noid) n. [L. praæ, before; Gk. sphen, wedge.] In many vertebrates, a cranial bone anterior to the basisphenoid (sool.).

**pressor** (pré'sör) a. [L. pressare, to press.] Appl. nerve-fibres which, when stimulated, cause a rise of arterial pressure (phys.).

**pressure** (présh'ür) n. [L. pressare, to press.] Tension in plant tissue caused by the turgidity of the cells (bot.).

**presternal** (pré'stèr'nál) a. [L. praæ, before; sternum, breast-bone.] Situated in front of the sternum or breast-bone; pert. the anterior part of the sternum (sool.).

**presternum** (pré'stèrn'üm) n. [L. praæ, before; sternum, breast-bone.] The manubrium, or anterior part of a sternum (sool.).

**pretromatic** (pré'trèmá'tik) a. [L. praæ, before; Gk. trema, hole.] Appl. nerves running in the anterior wall of the first gill cleft to the pharynx (sool.).

**prevertebral** (pré'ver'tèbrål) a. [L. praæ, before; vertebra, a vertebra.] Pert. or situated in the region in front of the vertebral column; appl. a portion of the base of the skull (emb.); appl. ganglia of the sympathetic system (sool.).

**prezygapophysis** (prézí'gápóf'isis) n. [L. praæ, before; Gk. yoke;
apo, from; physis, growth.] A process on the anterior face of the neural arch for articulation with the vertebra in front (anat.).

prickle (prikl) n. [A.S. prica, a point.] A pointed process arising through epidermal tissue (bot.).

prickle cells,—cells of the deeper layers of stratified squamous epithelium; they have short, fine, marginal, connecting fibrils (anat.).

primary (pri'mari) a. [L. primus, first.] First; principal; original; appl. axis, feathers, meristem, root, wood (biol.).

primaxil (primák'sil) n. [L. primus, first; axilla, armpit.] The first axillary arm of a Crinoid (zool.).

primibrachs (prímíbráks) n. plu. [L. primus, first; brachia, arms.] In Crinoids, all brachials up to and including the first axillary (zool.).

prime (pri'me) n. [L. primus, first.] The external integument of an ovule; occasionally appl. the first-formed or internal coat (bot.).

primate (prímí't) n. [L. primus, first.] The first of any pair of individuals of a catenoid colony in the pseudo-conjugation of Gregarina, in which the protonerite of one (the satellite) becomes attached to the deutomerite of another (the primate) (zool.).

primitive (prímí'tiv) a. [L. primitius, early.] Of earliest origin; appl. groove, knot, streak, aorta, palate, ventricle (emb.).

primordial (primórd'áil) a. [L. primordium, a beginning.] Primitive; original; first commenced; appl. ova (emb.), cell, utricle (bot.).

primordium (primórd'júm) n. [L. primordium, a beginning.] Original form; a structure when first indicating assumption of form; anlage (emb.).

proodont (prō'dont) a. [Gk. prion, saw; odous, tooth.] Saw-toothed; appl. stag-beetles with smallest development of mandible projections (zool.).

prismatic (prízmát'ík) a. [L. prisma, prism.] Like a prism; appl. leaves (bot.); consisting of prisms, as the prismatic layer of shells (zool.).

proamnion (prō'am'nión) n. [Gk. pro, before; amnion, a vessel for receiving blood.] An area of blastoderm in front of the head of early embryos of higher vertebrates (emb.).

proangiosperm (prō'anjíospér'm) n. [Gk. pro, for; anjéion, vessel; sperma, seed.] A fossil type of angiosperm (bot.).

proatlas (prōät'lás) n. [Gk. pro, before; Atlas.] A median bone intercalated between atlas and skull in certain Reptiles (zool.).

proboscidiform (prō'bósid'i'fórm) a. [Gk. proboskis, trunk; L. forma, shape.] Proboscis-like; appl. Infusorians with tentacles on a proboscis-like process (zool.).

proboscis (prō'bós'sís) n. [Gk. proboskis, trunk.] A trunk-like process of the head, as of Insects, Annelids, Nemerteans, Elephants (zool.).

procambial strand,—a longitudinal strand of elongated cells near the periphery of the plerome of a vascular bundle; a desmogen strand (bot.).

procambium (prōkámb'júm) n. [L. pro, before; L. cambium, nutrient.] The tissue from which vascular bundles are developed (bot.).

procarp (prō'kárp) n. [Gk. pro, for; karpos, fruit.] The female organ of red Seaweeds, a one or more celled structure containing no differentiated oosphere (bot.).

process (prō'sés) n. [L. pro, forth; cedere, to go.] An outgrowth, prolongation, projection, or eminence of any structure.

processus,—a process.

prochorion (prōkó'rión) n. [Gk. pro, before; chorion, skin.] An enveloping structure of the blastodermic vesicle preceding formation of a chorion (emb.).

prochromatin (prōkrō'má'tín) n. [Gk. pro, for; chroma, colour.] Plasmosome substance (cyt.).

proceleous (prōsé'lús) a. [Gk. pro, before; koilos, hollow.] With concave anterior face, as vertebral centra (zool.).

procoracoid (prōkór'ákoíd) n. [Gk. pro, before; korax, crow.] An
anteriorly directed process from the glenoid fossa of Urodeles (zool.).

procrystie (prōk'rīp'tĭk) a. [Gk. pro, for; kryptos, hidden.] With coloration adapted for concealment (zool.).

proctai (prōk'tāl) a. [Gk. proktos, anus.] Anal; appl. fish fins (zool.).

proctodeaum (prōk'tōdē'ūm) n. [Gk. proktos, anus; odos, a way.] The latter part of the embryonic alimentary canal; formed by anal invagination; a similar ectoderm-lined part in certain invertebrates (zool.).

procumbent (prōkumn'bēnt) a. [L. pro, forward; cumbens, lying down.] Prostrate; trailing on the ground; appl. stems (bot.).

prodentine (prōdēn'tin) n. [L. pro, before; dens, tooth.] A layer of uncalcified matrix capping tooth cusps before the formation of dentine (anat.).

proembryo (prōēm'brēō) n. [Gk. pro, for; embryo, a foetus.] An embryonic structure preceding the true embryo; the first results of spore segmentation (bot.).

progamete (pro'gāmēt') n. [Gk. pro, before; gamos, union.] A structure giving rise to gametes by abstriction, in certain Fungi (bot.).

progamic (progām'ık) a. [Gk. pro, before; gamos, union.] Appl. brood-division for gamete production (zool.).

progeotropism (prō'jēōt'rōpīz'm) n. [Gk. pro, for; ge, earth; trophe, a turning.] Positive geotropism (bot.).

proglottides (prōglōt'idēz) n. plu. [Gk. pro, for; glotta, tongue.] The propagative body-segments of a tapeworm, formed by strobilization from the neck (zool.); sing. proglottis.

prognathous (prōgnath'ūs) a. [Gk. pro, forth; gnathos, jaw.] Having prominent or projecting jaws.

prohydrotropism (prōhīd'rōtropīz'm) n. [Gk. pro, for; hydor, water; trophe, a turning.] Positive hydrotropism (bot.).

projectile (prōjēk'tīl) a. [L. pro, forth; jacere, to throw.] Protrusible; that can be thrust forward (zool.).

projection (prōjēk'shūn) n. [L. pro, forth; jacere, to throw.] The referring of stimulations to end-organs of sense by means of the connecting projection nerve-fibres (phys.).

proleg (prōlēg) n. [L. pro, for; M.E. leg, a leg.] An unjointed abdominal appendage of arthropod larvae (zool.).

proliferate (prōlīf'ērāt) v. [L. proles, offspring; ferre, to bear.] To reproduce repeatedly (biol.).

proliferation (prōlīf'ērā'shūn) n. [L. proles, offspring; ferre, to bear.] Proliferation; increase by frequent and repeated reproduction of any kind (biol.).

proliferous (prōlīf'erūs) a. [L. proles, offspring; ferre, to bear.] Multiplying quickly (biol.); appl. bud-bearing leaves; developing supernumerary parts abnormally (bot.).

promitosis (prōmitō'sis) n. [Gk. pro, for; mitus, thread.] A simple type of mitosis exemplified in nuclei of protokaryon type (cyt.).

promontory (prōmōntōrī) n. [L. pro, forth; mons, mountain.] A prominence or projection, as of the cochlea (anat.).

promorphology (prōmōrfo'lōjī) n. [Gk. pro, for; morphe, form; logos, discourse.] Morphology from the geometrical standpoint.

promuscis (prōmus'is) n. [L. promuscis, a proboscis.] The proboscis of Hemiptera (zool.).

promyceum (prōmyse'llum) n. [Gk. pro, for; mykes, mushroom.] The mycelium developed from a zygosporangia, itself giving rise to a sporangium (bot.).

pronate (prōnāt) a. [L. pronare, to bend forward.] Proné; inclined (biol.).

pronation (prōnā'shūn) n. [L. pronare, to bend forward.] The act by which the palm of the hand is turned downwards by means of pronator muscles; cf. supination (phys.).

pronephric (prōnēf'rik) a. [Gk. pro, before; nephros, kidney.] Pert. or in the region of the pronephros; appl. duct, tubules (emb.).

pronephros (prōnēf'rōs) n. [Gk. pro, before; nephros, kidney.] The
head-kidney of embryonic life, arising from mesomeric somites, functional for a time in lower vertebrates, later replaced by meso- or meta-nephros (emb.).

**pronotum** (prônô'tûm) n. [Gk. pro, before; noton, back.] The dorsal part of the prothorax of Insects (zool.).

**pronucleus** (prônû'klêûs) n. [L. pro, for; osirakon, a testacean shell.] The egg-nucleus or sperm-nucleus during fertilization (emb.).

**pronymph** (prô'nîmf) n. [L. pro, before; nympha, a maid.] The stage in the metamorphosis of Diptera preceding the nymph stage (zool.).

**proostracum** (prôô'strâkûm) n. [Gk. pro, for; ostrakon, a testacean shell.] The horny pen of a decapod dibranchiate shell or Belemnite (pal.).

**prootic** (prô'tîk) n. [Gk. pro, before; ous, ear.] The anterior bone of the otic capsule in vertebrates (zool.).

**propagative** (prôp'ágâ'tîv) a. [L. propagare, to propagate.] Reproductive; appl. a cell, a phase, an individual of a colony (biol.).

**propagulum** (prôpágû'lûm) n. [L. propagare, to propagate.] A bud or shoot capable of developing into an adult (bot.).

**propatagium,** —a prepatagium.

**prophase** (prôfâz) n. [Gk. pro, before; phasis, appearance.] The preparatory changes, the first stage in mitosis (cyt.).

**prophloem,** —protophloem.

**propotropism** (prôpôtôtröpîzm) n. [Gk. pro, for; phos, light; tropê, a turning.] Positive phototropism (bot.).

**propyllium** (prôfîlûm) n. [Gk. pro, for; phyllon, leaf.] A small bract (bot.).

**propleuron** (prôplooorôn) n. [Gk. pro, before; pleura, side.] A lateral plate of the prothorax of Insects (zool.).

**propodeon** (prôpo'deôn) n. [Gk. pro, before; pous, foot.] An abdominal segment of Hymenoptera in front of the petiole or podon; otherwise the median segment, Latraille’s segment, etc. (zool.).

**propodeum,** —propodeon.

**propodite** (prôpô'dît) n. [Gk. pro, before; pous, foot.] In Malacostraca, the segment of a foot sixth from the body (zool.).

**propodium** (prôpô'dûm) n. [Gk. pro, before; pous, foot.] The small anterior part of a Molluscan foot (zool.).

**propterygium** (prô'têrêjûm, prôp'têrêjûm) n. [Gk. pro, before; ptêrgyion, a little wing.] The foremost of three basals supporting the pectoral fin of Elasmobranchs (zool.).

**propulsive pseudopodium,** —in some Neosporidia, a pseudopodium developed posteriorly which by its elongation pushes the body forward (zool.).

**propupa** (prôpû'pâ) n. [L. pro, before; pupa, a pupa.] A stage in insect metamorphosis preceding the pupa stage (zool.).

**propygidium** (prô'pîjîdûm) n. [Gk. pro, before; pyge, the rump.] The dorsal plate anterior to the pygidium in Coleoptera (zool.).

**prorachis** (prôrâk'tîs) n. [Gk. pro, before; rhachis, spine.] The face of Pennatulacea which is sterile and coincides with the asacular aspect of the terminal zooid (zool.).

**proscapula** (prôskâpûlâ) n. [L. pro, before; scapula, shoulder-blade.] The clavicle (zool.).

**proseculex** (prôskolêk's) n. [Gk. pro, before; skolex, worm.] A rounded cyst with fluid-filled cavity, a stage in the development of the Tape-worm (zool.).

**prosecretin** (prô sekrete'tîn) n. [L. pro, before; secretus, separated.] The precursor of secretin (phys.).

**prosencephalon** (prôsênfêf'âlon, -sêf') n. [Gk. pro, before; enkephalon, brain.] The telencephalon, or forebrain (anat.).

**prosenchyma** (prôsên'kîmâ) n. [Gk. pro, near; engchyuma, infusion.] Tissue of prosenchymatous cells.

**prosenchymatous** (prôsên'kimâ'tûs) a. [Gk. pros, near; engchyuma, infusion.] Appl. elongated pointed cells, with thin or thick cell-walls, in plant tissue (bot.).

**prosethmoid** (prôsëth'moid) n. [Gk. pro, near; ethmos, sieve.] An
anterior cranial bone of Teleosts (zool.).

prosiphon (prōsɪfɒn) n. [Gk. pro, for; siphon, tube.] A spout-like prolongation of the edges of the mantle-flaps of certain Molluscs (zool.).

prosocoe (prōsəʊˈsɛl) n. [Gk. pros, near; koilos, hollow.] A narrow cavity in the epistome of Molluscoidea, the first main part of the coelom (zool.).

prosodetic (prōsəˈdɛtɪk) a. [Gk. prosodos, advance.] Anterior to the beak; appl. certain bivalve ligaments (zool.).

prosodius (prōsəˈdjuːs) n. [Gk. prosodos, advance.] A delicate canallicule between chamber and incumbent canal in some Sponges (zool.).

prosom (prōsəˈmæ) n. [Gk. pro, before; soma, body.] The anterior part of the body; a cephalothorax (zool.).

prosopyle (prōsəˈpɪl) n. [Gk. prose, forward; pyle, gate.] The aperture of communication between adjacent incumbent and flagellate canals in some Sponges (zool.).

prostallia (prōstəˈlɪə) n. plu. [L. pro, forth; stare, to stand.] Projecting spicules of Hexactinellids (zool.).

prostate (prōstəˈtæt) a. [L. pro, before; stare, to stand.] Appl. a gland placed around the commencement of the male urethra in the pelvic cavity (anat.).

prostatic (prōstəˈtɪk) a. [L. pro, before; stare, to stand.] Pert. the prostate gland; appl. duct, nerve, sinus, urethra (anat.).

prostematic (prōstəˈmætɪk) a. [Gk. pro, before; stemma, wreath.] Appl. an ante-ocular structure or organ of some Colembola, of doubtful function (zool.).

prostematic, —prostemat.

prosternum (prōstəˈnʌm) n. [L. pro, before; sternum, breast-bone.] The ventral part of the prothorax of Insects (zool.).

prosthion (prōsθiən) n. [Gk. prosthios, foremost.] The alveolar point; the middle point of the upper alveolar arch (anat.).

prostomiate (prōstəˈmiət) a. [Gk. pro, before; stoma, mouth.] Having a portion of the head in front of the mouth (zool.).

prostomium (prōstəˈmjuːm) n. [Gk. pro, before; stoma, mouth.] In Worms and Molluscs, the part of the head anterior to the mouth (zool.).

prostrate (prōstrɪt) a. [L. prostratus, thrown down.] Procumbent; trailing on the ground (bot.).

protaandris (prōtəˈændrɪs) n. [Gk. protos, first; andros, male.] Protaandry; sometimes exclusively in zoological application (biol.).

protandrous (prōtəˈændrəs) a. [Gk. protos, first; andros, male.] Exhibiting protandry (biol.).

protandry (prōtəˈændrɪ) n. [Gk. protos, first; andros, male.] Condition of hermaphrodite plants and animals where the male elements mature and are shed before the female elements mature (biol.).

protegulum (prōtəˈɡjuːlm) n. [L. pro, before; tegulum, a covering.] The semicircular or semioelliptical embryonic shell of Brachiopods (zool.).

protein (prōˈtein) n. [Gk. protos, first.] Albuminous substance; a nitro-genous compound of cell protoplasm; the sum-total of nitrogen present in protoplasm; a term of variable application (phys.).

proteolytic (prōˈtɛlətɪk) a. [Gk. proteus, first; lysis, a loosing.] Appl. ferments which change proteins into proteoses and peptones, as pepsin, trypsin (phys.).

proteose (prōˈtɛs) n. [Gk. proteos, first.] The first cleavage product of the action of hydrolysis on a protein molecule (phys.).

proterandrie (prōˈtɛrəndrɪ) a. [Gk. proteros, earlier; andros, male.] Appl. hermaphrodism in which ovaries and testes are functional at different times (biol.).

proterandrous, —proterandrous.

proteranthous (prōˈtɛrəˌnθəs) a. [Gk. proteros, earlier; anthos, flower.] Flowering before foliage leaves appear (bot.).
proteroglyph (prô'tèrŏgli'f) a. [Gk. proteros, earlier; glyphein, to carve.] Having the specialized fang teeth permanently erect; opp. soleno-—glyph (zool.).

proterogyny,—proteogyn.

prothallium,—prothallus.

prothalloid (prôthål'loid) a. [Gk. pro, before; thallos, young shoot; eidos, form.] Like a prothallium (bot.).

prothallus (prôthål'fús) n. [Gk. pro, before; thallos, young shoot.] A small, thin, fleshy mass developed from spores of ferns, itself producing antheridia and archegonia (bot.).

prothea (prôthē'kā) n. [Gk. pro, before; theke, a box.] The rudiment of coral formation; the basal part of the coral calice (zool.).

prothorax (prôthôr'āks) n. [Gk. pro, before; thorax, breast.] The anterior thoracic segment of Arthropods (zool.).

prothrombin (prôthrŏm'bín) n. [Gk. pro, before; thrombos, clot.] Thrombogen (phys.).

prothyalosome (prôthîləsŏm) n. [Gk. pro, before; hyalos, glass; soma, body.] The area surrounding the germinal spot in the germinal vesicle (emb.).

protista (prôtîs'tā) n. plu. [Gk. protis, first, all.] The assemblage of simple and primitive living beings from which animals and plants arise (biol.).

protopasidium (prôtopâsidĭnum) n. [Gk. protos, first; basidion, a small pedestal.] A basidium producing a mycelium of four cells from each of which a sporidium is developed by abstraction (bot.).

protoblast (prôtôblâst) n. [Gk. protos, first; blastos, bud.] A naked cell, devoid of membrane; the first or single-cell stage of an embryo; the internal-bud stage in the life-history of Neosporidia (zool.).

protocercal (prôtôsêr'kâl) a. [Gk. protos, first; kerkos, tail.] Having the caudal fin divided into two equal lobes; diphycercal, the primitive form of caudal fin (zool.).

protocerebrum (prôtôsêr'brûm) n. [Gk. protos, first; L. cerebrum, brain.] The anterior pair of ganglionic centres of Crustacea (zool.).

protocormenes (prô'tôkôr'menz) n. plu. [Gk. protos, first; kneme, a wheel-spoke.] The six primary pairs of mesenteries of Zoaantharia (zool.).

protoconch (prôtôkon'gk) n. [Gk. protos, first; konche, shell.] The larval shell of Molluscs, indicated by the cicatrix on the adult shell (zool.).

protocone (prô'tôkôn) n. [Gk. protos, first; konos, cone.] The inner cusp of an upper jaw molar (anat.).

protoconid (prô'tôkôn'îd) n. [Gk. protos, first; konos, cone; eidos, form.] The external cusp of a lower jaw molar (anat.).

protoconule (prô'tôkûn'ûl) n. [Gk. protos, first; konos, cone.] An anterior intermediate cusp of an upper jaw molar (anat.).

protocranium (prô'tôkrân'înum) n. [Gk. protos, first; kranion, skull.] A name sometimes given to the posterior part of the epicranium of Insects (zool.).

protoepiphyte (prôtôép'îft) n. [Gk. protos, first; epî, upon; phyton, plant.] A plant growing upon another and getting all its nourishment from that other (bot.).

protogerm (prô'tôjên'îk) a. [Gk. protos, first; genos, offspring.] Persistent from the beginning of development onwards (biol.).

protogynous (prô'tôjîn'ûs) a. [Gk. protos, first; gynê, woman.] Having female elements mature before male (biol.).

protogyny (prô'tôjîn') n. [Gk. protos, first; gynê, woman.] Condition of hermaphrodite plants and animals in which female elements mature and are spent before maturation of male elements (biol.).

protokaryon (prô'tôkár'îon) n. [Gk. protos, first; karyon, nut.] A simple or primitive nucleus consisting of a mass of chromatin suspended in nuclear sap, as in small limax Amoebae (cyt.).

protoloph (prô'tôlôf) n. [Gk. protos, first; lophos, crest.] The anterior transverse crest of upper jaw molars (anat.).

protomala (prô'tômâl'tâ) n. [Gk. protos, first; L. mala, check.] A myriapod mandible (zool.).
protomerite (prō'tōm'erīt) n. [Gk. protos, first; meros, part.] The anterior part of the medullary protoplasm of adult Gregarines; cf. deutomerite (zool.).

protomonostelic (prō'tōmōnō'stēl'īk) a. [Gk. protos, first; monos, alone; stele, column.] Appl. a stem or root with a protostele or central cylinder (bot.).

protonema (prō'tōnē'ma) n. [Gk. protos, first; nema, thread.] The germination structure of Mosses, from which the moss plant buds (bot.).

protomonatoid (prō'tōmōnē'ātoid) a. [Gk. protos, first; nema, thread; eidos, form.] Like a protonema (bot.).

protonephridial (prō'tōnēfrīd'iāl) a. [Gk. protos, first; nephros, kidney.] Appl. the excretory water-vascular system of Flat-worms (zool.).

protoplesia (prō'tōplēsē'ēa) n. [Gk. protos, first; plesis, a digesting.] Solution and alteration of food-material accomplished in the digestive tract (phys.).

protophloem (prō'tōfīlō'em) n. [Gk. protos, first; phloos, tree-bark.] The first phloem elements of a vascular bundle (bot.).

protophylte (prō'tōfīlt) n. [Gk. protos, first; phylon, plant.] A unicellular vegetable organism or primitive plant (bot.).

protoplasm (prō'tōplāzm) n. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Cell substance; cytoplasm and karyoplasm (cyt.).

protoplasmic (prō'tōplāz'mik) a. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Pert. or consisting of protoplasm (biol.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plastos, formed.] An energid; a living unicellular primitive protoplasmic unit (biol.).

protopodite (prō'tōpōdīt) n. [Gk. protos, first; podos, foot.] The basal segment of a typical crustacean limb (zool.).

protopsore (prō'tōspōr) n. [Gk. protos, first; sporos, seed.] A spore of the first generation; a mycelium-producing spore (bot.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Cell substance; cytoplasm and karyoplasm (cyt.).

protoplastic (prō'tōplāst'īk) a. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Pert. or consisting of protoplasm (biol.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plastos, formed.] An energid; a living unicellular primitive protoplasmic unit (biol.).

protopodite (prō'tōpōdīt) n. [Gk. protos, first; podos, foot.] The basal segment of a typical crustacean limb (zool.).

protopsore (prō'tōspōr) n. [Gk. protos, first; sporos, seed.] A spore of the first generation; a mycelium-producing spore (bot.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Cell substance; cytoplasm and karyoplasm (cyt.).

protoplastic (prō'tōplāst'īk) a. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Pert. or consisting of protoplasm (biol.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plastos, formed.] An energid; a living unicellular primitive protoplasmic unit (biol.).

protopodite (prō'tōpōdīt) n. [Gk. protos, first; podos, foot.] The basal segment of a typical crustacean limb (zool.).

protopsore (prō'tōspōr) n. [Gk. protos, first; sporos, seed.] A spore of the first generation; a mycelium-producing spore (bot.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Cell substance; cytoplasm and karyoplasm (cyt.).

protoplastic (prō'tōplāst'īk) a. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Pert. or consisting of protoplasm (biol.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plastos, formed.] An energid; a living unicellular primitive protoplasmic unit (biol.).

protopodite (prō'tōpōdīt) n. [Gk. protos, first; podos, foot.] The basal segment of a typical crustacean limb (zool.).

protopsore (prō'tōspōr) n. [Gk. protos, first; sporos, seed.] A spore of the first generation; a mycelium-producing spore (bot.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Cell substance; cytoplasm and karyoplasm (cyt.).

protoplastic (prō'tōplāst'īk) a. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Pert. or consisting of protoplasm (biol.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plastos, formed.] An energid; a living unicellular primitive protoplasmic unit (biol.).

protopodite (prō'tōpōdīt) n. [Gk. protos, first; podos, foot.] The basal segment of a typical crustacean limb (zool.).

protopsore (prō'tōspōr) n. [Gk. protos, first; sporos, seed.] A spore of the first generation; a mycelium-producing spore (bot.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Cell substance; cytoplasm and karyoplasm (cyt.).

protoplastic (prō'tōplāst'īk) a. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Pert. or consisting of protoplasm (biol.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plastos, formed.] An energid; a living unicellular primitive protoplasmic unit (biol.).

protopodite (prō'tōpōdīt) n. [Gk. protos, first; podos, foot.] The basal segment of a typical crustacean limb (zool.).

protopsore (prō'tōspōr) n. [Gk. protos, first; sporos, seed.] A spore of the first generation; a mycelium-producing spore (bot.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Cell substance; cytoplasm and karyoplasm (cyt.).

protoplastic (prō'tōplāst'īk) a. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Pert. or consisting of protoplasm (biol.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plastos, formed.] An energid; a living unicellular primitive protoplasmic unit (biol.).

protopodite (prō'tōpōdīt) n. [Gk. protos, first; podos, foot.] The basal segment of a typical crustacean limb (zool.).

protopsore (prō'tōspōr) n. [Gk. protos, first; sporos, seed.] A spore of the first generation; a mycelium-producing spore (bot.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Cell substance; cytoplasm and karyoplasm (cyt.).

protoplastic (prō'tōplāst'īk) a. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Pert. or consisting of protoplasm (biol.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plastos, formed.] An energid; a living unicellular primitive protoplasmic unit (biol.).

protopodite (prō'tōpōdīt) n. [Gk. protos, first; podos, foot.] The basal segment of a typical crustacean limb (zool.).

protopsore (prō'tōspōr) n. [Gk. protos, first; sporos, seed.] A spore of the first generation; a mycelium-producing spore (bot.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Cell substance; cytoplasm and karyoplasm (cyt.).

protoplastic (prō'tōplāst'īk) a. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Pert. or consisting of protoplasm (biol.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plastos, formed.] An energid; a living unicellular primitive protoplasmic unit (biol.).

protopodite (prō'tōpōdīt) n. [Gk. protos, first; podos, foot.] The basal segment of a typical crustacean limb (zool.).

protopsore (prō'tōspōr) n. [Gk. protos, first; sporos, seed.] A spore of the first generation; a mycelium-producing spore (bot.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Cell substance; cytoplasm and karyoplasm (cyt.).

protoplastic (prō'tōplāst'īk) a. [Gk. protos, first; plasma, form.] Pert. or consisting of protoplasm (biol.).

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) n. [Gk. protos, first; plastos, formed.] An energid; a living unicellular primitive protoplasmic unit (biol.).

protopodite (prō'tōpōdīt) n. [Gk. protos, first; podos, foot.] The basal segment of a typical crustacean limb (zool.).

protopsore (prō'tōspōr) n. [Gk. protos, first; sporos, seed.] A spore of the first generation; a mycelium-producing spore (bot.).
gizzard; in Birds, the glandular stomach anterior to the gizzard (zool.).

provinclum (prōving'kūlūm) n. [L. pro, before; vinculum, a chain.] A primitive hinge of young stages of certain Lamellibranchia (zool.).

proximal (prōk'sīmāl) a. [L. proximus, next.] Nearest the body or centre; opp. distal (biol.).

pruinose (proo'fnōs) a. [L. prūna, hoar-frost.] Covered with whitish particles or globules; covered by bloom (bot.).

psalterium (sōltē'rūm, sāl-) n. [L. psalterium, a psalter.] The third stomach of Ruminants, the omasus, or manyplies (zool.); the lyra, a thin triangular lamina joining lateral portions of the fornik (anat.).

psammophilous (sāmōf'ilūs, psām-) a. [Gk. psammos, sand; philos, loving.] Thriving in sandy places (bot.).

psammophyte (sāmōfīt, psām-) n. [Gk. psammos, sand; phyton, plant.] A plant growing in dry, sandy ground (bot.).

psambulacrum (sū'dāmbūlák'rūm, psū-) n. [Gk. psudes, false; L. ambulare, to walk.] A term for the lanceet-plate, with adhering side-plates and covering plates of Blastoidæa (zool.).

psuedannual (sū'dānū'āl, psū-) n. [Gk. psudes, false; L. annus, year.] A plant which completes its growth in one year but provides a bulb or other means of surviving winter (bot.).

psudoaposematic (sū'dāp'ōsēmāt'ik, psū-) a. [Gk. psudes, false; apo, from; sema, sign.] Imitating the warning coloration or other protective features of hurtful animals (biol.).

psuedaxis (sū'dāk'sis, psū-) n. [Gk. psudes, false; axis, axle.] An apparent main axis (bot.).

psuedhaemal (sū'dēhē'māl, psū-) a. [Gk. psudes, false; haima, blood.] Appl. the vascular system of certain Worms and Echinoderms (zool.).

psuedholoptik (sū'dōhōlōp'tik, psū-) a. [Gk. psudes, false; hōlos, whole; optikos, relating to sight.] Inter-

mediate between holoptic and dichoptic, conditions in the eyes of Diptera (zool.).

psuedimage (sū'dāmā'gō, psū-) n. [Gk. psudes, false; L. imago, image.] A stage between pupa and imago in the metamorphosis of certain Insects (zool.).

psuedalveolar (sū'dōalvē'ōlar, psū-) a. [Gk. psudes, false; L. alveus, a hollow.] Appl. a structure of cytoplasm containing starch grains or deutoplasm spheres (cyt.).

psuedaqutastic (sū'dōaquāt'ik, -kwōt-, psū-) a. [Gk. psudes, false; L. aqua, water.] Thriving in moist ground (bot.).

psuedobrachium (sū'dōbrā'kium, psū-) n. [Gk. psudes, false; brachion, arm.] The kind of arm formed from elongated pterygials of the pectoral fin of Pediculates (zool.).

psuedobranchia (sū'dōbrān'kiā, psū-) n. [Gk. psudes, false; branchia, gills.] An accessory gill of some Fishes, not respiratory in function (zool.).

psuedobulb (sū'dōbūlb, psū-) n. [Gk. psudes, false; L. bulbus, bulb.] A thickened internode of Orchids for storage of water and reserves (bot.).

psuedobulbil (sū'dōbūlbil, psū-) n. [Gk. psues, false; L. bulbus, bulb.] An outgrowth of some Ferns, a substitute for sporangia (bot.).

psuedobulbous (sū'dōbūlbūs, psū-) a. [Gk. psudes, false; L. bulbus, bulb.] Adapted to xerophytic conditions through development of pseudo-bulbs (bot.).

psuedocarp (sū'dōkārp, psū-) n. [Gk. psudes, false; karpos, fruit.] A false fruit, or one in which other parts than the ovary assist in formation (bot.).

psuedocentrous (sū'dōsēn'trūs, psū-) a. [Gk. psudes, false; L. centrum, centre.] Appl. vertebrae composed of two pairs of arcualia meeting and forming a suture laterally (pal.).

psuedochromatin,—prochromatin (cyt.).

psuedoconch (sū'dōkōngk, psū-) n. [Gk. psudes, false; kongke, shell.] A structure developed above and behind the true concha in Crocodiles (zool.).
pseudocone (sū’dōkōn, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; konos, cone.] A soft gelatinous cone occurring in numbers in some insect eyes (zool.).

pseudoconjugation (sū’dōkōnjoogā’-shūn, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. cum, with; jugum, yoke.] Conjugation of Sporozoa in which two individuals, temporarily and without true fusion, join end to end, protomerite to deutomerite, or side to side (zool.).

pseudoconstate (sū’dōkōståt, psū-) a. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. costa, rib.] False-veined; having a marginal vein uniting all others (bot.).

pseudocyst (sū’dōstist, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; kystis, bladder.] A residual protoplasmic mass which swells and ruptures, liberating spores of Sporozoa (zool.).

pseudodeltidium (sū’dōdēlti’dium, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; delta, D.] A plate partly or entirely closing the deltildial fissure in the ventral valve of certain Testicardines (zool.).

pseudoderm (sū’dōdērm, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; derma, skin.] A kind of covering or skin of certain compact sponges, formed also towards the pseudogastric cavity (zool.).

pseudodont (sū’dōdōnt, psū-) a. [Gk. pseudes, false; odous, tooth.] Having false or horny teeth, as Monotremes (zool.).

pseudofoliateous (sū’dōfōlia’shūs, psū-) a. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. folium, leaf.] With expansions resembling leaves (bot.).

pseudogaster (sū’dōgās’tër, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; gaster, stomach.] An apparent gastric cavity of certain Sponges, opening to the exterior by a pseudooesolium and having the true oscula opening into itself (zool.).

pseudogastrula (sū’dōgās’troolā, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; gaster, stomach.] The stage of Sycon development when the archaeocytes become completely enclosed by the flagellate cells (zoopl.).

pseudohoeart,— the axial organ of Echinoderms (zool.).

pseudomanubrium (sū’dōmānū’brium, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. manubrium, handle.] The manubrium considered as a process of the subumbrella where the former contains the gastric cavity—in certain Trachylinae (zool.).

pseudometamerism (sū’dōmētām’-ērtiz, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; meta, between; meros, part.] Apparent serial segmentation; an approximation to metamerism, as in certain Flat-worms (zool.).

pseudomonocotyledonous (sū’dōmōn’-ökōtā’dōnūs, psū-) a. [Gk. pseudes, false; monos, alone; kotyledon, a cup-like hollow.] With two cotyledons coalescing to appear as one (bot.).

pseudomonocyclic (sū’dōmōn’ōsklīk’līk, psū-) a. [Gk. pseudes, false; monos, alone; kyklas, circle.] Appl. Crinoids with infrabasals absent in adults but present in the young or in near ancestors (zool.).

pseudonacciela (sū’dōnāvīsēl’a, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. navicella, small boat.] A small boat-shaped spore containing sporozoites, in Sporozoa (zool.).

pseudonuclein,—paranuclein (cyt.).

pseudonucleoli (sū’dōnūkłē’ēlī, psū-) n. plu. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. nucleus, kernel.] Knots or granules in nuclear reticulum not true nucleoli (cyt.).

pseudonychium (sū’dōnik’iūm, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; onyx, claw.] A lobe or process between claws of Insects (zool.).

pseudooesolium (sū’dōōs’kūlēm, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. oesolium, small mouth.] The exterior opening of a pseudogaster (zool.).

pseudoparenychyma (sū’dōpārēn’-kīmā, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; para, beside; engchyma, infusion.] A tissue-like collection of hyphae resembling parenchyma (bot.).

pseudopericulum (sū’dōpēr’kūlēm, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. periculum, lid.] A structure resembling an operculum or closing membrane (zool.).

pseudoperlant (sū’dōpēr’lānt, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; peri, round; anthos, flower.] An archegonium-
investing envelope of certain Liverworts (bot.).

pseudoperidium (sū’dōpĕrĭdĭum, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; peridion, small wallet.] The aeciospore envelope of certain Fungi (bot.).

pseudoplasmodium (sū’dōplăzmo’-dĭum, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; plasma, form.] An aggregation of amoebulae without fusion of their protoplastic bodies (zool.).

pseudopodiospore (sū’dŏpŏ’dĭôspŏr, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; pous, foot; sporos, seed.] An amoeba or amoeboid swarm-spore which moves by means of pseudopodia (zool.).

pseudopodium (sū’dŏpŏ’dĭum, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; pous, foot.] A blunt protrusion of ectoplasm serving for locomotion and prehension in Protozoa (zool.); in certain Mosses, the sporogonium-supporting pedicel (bot.).

pseudopore (sū’dŏpŏr, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; porous, channel.] A small orifice between outermost tube and intercanal system of certain Sponges (zool.).

pseudopupa (sū’dŏpŭpă, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; pupa, puppet.] The semi-pupa or coarctate stage of certain insect larvae (zool.).

pseudoramose (sū’dŏră’mōs, psū-) a. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. ramus, branch.] Having false branches (bot.).

pseudoramulus (sū’dŏrăm’ŭlŭs, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. ramulus, small branch.] A spurious branch of certain Algae (bot.).

pseudo-reduction, — the preliminary division of chromatin-rods preceding the formation of tetrads and the actual reduction in maturation (cyt.).

pseudorhabdites (sū’dŏrăb’dĭts, psū-) n. plu. [Gk. pseudes, false; rhabdos, rod.] Granular masses of formed secretion produced by gland-cells of Rhabdocoelida (zool.).

pseudoscolex (sū’dŏskŏl’ĕks, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; skolex, worm.] Modified anterior proglottides of certain Cestoids where the true scolex is absent (zool.).

pseudoseptate (sū’dŏsĕp’tăt, psū-) a. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. septum, division.] Apparently, but not morphologically, septate (bot.).

pseudosessile (sū’dŏsĕs’il, psū-) a. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. sedere, to sit.] Appl. the abdomen of petiolate Insects when the petiole is so short that the abdomen is close to the thorax; cf. pedicellate (zool.).

pseudosperm (sū’dŏspĕrm, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; sperma, seed.] A false seed or carpel (bot.).

pseudospor (sū’dŏspŏr, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; sporos, seed.] A teliospore or winter-spore of certain Rusts (bot.).

pseudostoma (sū’dŏstŏ’mă, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; stoma, mouth.] A temporary mouth; a mouth-like opening; a pseudocoelomic (zool.).

pseudovarium (sū’dŏvă’rĭum, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. ovarium, ovary.] An ovary producing pseudova (zool.).

pseudovitel (sū’dŏvitĕl’ŭs, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. vitellus, egg-yolk.] A cellular double-string structure of Aphidae, a supposed substitute for absent Malpighian tubes (zool.).

pseudovum (sū’dŏvŭm, psū-) n. [Gk. pseudes, false; L. ovum, egg.] An ovum that can develop without fertilization; a parthenogenetic ovum; the earlier condition of the viviparously-produced Aphidae (zool.).

pseudosa (sŏ’ŏsă, psŏ-) n. [Gk. psoa, loins.] Name of two loin muscles (anat.).

psorosperm (sŏ’ŏsŏpĕrmz, psŏ-) n. plu. [Gk. psora, itch; sperma, seed.] Sporozoa; parasitic organisms generally (biol.).

pteridology (tĕr’ĭdŏl’ŏjĭ, pĭtĕr-) n. [Gk. pteris, fern; logos, discourse.] The branch of Botany dealing with ferns.

pteridophyte (tĕr’ĭdŏfĭt, pĭtĕr-) n. [Gk. pteris, fern; phylon, plant.] A plant of the fern group (bot.).

pterion (tĕr’ĭŏn, pĭtĕr-) n. [Gk. pteron, wing.] The point of junction of
patterial, frontal, and great wing of sphenoid (anat.).

pterocarpous (tér’ōkár'pūs, ptēr-) a. [Gk. pteron, wing; karpos, fruit.] With winged fruit (bot.).

pteroid (tér’ōid, ptēr-) a. [Gk. pteris, fern; eidos, resemblance.] Like a fern (bot.).

pteropodaides (tér’ōpō’dēz, ptēr-) n. plu. [Gk. pteron, wing; pegas, child.] An insect's wing socket (zool.).

pteropodium (tér’ōpō’diūm, ptēr-) n. [Gk. pteron, wing; pous, foot.] A winged foot, as of certain bats (zool.).

pterospersous (tér’ōsēp’rōs, ptēr-) a. [Gk. pteron, wing; sperma, seed.] With winged seeds (bot.).

pterostigma (tér’ōstīg’mā, ptēr-) n. [Gk. pteron, wing; stigma, mark.] An opaque cell on certain insect wings (zool.).

pterotoeaea (tér’ōthē'kā, ptēr-) n. [Gk. pteron, wing; theke, case.] The wing-case of pupae (zool.).

pterotie (tér’ōtī’k, ptēr-) n. [Gk. pteron, wing; ous, ear.] A cranial bone overlying the horizontal semicircular canal of the ear (zool.).

pteroygial (tér’ōyī’āl, ptēr-) a. [Gk. pteryx, wing.] Pert. a wing or fin; appl. a bone supporting a fin-ray (zool.).

pteroygiophore (tér’ōyī’ıfōr, ptēr-) n. [Gk. pteryx, wing; pherein, to bear.] One of a row of cartilaginous rays forming the skeleton of median fins (zool.).

pteroygium (tér’ōyī’ūm, ptēr-) n. [Gk. pteryx, wing.] A prothoracic process of weevils; a vertebrate limb (zool.).

pterogyobranchiate (tér’īgōbrāng’kīat, ptēr-) a. [Gk. pteryx, wing; branchia, gills.] Having spreading or feathery gills, as certain Crustaceans (zool.).

pterogyoda (tér’īgō’dā, ptēr-) n. plu. [Gk. pteryx, wing; eidos, resemblance.] The tegulae of an Insect (zool.).

pterogyoid (tér’īgoi’d, ptēr-) n. [Gk. pteryx, wing; eidos, form.] A cranial bone (zool.); a. wing-like;

appl. the wing-like processes of the sphenoid, also canal, fissure, fossa, plexus, muscles (anat.).

pterogyomandibular (tér’īgōmāndīb’ūlār, ptēr-) a. [Gk. pteryx, wing; L. mandibulum, jaw.] Pert. pterygoid and mandible; appl. a tendinous band of the buccopharyngeal muscle (anat.).

pterogyomaxillary (tér’īgōmāksĭl’ārī, ptēr-) a. [Gk. pteryx, wing; L. maxilla, jaw.] Appl. a fissure formed by divergence of the maxilla from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid (anat.).

pterogyopalatal,—pterogyopalatine.

pterogyopalatine (tér’īgōpāl’ātīn, ptēr-) a. [Gk. pteryx, wing; L. palatus, palate.] Pert. the region of pterygoid and palatal cranial bones; appl. canal, fossa, groove (anat.).

pterogyoquadrature (tér’īgōkwādr’āt, ptēr-) a. [Gk. pteryx, wing; L. quadratus, squared.] Appl. a cartilage constituting the dorsal half of the mandibular arch of certain Fishes (zool.).

pterogyospinous (tér’īgōspĭn’ūs, ptēr-) a. [Gk. pteryx, wing; L. spina, spine.] Appl. a ligament stretching from lateral pterygoid plate to spinous process of sphenoid (anat.).

pterylae (tér’īlē, ptēr-) n. plu. [Gk. pteryx, feather; ylē, a wood.] The feather tracts of a bird's body, or the areas on which feathers spring, as distinguished from the unfeathered areas or apteria (zool.).

pterylosis (tér’īlō’sis, ptēr-) n. [Gk. pteryx, feather; ylē, a wood.] Arrangement of pterylae and apteria in Birds (zool.).

ptilinum (ptīl’īnūm,ptīl-).n. [Gk. ptilon, feather.] A head-vesicle or bladder-like expansion of the head of a fly emerging from the pupa, useful for rupturing the hard covering, introverted when the insect is mature; found in about one-half of the Diptera (zool.).

ptyalin (tī’tālīn, ptk-) n. [Gk. phyalon, saliva.] A digestive ferment of saliva (phys.).

ptyxis (tīk’sis, ptk-) n. [Gk. phyxis, a folding.] The form in which young leaves are folded or rolled on themselves in the bud (bot.).
puberty (pū'bërti) n. [L. pubertas, adult state.] Sexual maturity (phys.).

puberulent (pū'bër'ëlent) a. [L. pubes, adult.] Covered with down or fine hair (bot.).

pubes (pū'bëz) n. [L. pubes, adult.] The pubic region (anat.).

pubescence (pū'bës'ëns) n. [L. pubescere, to become mature.] Downy or hairy covering on some plants and certain insects (biol.).

pubescent (pū'bës'ënt) a. [L. pubescere, to become mature.] Covered with soft hair or down (bot.).

pubie (pū'bëk) a. [L. pubes, mature.] The region of the pubes; appl. arch, ligament, tubercle, vein (anat.).

pubis (pū'bis) n. [L. pubes, mature.] The anterior part of the hip-bone, consisting of body and ramus (anat.); the antero-ventral portion of the pelvic girdle (zool.).

pudendal (pū'dënd'ël) a. [L. pudere, to be ashamed.] In the region of the pudendum; appl. artery, cleft, nerve, veins (anat.).

pudendum (pū'dënd'ëm) n. [L. pudere, to be ashamed.] The vulva, or externals of the female organs of generation (anat.).

pudic,—pudendal.

pullulation (pū'lūla'shūn) n. [L. pullulare, to sprout.] Gemmation; reproduction by vegetative budding; as in yeast cells (bot.).

pulmobranchia (pūl'mōbrān'kĭa) n. [L. pulmo, lung; Gk. branchia, gills.] A gill-like organ adapted to air-breathing conditions; a lung book, as of Spiders (zool.).

pulmogastric (pūl'mōgás'trik) a. [L. pulmo, lung; gaster, stomach.] Pert. lungs and stomach (anat.).

pulmonary (pūl'mōnär) a. [L. pulmo, lung.] Pert. lungs; appl. artery, ligament, valves, veins, pleura (anat.).

pulmonary cavity or sac,—the mantle-cavity of Molluscs without ctenidia: it functions as a lung (zool.).

pulmones (pūl'mōnēz) n. plü. [L. pulmo, lung.] Lungs (anat.).

pulp (pūlp) n. [L. pulpa, fruit-pulp.] The dental papilla; the soft mass of splenic tissue (zool.); the soft, fleshy part of a fruit (bot.).

pulsating vacuole,—a contractile vacuole.

pulse (pūls) n. [L. pulsus, beaten.] The beat or throb observable in the arteries, due to the action of the heart (phys.).

pulse wave,—a wave of increased pressure over the arterial system, started by the ventricular systole (phys.).

pulsellum (pūlsēl'ŭm) n. [L. pulsus, beaten.] A flagellum situated at the posterior end of a protozoan body (zool.).

pulvillar (pūlvīl'ăr) a. [L. pulvillus, a little cushion.] Pert. or at a pulvillus of an Insect (zool.).

pulvilliform (pūlvīl'ĭfŏrm) a. [L. pulvillus, a small cushion; forma, shape.] Like a small cushion.

pulvillus (pūlvīl'ŭs) n. [L. pulvillus, small cushion.] A free pad or membrane under each claw of Diptera (zool.).

pulvinar (pūlvin'är) n. [L. pulvinus, cushion.] An angular prominence on the optic thalamus (anat.); a cushion-like; pert. a pulvinus (bot.).

pulvinate (pūlvīnāt) a. [L. pulvinus, cushion.] Cushion-like; having a pulvinus (biol.).

pulvinulus (pūlvīn'ŭlŭs) n. [L. pulvīnus, cushion.] A pulvillus.

pulvis (pūlvīs) n. [L. pulvis, powder; pluma, feather.] A powder-down feather (zool.).

punctate (pūngk'tāt) a. [L. punctum, point.] Dotted; having the surface covered with small holes or dots (biol.).

punctulate (pūngk'tūlāt) a. [L. punctum, point.] Covered with very small dots or holes (biol.).

punctum (pūngk'tŭm) n. [L. punctum, point.] A minute dot, point, or orifice; as puncta lacrimalia, puncta vasculosa (anat.); the apex of a growing point (bot.).

puncture (pūngk'tūr) n. [L. punctura, prick.] A small round surface depression (biol.).

pupa (pū'pā) n. [L. pupa, puppet.] The third or chrysalis stage of
insect life; the stage in insect metamorphosis preceding the imago or adult (sool.).

**pupal** (pū’pāl) a. [L. pupa, puppet.] Pert. the pupa stage (sool.).

**puparium** (pūpār’iüm) n. [L. pupa, puppet.] A coarcate pupa; the pupal instar, exemplified in the blow-fly (sool.).

**pupiform** (pū’pīfōrm) a. [L. pupa, puppet; forma, shape.] Pupa-shaped; pupa-like.

**pupigerous** (pū’pij’i-rūs) a. [L. pupa, puppet; gerere, to bear.] Containing a pupa (sool.).

**pupil** (pū’pil) n. [L. pupilla, the pupil of the eye.] The aperture of the iris through which rays pass to the retina (anat.).

**pupillary** (pūpīl’i-rē, pū’pi-lārē) a. [L. pupilla, pupil of the eye.] Pert. the pupil of the eye; appl. a membrane (anat.).

**pupiparous** (pū’pi-pārōs) a. [L. pupa, puppet; parere, to beget.] Bringing forth young already developed to the pupa stage, as certain parasitic Insects (sool.).

**Purkinje, cells of.—**an incomplete stratum of flask-shaped cells between the two layers of the grey matter of the cerebellum (anat.).

**pustule** (pūstū’l) n. [L. pustula, pimple.] A blister-like prominence (bot.).

**pustules** (pūstūlz) n. plu. [L. pus, matter.] Non-contractile vacuoles consisting of two sacs containing watery fluid, each emptying by its own duct, found in many Dino-flagellates (sool.).

**putamen** (pūtā’men) n. [L. putamen, pod.] The hard endocarp or stone of some fruits (bot.); the lateral part of the lentiform nucleus of the cerebrum (anat.); the shell membrane of a bird's egg (sool.).

