

SOUND-SYMBOLS USED IN PRONUNCIATION

The sound-symbols have been made as simple as possible, only the broader differences in vowel-sounds being included. The phonetic spelling following each term represents a general indication of the prevailing varieties of pronunciation rather than a critically exact reproduction, as the key-words themselves have by no means a universal interpretation.

ā	<i>as in</i>	rate.	ō	<i>as in</i>	no.
ă	"	rat.	ö	"	not.
â	"	far.	ô	"	form.
ch	"	church.	ō	"	anatomy.
ē	"	he.	oi	"	toy.
ĕ	"	hen.	oo	"	good.
ĕ	"	her.	ow	"	cow.
g	"	go.	s	"	so.
gw	"	guano.	sh	"	fish.
i	"	pine.	th	"	thin.
ī	"	pin.	ū	"	pure.
j	"	gem.	û	"	nut.
k	"	cat.	y	"	yard.
kw	"	queen.	z	"	maize.
ng	"	sing.	zh	"	vision.

A DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

- A cells**,—alpha cells of islets of Langerhans.
- A disc**,—doubly refracting or anisotropic band in myofibrillae.
- A horizon**,—the upper, or leached, soil layers.
- abactinal** (äbäk'tinäl, äbäkti'näl) *a*. [L. *ab*, from; Gk. *aktis*, ray.] *Appl.* area of echinoderm body without tube-feet and in which madreporite is usually included; abambulacral; antambulacral.
- abambulacral** (äb'ämbülä'kräl) *a*. [L. *ab*, from; *ambulare*, to walk.] Abactinal, *q.v.*
- abapical** (äbäp'ikäl) *a*. [L. *ab*, from; *apex*, summit.] *Pert.* or situated at lower pole.
- abaxial** (äbäk'siäl) *a*. [L. *ab*, from; *axis*, axle.] *Pert.* that surface of any structure which is remote or turned away from the axis; excentric.
- abaxile** (äbäk'sil) *a*. [L. *ab*, from; *axis*, axle.] *Appl.* embryo whose axis has not the same direction as axis of seed.
- abbreviated** (äbrë'viätëd) *a*. [L. *ad*, to; *brevis*, short.] Shortened; curtailed.
- abdomen** (äbdö'mën) *n*. [L. *abdomen*, belly.] The belly; in vertebrates, part of body containing digestive organs; in Arthropoda and certain Polychaeta, posterior part of body; in Synascidae, part of zooid below thorax.
- abdominal** (äbdöm'inäl) *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 coelom to exterior, in cyclostomes and certain fishes.
- abdominal reflex**,—contraction of abdominal wall muscles when skin over side of abdomen is stimulated.
- 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), epigastric, umbilical, hypogastric.
- abdominal ribs**,—ossifications occurring in fibrous tissue between skin and muscles of certain reptiles.
- abdominal ring**,—one of two openings in fasciae of abdominal muscles through which passes spermatic cord in male, round ligament in female; inguinal ring.
- abducens** (äbdü'senz) *n*. [L. *abducere*, to lead away.] The sixth cranial nerve, supplying the rectus externus muscle of the eyeball.
- abduct** (äbdükt') *v*. [L. *abductus*, led away.] To draw away from median axis.
- abductor** (äbdük'tör) *n*. [L. *abductus*, led away.] A muscle that draws a limb or part outwards.
- aberrant** (äbër'änt) *a*. [L. *aberrare*, to stray.] With characteristics not in accordance with type; *appl.* species.
- abience** (äb'iëns) *n*. [L. *abire*, to depart.] Retraction from stimulus; avoiding reaction; *opp.* adience.
- abient** (äb'iënt) *a*. [L. *abire*, to depart.] Avoiding the source of stimulation, *opp.* adient.
- abiogenesis** (äbiöjën'esis) *n*. [Gk. *a*, not; *bios*, life; *genesis*, birth.] The production of living from non-living matter; spontaneous generation; *opp.* biogenesis.
- abiology** (äbiöl'oij) *n*. [Gk. *a*, not; *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] The study of non-living things.

abjunction (äbjüŋk'shün) *n.* [L. *abjungere*, to unyoke.] The delimitation of spores by septa at tip of hypha.

ablactation (äb'läktä'shün) *n.* [L. *ab*, from; *lactare*, to give milk.] Cessation of milk secretion; weaning.

abomasum (äbömä'süm) *n.* [L. *ab*, from; *omasum*, paunch.] The read or fourth chamber of stomach of ruminants.

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

abortion (äbör'shün) *n.* [L. *abortus*, premature birth.] Premature birth; arrest of development of an organ.

abranchiate (äbräng'kiät) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *branchia*, gills.] Without gills.

abrupt (äbrüpt') *a.* [L. *abruptere*, to break off.] Appearing as if broken, or cut off, at extremity.

abruptly - acuminate, — having a broad extremity from which a point arises, *appl.* leaf.

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

absciss (äb'sis) *a.* [L. *abscindere*, to cut off.] *Appl.* layer of cells just outside cork-layer, to whose disorganisation fall of leaf is due; abscissile.

abscission (äbsish'ün) *n.* [L. *abscindere*, to cut off.] The separation of parts.

absorption (äbsörp'shün) *n.* [L. *absorbere*, to suck in.] Intussusception of fluid by living cells or tissues; passage of nutritive material through living cells.

abstriction (äbstrik'shün) *n.* [L. *abstringere*, to cut off.] The process of detaching spores (conidia) by rounding off of tips of sporophores, as in mildews; abjunction and abscission.

abterminal (äbtër'minäl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *terminus*, end.] Going from the end inwards.

abyssal (äbïs'äl) *a.* [Gk. *abyssos*, bottomless.] *Pert.* depths of ocean;

appl. organisms or material usually found there; abysmal.

acanaceous (äkänä'seüs) *a.* [Gk. *akanos*, thistle.] Prickly; bearing prickles, as leaves.

acantha (äkän'thä) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] Prickle; spinous process.

acanthaceous (äkänthä'seüs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] Bearing thorns or prickles.

acanthin (äkän'thin) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] Substance forming skeleton of some Radiolaria.

acanthion (äkän'thion) *n.* [Gk. *akanthion*, small thorn.] The most prominent point on the anterior nasal spine.

acanthocarpous (äkän'thökär'püs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *karpos*, fruit.] Having fruit covered with spines or prickles.

acanthocephalous (äkän'thökéf'älüs, -séf-) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *kephale*, head.] With hooked proboscis.

acanthocladaous (äkän'thökäd'üs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *klados*, branch.] Having spiny branches.

acanthocyst (äkän'thösist) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *kystis*, bladder.] A sac containing lateral or reserve stylets in Nemertea.

acanthoid (äkän'thoid) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *eidōs*, shape.] Resembling a spine or prickle; spiniform.

acanthophore (äkän'thöför) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *pherein*, to bear.] A conical mass, the basis of median stylet in Nemertea.

acanthopore (äkän'thöpör) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *poros*, passage.] A tubular spine in certain Polyzoa.

