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# DICTIONARY of WORD ROOTS and COMBINING FORMS

*Compiled from the Greek, Latin, and other languages,  
with special reference to biological terms and scientific names*



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with special reference to biological terms and scientific names*

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MAYFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
Palo Alto, California



First Edition, 1960

Eleventh printing, 1971

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Manufactured in the United States of America

Published by N-P Publications, Palo Alto, California

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 60-15564

## Preface

One of the outstanding problems of the biologist, whether he be beginning student or specialist, is that of understanding technical terms. The best way to understand and remember technical terms is to understand first their component parts, or roots. To this end the various word roots, from the Latin, Greek, and other languages, that are most frequently encountered in biological terms have been brought together in this dictionary.

Some of the word roots listed in the following pages are used in many scientific terms and names, and once their meaning is understood their occurrence in words subsequently encountered will immediately suggest the meanings of the new words. The task of looking up a new word in a technical or unabridged dictionary is often eliminated by a knowledge of word roots. The study of the roots of words can become extremely interesting, as well as a very valuable aid in understanding new terms.

This dictionary has been designed primarily to meet the needs of the beginning student, the medical student, and the taxonomist, but it should be of value to all biologists. Both student and teacher are keenly aware of the difficulties of the beginning student in learning technical terms; the medical student is often overwhelmed by the multitude of names of structures, conditions, and processes which he must understand and remember; and the taxonomist frequently encounters words the meanings of which are to be found only in a Latin or Greek dictionary, if at all.

The section on the formulation of scientific names, following the list of word roots, should be of value to the taxonomist who is interested in naming new species or groups.

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## How To Use This Dictionary

Every scientific term or name is composed of one or more word roots, between and following which may be one or more vowels or consonants. In the list of roots on the following pages, the connecting vowels and consonants that are most frequently encountered are indicated as variations in the roots. For example, the entry erythr, -o (G) red indicates that the root is erythr and the most commonly encountered connecting vowel is o, and the root may be found as erythr or erythro. The source language of each root is indicated by the abbreviation in parentheses (the root erythr is from a Greek word).

Roots preceded by a hyphen are suffixes, or roots generally used at the end of a word; for example, -idae is the suffix that is added to the roots of generic names to form the names of families of animals, and -pus is the Greek root meaning foot that is used at the end of a word (e.g., octopus). Roots preceded by an equals sign may be used alone or as a terminal root; for example, =buteo, from the Latin and meaning a kind of hawk, is used as Buteo, a genus of hawks; and in the name Archibuteo, another genus of hawks. Root variations preceded by an equals sign are variations usually used at the end of a word; for example, in the entry cephal, =a, -o, the =a indicates that cephala is usually used at the end of a word (as in Acanthocephala, the phylum of spiny-headed worms, parasitic; also a genus of bugs that have a spine on the head).

Similar English meanings are separated by commas, and dissimilar meanings by semicolons. Different English meanings of the same root may be due to the fact that the word from which the root comes has more than one meaning, or the root may be derived from more than one word in the source language; some roots may be derived from words in two source languages, and in such cases, the source language is indicated in connection with each English equivalent.

Variations in roots are listed separately in the alphabetical sequence only if they are separated by more than two intervening roots; variations that would be separated by only one or two intervening roots are not repeated in the sequence.

A few examples will serve to illustrate the use of this dictionary.

## 2 Word Roots and Combining Forms

Micromere. In the following pages will be found:

micr, -o (G) small

mer, =e, -i, -o (G) a part; the thigh

In this case the variations are mer, -mere, meri, and mero; the =e indicates that mere is usually used at the end of a term or name. The two English equivalents here are the result of the root coming from two Greek words.

-mere (G) a part

The hyphen before the root indicates that it is usually used at the end of a term or name.

The first part of the word micromere means small; the last part means a part; a micromere is thus a small part of something.