**pycnidiophore** (pīk’ni-dīfōr) n. [Gk. pūk’ños, dense; pherein, to bear.] A conidiophore producing pycnidia (bot.).

**pycnidiospore** (pīk’ni-dī’o-spōr) n. [Gk. pūk’ños, dense; sporos, seed.] The spore produced by pycnidia (bot.).

**pycnidium** (pīk’ni-di’üm) n. [Gk. pūk’ños,dense.] A small flask-shaped organ or spermogonium containing slender filaments which form pycnidiospores or spermatia by abscission,—a stage in the life-history of wheat rust (bot.).

**pycnum**,—a pycnidium.

**pycnoconidium, pycnogonidium, pycnosporium,**—varieties of pycnidiospore (bot.).

**pygall** (pi’gāl) a. [Gk. pyge, the rump.] Situated at or pert. the posterior end of the back; appl. certain plates of the chelonian carapace (sool.).

**pygidium** (pi’gid’iüm) n. [Gk. pyge, rump.] A caudal shield covering the abdomen of certain Arthropods; the terminal uncovered abdominal segment of a beetle (sool.).

**pygochord** (pi’go-kōrd) n. [Gk. pyge, rump; chorde, cord.] A ventral median ridge-like outgrowth of the intestinal epithelium in certain Enteropneusta (sool.).

**pygostyle** (pi’go-stēl) n. [Gk. pyge, rump; stylos, column.] An upturned compressed bone at the end of the vertebral column of Birds, formed by fusion of the four or more hindmost vertebrae (sool.).

**pylocyte** (pi’lo-sēt) n. [Gk. pylon, gateway; kytoς, hollow.] A pore-cell at the inner end of a small funnel-shaped depression, the porocyte of certain Sponges (sool.).

**pylome** (pīlō’m) n. [Gk. pylōma, gate.] In certain Sarcodina, an aperture for emission of pseudopodia and reception of food (sool.).

**pyloric** (pīlōr’ik) a. [Gk. pylōros, gate-keeper.] Pert. or in the region of the pylorus; appl. artery, antrum, glands, orifice, valve, vein (anat.).

**pylorus** (pīlō’rūs) n. [Gk. pylōros, gate-keeper.] The lower orifice of the stomach, communicating with the duodenum (anat.).

**pyramid** (pi’rā-mid) n. [L. pyramis, a pyramid.] A conical structure, protuberance, eminence; a piece of the dental apparatus of Echinoids (sool.); appl. parts of brain, temporal bone, vestibule (anat.).

**pyramidial** (pi’rāmī’di-al) a. [L. pyramis, apyramid.] Conical; like a pyramid; appl. a carpal bone, brain cells, lobes, processes, muscle (anat.).

**pyrene** (pi’ren, pi’ren’) n. [Gk. pyren,
a fruit-stone.] A fruit-stone or kernel (bot.).

pyrenin (pīrē'nīn) n. [Gk. pyren, a fruit-stone.] The substance of a true nucleolus, paranuclein (cyt.).

pyrenocarp (pīrē'nōkarp) n. [Gk. pyren, a fruit-stone; karpos, fruit.] A form of ascocarp; a fleshy fruit with stone or hard kernel (bot.).

pyrenoid (pīrē'noid) n. [Gk. pyren, a fruit-stone; eidos, form.] A colourless plastid of lower plants, a centre of starch formation (bot.).

pyriform (pīrī'fōrm) a. [L. pyrum, pear; forma, shape.] Pear-shaped; an organ of a larval Mollusc, and a vestigial sac of a male Nautilus (zool.).

pyxidium (pīksī'dīum) n. [Gk. pyxis, box.] A pyxys, or capsular fruit which dehisces transversely (bot.).

quadrate (kwō'drāt) n. [L. quadratus, squared.] The bone with which the lower jaw articulates in Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, and Fishes; one of the lobes of the liver (anat.).

quadratejugal (kwō'drā'tōjōo'gāl) n. [L. quadratus, squared; jugum, yoke.] Membranous bone connecting the quadrature and jugal bones (anat.).

quadrate - mandibular (kwō'drā'tō-māndīb'lāl) a. [L. quadratus, squared; mandibulātum, jaw.] Pert. quadrate and mandibular.

quadратus (kwō'drā'tūs) n. [L. quadratus, squared.] The name of several muscles, e.g. quadratus femoris (anat.).

quadriceps (kwō'drí'sēps) n. [L. quattuor, four; caput, head.] Muscle in front of the thigh extending the lower leg and divided up into four portions at its upper end (anat.).

quadrafarius (kwō'drifā'riūs) a. [L. quadrifarius, fourfold.] In four rows; proceeding from all the sides of a branch (bot.).

quadrid (kwō'dři'd) a. [L. quattuor, four; findere, to cleave.] Deeply cleft into four parts (bot.).

quadrifoliate (kwō'drifō'liāt) a. [L. quattuor, four; folium, leaf.] Appl. compound palmate leaf, consisting of four leaflets arising at a common point (bot.).

quadrigeminal bodies (kwō'dři'jēm-nāl). See corpora quadrigemina.

quadrijugate (kwō'dři'joo'gāt) a. [L. quattuor, four; jugum, yoke.] Appl. pinnate leaf having four pairs of leaflets (bot.).

quadrilocular (kwō'dři'lōk'ūlar) a. [L. quattuor, four; loculus, small space.] Having four loculi or chambers, as the ovary of certain plants (bot.).

quadrimaculate (kwō'dřim'ak'ūlat) a. [L. quattuor, four; macula, spot.] Having four spots (zool.).

quadrate (kwō'dřīnāt) a. [L. quattuor, four.] See quadrifoliate.

quadripennate (kwō'dřipēn'āt) a. [L. quattuor, four; penna, wing.] With four wings.

quadritubercular (kwō'dřitūbērkūlar) a. [L. quattuor, four; tuberculum, a small hump.] Appl. teeth with four tubercles (anat.).

quadrumanous (kwō'droom'ānūs) a. [L. quattuor, four; manus, hand.] Having hind-feet, as well as front feet, constructed like hands, as most Primates except man (anat.).

quadrupedal (kwō'dröop'ēdāl, kwōd'roop'ēdāl) a. [L. quattuor, four; pes, foot.] Appl. the habitual attitude of four-footed animals (anat.).

quaternary (kwō'drēnârē) a. [L. quaterni, four each.] Appl. flower symmetry when there are four parts in a whorl (bot.).

quaternate (kwō'tēr'nāt) a. [L. quaterni, four each.] Appl. leaves growing in fours from one point (bot.).

queen,—the reproductive female in colonies of social Hymenoptera.

quill (kwil) n. [M.E. quille, feather.] The calamus of a feather (zool.).

quill feathers,—the feathers of the wings (remiges) and tail (rectrices) of a Bird.

quinary (kwī'nārī) a. [L. quini, five each.] Appl. flower symmetry when there are five parts in a whorl (bot.).

quinate (kwī'nāt) a. [L. quini, five each.] Appl. five leaflets growing from one point (bot.).
quincuncial (kwɪŋkˈnʃəl) a. [L. quinque, five; unciā, twelfth part.] Arranged in quincuncx. quineczx (kwɪŋkˈnæks) n. [L. quinque, five; unciā, twelfth part.] Arrangement of five petals or leaves, of which two are exterior, two interior, and the fifth partly exterior, partly interior (bot.). quinquecostate (kwɪŋkˈkwɛkˈstæt) a. [L. quinque, five; costa, rib.] Having five ribs on the leaf (bot.). quinquefarious (kwɪŋkˈkwɛfəˈrjuəs) a. [L. quinque, five.] In five directions or parts (bot.). quinquefid (kwɪŋkˈkwɛfɪd) a. [L. quinque, five; findere, to cleave.] Cut into five parts as far as the middle (bot.). quinquefoliated (kwɪŋkˈkwɛfləˈleɪtɪd) a. [L. quinque, five; folium, leaf.] With five leaves (bot.). quinquepartite (kwɪŋkˈkwɛpərˈtɪt) a. [L. quinque, five; pars, part.] Divided into five parts. quinquetubercular (kwɪŋkˈkwɛtəˈbɜrklər) a. [L. quinque, five; tuber, uncia, appl. to the stichos, uncia, RAD.] In the form of a raceme. racemule (ræsˈəmjuːl) n. [L. racemulus, a small bunch.] A small raceme (bot.). racemulose (ræsˈəmələs) a. [L. racemulus, a small bunch.] In small clusters (bot.). raczial (ræˈʃɪəl) a. [Gk. rhachis, spine.] Pert. a rachis. racendid (ræˈʃɪdən) a. [Gk. rhachis, spine.] Pert. a rachis. racicform (ræˈʃɪkfɔːrm) n. a. [Gk. rhachis, spine; L. forma, shape.] In the form of a rachis. racilla (ræˈʃɪlə) n. [Gk. rhachis, spine.] A small rachis (bot.). raciolodont (ræˈʃɪələʊdənt) a. [Gk. rhachis, spine; odous, tooth.] Appl. egg-eating Snakes with much developed hypophyses of the anterior thoracic vertebrae, which function as teeth (zool.). rachioistochous (ræˈʃɪəstɪkʊs) a. [Gk. rhachis, spine; stichos, row.] Having a succession of somactids as the axis of the fin skeleton, as in Dipnoans (zool.). rhachis (ræˈkɪs) n. [Gk. rhachis, spine.] The spinal column (anat.); the stalk or axis (bot.); the shaft of a feather (zool.). rachitomous (ræˈkɪtəməs) a. [Gk. rhachis, spine.] Temnospondyous, which see. radial (ræˈdɪəl) a. [L. radius, a ray.] Pert. the radius; pert. the ray of an Echinoderm; appl. the plates supporting the oral disc of Crinoids (zool.); appl. leaves or flowers growing out like rays from a centre (bot.). As noun, an endoskeletal support of fins in Fishes. radial symmetry,—arrangement of similar parts round a median vertical axis, as in Jellyfish (zool.). radiale (ræˈdɪəlɛ) n. [L. radius, a ray.] A carpal bone in Mammals (zool.). radiate (ræˈdɪət) a. [L. radius, a ray.] Radially symmetrical. radiate-veined,—veined in a palmate manner (bot.). radiatiform (ræˈdɪətɪfɔːrm) a. [L. radius, ray; forma, shape.] With radiating marginal florets (bot.).
radical (rād’ıkál) a. [L. radix, root.] Arising from the root close to the ground, as basal leaves (bot.).
radieant (rād’ikánt) a. [L. radicari, to take root.] With roots developing from the stem (bot.).
radicel (rād’ísél) n. [L. radix, root.] A small root (bot.).
radiciflorous (rād’ísífőr’ús) a. [L. radix, root; flōs, flower.] With flowers arising at the extreme base of the stem (bot.).
radiciform (rād’ísifór’m) a. [L. radix, root; forma, shape.] Resembling a root (bot.).
radicivorous (rād’ísív’órús) a. [L. radix, root; vorare, to devour.] Root-eating (zoöl.).
radiicle (rād’ıkli) n. [L. radix, root.] A small root (bot.).
radiculous (rād’ıkúlús) a. [L. radix, root; colere, to inhabit.] Inhabiting roots (biol.).
radicose (rād’ıkóz) a. [L. radix, root.] With large root (bot.).
radiculare (rād’ıkúlár) a. [L. radix, root.] Pert. a radicule or radicle (bot.).
radicule (rād’ıkúl) n. [L. radix, root.] A rootlet.
radiculose (rād’ıkúls) a. [L. radix, root.] Having many rootlets (bot.).
radiocarpal (rād’ıkárpál) a. [L. radius, ray; carpus, wrist.] Pert. radius and wrist (zoöl.).
radiosymmetrical (rād’ísȳmět’rikál) a. [L. radius, ray; Gk. syn, with; métron, measure.] Having similar parts similarly arranged round a central axis (biot.).
radioular (rād’ióulár) n. [L. radius, ray; ulna, elbow.] Pert. radius and ulna (zoöl.).
radius (rād’ús) n. [L. radius, ray.] A bone of the arm or fore-limb between humerus and carpals, often fused with the ulna; one of the plates of Aristotle’s lantern; an insect wing-vein (zoöl.).
radix (rād’iks, rād’iks) n. [L. radix, root.] A root (bot.).
radula (rād’úlā) n. [L. radere, to scrape.] A short and broad strip of membrane with longitudinal rows of chitinous teeth found in the mouth of most Gastropods (zoöl.).
radulate (rād’úlat) a. [L. radere, to scrape.] Having a radula or rasping organ (zoöl.).
raduliferous (rād’úlfěr’ús) a. [L. radere, to scrape; ferre, to carry.] Radulate (zoöl.).
raduliform (rād’úlfór’m) a. [L. radere, to scrape; forma, shape.] Like a radula or flexible file (zoöl.).
Rainley’s corpuscles,—the spores of sarcocystis, an elongated Sporozoan found in voluntary muscle fibres (phys.).
Rainley’s tubes,—a name given to elongated sacs found in the substance of voluntary muscle, which are adult stages of Dolichosporidia, Sporoza (phys.).
raker,—see gill rakers.
ramal (rā’mál) a. [L. ramus, a branch.] Belonging to branches; originating on a branch (bot.).
ramate (rā’mát) a. [L. ramus, a branch.] Branched (bot.).
ramelose (rām’élōs) a. [L. ramus, a branch.] Having small branches (bot.).
ramentaceous (rām’ěntá’shūs) a. [L. radere, to scrape.] Like a ramentum; covered by ramenta (bot.).
ramentiferous (rām’ěntífér’ús) a. [L. radere, to scrape; ferre, to carry.] Bearing ramenta (bot.).
ramentum (rāměnt’üm) n. [L. radere, to scrape.] One of the brown scale-like structures found on fern leaves (bot.); plu. ramenta, elongated membranous hairs, epidermal outgrowths (bot.).
rameous (rā’méūs) a. [L. ramus, a branch.] Branched (bot.).
ramicorn (rām’ıkörn) a. [L. ramus, branch; cornu, horn.] Having branched antennae, as some Insects (zoöl.).
ramiferous (rāmífěr’ús) a. [L. ramus, branch; ferre, to bear.] Branched (bot.).
ramification (rāmífi’ka’shūn) n. [L. ramus; a branch; facere, to make.] Branching; a branch of a tree, nerve, artery, etc.
ramiflorous (rām’íflōr’ús) a. [L. ramus, branch; flōs, flower.] Having flowers on the branches (bot.).
ramiform (rām’íför’m) a. [L. ramus, branch; forma, shape.] Branch-like.
ramigerous (rəmˈjɪrəs) a. [L. ramus, branch; gerere, to carry.] Bearing branches (bot.).
ramiparous (rəmˈpərəs) a. [L. ramus, branch; parere, to beget.] Producing branches (bot.).
ramose (rəmˈəs) a. [L. ramus, branch.] Much branched (bot.).
ramule (rəmˈəl) n. [L. ramulus, small branch.] A small branch (bot.).
ramuliferous (rəmˈəlifi ərəs) a. [L. ramus, small branch; ferre, to bear.] Bearing small branches (bot.).
ramulous (rəˈmələs) a. [L. ramus, small branch.] With many small branches (bot.).
ramus (rəmˈəs) n., rami (rəˈmi) plu. [L. ramus, a branch.] Any branch-like structure; part of the chewing apparatus of Rotifers; the barbs of feathers; the lower jaw or mandible of Vertebrates (zool.).
ranine (rəˈnən) a. [L. rana, a frog.] Pert. the under surface of the tongue (anat.).
ranivorous (rənˈəvərəs) a. [L. rana, frog; vorare, to devour.] Feeding on frogs (zool.).
Ranvier's nodes, — constrictions or interruptions of the medullary sheath of a nerve fibre (phys.).
raphe (rəˈfē) n. [Gk. raphhe, a seam.] A seam-like suture, as the junction line of some fruits (bot.); the perineal line (anat.).
raphides (rəˈfɪdēz) n. plu. [Gk. raphhis, a needle.] Minute crystals found in plant cells (bot.).
raphidiferous (rəˈfɪdifərəs) a. [Gk. raphhis, a needle; L. ferre, to carry.] Containing raphides (bot.).
raptatory (rəˈpætərē) a. [L. raptare, to rob.] Preying (zool.).
raptorial (rəˈpætərēəl) a. [L. raptare, to rob.] Appl. birds of prey (zool.).
rasorial (rəˈzərəl) a. [L. radere, to scratch.] Adapted for scratching or scraping, as fowls (zool.).

rastellus (rəˈstələs) n. [L. radere, to rasp.] A group of teeth in arachnid chelicera (zool.).
rattie (rəˈtē) a. [L. ratis, raft.] Having an unkeeled sternum; opp. carinate (zool.).
rattle (rəl) n. [M.E. ratelen, to clatter.] The sound-producing series of horny joints at the end of a rattlesnake's tail (zool.).
ray (rā) n. [L. radius, a ray.] One of the bony spines supporting fins; a division of a radiate animal, as an arm of an Asteroid (zool.).
reaction time, — the time required between stimulus and response (phys.).
read (rēd), — the abomasum or fourth stomach of ruminants (zool.).
reagent (rēˈe dənt) n. [L. re, again; agere, to do.] One who acts in response to a given stimulus (phys.).
recapitulation theory, — the theory that ontogeny tends to recapitulate phylogeny, that the individual life-history reproduces certain stages in the life-history of the race; biogenetic law; von Baer's law (biol.).
receptacle (rēˈsēptəkl) n. [L. recipere, to receive.] An organ used as a repository; the peduncle of a racemose inflorescence; the torus or thalamus of a flower; the terminal disc of Mosses (bot.).
receptacular (rēˈsēptəkˈyələr) a. [L. recipere, to receive.] Pert. a receptacle of any kind.
receptaculum (rēˈsēptəkˈyələm) n. [L. recipere, to receive.] A receptacle of any kind.
receptaculum chyli, — the cavity in the lower part of the thoracic duct (anat.).
receptaculum ovorum, — an internal sac in the earthworm in which ova are collected (zool.).
receptaculum seminis, — a female organ for the reception of spermatozoa (zool.).
receptive spot, — the point in an oosphere at which the sperm enters (emb.).
receptor (rēˈsəpˈtər) n. [L. recipere, to receive.] The part of a cell which combines with outside molecules; side chain theory (phys.).
recess (rēˈsēs) n. [L. recessus, withdrawn.] A niche, sinus, cleft, or
hollow space; as omental, optic, pineal recess (anat.).

recessive (rē'sēs'īv) a. [L. recessus, withdrawn.] Appl. Mendelian characters. See Mendelism (biol.).

rectprocal hybrids,—two hybrids, one descended from the male of one species and the female of another, the other from a female of the first and a male of the second (biol.).

reclinate (rē'kłnāt) a. [L. reclinare, to lean.] Curved downwards from apex to base; appl. an ovule suspended from a funiculus (bot.).

reclining (rē'kł'ning) a. [L. reclinare, to lean.] Leaning over; not perpendicular (bot.).

recurdence (rē khuẩndē's'ēnss) n. [L. re, again; crudescere, to become hard.] A state of breaking out into renewed freshness or active growth (bot.).

rectal (rē'kłtāl) a. [L. rectus, straight.] Pert. the rectum.

rectal gland,—a small vascular sac of unknown significance near the end of the gut in Fishes (zool.).

rectigradations (rēktigrā'dāshūnss) n. plu. [L. rectus, straight; gradus, a step.] “The origin of new cusps or cusuples which appear determinately, definitely, orthogenetically in both the upper and lower teeth, quite independently in different orders of mammals, and separated perhaps by vast intervals of time” (Osborn).

rectinerved (rēk'tīnērvd) a. [L. rectus, straight; nervus, a nerve.] With veins or nerves straight (bot.).

rectipetality (rēk'tīpē'tāl'tīt) n. [L. rectus, straight; petere, to seek.] Tendency to rectilinear growth (bot.).

rectirostral (rēk'tīrōs'trāl) a. [L. rectus, straight; rostrum, a beak.] Straight-beaked (zool.).

rectiseral (rēk'tīsērāl) a. [L. rectus, straight; series, row.] Arranged in vertical rows (bot.).

rectiveneous (rēk'tīvē'nōs) a. [L. rectus, straight; vena, a vein.] With straight veins (bot.).

rectogenital (rēk'tōjēn'tāl) a. [L. rectus, straight; genitalia, genitals.] Pert. rectum and genital organs (anat.).

rectouterine (rēk'tōô'tērīn) a. [L. rectus, straight; uterus, womb.] Appl. the posterior ligaments of the uterus (anat.).

rectovesical (rēk'tōvēsīkāl) a. [L. rectus, straight; vesica, bladder.] Pert. rectum and bladder (anat.).

rectrical (rēktrīshāl) a. [L. regere, to rule.] Pert. the rectrices (zool.).

rectrix (rēk'trīks) n., rectrices (rēk'trīsēz) plu. [L. regere, to rule.] The stiff tail feathers of a bird, used in steering (zool.).

rectum (rē'tūm) n. [L. rectus, straight.] The posterior terminal part of the alimentary canal (zool.).

rectus (rēktūs) n. [L. rectus, straight.] A name for a rectilinear muscle, as rectus femoris, the thigh muscle (anat.).

recurrent (rēkū'rēnt) a. [L. re, back; currere, to run.] Returning or re-ascending towards the origin (anat.).

recurrent sensibility,—sensibility shown by the motor roots of the spinal cord due to sensory fibres of the sensory roots (phys.).

recurved (rēkūrved) a. [L. re, back; curvus, bent.] Bent backwards (bot.).

recurvirostral (rēkūr'verōs'trāl) a. [L. re, back; curvus, curved; rostrum, beak.] With beak bent upwards (zool.).

red body,—see rete mirabile.

red corpuscle,—a coloured blood corpuscle of vertebrates, containing haemoglobin (phys.).

red glands,—see rete mirabile.

red nucleus,—a collection of nerve cells in the tegmentum of the mid-brain (anat.).

red spots,—see rete mirabile.

redia (rē'dīa) n. [It. scientist Redi.] A larval stage in the development of Distomum (zool.).

reduction (rēdūk'shūn) n. [L. re-ductus, reduced.] The halving of the number of chromosomes in germ-nuclei during maturation; meiotic division (cyt.).

reduplicate (rēdū'plīkāt) a. [L. re, again; duplicare, to repeat.] Appl. aestivation in which the margins turn outwards at the points of contact (bot.).
renal portal,—appl. a system of circulation in which some of the returning blood passes through the kidneys (sool.).
renes,—see ren.
reniform (rēn’iform) a. [L. ren, kidney; forma, shape.] Shaped like a kidney (biol.).
renopericardial (rēnōpēr’ikārd’iāl) a. [L. ren, kidney; Gk. peri, round; kardia, heart.] Appl. a narrow ciliated canal connecting kidney and pericardium in higher Molluscs (sool.).
repand (rē’pānd’) a. [L. repandus, bent backwards.] Appl. a leaf with undulated margin (bot.).
repandodentate (rēpānd’dōdēn’tāt) a. [L. repandus, bent backwards; dens, a tooth.] Varying between undulated and toothed (bot.).
repeint (rē’pēnt) a. [L. repere, to crawl.] Creeping along the ground; appl. ground creepers (bot.).
replicate (rēp’likāt) a. [L. re, back; plicare, to fold.] Doubled over on itself (biol.).
replicatile (rēp’likā’til) a. [L. re, back; plicare, to fold.] Appl. wings which are folded back on themselves when at rest (sool.).
replum (rē’plūm) n. [L. replum, a bolt.] The longitudinal division between the valves of some pericarps, as in some Legumes; a placental dissepiment (bot.).
reproduction (rē’prōdūk’shūn) n. [L. re, again; pro, forth; ducere, to lead.] The process by means of which the race is continued, whether sexual or through cell-rupture, cell-division, budding, spore-formation, conjugation, or parthenogenesis (biol.).
reproductive (rē’prōdūk’tīv) a. [L. re, again; pro, forth; ducere, to lead.] Appl. organs concerned in reproduction (biol.).
reptile (rē’p’til) n. [L. repere, to crawl.] An animal that crawls along the ground or close to the ground, as serpents, lizards, etc. (sool.).
reptilian (rēp’ti-li’ān) a. [L. repere, to creep.] Pert. reptiles (sool.).
reptiloid (rēp’ti-loid) a. [L. repere, to crawl; Gk. eidos, form.] With
the characteristics of a Reptile (zool.).

reservoir (rēz′ërvwôr) n. [L. reservare, to keep back.] A non-contractile space discharging into the gullet of Mastigophora (zool.).

resilium (rēs′ëliûm) n. [L. resilire, to leap back.] The horny flexible hinge of a bivalve (zool.).

respiration (rēs′pîră′shûn) n. [L. re, again; spirare, to breathe.] The process of interchange of oxygen and carbonic acid taking place between an organism and its surrounding medium (phys.).

respiratory heart,—a name given to the auricle and ventricle of the right side of the heart where there is no direct communication between right and left sides; appl. systemic heart (zool.).

restiform (rēs′tîfîrm) a. [L. restis, a rope; forma, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a rope; appl. two bodies of nerve fibres on the medulla oblongata (anat.).

resupinate (rēsū′pînä′t) a. [L. resupinare, to bend back.] So twisted that the various parts are upside down (bot.).

resupination (rēsū′pînä′shûn) n. [L. resupinare, to bend back.] Inversion (bot.).

rete (rētē) n. [L. rete, a net.] A net or network.

rete Malpighi, — the Malpighian layer or deeper portion of the epidermis, from the stratum granulosum inwards (anat.).

rete mirabile,—a network of blood-vessels, chiefly arterial, in the swim-bladder of Fishes and in Mammals, also called red body, red glands, red spots.

rete mucosum,— the Malpighian layer or rete Malpighi.

recteous (rētē′shûs) a. [L. rete, a net.] In the form of a network.

retial (rē′tîl, rē′shîl) a. [L. rete, net.] Pert. a rete (anat.).

reticle (rēt′ikl) n. [L. reticulum, a small net.] A reticulum.

reticulac (rēt′i kulăr) a. [L. reticulum, a small net.] Having interstices like network; pert. a reticulum; appl. tissue.

reticulate (rēt′ik′ûlât) a. [L. reticulum, a small net.] Apppl. network nervation of leaf or insect wing.

reticule (rēt′ikûl) n. Reticulum.

reticulose (rēt′ikûlôs) a. [L. reticulum, a small net.] Of network formation.

reticulum (rēt′i kûlûm) n. [L. reticulum, a small net.] The honeycomb bag or second stomach of a Ruminant; the delicate network of cell protoplasm (zool.); the cross-fibres about the base of the petioles in palms (bot.).

retiform (rē′tîfîrm) a. [L. rete, net; forma, shape.] In the form of a network.

retina (rēt′i nä) n. [L. rete, net.] The retiform membrane of the eye which receives the impressions, resulting in the sense of vision (anat., zool.).

retinaculum (rēt′i nâ′kûlûm) n. [L. retinere, to retain.] A small glandular mass to which an orchid pollinium adheres at dehiscence (bot.); a band which holds parts closely together (anat.); a minute hooked prominence holding the egg-sac in position in Cirripedes; a structure linking together the fore and hind wings of some Insects along with the frenulum (zool.).

retinal (rēt′i nâl) a. [L. rete, a net.] Pert. the retina (anat.).

retinerved (rēt′înër ved) a. [L. rete, a net; nervus, a sinew.] Having reticulate veins or nerves (bot.).

retinophage (rēt′i nófôr) n. [L. rete, net; Gk. pherein, to bear.] A crystal cell in the ommatidium of Arthropods (zool.).

retinula (rēt′î nûlâ) n. [L. rete, net.] A group of elongated cells, the innermost element of an arthropod ommatidium.

retractile (rētrak′tîl) a. [L. retractus, withdrawn.] Apppl. a part or organ that may be drawn inwards, as feelers, claws, etc. (zool.).

retractor (rētrak′tôr) n. [L. retractor, to draw back.] A muscle which by contraction withdraws the part attached to it, as retractor penis (zool.).

retrobublar (rē′trôbûl′bâr) a. [L. retro, backwards; bubulus, a ball.] Posterior to the eyeball (anat.).
retrocaecal (rē'trōsē'kāl) a. [L. retro, backwards; caecus, blind.] Behind the caecum; appl. fossae additional to the caecal fossa (anat.).

retroflect (rē'trōfrīkt) a. [L. retro, backwards; fractus, broken.] Bent backwards at an angle (bot.).

retrogression (rē'trōgrēsh'ūn) n. [L. retro, backwards; gradus, a step.] A step from superior to inferior type in the development of an individual or race (biol.).

retrogressive (rē'trōgrēs'iv) a. [L. retro, backwards; gradus, a step.] Degenerating; assuming characteristics of a lower type (biol.).

retrolingual (rē'trōlīng'gwāl) a. [L. retro, backwards; lingua, a tongue.] Behind the tongue; appl. a gland (zool.).

retromorphosis (rē'trōmōrfōsis) n. [L. retro, backwards; Gk. morphē, form.] Development with a degenerating tendency (biol.).

retropharyngeal (rē'trōfārīnjē'āl) a. [L. retro, backwards; Gk. pharyngē, pharynx.] Behind the pharynx; appl. a space, lymph glands (anat.).

retropubic (rē'trōpū'bik) a. [L. retro, backwards; pubis, of ripe age.] Appl. a pad or mass of fatty tissue behind the pubic symphysis (anat.).

retronse (rē'trōrs') a. [L. retro, backwards; vertere, to turn.] Turned or directed backwards.

retroserrate (rē'trōsērä'tā) a. [L. retro, backwards; serrā, a saw.] Toothed, with teeth directed backwards.

retroserrulate (rē'trōsērūlātā) a. [L. retro, backwards; serrā, a saw.] With small retrose teeth.

retrouterine (rē'trōōturīn) a. [L. retro, backwards; uterūs, womb.] Behind the uterus (anat.).

retrorsive (rē'trōvīrs'iv) a. [L. retro, backwards; vertere, to turn.] Retrorse.

retroversion (rē'trōvērs'šūn) n. [L. retro, backwards; vertere, to turn.] State of being reversed or turned backwards.

retuse (rē'tūs) a. [L. retusus, beaten back.] Obtuse with a broad shallow notch in the middle; appl. leaves (bot.).

revehent (rēvē'hēnt, rēvē'hēnt) a. [L. revehens, carrying back.] In the renal portal system, appl. vessels carrying blood back from the excretory organs (zool.).

reversed (rēvērśd) a. [L. re, back; vertere, to turn.] Inverted (bot.); appl. a spiral shell whose turns are directed sinistrally (zool.).

reversion (rēvēr'shūn) n. [L. re, back; vertere, to turn.] Atavism; a return in a greater or less degree to some ancestral type (biol.).

reversionary (rēvēr'shōnārē) a. [L. re, back; vertere, to turn.] Appl. atavistic characteristics (biol.).

revert (rē'ver't) v. [L. re, back; vertere, to turn.] To exhibit ancestral features; to hark back (biol.).

revolute (révō'śūt) a. [L. revolvere, to roll back.] Rolled backwards from the margin upon the under surface, as some leaves (bot.).

rhabdite (rāb'dīt) n. [Gk. rhabdos, a rod.] One of the short rod-like bodies in the epidermal cells in Polycladida; a gonapophysis (zool.).

rhabdocrepid (rāb'dōkrēpid) a. [Gk. rhabdos, a rod; krepis, a foundation.] Appl. a desma with uniaxial crepis, in sponge spicules (zool.).

rhabdoid (rāb'dōid) a. and n. [Gk. rhabdos, a rod; eidos, resemblance.] Rod-like; any rod-shaped body.

rhabdolith (rāb'dōlīth) n. [Gk. rhabdos, rod; lithos, stone.] A calcareous rod found in some Protozoa, strengthening the walls (zool.).

rhabdome (rāb'dōm) n. [Gk. rhabdos, a rod.] A refractive rod composed of rhabdомерes enclosed by the retinula cells of an arthropod ommatidium (zool.).

rhabdомер (rāb'dōmér) n. [Gk. rhabdos, a rod; meros, a part.] The refracting element in the retinula (zool.).

rhabdopod (rāb'dōpōd) n. [Gk. rhabdos, rod; pous, foot.] An element of the clasper of some male Insects (zool.).

rhabdosphere (rāb'dōsfēr) n. [Gk. rhabdos, rod; sphaira, a globe.] Aggregated rhabdoliths found in deep-sea calcareous oozes (zool.).

rhabdus (rāb'dūs) n. [Gk. rhabdos, a rod.] A rod-like spicule (zool.).

rachis,—see rachis.
rhachitomous—see rachitomous.
rhag (rāg'ōn) n. [Gk. rhax, a berry.] A bun-shaped type of Sponge with apical osculum and large gastric cavities (zool.).
rhamphoid (rām'foid) a. [Gk. rhamphos, a beak; eidos, resemblance.] Beak-shaped.
rhamphotheea (rām'fōthē'kā) n. [Gk. rhamphos, a beak; theke, a case.] The horny sheath of a bird's beak (zool.).
rheotaxis (rē'o-tāk'sis) n. [Gk. rhein, to flow; taxis, arrangement.] Response to the stimulus of a water current (bot.).
rheotropic (rē'o-tröp'ik) a. [Gk. rhein, to flow; trope, a turning.] Responding to current stimulus (bot.).
rheotropism (rē'o-trop'izm) n. [Gk. rhein, to flow; trope, a turning.] Mechanical response, positive or negative, to the influence of a water current (bot.).
rhinal (rī'nāl) a. [Gk. rhis, nose.] Of or pert. the nose.
rhinencephalon (rīn'en-sef'ā-lōn, -sēf'-) n. [Gk. rhis, nose; engekephalon, brain.] The olfactory lobe of the brain (sool.).
rhinion (rī'nīōn) n. [Gk. rhis, nose.] The most prominent point at which the nasals touch (anat.).
rhinocoeel (rī'nōsēl) n. [Gk. rhis, nose; koilos, hollow.] A cavity in the olfactory lobe of the brain (sool.).
rhinophore (rī'nōfōr) n. [Gk. rhis, nose; pherein, to bear.] A process on the aboral side of the eye of certain Molluscs with a supposed olfactory function (sool.).
rhinothera (rīnōthē'kā) n. [Gk. rhis, nose; theke, a case.] The sheath of the upper jaw of a Bird (zool.).
rhpidate (rīp'īdāt) a. [Gk. rhipis, a fan.] Fan-shaped.
rhpidium (rīp'īdīum) n. [Gk. rhipis, a fan.] A fan-shaped inflorescence (bot.), or colony of zooids (sool.).
rhpidostichous (rīp'īdōs'tīkīs) a. [Gk. rhipis, a fan; stichos, a row.] Appl. fan-shaped fins (sool.).
rhizanthous (rīzān'thūs) a. [Gk. rhis, a root; anthos, a flower.] Producing a root, and a flower apparently straight from it (bot.).
rhizautoicous (rī-zō'tōik'ūs) a. [Gk. rhis, root; autos, self; 'oikos, house.] With antheridal and archegonial branches coherent (bot.).
rhizine (rī'zin) n. [Gk. rhis, a root.] A rhizoid (bot.).
rhizocarp (rī'zōkār'p) n. [Gk. rhis, root; karpos, fruit.] A perennial herb (bot.).
rhizocarpous (rī'zōkārp'ūs) a. [Gk. rhis, root; karpos, fruit.] Having perennial roots and annual stems (bot.).
rhizoscel (rī'zōkēl) n. [Gk. rhis, root; L. caulis, stem.] The root-like horizontal portion of a Zoophyte (zool.).
rhizocorm (rī'zōkōrm) n. [Gk. rhis, root; kormos, a log.] An underground stem like a single-jointed rhizome, popularly a bulb (bot.).
rhizogenic (rī'zō-jēn'ik) rhizogenous (rī-zō'jēnūs) a. Root-producing; arising from endodermic cells, not developed from the pericycle (bot.).
rhizoid (rīzōid) n. [Gk. rhis, root; rōdos, resemblance.] A root-like outgrowth of many Mosses and Thallophytes (bot.).
rhizomatous (rīzōm'ātūs) a. [Gk. rhis, a root.] Of the nature of a rhizome (bot.).
rhizome (rīzōm) n. [Gk. rhisoma, a root.] A thick stem partly along and partly under the ground, sending out shoots above and roots below (bot.).
rhizomorph (rī'zōmōrf) n. [Gk. rhis, root; morphe, form.] A root-like hypha of certain Fungi (bot.).
rhizomorphous (rī'zōmōr'fūs) a. [Gk. rhis, root; morphe, form.] In the form of a root; root-like (bot.).
rhizophagous (rī-zōfā'gūs) a. [Gk. rhis, root; phagein, to eat.] Living on roots (sool.).
rhizophore (rī'zōfōr) n. [Gk. rhis, root; pherein, to bear.] A naked branch which grows down into the soil and develops roots from its apex (bot.).
rhizophorous (rī'zōfō'rus) a. [Gk. rhis, root; pherein, to bear.] Root-bearing (bot.).
rhizoplaster (rī'zō-plāst) n. [Gk. rhis, root; plastos, moulded.] One or more root-like processes connecting
the basal granule with the nucleus in certain Protozoa (zool.).

rhizotaxis (rī'zōtāk'sēs) n. [Gk. rhiza, root; taxis, arrangement.] Root arrangement (bot.).

rhodophane (rō'dōfān) n. [Gk. rhodon, rose; phainein, to show.] Chromophane; the red oil globule found in the retina of Marsupials, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes (phys.).

rhodophyll (rō'dōfīl) n. [Gk. rhodon, rose; phyllon, a leaf.] The red colouring matter of red Algae (bot.).

rhodopain (rō'dōpā'n) n. [Gk. rhodon, rose; opsis, sight.] A temporary reddish-purple pigment in the retinal rods; visual purple (phys.).

rhombencephalon (rōm'bēn'kēf'ālōn, -sēf-) n. [Gk. rhombos, magic wheel; enkephalon, brain.] The hind-brain.

rhombic (rōm'bik) a. [Gk. rhombos, magic wheel.] Appl. lip and grooves of brain at the rhomboid fossa (emb.).

rhombogen (rōm'bōjēn) n. [Gk. rhombos, magic wheel; genos, offspring.] A phase of the parent form in the life cycle of some Mesozoan (zool.).

rhomboid (rōm'bōid) a. [Gk. rhombos, magic wheel; eidos, form.] Rhombus-shaped; appl. fossa, sinus, ligament (anat.).

rhomboides, major and minor,— parallel muscles connecting the scalupa with the spinal column (anat.).

rhomboid - ovate, — something between rhomboid and oval in shape.

rhopalium (rōpā'lītūm) n. [Gk. rhopalon, a club.] A marginal sense organ of Discomedusae (zool.).

rhynchoecel (rīn'kōsēl) n. [Gk. rhynchos, snout; koilos, hollow.] In Nemertines, the cavity whose contracting muscular walls evert the proboscis (zool.).

rhynchoideaum (rīn'kōdē'ūm)n. [Gk. rhynchos, snout; odaios, pert. a way.] The precerebral region of a Nemertine (zool.).

rhynchodont (rīn'kōdōnt) a. [Gk. rhynchos, snout; odous, tooth.] With a toothed beak (zool.).

rhynchophorous (rīn'kōfō'rōs) a. [Gk. rhynchos, beak; therein, to bear.] Beaked.

rhynchostome (rīn'kōstōm) n. [Gk. rhynchos, snout; stoma, mouth.] The anterior terminal pore of Nemertines through which the proboscis is everted (zool.).

rhymth (rīthm) n. [Gk. rhythmos, measured motion.] Regularity of movement, as seen in heart pulsation (phys.), or movement of telegraph plant leaves (bot.).

rib (rib) n. [A.S. ribb, a rib.] One of the curved bones of the thorax articulating with the spine and either free at the other end or connected with the sternum (anat., zool.); the central vein of a leaf (bot.).

rietal (rik'tāl) a. [L. rictus, mouth aperture.] Pert. the mouth gape of a Bird.

rigger (rīg'ər) n. [L. rigor, stiffness.] The rigid state of plants when they are not sensitive to stimuli (bot.); a state of rigidity.

rigger mortis,— the stiffening of the body after death, due to myosin formation, and lasting till the commencement of decomposition (biol.).

rima (rī'mā) n. [L. rima, a cleft.] A cleft or fissure (anat.).

rimate (rī'māt) a. [L. rima, a cleft.] Having fissures.

rimiform (rīmīfōrm) a. [L. rima, a cleft; forma, shape.] In the shape of a narrow fissure.

rimose (rīmōs) a. [L. rima, a cleft.] Having many clefts or fissures.

rimulose (rīmūlōs) a. [L. rimula, a small cleft.] Having many small clefts.

rind (rīnd) n. [A.S. rīnde, bark of a tree.] The outer skin or cortex (bot.).

ring canal,—a circular canal running close to and parallel with the umbrella margin in Hydrozoa (zool.).

ring cell,—a thick-walled cell of the sporangium annulus of Ferns (bot.).

ring vessel,—a structure in the head of Cestodes which unites the four longitudinal excretory trunks (zool.).

ringed bark,—the bark of a tree where the formations of phellogen
are cylindrical; *oppositum* scale bark (*bot.*).

**ringent** (*rin'jent*) *a.* [L. ringi, to open the mouth wide.] Having the lips, as of a corolla, or valves, separated by a distinct gap (*bot.*, *zool.*).

**ringless,** — *applied.* Ferns without an annulus (*bot.*)

**riparial** (*rip'är'ial*), **riparian** (*rip'är'ian*), **riparious** (*rip'är'iös*) *a.* [L. *ripa*, a river bank.] Frequenting, growing on, or living on the banks of streams or rivers (*bot.*, *zool.*).

**ripe** (*rip*.) *a.* [A.S. *ripe*, fit for reaping.] Having seeds mature and ready for germination (*bot.*).

**risorius** (*ris'ör'ius*) *n.* [L. *risus*, laughter.] A cheek muscle stretching from over the masseter muscle to the corner of the mouth (*anat.*).

**rivose** (*riv'ös*) *a.* [L. *rivus*, a stream.] Marked with irregularly winding furrows or channels.

**rivulose** (*riv'ülös*) *a.* [L. *rivulus*, a rivulet.] Marked with sinuate narrow lines or furrows (*bot.*).

**rod epithelium,** — epithelium consisting of apparently striated cells (*phys.*).

**rod fibre,** — the fibre with which a rod of the retina is connected internally (*anat.*).

**rod fructification,** — fructification occurring in basidiomycetous Fungi by means of rod-like gonidia from a hyphal branch (*bot.*).

**rod granule,** — the nucleus of a rod fibre (*anat.*).

**rodent** (*rodént*) *n.* [L. *rodere*, to gnaw.] An animal with a habit of gnawing or nibbling, as a rabbit.

**rods and cones,** — the nerve-epithelium layer of the retina (*anat.*).

**root** (*root*) *n.* [A.S. *wyr*, a root.] The descending portion of a plant, fixing the plant in the soil, and absorbing nourishment (*bot.*).

**root absorption,** — osmosis (*bot.*).

**root borer,** — a larval form of Insect which bores into the roots of plants (*zool.*).

**root cap,** — a protective cap of tissue at the apex of a root (*bot.*).

**root cell,** — the clear colourless base of one of the Algae attaching the thallus to its substratum (*bot.*).

**root climber,** — a plant which climbs by means of roots developed from the stem (*bot.*).

**root hairs,** — unicellular epidermal outgrowths from roots, of protective and absorbent function (*bot.*).

**root leaf,** — a basal leaf (*bot.*).

**root parasitism,** — a condition exhibited by semi-parasitic plants, the roots of which penetrate the roots of neighbouring plants and draw from them elaborated food material (*bot.*).

**root pocket,** — a sheath containing a root, especially of aquatic plants (*bot.*).

**root pressure,** — the force by which water is made to rise in the axial stele of a plant, a main factor in the transport of water through the plant (*bot.*).

**root process,** — a branched colourless structure fixing an Alga thallus to soil (*bot.*).

**root sheath,** — an orchid velamen (*bot.*); that part of a hair follicle continuous with the epidermis (*anat.*).

**root stalk,** — a rhizome (*bot.*); the root-like horizontal portion of Hydrozoa (*zool.*).

**root tubercle,** — a small swelling on a legume root, caused by Bacteria (*bot.*).

**rootlet,** — an ultimate branch of a root (*bot.*).

**rosaceous** (*ro'zäs'hsüs*) *a.* [L. *rosa*, a rose.] With five petals arranged in a circle; formed like a rose (*bot.*).

**rosellate** (*roz'ilät)a. [L. *rosa*, a rose.] Arranged like rosettes.

**Rosenmüller’s** (*ro'zenmüll'ërzu*) **organ,** — a uterine rudimentary organ homologous with the epididymis (*anat.*).

**rosette** (*roz'et*) *n.* [L. *rosa*, a rose.] A cluster of leaves arising in close circles from a central axis (*bot.*); a thin plate formed by the coalescence of the basals of a larval Crinoid; a large ciliated funnel leading out of the anterior sperm reservoir of the Earthworm (*zool.*).

**rosette organ,** — in certain Ascidians, the ventral complex stolon from which buds are constricted off (*zool.*).
rosette plate,—five interradial basal plates united together in Crinoids (zool.).

rostell (röśtēl) n. [L. rostellum, dim. of rostrum, a beak.] A rostellum.

rostellar (röśtēl'ār) a. [L. rostellum, a small beak.] Pert. a rostellum.

rostellate (röśtēl'āt) a. [L. rostellum, a small beak.] Furnished with a small beak.

rostelliform (röśtēl'i.form) a. [L. rostellum, a small beak; forma, shape.] Shaped like a small beak.

rostellum (röśtēl'ūm) n. [L. rostellum, a small beak.] A small rostrum; a projecting structure developed from one of the stigmatic surfaces of the orchid flower (bot.); a rounded prominence, furnished with hooks, on the head of a Tapeworm (zool.); a beaked-shaped process (anat.).

rostral (röś'trāl) a. [L. rostrum, a beak.] Pert. a rostrum.

rostrate (röś'trāt) a. [L. rostrum, a beak.] Beaked.

rostrifiform (röś'trīfōrm) n.rostroid (röś'trōid) a. [L. rostrum, a beak; forma, shape; Gk. eidos, resemblance.] Beak-shaped.

rostrulate (röś'trōolāt) a. [L. rostrulum, a small beak.] Like a rostrulum.

rostrulum (röś'trōolūm) n. [L. rostrulum, a small beak.] A small rostrum.

rostrum (röś'trūm) n. [L. rostrum, a beak.] A beak or beak-like process; the projecting process between the eyes of a Crayfish; a median ventral plate at the base of the capitulum of Cirripedes; etc. (zool.).

rosular (röz'ūlər) rosulate (röz'ūlāt) a. [L. rosa, a rose.] Arranged in rosettes.

rot (rôt) n. [A.S. rotian, to rot.] Decay; decomposition; disease caused by Fungi or Bacteria (bot.); a parasitic disease causing emaciation (zool.).

rotate (rōtāt) a. [L. rota, a wheel.] Shaped like a wheel; with flat and spreading parts (bot.).

rotation (rōtā'shūn) n. [L. rota, a wheel.] Turning as on a pivot, as limbs (phys.); circulation, as of cell sap (bot.).

rotator (rōtā'tōr) n. [L. rota, a wheel.] A muscle which allows of circular motion (anat.).

rotatores spinæ,—paired muscles, one on each side of the spine, each arising from a transverse process of a vertebra and inserted into the vertebrae next above (anat.).

rotiform (rōtī'fōrm) a. [L. rota, a wheel; forma, shape.] Wheel-shaped; circular.

rotula (rötūlā) n. [L. rotula, a small wheel.] One of five radially-directed bars bounding the circular aperture of the oesophagus of a Sea-urchin (zool.); the patella or kneecap (anat.).

rotular (rötūl'ār) a. [L. rotula, a small wheel.] Pert. the rotula.

rotuliform (rötūl'i.form) a. [L. rotula, a small wheel; forma, shape.] Shaped like a small wheel.

rotundifolious (rö'tūndīfoil'us) a. [L. rotundus, round; folium, a leaf.] With rounded leaves (bot.).

rouleaux (rōoolō, rōoolōz) n. plu. [F. rouleau, a wheel.] Formations like piles of coins into which red blood corpuscles tend to aggregate when blood is at rest (phys.).

rubiginose (roobij'inōs) rubiginous (roobij'inōs) a. [L. rubigo, rust.] Of a brownish-red tint; with the colour of rust; affected by rust parasites (bot.).

ruderal (rōood'ērāl) a. [L. rudus, débris.] Growing among rubbish or débris (bot.).

rudimentary (rōood'mēntārē) a. [L. rudimentum, a first attempt.] In an imperfectly developed condition; at an early stage of development; arrested at an early stage; vestigial, in certain authors (biol.).

ruft (rūf) n. [A.S. reafan, to reave.] A neck fringe of hair or feathers (zool.).

ruga (roo'gā) n. [L. ruga, a wrinkle.] A fold or wrinkle, as the folds of the mucous membrane of certain organs (anat.).

rugate (roog'āt), rugose (roog'ōs), rugous (roog'ūs) a. [L. ruga, a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; with many wrinkles on the surface.

rugulose (roog'ūlōs) a. [L. ruga, a wrinkle.] Finely wrinkled.
rumen (room’èn) n. [L. rumen, the throat.] The paunch or first cavity of a ruminant’s stomach (zool.).
ruminant (room’mànt) n. [L. rumen, throat.] An animal which returns and re-chews what has been swallowed (zool.).
ruminant (room’mànt) a. [L. rumen, the throat.] Having a mottled appearance through the infolding of the tegmen; having mottled albumen; appl. such seeds as the betel-nut (bot.).
ruminant (room’màshún) n. [L. rumen, the throat.] The act of ruminant animals in returning the food from the first stomach to the mouth in small quantities for thorough mastication and insalivation (phys.).
runcinate (rùn’si-nàt) a. [L. runcina, a plane.] Appl. a pinnate leaf when the divisions point downwards, as in the dandelion (bot.).
runner (rùn’èr) n. [A.S. rinnan, to run.] A slender prostrate stem which roots at the nodes, as in the strawberry (bot.).
rupes (rùp’ès-trìn) rupicoline (rùp’i-köl’ìn), rupiculous (rùp’i-köl’ùs) a. [L. rupes, rock; colere, to inhabit.] Growing or living on rocks.
rupetile (rùp’tíl) a. [L. rumpere, to break.] Bursting in an irregular manner (bot.).
rust (rùst) n. [A.S. rust, redness.] A destructive parasite whose mycelium lives in the intercellular spaces of higher plants, as wheat rust (bot.).
rut (rùt) n. [M.E. rutien, to rut.] The season when deers mate and copulate.

