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Composition of Scientific Words

A manual of methods and a lexicon of materials for the practice of logotechnics

Roland Wilbur Brown
Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey

Published by the author
1954
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FOREWORD

Composition of scientific words is a revised and greatly enlarged version of my Materials for word-study, published in 1927, but retains the same general features. Because the lexicon of that book proved inadequate for the widest application in synthesizing words, I decided in 1941, after insistent urging from friendly critics among my scientific colleagues, to undertake the preparation of a larger reservoir of usable material preceded by a concise, introductory discussion of the methods for creating words, especially terms used in the sciences. As the fulfillment of this purpose unfolded I considered the invention of a more descriptive title for the new book.

The Greeks had several distinct terms for words and names, as onoma, noun, and rhema, verb, the sources of onomatology and rhematology, which are resounding creations for phases of semantics. Onomatopoeia, from onomatopoioe, to make names, now has the special sense of 'words made in imitation of natural sounds.' Epos and logos, used concretely and abstractly, denoted the spoken or written word; and a logotechnes was an artificer in words. From this word I derive logotechnics, the art of composing words. This inventive process could be implied by the term wordcraft, but the latter refers more particularly to the skillful use of words. The Greeks also had a figurative, perhaps slightly satirical synonym for logotechnes, namely, logomageiros, word-cook. This word conveys a subtle suggestion that not all cooks are artists,—an observation not inapplicable to some post-classical word-makers.

The Romans apparently had no single term for 'a maker of words', but the Roman wordcreator could well have been called a verbifex and his art verbifactio or verbicultura. The nomenclator was essentially a name-caller or identifier, and a nomenclatura was a list of names. Other words from the same source (nomen, -inis, name), but with accessory or derived meanings, are nominator, namer, and nominatio, designation by name, especially for public office.

Although the materials just reviewed were suggestive, I concluded that a one-word title, such as Logotechnics, however appropriate, might prove to be too forbidding because of its novelty. After selecting that now used, and while cogitating about the menu offered under the new designation, I was reminded of a U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin, entitled Turnips, beets, and other succulent roots, and their use as food. My book also deals with roots, more or less succulent, and the approved methods for cultivating them. It will, I trust, promote skill and pleasure in composing words, and thus, although not intended to be a panacea for all the ills of nomenclature, may, by offsetting some of the bad effects resulting from decreased instruction in classical languages, diminish the area and amount of verbicultural wrongdoing. My fervent hope, however, is that the book will not encourage the making of unnecessary words, the proliferation of jargon. It is intended to be a useful tool, and as such, whether or not it is considered sharp, should be handled carefully and wisely.
The Lexicon of this book is arranged on the cross-reference plan, the English key-words receiving their appropriate Latin, Greek, and other synonyms, with derivative examples. To save space, the etymologies of the entry-words are given as simply as possible without intermediate steps, except in special instances. Sometimes cognate or related words are also cited because they may have pertinence in providing useful derivatives. Many entries have several parts, indicated by semicolons and separate cross-references, as gum < AS. goma, palate, jaws, see mouth; < L. gummi (Gr. kommi), see resin. Separate entries for such homonyms would have greatly increased the size of the book and would not have contributed much to clarity of treatment. At the end of the key-word list of synonyms is a line beginning with See; followed by one or more words to which the reader is directed for further material suggested by the key-word. The direction Derive:, encountered here and there, is intended to arouse the reader's curiosity and to encourage resort to the unabridged dictionaries. In most instances the purpose is to emphasize caution that words or parts of words spelled like the key-word are not necessarily derived from the same source.

As clear example is potently contagious, this book illustrates generously how words have been and can be constructed. Most examples are good, many are indifferent, and some are very bad. The bad examples should serve as instructive deterrents. In many but by no means all faulty instances I have indicated editorial corrections in brackets, as Mentircirrus [Menticirrus] saxatilis (kingfish). These corrections, it should be emphasized, must in no wise be considered by cataloguers as published taxonomic emendations. Examples from the biologic sciences receive preponderant treatment because those sciences have levied most heavily upon Greek and Latin for their terminologies. The scientific names of plants and animals cited are, however, not necessarily the most recent or those thought to be currently valid. In numerous instances, such as Gr. apoknisma and L. pisinnus under little, authentic examples are missing because I had no luck in finding any. When searching for a word to express a given idea, the user of the book should remember that, like English words, Greek and Latin terms may be used both literally and figuratively. Under dull, for example, will be found synonyms denoting both concrete and abstract dullness. Is there any need to say that imagination and ingenuity are prime requisites not only for searching out word materials but also for compounding them skillfully?

As this book is not a manual, textbook, or dictionary of etymology, the user must not expect to find all terms listed and analyzed, for many words have no authentic extant etymology, or they are New Latin words whose etymology can be inferred from their components. Some that appear to be missing from the list may be found lurking behind others with nearly the same spelling, as furnarius, baker, not listed at the main entry but under furnus, oven. So salubris occurs under salus, and saxatilis under saxum. Only the most commonly used geographic, personal, and mythological names have been entered. I have deemed it convenient and helpful, where warranted, to give the entry-item in its presently used, transliterated, combining form, as crocido- instead of krokis. To have listed all the compounds having such prefixes as amphi-,
foreword

circum-, in-, peri-, pro-, syn-, and the like, would have been an unnecessarily wasteful procedure. After creating a word, the creator should check the Greek, Latin, and English dictionaries for the possibility that the word may already be in existence.

The ideal aimed at in the discussion of classical grammar was to provide the irreducible minimum necessary for wordmakers to know. Some of these grammatical details and their treatment need explanation here. The genitives of nouns are given only when they help to clarify the spelling of the root-stem or combining base. For this reason the genitives in -ae of Latin first and in -i of second declension nouns, and those in -ou of Greek nouns, are omitted. In some instances, of several possible Greek genitives, I have given that which seems euphonious and has current preferable usage. Genitives characteristic of the several declensions will be found exemplified in the section on Nature of Greek and Latin. The genders of nouns are indicated, so far as determinable, by the customary abbreviations, m., f., n., c., and that of the more unusual adjectives by their nominative singular terminations. The perfect participle, but not always the present participle of a Latin verb is given. When these are omitted, assume them. To find discussions of special topics, consult the Index.

Many nouns are represented in the classical dictionaries in their plural forms only, but on the analogy of oat and oats, I have taken the liberty of entering such nouns in the singular, as clitella, saddle, for clitella; cuna, cradle, for cunae; geminus, twin, for gemini; hilla, small intestine, for hillae; insidia, ambush, for insidiae; nuga, trifle, for nuga; trica, nonsense, for tricae; krossos, fringe, for krossoi.

Finally, the user should not conclude that possession of or exposure to this book, or hasty, erratic flights through it, will make him an expert wordsmith. Only persistent, systematic study, practice, and critical appraisal will produce the desired facility and expertness.

Acknowledgments. Study of the practical application of Latin and Greek in the formation of literary and scientific terms has been my favorite hobby since those days when I found that it sweetened the bitter classroom pill of grammatical routine. Fortunately, I also had several word-conscious teachers in other subjects who made a practice of analyzing the terminology employed. To them I owe a linguistic debt which the preparation of this book may, in part, liquidate. The vicarious sacrifice to this project of many holidays and innumerable leisure moments may also expiate my own verbal follies and nomenclatural sins. During the gathering of the raw materials for this book I was doubtless a considerable nuisance to my colleagues and to the librarians at the United States National Museum. To all these patient, solicitous, and helpful friends I express heartfelt gratitude. My applause and tribute also go to the often unsung but indefatigable compilers of dictionaries, lexicons, catalogues, and indexes, on which, deliberately or unwittingly, I have drawn very heavily. May their products become increasingly more accurate and effective!

Roland W. Brown

U. S. National Museum,
Washington 25, D. C.
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INTRODUCTION

HISTORY AND NATURE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The prehistoric inhabitants of the British Isles probably left little of their language to English speech. Their relics, which excite our wonder and speculation, consist chiefly of stone, clay, and bronze implements, kitchen middens, burial mounds (cairns, barrows, tumuli), and megalithic monuments comprising isolated stones (monoliths, menhirs), simple tombs (dolmens), and stone circles (cromlechs) such as Stonehenge, in Wiltshire, England, and the Ring of Brogar, near Stromness, in the Orkney Islands. These aborigines were either absorbed or destroyed by Celts or Gaels, the nucleus of the present Irish, Scotch, and Welsh stocks, who came from the Continent during the first millennium B.C., and, seizing the ports, spread out over the good agricultural lands. The Celts, besides practicing agriculture, are said to have brewed beer, mined tin, and introduced the use of iron. To the English vocabulary, through contact with their Roman and later contemporaries, they contributed bard, bin, crag, and many geographic names, such as Cornwall, Dover, Kent, London, Thames, York; avon, river, in Stratford-on-Avon, Avondale; bryn, hill, in Bryn Mawr; cumb, valley, in Duncombe; and dun, hill, town, in Dundee, Dumbarton, Doncaster. Our May Day and Halloween revelries are reminiscent of less respectable Celtic ceremonies. Likewise our custom of kissing under the mistletoe is said to date from those barbaric days when that plant was held sacred and druid priests "with voices sad and prophetic" offered up human sacrifices and chanted about the transmigration of the soul. One tribe of southern Celts was called Brythons or Britons, a name perpetuated in the words Britain, British, Brittany, Briton, and Breton.

In 55 B.C. Julius Caesar and his victorious legions, desirous of extending the sway of Roman power, disembarked on British shores but received scant welcome from the outraged Celts. Rome, however, after gaining a foothold, maintained this Latin-Celtic connection until early in the fifth century. The invasion resulted in the importation of many typical Roman customs, the institution of organized government, the appearance of the inevitable tax-collector, the construction of roads, stone walls, fortifications, and public buildings, and the introduction of such Latin words or roots as port (portus, harbor) in Portsmouth, Portsea, Portchester; coln (colonia, settlement) in Lincoln; wick or wich (vicus, village) in Warwick, Greenwich; cester or chester (castra, camp, fort) in Chester, Gloucester, Lancaster, Manchester, Winchester,—places that were former strategic military posts or protected habitations. These words now testify as eloquently to the Roman occupation of Britain as the crumbling walls across northern England from Newcastle on the Tyne to Solway Firth, or of Watling Street, an improvement of the old Roman road leading from London to Chester. The use of Latin, however, seems to have been confined to officialdom and townsfolk, whereas the tribes in the rural districts held somewhat aloof and continued to speak their own tongue.
The Roman legions had no sooner been withdrawn from Britain to protect Rome against Alaric and his Goths, than tall, robust, blue-eyed, fair-faced Angles, Saxons, and Jutes from the region on the Continent now known as Jutland and Schleswig-Holstein began about 450 A.D., under various impelling motives, to enter the country. Despite the valiant resistance of the legendary King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, the invasion continued in more or less desultory fashion, but with complete success, the Angles settling in Northumbria, the Saxons in Wessex, Sussex, and Essex, and the Jutes in Kent. This conquest swept away most of the Roman innovations, and gradually, with multiplication in numbers, the invaders overshadowed and displaced the Celtic and aboriginal population and became the dominant race in that part of Britain which presently by common consent was called Angle-land or England, after the Angles, at first the strongest tribe. No unity existed among the Anglo-Saxons except that they spoke dialects of the same language, a kind of Low German. The elements of this speech, which for the earlier developmental period in Britain is sometimes called Early English or Old English, comprise the basic, common words in Modern English. The Anglo-Saxons also reputedly brought with them a small residue of modified Latin, illustrated in English as follows, showing that, while still on the Continent, they had made commercial and cultural contacts with Roman civilization: bishop, butter, camp, cheese, chest, church, copper, dish, gem, inch, kettle, kitchen, linen, mile, mint, mule, pea, pepper, pile, pillow, plum, poppy, pound, Saturday, seal, spelt, street, table, wall, wine. Roughly, the stages in the development of the English language from the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain to the present may be designated by the following periods:

450 to 1100 A.D. Anglo-Saxon, Early English, Old English.

1100 to 1500 A.D. Middle or Midland English, characterized by the loss of many Anglo-Saxon inflections and the establishment of a new homogeneity that led to widespread authorship.

1500 to the present. Modern English, characterized by its heterogeneity and ability to absorb word materials from all sources.

Near the close of the sixth century (597 A.D.) Augustine, the missionary, arrived from Rome and, aided by native Celts from Ireland, preached Christianity throughout the land for the purpose of converting the pagan Anglo-Saxons. This movement, besides giving a strong impetus toward unification, introduced to the native vocabulary many new domestic and ecclesiastical terms derived from Latin and Greek: alms, altar, balsam, beet, belt, candle, clerk, creed, cross, deacon, devil, fig, hymn, lentil, lily, mass, millet, minster, monk, myrrh, nun, place, plant, pope, priest, psalm, relic, rose, saint, school, shrine, stole, temple, turn. Christianization, however, did not uproot some long-established pagan customs, a few of which persist in modified form to this day. For example, the winter solstice, falling or about December twenty-first, being a turning in the astronomical year, was the inspiration for the annual festival of Yule, in which the holly, Yule-log, and wassail-bowl played conspicuous parts. Our Christmas has inherited much of the spirit and outward trappings of the Yule celebration. The word jolly, said by some
authorities to be from \textit{Yule}, may be regarded as a reminder of that cheerful season. In the spring of the year, at the time of the vernal equinox, the goddess Eostre was worshipped. From those rites another Christian festival has derived much of its outward form and a name, \textit{Easter}. Finally, in the names of the days of the week, as \textit{Monday} (\textit{mona}, moon), \textit{Tuesday} (\textit{Tiw}, god of war), \textit{Wednesday} (\textit{Woden}, chief of the gods), \textit{Thursday} (\textit{Thor}, god of thunder), \textit{Friday} (\textit{Frigg}, goddess of marriage), \textit{Saturday} (\textit{Saeter} [\textit{L. Saturnus}], Saturn), \textit{Sunday} (\textit{sunne}, sun), orthodox Christians, as well as unbelievers, harmlessly perpetuate religious traditions of Anglo-Saxon heathenism.

The first Anglo-Saxon literary works in England include the unique \textit{Beowulf} and versions of ballads and battle-songs recited by scops. The poets Caedmon and Cynewulf wrote in Anglo-Saxon and with it Alfred is said to have made a translation of the Venerable Bede’s Latin \textit{Ecclesiastical history}. The \textit{Anglo-Saxon chronicle} continued that history.

In the eighth century Anglo-Saxon tranquillity was greatly disturbed by marauding invasions of Scandinavians or Vikings. Against this foe, first Egbert, then the renowned Alfred, both Saxons, offered stout resistance and achieved a semblance of Anglo-Saxon unity, but the invaders remained in that part of northeastern England called the Danelaw. In 1016, after repeated exactions of tribute, called Danegeld, the Danes succeeded in placing Canute (\textit{Cnut} or \textit{Knut}), a powerful king, upon the English throne. Then followed the gradual commingling of Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons with an effect on the English language that is hard to estimate because the two tongues resembled each other closely at that time. Clear survivals of the Danish influence are the terminations of the names of many towns and geographical features, as \textit{by}, town, in \textit{Corby}, \textit{Derby}, \textit{Kirby}, \textit{Rugby}, \textit{Selby}, \textit{Whitby}; \textit{ness}, promontory, in \textit{Dungeness}, \textit{Furness}, \textit{Langness}, \textit{Skigness}; \textit{thorp}, village, in \textit{Claythorpe}, \textit{Mabelthorpe}; \textit{thwaite}, piece of cleared land, in \textit{Applethwaite}, \textit{Thorntwaite}.

The successors of Canute were weak and the line came to an end. In the meantime England again found invaders on her shores. These were the Normans, originally Scandinavians or Northmen, now from Normandy in France where they had come under Roman influence. At first the relations between the two peoples were peaceful, but then came a contest for the throne that culminated in the Battle of Hastings (1066), in which William the Conqueror defeated Harold and became king of England. Shortly after the battle William erected Battle Abbey on the site of the conflict and supposedly placed therein a roll containing the names of his followers from Normandy. The authenticity of this Battle Abbey Roll has been questioned in recent years, but is, nevertheless, considered a source of information concerning the surnames current among the Normans and introduced into England at that time. Later in his reign William ordered a complete census of all England to be made. The result was the \textit{Domesday Book}, which also is a treasury of information about personal names and in many instances has been the ultimate resort in settling property disputes.

The keeping of more accurate civil records necessitated better distinction and identification of persons, and in consequence, surnames were
invented and assumed on a large scale in Britain. Such names were in part derived from (1) personal names of sires and ancestors, as Johnson, Smithson, Watson, Fitzhugh, MacDonald, O'Keefe; (2) locality or place of residence, as Atwell, Bradford, Brook, Hill, Lindley, Wood; (3) occupations, as Baker, Brewer, Carpenter, Chandler, Clark, Cooper, Smith, Taylor; (4) personal peculiarities, which resulted in nicknames, as Armstrong, Birdseye, Broadhead, Doolittle, Gray, Lightfoot, Longfellow, Short; and (5) names of natural objects, as Berry, Birch, Buck, Cherry, Fish, Fox, Oakes, Onions, Stone.

One temporary effect of the Conquest was the interruption of literary production in Anglo-Saxon. Four native dialects were then spoken in as many parts of Britain: Northumbrian, in the north of England and south of Scotland; Saxon, in the south of England; Mercian, in the Midland area; and Kentish in Kent. A dialect of French was the mode at court, in the schools, and in society. At Oxford it was requested that the students converse, if not in Latin, at least in French. Because polite society used synonymous but frenchified Latin words for common things and ideas, many Anglo-Saxon words, including terms we now regard as obscene, profane, or vulgar, such as those for the facts of life, began to be restricted to colloquial speech, a process illustrated briefly in the opening chapter of Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe. However, as the Normans were outnumbered, French did not vanquish the Anglo-Saxon dialects and become the national language. Nonetheless, from the eleventh to the fifteenth century the English vocabulary was greatly enriched by a steady influx of French words, such as: argent, arms, assault, azure, bacon, banner, baron, battle, beef, butler, buttery, castle, chair, countess, court, curfew, dandelion, dinner, duke, fortress, gentle, grace, gules, harness, hauberk, honest, justice, lance, lieutenant, marquis, master, mercy, miracle, multon, pansy, parlor, peace, peer, pennon, pork, prison, private, privilege, rent, siege, standard, supper, tower, traitor, treason, treasure, veal, victory, viscount, war. Many of these words were transferred by mouth and ear, in court, church, business, war, and social life, but in the later stages, by numerous translations of French works into English. Scarcely a sentence can be spoken now without employing a few words showing French origin or influence. In the last sentence such words are: scarcely, sentence, employing, origin, influence.

A notable change that began in the highly inflected Anglo-Saxon dialects before the Norman Conquest was now accelerated. As the despised speech of the conquered race, although spoken, was not much written, and as there was considerable competition between dialects, these lost most of their superfluous machinery. Inflections softened or sloughed away and auxiliary words took their places, so that eventually the speech of the common people, like Mondamin after wrestling with Hiawatha, was stripped of its excessive garments and adornments but not of its latent usefulness.

In the latter part of the eleventh century the Crusades began and, by undermining feudalism, contributed directly to the rise of the middle classes. This movement was further hastened by the extortion from King John of the celebrated Magna Charta in 1215 at Runnymede.
The times and circumstances were now ripe for the emergence of a dialect sufficiently centralized and prominent to claim and hold precedence as a national language. The Midland, a descendant of Mercian, used in central England, was that dialect, for it was spoken in London, in court, and at Oxford when any English at all was spoken. Wycliff used it for translating the Bible and Chaucer for writing the Canterbury tales. Stirring movements and events, both in and out of England, as the beginnings of the Reformation, the Revival of Learning, and the subtle but powerful influence exerted by the invention of printing from movable types, stimulated the use of the dialect of London. Thus, by 1450 Middle English had reached its climax and was already ceasing to be Middle English.

Middle English by losses and gains gradually developed into the English of Shakespear and the King James translation of the Bible. The losses (about three-fourths of the original Anglo-Saxon vocabulary left no survivors) include such words as: gelone (often), here (army), mnicel (large), pomely (dappled), sole (sweet), wltitig (beautiful). The gains (about three-fifths of the present vocabulary is derived directly or indirectly from Greek and Latin) may be summarized by saying that in keeping pace with the rapid advances in scientific discovery, the development of international relationships, and the widespread diffusion of knowledge, the English vocabulary has been omnivorous in absorbing words from every language under the sun, so that the modern unabridged dictionary contains a list of more than 600,000 entries. Besides these there are many slang and colloquial terms, which, because they are transitory or objectionable, rarely find their way into good usage and the common dictionary. Recently, out of this huge vocabulary, 850 words, called Basic English, were chosen to serve the purpose of teaching a usable form of English quickly. This, however, is not pidgin (Chinese pronunciation of business) English, a verbal jargon used chiefly in trade in many parts of the world.

The almost homogeneous Early English has now become heterogeneous Modern English, having derived materials from many diverse sources and adopted them with or without change, as illustrated by the following examples. The sources indicated, it should be remembered, are largely immediate and not ultimate, trail's end often lying in the mists behind the beyond:

**African:** chimpanzee, goober, gorilla, guinea, gumbo, oasis, okra, simba, voodoo, yam, zebra, zombie.

**American (aboriginal):** alpaca, Apache, Aztec, caoutchouc, canoe, caribou, catalpa, cayuse, chautauqua, chicle, chili, chinquapin, chipmunk, chocolate, cougar, coyote, Eskimo, guano, hammock, hickory, hogan, hominy, igloo, Inca, kayak, llama, mackinaw, mahogany, maize, manatee, Massachusetts, menhaden, mescal, mesquite, metate, moccasin, moose, mugwump, muskeg, nunatak, ocelot, opossum, papoose, pawpaw, pecan, pemmican, persimmon, pipisseeva, pocosin, pone, potato, potlatch, powwow, puccoon, quahog, quinine, raccoon, sachem, sagamore, savannah, sequoia, Sioux, skookum, skunk, squash, squaw, succotash, Susquehanna, tamale, tamarack, tapioca, tepee, terrapin, tobacco, toboggan, tomahawk, tomato, totem, tupelo, Utah, wahoo, woodchuck, Yosemite.

**Anglo-Saxon:** This, is, an, Anglo-Saxon, word.

**Arabic:** admiral, alchemy, alcohol, alfalfa, algebra, Aligol, alkali, Allah, amber, arsenal, assassin, attar, azimuth, caliph, candy, cipher, coffee, cotton, crimson, elixir, gazelle, ghoul, giraffe, hashish, hazzard, hegira, jar, khamsin, Koran, lute,
magazine, mattress, Mecca, minaret, Mohammed, morrocco, nabob, nadir, sabih, salaam, sheik, simoon, sugar, tariff, zenith, zero.

Australian: boomerang, dingo, kangaroo, wombat.


Chinese: China, chop-suey, chow (dog), fan-tan, ginseng, junk, koalini, kowtow, kumquat, litchi, loquat, nankeen, oolong, pekoe, sampan, satin, silk, tea, tycoon, typhoon.

Dutch: ahoy, aloof, ballast, Barnepat, Boer, boom, boss, bovery, brandy, bulwark, coleslaw, cooky, cruise, cruller, deck, easel, freebooter, freight, frolic, fumble, furlough, horst, Katerskill, Kinderhook, knapsack, landscape, loiter, luck, morass, mumps, pickle, rover, Santa Claus, scow, skate, skipper, sled, sleek, sloon, smuggle, spook, spool, staple, stoker, tattoo (a sound), trek, waffle, wagon, yacht, Yankee, yaoil.

French: adroit, belle, blonde, bouquet, brumette, burlesque, cache, camouflape, chauffeur, chifforion, coquette, crevasse, debris, debut, depot, etiquette, fete, garage, hotel, impasse, jargon, levee, matinee, mayonnaise, moraine, neglige, parole, prairie, reconnaissance, rendezvous, silhouette, trouresse, vaudeville.

German: bismuth, cobalt, delicatessen, dollar, feldspar, Fahrenheit, frankfurter, aneis, hamburger, haversack, hez, howitzer, kibitzer, kindergarten, lager, loess, meerschaum, nickel, noodle, och, plunder, noodle, pretzel, quartz, sauerkraut, sweindler, wanderlust, wolframate, yodel, zinc.

Greek: abyss, acacia, acme, Alexander, analysis. Andrew, asbestos, basilica, basis, biology, bison, calyx, camera, chola, church, cone, decolagée, dilemma, diphtheria, electricity, epic, geometry, geranium, Helen, idiom, iodine, kilogram, lamz, leopard, lyceum, lyric, mechanic, music, myth, nemesia, neuralgia, ocean, orchid, organ, orthodox, pathos, philosopher, platonic, rheumatism. rhododenron, socratic, squirrel, surgeo, synonym, telephone, thermometer, tyrant, Ulysses, Uranus, urchra, xanthophyll, xenon, xylophone, zealot, zodiac, zone.

Hawaiian: aloha, Honolulu, hula, Kiluaea, ukulele.


Hungarian: coach, hussar, saber, shako, toky.

Italian: alarm, balcony, bandit, bankrupt, battalion, cameo, canto, carnival, carton, cartoon, candel, concert, ditto, duel, finale, gondola, granite, imbroglio, influenza, lava, macaroni, madonna, madrigal, malaria, motto, opera, piano, piazza, quartò, regatta, sirocco, solo, sonata, soprano, spaghetti, stanza, stiletto, studio, umbrella, vista, vulcano.

Japanese: banzai, Fugijana, geisha, ginkgo, hara-kiri, Japan, jinrikisha, jujitsu, kimono, Mikado, moza, sake, soy, tsunami, yen.

Latin: alibi, animal, bacillus, calculus, census, doctor, extra, fiat, formula, galena, hernia, hiatus, index, junior, liquor, locus, major, medium, nebula, nominator, nucleus, October, operator, ovum, pauper, pollen, quorum, quota, radius, rostrum, September, splendor, terminus, tuber, tutor, ulterior, umbo, vacuum, veto, victor.

Malay: amuck, atoll, bamboo, bantam, batik, cassowary, cockatoo, gong, guttapercha, mandarin, mango, orangutan, rattan, saigo.

Persian: azure, bazaar, borax, caravan, check, chess, dervish, divan, Iran, jackal, jasmine, kiosk, lemon, lilac, lime (a fruit), mogul, musk, orange, pagoda, platter, rice, rook (a chessman), scimitar, shah, shawl.

Polish: mazurka, polka.

Polynesian: tattoo, tattoo (impregnation of the skin with color).

Portuguese: albatross, caste, cobra, commodore, marmalade, molasses, tank.

Russian: balalaika, Bolshevik, chernozem, czar, drosky, knout, mammoth, podsol, ruble, samovar, Soviet, steppe, tundra, ukase.

Sanskrit (Hindi, etc.): Arya, bungalow, calico, chaumooa, chintz, guru, Himalaya, jungle, khaki, loot, pajama, pandit, shah, swami, swastika, thug, toaddy, veranda.

Scandinavian (Norse, Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish): axle, blend, both, boulder, cake, club, dahlin, dirt, egg, fellow, fiord, flake, flat, frog, freckle, gentlet,
get, geyser, happen, husband, ill, keel, kid, kill, low, leg, loan, oaf, odd, rutabaga, saga, scalp, score, ski, skill, sky, slag, they, thrive, tungsten, ugly, varve, want, window, wing, wrong.

Spanish: adobe, alligator, anchovy, armada, barbecue, bonanza, bravado, bronco, calaboose, canyon, chaparral, cargo, cigar, cork, corral, creole, desperado, flatilla, lasso, mesa, mosquito, mustang, Negro, palmetto, pickaninny, placer, plaza, poncho, quadroon, quizotic, ranch, rodeo, sherry, sierra, siesta, stampede, tornado.

Turkish: bey, caracal, fez, harems, horde, khedive, Ottoman, shagreen, sherbet, sofa, sultan, tulip, turban.

Five languages contributed elements to the word remacadamizing: re (Latin), mac (Celtic), adam (Hebrew), iz (Greek), ing (Anglo-Saxon). This and many other words in the preceding list exemplify the assimilating process called anglicizing when a foreign word or word-element is adopted into the English language. Although English, as illustrated, has received much from other languages, borrowing from English has also taken place on a relatively large scale. Since the end of the seventeenth century such loans include among many others the following: baseball, beefsteak, bill, budget, committee, Derby, gin, handicap, jury, mackintosh, speech, strike, Yankee.

The invasion in force of the English vocabulary by words used in the sciences began in the seventeenth century following the stimulation of scientific activity that resulted from the invention of the telescope and microscope, accompanied by the development of new mathematical, chemical, and other precise techniques for observing, investigating, and explaining natural phenomena and their relationships. Prior to that, mankind had through thousands of years gradually accumulated considerable empirical knowledge. Many penetrating observations and calculations had been recorded and some sporadic, planned, experimental attacks had been made on the nature of things and the mysteries of the universe. The perception that particular effects follow given discernible natural causes presaged the twilight of the gods and the dawn of science. Superstition began to fade from the skies and the earth, but it has resisted obstinately and many persons still regard some naturally explainable phenomena as miracles and prodigies. Not long ago, on the sidewalk in front of the National Museum, I saw a man, obviously undecided about something, solemnly spit into his left palm, then strike the moist spot smartly with his right index finger to determine by the spurt in which direction to go. The Age of Credulity has not yet ended.

In 1620 Francis Bacon published Novum Organum, or new instrument, urging controlled experiments based on postulated hypotheses, careful observation and collection of facts, and induction of generalizations from those facts—in short, the scientific approach. Whether or not Bacon's statement of procedures inspired scientific activity in other men, the fact is patent that, like ships, many branches of knowledge in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries slipped away from their static Medieval moorings and departed on lengthy voyages of discovery. Influential scientific societies were founded in centers of learning, as the Accademia dei Lincei in Rome (1603), of which Galileo became a member; Royal Society of London (1662), of which Newton became a member; Academie des Sciences of Paris (1666); Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin (1700); Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm
(1739), of which Linnaeus became a member; American Philosophical Society (1743), of which Benjamin Franklin was the founder; Geological Society of London (1807); and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (1812). The following words with the approximate dates of their appearance in English connote this new movement: magnetism (1616), telescope (1619), gravity (1622), gravitation (1645), electricity (1646), microscope (1656), fossil (1661), geology (1661), capillary (1664), cell (1665), hydraulics (1671), botany (1696), stratum (1699), fluxion (1704), zoology (1726), oxygen (1789), oxidation (1791), nitrogen (1794), atom (1801), biology (1802), evolution (1832), paleontology (1838), bacterium (1847). Because most scientists of the time had had extensive classical training, Greek and Latin became almost universal media for the exchange of information and those languages supplied the raw materials for coining words—a fertile source that continues to be tapped to this day.

The development of the English language has been governed by factors and processes observable today, especially in the United States, in such phenomena as the rise and fall of slang terms with the passage now and then of one of these pariahs to a higher caste; the coinage and adoption of terms used in trade, advertising, politics, and the learned professions; the absorption of words from foreign languages; the perversion and distortion of terms by faulty spelling and odd pronunciation; and the rise of provincial dialects. A child learning to talk also illustrates unique and striking language-making processes.

What are the basic features of the English vocabulary? Every schoolboy knows, perhaps painfully, that words are classified as nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. Some of these parts of speech may be inflected to show different shades of meaning, and, by a variety of combinations, they may be grouped in phrases, clauses, and sentences in a more or less invariable order, to express every thought. Punctuation marks and numerals, whose evolution is itself an interesting story, are also integral parts of the written and printed language.

Words are composed of one or more syllables. Sometimes but not always coinciding with the syllabic structure are the radical elements—prefixes, suffixes, and primary roots, whose original meanings may still be clear, or may be vague, or perhaps may be entirely lost. Such formatives of Indo-European derivation are relics of a long ancestry traceable backward through one or another branch of the Indo-European family of languages to the original stock by pertinacious students characterized facetiously by Cowper (Retirement, line 691) as

"... Philologists who chase
A panting syllable through time and space;
Start it at home and hunt it in the dark.
To Gaul, to Greece, and into Noah's Ark."

One of these students was Jakob Grimm (1785-1863) probably better known popularly for his (and his brother Wilhelm's) Fairy tales than for the formulation of the Law of Consonantal Shifts in the evolution of Indo-European words. This law is based on a tedious study of cognate words like brotherly and fraternal, cow and beef, wheel and cycle, and
many others that originated in the same cradle but parted company early in their careers, the first words of the couplets becoming English by the northern or Teutonic route through Anglo-Saxon, and the second by the southern or Romance route through Latin and French. Further examples illustrating consonantal shifts follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Anglo-Saxon</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b-p</td>
<td>kybos</td>
<td>cubitus</td>
<td>hüfte</td>
<td>hip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c(k)-h</td>
<td>keras</td>
<td>cornu</td>
<td>horn</td>
<td>horn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d-t</td>
<td>kephalos</td>
<td>caput</td>
<td>haupt</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f(ph)-b</td>
<td>phrater</td>
<td>decem</td>
<td>zehn</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g-k</td>
<td>phero</td>
<td>frater</td>
<td>bruder</td>
<td>brother</td>
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<tr>
<td>h-g</td>
<td>gony</td>
<td>fero</td>
<td>gebären</td>
<td>bear</td>
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<td>p-j</td>
<td>pus</td>
<td>genu</td>
<td>cneo</td>
<td>knee</td>
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<td>t-th</td>
<td>tres</td>
<td>knie</td>
<td>gast</td>
<td>guest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th-d</td>
<td>thyrnovellum</td>
<td>tres</td>
<td>geast</td>
<td>guest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v-w</td>
<td>vespa</td>
<td>tres</td>
<td>three</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
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</table>

So great have been the consonant and vowel changes as words were repeated by tongue and pen down the centuries that recognition of ancestry is often difficult, and one must be wary of being misled by coincidental similarities as well as by apparent insuperable differences between words under examination as possible cognates. Thus, Greek \textit{kaleo} and English \textit{call}, though of the same meaning, are unrelated; and Greek \textit{rhythmos} is not ancestral to English \textit{rhyme}, which is from Anglo-Saxon \textit{rim}, number, and allegedly got its \textit{h} from analogy with \textit{rhythm}. On the other hand, Greek \textit{ego} and English \textit{I}, in which little similarity remains, are genetically related. Two words, now of different meaning and spelling but derived from the same ultimate source like cognates, are called doublets, as \textit{dainty} and \textit{dignity} from Latin \textit{dignitas}; \textit{shirt} and \textit{skirt} from Old Norse \textit{skyrt}; and \textit{whit} and \textit{wight} from Anglo-Saxon \textit{wht}. There is considerable point to Voltaire's reputed definition of etymology as "a science in which vowels do not count at all and consonants very little."

Changes in the appearance of words by erosion and otherwise, such as \textit{adown} to \textit{down}, an \textit{eaut} to \textit{newt}, \textit{Bethlehem} to \textit{bedlam}, \textit{chirurgeon} to \textit{surgeon}, \textit{esquire} to \textit{squire}, \textit{history} to \textit{story}, \textit{hydropsy} to \textit{dropsy}, \textit{influenza} to \textit{flu}, \textit{juniper} to \textit{gin}, \textit{omnibus} to \textit{bus}, \textit{puliall} royal to \textit{pennyroyal}, \textit{Purgatoire} to \textit{Picketwire}, \textit{rime} to \textit{rhyme}, \textit{Rivoire} to \textit{Revere}, and \textit{Saint Nicholas} to \textit{Santa Claus}, are matched if not surpassed by the changes in their meaning. A \textit{villain} now is not necessarily a dweller in a villa; cultured people of cities may be \textit{pagans}, a term applied originally to countrymen; \textit{reduce} only figuratively means to lead back; \textit{language} is a metonymy for \textit{lingua}, the tongue; and \textit{person} has now only a remote ideological link with \textit{persona}, a mask. With words, as elsewhere, things are not always what they seem. Regarded superficially in spelling and sound, some components of words may belie their true origin and thus breed deceptive derivations—a process called folk or popular etymology. For example, \textit{belfry} has no connection with \textit{bell}; \textit{crayfish} with \textit{fish}; \textit{cutlass} with either \textit{cut} or \textit{lax}; \textit{dropsy} with \textit{drop}; \textit{horehound} with \textit{hound}; \textit{Jerusalem artichoke} with \textit{Jerusalem}; \textit{pantry} with \textit{pan}; \textit{penthouse} with \textit{house}; \textit{primrose} and \textit{tuberose} with \textit{rose}; \textit{serviceberry} with \textit{serve}; \textit{sham-}
rock with either sham or rock; starboard with star; uproar with roar; and wormwood with worm. The derivation of realtor from real, genuine, and tor, bull, although sly, is admittedly jocose, as is also that implied in the definition of mugwump—a voter who sits on the political fence with his mug on one side and his wump on the other. Deeper and more exacting etymological study requires the finding of correct answers to the questions Whence? When? and Who? Here the tangibles of word derivation fade into the intangibles of semantics, which is the philosophical study of words, signs, and gestures considered as symbols and vehicles for communication of significant meaning.