acanthosphenote (äkän'thösfē'nöt) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *sphēn*, wedge.] *Appl.* echinoid spine made of solid wedges separated by porous tissue.

acanthozooid (äkän'thözō'id) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *zōon*, animal; *eidōs*, form.] Tail part of procolex of cestodes; *opp.* cystozooid.

acapnia (äkäp'niä) *n.* [Gk. *akapnos*, without smoke.] Condition of low carbon dioxide content in blood.

acaryote,—akaryote.

acaulescent (ākōlēs'ēnt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kaulos*, stalk.] Having a shortened stem.

acauline (ākō'lin) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kaulos*, stalk.] Having no stem; *appl.* certain fungi.

accelerator (āksēl'ērātōr) *n.* [L. *accelerare*, to hasten.] *Appl.* muscle or nerve which increases rate of action.

acceptor (āksēp'tōr) *n.* [L. *accipere*, to accept.] Body or substance which receives and unites with another substance, as in oxidation-reduction processes where oxygen acceptor is the substance oxidised, hydrogen acceptor the substance reduced.

accessorius (āksēsō'rīūs) *n.* [L. *accedere*, to go to.] A muscle aiding in action of another; spinal accessory or eleventh cranial nerve.

accessory bud,—an additional axillary bud.

accessory chromosomes,—sex chromosomes.

accessory food factors,—vitamins.

accessory glands,—detached portions of glands; glands in relation with genital ducts.

accessory pulsatory organs,—sac-like structures of insects, variously situated, pulsating independently.

acclimation (āk'līmā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *clima*, climate.] The habituation of an organism to a different climate or environment.

acclimatisation (āklī'mātīzā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *clima*, climate.] Habituation of a species to a different climate or environment; acclimation under human management; acclimatation.

accommodation (āk'ōmōdā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *commodus*, fitting.] Adjustment of eye to receive clear images of different objects; adaptation to a different stimulus.

acrescent (ākrēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *acrescere*, to increase.] *Appl.* plants that continue to grow after flowering, or calyx growing after pollination.

accretion (ākrē'shūn) *n.* [L. *acrescere*, to increase.] Growth by external addition of new matter.

accumbent (ākūm'bēnt) *a.* [L. *acumbere*, to lie on.] *Appl.* embryo having cotyledons with edges turned towards radicle, as in Cruciferae.

acentric (āsēn'trik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kentron*, centre.] Having no centromere, *appl.* chromosomes and chromosome segments.

acentrous (āsēn'trūs) *a.* [L. *a*, without; *centrum*, centre.] With no vertebral centra, but persistent notochord, as certain fishes.

acephalocyst (ākēf'ālōsist, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kephale*, head; *kystis*, bladder.] Hydatid stage of certain tapeworms.

acephalous (ākēf'ālūs, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *kephale*, head.] Having no structure comparable to head; *appl.* some molluscs; *appl.* larvae of certain Diptera; *appl.* ovary without terminal stigma.

acerate (ās'ērāt) *a.* [L. *acer*, sharp.] Needle-shaped; pointed at one end, *appl.* monaxon or oxeote spicules.

acerose (ās'erōs) *a.* [L. *acer*, sharp.] Narrow and slender, with sharp point, as leaf of pine.

acervuline (āsēr'vūlin) *a.* [L. *acervus*, heap.] Irregularly heaped together, *appl.* foraminiferal tests.

acervulus (āsēr'vūlūs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *acervus*, heap.] A small heap or cluster, especially of sporogenous mycelium.

acervulus cerebri,—brain sand, *g.v.*

acetabular,—*pert.* acetabulum.

acetabulum (āsētāb'ulūm) *n.* [L. *acetabulum*, vinegar-cup.] The cotyloid cavity or socket in pelvic girdle for head of femur; in insects, cavity of thorax in which leg is inserted; cavity in proximal end of spine, for articulation with mamelon, in echinoids; large posterior sucker in leeches; sucker on arm of cephalopod; one of the cotyledons of placenta in ruminants.

achaetous (ākē'tūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chaite*, hair.] Without chaetae or bristles.

acheillary (ākī'lāri) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *cheilos*, lip.] Having labellum undeveloped, as some orchids.

- achene** (ākēn') *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *chainein*, to gape.] A one-seeded, dry, indehiscent fruit; achenium.
- Achillis tendo** (ākīl'is tēn'dō) *n.* [Gk. *Achilles*. L. *tendo*, tendon.] The united strong tendon of gastrocnemius and solaeus muscles, tendo calcaneus.
- achlamydeous** (āk'lāmīd'ēūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having neither calyx nor corolla.
- achondroplasia** (ākōn'drōplā'ziā) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chondros*, cartilage; *plasis*, a moulding.] Heritable dwarfism due to disturbance of ossification in the long bones of the limbs and of certain facial bones during development; *cf.* ateleosis.
- achroacyte** (āk'rō'āsīt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *chros*, colour; *kytos*, hollow.] Colourless or lymph cell; lymphocyte.
- achroglobin** (āk'rōglō'bīn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *chros*, colour; *globos*, sphere.] A colourless respiratory pigment of some tunicates and molluscs.
- achromasie** (āk'rō'māsī) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *chroma*, colour.] Emission of chromatin from nucleus; *cf.* chromasie.
- achromatic** (āk'rōmāt'īk) *a.* [Gk. *a* without; *chroma*, colour.] *Appl.* threshold, the minimal stimulus inducing sensation of luminosity or brightness; *cf.* chromatic; *appl.* neutral colours.
- achromatin** (āk'rō'mātin) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chroma*, colour.] The non-staining ground substance and linin of the nucleus.
- achromatinic** (āk'rō'mātin'īk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chroma*, colour.] *Pert.* achromatin, or resembling achromatin in properties.
- achromite**,—centromere, *q.v.*
- achroous** (āk'rō'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chros*, complexion.] Unpigmented; colourless.
- acicle** (ās'īkl) *n.* [L. *acicula*, small needle.] A thorn-shaped scaphocerite, as in Paguridae; *acicula*, a small spine.
- acicular** (ās'īk'ūlār) *a.* [L. *acicula*, small needle.] Like a needle in shape; sharp-pointed.
- aciculum** (ās'īk'ūlūm) *n.* [L. *acicula*, small needle.] A stiff basal seta in parapodium of Chaetopoda.
- acid-fast**,—remaining stained with aniline dyes on treatment with acids; *appl.* bacteria.
- acidic** (ās'īd'īk) *a.* [L. *acidus*, sour.] *Appl.* stains whose colour determinant plays the part of an acid, acting on protoplasm; *cf.* basic.
- acidophil** (ās'īdōfil) *a.* [L. *acidus*, sour; Gk. *philein*, to love.] Oxyphil, *q.v.*; growing in acid media.
- acinaciform** (ās'īn'āsīfōrm) *a.* [L. *acinaces*, short sword; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a sabre or scimitar; *appl.* leaf.
- acinariuous** (ās'īnā'rīūs) *a.* [L. *acinus*, berry.] Having globose vesicles, as some algae.
- aciniform** (ās'īn'īfōrm) *a.* [L. *acinus*, berry; *forma*, shape.] Grape- or berry-shaped; *appl.* a type of silk gland in spiders.
- acinus** (ās'īnūs) *n.* [L. *acinus*, berry.] One of drupels composing fruit of bramble or raspberry; sac-like termination of branched gland.
- acme** (āk'mē) *n.* [Gk. *akme*, prime.] The highest point attained, or prime, in phylogeny and ontogeny; *cf.* epacme, paracme.
- acoelomate** (āsē'lōmāt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *koilos*, hollow.] *Appl.* animals not having a true coelom; acoelomatus; acoelous, *q.v.*
- acoelous** (āsē'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *koilos*, hollow.] *Appl.* vertebrae with flattened centra; acoelomate, *q.v.*
- acondylous** (ākōn'dīlūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kondylos*, knuckle.] Without nodes or joints.
- acone** (ākōn') *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *konos*, cone.] *Appl.* insect compound eye without crystalline or liquid secretion in cone cells.
- acontia** (ākōn'tiā, ākōn'shiā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *akontion*, small javelin.] Threadlike processes of mesenteric filaments armed with stinging cells, in actinians.