Osmoderma eremicola (the scientific name of the hermit flower beetle). In the following pages will be found:

osm, =a, -i, -o (G) a smell, odor

osmo, -s, -t (G) pushing, thrusting

derm, =a, -ato, -o (G) skin

erem, -i, -o (G) lonely, solitary

col, (L) with, together; (G) colon; limb

col, -a, -i (L) dwell

The osmo part of the genus name might come from either of the two roots listed but, since this beetle has a rather distinct odor, it would appear that the first of the two roots (meaning smell or odor) is the one used; derma means skin. The genus name therefore refers to the characteristic odor of this insect. The first part of the species name means lonely or solitary; since cola is indicated as a variation in the root meaning to dwell, this root is evidently the one used; the species name thus means living alone (or as a hermit, hence the common name of the insect).

Pododynia. In the following pages will be found:

pod, -o, =y (G) a foot

odyn, =e, =ia, -o (G) pain

dyn, -am, -amo, -ast (G) be able; power, energy

The first part of the word pododynia obviously comes from a Greek

word meaning foot. Since the first of the other two roots (odyn) indicates ia as terminating vowels, this is obviously the root involved. Podo is the form of this root usually used, but since it is followed by another root beginning with o, the final o of podo is omitted. Pododynia thus means pain in the foot.

## ABBREVIATIONS

Af - African	LL - Low Latin; Late Latin
Ar - Arabic	Mal - Malayan
AS - Anglo-Saxon	Mex - Mexican
Br - Brazilian	ME - Middle English
Ch - Chilean	ML - Middle Latin
Dan - Danish	My - Mythology
E - English	N - a proper name
EI - East Indian	NL - New Latin
F - French	OF - Old French
Far - Faroese	OHG - Old High German
G - Greek	Pg - Portuguese
Ger - German	Pp - Papuan
Go - Gothic	Ps - Persian
H - Hindustani	Pv - Peruvian
Hb - Hebrew	Rs - Russian
Ice - Icelandic	SAM - South American
It - Italian	Sp - Spanish
L - Latin	Sw - Swedish

## RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES

**Vowels.** All vowels in scientific names are pronounced. Vowels are generally either long or short, and in the examples which follow a long vowel sound is indicated by a grave accent (`), and short vowels by an acute accent (^); e.g., màte, mât, mète, mét, bîte, bît, ròpe, rôt, cùte, cút, bÿ, sÿmmetry. A vowel at the end of a word has the long sound, except when it is a; a final a has an uh sound, as in idea. The vowel in the final syllable of a word has the short sound, except es, which is pronounced ease.

**Diphthongs.** A diphthong consists of two vowels written together



## 4 Word Roots and Combining Forms

and pronounced as a single vowel. The diphthongs are ae (pronounced è), oe (usually pronounced è, rarely é), oi (pronounced as in oil), eu (pronounced ù), ei (pronounced ì), ai (pronounced à), and au (pronounced as in August).

**Consonants.** Ch has the k sound, except in words derived from a language other than Greek. When c is followed by ae, e, oe, i, or y, it has the soft (s) sound; when it is followed by a, o, oi, or or u, it has the hard (k) sound. When g is followed by ae, e, i, oe, or y, it has the soft (j) sound; when it is followed by a, o, oi, or or u, it has the hard sound (as in go). In words beginning with ps, pt, ct, cn, gn, or mn, the initial letter is not pronounced, but when these letters appear together in the middle of a word the first letter is pronounced. An x at the beginning of a word is pronounced as z, but as ks when it appears elsewhere in a word. When a double c is followed by i or y, it is pronounced as ks.