The word chloroform will serve as an example of etymological inquiry. It consists of two parts, chloro from Greek chloros, green, and form from Latin formica, ant. Literally translated, the word might mean ‘green ant’ or ‘ant green’, neither version being satisfactory because chloroform is not a green substance nor is it made from green ants. Chloroform is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine. The carbon and hydrogen are associated in a group called the formyl radical because it occurs in formaldehyde and formic acid. The latter was obtained in the seventeenth century by distilling red ants with water and received its name from Latin formica, ant. Chlorine is a green gas, whence its name, given to it in 1810 by Sir Humphrey Davy, who discovered its true nature as that of an element, not a compound. Chloroform itself was prepared simultaneously in 1831 by Justus Liebig in Germany, E. Soubeiran in France, and Samuel Guthrie in New York, but its chemical constitution was not fully determined until 1834 when Jean Dumas announced the correct analysis and suggested the present name, which, like automobile, speedometer, and many others, is a hybrid, being composed of elements from two distinct languages. Instances like that just given might be multiplied indefinitely. The interested reader will find a wealth of additional material in some of the books cited in the Bibliography.

The English language, complex and ever-changing, has thus evolved through the vicissitudes of time and circumstance. What of its future? My Delphic oracle intimates that, because it has great versatility and is linked by long usage with the love of liberty, it will some day possess the earth, for those traits have a powerful, universal, human appeal. Those who have inherited or adopted the language can show their appreciation of the noble instrument by thoughtful treatment of it. Generally, full consciousness of its significance and power is not manifest until attempts are made to express original thoughts by voice or pen, or when, in rare, enlightening moments, perception reveals that another has used it in a charming and effective manner.

Inasmuch as the English vocabulary, whose history and nature have just been summarized, is so largely derived from Greek and Latin, a brief study of the essential features of those languages is now indicated.

**Nature of Greek and Latin**

Although ultimately derived from a common Indo-European stock, Greek and Latin aboriginally had become different languages. Ethnologi-
cally, the Romans were not Greeks, but, however much they despised other contemporaries, they respected the Greeks and the Greek language and assimilated a large part of the Greek vocabulary during contact with the Greeks living in southern Italy and elsewhere.

In early times three principal dialects were spoken among the Greeks or Hellenes—Aeolic (Arcadian), Doric, and Ionic (Attic). Of these, Attic, a form of Ionic, was the speech in Attica, whose capital was Athens. It was the medium used by Aeschylus, Aristophanes, Aristotle, Plato, Plutarch, Thucydides, and Xenophon, thus emerging as the standard literary language and eventually the common language of all the Greek peoples. This was the language into which the Septuagint version of the Old Testament was translated at Alexandria and in which the New Testament was written. By 850 A.D., after conservative colloquial changes in pronunciation and syntax, it had developed the characteristics of Modern Greek.

Similarly, among a number of dialects existing in central Italy, that spoken in Latium, whose capital was Rome, was used by Caesar, Cicero, Horace, Livy, Lucretius, Ovid, Pliny, and Vergil, and became the universal Latin of the Romans. An outstanding example of the colloquial form of this language is Jerome's Vulgate version of the Bible in the fourth century. Gradually, classical Latin developed into Late Latin, which by 600 A.D. evolved into the Medieval Latin of the Middle Ages. Beginning about 1500 A.D. the ancient tongue of Caesar and Pliny, now called a dead language, became, with more or less tinkering, the New Latin used by scientists. Concurrently, during this evolution of literary Latin, colloquial Latin with all its variations differentiated into the Romance languages—Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian.

A cursory inspection of the contents of the conventional, unabridged Greek and Latin dictionaries shows that, within limitations, the Greeks and Romans "had a word for it". Thus, the Greeks had hemikakos, half bad, and the Romans edormio, sleep off, that is, the effects of the night's conviviality. The Greek skinflint or pennypincher could be called quite a mouthful—a kyminopristokardamoglyphos—, that is to say, a cumin-sawing cress-carver, the seeds of those plants being relatively small. Is there more poetry than truth hidden in the word damar, the Greek for wife, meaning one that has been tamed, an unwedded maiden being adamastos, untamed? The total vocabularies, however, as in English, doubtless included many slang and colloquial terms that did not survive, except perhaps in some instances as Romance words.

Many examples in the dictionaries show that the Greeks and Romans adopted words, usually with appropriate modification, from their foreign contemporaries. A word, probably of Asiatic origin, became sapon in Greek, sapo in Latin, and by the Anglo-Saxon route, soap in English. Other exotic words in Latin were: Brito, Briton, an inhabitant of Britain, from a Celtic word; celia, a Spanish beer; cerevisia (cervisia), a Gallic term for beer; gabalus, gallows, related to German gabel, fork; ganta, goose, related to German gans, goose; minium, a Spanish term for native cinnabar; petoritum, Gallic name for an open, four-wheeled carriage;
rasta, the German mile; *sacal*, Egyptian amber; *sapenos*, a kind of Indian amethyst; *sarabarum*, Persian wide trousers; *urus*, a Celtic name for the wild ox.

Inscriptions and papyri indicate that both languages were originally written with capital letters. Lower case or small letters evolved much later from the cursive letters used in rapid writing. The classic Greek alphabet, said to be derived from Phoenician characters, contained twenty-four letters, many of which, with alterations, were borrowed directly or indirectly by the Romans. About 600 A.D. the classical Latin letters began displacing the Anglo-Saxon runic futhore, and eventually, with the addition of the further differentiated J, U, and W, which are modified forms of I, V, and Y, became the present English alphabet. This alphabet, in the simplest style of print and script, is here considered to be the ultimate and unmodifiable base to which Greek in particular and other alphabets in general should be transliterated as closely as possible when devising ordinary terms for use in the English language and for binomials in universal biological nomenclature. The busy scientist, however, may take one look at the Greek dictionary and exclaim, “It is all Greek to me!” and do nothing further about alpha, beta, gamma, and omega. Nevertheless, it would seem that the little time necessary to learn the Greek alphabet is well worth spending because this is the preliminary step in transliteration and in finding one’s way around in the Greek dictionary, an accomplishment that, at a moment’s notice, may be of great importance.

**TRANSLITERATION**

Transliteration is the somewhat arbitrary process of rendering the letters and sounds of one language into those of another. For the method of transliterating other languages than Greek and Latin into English the reader must consult references dealing with those languages. The recommended transliteration of the classic Greek alphabet of twenty-four letters and diphthongs into Latin and ultimately into English is exemplified as follows. See also Greek Letters under letter.

Vowels and Consonants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha</td>
<td>A, a = A, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta</td>
<td>B, β = B, b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamma</td>
<td>Γ, γ = G, g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gamma becomes n before γ, κ, ξ, χ:

- γγ = ng, as in ἀγγελός (angelos), φθογγός (phthongus), ὀστρογγυλός (ostrogglylos), συγγεγένες (syngenes).
- γκ = nc, as in ἀγκιστρόν (ancistroton), πλαγκτός (planctos), ρεγκό (rhenco), σφιγκτήρ (sphincter).
- γζ = nz, as in ελεγζις (elenzis), φαλαγζ (phalanz), φαριγζ (pharynx), σαλαγζ (salpignz).
- γχ = nch, as in κογχι (concha), εγχεω (enceo), λαγχανο (lonchano), ρνγχος (rhynchus).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>Δ, δ = D, d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epsilon</td>
<td>Ε, ε = E, e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeta</td>
<td>Ζ, ζ = Z, z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eta</td>
<td>Η, η = E, e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Epsilon and eta are not distinguished in transliteration, nor is there any way of telling from a transliterated word which letter is meant. Eta at the end of most nouns becomes \( \alpha \), as in \( \Lambda \nu \rho \rho \mu \varepsilon \delta \) (\( \text{Andromeda} \)), \( \kappa \omega \eta \) (\( \text{coma} \)), \( \varepsilon \pi \iota \tau \alpha \lambda y \) (\( \text{epistola} \)), \( \theta \kappa \gamma \) (\( \text{theca} \)), but there are exceptions, as \( \alpha \kappa \rho \eta \) (\( \text{acme} \)), \( \kappa \alpha \lambda i o \pi \eta \) (\( \text{Calliope} \)), \( \psi \chi \gamma \) (\( \text{psyche} \)), \( \sigma \nu \nu \kappa \delta \delta \chi \gamma \) (\( \text{synecdoscope} \)).

### Theta
\[ \Theta, \theta = \text{Th}, \text{th} \]

### Iota
\[ I, \iota = I, i, \text{or sometimes J, j} \]

In the Middle Ages \( i \) and \( j \) were interchangeable, but by the seventeenth century they were distinguished as vowel and consonant, respectively. Widespread usage now favors an \( i \) before a consonant, as in imberbis, insignis, and in nearly all instances (exceptions: major, majestas) before a vowel in a post-initial syllable, as in socialis, vaccinium; and a \( j \) before a vowel at the beginning of a word, as in janitor, justitia, unless the word is still essentially Greek with an \( i \) sounded as an initial syllable, as in iambus, ion, ionyx.

### Kappa
\[ K, \kappa = K, k, C, c \]

Kappa is retained in many English words, as karyokinesis, Katharine, keloid, kenotoxin, keratin, ketone, kinetic, kleptomaniac, krypton, kymograph, plankton, skeleton, skeptic.

### Lambda
\[ \Lambda, \lambda = L, l \]

### Mu
\[ M, \mu = M, m \]

### Nu
\[ N, \nu = N, n \]

### Xi
\[ \Xi, \xi = X, x \]

### Omicron
\[ O, o = O, o \]

### Pi
\[ \Pi, \pi = P, p \]

### Rho
\[ R, \rho = R, r \]

In compounds, initial \( \rho \) of the second term is doubled after a vowel but remains single after a diphthong, as in \( \delta \alpha r r \rho \tau o s \) (\( \text{diarrhynus} \)), \( \gamma \lambda k k \nu r \rho \varsigma a \) (\( \text{glycyrrhiza} \)), \( \varepsilon \nu r \kappa t o s \) (\( \text{eurhcketus} \)), \( \chi \mu \alpha r r \phi \varsigma s \) (\( \text{chamaerhckhes} \)). The double \( \rho \) in words like \( \alpha r r \rho t o s \) (\( \text{arhctetus} \)), \( \alpha r r \rho t o s \) (\( \text{arhkytus} \)), \( \sigma r r \rho t o s \) (\( \text{syrrhaptus} \)), and \( \sigma r r r \zeta o s \) (\( \text{syrrhizus} \)), results from euphonic assimilation of \( \nu \) to \( \rho \) in the prefixes \( a r r \- \) (\( \text{an-} \)) and \( a r r \- \) (\( \text{syn-} \)). In word-making, doubling of \( \rho \) after vowels, unless required by euphony, might well be declared pedantic and unnecessary. Cytorrhynchos is simpler by one letter but surely as good etymologically, mnemonically, and otherwise, as Cytorrhynchus.

### Sigma
\[ \Sigma, \sigma, s = S, s \]

Initial \( \sigma \), medial \( \sigma \), and final \( s \) are not distinguished in transliteration.

### Tau
\[ T, \tau = T, t \]

### Upsilon
\[ Y, \upsilon = U, u, Y, y \]

Upsilon (ypsilon or hypysilon) is generally transliterated \( y \), but the Romans kept it in \( \text{tumba} \) (Gr. \( \tau \upmu \beta o s \)), tomb, and in the diphthongs \( a u, e u, o u \).

### Phi
\[ \Phi, \phi = \text{Ph}, \text{ph} \]

### Chi
\[ \chi, \chi = \text{Ch}, \text{ch} \]

### Psi
\[ \Psi, \psi = P\text{s}, \text{ps} \]

### Omega
\[ \Omega, \omega = O, o \]

Omicron and omega are not distinguished in transliteration, nor is there any way of telling from a transliterated word which letter is meant, except sometimes in final \( o\nu, o\varsigma, o\nu, o\varsigma \):

\[ o\nu = o\varsigma = u m, \text{as in } \chi \rho \nu \sigma \alpha \theta \nu e \mu o \nu (\text{chrysanthemum}), a r \rho o n (\text{arum}). \] Usage has these exceptions: criterion, Dodecatheon, ganglion, micron, neuron, Rhododendron.

\[ o\varsigma = o\varsigma = u s, \text{as in } \iota \tau o s (\text{hippus}), k a r t o s (\text{carpus}), \pi o t a m o s (\text{potamus}), \rho \mu a m o s (\text{rhamnus}). \] Usage has these exceptions: Apios, cosmos, Diospyros,
COMPOSITION OF SCIENTIFIC WORDS

logos. Greek genitives in -os generally become -is in Latin, as in chlamys, -ydos, (L. -ydis), lampas, -ados (L. -adis), narthex, -ekos (L. -ecis), nema, -tos (L. -tis), onyx, -ychos (L. -ychis), tigris, -ios or -idos (L. -is, or -idis).

οὐ = on, as in γενέων (giton), κανών (canon), σιφών (siphon), χίτων (chiton).

Exception: βραχων. m. (brachion, n.).

ος = os, as in οίδος (oedos), ερός (eros), πηνόκερος (rhinoceros).

Diphthongs

αι = ai, ae, e

Ex. αρχαιος (archaicus, archeus), κανώς (caenous, cenus), αϊματο- (haematous, hemato-), παλαιωπλοντος (palaeoplutos, paleoplutos), οικως (oeicus, sceus).

This diphthong is reduced to e in many modern English words, as celestial, cerulean, demon, equal, ether, heresy, pedagogue, preface, question, sphere. The Latin prefix prae-, before, is preferably shortened to pre-, as in precede, precept, precipice, predator, predict, prefer, pregnant, prejudice, prelate, premature, prenatal, preponderant, prerogative, president, pretend.

αυ = au

Ex. δαυλος (daulus), σαυρος (saurus), ταυρος (taurus).

ει, ηι = ei, i

Ex. εικονο- (icono-), κλειστος (clistus), πλειων (plion), χειρο- (chiro-), εμπειρικος (empiricus), νηστος (nistas).

This diphthong is sometimes erroneously transliterated e, as in Potamogeton and Anemia. Many words retain ei, as cleistogamous, kaleidoscope. Pleistocene, Steironema.

ευ, ηυ = eu

Ex. ευγενης (eugenesis), γραφευς (graphheus), λευκος (leucus), ψευδης (pseudes), τευστος (teustus).

Before vowels this diphthong is sometimes transliterated ev, as in evangelist, Evernia.

οι, οι = oi, oe, e

Ex. κοιλος (coelus), φοιβη (Phoebe), στοιχος (stoechus), πρωσις (proeotes).

The oe of Latin words may be transliterated e in English, as in cenobium (< Gr. koinobion, L. coenobium), economics (< Gr. oikonomikos, L. oeconomus), federation (< L. foedero), penal (< L. poenalis).

ου = ou, u

Ex. ακουστικος (acousticus), βουνος (bunus), πονος (pus), ουρα (ura), ξυνθος (xuthus).

υ = yi

Ex. αγυια (agyia), γυνος (gyinos), δρπυα (harpia), νιος (hyius), οργυια (orgyia).

α, η, ω = a, e, o

Ex. ασις (asis), πιθηκευνος (esthemenos), φδικος (odicus), φων (oum), but καμωδια (comedia, comedy) is a transitional exception.

The second vowel of these so-called improper diphthongs is iota subscript, generally ignored in transliteration.

Concerning the supposed original sounds of the classical Greek and Latin letters and their subsequent evolution, consult the discussions in the grammars and English dictionaries. Present pronunciation of most letters, especially the consonants, is perhaps not unlike that of the Greeks and Romans, but the tendencies with respect to a few need to be mentioned here: epsilon. ε (e as in method); eta, η (e as in
Pompeii); iota, τ (i variously, as in chloric, chloride, and chlorine); xi, χ (like z at the beginning, but like ks elsewhere in words, as in Xanthipppe and taxonomy); omicron, o (o as in thermostat, that is, a nice mean between the o of hot and that of cold); chi, χ (usually like ch in chorus, but sometimes like ch in church); psi, ψ (like s at the beginning, but like ps elsewhere in words, as in pseudonym and Cyclops); omega, ω (o as in Trojan).

The diphthongs were pronounced as fluid combinations of the sounds of both letters but today are sounded as single letters: ai = ae (originally like ai in aisle but now like e in he, as in algae); au = ou (originally like ou in house but now more like aw in hawk, as in saurian and therasaurus); ei = ei (ei as in eight but now like ei in height); ev = eu (eu as in feud); oi = oe (oi as in toil but the oe tending toward e in me, as in coelome); ou = u (ou as in you); υ = yi (ui as in suite). See further remarks under SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.

DIACRITICAL MARKS

The mark (') is the symbol indicating aspiration or the rough breathing (spiritus asper) denoted by the letter h, in contrast with (') the sign for the smooth breathing (spiritus lenis). These signs originated from the halves of eta (Η), one half (Ε) for the rough and the other (Ι) for the smooth breathing. One or the other of these marks is shown in the dictionary entry over the vowel when a vowel begins a word. When placed over a vowel or the second vowel of a diphthong, (') means that in transliteration h precedes the vowel or diphthong. Over ρ it means that h follows the ρ; but h always follows double ρρ even though the mark be not shown.

Ex. ὥ (hō), ὜ (he), αϊ (hæ), the; ροδόν (rhodium), πυρρός (pyrrhus).

If the initial letter of the second term of a compound requires an h when the term stands by itself, it should take an h in the compound, except when omission for euphony is indicated.

Ex. ἑδρα (hedra), ευχεδρα, ῥομβοεδρα; ροθμος (rhythmos), rhythm, arrhythm-
ic, eurythmic; ανδρος (anhydrus, < αυ, ιδρω); ανθρωπος (anthropus, < αν, ιδρω), anhydrus; αφηλες (apheliz, < απο, ηλες); διος (diodus, < δια. δος), παροδος (parodus, < παρα, δος); αιρετος (haeresis, but diaeresis or dieresis, not diahaeresis or diaheresis).

Thus, although the dictionary does not indicate a rough breathing (') over the second ρ in χρυσορυγχος, the latter should be transliterated chrysorhynchus, because, as chrysorhynchus, the normal identity and spelling of rhynchus, beak, nose, is lost. In brief, the h serves as a mnemonic signal and becomes a distinctive, identifying mark of many Greek words.

The initial aspirate of numerous Greek words is represented in Latin cognates by s, as δας (hals; L. sal, salt); άδος (hedus; L. sedes, seat); ένος (henus; L. senex, old); έπτα (hepta; L. septem, seven); έπω (herpo; L. serpo, creep); εξ (hex; L. sex, six); ήμη- (hemi-; L. semi-, half); ιδωρ (hydor; L. sudor, sweat); ιτερ (hyper; L. super, above); ις (hys; L. sus, hog).

No other diacritical marks, except the dieresis ("), as in Haliaëtòs, Leucothoë, Proërna, and coöperatus, are necessary in transliteration. This mark is a survival from the Greek usage of placing it over the second of two adjacent vowels in a word to show separation in sound and hence that the two vowels did not constitute a diphthong. The unlauted German letters ā, ō, ū, however, use the dieresis in a different sense and should be transliterated ae, oe, ue.
About 200 B.C. Aristophanes of Byzantium invented accent marks to help foreigners learn to pronounce Greek words. These marks were: the acute (‘), which meant that the syllable over which it stood should receive a raised tone or pitch; the grave (‘), a somewhat lower tone; and the circumflex (^ or ~), first a raised then a lowered tone. As these marks do not affect transliteration their further consideration will be deferred to the discussion of pronunciation.

The standard method of transliteration having been illustrated, some examples of its violation may prove helpful: Agkistrodon for Ancistrodon, Aleyrodes for Aleurodes, Coelodera for Coelodera, Diospyrus for Diospyrus, Eutactus for Eutactus, Macrosiphum for Macrosiphon, Oxydendron for Oxydendrum, Phaiomys for Phaeomys, Potamogeton for Potamogiton, Stringocephalus for Strigocephalus, Sylvilagus for Sylvilagos, Symphoricarpos for Symphoricarpus, Yaleosaurus for Hyaleosaurus.

Having examined the letters of the Greek and Latin alphabets, let us now turn to an inspection of words to determine their properties and behavior.

**GREEK AND LATIN WORDS**

The items of the Latin and Greek vocabularies most useful to the wordmaker are nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, pronouns, and prepositions. A summary of their structure and behavior follows. The word stem, which occurs constantly in this discussion, is the root-stem or operating base in word-formation. This base sometimes coincides with the root and sometimes with the stem as ordinarily explained in the grammars. Only the essential framework of grammar is indicated here but this presumes that the reader is familiar with a number of technical terms.

**Nouns**

The stem or operating base of a noun can always be determined by removing the case-ending of the genitive singular, that is, for Latin, the -ae of the first, -i of the second, -is of the third, -us of the fourth, and -ei of the fifth declension; and for Greek, the -as, -es, or -ou of the first, -ou of the second, and -os of the third declension. The base and the connective vowel, usually i in Latin and o in Greek, make the combining form for compound words.

**Latin nouns**

First declension or a-nouns end with -ae in the genitive singular; -ae in the nominative and -arum in the genitive plural, as hasta, spear, hastae, of a spear, hastae, spears, hastarum, of spears. The root-stem is hast-, and the combining form is hasti-. First declension nouns in a must not be confused with Greek neuter nouns in a, whose genitive singulars end with -atos, transliterated -atis. Other examples of a-nouns are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aqua, -ae, water</td>
<td>aquae, -arum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>causa, -ae, reason</td>
<td>causae, -arum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libra, -ae, balance</td>
<td>librae, -arum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Second declension or o-nouns end with -i in the genitive singular; -i, or if neuter, -a in the nominative, and -orum in the genitive plural, as hortus, garden, horti, of a garden, horti, gardens, hortorum, of gardens; ovum, egg, ovi, of an egg, ova, eggs, ovorum of eggs. The stems of these words are hort- ov-, and the combining forms are horti- ovi-, respectively. Second declension nouns in us must not be confused with third declension nouns in us, whose genitive singulars end with -is, nor with fourth declension nouns in us, whose genitive singulars end with -us. Other examples are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>afer, afer, field, afer-</td>
<td>afer, -orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amicus -i, friend, amici-</td>
<td>amici, -orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bellum, -i, war, bell-</td>
<td>bella, -orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filius, -i or -i, son, filii, or fili-</td>
<td>filii, -orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>folium, -ii or -i, leaf, folii- or foli-</td>
<td>folia, -orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genius, -ii or -i, talent, genii, or geni-</td>
<td>genii, -orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hilum, -i, trifile, scar, hili-</td>
<td>hila, -orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liber, libri, bark, book, libr-</td>
<td>libri, -orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>servus, -i, slave, servi-</td>
<td>servi, -orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vir, -i, man, viri-</td>
<td>viri, -orum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Third declension or i-nouns end with -is in the genitive singular; -es, or if neuter, -a or -ia in the nominative, and -ium or -um in the genitive plural, as filix, fern, filicis, of a fern, filices, ferns, filicum, of ferns; tempus, time, temporis, of time, tempora, times, temporum, of times; animal, beast, animalis, of a beast, animalia, beasts, animalium, of beasts. The stems of these words are filic-, tempor-, and animal-, and the combining forms are filici-, temporii-, and animalii-, respectively. For convenience in finding a given kind of example the words in the following list are arranged alphabetically by the last two letters of the nominative singular:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lac, lactis, milk, lacti-</td>
<td>lactes, -ium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calcear, -is, spur, calcar-</td>
<td>calceara, -ium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aetas, -atis, age, aetati-</td>
<td>aetates, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mas, maris, male, mari-</td>
<td>mares, -ium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urbs, urbis, city, urbi-</td>
<td>urbes, -ium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flumen, fluminis, stream, flumini-</td>
<td>flumina, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leo, leonis, lion, leoni-</td>
<td>leones, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imber, imbris, storm, imbri-</td>
<td>imbres, -ium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iter, itineris, journey, itineri-</td>
<td>itinera, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pater, patris, father, patri-</td>
<td>patres, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venter, ventris, belly, ventri-</td>
<td>ventres, -ium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abies, abietis, fir, abieti-</td>
<td>abietes, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comes, comitis, companion, comiti-</td>
<td>comites, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eques, equitis, rider, equiti-</td>
<td>equites, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gurgites, gurgitis, whirlpool, gurgiti-</td>
<td>gurgites, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limitis, end, limiti-</td>
<td>limites, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nubes, nubis, cloud, nubi-</td>
<td>nubes, -ium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pes, pedis, foot, pedi-</td>
<td>pedes, -ium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>termes, termitis, termite, termiti-</td>
<td>termites, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reex, regis, king, regi-</td>
<td>reges, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertex, vertices, whirl, vertici-</td>
<td>vertices, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virgo, virginis, maid, virgini-</td>
<td>virgines, -um</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMPOSITION OF SCIENTIFIC WORDS

Singular
fusio, fusionis, a melting, fusionis-
bellis, bellidis, daisy, bellidi-
civis, civis, citizen, civi-
glis, gliris, dormouse, gliri-
ignis, ignis, fire, igni-
lapis, lapidis, stone, lapidi-
navis, navis, ship, navig-
turris, turris, tower, turri-
xyris, xyridis, wild iris, xyridi-
nivis, nivis, snow, nivi-
radiz, radicis, root, radici-
cubile, cubilis, couch, cubili-
calx, calcis, pebble, calcii-
poema, poematis, poem, poemat-
homo, hominis, man, homini-
cliens, clientes, customer, clienti-
mons, montis, mountain, monti-
sol, solis, sun, soli-
arbor, arbore, tree, arbori-
olor, coloris, color, colori-
cor, cordis, heart, card-
odos, bovis, ox, cow, bovi-
custos, custodis, guard, custodi-
flos, floris, flower, flori-
os, ossis, bone, ossi-
nox, noctis, night, nocti-
princeps, principis, chief, principi-
mare, maris, sea, mari-
caro, carnis, flesh, carn-
corpus, corporis, body, corpori-
fras, fraudis, deceit, fraudi-
genus, generis, race, generi-
us, juris, right, juri-
mus, musis, mouse, muri-
opus, operis, work, operi-
sus, suis, hog, sui-
virtus, virtutis, merit, virtuti-
caput, capitis, head, capit-
dux, ducis, leader, duci-
nux, nucis, nut, nuci-

Plural
fusiones, -um
bellides, -um
cives, -ium
glires, -ium
ignes, -ium
lapiides, -um
naves, -um
turre, -um
xyrides, -um
nives, -ium
radices, -um
cubiles, -ium
calces, -ium
poemata, -um
hominis, -um
clientes, -ium
montes, -ium
soles, -ium
arbores, -um
colores, -um
cordia, -ium or -um
boves, boum
custodes, -um
flores, -um
ossa, -ium
noctes, -ium
principes, -um
maria, -ium
carnes, -ium
corpora, -um
fraudes, -ium
genera, -um
jura, -ium
mures, -ium
opera, -um
sues, -um
virtutes, -um
capita, -um
duces, -um
nuces, -um

Fourth declension or u-nouns end with -us in the genitive singular;
-us, or if neuter, -ua in the nominative, and -uum in the genitive plural,
as porticus, porch, porticus, of a porch, porticua, porches, porticuum, of
porches; pecu, herd of cattle; pecus, of a herd, pecua, cattle, peccuam, of
cattle. The stems of these words are portic-, pec-, and the combining
forms are porticu- or portici-, pecu- or peci, respectively. Other exam-

Singular
cornu, -us, horn, cornu- or corni-
domus, -us, house, domu- or domi-
fructus, -us, fruit, fructu- or fructi-
genu, -us, knee, genu- or geni-
lacus, -us, lake, lacu- or laci-
manus, -us, hand, manu- or mani-
quercus, -us, oak, quercu- or querci-
senatus, -us, senate, senatu- or senati-
tumultus, -us, uproar, tumultu- or tumultu-

Plural
cornua, -uum
domus, -uum
fructus, -uum
genua, -uum
lacus, -uum
manus, -uum
quercus, -uum
senatus, -uum
tumultus, -uum

Fifth declension or e-nouns end with -ei in the genitive singular;
es in the nominative, and -erum in the genitive plural, as effigies, image,
effigiei, of an image, effigies, images, effigierum, of images. The stem is
efig-, and the combining form is effigi- or effigie-. Other examples are:
Greek Nouns

First declension or a-nouns end with -as, -es, or -ou in the genitive singular; -ai in the nominative, and -on in the genitive plural, as peira, attempt, peiras, of an attempt, peirai, attempts, petron, of attempts; thalassa, sea, thalasses, of a sea, thalassai, seas, thalasson, of seas; hoplites, armed soldier, hoplitou, of an armed soldier, hoplitai, armed soldiers, hopliton, of armed soldiers. The stems of these words are peir-, thalass-, and hoplit-, and the combining forms, obtained by transliterating when necessary, and adding, or exceptionally omitting, the connective vowel o, are piro- thalasso-, and hoplitio-. Other examples are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chora, -as, country, choro-</td>
<td>chorai, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gephyra, -as, bridge, gephyro-</td>
<td>gephyrai, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petra, -as, rock, petro-</td>
<td>petrai, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skia, -as, shadow, scio-</td>
<td>skiai, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pette, -es, shield, pello-</td>
<td>pellai, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skene, -es, tent, sceno-</td>
<td>skenai, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time, -es, honor, timo-</td>
<td>timai, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zone, -es, girdle, zono-</td>
<td>zonai, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boreas, -ou, north wind, boreo-</td>
<td>boreai, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hippocetes, -ou, horseman, hippoceto-</td>
<td>hippotai, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polites, -ou, citizen, polito-</td>
<td>politai, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siderites, -ou, an iron ore, siderito-</td>
<td>sideritai, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamias, -ou, steward, tamio-</td>
<td>tamiai, -on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Second declension or o-nouns end with -ou in the genitive singular; -oi, or if neuter, -a in the nominative, and -on in the genitive plural, as in the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anthropos, -ou, man, anthropo-</td>
<td>anthropoi, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astron, -ou, star, astro-</td>
<td>astra, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bios, -ou, life, bio-</td>
<td>bioi, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doron, -ou, gift, doro-</td>
<td>dora, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logos, -ou, word, logo-</td>
<td>logoi, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osteon, -ou, bone, osteo-</td>
<td>ostea, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potamos, -ou, river, potamo-</td>
<td>potamoi, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhodon, -ou, rose, rhodo-</td>
<td>rhoda, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>therion, -ou, beast, therio-</td>
<td>theria, -on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Third declension or consonant-nouns end with -os in the genitive singular; -eis, -es, or if neuter, -a or -e in the nominative, and -on in the genitive plural. For convenience in finding a given kind of example the words in the following list are arranged alphabetically by the last two letters of the nominative singular:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>damar, damartos, wife, damarto-</td>
<td>damartes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hepar, hepatos, liver, hepato-</td>
<td>hepatai, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nekter, nektaros, drink of the gods, nectaro-</td>
<td>nektara, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phrear, phreatos, spring, phreato-</td>
<td>phreatai, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stear, steatos, fat, steato-</td>
<td>steta, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gigas, gigantos, giant, giganto-</td>
<td>gigantes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>himas, himantos, thong, himanto-</td>
<td>himantes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kera, keratos, horn, cerato-</td>
<td>kerata, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kreos, kreos, flesh, creo-</td>
<td>krea, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lampas, lampados, torch, lampado-</td>
<td>lampades, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peras, peratos, end, perato-</td>
<td>perata, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phylaz, phylos, guard, phylo-</td>
<td>phylakes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chen, chenes, goose, cheno-</td>
<td>chenes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men, menos, mouth, meno-</td>
<td>menes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sphen, sphenos, wedge, spheno-</td>
<td>sphenes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oner, andros, man, andro-</td>
<td>andres, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aster, asteros, star, astero-</td>
<td>asteres, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-os or -tros, stomach, gastro- or tro-</td>
<td>gasteres, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pater, patros, father, patro-</td>
<td>patres, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ther, theos, beast, ther-</td>
<td>theres, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hippotes, -etos, horsiness, hippoteto-</td>
<td>hippoteis, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trieres, triereos or -ous, trireme, triero-</td>
<td>trieves, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alopez, alopekos, fox, alopeco-</td>
<td>alopekes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myrmex, myrmekos, ant, myrmeco-</td>
<td>myrmekes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aktis, aktinos, ray, actino-</td>
<td>aktines, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arthritis, arthritidos, gout, arthritidos-</td>
<td>arthritides, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aspis, aspidos, shield, aspido-</td>
<td>aspides, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charis, charitos, grace, charito-</td>
<td>charites, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delphis, delphinos, dolphin, delphino-</td>
<td>delphines, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelis, kelidos, spot, celido-</td>
<td>kelides, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kleis, kleidos, key, clido-</td>
<td>kleides, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kteis, ktenos, comb, cteno-</td>
<td>ktenes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lophis, lophidos, case, lophido-</td>
<td>lophides, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ophis, ophiou, snake, ophio-</td>
<td>ophies, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opsis, opsiou, face, opsi-</td>
<td>opsius, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ornis, ornithos, bird, ornitho-</td>
<td>ornithes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polis, polios, city, poli-</td>
<td>polies, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhis, rhinos, nose, rhino-</td>
<td>rhines, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this, thinos, shore, thino-</td>
<td>thines, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aiz, aigeos, -ego-</td>
<td>mastipes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mastix, mastigos, whip, mastigo-</td>
<td>mastikes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhadix, radikos, branch, radiko-</td>
<td>rhadikes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thriz, thichos, hair, tricho-</td>
<td>triches, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>galo, galaktos, milk, galacto-</td>
<td>galakta, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meli, melitos, honey, melito-</td>
<td>melita, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halos, halos, sea, salt, halo-</td>
<td>hales, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derma, dermato, skin, dermato-</td>
<td>dermata, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gramma, grammato, line, grammato-</td>
<td>grammata, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalymma, kalymmatos, hood, calymmatos-</td>
<td>kalymmata, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stoma, stomatos, mouth, stomato-</td>
<td>stomata, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyno, gynaikos, woman, gynaeco- or -eco-</td>
<td>gynaikes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helmins, helminthes, worm, helmintho-</td>
<td>helminthes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phalanz, phalangos, phalanx, phalango-</td>
<td>phalanges, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salpinz, salpingos, trumpet, salpingo-</td>
<td>salpinges, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gony, gonas, knee, gonato-</td>
<td>gonata, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agon, agones, contest, agon-</td>
<td>agones, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chion, chiones, snow, chiono-</td>
<td>chiones, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daimon, daimones, god, daemono- or demono-</td>
<td>daimones, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geron, gerontos, old man, geronto-</td>
<td>gerontes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klon, klones, shoot, clono-</td>
<td>klones, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyon, kynes, dog, cymo-</td>
<td>kynes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leon, leontos, lion, leonto-</td>
<td>leontes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydor, hydatos, water, hydato- or hydro-</td>
<td>hydata, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhotor, rhotatos, water, hydato- or hydro-</td>
<td>rhotores, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthos, anthes, flower, antho-</td>
<td>anthe or anthea, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belos, beleos, dart, belo-</td>
<td>bele or belea, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>euros, eureos, breadth, euro-</td>
<td>eure or eurea, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genos, genes, race, geno-</td>
<td>gene or genea, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oros, oroes, mountain, oro- or oreo-</td>
<td>ore or orea, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phos, photos, light, photo-</td>
<td>photos, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ziphos, zipeos, sword, ziphone-</td>
<td>ziphe or zipea, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klops, klopes, thief, clopo-</td>
<td>klopes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ops, opos, eye, face, opo-</td>
<td>opes, -on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phleps, phlebos, vein, phlebo-</td>
<td>phlebas, -on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Many Greek nouns were absorbed by Latin and received latinized endings, as Helene, -es, Helen, changed to Helena, -ae; theca, -ae; prophetes, -ou, foreteller, to propheta, -ae; paidagogus, -ou, slave who had charge of children, to paedagogus, -i; Phoibos, -ou, Apollo, to Phoebus, -i; psalterion, -ou, a musical instrument, to psalterium, -i; dogma, -atos, doctrine, to dogma, -atis; dropax, -akos, a depilatory, to dropax, -acis; dryas, -ados, a tree-nymph, to dryas, -adis; erysipelas, -atos, a skin eruption, to erysipelas, -atis; rhous, -ou, sumac, to rhus, rhois; typhon, -os, typhoon, to typhon, -is; Xenophon, -ontos, Xenophon, to Xenophon, -ontis.