- acotyledon** (ä'kötülē'dōn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kotyledon*, a cup-shaped hollow.] A plant without a cotyledon.
- acoustic** (äkoo'stik) *a.* [Gk. *akouein*, to hear.] *Pert.* organs or sense of hearing; *appl.* meatus, nerve, etc.; *pert.* science of sound.
- acquired character**,—a modification or permanent structural or functional change effected during the lifetime of the individual organism and induced by use or disuse of a particular organ, by disease, trauma, or other functional or environmental influences.
- acraspedote** (äkräs'pēdōt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kraspedon*, border.] Having no velum.
- acroblast** (äk'röbläst) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *blastos*, bud.] A body in spermatid and which gives rise to acrosome; outer layer of mesoblast.
- acrobryous** (äkröb'riūs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *bryein*, to swell.] Growing at the tip only.
- acrocarpic** (äk'rökâr'pik) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *karpōs*, fruit.] Having the fructification terminating the axis; acrocarpous; *appl.* mosses.
- acrocentric** (äk'rösēn'trik) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *kentron*, centre.] With centromere at end, *appl.* chromosome. *n.* A rod-shaped chromosome.
- acrochordal** (äkrökôr'däl) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *chorde*, cord.] *Appl.* a chondrocranial unpaired frontal cartilage in birds.
- acrocoracoid** (äk'rökôr'äköid) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *korax*, crow; *eidōs*, form.] A process at dorsal end of coracoid in birds.
- acrocyst** (äk'rösist) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *kystis*, bladder.] The spherical gelatinous cyst formed by gonophores at maturation of generative cells.
- acrodont** (äk'rödōnt) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* teeth attached to the summit of a parapet of bone, as in lizards.
- acrodrome** (äk'röd'rōm), **acrodromous** (äk'röd'rōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *dromēin*, to run.] *Appl.* leaf with veins converging at its point.
- acrogenous** (äkröj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *-genes*, producing.] Increasing in growth at summit or apex.
- acromegaly** (äk'römēg'älī) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *megalon*, great.] Gigantism due to excessive activity of part of pituitary gland.
- acromial** (äkrō'miäl) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] *Pert.* acromion, *appl.* artery, process, ligament, etc.
- acromio-clavicular** (äkrō'miōklāvīk'ülär) *a.* [Gk. *akromion*, shoulder-summit; L. *claviculus*, *dim.* of *clavis*, key.] *Appl.* ligaments covering joint between acromion and clavicle.
- acromion** (äkrō'miōn) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] Ventral prolongation of scapular spine.
- acron** (äk'rōn) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip.] Preoral region of insects.
- acropetal** (äkröp'ētäl) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; L. *petere*, to seek.] Ascending; *appl.* leaves, flowers, or roots, developing from an axis so that youngest arise at apex.
- acrophyte** (äk'rōfit) *n.* [Gk. *akron*, peak; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing at a high altitude; alpine plant.
- acropodium** (äk'röpōdīūm) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *pous*, foot.] Digits, — fingers or toes; *cf.* metapodium.
- acrorhagus** (äkrörä'gūs) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *rhax*, grape.] A tubercle near the margin of certain Actiniaria, containing specialised nematocysts.
- acrosarc** (äk'rösârk) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *sarx*, flesh.] A pulpy berry resulting from union of ovary and calyx.
- acroscopic** (äk'rösköp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *skopein*, to view.] Facing towards the apex; *opp.* basiscopic.
- acrosome** (äk'rösōm) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *soma*, body.] Body at apex of spermatozoon; apical body; perforatorium.
- acrospire** (äk'röspir) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *speira*, something twisted.] The first shoot or sprout, being spiral, at end of germinating seed.

acrospore (äk'röspör) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *sporos*, seed.] The spore at end of a sporophore.

acroteric (äk'rötérík) *a.* [Gk. *akroterion*, topmost point.] *Pert.* outermost points, as tips of digits, nose, ears, tail.

acrotonic (äk'rötön'ík) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *tonos*, brace.] Having anther united at its apex with rostellum; acrotonous; *opp.* basitonic.

acrotrophic (äk'rötróf'ík) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *trophé*, nourishment.] *Appl.* ovariole having nutritive cells at apex which are joined to oocytes by nutritive cords; telotrophic.

actinal (äk'tínál, äkti'nál) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray.] *Appl.* area of echinoderm body with tube-feet; *appl.* oral area with tentacles in Actinaria.

actine (äk'tín) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray.] A star-shaped spicule.

actinenchyma (äk'tíněng'kímă) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *en*, in; *chein*, to pour.] Cellular tissue having a stellate appearance.

actinobiology (äk'tinöbiöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] The study of the effects of radiation upon living organisms.

actinoblast (äk'tinöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *blastos*, bud.] The mother-cell from which a spicule is developed, as in Porifera.

actinocarpous (äk'tinökăr'püs) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *karpos*, fruit.] *Appl.* plants with flowers and fruit radially arranged; actinocarpic.

actinodrome (äkti'nödröm) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *dromos*, course.] Veined palmately; actinodromous.

actinogonidial (äk'tinögönl'd'äl) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *gonos*, offspring.] Having radiately arranged genital organs.

actinoid (äk'tinoid) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *eidos*, shape.] Rayed, star-shaped.

actinomere (äkti'nömēr) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *meros*, part.] A radial segment.

actinomorphic (äk'tinömör'fík) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *morphe*, shape.] Radially symmetrical; actinomorphous.

actinopharynx (äk'tinöfăr'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *pharynx*, gullet.] The gullet of a sea-anemone.

actinost (äk'tinöst) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *osteon*, bone.] Basal bone of fin-rays in teleosts.

actinostome (äkti'nöstöm) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *stoma*, mouth.] The mouth of a sea-anemone; five-rayed oral aperture of starfish.

actinotrichia (äk'tinötrik'äl) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *thrix*, hair.] Unjointed horny rays at edge of fins in many fishes.