**Accent.** The accented syllable is either the penult or the antepenult (in very long words there may be a secondary accent on a syllable near the beginning of the word). The principal rules governing the syllable accented and the vowel sound (whether long or short) are as follows:

1. The accent is on the penult syllable in the following cases:
  - a. When the word contains only two syllables. Ex.: Àpis, Úlmus.
  - b. When the penult contains a diphthong. Ex.: Hemileùca, Lygaèus, Nymphaèa, Spiraèa.
  - c. When the vowel in the penult is followed by x or z. Ex.: Agromÿza, Melospÿza, Coríxa, Lespedèza, Prodóxus.
  - d. When the vowel in the penult is long. Whether this vowel is long or short often depends on the derivation of the word and the vowel sound in the source language. For example, in words derived from the Greek μῆρος, meaning thigh, the e is long (ex.: epimèron, Diapheromèra); while in those derived from μερος, meaning part, the e is short (ex.: Heterómera). The penult vowel is usually long in the following cases:
    - 1) Words derived from Latin past participles and ending in -ata, -atus, or -atum. Ex.: maculàta. (The penult vowel

is short in such Greek plurals as Echinodérmatà.)

- 2) Latin adjectives ending in -alis. Ex.: orientàlis, verticàlis, lateràlis.
  - 3) Words ending in -ina. Ex.: Spartìna, Glossìna, Hetaerìna.
  - 4) Words ending in -ica. Ex.: Formìca, Melìca, Myrmìca, Fulìca.
  - 5) Words ending in -ana, -anus, or -anum. Ex.: Tabànus, Porzàna, mexicànum.
  - 6) Words ending in -ura. Ex.: Thysanùra, Xiphosùra, Chaetùra.
  - 7) Words ending in -odes or -otes. Ex.: Sabulòdes, Sphecòdes, Hylòdes, Epiròtes.
  - 8) Words ending in -ates. Ex.: Aceràtes, Dryobàtes, Hippel-àtes.
  - 9) Words ending in -ales. Ex.: the names of plant orders, e.g., Graminàles.
  - 10) Words ending in -inae. Ex.: the names of animal subfamilies, e.g., Papilionìnae.
  - 11) Words ending in -osis. Ex.: pediculòsis, trichinosis; there are a few exceptions in modern usage, e.g., metamòrphosis.
  - 12) Words ending in -soma. Ex.: Calosòma, Eriosòma.
  - 13) Words ending in -pogon. Ex.: Andropògon, Calopògon.
  - 14) Words ending in -chlora. Ex.: Augochlòra.
  - 15) Words in which the vowel of the penult is u, except when the u is followed by l. Ex.: Fenùsa, Ctenùcha, Sambùcus. Exceptions: Libéllula, Bétula, Campànula, Sanìcula.
  - 16) When the vowel is followed by z. Ex.: Agromýza, Triòza, Lespedèza, Ophiorrhíza.
- e. When the vowel of the penult is short and followed by two consonants, except a mute followed by l or r. Ex.: Pseudocócuccus, Chlorélla, Caulophýllum, Vanéssa, Chlorotétix, Coreópsis, Latrodéctus, Lithospérnum, Eriánthus, Agrostis, Gryllotalpa,

## 6 Word Roots and Combining Forms

Rhododéndron, Derméstes, Pyromórpha, Cordulegáster. When the vowel of the penult is followed by a mute (b, hard c, d, g, k, p, q, t, ch, ph, or th) and l or r, the accent is on the antepenult; ex.: Geómetra, Anabrus, Ránatra, Melánoplus, Rhombólytrum, Stenóbothrus.

2. In other cases the accent is on the antepenult.

a. The vowel of the antepenult is long in the following cases:

- 1) When it is followed by another vowel. Ex.: Epèolus, Síalis, Rhodíola, Hepíalus, Píeris. This includes the names of animal families which have a vowel immediately preceding the -idae; ex.: Danàidae, Trupanèidae, Gavíidae, Melòidae, Grùidae, Stratiomýidae.
- 2) When it is a, e, o, or u, followed by a single consonant and two vowels, the first of which is e, i, or y. Ex.: Aràneus, Geràanium, Castànea, Phacèlia, Tèlea, Orthèzia, Nemòbius, Numènius, Pogònia, Pícea, Siàlia, Lànus, Conopòdium. This is the case in the names of plant families (e g., Malvâceae).
- 3) When it is u and followed by a single consonant. Ex.: Lingua-tùlida, Redūvius, Cordùlia, pellùcidus.
- 4) When it is a diphthong. Ex.: Clathroneùria, Linotaènia.