S
sabuline (sàb’ú-lín) a. [L. sabulum, sand.] Sandy.
sabulose,—sabuline.
sac (sák) n. [L. saccus, a sack.] A sack, bag, or pouch.
saccate (sàk’át) a. [L. saccus, a sack.] Pouched; appl. a calyx of which two lateral sepals are expanded into little sacs or pouches; gibbous (bot.).
sacciferous (sàks’íf’érús) a. [L. saccus, a sack; ferre, to bear.] Furnished with a sac.
sacciform (sàk’síf’fòrm) a. [L. saccus, a sack; forma, shape.] Like a sack or pouche.
sacculate (sàk’ú-lát) a. [L. sacculus, a little bag.] Provided with little sacs.
sacculus (sàk’ú-lús) n. [L. sacculus, a small sack.] A saccule or small sac; the lower part of the vestibule of the ear (anat.).
saccus (sàk’ús) n. [L. saccus, a sack.] A sack-like structure,—as saccus vesiculous, saccus endolymphaticus of the brain (anat.).
sacral (sa’král) a. [L. sacer, sacred.] Pert. the sacrum.
sacrocaudal (sa’kró-kód’ál) a. [L. sacer, sacred; cauda, tail.] Pert. sacrum and tail region (zool.).
sacrococcygeal (sa’kró-kósk’sé’ál) a. [L. sacer, sacred; Gk. kokkyx, cuckoo.] Pert. sacrum and coccyx.
sacrolumbar (sa’królùm’bár) a. [L. sacer, sacred; lumbus, loin.] Pert. sacral and lumbar regions.
sacrosinal (sa’kró-spí’nál) a. [L. sacer, sacred; spina, spine.] Pert. sacral region and spine.
sacrovertebral (sa’kró-vér’tér-brál) a. [L. sacer, sacred; vertebra, a joint.] Pert. sacrum and vertebrae.
sacrum (sa’krúm) n. [L. sacer, sacred.] The os sacrum or bone forming the termination of the vertebra column, usually consisting of several fused vertebrae (anat.).
sagittal (sa’jít’ál, sa’jít’ál) a. [L. sagitta, an arrow.] Appl. the suture between the parietals (anat.).
sagittal section,—section or division in the median longitudinal plane (anat.).
sagittate (sa’jít’át, sa’jít’át) a. [L. sagitta, arrow.] Shaped like the head of an arrow, as a leaf (bot.).
sagittocyst (sa’jít’ósíst) n. [L. sagitta, arrow; Gk. kystis, bladder.] A cyst or capsule in Turbellarians containing a single spindle (zool.).
saliva (sàl’ívá) n. [L. saliva, spittle.] A fluid secreted by the mouth glands, which aids mastication and
is the first digestive juice to attack food (phys.).

**saliary (sāl'ivāri) a.** [L. saliva, spittle.] Pert. saliva, or connected with it in any way (phys.); appl. glands which secrete saliva (anat.).

**salivation** (sāl'ivā'shūn) n. [L. saliva, spittle.] The flow of saliva into the mouth, especially an increased flow (phys.).

**salpingian** (sāl'pin'jēān) a. [Gk. salpingx, a trumpet.] Pert. the Eustachian or the Fallopian tube (anat.).

**salpingopalatine,**—pert. Eustachian tubes and palate (anat.).

**salpinx** (sāl'pinxs) n. [Gk. salpingx, a trumpet.] Eustachian or Fallopian tube (anat.).

**salsuginous** (sāl'sūj'īnūs) a. [L. salsus, saltiness.] Growing in soil impregnated with salts (bot.).

**saltatorial** (sāl'tātō'rīāl) a. [L. saltare, to leap.] Adapted for, or used in, leaping or dancing; appl. limbs of jumping Insects.

**saltatory,**—saltatorial.

**saltigrade** (sāl'tīgrād) a. [L. saltare, to leap; gradus, a step.] Moving by leaps, as some Insects.

**samara** (sāmā'rā) n. [L. samara, the seed of the elm.] A winged indehiscent fruit, as in elm and ash (bot.).

**samaroid** (sām'ārōid) a. [L. samara, seed of elm; Gk. eidōs, form.] Samariform; resembling a samara (bot.).

**sanguicolous** (sānggwīk'ōlūs) a. [L. sanguis, blood; colere, to inhabit.] Living in the blood of animals (zool.).

**sanguiferous** (sānggwīf'erūs) a. [L. sanguis, blood; ferre, to carry.] Conveying blood, as arteries, veins (phys.).

**sanguivorous** (sānggwīv'ōrūs) a. [L. sanguis, blood; vorare, to devour.] Living on blood (zool.).

**sanidaster** (sān'idās'tēr) n. [Gk. sanidion, a panel; aster, star.] A slender rod-like spicule with spines at intervals (zool.).

**saphena** (sāfē'nā) n. [Gk. saphenes, clear.] A conspicuous vein of the leg, extending from the knee to the foot (anat.).

**saphenous** (sāfē'nūs) a. [Gk. saphenes, clear.] Pert. the internal or external saphena (anat.).

**sapropelic** (sāp'roplē'ik) a. [Gk. sapros, rotten; phelos, mud.] Living among the debris of bottom ooze.

**saprophyte** (sāp'röfit) n. [Gk. sapros, rotten; phyton, plant.] An organism which lives on dead and decaying organic matter; a saprophytic organism.

**saprozoic** (sāp'rózō'ik) a. [Gk. sapros, rotten; zoön, animal.] Appl. an animal organism which lives on dead or decaying organic matter (zool.).

**sarcenynchyma** (sārkən'kīmə) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh; engchyma, infusion.] Parenchyma in which the ground-substance is granular and not abundant (biol.).

**sarcocarp** (sār'kōkārp) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh; karpos, fruit.] The fleshy or pulpy part of a fruit (bot.).

**sarcocyte** (sār'kōsīt) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh; kyotos, hollow.] The middle layer of Gregarine ectoplasm (zool.).

**sarcode** (sār'kōd) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh.] The body protoplasm of a Protozoan (gyl.).

**sarcoderm** (sār'kōdērm) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh; derma, skin.] The fleshy layer between a seed and the external covering (bot.).

**sarcodic** (sār'kōd'ik) a. [Gk. sarx, flesh.] Pert. or resembling protoplasm (biol.).

**sarcodictyum** (sār'kōdik'tīüm) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh; diktyon, a net.] The second or network protoplasmic zone of Radiolarians (zool.).

**sarcogenic** (sār'kōjē'nik) a. [Gk. sarx, flesh; genos, offspring.] Flesh-producing (biol.).

**sarcoid** (sār'kōid) a. [Gk. sarx, flesh; eidos, form.] Fleshy, as sponge tissue (zool.).

**sarcolemma** (sār'kōlēm'ā) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh; lemma, skin.] The tubular sheath of a muscle fibre (anat.).

**sarcoma** (sār'kōmā) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh.] A fleshy excrescence (bot.).

**sarcomatrix** (sārkōmā'trik's) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh; L. matrix, womb.] The fourth protoplasmic zone of a Radiolarian, the seat of digestion and assimilation (zool.).
sarcomere (sär’kömēr) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh; meros, part.] A transverse line subdividing the sarcostyle (phys.).

sarcophagous (särko’fāgūs) a. [Gk. sarx, flesh; phagein, to eat.] Subsisting on flesh (zool.).

sarcoplasm (sär’köplāzm) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh; plasma, something moulded.] The longitudinal interstitial reticulum of muscular tissue (phys.).

sarcomerose (särkösmōr’ēz) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh; soma, body.] The fleshy portion of the body as opp. the skeletal (zool.).

sarcosperm (sär’köspärm) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh; sperma, seed.] Sarco- derm (bot.).

sarcostyle (särkö’stil) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh; stylos, a pillar.] A fibril or muscle column of muscular tissue (phys.); a dactylozooid column (zool.).

sarcotheca (sär’köthē’kā) n. [Gk. sarx, flesh; theeke, a box.] The sheath of a hydrozoan sarcostyle (zool.).

sarcous (sär’kūs) a. [Gk. sarx, flesh.] Pert. flesh or muscle tissue (zool.).

sarmentaceous (särmantē’shūs) a. [L. sarmentum, a twig.] Having slender prostrate stems or runners (bot.).

sarmentose, sarmentous, —sarmentaceous.

sarmentum (sär’mēn’tūm) n. [L. sarmentum, a twig.] The slender stem of a climber or runner (bot.).

sarothrum (sär’othrūm) n. [Gk. sarto- tron, a broom.] An enlarged hairy tarsal joint of a bee, the pollen brush (zool.).

sartorius (sär’to’rūs) n. [L. sartor, a tailor.] A thigh muscle which enables the legs to be bent inwards (anat.).

satellite (sä’t’élit) n. [L. satelles, an attendant.] The second of any pair of individuals of a catenoid colony in pseudoconjugation of Gregarinida; cf. primate (zool.).

saurian (sōr’ēan) a. [Gk. sauros, a lizard.] Resembling a lizard (pal.).

saurognathous (sōr’ōgnāth’ūs) a. [Gk. sauros, lizard; gnathos, jaw.] With a saurian arrangement of jaw-bones (zool.).

sauroid (sōr’oid) a. [Gk. sauros, lizard; eidos, form.] Resembling a saurian (zool.).

saxicaveous (sāk’sīkā’vūs) a. [L. saxum, rock; cavus, hollow.] Appl. rock-borers, as some Molluscs (zool.).

saxicolous (sāksīk’ōlūs) a. [L. saxum, rock; colere, to inhabit.] Living or growing among rocks (bot., zool.).

saceous (sārcē’shūs) a. [L. scaber, rough.] Resembling a scabrous (bot.).

saceous—saceous.

scale (skāl) n. [L. scala, a ladder.] Any of three ladder-like canals in the cochlea of the ear (zool.).

scalareiform (skālā’rī’fōrm) a. [L. scala, ladder; forma, shape.] Ladder-shaped; appl. vessels or tissues having bars like a ladder (bot.).

scale bark,—bark in irregular sheets or patches, due to irregular or dipping formation of phellogen (bot.).

scale leaf,—a bud-protecting cata- phyllary leaf (bot.).

scalenous (skālēn’i) a. [Gk. skalenos, uneven.] Pert. any of the scalene muscles (anat.).

scalenus (skālē’nūs) n. [Gk. skalenos, uneven.] One of three neck muscles used in bending the head,—scalenus posticus, medius, andicus (anat.).

scalp (skālp) n. [M.E. scalp.] The skin and subcutaneous tissues of the surface of the head where hair grows (anat.).

scalpella (skāl’plē’fā) n. plu. [L. scalpellum, a scalpel.] Paired pointed processes, parts of the maxillae of Diptera (zool.).

scalpriform (skāl’prī’fōrm) a. [L. scalpra, a chisel; forma, shape.] Chisel-shaped, as certain teeth (zool., anat.).
scandent (skān'dent) a. [L. scandere, to climb.] Climbing by stem-roots or tendrils (bot.).

sensorial (skānsōr'ōl) a. [L. scandere, to climb.] Formed or adapted for climbing (zool.).

scape (skāp) n. [Gk. skapos, stalk.] A flower-stalk arising at or under the ground; a radical peduncle, as hyacinth (bot.); a structure formed by the two basal segments of the antennae of Diptera (zool.).

scapha (skā'fā) n. [Gk. scapha, a boat.] The narrow curved depression between helix and antihelix of the ear (anat.).

scaphium (skā'fūm) n. [Gk. scapha, boat.] A process of the ninth (copulatory) segment of male Lepidoptera (zool.).

scaphocerite (skāf'o-sē'rit) n. [Gk. skapha, boat; keras, horn.] The scale-like exopodite of the second antenna of Decapods (zool.).

scaphognathite (skāf'o-gnath'īt, skāf'o-gnath'īt) n. [Gk. skapha, boat; gnathos, jaw.] The exopodite of the second maxilla of Decapods, regulating the flow of water through the respiratory chamber (zool.).

scaphoid (skā'fōid) a. [Gk. skapha, boat; eidos, form.] Shaped like a boat; appl. a carpal and a tarsal bone (anat.).

scapholunar (skāf'o-lū'nār) a. [Gk. skapha, boat; L. luna, moon.] Pert. scaphoid and lunar carpal bones, or those bones fused (anat., zool.).

scapiform (skāp'i-fōrm) a. [Gk. skapos, stalk; L. forma, shape.] Scapoid; resembling a scape (bot.).

scapose (skā'pōs) a. [Gk. skapos, stalk.] Consisting of or in the form of a scape (bot.).

scapula (skā'pūlā) n. [L. scapula, shoulder-blade.] The shoulder-blade; name given to various structures suggestive of a shoulder-blade, as tegula, patagium, mesothoracic pleuron, fore-leg trochanter of certain Insects; in Crinoids, the proximal plate of a ray that has an articular facet for the arms (zool.).

scapular (skāp'u-lār) a. [L. scapula, shoulder-blade.] Pert. the scapula.

scapulars,—scapular feathers of birds.

scapus (skā'pūs) n. [L. scapus, stem, stalk.] A scape (bot.); the stem of a feather (zool.).

safiskin (skāf'skin) n. [A.S. scerfæ, scurf.] The cuticle or epidermis (anat.).

scarlous (skārl'ūs) a. [F. scarieux, membranous.] Thin, dry, membranous (bot.); scaly or scurfy (zool.).

schindylesis (skīn'dīlē'sis) n. [Gk. schindylesis, a fissure.] Articulation in which a thin plate of bone fits into a cleft or fissure, as that between vomer and palatines (anat.).

schizocarp (skīz'ō-karp, skī' n.) a. [Gk. schizizein, to cleave; karpos, fruit.] A dry seed-vessel which splits into two or more one-seeded carpels (bot.).

schizoochal (skīz'o-krō'āl, skī'-a) a. [Gk. schizizein, to cleave; koilos, hollow.] A body-cavity formed by splitting of the mesoblast into layers (emb.).

schizogamy (skīz'o-gam'ī, skī'-) n. [Gk. schizize re, to cleave; gamos, marriage.] Fission into a sexual and a non-sexual zooid in some Polychaets (zool.).

schizogenesis (skīz'o-jen'esis, skī'-) n. [Gk. schizizein, to cleave; genesis, descent.] Reproduction by means of fission (biol.).

schizogenetic (skīz'o-jen'ē-tik, skī'-) a. [Gk. schizizein, to cleave; genesis, descent.] Reproducing by means of fission (biol.); appl. resin ducts in young stems of ivy; appl. spaces formed by delamination of adjacent cell walls (bot.).

schizognathous (skīz'o-gnath'ūs, skī'-) a. [Gk. schizizein, to cleave; gnathos, jaw.] Appl. the arrangement of jaws when the vomer is small and pointed in front and maxillo-palatines do not unite with each other and the vomer, as in the Pigeon (zool.).

schizogony (skīz'o-gō'ni, skī'-) n. [Gk. schizizein, to cleave; gamos, offspring.] A kind of multiple fission in Protozoa (zool.).
schizokinete (shiz’ökīnët, skī-) n. [Gk. schizein, to cleave; kinetos, movable.] A motile vermicule stage in the life-history of Haemospordia (sool.).
schizont (shizōnt, skī-) n. [Gk. schizein, to cleave; ons, being.] A trophozoite stage of parasitic Sporozoa, reproducing in the host by multiple fission (sool.).
schizontocytés (shizōntōsīts, skī-) n. pl. [Gk. schizein, to cleave; ons, being; kyotos, hollow.] Cytomeres into which a schizont divides, and which themselves divide into clusters of merozoites (sool.).
schizopelmos (shiz’ōpel’müs, skī-) a. [Gk. schizein, to cleave; pelma, sole of the foot.] With two separate flexor tendons connected with the toes, as in some Birds (sool.).
schizopodal stage,—that stage in the development of a Decapod larva when it resembles an adult Mysis in having exopodite and endopodite to all the thoracic limbs (sool.).
schizorhinal (shiz’ōrīn’lāl, skī-) a. [Gk. schizein, to cleave; rhis, nose.] Having the external nasal opening elongated, and the posterior border angular or slit-like (sool.).
schizosteal (shiz’ōstēl, skī-) n. [Gk. schizein, to cleave; stele, a post.] One of a number of strands formed by division of the plerome of a stem (bot.).
schizostely (shiz’ōstēl’ī, skī-) n. [Gk. schizein, to cleave; stele, a post.] The condition of a stem in which the plerome gives rise to a number of strands, each composed of one vascular bundle; astely (bot.).
schizothelial (shiz’ōthē’ēlāl, skī-) a. [Gk. schizein, to cleave; theke, a case.] Having scale-like horny tarsal plates (sool.).
schizozoite (shiz’ōzō’īt, skī-) n. [Gk. schizein, to cleave; soon, animal.] A merozoite formed from each segment of a dividing schizont (sool.).
Schwann’s sheath,—a delicate but tough membrane outside the medullary sheath of a nerve fibre; the primitive sheath (phys.).
sclatic (sīlā’tik) a. [Gk. ischion, hip-joint.] Pert. the hip region; appl. artery, nerve, etc. (anat.).
scion (sī’ōn) n. [F. scion, shoot.] A branch or shoot for grafting purposes (bot.).
sclera (sklē’rā) n. [Gk. skleros, hard.] A firm unyielding membrane forming five-sixths of the fibrous tunic of the eyeball, the cornea forming the anterior sixth (anat.).
scleratogenous layer,—a strand of fused sclerotomes formed along the neural tube, later surrounding the notochord (emb.).
sclere (sklē’re) n. [Gk. skleros, hard.] A skeletal structure; a sponge spicule (sool.).
sclerenchyma (sklēr’ēng’kīmā) n. [Gk. skleros, hard; engchyma, infusion.] The hard tissue of coral (sool.); tissue of thickened and of hard cells of vessels (bot.).
sclerite (sklē’rit) n. [Gk. skleros, hard.] A calcareous plate or spicule (sool.).
sclerobase (sklē’rōbās) n. [Gk. skleros, hard; basis, base.] The calcareous axis of Alcyonaria (sool.).
scleroblast (sklē’rōblāst) n. [Gk. skleros, hard; blastos, a bud.] A sponge cell from which a sclere develops (sool.).
sclerochauly (sklē’rōkāl’ē) n. [Gk. skleros, hard; kaulos, stalk.] Condition of excessive skeletal structure in a stem (bot.).
sclerocorneal (sklē’rōkōr’nēāl) a. [Gk. skleros, hard; L. cornea, the cornea.] Pert. cornea and sclerotic (anat.).
scleroderma (sklē’rōder’mā) n. [Gk. skleros, hard; derma, skin.] An indurating integument; the skeletal part of Corals (sool.).
sclerodermatous (sklē’rōdēr’mātōs) a. [Gk. skleros, hard; derma, skin.] Having an external skeletal structure (sool.).
sclerodermitis (sklē’rōdēr’mītēs) n. [Gk. skleros, hard; derma, skin.] The hard outer covering of an arthropod segment (sool.).
sclerogen (sklē’rōjēn) n. [Gk. skleros, hard; genos, offspring.] Woody tissue in plant cells (bot.).
sclerogenous (sklē’rōjēn’ēs) a. [Gk. skleros, hard; genos, offspring.] Secreting lignin (bot.).
scleroid (sklē'roid) a. [Gk. skleros, hard; eidos, resemblance.] Hard; skeletal (biol.).
sclerophyllly (sklē'rōf'il'i) n. [Gk. skleros, hard; phyllon, leaf.] Condition of excessive skeletal structure in leaves (bot.).
sclerosca (sklē'rōsēp'tüm) n. [Gk. skleros, hard; L. septum, a division.] A radial vertical wall of carbonate of lime in madrepore Corals.
sclerosis (sklē'rōsis) n. [Gk. skleros, hard.] Hardening by increase of connective tissue or lignin (bot.).
sclerotal (sklē'rōtal) a. [Gk. skleros, hard.] Sclerotic; indurated; containing lignin (bot.); pert. the sclerotic of the eye (anat.).
sclerotic (sklē'rōt'ik) n. [Gk. skleros, hard.] The outer layer or protective membrane of the eye (anat.).
sclerotic ossicles,—a ring of small bones round the protruded sclerotic of Birds (zool.).
sclerotoid (sklē'rōt'oid) a. [Gk. skleros, hard; eidos, resemblance.] Pert. a sclerotium (bot.).
sclerotome (sklē'rōtöm) n. [Gk. skleros, hard; tome, a cutting.] A partition of connective tissue between two myotomes (zool.).
sclerus (sklē'rūs) a. [Gk. skleros, hard.] Sclerotal.
scolecid (skōlē'sid) a. [Gk. skolex, a worm.] Pert. a scolex.
scoleiform (skōlēs'ifōrm) a. [Gk. skolex, worm; L. forma, shape.] Like a scolex.
scolecite (skōlē'sit) n. [Gk. skolex, worm.] A vermiform body branching from the mycelium of Discomycetes (bot.).
scoleceoid (skōlē'ek oid) a. [Gk. skolex, worm; eidos, form.] Resembling a scolex.
scolex (skōlē'eks) n. [Gk. skolex, worm.] The head or rounded terminal knob of a Tape-worm (zool.).
scoelite (skōlē'lit) n. [Gk. skolex, worm; lithos, stone.] A fossil worm burrow (pal.).
scopea (skō'pā) n. [L. scopa, brush.] A pollen brush (zool.).
scopeate (skō'pāt) a. [L. scopa, brush.] Having a tuft of hairs like a brush (zool.).
scopeferous,—scopeate.
scopeform (skō'pifōrm) a. [L. scopa, brush; forma, shape.] Brush-like.
scoopula (skō'pūlā) n. [L. scopula, a small brush.] A small tuft of hairs; a needle-like sponge spicule with brush-like head; in climbing spiders, a tuft of club-like hairs on each foot, replacing the third claw (zool.).
scoopulate (skō'pūlāt) a. [L. scopula, a small brush.] Like a brush.
scoopuliferous (skō'pūlīf'erūs) a. [L. scopula, a small brush; ferre, to carry.] Having a small brush-like structure.
scoopuliform (skō'pūlīfōrm) a. [L. scopula, a small brush; forma, shape.] Resembling a small brush.
scorpioid (skōr'pioid) a. [Gk. skorpion, scorpion; eidos, form.] Cicinnal (bot.); resembling a scorpion; with curved tail.
scorpioid cyme,—a uniparous cymose inflorescence in which the daughter-axes are developed right and left alternately (bot.).
scrobilica (skōr'bilīk'ula) n. [L. scrobis, a ditch.] The smooth area round the boss of an echinoid test (zool.).
scrobiolar (skōr'bilīlār) a. [L. scrobis, ditch.] In the region of the scrobicula.
scrobiulate (skōr'bilīlāt) a. [L. scrobis, ditch.] Marked with little pits or depressions (zool.).
scrobiule,—a scrobicula.
scrobiulus (skōr'bilīlūs) n. [L. scrobis, ditch.] A pit or depression.
scrobiulus cordis,—the pit of the stomach (anat.).
scolotal (skrō'tāl) a. [L. scrotum.] Pert. or in the region of the scrotum (anat.).
scoloton (skrō'tūm) n. [L. scrotum.] The external sac containing the testicles, in Mammals.
scurf (skūrf) n. [A.S. scurf.] Scaly skin; dried outer skin peeling off in scales (anat.); the scaly epidermal covering of some leaves (bot.).
scutal (skū’tāl) a. [L. scutum, shield.] Pert. a scutum.

scutate (skū’tāt) a. [L. scutum, shield.] Protected by large scales or horned plates (zool.).

scute (skūt) n. [L. scutum, shield.] An external scale, as of Reptile, Fish, or scaly Insect (zool.).

scutella (skūtē’lā) n. [L. scutellum, a small shield.] A scutellum or shield-like structure.

scutellar (skūtē’lār) a. [L. scutellum, a small shield.] Pert. a scutellum.

scutellate (skūtē’lāt) a. [L. scutellum, a small shield.] Shaped like a small shield.

scutellation (skū’tēlā’shūn) n. [L. scutellum, a small shield.] The method of arrangement of scales, as on tarsus of Bird (zool.).

scutelliform,—scutellate.

scutelligerus (skūtēl’jē’rūs) a. [L. scutellum, a small shield; gerere, to bear.] Furnished with scutella or a scutellum.

scutelliplantar (skūtēl’iplā’n’tār) a. [L. scutellum, a small shield; planta, sole of foot.] Having the tarsus covered with small plates or scutella (zool.).

scutellum (skūtēl’üm) n. [L. scutellum, a small shield.] A tarsal scale of Birds; the posterior part of the mesothoracic segment of an Insect (zool.); the single massive cotyledon lying next the starchy endosperm in seed of Maize; a development of part of the cotyledon which separates the embryo from the endosperm in the seed of Grasses (bot.).

scutiferous,—scutigerous.

scutiform (skū’tifōrm) a. [L. scutum, shield; forma, shape.] Shaped like a shield; appl. the floating leaf of Salvinia (bot.).

scutigerous (skūtīj’érūs) a. [L. scutum, shield; gerere, to bear.] Bearing a shield-like structure (zool.).

scutiped (skū’ti-pēd) a. [L. scutum, shield; pes, foot.] Having the foot or part of it covered by scutella (zool.).

scutum (skū’tūm) n. [L. scutum, shield.] A shield-like plate, horned, bony, or chitinous, developed in the integument; the fornix or modified spine overhanging the aperture in some Cheilostomata (zool.).

scyphiferous (skīf’i-fē’rūs, sī’fōs) a. [Gk. skyphos, cup; L. ferre, to bear.] Bearing scyphi, as some Lichens (bot.).

scyphiform (skīf’i-fōrm, sī’) a. [Gk. skyphos, cup; L. forma, shape.] Shaped like a cup (bot.).

scyphistoma (skīf’is-tô’mā, sī’) n. [Gk. skyphos, cup; stoma, mouth.] A scyphula, the scyphozoan polyp stage in the development of Aurelia (zool.).

scyphose (skīf’ōs, sī’fōs) a. [Gk. skyphos, cup.] Scyphiform.

scyphula (skīf’ū-lā, sī’) n. [Gk. skyphos, cup.] A scyphistoma.

scyphulus (skīf’ū-lūs, sī’) n. [Gk. skyphos, cup.] A small cup-shaped structure (bot.).

scyphus (skīf’ūs, sī’) n. [Gk. skyphos, cup.] The cup of a Narcissus; a funnel-shaped corolla; the cup-shaped expansion of the podetium in some Lichens (bot.).

sebaceous (sēbā’shūs) a. [L. sebum, tallow.] Containing or secreting fatty matter; appl. glands (anat.).

sebiferous (sēbī-fē’rūs) a. [L. sebum, tallow; ferre, to carry.] Conveying fatty matter (phys.).

sebiparous (sēbī-par’ūs) a. [L. sebum, tallow; parere, to beget.] Secreting fatty matter (phys.).

sebun (sē’būm) n. [L. sebum, tallow.] The secretion of sebaceous glands, consisting of fatty matter and isocholesterin (phys.).

secodont (sēk’ōdōnt) a. [L. secare, to cut; Gk. odous, tooth.] Furnished with teeth adapted for cutting (zool.).

secondary (sēk’ōndār) a. [L. secundus, second.] Second in importance or in position (zool.); arising, not from the growing point, but from other tissue (bot.); n. a forearm quill-feather of a bird’s wing; an insect hind-wing (zool.).

secondary bud,—an axillary bud, accessory to the normal one (bot.).

secondary capitula,—six small cells rising from each capitulum of Chara (bot.).

secondary growth,—development of
secondary meristem, — phellogen (bot).

secondary prothallium, — a tissue produced in the megaspore of Selaginella after the true prothallium is formed (bot).

secondary roots, — branches of the primary root, arising within its tissue, and in turn giving rise to tertiary roots; roots arising at other than normal points of origin (bot).

secondary spore, — a small or ab-jointed spore; an ascospore (bot).

secondary tissue, — tissue formed through phellogen, externally cork, and internally phelloderm (bot).

secondary wood, — wood formed from cambium (bot).

secretin (sék'ré-tín) n. [L. secernere, to separate.] A chemical substance produced in the intestinal mucous membrane whose action on the pancreas causes a copious secretion of pancreatic juice (phys.).

secretion (sék'ré-shún) n. [L. secernere, to separate.] A substance or fluid which is separated from the blood or other cells; the process of such separation (phys.).

secretitious (sék'ré-tish'ús) a. [L. secernere, to separate.] Appl. a substance or fluid secreted (phys.).

secretory (sék'ré-tór-i) a. [L. secernere, to separate.] Performing the office of secretion (phys.).

sectile (sék'til) a. [L. secare, to cut.] Cut into small partitions, compartments (bot.).

sectorial (sék'to-ríál) a. [L. secare, to cut.] Formed or adapted for cutting, as certain teeth.

secund (sék'únd) a. [L. secundus, following.] Appl. flowers or leaves arranged on one side of the stem (bot.).

secundiflorous (sék'únd'i-fló'rús) a. [L. secundus, following; fíór, flower.] Having flowers on one side of the stem only (bot.).

secundine (sék'únd'in) n. [L. secundus, following.] The second coat of the ovule, lying within the primine (bot.).

secundines, — the foetal membranes collectively (anat.).

secundly (sék'únd-lí) adv. [L. secundus, following.] On one side of a stem or axis (bot.).

sedentary (séd'en-tár-i) a. [L. sedere, to sit.] Not free-living; appl. animals attached by a base to some substratum (zool.).

seed (séd) n. [A.S. saéd, seed.] A mature fruit containing an embryo ready for germination under suitable conditions (bot.); semen (anat.).

seed bud, — an ovule (bot.).

seed coat, — the testa, a thin membrane investing the seed (bot.).

seed plant, — a seed-bearing plant (bot.).

seed stalk, — the funicle (bot.).

seed vessel, — a structure containing seed, as a pod (bot.).

segment (ség'ment) n. [L. segmentum, a piece cut off.] A division formed by cleavage of an ovum (emb.); a part of an animal or of a jointed appendage (zool.); a division of a leaf if cleft nearly to the base (bot.).

segmental (ség'mént-l) a. [L. segmentum, a part.] Of the nature of a segment; pert. a segment.

segmental arteries, — diverticula from the dorsal aortae arising in the spaces between successive somites (emb.).

segmental duct, — an embryonic duct which gives rise to Wolffian or Müllerian duct (emb.).

segmental organ, — an embryonic excretory organ (emb.).

segmental papillae, — conspicuous pigment spots by which true segments may be recognised in Leeches (zool.).

segmentation (ség'mént-a'shún) n. [L. segmentum, a segment.] The division or splitting into segments or portions (biol.); cleavage of an ovum (emb.).

segmentation cavity, — the blastocoel or central cavity formed at an early stage of egg cleavage (emb.).

segmentation nucleus, — the body formed by the union of male and female pronuclei in the course of fertilization of an ovum (emb.).
segregation (sēgrēgā'shūn) n. [L. se, aside; grex, flock.] In the Mendelian sense, the dissociation of characters from each other in the course of the formation of germs, the characters being called allelo-morphic (biol.).

sejugous (sē'jūgūs) a. [L. sex, six; jugum, a yoke.] With six pairs of leaflets (bot.).

selenodont (sēlē'nōdōnt) a. [Gk. selene, moon; odous, tooth.] Appl. molars when lengthened out antero-posteriorly and curved (as in sheep).

selenotropism (sēlēnō'trōpizm) n. [Gk. selene, moon; trope, a turning.] Tendency to turn towards the moon's rays (bot.).

self-fertile, — fertile by means of its own male elements, said of a flower (bot.).

self-fertilization, — autogamy.

self-mutilation, — autotomy.

self-pollination, — transference of pollen-grains from anthers to stigmas of the same flower.

self-sterile, — not capable of fertilization by its own male elements; appl. flowers (bot.); appl. hermaphrodite animals (zool.).

sella turcica (sēlā tūrs'īkā) n. [L. sella, a seat; turcicus, Turkish.] A deep depression on the inner surface of the sphenoid behind the tuberculum sellae (anat.); a transverse bar formed by union of apodemes of posterior somites of certain Decapods (zool.).

sematite (sē'mät'īk) a. [Gk. sema, a sign.] Functioning as a danger signal, as certain colours or odours in animals.

semen (sē'mēn) n. [L. semen, seed.] The fluid secreted in the testicles (zool.).

semiamplexicaul (sēm'iamplek'-sikōl) a. [L. semi, half; amplecti, to embrace; caulis, stem.] Partly surrounding the stem (bot.).

semianatropous (sēm'ēnāt'rōpūs) a. [L. semi, half; Gk. ana, up; trope, a turning.] With half-inverted ovule (bot.).

semi-caudate (sēm'i-kō'dāt) a. [L. semi, half; cauda, tail.] With the tail rudimentary (zool.).

semicircular (sēm'īsēr'kūlār) a. [L. semi, half; circulus, a circle.] Describing a half-circle; appl. the canals of the ear labyrinth (anat.).

semicompertte (sēm'īkōmplē'tē) a. [L. semi, half; completus, filled.] Incomplete; appl. metamorphosis (zool.).

semifloret (sēm'īflōrēt) n. [L. semi, half; flos, flower.] A semi-flsocle or ray of composite flowers (bot.).

semiflosculous (sēm'īflos'kūlūs) a. [L. semi, half; flosculus, a small flower.] Having ligulate florets (bot.).

semilocular (sēm'ilōk'ułār) a. [L. semi, half; loculus, a small place.] Appl. ovary with incomplete loculi (bot.).

seminannual (sēm'īnūn'ār, -loo-) a. [L. semi, half; luna, moon.] Half-moon shaped; appl. ganglia, fascia, valves (anat.); n., a carpal bone (zool.).

semimembranous (sēm'īmēm'brānō-sūs) n. [L. semi, half; membrano-, membranous.] A thigh muscle with a flat membrane-like tendon at its upper extremity (anat.).

semimetamorphosis (sēm'i-mētāmōr'-fōsis) n. [L. semi, half; Gk. metamorphosis, transformation.] Partial, incomplete, or semicomplete metamorphosis (zool.).

seminal (sēm'īnāl) a. [L. semen, seed.] Pert. semen; appl. the fluid of the testicles, the duct or the vesicle (zool.); appl. cotyledons (bot.).

seminal receptacle,—the spermatheca or sac in Worms or Snails which stores male elements till required (zool.).

semination (sēm'īnā'shūn) n. [L. semen, seed.] Dispersal of seeds (bot.).

seminferous (sēmīnīf'erūs) a. [L. semen, seed; ferre, to carry.] Secking or conveying seed or seminal fluid (zool.); bearing seed (bot.).

semistumber (sēm'īstūmūd) a. [L. semi, half; nudus, naked.] With ovules or seeds exposed (bot.).

semisympth (sēmīsīmpf) n. [L. semi,
half; nympha, a nymph.] A condition in development of certain Insects approaching complete metamorphosis (zool.).

semiovate (sēm’iōvāt) a. [L. semi, half; ovum, egg.] Half-oval; somewhat oval.

semioviparous (sēm’iōvip’ārūs) a. [L. semi, half; ovum, egg; parere, to beget.] Between oviparous and viviparous, as a Marsupial whose young are very imperfectly developed when born (zool.).

semiovoid (sēm’iōvoid) a. [L. semi, half; ovum, egg; Gk. eidos, form.] Somewhat ovoid in shape.

semipalmate (sēm’ipāl’māt) a. [L. semi, half; palma, palm of the hand.] Having toes webbed half-way down (zool.).

semiparasite (sēm’ipār’āsit) n. [L. semi, half; Gk. parasitos, eating beside another.] A partial parasite, as a plant which derives part only of its nutrition from its host (biol.).

semipenniform (sēm’ipēn’nīf’orn) a. [L. semi, half; penna, feather; forma, shape.] Appl. certain muscles bearing some resemblance to the plume of a feather (anat.).

semi-permeable (sēm’i-pēr’mēābēl) a. [L. semi, half; perme, through; meare, to pass.] Appl. a membrane which does not permit any dissolved substance to pass, although permeable to water (phys.).

semiplume (sēm’i-plūm) n. [L. semi, half; pluma, feather.] A feather with an ordinary shaft but a downy web (zool.).

semipupa (sēm’i-pū’pā) n. [L. semi, half; pupa, a puppet.] A larval stage in the development of certain Insects (zool.).

semirecondite (sēm’irēk’ōndit) a. [L. semi, half; recondere, to conceal.] Half-concealed, as an insect's head may be by its thorax (zool.).

semisagittate (sēm’i-sāj’ītāt) a. [L. semi, half; sagitta, an arrow.] Shaped like a half arrow-head.

semisaprophyte (sēm’i-sāp’rōfīt) n. [L. semi, half; Gk. sapros, rotten; phylon, plant.] A plant partially saprophytic (bot.).

semispinalis (sēm’i-spīnā’lis) n. [L. semi, half; spinalis, spinal.] A muscle of the back on each side of the spinal column, inserted into transverse and spinous processes continuously (anat.).

semitendinosus (sēm’i-tēn’disōs) n. [L. semi, half; tendere, to stretch.] A dorsal muscle of the thigh stretching from the tuber ischii to the tibia (anat.).

semitendinous (sēm’i-tēn’disōn) a. [L. semi; half; tendere, to stretch.] Half tendinous (anat.).

semituberous (sēm’i-tū’bērōs) a. [L. semi, half; tuber, a hump.] Having somewhat tuberous roots (bot.).

senescence (sēnē’sēns) n. [L. sensescere, to grow old.] Advancing age; appl. condition of Protozoa after many bifurcations, which condition may be counteracted by conjugation (biol.).

senility (sēnī’lītē) n. [L. senilis, senile.] Senile derangement; the vital exhaustion of Protozoa (biol.).

sense organ,—an organ functional in receiving external stimulation (phys.).

sensiferous (sēns’i-fērōs) a. [L. sensus, sense; ferre, to carry.] Receiving or conveying sense impressions; sensigerous (phys.).

sensile (sēn’sīl) a. [L. sensus, sense.] Capable of affecting a sense (phys.).

sensitive (sēn’sītīv) a. [L. sensus, sense.] Capable of receiving impressions from external objects (phys.).

sensitive plant,—a plant which droops, recoils, or closes at a touch, as Mimosa (bot.).

sensorial (sēnsō’riāl) a. [L. sensus, sense.] Pert. the sensorium (phys.).

sensorium (sēnsōr’iōm) n. [L. sensus, sense.] The seat of sensation or consciousness, supposed to be the brain; the entire nervous system (phys.).

sensory (sēn’so-rē) a. [L. sensus, sense.] Having direct connection with any part of the sensorium (phys.).

sentient (sēn’shēənt) a. [L. sentire, to feel.] Appl. cells which are sensitive and can perceive (phys.).

sepal (sē’pāl) n. [Gk. sepalon, a sepal, on analogy of petalon, a petal; or
L. sepes, a hedge.] A leaf-like division of the calyx (bot.).

sepaed (sē'pād) a. [Sēpal.] Having sepalos (bot.).

sepaline (sēpālīn) a. [Sepal.] Like a sepal (bot.).

sepalody (sēpālōdī) n. [Sepal; Gk. eidos, form.] Conversion of petals or other parts of a flower into sepalos (bot.).

sepaloid (sēpālōid) a. [Sepal; Gk. eidos, form.] Like a sepal (bot.).

sepalous (sēpālōs) a. [Sepal.] Having sepalos (bot.).

separation layer.—See abscess layer.

sepicolous (sēpīkōlūs) a. [L. sepes, hedge; colere, to inhabit.] Living in hedges.

septal (sēp'tāl) a. [L. septum, a partition.] Pert. a septum.

septal fossula,—a small primary septum which appears to lie in a pit in some fossil Corals (pal.).

septal neck,—in Nautilus, a shelly tube continuous for some distance beyond each septum as a support to the siphuncle (zool.).

septate (sēp'tāt) a. [L. septum, a partition.] Divided by partitions.

septempartite (sēp'tempārtīt) a. [L. septem, seven; pars, a part.] Appl. a leaf with seven divisions extending nearly to the base (bot.).

septenate (sēp'tenāt) a. [L. septem, seven each.] With parts in sevens; appl. seven leaflets of a leaf (bot.).

septicidal (sēp'tīsīdāl) a. [L. septum, division; caedere, to cut.] Dividing through the middle of the ovary septa (bot.).

septiferous (sēptīfērōs) a. [L. septum, partition; ferre, to bear.] Having sepa (bot.).

septifolious (sēptīfōlīus) a. [L. septem, seven; folium, a leaf.] With seven leaves or leaflets (bot.).

septiform (sēptīfōrm) a. [L. septum, partition; forma, shape.] In the form of a septum.

septifragal (sēptīfrāgāl) a. [L. septum, partition; frangere, to break.] With slits as in loculicidal or septicidal dehiscence, but with the septa broken and the placentas and seeds left in the middle (bot.).

septomaxillary (sēp'tōmāksīlārī) a. [L. septum, partition; maxilla, jaw.] Pert. maxilla and nasal septum (zool.).

septonasal (sēp'tōnāzāl) a. [L. septum, partition; nasus, nose.] Pert. the internarial septum (anat.).

septulate (sēp'tūlāt) a. [L. septum, a small septum.] Having spurious septa (bot.).

septulum (sēp'tūlūm) n. [L. septum, a small septum.] A small or secondary septum (bot.).

septum (sēp'tūm) n. [L. septum, partition.] A partition separating into two cavities, as in fruits, chambered shells, corals (biol.).

septum narium,—the partition between the nostrils (anat.).

septum transversum,—the diaphragm (anat.).

sericite (sērikātē), sericeous (sērish'ūs) a. [L. sericus, silken.] Covered with fine close-pressed silky hairs (bot.).

sérosa (sē'ro'sā) n. [L. serum, serum.] A serous membrane (anat.); the outer larval membrane of Insects (zool.).

serosity (sēros'ītī) n. [L. serum, serum.] The watery part of animal fluid (phys.).

serotinous (sērotīnūs) a. [L. serus, late.] Blooming later in the season than customary for the species (bot.).

serous (sē'rus) a. [L. serum, serum.] Watery; pert. serum; appl. fluid, gland (phys.).

serous alveolii,—alveoli which secrete a watery non-viscid saliva, opp. mucous alveoli (phys.).

serous membrane,—a thin membrane consisting of a single layer of epithelial cells, lining some closed cavity of the body, as the pericardium, the peritoneum (anat.).

serpulite (sērpūlīt) n. [L. serpula, a small snake.] The fossil tube of a Polychaet worm; appl. chalk containing fossil worm-tubes (pal.).

serra (sē'rā) n. [L. serra, a saw.] Any saw-like structure.

serrate (sē'rāt) a. [L. serra, saw.] Notched on the edge like a saw; appl. leaves and other structures (biol.).

serrate-ciliate,—with hairs fringing toothed edges (bot.).
serrate-dentate,—with serrate edges themselves toothed (bot.).
serratiform (sëŏţ'form) a. [L. serra, saw; forma, shape.] Like a saw.
serration (sëŏ'shûn) n. [L. serra, saw.] Saw-like formation.
serratirostral (sëŏţ'rostr'âl) a. [L. serra, saw; rostrum, beak.] Appl. Birds with serrate bill.
serratodenticate (sëŏţ'ôdentikk'ûlât) a. [L. serra, saw; dens, tooth.] With many-toothed serrations (bot.).
serrature (sëŏ'tûr) n. [L. serra, saw.] A saw-like notch.
serratus magnus,—a muscle stretching from upper ribs to scapula (anat.).
serriferous (sëŏf'ërûs) a. [L. serra, saw; ferre, to carry.] Furnished with a saw-like organ or part.
serriform (sëŏf'förm) a. [L. serra, saw; forma, shape.] Like a saw.
serriped (sëŏp'êd) a. [L. serra, saw; pes, foot.] With notched feet.
serrula (sëŏ'lûâ) n. [L. serrula, a small saw.] A comb-like ridge on the chelicerae of some Arachnids (zool.).
serrulate (sëŏ'ûlât) a. [L. serrula, a small saw.] Like a finely-notched saw.
serrulation (sëŏ'ûlâ'shûn) n. [L. serrula, a small saw.] A small notch.
Sertoli cells,—enlarged lining epithelium-cells connected with groups of developing spermatozoa in testes (anat.).
serum (së'rûm) n. [L. serum, serum.] The thin watery fluid which separates from the blood on coagulation,—it contains proteins, extractives, and salts (phys.).
serum albumin, serum globulin,—two of the proteins of serum (phys.).
semasoid (sës'âmoid) a. [Gk. sesamon, sesame; eidos, form.] Appl. a bone developed within a tendon and near a joint, as the patella, the radial or ulnar sesamoid (anat.).
semasoidal (sës'âmoidâl) a. [L. sesamon, sesame; eidos, form.] Pert. a sesamoid bone.
 sessile (sës'il) a. [L. sedere, to sit.] Sitting directly on the base with-out support, stalk, or peduncle; stationary, as opp. free-living or motile (zool.).
seta (së'tâ) n. [L. seta, a bristle.] Any bristle-like structure; the chaeta of Chaeotopods (zool.).
setaeous (së'tâ'shûs) a. [L. seta, a bristle.] Bristle-like; set with bristles.
setiform (së'tîförm) a. [L. seta, a bristle; forma, shape.] Bristle-shaped; appl. teeth when very fine and closely set.
setigerous (sëtîj'erûs) a. [L. seta, bristle; gerere, to bear.] Setiferous; setiparous; bristle-bearing.
setigerous sac,—a sac, in which is lodged a bundle of setae, formed by an invagination of the epidermis in the parapodium of Chaeotopods (zool.).
setirostral (së'tîrôstr'al) a. [L. seta, bristle; rostrum, beak.] Appl. Birds with beak bristles.
setobranchia (së tôbrân'kîâ) n. [L. seta, bristle; Gk. brangchia, gills.] A tuft of setae attached to the gills of certain Decapods (zool.).
setose (së'tôs) a. [L. seta, bristle.] Set with bristles; bristly.
setula (së'tûlâ) n. [Dim. from L. seta, bristle.] A setule; a thread-like or hair-like bristle.
setuliform (së'tûlîförm) a. [L. seta, bristle; forma, shape.] Thread-like; like a setula or fine bristle.
setulose (së'tûlôs) a. [L. seta, bristle.] Set with small bristles.
sex (sëks) n. [L. sexus, sex.] The sum of characteristics, structures, functions, by which an animal or plant is classed as male or female.
sexdigitate (sëks'dij'itât) a. [L. sex, six; digitus, a finger.] With six fingers or toes (zool.).
sexfid (sëks'fid) a. [L. sex, six; findere, to cleave.] Cleft into six, as a calyx (bot.).
sexfoil (sëks'foil) a. [L. sex, six; folium, leaf.] A group of six leaves or leaflets round one axis (bot.).
sex-limited inheritance,—inheritance of characteristics limited by the fact that some are predominantly male and others predominantly female (biol.).
sexual (sëks'yûsl) a. [L. sexus, sex.]
Pert. sex; appl. reproduction, opp. asexual (biol.).

sexual cell,—an ovum or sperm.

sexual dimorphism,—strongly-marked differences, in size, colour, etc., between male and female of one species (zool.).

sexual generation,—a gamobium or medusa. See alternation of generations.

shaft (shaft) n. [A.S. sceafh, a spear-shaft.] A rachis; the distal part of the stem of a feather; the straight cylindrical part of a long bone (zool.).

sheath (shēth) n. [A.S. sceth, shell or pod.] A protective covering; a theca; an investing petiole (bot.); an insect wing-cover (zool.).

shell (shēl) n. [A.S. scell, shell.] The hard outer covering of animal or fruit (biol.); a covering, calcareous, siliceous, bony, horny, or chitinous (zool.).

shell gland, shell sac,—the organ in whose hollow walls material for forming a shell is created.

shield (shēld) n. [A.S. scild, a shield.] A protecting structure such as a carapace or lorica (zool.).

shoulder blade,—the scapula.

shoulder girdle,—the pectoral girdle, which consists of scapula, coracid, and clavicle (anat.).

sialoid (sī'əlōid) a. [Gk. sialon, saliva; eidos, resemblance.] Like saliva (phys.).

sicula (sī'kula) n. [L. sicula, a small dagger.] A small dagger-shaped body at the end of a Graaptolite, supposed to be the skeleton of the primary zooid of the colony (pal.).

side-chain theory,—Ehrlich’s theory of the phenomena of immunity, viz., that toxins unite with living protoplasm by possessing the same property as that by which nutritive proteins are normally assimilated (phys.).

sieve cell,—the thin-walled elongated cell of a sieve tube (bot.).

sieve disc or plate,—the end walls of sieve cells thickened and modified to form sieve-plates (bot.).

sieve pit or pore,—a perforation of a sieve-plate (bot.).

sieve tissue,—the essential tissue of the phloem of vascular bundles (bot.).

sieve tubes or vessels,—long slender structures consisting of elongated cells placed end to end, developed in Angiosperms as lines of conduction of food (bot.).

sight (sīt) n. [A.S. sīft, sight.] The visual faculty; impressions of outward things conveyed to the brain by means of retina and optic nerves (phys.).

sigillate (sīj'ilāt) a. [L. sigillum, a seal.] Having seal-like markings, as certain roots (bot.).

sigma (sīg'mā) n. [Gk. Σ, sigma.] A C-shaped sponge spicule (zool.).

sigmaspire (sīg'məspīr) n. [Gk. Σ, sigma; L. spira, a coil.] A sigma with an additional twist (zool.).

sigmoid (sīg'moid) a. [Gk. Σ, sigma; eidos, resemblance.] Curved like a sigma; curved in two directions; appl. arteries, cavities, valves (anat.).

sigmoid flexure,—an S-shaped double curve as in a bird’s neck; the S-shaped curve described by the intestine (anat.).

silicile (sīl'iskl) n. [L. silicula, a little pod.] A silicula, or very short flat form of siliqua (bot.).