actinotrocha (äk'tinöt'rökă) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *trochos*, wheel.] Free-swimming larval form of Phoronis.

actinula (äkti'nülă) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray.] A larval stage in some Hydro-medusae.

action system,—behaviour pattern.

activator (äktivă'tör) *n.* [L. *activus*, active.] A substance which promotes or protects enzyme action; a substance which stimulates development of any particular embryonic tissue or organ.

aculeate (äkü'lēăt) *a.* [L. *aculeus*, prickles.] Having prickles, sharp points, or a sting.

aculeiform (äkü'lēiförm) *a.* [L. *aculeus*, prickles; *forma*, shape.] Formed like a prickles or thorn.

aculeus (äkü'lēüs) *n.* [L. *aculeus*, prickles.] A prickles growing from bark, as in rose; a sting; a hair-like projection; a microtrichium.

acuminate (äkü'minăt) *a.* [L. *acumen*, point.] Drawn out into long point; tapering; pointed.

acuminiferous (äkü'miníf'ērüs) *a.* [L. *acumen*, point; *ferre*, to carry.] Having pointed tubercles.

acuminulate (äkü'min'ülăt) *a.* [L. *acuminulus*, *dim.* of *acumen*, point.] Having a very sharp tapering point.

acute (äkü't) *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharpened.] Ending in a sharp point; temporarily severe, not chronic.

- acyclic** (äsfk'lik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kyklos*, circle.] *Appl.* flowers with floral leaves arranged in a spiral.
- adamantoblast** (äd'amán'töbläst) *n.* [L. *adamas*, diamond; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] Enamel cell; ameloblast.
- adambulacral** (äd'ämbülä'kräl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *ambulare*, to walk.] *Appl.* structures adjacent to ambulacral areas in echinoderms.
- adaptation** (ädäptä'shün) *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 sensations to a point when discomfort ceases; adjustment of disturbance of nervous system without involving higher co-ordinating centres.
- adaxial** (ädäk'säl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *axis*, axle.] Turned towards axis.
- ad-digital** (äd'dij'itäl) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *digitus*, finger.] A primary wing-quill connected with phalanx of third digit.
- adduction** (ädük'shün) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *ducere*, to lead.] Movement towards the median axis.
- adductor** (ädük'tör) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *ducere*, to lead.] A muscle which brings one part towards another.
- adeciduate** (äd'dēsīd'üät) *a.* [L. *a*, away from; *decidere*, to fall down.] Not falling, or coming away; *appl.* evergreens; *appl.* placenta.
- adelocodonic** (ädē'löködön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *adelos*, concealed; *kodon*, bell.] *Appl.* undetached medusome of certain Gymnoblastera, which degenerates after discharging ripe sexual cells; *opp.* phanerocodonic.
- adelomorphic** (ädē'lömör'fik) *a.* [Gk. *adelos*, concealed; *morphe*, shape.] Indefinite in form; *appl.* central cells of peptic glands; adelomorphous.
- adelphogamy** (ädēlfög'ämi) *n.* [Gk. *adelphos*, brother; *gamos*, union.] Brother-sister mating, as in certain ants.
- adelphous** (ädēl'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *adelphos*, brother.] Joined together in bundles, as filaments of stamens; *cf.* monadelphous, diadelphous.
- adendritic** (äd'dëndrit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *dendron*, tree.] Adendric; without dendrites or branches; *appl.* cells.
- adendroglia** (ädëndröglī'ä) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *dendron*, tree; *glia*, glue.] A type of neuroglia lacking processes.
- adenine** (äd'ēnīn) *n.* [Gk. *aden*, gland.] A compound occurring in many cells, hydrolysed by adenase to hypoxanthine; $C_5H_5N_5$.
- adenoblast** (äd'ēnöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *blastos*, bud.] Embryonic glandular cell.
- adenocheiri** (äd'ēnökī'rī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *cheir*, hand.] Elaborate accessory copulatory organs, outgrowths of atrial walls in Turbellaria.
- adenocyte** (äd'ēnösīt) *n.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *kytos*, hollow.] Secretory cell of a gland.
- adenodactyli** (äd'ēnödäk'tili) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *daktylos*, finger.] Adenocheiri, *q.v.*
- adenohypophysis** (äd'ēnöhīpöf'isīs) *n.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *hypo*, under; *physis*, growth.] The glandular lobe or portions of the pituitary body, derived from Rathke's pouch.
- adenoid** (äd'ēnoid) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *eidōs*, shape.] *Pert.* or resembling a gland or lymphoid tissue.
- adenophore** (äd'ēnöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *pherein*, to carry.] The stalk of a nectar gland.
- adenophyllous** (äd'ēnöfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *phyllon*, leaf.] Bearing glands on leaves.
- adenopodous** (ädēnöp'ödūs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *pous*, foot.] Bearing glands on peduncles or petioles.
- adenose** (äd'ēnös) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland.] Glandular.
- adenostemonous** (äd'ēnöstēm'önūs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *stemon*, spun thread.] Having glands on stamens.
- adequate**,—*appl.* stimulus which normally acts on a given receptor, and induces the appropriate sensation.

adermin, — vitamin B₆, rat anti-dermatitis factor; pyridoxine.

adesmic (ädēs'mík) *a.* [Gk. *adesmos*, unfettered.] *Appl.* cyclomerial scales made up of separate lepidomerial units; *cf.* monodesmic, polydesmic.

adesmy (ädēs'mí) *n.* [Gk. *adesmos*, unfettered.] A break or division in an organ usually entire.

adetopneustic (äd'ëtönū'stik) *a.* [Gk. *adetos*, free; *pnein*, to breathe.] Having dermal gills occurring beyond abactinal surface, as in certain stelleroids.

adfrontal (ädfrün'täl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *frons*, forehead.] *Appl.* oblique plates beside frons of certain insect larvae.

adherent (ädhēr'rënt) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *haerere*, to stick.] Exhibiting adhesion, *q.v.*; attached to substratum, *appl.* zoecia of polyzoan colony.

adhesion (ädhēr'zhün) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *haerere*, to stick.] Condition of union of parts normally separate, as between members of different series of floral leaves; *cf.* cohesion.

adhesive cells, — various glandular or specialised cells for purposes of attachment; as on tentacles of Ctenophora, on epidermis of Turbellaria, on pedal disc of Hydra.

adience (äd'tiëns) *n.* [L. *adire*, to approach.] Urge, or advance, towards stimulus; approaching reaction; *opp.* abience.

adient (äd'tiënt) *a.* [L. *adire*, to approach.] Approaching the source of stimulation; *opp.* abient.

adipocellulose (äd'ipösē'ülös) *n.* [L. *adepts*, fat; *cellula*, small cell.] Cellulose with a large amount of suberin, as in cork tissue.

adipocyte (äd'ipösīt) *n.* [L. *adepts*, fat; Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] One of the cells forming the fat-body in insects.

adipoleucocyte (äd'ipölū'kösīt, -loo-) *n.* [L. *adepts*, fat; Gk. *leukos*, white; *kytos*, hollow.] A leucocyte containing fat droplets or wax, in insects.