b. The vowel of the antepenult is short in other cases. This includes all animal family names in which the antepenult is followed by a consonant (except when the vowel is u); ex.: Anátidae, Trypétidae, Mímidae, Chrysópidae, Agromýzidae. The following names, and others with similar endings, have the antepenult vowel short: Heterócera, Geócoris, Conocéphalus, Troglódytes, Empídonax, Chauliognathus, Pantógrapha, Chirónomus, Mallóphaga, Orthóptera, Micropteryx, Chilópoda, Triátoma, Neuróspora, Drosóphila, Trichómonas, Melanóstoma.

## Dictionary of Word Roots and Combining Forms

### A

- a (G). Not, without; together  
 aapt, -o (G). Unapproachable, invincible  
 ab, -s (L). Off, from, away  
 abact (L). Driven away  
 abbreviat (L). Shortened  
 abdicat (L). Disinherit  
 abdit (L). Secret, hidden  
 abdom, =en, -in (L). The abdomen  
 aberran (L). Going astray  
 abie, =s, -t (L). A fir tree  
 abject (L). Downcast, spiritless  
 ablat (L). Weaned, removed  
 ablep, -s (G). Blindness  
 ablut (L). Washed, cleansed  
 abort, -iv (L). Born prematurely  
 abr, -o (G). Delicate, dainty, pretty  
 =abramis (G). A kind of fish  
 abras (L). Rubbed off, scraped off  
 abrot (G). Not edible; divine; splendor  
 abroton (G). A kind of plant  
 abrupt (L). Broken away from, steep  
 abs (L). Off, from, away  
 abscis, -s (L). Cut off  
 absinth, =ium (L). Wormwood  
 absit (L). Distant  
 abstemi (L). Temperate, moderate  
 abund (L). Overflow  
 abyss, -o (G). Deep, bottomless  
 ac (L). To, toward  
 aca (G). A point; silence; healing  
 acalanth, -i, =is (G). A goldfinch  
 acaleph, =a (G). A nettle  
 acanth, =a, -o (G). A spine, thorn  
 acanthi, -d, =s (G). A goldfinch  
 acar, -in (G). A kind of mite; tiny  
 acceler (L). Hasten  
 accip (L). Seize, accept  
 =accipiter (L). A hawk  
 accliv (L). Steep, up-hill  
 accresc (L). Increase  
 ace, -o (G). Heal; remedy  
 -aceae (the ending of plant family names)  
 =acer (L). Sharp; a maple tree  
 acerb (L). Bitter, sour  
 acerv, =us (L). A heap  
 acest (G). Healing; remedy  
 acestr, =a (G). A darning needle  
 acet, -o, =um, =yl (L). Vinegar  
 acetabul, =um (L). A vinegar cup  
 ach (G). Ache, pain  
 achen (G). Poor, needy; not gaping  
 achet, =a, -o (L). Singing, sounding; a cicada  
 achille (G My). A character who had a vulnerable heel  
 achly, -o, =s (G). Gloom, darkness  
 achn, =a (G). Chaff, froth  
 achr, -oio, -oo, -ost (G). Colorless  
 achth, -o, =us (G). A weight, burden  
 achyr, -o, =um (G). Chaff, bran  
 aci, -do, =us (G). A point, barb  
 acicul, =a (L). A small needle  
 acid (L). Sour, sharp  
 acin, -i, -o, =us (L). A berry  
 acinac, =es (L). A short sword