silicular (sīl'ik'ūlar) a. [L. silicula, a little pod.] Silicule; siliculous; like or pert. or having a silicule (bot.).

siliqua (sīlīk'wā) n. [L. siliqua, a pod.] A long cylindrical fruit divided in two by a false septic, characteristic of the Cruciferae (bot.).

silique (sīlēk′),—a siliqua.

siliquiform (sīlīk'wīfōrm) a. [L. siliqua, a pod; forma, shape.] Formed like a silique (bot.).

siliquoose (sīlīkwōs) a. [L. siliqua, pod.] Siliquous; bearing siliques (bot.).

simian (sīmītēn) a. [L. simia, an ape.] Possessing the characteristics of or pert. the anthropoid apes (zool.).

simple eyes,—ocelli which occur with or without compound eyes in the adults of many Insects; usually the only eyes possessed by larvae; eyes with only one lens (zool.).
sinulation (sín'ülā'shūn) n. [L. simulare, to simulate.] The assumption by some animals of features or structures intended to deceive enemies and so protect themselves, as the forms of leaf and stick Insects, and all the varieties of protective coloration (zool.).

sincipital (sín'si-p'ī-tāl) a. [L. semi, half; caput, head.] Pert. the sinciput (anat.).

sinciput (sín'si-pūt) n. [L. semi, half; caput, head.] The upper or fore part of the head (anat.).

sinistral (sín'īstrāl) a. [L. sinister, left.] On the left; appl. a shell whose spiral turns in the opposite direction to dextral (zool.).

sinistrorse (sín'īstrōrs) a. [L. sinister, left; vertere, to turn.] Appl. a spiral twining towards the left; opp. dextrorse (bot.).

sinuate (sínū'āt) a. [L. sinus, curve.] Winding; tortuous; having a wavy indented margin, as leaves (bot.).

sinuous,—sinuate.

sinupalliate (sín'ū-pāl'lāt) a. [L. sinus, curve; pallium, mantle.] In Mol-luscs, having a well-developed siphon, and so an indented pallial line; opp. integripalliate (zool.).

sinus (sī'nings) n. [L. sinus, curve.] A cavity, depression, or dilation (zool., anat.); a groove or indentation (bot.).

sinus peculiaris,—uterus masculinus.

sinus rhomboidalis,—in vertebrate embryos, the posterior incompletely-closed part of the medullary canal (emb.); later, a dilation of the canal in the sacral region, formed from it (anat.).

sinus venosus,—the posterior chamber of the tubular heart of the embryo (emb.); in lower vertebrates, a corresponding structure receiving venous blood and opening into the auricle (zool.); the cavity of the auricle (anat.).

sinusoid (sī'nūsoi'd) n. [L. sinus, curve; Gk. eidos, resemblance.] A minute blood space in organ tissue formed from intercrescence of endodermal cells and vascular endothelium, especially in the liver, where sinusoids give rise to “capillaries” of the hepatic lobules of the adult liver (emb.).

siphon (sīfō'n) n. [Gk. siphon, a reed or tube.] A prolongation of the mantle in Lamellibranchs into a longer and shorter tube through which the water of respiration enters and leaves the mantle cavity; a similar respiratory structure of Gasteropods, found modified also in Cephalopods; a sucking proboscis (zool.).

siphonate (sīfō'nāt) a. [Gk. siphon, tube.] Furnished with a siphon or siphons (zool.).

siphonet (sīfō'nēt) n. [Gk. siphon, tube.] The honeydew tube of an Aphid (zool.).

siphonial (sīfō'nē-al) a. [Gk. siphon, tube.] Pert. a siphonium.

siphonium (sīfō'nī-um) n. [Gk. siphon, tube.] A membranous tube connecting the air-passages of the quadrate with an air-space in the mandible (Crocodile) (zool.).

siphonogamous (sīfō'nō-gā'mās) a. [Gk. siphon, tube; gamos, marriage.] Securing fertilization by a pollen tube (bot.).

siphonogamy (sīfō'nō-gā'mī) n. [Gk. siphon, tube.] Fertilization by means of a pollen tube (bot.).

siphonoglyph (sīfō'nō-gīlf) n. [Gk. siphon, tube; glyphein, to engrave.] One of two longitudinal grooves of the gullet of Sea-anemones (zool.).

siphonoplax (sīfō'nō-plāks') n. [Gk. siphon, tube; plax, a tablet.] A calcareous plate connected with the siphon of certain Mol-luscs (zool.).

siphonostele (sīfō'nō-stēl') n. [Gk. siphon, tube; stele, a post.] The hollow vascular cylinder of a stem, containing pith (bot.).

siphonostele (sīfō'nō-stēl'īk) a. [Gk. siphon, tube; stele, a post.] Appl. hollow cylindrical stems, chiefly of Ferns (bot.).

siphonostomatous (sīfō'nō-stōm'ā-tūs) a. [Gk. siphon, tube; stoma, mouth.] With tubular mouth; having the front margin of the shell notched for emission of the siphon (zool.).

siphonozooid (sīfō'nū-zō'oid) n. [Gk.
siphon, tube; zoon, animal; eidos, resemblance.] A smaller individual of certain Alcyonian colonies, without tentacles or gonads (zool.).

siphorninal (siför'nial) a. [Gk. siphon, tube; rhis, nose.] With tubular nostrils (zool.).

siphuncle (sifūng'kkl) n. [L. siphunculus, a small tube.] A siphonet; a median tube of skin, partly calcareous, connecting up all the compartments of a Nautilus shell (zool.).

siphunculate (sīfūng'kūlāt) a. [L. siphunculus, a small tube.] Having a siphuncle.

sittotropism (sītōt'rōpizm) n. [Gk. sitos, food; trope, a turning.] Tendency to turn in the direction of food; reaction towards the stimulating influences of food (biol.).

skeletal (skēl'tētal) a. [Gk. skeletos, dried.] Pert. the skeleton (bot., zool.).

skeletogenous (skēl'tēj'enūs) a. [Gk. skeletos, hard; genos, offspring.] Appl. embryonic structures or parts which ultimately develop into parts of the skeleton (biol.).

skeleton (skēl'éton) n. [Gk. skeletos, dried, hard.] The hard or bony framework, internal or external, which supports and protects the softer parts of the body of plant or animal.

skin (skin) n. [Swed. skinn, skin.] The external covering of an animal, plant, fruit, or seed.

skin-gills, — transparent contractile outgrowths from the skin of Asteroids, with respiratory function (zool.).

skin-rings, — annular markings on the body of a Worm.

skull (skūl) n. [M.E. skull, the cranium.] The cranium, or hard and bony part of the head of a vertebrate.

slough (slōf) n. [M.E. slok, skin of a snake.] The dead outer skin cast off periodically by Snakes (zool.).

smell (smēl) n. [M.E. smel, odour.] The impression produced on the expanse of the olfactory nerve by inhaled air charged with odorous matter, and therefrom communicated to the olfactory centre of the brain (phys.).

soboles (sōbōlēz) n. [L. soboles, a shoot.] A sucker or underground creeping stem (bot.).

soboliferous (sōbōlif'érūs) a. [L. soboles, shoot; ferre, to carry.] Having shoots or running stems (bot.).

socket (sö'kēt) n. [L. secus, a sock.] A hollow into which something fits, as that of humerus or femur (anat.).

soft-rayed,—having jointed fin-rays (zool.).

soft-shelled, — appl. mud Tortoises with flat shell without horny shields and covered with soft leathery skin (zool.).

solar (sō'lar) a. [L. sol, the sun.] Having branches or filaments like the rays of the sun (anat.).

solar plexus,—a network of nerves with some ganglia, situated behind the stomach and supplying all the abdominal viscera (anat.).

soleaform (sōlē'afōrm) a. [L. solea, sandal; forma, shape.] Slipper-shaped.

solenia (sōlē'nēa) n. plu. [Gk. solen, a channel.] Endoderm-lined canals, diverticula from the coelentera of a zooid colony (zool.).

solenocytes (sōlē'nōsīts) n. plu. [Gk. solen, channel; kyotos, hollow.] Slender club-shaped tubular flagellated cells connected with the nephridia of some Polychaets, Trochelminths, and of Amphioxus (zool.).

solenoostele (sōlē'nōstēl) n. [Gk. solen, channel; stele, a column.] A stage after the siphonostele in fem STEM development (bot.).

soleus (sōlē'ēus) n. [L. solea, sole of the foot.] A flat calf muscle below the gastrocnemius (anat.).

solipèd (sōlīpéd) a. [L. solidus, solid; pes, foot.] Solid-hoofed, as a horse or zebra (zool.).

solitary glands or follicles,—lymphoid nodules occurring singly on the intestines; Peyer's patches (anat.).

soma (sō'mā) n. [Gk. soma, body.]
The animal body as a whole with the exception of the germinal or reproductive cells (biol.).

**somacule** (sõ’măm-küül) n. [Gk. soma, body.] A unit of protoplasm; a biophore. See hypothetical units.

**somatic** (söm’át’ik) a. [Gk. soma, body.] Pert. the purely bodily part of an animal as distinct from the germinal or reproductive cells (biol.).

**somatic blast** (söm’ätöblást) n. [Gk. soma, body; blastos, bud.] A cell which gives rise to somatic cells; a specialized micromere in oosperm division of Annulates (emb.).

**somatic cyst** (söm’ätösist) n. [Gk. soma, body; kystis, a bladder.] An air cavity in the pneumatophore of Siphonophores (zool.).

**somaticogenic** (söm’atö’jën’ik) a. [Gk. soma, body; genos, offspring.] Developing from somatic cells (emb.).

**somaticome** (söm’ätöm) n. [Gk. soma, body; tome, a cutting.] A somite or body segment (zool.).

**somaticophyte** (söm’atöfit) n. [Gk. soma, body; phyton, plant.] A plant whose cells develop mainly into adult body tissue (bot.).

**somaticoplasm** (söm’ätöplázm) n. [Gk. soma, body; plasma, something moulded.] The substance of a somatic cell (biol.).

**somaticopleural** (söm’ätöploor’äl) a. [Gk. soma, body; pleura, side.] Pert. the somatopleure.

**somaticopleure** (söm’ätöplour) n. [Gk. soma, body; pleura, side.] The body-wall formed by the somatic layer of the mesoblast becoming closely connected with the surface epiblast (emb.).

**somite** (sō-mit) n. [Gk. soma, body.] A mesoblastic segment or compartment (emb.); a body segment of an articulate animal (zool.).

**soredial** (sōr’èläl) a. [Gk. soros, a pile.] Pert. or resembling a soredium (bot.).

**sorediate** (sōr’èdiät) a. [Gk. soros, a pile.] Bearing soredia (bot.).

**soredium** (sōr’èdiüm) n. [Gk. soros, a pile.] A scale-like or globular body consisting of mycelium with some algae cells, on the thallus of some Lichens (bot.).

**soriferous** (sōrif’èrús) a. [Gk. soros, a pile; L. ferre, to carry.] Bearing sori (bot.).

**sorosis** (sōrósıs) n. [Gk. soros, a pile.] A composite fruit formed by fusion of fleshy axis and flowers, as in Pine-apple (bot.).

**sorus** (sō’rus) n. [Gk. soros, a pile.] A collection of small stalked sporangia on the under surface of a fern pinnule (bot.); clusters of spores in some Sarcodina (zool.).

**spadiceous** (spädish’üs) a. [L. spadix, a palm-branch.] Arranged like a spadix (bot.).

**spadicial,** spadiceous.

**spadiciform** (spädis’iform) a. [L. spadix, a palm-branch; forma, shape.] Resembling a spadix (bot.).

**spadiceose** (spädikös) a. [L. spadix, a palm-branch.] Like a spadix (bot.).

**spadix** (spädiks) n. [L. spadix, a palm-branch broken off with its fruit; a nut-brown colour.] A racemose inflorescence with elongated axis, sessile flowers, and an enveloping spathe (bot.).

**spasmoneme** (spaz’moném) n. [Gk. spasma, a spasm; nema, a thread.] In certain Infusorians, a stalk-muscle formed by union of longitudinal myonemes (zool.).

**spathaceous** (spáthas’hus) a. [Gk. spathe, a broad blade.] Resembling or bearing a spathe (bot.).

**spathal,** spathaceous.

**spathe** (spáth) n. [Gk. spathe, a broad blade.] A large enveloping leaf, green or petaloid, protecting a spadix (bot.).

**spathed** (spáthd) a. [Gk. spathe, a broad blade.] Furnished with a spathe (bot.).

**spathella** (spáthel’a) n. [Gk. spathe, a broad blade.] A small spathe surrounding a division of a palm spadix (bot.).

**spathose** (spáthhos) a. [Gk. spathe, a broad blade.] With or like a spathe (bot.).

**spathous,** spathose.

**spathulate,** see spatulate.

**spatula** (spá’tulä) n. [L. spatula, a spoon.] A breast-bone or anchor process of certain dipterous larvae (zool.).
spatulate (spß'túIät) a. [L. spatula, spoon.] Spoon-shaped; appl. a leaf with broad, rounded apex, thence tapering to the base (bot.).

spawn (spß'n) n. [M.E. spawm, to spawn.] The collection of eggs deposited by Fishes, Frogs, etc. (zool.); mycelium of certain Fungi (bot.).

species (spé'shIēz) n. [L. species, a particular kind.] A term used in the natural sciences to denote a group of closely-allied individuals: the division is purely artificial (biol.).

specific (spé'sIfIk) a. [L. species, a particular kind; facere, to make.] The second name in binomial nomenclature, which see; appl. characteristics distinguishing a species (biol.).

speleology (spé'léol'ōjē) n. [Gk. spelaión, cave; logos, discourse.] The study of cave life.

sperm (spßrm) n. [Gk. sperma, seed.] The male fertilizing element; a spermatozoon (biol.).

sperm aster,—the rayed structure surrounding the centrosome (emb.).

sperm cell,—a male reproductive cell or spermatozoon.

sperm centrosome,—the end-knob of the axial filament of a spermatozoon, situated on the middle piece just at the base of the head; according to some writers, the small body at the apex of the head (cyt.).

sperm nucleus,—the nucleus of the spermatozoon; the male pro-nucleus (cyt.).

spermataduct (spßrmádúltk) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; L. ducere, to lead.] A duct for conveyance of spermatozoa (zool.).

spermarium,—a spermary.

spermary (spßrmári) n. [Gk. sperma, seed.] An organ in which spermatozoa or antheridia are produced (biol.).

spermatangium (spßrmátag'ňüm) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; anggeion, a vessel.] The antheridium of certain Algae (bot.).

spermatheca (spßrmáthe'kä) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; theke, a case.] A receptaculum seminis; a sac in the female of many invertebrates in which spermatozoa are stored till required (zool.).

spermatid (spßrmátd) n. [Gk. sperma, seed.] A cell arising by division of the secondary spermatocytes and becoming a spermatozoon (cyt.).

spermatiferous (spßrmátfý'rùs) a. [Gk. sperma, seed; L. ferre, to carry.] Bearing spermatia (bot.).

spermatophore (spßrmátfó'fór) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; pherein, to bear.] A spermatia-producing sporophore (bot.).

spermatium (spßrmá'shùm) n. [Gk. sperma, seed.] A non-motile sperm of red Algae; a small cell formed by abstrictions of filaments of spermogonia of wheat Rust (bot.).

spermatize (spßrmá'tlz) v. [Gk. sperma, seed.] To impregnate (biol.).

spermatoblast (spßrmá'toblàst) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; blastos, bud.] A spermatid; a Sertoli cell (cyt.).

spermatoblastic (spßrmá'toblàs'tik) a. [Gk. sperma, seed; blastos, bud.] Sperm-producing.

spermatocyst (spßrmá'tósíst) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; kystis, a bladder.] A seminal sac.

spermatocyte (spßrmá'tósíst) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; kystis, hollow.] A cell arising by growth from a spermatogonium; a primary spermatocyte divides to form two secondary spermatocytes, each of which gives rise to two spermatids (cyt.).

spermatogenesis (spßrmá'tójēn'ësës) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; genesis, origin.] The process of sperm-formation (biol.).

spermatogenetic (spßrmá'tojënë'tik) a. [Gk. sperma, seed; genesis, descent.] Pert. sperm-formation; sperm-producing.

spermatogenic, spermatogenous,—spermatogenetic.

spermatogonal (spßrmá'tógö'nläl) a. [Gk. sperma, seed; gonos, offspring.] Pert. a spermatogonium.

spermatogonium (spßrmá'tógö'nlüm) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; gonos, offspring.] A primordial male germ-cell (cyt.).
spermatoid (spēr'matóid) a. [Gk. sperma, seed; eidos, resemblance.] Like a sperm (biol.).
spermatomerites (spēr'matómē'rīts) n. plu. [Gk. sperma, seed; meros, part.] Chromatin granules formed from the sperm-nucleus (cyt.).
spermatophore (spēr'matófôr) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; pherein, to bear.] A capsule of albuminous matter containing a number of sperms (zool.).
spermatoplasm (spēr'matóplázm) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; plasma, something moulded.] The protoplasm of sperm cells (cyt.).
spermatoplast (spēr'matóplást) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; plastos, moulded.] A male sexual cell (bot.).
spermatosome (spēr'matósōm) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; soma, body.] A spermatozoon.
spermatotheca,—a spermatheca.
spermatozegma (spēr'matózē'gmā) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; zeugma, union.] The union by conjugation of two or more spermatozoa occurring in the vas deferens of some Insects (zool.).
spermatozoon (spēr'matózō'ān) a. [Gk. sperma, seed; zoon, animal.] Pert. spermatozoon.
spermatozoid (spēr'matózō'id) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; zoon, animal; eidos, resemblance.] An antherozoid; a free-swimming male gamete (bot.).
spermatozoid,—a spermatozoid.
spermatozoon (spēr'matózō'ōn) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; zoon, animal.] A male reproductive cell, consisting of head, middle part, and flagellum (zool.).
spermiducal glands,—glandular structures into or near which sperm ducts open, in many vertebrates (zool.).
spermiduct (spēr'mīdūkt) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; L. ducte, to lead.] A duct for the transmission of spermatozoa (zool.).
spernocarp (spēr'nōkārp) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; karpos, fruit.] An oogonium after fertilization (bot.).
spernocentre (spēr'nōsēnt'ēr) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; L. centrum, a centre.] The male centrosome during fertilization (cyt.).
spermoderm (spēr'mōdērm) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; derma, skin.] The outer covering of a seed (bot.).
spermoduct,—same as spermaduct, spermiduct.
spermogoniferous (spēr'mōgōnif'erūs) a. [Gk. sperma, seed; gonos, offspring; L. ferre, to carry.] Having spermogonia (bot.).
spermogonium (spēr'mōgō'nīüm) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; gonos, offspring.] A capsule containing spermatica, found on certain Fungi and Lichens (bot.).
spermogonous (spēr'mōgō'nūs) a. [Gk. sperma, seed; gonos, offspring.] Like or pert. a spermogonium (bot.).
spermology (spēr'mōlō'ji) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; logos, discourse.] A branch of Botany treating of seeds.
spermotheca (spēr'mōthē'kā) n. [Gk. sperma, seed; theke, a case.] A chamber for storing sperms received in copulation; spermatheca (zool.).
sphaeolated (sfās'e'latēd) a. [Gk. sphakelos, gangrene.] Dead; decayed; withered (bot.).
sphaecella (sfās'e'llā) n. [Gk. sphaekelos, gangrene.] The gonidal stage in the development of the Fungus, producing ergot (bot.).
sphaerophides (sfārēf'īdēz) n. plu. [Gk. sphaaira, a globe; rhaphis, a needle.] Conglomerate raphides; globular clusters of minute crystals in vegetable cells (bot.).
sphaerenchyma (sfērēn'kēmā) n. [Gk. sphaaira, a globe; enchyma, juice.] Tissue composed of spherical cells (biol.).
sphaeridia (sfērī'dīa) n. plu. [Gk. sphaaira, globe.] Small rounded bodies, probably organs of special sense, found on Echinoderms (zool.).
sphaeroid (sfē'roid) a. [Gk. sphaaira, globe; eidos, resemblance.] Globular, ellipsoidal, or cylindrical; appl. a colony or aggregate of individual Protozoa (zool.).
sphagnicolous (sfāgnik'ōlūs) a. [Gk. sphagnos, moss; L. colere, to inhabit.] Inhabiting peat mosses (bot.).
sphagnous (sfāg'nūs) a. [Gk. sphagnos, moss.] Pert. peat moss (bot.).
sphenethmoid (sfēnēth'moid) n. [Gk.
sphen, a wedge; ethmos, sieve; eidos, resemblance.] The single "girdle" bone replacing the two orbitosphenoids in the Anura (zool.).

sphenoethmoidal (sfěnōēthmoid'āl) a. [Gk. sphen, wedge; ethmos, sieve; eidos, like.] Pert. or in the region of sphenoid and ethmoid (anat.).

sphenofrontal (sfěnōfrōntăl) a. [Gk. sphen, wedge; L. frons, forehead.] Pert. sphenoid and frontal bones; appl. fissure, process, sinus (anat.).

sphenoid (sfěnōid) n. [Gk. sphen, wedge; eidos, resemblance.] A basal cranial compound bone of some vertebrates (zool.).

sphenoidal (sfěnōid'āl) a. [Gk. sphen, wedge; eidos, resemblance.] Wedge-shaped; pert. or in the region of the sphenoid; appl. fissure, process, sinus (anat.).

sphenomandibular (sfěnōmān'dib'ūlār) a. [Gk. sphen, wedge; L. mandibulum, jaw.] Pert. sphenoid and mandibular (zool.).

sphenomaxillary (sfěnōmāksil'ārē) a. [Gk. sphen, wedge; maxilla, jaw.] Pert. sphenoid and maxilla; appl. fissure and fossa (anat.).

sphenopalatine (sfěnōpālātēn) a. [Gk. sphen, wedge; L. palatus, palate.] Pert. sphenoid and palateine; appl. foramen, ganglion (anat.).

sphenoparietal (sfěnōpārētētal) a. [Gk. sphen, wedge; L. paries, a wall.] Pert. sphenoid and parietal; appl. a cranial suture (anat.).

sphenoquadral (sfěnōkwādrōsāl) a. [Gk. sphen, wedge; L. squama, a scale.] Appl. the cranial suture between sphenoid and squamosal (anat.).

sphenotic (sfěnōtīk) n. [Gk. sphen, wedge; os, ear.] The post-frontal cranial bone of many Fishes (zool.).

sphenoturbinal (sfěnōtūrbināl) n. [Gk. sphen, wedge; L. turba, a whirl.] A laminar process of the sphenoid (anat.).

sphenozygomatic (sfěnōzīgōmātīk) a. [Gk. sphen, wedge; sýgoma, a bar.] Appl. the cranial suture between sphenoid and zygomatic (anat.).

spheraster (sfērās'tēr) n. [Gk. sphaira, globe; aster, star.] A many-rayed globular spicule (zool.).

spheroidal (sfērōid'āl) a. [Gk. sphaira, globe; eidos, resemblance.] Globular but not perfectly spherical; appl. glandular epithelium (anat.).

spherome (sfěrōmēr) n. [Gk. sphaira, globe; meros, part.] A symmetrical segment of a radiate animal (zool.).

spheroplasts (sfěrōplĒst) n. pl. [Gk. sphaira, globe; plastos, formed.] Chondriosomes; bioblasts; bodies found among granulations of protoplasm (biol.).

sphera (sfěrāl) n. [Gk. sphaira, a globe.] A spherule or small sphere; a small spherical spicule (zool.).

spherulate (sfěrūlēt) a. [Gk. sphaira, globe.] Covered with small spheres.

spinciter (sfīng'kēr) n. [Gk. spinggeo, to bind tightly.] A muscle which contracts or closes an orifice, as that of bladder, anus, mouth (anat.).

sphythmic (sfī'mik) a. [Gk. sphygmos, pulse.] Pert. the pulse (phys.).

sphythmoid (sfī'mōid) a. [Gk. sphygmos, pulse; eidos, resemblance.] Pulsating; like a pulse (phys.).

sphythmus (sfī'mōs) n. [Gk. sphygmos, pulse.] The pulse (phys.).

spicate (sfī'kāt) a. [L. spica, a spike.] Spiked; arranged in spikes, as an inflorescence; bearing spikes (bot.); with spur-like prominence (zool.).

spiciferous,—spicate.

spiciform (sfī'sīfōrm) a. [L. spica, a spike; forma, shape.] Spike-shaped.

spicigerous,—spicate.

spicide (sfī'kōd) a. [L. spica, a spike.] With spikes or ears, as corn (bot.).

spicula (sfī'kōlā) n. [L. spicula, a small spike.] A small spike; a needle-like body.

spicular (sfī'kōlar) a. [L. spicula, a small spike.] Pert. or like a spicule.

spiculate (sfī'kūlāt) a. [L. spicula, a small spike.] Set with spicules (zool.); divided into small spikes (bot.).
spicule (spīk'ūl) n. [L. spicula, a small spike.] A minute needle-like body, siliceous or calcareous, found extensively in Alcyonaria and other invertebrates (zool.); a minute-pointed process (bot.).

spiculiferous (spīkūlīf'ĕrŭs) a. [L. spicula, a small spike; ferre, to carry.] Furnished with or protected by spicules (zool.).

spiculiform (spīkŭlĭfŏrm) a. [L. spicula, a small spike; forma, shape.] Spicule-shaped.

spiculigenous, spiculigerous, spiculose,—spiculiferous.

spiculum (spīkŭlŭm) n. [L. spicula, a small spike.] A spicular structure; the dart of a Snail (zool.).

spike (spĭk) n. [L. spica, a spike.] An inflorescence with sessile flowers along the axis, as in Plantago (bot.).

spikelet (spīk'let) n. [L. spica, a spike.] A secondary spike of Grasses, bearing few flowers (bot.).

spinal (spīn'ăl) a. [L. spina, the spine.] Pert. the backbone or vertebral column; appl. foramen, ganglion, nerves (anat.).

spinal canal,—the canal containing the spinal cord, formed by the neural arches (anat.).

spinal cord,—the nervous tissue contained in the spinal or vertebral canal (anat.).

spinalis (spīn'ălĭs) n. [L. spina, spine.] Name given to muscles, as spinalis dorsi and spinalis cervicis, muscles connecting up the vertebrae (anat.).

spinate (spīn'ăt) a. [L. spina, a thorn.] Spine-shaped; spine-bearing.

spindle (spīn'dl) n. [A.S. spinnan, to spin.] A structure resembling a spinning-machine spindle; an elongated peduncle bearing sessile flowers (bot.); a spindle-shaped structure formed of achromatin fibres during mitosis (biol.).

spine (spīn) n. [L. spina, the spine.] The backbone; the vertebral column; a sharp-pointed process or outgrowth as found on leaves, Echinoids, Porcupines; the pointed process of a vertebra; the scapular ridge; a fin-ray.

spinescent (spīnĕs'ĕnt) a. [L. spinescere, to become spiny.] Tapering; tending to become spiny.

spinalferous (spĭnĭfĕrŭs) a. [L. spina, a spine; ferre, to carry.] Furnished with spines.

spinaform (spīnĭfŏrm) a. [L. spina, spine; forma, shape.] Spine-shaped.

spinigerous (spĭnĭjĕrŭs) a. [L. spina, spine; gerere, to carry.] Spine-bearing.

spinneret (spĭnĕrĕt) n. [A.S. spinnan, to spin.] One of the tubes for discharging the silk solution of Spiders (zool.).

spinning glands,—glands which secrete material for webs in Spiders, and for cocoons in caterpillars.

spinosus (spīnŭs) n. [L. spina, a spine.] Bearing many spines.

spinous (spīnŭss) a. [L. spina, a spine.] Spiny; spine-like.

spinous process,—the median dorsal spinelike process of each vertebra; a process of the sphenoid; a process between the articular surfaces of the proximal end of the tibia (anat.).

spinulate (spīnŭlăt) a. [L. spinula, a small spine.] Covered with small spines.

spinulation (spīnŭlā'shŭn) n. [L. spinula, a small spine.] A defensive spiny covering; state of being spinulate.

spinule (spīn'ŭl) n. [L. spinula, a small spine.] A small spine.

spinulescent (spīnŭlĕs'ĕnt) a. [L. spinula, a small spine; ferre, to bear.] Bearing small spines.

spinuliferous (spĭnūlĭfĕrŭs) a. [L. spinula, a small spine; ferre, to bear.] Bearing small spines.

spinulose, spinulous,—spinuliferous.

spiny-finned,—bearing fins with spiny rays for support.

spiny-rayed,—appl. fins supported by spiny rays.
spiral (spir'akl) n. [L. spiraculum, an air-hole.] The first pharyngeal aperture or visceral cleft (emb.); the branchial passage between mandibular and hyoid arches in Fishes; a lateral branchial opening in tadpoles; a nasal aperture of a Cetacean; a respiratory aperture behind the eye of Skates and Rays; a breathing aperture of Insects (sool.).

spiracular (spir'ak'ulär) a. [L. spiraculum, an air-hole.] Pert. a spiral (sool.).

spiraculate (spir'ak'ulät) a. [L. spiraculum, an air-hole.] Having spiracles (sool.).

spiraculiferous.—spiraculate.

spiraculiform (spir'ak'ülif'orm) a. [L. spiraculum, an air-hole; forma, shape.] Spiracle-shaped.

spiraculum (spir'ak'ülüm) n. [L. spiraculum, an air-hole.] A spiral.

spiral (spir'ál) a. [L. spira, a coil.] Winding, like a screw; appl. leaves alternately placed; appl. flower with spirally inserted parts (bot.).

spiral, oblique, or alternating cleavage,—cleavage into unequal parts, arranged in mosaic fashion and interlocking, the upper cells being rotated to the right to alternate with the lower (cyt.).

spiral valve,—in all Fishes except Teleosts, a spiral infolding of the intestine wall, increasing the absorptive surface (sool.).

spiral vessels,—the first xylem elements of a stele, spiral fibres coiled up inside tubes and so adapted for rapid elongation (bot.).

spiranthy (spir'an'thi) n. [L. spira, coil; Gk. anthos, flower.] Displacement of flower parts through twisting (bot.).

spiraster (spir'äs'tër) n. [L. spira, coil; aster, star.] A spiral and rayed sponge spicule (sool.).

spire (spir) n. [L. spira, coil.] The totality of the whorls of a spiral shell (sool.).

spireme (spir'ēm) n. [Gk. spireme, a coil.] That stage in mitosis when the nucleus chromatin appears in the form of a thread, continuous or segmented (cyt.).

spiricles (spir'iklēs) n. plu. [L. spira, coil.] Thin, coiled, thread-like outgrowths of some seed-coats (bot.).

spiriferous (spir'i'fer'ūs) a. [L. spira, a coil; ferre, to bear.] Having a spiral structure.

spirillar (spir'il-lär) a. [L. spirillum, a small coil.] Pert. a spirillum.

spirillum (spir'il'ŭm) n. [L. spirillum, a small coil.] A thread-like Bacterium; a motile filament in a cryptogam antheridium (bot.).

spirivalve (spir'i-valv) n. [L. spira, coil; valvae, folding doors.] A Gastropod with spiral shell (sool.).

spiroid (spir'o-id) a. [L. spira, coil; Gk. eidos, resemblance.] Spirally formed.

spironeme (spir'o-nēm) n. [L. spira, coil; Gk. nema, thread.] The coiling or twisting thread in an Infusorian stalk (sool.).

spirulate (spir'ūlät) a. [L. spira, coil.] Appl. any spiral structure or coiled arrangement.

splanchne (spläng'k'nik) a. [Gk. splangchnon, an entrail.] Pert. the viscera; appl. nerves (anat.).

splanchnocel (spläng'k'nōsēl) n. [Gk. splangchnon, an entrail; koilos, hollow.] The cavity of the lateral plates of the embryo, persisting as the visceral cavity of the adult (emb.).

splanchnology (splängknō'lōjē) n. [Gk. splangchnon, an entrail; logos, discourse.] The branch of Anatomy dealing with the viscera.

splanchnopleur (spläng'k'nōploor) n. [Gk. splangchnon, an entrail; pleura, side.] The alimentary canal wall, formed from the splanchnic layer of the mesoblast and the hypoblast (emb.).

spleen (splēn) n. [Gk. splen, the spleen.] A vascular ductless organ situate beneath the diaphragm to the left of the stomach (anat.).

splenetic (splēnē'tık) a. [Gk. splen, spleen.] Pert. the spleen.

splenial (splēn'ēl) a. [L. splenium, a patch.] Pert. the splenius muscle (anat.), or splenial bone (sool.).

splenial bone,—a membrane bone in the lower jaw of Reptiles.

splenic (splēn'ik) a. [Gk. splen, the spleen.] Pert. the spleen.
splenum (splẹˈnəm) n. [L. splenum, a patch.] The posterior border of the corpus callosum (anat.).
splenius (splẹˈnəs) n. [L. splenum, a patch.] A muscle of the upper dorsal region and back of the neck, in two parts the splenius capitis and splenius colli (anat.).
splenophrenic (splẹˈnəfrənˈik) a. [Gk. splen, spleen; phren, midriff.] Pert. spleen and diaphragm (anat.).
spondyl (spənˈdīl) n. [Gk. spondylos, a vertebra.] A vertebra.

spondylous (spənˈdīləs) a. [Gk. spondylos, a vertebra.] Vertebral.

spondylus (spənˈdīləs) n. [Gk. spondylos, a vertebra.] A spondyl or vertebra.

spongiolcolous (spənˈjikˈələs) a. [L. spongia, a sponge; colere, to inhabit.] Living in Sponges (zool.).
spongina (spənˈjīnə) n. [L. spongia, a sponge.] The material of which the skeletal fibres of a Sponge consist (zool.).
spongiblast (spənˈjīblist) n. [L. spongia, a sponge; Gk. blastos, a bud.] A spongian-producing cell (zool.).
spongiblasts (spənˈjībləstəz) n. plu. [L. spongia, a sponge; Gk. blastos, a bud.] Columnar epithelial cells which give rise to the skeletal framework of the spinal cord (emb.).
spongioplasm (spənˈjōpləzm) n. [L. spongia, a sponge; Gk. plasma, something moulded.] The cytoplasmic threadwork of a cell; the cytoteliculum (cyt.).
spongiose (spənˈjēs) a. [L. spongia, a sponge.] Of a spongy texture; spongoid; full of small cavities.
spongoblast (spənˈjōblast) n. [L. spongia, a sponge; Gk. blastos, a bud.] A spongianblast.
spongophare (spənˈjōfər) n. [L. spongia, a sponge; Gk. pherein, to bear.] The upper chamber-bearing part of a Sponge; cf. hypophare.
spongyp parenchyma, — loosely arranged tissue with abundant intercellular spaces on the lower side of a leaf (bot.).

spontaneous generation, — see aseptogenesis.
sporadic (spərəˈdik) a. [Gk. spor-

adikos, scattered.] Appl. plants confined to limited localities.

sporange (spərˈjän) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; anggeion, a vessel.] A sac containing spores (biol.).

sporangial (spərˈjänjəl) a. [Gk. sporos, seed; anggeion, a vessel.] Pert. a sporangium (bot.).

sporangiferous (spərˈjänjəˈfrəs) a. [Gk. sporos, seed; anggeion, a vessel; L. ferre, to bear.] Sporangia-bearing (bot.).

sporangiform (spərˈjänjəˈfərm) a. [Gk. sporos, seed; anggeion, vessel; L. forma, shape.] Sporangiod; like a sporangium.

sporangiole (spərˈjänjəl) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; anggeion, vessel.] A secondary or small few-spored sporangium (bot.).

sporangiophore (spərˈjänjəˈfɔr) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; anggeion, vessel; pherein, to bear.] A stalk-like structure bearing sporangia (bot.).

sporangiospore (spərˈjänjəˈspɔr) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; anggeion, vessel; sporos.] A sporangium spore (bot.).

sporangium (spərˈjänjəm) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; anggeion, vessel.] A tiny slender-stalked capsule in which spores are produced (bot.).

sporation, — see sporulation.

spore (spɔr) n. [Gk. sporos, seed.] A highly specialized reproductive cell of plants (bot.); a falciform cell of Sporozoa which bores into a mother sperm cell and emerges as an adult (zool.).

spore case,— an elliptical chitinous case containing usually eight spores lying round a residual core, a stage in the life-history of Monocystis (zool.); a sporangium (bot.).

spore formation, — reproduction by encystment of germ-cells followed by division and free-cell liberation; endogenous multiplication; sporogony; sporogenesis (biol.).

spore mother cells,— sixteen cells produced by repeated division of an archesporium, each in turn dividing into four spores (bot.).

spore sac,— a case containing spores; a sporangium (bot.).

sporetia (spərəˈtēə) n. plu. [Gk. sporos, seed.] Idiochromidia; chromatia of generative chromatin.
sporidiferous (spörídifférús) a. [Gk. sporos, seed; L. ferre, to bear.] Sporidia-bearing (bot.).

sporidiole (spöridd'il) n. [Gk. sporos, seed.] A protobasidium; a sporidium arising from rust promycelium (bot.).

sporidium (spöridd'iüm) n. [Gk. sporos, seed.] A gonidium developed by abstriction from a gonidiophore in Fungi; spore of an ascus (bot.).

sporiferous (spöríférús) a. [Gk. sporos, seed; L. ferre, to bear.] Spore-bearing.

sporification (spörifi'ka'shún) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; L. facere, to make.] Formation of spores.

sporiparity (spörìpâr'itî) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; L. parere, to beget.] Reproduction by spore formation.

sporiparous (spörìpâr'ús) a. [Gk. sporos, seed; L. parere, to beget.] Reproducing by spore formation.

sporoblast (spöröblâst) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; blastos, bud.] An archesporae; a stage in spore formation, a sporoblast giving rise to spores, and these to sporozoites.

sporocarp (spörökârp) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; karpos, fruit.] An ascocarp; a structure formed from archicarp and investing hyphae, enclosing sporulated ascus (bot.).

sporocyst (spörö'cist) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; kystis, bladder.] A stage in spore formation preceding the liberation of spores in many Protozoa; the encysted embryo stage of a Trematode after degeneration following on entry into intermediate host (sool.).

sporocyte (spörö'sist) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; kytos, hollow.] A spore mother cell.

sporoduct (spörö'dukt) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; L. ducere, to lead.] A special apparatus for the dissemination of spores of Sporozoa (sool.).

sporogenesis,—spore formation.

sporogenous (spöröjé'nús) a. [Gk. sporos, seed; genos, offspring.] Spore-producing; sporiparous.

sporogonial (spörögon'iål) a. [Gk. sporos, seed; genos, offspring.] Pert. a sporogonium (bot.).

sporogonium (spörögö'nüm) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; genos, offspring.] A structure developed from a fertilized oosphere of an archegonium, giving rise to asexual spores, in Mosses (bot.).

sporogony,—spore formation, following schizogony or the asexual process of reproduction (sool.).

sporoid (spörö'id) a. [Gk. sporos, seed; eidos, like.] Like a spore.

sporont (spörönt') n. [Gk. sporos, seed; ons, being.] The gametocyte stage in the life-history of Sporozoa (sool.).

sporophore (spörö'ofoř) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; pherein, to bear.] A vertical branch which gives rise to spores by abstriction or otherwise, in Fungi (bot.).

sporophydium (spöröfïd'iüm) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; phyas, a shoot.] The sporangium of certain Thallophytes (bot.).

sporophyll (spöröfìll) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; phylon, a leaf.] A sporangium-bearing leaf of Pteridophytes (bot.).

sporophyte (spöröfìfit) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; phyton, plant.] A stem covered with sporophylls or leaves, each bearing a sporangium, in Pteridophytes; the asexual generation of Ferns; cf. gametophyte (bot.).

sporoplasm (spöröplâzm) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; plasma, something moulded.] The sporozoite, binucleate amoebula, or central part of a spore.

sporosac (spörösäk) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; L. sacus, a sack.] An ovoid pouch-like body, consisting of a gonad, a degraded reproductive zoid of a medusoid colony (sool.).

sporozoite (spörözo'it) n. [Gk. sporos, seed; zoön, animal.] A germ liberated through the dissolving of the spore-membrane of sporocysts; a phase in the life-history of Sporozoa.

sporulation (spörü'lâshún) n. [L. spurula, a small seed.] Brood-formation by multiple cell-fission.

spur (spür) n. [A.S. spôra, a spur.] A calcar (sool.); a process of the anterior petal of violets functioning as a nectar receptacle (bot.).
spuriae (spū'riē) n. plu. [L. spurius, false.] The feathers of the alula or bastard wing (zool.).
spurious (spū'rīōs) a. [L. spurius, false.] Seemingly true but morphologically false; appl. dissepi-
ment, fruit (bot.), vein, wing (zool.).
squamata (skwā'mātā) a. [L. squama, a scale.] A square or scale; a part arranged like a scale (bot.); the antitegula of Diptera, or lobe at the base of the wing; a scale-
like body attached to the second podomere of the antenna of some Crustaceans (zool.).
squamate (skwā'māt) a. [L. squama, scale.] Scaly.
squamation (skwā'mā'shūn) n. [L. squama, scale.] Scale arrange-
mant. squamella (skwā'mēlā) n. [L. squama, scale.] A small scale or bract; a palea (bot.).
squamellate (skwā'mēlāt) a. [L. squama, a scale.] Having small scales or bracts; squamelliferous (bot.).
squamelliform (skwā'mēl'īfōrm) a. [L. squama, scale; forma, shape.] Resembling a squamella.
squamiferous (skwā'mifērōs) a. [L. squama, scale; ferre, to bear.] Bearing scales.
squamiform (skwā'mifōrm) a. [L. squama, scale; forma, shape.] Scale-like.
squamigerous,—squamiferous.
squamosal (skwā'mōsāl) n. [L. squama, scale.] A membrane bone of the vertebrate skull forming part of the posterior side wall (zool.).
squamose (skwā'mōs) a. [L. squama, a scale.] Covered with scales.
squamous (skwā'mōs) a. [L. squama, scale.] Scaly; squamate; squamo-
me.
squamous epithelium,—pavement epithelium.
squamula (skwā'mūlā) n. [L. squama, scale.] A squamule or small scale; a minute membranous scale found in Grasses (bot.); the tegula of some Insects (zool.).
squamulate (skwā'mūlāt) a. [L. squama, scale.] Having minute scales (bot.).
squamulose,—squamulate.
squarrose (skwā'rōs) a. [L. L. squar-
rosus, scurfy.] Rough with project-
ing scales or jags.
squarrose (skwā'rōlōs) a. [L. L. squarrosus, scurfy.] Tending to become squarrose (bot.).
stadium (stā'dīüm) n. [L. stare, to stand.] A stage in development or life-history of plant or animal.
stage (stāj) n. [L. stare, to stand.] A period in the life-history of meta-
morphous animals.
staghorned (stā'hōrn'd) a. [Icel. stiga, to mount; A.S. horn.] Having large branched mandibles, as a stag-beetle.
stagnoicous (stāg'nīkōlūs) a. [L. stagnum, standing water; colere, to inhabit.] Living in stagnant water.
stalk (stōk) n. [A.S. stel, stem.] The stem or axis supporting outgrowths (bot.); a stem-like structure in animals, as in some Alcyonaria (zool.).
stalk-cell,—the barren cell of two into which the antheridial cell of the pine divides,—the other, the generative (bot.).
stalk-eyed,—having the eyes at the end of a short stalk, as in some Crustaceans,—opp. sessile-eyed.
stamen (stā'mēn) n. [L. stare, to stand.] The male organ of a flower, consisting of stalk or fila-
ment with anther containing pollen (bot.).
staminal (stā'mīnāl) a. [L. stare, to stand.] Pert. a stamen.
staminate (stā'mīnāt) a. [L. stare, to stand.] Producing or consisting of stamens.
staminiferous (stā'mīnfīrōs) a. [L. stare, to stand; ferre, to bear.] Staminigerous; stamen-bearing.
staminode (stā'mīnōd) n. [L. stare, to stand; Gk. etidos, resemblance.] Also staminodium, a foliaceous scale-like body in some flowers, derived from a metamorphosed stamen; a rudimentary stamen (bot.).
staminody (stā'mīnōdī) n. [L. stare, to stand; Gk. etidos, resemblance.] The metamorphosis of flower organs into stamens (bot.).
stapes (stā'pēz) n. [L. L. stapes,
a stirrup.] The stirrup-shaped innermost bone of the middle ear (anat.); the operculum or internal end of the columella auris, fitting into and filling the fenestra ovalis in Amphibians (zool.).

**stasis** (stā'sīz) n. [Gk. stasis, standing; morphe, form.] A deviation in form due to arrested development (biol.).

**stato-** [Gk. statos, stationary; blastos, bud.] A specialized bud or “winter-egg” of some Polyzoa, developed on the funiculus and set free on the death of the parent organism (zool.).

**statocone** (stā'tō-kōn) n. [Gk. statos, stationary; konos, a cone.] One of the minute structures contained in a statocyst (zool.).

**stato-** [Gk. statos, stationary; kystis, a bladder.] A vesicle or organ found in Molluscs, Medusae, Crustacea, Worms, with the function of perception of the position of the body in space (zool.).

**stato-** [Gk. statos, stationary; lithos, stone.] A structure of carbonate of lime, sand grain, or secreted substance, contained in a statocyst (zool.).

**statorhab** (stā'tō-rāb) n. [Gk. statos, stationary; rhabdos, a rod.] In Trachomedusae, a short tentacular process carrying the statolith (zool.).

**steapsin** (stē'aps'in) n. [Gk. stear, tallow; peptis, digestion.] A digestive ferment secreted by the pancreas (phys.).

**stearin** (stē'är-in) n. [Gk. stear, tallow.] The solid part of a fat; a chief component of many fats, animal and vegetable (phys.).

**stegocarpous** (stēgŏ-kărpŭs) a. [Gk. stegein, to cover; karpos, fruit.] Having a capsule with operculum and peristome (bot.).

**stelar system**—of plants, the vascular and associated conjunctive tissue (bot.).

**stelo** (stēlō) n. [Gk. stele, a pillar.] A bulky strand or cylinder of vascular tissue contained in the stem and root of plants, developed from the plerome (bot.).

**stellar**—stellate.

**stellate** (stēl'ē-ät) a. [L. stella, a star.] Astral; radiating; star-shaped; app/. leaf.

**stelliform**—stellate.

**stem** (stēm) n. [A.S. stemn, a tree-stem.] The trunk of a tree; the main axis of a plant.

**stem-cell**—in mitosis, a cell in which all the chromatin is preserved, and from which arise the germ cells; app. somatic cell (cyt.).

**stemless**—without a stalk; aculescent (bot.).

**stemma** (stēm'ā) n. [Gk. stemma, a garland.] A simple eye or ocellus of Arthropods; one of the ocelli of an ommatidium (zool.).

**stenohaline** (stēn'o-hāl'ĭn) a. [Gk. stenos, narrow; halinos, marine.] App/. marine animals adaptable only to a narrow range of salinity; cf. euryhaline (zool.).

**stenopetalous** (stēn'ō-pē'tālŭs) a. [Gk. stenos, narrow; petalon, a leaf.] With narrow petals.

**stenophysyllous** (stēn'o-fĭl'ŭs) a. [Gk. stenos, narrow; phyllon, leaf.] Narrow-leaved.

**stenosepalous** (stēn'ō-sēp'ălŭs) a. [Gk. stenos, narrow; sepalon, a sepal.] With narrow sepals.

**stenostomatus** (stēn'o-stŏm'a-tŭs) a. [Gk. stenos, narrow; stoma, mouth.] Narrow-mouthed.

**stephanlon** (stē-fān'lōn) n. [Gk. stephanos, crown.] The point where the superior temporal ridge is crossed by the coronal suture (anat.).

**stercomarium** (stēr-kōmă'rĭŭm) n. [L. stercus, dung.] The system of stercome-containing tubes of certain Sarcodina (zool.).

**stercome** (stēr'kōm) n. [L. stercus, dung.] Faecal matter of Sarcodina protoplasm, in masses of brown granules (zool.).

**stereid bundles**—bands or bundles of sclerenchymatous fibres (bot.).

**stereome** (stēr'e-ŏm) n. [Gk. stereoš, solid.] Sclerenchymatous and col-lenchymatous masses along with hardened parts of vascular bundles forming supporting tissue in plants (bot.).