adipose (äd'ipös) *a.* [L. *adepts*, fat.] *Pert.* animal fat; fatty.

aditus (äd'itūs) *n.* [L. *aditus*, entrance.] Anatomical structure forming approach or entrance to a part, *e.g.* to antrum, larynx, etc.

adjustor (ädjūs'tör) *n.* [L.L. *adjustare*, to adjust, from L. *ad*, to; *justus*, just.] A muscle connecting stalk and valve in Brachiopoda; ganglionic part of a reflex arc, connecting receptor and effector.

adlacrimal (ädläk'rīmäl) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *lacrima*, tear.] Lacrimal bone of reptiles.

adminiculum (äd'minik'ülüm) *n.* [L. *adminiculum*, support.] A locomotory spine of certain pupae; posterior fibres of linea alba attached to os pubis.

adnasal (ädnä'zäl) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *nasus*, nose.] A small bone in front of each nasal in certain fishes.

adnate (ädnä't) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *gnatus*, born.] *Pert.* or designating the condition of being closely attached to side of petiole or stalk, as stipules or leaves; designating condition of anther with back attached throughout its length to filament, or to its continuation the connective; conjoined.

adnexa (ädnek'sä) *n. plu.* [L. *ad*, to; *nectere*, to bind.] Structures or parts closely related to an organ; extra-embryonic structures, as foetal membranes, placenta.

adnexed (ädnekst') *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *nectere*, to bind.] Reaching to the stem only.

adolescencia (ädölēs'kär'itā) *n.* [L. *adolescere*, to grow up.] Encysted stage, between cercaria and marita, in trematodes; metacercaria.

adoral (ädö'räl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *os*, mouth.] Near or *pert.* mouth.

adpressed (äd'präst) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *pressus*, pressed.] Closely applied to a surface.

adradius (äd'rād'ūs) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *radius*, radius.] In coelenterates, the radius midway between per-radius and interradius, a radius of third order.

adrectal (ădrĕk'tăl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *rectum*, rectum.] Near to or closely connected with rectum.

adrenal (ădrĕ'năl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *renes*, kidneys.] Situated near kidneys; suprarenal, *appl.* glands, the endocrines secreting hormones affecting sympathetic nervous system and blood pressure; *appl.* organs, the suprarenal and interrenal glands, and chromaphil bodies.

adrenaline (ădrĕ'nălin, ădrĕ'nălĕn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *renes*, kidneys.] A hormone obtained from extract of suprarenal medulla; adrenalin, adrenin, suparenin, epinephrin; $C_9H_{13}O_3N$.

adrenergic (ădrĕnĕr'jik) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *renes*, kidneys; Gk. *ergon*, work.] *Appl.* sympathetic nerves, which liberate sympathin or an adrenaline-like principle from their terminations; adrenaergic; *cf.* cholinergic.

adrenocorticotrophic (ădrĕ'nŏkŏr'tikŏtrŏf'ik) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *renes*, kidneys; *cortex*, bark; Gk. *trophe*, nourishment.] *Appl.* hormone secreted by anterior lobe of pituitary gland and which controls activity of adrenal cortex; ACTH.

adrenotropic (ădrĕnŏtrŏp'ik) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *renes*, kidneys; Gk. *tropĕ*, turn.] Adrenotrophic; *appl.* a pituitary hormone acting on the adrenal medulla.

adrostral (ădrŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *rostrum*, beak.] Near to or closely connected with beak or rostrum.

adsorption (ădsŏrp'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *sorbere*, to suck in.] The adhesion of molecules to solid bodies; formation of unimolecular surface layer.

adtidal (ăd'tidăl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; A.S. *tid*, time.] *Appl.* organisms living just below low-tide mark.

adultoid,—*appl.* nymph having imaginal characters differentiated further than in normal nymph.

aduncate (ădŭng'kăt) *a.* [L. *aduncus*, hooked.] Crooked; bent in the form of a hook.

advehent (ăd'vĕhĕnt) *a.* [L. *advehere*, to carry to.] Afferent; carrying to an organ.

adventitia (ădvĕntish'ĭă) *n.* [L. *adventitiŭs*, extraordinary.] External connective tissue layer of blood vessels; tunica adventitia.

adventitious (ădvĕntish'ŭs) *a.* [L. *adventitiŭs*, extraordinary.] Accidental; found in an unusual place; *appl.* tissues and organs arising in abnormal positions; secondary, *appl.* dentine.

acidiosorus (ĕsĭd'ĭŏsŏ'rŭs) *n.* [L. *acidium*, cup; Gk. *soros*, heap.] A cluster or row of acidiospores.

acidiospores (ĕsĭd'ĭŏspŏrz') *n. plu.* [L. *acidium*, cup; Gk. *sporos*, seed.] The spores produced in an acidium; spring-spores.

acidium (ĕsĭd'ĭăm) *n.* [L. *acidium*, cup.] A cup-shaped structure containing simple sporophores, bearing rows of spores; cluster-cup of rusts.

acidospores,—acidiospores, *q.v.*

acium,—acidium, *q.v.*

aedeagus (ĕdĕ'ăgŭs) *n.* [Gk. *aidŏia*, genitals.] The male intromittent organ of insects; also aedeagus.

aegithognathous (ĕ'jĭthŏg'năthŭs) *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 Passeres.

aeolian (ĕŏl'ĭăn) *a.* [L. *Aeolus*, god of the winds.] Wind-borne; *appl.* deposits.

aerenchyma (ăĕrĕng'kimă) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *enchyma*, infusion.] Aerating cortical tissue in floating portions of some aquatic plants.

aerial (ăĕ'riăl) *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 leaf-axils.

aerobe (ăĕ'rŏb) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *bios*, life.] An aerobic organism, capable of living in presence of oxygen; *opp.* anaerobe.

aerobic (ăĕ'rŏb'ik) *a.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *bios*, life.] Thriving only in abundance of oxygen.