- acious (E). Abounding in
- =acipenser (L). The sturgeon
- =acis (G). A point, barb
- acili, -d, =s (L). A small javelin
- acm, =a (G). The highest point; a point
- acmae, -o (G). Flourishing, mature
- =acmon, -o (G). An anvil
- aco (G). A cure, remedy, relief
- acoet, =es (G). A bedfellow, spouse
- acoluth, -o (G). Following
- aconit, =um (L). The monk's-hood
- aconit, -i, =um, -o (G). A javelin, dart
- acost, =a (G). Barley
- acous, -t (G). Hear; heard
- acr, =a, -e (G). At the apex
- acr, -i (L). Sharp
- acri, -d, =s (G). A locust
- acrib, -o (G). Exact
- acrit, -o (G). Confused
- acro (G). Topmost, the tip
- acromi, -o, =um (G). The point of the shoulder blade
- act, =a, -e, -i (G). The beach, sea-shore
- acti, -no, =s (G). A ray, beam
- actit, =es (G). A shore dweller
- actuos (L). Lively, active
- acu, =s (L). A needle
- acu, -st (G). Hear; heard
- acule, =us (L). A sting, thorn
- acumin, -a (L). A point; pointed
- =acus (L). A needle
- =acus (G). A cure, remedy, relief
- acust (G). Hear; heard
- acut (L). Sharp
- ad (L). To, toward
- adama, -nto (G). Unconquerable; diamond; iron
- adapi (NL). A rabbit
- addict (L). Devoted, compelled
- ade (G). Enough, abundantly; to be sated
- adelo (G). Unknown, secret
- adelph, =us (G). Brother
- =aden, -o (G). A gland
- adephag, -o (G). Gluttonous
- =adeps, adip, -o (L). Fat
- adminicul, =or (L). A support, prop
- adnex (L). Bound to, annexed
- adol, -o (G). Genuine, pure
- adolesc (L). Growing up
- adore, =us (L). Grain, spelt
- adox, -o (G). Insignificant; disreputable
- adr, -o (G). thick, stout
- adran (G). Feeble, listless
- adras (L). Shaved, scraped away
- adul, -a (L). Flatter
- adulter (L). Corrupt, pollute
- adust (L). Burned, tanned
- ae (see also ai, e, or oe)
- aechm, =a, -o (G). A spear
- aeci, =a, -di (G). An injury
- aed, =es, -i (L). A temple; a dwelling
- aedeag (NL). The genitals
- =aedes (G). Disagreeable
- aedoe, -o (G). Regard with reverence; the genitals
- =aedon (G). A nightingale
- aeger, -i (L My). A nymph
- aegi, -di, =s (L). A shield
- aegial, -o, =us (G). The seashore, beach
- aegith, -o, =us (G). A hedge sparrow
- aegl (G). Shining, splendid
- aego (G). A goat
- aegr, -o (L). Sick, diseased
- aegypt, =us (L). Egypt
- aeil, =a, -o (G). A storm, whirlwind
- aelur, -o, =us (G). A cat; tail-wagging
- aem, -a, -ato, -o (G). Blood
- aene (L). Bronze; bronze-colored