Plurals of latinized nouns or endings are used in the terms signifying collective classificatory divisions of the plant and animal kingdoms, as Charophyta, Filicales, Rosaceae, Hominidae, Teleostei, Selachii, Osteichthyae, Peleciformes, Testudinata. To determine the plural of a classical word, observe its gender and genitive singular ending. Then apply the principle of analogy by comparison with similar nouns in the foregoing lists. If this proves futile or unsatisfactory, consult the grammars and dictionaries.

For noun diminutives and their creation see diminutives under little.

Adjectives

The chief details about Latin and Greek adjectives, exclusive of numerals, necessary for the wordsmith to know, are the forms of the nominative singular in the masculine, feminine, and neuter genders, and the combining forms as determined by adding the connective vowel i or o, for Latin and Greek, respectively, to the masculine genitive singular stems. Exceptions to this general rule are the -ys Greek adjectives like barys, heavy, and poly-, many, whose combining form is the masculine nominative singular without the s, as bary- and poly-. For procedure involving numerals see the discussion of adjectival prefixes in the section Formation of Scientific Terms and also under the required entry in the Lexicon.
Latin Adjectives

Latin adjectives may be classified, in respect to gender, as those having in the nominative singular (1) three different terminations for the masculine, feminine, and neuter genders; (2) two different terminations, the masculine and feminine being the same, the neuter different; and (3) one termination, the same in all genders. In the following lists illustrating these successive groups the arrangement is masculine, feminine, neuter, and combining form. The genitive singulars are like those of analogous nouns of the several declensions.

Three terminations (-us, -a, -um)

* aureus, aurea, aureum, golden, aurei-
  bonus, bona, bonum, good, boni-
  formosus, formosa, formosum, beautiful, formosi-
  medius, media, medium, middle, medi-
  multiflorus, multiflora, multiflorum, many-flowered, multifi-
  perditus, perditus, lost, perditi-
  unus, una, unum, one, uni-

Three terminations (-r, -ra, -rum)

* asper, aspera, asperum, sharp, asperi-
  bigener, bigenera, bigenerum, hybrid, bigeneri-
  gibber, gibbera, gibberum, humped, gibberi-
  glaber, glabra, glabrum, smooth, glabri-
  iber, iberus, free, liber-
  macer, macra, macrum, lean, macri-
  niger, nigra, nigrum, black, nigri-
  pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, beautiful, pulchri-
  satr, satra, satrum, full, saturi-
  sinister, sinistra, sinistrum, left, sinistri-

Three terminations (-r, -ris, -re)

* acer, acris, acer, sharp, acri-
  celeber, celebris, celebre, famous, celebri-
  paluster, palustris, palustris, marshy, palustr-
  saluber, salubris, salubre, healthful, salubi-
  volucr, volucris, volucrre, swift, volucri-

Two terminations (-is, -is, -e)

* cornis, cornis, corni, horned, corni-
  finalis, finalis, finale, of the end, finali-
  formis, formis, forme, shape, formi-
  fragus, fragus, fragile, breakable, fragili-
  hortensis, hortensis, hortense, in or of gardens, hortensi-
  levis, levis, leve, light, levi-
  similis, similis, simile, resembling, simil-
  talaris, talaris, talare, of the ankle, talari-
  tristis, tristis, triste, sad, tristi-

One termination (diverse)

* anceps, anceps, anceps, two-headed, ancipi-
  atroz, atro, atroz, fierce, atroci-
  bicolor, bicolor, bicolor, two-colored, bicolori-
  cantans, cantans, cantans, singing, cantanti-
  felix, felix, felix, happy, felici-
  longipes, longipes, longipes, long-footed, longipedi-
  par, par, par, equal, pari-
  repens, repens, repens, creeping, repenti-
  tenax, tenax, tenax, holding fast, tenaci-
  tridens, tridens, tridens, three-forked, tridenti-
  iber, iber, iber, fertile, iberi-
  vetus, vetus, vetus, old, veteri-
  vivaz, vivaz, vivaz, lively, vivaci-

Some Latin and New Latin adjectives of only one termination may be used as or mistaken for nouns, as bipes, two-footed or a biped; particeps, sharing or a sharer; tridens, three-forked or a trident.
Greek Adjectives

Simple, uncompounded, Greek adjectives are seldom latinized and used as single words, such as the specific terms of binomials. The compounded adjectives, however, have been freely used as specific terms, as erythroleukos, reddish-white. In many instances, the compounded adjectives may also serve as nouns, as erythrokephalos, red-headed for redhead. Greek adjectives are classed, in respect to gender, as having (1) three terminations, (2) two terminations, and (3) one termination, in the nominative singular. In the following lists of these successive groups, the arrangement is masculine, feminine, neuter, and combining form. The genitive singulars are like those of analogous nouns of the several declensions.

Three terminations (diverse)

agathos, agathe, agathon, good, agathobarys, baryeia, bary, heavy, bary-charieis, chariessa, charien, graceful, chariente-chryseis, chryse, chryson, golden, chryso-glykys, glykia, glyky, sweet, glycy-haplos, haple, haplon, single, haplo-heteros, hetera, heteron, different, heteroleukos, leuke, leukon, white, leuko-lyon, lyousa, lyon, loosing, lyonto-makros, makra, makron, long, macro-megas, megale, mega, large, megalo-melas, melaina, melan, black, melano-orthos, orthe, orthon, straight, ortho-oxys, oxeia, oxy, acid, sharp, oxy-pas, pasa, pan, all, panto-pols, polle, poly, many, poly-protos, prote, proton, first, proto-skiotos, skiete, skioton, shaded, skioto-stereos, sterea, stereon, solid, stereo-teren, theleia, thely, female, thely-timion, timosa, timon, honoring, timonto-

Two terminations (diverse)

alethes, alethes, alethes, true, aletho-arren, arrhen, arrhen, male, arrheno-bathykrepis, bathykrepis, bathykreion, deep-shaded, bathyxicio-eudaimon, eudaimon, eudaimon, happy, eudaimono- eumathes, eumathes, eumathes, learning easily, eumatho-hygies, hygies, hygiei, healthy, hygio-megaloikes, megalokeroi, megalokeron, large-horned, megalocero- mikrostomos, mikrostomos, mikrostomen, small-mouthed, mikrostomo-onychoeides, onychoeides, onychoeides, naillike, onychioide-pepon, pepon, pepon, ripe, pepono- pleres, pleres, pleres, full, plero- pseudes, pseudes, pseudes, false, pseudo-

In this list of two-termination adjectives, alethes, arrhen, eudaimon, and others appear to have only one termination, but in untransliterated Greek the masculines and feminines end with -ης, -ης, -ου, and the neuters with -ες, -ες, and -ου, respectively. The -οι masculine ending of two-termination adjectives is, as elsewhere, transliterated -us, but the feminine -οι is transliterated -a, like the -e in a three-termination adjective such as agathos, -e, -on. These adjectives, therefore, become three-termination (-us, -a, -um) Latin adjectives.

One termination (diverse)
apaia, apaia, childless, apaedo-, opedo-bathykrepis, bathykrepis, with deep foundations, bathycrepido-
diadochos, diadochos, succeeding, diadoch-
hierochthon, hierochthon, of sacred soil, hierochthono-
kenelpis, kenelpis, with empty hope, cenelpido-
lagopous, lagopous, hare-footed, lagopo-
makrocheir, makrocheir, long-handed, macrochiro-
nomas, nomas, roaming, nomado-
phygas, phygas, fugitive, phygado-
sosipolis, sosipolis, city-saving, sosipoli-

These one-termination adjectives are masculines and feminines, but they could presumably, for practical purposes, serve as neuters also.

Comparison of Latin Adjectives

Comparatives are formed by attaching -ior, and superlatives some form of -imus (-illimus, -irrimus, -issimus), to the stem of the positive, as altus, high, altior, higher, altissimus, highest. The -ior comparatives have two terminations, -ior for masculines and feminines, as formosior, major, melior, and -ius for neuters, as formosius, majus, melius. Other neuters are plus and minus. Diversified examples of regular and irregular comparison are:

- bonus, good, melior, optimus
- carus, dear, carior, carissimus
- formosus, beautiful, formosior, formosissimus
- inferus, low, inferior, infimus
- magnus, large, major, maximus
- malus, bad, pejor, pessimus
- multus, much, plus, plurimus
- parvus, small, minor, minimus
- rarus, scarce, rarior, rarissimus
- superbus, excellent, superior, superbissimus
- tepidus, lukewarm, tepidior, tepidissimus
- acer, sharp, acerior, acerrimus
- concors, harmonious, concordior, concordissimus
- deter, poor, deterior, deterrimus
- facilis, easy, facilior, facillimus
- felix, happy, felicior, felicissimus
- fragilis, breakable, fragilior, fragilissimus
- frugalis, thrifty, frugalior, frugalissimus
- gracilis, slender, gracilior, gracillimus
- hebes, dull, hebetior, hebetissimus
- levus, light, levior, levissimus
- miser, wretched, misieror, miserrimus
- vetus, old, veterior, veterissimus

Comparison of Greek Adjectives

Most Greek comparatives are formed by attaching -teros or -ion, and superlatives -tatos or -istos, to the stem of the positive:

- barys, heavy, baryteros, barytatos
- habros, pretty, habroteros, habrotatos
- hygies, healthy, hygiesteros, hygiestatos
- makros, long, makroteros, makrotatos
- melas, black, melanteros, melanattos
- orthos, straight, orthoteros, orthotatos
- oxys, sharp, sour, oxyteros, oxytatos
- penes, poor, penesteros, penestatos
- pleres, full, pleroteros, plerestatos
- teren, soft, terenoteros, terenotatos
- echthros, hated, echthion, echthistos
- glykys, sweet, glykion, glykistos
- hedys, sweet, hedion, hedistos
- kakos, bad, kakion, kakistos
Greek and Latin Words

megos, large, meizon (megion), megistos
polys, many, pleion, pleistos
tachys, swift, tachion, tachistos

For adjective diminutives and their creation, see diminutives under little.

Verbs

Latin Verbs

Latin verbs end with -o (laudo, praise; deleo, destroy; salio, leap; fluo, flow), and -or (sequor, follow). Removal of these endings leaves the base to which appropriate suffixes may be attached to give the chief parts of the verb that supply nontual and adjectival material for the wordmaker—present active participle, perfect passive participle, gerundive, and supine. These are illustrated respectively by creans, making; creatus, made; creandus, producible; and creatum, product, of the verb creo, make; movens, moving; motus, moved; movendus, movable; and motum, thing moved, of moveo, move; plectens, braiding; plexus, braided; plectendus, braidable; plexum, braid, of plecto, braid; sentiens, feeling; sensus, felt; sentiendus, feelable; sensum, thing felt, of sentio, feel; struens, building; structus, built; struendus, buildable; structum, thing built, of struo, build; mirans, wondering; miratus, wondered at; mirandus, to be wondered at; miratum, thing admired, of miror, wonder at, admire; verens, respecting; veritus, respected; verendus, respectable; veritum, thing respected, of vereor, respect; locquens, speaking; locutus, spoken; locundus, speakable; locutum, thing spoken, of loquor, speak; ordiens, beginning; orsus, begun; ordiendus, to be begun; orsum, thing begun, of ordior, begin. These parts are the nuclei of new operating bases to which other suffixes may be attached.

The dictionary entries usually give the verb and the supine in -um. If the supine is not indicated the perfect participle can nearly always be inferred by substituting s for m in the assumed supine. The present participles are adjectives of one termination and the perfect participles are adjectives of three terminations (-us, -a, -um). Sometimes the present participle may be used as a masculine noun of the third declension, as secans, -antis, one who or that cuts, secant; praesidens, -entis, one who or that sits before or presides, president; and the perfect participle may be used as a masculine noun of the fourth declension, as dactus, -us, a leading; status, -us, a standing. The gerundive is an adjective of three terminations (-us, -a, -um), and the supine in form is the accusative of a noun of the fourth declension but in practice is used as a neuter noun of the second declension.

Although Latin verbs are classed in four conjugations, three groups suffice for the present purpose. These may be distinguished by the differing endings of the several parts, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONJUGATION</th>
<th>PRESENT PARTICIPLE</th>
<th>PERFECT PARTICIPLE</th>
<th>GERUNDIVE</th>
<th>SUPINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>-ans</td>
<td>-atus, -itus, -tus</td>
<td>-andus</td>
<td>-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amo, love</td>
<td>amans</td>
<td>amatus</td>
<td>amandum</td>
<td>amatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canto, sing</td>
<td>cantans</td>
<td>cantatus</td>
<td>cantandus</td>
<td>cantatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conor, endeavor</td>
<td>conans</td>
<td>conatus</td>
<td>conandus</td>
<td>conatum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Conjugation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Perfect Participle</th>
<th>Gerundive</th>
<th>Supine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domo, tame</td>
<td>-ans</td>
<td>-atus, -itus, -tus</td>
<td>-andus</td>
<td>-um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frico, rub</td>
<td>domans</td>
<td>frictus (fricatus)</td>
<td>domandus</td>
<td>frictum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>levo, raise</td>
<td>levans</td>
<td>levatus</td>
<td>levandus</td>
<td>levatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miror, admire</td>
<td>mirans</td>
<td>miratus</td>
<td>mirandus</td>
<td>miratum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radioc, root</td>
<td>radicans</td>
<td>radicatus</td>
<td>radicandus</td>
<td>radicatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salto, leap</td>
<td>saltans</td>
<td>saltatus</td>
<td>saltandus</td>
<td>saltatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sono, sound</td>
<td>sonans</td>
<td>sonitrus</td>
<td>sonandus</td>
<td>sonitum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sto, stand</td>
<td>stans</td>
<td>status</td>
<td>standus</td>
<td>status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Second and Third,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-ens</th>
<th>-etus, -itus, -sus, -tus</th>
<th>-endus</th>
<th>-um</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abdo, hide</td>
<td>abdens</td>
<td>abditus</td>
<td>abditum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>augeo, increase</td>
<td>augens</td>
<td>auctus</td>
<td>auctum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carpo, pluck</td>
<td>carpons</td>
<td>coptus</td>
<td>coptum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caveo, beware</td>
<td>cavens</td>
<td>caitus</td>
<td>cautum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cingo, blind</td>
<td>cingens</td>
<td>cinctus</td>
<td>cinctum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coquo, cook</td>
<td>coquens</td>
<td>coctus</td>
<td>coctum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credo, believe</td>
<td>credens</td>
<td>creditus</td>
<td>creditum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deboe, owe</td>
<td>debens</td>
<td>debitus</td>
<td>debitum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleo, destroy</td>
<td>delens</td>
<td>deletus</td>
<td>deletum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duco, lead</td>
<td>ducens</td>
<td>ducitus</td>
<td>ductum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flo, weep</td>
<td>flens</td>
<td>fletus</td>
<td>fletum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaudeo, rejoice</td>
<td>gaudens</td>
<td>gavisus</td>
<td>gavisum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ludo, play</td>
<td>ludens</td>
<td>lusus</td>
<td>lusum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medeoor, heal</td>
<td>medens</td>
<td>meditius</td>
<td>meditum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misceo, mix</td>
<td>miscens</td>
<td>mixtus</td>
<td>mixtum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mitto, send</td>
<td>milltens</td>
<td>missus</td>
<td>missum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moneo, warn</td>
<td>monens</td>
<td>monitus</td>
<td>monitum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moveo, move</td>
<td>movens</td>
<td>motus</td>
<td>motum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neo, spin</td>
<td>nens</td>
<td>netus</td>
<td>netum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pendeo, hang</td>
<td>pendens</td>
<td>pensus</td>
<td>pensum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>placeo, please</td>
<td>placens</td>
<td>placitus</td>
<td>placitum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plecto, braid</td>
<td>plectens</td>
<td>plexus</td>
<td>plexum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rego, rule</td>
<td>regens</td>
<td>rectus</td>
<td>rectum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rideo, laugh</td>
<td>ridens</td>
<td>risus</td>
<td>risum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sequor, follow</td>
<td>sequens</td>
<td>secutus</td>
<td>secutum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suo, sew</td>
<td>suens</td>
<td>satus</td>
<td>satum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taceo, be silent</td>
<td>tacens</td>
<td>tacitus</td>
<td>tacitum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vinco, conquer</td>
<td>vicencs</td>
<td>victus</td>
<td>victum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivo, live</td>
<td>vivens</td>
<td>victus</td>
<td>victum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fourth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-iens</th>
<th>-itus, -sus, -tus</th>
<th>-iendus</th>
<th>-um</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aperio, open</td>
<td>aperiens</td>
<td>apertus</td>
<td>apertum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audio, hear</td>
<td>audienos</td>
<td>auditus</td>
<td>auiditum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blandior, flatter</td>
<td>blandiens</td>
<td>blanditus</td>
<td>blanditum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capio, take</td>
<td>capiens</td>
<td>captus</td>
<td>captum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finio, end</td>
<td>finiens</td>
<td>finitus</td>
<td>finitum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gannio, yelp</td>
<td>ganniens</td>
<td>gannitus</td>
<td>gannitum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haurio, drain</td>
<td>hauriens</td>
<td>haustus</td>
<td>haustum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hinnio, neigh</td>
<td>hinniens</td>
<td>hinnitus</td>
<td>hinnitum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operio, cover</td>
<td>operiens</td>
<td>opertus</td>
<td>operiendus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orior, rise</td>
<td>oriens</td>
<td>ortus</td>
<td>orienus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salio, leap</td>
<td>saliens</td>
<td>saltus</td>
<td>saltum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sentio, feel</td>
<td>sentiens</td>
<td>sensus</td>
<td>sensum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vincio, bind</td>
<td>vinciens</td>
<td>vincitus</td>
<td>vincitum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Greek Verbs

The commonest endings of Greek verbs are i and o, or combinations of other letters with them: -ai (mainomai, rage); -aino (treatino, bore); -ao (gelao, laugh); -azo (damazo, tame); -eo (kineo, move); -eio (therapeuo, serve); -izo (thetaurizo, store up); -mi (kerannymi, mix); -o (herpo, creep); -oo (spheno, use a wedge); -sko (gerasko, grow old); -so (oneirorosso, dream); -yno (trachyno, roughen). For these, as for
Latin verbs, the operating bases are obtained by removing the designated endings. No simple rule-of-thumb, however, can be stated to explain the many variations shown by Greek verb stems. The following examples illustrate the variety of combining forms that may be had, but such formatives, if not already in existence, should not be invented by the novice without great care and discrimination: archo, lead, govern, arche-, archi-, archo-; leipo, leave, lip- liph- lipo-; lyo, loose, lysi-; phaino, shine, phaeono-, pheno-; phero, bear, pher-, phere-, phersi-; rhipto, throw, rhipto-, rhips-; sozo, save, sozo-, sosi-.

Adverbs, Prepositions, Pronouns

Latin adverbs, alibi, ibi, modo, ne, non, quippe, and ubi, appear in English alibi, ibidem, modern, negative, nonsense, quip, and ubiquitous. The Greek adverb mala, very, much, occurs in its comparative form in malloseismic.

Latin prepositions, ad, ante, circum, cum, de, ex, in, per, prae, pro, se, sub, super, trans, ultra, and others; and Greek prepositions, amphi, ana, anti, apo, dia, en, epi, hyper, hypo, kata, meta, para, peri, pro, syn, and others, enter into many words. For examples, see these entries in the Lexicon.

Latin pronouns, alius, another, ego (Gr. ego), I, idem, the same, ipse, self, noster, our, qui, quis, quod, who, sui, of oneself, and tu, you, appear in aliquot, egotism, idem, ipsedixtism, nostrum, quibble, quiddity, qui vive, Quisqualis, quodlibet, suicide, tuism; and the Greek autos, self, occurs in automatic.

Formation of Scientific Terms

According to some sixteenth century chronologists the world was created by fiat from aboriginal, chaotic nothingness during the week of October 18 to 24, 4004 B.C. This awesome event, however, has now been predated many millions of years as a result of a succession of astronomical, chemical, geological, and archeological discoveries whose facts are explainable only by stretching time and space beyond anything heretofore thought probable, and by applying the common-sense principle that physical and chemical forces or processes such as gravitation, heat, light, electricity, circulation of air and water, oxidation, solution, erosion, and sedimentation operated as dependably, invariably, and inexorably in the distant past as they do today. Indeed, an orderly universe without relatively undeviating behavior by at least its inanimate constituents is inconceivable. The universe is wonderful but it is not an infantile, anything-can-happen-at-any-time Fairyland, as all thoughtful minds discover when they escape from the fancies of childhood into the realities of maturity.

Although the Biblical cosmogony was reported as colossal and inclusive some nominal chaos, nevertheless, remained. Things and processes were nameless, and in consequence man, on emerging as a conscious being, aware of his environment and gifted with the power of speech, began to identify persons, things, and phenomena by name, thus ordering his own thoughts and facilitating discussion of matters with his fellows. The
animals, so the story runs, were brought before Adam to be named, but there is no record that he was commanded to name the plants. Botanists have been diligently attending to this project. Astronomers, geologists, chemists, physicists, mathematicians, zoologists, physiologists, anatomists, psychologists, and the like, have been busy with other phases of the creation. Practical considerations are customarily given or alleged as the motives for these investigations in pure science, but the basic spur is the desire to discover, invent, or do something new, activated fundamentally by the spirit of inquiry or, to use a less dignified term, curiosity, defined pithily by William James as “the impulse toward better cognition”. Whether applied to shallow backyard gossip or to profound study of the materials and mechanism of the universe, this mental stimulus, like body appetite, focuses interest and sharpens attention. When Eve and Newton dally beneath apple-trees sin and science are imminent. As a result of the scientists’ curiosity the world is gradually being analyzed, dissected, named, classified, and the how, if not the why of it, understood.

At this stage of the inventory the making and giving of names is recognized as something of an art, perhaps better practiced a century ago than today; and the realization that some words are more happily constructed and applied than others arouses perennial interest in word-coinage. Fundamental to a review of the methods of word-formation attention must be directed to the qualities that should be expected in words when they make their debut in scientific or literary society. Such words should be simple, euphonious, pure, and mnemonically attractive, to say nothing of being descriptively appropriate.

Simplicity is a desirable quality, for it satisfies a primary psychological urge. Because simplicity promotes clarity and definiteness we expect others to exemplify it in their creations and communications, although we excuse the motes and opacity in our own eyes. It is almost a truism to say that short words are usually simple. However, not all words, particularly those of scientific terminology, can be short and easily spelled, but the most easily spelled version of a word, consistent with its sound and etymology, is most likely to be popularly preferred. Thus, the tendency to transliterate some diphthongs to single letters is in the direction of simplicity, and hence cerulean, prepare, primeval, Cenozoic, paleontology, cenobite, and penalty, are improvements on caerulean, praepare, primaeval, Caenozoic, palaeontology, coenobite, and poenalty. Sulfur is preferable to sulphur, if for no other reason than that the ph is a false suggestion of derivation from a Greek source.

The nature of the material to be named and its specificity may be the controlling factors in the construction of names. Short, catchy trade names often identify chemicals for which chemists, in order to express the components of their preparations, feel obliged to invent what seem to the layman to be sesquipedalian jawbreakers, like some notorious German words. Such, for example, are sulfanilamide, dihydroergotamine, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, and p-tertiary-octylphenoxyethoxyethylidimethylbenzyl-ammonium chloride. Other sciences have also developed formidable terminologies and jargons peculiar to themselves
as can be seen by consulting the special dictionaries devoted to their vocabularies.

The comparative ease and speed with which words such as cyclotron, penicillin, hippopotamus, and chrysanthemum are absorbed into common speech should put one on guard against arguments for too extreme simplicity. Some scientific terms, however, definitely exceed the limits for easy handling. Consider the names given to two amphipods from Lake Baikal: Leucophthalmoechinogammarus crassus and Siemienkie- wicziechinogammarus siemienkiewiczii. The specific term of the name of a Jurassic pelecypod, Pecten ntlakapamuxanu, has perhaps little more justification for existence.

Words that sound well appeal to the esthetic appetite of the mind as savory food does to the stomach. Many persons, however, are tone deaf, and to them the line from Keats' Ode on a Grecian urn, "Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter", must be doubly unintelligible. The fact remains that, regardless of unappreciative ears, euphonious words are desirable above those that are not, and word-coiners should govern themselves accordingly, discounting the ill-considered assertion sometimes heard that nomenclature is not poetry and music but only a strictly practical matter. Are the roseate color and delicate fragrance not integrated with the practical purpose for which apple blossoms exist?

Such words as automobile, colorimetry, subway, television, and tonsillectomy, compounded from two different languages, are hybrids like the offspring from biologically different species or sometimes varieties. With the sturdy mule and the productive hybrid corn in mind the realist can hardly be in a receptive mood for listening to arguments against hybridization. On all sides, in trade and the professions, hybrid words are constantly being coined and many of these soon become satisfactory operating parts of the general vocabulary. The objection to them, therefore, is not that they are impractical, but that they too frequently are unesthetic substitutes for possible genuine articles. Elements of the same language usually combine more easily with one another than do those from different languages, and the results are likely to be more attractive and euphonious. The wordmaker should exhaust every resource to obtain a purebred before resorting to mongrelization.

Sometimes speakers and writers are purveyors of words but not conveyors of ideas. The difference lies not only in the choice of words but also in their grouping. Single or grouped words are most effective if, in addition to having the desirable qualities already discussed, they are also mnemonically adhesive, that is, are easily remembered. This is the best of reasons for constructing words from known roots or stems that have been used repeatedly in other combinations. Such words carry mnemonic signals of descriptive value, whereas words of pure invention without legitimate antecedents lack this quality and may have to be in existence for some time before they acquire mnemonic connotations. In biology, if a plant or animal species is worth describing it surely merits an appropriate, uncriticizable name, and the sacrifice of a little time and energy by the creator in devising such a name. He should find
this not only a challenge to his ingenuity, but, in subsequent years, a recurring pleasure like that brought by all significant, creative work. Conversely, use of nomenclature as a vehicle for frivolous purposes and the expression of personal opinions derogatory of others, shows poor taste.

In contrast with the use of common, usually single, words for identifying plants and animals—scientifically, a somewhat unsatisfactory practice well discussed by Gordon1—there has been in existence, since its establishment by Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778), a system of biological nomenclature wherein two Latin or latinized words constitute the scientific name of a plant or animal species, comparable to the surname and first name, respectively, of persons. Thus, a binomial, such as *Passer domesticus* (house-sparrow), consists of a first or generic term, which is a noun or a word considered as a noun, in the nominative singular; and a second or specific term that may be (1) an adjective agreeing with the generic term in gender, as *Rosa stellata* (a rose); (2) a present participle, as *Arenaria repens* (creeping sandwort); (3) a noun or a word considered as a noun, in the nominative singular, requiring no agreement in gender, as *Felis leo* (lion); or (4) a noun in the genitive singular or plural, as *Picea engelmanni* (Engelmann spruce), *Ceratostomella ulmi* (a fungus), *Aster scopulorum* (an aster). These binomials are in effect abbreviations of the longer Latin phrases formerly used for designating species, and for scientific purposes are more accurate and distinctive than the more or less indefinite common-name binomials, such as African violet, bottle brush, choke cherry, dwarf rose, Easter lily, fairy bell, ground squirrel, horned toad, ice plant, laughing jackass, monkey flower, nut pine, Oregon grape, poison oak, rain bird, star grass, timber beetle, velvet ant, water scorpion. Physicians employ a kind of binomial nomenclature to identify diseases, as *angina pectoris*, *chorea nutans*, *delirium tremens*, *dementia praecox*, *diabetes mellitus*, *scarlatina maligna*, *tinea tonsurans*, *verruca vulgaris*. Sometimes others than biologists invent binomials for humorous effect, as *Boobus americanus*, *Goofus gregarius*, and *Homo frustratus*, for the well-known John Q. Public (*Homo sapiens*, the ‘wise guy’).

Trinomials have found their way into some of the biological sciences, the third term being a variety designation. Most of these are acceptable, but seeing *Bison bison bison* (bison), *Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis* (cardinal), and *Rattus rattus rattus* (black rat) arouses suspicions concerning the quality of the scientist’s imagination, or perhaps pity for his helplessness in the clutch of a ruling that makes no provision for avoiding such autonous reiterations. Nomenclature need not compete with the Hallelujah Chorus.

Scientific terms originate in three ways: (1) adoption directly with appropriate modifications in spelling, from Greek, Latin, and other languages; (2) composition by compounding and affixation; and (3) outright or arbitrary creation without use of evident, antecedent root or stem material. A consideration of these methods follows.

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ADOPTION OF WORDS

As already illustrated, the English vocabulary has taken many words directly from foreign languages, both dead and living. The more specialized scientific vocabulary has also ransacked every corner of the world for word-making material, but the chief source has been Greek and Latin. This immense reservoir, however, has now been practically emptied of common words like animal, analysis, atlas, carbon, crisis, diabetes, electron, genius, item, nucleus, parallel, premium, senator, stimulus, and synopsis, that could be taken bodily or with little change in spelling. Most of the Greek and Latin names for plants and animals have been used in biological nomenclature, although, as reference to the Lexicon will reveal, a few such words are still available. One difficulty now, however, is the uncertainty in many instances of the identity of the plant or animal species the ancients had in mind. Many Greek and Latin mythological, historical, and geographical names have been utilized by scientists. As this book could include only part of that large list, the interested wordcoiner may satisfy his further needs by consulting the excellent Oxford classical dictionary. After exhausting the ancient classical vocabularies for usable terms the taxonomist resorts to new coinage for new concepts. This may require recombination of basic elements in Greek and Latin or adoption of words from modern languages.

If the adopted word is to be used in common parlance like any other English word it may have to be naturalized or anglicized so that it will harmonize with the phonetic pattern peculiar to the language. This process, besides sometimes shifting accents in exotic words, has heretofore usually involved an operation, more or less drastic, on their endings, such as (1) the elision of letters, as in baptism (Gr. baptismos), brutal (L. brutalis), chasm (Gr. chasma), digit (L. digitus), element (L. elementum), firm (L. firmus), grand (L. grandis), human (L. humanus), hymn (Gr. hymnos), nymph (Gr. nympha), petal (Gr. petalon), prophet (L. prophet, Gr. prophetes), similar (L. similaris), verb (L. verbum); or (2) changes in spelling involving single letters or groups of letters with the development of a new suffix, as in apiary (L. apiarium), barbule (L. barbula), canine (L. caninus), copious (L. copiosus), fable (L. fabula), hostile (L. hostilis), image (L. imago), injury (L. injuria), lily (L. lilium), member (L. membrum), movie, moving, moved (L. moveo), mundane (L. mundanus), particle (L. particula), partition (L. partitio), pause (Gr. pausis), raceme (L. racemus), rose (L. rosa), scheme (Gr. schema), sphere (Gr. sphaira), space (L. spatium), verbose (L. verbosus). In particular, special care should be taken in rendering the sounds of a native, foreign word by the nearest representiative letters of the English alphabet. Remarkable ectoplasmic transformations have been accomplished in deriving such words as Asimina, hickory, hominy, Massachusetts, opossum, quinine, raccoon, skunk, Yosemite, and many others, from Aboriginal American and other grunts, squeaks, and mumbles.

When words from any language other than Latin are taken for use in biological nomenclature, one of the first rules in the several codes

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requires that they be latinized in their letters and endings. Considerable latitude, however, is given to the term 'latinized', for, in practice, many vernacular words are employed with little or no significant change in spelling. Thus, already transmuted into English, Amharic zebra occurs in Equus zebra, Chinese ginseng in Panax schinseng, Tamil betle in Piper betle, Aboriginal American catalpa in Catalpa speciosa and powwow in Triticites powwownensis (a Permian foraminifer from Powwow Canyon, Texas). Other examples are: Litchi chinensis (litchi-nut), Ferula sumbul (an umbellifer), Macrosporium tomato (a fungus), and Myrica gale (sweetgale). A double adoption from Aboriginal American is the name of an Oligocene rodent, Manitscha tanka, literally 'big gopher'. Latinized English words occur in Alvisia bombarda (a mycetozoan), Cyclopterus lumpus (lumpfish), Khaya ivorensis[ivoryensis] (African mahogany from the Ivory Coast), Nilssonia steamboatea (a fossil cycadophyte), and Trigla gurnardus (gray gurnard). Camouflaged English words masquerading as Greek terms occur in Conacodon cophater (a fossil mammal), the cophater said to be from 'Cope hater'; and in the generic terms for some bugs: Ochisme, Dolichisme, Elachisme, Peggichisme, and Polychisme. A near miss is Palustrimus lewisi (a Miocene rodent named for O. C. Marsh and G. E. Lewis); and Sinclairoceras haha (an Ordovician cephalopod) is only indirectly a laughing matter, the fossil being from the Ha! Ha! River region of Quebec, Canada. These examples are cited to illustrate the borrowing and not to question the methods or the propriety of the adaptations.

Apropos of the latinization of English and other modern terms, particularly personal and geographic names, the following question, in lieu of further examples, is pertinent. Shall the specific term of a binomial be neomexicana or newmexicana; novieboracensis or newyorkensis? The answer is left to individual judgment, but should correlate, it would seem, with the customary literary advice, Do whatever is necessary to enlighten and please the reader.

In latinization the method of analogy with authoritative precedents is recommended, but pitfalls should be anticipated. For example, the Latin words ibex, -icis, latex, -icis, and vertex, -icis, not derived from Greek, have the combining forms ibici-, latici-, and vertici-. The similar Greek words myrmex, -ekos, narthex, ekos, and Threx, -ekos, have the combining forms myrmeco-, nartheco-, and Threo-. Latinized, the genitive ending becomes -ecis and the combining forms become myrmeci-, nartheci-, and Threci-, not myrmici-, narthici-, and Thrici-, as might be expected by analogy with ibex, latex, and vertex.

**COMPOSITION OF WORDS**

The coinage of words by composition may be accomplished in three ways: (1) compounding by joining entire, independent words without using a connective vowel; (2) compounding by joining stems with a connective vowel; and (3) modification of existing roots and stems by appropriate attachment of prefixes and suffixes.

**Compounding by joining entire words without a connective vowel.** This simple kind of composition is common in German and
English, as illustrated by fernsprecher, far-speaker or telephone; luftwaffe, air force, Baumgarten, Schwarzwald, Helmholtz, barnyard, brambleberry, hatrack, Jameson, kingdom, limelight, machineman, northwest, packrat, scofflaw, shipworm, tinsmith, votemonger, whitefish, zebrwood. The Greeks and Romans used simple composition infrequently, as in kynosoura, dog's-tail, cynosotis, mouse-ear; aquaeductus, aqueduct; cornucopia, horn of plenty; maledico, revile; nomenclator, namer; paterfamilias, head of a family; respublica, republic; satisfacio, satisfy; septemdecim, seventeen; solstitium, solstice. In general, when the first component of a compound is a preposition (diaphoresis, perspiration; circumspectus, looking around cautiously), numeral (pentameres, five-parted; quinquefolius, five-leaved), Greek adjective in -ys (barypeamamos, heavy-handed), adverb (eutektos, easily dissolved; sempervivus, ever-living), inseparable particle (zakalles, very beautiful; vecordia, folly), or if it ends with a diphthong (naukrates, pilot; praedictio, a foretelling), it is regularly joined directly to the second component without a connective. Except for such instances as those just cited, where euphony obviously dictates the nature of the union, composition without the use of a connective is not recommended wholeheartedly for compounding material from classical sources because a better product can generally be had by using procedures more customary for those languages. In biological nomenclature, however, this method is sometimes applied, more or less felicitously, in connection with the use of proper names, as in Nucula austrinalck (an Eocene pelecypod, named for Austin Clark), Hughmilleria socialis (a eurypterid, named for Hugh Miller), Ofcookogona alia (a milleped, named for O. F. Cook), and Roystonea regia (a palm, named for Roy Stone):

These observations lead directly to a discussion of hyphenation. Most dictionaries preface their vocabularies by statements of 'principles' or 'rules' for compounding and hyphenation, and try to adhere to them. Diligent searchers soon discover, however, that practice does not always coincide with preaching and that many exceptions occur,—in brief, that there are no fixed 'rules', except perhaps one, namely, Let usage take its course. The evolution through usage of single words, expressing separate concepts, to hyphenated and finally compound words, expressing united concepts, is illustrated by water lily, water-lily, waterlily, and many others. Consistency may never be attained. We see apple tree and apple juice but also applejack and applesauce. Hyphenated terms, like the following, should be banned: Anaboea flos-aqua (an alga), Euphorbia caput-medusae (a spurge), Hibiscus rosa-sinensis (Chinese hibiscus), Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (watercress). Sometimes words, phrases, and sentences, instead of being combined as such, may be syncopeated or telescoped into new terms by fracturing and acrosticizing, as ACTH (adrenocorticotropic hormone), brunch (breakfast, lunch), cattalo (cattle, buffalo), chortle (chuckle, snort), darso (dwarf, red, sorghum), fanglomerate (fan, conglomerate), GOPolitician (G.O.P., politician), motel (motor, hotel), smog (smoke, fog), snark (snake, shark), thob (think, opine, believe), thon (that one); Socony (Standard Oil Company of New York), Uneeda (you need a),
Nabisco (National Biscuit Company). The reverse of this process is exemplified by Veep (V.P., Vice-President).