- aerobiology** (ä'ēröbīōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] The study of airborne organisms and their distribution; biology of aeroplankton.
- aerobiosis** (ä'ēröbīō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *biosis*, manner of life.] Existence in presence of oxygen.
- aerocyst** (ä'ērösīst) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *kystis*, bladder.] An air vesicle of algae.
- aerogenic** (ä'ēröjēn'īk) *a.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *gennan*, to produce.] Gas-producing; *appl.* certain bacteria.
- aeromorphosis** (ä'ērömōr'fōsis, -mōr'fō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *morphosis*, form.] Modification of form or structure owing to exposure to air or wind.
- aerophyte** (ä'ēröfīt) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing attached to an aerial portion of another plant; epiphyte.
- aeroplankton** (ä'ēröplāng'k'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *plangkton*, wandering.] Living particles drifting in the air, as spores, pollen, bacteria, etc.; also applied to non-living particles.
- aerostat** (ä'ēröstāt) *n.* [L. *aer*, air; *stare*, to stand.] An air-sac in insect body or in bird bone.
- aerostatic** (ä'ēröstāt'īk) *a.* [L. *aer*, air; *stare*, to stand.] Pneumatic; containing air-spaces.
- aerotaxis** (ä'ērötāk'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *taxis*, arrangement.] The arrangement of bacteria and other micro-organisms towards or away from oxygen.
- aerotropic** (ä'ērötörp'īk) *a.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *trope*, turn.] *Appl.* curvature of a plant organ towards a higher concentration of oxygen.
- aerotropism** (ä'ēröt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *trope*, turn.] Reaction to gases, generally to oxygen.
- aesthacyte** (ēs'thāsīt) *n.* [Gk. *aisthesis*, sensation; *kytos*, hollow.] A sensory cell of primitive animals.
- aesthesia** (ēs'thē'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *aisthesis*, sensation.] Sensibility; sense-percept; aesthesia.
- aesthetasc** (ēs'thē'tāsk) *n.* [Gk. *aisthetes*, perceiver; *askein*, to exercise.] An olfactory receptor on antennule of daphnids.
- aestheter** (ēs'thē'tēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aisthetes*, perceiver.] Sense organs.
- aestival** (ēs'tīvāl, ēs'tivāl) *a.* [L. *aestivus*, of summer.] Produced in, or *pert.* summer.
- aestivation** (ēs'tivā'shūn) *n.* [L. *aestivus*, of summer.] The mode in which different parts of flower are disposed in flower-bud; prefloration; torpor during summer, as in some animals.
- aethalium** (ēthāl'īūm) *n.* [Gk. *aithalos*, soot.] An aggregation of plasmodia or sporangia to form a compound fruit in Mycetozoa or Myxomycetes.
- aetiology** (ētīōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *aitia*, cause; *logos*, discourse.] The science of causation; or origin of causes; also etiology.
- afferent** (äf'ērēnt) *a.* [L. *afferre*, to bring.] *Appl.* nerves carrying impulses to nervous centres; *appl.* blood-vessels carrying blood to an organ or set of organs.
- aflagellar** (ä'flājēl'ār) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; L. *flagellum*, whip.] Without a flagellum.
- afterbirth** (äf'tərbērth) *n.* [A.S. *aefter*, behind; *beran*, to bring forth.] Placenta and foetal membranes expelled after offspring.
- afterbrain**,--metencephalon, *q.v.*
- aftershaft** (äf'tērshāft) *n.* [A.S. *aefter*, behind; O.E. *sceaft*, shaft.] A small tuft of down near superior umbilicus of a feather.
- ageameon** (ägāmē'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *on*, being.] A species comprising only apomictic individuals.
- agamete** (äg'āmēt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gametes*, spouse.] An amoebula, or germ cell, which develops directly without syngamy into an adult.
- agametoblast** (ägāmē'tōbläst) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *gametes*, spouse; *blastos*, bud.] A cytomere, *q.v.*, of Caryotropha.
- agamic** (ägām'īk), *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage.] Asexual; parthenogenetic; cryptogamic; agamous.

- agamobium** (äg'ämō'bīūm) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *bios*, life.] The asexual stage in metagenesis; the sporophyte.
- agamogenesis** (äg'ämōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *genesis*, descent.] Asexual reproduction; parthenogenesis.
- agamogenetic** (äg'ämōjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *genesis*, descent.] Asexual; produced asexually.
- agamogony** (äg'ämōg'ōnī) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *gonos*, generation.] Schizogony, or reproduction without sexual process.
- agamont** (äg'ämōnt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *on*, being.] A schizont, or that stage which gives rise to agametes.
- agamospecies** (äg'ämōspē'shēz) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *L. species*, particular kind.] Species without sexual reproduction, as in parthenogenetic aneuploids.
- agamous**,—**agamic**, *q.v.*
- agar** (äg'är, ä'gär) *n.* [Mal. *agar-agar*, a sea-weed.] A medium for bacterial and other cultures, prepared from agar-agar, a gelatinous substance, also of dietary utility, yielded by red algae.
- age and area**,—hypothesis of Willis that older species occur in a more extensive area than that occupied by more recent species.
- ageotropic**,—**apogeotropic**, *q.v.*
- agglomerate** (äglōm'erät) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *glomus*, ball.] Clustered, as a head of flowers; *appl.* adhering mass of protozoa, as in agglomeration of trypanosomes.
- agglutination** (äg'lootinä'shūn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *glutinare*, to glue.] The formation of clumps or floccules by pollen, bacteria, erythrocytes, spermatozoa, and some protozoa.
- agglutinin** (äglōt'inin) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *glutinare*, to glue.] A substance or specific antibody which causes agglutination.
- agglutinogen** (äglōot'in'ōjēn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *glutinare*, to glue; Gk. *gennan*, to produce.] Substance or antigen that produces agglutinin.
- aggregate** (äg'régāt) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *gregare*, to collect into a flock.] Formed in a cluster; *appl.* a fruit or etaerio formed from apocarpous gynoeceum of a single flower, as raspberry; *appl.* a type of silk gland in certain spiders.
- aggregation** (ägrägä'shūn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *gregare*, to collect.] A grouping or crowding of separate organisms; movement of protoplasm in tentacle or tendril cells of sensitive plants, which causes tentacle or tendril to bend towards the point stimulated.
- aggressin** (ägrēs'in) *n.* [L. *aggressus*, attacked.] Toxic substance produced by pathogenic organisms, inhibiting defensive reactions of host.
- aglomerular** (äglōmēr'ulār) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *L. glomerare*, to form into a ball.] Devoid of glomeruli, as kidney in certain fishes.
- aglossate** (äglōs'ät) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *glossa*, tongue.] Having no tongue.
- agminated** (äg'minätēd) *a.* [L. *agmen*, herd.] Clustered; *appl.* glands, Peyer's patches.
- agnathostomatous** (ägnäth'östōm'ätūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gnathos*, jaw; *stoma*, mouth.] Having mouth unfurnished with jaws, as lamprey; agnathous.
- agon** (äg'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *agon*, contest.] The active principle of an enzyme; *cf.* pheron, symplex.
- agonist** (äg'ōnist) *n.* [Gk. *agonistes*, champion.] A prime mover or muscle directly responsible for change in position of a part.
- agranulocyte** (ägrän'ülōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *L. granulum*, small grain; Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] A non-granular or lymphoid leucocyte.
- agrestal** (ägrēs'täl) *a.* [L. *agrestis*, rural.] *Appl.* plants growing on arable land.
- agriotype** (äg'riōtip) *n.* [Gk. *agrios*, wild; *typos*, image.] Wild or ancestral type.

agrostology (äg'röstöl'öjt) *n.* [Gk. *agrostis*, grass; *logos*, discourse.] That part of botany dealing with grasses.

aheliotropism,—apheliotropism, *q.v.*

air-bladder (är'-bläd'ër) *n.* [L. *air*, air; A.S. *bladre*, bladder.] The swim-bladder in fishes; hollow dilatation of thallus in bladder-wrack.

air-cells,—thin-walled cavities in ethmoidal labyrinth; numerous cavities in mastoid; alveoli of lungs; air spaces in plant tissue.