**stereoplasm** (stēr'ē-ŏplăz'm) n. [Gk.
stereos, solid; plasma, something moulded.] The more solid part of protoplasm (cf. hygroplasm); a vesicular substance filling interspacial parts of certain Corals (zool.).

stereospondylous (stèr'ēospōndō'ldilūs) a. [Gk. stereos, solid; sphondylous, a vertebra.] Having the vertebrae each fused into one piece; cf. temnospondylous (zool.).

stereotaxy (stèrēotā'k'il) n. [Gk. stereos, solid; taxis, arrangement.] The mechanical reaction to continuous contact with a solid (phys.).

stereotropism (stèrēōt'rōpīzm) n. [Gk. stereos, solid; trope, a turning.] Tendency of minute organisms to attach themselves to solid objects; thigmotaxis (phys.).

sterigma (stèrīg'mā) n. [Gk. sterigma, a support.] A slender filament arising from the basidium, and giving rise to spores by abscission (bot.).

sterile (stèrīl) a. [L. sterilis, barren.] Incapable of propagation; appl. a plant unable to bear fruit, a neutral flower, a seed unable to germinate (bot.).

sterilize (stèr'ilız) v. [L. sterilis, barren.] To render incapable of conveying infection, or of reproducing the species (phys.).

sternal (stèr'nāl) a. [Gk. sternon, the breast.] Pert. the sternum, or a sternite; appl. ribs united to the sternum (zool.).

sternebrae (stèr'neb're) n. plu. [Gk. sternon, the breast; ebra, on analogy of vertebra.] Divisions of a segmented sternum or breastbone (zool.).

stermite (stèr'nīt) n. [Gk. sternon, the breast.] A ventral plate of an Arthropod segment, carrying legs and tracheal openings (zool.).

sternoclavicular (stèr'nōkla'veik'ūlār) a. [Gk. sternon, breast; L. claviculum, a small key.] Appl. the articulation between sternum and clavicle (anat.).

sternocostal (stèr'nōkōs'tāl) a. [Gk. sternon, breast; L. costa, a rib.] Pert. sternum and ribs; appl. ligation, surface of heart (anat.).

sternokleidomastoid (stèr'nōk'lid'ō-mā's'toid) a. [Gk. sternon, breast; kleis, key; mastos, breast; eidos, resemblance.] Appl. an oblique, neck muscle stretching from sternum to mastoid process, also an artery in the same region (anat.).

sternoscapular (stèr'nōskāp'ūlār) a. [Gk. sternon, breast; L. scapula, shoulder-blade.] Appl. a muscle connecting sternum and scapula (anat.).

sternotribe (stèr'nōtrib) a. [Gk. sternon, breast; tribein, to rub.] Appl. flowers with fertilizing elements so placed as to be brushed by the breasts of visiting Insects (bot.).

sternum (stèr'nūm) n. [L. sternum, the breast-bone.] The breast-bone of vertebrates, specialized in Birds with a carina for wing-muscle attachment; the ventral plate of a typical Arthropod segment (zool.).

sterraster (stèr'ās'tēr) n. [Gk. sternos, solid; aster, star.] An astere with numerous actines soldered together by silica (zool.).

sterrula (stèr'ūlā) n. [Gk. sternos, solid.] The solid free-swimming larva of Alcyonaria, the stage preceding the planula (zool.).

stichidium (stīkid'iūm) n. [Gk. stichos, a row.] A tetraspore receptacle of some Algae (bot.).

stigma (stīg'mā) n., stigmata (stīg'mātā) plu. [Gk. stigma, a pricked mark.] The portion of the pistil on which the pollen falls (bot.); spots of brilliant colour with lens-like body, the eye-spots, of some Protozoa; an Arthropod spiracle; apertures connected with the tracheae of Insects; a coloured wing spot of certain butterflies and other insects; a gill-slit of Tunicates (zool.).

stigmatic (stīgmā'tīk) a. [Gk. stigma, a pricked mark.] Appl. a lid cell of an archegonium (bot.).

stigmatiferous (stīgmā'tīf'yūrūs) a. [Gk. stigma, a pricked mark; L. ferre, to carry.] Stigma-bearing.

stigmatiform (stīgmā'tīform) a. [Gk. stigma, a pricked mark; L. forma, shape.] Resembling a stigma; stigmatoid.
stimulant (stim'ūlānt) n. [L. stimulare, to incite.] A stimulus-producing agent (phys.).
stimulation (stim'ūlā'shūn) n. [L. stimulare, to incite.] Excitation or irritation of an organism or part by external influence, mechanical, chemical, etc. (phys.).
stimulete (stim'ūlōs) a. [L. stimulare, to incite.] Furnished with stinging hairs or cells (biol.).
stimulus (stim'ūlus) n. [L. stimulare, to incite.] An agent which causes a body or some part of it to react when affected by it (phys.).
sting (sting) n. [A.S. stingan, to sting.] A stinging hair or cell (biol.); the spine of a sting-ray; an offensive and defensive organ for piercing, and usually also for inoculating with poison, as in the wasp (zool.).
stinging capsule,—a nematocyst.
stipe (stip) n. [L. stipes, stalk.] The stem bearing the pileus in Agarics; the stem of palms and tree ferns; the stem of fern fronds (bot.); a stipes (zool.).
stipel (stip'el) n. [L. stipes, a stalk.] An outgrowth of leaflets resembling the stipule of a leaf-base (bot.).
stipellate (stip'ēlāt) a. [L. stipes, stalk.] Bearing stipels (bot.).
stipes (stip'ēz) n. [L. stipes, stalk.] The distal part of the protopodite of the first maxilla of Insects; the peduncle of a stalked eye (zool.).
stipiform (stip'īfōrm) a. [L. stipes, a stalk; forma, shape.] Resembling a stalk or stem.
stipitate (stip'ītāt) a. [L. stipes, a stalk.] Stalked; supported on a stalk.
stipular (stip'ūlār) a. [L. stipula, a stem.] Like, pert, or growing in place of stipules (bot.).
stipulate (stip'ūlāt) a. [L. stipula, a stem.] Furnished with stipules (bot.).
stipule (stip'ūl) n. [L. stipula, a stem.] One of two foliaceous or membranaceous processes developed at the base of a leaf petiole, sometimes in tendril or spine form (bot.).
stipuliferous,—stipulate.
stipuliform (stip'ūlifōrm) a. [L. stipula, stem; forma, shape.] In the form of a stipule (bot.).
stim (stēr̩p), stimps (stēr̩ps) n. [L. stirps, root-stock.] The sum-total of germs or gemmules to be found in a newly fertilized ovum.
stock (stōk) n. [A.S. stecc, a post.] An asexual zoid which produces sexual zooids of one sex by gemmation, as in Polychaets (zool.).
stonon (stō'lōn) n. [L. stolo, a shoot.] A creeping stem or runner capable of developing rootlets and stem, and ultimately forming a new individual (bot.); a cylindrical stem of some Polyzoa from which individuals grow out at intervals; a horizontal tubular branch of some Coelenterates from which new zooids arise by budding; the cadophage of Tunicates (zool.).
stononate (stō'lōnāt) a. [L. stolo, a shoot.] Having stolons; resembling a stolon; developing from a stolon; appl. plants and animals which develop by means of stolons (biol.).
stononiferous (stō'lōnīf'rūs) a. [L. stolo, a shoot; ferre, to carry.] Bearing stolons (biol.).
stoma (stō'mā) n., stomata (stō'mātā) plu. [Gk. stoma, mouth.] A small mouth-like orifice; minute openings in the epidermis of plants, especially on the under surface of leaves (biol.).
stomach (stūm'āk) n. [Gk. stomachos, throat, gullet.] The sac-like portion of the food canal beyond the gullet, in vertebrates; a corresponding part, or the entire digestive cavity, of invertebrates (zool.).
stomachic (stōmāk'īk) a. [Gk. stomachos, gullet.] Pert. the stomach.
stomatal (stōm'ātāl) a. [Gk. stoma, mouth.] Pert. or like a stoma; stomatic.
stomate (stō'māt) a. [Gk. stoma, mouth.] Bearing stomata or a stoma.
stomatiferous (stō'matīf'erūs) a. [Gk. stoma, mouth; L. ferre, to carry.] Bearing stomata.
stomatogastric (stōm'ātōgāstrīk) a. [Gk. stoma, mouth; gaster, stomach.] Pert. mouth and stomach; appl. the visceral system of nerves.
supplying the anterior part of the alimentary canal in Annulates (zool.).

*stomatose, stomatous*—stomatiferous.

*stomodium* (stōmīdĭüm) n. [Gk. stoma, mouth.] An aperture representing the terminal pore of degenerated tentacles of many Actiniaria (zool.).

*stomions* (stōmĭonz) n. plu. [Gk. stoma, mouth.] The dermal pores or ostia perforating the dermal membrane of a developing Sponge (zool.).

*stomodeal canal*—in Ctenophores, a canal given off by each per-radial canal, and situate parallel to the stomodeaum (zool.).

*stomodeaum* (stōmŏdēŭm) n. [Gk. stoma, mouth; odaios, pert. a way.] The anterior perforated depression communicating with the enteric cavity of many Coelenterates, ectoderm-lined since formed by invagination (zool.); the anterior pitted-in portion of the embryonic gut (emb.).

*stone canal*—the madreporic canal, an S-shaped cylinder extending from the madreporite to near the mouth border in Echinoderms (zool.).

*stone cells*—sclerotic cells or rounded parenchymatous elements, as found in the pear (bot.).

*strangulated*—constricted in places; contracted and expanded irregularly (bot.).

*strata*—plu. of stratum.

*stratification* (strātĭfĭkā’shūn) n. [L. stratum, layer; facere, to make.] Arrangement in layers; the super-imposition of layers of epithelium cells (phys.).

*stratified epithelium*—epithelium cells arranged in many super-imposed layers (phys.).

*stratiform* (strătĭfŏrm) a. [L. stratum, layer; forma, shape.] Appl. a fibrocartilage which forms a thin coating to osseous grooves, or is developed in small masses in some tendons (anat.).

*stratose* (strătŏs) a. [L. stratum, layer.] Arranged in layers (bot.).

*stratum* (strătŭm) n. [L. stratum, a layer.] A layer of cells, tissue, etc.

*stratum compactum*—the surface layer of the decidua vera, constituting about one-fourth of the entire thickness (emb.).

*stratum corneum*—the horny external layer of the epidermis (anat.).

*stratum granulosum*—the superficial layer of the rete mucosum, consisting of flattened cells filled with granules of eleidin (anat.).

*stratum lucidum*—the layer of cells of indistinct outline between the stratum corneum and the stratum granulosum (anat.).

*stratum spongiosum*—the deeper three-fourths of the thickness of the decidua vera (emb.).

*stratum zonale, cinereum, opticum, lemnisci*—strata of the anterior corpora quadrigemina, from the surface inwards (anat.).

*streptostylic* (strēp’tŏstĭl’ĭk) a. [Gk. streptos, pliant; stylos, a column.] Having the quadrate in movable articulation with the squamosal; cf. monimostylic (zool.).

*stria* (stri’a) n., striae (stri’e) plu. [L. stria, funnel, channel.] A narrow line, streak, groove, or channel.

*striped* (strī’dĭtĕd) a. [L. stria, a channel.] Marked by narrow lines or grooves, usually parallel.

*striped muscle*—bundles of fibres enclosed in a sheath continuous with the tendons; voluntary muscle, the fibres of which present transverse striations (anat.).

*stridulate* (strĭd’ŭlăt) v. [L. stridere, to creak.] To make a strident sound like the characteristic song of cicadas.

*stridulating organs*—a special apparatus on the metathoracic and anterior abdominal segments for producing the song of cicadas; grasshoppers, spiders, and decapod Crustacea also possess stridulating organs (zool.).
**striga** (strĭgā) n. [L. strīga, a ridge, furrow.] An upright, stiff, pointed hair or bristle (bot.).

**strigate** (strĭgăt) a. [L. strīga, a ridge.] Bearing strigae (bot.).

**strigilis** (strījĭlīs) n. [L. stringere, to scrape.] A mechanism for cleaning the antennae, at the junction of tibia and first tarsal joint on the first leg of bees (zool.).

**strigillose** (strījĭlōs) a. [L. strīgīlla, a small ridge.] Minute sting.ose.

**strigose** (strīgŏs) a. [L. strīga, a ridge.] Covered with stiff hairs (bot.); marked by small grooves or furrows (zool.).

**striola** (strīŏlā) n. [L. striola, a small channel.] A fine narrow line or streak.

**striolate** (strīŏlāt) a. [L. striola, a small channel.] Finely striate.

**strobila** (strŏbĭlā) n. [Gk. strobilos, a fir cone.] A stage in the development of some Scyphozoa, where from a succession of annular discs the embryos take the form of a pile of discs which are separated off in turn; the jointed body of a Tape-worm (zool.).

**strobilaceous** (strŏbĭlāshŭs) a. [Gk. strobilos, a fir cone.] Cone-shaped; pert. or having strobiles (bot.).

**strobilation** (strŏbĭlāshŭn) n. [Gk. strobilos, a fir cone.] Reproduction by body-segmentation into zooids, as in Coelenterates, or into proglottides, as in Worms, which develop into adult forms (zool.).

**strobile** (strŏbĭl) n. [Gk. strobilos, a fir cone.] A strobila (zool.); a spike formed of persistent membranous bracts, each having a pistillate flower; a cone; an assemblage of sporophylls (bot.).

**strobiliferous** (strŏbĭlĭfĕrŭs) a. [Gk. strobilos, a fir cone; L. ferre, to carry.] Having or producing strobiles (bot.).

**strobiloid** (strŏbĭloid) a. [Gk. strobĭlos, a fir cone; eidos, resemblance.] Strobiliform; resembling or shaped like a strobilus or cone (bot.).

**strobilus** (strŏbĭlŭs) n. [Gk. strobilos, a fir cone.] A strobile; a cone (bot.).

**stroma** (strŏmā) n. [Gk. stroma, something spread out for lying on.] The transparent filmy framework of red blood corpuscles (phys.); connective tissue binding and supporting an organ; in the ovary, a soft, vascular, reticular framework in the meshes of which the ovarian follicles are imbedded (anat.); in plu. stromata, short protrusions from a sclerium, each composed of hyphae, in which perithecia are developed, in some Thallophytes (bot.).

**stromatic** (strŏmātĭk) a. [Gk. stroma, something spread out for lying on.] Pert., like, in the form or nature of, a stroma; stromatiform; stromatous.

**strombuliferous** (strŏmbŭlĭfĕrŭs) a. [L. strobŏmus, a spiral snail; ferre, to carry.] Having spirally-coiled organs or structures (bot.).

**strombuliform** (strŏmbŭlĭfŏrm) a. [L. strobŭmus, a spiral snail; forma, shape.] Spirally coiled.

**strongyle** (strŏngĭl), **strongylon** (strŏngĭlŏn) n. [Gk. strongylos, globular.] A two-rayed rod sponge spicule (zool.).

**strophiolate** (strŏfĭlōt) a. [L. strophiolium, a small garland.] Having excrescences round the hilum (bot.).

**strophioles** (strŏfĭōlz) n. plu. [L. strophiolium, a small garland.] Small excrescences arising from various parts of a seed testa, never developed before fertilization (bot.).

**structural** (strŭkĕrŏl) a. [L. struere, to build.] Pert. the structure or build of an organism as distinct from its function (biol.).

**struma** (stroomă) n. [L. struma, a scrofulous tumour.] A swelling on a plant organ (bot.).

**strumiferous** (stroomĭfĕrŭs) a. [L. struma, a scrofulous tumour; ferre, to carry.] Having a struma or strumae (bot.).

**strumiform** (stroomĭfŏrm) a. [L. struma, a scrofulous tumour; forma, shape.] Cushion-like.

**strumeose** (stroomŏs), **strumulose** (stroomŭlŏs) a. [L. struma, a tumour.] Having small cushion-like swellings (bot.).

**stupeous** (stūpĕŏs), **stupose** (stūpŏs) a. [L. stupă, tow.] Tow-like; having a tuft of matted filaments.
stupulose (stū’pūlōs) a. [L. stupā, tow.] Covered with short filaments.

stylar (stī’lär) a. [L. stilus, a pricker.] Pert. a style.

stylate (stī’lät) a. [L. stilus, a pricker.] Having a style or styles.

style (stīl) n. [L. stilus, a pricker.] The slender upper part of an ovary, supporting the stigma (bot.); a calcareous projection from the pore tabula in some Millepora; an abdominal bristle-like process on the male of many Insects (zool.).

stylet (stī’lēt) n. [L. stilus, a pricker.] A small, pointed bristle-like appendage (zool.).

styliferous (stīlī’fërūs) a. [L. stilus, a pricker; ferre, to carry.] Having bristly appendages.

styliform (stīlī’fōrm) a. [L. stilus, a pricker; forma, shape.] Bristle-shaped.

stylglossal (stīlōgōl’sāl) a. [Gk. stylos, pillar; glossa, tongue.] Pert. the styloglossal muscle connecting the stylorynx and tongue (anat.).

stylgonidium,—see conidium.

stylohyal (stīlō’hī’āl) n. [Gk. stylos, pillar; hyoïdes, Y-shaped.] The distal part of the stylorynx process of the temporal bone (anat.).

stylohyoid (stīlō’hī’ōid) a. [Gk. stylos, pillar; hyoïdes, Y-shaped.] Appl. a ligament attached to the stylorynx process and the lesser cornu of the hyoid (anat.).

stylid (stīlīd) a. [Gk. stylos, pillar; eidos, resemblance.] Appl. processes of the temporal bone, the fibula, the radius, the ulna (anat.).

stylomandibular (stīlōmándib’ūlār) a. [Gk. stylos, pillar; L. mandibulum, jaw.] Appl. a strong ligament extending from the stylorynx process to the cervical muscle under the parotid gland (anat.).

stylomastoid (stīlōmās’toid) a. [Gk. stylos, pillar; mastos, breast; eidos, like.] Appl. a foramen between styloid and mastoid processes, also an artery entering that foramen (anat.).

stylomaxillary (stīlōmāks’il’ārī) a. [Gk. stylos, pillar; L. maxilla, jaw.] Stylomandibular.

stylopharyngeus (stīlōpār’in’jēūs) n. [Gk. stylos, pillar; pharynx, pharynx.] A muscle extending from the base of the stylorynx process downwards along the side of the pharynx (anat.).

stylpodium (stīlpō’dīüm) n. [Gk. stylos, pillar; pous, foot.] A conical swelling surrounding the bases of the diverticating styles of Umbelliferae (bot.).

stylospore,—see conidium.

stylsporous (stīlō’spōrūs) a. [Gk. stylos, pillar; sporos, seed.] Pert. a stylospore or conidium.

stylostegium (stīlō’stējī’üm) n. [Gk. stylos, pillar; stege, roof.] The inner corona of some milk-weed plants (bot.).

stylus (stīlūs) n. [L. stilus, a pricker.] A style; a styllet; a simple pointed spicule; a molar cusp (biol.).

subabdominal (sub’ābdō’nīmāl) a. [L. sub, under; abdomen, belly.] Nearly in the abdominal region.

subacuminate (sub’ākū’mi-nāt) a. [L. sub, under; acumen, point.] Somewhat tapering (bot.).

subaduncate (sub’ā’dūng’kāt) a. [L. sub, under; aduncus, hooked.] Somewhat crooked.

subaerial (sub’ā’e’rēal) a. [L. sub, under; aer, air.] Growing just above the surface of the ground (bot.).

subalpine (sub’āl’pin) a. [L. sub, under; alpinus, alpine.] Appl. the zone below the timber line, or to plants or animals growing or living in that zone.

subalternate (sub’āltēr’nāt) a. [L. sub, under; alternus, one after another.] Tending to change from alternate to opposite (bot.).

subanconeous (sub’āngkōnē’ūs) n. [L. sub, under; ancon, elbow.] A small muscle extending from the triceps to the elbow joint (anat.).

subapical (sub’āp’īkāl) a. [L. sub, under; apex, extremity.] Nearly at the apex.

subarachnoid (sub’ārāk’noid) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. arachne, spider’s web; eidos, resemblance.] Appl. a cavity filled with cerebrospinal fluid between the arachnoid and the pia mater; appl. cisternae of the brain, and a longitudinal septum in the same region (anat.).
subbarorescent (sūb'ər'bōr'əs'ēnt) a. [L. sub, under; arborescens, growing into a tree.] Somewhat like a tree.

subarcuate (sūb'ərk'wāt) a. [L. sub, under; arcus, a bow.] Appl. a large blind fossa in the infant skull which extends backwards under the superior semicircular canal (anat.).

subauricular (sūb'ər'kwər'kələr) a. [L. sub, under; auricula, the ear-tip.] Below the ear (anat.).

subaxillary (sūb'əks'il'əri) a. [L. sub, under; axilla, cor, crus, Gk. arcus, the arm-pit.] Outgrowths just beneath the axil (bot.).

subbasal (sūb'bāsəl) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. basis, foundation.] Situated near the base (zool.).

subbrachial (sūb'brəng'kwāl) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. brongchos, wind-pipe.] Below the bronchials.

subbranchial (sūb'brəng'kwēl) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. bronchias, gills.] Under the gills.

subcaecaneous (sūb'kēs'ənēs) a. [L. sub, under; calx, lime.] Somewhat limy.

subcaecarine (sūb'kēs'kwārn) a. [L. sub, under; calcar, spur.] Under the calcarine fissure; appl. the lingual gyrus of the brain (anat.).

subcallosal (sūb'kəl'əsəl) a. [L. sub, under; callus, hard skin.] Appl. a gyrus below the corpus callosum (anat.).

subcampanulate (sūb'kāmpən'wūlət) a. [L. sub, under; campanula, a little bell.] Somewhat bell-shaped (bot.).

subcapsular (sūb'kap'sələr) a. [L. sub, under; capsula, a little chest.] Inside a capsule.

subcardinal (sūb'kərd'nəl) a. [L. sub, under; cardo, hinge.] Appl. a pair of veins which develop between the mesonephroi (emb.).

subcarinate (sūb'kər'nət) a. [L. sub, under; carina, keel.] Somewhat keel-shaped.

subcartilaginous (sūb'kərtələ'jənəs) a. [L. sub, under; cartilago, gristle.] Not entirely cartilaginous.

subcaudal (sūb'kədəl) a. [L. sub, under; cauda, tail.] Situate under the tail, as a shield or plate (zool.).

subcaudate (sūb'kədət) a. [L. sub, under; cauda, tail.] Having a tail-like process (zool.).

subcaulescent (sūb'kələs'ənt) a. [L. sub, under; caulis, stalk.] Borne on a very short stem (bot.).

subcentral (sūbs'ən'trəl) a. [L. sub, under; centrum, a centre.] Nearly central.

subchela (sūb'kələ) n. [L. sub, under; Gk. chele, claw.] A prehensile claw of which the last joint folds back on the preceding, as in Squilla (zool.).

subchelate (sūb'kələt) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. chele, claw.] Having prehensile claws of which the last joint folds back on the preceding; having imperfect chelae (zool.).

subchordal (sūb'kɔrdəl) a. [L. sub, under; chorda, a cord.] Under the notochord (zool.).

subcingulum (sūb'kəŋ'gələm) n. [L. sub, under; cingulum, a girdle.] The lower lip part of a cingulum or girdle of Rotifers (zool.).

subclavate (sūb'kləvət) a. [L. sub, under; clavus, club.] Somewhat club-shaped.

subclavian (sūb'kləvēən) a. [L. sub, under; clavis, key.] Appl. artery, vein, nerve, muscle, below the clavicle (anat.).

subcoracoid (sūb'kərəkəid) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. korax, crow; eidos, like.] Below the coracoid.

subcordate (sūb'kɔrdət) a. [L. sub, under; cor, heart.] Tending to be heart-shaped.

subcorneous (sūb'kərnəs) a. [L. sub, under; cornu, horn.] Under a horny layer; slightly horny (zool.).

subcortical (sūb'kɔrtəkəl) a. [L. sub, under; cortex, bark.] Under the cortex, or cortical layer (bot.); appl. cavities under the dermal cortex of Sponges (zool.).

subcosta (sūb'kɔstə) n. [L. sub, under; costa, rib.] The subcostal nervure of an insect wing.

subcostal (sūb'kɔstəl) a. [L. sub, under; costa, rib.] Below the ribs; appl. zone, muscles, arteries (anat.).

subcrenate (sūb'krenət) a. [L. sub, under; L.L. crena, a notch.] Tending to have rounded scallops, as a leaf margin (bot.).

subcureal (sūb'kʊrə'ʔəl) a. [L. sub, under; crus, leg.] Appl. the subcureus or articularis genu muscle,
extending from the lower femur to the knee-joint (anat.).

**subcutaneous** (sūb’kū’tā’nē’ūs) a. [L. sub, under; cutis, skin.] Under the cutis or skin; appl. parasites living just under the skin; appl. the external abdominal ring (anat.).

**subcuticular** (sūb’kū’tik’ūlār) a. [L. sub, under; cuticula, the cuticle.] Under the epidermis or outer skin.

**subcutis** n. [L. sub, under; cutis, skin.] A loose layer of connective tissue between the corium and the deeper tissues of the skin (anat.).

**subdentate** (sūbdē’ntā’t) a. [L. sub, under; dens, a tooth.] Slightly toothed or notched (bot.).

**subdermal** (sūbděr’māl) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. derma, skin.] Beneath the skin.

**subdorsal** (sūbdōr’sāl) a. [L. sub, under; dorsum, the back.] Situated dorsally or almost on the dorsal surface.

**subdural** (sūbdū’rāl) a. [L. sub, under; durus, hard.] Appl. a potential cavity separating the spinal dura mater from the arachnoid (anat.).

**subepiglottic** (sūb’ēpīglōt’ik) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. ἐπί, upon; glottis, mouth of the windpipe.] Beneath the epiglottis (anat.).

**subepithelial** (sūb’ēpithē’līāl) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. ἐπί, upon; thalkein, to grow.] Appl. a plexus of the cornea (anat.).

**suber** (sū’bēr) n. [L. suber, cork tree.] Cork tissue (bot.).

**subereous** (sūbē’rēūs) a. [L. suber, cork tree.] Of corky texture (bot.).

**suberiferous** (sūbērīf’érūs) a. [L. suber, cork tree; ferre, to bear.] Cork-producing (bot.).

**suberification** (sūbērīfīkā’shūn) n. [L. suber, cork tree; facere, to make.] Conversion into cork tissue (bot.).

**suberin** (sū’bērīn) n. [L. suber, cork tree.] The waxy substance developed in a thickened cell-wall, making it almost waterproof (bot.).

**suberization** (sūbērīzā’shūn) n. [L. suber, cork tree.] The modification of cell walls due to the formation of suberin (bot.).

**suberosa** (sūb’bērōs) a. [L. suber, cork tree.] Having a corky, waterproof texture (bot.).

**subgalea** (sūbgāl’ēa) n. [L. sub, under; galea, a helmet.] Part of the maxilla of Insects (zool.).

**subgeniculate** (sūb’jēnik’ūlāt) a. [L. sub, under; genitalis, genital.] Below the reproductive organs; appl. a shallow pit or pouch beneath the gonad in Aurelia; appl. a portico formed by the fusion of the subgenital pouches of Discomedusae (zool.).

**subgenoid** (sūbgli’ēnoid) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. glene, socket; eidos, form.] Beneath the genoid cavity (anat.).

**subglossal** (sūbgłōs’āl) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. glossa, tongue.] Beneath the tongue.

**subhyaloid** (sūbhi’āloid) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. hyalos, glass; eidos, like.] Beneath the hyaloid membrane or fossa of the eye (anat.).

**subhyemenial,— pert. the subhyemenium.**

**subhyemum** (sūb’hīmē’nūm) n. [L. sub, under; Gk. hymen, a membrane.] A layer of small cells between trama and hymenium in the gill of Agarics (bot.).

**subhyoid** (sūbhi’oid) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. hyoεides, Y-shaped.] Below the hyoid bone at the base of the tongue (anat.).

**subiculum** (sūbīk’ūlūm) n. [L. sub, under; iculum, an under layer.] The filamentous mycelium of certain Fungi (bot.).

**subinmago** (sūbin’māg’ō) n. [L. sub, under; imago, an imitation.] A stage between pupa and imago in the life-history of some Insects.

**subinguinal** (sūbin’γwīn’āl, sūbin’γwīn’āl) a. [L. sub, under; inguen, groin.] Situated below a horizontal line at the level of the great saphenous vein termination; appl. glands (anat.).

**subjugal** (sūbjoog’āl) a. [L. sub, under; jugum, yoke.] Below the jugal or cheek bone (zool.).

**subjugular** (sūbjoog’ūlār) a. [L. sub,
under; *jugulum*, collar - bone.] *Appl.* a ventral fish-fin nearly far enough forward to be jugular (*zool.*).

*sublanceolate* (sūblān'sēolāt) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *lanceolatus*, spear-ed.]

Tending to be narrow and to taper towards both ends (*bot.*).

*sublaryngeal* (sūblārīnjēäl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *larynx*, larynx.]

Situate below the larynx (*zool.*).

*sublenticular* (sūblēntik'ūlār) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *lentícula*, a small lentil.]

Somewhat lens-shaped.

*sublingual* (sūb'līng'gwā) *n.* [L. *sub* under; *lingua*, tongue.]

A single or double projection beneath the tongue, most developed in Insecti-

*sublingual* (sūblīng'gwāl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *lingua*, tongue.]

Beneath the tongue; *appl.* gland, artery, fossa (*anat.*).

*sublobular* (sūblōb'ūlār) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *lobus*, a lobe.]

*Appl.* veins at the base of the lobules of the liver (*anat.*).

*sublocal* (sūblōsk'ūlār) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *loculus*, a little place.]

Somewhat locular or cellular.

*submalleate* (sūbmāl'ēät) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *malieus*, a hammer.]

Somewhat hammer-shaped; *appl.* the trophi of a rotifer mastax (*zool.*).

*submarginal* (sūbmārjīnāl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *margo*, margin.]

Placed nearly at the margin.

*submarginate* (sūbmārjīnāt) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *margo*, margin.]

*Appl.* a bordering structure near a margin.

*submaxilla* (sūb'māksīl'ā) *n.* [L. *sub* under; *maxilla*, jaw.]

The mandible or lower jaw.

*submaxillary* (sūb'māksīl'ārī) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *maxilla*, jaw.]

*Appl.* duct, ganglion, gland, triangle, beneath the lower jaw (*anat.*).

*submedian* (sūbmē'dīan) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *medius*, the middle.]

*Appl.* the tooth or vein next the median (*zool.*).

*submental* (sūb'mēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *mentum*, chin.]

Beneath the chin; *appl.* artery, glands, triangle (*anat.*); *pert.* the submentum (*zool.*).

*submentum* (sūb'mēntūm) *n.* [L. *sub* under; *mentum*, chin.]

The basal part of the labium or fused second maxillae of Insects (*zool.*).

*submerged,—submersed.

*submersed* (sūb'mērsd) *a.* [L. *sub-* *mergere*, to submerge.]

*Appl.* plants growing entirely under water (*bot.*).

*submicron* (sūb'mīk'rōn) *n.* [L. *sub* under; *mikros*, small.]

An element seen as a separate disc with the aid of an ultramicroscope, although invisible with an ordinary microscope; cf. *amicron* (*phys.*).

*submuco'sa* (sūb'mūkō'sā) *n.* [L. *sub* under; *muco'sus*, mucous.]

The layer of tissue under a mucous membrane (*anat.*).

*subnasal* (sūb'nāzāl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *nasus*, nose.]

Beneath the nose (*anat.*).

*subneural* (sūbnū'rāl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *neurön*, nerve.]

*Appl.* gland and ganglion of nervous system of Tunicates (*zool.*).

*subocular* (sūb'ōkōl'āl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *ociput*, the back part of the head.]

*Appl.* muscles, nerve, triangle, under the occipitals of the skull (*anat.*).

*subocular shelf,—an* ingrowth from the suborbitals supporting the eye-

*suboesophageal* (sūbēso'fājeāl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *oi sos'phago's*, gullet.]

Below the gullet (*zool.*).

*subopercular* (sūb'ōpērkūl'ār) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *operculum*, a lid or cover.]

Under the operculum or gill-cover of Fishes, or the shell-lid of Molluscs (*zool.*).

*suboperculum* (sūb'ōpērkūlūm) *n.* [L. *sub* under; *operculum*, a cover.]

The subopercle, one of the mem-

*suboptic* (sūbōp'tik) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *optīkos*, relating to sight.]

Below the eye.

*suboral* (sūbōr'āl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *oūn*, mouth.]

Below the mouth; near the mouth.

*suborbital* (sūbōr'bītāl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *orbīs*, a circle.]

*Appl.* structures below the orbit of the eye.

*subovate* (sūbōvāt) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *ovūm*, egg.]

Suboval; subovoid; somewhat oval or egg-shaped.
subpalmate (sūbpālˈmāt) a. [L. sub, under; palma, palm of the hand.] Tending to become palmate; appl. leaves (bot.).

subparietal (sūbˈpārəˌtēəl) a. [L. sub, under; paries, a wall.] Beneath the parietals; appl. a sulcus which is the lower boundary of the parietal lobe (anat.).

subpectinate (sūbpɛktˈɪnət) a. [L. sub, under; peceni, a comb.] Tending to be comb-like in structure.

subpedunculate (sūbˈpɛdəŋˈkələt) a. [L. sub, under; pedunculus, a little foot.] Resting on a very short base-stalk.

subpericardial (sūbˈpərəˌkərˈdiəl) a. [L. sub, under; kardia, heart.] Under the pericardium, or membranous sac enclosing the heart (anat.).

subperitoneal (sūbˈpərəˌtərəˈnēəl) a. [L. sub, under; peritoneum, something stretched round.] Appl. connective tissue under the peritoneum (anat.).

subpetiolar (sūbˈpɛtəˈlōr) a. [L. sub, under; petiolus, a little foot.] Within the petiole or leaf-stalk (bot.).

subpetiolate (sūbˈpɛtəˈlōt) a. [L. sub, under; petiolus, a small foot.] Almost sessile (bot.).

subpharyngeal (sūbˈfərənˈjēəl) a. [L. sub, under; pharynx, pharynx.] Below the gullet.

subphrenic (sūbˈfrentˈık) a. [L. sub, under; phren, midriff.] Below the diaphragm (anat.).

subpial (sūbˈpēəl) a. [L. sub, under; pia, kind.] Under the pia mater (anat.).

subpleural (sūbˈplōərəl) a. [L. sub, under; pleura, side.] Beneath the inner lining of the chest wall (anat.).

subpubic (sūbˈpūbəˈbik) a. [L. sub, under; pubes, adult.] Below the pubic region (anat.).

subpulmonary (sūbˈpələˌmənˈnärə) a. [L. sub, under; pulmo, lung.] Beneath the lungs (anat.).

subradius (sūbˈrādəs) n. [L. sub, under; radius, a ray.] In radiate animals, a radius of the fourth order, that between adradius and perradius, or between adradius and interradius (zool.).

subramose (sūbˈrāməs) a. [L. sub, under; ramus, a branch.] Branching somewhat (bot.).

subreniform (sūbˈrɛnərˈfȯrm) a. [L. sub, under; renes, kidneys; forma, shape.] Slightly kidney-shaped (bot.).

subretinal (sūbˈrɛtəˈnēəl) a. [L. sub, under; rete, net.] Beneath the retina (anat.).

subrostral (sūbˈrōsˈtrāl) a. [L. sub, under; rostrum, a beak.] Below the beak (zool.).

subsaical (sūbˈsākˈrāl) a. [L. sub, under; sacrum, sacred.] Below the sacrum (zool.).

subscapular (sūbˈskāpˈyŏlər) a. [L. sub, under; scapula, shoulder-blade.] Beneath the scapula; appl. artery, muscles, nerves, etc. (anat.).

subscleiotic (sūbˈsklərəˈtīk) a. [L. sub, under; skleros, hard.] Beneath the sclerotic layer of the eye; between sclerotic and choroid (anat.).

subserous (sūbˈsērəs) a. [L. sub, under; serum, whey.] Beneath a serous membrane; appl. areolar tissue (anat.).

subserrate (sūbˈsərət) a. [L. sub, under; serr,a, saw.] Somewhat notched or saw-toothed (bot.).

subsessile (sūbˈsəsˈsĭl) a. [L. sub, under; sedere, to sit.] Nearly sessile; with almost no stalk (bot.).

subsidary cells,—additional modified epidermal cells lying outside guard-cells (bot.).

subspatulate (sūbˈspətəˈlōt) a. [L. sub, under; spatula, spoon.] Somewhat spoon-shaped (bot.).

subspinous (sūbˈspĭnəs) a. [L. sub, under; spin,a, spine.] Tending to become spiny.

substantia (sūbˈstɑntəˈshə) n. [L. substantia, substance.] Substance or matter (anat.).

substantia adamantina, eburnea, ossea,—respectively enamel, dentine, and cement or crista petrosa of teeth (anat.).

substantia gelatinosa,—the grey matter of the spinal cord (anat.).
substantialia nigra,—a semilunar layer of grey cells of the mid-brain (anat.).

Substantive variation,—changes in the actual constitution or substance of the parts; cf. meristic variation (biol.).

Substernal (sūbśtér'nāl) a. [L. sub, under; sternum, breastbone.] Below the sternum (zool.).

Substratose (sūbstrā'tōs) a. [L. sub, under; stratum, a layer.] Slightly or indistinctly stratified.

Substratum (sūbstrā'tūm) n. [L. sub, under; stratum, a layer.] The base to which a stationary animal or a plant is fixed (biol.).

Subtectal (sūbťekt'āl) a. [L. sub, under; tectum, roof.] Pert. the alisphenoid of a fish skull (zool.).

Subtegminal (sūbťeg'mīnāl) a. [L. sub, under; tegmen, a covering.] Under the tegmen or inner coat of a seed (bot.).

Subtentacular canals,—two prolongations of the echinoderm coelom (zool.).

Subthoracic (sūb'thōrās'īk) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. thorax, breast.] Not so far forward as to be called thoracic; appl. certain fish-fins (zool.).

Subtrapezoidal (sūbtrāpezoid'āl) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. trapezion, a small table; eidos, resemblance.] Somewhat trapezoid-shaped.

Subtruncate (sūbtrūng'kāt) a. [L. sub, under; truncatus, maimed.] Terminating rather abruptly, as if cut off (biol.).

Subtypical (sūbtyp'īkāl) a. [L. sub, under; typus, image.] Deviating slightly from type.

Subulate (sū'būlāt) a. [L. subula, an awl.] Aawl-shaped; appl. leaves, very narrow and tapering from the base to a fine point (bot.).

Subumbellate (sūbūm'bēlāt) a. [L. sub, under; umbella, a small shade.] Tending to an umbellate arrangement, with peduncles arising from a common centre (bot.).

Subumbonal (sūbūm'bōnāl) a. [L. sub, under;umbo, boss.] Beneath or anterior to the umbo of a bivalve shell (zool.).

Subumbrella (sūbūm'brel'ā) n. [L. sub, under; umbra, shade.] The concave inner surface of the medusoid bell (zool.).

Subuncinate (sūbūn'snāt) a. [L. sub, under; uncus, hook.] Having a somewhat hooked process; somewhat hook-shaped.

Subungual (sūbūng'gwāl) a. [L. sub, under; unguis, a nail.] Under a nail, claw, or hoof (zool.).

Subunguis (sūbūng'gwīs) n. [L. sub, under; unguis, a nail.] The ventral scale of a claw.

Subvaginal (sūbvā'jnāl) a. [L. sub, under; vagina, a sheath.] Within or under a sheath.

Subvertebral (sūbvērtēbrāl) a. [L. sub, under; vertebra, a joint.] Under the spinal column.

Subzonal (sūbzo'nal) a. [L. sub, under; zona, a belt.] Appl. a layer of cells immediately internal to the zona radiata (emb.).

Subzygomatic (sūbīgōmā'tīk) a. [L. sub, under; Gk. zygon, a yoke.] Under the cheek-bone.

Succiferous (sūksīff'ērūs) a. [L. succus, sap; ferre, to carry.] Sap-conveying (bot.).

Succise (sūksīs') a. [L. succus, lopped off.] Abrupt; appearing as if a part were cut off (bot.).

Succuous (sūkūbūs) a. [L. sub, under; cubare, to lie down.] With each leaf covering part of that under it (bot.).

Succulent (sūkūlēnt) a. [L. succus, sap.] With tissues full of juice or sap (bot.).

Succus (sūkūs) n. [L. succus, juice, sap.] The juice of a plant; fluid secreted by certain glands (biol.).

Sucker (sūk'ēr) n. [A.S. sucan, to suck.] A stem-branch, first subterranean and then aerial, which may ultimately form an independent plant (bot.); an organ adapted for creating a vacuum, in some animals for purposes of ingestion, in others to assist in locomotion (zool.).

Sucking-disc,—a disc assisting in attachment, at the end of an echinoderm tube-foot (zool.).

Suctorial (sūktōr'īl) a. [L. sugere, to suck.] Adapted for sucking; furnished with suckers; appl. a pad of fat in relation with the buccin-
ator, supposed to assist in sucking (sool., anat.).

sudor (sū'dör) n. [L. sudor, sweat.] Perspiration (phys.).

sudoriferous (sū'dörif'erūs) a. [L. sudor, sweat; ferre, to carry.] Conveying, producing, or secreting sweat, app. glands and their ducts (anat.).

suffrutex (sūf'rootēks) n. [L. sub, under; frutex, shrub.] An under-shrub (bot.).

suffruticos (sūfroot'iksō) a. [L. sub, under; frutex, shrub.] Somewhat shrubby (bot.).

sugent (sū'jēnt), sugesseent (sūjēs'ent) a. [L. sugere, to suck.] Suctorial (anat.).

sulcate (sūl'kāt) a. [L. sulcus, furrow.] Furrowed; grooved.

sulcus (sūl'kūs) n. [L. sulcus, furrow.] A groove; app. the cerebral grooves; those of heart, tongue, cornea, bones, etc. (anat.); a stomatoidal groove of Anthozoa; a longitudinal flagellum groove of Dinoflagellata (zool.).

summer eggs, — the thin-shelled, quickly developing eggs of some fresh-water forms laid in spring or summer; cf. winter eggs (zool.).

supercarpal (sūpérkär'pāl, soo-) a. [L. super, over; carpus, wrist.] Upper carpal or above the carpus (anat.).

supercilia (sūpér'sil'ēā, soo-) n. plu. [L. super, over; cilia, eyelids.] The eyebrows.

superciliary (sūpér'sil'ēārī, soo-) a. [L. super, over; cilia, eyelids.] Pert. the eyebrows; above the orbit (anat.).

superciliary arches,—two arched elevations below the frontal eminences (anat.).

superficial (sūpér'fish'āl, soo-) a. [L. super, over; facies, face.] On the surface; app. arteries, veins, etc. (anat.).

superglottal (sūpér'gloṭ'āl, soo-) a. [L. super, over; Gk. glottis, end of windpipe.] Above the glottis (anat.).

superior (sūpér'ērōr, soo-) a. [L. superior, upper.] Upper; higher (anat.); growing or arising above another organ (bot.).

superparasite,—see hyperparasite.

supersacral (sūpér'sak'rāl, soo-) a. [L. super, over; sacrum, sacred.] Above the sacrum (anat.).

supersphenoidal (sūpér'sfēnō'id'āl, soo-) a. [L. super, over; Gk. sphen, wedge.] Above the sphenoid bone.

supervolute (sūpér'vōlūt, soo-) a. [L. super, over; volvere, to roll.] Having a plaited and rolled arrangement in the bud (bot.).

supinate (sū'pināt) a. [L. supinus, bent backwards.] Inclining or leaning backwards (bot.).

supination (sūpī'nāshēn) n. [L. supinus, bent backward.] Movement of the arm by which the palm of the hand is turned upwards; cf. pronation (phys.).

supinator brevis and longus,—two arm muscles used in supination (anat.).

suppression (sūpār'shēn) n. [L. sub, under; pressus, pressed.] The non-development of an organ or part (bot.).

supraacromial (sū'prā'akrom'ēāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. akros, summit; omos, shoulder.] Above the acromion of the shoulder-blade (anat.).

supraanal (sū'prā'ānāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; anus, anus.] Suranal; above the anus or anal region.

supraangular,—see surangular.

supraauricular (sū'prā'orkū'lar, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; auris, ear.] Above the auricle; app. feathers (zool.).

suprabranchial (sū'prābrāng'kēāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. branchia, gills.] Above the gills (zool.).

suprabuccal (sū'prā'bük'ēāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; bucca, cheek.] Above the cheek and mouth (zool.).

supracallosal (sū'prākəlō'sāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; callosus, hard.] App. a gyrus on the upper surface of the corpus callosum of the brain (anat.).

supracaudal (sū'prākōd'ēāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; cauda, tail.] Above the tail or caudal region.

suprachoroid (sū'rākō'rōid, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. chorion, skin.]
Over the choroid; between choroid and sclerotic (anat.).

**supracalvicie** (sū'prāklāv'īlk, soo-) n. [L. supra, above; clavicula, a small key.] The supracleithrum; a bone of the shoulder girdle of Fishes (zool.).

**supracalvicler** (sū'prāklāv'īkūlār, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; clavicula, a small key.] Above or over the clavicle; appl. nerves (anat.).

**supracleithrum** (sū'prākl'thrūm, soo-) n. [L. supra, above; Gk. kleithron, a key.] Supracalvicle.

**supracondylar** (sū'prək'ənd'lār, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. kondylos, knob.] Above a condyle; appl. ridge and process (anat.).

**supracostal** (sū'prəkō'stāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; costa, a rib.] Over or externally to the ribs.

**supracranial** (sū'prəkra'nīāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. kranion, skull.] Over or above the skull.

**supradosal** (sū'prədō'sāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; dorsum, back.] On or over the back; appl. small cartilaginous elements in connection with the primitive vertebral column (zool.).

**supragnoid** (sū'prəɡlē'noid, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. glene, socket.] Above the glenoid cavity.

**supragnoid** tuberosity,—a slight elevation at the apex of the glenoid cavity (anat.).

**suprahypoid** (sū'prəhī'poid, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. hyoïdes, Y-shaped.] Over the hyoid bone; appl. aponeurosis, glands, muscles (anat.).

**supralabial** (sū'prəlā'bīl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; labium, lip.] On the lip; appl. scutes or scales (zool.).

**supraloral** (sū'prəlō'rāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; lorum, thong.] Above the loral region; appl. birds, snakes (zool.).

**supramastoid** (sū'prəmāstō'dīrī, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; maxilla, jaw.] Pert. the upper jaw; appl. nerves (anat.).

**suprameatal** (sū'prəmē'ē-tāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; meatus, a passage.] Appl. triangle and spine over the external acoustic meatus (anat.).

**supranasal** (sū'prənā'àl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; nasus, nose.] Over the nasal bone or nose (zool.).

**supraocipital** (sū'prəōsī'pītāl, soo-) n. [L. supra, above; occiput, back part of the head.] A large median bone of the upper occipital region (zool.).

**supraocular** (sū'prəōk'ūlār, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; oculus, eye.] Over or above the eye; appl. scales (zool.).

**supraoesophageal** (sū'prəeōsə'pājē'al, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. oisophagos, gullet.] Above or over the gullet (zool.).

**supraorbital** (sū'prəōr'bitāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; orbis, a circle.] Above the orbital cavities; appl. artery, foramen, nerve, vein, etc. (anat.).

**suprapharyngeal** (sū'prəfär'ijnē'al, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. pharynx, pharynx.] Above or over the pharynx.

**suprapubic** (sū'prəpū'vik, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; pubes, adult.] Above the pubic bone.

**suprapygal** (sū'prəpī'gal, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. pyge, the rump.] Above the pygal bone (zool.).

**suprarenal** (sū'prərē'nāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; renes, kidneys.] Situated above the kidneys; appl. arteries, glands, veins, plexus (anat.).

**suprarenal** bodies,—adrenal bodies.

**suprascapula** (sū'prəskā'pūlā, soo-) n. [L. supra, above; scapula, shoulder-blade.] An incompletely ossified extension of the scapula of Amphibians and Ophidians (zool.).

**suprascalular** (sū'prəskā'pūlār, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; scapula, shoulder-blade.] Above the shoulder-blade; appl. artery, ligament, nerve (anat.).

**suprasphenoidal** (sū'prəsφēnō'dīl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. sphen, wedge.] Above the sphenoid bone of the skull.