- aeno (G). Terrible  
 aeol (G My). Aeolus, god of the winds  
 aeol, -i, -o (G). Quick-moving, shifting  
 aep, -i, -y (G). Tall, high  
 aequa, -bil, -li (L). Equal, level  
 aer, -ar, -e (L). Of copper, money  
 aer, -i, -o (G). The air, atmosphere  
 -aeresis (G). Take  
 aesal, =um (G). A kind of hawk  
 aesch, -o (G). Shame, ugliness  
 aesch, -r, -ro, -yn (G). Causing shame; ugly  
 aescul, =us (L). The Italian oak  
 aesio (G). Fortunate, lucky  
 aesta, =tis (L). The summer heat  
 aesthem, =a, -ato (G). Sensation, perception  
 aesthes, =is (G). A sensation, perception  
 aesthet (G). Sensitive, perceptive  
 aestival (L). Summer  
 aet, -o, =us (G). An eagle  
 aeth, -e (G). Unusual  
 aeth, -o (G). Burn; fiery  
 aethal, -o, =us (G). Smoke, soot  
 aethi (G). Burnt  
 aethri, =a, -o (G). Open sky, open air  
 aethusa (G). Burning; a vestibule  
 aeti, =a, -o (G). A cause  
 aeto; =aetus (G). An eagle  
 affini (L). Allied, related  
 affluen, =s, -t (L). Abundant, rich  
 ag (L). To, toward  
 aga (G). Very, very much  
 agall, -o (G). Adorn  
 agalli, -d, =s (G). An iris  
 =agalma (G). A pleasing gift; a statue  
 agan, -o (G). Mild, gentle  
 agap, =a (G). Brotherly love, charity  
 agaric, =um (G). A mushroom  
 agast, -o (G). Wonderful  
 agath, -o (G). Good, brave  
 agau, agav (G). Illustrious, noble  
 agel, =a (G). A herd  
 agen, -e, -i (G). Unborn, young  
 =ager (L). A field  
 agera (G). Not growing old  
 agglomerat (L). Collected, heaped up  
 agglutin, -at (L). Glued together  
 aggregat (L). Brought together  
 agili (L). Agile, nimble  
 agitat (L). Stirred up; quick  
 agla, -i, -o, =us (G). Splendor, beauty; splendid, brilliant  
 agm, =a, -ato, -et (G). A fragment; a fracture  
 agm, =en, -in (L). A stream  
 agn, -i, =us (L). A lamb  
 agn, -o (G). Pure, chaste  
 agnoi, =a (G). Ignorance  
 ago (L): Drive; (G): Lead; a chief, leader  
 agog, =ue (G). Lead, lead away  
 agon, -o (G). An assembly; a contest  
 =agora (G). A marketplace  
 agost, -o (G). The bent arm; an angle  
 agr, =a (G). Booty  
 agr, -i, -o (L). A field  
 agreiphn, =a (G). A harrow, rake  
 agrest, -i (L). In the country, growing wild  
 agreu, -o (G). Hunt, pursue  
 agreu, -s, -t (G). A hunter  
 agri (L). A field  
 agri, -o (G). Wild, fierce  
 agro (L). A field  
 agrost, =es (G). A hunter; a person living in the country

- agrost, =is (G). A grass; a hunter  
 ai (see also ae, e, or oe)  
 aichm, =a, -o (G). A spear  
 aidol, -o (G). Regard with reverence; the genitals  
 aiet, -o (G). An eagle  
 aig (G). A goat; a waterfowl  
 aigeir, -o, =us (G). The black poplar  
 aigial, -o, =us (G). The seashore, beach  
 aist, -o (G). Unseen  
 aithyi (G). A sea gull; a diver  
 =aix (G). A goat; a waterfowl  
 =ajaja; =ajaja (S Am). The rose-ate spoonbill  
 al (L). To, toward  
 al, =a, -i (L). A wing  
 alac, =er, -r (L). Quick, active  
 alao (G). Blind  
 alat (L). Winged  
 alaud, =a (L). A lark  
 alax, =a (N L). Alaska  
 alb, -i, -id (L). White  
 album, =en, -in (L). The white of an egg  
 alc, -ae (G). Strong; strength  
 alc, =es, -i (L). An elk  
 =alca (Ice). An auk  
 alced, -in, =o (L). A kingfisher  
 alcim, -o (G). Strong, brave  
 =alcyon (G). A kingfisher; a zoophyte  
 =alector (G). A cock  
 alectr, -o (G). Unmarried  
 aleiph (G). Unguent oil  
 aleo (G). Hot, warm  
 =ales (the ending of plant order names)  
 alet, -o (G). Grinding  
 aleth, -o (G). True, honest  
 aleur, -o, =um (G). Flour, meal  
 alex, -i (G). Ward off  
 aleyr, -o (G). Flour, meal  
 alg, =a, -o (L). Seaweed  
 alg, -e (L). Cold, coldness  
 alg, -e, =ia, -o (G). Pain  
 ali (L). Other, another; a wing  
 alia (G). An assembly  
 alien, -a (L). Foreign  
 aliment (L). Nourish; nourishment  
 -alis (L). Pertaining to  
 alism, =a (G). Plantain  
 alkali (Ar). Soda ash, alkali  
 all, -o (G). Other, another  
 allact (G). Change, vary  
 allagn, =a (G). An exchange  
 allant, -o (G). Sausage  
 allass, -o (G). Change, vary  
 allaxi (G). Crosswise  
 alle (Ice). The dovekie  
 allelo (G). One another; parallel  
 alli, =um (L). Garlic, onion  
 allo, -io (G). Other, different  
 alloth (G). Elsewhere  
 allotr, -io (G). Strange, foreign  
 alluv, -i (L). Wash against, over-flow; a pool  
 alm (L). Nourishing, refreshing  
 aln, -or, =us (L). The alder  
 =aloe (G). A kind of plant  
 alope, -c, =x (G). A fox  
 alp, -estr, -in (L N). Mountains  
 alplit, -o, =um (G). Barley meal  
 als (L). Cold  
 als, -o, =us (G). A grove  
 alsin, =a (G). Chickweed  
 alt, -i (L). High, tall  
 alter (L). Other  
 altern (L). One after another  
 althae (G). Heal, cure  
 alti (L). High, tall  
 altil (L). Nourished, fattened  
 altr (L). Other