air-pore,—stoma, *q.v.*, of plants.

air-sacs,—spaces filled with air and connected with lungs in birds; dilatations of tracheae in many insects; sacs representing tracheal system and having hydrostatic function in certain insect larvae.

aitlonastic (i'tiönäs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *aitios*, causing; *nastos*, close-pressed.] *Appl.* curvature of part of a plant and induced by a diffuse stimulus.

akanth,—see *acanth*.

akaryocyte,—akaryote; an erythrocyte.

akaryote (äkär'löt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *karyon*, nut.] A cell in which nucleoplasm has not collected together to form a nucleus; a non-nucleated cell, condition present in many protista. *a*. Non-nucleated.

akinesis (äkiné'sis) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *kinesis*, movement.] Absence or arrest of motion.

akinete (äkinét) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *kinein*, to move.] A resting cell in certain green algae, which will later reproduce.

ala (älä, älä) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Any winglike projection or structure; lateral petal of papilionaceous flower; membranous expansion on some seeds; *plu.* alae.

alar (älär) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Winglike; *pert.* wings or alae; axillary; *appl.* ligaments, cartilages, etc.

alary (äläri) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Winglike; *pert.* wings.

alate (älät) *a.* [L. *alatus*, winged.] Having a wing-like expansion, as of

petiole or stem; broad-lipped, *appl.* shells; *appl.* a spicular system in Calcareo which is sagittal because of inequality of angles; winged.

albescant (älbés'ënt) *a.* [L. *albes-cere*, to grow white.] Growing whitish.

albican (älbikánt) *a.* [L. *albicare*, to grow white.] Tending to become white.

albinism (älbínizm) *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] Absence of pigmentation in animals normally pigmented; state of having colourless chromatophores.

albino (älbé'nö, älbí'nö) *n.* [Sp. *albino*, white, from L. *albus*.] Any animal with congenital deficiency of pigment in skin, hair, eyes, etc.; a plant with colourless chromatophores, due to absence of chloroplasts or undeveloped chromoplasts.

albuginea (älbüjin'ëä) *n.* [L. *albus*, white; *gignere*, to beget.] Tunica albuginea: white, dense connective tissue surrounding testis, ovary, corpora cavernosa, spleen, or eye.

albumen (älbü'mën) *n.* [L. *albumen*, white of egg.] White of egg; nutritive material stored in seed.

albumin (älbü'mín) *n.* [L. *albumen*, white of egg.] One of a group of heat-coagulable, water-soluble proteins occurring in egg-white, blood serum, milk, and many animal and vegetable tissues.

albuminoids (älbü'mínoidz) *n. plu.* [L. *albumen*, white of egg; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Scleroproteins, *q.v.*

albuminous (älbü'mínüs) *a.* [L. *albumen*, white of egg.] *Pert.*, or of nature of, albumen or an albumin.

albumum (älbür'nüm) *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] Sap-wood or splint-wood, soft white substance between inner bark and true wood; outer young wood of dicotyledon.

alecithal (äles'ithäl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *lekithos*, yolk.] With little or no yolk; *appl.* ova; alecithic.

aletocyte (äle'tösit) *n.* [Gk. *aletos*, wanderer; *kytos*, hollow.] Wandering cell.

aleurone (älü'rön) *n.* [Gk. *aleuron*, flour.] *Appl.* protein grains found in general protoplasm and used as reserve food-material; *appl.* layer containing protein, of endosperm in monocotyledons.

aleurospore (älü'röspör) *n.* [Gk. *aleuron*, flour.] A lateral conidium of certain fungus parasites of skin.

alexine (älëk'sin) *n.* [Gk. *alexein*, to ward off.] A substance in blood serum which combines with an amboceptor to produce lysis; alexin; complement.

algosis (äljé'sis) *n.* [Gk. *algosis*, sense of pain.] The sense of pain.

algin (äl'jin) *n.* [L. *alga*, sea-weed.] A mucilaginous substance, alginic acid, obtained from certain algae.

algoid (äl'goid) *a.* [L. *alga*, sea-weed; Gk. *eidos*, shape.] *Pert.*, resembling, or of the nature of an alga.

algology (älgöl'öji) *n.* [L. *alga*, sea-weed; Gk. *logos*, discourse.] The study of algae or sea-weeds; phycology.

Algonkian (älgöng'kiän) *a.* [*Algonquian* tribe of Indians.] *Pert.* late Proterozoic era.

alima (äl'imä) *n.* [Gk. *halimos*, *pert.* sea.] A larval stage of certain Crustacea.

alimentary (äl'imën'täri) *a.* [L. *alere*, to nourish.] *Pert.* nutritive functions; *appl.* system, canal, tract, etc.

alisphenoid (äl'isfë'noid) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing; Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, form.] Wing-like portion of sphenoid forming part of cranium; ala temporalis.

alitrunk (äl'itrüngk) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing; *truncus*, trunk.] Thorax of insect when fused with first segment of abdomen.

alkaloid (äl'käloid) *n.* [Ar. *al*, the; *qali*, ash; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Basic nitrogenous organic substance with poisonous or medicinal properties, as caffeine, morphine, nicotine, strychnine, ptomaine, etc.

allaesthetic (äl'ësthët'ik) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *aisthetes*, perceiver.] *Appl.* characters effective when perceived by other organisms.

allantochoion (älän'tökö'rion) *n.* [Gk. *allas*, sausage; *chorion*, skin.] Foetal membrane formed of outer wall of allantois and the primitive chorion; true chorion.

allantoid (älän'toid) *a.* [Gk. *allas*, sausage; *eidos*, form.] Sausage-shaped; botuliform.

allantoin (älän'töin) *n.* [Gk. *allas*, sausage.] The end-product of purine metabolism, occurring in allantoic fluid and urine of certain mammals; $C_4H_6O_3N_4$.

allantois (älän'töis) *n.* [Gk. *allas*, sausage.] An embryonic organ, a membranous sac, arising from posterior part of alimentary canal in higher vertebrates, and acting as an organ of respiration or nutrition or both.

allassotonic (äläs'ötön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *allassein*, to change; *tonos*, strain.] Induced by stimulus, *appl.* movements of grown plants; *cf.* auxotonic.

allele (älél') *n.* [Gk. *allelon*, one another.] Allelomorph.

allelism (älë'lizm) *n.* [Gk. *allelon*, one another.] The relationship between two alleles; allelomorphism.

allelocatalysis (älë'lökätäl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *allelon*, one another; *katalysis*, dissolution.] Allelocatalytic or mutually accelerating or retarding effect of contiguous cells; *e.g.* acceleration of rate of fission with increase in number of individual protozoa present.

allelomorph (älë'lömörf) *n.* [Gk. *allelon*, one another; *morphe*, form.] One of any pair of alternative hereditary characters; gene which can occupy the same locus as another gene in a particular chromosome.

allelopathy (älë'löp'äthi) *n.* [Gk. *alle'on*, one another; *pathos*, suffering.] The influence or effect of one living plant upon another.

allergen (äl'ërjën) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *ergon*, activity; *-genes*, producing.] A substance which induces allergy; atopen.