**supraspinal** (sū'prəspī'nāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; spina, a spine.] Above or over the spinal column; appl. a ligament (anat.).
supraspinatus (sū'prāspīnā'tūs, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; spina, a spine.] Appl. the scapular fossa and fascia for the origin of the supraspinatus, a muscle extending from scapula to humerus head (anat.).

suprastapedial (sū'prāstāpē'diāl, soo-) n. [L. supra, above; stapes, a stirrup.] The part of the columella of the ear above the stapes, homologous with the mammalian incus (zool.).

supraesternal (sū'prāstēr'nal, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; sternum, breastbone.] Over or above the breastbone; appl. a slit-like space in the cervical muscle (anat.).

suprastigmatic (sū'prāstig'matǐk, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. stigma; a pricked mark.] Above a stigma or breathing-pore of Insects.

supratemporal (sū'prātēm'pōrāl, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; temporalis, temporary.] Pert. the upper temporal region of the skull; appl. arch, bone, fossa (anat.).

suprathoracic (sū'prāthōrās'ik, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. thorax, breast.] Over or above the thoracic region.

supratonsillar (sū'prātōn'sīlār, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; tonsillis, clipped.] Appl. a small depression in the lymphoid mass of a tonsil (anat.).

supratrochlear (sū'prātrōk'lēār, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. trochlea, a pulley.] Over or above the trochlear surface; appl. nerve and foramen (anat.).

supratympanic (sū'prātīmpān'īk, soo-) a. [L. supra, above; Gk. tympanon, a drum.] Above the ear-drum.

sural (sū'rāl) a. [L. sura, calf of the leg.] Pert. the calf of the leg; appl. arteries and nerves (anat.).

suranalis, see supraanal.

surangular (sū'rāng'gūlar) n. [L. supra, above; angulus, an angle.] The supraangular; a bone of the lower jaw of Reptiles and Birds (zool.).

surculose (sūrkū'lōs) a. [L. surculus, a twig.] Surculose; surculigerous; appl. plants producing suckers first underground, thence aerial and forming independent plants; bearing suckers (bot.); stoloniferous (zool.).

surculus (sūrkū'lūs) n. [L. surculus, a twig.] An underground shoot, ultimately aerial and independent (bot.); a sucker (zool.).

suspensor (sūspēn'sōr) n. [L. suspendere, to hang down.] A chain of cells developed from the hypo-basal segment of an angiopteran zygote, attaching the embryo to the embryo sac; occurring in a modified form in the development of other plants (bot.).

suspensorium (sūspēn'sōrīum) n. [L. suspendere, to hang down.] The upper part of the hyoid arch from which the lower jaw is suspended (zool.).

suspensory (sūspēn'sōrir) a. [L. suspendere, to hang down.] Pert. a suspensorium; serving for suspension; appl. various ligaments (anat.).

sustentacular (sūstēntäk'ūlar) a. [L. sustentaculum, a prop, support.] Supporting; appl. connective tissue acting as a supporting framework for an organ (anat.).

sustentaculum lienit, tali,—support of the spleen, of the ankle-bone (anat.).

sustentator (sūstēntä'tōr) n. [L. sustinere, to sustain.] The sustentor or hooked cremaster of Lepidoptera (zool.).

sutural (sū'tūrāl, soo-) a. [L. sutura, a seam.] Pert. a suture; appl. dehiscence taking place at a suture (biol.).

sutural bones, —Wormian bones; irregular isolated bones occurring in the course of sutures, especially in the lambdoidal suture and posterior fontanelle (anat.).

suture (sū'tūr, soo-) n. [L. sutura, a seam.] The line of junction of two parts immovably connected; an immovable articulation of bone as in the skull (anat.); the dehiscence line (bot.).

swarm (swōrm) n. [A.S. swēarm, swarm.] A large number of minute motile organisms viewed collectively; departure of a number of bees from one hive to form another (zool.).
swimmerets, — paired appendages posterior to the walking-legs of Crustaceans, functional partly for swimming (zool.).

swimming bells, — nectoclyces: medusoid bell-like structures of Siphonophores with velum and radiating canals, serving to propel the colony (zool.).

swimming or swim bladder,—the air bladder of Fishes, developed as a diverticulum of the alimentary canal, — function not precisely determined (zool.).

swimming funnel,—the tube of Di-branchiates through which water is expelled from the mantle cavity, expulsion providing the means of propulsion (zool.).

swimming ovaries,—groups of ripe ova of Acanthocephala detached and floating freely in the body cavity (zool.).

swimming plates,—in Ctenophores, eight equidistant bands of ciliated comb-like plates or comb-ribs, propellers of the organism (zool.).

syconium (sīkō'nium) n. [Gk. sykōn, fig.] A cyconus; a multiple, succulent, receptacular fruit (bot.).

symbiont (sim'biont) n. [Gk. syn, with; bioun, to live.] One of the partners in symbiosis (biol.).

symbiosis (sim'bīsīs) n. [Gk. symbiōn, to live together.] A condition in which two animals, two plants, or plant and animal, live in mutually beneficial partnership (biol.).

symbiote,—symbiont.

symbiote (sim'bīt'īk) a. [Gk. symbiōn, to live together.] Living in beneficial partnership, as Clione, Dromia (biol.).

symmetrical (simē'trīk) a. [Gk. syn, with; metron, measure.] Regularly shaped; divisible into exactly similar halves (biol.).

symmetry (sim'ētri) n. [Gk. syn, with; metron, measure.] State of divisibility into similar halves; regularity of form; similarity of structure on each side of an axis, central, dorsoventral, or antero-posterior. See bilateral and radial symmetry (biol.).

sympathetic (simpāthē'tīk) a. [Gk. syn, with; pathos, feeling.] Appl. the system of nerves supplying the viscera and blood-vessels, and intimately connected with the spinal and some cerebral nerves (anat.); apl. coloration in imitation of surroundings (biol.).

sympetalous (simpè'tālūs) a. [Gk. syn, with; petalōn, leaf.] Having a tubular corolla formed by union of petals (bot.).

symplicity (sim'plītī) n. [Gk. syn, with; philetin, to love.] Commensalism with mutual liking (zool.).

symphyantarous,—synantarous.

symphyllous,—gamophyllous.

symphyogenesis (simfī'jēn'ēsīs) n. [Gk. symphyesthain, to grow together; genesis, descent.] Development of an organ from the union of two others.

symphysial (simfīz'īl) a. [Gk. symphysis, a growing together.] Symphyseal; symphysian; pert. a symphyseis.

symphysis (simfīsīs) n. [Gk. symphysis, a growing together.] The line of junction of two pieces of bone separate in early life, as the pubic symphysis; a slightly movable articulation with the bony surfaces connected by fibrocartilage; cf. syndesmosis (anat.).

symplectic (simplēk'tīk) n. [Gk. syn, with; plektos, plaited.] A bone of the fish skull between quadrate and hyomandibular (zool.).

sympodial (simpō'dīal) a. [Gk. syn, with; pous, foot.] Pert. or resembling a symposium in principle (bot.).

sympodite (simpō'dīt) n. [Gk. syn, with; pous, foot.] The protopodite of Crustacea (zool.).

symposium (simpō'dīum) n. [Gk. syn, with; pous, foot.] A primary axis consisting of a line connecting the bases of consecutive branchings (bot.).

synaeme (sināk'mē) n. [Gk. syn, with; akme, prime.] Condition when stamens and pistils mature simultaneously; synanthesis (bot.).

synangium (sinān'jūm) n. [Gk. syn, with; anggreion, a vessel.] A compound sporangium in which the sporangia are coherent, as in some Ferns (bot.).
synantherous (ɕɪnənˈθɛrəs) a. [Gk. syn, with; antheros, flower.] Having anthers united to form a tube (bot.).
synanthesis—synacme.
synanthous (ɕɪnənˈθus) a. [Gk. syn, with; anthos, flower.] Having flowers and leaves appearing simultaneously; having flowers united together (bot.).
synanthy (ɕɪnənˈθi) n. [Gk. syn, with; anthos, flower.] The adhesion of flowers usually separate (bot.).
synapolectic (ɕɪnəpˈɔsɛmærɪk) a. [Gk. syn, with; apo, from; sema, sign.] Appl. mimicry of a more powerful species as a means of defence (biol.).
synapse (ɕɪnəpɛs) n. [Gk. synapsis, union.] The connection of one nerve cell and another through the medium of the terminal branchings of the dendrons or axons (phys.).
synapsis (ɕɪnəpɛsɪs) n. [Gk. synapsis, union.] A contraction of the chromatin linum filament which usually includes the nucleolus in the chromatin mass, a stage in the reduction-division of cells (cyt.).
synaptic membrane,—a membrane intervening between the nerve-ending and the muscle fibre supplied by it, also between one neurone and the fibre connecting it with another (phys.).
synapticula (ɕɪnəpˈtɪkʊlə) n. [Gk. synaptos, united.] One of small calcareous rods connecting the septa of the mushroom-coral (zool.).
synarthrosis (ɕɪnərθrəˈsɪs) n. [Gk. syn, with; arthron, joint.] An articulation in which bone surfaces are in almost direct contact, fastened together by connective tissue or hyaline cartilage, with no appreciable motion (anat.).
syncarp (ɕɪnˈkɑrp) n. [Gk. syn, with; karpos, fruit.] A syncarpium; an aggregate fruit with united carpels (bot.).
syncarpous (ɕɪnˈkɑrpəs) a. [Gk. syn, with; karpos, fruit.] Bearing a collective fruit (bot.).
syncarpous (ɕɪnˈkɑrpəs) a. [Gk. syn, with; karpos, fruit.] Being a compound ovary (bot.).
syncerebrum (ɕɪnsərˈɛbrəm) n. [Gk. syn, with; L. cerebrum, brain.] A secondary brain formed by union with the brain of one or more of the ventral cord ganglia in some Arthropods (zool.).
synchondrosis (ɕɪnˈkɒndrəsɪs) n. [Gk. syn, with; chondros, cartilage.] A synarthrosis in which the connecting medium is cartilage (anat.).
syncraniate (ɕɪnkraˈnɪət) a. [Gk. syn, with; kranion, skull.] Having certain vertebral elements fused with the skull (zool.).
syncraterian (ɕɪnkraˈtɛrɪən) a. [Gk. syn, with; kranites, wisdom teeth.] With teeth in a continuous row (zool.).
syncryptite (ɕɪnkɾɪpˈtɪk) a. [Gk. syn, with; kryptos, hidden.] Appl. animals alike though unrelated, through common protective resemblance to their surroundings (biol.).
synctiotrophoblast, —see syneytium (emb.).
synctium (ɕɪnˈsɪtjʊm) n. [Gk. syn, with; kytos, hollow.] A multi-nucleated mass of protoplasm without differentiation into cells (biol.); the outer stratum of the trophoblast of the mammalian ovum, the syncytiotrophoblast (emb.).
syndactyl (ɕɪndækˈtɪl) a. [Gk. syn, with; daktylos, digit.] With fused digits, as in many Birds.
syndactylism (ɕɪndækˈtɪlɪzm) n. [Gk. syn, with; daktylos, digit.] Whole or part fusion of two or more digits (zool.).
syndesmology (ɕɪnˈdɛsməlˈoʊjɪ) n. [Gk. syndesmos, a band; logos, discourse.] The branch of anatomy dealing with ligaments and articulations.
syndesmosis (ɕɪnˈdɛsməˈsɪs) n. [Gk. syndesmos, a ligament.] A slightly movable articulation, with the bony surfaces connected by an interosseous ligament; cf. symphysis (anat.).
synechry (ɕɪnˈɛkθrɪ) n. [Gk. syn, with; echthros, hatred.] Commensalism with mutual dislike (biol.).
synema (ɕɪnˈɛmə) n. [Gk. syn, with; nema, thread.] The united stamen filaments of a monadelphous flower (bot.).
SYNERGETIC (sinérjët'ık), SYNERGIC (sinér'jikt) a. [Gk. synergos, a cooperator.] Operating together; apl. muscles which combine with "prime movers" and "fixation muscles" in movement (anat.).

SYNERGLID (sinér'jíd) n., SYNERGLIDAE (sinér'jídë) plu. [Gk. synergos, cooperating.] Two help-cells lying besides the ovum at the micropylar end of the embryo sac of an ovule (bot.).

SYNGAMY (sin'gámí) n. [Gk. syn, with; gamos, marriage.] Comprehensively, sexual union.

SYNGENEOUS (sin'jen'éssús) a. [Gk. syn, with; genesis, descent.] Having the stamens united in a cylindrical form by the anthers (bot.).

SYNGENESIS (sin'jen'éssís) n. [Gk. syn, with; genesis, descent.] Sexual reproduction; the theory that the germs of all human beings, past, present, and future, were created simultaneously, and that there are germs within germs ad infinitum (biol.).

SYNGENETIC (sin'jenët'ík) a. [Gk. syn, with; genesis, descent.] Sexually reproduced (biol.).

SYNGNATHS (sin'gnáths) n. plu. [Gk. syn, with; gnathos, jaw.] Paired jaws or mouth-plates of Stelleroids (zool.).

SYNKARYON (sin'kár'íón) n. [Gk. syn, with; karyon, a nut.] The nucleus resulting from fusion of pronuclei in the zygote.

SYNOCHREATE,—see SYNOCREATE.

SYNOCREATE (sin'kók'rët) a. [Gk. syn, with; L. ocrea, legging.] With stipules united, enclosing the stem in a sheath (bot.).

SYNOEICIOUS (sín'oi'küs), SYNOEICOUS (sín'oi'küs) a. [Gk. syn, with; oikos, house.] Having antheridia and archegonia on the same receptacle, or stamens and pistils on the same flower (bot.).

SYNOSTOESIS or SYNOSTOSIS,—anchylosis.

SYNOTIC TECTUM,—a cartilaginous arch between the otic capsules representing the cartilaginous roof of higher vertebrates (emb.).

SYNOVIA (sín'öv'íá) n. [Gk. syn, with; L. ovum, egg.] The thick, viscid, glairy secretion of the synovial membrane (anat.).

SYNOVIAL MEMBRANE,—the inner stratum of the articular capsule, a delicate connective tissue secreting a fluid for keeping joints moist (anat.).

SYNOVIPAROUS (sín'ovi'pärús) a. [Gk. syn, with; L. ovum, egg; parere, to beget.] Secreting synovia (phys.).

SYNPELMOUS (sín pé'lmús) a. [Gk. syn, with; pelma, sole.] Having the two tendons to the toes united before they divide up to go to the separate digits (zool.).

SYNSACRUM (sín'sák'rúm) n. [Gk. syn, with; L. sacrum, sacred.] A mass of fused vertebrae supporting the pelvic girdle of Birds (zool.).

SYNEPAULOS (sín e'pálús) a. [Gk. syn, with; sepalon, a sepal.] With calyx composed of fused or united sepals (bot.).

SYNSPERMOUS (sínスペ'ルmü) a. [Gk. syn, with; sperma, seed.] Having several seeds united (bot.).

SYNSPOROUS (sín'spo'róüs) a. [Gk. syn, with; sporos, seed.] Propagating by cell conjugation, as in Algae (bot.).

SYNTECHNIC (sín'ték'nik) n. [Gk. syn, with; technè, skill.] Resemblance in unrelated animals, due to environment.

SYNTEINOSIS (sín'tënö'sís) n. [Gk. syn, with; tenon, sinew.] Tendinous articulation.

SYRINGEAL (sir'ínjéal) a. [Gk. syringa, a pipe.] Perl. the syrinx (zool.).

SYRINGIUM (sir'ínjíüm) n. [Gk. syringa, a pipe.] A syringe-like organ of some Insects for the ejection of a disagreeable fluid (zool.).

SYRINX (sir'íngks) n. [Gk. syringa, a pipe.] The vocal organ of Birds at the base of the trachea (zool.).

SYSTEMIC HEART,—the heart of invertebrates, and the auricle and ventricle of the left side of the heart of higher vertebrates; opp. respiratory heart.

SYSTILLUS (sistíllús) n. [Gk. syn, with; stylos, a column.] The columella-lid of some Mosses (bot.).

SYSTOLE (sís'tóle) n. [Gk. systole, a drawing together.] The contraction
of the heart causing the circulation of the blood; contraction of any contractile cavity (phys.).

systylos (sī'stilūs) a. [Gk. syn, with; styles, a column.] With coherent syles; with fixed columella-lid (bot.).

syzygī (sīz'įjī) n. [Gk. syn, with; syzon, yoke.] A close suture of two adjacent arms, found in Crinoids; a number of individuals, two to five, adhering to one another in strings in the association of Gregarines (zool.).

tabula (tābūlā) n., tabulæ (tābūlē) plu. [L. tabula, a table.] Horizontal partitions traversing the vertical canals of Hydrocorallina and of tabulate corals (zool.).

tabulære (tābūlā're, tābūlā'rā) n. [L. tabula, a table.] A bone above each otic capsule in higher vertebrates (zool.).

tachyogenesis (tāk'įjen'ēsīs) n. [Gk. tachys, quick; genesis, descent.] Development with omission of certain embryonic stages, as in some Crustaceans (zool.).

tactile (tāk'tīl) a. [L. tangere, to touch.] Appl. capsular corpuscles or cones constituting special sense end-organs (anat., zool.).

tactual (tāk'tuāl) a. [L. tangere, to touch.] Pert. the sense of touch (phys.).

taenia (tē'nīā) n. [L. taenia, a ribbon.] A Tape-worm; appl. a band or line of nerve and muscle (anat.).

taeniate (tē'nīāt) a. [L. taenia, a ribbon.] Ribbon-like; striped (zool.).

taenidium (tēnīdī'üm) n., taenidia plu. [L. taenia, a ribbon.] Spiral threads strengthening the chitinous layer of insect trachea (zool.).

taeniolid (tē'nīoli'd) a. [Gk. tainia, a ribbon; eidos, form.] Ribbon-shaped; like a Tape-worm (zool.).

taeniōles (tē'nīōlēz) n. plu. [L. taeniōla, a small ribbon.] Four longitudinal, inter-radial, gastric ridges of a scyphula (zool.).
tagmata (tāg'mātā) n. plu. [Gk. tagma, a corps.] Units; parts; segments (biol.).

talocalcaneal (tal'ŏk'āl'kānē'āl) a. [L. talus, ankle-bone; calcaneum, heel.] Pert. talus or astragalus and calcaneus, or ankle-bone and heel.

talon (tālōn) n. [L. talus, ankle.] Claw of bird of prey; the posterior heel of a molar tooth (zool.).

talosaphoid (tal'ŏskāf'oid) a. [L. talus, heel; Gk. skaphē, a boat; eidos, resemblance.] Pert. astragalus and scaphoid bone (anat.).
talus (tālūs) n. [L. talus, ankle.] The ankle-bone or astragalus (anat.).
tapetal (tāpē'tāl) a. [L. tapetum, a carpet.] Pert. a tapetum; appl. cells (bot.).
tapetum (tāpē'tūm) n. [L. tapetum, a carpet.] The outer and posterior part of the choroid; the main body of fibres of the corpus callosum (anat.); a special nutritive layer investing the sporogenous tissue of a sporangium (bot.).
taproot (tāp'rōot) n. [M.E. tappe, a short pipe; A.S. wyrt, a root.] An elongated parent root in acroetal succession (bot.).
tarsal (tār'sāl) a. [Gk. tarsos, sole of the foot.] Pert. the tarsus (zool.); appl. arteries, bones, glands (anat.).
tarsale (tār'sālē, tārsālā) n., tarsalla (tār'sālā) plu. [Gk. tarsos, sole of the foot.] Ankle-bones.
tarsi (tār'sī) n. plu. [Gk. tarsos, sole of the foot.] Two thin elongated plates of dense connective tissue helping to form and support the eyelid (anat.).
tarsometatarsal (tār'sōmēt'ātār'sāl) a. [Gk. tarsos, sole of the foot; meta, beyond.] Pert. an articulation of tarsus with metatarsus (anat., zool.).
tarsometatarsus (tār'sōmēt'ātār'sūs) n. [Gk. tarsos, sole of the foot; meta, beyond.] A short straight bone of a bird’s leg formed by fusion of the distal row of tarsals with the second to fifth metatarsals (zool.).
tarsophalangeal (tār'sōfālānj'ēāl) a. [Gk. tarsos, sole of the foot; phal-
angx, line of battle. Pert. tarsus and phalanges (zool.).

tarsus (târs'sûs) n. [Gk. tarsos, sole of the foot.] The ankle-bones, usually consisting of two rows (zool.); a cartilage plate of the eyelid. See tarsi (anat.).

tartareous (târtâr'êûs) a. [L.L. tartar, a. L. tartarum, an acid salt.] Having a rough and crumbling surface (bot.).

taste bud, — an end-organ of taste, consisting of a flax-skewed group of modified epithelial cells found on the tongue and adjacent parts; a gustatory calycus (anat.).

taxis (tâk'sîs) n. [Gk. taxis, arrangement.] A tendency of an organism towards (positive) or away from (negative) a source of stimulus (biol.).

taxonomy (tâkson'omi) n. [Gk. taxis, arrangement; nomos, law.] The laws of classification as applied to Natural History.

tectology (têktôl'ôjî) n. [Gk. tekton, a carpenter; logos, discourse.] Morphology in which an organism is considered as a group of morphological as distinct from physiological units or individuals (biol.).

tectorial (têktôr'îâl) a. [L. tectus, covered.] Covering; appl. a membrane covering the spiral organ of Corti (anat.).

tectospondylic (têk'tôspôndîl'îk) a. [L. tectus, covered; Gk. spondyllos, a vertebra.] Having vertebrae with several concentric rings of calcification, as in some Elasmobranchs (zool.).

tectrices (têk'trîszê') n. plu. [L. tectus, covered.] Wing-coverts; small feathers covering the bases of the remiges and filling gaps between them (zool.).

A.S. toth, a tooth. Hard bony growths on maxillae, premaxillae, and mandibles of Mammals; growths of similar, of chitinous, or of horny formation borne on jaws or tongue (zool.).

tegmen (têg'mên) n. [L. tegmen, a covering.] The integument, endopleura, or inner seed-coat (bot.); the calyx cover of Crinoids; an anterior wing of Orthoptera (zool.); a thin plate of bone over the tympanic antrum (anat.).

tegmentum (têg'mên'tûm) n. [L. tegmen, a covering.] A protective bud-scale (bot.); a tract of the mid-brain (anat.).

tegula (têg'uûlû) n. [L. tegula, a tile.] A small flap on the mesothorax overhanging the articulation of the wings in Lepidoptera; a small lobe at the wing-base of Diptera (zool.).

tegular (têg'ûlûr) a. [L. tegula, a tile.] Pert. a tegula; consisting of a tile-like structure.

tela (tê'là) n. [L. tela, a web.] A web-like tissue; appl. the choroid membrane (anat.).

telialian (têlîr'îân) a. [L. tela, a web.] Web-spinning.

teleology (têlê'gøûni) n. [Gk. tele, far; gonos, offspring.] The supposed influence of a male parent on offspring subsequent to his own, of the same female parent (biol.).

teleianthous (têlîënthûs) a. [Gk. teles, complete; anthos, flower.] Appl. a flower having both gynoecium and androecium (bot.).

telencephalon (têlên'kealûn, -sêf-) n. [Gk. tele, far; enkephalos, brain.] The anterior part of the fore-brain (emb.).

teleodont (têlî'eôdônt) a. [Gk. tele, far; odous, a tooth.] Appl. forms of Stag-beetles with largest mandible development (zool.).

teleophore (têlê'ôfor) n. [Gk. teleos, complete; pherein, to bear.] A gonotheca, or transparent case enclosing medusae of Hydrozoa (zool.).

teleorganic (têlê'ôrjînik) a. [Gk. teles, complete; organon, instrument.] Appl. functions vital to an organism (phys.).

A.A.S. teleskopîform (têlës'kôpîfôrm) a. [Gk. tele, far; skopein, to view; L. forma, shape.] Having joints that telescope successively into each other.

teleutogonidium (têlû'tôgonid'ûm), teleutospore (têlû'tôspôr) n. [Gk. teleute, completion; goson, offspring; sporos, seed.] In the Uredineae, a winter-spore formed
in autumn, germinating in the following spring (bot.).

teleutosporiferous (té-li:tós-pö-rif'ér-ú-s) a. [Gk. teleute, completion; sporos, seed; L. ferre, to carry.] Appl. Rusts bearing teleutospores (bot.).
teliosporé, —teleutogoniidium.
teliosporiferous, —teleutosporiferous.
telostage (té-li:östaj) n. [Gk. telos, end; L. stare, to stand.] The last summer-stage of certain Fungi in which telia are produced; the teleutoform stage (bot.).
telim (té-li:m) n., tella (té-lé:á) plu. [Gk. telos, end.] The teleutosorus, or sorus produced in the last summer-stage of certain rust Fungi (bot.).
teloblast (té-li:oblást) n. [Gk. telos, end; blastos, bud.] A large cell which buds forth rows of smaller cells, as in annelid embryos (emb.).
telokinesis (té-li:ké:nèsis) n. [Gk. telos, end; kinesis, movement.] The last stage of mitosis when daughter-nuclei are re-formed (cyt.).
telolecithal (té-li:ö-le'kithál) a. [Gk. telos, end; lekithos, yolk.] Having the yolk accumulated mainly in one hemisphere (emb.).
telolemma (té-li:ö-lé'má) n. [Gk. telos, end; lemma, skin.] A capsule containing a nerve-fibre termination, in neuromuscular spindles (anat.).
telophase (té-li:fáz) n. [Gk. telos, end; phasis, aspect.] Telokinesis, which see.
telotrocha (té-li:ö-trö'ká, té-li:ö'trö'ká) n. [Gk. telos, end; trochos, wheel.] Trochosphere, which see.
telson (té-li:son) n. [Gk. telson, extremity.] The unpaired terminal abdominal segment of Crustaceans (zoöl.).
telum (té-li:m) n. [Gk. telos, end.] The last segment of insect abdomen.
temnospondylous (tém'nöspönd'ilú-s) a. [Gk. temnein, to cut; spondylos, a vertebra.] With vertebrae not fused but in articulated pieces; cf. stereospondylous (zoöl.).
temperature (tém'pér-atúr) n. [L. temperatura, proportion.] Body-heat; most Mammals have approximately the same temperature as Man, Birds a higher; cf. homolothermal and polikilothermal (phys.).
temporal (tém'póral) a. [L. temporalis, temporary.] Pert., or in the region of, the temples (anat.).
temporalismuscle, —a broad radiating muscle arising from the whole of the temporal fossa and extending to the coronoid process of the mandible (anat.).
temporomalar (tém'pöö-röömäl'ár) a. [L. temporalis, temporary; mala, cheek.] Appl. a nerve supplying temple and cheek, the zygomatic nerve (anat.).
temporomandibular articulation,—the hinge of the jaws (anat.).
temporomaxillary (tém'pöö-röömáksi'l-ärí) a. [L. temporalis, temporary; maxilla, jaw.] Pert. temporal and maxillary region; appl. the posterior facial vein (anat.).
tenaculum (ténæk'úlum) n. [L. tenax, holding.] In Teleosts, a fibrous band extending from eyeball to skull (zoöl.).
tendinous (tén'dinús) a. [L. tendere, to stretch.] Of the nature of a tendon; having tendons.
tendo calcaneus, tendo Achillis,—the tendon of the heel (anat.).
tendon (tén'dón) n. [L. tendere, to stretch.] A white glistening fibrous cord connecting a muscle with a movable structure (anat.).
tendon reflex,—contraction of muscles in a state of slight tension by a tap on their tendons (phys.).
tendril (tén'dril) n. [O.F. tendrillon, a tender sprig.] A specialized twining stem or leaf by which creepers support themselves (bot.).
tendrillar (tén'drillár) a. [O.F. tendrillon, a tender sprig.] Acting as a tendril; twining (bot.).
tensor (tén'sór) a. [L. tendere, to stretch.] Appl. muscles which stretch parts of the body (anat.).
tentacles (tén'tákliž) n. plu. [L. tentaculum, a feeler.] Slender flexible organs on the head of many small animals, used for feeling, exploration, prehension, or attachment, as in Snails, Insects, Crabs (zoöl.).
tentacular (tén'täk'úlár) a. [L. tentaculum, a feeler.] Pert. tentacles;
appl. a canal branching from per-radial canal to tentacle base in Ctenophores (zool.).

tentaculiferous (tenták'úlfířrús) a. [L.L. tentaculum, a feeler; L. ferre, to carry.] Bearing tentacles (zool.).

tentaculiform (tenták'úlfířrm) a. [L.L. tentaculum, a feeler; L. forma, shape.] Like a tentacle in shape or structure (zool.).

tentaculocyst (tenták'úlóśíst) n. [L.L. tentaculum, a feeler; Gk. kystis, a bladder.] A sense organ of Trachyliniae, a club-shaped body on the umbrella margin, containing one or more lithites (zool.).

tentaculozoids (tenták'úłózóidz) n. plu. [L.L. tentaculum, a feeler; Gk. zoōn, animal; eidos, form.] Long slender tentacular individuals at the outskirt of a hydrozoan colony (zool.).

tentaculum (tenták'úľüm) n. [L.L. tentaculum, a feeler.] A tentacle or feeler.

tentilla (tentíčlá), tentillum (tentíčľům) n. [L. tenta, a tent.] A tentacle branch.

tentorium (tentóríüm) n. [L. tentorium, a tent.] A chitinous framework supporting the brain of Insects (zool.); an arched lamina covering the superior surface of the cerebellum and supporting the occipital lobes of the brain (anat.).

teratology (těrátőľójį) n. [Gk. teras, a monster; logos, discourse.] The science treating of malformations and monstrosities, especially of Man.

terete (těřěČ) n. [L. tertius, third.] The third coat of an ovule or a layer of the second (bot.).

terebra (těřěbrá) n. [L. terebra, a borer.] An ovipositor which bores into wood, as in Thalassa of the Hymenoptera (zool.).

terebrate (těřěbráť) a. [L. terebra, a borer.] Furnished with a boring organ (zool.).

teres (těřěrz) n. [L. teres, round and smooth.] The name given to two muscles, teres major and minor, extending from scapula to humerus (anat.).

terete (těřěČt), teretial (těřěš'hiáľ) a. [L. teres, rounded off.] Nearly cylindrical in transverse section, as stems (bot.).

tergal (těľgál) a. [L. tergum, the back.] Situated at the back; pert. the tergum (zool.).

tergeminate (těřějim'ınát) a. [L. ter, thrice; gemini, twins.] Thrice forked with twin leaflets (bot.).

tergite (těŕgiť, těťjiť) n. [L. tergum, back.] The dorsal chitinous plate of each segment of most Arthropods (zool.).

tergum (těřgům) n. [L. tergum, back.] The dorsal portion of an arthropod somite; the tergite; the back generally; a dorsal plate of Barnacles (zool.).

terminal (těŕmínál) a. [L. terminus, an end.] Pert., or situated at the end, as a terminal bud at the end of a twig (biol.).

ternary (těr'narǐ) a. Ternate.

ternate (těŕnáť) a. [L. terti, three each.] Arranged in threes; having three leaflets to a leaf (bot.).

ternatopinnate (těrnáť'tópín'ınát) a. [L. terti, three each; pinna, a feather.] Having three pinnate leaflets to each compound leaf (bot.).

terraneous (těrá'něůs) a. [L. terra, earth.] Appl. land vegetation (bot.).

terrestrial (těřeštříľ) a. [L. terra, earth.] Appl. animals living on the surface of the ground, as opp. aerial, aquatic.

tertial (těšíňáľ), tertiary (těššíáľ) a. [L. tertius, third.] Appl. the wing feathers of the humerus, otherwise scapulars (zool.).

test (těst) n. [L. testa, a shell.] The shell or hardened outer covering of Crustaceans and other invertebrates (zool.).

testa (těšťá) n. [L. testa, a shell.] A test; the hard outer covering of a seed (bot.).

testaceous (těšťá'shůs) a. [L. testis, a testicle.] Protected by a shell-like outer covering (zool.).

testicle (těšťikl) n. [L. testis, a testicle.] One of the paired male genital glands (anat., zool.).

testicular (těštkǔľár) a. [L. testis, a testicle.] Having two oblong tubercles, as in some Orchids; testicle-shaped (bot.).
testiculate (téstit'kúlat) a. Testicular.
testis (té'tsis) n., testes (té'tse) plu. [L. testis, a testicle.] Paired male reproductive glands producing spermatooza (anat., zool.).
testudinate (téstu'diinát) a. [L. testudo, a tortoise.] Having a hard protective shell, as in the Tortoise.
tetaniform (tét'ániíf’orm) a. [Gk. tetanos, stretched; L. forma, shape.] Like tetanus; tetanoid (phys.).
tetanize (tét'ániz) v. [Gk. tetanos, stretched.] To cause a muscle to contract by a series of induction shocks (phys.).
tetanus (tét'ánús) n. [Gk. tetanos, stretched.] State of a muscle undergoing a continuous fused series of contractions due to faradization (phys.); a rigid state of plant tissue caused by continued stimulus (bot.).
tetabranchiate (tét'árbráng'kíát) a. [Gk. tetras, four; branghia, gills.] Having four gills (zool.).
tetracarpellary (tét'rakárpél'ári) a. [Gk. tetras, four; karpos, fruit.] Having four carpels (bot.).
tetracerous (tét'rás'erús, tét'rás'erús) a. [Gk. tetras, four; keras, horn.] Four-horned (zool.).
tetrachotomous (tét'rakót'ómús) a. [Gk. tetras, four-fold; tome, a cutting.] Divided up into fours (biol.).
tetracoccus (tét'rákók'ús) n. [Gk. tetras, four; kokkos, a kernel.] Minute organisms found in groups of four (bot.).
tetracrepid (tét'rákrép'id) a. [Gk. tetras, four; krépis, foundation.] Appl. a minute calthrops or four-rayed spicule (zool.).
tettract (tét'rakt) n. [Gk. tetras, four; aktis, ray.] A four-rayed spicule (zool.).
tetractine (tét'raktín) n. [Gk. tetras, four; aktis, ray.] A spicule of four equal and similar rays meeting at equal angles; a tetraaxon (zool.).
tetracyclio (tét'rás'klikt) a. [Gk. tetras, four; kyklos, a circle.] With four whorls (bot.).
tetrad (tét'rád) n. [Gk. tetras, four.] A group of four; appl. the four-cell stage in the development of Bryophytes and Pteridophytes (bot.);
a quadruple group of chromatin of the germinal vesicle in maturation; a quadrangular mass or loop of chromosomes in a stage of mitosis (cyt.).
tetradactyl (tét'rádák'tyl) a. [Gk. tetras, four; daktylos, finger.] Having four digits (zool.).
tetradynamous (tét'rádiin'ámús) a. [Gk. tetras, four; dynamis, power.] Having four long stamens and two short (bot.).
tetragonal (tét'rág'ónál) a. [Gk. tetras, four; gonía, an angle.] Quaternary (bot.).
tetracygnous (tét'räj'ínús) a. [Gk. tetras, four; gyne, a female.] With four carpels to a gynoecium (bot.).
tetralophodont (tét'rålóf'ódón) a. [Gk. tetras, four; lophos, crest; odous, tooth.] Appl. molar teeth with four ridges (zool.).
tetralophous (tét'rålóf'ús) a. [Gk. tetras, four; lophos, crest.] Appl. a spicule with four rays branched or crested (zool.).
tetramerous (tét'räm'érús) a. [Gk. tetras, four; meros, part.] Composed of four parts; in multiples of four (bot.).
tetrandrous (tét'rándrús) a. [Gk. tetras, four; aner, man.] Having four stamens (bot.).
tetrapetalous (tét'rápétál'ús) a. [Gk. tetras, four; petalon, a leaf.] Having four petals (bot.).
tetrapneumonous (tét'rápnu'mónús) a. [Gk. tetras, four; pneumon, lung.] Having four lungs, as certain Spiders (zool.).
tetrapod (tét'rápöd) n. [Gk. tetras, four; pous, foot.] A four-footed animal.
tetrapterous (tét'ráp'térús) a. [Gk. tetras, four; pteron, wing.] Having four wings (zool.).
tetrapyrenous (tét'rápírénús) a. [Gk. tetras, four; pyrén, a fruit-stone.] Having a four-stoned fruit (bot.).
tetraquetroous (tét'rák'wetrús) a. [Gk. tetras, four; L. quadratus, squared.] Having four angles, as some stems (bot.).
tetarch (tét'rárk) a. [Gk. tetras, four; archos, a ruler.] With four protoxylems in the vascular bundle (bot.).
tetraseledont (tētrāsēlēndōnt) a. [Gk. tetras, four; selene, moon; odous, tooth.] Having four crescentic ridges on the molar teeth (zool.).
tetrasepalous (tētrāsēpālōus) a. [Gk. tetras, four; sepalon, a sepal.] Having four sepals (bot.).
tetraspermous (tētrāspērmōus) a. [Gk. tetras, four; sperma, seed.] Having four seeds (bot.).
tetrasporangium (tētrāspōránjītūm) n. [Gk. tetras, four; sporos, seed; anggeion, vessel.] A sporangium producing tetraspores, as in Red Algae (bot.).
tetraspore (tētrāspōr) n. [Gk. tetras, four; sporos, seed.] One of four non-motile spores produced by the sporangium of Red Algae (bot.).
tetrasichous (tētrāsīkōs) a. [Gk. tetras, four; stickos, row.] Arranged in four rows (bot.).
tetrahecal (tētrāthēkāl) a. [Gk. tetras, four; theke, a case.] Having four loculi (bot.).
tetraxon (tētrākōson) n. [Gk. tetras, four; axon, axis.] A tetractine.
tetrazoic (tētrāzoīk) a. [Gk. tetras, four; soon, animal.] Having four sporozoites; appl. gregarine spores (zool.).
tetrazoid (tētrāzōıd) n. [Gk. tetras, four; soon, animal; odous, tooth.] The zoid developed from each of four parts constricted from the stolon process of an embryonic Ascidian (bot.).
thalamencephalon (thālāmēnkefēlē-ālōn, -sēf-) n. [Gk. thalamos, a receptacle; engkephalon, the brain.] The part of the brain comprising the thalamus, the corpora geniculata, and the epithalamus (anat.).
thalamus (thālamōs) n. [Gk. thalamos, a receptacle.] The receptacle or torus of a flower (bot.); part of the brain (anat.). See optic thalam. thalline (thālīn) a. [Gk. thalloso, a young shoot.] Resembling a thallus (bot.).
thalloid (thālōıd) a. [Gk. thallos, a young shoot; eidos, form.] Like a thallus (bot.).
thallome (thālōm) n. A thallus.
thallus (thālūs) n. [Gk. thalloso, a young shoot.] A combination of cells presenting no differentiation of leaf and stem, as in Thallophytes (bot.).
thanatoind (thānātōind) a. [Gk. thanatos, death; eidos, form.] Deadly; appl. poisonous snakes.
thanatology (thānātōlōjī) n. [Gk. thanatos, death; logos, discourse.] Theories of death.
theea (thē'kā) n. [Gk. theke, a case.] A spore or pollen case; a sporangium (bot.); a structure serving as a protective covering for an organ or organism, as of spinal cord, pupa, proboscis, tube-animal (zool.).
theeaphore (thē'kāför) n. [Gk. theke, a case;pherein, to bear.] A structure on which a theca is borne (bot.).
theasporous (thēkās'pōrūs) a. [Gk. theke, a case; sporos, a seed.] Having the spores enclosed in cases or thecae (bot.).
theecate (thē'kāt) a. [Gk. theke, a case.] Covered or protected by a theca (biol.).
theeciferous (thēsīfērūs), theesigerous (thesījērūs) a. Thecate.
theecium (thē'shēum) n. [Gk. theke, a case.] That part of a Fungus or Lichen containing the sporules (bot.).
theecodont (thē'kōdōnt) a. [Gk. theke, case; odous, tooth.] Having teeth in sockets (zool.).
theelblást (thē'blblāst) n. [Gk. thelys, female; blastos, a bud.] A matured female germ cell (biol.).
theelyotoky (thē'leōtōkē) n. [Gk. thelys, female; tokos, offspring.] Parthenogenesis in the case where females only are produced (biol.).
theelyplasm (thē'liplāzm) n. [Gk. thelys, female; plasma, something moulded.] Female plasm; cf. arrhenoplasim (biol.).
thenal (thē'nāl) a. [Gk. thenar, palm of the hand.] Pert. or in the region of the palm of the hand (anat.).
thenar (thē'nār) n. [Gk. thenar, palm of the hand.] The muscular mass forming the ball of the thumb (anat.).
thermogenesis (thērmōjēn'ēsīs) n. [Gk. therme, heat; genesis, production.] Body-heat production by oxidation (phys.).
thermolysis (θηρμολϋσις) n. [Gk. therme, heat; λύσις, a loosing.] Loss of body heat (phys.).

thermoscopic (θηρμόσκοπικ) a. [Gk. therme, heat; σκοπεῖν, to view.] Adapted for recognizing changes of temperature, as special sense-organs or eyes of certain Cephalopods (zool.).

thermotaxis (θηρμόταξις) n. [Gk. therme, heat; taxis, arrangement.] Reaction to stimulus of heat or cold (phys.).

thermotropism (θηρμότροπισμ) n. [Gk. therme, heat; trope, a turning.] Tendency to turn towards heat, shown by curvature in plants (bot.).

thesocytes (θήσωσίτης) n. plu. [Gk. thesis, a deposit; κύτος, hollow.] Sponge-cells storing reserve material (zool.).

thigmotaxis (θηγμόταξις) n. [Gk. thigma, touch; taxis, arrangement.] The tendency of minute organisms to attach themselves to objects on contact (zool.).

thigmotropism (θηγμότροπισμ) n. [Gk. thigama, touch; trope, a turning.] The tendency to respond to mechanical contact by clinging and curving, as in tendrils (bot.).

thoracic (θόρακικ) a. [Gk. thorax, the breast.] Pert. or in the region of the thorax.

thorax (θόραξ) n. [Gk. thorax, the breast.] In higher vertebrates that part of the body between neck and abdomen containing heart, lungs, etc.; the body region behind the head of many Arthropods and of other smaller animals (zool.).

thread cells,—in the skin of Myxinoïdes, cells whose long threads form a network in which the mucous secretion of the ordinary gland cells is entangled (zool.).

three-nerved leaf,—a leaf with three distinct primary veins (bot.).

threemmatology (θρεμματολογί) n. [Gk. thremma, a nursing; λόγος, discourse.] The science of breeding animals and plants under domestic conditions (biol.).

thrombocytes (θρόμβοσίτης) n. plu. [Gk. thrombos, a clot; κύτος, hollow.] The elementary particles, platelets, or small discs of blood not drawn: they clump together in drawn blood (anat.).

thromboplastin (θρόμβοπλαστίν) n. [Gk. thrombos, a clot; πλαστός, moulded.] A substance in drawn blood set free from granular masses of disintegrated thrombocytes (phys.).

thyluses (θυλόσέ) n. plu. [Gk. thylos, a sack.] Masses of parenchyma formed inside wood vessels through pressure in secondary wood (bot.).

thymus (θήμοος) n. [Gk. thymos, thymus.] An irregular pinkish mass of glandular tissue in the lower anterior part of the neck (anat.).

thyreohyoid, thyreoid, etc., — see thyrohyoid, thyroid, etc.

thyroaorticenoid (θηρόαιρητενόιδ) n. [Gk. thyra, a door; aortaina, a pitcher; eidos, form.] A muscle of the larynx (anat.).

thyroepiglottic (θηρόεπιγλοττικ) a. [Gk. thyra, door; χιλία, upon; γλώττις, mouth of windpipe.] Appl. a ligament connecting the epiglottis stem and the angle of the thyroid cartilage (anat.).

thyroglossal (θηρόγλωσσάλ) a. [Gk. thyra, door; glossa, tongue.] Pert. thyroid and tongue; appl. an embryonic duct (emb.).

thyrohyals (θηρόηραλάζ) n. plu. [Gk. thyra, door; hyoideis, Υ-shaped.] The greater cornua of the hyoid bone (anat.).

thyrohyoid (θηρόηριδ) a. [Gk. thyra, door; hyoideis, Υ-shaped.] Appl. a muscle extending from thyroid cartilage to hyoid cornu (anat.).

thyroid (θηρόδ) a. [Gk. thyra, door; eidos, form.] Appl. a ductless highly-vascular gland at the front and sides of the neck; also to arteries, cartilage, and veins in its region (anat.).

thyrsoid (θηρόσωδι) a. [Gk. thyrsus, a wand; eidos, form.] Resembling a thyrsus in shape (bot.).

thyrsus (θηρόσις) n. [Gk. thyrsus, a wand.] A mixed inflorescence with main axis racemose, later axes cymose, with cluster almost double-cone shaped (bot.).
tibia (tib'ía) n. [L. tibia, a pipe, flute.] The inner and larger of the leg-bones between knee and ankle; the joint of an insect leg between femur and tarsus (zool.).
tibial (tib'íal) a. [L. tibia, pipe.] Pert. or in the region of the tibia (anat., zoöl.).
tibiofibula (tib'ío-fíb'ú-lá) n. [L. tibia, flute; fibula, a buckle.] The bone formed when tibia and fibula are fused, as in the Frog (zool.).
tibiofibular (tib'ío-fíb'u-lár) a. [L. tibia, flute; fibula, buckle.] Pert. tibia and fibula; appl. articulation, syndesmosis (anat.).
tibiotarsal (tib'í-o-tár'sál) a. [L. tibia, a flute; Gk. tarsos, sole of foot.] Pert. tibia and tarsus; pert. or in the region of the tibiotarsus (zool.).
tibiotarsus (tib'í-o-tár'sús) n. [L. tibia, a flute; Gk. tarsos, sole of foot.] The tibial bone of Birds to which the proximal tarsals are fused (anat.).

Tiedemann's (të'dém'àn) vesicles,—small rounded glandular chambered bodies at the neck of the Polian vesicles; the racemose vesicles of Asterioidea (zool.).
tigellum (tijél'úm) n. [F. tige, a stem.] The central embryonic axis, consisting of radicle and plumule (bot.).
tissue (tis'ú, tish'ú) n. [F. tissu, woven.] The fundamental structure of which animal and plant organs are composed. See adipose, areolar, collenchyma, connective, cork, elastic, fibrous, lymphoid, mucous, muscular, nervous, parenchyma, reticular, sclerenchyma, sieve, tracheal, vascular (biol.).
tokocytes (tŏ'kós'its) n. plu. [Gk. tokos, production; kytos, hollow.] Reproductive cells of Sponges (zoöL.).
tomentose (tŏmĕn'tős) a. [L. tomentum, stuffing.] Covered closely with matted hairs, as a leaf (bot.).
tomentum (tŏmĕn'túm) n. [L. tomentum, stuffing.] The closely matted hair on leaves or stems (bot.).
tongue (túng) n. [A.S. tunge, tongue.] An organ on the floor of the mouth, usually movable and protrusable; any tongue-like structure, as a radula, a ligula (biol.).
tonoplast (tŏn'ô-plást) n. [Gk. tonos, tension; plastos, modelled.] A plastid with distinct vacuole walls (biol.).
tonsil (tŏn'sil) n. [L. tonsilla, a tonsil.] One of paired aggregations of lymphoid tissue near the tongue base (anat.).
tonus (tŏ'nús) n. [Gk. tonos, tension.] Tonicity, or condition of being slightly stretched, as of muscles (phys.).
tooth,—see teeth.
topotype (tŏp'o-tip) n. [Gk. topos, place; typos, a figure.] A specimen from the locality of the original type (biol.).
tornaria (tŏrnà'ríá) n. [L. tornare, to turn.] The free larval stage in the development of Balanoglossida (zool.).
tornate (tŏr'nát) a. [L. tornare, to turn.] With blunt extremities, as a spicule (zool.).
torose (tŏr'ós) a. [L. torus, a swelling.] Having fleshy swellings; knobbled (bot.).
torques (tŏr'kwéz) n. [L. torquere, to twist.] A necklace-like arrangement of fur, feathers, or the like (zool.).
torsion (tŏr'zhún) n. [L. torquere, to twist.] The twisting round of a gastropod body as it develops (zool.).
torticone (tŏrt'i-kôn) n. [L. torquere, to twist; conus, a cone.] A turreted, spirally-twisted shell (zool.).
torula condition,—the yeast-like isolated cells resulting from growth of blue mould conidia in saccharine solution (bot.).
torulose (tŏr'úlős) a. [L. torus, a swelling.] Having small swellings (bot.).
torulus (tŏr'úlús) n. [L. torulus, a small swelling.] The insect antenna insertion socket (zool.).
torus (tŏrús) n. [L. torus, a swelling.] The axis bearing the floral leaves; the thickened side of a bordered pit (bot.); a firm prominence or a marginal fold or ridge (anat.); a ridge bearing uncini in Polychaeta (zool.).
totipalmate (tŏt'i-pál'má't) a. [L. totus, all: palma, palm of the hand.]
Having the feet completely webbed (zool.).

totipotent (tōtīˈpōtənt) a. [L. totus, all; potens, powerful.] Appl. blastomeres which can develop into complete embryos when cut off from the aggregate of blastomeres (emb.).

toxaspire (tōkˈsāspər) n. [Gk. toxon, a bow; L. spira, a coil.] A spiral spicule of rather more than one revolution (zool.).

toxicology (tōkˈsīkˈəlōdē) n. [Gk. toxikon, poison; logos, discourse.] The science treating of poisons in all aspects.

toxiferous (tōkˈsīfərəs) a. [Gk. toxikon, poison; L. ferre, to carry.] Holding or carrying poison.

toxic (tōkˈsīk) n. [Gk. toxikon, poison.] A poison (phys.).

toxon (tōkˈsōn) n. [Gk. toxon, a bow.] A toxa or bow-shaped spicule (zool.).

toxophores (tōkˈsōfərəs) n. plu. [Gk. toxikon, poison; pherein, to carry.] The poisoning qualities of toxin molecules; cf. haptoheroes (phys.).

trabecculae (trābˈbēkˈəˌlē) n. plu. [L. trabeacula, a little beam.] Plates of sterile cells extending across the sporangium of Pteridophytes; a row of cells bridging a cavity (bot.). Two curved bars of cartilage embracing the hypophysis cerebri of the embryo (emb.); small fibrous bands forming imperfect septa or framework of organs (anat., zool.).

trabeccular (trābˈbēkˈələr) a. [L. trabeacula, a little beam.] Pert. or of the nature of a trabeacula; having a cross-barred framework.

trabecculate, trabeccular.

trabs cerebri,—the corpus callosum.

trachea (trākˈēə, trākˈkēə) n. [L. trachia, windpipe.] The windpipe; a respiratory tubule of Insects and other Arthropods (zool.); the spiral or annular vascular tissue of plants (bot.).

tracheal (trākˈēəl) a. [L. trachia, windpipe.] Pert., resembling, or having tracheae; appl. tissue.

tracheal gills,—small wing-like respiratory outgrowths from the abdomen of water larvae of Insects (zool.).

tracheate,—tracheal.

tracheid (trākˈēəd) n. [L. trachia, windpipe.] An individual thickened cell of a tracheal column, where end-walls persist (bot.).

tracheidal cells,—in transfusion tissue, cells resembling tracheids (bot.).

trachelate (trākˈělət) a. [Gk. trachelos, neck.] Narrowed; as in neck-formation (zool.).

trachelomastoid (trākˈēləməsˈtōid) a. [Gk. trachelos, neck; mastos, breast; eidos, form.] Pert. tracheal region and mastoid process; appl. a muscle (anat.).

trachenchyma (trākˈěnkˈəmə) n. [Gk. trachelos, neck; engchyma, infusion.] Tracheal vascular tissue (bot.).

tracheobronchial (trākˈŏbrənˈkōl) a. [Gk. trachelos, neck; bronchos, a bronchial tube.] Appl. glands (anat.); appl. a syrinx formed of the lower end of the trachea and the upper bronchi (zool.).

trachyglossate (trākˈĭglosˈət) a. [Gk. trachys, rough; glossa, tongue.] Having a rasping or toothed tongue (zool.).

tract (trākt) n. [L. trahere, to draw.] A region or area or system considered as a whole, as the alimentary tract (anat.).

tractileum (trāktəˈlēəm) n. [L. trahere, to draw.] A flagellum of the forward end of Mastigophora, with circumduction motion (zool.).

tragus (trāˈgəs) n. [Gk. tragos, a goat.] A small pointed eminence in front of the concha of the ear (anat.).

trama (trāˈmə) n. [L. trama, the woof.] A central core of interwoven hyphae of a fungus conidiophore (bot.).

transformation (trānzˈfōrməˈshən) n. [L. trans, across; formare, to form.] Change of form, as in metamorphosis (zool.); metabolism (phys.).

transfusion tissue,—the tissue of gymnosperm leaves, consisting of parenchymatous and tracheidal cells (bot.).

transilient (trānsˈələnt) a. [L. transilire, to leap over.] Appl. nerve fibres connecting brain convolutions not adjacent (anat.).
transitional (trānˈzishənəl) a. [L. transire, to go across.] Appl. epithelium occurring in ureters and urinary bladder, renewing itself by mitotic division of the third and innermost layer of cells (phys.).

translocation (trānˈzlo-kāˈshən) n. [L. trans, across; locus, place.] Diffusion, as of food material (phys.).

transmedian (trānˈzme-diˈən) a. [L. trans, across; medius, middle.] Pert., or crossing the middle plane; appl. muscles (anat.).

transmutation theory, —the theory that one species can evolve from another (biol.).

transpalatine (trānˈzpələtən) n. [L. trans, across; palatus, the palate.] A cranial bone of Crocodiles, connecting pterygoid with jugal and maxilla (sool.).

transpiration (trānˈspīrəˈshən) n. [L. trans, across; spirare, to breathe.] Exhalation of vapour through pores (phys.), or stomata (bot.).

transpyloric transverse (trānˈpîlərık) a. [Gk. pylōs, a gate, a passage; trans, across.] Lying across the stomach, between one region and another (anat.).

transverse (trānˈvərs) a. [L. trans, across; vertere, to turn.] Lying across or between, as artery, colon, ligament, process (anat.).

transversal (trānˈvərsəl) a. [L. trans, across; vertere, to turn.] A transversal wall (bot.).

transversum (trānˈvərsəm) n. [L. trans, across; vertere, to turn.] In most Reptiles, a cranial bone extending from pterygoid to maxilla (sool.).

trapeziform (trāpˈezər-form) a. [Gk. trapezion, a small table; eidos, form.] Trapezium-shaped; appl. ligament, nucleus, ridge (anat.).

trapezium (trāpˈezəm) n. [Gk. trapezion, a small table.] The first carpal bone, at the base of the first metacarpal (sool.); the greater multangular-bone; a portion of the pons Varolii (anat.).

trapezius (trāpˈezəs) n. [Gk. trapezion, a small table.] A broad, flat, triangular muscle of the neck and shoulders (anat.).

trapezoid (trāpˈezoid, trāpˈezəd) a. [Gk. trapezion, a small table; eidos, form.] Trapezium-shaped; appl. ligament, nucleus, ridge (anat.).

traumatropism (trəˈmōtərˈpə-zəm) n. [Gk. trauma, a wound; trope, a turning.] Sensitivity to wounds (bot.).

trefoil (trēˈfoil) n. [L. trifolius, three-leaved.] A flower or leaf with three lobes (bot.).

tremelloid (trēmˈəloid) a. [L. tremere, to tremble.] Gelatinous in substance or appearance (bot.).

triaxial (trēˈakˈsē-əl) a. [Gk. tria, three; aktis, ray.] Three-rayed.

trilobate (trilˈəbət) a. [Gk. tria, three; adelphos, brother.] Having stamens united into three bundles by their filaments (bot.).

triaene (triˈēn) n. [Gk. triaaina, a trident.] A somewhat trident-shaped spicule (sool.).

triandrous (trīˈəndrəs) a. [Gk. tria, three; aner, man.] Having three stamens (bot.).

triangle (triˈáng-gəl) n. [L. triangulāris, three-sided.] A three-sided structure or area; appl. various structures (anat.).

trianthous (trīˈənthəs) a. [Gk. tria, three; anthos, flower.] Having three flowers (bot.).

triarch (trīˈərk) n. [Gk. tria, three; arche, beginning.] Having three xylem bundles uniting to form the woody tissue plate of root (bot.).

triarticulate (trīˈər-tikˈə-lət) a. [L. tres, three; articulus, a joint.] Three-jointed (sool.).