Compounding by joining stems with a connective vowel. Many Greek and Latin words are compositions made from two or more modified roots, stems, or words, and dissection of them reveals the recipe for most modern compounding. Thus, the Greek ichthyopoles, fishmonger, may be separated into ichthy-o-poles, ichthy being the stem of ichthys, ichthys, fish, o the connective, and poles, dealer. So also phyll-o-phoros, bearing leaves, and somat-o-phylax, bodyguard. In Latin, plumipes, feather-footed, may be separated into plum-i-pes, plum being the stem of pluma, plumae, feather, i the connective, and pes, foot. So also bell-i-potens, mighty in war, carn-i-vorus, flesh-eating, corn-i-ger, bearing horns. Inspection of the foregoing examples of the normal or regular method of compounding shows in each a first component, obtained by removing the genitive case-ending, a connective, o in Greek, i in Latin, and a final component.

First components of compounds may be the stems of nouns, as in Potamogale, potamophilous, Avihospita, aviculture; adjectives, as in Leucobryum, leucocyte, Brevicps, brevipennate; numerals, as in hexagon, monologue, bisect, unison; verbs, as in Trechomys, trechometer, dictation, stationary; adverbs, prepositions, and pronouns, as in Eucalyptus, euphony, Peridermium, periscope, Sempervivum, internode, eogentric. Latin is perhaps a little less amenable than Greek to this method and it has employed principally prepositions as first components of compounds. Verb stems, as such, are infrequent as first components, and the wordmaker is advised to proceed with caution in using them. Custom seems to confirm the principle that the first component of a compound should be a qualifying and the final component a governing word, either a nongal or verbal element, as in melanokomes, black-haired, and melanoeides, black-looking. Thus, the word hippopotamus has been criticized as not meaning what it says, horse-river. It should be potamohippus, river-horse. On the other hand, anthropophilus, man-loving, and philanthropus, loving man, have essentially the same meaning and choice of usage would depend upon the context to be served.

Some first components may be sanctioned in two forms cited in the classical dictionaries, thus forcing the wordcoiner to make a difficult choice. Such, for example, are the Greek neuter nouns ending with -α, as derma, dermatos, skin, haima, haimatos, blood, and stoma, stomatos, mouth. These normally yield the long combining forms dermato-, haimato-, and stomato-, which appear in many compounds, but the short forms dermo-, haimo-, and stomo- occur in dermopteros, skin-winged, haimorrhagia, hemorrhage, stomodokos, talkative, and others. Further, such derivatives of the short forms as dermoblast, hemoglobin, and stomodeum, seem to be doing well in scientific English. Therefore, the question arises, Which practice shall be recommended to the wordsmith? A satisfactory solution, perhaps, would be to adopt the long forms for all binomials and the short forms only where simplicity, clearness, and euphony permit for words outside of latinized binomial nomenclature.
Final components of compounds may be nouns in the nominative singular, as in dicotyledon, Geomys, Hesperornis, Leptothrix, Mesohippus, Trifolium, viaduct, or, exceptionally, in the genitive, as in Auricula aurismidae (a snail); adjectives, as in hypermegas, longivivax, omnipotens, polychloros, seminudus, uniformis; and transmuted verbal derivatives, as in dystaktos, fructifer, halogen, monticola, peripheres, solstice, trichotomy.

Although most neoclassical compounds consist of only two components joined by a connective vowel, there is, theoretically, no limit, except that set by cumbrousomeness, to the number of items that may be combined. Examples are: Adelopteromyia, Baeopleuroceras, Calodontomys, Epiphragmophora, Lepidocephalichthys, Megagnathoterms, Spilochaetosoma, Xanthospilopteryx, apicitripunctella, dipterocarpifolia. The citation of these polysyllabic terms suggests that one of the commonest causes of bafflement to the novice in word-creation is the predilection to crowd too much descriptive characterization into a single word. In general, it is better to leave some of the less relevant details unexpressed than to create an unwieldy word.

Connective vowels join the components of most compounds smoothly and euphoniously. In Greek the connective o is almost universal; but sometimes e is used, as in staphylephoros for staphylophoros, grape-bearing. This double usage should be avoided because it leads to the coinage of duplicates, identical in meaning and differing by only one letter. In Latin the connective is i, but for euphony may sometimes be o, as in Urceolabrum (a mollusk). Fourth declension nouns in -us sometimes retain u, as in manumitto, release, but most change to i, as in domiporta, a snail, and fructifer, fruit-bearing. The genitive ending -ae of Latin first declension nouns, in simulation of aquaeductus, aqueduct, has been inadvertently retained as a diphthongal connective in such New Latin words as rosaeflora, acaciaefolia, algaeicide, and tabulaemontana. These would be simpler as rosiflora, acacifolia, algicide, and tabulimontana, and use of the connective ae is, therefore, not recommended. In hybrid compounds, if the first component is Latin and final component is Greek, the best connective usually is i, as in colorimetry, but o may be better in aureomycin, cellophane, and Merrillioptelitis. If the first component is Greek, o is the preferable connective, as in electromotive and thermocouple. If the first component is of unknown ancestry and gender, with consequent doubt as to its combining form, nice judgment will have to be used in selecting the best connective.

Omission of the connective in compounding is sometimes justified by the requirements of euphony, particularly in those awkward instances caused by the juxtaposition of vowels, necessitating the elision of one, usually that at the end of the first component, as in kephalalgia (kephale, algia), headache; choragos (choros, agos), chorus-leader; Streptelasma (streptos, elasma), a coral; and canadensis, coloradensis, iowensis. For other conditions and examples, see page 39. Sometimes, however, both vowels are retained, as in perianthes, surrounded by flowers; and in compounds whose first components end with -ius, -ia, or -ium, giving the genitive endings -ii and -iae, as in Aphidiinae (Aphidius, a wasp), Tiphiiidae (Tiphia, a wasp).
Elision, addition, or assimilation of letters for the sake of euphony may be indicated under other circumstances, as in ampheliktos (amphi, heliktos), coiled round; duplex (duo, plico), twofold; ephippion (epi, hippos), saddle; kynosoura (kyno-, oura), dog's-tail; mysositis (myo-, otis), mouse-ear; quadrangulus (quadri-, angulus), four-cornered; tredecim (tres, decem), thirteen; and in the combining forms of neuter nouns like anthos, antheos, flower (antho-, not antheo-); belos, beleos, dart (belo-, not beleo-); and oros, oreos, mountain (oro-, not oreo-).

Modification of existing stems by attachment of prefixes and suffixes. This process, sometimes called derivation, though perhaps as spontaneous as compounding, is more complex in practice because the joining of affixes to root-stems without using a connective vowel necessitates not only a choice of desirable word-elements but also a sensitive ear for their skillful amalgamation according to recognized phonetic principles. By this method nouns, adjectives, and verbs may be derived from one another, resulting in new words having new stems. Thus, L. arena, sand, with stem aren-, plus -ula, gives the diminutive arenula, small grain of sand; with -aceus, -arius, -atus, -osus, the adjectives arenaceus, arenarius, arenatus, and arenosus, sandy; and with -arium, the noun arenarium, sandpit. Gr. morphe, form, with stem morph-, plus -idion and -ion, gives the diminutives morphidion and morphion, little form; with -eus, Morpheus, god of dreams, that is, fanciful forms; with -eides, morpheides, formlike; with -sis, morphosis, a shaping or forming; with -ikos, morphotikos, pertaining to forming; with -tron, morphotron, a tool for shaping; with ana-, anamorphosis, a forming anew; and with meta-, metamorphosis, a transformation. In English, by attaching the verbal suffix -ize to the stem of economy, we get economize; with -ical, economical; and with -er, economist. One of the signs of an evolving language and enlarging vocabulary under new or rapidly changing environmental conditions, is the widespread and diversified practice of this method of word-composition.

The coining of commercial and other terms connected with the hurly-burly of daily living is fundamentally the same in principle as the creation of scientific terms, but the technique is generally more naive and nonchalant, greater liberties being taken with the verbal proprieties. Mimicry and imagery play conspicuous parts in the process, as in the invention of slanguage, scanties, squawkies, and celebritics. Old names may be transferred to new ideas, as angstrom, from A. J. Angstrom; diesel, from the inventor, Rudolf Diesel; volt, from Alessandro Volta; calico, from Calicut, India; denim, from serge de Nimes, France; hackney, from Hackney, England; frankfurter, from Frankfurt, Germany; and sandwich, from John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, who ate meat placed between slices of bread to save time at gambling. The suffix -ician, meaning agent or practitioner, as in physician and technician, may, by analogy, be wedded to all sorts of stems, as beautician, bootician, mortician, etc. In a restaurant for a snack you may be offered a choice of -burger's, such as beefburger, cheeseburger, fishburger, and porkburger, whose ancestor was hamburger, originally made in Hamburg, Germany. Cafeteria has spawned many other -teria's, including groceteria, a grocery, and sudsateria, a laundry. The list of -ade's as
lemonade, orangeade; -eer's, as profiteer, racketeer; -ee's, as draftee, standee; -icle's, as icicle, popsicle, sap-sicle; -ism's, as agnosticism, Bolshevism, bowdlerism, conservatism, Fletcherism, liberalism, pragmatism; -phobia's, as acrophobia, bacteriophobia, clausrophobia, hydrophobia; rhypophobia, Russophobia; -thon's, as marathon, talkathon, telethon, walkathon; near-'s, as near-beer, near-miss, near-silk; and super-'s, as super-colossal, super-duper, super-market, grows daily. The patent medicine, grocery, hardware, and other shelves display a wide variety of plain and fancy word-coinage, of which Cuctura, Freezone, Pepsodent, Cocomalt, Crisco, Jell-well, Ry-Krisp, Calavo, Linoleum, Nylon, Dacron, Kleenex, Kotex, and Waxtex are samples.

The following list of Greek and Latin affixes used in composition is intended only as a sample and few anglicized affixes are cited. For full lists with many illustrations see the entries under the appropriate keywords in the Lexicon.

Prefixes

Greek and Latin adjectival, adverbial, prepositional, pronominal, and intensive prefixes, with more or less definite meanings, combine with other word elements to make new words. These comprise a large proportion of the classical vocabularies. In a number of instances prefixes have been modified by elision and assimilation of letters, according to euphonic requirements. For example, L. ad, to, becomes a in ascendo and aspira, and the d becomes the corresponding consonant before b, c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, and t; L. cum, with, becomes co in coerceo and cooperator, and the m becomes the corresponding consonant before l, n, and r; and the n of Gr. syn, with, becomes l, m, r, and s before those consonants. Other examples will be found among the prefixes listed in the Lexicon.

Adjectival prefixes can be used in their combining forms, as illustrated in the discussion of adjectives in the section on Nature of Greek and Latin. Most numerals, however, are combined in their entirety or after euphonic elision or substitution of some letters, as decemplex, tenfold; duodecim, twelve; November, ninth Roman month; novendecim, nineteen; octipes, eight-footed; octojugis, eight-yoked; quadrimanus, four-handed; quadrupes, four-footed; quartuordecim, fourteen; quindecim, fifteen; quinquefolius, five-leaved; septemplex, sevenfold; septendecim, seventeen; sexangulus, hexagonal; tredecim, thirteen; trifolium, trefoil; dekamphoros, holding ten amphorae; dekastylus, with ten columns; dyotokeo, produce two; enneapsychos, nine-lived; heptakephalos, seven-headed; hexapleuros, six-sided; hexetes, of six years; octohedros, eight-sided; octopous, eight-footed; pentagrammos, five-lined; pentepous, five-footed; tessaragonos; tetragonos, four-angled; triphyllos, three-leaved.

Adverbial and prepositional prefixes denoting such space and time relations as are implied in the words after, against, apart, around, back, before, between, down, from, in, near, not, out, over, through, to, under, up, with, and without, include the following, which are exemplified under the appropriate references in the Lexicon: ab-, ad-, ambi-, amphi-,
Pronominal prefixes include the following: auto-, ego-, ipse-, qui-, sus-.

Intensive prefixes meaning very and exceedingly, include the following: aexi-, aqa-, ari-, bary-, bathy-, bu-, con-, du-, de-, dia-, dis-, dys-, ek-, en-, eri-, eu-, ex-, in-, kata-, la-, mala-, mega-, per-, peri-, poly-, pre-, re-, red-, ve-, za-.

Suffixes

Almost any variation or play upon an idea can be incorporated in a word by attaching the proper suffix to its base. This process is exemplified in the derivation of terms denoting the following classified categories. See the indicated references in the Lexicon for examples of the method of joining a given suffix to an operating word base.

Action and agency: -arius, -cida, -eia, -eus, -fer, -fid, -ize, -lyze, -or, -sis, -sor, -sy, -teira, -tes, -ter, -tis, -tor, -tria, -tris, -trix.

Classification and order: -aceae, -ales, -ata, -idae, -ina, -oideae.

Commemoratives and dedicatives: -ae, -i, -ia, -ius, -ium.

Diminutives: -arion, -aster, -culus, -ellus, -essus, -idion, -illus, -ina, -ion, -iskos, -ister, -kin, -ling, -olus, -ulus, -unculus, -ydrion, -yllion.

Diseases: -algia, -asis, -itis, -oma, -osis, -pathy.

Fullness and abundance: -bundus, -cundus, -lens, -lentus, -osus, -undus.

Incipiency: -escens.

Intensives and magnifiers: -ior, -issimus, -istos, -ius, -teros, -tatos. Although Latin and Greek employ numerous prefixes to make intensives, augmentatives, and the opposite of diminutives, there are no comparable useful suffixes that can be added to noun bases; but comparative and superlative suffixes are available for adjectives and adverbs. If, therefore, intensive suffixes are needed to make new nouns, they should be invented. Herewith are some suggestions.

LATIN. Dismember magnus, large, leaving -gus. This suffix, in the appropriate -us, -a, -um gender ending, according with that of the parent noun, could be attached as follows to the operating bases of nouns by means of the regular connective i:

macula, f. spot, maculiga, large spot; porta, f. gate, portiga; ventricola, m. glutton, ventricoliga; vespa, f. wasp, vespiga.

amicus, m. friend, amicigus; bellum, n. war, belligum; filum, n. thread, filigum; liber, m. book, librigus; vir, m. man, virigus.

corpus, n. body, corporigum; flos, m. flower, florigus; navis, f. ship, naviga; pes, m. pedigus.

cornus, f. horn, corniga; genu, n. knee, geniga; lacus, m. lake, lacuga; quercus, f. oak, querciga, quercuga.
facies, f. kind, faciga; res, f. thing, rega; spes, f. hope, spega.

GREEK. Dismember megas, large, change a to e, leaving -ges. This suffix would be spelled the same in all genders and could be attached to any stem by means of the regular connective o:

chora, f. country, choroges, large country; pelte, f. shield, peltoges; polites, m. citizen, politoges; tamias, m. steward, tamitoges.

anthropos, m. man, anthropoges; dendron, n. tree, dendroges; osteon, n. bone, osteoges; therion, n. beast, therioges.

aner, m. man, androgoges; gigas, m. giant, gigantofiges; keras, n. horn, keratoges; lampas, f. torch, lampadoges; pyr, n. fire, pyroges; stomata, n. mouth, stomatoges; ziphon, n. sword, ziphoges.

Likeness: -esque, -ish, -ite, -odes, -oid, -oides, -opsis.

Patronymics: -ades, -as, -ides, -is.

Place for or where: -arium, -orium, -ensis, -ester, -etum, -ile, -terion, -tre, -tris.

Possession, belonging to, pertaining to, having the nature of, made of, quality of, state or condition of: -aceus, -acus, -ados, -ae, -ago, -aleos, -alis, -ans, -antia, -anus, -arius, -arum, -aster, -atus, -bilis, -bus, -elis, -ens, -enus, -erum, -etus, -eus, -i, -ia, -icus, -idus, -igo, -ilis, -inus, -ius, -is, -ismus, -ister, -ite, -ites, -ium, -ius, -ivus, -mone, -ness, -orius, -orum, -otes, -otus, -ship, -syna, -tudo, -tus, -ty, -ugo, -us.

Result of action: -ion, -ismus, -ment, -monia, -sion, -sura, -tion, -tura, -ura.

Time: -ernus, -urnus.

Tools and means: -brum, -bulum, -culum, -crum, -mentum, -ter, -tra, -tron, -trum.

Many of the foregoing suffixes were recombined in transforming the parts of speech, as shown by the following examples:

Adjectives from adjectives.
acrbus, sour, < acer, sharp; -bus
altissimus, highest < altus, high; -issimus
brevicilus, somewhat short, < brevis, short; -culus
flaccidus, languid, < flaccus, flabby; -idus
sextus, sixth, < sex, six; -tus
melantatos, blackest, < melas, melanios, black; -tatos (-tatus)
melanteros, blacker, < melas, melanios, black; -teros (-terus)
sophikos, of wisdom, < sophos, wise; -ikos (-icus)
trachodes, of rough nature, < trachys, rough; -odes

Adjectives from nouns.
argentaeus, of silver, < argentum, silver; -eus
Romanus, Roman, < Roma, Rome; -anus
barbatus, bearded, < barba, beard; -atus
campesiter, of fields, < campus, plain; -ester
censorius, critical, < censor, critic; -orius
collis, necked (as in crassicolis), < collum, neck; -is, -e
cornus, horned (as in unicornis), < cornu, horn; -is, -e
corpulentus, fleshy, < corpus, body; -lentus
cretaceus, chalky, < creta, chalk; -aceus
femininus, of women, < femina, woman; -inus
festivus, joyful, < festum, feast; -ivus
florus, flowered (as in multiflorus), < flos, floris, flower; -us, -a, -um
Adjectives from verbs.

creatus, made, < creo, make; -atus
dubius, doubtful, < dubibeo, hold as two; -ius
finitus, finite, < finio, limit; -itus
flexilis, plant, < flecto, bend; -ilis
nigricans, blackish, < nigrico, be black; -ans
relativus, referred, < refero, refer; -ivus
rigidus, stiff, < rigeo, stiffen; -idus
rotundus, round, < roto, revolve; -undus
variabilis, variable, < vario, change; -bilis
virescens, becoming green, < vireo, be green; -escens
gnorimos, well-known, < gnorizo, make known; -imos
lethodes, forgetful, < lanthano, forget; -odes
praktikos, practical, < prasso, accomplish; -ikos
ilemon, patient, < tlao, bear; -mon

Nouns from adjectives.

avaritudo, avarice, < avarus, greedy; -ta
gratitude, thankfulness, < gratus, agreeable; -tudo
loquacitas, volubility, < loquax, talkative; -tas
rubor, redness, < ruber, red; -or
glykismos, sweetness, < glykys, sweet; -ismos
hiereus, priest, < hieros, holy; -eus
melanotes, blackness, < melas, melanos, black; -otes
sklerosis, a hardening, < skleros, hard; -osis
sophia, wisdom, < sophos, wise; -ia
sophrosyne, moderation, < sophron, sensible; -yne

Nouns from nouns.

balteolus, little girdle, < balteus, girdle; -olus
candelabrum, candlestick, < candela, candle; -brum
carnize, killer, < caro, carnis, flesh; -ex
codicillus, little note, < codex, codicis, a writing; -illus
collegium, college, < collega, colleague; -ium
cornarius, horn-maker, < cornu, horn; -aruis
hastula, little spear, < hasta, spear; -ula
herbarium, place for plants, < herba, plant; -arium
lanugo, down, < lana, wool; -ago
libellus, little book, < biber, book; -llus
lumbago, pain in the loin, < lumbus, loin; -ago
matrimonium, marriage, < mater, mother; -monium
militia, military service, < miles, militis, soldier; -ia
officium, little bit, < offa, bit; -illa
oleaster, wild olive, < olea, olive; -aster
pinetum, place for pines, < pinus, pine; -etum
portiuncula, little part, < portio, share; -uncula
vascularum, little vessel, < vas, vessel; -culum
viculum, little village, < vicus, village; -ulus
anemone, windflower, < anemos, wind; -mona
Boreades, son of Boreas, < Boreas, Boreas; -ades
dendrota, a becoming a tree, < dendron, tree; -osis
Dryas, tree-nymph, < drys, tree; -as
elephantiasis, a disease, < elephas, elephant; -asis
gnomition, little opinion, < gnome, opinion; -idion
hippocus, horseman, < hippos, horse; -eus
hoplites, armed soldier, < hoplon, armor; -ites
Kekropides, son of Kekrops, < Kekrops, Cecrops; -ides
kometes, villager, < kome, village; -tes
obeliskos, little pillar, < obelos, pointed pillar; -iskos
odontalgia, toothache, < odous, odontos, tooth; -algia
peiraterion, pirates’ nest, < peira, attack; -terion
pissarion, a little pitch, < pissa, pitch; -arion
rhixion, rootlet, < rhiza, root; -ion
sarkoma, a tumor, < sarx, sarkos, flesh; -oma
xenosyne, hospitality, < xenos, guest; -syne

Nouns from verbs.

alimonia, support, < alo, feed; -monia
artrum, plow, < oro, plow; -trum
auditorium, place for hearing, < audio, hear; -orium
differentia, difference, < differo, separate; -entia
instrumentum, tool, < instruo, equip; -mentum
orator, male speaker, < oro, speak; -tor
oratrix, female speaker, < oro, speak; -trix
pictura, painting, < pingo, pictus, paint; -ura
revisio, revision, < revideo, see again; -sio
sepulcrum, tomb, < sepelio, bury; -crum
stabilum, stall, < sto, stand; -bulum
terebra, auger, < tero, bore; -bra
timor, fear, < timeo, fear; -or
tonsor, barber, < tondeo, tonsus, shear; -or
vehiculum, wagon, < veho, carry; -culum
vertigo, giddiness, < vero, turn; -igo
tocatio, vocation, < voco, call; -tio
bombetes, hummer, < bombeo, hum; -tes
dynastis, female ruler, < dynasteo, rule; -tes
dynastor, male ruler, < dynasteuo, rule; -tor
ichneuteira, huntress, < ichneuo, track out; -teira
kathatria, cleanser, < kathairo, cleanse; -tria
kentron, spur, < kenteo, sting; -tron (-trum)
logistes, calculator, < logizomai, compute; -istes
louter, bathtub, < louo, wash; -ter
rhyposis, pollution, < rhypoo, befoul; -osis
sympatheia, sympathy, < sympatheuo, feel with; -ia
teretismo, a whistling, < teretizo, whistle; -ismo (-ismus)
thymiatris, censer, < thymiao, burn incense; -tris

Verbs from adjectives.

albo, whiten, < albus, white
clareo, be clear, < clarus, clear
loeto, delight, < lactus, joyful
rubeo, be red, < ruber, red
aletheuo, speak the truth, < alethes, true
dynateo, be mighty, < dynatos, strong
hedyno, sweeten, < hedys, sweet
kathario, purge, < katharos, pure
melaino, blacken, < melas, melanous, black

Verbs from nouns.

bullio, bubble, boil, < bulla, bubble
finio, limit, < finis, end
metuo, fear, < metus, fear
stimulo, incite, < stimulus, goad
Verbs from verbs.

cantillo, hum, < canto, sing
facesso, do eagerly, < facio, do
iacto, hurl, < iacio, throw
rubesco, turn red, < rubeo, be red
didasko, teach, < dao, teach
gelaseio, desire to laugh, < gelao, laugh
klausiao, wish to weep, < klaio, weep

As may be inferred from the examples cited, no satisfactory formula can be given for the derivation of verbs from other parts of speech. Concerning the derivation of terms from other parts of speech not thus far considered but of some interest to wordcoiners, a few of the scarce items may suffice as illustrations. The adjective modernus, modern, is from the adverb modo, just now; and the adjective superbus, excellent, is from the preposition super, above. The English noun nostrum, our own, is from the Latin pronoun noster, our; and the English noun autocrat and verb autograph are combinations using the Greek pronoun autos, self. For examples showing how English words are derived from one another by use of affixes, see the appropriate entries in the lexicon.

Having illustrated the chief materials and shown the methods whereby they have been used previously in compounding by composition, I shall complete this discussion by giving deductive applications in the invention of new words not now found in the dictionaries. Let it be assumed that a New Latin word for 'little sea' is desired. Reference to the dictionary shows no diminutive for mare, -is, n. sea, but in the list of nouns with diminutives under little occurs the similar rete, net, with its diminutive reticulum. Analogy, therefore, indicates mariculum for 'little sea'. Similarly, as there is no listed diminutive for the Gr. thalassa, sea, after the analogy with glossa, tongue, thalassarion, thalassidion, and thalassion are indicated; and for kardia, heart, kardidion, kardion, and kardiskos, analogous to the diminutives of oikia, house.

Suppose an adjective meaning 'of a lake or pertaining to lakes' is wanted. In the list of suffixes -alis meets the requirements. Attachment of this suffix to the stem of lacus, -us, m. lake, gives lacualis, of a lake, similar to manuais, an already existing example.

The Latin first declension nouns in -cola, dweller in, < colo, cultivate, like agricola, limicola, monticola, and ruricola, have instigated the New Latin adjectival endings -colus, -a, -um, dwelling in; and the neuter folium, leaf, like the feminine flora in multiflorus, many-flowered, has given -folius, -a, -um, leaved. Similarly, the suffix -cida, killer, develops -cidus, -a, -um, killing. These are natural evolutionary derivations that confirm the modern wordsmith's right to invent words or their parts, such as affixes, to meet special needs, so long as he observes the basic principles and processes.
ARBITRARY CREATION OF WORDS

This procedure might be called creation or invention by fancy, as the materials it uses are entirely, or almost entirely, imaginary, with little or no obvious dependence on antecedent syllables identifiable as definite roots or stems. Here belong the Lilliputian and Brobdingnagian terms of Swift's *Gulliver's travels*, the whimsical names for some items of the flora and fauna encountered by Alice in Wonderland, some trade and brand names like *Kodak* and *Pyrex*, onomatopoeic words like *buzz* and *chewink*, and slang terms like *heebie jeebies* and *palooka*. The generic term in the name of the pintail-duck (*Dafila acuta*) is said to be without ancestry. Similarly, many others, some undoubtedly legitimate and some fanciful, are irritating puzzles because their creators did not see fit to supply derivations and clarify origins.

Metathesis, or the transposition of the letters of an existing word, results in an anagram. Many of these have been invented by biologists to serve as generic terms for plant and animal species when the supply of antecedent material seemed low or insufficient. Such are: *Anogra < Onagra*; *Daceo < Alcedo*; *Delichon < Chelidon*; *Gifola < Filago*; *Izerba < Brexia*; *Muilla < Allium*; *Parosela < Psorales*; *Tellima < Mitella*; *Teonoma < Neotoma*; *Trilisa < Liatris*. Spelled backward a word may take on a new look as in the slogan, “Don't be a guberif. Keep Idaho green”.

Objection to the creation of words without benefit of orthodox derivation has greatly diminished in recent years with the decline in classical instruction. Apparently the trend is parallel with the pragmatic Shakespearean conclusion that “a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.” Thus, also, it is commonly understood that the technical names of plants, animals, minerals, and other objects of scientific study, are merely convenient, verbal handles for labeling purposes. Why, then, be fussy about their creation? Why be concerned as to whether or not they are apt, legitimately derived, and appropriately spelled? To ask these questions is to answer them by putting another: Does the Shakespearean realist not demand that handles, wherever attached, be of good material, well constructed, and harmonious with their best use?

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN! SAFETY FIRST!

Having coined a new word or adapted an old one to a new purpose, ask yourself these questions before rushing your brain-child to a baptism of printer's ink:

1. Is the word really necessary? “Therefore doth Job open his mouth in vain; he multiplieth words without knowledge.” (Job 35:16)

2. Are the combined elements pure and euphonious, not hybrid and awkward?

3. Is the connective vowel necessary, proper, and appropriate?

4. Is the transliteration, if necessary, correct?

5. How about the spelling and gender, especially in the case of binomials?
6. Is the word already in the dictionaries or preoccupied in the taxonomic catalogues? Examination of taxonomic papers and catalogues discloses the sad fact that many well-intentioned names are now buried in the nomenclatural graveyard under the epitaph 'Once a synonym always a synonym'. Although some of these words are misconstrued and deserve their fate, others are correct and distinctive. These arouse feelings of loss and indispensability. Is there no way of resurrecting them to a new incarnation of liveliness and usefulness without their former implications?

7. Has the etymology of the word been stated clearly?

Gender

Gender is a particular concern of the biologist who is expected to abide by International Rules of Nomenclature that prescribe the requirements in creating valid binomials as scientific names for plants and animals. A fundamental statement pertaining to such names is that they must be Latin or latinized. This requirement automatically prompts a corollary, namely, that the two terms of the binomial be adjusted to one another according to the precedents of classical grammar. Furthermore, as the generic term of a binomial is a substantive it must have gender. The question, Can binomial nomenclature get along without gender or the strict observance of gender?, is not deemed pertinent at this juncture, but a review of the history and applications of gender may be enlightening.

Very early in the development of Greek, Latin, and related languages, nouns were inflected to signify gender, but these inflections did not necessarily indicate differences in sex in all instances, as is illustrated by the fact that Latin verpa, penis, is feminine; cunnus, vulva, is masculine; and veretrum, private parts, is neuter. Similar examples occur in Greek. Two chief theories have been elaborated to explain the origin of gender. The first suggests that primitive man personified everything, attributing action, strength, large size, and sometimes frightfulness, to masculinity; and passiveness, delicacy, fertility, and attractiveness to femininity. The second rejects this poetic view and considers that early man, influenced by the hard and prosaic facts of his life, was dominantly extroverted and concerned with concrete realities, and only in his reflective moments recognized the existence of abstract qualities, which he named by inflection of the words for the associated concrete objects. Thus, many nouns of masculine or feminine gender, but having no suggestion of sex, may represent adaptations and abstractions according to analogies and comparisons with other nouns actually denoting sex. For example, many Latin-us names for plants are feminine, perhaps because they were formed by analogy with an original -us name for some object of the female sex, or because many plants, especially trees, were supposed to incorporate dryads or wood-nymphs.

The origin of the neuter gender for designating sexless objects is also obscure. As in the masculine and feminine genders, inconsistencies

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occurs, for many neuter nouns, such as the Greek diminutives, paidion, little child; gynaion, little woman; and tauridion, little bull, represent objects with sex. Probably, once the Greek neuter ending -ion, signifying a diminutive, was invented, it was thereafter applied to most diminutives regardless of sex.

Latin dictionaries indicate genders of nouns by the abbreviations m., f., n., and c.; and of adjectives by the terminations of their nominative singular forms. Thus, adjectives of three terminations, all different, are bonus, -a, -um, good; niger, -gra, -grum, black; celer, -is, -e, swift; celeber, -bris, -bre, famous; with two terminations, the masculine and feminine being the same, the neuter different. brevis, -e, short; levis, -e, light; and with one termination, all genders the same. atrox, fierce; ferox, wild.

Greek dictionaries indicate genders of nouns by the article ὄ (ho). m.; ᾨ (he), f.; Ῥ (to), n.; and ὅ, ᾩ, c. The plural forms of the article are respectively αἱ, αὶ and τα. The gender of adjectives, as in Latin, is indicated by the diagnostic terminations of their nominative singular forms. Thus, adjectives of three terminations, all different, are agathos, -e, -on, good; lampros, -a, -on, bright; pleos, -a, -on, full; glykus, -eia, -y, sweet; melas, -aina, -an, black; teren, -eina, -en, tender; charieis, -essa, -en, graceful; with two terminations, the masculine and feminine being the same, the neuter different, polulogos, -on, talkative; alethes, -es, true: odontoeides, -e, toothlike; and with one termination for masculines and feminines, the neuters missing, makrocheir, long-handed; megalenor, self-confident. The ὄ and ᾨ following the dictionary entry of such adjectives indicates this fact. Two-termination adjectives having -os endings in the masculine and feminine, and -on in the neuter, may, as explained on page 29, become three-termination Latin adjectives. as boukeros (L. bucerus, -a, -um), ox-horned, and leukokomos (L. leucocomus, -a, -um), white-haired. New Latinists sometimes use the several gender forms of these adjectives as nouns with such results as kuklokostomos (cyclostomus), m., kuklokostoma (cyclostoma), f., kuklokostomon (cyclostomum). n., round-mouthed one; lithophagos (lithophagus), m., lithophaga (lithophaga), f. lithophagon (lithophagum), n. stone-eater. This practice causes an inconsistency in respect to gender when the last term of a compounded adjective is from a neuter noun ending with -a. Cyclostoma may thus pass as both a neuter noun and a feminine adjective. Sometimes the Greeks avoided this dilemma by using the long combining form of the noun in making the adjective, as mikrommata, instead of mikromma, small-eyed.

The classical grammars discuss the distribution of gender and record some general rules, but none without exceptions, as shown by the following:

Masculines include names of males, months, mountains, rivers, winds, and Greek diminutives in -iskos. Many Latin nouns is -us (Gr. -os) are masculine, but exceptions are alvus, f. belly; acus, -eris, n. chaff, husk; acus. -us, f. needle; Aegyptus, f. Egypt; euonymus (Gr. euonymos), f. spindle-tree; manus, f. hand; Venus, f. Venus; virus, n. poison; vulgus, n. people; Gr. anthos, n. flower; gnathos, f. jaw; ichtnos, n. track.
Feminines include names of females, cities, countries, islands, gems, plants, many birds, conditions, qualities. Exceptions are acanthus (Gr. akanthos), m. acanthus; burdunculus, m. probably a kind of borage; paliurus (Gr. paliouros), m. a kind of buckthorn. Most Latin nouns in -a are feminine but exceptions are accola, c. neighbor; advena, m., f., n., visitor; agricola, m. farmer; artopa, m. baker; auriga, c. driver; bubaequa, m. shepherd; cacula, m. servant; collega, m. partner; confuga, c. refugee; dunicola, m. dweller in thickets; hamiota, m. angler; idioita, m. idiot; indigena, m. native; Jura, m. a mountain range; larijuga, m. vagabond; legirupa, m. lawbreaker; madulsa, m. a drunken man; nauta; navita, m. sailor; sculna, m. mediator; ventricula, m. glutton; verna, c. slave. Some, but not all Greek nouns in -a are feminine. The exceptions are many neuter nouns, as bema, step; gramma, letter; nema, thread; soma, body; stigma, mark; stoma, mouth. Most Greek nouns in -e are feminine, but the -e is generally transliterated -a in Latin. Many nouns in -otes, denoting quality, are feminine.

Neuters include most indeclinable nouns, Latin nouns in -um, Greek diminutives in -ion, many Greek nouns in -a and -on, but exceptions are the -ov nouns, as chiton, m. tunic; kyion, c. dog; lakedon, f. doctrine; odon, m. tooth; pogon, m. beard.

Some nouns may be masculine and feminine in gender, that is, have common gender, if the name includes both males and females. as L. bos (Gr. bos), ox, cow; L. dux, leader; L. parens, parent; and Gr. phygias, fugitive; but such nouns are generally considered masculine if no distinction in sex is intended. When nouns include both sexes but have only one gender they are said to be epicene, as L. animal, n. beast; L. lepus, m. hare; L. vulpes, f. fox; Gr. alopex, f. fox.

If only the masculine form of a word is given in the dictionary, what procedure can the wordcoiner follow to invent the feminine form? The feminine can be formed by attaching one of the designated suffixes to the stem of the masculine form according to analogy with precedents illustrated in the following diversified examples:

**Latin.** Attach -a, -trix: amicus, friend, amica; buculus, bullock, bucula; deus, god. dea; hinnus, mule, hinna; leo, lion, lea; puer, boy. puera; ursus, bear, ursa; vir, man, vira; dictator, ruler, dictatrix; executor, doer, executrix; laudator, praiser, laudatrix; necator, slayer, necatrix.

**Greek.** Attach -aina, -eia, -iske, -issa, -teira, -itis, -tris: hys, hog, hyaina; lykos, wolf, lykaina; sys, hog, syaina; tragos, goat. tragaina; basilieus, king, basiliea, basilis, basilissa; hiereus, priest, hieriea; kyniskos, puppy, kyniske; paidiskos, boy, paidiske; doter, giver. doiteira; geneter, begetter, geneteira; lobeter, slanderer, lobeteira; soter, savior, soteira, sostria, demotes, citizen. demotis; dynastes, ruler, dynastis: eranistes, contributor, eranistis; oiketes, servant, oiketis: prophetes, prophet, propheteths; erastes, lover, erastriia; mathetes, pupil, mathetria, mathetris; orchester, dancer, orchestria, orchestris; poietes, poet, poietria: rhetor, speaker, rheteira, rhetria.