- allergy** (āl'ērj) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *ergon*, activity.] Changed reactivity on second or subsequent infection or poisoning; exaggerated or unusual susceptibility; anaphylaxis; atopy, *q.v.*
- allesthetic**,—allaesthetic, *q.v.*
- alliaceous** (ālīā'shūs) *a.* [L. *allium*, garlic.] *Pert.* or like garlic; *appl.* a class of odours.
- allobiosis** (āl'ōbiō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *biosis*, manner of life.] Changed reactivity of an organism in a changed internal or external environment.
- allocarpy** (āl'ōkārpi) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *karpōs*, fruit.] The production of fruit after cross-fertilisation.
- allochroic** (āl'ōkrō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *chros*, colour.] Able to change colour; with colour variation.
- allochronic** (āl'ōkrōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *chronos*, time.] Not contemporary; *appl.* species, etc. *Opp.* synchronic.
- allochthonous** (ālōk'thōnūs) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *chthōn*, the ground.] Exotic; not aboriginal; acquired; *opp.* autochthonous.
- allocortex** (āl'ōkōr'tēks) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; L. *cortex*, bark.] The primitive cortical areas or cortex of olfactory brain; *opp.* isocortex.
- allogamous** (ālōg'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *gamos*, marriage.] Reproducing by cross-fertilisation; *opp.* autogamous.
- allogamy** (ālōg'āmi) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *gamos*, marriage.] Cross-fertilisation, *opp.* autogamy.
- allogene** (āl'ōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *genos*, descent.] A recessive allelomorph; *opp.* protogene.
- allogenic** (ālōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *genos*, descent.] Caused by external factors; *appl.* plant successions; *pert.* allogenes; derived from elsewhere, *opp.* autogenic; alienous or exogenous, *opp.* endogenous; allochronic, *q.v.*
- alloheteroploid** (āl'ōhēt'ērōploid) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *heteros*, other; *aploos*, onefold; *eidos*, form.] Heteroploid derived from specifically distinct genomes.
- alloiogenesis** (āl'oiōjēn'esis) *n.* [Gk. *alloios*, different; *genesis*, descent.] The alternation, in a life-history, of a sexual and a non-sexual form; alternation of generations.
- alloiometron** (āl'oiōm'ētrōn) *n.* [Gk. *alloios*, different; *metron*, measure.] Measurable change of proportion or intensity of development within species or races, *e.g.* head, limb, tooth, etc. proportions.
- allokinesis** (āl'ōkinē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *kinesis*, movement.] Reflex, or passive, movement; involuntary movement.
- allometry** (ālōm'ētri) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *metron*, measure.] Study of relative growth; change of proportions with increase of size; growth rate of a part differing from a standard growth rate or from the growth rate of the whole.
- alloparalectotype** (āl'ōpārālēk'tōtip) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *para*, beside; *lektos*, chosen; *typos*, pattern.] Specimen, from the original collection, of the sex opposite to that of the holotype, and described subsequently.
- allopatric** (ālōpāt'rik) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *patra*, native land.] Having separate and mutually exclusive areas of geographical distribution; *opp.* sympatric.
- allopelagic** (āl'ōpēlāj'ik) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *pelagos*, sea.] *Pert.* organisms found at any depth of the sea.
- alloplasm** (āl'ōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *plasma*, mould.] The differentiated portion of cell-substance not forming independent organelles.
- alloplasmatic** (āl'ōplāzmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *plasma*, mould.] *Appl.* differentiated portion of cell protoplasm; alloplasmic.
- alloplast** (āl'ōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *plastos*, formed.] A morphological cell-unit of more than one kind of tissue; *opp.* homoplast.

allopolyploid (āl'öpöl'iploid) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *polys*, many; *aploos*, onefold; *eidos*, form.] An organism with more than two sets of chromosomes derived from different species by hybridisation.

all-or-none,—principle that response to a stimulus is either completely effected or is absent, first observed in heart muscle (Bowditch's law).

allosematic (äl'ösēmät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *sema*, sign.] Having markings or coloration imitating warning signs in other, usually dangerous, species.

allosomal (äl'ösö'mäl) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *soma*, body.] *Pert.* allosome; *appl.* inheritance of characters controlled by genes located in an allosome.

allosome (äl'ösöm) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *soma*, body.] A chromosome other than an ordinary or typical one; heterochromosome, *cf.* autosome.

allotoses (äl'östö'sēs) *n. plu.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *osteon*, bone.] Bones formed in membrane; *cf.* autotoses.

allosynapsis,—allosyndesis, *q.v.*

allosyndesis (äl'ösín'désis) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *syndesis*, a binding together.] Pairing of homologous chromosomes from opposite parents, in a polyploid; *cf.* autosyndesis.

allotetraploid,—amphidiploid, *q.v.*

allotherm (äl'öthärm) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *therme*, heat.] An organism with body temperature dependent on environmental temperature.

allotrophic (äl'ötrof'ik) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *trophe*, nourishment.] Obtaining nourishment from other organisms; saprophytic, or saprozoic; heterotrophic.

allotropic (äl'ötrop'ik) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *tropé*, turn.] Exhibiting mutual tropism, as between gametes.

allotype (äl'ötíp) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *typos*, pattern.] Paratype of the sex opposite to that of the holotype.

allozygote (äl'özi'göt) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *zygon*, yoke.] A homo-

zygote having recessive characters; *opp.* protozygote.

alluvial (älü'viäl, äloo-) *a.* [L. *alluere*, to wash to.] *Pert.* deposits formed by finely divided material laid down by running water.

alpha (α) cells,—oxyphilic cells in pars glandularis of pituitary gland; cells with granules insoluble in alcohol, in islets of Langerhans; A cells.

alpha (α) granules,—metachromatic granules in central region of protoplast, as in blue-green algae.

alsinaceous (älsinä'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *alsine*, chickweed.] *Appl.* polypetalous corolla where intervals occur between petals, as in chickweed.

alteration theory,—explains electromotive forces of nerve and muscle by alterations in chemical composition of tissue at cross-section.

alternate (äl-, öltër'nät) *a.* [L. *alternus*, one after another.] *Appl.* leaves or branches occurring at different levels successively on opposite sides of stem.

alternating cleavage,—spiral cleavage, *q.v.*

alternation of generations,—the occurrence in one life-history of two or more different forms differently produced, usually an alternation of a sexual with an asexual form; alloigenesis; metagenesis; digenesis; heterogamy; heterogenesis; heterogony.

alternation of parts,—general rule that leaves of different whorls alternate in position with each other, sepals with petals, stamens with petals.

alternative inheritance,—allelism, allelomorphism.

alterne (ältër'n-, öl-) *n.* [L. *alternus*, one after another.] Vegetation exhibiting disturbed zonation due to abrupt change in environment, or to interference with normal plant succession.

alternipinnate (ältër'nípín'ät, öl-) *a.* [L. *alternus*, one after another; *pinna*, wing.] *Appl.* leaflets or pinnae arising alternately on each side of mid-rib.