Triassic (trīˈəskəs) a. [Gk. tria, three.] A geological period of the secondary or Mesozoic group; the seventh of the thirteen rock - systems (pal.).

triaster (trīˈəstər) n. [Gk. tria, three; aster, star.] Three chromatin masses resulting from tripolar mitosis, as in cancer cells (cyt.).

triaxial (trīˈəkˈsē-əl) n. [Gk. tria, three; axis, axle.] A sponge spicule with three axes (sool.).

tribracteate (trībˈrak tēt) a. [L. tres, three; bractea, a thin plate of metal.] With three bracts (bot.).

trica (trīˈkə) n. [F. tricoter, to knit.] A lichen apothecium with ridged spherical surface (bot.).
tricarpellary (tri'karpēl'āri) a. [Gk. tria, three; karpos, fruit.] With three carpels (bot.).

triceps (tri'sēps) n. [L. tres, three; caput, head.] Appl. a muscle with three heads or insertions (anat.).

trichites (tri'kīts) n. plu. [Gk. thrix, hair.] Fine rod-like structures found in the tongue of Digidium, an Infusorian (sool.).

trichocarpous (tri'kōkār'pūs) a. [Gk. thrix, hair; karpos, fruit.] With hairy fruits (bot.).

trichocyst (tri'köist) n. [Gk. thrix, hair; kystis, a bladder.] An oval or spindle-shaped protrusible body found in Infusorians (sool.).

trichodragmata (tri'kōdrāgmātā) n. plu. [Gk. thrix, hair; dragma, a sheaf.] Straight, fine hair-like spicules in bundles (sool.).

trichogyne (tri'kōjīn) n. [Gk. thrix, hair; glyc, woman.] An elongated hair-like receptive cell at the end of the carpogonium of Thallophytes (bot.).

trichome (tri'kōm) n. [Gk. trichoma, a growth of hair.] A hairy epidermal structure (bot.).

trichophore (tri'kōfōr) n. [Gk. thrix; pherein, to bear.] A group of cells bearing the trichogyne (bot.); a chaetigerous sac of Annelids (sool.).

trichotomous (tri'kōtōmūs) a. [Gk. tria, three; tēma, a cutting.] Divided into three branches (bot.).

tricipital (tri'sip'tītal) a. [L. tres, three; caput, head.] Having three heads or insertions, as the triceps (anat.).

tricoeccus (tri'kōkūs) a. [Gk. tria, three; kokkos, a kernel.] Appl. a three-carpel fruit (bot.).

triconodont (tri'kōnōdōnt) a. [Gk. tria, three; konos, cone; odous, tooth.] Appl. a tooth with three crown prominences in a line parallel to the jaw axis (sool.).

tricostate (tri'kōstāt) a. [L. tres, three; costa, rib.] Having three ribs (bot.).

tricotyledonous (tri'kōtil'e-dōnūs) a. [Gk. tria, three; kōtyledon, a cup-like hollow.] With three cotyledons (bot.).

tricerotic (tri'kōrōt'īk) a. [Gk. tria, three; krotein, to beat.] Having a triple beat in the arterial pulse (phys.).

tricural (tri'kūroō'ral) a. [L. tres, three; crūs, leg.] With three branches.

tricuspid (tri'kūs'pīd) a. [L. tres, three; cuspis, a point.] Three-pointed; appl. a triangular valve of the heart (anat.).

tricuspidate (tri'kūs'pīdāt) a. [L. tres, three; cuspis, a point.] Appl. a three-pointed leaf (bot.).

tridaecyl (tri'dāk'tīl) a. [Gk. tria, three; daktylos, finger.] Having three digits (sool.).

tridentate (tri'dīntāt) a. [L. tres, three; dens, tooth.] Having three tooth-like divisions (bot.).

tridynamous (tri'dīnā'mūs) a. [Gk. tria, three; dynamis, power.] With three long and three short stamens (bot.).

trifacial (tri'faś'īl) a. [L. tres, three; facies, face.] Appl. the fifth cranial nerve, the trigeminal (anat.).

trifarious (tri'fa'reūs) a. [L. trifarius, of three sorts.] In groups of three; of three kinds; in three rows; having three surfaces (bot.).

trifid (tri'fīd) a. [L. tres, three; findere, to cleave.] Cleft to form three lobes.

triflagellate (tri'flāg'ēlāt) a. [L. tres, three; flagellum, a whip.] Having three flagella (sool.).

trifoliate (tri'fōlīat) a. [L. tres, three; folium, a leaf.] Having three leaves growing from the same point (bot.).

trifoliolate (tri'fōlīo'lat) a. [L. tres, three; foliola, a small leaf.] Having three leaflets growing from the same point (bot.).

trifurcate (tri'fūrkāt) a. [L. tres, three; furca, a fork.] With three forks or branches.

trigamous (tri'gāmūs) a. [Gk. tria, three; gamos, marriage.] Appl. a flower-head with staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers (bot.).

trigeminal nerve,—the largest cerebral nerve, the great sensory nerve of head and face, and motor nerve of mastication muscles (anat.).

trigon (tri'gōn) n. [Gk. tria, three; gonia, angle.] The triangle of
cups of upper jaw molar teeth (zool.).

trigonal (trig'onal) a. [Gk. tria, three; gonía, angle.] Ternary or triangular when appl. symmetry with three parts to a whorl; appl. three-sided stems (bot.).

trigone (trigōn) n. [Gk. tria, three; gonía, angle.] Also trigonum,—a small triangular space, as the oolfactory trigone, the trigonum vesicae (anat.).

trigonid (trig'ōnid) n. [Gk. tria, three; gonía, an angle.] The triangle of cups of lower jaw molar teeth (zool.).

trigynous (trig'yōnūs) a. [Gk. tria, three; ēye, woman.] Having three styles (bot.).

trijugate (trij'ōgāt) a. [L. tres, three; jugum, a yoke.] Having three pairs of leaflets (bot.).

trilabiaste (trilā'biātē) a. [L. tres, three; labium, lip.] Having three lips (bot.).

trilobate (trilō'bātē) a. [Gk. tria, three; lobos, a lobe.] Three-lobed.

trilocular (trilō'kūlār) a. [L. tres, three; locusitus, a little place.] Having three cells or loculi.

trilophodont (trilō'fōdōnt) a. [Gk. tria, three; lophos, a crest; odous, tooth.] Having three-crested teeth (zool.).

trilophous (trilō'fōs) a. [Gk. tria, three; lophos, crest.] Appl. a rayed spicule with three rays branched or ridged (zool.).

trimerosous (trim'erōs) a. [Gk. tria, three; meros, part.] Composed of multiples of three, as the parts of a flower (bot.).

trimorphism (trimō'rifism) n. [Gk. tria, three; morphe, form.] Occurrence of three distinct forms or forms of organs in one species (biol.).

trimorphous (trimō'rifus) a. [Gk. tria, three; morphe, form.] With three distinct forms or forms of organs occurring in the same species (biol.).

trinervate (trinēr'veatē) a. [L. tres, three; nervus, a sinew.] Having three veins or ribs running from base to margin of leaf (bot.).

trinomial (trinō'mīnǎl) a. [L. tres, three; nomen, name.] Appl. names consisting of three terms; cf. binomial (biol.).

trioecious (trīō'ēshūs) a. [Gk. tria, three; oikos, house.] Producing male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants (bot.).

triovulate (trīōvūlātē) a. [L. tres, three; ovum, egg.] Having three ovules (bot.).

tripartite (trīpārtītīt) a. [L. tres, three; partitus, separated.] Divided into three lobes, as a leaf (bot.).

tripetalous (trīpētālūs) a. [Gk. tria, three; petalon, a leaf.] Having three petals (bot.).

tripinnate (trīpīn'nātē) a. [L. tres, three; pinna, feather.] Thrice pinnate; divided pinnately three times (bot.).

tripinnatifid (trīpīn'nātīfīd) a. [L. tres, three; pinna, feather; findere, to cleave.] Divided three times in a pinnatifid manner (bot.).

tripinnatisect (trīpīn'nātīsēkt) a. [L. tres, three; pinna, feather; secare, to cut.] Thrice pinnatisect; three times lobed with divisions nearly to midrib (bot.).

triple-nerved,—appl. a leaf with three prominent veins (bot.).

triplicostate (trīp'likōstātē) a. [L. triplex, triple; costa, a rib.] Having three ribs (bot.).

triploblastic (trīp'loblās'tīk) a. [Gk. triplax, triple; blastos, a bud.] Having three primary germinal layers, epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast (emb).

tripod (trīpō'dōd) n. [Gk. tria, three; pouς, foot.] A tripod-shaped or three-legged spicule (zool.).

tripolar (trīpōl'ār) a. [Gk. tria, three; polos, an axis.] Appl. the division of the chromatin to three poles in diseased cells instead of the normal two poles, in mitosis (cyt.).

triquetrous (trīkwē'trōs) a. [L. tri-quētrus, three-cornered.] Appl. a stem with three angles and three concave faces (bot.); appl. a three-cornered or wedge-shaped bone (anat.).

triquetrum (trīkwē'trūm) n. [L. tri-quētrus, three-cornered.] The cuneiform carpal bone (zool.); a Wormian bone (anat.).
triquinate (tríkwın'nát) a. [L. tres, three; quini, five each.] Divided into three, with each lobe again divided into five (bot.).

triradial (trírá'diál) a. [L. tres, three; radius, a ray.] Having three branches as radii from one centre; appl. the orbital sulcus (anat.).

trisepalous (trísep'álús) a. [Gk. tria, three; Gr. sepalon, a sepal.] Having three sepals (bot.).

trisepalous (trí'sep'tál) a. [L. tres, three; septum, a partition.] Having three partitions or septa, as a fruit (bot.).

triserial (trísér'íál) a. [L. tres, three; series, a row.] Arranged in three rows; having three whorls (bot.).

trisporous (trísörō'rus) a. [Gk. tria, three; sporos, seed.] Also tri-sportic,—having three spores (bot.).

tristachyous (trísták'ús) a. [Gk. tria, three; stachys, an ear of corn.] With three spikes (bot.).

tristichous (trístíkús) a. [Gk. tria, three; stichos, row.] Arranged in three rows (bot.).

triternate (trítér'nát) a. [L. tres, three; terni, three each.] Thrice ternately divided (bot.).

tritoblasts (trítöblásts) n. plu. [Gk. tritos, third; blastos, bud.] A generation of Neosporidia produced by deutoblasts and in turn giving rise to teloblasts (zool.).

tritocerebron (trítösör'ébrón) n. [Gk. tritos, third; kerebrón, brain.] A third lobe of an insect brain indicated during development (emb.).

tritocerebrum (trítösör'ébrüm) n. [Gk. tritos, third; L. cerebrum, brain.] Part of the brain of higher Crustacea, consisting of antennal nerve centres (zool.).

tritocone (trítökön) n. [Gk. tritos, third; konos, cone.] A cusp of a premolar tooth (zool.).

tritozoid (trítózö'oid) n. [Gk. tritos, third; zoo, animal; eidos, form.] A zooid of the third generation (zool.).

tritubercular (trítübèr'külär) a. [L. tres, three; tuberculum, a small hump.] Appl. molar teeth with three cusps; tricuspid.

tritubereuly (trítübèr'külü) n. [L. tres, three; tuberculum, a small hump.] A theory of molar tooth development.

triungulin (trîung'gülín) n. [L. tres, three; unguila, a claw.] Also triungulus,—the small, six-legged larva of Strepsiptera and Cantharidae (zool.).

trivium (trîvîum) n. [L. trivium, a cross-road.] The three rays of a starfish farthest from the madreporite; cf. bivium (zool.).

trizote (trîzo'tık) a. [Gk. tria, three; zoom, animal.] Appl. a protozoan spore containing three sporozoites (zool.).

trochial (trôk'käl) a. [Gk. trochos, wheel.] Wheel-shaped; appl. the anterior disc of Rotifers (zool.).

trochanter (trôk'kántér) n. [Gk. trochanter, a runner.] Appl. processes or prominences at the upper end of the thigh-bone—a greater, lesser, and sometimes a third (anat.); the small segment of an insect leg between coxa and femur (zool.).

trochanteric fossa,—a deep depression on the medial surface of the neck of the femur (anat.).

trochantin (trôk'kántın) n. [Gk. trochanter, a runner.] A short joint which may follow the trochanter of an insect leg (zool.).

trochate (trôk'kät) a. [Gk. trochos, a wheel.] Having a wheel-like structure; wheel-shaped (zool.).

trochiferous,—trochate.

trochiform,—trochate.

trochlea (trôk'lēa) n. [Gk. trochillia, a pulley.] A pulley-like structure through which a tendon passes; appl. such a surface of humerus, femur, orbit (anat.).

trochlear (trôk'lěär) a. [Gk. trochilia, a pulley.] Shaped like a pulley; pert. a trochlea (anat.).

trochoid (trôk'oid) a. [Gk. trochos, wheel; eidos, form.] Wheel-shaped; capable of rotating motion, as a pivot-joint (anat.).

trochophore (trôk'oför) n. [Gk. trochos, wheel; pherein, to bear.] A trochosphere.

trochosphere (trôk'ösfer) n. [Gk. trochos, wheel; sphaira, globe.] The free-swimming pelagic larva stage of many Worms and some Molluscs (zool.).
trochos (tro'kūs) n. [Gk. trochos, wheel.] The inner, anterior, coarser ciliary zone of a rotifer disc; cf. cingulum (zool.).

trope (tro'pē) a. [Gk. tropis, a keel.] Keel-shaped (zool.).

trophi (tro'fī) n. plu. [Gk. trophe, nourishment.] The hard chitinous chewing organs of Rotifers; the mouth-parts of an Insect; the mandibles and first and second maxillae collectively (zool.).

trophic (trof'īk) a. [Gk. trophe, nourishment.] Connected with nutrition; appl. nerves (anat.).

trophoblast (trof'ōblāst) n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; blastos, bud.] The outer layer of cells of a morula (emb.).

trophochromat (trof'ōkrō'māt)n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; chroma, colour.] Vegetative chromat, or that which regulates metabolism and functions; cf. idiochromatin (biol.).

trophochromidia (trof'ōkrōmī'dēā)n. plu. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; chroma, colour.] Vegetative chromatidia; cf. idiochromidia (biol.).

trophodisc (trof'ōdisk)n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; diskos, a plate.] The female gonophore of certain Hydrozoa (zool.).

trophology (trof'ōlō'jē)n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; logos, discourse.] The science of nutrition (phys.).

trophonemata (trof'ōnēmā'tā)n. plu. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; nema, thread.] Uterine villi or hair-like projections of Elasmosbranchs, which transfer nourishment to the embryo through the spiracles (zool.).

trophonucleus (trof'ōnū'kles) n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; L. nucleus, a kernel.] The principal nucleus of binuclear Protozoa, regulating metabolism and growth; cf. kine tonucleus (cyt.).

trophophore (trof'ōfo're)n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; pherein, to bear.] In Sponges, an internal bud or group of cells destined to become a gemmule (zool.).

trophoplasm (trof'ōplazm)n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; plasma, something moulded.] The vegetative or nutritive part of a cell; cf. idio plasm (cyt.).

trophoplast (trof'ōplāst)n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; plastos, moulded.] A cell, nucleated or not; a plastid (biol.).

trophosome (trof'ōsōm)n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; soma, body.] The nutritive polypod persons of a hydroid colony (zool.).

trophosphangia (trof'ōspən'jēa)n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; spongia, a sponge.] A spongy vascular layer of mucous membrane between uterine wall and trophoblast (emb.).

trophosphangium (trof'ōspən'jūm)n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; spongia, sponge.] Canalization of nerve cells, the canaliculi being occupied by branching processes of neuroglia cells (phys.).

trophotaxis (trof'ōtak'sis)n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; taxis, arrangement.] Stimulation by an agent which may serve as food (phys.).

trophotropism (trof'ōtrop'īz'm)n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; tropé, a turning.] Tendency of an organism towards a food supply (biol.).

trophozoit (trof'ōzoit)n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; zoon, animal.] The adult stage of a Sporozoan (zool.).

trophozoid (trof'ōzo'īd)n. [Gk. trophe, nourishment; zoon, animal; eidos, form.] A nutritive zoid of free-swimming tunicate colonies (zool.).

tropic movement,—reactionary movement to certain stimulation (phys.).

tropism (tro'pīzm)n. [Gk. trophe, a turning.] The tendency of an organism to react in a certain way to a certain kind of stimulus; a tendency to move towards (positive) or away from (negative) a source of stimulus (phys.); cf. chemo-, geo-, photo-, tropho-tropism.

tropophyte (trop'ōfit)n. [Gk. trophe, a turning; phyton, a plant.] A changing plant, or one which is more or less hygrophilous in summer and xerophilous in winter (bot.).

true ribs,—ribs which are directly connected with the sternum, as opp. floating ribs.
truncate (trung'kāt) a. [L. truncare, to cut off.] Terminating abruptly, as if the tapering end were cut off (biol.).

truncus arteriosus,—the most anterior region of the amphibian heart, through which the blood is driven from the ventricle (zool.).

trunk (trungk') n. [L. truncare, to cut off.] The main stem of a tree (bot.); the proboscis of an elephant (zool.).

trunk legs,—pereiopods of Decapods, thoracic locomotory legs (zool.).

tryma (trī'mā) n. [Gk. tryma, a hole.] A one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit with separable rind and two-valved endocarp with spurious dissepiments, as Walnut (bot.).

trypanomonad (tripānōmō'nād) a. [Gk. trypanon, an auger; monas, a unit.] Appl. a phase in the development of a Trypanosome while in its invertebrate host; chridial (zool.).

trypanorhynchus (tripānōrīng'kūs) n. [Gk. trypanon, an auger; rhyngchos, snout.] A spiniferous protrusible proboscis accompanying each phyllidium in certain Cestoida (zool.).

trypsin (trīp'sīn) n. [Gk. tryein, to rub down; pēpsis, a digesting.] An enzyme of pancreatic juice; a similar enzyme of various plants and animals (phys.).

tubar (tū'bār) a. [L. tuba, a pipe.] Consisting of an arrangement of tubes, or forming a tube, as appl. system and skeleton in Sponges (zool.).

tubate (tū'bāt) a. [L. tuba, a pipe.] Tube-shaped.

tube (tūb) n. [L. tuba, a pipe.] Any tubular structure (anat.); a cylindrical structure, as the protective enveloping case of many animals; a mollusc siphon (zool.).

tuber (tū'bēr) n. [L. tuber, a knob.] A thickened fleshy underground stem (bot.); a rounded protuberance (anat.).

tubercle (tū'bērkl) n. [L. tuberculum, a small hump.] A small rounded protuberance (anat.); a root-swelling or nodule (bot.); a tuberculum or tub-knob (zool.).

tuberculate (tū'bērkūlāt) a. [L. tuberculum, a small hump.] Pert., resembling, or having tubercles.

tuberculous (tū'bērkūlōs) a. [L. tuberculum, a small hump.] Having many tubercles.

tuberiferous (tū'bērif'ěrōs) a. [L. tuber, hump; ferre, to bear.] Bearing or producing tubers (bot.).

tuberiform (tū'bēri'förm) a. [L. tuber, hump; forma, shape.] Resembling or shaped like a tuber.

tuberoid,—tuberiform.

tuberosity (tū'bērōs'ītī) n. [L. tuber, a protuberance.] A rounded eminence on a bone, usually for muscle attachment (anat.).

tuberous (tū'bērūs) a. [L. tuber, a hump.] Covered with or having many tubers.

tubicolous (tūbīkō'lus) a. [L. tubus, a tube; colere, to inhabit.] Inhabiting a tube (zool.).

tubicorn (tū'bikōrn) a. [L. tubus, tube; cornu, horn.] With hollow horns (zool.).

tubifacient (tū'bīfā'shēnt, tū'bīfā'shēnt) a. [L. tubus, tube; faciens, making.] Tube-making— as some Worms (zool.).

The text continues...
posed of, tubular structures, as an aster head (bot.), a tubipore Coral (zool.); hollow and cylindrical.

tubulus (tù'bùlūs) n. [L. tubulus, a small tube.] A hymeneal pore (bot.); a cylindrical ovipositor (zool.); any small tubular structures, as tubuli lactiferi, recti, seminiferi (anat.).

tunic (tù'nīk), tunica (tù'nīkā) n. [L. tunica, a coating.] An investing membrane or tissue, as that of kidney, ovary, testis, those of arteries (anat.).

tunicate (tù'nīkāt) a. [L. tunica, a coating.] Appl. bulbs with numerous concentric layers (bot.); enveloped in a leatherly test or mantle (zool.).

tunic (tù'nīkl) n. [L. tunica, a coating.] A natural covering; an integument.

tunnel of Corti,—a triangular tunnel enclosed by the two rows of pillars of Corti and the basilar membrane (anat.).

turbinal (tùrbī'nāl) a. [L. turbo, a whirl.] Spirally rolled or coiled, as bone or cartilage (anat., zool.).

turbinate (tùrbī'nāt) a. [L. turbo, a whirl.] Top-shaped (bot.); appl. certain shells (zool.); appl. certain nasal and olfactory bones (anat.).

turgescence (tùrjē'sēns) n. [L. turbere, to swell.] Tension or pressure in living cell tissue due to transpiration (bot.).

turgidity,—turgescence.

turgor,—turgescence.

turio (tù'rīō), turion (tù'rīōn) n. [L. turio, a shoot.] A young scaly shoot budded off from an underground stem (bot.).

tyhexactine (tìl'hēk'sāk'tīn) n. [Gk. tylos, knob; hex, six; aktis, a ray.] A hexactine spicule with rays ending in knobs (zool.).

tylosis (tìlō'sīs) n. [Gk. tylos, a knob.] Development of irregular cells in a cell cavity (bot.).

tylostyle (tìlō'stīl) n. [Gk. tylos, a knob; stylos, a pillar.] A spicule pointed at one end, knobbled at the other (zool.).

tylotate (tìlō'tāt) a. [Gk. tylos, knob.] Having a knob at each end (zool.).

tylote (tìlō'té) n. [Gk. tylos, knob.] A slender dumbbell-shaped spicule (zool.).

tylotie (tìlō'tīk) a. [Gk. tylos, knob.] Affected by tylosis (bot.).

tylotoxea (tìlō'tōk'sēā) n. [Gk. tylos, knob; ozys, sharp.] A tylo with one sharp end, directed towards the surface of the Sponge (zool.).

tympanic (tìmpān'īk) a. [Gk. tympanon, a drum.] Pert. the tympanum.

tympanohyal (tìmpānō'hī'āl) n. [Gk. tympanon, a drum; hyoeides, Y-shaped.] Pert. tympanum and hyoid (anat.); part of the hyoid arch embedded in the petro-mastoid (emb.).

tympanum (tìmpānūm) n. [Gk. tympanon, a drum.] The drum-like cavity constituting the middle ear; the drum of the ear; the membrane of the auditory organ on tibia or abdomen of Insect; an inflatable air-sac on the neck of some Tetraoninae (anat., zool.).

type (tīp) n. [L. typus, an image.] The sum of the characteristics common to a large number of individuals, serving as a ground for classification; a primary model (biol.).

typhlosole (tīf'lōsōl) n. [Gk. typhlos, blind; solen, channel.] A median dorsal longitudinal fold of the intestine projecting into the lumen of Anulates; a longitudinal ridge in rectum and intestine of Anodon (zool.).

typical (tīp'īkāl) a. [L. typus, an image.] Appl. a specimen conforming to type or primary example; exhibiting in a marked degree the essential characteristics of genus or species (biol.).

Tyson's glands,—glands round the corona of the glans penis (anat.).

ulna (०'lī'nā) n. [L. ulna, elbow.] A long bone on the medial side of the fore-arm parallel with the radius (anat., zool.).
ulnar (ūl’när) a. [L. ulna, elbow.] Pert. ulna; appl. artery, nerve, vein, bone (anat.).

ulnar nerver—a radiating or cross nerver in the wing of Insects (zool.).

ulnare (ūl’närē, ē, ērā) n. [L. ulna, elbow.] The bone in the proximal row of carpals lying at the distal end of the ulna (anat.).

ulnocarpal (ūlnōk’ärpāl) a. [L. ulna, elbow; carpus, wrist.] Pert. the ulna and carpus (anat.).

ulnoradial (ūlnōrä’dīāl) a. [L. ulna, elbow; radius, radius.] Pert. the ulna and radius (anat.).

ulotrichous (ūlō’trikūs) a. [Gk. ōulos, woolly; thrīx, hair.] Having woolly or curly hair.

ultimobranchial bodies,—a pair of gland rudiments derived from the fifth pharyngeal pouches, which later degenerate and leave no vestiges (emb.).

umbel (ūm’bēl) n. [L. umbella, dim. of umbra, shade.] An arrangement of flowers or of polyps springing from a common centre and forming a flat or rounded cluster (zool., bot.).

umbellate (ūm’bēlāt) a. [L. umbella, shade.] Arranged in umbels (bot., zool.).

umbelliferous (ūm’bēllif’ērūs) a. [L. umbella, shade; ferre, to carry.] Producing umbels (bot.).

umbelliform (ūm’bēllīf’ōrm) a. [L. umbella, shade; forma, shape.] Shaped like an umbel (bot., zool.).

umbelligerous (ūm’bēllīj’ērūs) a. [L. umbella, shade; gerere, to carry.] Bearing flowers or polyps in umbellate clusters (bot., zool.).

umbellula (ūm’bēl’ūlā) n. [L. umbellula, dim. of umbella, shade.] The name given to a large cluster of polyps at the tip of an elongated stalk or rachis (zool.).

umbellulate (ūm’bēl’ūlāt) a. [L. umbellula, umbel.] Arranged in umbels and umbellules (zool., bot.).

umbellule (ūm’bē’fül) n. [L. umbellula, umbel.] A small or secondary umbel (zool., bot.).

umbilical (ūm’bīl’īkāl, īkāl) a. [L. umbilicus, navel.] Pert. the navel, or umbilical cord; appl. arteries, veins, tissues, vesicle (emb.).

umbilical cord,—the navel cord connecting embryo with placenta (anat.); the prolongation by which the ovule is attached to the placenta (bot.).

umbilicate (ūm’bīlīkāt) a. [L. umbilicus, navel.] Having a central depression; navel-like.

umbilicus (ūm’bīl’īkūs, īkūs) n. [L. umbilicus, navel.] The navel; the central abdominal depression at the place of attachment of umbilical cord (anat.); the hilum (bot.); a basal depression of certain spiral shells; either of the two openings near the base of a feather (zool.).

umbo (ūm’bō) n. [L. umbo, a shield-boss.] A protuberance like the boss of a shield (bot.); the beak or older part of a bivalve shell (zool.).

umbonate (ūm’bōnāt) a. [L. umbo, a shield-boss.] Having a conical or rounded protuberance.

umbracluliferous (ūmbrāk’‘ūlīf’ērūs) a. [L. umbraclulum, dim. of umbra, shade.] Bearing an umbrella-like organ or structure (bot.).

umbracluliform (ūmbrāk’‘ūlīf’ōrm) a. [L. umbraclulum, umbrella; forma, shape.] Shaped like an expanded umbrella (bot.).

umbraclulum (ūmbrāk’‘ūlūm) n. [L. umbraclulum, umbrella.] Any umbrella-like structure (bot.).

umbrella (ūmbrēl’ā) n. [L. umbella, dim. of umbra, shade.] The contractile disc of a jelly-fish (zool.).

uncliferous (ūn’silīf’ērūs) a. [L. uncus, hook; ferre, to carry.] Bearing hooks or hook-like processes (zool.).

uncliform (ūn’si’fōrm) a. [L. uncus, hook; forma, shape.] Shaped like a hook or barb (zool., bot.); appl. process of the ethmoid bone (anat.).

uncliform, n. The uncliform or hamatum of the wrist (anat.).

unclinate (ūn’sināt) a. [L. uncinus, hook.] Unciform.

unclinate process,—a backwardly directed process occurring on the ribs of Birds; also a downwardly directed process of the ethmoid (anat., zool.).

uncinus (ūn’sinūs) n. [L. uncinus, hook.] Small hooked, or hook-like, structure; one of the small
hooks found on the segments of many Worms; a hook-like structure found in certain Infusorians; one of the marginal teeth of Gastropods (zool.).

**uncus** (ün'kūs) n. [L. unicus, hook.] The hook-shaped anterior extremity of the hippocampal gyrus (anat.); the hooked head of the mastax of Rotifers; the hook-like process on the dorsal portion of the ninth, or copulatory, abdominal segment of male Lepidoptera (zool.).

**under-wing,—**one of the posterior wings of any Insect (zool.).

**undose** (ün'dōs) a. [L. undosus, billowy.] Having undulating and nearly parallel depressions which run into one another and resemble the ripple-marks on the seashore (zool.).

unequally pinnate,—odd pinnate, pinnate with single terminal leaflet (bot.).

**ungual** (ün'gwāl) a. [L. unguis, a nail.] Pert. or having a nail or claw; appl. phalanges bearing claws or nails (zool.).

**unguiculate** (ün'gwĭk'ūlāt) a. [L. unguiculus, a nail.] Clawed; appl. petals with narrowed stalk-like portion below (bot.).

**unguis** (ün'gwīs) n. [L. unguis, claw.] A nail or claw; the narrow stalk-like portion of some petals (bot.); the lacrymal bone (anat.); one of the chitinous hooks on the foot of an Insect (zool.).

**ungula** (ün'gūłā) n. [L. unguula, hoof.] Hoof.

ungulate (ün'gwŭlāt) a. [L. unguiculatus, a nail.] Hoofed.

unguligrade (ün-gŭlĭgrād) a. [L. unguula, hoof; gradus, step.] Walking upon hoofs (zool.).

**uniaxial** (ün'ı-tăks'ıāl) a. [L. unus, one; axis, axis.] With only one axis (biol.).

unibranchiate (ün'ıbrăng'kĭāt) a. [L. unus, one; Gk. brancheia, gills.] Having one gill (zool.).

unicapsular (ün'ıkăp'sŭlār) a. [L. unus, one; capsula, case.] Having only one seed-case (bot.).

unicellular (ün'ísĕl'ŭlār) a. [L. unus, one; cellula, cell.] Having only one cell, or consisting of only one cell (biol.).

unicorn (ū'nĭkŏrn) a. [L. unus, one; cornu, horn.] Having a single horn-like spine; appl. various shells, etc. (zool.).

unicostate (ū'nĭkŏs'tāt) a. [L. unus, one; costa, rib.] Having a single prominent mid-rib, as certain leaves (bot.).

unicotyledonous (ū'nĭkŏtĭldŏnūs) a. [L. unus, one; Gk. kytos, leaf.] Having a single cotyledon (bot.).

unicuspid (ū'nĭkŭs′pid) a. [L. unus, one; cuspid, point of a spear.] Having one tapering point, as a tooth (zool.).

unidactyli (ū'nĭdăk′tīlī) a. [L. unus, one; Gk. daktylos, finger.] Having one digit only (zool.).

uniembryonate (ū'nĭĕm′brŏnāt) a. [L. unus, one; Gk. embryo, a foetus.] Having one embryo only (bot.).

unifacial (ū'nĭfi′shāl) a. [L. unus, one; facies, the face.] Having one face or chief surface (zool.).

uniflagellate (ū'nĭflăj′ĕlāt) a. [L. unus, one; flagellum, whip.] Having only one flagellum (zool.).

uniflorous (ū'nĭflŏr′ūs) a. [L. unus, one; florus, flower.] Bearing only one flower (bot.).

unifoliate (ū'nĭfō′līt) a. [L. unus, one; folium, leaf.] With only one leaf (bot.).

unifoliolate (ū'nĭfŏlĭō′līt) a. [L. unus, one; foliolum, dim. of folium, leaf.] Having one leaflet only (bot.).

unijugate (ū'nĭjoo′găt) a. [L. unus, one; jugum, yoke.] Appl. pinnate leaf having one pair of leaflets (bot.).

unilabiate (ū'nĭlā′bĭat) a. [L. unus, one; labium, lip.] With one lip only (bot., zool.).

unilaminate (ū'nĭlām′ināt) a. [L. unus, one; lamina, layer.] Having one layer only; appl. tissues (bot., zool.).

unilateral (ū'nĭlāt′ĕrăl) a. [L. unus, one; latus, side.] Arranged on one side only (bot., zool.).

unilocular (ūnĭlŏk′ŭlār) a. [L. unus, one; loculus, dim. of locus, place.] One-celled; having one division only; appl. ovaries (bot.).

unimucronate (ū'nĭmŭk′rŏnāt) a. [L. unus, one; micro, sharp point.]
Having a single sharp point or tip; *applic. leaves,* etc. (*bot.*).

**uninucleate (ün'ni-nö'klet) a. [L. unus, one; *nucleus,* nucleus.] Having one nucleus (*biol.*).**

**uniparous (ün'ni-par'ós) a. [L. unus, one; *parere,* to beget.] Producing one at a birth (*zool.*); having a cymose inflorescence with one axis at each branchling (*bot.*).**

**unipetalous (ün'ni-pet'álús) a. [L. unus, one; Gk. petalon, leaf.] Having one petal (*bot.*).**

**unipolar (ün'ni-pöl'ár) a. [L. unus, one; *polus,* pole.] Having one pole only; *applic.* some nerve-cells (*anat.*).**

**unisextate (ün'ni-sek'sát) a. [L. unus, one; *septum,* a hedge.] Having one septum or dividing partition (*biol.*).**

**unisserate (ün'ni-se'rat) a. [L. unus, one; *serra,* serrations.] Having only one row of serrations on the edge (*bot.*).**

**unisserulate (ün'ni-se-rúl'át) a. [L. unus, one; *serrula,* dim. of *serra,* saw.] Having one row of small serrations on the edge (*bot.*).**

**unisetose (ün'ni-sét'ós) a. [L. unus, one; *seta,* bristle.] Bearing one bristle (*zool.*).**

**unisexual (ün'ni-sek'süäl) a. [L. unus, one; *sexus,* sex.] Of one or other sex; distinctly male or female (*biol.*).**

**unispiral (ün'ni-spir'ál) a. [L. unus, one; *spira,* coil.] Having one spiral only (*bot.*).**

**units of Spencer,—the physiological units which determined the form of each living creature. These units were regarded as intermediate between chemical molecules and cells, and consequently must correspond to groups of molecules. They are quite useless as an interpretation of heredity, but have this advantage that they forced a more and more searching analysis into the "bearers" of heredity.**

**univalve (ün-i-valv) n. [L. unus, one; *valvae,* folding doors.] A shell consisting of one piece or valve, as a gastropod shell (*zool.*).**

**unpaired (ün'pärd) a. [L. un, not; *par,* equal.] Situated in the median line of the body, and consequently single (*zool.*).**

**unpaired fins,—the median dorsal and ventral fins (*zool.*).**

**urachus (ü'rák'ús) n. [Gk. ouron, urine; *echein,* to hold.] The median umbilical ligament (*emb.*); the fibrous cord extending from bladder to umbilicus (*anat.*).**

**urceolate (ür'seöl'át) a. [L. urceolus, small pitcher.] Pitcher-shaped; *applic.* calyx or corolla (*bot.*); shells of various Protozoa (*zool.*).**

**urceolus (ür'seöl'ús) n. [L. urceolus, small pitcher.] The external tube of certain Rotifers (*zool.*); any urn-shaped structure (*bot.*).**

**urea (ür'é'à) n. [Gk. ouron, urine.] A nitrogenous excretory substance, the chief constituent of urine (*phys.*).**

**uredinium (üré'dí'nýúm) n. [L. uredo, blight.] In Rusts, the mycelium-bearing uredospores (*bot.*).**

**uredo (üré'dó) n. [L. uredo, blight.] The summer stage of many rust Fungi (*bot.*).**

**uredospores (üré'dóspórz) n. plu. [L. uredo, blight; Gk. sporos, seed.] Reddish summer spores borne on each sporophore of Rusts, which fall and spread the disease (*bot.*).**

**ureter (üré'tër) n. [Gk. ouréter, ureter.] The duct conveying urine from kidney to bladder or cloaca (*anat.*).**

**urethra (üré'þra) n. [Gk. ouréthra, from ouron, urine.] The duct leading off the urine from the bladder, and in the male conveying the semen in addition (*anat.*).**

**urinary (ür'é'när) a. [Gk. ouron, urine.] Pert. urine; *applic.* bladder, organ, papillae, kidney tubules, etc. (*anat.*).**

**urine (ür'in) n. [Gk. ouron, urine.] A fluid excretion from the kidneys in Mammals, a solid or semisolid excretion in Birds and Reptiles (*phys.*).**

**uriniparous (ürin'i-pär'ós) a. [Gk. ouron, urine; *parere,* to beget.] Urine-producing; *applic.* to the kidney tubules in the cortical portion of the kidney (*anat.*).**
urinogenital (úrínójën’ítál) a. [Gk. ouron, urine; gignesthai, to produce.] Connected with urinary and genital systems (anat.).

urinogenital ridge,—one of a pair of ridges from which the urinary and genital systems are developed (emb.).

urinogenital sinus,—a bladder or pouch in connection with the urinary and genital systems in many animals (zool.).

urite (úrít) n. [Gk. oura, tail.] An abdominal segment in Arthropods (zool.).

urn (úrn) n. [L. urna, a pitcher.] The theca of Mosses (bot.).

urns (úrnz) n. plu. [L. urna, a pitcher.] Ciliate bodies floating in coelomic fluid of Annulates (zool.).

urobilin (úr’óbil’ín) n. [Gk. ouron, urine; L. bilis, bile.] A yellow pigment in urine (phys.).

urocardiac osicle,—a short stout bar forming part of the gastric mill in Crayfish (zool.).

urochord (úr’ókord) n. [Gk. oura, tail; chordæ, cord.] The notochord when confined to the caudal region, as in certain Tunicates (zool.).

urochrome (úr’ókróm) n. [Gk. ouron, urine; chroma, colour.] A yellowish pigment to which the ordinary colour of urine is due (phys.).

urocoel (úr’ósé) n. [Gk. ouron, urine; koilos, hollow.] An excretory organ in the Mollusca, of doubtful morphological nature (zool.).

urocyst (úr’ósist) n. [Gk. ouron, urine; kystis, hollow.] The urinary bladder (zool.).

urodaeum (úr’odé’úm) n. [Gk. ouron, urine; odatos, way.] The part or chamber of the cloaca into which the ureters and genital ducts open (zool.).

urodelous (úr’ódel’ús) a. [Gk. oura, tail; delos, visible.] With persistent tails; appl. a certain division of the Amphibians (zool.).

urogastric (úr’ógás’trik) a. [Gk. oura, tail; gaster, stomach.] The tail or posterior portion of the gastric region in certain Crustaceans (zool.).

urogenital (úr’ójën’ítal),—see urinogenital.

urohyal (úr’óhi ál) n. [Gk. oura, tail; hyoicidès, Y-shaped.] A median bony element in the hyoid arch below the hypohyals (zool.).

uromere (úr’ómér) n. [Gk. oura, tail; meros, part.] An abdominal segment in Arthropods (zool.).

uroneme (úr’óné mú) n. [Gk. oura, tail; nema, thread.] One of tail-like structures seen in some ciliate Protozoa (zool.).

uropatagium (úr’ópá tág’úm) n. [Gk. oura, tail; L. patagium, border.] The membrane stretching from one femur to the other in Bats; one of the plates at the side of the anus in Insects (zool.).

uropod (úr’ópód) n. [Gk. oura, tail; pous, foot.] Any of the abdominal appendages in the Grayfish and similar Crustaceans (zool.).

uropygial (úr’ópjí’ál) a. [Gk. orros, end of os sacrum; pyge, rump.] Pert. the uropygium; appl. oil gland (zool.).

uropygium (úr’ópjí’üm) n. [Gk. orros, end of os sacrum; pyge, rump.] The hump at the end of a bird’s trunk, containing the caudal vertebrae, and supporting the tail feathers (zool.).

uropyloric (úr’ópló’ri k) a. [Gk. oura, tail; pylé, gate.] Pert. posterior portion of crustacean stomach (zool.).

urorectal (úr’órék’tál) a. [Gk. ouron, urine; rectus, straight.] Appl. embryonic septum, which ultimately divides the intestine into anal and urogenital parts (emb.).

urorubin (úr’órúb’ín) n. [Gk. ouron, urine; L. ruber, red.] The red pigment of urine (phys.).

urossural (úr’súsrá’král) a. [Gk. oura, tail; sacrum, sacred.] Pert. caudal and sacral regions of the vertebral column (zool.).

urosome (úr’ósó m) n. [Gk. oura, tail; soma, body.] Tail region of Fish; the abdomen of an Arthropod (zool.).

urostegie (úr’óstéj) n. [Gk. oura, tail; stege, roof.] A ventral tail-plate of a Serpent (zool.); also urostegite.
urosteon (ūrōs'tēōn) n. [Gk. oura, tail; osteon, bone.] A median ossification on the back portion of the keel-bearing part of the sternum in Birds (zool.).

urosternite (ū'rōstēr'nīt) n. [Gk. oura, tail; sternon, breast.] A ventral plate of an arthropodan abdominal segment (zool.).

urosthenic (ū'rōsthēnik) a. [Gk. oura, tail; sthenos, strength.] Having the tail strongly developed for propulsion (zool.).

urostyle (ū'rōstīl) n. [Gk. oura, tail; stylos, pillar.] An unsegmented bone, the posterior part of the vertebral column of anurous Amphibians; the hypural bone in Fishes (zool.).

Urtthiere (oo'rērē) n. plu. [Ger. Urthiere, protozoa.] A name given by Oken to the Infusoria (biol.).

urticant (ūr'tīkānt) a. [L. urtica, nettle.] Appl. thread-cells with power of stinging.

use inheritance,—the transmission of acquired characteristics (biol.).

uterine (ū'tērīn) a. [L. uterus, womb.] Pert. uterus; appl. artery, vein, plexus of Mammals (anat., zool.).

uterine bell,—a muscular bell-like structure in the female of certain thread-worms, communicating with coelom and uterus (zool.).

uterobdominal (ū'tērōbdomīnāl) a. [L. uterus, womb; abdomen, stomach.] Pert. uterus and abdominal region (anat.).

uterosacral (ū'tērōsākrāl) a. [L. uterus, womb; sacrum, sacred.] Appl. two ligaments of the sacro-genital folds attached to the sacrum (anat.).

uterovaginal (ū'tērōvājīnāl) a. [L. uterus, womb; vagina, vagina.] Pert. uterus and vagina (anat.).

uterovesical (ū'tērōvesikāl) a. [L. uterus, womb; vesicula, vesicle.] Pert. uterus and bladder (anat.).

uterus (ū'tērūs) n. [L. uterus, womb.] The organ in female Mammals in which the embryo develops and is nourished before birth; any enlarged portion of the oviduct modified to serve as a place for development of young or of eggs in lower vertebrates (anat.).

uterus masculinus,—a large median sac attached to the dorsal surface of the urine-genital canal of the male (zool.); the utriculus prostaticus (anat.).

utricle (ū'trikəl) n. [L. utriculus, a small bag or bottle.] An air-bladder; a membranous indehiscent one-celled fruit (bot.); a membranous sac of the ear-labyrinth; the uterus masculinus (zool.).

utricular (ū'träkūlər) a. [L. utriculus, small bag.] Containing vessels like small bags; appl. modification of laticiferous tissue (bot.).

utriculus (ū'träkūlūs) n. [L. utriculus, small bag.] The utricule of the ear (anat.); the air-bladder of aquatic plants (bot.).

uva (ū'vā) n. [L. uva, grape.] A pulpy indehiscent fruit with central placenta, like the grape (bot.).

uvea (ū'veā) n. [L. uva, grape.] The pigmented epithelium covering the posterior surface of the iris (anat.).

uvula (ūvūlə) n. [L. uva, grape.] A lobe of the cerebellum; a conical pendulous process from the soft palate (anat.).