From the foregoing analysis it should be clear that for some nouns and particularly for some adjectives inspection of their terminations alone is not a reliable guide to their genders. Thus, the Latin two-termination adjective fragilis in the name of the willow, Salix fragilis,
does not indicate the gender of *Salix* except that it may be masculine or feminine but not neuter. Similarly, the one-termination *ferox*, used as a specific term, may indicate any of the three genders. Greek two-termination and one-termination adjectives are likewise confusing, with an additional complicating feature, namely, that some terminations, as *-y* and *-es*, although different and distinctive in Greek, are transliterated *-es* in Latin.

In compound words, according to ancient and modern usage, the final component, if a noun, determines the gender. If the first component is a noun and the final component an adjective, the compound is an adjective but may be intended for use as a noun. In such instances the gender of the compound is that of the governing noun. Here, for example, belong the many substantives having *-oides* and *-opsis* as adjectival terminations. If both components of a compound are adjectival and the compound is the generic term of a binomial, its gender may remain dubious unless clearly indicated by the author. Such words need not and should not be created for use as generic terms. They may be avoided by transformation of the adjectival terminations into noun forms whose gender is definite. In making noun compounds having adjectival terminations in *-oides*, *-oida*, *-oideum*, and the like, the wordcoiner should be careful to adjust the adjectival ending to the gender of the governing noun. If a new generic term is an outright invention it takes the gender indicated by the author, and the author is, therefore, under moral obligation to so indicate. Analogy and precedent may help to determine the gender of such words but difficult choices are common.

Other pitfalls involving gender, aside from boners such as “The epistles were the wives of the apostles”, include the possibility of supposing that a new word like *habryntis* is a misspelling because the Greek dictionary gives only *habryntes*, m. fop. The former, however, is the feminine form. The termination *-on* of Greek nouns is so commonly indicative of the neuter gender that many other nouns in *-on* (*-on*), which are masculine or feminine, are mistakenly used as neutrals, as *kodon*, m., bell, in *Platyodon grandiflorum* (balloon-flower). The Greek *ops*, eye, is listed first as feminine then as masculine, but *Kekrops*, Cercops, mythical king of Athens; *Pelops*, son of Tantalus; and *konops*, gnat, are masculine. Such instances of common gender place the coiners of generic terms in dilemmas from which there is no escape except by arbitrary choice according to preponderance of usage.

Because of the obvious diversities and apparent difficulties in regard to gender, some students have considered methods for simplifying and standardizing procedures. The basic suggestion in tentative proposals

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is the arbitrary assignment of gender according to the endings of words, with a minimum deviation from classical precedent. Although such proposals are actuated by good intentions, reluctance to accept them is engendered by inability to reconcile them with well-established, classical practice, as well as by doubts that they would result in the simplicity and uniformity desired. If latinized binomial nomenclature is to apply in botany and zoology, and if the old proverb, What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander, is still apt, should not the same grammatical rules prevail? Were zoologists, for example, to adopt the suggestion that all -us nouns be considered masculine, botanists would be very unhappy because most plant names in -us are primordially feminine. What complicates this particular phase of the problem is the fact that botanists and zoologists have used many of the same names for both plants and animals—an unnecessary and regrettable practice. Thus, Ficus is not only the generic term for the fig but also the generic term for a fig-shaped gastropod; Corydalis is a fumewort and a hell-grammite; Crucibulum is a puffball and a gastropod; Hystrix is a grass and a porcupine; Passerina is a thymeleacead and a finch; Pieris is a heath and a butterfly; and Scleroderma is both a puffball and a wasp.

Perhaps two of the underlying causes for some of the uncertainties in practice with respect to gender can be removed gradually without doing violence to classical rules. These are (1) the presence in nomenclature of barbaric or fanciful generic terms whose gender as well as ancestry is unknown or ambiguous, and (2) the lack of a systematic, succinct, and well-exemplified compilation of the Greek and Latin procedures in one authoritative publication. The first can be eliminated if there be incorporated in the International Rules a requirement to the effect that henceforth no newly-coined or adopted generic term shall be considered valid unless the author cites its etymology, if any, and indicates its gender. The second may be met by some such compilation of materials and methods as is attempted in this book, and by convincing non-classically trained biologists that study of classical practice, mixed with judgment, has its rewards.

Many persons are properly disturbed by the inconsistencies that descend from author to author and from catalogue to catalogue without being corrected. Thus, L. euonymus (Gr. euonymos), spindle-tree, is feminine, but Linnaeus instituted the genus Euonymus as masculine with specific terms in agreement. The Greek anthos, flower, is neuter, but in such combinations as Helianthus, also instituted by Linnaeus, and Cyclanthus, by Poiteau, it is treated as masculine. If gender is to be retained in binomial nomenclature, such departures from clear classical usage through an author’s whim or inadvertence, must not be countenanced. Consistency is a jewel that can adorn nomenclature as well as other procedures.

**Spelling and Pronunciation**

Spelling and pronunciation are closely interwoven aspects of word-formation and discussion of them is a notoriously fragile and touchy business. Some damage, however, may be avoided by remembering that the essential problem is not What is right or wrong? but What is the
best, consistent usage? Quandaries are frequent on such questions as, Shall it be spelled labor or labour; Romania, Roumania, or Rumania; sizable or sizeable; skilful, skilful, or skilfull; whisky or whiskey? Shall plurals of Latin nouns be anglicized by attaching -s or -es to the singulars, as memorandums for memoranda, indexes for indices? The variants and inconsistencies in English spelling and pronunciation are so obtrusive that, at least since the sixteenth century, they have caused comment and instigated perennial efforts at corrective action. Shakespear, for example, is said to have spelled his name at least 30 different ways. In 1755 Samuel Johnson's Dictionary began to have a strong influence toward fixing the spelling that was then current among the printers. Unfortunately, according to Brander Matthews, Johnson permitted many incongruities and "accepted comptroller ignoring the older controller; sovereign and foreign instead of the older soverain and forain. He kept a Latin p in receipt though he left it out of deceit. He spelt deign one way and disdain another. He kept up the accidental and useless distinction in spelling of the final syllables of accede, exceed, precede, and proceed."

Proposals to found an English academy, comparable to the Italian, French, and Spanish academies, for overhauling the language periodically and suggesting the most acceptable spelling and usage, have been without issue. In the United States, however, in order to obtain uniformity throughout the government in regard to geographic names, there was established in 1890 the Board on Geographic Names, which publishes lists of approved spellings for such names. Further, to facilitate printing of government matter the Government Printing Office has a Style manual that regulates spelling, punctuation, capitalization, abbreviation, compounding, hyphenation, etc. The practical advantages of this setup are clear, and, although there may seem to be in it a tendency to freeze procedures into a Mede and Persian finality, the door to amendment, I understand, is always open.

The simplified spelling movement in the early years of the twentieth century began with modest success but failed to enlist continuing public interest when it expected too much in too short a time. A single symbol for a single sound always the same is the ideal goal sought by the thoroughgoing spelling reformers. This would eliminate the confusion of letters and sounds illustrated by the fact that the same vowel sound is represented by e in let, ea in heifer, eo in leopard, ay in says, ai in said, and a in many. Ten different symbols may represent the same consonant sound: s in sure, sh in ship, sci in conscience, ci in suspicion, ce in ocean, ti in motion, se in nauseous, ch in champagne, sch in schist, and xi in anxious. Conversely, the symbol -ough may stand for the sound of o in borough, ock in lough, off in cough, oo in slough, ow in bough, uf in tough, and up in hiccough. All the vowels and many of the consonants may represent two or more sounds. Some letters, or combinations of letters, duplicate one another, and in many words one or more letters are silent.

These and other alphabetic discords, however bewildering, are, nevertheless, not entirely the results of illiterate invention, but, in many instances, are readily explainable accidents of etymology and need be no more disconcerting than that a consignment of freight on a railroad car is a shipment, whereas on a ship it is a cargo. One serious objection to radical reform in spelling is the possibility of losing letters that serve as clues to derivation and aids to memory. Thus, the printed words of the couplets _ate_ and _eight_ , _dying_ and _dyeing_ , _fair_ and _fare_ , _sea_ and _see_ , _marten_ and _martin_ , _thyme_ and _time_ , although sounding the same, have different origins and are distinguished by one or more significant letters. However, by omission of a letter, whose presence is not justified by ultimate etymology, therenchified _amour_ , _colour_ , _endeavour_ , _humour_ , _labour_ , and _saviour_ , can be simplified in accord with their Latin antecedents, to _amor_ , _color_ , _endeavor_ , _humor_ , _labor_ , and _savior_. How can the retention of the _u_ in these words be reconciled with its consistent omission from _debtor_ , _factor_ , and _tailor_? So also _glamor_ , not derived from or through French but from Scotch _glamer_ , is better than _glamour_ , the form popularized by Sir Walter Scott.

So-called scientific phonetic alphabets have been devised to meet the condition ‘a single symbol for a single sound always the same’, but, although useful as keys to pronunciation in dictionaries, they seem to falter so far as general acceptance is concerned, in a morass of unfamiliar, forbidding, printed characters and diacritical marks. Under the name Anglic a simply-spelled English has been proposed as an international language and has received some support. This does not enlarge the present alphabet of twenty-six letters but reallocates some sounds and letters to achieve uniformity. Judging by what has happened in the past, unless our customs become too deeply set, reform in English spelling, in pace with popular approval, will come slowly but surely. The influence of shorthand systems in this direction must not be overlooked. In the meantime, are children being encouraged to work at spelling intelligently and earnestly?

The Greek and Latin vocabularies, like English, contain many instances of variant spellings, thus posing difficulties for the biological scientist. For example, shall a generic term derived from the Latin for swan be spelled _cygnus_ (Gr. _kyknos_) or _cygnus_? Shall the Latin for harrow be _irpex_ or _hirpex_? For lamp, _lanterna_ or _laterna_? For sapling, _orpex_ or _horpex_? Shall the Greek for strong be _kareros_ or _krateros_? For circle, _kirkos_ or _krinkos_? For little, _mikros_ or _smikros_? For duck, _nessa_ or _netta_? For mole, _spalax_ or _aspalax_? For sea, _thalassa_ or _thalatta_? In these matters must we continue muddling along until somehow by usage a consistent, uniform standard emerges?

The Latin dictionary entry for sulfur is first _sulfur_ , then the variants _sulphur_ and _sulphur_ , but there is no evidence that the word was derived from Greek as might be supposed by the presence of the _ph_ in the variant. The Latin _cirrus_ , curl, and its derivative _cirratus_ , curled, have been given a similar unwarranted Greek appearance by insertion of an _h_ , thus becoming _cirrus_ and _cirratus_ and simulating the derivatives of Greek _hirhos_ , tawny. The English _sepulchre_ , from Latin _sepulcrum_ , has fared in like manner. However, simplification at the expense of
concealing or eliminating the helpful mnemonic signs inherent in etymology is hardly desirable. The *ph* and *rh*, for example, are revealing clues to the Greek origin of many words.

The variants in the Greek and Latin vocabularies lead to apparent errors in the spelling of binomial terms, but biologists themselves have so-called lapses that account for most orthographic errors. The establishment of binomial nomenclature himself was not infallible, as the following Linnaean lapses indicate: *cerris* for *cerrus* in *Quercus cerris*; *Cinchona* for *Chinchonia*; *Cypripedium* for *Cyripedilum*; *Didelphis* for *Didelphys*; *Diospyros virginiana* for *Diospyrus virginianus*, the final *o* in *diospyros*, m. being from *o* not *ω*; *Gleditsia* for *Gleditschia*; *Laternaria* for *Lanternaria*, although the former could be justified as a variant; *lathyrus* for *lathyris* in *Euphorbia lathyrus*; *Samyda* for *Semyda*; *sipedon* for *sepedon* in *Natrix sipedon*; and *Splanchnum* for *Splanchnus*. Linnaeus attempted corrections of his 1753 and 1758 spellings in later editions of *Species plantarum* and *Systema naturae*, but these have been frowned upon by many modern naturalists. Thus, David Starr Jordan, in *Guide to the study of fishes*, vol. 1, p. 392, 1905, says: "In taxonomy it is not nearly so important that a name be pertinent or even well chosen as that it be stable. In changing his own established names, the father of classification set a bad example to his successors, one which they did not fail to follow."

One of those who did not fail to follow, at least in respect to correction of misspellings and misconstructions, was Louis Agassiz, whose *Nomenclator zoologicus*, 1842-1846, is liberally sprinkled with emendations. The rejection of these proposals by later workers is largely the result of invoking the Law of Priority, which is the reputed God of Stability, or if you please, the God to Prevent Confusion, supposed to be revered by all biologists. The nomenclatural codes provide only for the correction of unintentional orthographic errors, misprints, and errors of transcription. This, according to some interpreters of the provision, leaves little or no sanction for correcting mistakes like *Didelphis*, *Gleditsia*, *Aleyrodes*, *Pachystima*, *Yaleosaurus*, and similar misspellings, faulty transliterations, and misconstructions. Such a limited interpretation exposes those, who insist upon liberal corrections, to the sneers implied by the terms ‘purist’ and ‘perfectionist’, and sentences them to the inescapable propagation of manifest error, as well as to acceptance of the lazy dodge of being satisfied with something less than the best. If stability is to be expected, consistency must be the watchword, for the two are complementary; but harmonious consistency cannot be achieved without temporary confusion and inconvenience. Perpetual confusion, however, often predicted as the inevitable sequel to controlled emendations, is here adjudged a wholly imaginary bogy conjured up to scare timid souls, rather than an honest objection to sensible corrective measures. To deny that a workable plan can be devised for purifying biological nomenclature according to an acceptable standard without revoking the principle of priority, is to impugn the intelligence of biologists. As scientific terminology is an artificial development it is amenable to control and, therefore, is somewhat like a garden. If a garden shall produce expected flowers and fruits in due season it cannot be left to
haphazard evolution but must be cultivated assiduously and the weeds must be extirpated ruthlessly.

Consistency in spelling suggests consideration of uniformity in the typographic treatment of binomials. The trend today is toward capitalization of the generic term and decapitalization of the specific term no matter what its origin, the reason being that this practice enables ready distinction of the rank of the term in printed or written discussions and is therefore an aid to clearness and simplicity. Some biologists, particularly botanists, however, insist upon capitalizing the specific term if it is derived from a personal name, or if it was formerly a generic term. This deviation, as has been pointed out many times, is unnecessary, unsightly, and confusing. Compare, for example, the ugly, mixed, and confusing typography of the species entries on pages 584-585 of the eighth edition of Gray's *Manual of botany*, 1950, with the attractive, uniform, and clear treatment of the same kind of material on pages 288-289 of Jepson's *Manual of the flowering plants of California*, 1925, and pages 690-699 of the Clapham, Tutin, and Warburg *Flora of the British Isles*, 1952.

Pronunciation is first of all a personal matter because no two sets of vocal apparatus are exactly alike. Persons are thus enabled to identify one another, even in darkness or over the telephone, by the timbre or overtone quality peculiar to their voices. Superimposed on these fundamental peculiarities are the enunciation habits of the group acquired by the individual in infancy largely by imitation. These habits are often so characteristic that they serve readily to identify the locale of the group. Finally, in the course of their evolution, languages themselves develop distinctive, ingrained traits inheritable by all who speak those languages. Outstanding among these traits in English is the explosive stress or accent given habitually to a part or parts of polysyllabic words.

According to the grammars, the accent of the Greeks and Romans was not explosive but musical. How closely this modulation of accent coincided with the root elements of words is unknown. Presumably, however, if the grammars and dictionaries can be believed, there should be little trouble in pronouncing scientific or other terms derived from Greek and Latin, provided it be recognized which syllables of a word are long or short, which is penult and antepenult, and which receives the acute, grave, or circumflex accent. Thus, words of two syllables are accented on the first. Those of more than two syllables are accented on the penult (the next to the last syllable), if that is long, as indicated by a macron (\(\text{\textasciitilde}\)) over the vowel; and on the antepenult, if the penult is short, as indicated by the breve (\(\text{\textasciitilde}\)) over the vowel. As these signs are seldom given on the usual page of printed scientific matter, the pronouncer must either learn the classical rules and constantly consult dictionaries, or else adopt a simpler method. For the consolation of those who may be worried about the adjustment of modern speech to the pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, let them ponder the words of the noted scholar, Goodwin⁶ concerning Greek: "While the sounds of most of the letters are well established, on many points our knowledge

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is still very unsatisfactory. With our doubts about the sounds of $\theta$, $\phi$, $\chi$, and $\xi$, of the double $\epsilon$ and $\omega$, not to speak of $\xi$ and $\psi$, and with our helplessness in expressing anything like the ancient force of the three accents or the full distinction of quantity, it is safe to say that no one could now pronounce a sentence of Greek so that it would have been intelligible to Demosthenes or Plato.”

The tendency to adopt or naturalize Greek and Latin words, or new latinized compounds, in modern English has evolved departures from Roman pronunciation so that the sounds of some of the vowels and consonants now differ materially from those of classical Latin. For example, $c$, originally with a $g$ or $k$ sound, is now pronounced like $s$ in many words, such as Caesar, civilization, acerbity, procession, and for most botanists, Acer, although some hold out for the $k$ sound here, as well as for the broad rather than the long $a$. Another difference is in the sound of $i$. The English pine, with the long $i$, is from the Latin pinus, also with a long $i$ but sounded by the Romans like $e$ in me. The latter is now pronounced like the English word. Thus the quantity of the vowel $i$ remains the same but the quality changes. In the English fig, with a short $i$, both the quantity and quality of the $i$ have changed from the long $i$ of Latin ficus. For the latter, as a generic term, most English dictionaries indicate the pronunciation feye-cus; but why not fick-us or fee-cus, which would harmonize better with the short $i$ in fig? In Latin erica, heath, and formica, ant, the $i$ is long and the syllables containing it receive the accent, to which some English dictionaries give approval; but the natural impulse is to shorten the $i$ and shift the accent forward to the first syllable. Both words have yielded English derivatives, as ericaceous and formicary, that illustrate these tendencies. Does it not seem as though the pronunciation of their modern derivatives is having a salutary boomerang effect on that of the originals? In English the $o$ of rose is long and the generic term Rosa is so pronounced, but the Latin dictionary indicates a short $o$. On the contrary, there is a long $o$ in the similar Roma, Rome. Likewise, although the $a$ in mater, mother, is long, that in pater, father, is short, but the English dictionaries indicate the same sound for both, as seems appropriate and consistent with the spelling of the words, regardless of their original sounds.

The question can now be put baldly. When scientific terms derived from Greek, Latin, or other languages, occur in an English sentence, shall they be pronounced according to the known or assumed methods in those languages, or shall they be pronounced as English? Chandler, like Goodwin about Greek, admits that no one knows definitely how the Romans pronounced Latin, and that “in very many syllables it is quite impossible to say whether the vowel is long or short (p. 166).” He, therefore, argues strongly for pronouncing classical terms in English as English. Because much scientific terminology, especially binomial nomenclature, is now in universal use, non-English speaking scientists, accustomed to pronouncing Latin according to either the Roman or

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Continental method, will find Chandler's solution somewhat provincial and in need of modification.

The uncritical application of alleged classical rules to the pronunciation of technical words in English sometimes results in monstrosities that undoubtedly would have shocked the musical ears of the Greeks and Romans. The basic cause for this cacophony is the slavish adherence to the acquired habit of shifting the accent in a polysyllabic word from a root element to a new syllable that is etymologically meaningless. Thus aragonite becomes a-rag-on-ite instead of ar-a-gon-ite (from Aragon, Spain); atacamite becomes a-tac-am-ite instead of at-a-cam-ite (from Atacama, Chile); labradorite becomes la-brad-or-ite instead of lab-ra-dor-ite (from Labrador). Centimeter remains centi-meter, but perimeter becomes per-im-e-ter instead of peri-meter; and thermometer becomes ther-mom-e-ter instead of thermo-meter. Would any Greek have said ki-lom-e-ter for kilo-meter? If biloba is bi-loba, is there any justification for tril-o-ba in Hepatica triloba? Oligocene is sometimes heard as O-lig-o-cene instead of Ol-i-go-cene; and Paleocene as Pal-eocene instead of Paleo-cene, although there is no connection whatever with the word Eocene. Polygonum circulates as Po-lyg-o-num instead of Poly-gonum, meaning many knees. Although the n is sounded in Latin columna, it is silent in column and many persons pronounce columnist accordingly. The Greek for fern is pteris. How silent was the p in this word? As it is not now sounded in Pteris longifolia, is there a convincing reason for sounding it in Dryopteris spinulosa? Dryo-pteris, Neuro-pteris, and Spheno-pteris should be compared for expressiveness with Dry-o-pter-is, Neur-o-pter-is, and Spheno-pter-is. Similarly, Cedro-xylum, Querco-xylum, and Xantho-xylum should be compared with Ced-rox-y-lum, Quer-cox-y-lum, and Xan-thox-y-lum. If Fuchsia were pronounced Focks-ia and Hales-ia, both Fuchs and Hales would be more intelligently commemorated. By what nuance in expression did the Greeks distinguish anamiktos, which, if pronounced ana-miktos, means mixed up, but if an-amiktos, means unmixed?

The purpose of pronunciation is not to be sonorous but to be understood. Examples like the foregoing illustrate how clarity may be promoted by enunciating the simple components of technical words so that they will be heard as distinct, etymological entities. The single rule, 'Pronounce the root elements clearly', may well be a declaration of independence from too strict application of classical practice. However, the classical rules for accentuation cannot be disregarded entirely because they indicate a natural impulse in dealing with some words of many syllables, such as biology, geography, philosophy, and sympathy, whose syllabic quantities can be most easily pronounced according to that impulse. In brief, divergence from the classical rules of pronunciation presupposes the exercise of good judgment.

As this book deals primarily with the making of words and not their pronunciation, the latter phase, with all its possibilities for difference of

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opinion and argument, is minimized. Accordingly, the words listed in the Lexicon are left unblemished by accent marks and other devices to suggest their sounds.
CROSS-REFERENCE LEXICON

A

a- < AS. an, on, at, in, upon, see on; < AS. a, of, of, off, from, out, see from
a-; ab- < L. ab, from, off, away, see from; < L. ad, to, see to
a-; an- < Gr. a, an, not, without, negative, privative, see not; < Gr. a-, with, union,
sameness, copulative, see with
aages, Gr. unbroken, hard, strong; see hard
aaptos, Gr. invincible; see strong
aatos, Gr. insatiable; see hunger
ab- < L. ab, from, away, see from; < L. ad, to, see to
abaco- < Gr. abakes, speechless, childlike, innocent; see silent
abactus; abax, -acis, L. (Gr. -akos), board, counting-board, gaming-board divided
into square compartments; abacus, dim. small, colored tile for inlay and
mosaic work; see number
abandon < OF. abandoner.
L. abdicco, -atus, disown, renounce, resign: abdicate, abdication.
L. abjicio, -jectus, cast off, give up; see poor
L. abjuro, -atus; ejuro, forswear, reject, abandon: abjure, ejurate.
Gr. ametor, -os, motherless; see alone
Gr. apostasis, f. defection, departure from; apostates, m. runaway, deserter, renegade;
apostatikos, of desertion, rebellious: apostasy, apostate, Apostates albi-
clathratus (a moth), Psilodacus apostata (a fly).
Gr. automolos, m. deserter:
Gr. brethrophetion, foundling or orphan asylum; see house
L. cedo, cessus, go, yield, abandon, withdraw; concedo, give up; discedo, part,
leave, forsake; see move
Gr. cheroj, bereave, desolate; cherosis; cherosyne, bereavement; see chera under
woman
L. deficio, -jectus, desert, leave: defection.
L. deserco, -er tus, abandon, forsake, leave: deserted, Deserta raptoria (a bug).
L. desisto, -stitus, cease, leave off: desist.
L. desolo, -atus, leave alone, abandon, forsake: desolate, desolation.
L. destituo, -atus, desert, forsake: destitute, destitution.
L. deviator, -is, m. one who leaves the way, forsaker: deviator.
L. digredior, -essis, abandon, deviate from: digress, digression.
L. dimitto, -issus, abandon, forsake: dimission, dismission.
Gr. ekdysis, a getting out, escape, melt, < ekdypo, take off, strip, lay bare; see bare
L. ezul, outcast, exile; exilium, outcast; see banish
Gr. leipo, leave, be wanting or without; leimma, -tos; leipsan on, n. remnant, relic;
loipos, remaining; ekleipsis, f. a forsaking; ekleipsis, failing, deficient; L. ellipsis
(Gr. elleipsis), f. omission, < elleipo, leave out, omit: lipopod, lipogram. Lipa-
lian, ellipse, elliptic, ellipse, ellipsis. Lipodectes penetrans (a Paleocene mam-
mal), Liposarcus multiradiatus (a fish), Lipura hudsonia (a marmot).
L. linguo, fictus, leave, abandon. lack: derelictus, abandoned, deserted, disregarded,
neglected; relictus, abandoned, forsaken; reliquia, f. leaving, remnant; reliquum,
n. remainer. balance: delinquent, derelict, relic, relinquish, reliquary, Dorcus
derelictus (a beetle).
Gr. loisthos, left behind; see after
L. orbi, -atus, bereave; orbis, bereft of parents; orba, orphan; see alone
L. orphanus (Gr. orphanos), bereft; see alone
L. procastino, -atus, put off till tomorrow, defer; see delay
Gr. prodotos, betrayer, traitor; prodotos, abandoned; see prodosia under treason
L. residuo, remaining, left over: residue, residuary, residuum.
L. resigno, -atus, cancel, give up, surrender, relinquish: resign, resignation.
L. subduco, -actus, evacuate, remove, withdraw: subdue, subduction.
L. vidua, widow; see woman
See: depart, let, run, shun, free, give, alone, end, empty, delay, from, bad,
lose, cancel
abate < OF. abatre; see lessen
abatos, Gr. untrodden, inviolate, pure, chaste; see pure
abba, Heb. father; see father
abbreviatus, L. shortened; see brevis under short
abdicco, -atus, L. disown, renounce; see abandon
abditus, L. removed from, separated from; see from
abdomen, L. belly; see belly
abductio, L. forcible carrying off, kidnapping; see steal
abebaeo- < Gr. abebaios, uncertain, unsteady, wavering, fickle; see change
abecedarius, L. of the alphabet, alphabetical; see letter
abeteros, Gr. asinine, silly, stupid, foolish; see fool
aberrans, L. wandering, < aberro, -atus, go astray; see erro under wander
ab et < OF. abeter; see help, arouse
abhor < L. abhorreo, dislike, shrink from; see hate, shun
abide < AS. abidan; see stand, life, house, sit
abies, L. fir; abiegnus; abietinus, of fir; abietarius, joiner; see fir
abiga, L. a kind of mint; see mint
abigeus, L. cattle-stealer, rustler; see steal
abitus, L. departure, exit, < abeo, go away; see eo under move
abjectus, L. cast away, low, mean; see poor
ablabes, Gr. harmless, innocent; see safe
ablatio, L. a taking away; see from
able < L. habilis, apt, fit, expert; see strong, know, make
-able; -ible; -ble < L. -bilis, tending to be, capable of, worthy of; see make
ablechros, Gr. weak, feeble, see weak
ablemo- < Gr. ablemes, feeble; see weak
ablepsia, Gr. blindness; see blind
abletos, Gr. unhit; see safe
abligurio, L. spendthrift; see waste
ablusus, L. different; see different
abnormal < L. abnormis, deviating from the rule; see different, strange, wonder, monster
aboethetos, Gr. hopeless, incurable; see hopeless
abolish < L. aboleo, -itum, terminate, destroy, cancel; see destroy, end, cancel, lessen, abandon
abolla, L. cloak of thick, woolen cloth; see garment
abolos, Gr. uncast, unshed; see hold
abominor, -atus, L. abhor, detest; see hate
aboriginus, L. ancestral, native, original; see native
abortion < L. abortio, -onis, f. premature delivery; abortus, m. miscarriage; abortivus, prematurely born or terminated; aborior, -ortus, set, disappear, perish: abort, abortive, Brucella abortus (bacterium causing abortion in cattle), Ranunculus abortivus (a buttercup), Mesochloa abortiva (a grasshopper).
L. abagmentum, n. means of procuring abortion:
L. abigo, abactus, drive away, abort; see ago under drive
Gr. amblooma, -tos, n.; ambloasis, f. abortion, < amblikso, cause abortion; amblothridion, n. an abortive child: Amblooma brachyptera (a moth).
Gr. ektroma, -tos, n. abortion; ektrosis, f. miscarriage; ektrotikos, of abortion:
about < AS. abutan, on the outside, around; see around, near
above < AS. abufan; see over
abramis, Gr. a kind of fish, see bream
abritic- < Gr. abriktoes, wakeful; see awake
abrochos, Gr. dry, waterless, unwetted; see dry
abrogatus, L. annulled, repealed; see cancel
abronia, NL. a genus of the fouro'clock family; see fouro'clock
abrotonum, L. (Gr. abrotonos), an aromatic plant, southernwood; see composite
abrotsos, Gr. not eating, fasting; see hunger
abrupt < L. abruptus, broken off, precipitous, steep; see break, short, cut, swift, high, cliff
abscess < L. abscessus, purulent tumor; see sore
abscessus, L. cut off; see scindo under cut
absconditus, L. concealed, secret; see condo under cover
absent < L. absens, -entis, away from; see from, far, empty, poor, neglect
absidatus, L. arched; see opsis under arc
absinthium, L. (Gr. apsinthion), wormwood; see wormwood
absolutus, L. finished, perfect, complete; see all
absonus, L. inharmonious, disagreeing with; see different
abstain < L. abstineo, -tentus; see hold, from, govern
abstemius, L. refrain from drinking liquor, moderate, temperate; see govern
abstractus, L. drawn away, separated; see from
abstrusus, L. hidden, concealed; see secret
absumedo, L. consumption; see edo under eat
absurdus, L. that which offends the ear, foolish, silly; see fool
abundance < L. abundantia, f. an overflowing fulness, plenty, richness, < abundo.
-atus, overflow, be copious, luxuriate; abundus, copious: abound, abundance, abundant.
Gr. adaiois, abundant; aden, enough, abundantly; chydaios, poured out in streams,
abundant, common, vulgar: Chydaeopsis fragilis (a beetle), Chydaeus obscurus
(a beetle).
Gr. adapanetos, inexhaustible:
Gr. adinos, thick, dense, crowded; see thick
L. affluens, abundant, copious, rich, profuse, < affluo, -fluxus, flow abundantly,
overflow, have in abundance: affluent, affluence.
Gr. aphiides, lavish, unsparing: aphid (?).
Gr. aphthonos, without envy, ungrudging, plentiful, abundant: Aphthonomorpha
minuta (a beetle).
Gr. arketos, enough:
Gr. charistatos, giving freely, bounteous; see charisma under give
L. consueto, -us, stuff, fill up: Pachymerus consutus (a bug).
L. contentus, satisfied, having enough; distentus, filled up, full: content, contentment,
contented, distended.
L. copia, f. abundance, plenty, wealth; copiosus, abundant; cornucopia, f. horn of
plenty: copious, cornucopia, copy, copyright, Hipponyx cornucopia (a gastropod),
Chrysotus copiosus (a fly).
L. crumino, -atus, fill like a purse; see crumen under bag
L. cumulatus, heaped up, filled; see cumulus under heap
L. dapsilis (Gr. dapsileis), abundant, sumptuous, plentiful: Dapsilotoma testaceipes
(a wasp).
Gr. elitha, enough:
Gr. epeetanos, sufficient, plentiful, abundant:
Gr. epidemos, prevalent, common to a large number; see common
Gr. ephrhytos, sufficient, plentiful, abundant:
Gr. euthenia, f. abundance, < eutheneo, be well off, thrive, flourish: euthenics.
L. fecundus, fruitful, rich, abounding: fecund.
L. fetosus, prolific; see fetus under fertile
L. fructuosus, abounding in fruit; see fruit
AS. fillan, make full: fulfill, fill.
Gr. habrotes, splendor, luxury; see habros under beauty
Gr. hales; halis, in abundance, plenty, heaps, crowds, swarms:
Gr. himaleos, abundant:
Gr. iladon, in troops, in abundance:
L. koros, satiety:
L. largus, copious, abundant; see large
L. luxuria, f. profusion, rankness, excess, extravagance; luxurio, -atus, abound to
excess, grow rapidly; luxuriosus, rank, exuberant; luxus, m. excess, extravagance:
luxury, luxurious, luxuriant.
Gr. mala, very, much, exceedingly; see very
L. mammun, n. riches: mammon.
Gr. mestos, full, filled; mestotes, -tetas, f. fulness; emnestos, filled full: Mesto-
bregma platti (a fossil grasshopper), Perimestoorinus noduliferus (a fossil
crinoid)
AS. most, < maest, superlative of more: utmost, innermost, upmost, topmost,
'devil take the hindmost':
L. multus, much; plus, -aris, more; plurinus, most; pluralis, pertaining to more
than one; pluscularus, dim. a little more; multifarius, manifold, various: multi-

L. *munificus*, bountiful, generous: munificent.

L. *nepotalis; nepotinus*, extravagant, prodigal, profuse, < *nepotus*, be prodigal:


L. *oneratus*, filled, full, loaded; see *onus* under *weight*.

L. *opimus*, rich, abundant, copious; see *ops* under *wealth*.

L. *pecorosus*, rich in cattle; see *pecus* under *cattle*.

Gr. *periousia, f.* abundance, plenty, surplus; *periousios*, more than enough, abundant:

Gr. *perissaeia, f.* abundance, surplus; *perissotes, -etos*, f. excess, superfluity:

Gr. *phoras, -odos*, fruitful; see *phero* under *carry*.


L. *pleo, -etos*, full; *pletura*, f. fulness; *pleco, -etus*, fill up, fulfill; *expletus*, serving to fill out; *implebilk*, filling up; *repletus*, filled, full: complete, complementary, complimentary, supplementary, accomplish, comply, implement, repletion, expletive, supply, deplete, *Cristallaria implota* (a foraminifer).

Gr. *pleonasmos, m.* more than enough, excess: pleonasm.

Gr. *pleos; pleres*, full of, filled, satisfied, complete; *plerestatos, fuller; plerestatos, rullest; plethore, f. fulness, satiety; plethos, n.; plethys, f. a throng, multitude, fulness; *plethysmos, m.* increase, enlargement; *apriorplethes, innumerable; myrioplethes, countless, infinite: pleroma, plerosis, plerotic, anaplerosis, plethora, plethomeria, plethysmograph, *Plethodon cinerence* (a salamander).

L. *plerus; plerusque*, very many, most:

Gr. *plesmone, f.*, satiety, fulness, plenty:

Gr. *poly, many; pleion; pleon*, more; *pleistos, most*; see *number*.

L. *prodigus*, wasteful, lavish, extravagant; see *waste*.

L. *profusus*, abundant, extravagant, lavish: *profuse, profusion, Syrphus profusus* (a fly).

L. *quantus*, how many, how much; see *number*.

L. *redundans*, overflowing, superfluous; see *over*.

L. *referius*, crammed, filled, stuffed; see *farcio* under *press*.

Gr. *rhynodon; rhyndon*, abundantly:

L. *satis*, enough; *sato, -atux*, fill, satisfy: satisfactory, satiate, satiety, insatiable, dissatisfaction, assets.

L. *saturn, -a, -am*, full, rich; *satur, -atus*, fill, glut; *sattulus*, filled, satisfied: saturate, satisfaction, satire, *Putorius saturatus* (a weasel).

L. *scato*, be plentiful, gush, abound; see *spring*.

L. *superflusus*, overflowing, unnecessary: superfluous, superfluity.

L. *suppeduto, -atux*, have in abundance, supply abundantly.

L. *tantus*, so much: tantamount, tantivy.

Gr. *thaleia, f.* a blooming, luxuriance; *thalia, f.* abundance, good cheer, wealth; *thaleros, vigorous, fresh, luxuriant, abundant: Thaleichthys pacificus* (candlefish, eulachon), *Thalia divaricata* (a marantacead).

Gr. *tosos, so much, so great, so many, so very: Tosotsaurus velutinus* (a beetle).

L. *turtinum, in troops, in abundance: L.* *uber, -is*, full, abundant, fruitful; *ezubero, -atux*, come forth in abundance, abound in: exuberance, exuberant, umerous.

L. *voluminosus*, full of folds, of many volumes: voluminous.

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L. *-bundus; -cundus; -undus*, denoting continuity or augmentation; see *very*.