altri, -c, =x (L). A nurse  
 aluc, -o (L). An owl  
 alucin, -a (L). Wander in mind, dream  
 alucit, =a (L). A gnat  
 alut, =a (L). Leather  
 alv, -i, =us (L). The belly, womb  
 alve, -ol, =us (L). A cavity, pit, socket  
 alysc (G). Shun, avoid  
 alyss, -o (G). Uneasy, restless  
 am, -a, -an, -at (L). Love; loving; loved  
 ama (G). Together  
 amabil, -i (L). Lovely  
 amaen (L). Charming, pleasant  
 amal, -o (G). Soft, tender  
 amalg (ML). A soft mass  
 aman, =s, -t (L). Loving  
 amanit (G). A kind of fungus  
 amar (L). Bitter  
 amar, =a (G). A trench  
 amaranth (G). Unfading  
 amarygm, =a, -ato (G). A sparkle, twinkle  
 amat (L). Loved; a loved one  
 amath, -i (G). Stupid, ignorant  
 amath, -o, =us (G). Sand; sandy  
 amaur, -o (G). Dark, obscure  
 amax, -i, -o (G). A wagon, carriage  
 ambi (L). Around, surrounding  
 ambig, -u (L). Doubt; doubtful  
 ambit (L). A going around, a circuit  
 ambl, -y (G). Blunt  
 amblo, -s, -t (G). Abortion  
 ambo (L). Both  
 ambros, =ia (G). Food of the gods; divine, immortal  
 ambul, -acr, -at (L). Walk  
 ambust (L). Burned up, consumed, scorched