V

vacuolar (vākū'ōlər) a. [L. vacuus, empty.] Pert. or like a vacuole.

vacuolated (vākū'ōlə'tēd) a. [L. vacuus, empty.] Containing vacuoles.

vacuole (vākū'ōl) n. [L. vacuus, empty.] One of the spaces found in cell protoplasm containing air, sap, or partially digested food material (cyt.).

vagal (vā'gāl) a. [L. vagus, wandering.] Pert. the vagus (anat.).

vagina (vā'jīnā) n. [L. vagina, a sheath.] A sheath or sheath-like tube; a canal leading from the uterus to the external opening of the genital canal (anat.); the expanded sheath-like portion of a leaf base (bot.).

vaginal (vājīnāl, vājīnāl) a. [L. vagina, sheath.] Pert. or supplying the vagina; appl. arteries, nerves, etc. (anat.).
vaginal process,—a projecting lamina on the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal; either of a pair of laminae on the sphenoid (anat.).

vaginate (vājīnāt) a. [L. vagina, sheath.] Invested as with a sheath (anat.).

vaginervose (vājīnēr'vōs) a. [L. vagus, wandering; nervus, sinew.] With irregularly-arranged veins (bot.).

vaginicolous (vājīnīk'ōlūs) a. [L. vagina, sheath; colere, to inhabit.] Appl. certain Infusorians which build and inhabit sheathes or cases (zoöl.).

vaginiferous (vājīnīfērūs) a. [L. vagina, sheath; ferre, to carry.] Vaginate.

vaginipennate (vājīnīpēn'āt). a. [L. vagina, sheath; penna, feather.] Having wings protected by a sheath (zoöl.).

vaginula (vājīnūlā) n. [L. vaginula, dim. of vagina, sheath.] A small sheath (zoöl.); a sheath surrounding the basal portion of the sporophyte in Mosses (bot.).

vagus (vāgūs) n. [L. vagus, wandering.] The pneumogastric or tenth cranial nerve (anat.).

vallecula (vālēk'ūlā) n. [L. vallis, valley.] A depression (anat.); a groove or depression (bot.).

vallecular (vālēk'ūlār) a. [L. vallis, valley.] Pert. groove or depression.

vallecular canal,—one of the canals in the cortical tissue of the stem of the Horse-tails (bot.).

valleculate (vālēk'ūlāt) a. [L. vallis, valley.] Grooved.

valval (vāl'vāl) a. [L. valva, leaf, fold.] Appl. view of a Diatom when one whole valve is next the observer (bot.).

valvar (vāl'vār)—sec valval.

valvate (vāl'vāt) a. [L. valva, fold.] Hinged at the margin only; meeting at the edges; opening by so-called valves (bot.); furnished with valves (zoöl.).

valve (vālv) n. [L. valva, fold.] Any of the various structures which permit flow in one direction, but are capable of closing the tube or vessel and preventing the backward flow (anat.); any of the pieces formed by a capsule on dehiscence; the lid-like structure of certain anthers; one of the pieces forming the shell of a Diatom (bot.); any of the pieces which form the shell in certain Molluscs, Barnacles, etc.; one of the pieces forming the sheath of the ovipositor in certain Insects (zoöl.).

valve of Vleussens (vyū'sōn),—a thin layer of white matter extending between the superior peduncles of the cerebellum (anat.).

valvelet (vālv'let) n. [L. valva, fold.] A valveula.

valvula (vāl'vūlā) n. [L. valvula, dim. of valva, fold.] A small fold or valve (anat.).

valvulae conniventes,—folds of membrane found in the alimentary canal from duodenum to ileum, affording an increased area for secretion and absorption (anat.).

vane (vān) n. [A.S. fana, a small flag.] The vexillum or web of a feather, consisting of barsb, etc. (zoöl.).

variant (vār'īánt) n. [L. varian, changing.] An individual or species deviating in some character or characters from the type (biol.).

variation (vār'iashūn) n. [L. variare, to change.] Divergence from type in certain characteristics (biol.).

varicellate (vār'išēl'āt) a. [L. varix, ridge.] Appl. shells with small or indistinct ridges (zoöl.).

variole (vā'riōl) n. [L. varius, various.] A small pit-like marking found on various parts in Insects (zoöl.).

varix (vār'iks) n., varices (vār'īsēz) plu. [L. varix, dilatation.] One of the prominent ridges across the whorls of various univalve shells showing the previous position of the outer lip (zoöl.).

vas (vās) n., vasa (vāzā) plu. [L. vas, vessel.] A small vessel, duct, blind tube, or canal (anat.).

vasa deferentia,—the ducts leading from the testes to the penis (anat.), or to the exterior, the urogenital canal, or cloaca (zoöl.).
vasa efferentia,—the tubes which lead from the testis to the vas deferens (anat.).

vasal (vä'säl) a. [L. vas, vessel.] Pert. or connected with a vessel.

vascular (vä’skůłăr) a. [L. vasculum, small vessel.] Pert., consisting of, or containing vessels adapted for the transmission or circulation of fluid (anat.).

vascular areas,—several scattered areas developed between endoderm and mesoderm of yolk-sac, the beginnings of primitive blood-vessels (emb.).

vascular bundle,—a group of special cells consisting of two parts, the xylem or wood portion and the phloem or bast portion; many of the vascular bundles have in addition a thin strip of cambium separating the two parts (bot.).

vascular tissue,—especially modified plant-cells, usually consisting of either tracheal or sieve cells, for the circulation of sap (bot.).

vasculum (vä’skůłüm) n. [L. vasculum, small vessel.] A pitcher-shaped leaf or ascidium (bot.).

vasifactive (vä’sfako’tiv) a. [L. vas, vessel; facere, to make.] Producing new blood-vessels (emb.).

vasiform (vä’sifór’m) a. [L. vas, vessel; forma, shape.] Functioning as or resembling a duct; vascular (biol.).

vasoconstrictor (vä’sökônstrôk’tôr) a. [L. vas, vessel; constringere, to draw tight.] Causing constriction (phys.).

vasodentine (vä’sô’dên’tin) n. [L. vas, vessel; dens, tooth.] A variety of dentine permeated by blood-vessels (anat.).

vasodilator (vä’sô’diâl’a’tôr) a. [L. vas, vessel; dilatus, separated.] Relaxing or enlarging the vessels (phys.).

vasoformative (vä’sôför’mâtiv)—see vasifactive.

vasohypertonic (vä’sôhi’pértônik)—see vasoconstrictor.

vasohypotonic (vä’sôhi’pôtônik)—see vasodilator.

vasoinhibitory (vä’sôinhib’ôrî)—see vasodilator.

vasomotion (vä’sô’mô’shûn) n. [L. vas, vessel; movere, to move.] Any change in the calibre of a blood-vessel (phys.).

vasomotor (vä’sômô’tôr) a. [L. vas, vessel; movere, to move.] Appl. nerves supplying the muscles in the wall of blood-vessels and regulating the calibre of the blood-vessels, through containing both vasoconstrictor and vasodilator fibres (phys.).

vastus (vä’s tôs) n. [L. vastus, immense.] Name given to various divisions or parts of the quadriiceps muscle of the thigh (anat.).

vegetal pole,—that side of a blastula at which the megameres collect; opp. animal pole (emb.).

vegetation (vä’sê’ta’shûn) n. [L. vegetare, to enliven.] Plants considered collectively.

vegetative (vä’sê’ta’tîv) a. [L. vegetare, to enliven.] Appl. to stage of pure growth in plants as opp. reproductive; appl. foliage shoots as opp. flower or reproductive shoots (bot.).

vegetative cone,—the apical point (bot.).

vegetative pole,—see vegetal pole (emb.).

vegetative reproduction,—among animals, a kind of asexual reproduction which consists in the formation of buds (zool.).

veil (väîl) n. [L. velum, a sail.] The velum; the calyptra (bot.); the velum (sool.).

veins (vâinz) n. plu. [L. vena, vein.] The branched vessels which convey blood to the heart (anat.); the ribs or nervures of an insect wing (sool.); the branching ribs or nerves of a leaf (bot.).

velamen (vêlâm’men) n. [L. velum, a sail.] A membrane (anat.); a sheath of tracheides at the apex of the aerial roots of Orchids (bot.).

velar (vä’lar) a. [L. velum, a sail.] Pert. situated near, or belonging to the velum.

velarum (vêlär’üm) n. [L. velum, covering.] The velum of certain of the Cubomedusae, which differs from a true velum in containing endodermic canals (sool.).

velate (vêlät) a. [L. velum, covering.] Veiled; covered by a velum.
veliger (vēl'iجر) n. [L. velum, velum; gerere, to carry.] The second stage in the larval life of certain Molluscs when the head bears the velum (sool.).

vellus (vēl'ūs) n. [L. vellus, fleece.] The stipe of a Fungus (bot.).

velum (vēl'ūm) n. [L. velum, covering.] Any membrane or structure likened to a veil (anat.); in Hydro-medusae and certain Jelly-fish the annular membrane projecting inwards from the margin of the bell; a membrane in connection with the buccal cavity in the Lancelet; a membrane-like structure bordering the oral cavity of certain Ciliates; the larval swimming organ of the veliger larva (sool.); a mass of tissue stretching from the stipe to the pileus in certain Thallophytes (bot.).

velutinous (vēl'u tin'ūs) a. [It. velluto, velvet.] Covered with very fine, dense, short upright hairs (sool.).

velvet (vēl'vet) n. [M.E. vellvet, velvet.] The soft and vascular skin which covers the antlers of Deer during growth, but is later rubbed off by the animal (sool.).

vena (vē'nā) n., venae (vē'nē) plu. [L. vena, vein.] Any of the vessels by which the blood is carried from the body to the heart (anat.).

venation (vēnā'shūn) n. [L. vena, vein.] Nervation; the system or disposition of veins or nerves (bot., sool.).

venin (vēn'in) n. [L. venenum, poison.] Any of the toxic substances in snake poison (phys.).

venomosalivary (vēn'ōmōsal'i vāri) a. [L. venenum, poison; salivare, to salivate.] Pert. or designating salivary glands of which the secretion is poisonous (sool.).

venomous (vēn'ōmūs) a. [L. venenum, poison.] Having poison-glands; able to inflict a poisonous wound (sool.).

venose (vē'nōs) a. [L. vena, vein.] With many and prominent veins (bot.).

venous (vē'nūs) a. [L. vena, vein.] Pert. vein; applied to blood returning to the heart after circulation in the body (phys.).

vent (vēnt) n. [L. findere, to cleave.] The anus; the cloacal or anal aperture in the lower vertebrates (sool.).

vent feather,—an under tail covert feather (sool.).

venter (vēn' tēr) n. [L. venter, belly.] The abdomen; lower abdominal surface; a protuberance, as of a muscle; a smooth concave surface (anat.); the swollen basal portion of an archegonium (bot.).

ventral (vēn'trāl) a. [L. venter, belly.] Pert. or situated on the lower or abdominal surface (sool.); perl. or designating that surface of a petal, etc., that faces the centre or axis of the flower; appl. lower surface of flattened ribbon-like thalli (bot.).

ventricle (vēn'trikl) n. [L. ventricus, dim. of venter, belly.] A cavity or chamber, as in heart or brain; appl. fusiform fossa of larynx (anat.); the gizzard of Birds; the mid-gut or chylific ventricle of Insects (sool.).

ventricose (vēn'trikūs) a. [L. venter, belly.] Swelling out in the middle, or unequally; appl. shells (sool.).

ventricular (vēn'tri kūl'ār) a. [L. ventriculus, belly.] Pert. a ventricle; appl. ligaments and folds of the larynx; appl. septum or valves in heart (anat.).

ventriculus (vēn'trikūlūs), — see ventricle.

ventrodorsal (vēn'trōdōr'sāl) a. [L. venter, belly; dorsum, back.] Extending from ventral to dorsal surface (sool.).

ventrolateral (vēn'trolāt' erāl) a. [L. venter, belly; latus, side.] At the side of the ventral region; appl. different structures in various groups (sool.).

venule (vēn'ūl) n. [L. venula, dim. of vena, vein.] A small vein of an insect's wing (sool.).

vermian (vērm'iān) a. [L. vermis, worm.] Worm-like.

vermicular (vērmikūlār) a. [L. vermis, worm.] Resembling a worm in appearance or movement (sool.).

vermiculate (vērmikūlāt) a. [L. vermis, worm.] Marked with
numerous fine lines or bands of colour (zool.); marked by numerous irregular depressed lines (bot.).

vermiform (vĕrmifŏrm) a. [L. vermis, worm; forma, shape.] Shaped like a worm; appl. numerous structures, but especially to the appendix.

vermis (vĕrmis) n. [L. vermis, worm.] The annulated median portion of the cerebellum (anat.); the central portion of the cerebellum in Birds and Reptiles (zool.).

vernation (vĕrnā'shŭn) n. [L. vernatio, sloughing.] The arrangement of leaves within a bud (bot.).

verruca (vĕrōok'ă) n. [L. verruca, wart.] Any wart-like projection; one of the small wart-like projections surrounding the base of the polyps in many of the Alcyonaria (zool.).

verruciform (vĕroos'ĭfŏrm) a. [L. verruca, wart; forma, shape.] Wart-shaped.

verrucose (vĕrook'ŏs) a. [L. verruca, wart.] Covered with wart-like projections (zool., bot.).

versatile (vĕr'sătĭl) a. [L. versare, to turn around.] Swinging freely; appl. anthers (bot.); capable of turning backwards and forwards; appl. bird's toe (zool.).

versicoloured (vĕr'sĭkŭlĕrd) a. [L. versare, to change; color, colour.] Variegated in colour (bot.); capable of changing colour (zool.).

vertebra (vĕrtĕbra) n. [L. vertebra, joint.] Any of the bony or cartilaginous segments that make up the backbone (anat., zool.); one of the ossicles in an ophiuroid arm (zool.).

vertebra prominens (prŏmĭnĕnz)—the seventh cervical vertebra (anat.).

vertebral (vĕrtĕbral) a. [L. vertebra, joint.] Pert. spinal column (anat.); appl. various structures situated near or connected with the spinal column, or with any structure likened to the spinal column (zool.).

vertebrarterial canal,—term applied to the canal formed by the foramina in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae or between cervical rib and vertebra (zool.).

vertebrate (vĕrtĕbrāt) a. [L. vertebra, joint.] Having a backbone or spinal column (zool.).

vertebration (vĕrtĕbrā'shŭn) n. [L. vertebra, joint.] Dividing up into segments or divisions resembling vertebrae (emb.).

vertex (vĕrtēks) n. [L. vertex, top.] The top of the head; the highest point of the skull (anat.).

vertical (vĕrtĭkāl) a. [L. vertex, top.] Standing upright; lengthwise, in direction of axis (bot.); pert. vertex of head (zool.).

vertical margin,—the limit between the frons and the occiput in Diptera (zool.).

verticill (vĕrtĭsĭl) n. [L. verticillus, dim. of vertex, whirl.] An arrangement of flowers, structures or inflorescences about the same point on the axis (bot.).

verticillaster (vĕrtĭsĭlăs'tĕr) n. [L. verticillus, small whorl; aster, star.] A much condensed cyme with the appearance of a whorl, but in reality arising in the axils of opposite leaves (bot.).

verticillate (vĕrtĭsĭlāt) a. [L. verticillus, small whorl.] Appl. antennae the joints of which are surrounded, at equal distances, with stiff hairs (zool.); disposed in verticils (bot.).

verumontanum (vĕr'oōmŏntā'nŭm) n. [L. veru, spit; montanum, mountainous.] A small elevation on the floor of the urethra where the seminal ducts enter (anat.).

vesica (vĕsĭkā) n. [L. vesica, bladder.] The bladder.

vesical (vĕsĭkal) a. [L. vesica, bladder.] Pert. or in relation with the bladder; appl. arteries, etc. (anat.).

vesicle (vĕsĭkl) n. [L. vesicula, dim. of vesica, bladder.] A small globular or bladder-like air space in the tissues (bot.); a small cavity or sac usually containing fluid (zool.); a hollow prominence on a shell or coral (zool.); one of the three primary cavities of the brain (anat.).

vesicula (vĕsĭkŭlā) n. [L. vesicula, small bladder.] A small bladder-like cyst or sac (anat.).

vesicula seminalis,—a sac in which spermatozoa complete their development and are stored (zool.).
vesicular (vēs'ik'ŭlār) a. [L. vesicula, small bladder.] Composed of or marked by the presence of vesicle-like cavities (bot., zool.).

vesicular gland, — a gland in the tissue underlying the epidermis in plants and containing essential oils (bot.).

vesiculase (vēs'ik'ŭlās) n. [L. vesicula, small bladder.] An enzyme from the secretion of the prostate gland, which is capable of coagulating the contents of the seminal vesicles (phys.).

vespertine (vēsp'ěrtīn) a. [L. vesper, evening star.] Blossoming in the evening (bot.); crepuscular (zool.).

vespoid (vēs'pōid) a. [L. vespa, wasp; Gk. eidos, like.] Wasp-like (zool.).

vessel (vēs'ēl) n. [L. vescellum, dim. of vasculum, vessel.] Any tube or canal with properly defined walls in which fluids, such as blood, lymph, etc., circulate (anat.); a continuous tube formed by the superposition of numerous cells (bot.).

vestibular (vēstīb'ŭlār) a. [L. vestibulum, a passage.] Pert. a vestibule; appl. artery, bulb, fissure, gland, etc. (anat.).

vestibulate (vēstībŭlāt) a. [L. vestibulum, a passage.] In the form of a passage between two channels (biol.); resembling a vestibule.

vestibule (vēstībŭl) n. [L. vestibulum, passage.] A cavity leading into another cavity or passage, as the cavity of the ear-labyrinth; the space between the labia minora containing the opening of the urethra; the portion of the ventricle directly below the opening of the aortic arch; the cavity leading to the larynx; the nasal cavity (anat.); the posterior chamber of a bird's cloaca; a small tubular or grooved depression leading to the mouth in most Infusorians; the space within the circle of tentacles in endoproctan Polyzoans (zool.).

vestibulum,—see vestibule.

vestige (vēstĭj) n. [L. vestigium, a trace.] A small degenerate or imperfectly developed organ or part which may have been complete and functional in some ancestor (biol.).

vestigial (vēstĭj'ĭl) a. [L. vestigium, trace.] Small and imperfectly developed (biol.).

vestiture (vēstĭtūr) n. [L. vestis, garment.] A body covering, as of scales, feathers, etc. (zool.).

veterinary (vētěrĭnärĭ) a. [L. veterinarius, pert. beast of burden.] Pert. art of treating the diseases of animals (zool.).

vexillary (vēk'silārĭ, vēks'ilārĭ) a. [L. vexillum, standard.] Pert. a vexillum; appl. a type of aestivation in which the upper petal is folded over the others (bot.).

vexillate (vēk'silāt) a. [L. vexillum, standard.] Bearing a vexillum.

vexillum (vēk'silūm, vēk'silŭm) n. [L. vexillum, standard.] The upper petal in a papilionaceous flower (bot.); the vane of a feather (zool.).

via (vi' ā, vē' ā) n. [L. via, way.] A way or passage (anat.).

vibraculum (vibrā'kŭlām) n. plu. [L. vibraculum, whip.] The movable whip-like organs, supposed to be modified zooids for defensive purposes, found on the Polyzoa (zool.).

vibracularium (vibrā'kŭlā'riŭm),—the vibracula.

vibratile (vibrā'tīl) a. [L. vibrare, to quiver.] Oscillating; appl. antennae of Insects (zool.).

vibratile corpuscles, — corpuscles closely resembling sperms found in the coelomic fluid of Star-fish (zool.).

vibrioid (vibrī'oid) a. [L. vibrare, to quiver; eidos, like.] Like a vibrio, a bacterium with thread-like appendages and a vibratory motion (bot.).

vibrioid body,—a slender cylindrical body found in the superficial layer of many Algae and Fungi (bot.).

vibrissa (vibrī'sā) n., vibrissae (vibrī'sē) plu. [L. vibrissa, a nostril hair.] A hair growing on the nostril or face of animals, the whiskers of the cat, etc., acting often as organs of touch (zool.).

vicinism (viś'nĭzm) n. [L. vicinus, neighbour.] The tendency to variation due to the proximity of related forms (biol.).
villiform (vīlˈ형) a. [L. villus, shaggy hair; forma, shape.] Having the form or appearance of velvet; appl. dentition (zool.).

villus (vīlˈas) a. [L. villus, shaggy hair.] Pubescent (bot.); having villi or covered with villi (zool.).

villus (vīlˈas) n., villi (vīlˈi) plu. [L. villus, shaggy hair.] Trophonemata or minute vascular processes on the intestine lining; processes on the chorion through which nourishment passes to the embryo (anat.); fine straight processes on the epidermis of plants (bot.).

vimen (vīˈmɛn) n., vimina (vîmˈɪnə) plu. [L. vimen, twig.] A long slender shoot or branch (bot.).

viniculum (vīnˈkələm) n., vincula (vīnˈkələ) plu. [L. vinculum, chain.] Slender tendinous bands; accessory connecting bands of fibres, as vinsicula brevia (anat.); a band uniting the two main tendons of the foot in Birds (zool.).

viroscope (vīˈrəsˌɛns) n. [L. virescere, to grow green.] The production of green colouring matter in petals instead of the usual colouring matter (bot.).

virgate (vərˈget) a. [L. virga, twig.] Rod-shaped.

virginal (vərˈjînəl) a. [L. virgo, virgin.] Appl. female which reproduces parthenogenetically (zool.).

virgula (vərˈgulə) n. [L. virga, rod.] A small rod, the axis of a Graptolite.

viscera (vīsˈəra) n. plu. [L. viscera, bowels.] The internal organs contained in the various cavities of the body (anat.).

visceral (vīsˈərəl) a. [L. viscera, bowels.] Pert. the viscera; appl. to numerous structures and organs (anat.).

visceral arches—A series of arches developed in connection with the mouth and pharynx (zool.).

visceral clefts—A series of furrows or clefts on the neck region between successive visceral arches, which may or may not place the pharynx in direct communication with the exterior (anat.).

visceromotor (vīsˈərəmˈətər) a. [L. viscera, bowels; movere, to move.] Carrying motor impulses to the viscera (phys.).

viscosity (vĭskəˈsətē) n. [L. viscosus, viscous.] The internal friction in liquids due to the adherence of particles to one another (phys.).

visitant (vīˈzətənt) n. [L. visere, to go to see.] Term appl. a bird which is not an inhabitant of a certain region, but appears at stated periods in that region (zool.).

visual purple—See rhodopsin (phys.).

vital force—the peculiar form of energy manifested in living phenomena when considered distinct from chemical, physical, and mechanical forces (biol.).

vital functions—the functions of the body on which life depends (phys.).

vitalism (vīˈtəlzəm) n. [L. vita, life.] The belief that the various phenomena exhibited in living organisms are due to a special force quite distinct from physical forces (biol.).

vitamines (vīˈtəmīnz) n. plu. [L. vita, life; ammoniacum, resinous gum.] Active substances whose absence in diet causes disease—as in beri-beri; basic nitrogenous substances occurring in varying amounts in different foods (phys.).

vitellarius (vīˈtelərēəs) a. [L. vitellus, yolk.] A special organ in Flatworms and many Rotifers which produces yolk-laden cells (zool.).

vitelligenous (vīˈteləjˈənas) a. [L. vitellus, yolk; gignere, to beget.] Producing yolk; appl. cells in the ovary of many Insects (zool.).

vitellin (vīˈtelən) n. [L. vitellus, yolk.] The phospho-protein of egg-yolk (phys.); a similar or related substance in seeds (bot.).

vitelline (vīˈtelən) a. [L. vitellus, yolk.] Pert. the yolk, or yolk-producing organ; appl. artery, vein, duct (zool., emb.).

vitellophags (vīˈteləˌfo āgzs) n. plu. [L. vitellus, yolk; Gr. phagein, to eat.] Isolated cells forming the hypoblast of Crustacean egg (zool.).

vitellose (vīˈterəs) n. [L. vitellus, yolk.] A substance formed in the digestion of yolk (phys.).

vitellus (vīˈteləs) n. [L. vitellus, yolk.] The yolk of an egg (emb.).
vitrella (vitřěl'ǎ) n. [L. vitrum, glass.] A crystalline cone cell of an invertebrate eye (zool.).

vitreodontine (vitř'o-dō-děn'tin) n. [L. vitreus, glassy; dens, tooth.] A very hard variety of dentine (zool.).

vitreous (vitřeůs) a. [L. vitreus, glassy.] Transparent; appl. a clear jelly-like substance in the inner chamber of the eye (anat.).

vitta (vítťa) n., vittae (vít'tē) plu. [L. vitta, band or fillet.] One of the oil receptacles in an umbellifer fruit (bot.); a band of colour (zool.).

vivification (vivīfi-kā'shūn) n. [L. vivus, living; parere, to beget.] One of the series of changes in assimilation by which the proteid material which has been taken up by the cell is able to exhibit the phenomena of living protoplasm (phys.).

viviparity (viv-ipar-ǐtī) n. [L. vivus, alive; parere, to beget.] The condition of bringing the young forth alive (zool.); or of multiplying by means of shoots or bulbils (bot.).

viviparous (vivīpārūs) a. [L. vivus, living; parere, to beget.] Bringing forth the young alive; cf. oviparous (zool.); germinating while still attached to the parent (bot.).

vocal (vo'kāl) a. [L. voc; voice.] Pert. voice or utterance of sounds.

cordial cords—folds of mucous membrane projecting into the larynx.

volar (voľǎr) a. [L. vola, the palm of the hand.] Pert. palm of the hand or to the sole of the foot (anat.).

Volkmann’s canals (volk’mān)z.—simple canals piercing the circumferential or periosteal lamellae of bone for the passage of blood-vessels (phys.).

volumble (volūb’l) a. [L. volvere, to twist.] Twining spirally (bot.).

voluntary (volūn-tār’i) a. [L. voluntas, will.] Subject to or regulated by the will; appl. action of muscles (phys.).

volute (volūt’) a. [L. volvere, to twist.] Spirally twisted (zool.).

volutin grains,—grains formed in cytoplasm and representing a food-material which is absorbed by the nucleus in growth and formation of chromatin (cyt.).

volution (volū’shūn) n. [L. volvere, to twist.] The spiral twists of a shell (zool.).

volva (vol’vā) n. [L. volva, wrapper.] The sac-like structure enveloping the stipes of an Agaric (bot.).

volvate (vol’vāt) a. [L. volva, wrapper.] Provided with a volva (bot.).

vomer (vo’mer) n. [L. vomer, ploughshare.] A bone in the nasal region of the skull (anat.).

vomerine (vo’merīn) a. [L. vomer, ploughshare.] Pert. the vomer; appl. teeth (zool.).

vomeronasal (vo’merŏ-nā’zal) a. [L. vomer, ploughshare; nasus, nose.] Appl. cartilage and organ in region of vomer and nasal cavity (anat.).

von Baer’s law,—see recapitulation theory.

vortex (vōrt’ēks) n. [L. vortex, vortex.] The spiral arrangement of the muscle fibres at the apex of the heart (anat.).

volva (volv’ā) n. [L. vulva, vulva.] The external parts of the female genital organs (anat.).

volviform (volv’ī-form) a. [L. vulva, vulva; forma, shape.] Like a cleft with projecting lips (bot.); shaped like a vulva (zool.).

vulvouterine (vulv’vō’ter’en) a. [L. vulva, vulva; uterus, womb.] Pert. vulva and the uterus (anat.).

vulvovaginal (vulv’vō-vaj’in’al) a. [L. vulva, vulva; vagina, sheath.] Pert. the vulva and the vagina (anat.).

Wallace’s Line,—an imaginary line separating the Australian and Oriental regions: it ran between Bali and Lombok, between Celebes and Borneo, and then to the eastward of the Philippines (zool.).

Wallarian degeneration,—the degeneration of nerve fibres following section,—this proceeds from the seat of the injury along the axon away from the neuron (phys.).

wandering cells,—amoeboid cells of mesogloea; migratory leucocytes of areolar tissue (zool.).
warm-blooded,—a term appl. animals which have a fairly high and constant temperature which is above that of the surrounding medium.

warning colours,—conspicuous colours assumed by many animals to warn off enemies (b. l.).

wart (wört) n. [A.S. wearte, wart.] A dry excrescence formed on the skin (zool.); a firm glandular pro-
tubrance (bot.).

water-cells,—specialized cells in the stomach of the camel for storage of fluid (zool.).

water culture,—the experimental growing of plants in water to see the effect of different salts on them (bot.).

water-gland,—a structure in the mesophyll of leaves regulating water excretion through stomata (bot.).

water-pore,—the minute ciliated opening through the actinal wall of the disc of Antedon (zool.); an opening at the apex of a leaf-vein for the excretion of water (bot.).

water-stomata,—pores on the surfaces of leaves for the excretion of water (bot.).

water-tube,—a ciliated branched tube connected with the ring-vessel and coelom (zool.).

water-vascular system,—a system of canals circulating a watery fluid throughout the body of Echinoderm; also applied to the excretory system of Platyhelminths (zool.).

wattle (wot′l) n. [A.S. watel, bag.] The fleshy process, usually red, under the throat of a cock or turkey (zool.).

wax (wáks) n. [A.S. weax, wax.] A substance produced by bees and used in forming the honeycomb (zool.).

wax-pocket,—a wax-secreting cavity on the abdomen of the bee (zool.).

web (wëb) n. [A.S. webbe, web.] The membrane stretching from toe to toe in swimming Birds; vexillum; the fine network of threads spun by Spiders (zool.).

webbed (wëbd) a. [A.S. webbe, web.] Appl. feet of swimming Birds owing to the toes being connected by a membrane (zool.).

Weberian apparatus,—an apparatus found in Cypriniformes connecting the ear with the air-bladder, first described by Weber (zool.).

Weberian ossicles,—a chain of four small bones stretching on each side from a membranous fenestra of the atrium to the air-bladder in Cyprini-
forms (zool.).

wedge bones,—small infravertebral ossifications at the junction of two vertebrae, often present in Lizards (zool.).

Weismannism (wis'mänizm) n. [Weismann, German biologist.] The teaching of Weismann in connection with evolution and heredity, chiefly dealing with the continuity of the germ-plasm, and the non-transmissibility of acquired char-
acteristics.

wheel (hwōl) n. [A.S. hwelian, to inflame.] A long-continued shortening and thickening of a muscle fibre on stimulation (phys.).

wheel-organ,—the locomotory ciliated ring of Rotifers; the specialized ciliated epithelial structure in the buccal cavity of the Cephalochorda (zool.).

white body,—the so-called optic gland of Molluscs, a large soft body of unknown function (zool.).

white corpuscle,—a leucocyte.

white matter,—tracts of medullated fibres in brain and spinal cord (anat.).

white yolk spheres,—minute vesicles forming a flask-shaped plug in the centre of the egg-yolk, and a layer investing it (cyt.).

whorl (hwőrl) n. [A.S. hwœrfu, a wheel.] The spiral turn of a univalve shell (zool.); a circle of flowers or parts of a flower arising from one point (bot.).

wind-fertilization,—the fertilization of plants by pollen carried by the wind (bot.).

wing (wing) n. [M.E. wings, wing.] One of two lateral petals in a papilionaceous flower; the lateral expansion on many seeds (bot.); any broad membranous expansion; the fore-limb of Birds; the flight organ of Insects (zool.).
Wing coverts,—see tectrices.

Wing pad,—the undeveloped wing of insect pupae (zool.).

Wing petal,—the lateral petal in papilionaceous plants (bot.).

Winter egg,—the egg of many freshwater forms provided with a thick shell which preserves it as it lies quiescent during the winter; cf. summer eggs (zool.).

Wisdom teeth,—the four molar teeth which complete the permanent set in man, erupting much later than the others (anat.).

Wolf tooth,—a small premolar tooth at the front of the premolar series, occasionally present in Horses (zool.).

Wolffian (woolf'fian) a. [Wolff, embryologist.] Appl. certain structures first discovered by Wolff.

Wolffian body,—the embryonic mesonephros which arises by the development of a series of mesonephric tubules (anat.).

Wolffian duct,—the duct of the mesonephros: this may arise either by a splitting of the pronephric duct, or it may be the whole of the pronephric duct (anat.).

Wolffian ridges,—ridges which appear on either side of the middle line of the early embryo, and upon which the limb-buds are formed (emb.).

Wood (wood) n. [A.S. wudu, wood.] The hard substance of a tree stem, the xylem of the vascular bundles (bot.).

Wood cell,—one of the special cells in the xylem of a vascular bundle (bot.).

Wood fibres,—sclerenchymatous fibres (bot.).

Wood parenchyma,—lignified parenchymatous cells (bot.).

Wood vessel,—an element of tracheal tissue, a long tubular structure formed by cell-fusion (bot.).

Woolner's tubercle,—see Darwinian tubercle (zool.).

Worker,—a non-fertile female in a colony of social Insects (zool.).

Worm (würm) n. [A.S. wyrm, worm.] A general name of no scientific value, used to designate any of the Flatworms, Roundworms, Polychaetes or Oligochaetes (zool.).

Wormian bones (wör'miän),—see sutural bones.

Wrist bones,—the name applied to the bones that go to make up the carpus (zool.).

Xanthin (zân'thin) n. [Gk. xanthos, yellow.] Yellow colouring matter in flowers (bot.).

Xanthine (zân'thin, zân'thēn) n. [Gk. xanthos, yellow.] Dioxy-purine, found in muscle, liver, pancreas, and in urine; also in certain plants (phys.).

Xanthocarpous (zân'thökär'pūs) a. [Gk. xanthos, yellow; karpos, fruit.] Having yellow fruits (bot.).

Xanthodont (zân'thōdōnt) a. [Gk. xanthos, yellow; odous, tooth.] Having yellow-coloured incisors; appl. certain Rodents (zool.).

Xanthophane (zân'thōfān) n. [Gk. xanthos, yellow; phainein, to appear.] Chromophane.

Xanthophyll (zân'thōfill) n. [Gk. xanthos, yellow; phyllon, leaf.] A yellow colouring matter found in autumn leaves, probably a constituent of chlorophyll (bot.).

Xanthopous (zân'thopūs) a. [Gk. xanthos, yellow; pous, foot.] Having a yellow stem (bot.).

Xanthospermous (zân'thōspēr'mūs) a. [Gk. xanthos, yellow; sperma, seed.] Having yellow seeds (bot.).

Xenarthral (zên'ahr'thral) a. [Gk. xenos, strange; arthron, joint.] Having additional articular facets on the dorso-lumbar vertebrae (zool.).

Xenia (zê'nēa) n. [Gk. xenos, hospitable.] Appearances in the seed of characters, after cross-fertilization, belonging to foreign pollen parent (bot.).

Xenogamy (zên'əgə'mī) n. [Gk. xenos, strange; gamos, marriage.] Cross-fertilization (bot.).

Xenogenesis (zên'əjēn'ēsēs) n. [Gk. xenos, strange; gignesthai, to produce.] Heterogenesis (biol.).

Xenomorphosis (zên'əmorf'rōsīs) n. [Gk. xenos, strange; morphe, shape.] Heteromorphosis.
xenophya (zēn′öff′ā) n. plu. [Gk. xenos, strange; physein, to grow.] Foreign bodies deposited in interspaces of certain Sarcodina, or used in formation of shells of certain Protozoa (zool.).

xerophilous (zērōfī′lōs) a. [Gk. xeros, dry; philein, to love.] Able to withstand drought; appl. plants adapted for a limited water supply (bot.).

xerophyte (zērōfīt′) n. [Gk. xeros, dry; phytōn, plant.] A xerophilous plant; a plant growing in desert or alkaline soil (bot.).

xiphidium (zif′hīdī′ūm) n. [Gk. xiphos, sword; L. humerus, shoulder.] A muscle extending from xiphoid cartilage to humerus (anat.).

xiphiplastron (zif′i-plāstrōn) n. [Gk. xiphos, sword; F. plastron, shield.] The fourth lateral plate in the plastron of Chelonia (zool.).

xiphisternum (zif′istēr′nūm) n. [Gk. xiphos, sword; L. sternum, breastbone.] The posterior segment or ensiform process of the sternum (anat.).

xiphoid (zif′oid) a. [Gk. xiphos, sword; eidos, shape.] Sword-shaped; ensiform (anat.).

xiphoid process,—the last segment of the sternum (anat.); the tail or telson of Limulus (zool.).

xiphophyllous (zif′ofīl′ūs, zifōfīl′ūs) a. [Gk. xiphos, sword; phyllon, leaf.] Having sword-shaped leaves (bot.).

xylem (zīlēm) n. [Gk. xylon, wood.] The lignified portion of a vascular bundle (bot.).

xyloarp (zīlōkārp) n. [Gk. xylon, wood; karpōs, fruit.] A hard woody fruit (bot.).

xylogen (zīlōjēn) n. [Gk. xylon, wood; gignesthai, to produce.] The forming wood in a bundle (bot.).

xyloid (zīlōīd) a. [Gk. xylon, wood; eidos, shape.] Woody, or resembling wood in structure (bot.).

xyloma (zīlōmā) n. [Gk. xylon, wood.] A hardened mass of mycelium which gives rise to spore-bearing structures in certain Fungi (bot.).

xylophagous (zīlōfāgūs) a. [Gk. xylon, wood; phagein, to eat.] Wood-eating; appl. certain Molluscs and Insects (zool.).

xylostroma (zīlōstrōmā) n. [Gk. xylon, wood; stroma, couch.] The felt-like mycelium of certain wood-destroying Fungi (bot.).

xylotomous (zīlōtōmūs) a. [Gk. xylon, wood; temnein, to cut.] Able to bore or cut wood (zool.).

Y

yellow cartilage,—a cartilage in which the matrix is everywhere pervaded by yellow connective tissue fibres (anat.).

yellow cells,—cells surrounding the gut of an earthworm, probably excretory in function; cells occurring in the intestine of Turbellarians; in Radiolarians, symbiotic algae or zoochlorellae (zool.).

yellow fibres,—see elastic fibres.

yellow spot,—the macula lutea of the retina (anat.).

yolk (yök) n. [A.S. geoloca, the yellow part.] The inert, or non-formative, nutrient material in the ovum (emb.).

yolk-duct,—the vitelline duct (zool.).

yolk - epithelium,—the epithelium surrounding the yolk-sac (emb.).

yolk-gland,—a gland in connection with the reproductive system in certain worms by which the egg is furnished with a supply of food-material; the oviducal gland in certain vertebrates (zool.).

yolk-nucleus,—a cytoplasmic body appearing in the ovarian egg (cyt.).

yolk-plates,—parallel lamellae into which the deutooplasm may be split up in egg-yolk of Amphibia and many Fishes.

yolk - plug,—the mass of yolk-cells filling up the blastopore, as in the Frog (cyt.).

yolk-pyramids,—certain of the cells formed in the segmenting egg of the Crayfish (zool.).

yolk-sac,—a membranous sac attached to the embryo and containing yolk, which passes to the intestine through the vitelline duct, and acts as food for the developing embryo (emb.).
Zalambdodont (zāləm'dōdōnt) a. [Gk. za, very; lambda, λ; odous, tooth.] Appl. insectivores with narrow molar teeth with V-shaped transverse ridges (zool.).

Zer (ze'rō) n. [Ar. sīfrūn, cipher.] The origin of graduation.

Zer, physiological, — the point of adaptation to temperature.

Zinn, zonaule of, — see zonula ciliaris (anat.).

Zoea (ző'ē) n. [Gk. zoē, life.] A zoea.

Zoarium (ző'ā'rīüm) n. [Gk. zoōn, animal.] The whole of the individuals of a polypozyan colony; a polypary (zool.).

Zodiophilus (ző'dīōfīlūs) a. [Gk. zoōn, animal; philein, to love.] Zoophilus.

Zoea (zoek) n. [Gk. zoē, life.] An early larval form of certain decapod Crustaceans (zool.).

Zoeaform (zoek'afōrm) a. [Gk. zoē, life; L. forma, shape.] Shaped like a zoea (zool.).

Zoeal (zoek'shāl) a. [Gk. zoōn, animal; oikos, house.] Pert. or resembling a zoecium (zool.).

Zoecium (zoek'shūm) n. [Gk. zoōn, animal; oikos, house.] See zoecium.

Zoetic (zoek'tīk) a. [Gk. zoē, life.] Of or pert. life (biol.).

Zoil (zoek) a. [Gk. zoikos, pert. life.] Pert. animals or animal life (zool.).

Zooid (zoek'd) a. [Gk. zoon, animal; eidos, resemblance.] A sporozoite formed by division of sporooblasts of Haemosporidia (zool.).

Zoophore (zoek'dōfōr) n. [Gk. zoōn, animal; eidos, shape; pherein, to bear.] A spore mother cell or sporoblast formed by the segmentation of the oocyte in Haemosporidia (zool.).

Zona (zoek'nā) n. [Gk. zone, girdle.] A zone, band, or area.

Zona arcuata, — the inner part of the basilar membrane supporting the organ of Corti (anat.).

Zona fasciculata, — radially arranged columnar cells in the suprarenal gland below the outer layer (anat.).

Zona pectinata, — the outer division of the basilar membrane (anat.).

Zona pellucida, — the thick transparent membrane surrounding the mammalian ovum (emb.).

Zona reticularis, — the inner cortical layer of the suprarenal gland (anat.).

Zonal (zoek'nāl) a. [L. zonalis, pert. zone.] Of or pert. a zone.

Zonal symmetry, — see metamersism (zool.).

Zonal view, — the view of a Diatom in which the girdle is seen (bot.).

Zonary (zoek'nār) a. [Gk. zonarion, dim. of zone, girdle.] Pert. the Zonaria, a division of deciduate Mammals in Huxley's classification (zool.).

Zonary placenta, — see placenta.

Zonate (zoek'nāt) a. [Gk. zone, girdle.] Zoned or marked with rings; arranged in a single row, as various tetraspores (bot.).

Zone (zoek) n. [Gk. zone, girdle.] An area characterized by a similar fauna or flora (biol.); a stratum or set of beds characterized by a typical fossil or set of fossils (pal.).

Zonociliate (zoek'nōsīl'īt) a. [Gk. zone, girdle; L. cilium, eyelash.] Banded with cilia, as certain annelid larvae (zool.).

Zonoid (zoek'noid) a. [Gk. zone, girdle; eidos, resemblance.] Like a zone.

Zonolimnetic (zoek'nōlimnē'tik) a. [Gk. zone, girdle; limne, pool.] Of or pert. a certain zone in depth; appl. plankton (biol.).
zonoplacental (ζω’νόπλασ’έν’τάλ) n. [L. zona, girdle; placenta, cake.] Having a zonary placenta (zool.).

zonula ciliaris (ζό’νυλα σιλ’λα’ρίς) n. [L. zonula, dim. of zona, girdle; cillum, eyelash.] The hyaloid membrane forming the suspensory ligament of the lens of the eye (anat.).

zonule (ζό’νυλ) n. [L. zonula, dim. of zona, girdle.] A little zone, belt, or girdle; a zonula (anat.).

zooblast (ζο’ομβλάςτ) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; blastos, bud.] An animal cell.

zoocaulon (ζο’οκάλ’όν) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; kaulos, stalk.] See zoodendrium.

zoochlorellae (ζο’οκλόρελλε) n. plu. [Gk. zoon, animal; chloros, green.] Symbiotic green Algae (Proto- cocccaceae) living in various groups of the Protozoa, e.g. Sarcodina, Radiolaria (biol.).

zoocoenocyte (ζο’οκοενός’τοιτ) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; koiros, common; kytos, hollow vessel.] A coenocyte bearing cilia in certain Algae such as Vaucheria (bot.).

zoocystr (ζο’οκυστ) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; kysis, hollow sac.] A sporocystr (zool.).

zoocytium (ζο’οκυτί’ομ) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; kytos, hollow sac.] In certain Infusoria, the common gelatinous and often branched matrix (zool.).

zoodendrium (ζο’οδεν’δρίμ) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; dendron, tree.] The tree-like branched stalk of certain colonial Infusorians (zool.).

zoodynamics (ζο’οδινάμ’ήκς) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; dynamis, power.] The physiology of animals (phys.).

zooeicum (ζο’οείκο’μ, ζο’εείκο’μ) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; oikos, house.] A chamber or cell enclosing a polyzoan nutritive zooid (zool.).

zooyerthrin (ζο’οιερθ’ήριν) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; erythros, red.] A red colouring matter found in various animals (zool.).

zoofulvin (ζο’οφολ’βιν) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; L. fulvus, yellow.] A yellow pigment found in the plumage of various Birds (zool.).

zoogame (ζο’ογάμε’τ) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; gamos, marriage.] A motile gamete or planogamete (bot.).

zoogamy (ζοο’γαμί) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; gamos, marriage.] Sexual reproduction in animals (zool.).

zoogenesis (ζο’οζέν’εσις) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; gignesthai, to produce.] The origin of animals (biol.).

zoogeography (ζο’ογεογραφί) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; ge, earth; graphin, to write.] The science of the distribution of animals on earth (biol.).

zooglea (ζο’ογλε’α) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; glia, glue.] A mass of bacteria embedded in a mucilaginous matrix, frequently forming an iridescent film (zool.).

zoogonidium (ζο’ογονίδ’ιμ) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; gonos, offspring.] One of the motile spores formed in the gonidangium of Algae (bot.).

zoogonous (ζοο’γον’ους) a. [Gk. zoon, animal; gonos, offspring.] Viviparous (zool.).

zooid (ζο’οίδ) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; eidos, like.] A member of a compound animal organism; an individual or person in a coelenterate or polyzoan colony; the posterior genital and non-sexual region formed in many Polychaetes (zool.).

zoolith (ζο’ολίθ) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; lithos, stone.] A fossil animal.

zoology (ζοολ’ογι) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; logos, discourse.] The branch of science dealing with the structure, functions, history, and distribution of animals.

zoon (ζόο’ν) n. [Gk. zoon, animal.] An individual developed from an egg (zool.).

zoomerythrin (ζοο’μερθ’ήριν) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; erythros, red.] A red colouring matter found in various animals (zool.).

zoonite (ζοο’νιτ) n. [Gk. zoon, animal.] A body segment of an articulated animal (zool.).

zoonomy (ζοον’ομι) n. [Gk. zoon, animal; nomos, law.] The laws dealing with animal life (biol.).

zoophilous (ζοοφιλ’υς) a. [Gk. zoon, animal; philein, to love.] Appl. plants which are adapted for pollination by animals other than Insects (bot.).
zoophyte (zō'öf't) n. [Gk. zoo'n, animal; phyton, plant.] Any animal resembling a plant in appearance or growth.

zooplankton (zō'öpläng'kˈtōn) n. [Gk. zoo'n, animal; plank'tos, wandering.] That part of the plankton consisting of animals (biol.).

zooplasm (zō'öplāz'm) n. [Gk. zoo'n, animal; plasma, something moulded.] Living substance which depends on the products of other living organisms for nutritive material.

zoosperm (zō'ösperm) n. [Gk. zoo'n, animal; sperma, seed.] A spermatozooson (zool.) a zoosperse (bot.).

zoosporangium (zō'ösprōrˈən′jūm) n. [Gk. zoo'n, animal; sporas, seed; angteion, vessel.] A sporangium in which zoospores develop (bot.).

zoospore (zō'öspor) n. [Gk. zoo'n, animal; sporas, seed.] A swarncell, flagellate or amoeboid, in many Protozoa (zool.); a motile protoplast in certain Algæ (bot.).

zootherium (zō'othˈēəm, zō'othˈē-', zō'othˈshūm) n. [Gk. zoo'n, animal; thekion, dim. of theke, case.] A zoocytium.

zoothome (zō'othˈōm) n. [Gk. zoo'n, animal; thomos, heap.] Any group of individuals in a living Coral (zool.).

zootomy (zō'ōtˈoʊm) n. [Gk. zoo'n, animal; temnein, to cut.] The anatomy of animals other than man (zool.).

zooxanthellae (zō'ozənˈthɛlˈe) n. plu. [Gk. zoo'n, animal; xanthos, yellow.] Yellow cells or symbiotic unicellular Algæ living in various Protozoa (biol.).

zooxanthin (zō'ozənˈθɪn) n. [Gk. zoo'n, animal; xanthos, yellow.] A yellow pigment found in the plumage of certain Birds (zool.).

zwischenkörper (tsvilʃ'ʃenkˈpər) n. [Ger. zwischen, between; körper, body.] A body or group of granules, probably comparable with the cell-plate in plants, formed in the equatorial region of the spindle during the anaphases of mitosis (cyt.).

zygantrum (zigˈəntrəm) n. [Gk. zygon, yoke; antron, cave.] A fossa on the posterior surface of the neural arch of the vertebrae of Snakes and certain Lizards (zool.).

zygapophysis (zīˈgäpəfˈsīsis) n. [Gk. zygon, yoke; apophysis, process of a bone.] One of the processes of a vertebra by which it articulates with adjacent vertebrae (anat.).

zygobranchiate (zīˈgōbrɑŋkˈkliət) a. [Gk. zygon, yoke; branchia, gills.] Having the gills symmetrically placed and renal organs paired; appl. a group of Gastropods (zool.).

zygocardia (zīˈgōkərdˈdōkə-) ossicles,—paired lateral ossicles in the gastric mill of the Crayfish (zool.).

zygodactyl (zīˈgōdəkˈtɪl) a. [Gk. zygon, yoke; daktylos, digit.] Having two toes pointing forward, two backward, as in parrots (zool.).

zygodont (zīˈgōdənt) a. [Gk. zygon, yoke; odous, tooth.] Having molar teeth in which the four tubercles are united in pairs (zool.).

zygoma (zīˈgōmə) n. [Gk. zygoma, yoke.] The bony arch of the cheek.

zygomatic (zīˈgōmətˈɪk) a. [Gk. zygoma, yoke.] Of or pert. the zygoma (anat.).

zygomaticofacial (zīˈgōmətˈɪkəˌfəlˈsəl) a. [Gk. zygoma, yoke; L. facies, face.] Appl. foramen on the malar surface of zygomatic for passage of nerve and vessels (anat.).

zygomaticotemporal (zīˈgōmətˈɪkəˌtəmpəˈrəl) a. [Gk. zygoma, yoke; L. temporalis, temporary.] Appl. suture, foramen, nerve, etc., at temporal surface of zygomatic (anat.).

zygomorphic (zīˈgōmərfˈfik), zygomorphous (zīˈgōmərˈfəs) a. [Gk. zygon, yoke; morphe, shape.] Bilaterally symmetrical; appl. irregular petal arrangement (biol.).

zygoneury (zīˈgōnərˈri) n. [Gk. zygon, yoke; neuron, nerve.] In certain Gastropods, having a connective between the pleural ganglion and the ganglion on the visceral branch of the opposite side (zool.).

zygophore (zīˈgōfoʊr) n. [Gk. zygon, yoke; pherein, to bear.] A conjugating hypha in certain Fungi (bot.).

zygophyte (zīˈgōfˈt) n. [Gk. zygon, yoke; phyton, plant.] A plant with two similar reproductive cells which unite in fertilization (bot.).
zygopleural (zī'gōplō'ral) a. [Gk. zygon, yoke; pleuron, side.] Bilaterally symmetrical.

zygosis (zīgō'sis) n. [Gk. zygos, balancing.] Conjugation.

zygosperm (zīgōsperm) n. [Gk. zygon, yoke; sperma, seed.] A zygospore.

zygosphene (zīgōsfēn) n. [Gk. zygon, yoke; sphen, wedge.] An articular process on the anterior surface of the neural arch of vertebrae of Snakes and certain Lizards, which fits into the zygantrum (anat.).

zygosporangium (zīgōspōrānjūm) n. [Gk. zygon, yoke; sporos, seed; anggeion, vessel.] A sporangium in which zygospores are formed (bot.).

zygospore (zīgōspōr) n. [Gk. zygon, yoke; sporos, seed.] A zygote; a cell formed by the conjugation of similar cells (bot.).

zygosporophore (zīgōspropōrōfōr) n. [Gk. zygon, yoke; sporos, seed; pherein, to carry.] Zygophore.

zygotaxis (zīgōtāk'sis) n. [Gk. zygon, yoke; taxis, arrangement.] The tendency towards conjugation between two specialized hyphae in certain Fungi (bot.).

zygote (zīgōt) n. [Gk. zygotes, yoked.] Any cell formed by the union of two gametes or reproductive cells (biol.).

zygotoblast (zīgōtōblāst') n. [Gk. zygotes, yoked; blastos, bud.] A sporozoite produced by segmentation of the zygotomer in Haemamoebae (zool.).

zygotomere (zīgōtōmēr') n. [Gk. zygotes, yoked; meros, part.] A cell formed by segmentation of the zygote in Haemamoebae (zool.).

zygotonucleus (zīgōto'nū'kluēs) n. [Gk. zygotes, yoked; L. nucleus, kernel.] A nucleus formed by the fusion of two gametonuclei (zoöl.).

zygozoospore (zīgōzo'ospor) n. [Gk. zygon, yoke; zoon, animal; sporos, seed.] A motile cell formed by the union of two similar cells (zool.).

zymase (zīmās) n. [Gk. zyme, leaven.] An enzyme found in yeast cells (bot.).

zymogen (zī'mōjen) n. [Gk. zyme, leaven.] A substance capable of being transformed into a ferment (phys.).

zymosis (zīmō'sis) n. [Gk. zyme, leaven.] Fermentation.

zymotic (zīmō'tīk) a. [Gk. zymotikos, causing fermentation.] Pert. or caused by fermentation.