AS. *-ful, full*, abounding in, filled: full, fulsome, fulness, fulfill, awful, cheerful, pailful, tearful, spacious, wilful, youthful.

L. *-lens; -lentus*, full of, prone to, as *pestilens, -entis*, unhealthy, unhealthful; *vinolentus*, drunk with wine: corpulent, pestilent, pestilence, redolent, truculent, *Echeveria pulvulenta* (a crassulacead).

Gr. *-odes*, denoting fulness, as *bunodes*, hilly; *sarcodes, fleshy*; see *-oid under* *like*.

L. *-osus*, having the nature or quality of, usually in fulness or abundance; see *-ous under nature*.

See: *number, very, large, wealth*.

abuse < L. *abusus*, misuse; *abusivus*, misapplied, wrongly used; see hurt, blame.

abutilon, NL. a genus of the mallow family; see mallow.

abyrtaco- < Gr. *abyrtake*, salad with sour sauce; see *salad*.

abyss < L. *abyssus* (Gr. *abyssos*), bottomless pit, the deep sea; bottomless; see *deep*.
ac- < L. ad, to; see to
acacalido-< Gr. akakali, -idos, white tamarisk; see tamarisk
acacia, L. (Gr. akakia), a thorny plant of the bean family; see bean
academy< L. academia (Gr. akademia), an association of learned men; see school
acaeno-< Gr. akaina, thorn; see thorn
acalepha, L. (Gr. akalepe'), nettle; see nettle
acalo-< Gr. akalos, peaceful, still; see hekelos under rest
acalypho-< Gr. akalyphos, uncovered; see akalyptos under open
acamanto-< Gr. akammas, -antos, untiring, unresting; see strong
acano-< Gr. akanos, a kind of thistle; see thistle
acanthus, L. (Gr. akanthias), a prickly thing, a kind of shark; see shark
acanthis, -idis, L. (Gr. akanthis, -idos), goldfinch; see finch
acanthum, L. (Gr. akanthion), a species of thistle; see thistle
acanthis, L. (Gr. akanthos), a prickly plant, < akantha, thorn; see thorn
acanthyllis, L. (Gr. akanthyllis), a little bird, probably a titmouse; see titmouse
acarno-< Gr. akarna, a kind of thistle; see thistle
acaros, L. (Gr. akaros), short, small, momentary; see little
acarus, L. (Gr. akari), mite; see tick
acatus, L. (Gr. akatos), a light boat; akation, dim. sail, a woman's shoe; see ship
acensus, L. set on fire, kindled, incited, < accendo, light, kindle, inflame, see burn; attendant, see servant
accetus, L. tone, signal; see sound
acceptus, L. welcome, agreeable; see agreeable
accessible < L. accessibilis, approachable; accessus, -us, m. approach, entrance, < accedo, essus, approach, enter upon: access, accession, accessible, accessory, accede.
L. adibalis, accessible, passable:
Gr. bosmos, passable, accessible; batos, passable; diabatos, passable, fordable; embatos; eubatos; probatos, passable, accessible; see batos under walk
Gr. ephiktos, accessible, within reach:
Gr. hodotos, passable, feasible; see hodos under way
L. meabalis, passable; commeabalis, permeable; see meatus under way
Gr. perasimos, passable:
Gr. prositos, approachable, accessible; dysprositos, hard to get at: dysprosium. See: near, way, enter
accident < L. accidentia, an unforeseen, unexpected event, chance; see lot
accinctus, L. well-girded, armed, equipped; see cingo under bind
accipiter, L. hawk; see hawk
acclivis, L. ascending, steep, up hill; see clivis under slope
accola, L. neighbor; see neighbor
accubitum, L. couch on which guests reclined at table, < accubo; accumbo, -ubitus, recline at table; see bed, cubo under lie
accurate < L. accuro, -atus, take care, be exact; see right
accus< L. accuso, -atus, complain against, reproach, blame; see blame
-aceae, L. suffix indicating a family of plants; see class
aceano-< Gr. akeanos, a kind of plant; see plant
acedo-< Gr. achedes, careless, heedless, negligent; see neglect
aceo-< Gr. akes, akeos, cure, remedy, < akeomai, cure, heal; see heal
-aceous < L. -acens, pertaining to, having the nature of; see nature
acer, L. maple; acerus, of maple; see maple
acer, acris, acre, L. pointed, pungent, stinging, sharp, sour; see acuo under point
aceratus, L. mingled with chaff; acerosus, full of chaff, mixed with chaff, < acus, -eris, husk of grain, chaff; see scale
acerbus, L. sour, sharp, harsh; see sour
acerra, L. incense-box; see box
acervus, L. heap; see heap
acesto-< Gr. akestos, curable; akesis, cure, salve, plaster, < akeomai, heal, cure; see heal
aconite

aconite < L. aconitum (Gr. akoniton), n. a poisonous plant of the buttercup family: Aconitum paniculatum (panicked monkshood), Delphinium aconiti (a larkspur), Begonia aconitifolia (a begonia), Geranium aconitifolium (a geranium).
Gr. kammaron, n. a kind of aconite: Aconitum cammarum (Hungarian monkshood).
Gr. lykotnon, n. wolfbane, aconite: Aconitum lycoctonum (wolfbane).
Gr. myktonos, m. a kind of aconite said to kill mice:
Gr. pardalianches, n. leopardbane:
Gr. thelyphonon, n. aconite:

acono- < Gr. akone, whetstone, hone; see stone
aconto- < Gr. akon, -tos, spear, javelin, dart; akontion, dim.; see spear
acopo- < Gr. akopos, without weariness; see strong
acoresto-; acoreto- < Gr. akoreston; akretos, unsatisfied, insatiable; see hunger
acorn < AS. acern, fruit of the field.
L. acylus (Gr. akyllos), m. acorn of the holm-oak: Aecylorinus tumidus (a Mississippian crinoid).
Gr. balanos, f. acorn, barnacle, bar, peg, glans penis; balanion, n. dim.; balaninos, of an acorn; balanites, like an acorn: balanoid, balanite, myrobalan, balanitis, balanism, valonia, Balanus eburneus (acorn-barnacle), Balanus rectus (chestnut-weevil), Balanites aegyptiaca (bito), Balanion comatum (a protozoan), Balanophora elongata (a parasitic plant), Chrysobalanus icaco (coco-plum), Balanoglossus clavigerus (a wormlike chordate), Dryobalanops aromatica (Borneo camphor-tree).
L. glans, glandis, acorn, any acorn-shaped object; see gland
acorna, L. (Gr. akorna), a kind of thistle; see thistle
acoro- < Gr. akoros, uneasing; see always
acorus, L. (Gr. akoros), sweetflag; a genus of the arum family; see arum
acosto- < Gr. akoste, barley; see grain
acoustic < Gr. akoustikos, pertaining to hearing, < akouo, hear; see hear
acranto- < Gr. akrantos, futile, idle, unaccomplished; see worthless
acrato- < Gr. akratos, unmixed, pure, see pure; akrates, powerless, weak, see weak
acredula, L. an unknown bird; see bird
acremono- < Gr. akremon, -os, bough, branch, spray; see branch
acribo- < Gr. akribes, exact, precise; see right
acrido- < Gr. akris, -idos, locust, grasshopper; akridion, dim.; see grasshopper
acrito- < Gr. akritos, confused, disorderly, mixed, doubtful; see confusion
acro- < Gr. akron, top, summit, peak; akros, at the end, tip, top, first, highest; akris, -ios, hilltop, peak; see top
acroaticus, L. (Gr. akroatiokos), designed for hearing only; akrhoama, anything heard; see hear
acrochordo- < Gr. akrochordon, a kind of wart; see wart
acrolopho- < Gr. akrolophos, mountain crest, ridge; see lophos under crest
across < AS. a, on, L. cruz, cross; see over
acrostichum, NL. a genus of ferns; see fern
acrulo- < Gr. akrolouos, curled at the end; see oulos under curl
acrylo-, a chem. pref. referring to derivatives of the aldehyde acrolein; see aldehyde
act < L. actum, deed, transaction, record; see ago under make
acta, L. (Gr. akte), seashore, strand, promontory; aktaios, coastal; see shore
actaea, L. (Gr. aktai; aktexa), elder; now applied to baneberry; see buttercup
actaeo- < Gr. aktaios, on the coast or shore; see shore
actemono- < Gr. aktemon, -os (akten, -os), poor; aktemosyne, poverty; see poor
actinea, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite
actino- < Gr. aktis, -inos, ray, beam; see rod
actites < Gr. aktites, shore dweller, < akte, seashore, beach, strand; see shore
activus, L. engaged in action; actor; actrix, doer, performer; see ago under make
actuariolum, L. small rowboat, barge, dim. of actuarium, a swift sailer; see ship
actuarius, L. copyist, clerk, shorthand writer; see write; swift, agile, see swift
actus, L. transacted, done, < ago, do, perform, drive, move; actum, deed, record; actuosus, very active; see ago under make
aculeus, L. sting; aculeatus, sharp-pointed, stingling; see acu under point
acuminatus, L. pointed, sharpened, < acumen, -inis, sharp point of anything; see acuo under point
acus, L. needle, pin; acicula; aculeolus; aculeus, dim., small pin, sting, point; aculeatus, prickly, pointed, stinging. see needle, point; acus, -eris, husk of grain, chaff; see scale

-acus, L. belonging to, of, pertaining to; see nature

acutus, L. sharp, pointed. < acuo, sharpen, whet; see acuo under point

acylo- < Gr. acyllos, acorn of the holm-oak; see acorn

acyro- < Gr. acyros, without authority, incorrect; acyroto, unconfirmed; see bad

ad- < L. ad, to, direction toward; see to

-ad; -ade < F. -ade, < Gr. -ados; < F. -ade, Sp. -ada, < L. -ata, pertaining to; see nature

adactus, L. < adigo, drive, bring, take, urge; see ago under drive

adaeo- < Gr. adaio, abundant; see abundance

adaiotos, Gr. unknown, unknowing, see secret; adaiotos, inedible, see dois under eat

adage < L. adagium, n. proverb, saying.

L. dictum, n. saying, word; see dico under speak

Gr. epigramma, -atos, n. inscription, witty or pithy saying: epigram, epigrammatic.

Gr. logos, word, saying; see word

L. proverbium, n. saying, saw, maxim, adage: proverb, proverbial.

adamant < Gr. adamas, -antos, unconquerable, stubborn, unyielding, hard; diamond; see diamond

adamastos; adamatos, Gr. untamed, unbroken, unconquered; see nature

adapanetos, Gr. inexhaustible; see abundance

adarkion, L. (Gr. adarkos), salt coating on marsh vegetation; adarkion, dim.; see salt

add < L. addo, -itus, give to, put to; see and, grow

addax, L. an African animal with twisted horns; see antelope

adder < AS. naedre, snake; see snake

addictus, L. given up to, delivered to, devoted to, habituated; see hold

additus, L. given to, put to, joined to; see addo under and

adductus, L. stretched, strained, contracted; see draw

adeasto- < Gr. adekastos, unbribed, impartial; see justice

adecto- < Gr. adektos, not received, incredible, see doubt; unbidden, ungnawed, see all

adeletos, Gr. unhurt; see safe

adelos, Gr. unseen, unknown, obscure; see secret

adelphos, Gr. brother, twin, near kinsman; adelpho, sister; adelphikos, brotherly, sisterly; adelphixis, brotherhood, kinship; see brother

ademono- < Gr. ademon, -os, troubled, distressed; see trouble

adeno- < Gr. aden, -os, gland, see gland; < Gr. aden, enough, abundantly, see wealth

adephagos, Gr. glutinous, greedy; see phagein under eat

adeps, -ipis, L. fat, grease, lard; see fat

adeptus, L. proficient; see know

aderco- < Gr. aderkes, unseen, invisible, unexpected; see secret

adercto- < Gr. aderktos, not seeing, sightless; see blind

aderitos, Gr. without strife; see rest

-ades, Gr. a patronymic suffix denoting son of, descendant of; see -ides under son

adetos, Gr. unbound, loose, free; see ademos under free

adexios, Gr. left-handed, awkward; see hand

adhaesus, L. clinging to, holding to; see haerco under hold

adia, NL. (Gr. adein), freedom from fear; see safe

adiantos, Gr. unwetted; see dry

adiantum, L. (Gr. adianton), maidenhair-fern; see fern

adiaphoros, Gr. indifferent, neutral; see middle

adiastaltos, Gr. somewhat indefinite; see dim

adiastolos, Gr. not separated, confused; see confusion

adibilis, L. accessible; see accessible

adica, L. (Gr. adike), nettle; see nettle

adico- < Gr. adikos, wrongdoing, injurious, unjust; see burt
adicto- < Gr. adeiktos, not shown, unknown; see secret
adilo- < Gr. adeilos, fearless; see bold
adimo- < Gr. adeimos, fearless, see bold; L. adimo, ademptus, take away; see demo under take
adinos, Gr. close, thick, crowded, loud; see thick
adipatus; adipalis, L. fatty, greasy, < adepis, -ipis, fat, grease, lard; adipeus, of fat; see fat
aditus, L. entrance, approach; see door
adjectivus, L. added to; see adjicio under and
adjutor; adjutrix, L. helper; see juvo under help
admetos, Gr. unbroken (cattle), untamed; unwedded (maidens); see adamastos under nature
adminiculum, L. support, prop; see pillar
admodum, L. very, fully, completely; see very
admollie, Gr. uncertainty; see doubt
admones, Gr. a sea-fish; see fish
adnatus, L. joined to, united with; see bind
adoceto- < Gr. adoketos, unexpected; see lot
adocimo- < Gr. adokimos, spurious, false, base; see lie
adolescens, L. young; see young
adoleschos, Gr. prating, garrulous; adolesches, idle talker; see lesche under speak
adolos, Gr. without fraud, honest; see true
adonetos, Adonis, Gr. unshaken; see stand
Adonis, L., Gr. a beautiful youth beloved by Venus; see beauty
ador, L. a kind of grain, spelt; see grain
adoratio, L. honor, worship; see adoro under honor
adoretos, Gr. not giving or receiving gifts; see do under give
adorno, -atus, L. decorate, embellish; see ornament
ados, Gr. satiety, loathing, see hate; decree, see law
adoxos, Gr. disreputable, disgraceful, obscure; see bad
adrachine, Gr. strawberry-tree; see arbutus
adrano- < Gr. adranes, inactive, powerless, feeble; see weak
adrastos, Gr. not running away; see stand
adulatius, L. < adulor, fawn, flatter, admire; see flatter
adultero, -atus, L. commit adultery, falsely, corrupt; see lie
adultus, L. grown up; see ripe
adumbratus, L. vaguely outlined, hazy; see umbra under shade
adunatus, L. united, made one; see unus under one
aduncus, L. bent, hooked; see uncus under hook
adustus, L. burned by the sun, tanned, brown, swarthy; see brown
advena, L. visitor, stranger; adventor, guest, visitor, customer; see guest
adventitus, L. additional, extraordinary; see and
adversus, L. against, opposed to; adversarius, enemy, rival; see against, enemy
adynatos, L. without strength, weak; see weak
adytum, L. (Gr. adyton), inmost portion of a temple, shrine; see temple
-ae, L. forms plurals; genitives of specific terms derived from feminine personal names and other nouns of the first Latin declension: algae, alumnæ, antennæ, costæ, fossæ, larvae, nebulæ, striae, vertebrae, Compositæ, Cruciferæ, Leguminosæ, Rosa helenea (a rose), Begonia urticæ (a begonia). See -ae under nature
aecalo- < Gr. aikalos, flatterer, < aikallo, flatter; see flatter
aecacho- < Gr. aitchme, spear; see spear
aecchio-; aecdio- < NL. aecium (Gr. aikia, injury), a spore fruit or cluster cup of fungal spores; see fruit
aecismato-; aecismo- < Gr. aikismo, -tos; aikismos, injury, outrage, < aikizo, injure, torment; see hurt
aedemono- < Gr. aidemon, -os, bashful, modest; aidemosyne, modesty; see modest
aedes, Gr. distasteful, disagreeable, odious, unpleasant; see bad
aedula, L. dim. of aedis, building, house, temple; aedificium, building of any kind; see house

aedo- < Gr. aidos, feeling of awe, respect, shame, modesty, see modest; aido in, private part, see sex organs

aedoeo- < Gr. aidoios, august, venerable; see honor

aedon, Gr. nightingale; see nightingale

aeger, -gra, -grum, L. sick, troubled; aegrotus, sick, ill; see disease

aegialo- < Gr. aigialos, seashore; see shore

aegilops, L. (Gr. aigilops), wild oats, ulcer of the eye; see grain, sore

aegiro- < Gr. aigeiros, black poplar; see poplar

aegis, L. (Gr. aigis), shield of Zeus; see shield

aegithalo- < (Gr. aegithalos), titmouse; see titmouse

aegithus, L. (Gr. aegithos), hedge-sparrow; see finch

aeglo- < Gr. aigle, radiance, brightness; see light

aego- < Gr. aix, aigos, goat; aigagros, wild goat, see goat; a water-bird, see duck

aegolio- < Gr. aigolios, probably an owl; see owl

aegothelo- < Gr. aegothelos, a goatsucker; see goatsucker

aegrotus, L. ill, sick; aegritudo, sickness, sorrow; see aeger under disease

aegypio- < Gr. aigypios, vulture; see vulture

aei, Gr. ever, always; see always

aelino- < Gr. aelinos, mournful, plaintive; see weep

aella, Gr. stormy wind, whirlwind; aellodes, stormy; see wind

aellodes, L. Gr., goat; see goatsucker

aeluros, < Gr. aeluros, cat; see cat

aema, Gr. blast, wind, < aemi, blow; see wind, blow

aeneto- < Gr. ainetos, praiseworthy; see worth

aeneus, L. brazen, copper; aenum, brazen or copper vessel, kettle, caldron; see copper, kettle

aenicto- < Gr. aeniktos, puzzling; see enigma under secret

aeno- < Gr. ainos, tale; see story; dreadful, dire, horrible, terrible, see fear

Aeolus, L. (Gr. Aiolos). god of the winds; ailos, shifting, changeable, variable; see wind

aenio- < Gr. aionios, lasting for an age, everlasting, < aion, age; see aon under age

aeoretos, L. Gr. aiotretos, suspended, hovering, < aires, hang, hover; see hang

aephnidio- < Gr. aphinidios, sudden. quick, unforseen; see swift

aepseros- < Gr. aipseros, quick, sudden; see swift

aepy- < Gr. aipys, high, lofty, steep, tall; aipos, height; see high

aequoreus, L. of any smooth even surface, < aequor, -is, an even, level surface, as of the calm sea; see level

aera, L. (Gr. airo), darnel, a kind of grass; hammer, see grass, hammer; L. aera, epoch, see age

aergos, Gr. not working, idle; see rest

aero- < L. aer, -is (Gr. -os), the lower atmosphere; aerinos, aerial, like air; L. aerius (Gr. aerios), of the air, siery, high; see wind

aersi- < Gr. airo, lift up, raise; in the air, high; see high

aerugo, -inis, L. verdigris; aeruginosus, greenish; see aes under copper

aerumna, L. trouble, distress, need; see trouble

aes, aere, L. at first an alloy of copper and tin (brass), later of copper and zinc (brass); aereus, of copper, bronze, or brass; aerarius, coppersmith; see copper

aesalon, L. (Gr. aisalon), a kind of hawk; see hawk

aeschro- < Gr. aischros, deformed, foul, shameful, obscene, ugly; see bad

Aeschylus, L. (Gr. Aischyllos), Greek dramatist; see play

aeschyno- < Gr. aishyne, disgrace, shame; aishyntos, shameful; see shame

aeschynomene, L. (Gr. aischynomene), a sensitive plant; see bean

aeschiyloto- < Gr. aischylotelo, bashful, modest; see modest

Aesculapius, L. (Gr. Asklepios), god of medicine; see heal

aesculus, L. ancient name of an oak; horsechestnut; see oak
aesio- < Gr. aisios, lucky, auspicious; see lot
aestivus, L. pertaining to summer, < acetas, summer; see year
aestus, L. heat, fervor, unrest, passion; see heat
aesylo- < Gr. aisyllos, evil, godless; see bad
aesyro- < Gr. aisylros, light as air, agile; see light
aethalos, thick smoke, soot; aithalos, dim.; aithaleos, smoky; aithalodes, sooty, black; see dirt
aethero- < Gr. aither, -os, the upper atmosphere; see wind
aethes, Gr. unusual, strange; see strange
aethio- < Gr. aithiops (aithops), -pos, sunburnt, fiery, black, scorchèd, swart, < aitho, burn; see burn
aetholico- < Gr. aitholithos, -ikos, pustule, pimple; see pimple
aethrio- < Gr. aithrios, clear, fair; see clear
aethusa, NL. (Gr. aithousa), sun-porch; see porch
aethyia, NL. (Gr. aithyia), probably a shearwater; see albatross
aethycterо- < Gr. aithyktiero, -os, darter; see swift
aetio- < Gr. aitios, causing, responsible for, < aitia, cause, charge, blame, fault; see begin
aetnaeo- < Gr. aitnaios, a sea-fish; see fish
aetoma, Gr. gable; see gable
aētos, Gr. eagle; aētideus, eaglet; see eagle
aex < Gr. aix, aigos, goat; a water-bird; see goat, duck
aexi- Gr. augmentative, < aexo, old form of auxo, increase, enlarge, foster, strengthen, grow; see grow
aezeno- < Gr. aizenos, strong, active, vigorous; see strong
af- < L. ad, to; see to
afer, afr, afrum, L. African; see Africa
affectus, L. acted upon, influenced; see make
affinis, L. related to, neighboring; see kin
afflatus, L. breath, blast; see flo under blow
afflatus, L. struck down, distressed; see hurt
affluens, L. abundant, copious, rich; see abundance
afraid < OF. esfrei, < L. ex, out, OHG. frídu (G. friede), peace; see fear
after < AS. aelfer, behind, after: afternoon, afterward, afterglow, aftermath, aft, abaft, hereafter.
Gr. apo, from, away, after; see from
L. aevus, turned away, turned backward, behind; aevsum, n. the back part: averse, aversion, avert, aversation.
AS. bace, to the rear, return: back, backward, backslide, background, backfire, setback.
Gr. bradyos, slow, late; see slow
Gr. chronios, after a long time, late, long; see chronos under time
Gr. ep, on, after; see on
Gr. eschatos, extreme, last: eschatology, Eschatocterus acaciae (a wasp).
L. futurus, about to be: future, futurity.
Gr. hysteros, after, later: hystatos, last: hysterèsis, hysterogenic, Hysterocrates greshoffi (a spider), Hystatomyia lamellata (a fly), Hysteroptissus conspergulus (a bug).
Gr. loisthos, left behind, last:
Gr. meta, near, between, after, over; see over
Gr. opisthen, behind; opisthos, hinder: opisthograph, opisthural, opisthodetic,
Opisthocomus cristatus (hoatzin), Rana opisthodon (a frog), Oxyopisthen junebre (a beetle), Puffinus opisthomelas (a shearwater), Chaetopistes sulciger (a beetle).
Gr. opios, late; opiaiteros, later; opiatitatos, latest; opsiagonos, late-born; opsi-
karpous, fruiting late; opiotes, -etos, f. lateness; opsimos, too late: Opsimygia palpalis (a fly), Opsigonus kruiperi (a beetle), Opistycha squalidella (a moth).
Gr. ouaioi, of the tail, hindmost; see oura under tail
L. post, after, behind: posterus, following; posterior, hinder; postremus; postumus,
last, hindmost; posterganeus, behind one's back; posticus, that is behind: poste-
pone, postscript, 8 P.M., post-graduate, post-mortem, posthumous, postil, puny,
preno-posterous, posterity, postern, posterior, a posterior, Phytonomus posticus
(alalfa-weevil), Sphenocorys posthumus (a beetle).
Gr. prymnos, hindmost: Kobus ellipsprymnus (waterbuck), Prymnopteryx glau-
cina (a beetle), Hypsiprymnodon moschatus (musk-kangaroo).
Gr. pvmatos, hindmost, last:
L. retro, back, backward: see return
L. secundus, following, second; see sequor under follow
L. serus, late; serior, later; serotinus, happening late: serotine, serotinous, serotinal,
Prunus serotina (wild black-cherry), Amelanchier sera (a serviceberry), Salix serissima (autumn-willow).
Gr. teleutaioi, last; see telos under end
L. ultimus, last; see ulter under far
See: follow, tail, stern, return
afternoon, postmeridian, between noon and evening; see day
ag- < L. ad, to; see to
aga- < Gr. agan, very, much; see very
agaeo- < Gr. agaioi, admirable, enviable; see honor
again < AS. agen; see return
against < AS. ongean, toward: gainsay.
L. adversus, against, opposed to: adverse, adversity.
Gr. antarsios, not fitting together, hostile, strange:
Gr. antenopios; enopios, face to face:
Gr. anti, against, opposed to, return; antios, opposite, facing; antithetos, opposed;
antestis, f. a confronting; anteres, opposite; enantios, opposed, contrary; enan-
tiotes, f. opposition; enantimia, -tos, n. obstacle, hindrance; enantiosis, f.
contradiction, discrepancy; katantion, facing, opposite: antithesis, antitoxin,
antidote, antiseptic, anticlimax, anti-American, anti-slavery, Antarctic, antagonist,
anthem, Antares, antipodes, entantiomorphism, Enantiocephalus cornutus (a bug).
Gr. azenos; apozenos, inhospitable:
L. contra, against, opposite: contrarius, against, opposite: counter, contrary, con-
trast, contradict, contraband, contralto, pro and con, counteract, controversy,
encounter, counterfeit, counterpoint, comptroller, Allomorpha contraria (a foraminifer). Derive: along, answer.
L. conversus, turned around, reversed: converse, conversely.
L. erga, against, toward:
L. hypolenua (Gr. hypoleinoua), f. side opposite the right angle of a triangle:
hypotenuse.
L. inhostitalis; inhospitus, unfavorable, unreceptive: inhospitable.
L. interdictum, a prohibition; see forbid
L. invitus, unwilling, reluctant: Capsus invitus (a bug).
Gr. kata, down, against; see down
L. nolens, unwilling: Gammarus nolens (an amphipod).
L. oppositus, on the other side, contrary, < oppono, -positus, set against: opposite,
opposition, opposable, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium (a golden-saxifrage).
Gr. para, beside, near, against; see near
Gr. peratos, on the opposite side; see end
L. repugnans, contrary, opposed, distasteful: repugnant.
L. rivalis, competitor; see rivus under stream
L. rurus, turned back, reverse; see return
Gr. zele, a female rival; see selos under busy
See: near, not, turn, enemy, stand, forbidden, bar, hinder, slow, rebellion
agalena, NL. a kind of spider; see spider
agallias, Gr. great joy; see joy
agallis, -idos, Gr. a plant; see plant
agallochon, Gr. an East Indian wood yielding a dark, aromatic resin; see resin
agalma, -atos, Gr. glory, delight, honor, statue; < agallo, glorify, exalt, rejoice; see form

agamos, Gr. unmarried, single, asexual; see alone

agan, Gr. very, much; see very

aganactico- < Gr. aganaktikos, fretful, irritable, peevish; see pain

aganos, Gr. mild, gentle, kindly; see mild

agapetos, Gr. beloved, < agape, love, charity; agapesis, affection; see love

agar, Malay for a gelatinous substance from seaweeds; see jelly

agaricum, L. (Gr. agarikon), tinder-fungus; see fungus

agaso, L. driver, hostler, groom, lackey; see servant

agastache, NL. a genus of the mint family, < Gr. agastachys, with many ears or spikes; see mint, stachys under point

agastor, Gr. near kinsman, twin; see brother

agastos, Gr. admirable; agasma, object of adoration; see agauma under honor

agasyllis, Gr. a plant of the carrot family; see carrot

agate < L. achates (Gr. Achates, river in Sicily); see stone

agathis, Gr. ball of thread; agathidion, dim., see ball; a genus of conifers, see gymnosperm

agathos, Gr. good; areion; ameinon, better; aristos, best; see good

agave < L. Agave (Gr. Agaue), a mythological woman, < agaous, noble, admirable; a genus of the amaryllis family; see amaryllis, honor

age < L. aevum, n. lifetime, period; aetas, -atis, -aetis, -atis, f. lifetime; coaeveus, of the same age; longaeveus, of great age: primeval, coeval, longevity, medieval, aged, eternal, nonage, dotage.

L. aen, -is (Gr. aion, -os), m. lifetime, age; aionios, lasting an age, everlasting: eon, Aeonium sedifolium (a crassulaceae).

L. aera, f. epoch: era.

Gr. helikia, f. time of life, age, manhood, womanhood, maturity; homeliz, -ikos, of the same age: Homelix cribratipennis (a beetle).

L. seculum, n. age, lifetime, spirit of the times, world: secular, in secula seculorum.

L. senectus, -atis, old age, senility; see senex under old

See: time, old, young, always

-age < L. -aticum, collection of, condition, state of being; see nature

agelaeo-; agelo- < Gr. agelatos, gregarious, < agelé, herd; see herd

agellus; agellus; agellus, L. dim. of ager, field; see field

agenes, Gr. of low family, mean; see poor

agenio- < Gr. ageneios, beardless; see bare

agent < L. agens, -entis, doing, strong, efficient, < ago, -actus, do; see make, strong

ager, L. field; agellus; agellus, dim.; see field

ageratum, L. (Gr. ageraton), a genus of the composite family, < ageratos, not growing old; see composite, always

agerochos, Gr. haughty, arrogant; see proud

agetos, Gr. admirable; see agauma under honor

agger, L. heap, mound; see heap

agglomeratus, L. balled, gathered into a mass; see glomus under ball

aggregatus, L. collected, clustered, united; see greg under herd

agilis, L. quick, light, nimble; see light

agitus, L. stirred up, aroused, in motion, < agito, set in motion, arouse; see arouse

aglaos, Gr. splendid, shining, bright, beautiful, noble; aglua, splendor, beauty; see light

agleuco- < Gr. agleukes, not sweet, sour; see sour

aglis, Gr. head of garlic; see onion

agma, Gr. fragment, splinter; see agmos under break

agminalis, L. of any army, < agmen, -inis, army on the march, multitude, train; see army

agnos, Gr. a chastetree; see vervain

agnostos, Gr. unknown, unknowing, ignorant of; see dull, secret

agnus, L. lamb; agnicellus; agniculus, dim.; agminus, of a lamb; see sheep
agreeable

ago < AS. agon, go away; see before
ago, -actus, L. do, make, drive, see make; < Gr. ago, lead, guide, train, see lead
-ago; -igo; -ugo, L. having the characteristics of; see nature
-agogue, Gr. that which stimulates, causes to function, induces, promotes, < agogos, leading, guiding, attracting; agoge, a carrying away, movement; see arouse
agolum, L. shepherd's staff or crook; see rod
agon, -os, Gr. gathering, assembly to see games, arena, contest; see fight
agonos, Gr. unfruitful, barren, childless; see sterile
agony < Gr. agonia, contest, pain, anguish; see pain
agora, Gr. assembly, market; see gather, trade
agos, Gr. leader, chief, see lead; curse or pollution that requires expiation or sacrifice, see curse
agostos, Gr. the bent arm; see arm
agra, Gr. catch, booty, prey, seizure; agraios, of the chase, < agreuo, take by hunting or fishing; see agreuo under hunt, disease
agarius, L. of the land; see ager under field
agraulos, Gr. dwelling in the field, living outdoors; see ager under field
agree < L. ad, to, gratis, pleasing; see harmony, yes

agreeable

L. acceptus, welcome, agreeable: acceptable.
L. affabilis, easy to speak to: affable.
L. ambrostus (Gr. ambrostos), divine, lovely, pleasant; see ambrosia under food
L. amoenus, pleasant, delightful: amenity, Passerina amoena (lazuli bunting).
L. areatus, ideally rustic; see country
Gr. arestos, pleasing, acceptable; arekos, desirous to please, obsequious; flattering, < areko, make amends, placate, please, flatter;
Gr. armenos, fitting, acceptable; see fit
L. arrisor, one who smiles on another, fawner, flatterer; see flatter
Gr. asmenistos, acceptable, welcome: Asmenistia cuculata (a moth).
Gr. aspasios; aspastos, gladly welcomed, acceptable: Aspasia.
L. assentor, -atus, agree constantly, flatter; see yes
Gr. astikos (astykos); astetes, urbane, refined, elegant, nice; see asty under town
L. blanditius, f. caress, flattery, cajolery; blanditus, agreeable, charming < blandus, of a smooth tongue, flattering, pleasant; mild: bland, blandly, blandness, blandishment, blandiloquent. Anemone blanda (Greek anemone).
Gr. charma, source of joy, delight; see joy
L. comis, courteous, kind, friendly, obliging, amiable; comitas, -atis, f. affability, friendliness: comity.
L. commodus, fitting, agreeable, proper; see fit
L. congruus, suitable, agreeable, fitting; see fit
L. consensus, agreement, concord; see consentio under harmony
L. contentus, satisfied: content, contentment.
Gr. dektos; dektikos, acceptable; see dechomai under take
L. delecto, -atus, amuse, delight, please; delectabilis, delightful, agreeable; see joy
L. delicatus, delightful, soft, tender; see soft
Gr. ephimeros, desired, delightful, agreeable: Ephemeroptera geniculata (a beetle).
Gr. epicharos, agreeable, pleasing, charming; see charis under beauty
Gr. epieros, pleasant, acceptable: Epieropsis geminata (a beetle).
Gr. ethelo-, willing, voluntary; see ethelo under wish
Gr. eucharistos, agreeable, pleasant, grateful; see charis under beauty
L. favorabilis, agreeable, auspicious: favorable.
L. festivus, pleasant, agreeable, cheerful; see joy
L. genialis, delightful, jovial, pleasant: genial, congenial, geniality.
L. gratus, beloved, pleasing, agreeable, thankful; gratiosus, full of favor, popular; see gratia under give
Gr. hekon, -los, willing, agreeable:
Gr. hestikos, agreeable, pleasing: Hesticus pictus (a bug).
L. jocundus (jucundus), pleasant, agreeable, delightful, merry, sportive; see jocus under laugh
Gr. keletikos: keleterios, charming, delightful; kelema, -atos; keletron, -os, n. charm, spell; kelessis, f. enchantment; keletes (-or), m. charmer: Celetothrips breviceps (a thrips), Cephas binotatus (a beetle), Cephas strigipennis (a fly).
Gr. laros, agreeable, pleasant, lovely: Larodryas haplocala (a moth).
L. lepidus, pleasant, agreeable, neat, elegant, witty, < lepor, -is, m. attractiveness, charm: Rhytocotreta lepida (a fossil brachiopod).
agreeable

L. libitum. pleasing, agreeable; libens, doing willingly, with pleasure; collibitum, agreeable: ad libitum, libido, quodlibetarian.
L. morigeror, -atus, comply with, endeavor to please, adapt oneself to: morigerate, morigerous.
Gr. nedymos, delightful: Nedlymoserica flavida (a beetle).
Gr. ourios. fair, prospering, favoring, happy: Uriolelops argenticoxae (a wasp).
L. placeo, -itus, please, be agreeable, satisfy; complacitus, pleased, favorable: placid, complacent, plea, displeasure, pleasure, plead, unpleasant, placebo.
L. propitius, favorable, gracious. kind: propitious, propitiate, unpropitious.
L. prosperus, agreeable, favorable: prosperous, prosperity.
Gr. tervnos, delightful, agreeable; see joy
L. vinnulus, delightful: Dicranura vinnula [vinnula] (puss-moth).
See: agree, joy, harmony, fit, beauty, love, sweet, laugh, good, yes
agremon, Gr. net; see net
agrestis, L. of the land, rural, wild; see ager under field
agreutes, Gr. hunter; see aegreno under hunt
agri-; agro- < L. ager, agrì (Gr. agros), field, open country, land; see field
agricola, L. farmer; agrícolarís, of farmers; see farmer
agrimonia, L. a genus of the rose family; see rose
agrios, Gr. wild; see nature
agriphe, Gr. harrow, rake; see rake
agrippos, Gr. wild olive; see olive
agro-, < Gr. agros, field, country; agroikós, of the country; see ager under field
agronomos, Gr. rural, wild; see ager under field
agropýron, NL. a genus of grasses; see grass
agrostis, Gr. a forage grass; see grass
agrotes, Gr. countryman; agrotikos, rustic, rural; see ager under field
agrycto-, < Gr. agryktos, not to be spoken of; see ineffable
agrynpos, Gr. sleepless, wakeful, watchful; see awake
aguro- < Gr. agouros, a youth; see young
agyia, Gr. street, highway; agyíates, neighbor; see way, neighbor
agyniak, Gr. wiseless; see alone
agyrto- < Gr. agyrto, got by begging; agyrtes, beggar, collector; agyrma, anything collected; see beggar, agra under gather
aid < OF. aide, < L. adivo, help; see help
ailanthus, NL. a genus of the quassia family; see quassia
aim < OF. esmer, < L. aestimo, judge.
Gr. boulema, -tos, Pl. design, purpose; bouleutos, devised, plotted; bouleutes, m.; bouleitís, -idos, f. adviser, planner, schemer; epiboule, f. plot, scheme; epiboulous, plotting, designing, scheming; aboulous, thoughtless. < boule, f. will, counsel; euboulia, f. good counsel; euboulous, well-advised, prudent: abulia, Euboulîs edentatus (a beetle).
L. collino-, -atus, aim, direct:
L. consilium, n. consultation, counsel, plan; see consuló under think
L. conspiratio, -onis, f. plot, agreement in plan: conspire, conspiracy.
L. destino, -atus, determine, aim at; destinatio, -onis, aim, end, goal, mark; see end
L. divígo, -rectus, aim, steer: direct, direction, indirect.
L. institutum, n. design, purpose, plan: institute, institution.
L. intentio, -onis, f. aim, purpose, < intendó, stretch towards: intention, intend.
Gr. medos, -os; pl. medea, n. counsel, plan; mestor, -os, m.; mestrís, f. adviser, counselor: Archimedes, Diomedea nigripes (an albatross), Apomestris westwoodi (a beetle).
L. meta, goal; specifically, the columns at the extremities of the Roman circus; see pillar
Gr. programma, -tos, n. public notice, prospectus, outline, or plan to be followed: program.
L. propositum, plan, design, purpose; see propositio under hypothesis
Gr. schema, -atos, n. form, shape, plan; schemation, n. dim.: scheme, schemer, schematic, Gnorimoschema gallaesolidaginis (a moth).
L. scopus, m. a mark at which to shoot:
Gr. stóchos, m. aim, shot, guess; stóchamos, m. guess, conjecture; stóchasma, -tos, n., the thing aimed, arrow, spear: Stochomys longicaudatus (a mouse), Stochas-
alcohol

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*mus exilis* (a crustacean).