amby, -co, =x (G). A cup  
 ameb, =a, -o (G). Change  
 amel (OF). Enamel  
 ament, =um (L). A thong, strap  
 =amia (G). A kind of fish  
 amic (L). Friendly, kind  
 amict (L). Wrapped up  
 amid, -o; amin, =e, -o (N: ammonia), ammonia  
 amm, -o, =us (G). Sand  
 =amma, -to (G). A knot  
 ammon (G My). African  
 amn, -o, =us (G). A lamb  
 amni, =s (L). A river  
 amnio, -n, -t (G). A lamb; a foetal membrane  
 amoeb, =a, -o (G). Change  
 amoen (L). Pleasant, charming  
 ampel, -o, =us (G). A grape vine  
 amph, -i, -o (G). Around, on both sides; double  
 amphiblestr, =um (G). A net; a garment  
 amphibol, -o (G). Uncertain; attacked on both sides  
 amphor, =a (L). A bottle, flask  
 ample, -ct, -x (L). Embrace  
 ampli (L). Increase; spacious  
 =ampulla (L). A flask  
 amput, -a (L). Cut away, cut off  
 ampy, -c, =x (G). A head band  
 amydr, -o (G). Dark, dim, faint  
 amygdal, =a, -o (G). An almond  
 amyl, -o, =um (G). Starch; a cake of fine meal  
 an (G). Without, not  
 ana (G). Up, throughout, again  
 ana (L). The anus  
 anact, -o (G). A king, chief  
 anagall, =is (G). A kind of plant  
 analog, =ia, =y (G). Proportion  
 anant, -o (G). Uphill, steep  
 anapno (G). Breathe again, rest



- anapt, -o (G). Fasten, hang  
 anarrhich (G). Climb up  
 =anas (L). A duck  
 =anassa (G). A queen  
 anastomos (G). Coming together  
 anat (L). A duck  
 =anax (G). A king, chief  
 anc, =eps, -ipiti (L). Two-headed  
 anch, -o (G). Strangle  
 anchi (G). Near  
 anchyl, -o (G). Crooked, bent  
 ancill, =a (L). A maid  
 ancipiti (L). Two-headed  
 ancistr, =um (G). A fish hook  
 anco, -n (G). The elbow; a bend;  
 a valley  
 ancor, =a (L). An anchor  
 ancyl, -o (G). Crooked, bent  
 ancyr, =a (G). An anchor  
 ander, -o, =um (G). A flower bed  
 andin (NL). Of the Andes  
 andr, -o (G). A man  
 andren, =a (NL). A bee  
 anem, -o (G). The wind  
 aneu (G). Without  
 aneurysm (G). A widening  
 ang, =ea, -i, -io, -o (G). A vessel,  
 box, case  
 angel, -o, =us (G). A messenger;  
 an angel  
 angin, =a (L). Something choked;  
 quinzey  
 =angor (L). A strangling; anguish  
 angui, =s (L). A snake  
 anguill, =a (L). An eel  
 angul (L). An angle, corner  
 angust, -i (L). Narrow  
 anhel, -a, -it (L). Puff, pant;  
 asthma  
 =anhinga (S Am). The darter or  
 snake bird  
 ania (G). Trouble  
 anil, -i (L): Of an old woman;  
 (G): Cruel  
 anim, -a (L). Life, breath  
 animal, -i (L). An animal  
 anir (G). A man  
 anis, -o (G). Unequal  
 ankyl, -o (G). Crooked, bent  
 ankyl, =a (G). An anchor  
 anlag (Ger). Lie on; a foundation  
 annal (L). Annual  
 annect (L). Bound together  
 annel, =us (L). A ring, a little  
 ring  
 annu, -a, =s (L). A year  
 annuen (L). Nodding  
 annul (L). A ring  
 ano (G). Up  
 anomal, -o (G). Uneven, irregular  
 anomo (G). Without law, lawless  
 anophel, =es (G). Troublesome  
 anopl, -o (G). Unarmed  
 ans, =a (L). A handle  
 =anser (L). A goose  
 ante (L). Before  
 =antenna (L). A sailyard  
 anter, -o (NL). Former; before,  
 in front of  
 anth, -e, -o, =us (G). A flower;  
 brilliancy  
 anthem, =is (G). A flower  
 anthra, -c, =x (G). Coal, charcoal;  
 a carbuncle  
 anthren, =a (G). A bee  
 anthrop, -o, =us (G). A man  
 =anthus (G): A flower; (L): A bunt-  
 ing, titlark  
 anti (G). Against, opposite  
 antia, -do, =s (G). A tonsil  
 =antiae (L). The forelock  
 antillar (NL). Of the Antilles  
 antiqu (L). Old  
 =antlia (L). A pump