See: hypothesis, mark, end

air < L. *aer*, -is, atmosphere; see wind

aëstos, Gr. unseen; see secret

aithales (aeithales), Gr. evergreen; see green

aizoon, L. an evergreen plant; see zoe under life

ajuga, L. a kind of mint; see mint

al, Ar. the : alchemy, algebra, alfalfa, admiral, elixir, Algol, apricot, artichoke, hute, Harun al Raschid.

al- < L. ad, to; see to

ala, L. wing; see wing

alabaster, L. a kind of gypsum, usually white, used in carving; also a kind of calcite; see gypsum

alabe, Gr. a kind of ink; see ink

alabeta, L. (Gr. alabes), a Nile fish; see fish

alacer, L. lively, active, brisk, eager; *alacritas*, -atis, briskness, ardor, eagerness; see life

alalos, Gr. speechless, dumb; see silent

alaos, Gr. blind; see blind

alapa, L. box on the ear; see strike

alapadnos, Gr. feeble, weak; see weak

alaris; alarius, L. of the wing; see ala under wing

alastos, Gr. unforgettable, unceasing, avenging; *alastor*, avenger; see punish

alaternus, L. a buckthorn; see buckthorn

alatus, L. winged, < ala, wing; *alicia; alula*, dim.; see wing

alauda, L. lark; see lark

alazon, Gr. vagabond, impostor, quack, braggart; see lie

albarius, L. plasterer; see plaster


Gr. *aithia*, f. probably a shearwater: *Aethia islandica* (a bird).

NL. *diomedea*, f. a genus of albatrosses, < *Diomedes*, a Trojan hero: *Diomedea migripes* (black-footed albatross).


NL. *fulmarus*, m. a genus of the family Procellaridae: *Fulmarus glacialis* (fulmar).

NL. *oceanodroma*, f. a genus of petrels: *Oceanodroma fucata* (fork-tailed petrel).

NL. *puffinus*, m. a shearwater: puffin, *Puffinus griseus* (sooty shearwater).

albizzia, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean

albugo, L. a white spot, a disease of the eye; see albus under white

album, L. list, register; see list

albumen, L. white of an egg; see protein

alburnum, L. sapwood of trees; see wood

albus, L. white; *albidus; albulus*, whitish; *albico*, whiten; see white

alca, NL. a genus of birds including the auks; see auk

alcaeo- < Gr. *alkaios*, strong; see alke under strong

alcea, L. (Gr. *alkea*), a kind of mallow; see mallow

alcedo, L. kingfisher; see kingfisher

alces, L. (Gr. *alke*), elk; see deer

Alcestis, L. (Gr. *Alkestis*), wife of Admetus, whose life she saved by offering her own; see give

alcesto- < Gr. *alkestis*, a fish; see fish

alchemilla, NL. a genus of the rose family; see rose

alciobius, L. (Gr. *alkibios*), a kind of bugloss; see borage

alcimo- < Gr. *alkimos*, strong, stout, brave; see alke under strong

alcohol < Ar. *alcohol*; the suffix -ol signifies an alcohol: alcoholic, alcoholism, acetol, cholesterol, ketol, sterol, glycerol, carbinol, santanol, tribromethanol (avertin), aldehyde.

Suf. -hyl, -yl, < Gr. hyle, wood, stuff, material; generally an alcohol: methyl, ethyl, benzy1, ceryl, cetyl, cinnamy1, glyceryl, isopropyl, acetylsalicylate.

Pref. methyl-, < Gr. methy, wine, hyle, wood, material; pertaining to the hydrocarbon radical in wood alcohol: methyl alcohol (methanol), methy1amine, methylate, methylene, methane, diazomethane.

alcyon, L. (Gr. alkyon), kingfisher; see kingfisher

alcyonium, L. (Gr. alkyonium), polyp; see coral

aldehyde < alcohol dehydrogenatum, that is, an alcohol deprived of some of its hydrogen; a compound having the CHO group: formaldehyde, benzaldehyde, salicylaldehyde.

Pref. acrlyo-, pertaining to derivatives of the aldehyde acrolein: acrylic acid, acrylate, acryyl, polymethyl methacrylate.

alder < AS. a1er, akin to G. erle, L. alnus.

L. alnus, f. alder; alnus, of alder; alneus, Alnus rugosa (an alder), Viburnum alnifolium (hobblebush), Alniphyllum fortunei (China bells), Microsphaera alni (a fungus).

Gr. klettra, f. alder; now a genus of the heath family; see heath

ale < AS. alu, see beer; < Gr. ale, a wandering, see wander

alea, L. a game of chance with dice; aleator, dice-player, gamester, see play; Gr. ales, warmth, heat, see heat

alec, L. sauce prepared from small fish; see sauce

alecto- < Gr. aletos, unceasing, see always; not to be told, see secret

alector, L. (Gr. aletor; alektryon), cock; see chicken

alectro- < Gr. aletros, unmarried; see alone

alema, Gr. flour, meal; see aleuron under flour

alemon; aletes, Gr. wanderer, rover; see ale under wander

aleos (eleos), Gr. astray, distraught, crazed; see eleos under mad

alert < F. a l'erte, on watch; see awake

-alles, L. suffix used to form names of plant orders; see class

aletho- < Gr. alethes, true, real; aletheia, truth; see true

aletos, Gr. a grinding; aletes, grinder, wanderer; aletris, female slave who ground grain, < aleo, grind; see grind, wander

aleuron, Gr. flour, see flour

alexeter, Gr. guard, defender; alexesis, defense; alexis, help, < alezo, avert, defend, ward off; see guard

alga, L. seaweed: algae, algoid, algology, algid, algin, algic, algivorous.

L. chara, f. a kind of plant; name now applied to a genus of algae: Characeae, Chara crinita (a stonewort).

L. conferva, f. an aquatic plant; a genus of algae: Confervoideae, Conferva bombycina (a seaweed), Nitella confervacea (a characead), Potamogeton confervoides (a pondweed).

L. fucus, m. rock-lichen; a genus of seaweeds; fuco1d, fucivorous, Fucus vesiculosus (a rockweed), Roccella fuciformis (a lichen yielding orchil), fucose, Fucales, Didymosphaeria fucicola (a fungus).

NL. laminaria, f. a genus of seaweeds: Laminaria digitata (fan-kelp).

Gr. phykos, -eos, n. alga, seaweed; phykarion; phykion, n. dim.: phycology, phycocyanin, Rhodophyceae, Chlorophyceae, Calamophycus septum (a fossil plant).

Pg. sargasso, m. gulfweed, < sarga, f. grape: Sargasso Sea, Sargassum natans (a seaweed).

L. ulva, f. sedge; now applied to a genus of seaweeds: Ulva latissima (sea-lettuce), Hydrobzia ulvae (a snail).

-algia < Gr. algos, pain, < algeo, feel pain, suffer; see pain

algidus, L. cold, < algeo, feel cold, be cold; see cold

alibas, -antos, Gr. corpse; see body

alibi, L. elsewhere, at another place, with some other person; alias, another (time, person, occasion, name); see other

alibilis, L. nourishing; see a1o under eat

alica, L. spelt (probably emmer); alicarius, of spelt; see grain

alicula, L. a light, upper garment; see garment

alienus, L. foreign, strange, not related; alieno, -atus, estrange, drive insane; see strange, change

aliger, L. winged; see a1o under wing
alimentum, L. food; alimentarius, of food; see alo under eat
alimmato- < Gr. aleimma, -tos, fat, oil, unguent; see aleiphar under fat
alimonium, L. sustenance, support; see receive
aliphato- < Gr. aleiphar, -atos, fat, oil, unguent; aleipho, anoint with oil; see fat
alipha, L. (Gr. aleiptes), trainer and teacher in gymnastic schools; see teach
aliquot, L. some, few, an indefinite number; see few
-alis, L. pertaining to, having the nature or quality of; see nature
alisma, Gr. a water plant; see waterweed
aliso- < Gr. aleison, cup, goblet; see cup
alitema, Gr. sin, offense; alitros, sinful; see fault
alitus; altus < L. alo, nourish, feed; see eat
alius, L. another, other; see other
alkali < OF. alcali, < Ar. al galiy, ashes of saltwort (Salsola kali): alkaline, alkaloid, alkalosis, kalium (K), Alcaligenes (Brucella) melitensis (bacterium causing Malta fever).
L. liz, -icis, m. ashes, lye; lizivia, f. lye; liziviatus, made into lye: lixiviate.
all < AS. eall, the entire quantity or extent: altogether, withal, wherewithal, all-embracing, heal-all, almighty, All-Hallows, alone.
L. absolutus, finished, perfect, complete, unfettered, < absolute, loosen, free: absolute, absolutely, absolutum.
Gr. adektos, unbiten, ungnawed, unmolested:
L. admodum, completely, fully, wholly, very; see very
Gr. akios, not worm-eaten: Acaecorhis lutecens (a gastropod).
Gr. autokrates, absolute, having full power: autocrat, autocracy.
Gr. artios, complete, perfect, even (as applied to numbers): artiodactyl, Artiocotylus speciosus (a turbellarian), Artionyx gaudryi (an Oligocene mammal), Artioppyryx elegans (a lacewing), Artioposthia triangulata (a worm).
Gr. atrooos, assembled in crowds, collected all at once, once for all, the whole mass; see number
L. catholicus (Gr. katholikos), universal, general: catholic, Catholicism.
L. compleo, -etus, fulfill, finish: expletus, complete, perfect: completion, incomplete, expletive.
L. cunctus, all, the whole; cunctalis, general: Non sibi, sed cunctis.
Gr. despotikos, absolute, inclined to tyranny: despot, despotic, despotism.
Gr. ekpleos, complete, entire: Ecpleopus gaudichaudi (a lizard).
L. funditus, entirely, totally, completely:
Gr. holos, whole, complete, all; holikos, universal, general: holoblastic, hograph, holohedral, holomorphic, catholic, Holodiscus disolor (a rosacead), Holosteon umbellatum (jagged chickweed).
L. idealis, existing in idea, perfect: ideal, idealistic.
L. illabjectus, unbroken, unimpaired, unshaken:
L. illeasus, unhurt, unimpaired: Brachydere ellesus (a beetle).
L. illibatus, undiminished, unimpaired; illibitus, incapable of diminution: Phalaena illibata (a moth).
L. incolumnis, unimpaired, safe, sound, entire, whole; see columnis under safe
L. incomminutus, not broken, entire:
L. indiscissus, undivided, entire:
L. indiscretus, unseparated, undivided, closely connected; see one
L. indisperitibus, indivisible:
L. indivisisus, undivided; individuus; indivisibilis, not to be divided: indivisible, individual, Psilepyris indivisus (a wasp).
L. infractus, unbroken: Cicindela infracta (a beetle).
L. intactus, untouched, unhurt, chaste, whole: intact.
L. integer, -gra, -grum, whole, entire, complete, perfect; integritas, -atis, f. completeness, soundness; integro, -atus, make whole, restore: integer, integrity, entire, integrate, disintegration, integral, Ceanothus integerrimus (deerbrush), Rhus integristolia (lemonade-sumac).
Gr. oikoumenikos, worldwide, universal, general; see oikoumene under world
L. omnis, all: omnipotent, omniscience, omnibus, omnipresent, omnivoruous, Phymatomichium omnivorum (a root-rot fungus).
Gr. pal-, pam-, pan-, pasi- < pas, pantos, all, the whole, every, very; pampan, quite whole; hapas, quite ali; sympas, all together, all at once; palleukos, all white: panacea, Pantheon, panorama, panegyric, pandemonium, Pandora, pasigraphy, panoply, Pan-American, diapason, pamphagous, pamphlet, pantaloons, pantomime, Palermo, pantograph, pantology, Panax trifolium (dwarf ginseng), Pastophila bilineolata (a moth), Pamphila linea (a butterfly), Pamborus elongatus.
(a beetle), Pamphagus cucullatus (a grasshopper), Pantolestes longicaudus (an Eocene mammal), Pantolambda bathmodon (a Paleocene mammal), Pancratium conariense (a sea-daffodil).

L. perfectus, complete, finished: perfect, perfection, imperfect.
L. plenus, full, complete; see abundance
L. solutus, f. entire, complete: solemn, solicitude.
L. summa, f. the entire quantity; summalis, of a sum or whole; consummo, -atus, sun up, complete: sum, summary, summarily, summit, consummate, summum bonum.

Gr. teleos; teleos, having reached its end, finished, complete, perfect, < teleo, complete, fulfill, accomplish; see telos under end
L. totus, all, whole; totietas, -atis, f. the whole: total, teetotaler, factotum, in toto, tuitsan, totitive, totiety.

See: one, number, abundance, and, health, safe, very
allago- < Gr. allage, change, exchange; allagma, that which is given in exchange, price, < allasso, change, alter; see change, trade
allanto- < Gr. allas, -antas, sausage; see sausage
allatus < L. affero, bring, carry; see fero under carry
allagatio, L. assertion of proof, excuse; see excuse
allegory < Gr. allegoria, a metaphorical story; see story, FIGURES OF SPEECH under form
allelo- < Gr. allelon, one another, reciprocal; see alternate
allergy < NL. allergia, sensitivity to inoculation with foreign substances; see disease
alley < OF. ater, go, < L. ambulo, go, walk; see walk, way
alligator < Sp. el lagarto, < L. ille, that, lacerta, lizard; see reptile
allistos, Gr. inexorable; see merciless
allius, L. struck against; see laedo under strike
allium, L. garlic; see onion
allo- < Gr. allos, other; alladapos; allokotos; allophylus; allotrios, of another kind or race, foreign, strange; see other, strange
alloeo- < Gr. alloioi, of another kind, different; see different
allow < OF. alower, < L. ad, to, locus, place; see let
alloy < F. aloyer, < L. ad, to, ligo, bind; see mix
allusio, L. a direct or indirect reference; see FIGURES OF SPEECH under form
alluvium, L. detritus deposited by running water; see luo under wash
ally < F. allier, < L. ad, to, ligo, bind; see companion
allyl-, < L. allium, garlic; pertaining to C3H5 compounds found in garlic and onions; see opinion
almond < OF. almande, < L. amygdala (Gr. amygdale); see peach
almost < AS. ealmaest, nearly; see near
almus, L. nourishing, cherishing, fostering, kind, bountiful; see guard
alnus, L. alder; alnus, of alder; see alder
alochos, Gr. bedfellow, spouse; see companion
alocho- < Gr. alox, -okos, furrow; see furrow
aloe, Gr. aloe; see lily
alogos, Gr. speechless, irrational, absurd; alogistos, silly, alogia, absurdity; see fool
alone < AS. eall, all, an, one: loneliness, lonesome.
L. agamus (Gr. agamos), unmarried (bachelor), single, asexual: agamic.
Gr. ageiton, -os, neighborless, isolated, solitary: Ageiton ater (a fly), Agiton idiotita (a moth).
Gr. agymnax; agynos, wiseless:
Gr. alektros, unbedded, unmarried: Allectrosaurus olsenii (a dinosaur).
Gr. ametor, -os, motherless: Ametor rudisculptus (a beetle).
Gr. anchoretas, m. one who has retired from the world, hermit, recluse; anchoresis, f. retirement: anchorite.
Gr. anandros, without men, husbandless, single: Anandra capriciosa (a beetle).
Gr. anamitatos, unsociable:
Gr. amyphos, without bride, unwedded: Amyphochaeta fuscineris (a fly).
Gr. aphilos, friendless: Aphilactus virginiensis (a wasp).
Gr. apoxyz, separated, single; see apozexis under free
Gr. aprosmiktos, isolated, solitary: Aprosmictus scapulatus (a bird).
Gr. aprosmilos, unsociable:
Gr. asketikos, practicing extreme self-denial, solitary devotion: ascetic, asceticism.
Gr. astibos, untrodden, desert; apostibes, off the road, solitary: Apostibes griseolineata (a moth).
Gr. ataurotos, unwedded, virgin:
Gr. autos, self; automatos, self-moving, spontaneous; philautos, loving oneself, selfish: automatic, autograph, autobiography, autosuggestion, automobile, automerat, autonomy, autointoxication, autopsys, autotomy, Autoplectus torticornis (a beetle).
L. avisus, out of the way, unfrequented, remote, solitary: see via under way
Gr. azyx. -ygos, unyoked, solitary, bastard: Azygophleps scalaris (a moth).
ML. baccalaureus, m. apprentice, single man who has never married: bachelor, A.B., baccalaureate, Baccalaureus verrucosus (a barnacle).
L. coelebs. -ibis, unmarried (man), bachelor, single; caelebatus, pertaining to single life: celibate, celibacy, Fringilla coelebs (European chaffinch).
L. cellulanus, m. hermit, recluse; solitary: Meta cellulana (a spider).
Gr. chera, widow: see woman
L. dissocialis, selfish, unsocial, < dissociio, -atus, separate from fellowship: dissocial, disassociate.
L., Gr. ego, I, myself: egoist, egotistical, Ego, egoism.
Gr. eidikes, specific, special:
Gr. ekosilos, feeding at home, living at one's own cost:
Gr. eremos, solitary, lonely; eremia, f. desert, solitude, wilderness; eremikos, of solitude; eremites, m. hermit: eremite, hermit, eremitical. Eremocitrus glauca (desert-lime), Cordylanthus eremicus (Death Valley birdbake), Gilia eremica (desert-gilia), Eremurus robustus (a lily), Eremobates cinereus (a solpugid).
Gr. hekastos, every, each; hekateros, singly, either: Hecatosthylus monetarium (a legume).
Gr. hesychastes, m. hermit:
AS. ic. I: I.
Gr. idios, one's own, personal, individual, distinct, peculiar; idikos, special, peculiar, one's own; idiotikos, private, unskillful; idiores, peculiar, peculiar; idiates, m. recluse, hermit; idino, live in retirement; idiom, -atos, n. a peculiarity of language; idiomatiokos, peculiar: idiom, idiot, idiotic, idiosyncrasy, hydiodorphic, idiosblast. Idiopogon uranopola (a moth), Idiogenes otides (a cestode), Idiastes costatus (a beetle), Pseudidiops caeruleus (a spider), Idiurus macrotis flying mouse-squirrel.
L. incomitatus, unaccompanied, alone: Orthoceras incomitatum (a fossil cephalopod).
L. incomparabilis, that cannot be equalled, matchless, peerless: incomparable.
L. increatus, uncreated, self-existent:
L. infestus, unwept, unlemanted:
L. innubus; innuptus, unmarried: Buprestis innuba (a beetle).
L. inuvorus, unmarried (man):
L. ipse, self: ipse dixit, neipseed, ipseidixit.
NL. isolatus, detached, separated, < It. sola, < L. insula, island: isolated.
Gr. lipernes, homeless, outcast: Lipernes perspectus (a beetle).
Gr. monachos, single, solitary; m. monk; monache, f. nun: Monachocrinus seza- diatitio (a crinoid), Monachus tropicalis (West Indian seal), Myopsllacus monachus (green parakeet). Munich, Des Moines, Porthetria monacha (a moth).
Gr. moneres, single, solitary; monios, solitary, ferocious: see monos under one
L. nonmus, m. monk; nonna, f. nun: nun.
Gr. oios, alone, singular, unique, peculiar; oiobios, living alone: Oeophronistus australicus (a beetle).
L. orbus, bereft of parents; orba, f. orphan; orbo, -atus, bereave: Eurathrus orbatus (a beetle).
L. orphamus (Gr. orphanos), bereft; orphanistes, m. one who cares for orphans: Tulipa orphanidea (Spartan tulip). Huerfano County (Colo.)
L. peculiaris, one’s own, singular: peculiar, Actinotrypa peculiaris (a fossil bryozoan).
L. privus, alone, each, single; privatus, individual; privilegium, n. a law in favor of an individual, special right: private, privilege, privacy, privily, privy, privater, deprive, deprivation.
L. proprius, one’s own, special, particular, distinctive: proper, appropriate, property, propriety.
L. reclusus; seclusus, shut up, separated, removed; see separate
L. se, apart, aside; see separate
L. segrez. -egis, apart, separate; see separate
AS. self, self: selfish, selvage, himself, themselves.
alone
L. seorsus, apart, separate, severed; see separate
L. singularis, alone, solitary; singulus, one: single, singular, singularity.
L. solus, alone; solitarius, alone; solitudo, -inis, f. lonely place, desert; Sp. soledad, solitude, desert; solivagus, wandering alone, solitary: sole, solo, solitary, solitaire, solitude, soliloquy, solipsism, sullen, desolation, Buteo solitarius (a Hawaiian hawk), Stilbocoris solivagus (a bug).
L. specialis, individual, particular: special, specialty, especially.
L. sui, sibi, se, oneself, himself, herself, itself; suus, his, her, its: suicide, suicidism, sui generis.
L. umbratils, in retirement, private; see umbra under shade
L. unicus, only sole, singular: unique.
See: one, separate, different, selfish, free
alopeco- < Gr. alopec, -ekos, fox, see fox; alopecia, mange in foxes, baldness, see bare
alopecurus, NL. foxtail-grass; see grass
aloha, L. shad; see shad
alpestris, L. of high mountains; see alpinus under mountain
alpha, Gr. first letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
alphema, Gr. contract sum; alphasis, gain; see gain
alphetes, L. fox, see fox
alphiton, -itis, n. place of sacrifice: altarage, altarpiece.
L. ara, f. altar, pyre; arula, f. dim.: Ara.
Gr. bemos, m. base, stand, altar:
Gr. thymele, f.; thysisterion, n. place of sacrifice, altar: thymele.
alter, L. the other; see other, change, alternate
alternare, L. the other; see other, change, alternate
alternate < L. alternus, first one then the other successively, reciprocal: alternation. alternative, alternating, Alternanthera amoena (an amaranth), Cornus alternifolia (a dogwood), Alternaria brassicaceae (a mold).
Gr. allerx; enallax; parallax, crosswise, alternate, in turn: parallax.
Gr. alellow, one another, reciprocal: alellowmorph, parallel, alellowtaxy.
Gr. amoebaloe, alternate, reciprocal; see amebo under change
Gr. andokaden, alternately:
L. mutus, exchanging like for like, reciprocal: mutual, mutuality.
ME. or. < AS. awther, alternative; or.
L. reciprocus, returning, back and forth, alternating; reciprico, -atus, return, move
back and forth, alternate: reciprocal, reciprocity, reciprocate, reciprocornus.
See: change, cross, zigzag under slope
althaea, L. (Gr. althao), a mallow; see mallow
althos, Gr. a healing, medicine; see heal
altilis, L. fattened; rich, nourishing; see alo under eat
altrix, L. nourisher, wet-nurse; see nurse
altus, L. high; altiusculus, dim.; altitudo, height; see high
alucita, L. gnat; see fly
aluminum < L. alumen, -inis, n. alum: alum, alumina, aluminate, aluminiferous, duralumin, aluminosis, aluminite, aluminosilicate, aluminoferric. See elements under thing
alumnus; alumna, L. foster-child, pupil, < alumnus, nourish, bring up, educate; see child
aluta, L. a kind of soft leather; alutaceus, of soft leather; see leather
alveus, L. cavity, trough, pit, hollow, channel; alveolus, dim; alveatus, hollowed out; alvearium, beehive, kneading-trough; see hollow, hive
alvus, L. belly, womb, hold of a ship; see belly
always < AS. eall, all, weg, way.
AS, a, always; ON. ei, ever: aye, each, either, every, ever, no, never.
Gr. aei, ever, always: aeichronios; acidios; aeigenes; aeizoos, ever-living, everlasting; aeichloros; aeiphylllos; acithales, evergreen: acopathy, Draba aizoon (a whittlowwort).

L. aeternus, < aetivturus, immortal, everlasting: eternal, eternity.
Gr. aegeros, not growing old, unwithering: Achillea aegeratum (sweet yarrow).
Gr. aionios, lasting for an age, perpetual; see aeon under age
Gr. akatalektos; alektos, incessant, unceasing: acatalectic.
Gr. akoros, unceasing: Acorostoma medicatum (a moth).

L. ambulatorius (Gr. amarantos), unfading, imperishable; m. a never-fading flower: Amaranthum, Amaranthus spinosus (spiny amaranth).
Gr. ambrosia, f. food of the gods that gave immortality; ambrosios; ambrotos, immortal, divine, excellent: ambrosia, Ambrose, ambrosial, ambrophyte, Ambrosia pumila (dwarf ragweed).

Gr. anekleiptos, endless, incessant:
Gr. anostos, unreturning, irrevocable; Anostostoma opacum (a katydid).
Gr. apalaiotos, not growing old:
Gr. apaustos, unceasing: Apaustus menes (a butterfly).

Gr. aphthartos, undecaying, incorruptible, immortal: Aphthartus ornatus (a fossil shrimp).
Gr. aphthitos, imperishable, immortal, unchanging:
Gr. asapes, not likely to decay:
L. assidus, constant, steady, busy; see busy
Gr. ateleutos, endless, eternal: Ateleute linearis (a wasp).
Gr. atanatios, undying, immortal: athanasia, f. immortality: tansy, Athanasius.
Gr. atropos, unchangeable, eternal, inflexible; f. one of the three Fates: Atropos, atropine, Atropos pulsatorium (a psocid), Atropa belladonna (belladonna).

L. constant, steady, firm, unchanging: constant, constancy, Constantinople.
L. continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted, successive; see one
Gr. diateles, continuous, incessant:
Gr. dienekes, continuous, unbroken: Dieneces clarkiae (a moth).
Gr. emmenes, abiding, persistent, steadfast; see stand
Gr. empedos, firm, steadfast, lasting; see stand
L. immarcescibilis, unfading:
L. immortalis, undying: immortal, immortality, immortalize, immortelle.
L. impausibilis, unceasing, incessant:
L. impubribilis, incorruptible, not liable to decay:
L. incessibalis; incessans, unceasing; incessant.
L. incorruptibilis, imperishable: incorruptible, corruption.
L. indeciens, -entis, unfilling, continuous:
L. indelebilis, imperishable; see indeible
L. indeinens, -entis, incessant:
L. indissolubilis, that cannot be loosened, indestructible, imperishable: indissoluble, indissolubly.
L. inextrclaimbibilis, immortal: inextermirable.
L. inedabillis, incessant:
L. irrevoicabilis, that cannot be recalled, unchangeable: irrevocable.
L. fugis, continual, perpetual, perennial:
Gr. katamonos, permanent: Catamonus cribarius (a beetle).
L. perennis, through the years, everlasting; perennial, Lupinus perennis (a lupine).
L. permanens, -tis, remaining forever, enduring: permanent, permafrost.
L. perpetuos, continuous, lasting; perpes, -etis, continuous, unending; perpetualis, constant, permanent: perpetual, perpetuity.
Gr. photinix, -ikos, a fabulous bird symbolic of resurrection and immortality: phoenix, Phoenix (Ariz.).
L. semper, always; sempiternus, everlasting, eternal: sempiternal, Sic semper tyrannis, Semperivium arenarium (sand-houseleek), Sedum sempervivoides (a houseleek). Sequoia sempervirens (redwood), Begonia semperviflora (a begonia).
Gr. synochos, holding together, unintermitted, incessant: Synochodaeus modestus (a beetle).

See: indeible, stand, age, long, green, one

alycto- < Gr. alyktos, to be shunned; see shun

alypos, Gr. without pain, causing no pain or grief, harmless; alypon, a plant with pain-killing properties; see painless

alysmos, Gr. disquiet, restlessness, < alysko, wander uneasily; alyo, be at a loss, be ill at ease; see move

alyssum, L. (Gr. alysson), a genus of the mustard family; see mustard

alysos, Gr. continuous, unbroken; see one

alytus, Gr. continuous, unbroken; see one

alyxis, Gr. an escape, < alysko, escape, flee from; see alyktos under shun
ama, L. (Gr. amo), water-bucket, pail; see bucket
amabilis, L. lovely, < amo, -atus, love; see love
amalla, Gr. sheaf; see bundle
amalos, Gr. soft, tender, weak; see soft
amanita, Gr. a kind of fungus; see fungus
amara, Gr. trench, conduit, irrigation ditch; see ditch
amaracum, L. (Gr. amarakon), marjoram; amaracinus, of marjoram; see mint
amaranth < L. amaranthus (Gr. amaranthos), m. a never-fading flower; unfading, imperishable; Amaranthus [Amaranthus] retroflexus (redroot-amaranth).

NI. celosia, f. a genus of the amaranth family: Celosia floribunda (a cockscomb).
L. gromphaena, f. a kind of amaranth: Gomphrena [Gromphaena] globosa (globe-amaranth).
amarus, L. bitter; amarulentus, very bitter; amaritudo, bitterness; see bitter
amarygma, Gr. a sparkle, twinkle, < amaryso, sparkle, twinkle; see light
amaryllis, -idis, L. (Gr. Amaryllis, -idos, a shepherdess), f. a genus of monocotyle-
donous plants: amaryllid, Amaryllidaceae, Amaryllis vitatta (an amaryllis).
L. agave (Gr. Agave, a mythological woman), f. a genus of the amaryllis family: agavose, Agave americana (century-plant), Eryngium agavifolium (an umbelli-
er).”
L. hypoxis, f. a genus of the amaryllis family: Hypoxis stellata (a stargrass).
L. narcissus (Gr. narkissos), m. a genus of the amaryllis family; narcissus, of narcissus: Narcissus (Narcissus poeticus), Narcissus jonquilla (jonquil), Narcissus pseudonarcissus (daffodil), Anemone narcissiflora (an anemone).
L. pancratium (Gr. pankraton), n. a genus of the amaryllis family: Pancratium maritimum (sea-daffodil).
amathos, Gr. sand, sandy soil; see ammos under sand
amator; amatrix, L. lover; amatorculus, dim.; amatorius, loving; see amor under love
amauros, Gr. dark, dim. obscure; see dim
amaze < AS. amasian, stupefy, confound; see wonder
Amazon, Gr. one of a race of warrior women, a strong, masculine woman; see woman
ambagactus, L. vassal, dependent; see servant
ambagiousus, L. full of digressions: see ambages under around
amber < OF. ambre, < ML. ambra, < Ar. anbar, a fossilized resin: ambergris, amber. Pomander, Liquidambar orientalis (a sweetgum), Electrocoris fuscus (a fossil bug).
L. aromatites, m. a kind of amber:
L. electram (Gr. elektron), n. amber; electrical terms: electron, electricity, Elect-
rocoris klebei (a fossil ant in Baltic amber)
L. geslous (glessos), n. amber; glessarius, of amber: glessite.
L. longurium, a kind of amber or perhaps some amber-colored stone, said to have been formed from lizard urine; see longurium under lizard
L. lyncurium (Gr. lynkurion), a kind of amber or perhaps some amber-colored stone, said to have been formed from lynx urine; see stone
L. sacal, n. Egyptian amber:
L. sacrum, n. Scythian amber:
L. succinum, n. amber; succinus, of amber; succinaceus, amber-colored: succinic, succinate, succineite, succinoidase, succinylsulfathiazole, Succinea aurea (a gastro-
pod), Pinus succinifera (a fossil pine from Baltic amber).
See: resin, electricity, brown
ambl-, L. around; ambio, -itus, go around; see around, eo under move
ambico- < Gr. ambiz, -ikos, cup, beaker; see cup
ambiga, L. cap of a still; see cap
ambiguus, L. changeable, uncertain, doubtful, of double meaning; see doubt
ambitious, L. desiring excessively; see ambitio under wish
ambitus, L. encircling, surrounding; orbit, course; see ambi- under around
amblossom, Gr. abortion, < amblishko, cause abortion; see abortion
amblys, Gr. blunt, obtuse; see dull
ammon, Gr. ridge, crest, rim, pulpil; see border, table
ambrosia, Gr. food of the gods that gave immortality; ambrosias; ambrotos, im-
 mortal, divine, excellent, see always; a composite, see composite
ambulo, -atus, L. walk, go; ambulacrum, walk; ambulator; ambulatrix, walker; see walk

ambulyx, NL. a kind of moth; see moth

ambush < OF. embuscher (G. busch), go into the woods; see trap

ambyco- < Gr. ambyx, -ykos, cup; see ambix under cup

ameba (amoeba), NL. a protozoan, < Gr. amoibe, change, exchange, alternation; amoibaios, interchanging, alternate, reciprocal; see protozoan, change

amelanchier, NL. serviceberry; a genus of the rose family; see rose

ameletos, Gr. unworthy of care; see neglect

amellus, L. a purple aster; see composite

amenenos, Gr. feeble, weak; see weak

amentum, L. thong, strap, catkin; see catkin

amerimnos, Gr. free from care, unconcerned, driving care away; see rest

amersis, Gr. deprivation; see amredo under take

ames, -itis, L. pole; see pillar

amethyst < L. amethystus (Gr. amethystos), a preventive of drunkenness, a precious stone; amethystinus, of amethyst, like amethyst; see stone

ametos, Gr. motherless; see alone

ametos, Gr. harvest; ameter, -os; ametris, -idos, reaper; ameterion, sickle; see reap, sickle

ametros, Gr. beyond measure, immense; see large

amia, Gr. a kind of tunny; see tunny

amiantos, Gr. unspotted, pure, see pure; asbestus, see asbestus

amicarius, L. procurer of a mistress, amica; see prostitute

amicto- < Gr. amiktos, immiscible, unmixed, pure; see pure

amiculum, L. mantle, cloak; amicio, -ictus, wrap about, clothe, cover; see garment

amicus, L. friend, friendly; amicus, dim., dear friend; see friend

amido-, amino-, ammon- < ammoniakos, pertaining to the temple of Jupiter Ammon at Siwa oasis in Libya; < Egypt. Amun (Amen), the sun god, represented with ram's horns; compounds having the NH2 radical, derivatives of ammonia; imido-, imino-, variants of amido- and amino- and denoting NH compounds: amide, carbamide, aminol, trimethylamine, amidase, amphetamine, ammonia, ammonium, ammoniacal, ammonite, amidenaphthol, aminobenzene- (aniline), sulfamilamide, N-trichloromethylthio-tetrahydrophthalimide, cavitamic acid, vitamin, imide, imine, imidazolyl, acetoxime, acetaldoxime, Ovis ammon (argali), Pharaonaster ammon (a fossil echinoid). Why is the head of Alexander the Great on the coins of Lysimachus adorned with ram's horns?

amis, -idos, Gr. chamber-pot; amidion, dim.; see pot

amissus, L. dismissed, lost; amissibilis, that may be lost; see lose

amita, L. aunt; amitinus, cousin; see kin

ammi; ammium, L. (Gr. ammi), a genus of the carrot family; see carrot

ammonia < Gr. ammoniakos, pertaining to the temple of Jupiter Ammon at Siwa oasis in Libya; see amido-

ammos, Gr. sand; see sand

annacum, L. pelitory; see pellitory

amnesia, Gr. forgetfulness; see forget

annis, L. stream of water, river; amniculus, dim. brook; amnicus, of a stream; see stream

annos, Gr. lamb; amnion, dim., the membrane around the fetus; see sheep, membrane

amoeba, L. (Gr. amoibe), change; a protozoan; see change, protozoan

amoenus, L. pleasant, delightful; amoenitas, pleasantness; see agreeable

amolgaeo- < Gr. amolgaioi, of milk; see amelktos under milk

amolgeus, Gr. milk-pail; see bucket

amolgos, Gr. dead of night; see night

amomos, Gr. blameless; see innocent

amomum, L. (Gr. amomon), an aromatic plant; a genus of the ginger family; see ginger

among < AS. on, in, gemange, crowd; see in, with, middle, herd, number
anagallis, Gr. pimpernel; see primrose
anagyris; anagyrós, Gr. a bean-trefoil; see bean
analcido- < Gr. analkís, -idos, weak, feeble; see weak
analecto- < Gr. analektós, choice, select; see lego under choose
analemma, Gr. support, frame, sling; see frame
analeptera, Gr. bucket; see bucket
anallacto- < Gr. anallaktós, unchangeable; see stand
analogos, Gr. conformable, proportionate; see like
analoma, Gr. cost, outlay; see pay
analitos, Gr. insatiate; see hunger
analyze < Gr. ana, back, lyo, loose; see separate, judge
anambatos, Gr. unmounted, unbroken; see nature
anamestos, Gr. filled full; see mestos under abundance
ananas, NL. pineapple; see pineapple
anancæum, L. a large cup that must be drained on a wager; see cup
ananco- < Gr. ananke, force, compulsion, necessity, see strong; anankaion, prison, see pen
anandros, Gr. unmarried, husbandless; see alone
ananepsis, Gr. recovery; see return
anantes, Gr. uphill, steep; see slope
anapetes, Gr. wide open, expanded; see open
anaphalís, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite
anaphes, Gr. tasteless, insipid, not to be touched; see tasteless
anaphrygmos, Gr. confusion; see confusion
anarhyster, Gr. bucket; see bucket
anarsios, Gr. hostile, strange; see against
anas, L. duck; anaticula, dim., duckling; anatinus, of ducks; see duck
anasa, NL. a genus of bugs; see bug
anasceto, Gr. endurable; see let
anasobe, Gr. disturbance, tumult; see confusion
anassa, Gr. queen, lady; see anax under govern
anastater, Gr. destroyer; see destroy
anastomosis, Gr. a new outlet; formation of a network; see net
anathema, Gr. curse; see curse
anatinus, L. of ducks; see anas under duck
anatole, Gr. a rising, sunrise, east; see east
anatomy < L. anatomia (Gr. anatome), a cutting up, dissection; see separate
anatos, Gr. harmless; see safe
anax, Gr. lord, master, king; anaxios, royal; see govern
anaxios, Gr. unworthy, worthless; see worthless
anaxyris, Gr. trousers; see trousers
ancala, L. (Gr. ankale), the bent arm, see arm; ankalos, armful, bundle, see bundle
-ançe; -ancy; -ence; -ency < L. -antia, -entia, pertaining to, quality, state; see nature
anceps, L. two-headed, two-sided, double, ambiguous, uncertain, dangerous; see two, head
ancestor < L. antecessor, forerunner; see kin, before
anchauros, Gr. near the morning; see dawn
anchi-, Gr. near; anchion; anchöt eros; asson, nearer; anchistos, nearest; see near
anchialos, Gr. near the sea; see hals under sea
anchistinos, Gr. close, crowded, in heaps; see thick
ancho, Gr. press tight, choke, throttle; anchone, a throttling, strangling, cord for hanging; see choke
anchor < L. ancora (Gr. ankyra); ancoralis, of an anchor; see hook
anchovy < Sp. anchova; see herring
anchusa, L. (Gr. anchousa), bugloss; see borage
ancient < OF. ancien; see antiquus under old
ancile, L. the sacred shield that fell from heaven; see shield
ancilla, L. maidservant, handmaid, female slave; anciliaris, pertaining to maidservants, subservient; see ancus under servant
ancistro- < Gr. anktroon, fishhook; ankistron, dim.; see hook
ancius, L. cut around or away; see caedo under cut
anco- < Gr. ankos, a bend, curve, hollow, valley; see bend
ancon, L. (Gr. ankion), bend of the arm, arm of a workman’s square, elbow; see arm
anctero- < Gr. ankter, -os, binder, clasps; see ango under choke
ancus, L. servant; ancula, maidservant; anculus, manservant; see servant
ancylio- < Gr. ankylion, ring of a chain; see chain
ancylo- < Gr. ankylvos, bent, hooked, crooked; see bend
ancyro- < Gr. ankyra, anchor; see ancora under hook
and, AS. in addition; ampersand.
  L. addo, -itus, give to, add to; additivus, added, annexed: add, addition, additive, addendum, Valgus addendus (a beetle), Aphis addita (an aphid).
  L. adjacent, -ecus, add to, increase; adjectivus, added to: adjective.
  L. adjungen, -uncius, add to, join to: adjunct.
  L. adventitus (adventicius), additional, extraordinary: adventitious.
  L. aggio, -icus, annex, attach: suffix.
  L. amplifico, -atus, enlarge, extend, increase: amplify.
  L. annecto, -exus, bind to, add to; see necto under bind
  L. appendix, -icis, f. appendage, addition; appendicula, f. dim.: appendix, appendicitis, penthouse, Uromyces appendiculatus (bean-rust).
  L. auctarium, an addition; see augeo under grow
Gr. epholkion, small boat towed after a ship, an appendage; see holkas under ship
Gr. epitithemi, put to, add; see tithemi under place
L. et, and : et cetera (etc.).
L. extra, on the outside, beyond, over, in addition to; see exterus under out
L. mantissa, a worthless addition; see trifle
Gr. prosthèke, addition, appendage, supplement; prosbletos, added; see pros under near
L. residuus, remaining, left over; see abandon
L. subsicivus, that remains over and above, extra, odd, spare:
L. subsidiarius, belonging to a reserve: subsidiary.
L. superamentum, n. remnant, remainder:
L. supplementum, n. a filling up, addition of what is necessary to complete: supplement, supplementary.
Gr. symballo, throw together, add:
See: over, grow
-and; -end; -und, L. having the quality of, full of; see nature
anderon, Gr. any raised bank, dike; see wall
andinus, NL. pertaining to the Andes Mountains; see mountain
andrachle, Gr. a kind of pan; see pan
andrachne, Gr. purslane; see purslane
andrapodon, Gr. slave; see servant
andrianto- < Gr. andrias, -antos, image of a man, statue; see form
andro- < Gr. aner, andros, man, male; see man
androgyynos, Gr. hermaphrodite; see mix
Andromeda, L. (Gr. Andromede), daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope; a genus of the heath family; see heath
andropogon, NL. a genus of grasses; see grass
androsace < L. androsaces (Gr. androsakes), a genus of the primrose family; see primrose
androsaemon, L. (Gr. androsaimon), a kind of St. Johnswort; see St. Johnswort
-ane; see -anus under nature
anebos, Gr. beardless, young; see hebe under young
anece- < Gr. anekas, upward; see over
aneckatos, without outlet; see close
aneckdotos, unpublished, secret; see story, secret
aneclipto- < Gr. anekkleiptos, endless, incessant; see always
aneckto- < Gr. anektos, bearable, tolerable; anektikos, patient, enduring; see let
anelpsis. Gr. hopeless, desperate; see hopeless
anemone, Gr. windflower; see buttercup
anemoros, Gr. wild, savage; see nature
anemos, Gr. wind; see wind
anepaphos, Gr. unharmed, untouched; see safe
anerestos, Gr. displeasing; see bad
aneristos, Gr. undisputed; see true
anesthetic < Gr. anaisthetos, insensible, without feeling; anaesthesia, insensibility; see painless, dull
anethum (anisum), L. anise, dill; see carrot
aneticus, L. (Gr. anetikos), relaxing; anetos, relaxed, slack, set free; see free
anetikos, L. (Gr. anetikos), relaxing; see painful
aneristos, Gr. unharmed, untouched; see safe
anerysma, Gr. permanent, diseased dilatation of a blood vessel; see disease
anfractus, L. bending, winding, crooked, circuitous, prolix; see bend
angarius, L. (Gr. angaros), courier, messenger; see ride
angelos, Gr. messenger, envoy; angeliea, message, tidings, news; angelikos, of a messenger; < angello, bear a message, bring news, report; see send
anger < ON. angr, affliction, sorrow; a temporary strong emotion aroused by wrong or injury.
L. bilis, gall, anger; see bile
Gr. brima, f. indignation: brimodes, grim, stern; brimazo, snort with anger; barybrimetos, very indignant: Brimus spinipennis (a beetle), Brimoda pagana (a beetle).
Gr. cholepos, difficult. testy, angry; see difficult
Gr. cholos, m. anger, wrath, < chole, bile; akrocholos, quick to anger, passionate: cholatos, angry; zocholos, very angry: Zacholus zonatus (a reptile).
Gr. embrimma, -tos, n.; embrimemis, f. indignation:
Gr. erithizo; eritho, anger, provoke; see arouse
Gr. eridma, n.; eridmano, irritate, anger, provoke to strife; see eris under fight
Gr. indigna, m. anger, < indignar, -gratus, be angry; indignabundus, full of anger, enraged: indignatus, passionate, irascible: indignant, indignation.
Gr. ira, f. anger, fury, rage, wrath; iracundus, inclined to anger, wrathful; irascibilis, becoming angry easily; < irascor, iratus, be angry: ire, irate, irascible, dies irae, Cratoegus iracunda (a hawk's horn).
Gr. iritos, -atus, exasperate, vex, inflame; see arouse
Gr. kotulos, m. grudge, hate, wrath; zakotlos, very angry: Cotoeripus caridei (a fly), Zacotulas matthewsi (a beetle).
Gr. menis, -los (-idos), f.; menithmos, m. wrath; dysmenis, wrathful: Meniomorpha incestos (a beetle)
Gr. odys, f. anger, wrath; odyssoinai, hate; Odysseus, m. Ulysses (Ulixes), famous king of Ithaca: Penelope, f. faithful wife of Ulysses: odyssey, Penelope cristata (guan). Motacilla penelope (gray wagtail)
Gr. orge, f. passion, anger, temper, wrath; orgilos, easily angered, irritable; orgetes, m. a passionate man: barygetos, very angry: Orgilus obscurator (a wasp), Orgetoria australica (a bug).
Gr. oxy, sharp, shapen, goad, provoke; see arouse
Gr. oxythymos, quick to anger:
Gr. skymainos, angry: Scydmacneus capillosus (a beetle).
Gr. skythros, angrily, sullen: Scythrophanes stenoptera (a moth).
L. stomachos, angry, irritable, choleric, < stomachor, -atus, be irritated, vexed, furet, stomachous, Omophorus stomachos (fig-weevil).
Gr. thymos, mind, spirit, passion, anger; see mind
See: mad, hate, spleen, bitter, choke, arouse, fight, swell, red
angina, L. quinsy; angor, -is, quinsy; see disease
angio- < L. angeion, dim. of angos, vessel or container of any kind, capsule, seed-case of plants; see bag
angle < L. angulus, m. corner, bend; angellus, m. dim.; angularis; angulatus, with angles; angulosus, full of corners; quadrangulus, four-cornered; quinquangulus, five-cornered; triangulus, three-cornered: angular, rectangle, triangle, quadrangular, Pleurosigma angulatum (a diatom), Odontomachus angulatus (an ant), Phaseolus angularis (adsuki-bean), Hepatica angulosa (Hungarian hepatica), Passiflora quadrangularis (granadilla), Stereocrinus triangularis (a Devonian crinoid), Chalocophora angulicollis (a beetle),

L. canthus (Gr. *kanthos*), tire of a wheel, edge, corner; see border.

Gr. delta, the Greek capital letter Δ, shaped like a triangle; see letter.


Derive: paragon.

L. hamus, hook, angle; see hook.

Gr. kamptes, -os, bend, angle; see kamptos under bend.

Gr. kolpes, -epos, hollow or bend of the knee; see knee.

Gr. maschale, f. armpit, hollow, bay: maschalephrosis.

Gr. onkos, hook, barb, angle; see uncus under hook.

L. -questrus, -a, -um, suffix meaning angled, cornered, sided; *triquetra*.


F. zigzag, alternately changing direction by sharp angles; see slope.

See: bend, elbow, break, hook, slope.

ango, anactus; anzus, L. press together, choke, vex, distress; see choke.

angos, Gr. vessel or container of any kind, see angeion under bag; a Frankish javelin, see spear.

anguilla, L. eel; see eel.

anguis, L. snake; *anguiculus*, dim.; *anguineus*; *anguinus*, snaky; see snake.

anguish < OF. *anguisse*; see pain, trouble, sad.

angulus, L. corner, angle; *angellus*, dim.; *angularis*, having angles; see angle.

angurium, L. (Gr. *angourion*), watermelon; see melon.

angustus, L. narrow, see narrow; *angustia*, defile, strait, see angiptorus under way.

anhelus, L. out of breath, panting, puffing, < *anhelos*, -atos, pant, puff, gasp; see breathe.

anhydro- < Gr. *anhydros*, waterless, dry; see dry.

aniaros, Gr. troublesome, annoying, grievous; *ania*, trouble, distress, grief; see trouble.

aniatos, Gr. inexecutable; see hopeless.

anicano- < *anikanos*, incapable, insufficient; see weak.

aniceto- < Gr. *aniketos*, unconquered, invincible; see stand.

anicimo- < Gr. *anikimos*, without moisture, dry; see dry.

anicula, L. little old woman, dim. of anus, old woman; see woman.

anilastos, Gr. merciless, pitiless; see merciless.

aniline < Skt. *nila*, dark blue; see blue.

anilis, L. pertaining to an old woman; see anus under woman.

anima, L. air, breath of life, soul; *animula*, dim.; *animalis*, lively; see life.

animal, -is, L. n. a living being; *animalcum*, n. dim.: animality, animalism, animalcul.

Heb. behemah, beast, a large animal, probably the hippopotamus: behemoth.

L. belua, f. beast, monster; *beluates*, covered with animal figures; *belulis*, belinus, beastial, brutal; *belusus*, full of monsters.

L. bestia, f. animal; *bestiola*, f. dim.; *bestialis*, like a beast: beastly, bestial, bestiality, wild beast, beete noir.

Gr. boskema; boton, fed or pastured animal, cattle, < *bosko*, feed, pasture; see cattle.

L. bursus, m. an unknown animal.

L. campus (Gr. *kampos*), m. a sea animal: *Hippocampus ingens* (a sea-horse).

L. catoblepas (Gr. *katobleps*, -epos), m. an African animal, perhaps the gnu: Catoblebas blattoideus (a beetle), *Catoblepas gnu* (former name of the gnu).

L. Centaurus (Gr. *Kentauros*), m. a monster, half man and half horse: centaur, centaury (*Centaurium umbellatum*), *Centaura pulcherrima* (a dusty-miller).

L. Cerberus (Gr. *Kerberos*), three-headed, doglike monster that guarded the gates of Hades, hellhound; see dog.

L. Chimaira (Gr. *Chimaira*), f. a fabulous fire-spouting monster with goat's body, lion's head, and serpent's tail: chimerical, Chimaira mediterranea (a sharklike fish).

L. Cyclops (Gr. *Kyklpos*), mythical, one-eyed giant; see large.

L. draco (Gr. *drakon*), a fabulous, lizardlike animal; see lizard.
L. animatus, L. alive, lively, < animo, -atus, fill with breath, quicken, give life to; see anima under life

L. animatus, L. alive, lively, < animo, -atus, fill with breath, quicken, give life to; see anima under life

L. Fauna, f. sister of Faunus, m. god of agriculture and cattle-raising: fauna, faunal, Hawthorne’s The marble faun, Phanaeus faunus (a beetle).

L. jumentum, n. beast of burden:
Gr. kartazonon, n. an Indian animal:
Gr. knodalon, n. any dangerous, wild animal, monster: Cnoidalum viride (a beetle), Cnoidalum nodosum (a beetle).
Gr. ktenos, beast, livestock (ox, sheep, horse, etc.); see cattle
Gr. ktesis, a creation, creature; see kito under make
Gr. lamia, f. a fabulous monster said to suck blood and eat human flesh; a bugbear to frighten children: Lamia textor (a beetle).
Heb. liwyathan, a large aquatic animal; Leviathan.
L. mantichora (Gr. mantichoras; martichoras, m.), f. a fabulous beast with human face, lion’s body, and scorpion’s tail: manticoore, Mantichora tuberculata (a beetle), Mantichorula semenowi (a beetle).
L. Medusa (Gr. Medousa), f. a gorgon with snaky locks and capable of turning beholders to stone; see fear
L. Minotaurus (Gr. Minotauros), m. a monster with the head of a bull and body of a man: Minotaur.
L. monstrum, n. a supernatural or fabulous wonder; an animal that in form or structure departs widely from normality; monstruosus, strange, grotesque, unnatural: monster, Chimaera monstrosa (a sharklike fish), Monstera deliciosa (ceriman).
Gr. Mormo (Mormon), bugbear, hobgoblin, used to frighten children into good behavior; see fear
L. pecus, -oris, domestic animals collectively; pecus, -udis, a single head; see cattle
Gr. pelor, n. monster, prodigy; peloros, monstrous, prodigious, huge; see large
Gr. pleuron, -os, m. probably a kind of jellyfish:
L. Polyphemus (Gr. Polyphemos), m. a Cyclops in Sicily blinded by Ulysses: Telea polyphemus (a moth).
L. pullus, young animal, particularly a chicken; see chicken
L. quadrupes, -edis, c. a four-footed animal: quadruped, quadrupedal.
Gr. saperion, n. an unknown animal:
L. Scylla (Gr. Skylla), f. a sea monster; a famous rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite the dangerous whirlpool, Charybdis: Scylla and Charybdis.
Gr. Sphinx, female monster of Thebes who propounded riddles; see ask
Gr. teras, monster, wonder; see wonder
Gr. tethyon, n. a tunicate; tethynakion, n. dim.: Tethyum papillosum (a tunicate).
Gr. thambeno, monster; see wonder
Gr. therion; theridion; theraphon, n. dim. of ther, theros, m. wild animal, beast; theriakos, of wild beasts; therodes, like a wild beast, brutal, savage; entheros, full of wild beasts: theromorphic, theriodont, therulate, treacle, Megatherium americanum (a sloth), Theridionexus cavernicolus (a spider), Theriosuchus pusillus (a fossil crocodile), Theridium bellicosum (a spider), Anthracotherium magnum (a fossil ungulate), Theriomorphus miasensis (a beetle), Theraphosa blondi (a spider).
Gr. thremma, -atos, n. creature, tamed animal; thremmation, n. dim.: Thremmatophillus roseus (a bird).
L. veterinus, pertaining to beasts of burden: veterinary.
Gr. zandaros, m. a fabulous sea monster:
Gr. zoôn, n. animal; zoorion; zodarion; zodion; zoyllion; zophion, n. dim.: zodiakos; zokos, of or pertaining to animals: zoology, zoophilous, zoolith, zoophyte, zoe, zoea, zoea, azote, azotemia, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, Cenozoic, Ptychozoan homalocephalum (flying gecko), Collozoum serpentintum (a radiolarian), Spaerouzoum punctatum (a radiolarian), Zoophyllum (formerly Zuphium) fasciolatum (a beetle), Zodion notatum (a fly), Passalus zodiacus (a beetle), Zodarion punicum (a spider), Eperythrozoum parvum (a blood-parasite), Zodioymyces vorticellarius (a fungus).

See: cattle, life
animo- < Gr. aneimon, naked, unclad; see bare
animus, L. life, spirit, mind; animulus, dim.; animosus, full of courage, bold; see anima under life
anipsalos, Gr. unhurt; see safe
aniptos, Gr. unwashed; see dirt
aniro- < Gr. aneiro, take away, destroy; anairesis, destruction; anaireses, destroyer; see destroy
anise < L. anisum (Gr. anison); see anethum under carrot
anisos, Gr. unequal; anisotes, inequality; see different
ankle < AS. ancleow; see foot
annexus, L. < annecto, tie, bind; annectens, linking, joining; see necto under bind
annona, L. yearly produce, crop, grain, see reap; NL. < Ab. Am. anon, custard-apple, see pawpaw
annosus, L. full of years, aged, old; see old
annotinus, L. of last year, a year old, see year
annoy < L. in odium, in hatred; see tease, arouse, trouble, fretful, pain
annul < OF. anuller, < L. ad, to, nullus, none; see cancel
annulus, L. ring; annellus, dim.; annularis, of a ring; annulatus, ringed; see circle
annus, L. year; annalis; anniculus; annualis, of the year; annosus, of many years; see year
ano-, Gr. up, upward, above; see over
anodynos, Gr. allaying pain; anodynia, freedom from pain; see painless
anoecto- < Gr. anoiktos, opened; anoigma; anoixis, an opening, door, see open; pitiless, ruthless, see merciless
anolbos, Gr. poor, wretched; see poor
anomalos, Gr. uneven, irregular, inconsistent, abnormal, unusual, deviating from the regular rule; see different
anomoeo- < Gr. anomoios, dissimilar; see different
anomos, Gr. without law; see different
anonymos, Gr. nameless, unknown; see secret
anoos; anous, Gr. without understanding, silly; see fool
anopheles, Gr. useless, hurtful; see hurt
anoplos, Gr. without armor, unarmed; see bare
anoptos, Gr. unseen; see secret
anorecto- < Gr. anorektos, without appetite for, undesired; see orexis under wish
anosios, Gr. unholy, profane; see profane
anosos, Gr. healthy, sound; see health
anostos, Gr. unreturning, irrevocable; see always
another, Gr. above, on high; see ano- under over
another < AS. an, a, one, other; see other, different, and
anozos, Gr. with few or no branches; see bare
anquina, L. rope binding sailyard to the mast; see rope
ansatus, L. having a handle, < anso, handle, haft; ansula, dim.; see handle
anser, L. goose; anserculus, dim. gosling; anserinus, of geese; see goose
answer < AS. andswaru.
Gr. ameibo, exchange, return, answer; see ameibo under change
Gr. antigraphé, f. reply in writing, transcription: antigraph.
Gr. apokrisis; hypokrisis, f. answer, decision: apocriasy.
Gr. chresmos, oracular reply; see prophecy
L. responsum, n. reply, answer; responsivus, answering: response, responsive, R.S.V.P.
See: return
ant < AS. aemete, emmet, pismire: ant-hill, ant-eater, ant-cow, ant-lion.
NL. anomma, n. a genus of ants: Anomma nigricans (a driver-ant).
L. atta, f. a genus of ants, < Atta, name of persons who walk on their shoetips: Atta laevigata (a leaf-cutting ant), Lentinus atticus (a fungus), Attaphila fungicola (a cockroach).
NL. eciton, n. a genus of ants: Eciton hamatum (a legionary ant), Mimeciton antennatum (a beetle).
L. formica, f. ant; formicula, f. dim.; formicinus, of ants: formicivorous, formalin,
formaldehyde, chloroform, formicene, formicarium, formicide, iodoform, Formica
sanguinea (red ant), Formicarius longipes (an ant-thrush), Formicivora ferruginean
(an ant-wren), Eremobates formicaria (a solpugid), Endospermum formicarum (a
euphorbiaceous), Poliocephalus formicetorum (a beetle).
Gr. loeretes, a kind of ant:
Gr. myrmex, -ekos, m. ant; myrmekion, n. dim.; myrmidon, m. ant's nest: myrmec-
cology, myrmecophily, myrmecochorous, Myrmecophaga jubata (great anteater),
Myrmecobius fasciatus (banded anteater), Myrmecodia tuberosa (a madder),
Myrmedonobia rufoscutellata (a bug), Myrmarche vehemens (a spider),
Pogonomyrmex badius (a harvester-ant), Myrmelcon obsoletus (ant-lion).
anta, L. pilaster; see anteris under pillar
Antaeus, L. (Gr. Antaios), a giant Libyan wrestler whose strength was renewed
when he touched the earth; see strong
antagonistes, Gr. competitor, opponent, rival; see enemy
antarcticus, L. (Gr. antarktikos), southern; see south
antauges, Gr. reflecting light, sparkling; see light
ante-; anti- < L. ante, before; anterior, before, former; anticus, foremost; see
before
anteater
Gr. phattages, m. pangolin: Manis(Phatages(Phattages)) laticauda (a pangolin).
NL. tachyglossus, m. spiny anteater: Tachyglossus setosus (a spiny anteater).
antellogos, Gr. compensation; see pay
antelope < Gr. antholops, -opos, m. a horned animal: Antilope cervicapra (sasin),
Antilocapra americana (pronghorn).
L. addax, -acis, m. an African animal with twisted horns: Addax nasomaculata
an antelope).
Gr. boubalis, -idos, f. a kind of antelope, gazelle: Bubalis caama (hartebeest),
Bubalis lunata (sasaby).
Gr. dorkas, -ados, f. gazelle; dorkadion, n. dim.: Gazella dorcas (African gazelle),
Antidorcas euchore (springbok), Dorcodothuirum aquaticum (water-chevrotain),
Dorcodium emeritum (a fossil beetle).
F gazelle, < Ar. ghazal, a kind of antelope: Gazella subgutturosa (Persian gazelle),
Arctocephalus gazella (a fur-seal).
Gr. onelaphos, m. a kind of antelope:
L. oryx, -ygis (Gr. -ygos), m. gazelle, antelope: Oryx gazella (gemsbok).
L. pygargus (Gr. pygargos), m. a kind of antelope, probably addax: Gerbillus
pygargus (a rodent).
L. rupicapra, f. chamois: Rupicapra rupicapra (chamois).
Gr. strepsikeros, m. an African antelope: Strepsiceros kudu (kudu).
Gr. tragelaphos, m. an African antelope: Tragelaphus sylvaticus (boschbok).
antenna, L. silyard: a sensory appendage on the head of an insect; see feel
antennaria, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite
anterastes, Gr. rival; see enemy
anteres, Gr. opposite; see anti under against
anterior, L. before, former; see ante under before
anteris, Gr. prop, stay, support, buttress; see pillar
anteros, Gr. avenger of slighted love; see punish
antestis, Gr. a confronting; see anti under against
anthalium, L. a kind of sedge; see sedge
anthamillos, Gr. rivalling; see hamillo under fight
anthedon, Gr. the bee; see bee
anthelion, Gr. dim. of anthele, tuft or plume of a reed; see bush
anthemis, Gr. chamomile; see composite
anthemon, Gr. flower; see anthos under flower
anther < L. anthera, f. a medicine made from flowers; the pollen-bearing part of a
stamen, < antheros, blooming: antheridium, antheriform, Acidanthera bicolor
(an iridaceous), Heteranthera limosa (a mud-plantain), Erica melanthera (a
heath).
anthereon, Gr. chin; see chin
antherico- < Gr. antherix, -ikos, awn, beard, ear; see point
anthericum, L. (Gr. antherikon), asphodel; see lily
anthias, Gr. a sea-fish; see fish
antholco- < Gr. antholkos, balancing, equalizing; see balance
antholops, Gr. a horned animal; see antelope
anthos, Gr. flower; anthion; anthyllion, dim.; anthikos; anthinos, of flowers; antheros, flowerly; see flower
anthraco- < Gr. anthraz, -akos, charcoal. coal, precious stone, carbuncle, ulcer; anthrakinos, pertaining to coal, coal-black; anthrakites, a kind of coal; see coal, sore, stone
anthrene, Gr. wild bee, wasp, hornet, see wasp; anthrenion, wasp-nest, see nest
anthriscus, L. (Gr. anthriskos), an umbrellifer; see carrot
anthropos, Gr. man; see man
anthurium, NL. a genus of the arum family; see arum
anthus, L. (Gr. anthos), probably a wagtail; see wagtail
anthyllis, Gr. a kind of plant; see bean
anti-; anta- < Gr. anti, against, opposed to, like; see against, like
antia, L. forelock; see hair
antiar < Javanese antjar, a poisonous resin; see resin
antias, -ados, Gr. tonsil; see tonsil
anticus, L. foremost; see ante under before
antidote < L. antidotum (Gr. antidoton), counterremedy; see drug
antimony < uncertain origin. See elements under thing.
Gr. larbasun, n. antimony:
L. stibium (Gr. stibi; stimmi), n. antimony; stibinus, of antimony: stibine, stibial, stibnite.
antipex, Gr. a kind of cradle; see cradle
antiquus, L. old; antiquarius, of antiquity; see old
antirrhinum, L. (Gr. antirrhinon), snapdragon; see figwort
antistes; antistita, L. overseer, master; see govern
antithesis, Gr. opposition, figurative contrast; see figures of speech under form
antler < OF. antoilier; see horn
antlia, Gr. bilge-water in the hold of a ship, pump; see pump
antlion, Gr. bucket; see bucket
antrostomus, NL. a genus of goatsuckers; see goatsucker
antrum, L. (Gr. antron), hollow, hole, cave, cavity, sinus; antraios, of caves; see hollow
antyx, -ygos. Gr. edge, rim, frame; see border
Anubis, L. (Gr. Anoubis), Egyptian god of the chase; see hunt
anus, L. rectal opening, fundament; see intestine
-anus, L. pertaining to, belonging to; see nature
anutato- < Gr. anoutatos, unwounded; see safe
anvil < AS. anfill.
Gr. akmon, -os, m. anvil; notakmon, -os, with mailed back: Acmonorhynchus vincens (a flowerpecker), Notacmon firmbratus (a fish).
L. incus, -udis, f. anvil; incudo, -usus, forge with a hammer, < cudo, cusus, strike, beat, pound: incus, incuse, incudal, incudate.
anxius, L. uneasy, troubled, solicitous; anxiosus, full of uneasiness; see fear
any < AS. aemig, < an, one; see one
anysimos, Gr. effectual; anystos, practicable, able, < anyo, effect, accomplish; see make
aochletos, Gr. calm, still, undisturbed; see rest
aocno- < Gr. aoknos, without hesitation, brave; see bold
aoratos, Gr. invisible, unseeing, blind; see blind
aoristos, Gr. indefinite, indeterminate; see doubt
aoros, Gr. pendulous, something hanging or waving, see hang; untimely, unripe, see unft; aor, -os, any weapon, see tool
aorta < Gr. aorte, the great artery; see pipe
ap- < L. ad, to, see to; < Gr. apo, from, see from
apages, Gr. not firm, flabby, soft; see soft
apanastes, Gr. emigrant; see astatos under move
apape, Gr. a dandelionlike plant; see composite
apargia, Gr. hawkbit; see composite
aparine, Gr. bedstraw; see madder
apartment < It. appartamento; see room, house
apate, Gr. deceit, fraud; apatelles, deceitful, deceptive, illusory; see lie
apathy < Gr. apatheia, insensibility, unfeelingness, indifference; see dull
apautos, Gr. unceasing; see always
ape < AS. apa, ape; see monkey
apechema, Gr. echo; see return
apeches, Gr. discordant, dissonant; see different
apechthes, Gr. hateful, hated; see echthos under hate
apecto- < Gr. apektos; apektetos, uncombed, unkempt; see confusion
apedilos, Gr. barefooted, unshod; see bare
apemon, Gr. harmless; see safe
apene, Gr. a four-wheeled wagon; see vehicle
apenes, Gr. rough, harsh, cruel; see rough
apeoros, Gr. hanging on high, soaring; see fly
aper, apri, L. wild boar; apriculus, dim.; see hog
apertura, L. an opening; aperio, -erta, open, uncover, lay bare; see hole, open
apestys, -yos, Gr. absence; see far
apeucto- < Gr. apeuktos, to be deprecated, abominable; see bad
apeutho- < Gr. apeuthes, unknown, unknowing; see secret
apex, -icis, L. tip, top; apiculus, dim. point; see top
apexabo, L. a kind of sausage; see sausage
aphaca, L. (Gr. aphake), a kind of legume; see bean
aphados, Gr. displeasing, hateful; see bad
aphanistes, Gr. destroyer; see destroy
aphano- < Gr. aphanes; aphantos, unseen, invisible, obscure, secret; see secret
apharco- < Gr. apharke, an evergreen tree; see arbutus
apharotos, Gr. unplowed, untilled; see rough
aphatos, Gr. ineffable, unutterable; see ineffable
aphauros, Gr. feeble, powerless; see weak
aphelles, Gr. even, smooth; see smooth
aphelico- < Gr. apheliz, -ikos, past youth, elderly; see old
aphenos, Gr. riches, wealth; see wealth
aphesmos, Gr. swarm of bees; see hemmos under herd
aphetos, Gr. at large, let loose, ranging at will; see free
aphid < NL. aphis, -idis, plant-louse; see bug
aphido- < Gr. apeides, lavish, abundant; see abundance
aphixis, Gr. arrival; see come
aphobetos, Gr. fearless; see bold
aphodos, Gr. departure; excrement; see dung
aphonos, Gr. dumb, silent; see silent
aphrades, Gr. senseless, reckless; aphrados, folly; see fool
aphritis, Gr. a fish; see fish
Aphrodite, Gr. goddess of love; aphrodisiakos, arousing sexual desire; see love
aphron, Gr. silly, foolish, senseless; aphrodis, aphrodisye, foolishness; see fool
aphros, Gr. foam; aphrodes, foamy; see foam
aphtha, Gr. eruption, thrush; see disease
aphthartos, Gr. undecaying, immortal; see always
aphthitos, Gr. imperishable, immortal; see always
aphthonos, Gr. without envy, ungrudging, plentiful, abundant; see abundance
aphya, L. (Gr. aphye), a small fish; see herring
apiastra, L. bee-eater; see bird
apiastrum, L. wild parsley; see apium under carrot
apiculatus, L. small-pointed, < apiculus, dim. of apex, -icis, tip, top; see apex under top
apilo- < Gr. apeile, boast, threat; see brag
apines, Gr. clean; see pure
apios, Gr. pear-tree; apion, pear; see pear
apiro- < Gr. apeiros, inexperienced, ignorant, see dull; boundless, infinite, see infinite
apis, L. honeybee; apicula, dim.; apiarius, of bees, see bee; Gr. Apis, -idos, Egyptian sacred bull, see cattle
apistos, Gr. faithless, untrustworthy, doubting; see doubt
apithynter, Gr. director, guide; see lead
apium, L. celery, parsley; apiacus, of parsley; see carrot
aplaeoto- < Gr. aplaiotos, not growing old; see always
aplatos, Gr. monstrous, terrible; see fear
aplestos, Gr. instate; see hunger
apletos, Gr. immense; see large
apluda, L. chaff, scale; see scale
aplustre, L. stern of a ship; see stern
aplyria, Gr. filth; aplytos, unwashed; see dirt
apo- < Gr. apo, from, off, away, after, without, separate; see from
apobletos, Gr. rejectable, worthless; see worthless
apocope, L. (Gr. apokope), receipt; see pay
apocnismato- < Gr. apoknisma, -atos, snip, bit; see little
apocope, L. (Gr. apokope), a cutting off, dropping, stoppage; see short
apocryphus, L. (Gr. apokryphos), concealed, obscure, spurious; see krypto under cover
apodocimo-, L. (Gr. apodokimos), demonstrable, demonstrated; see deigma under form
apodicto- < Gr. apodeiktos, demonstrable, demonstrated; see deigma under form
apodeikosmos, < Gr. apodeikmos, worthless; see worthless
apodosis, Gr. restitution, return; see do under give
apoo- < Gr. apoios, without quality, neutral; see sterile
apolektos, Gr. chosen, picked; see lego under choose
apolegma, Gr. hem of a robe; see border
apollinaris, L. a kind of nightshade; see nightshade
Apollo, L. (Gr. Apollon), god of youth, music, healing; see young
apollonyon, Gr. destroying; see olethros under destroy
apolo, Gr. immovable; see stand
apomaxis, Gr. a cleansing, < apomasso, wipe off, wipe clean; see wipe
apones, Gr. idle, lazy; see rest
apopatos, Gr. dung, ordure; see dung
apophysis, Gr. offshoot, prominence, process; see projection
apoplexy < Gr. apoplexia, a stroke; see disease
apyris, Gr. a small fish; see fish
aporema, Gr. doubt, question, perplexity; see doubt
aporrhai's, Gr. a kind of mollusk; see mollusk
aporrhox, L. M. a fragment; aporrhox, -ogos, broken off; see rhegynmi under break
apositos, Gr. hungry; see hunger
aposmileuma, Gr. chip, shaving; see part
apospasma, Gr. part torn off, piece; see part
aposphax, Gr. abrupt, broken off; see break
apostates, Gr. deserter, renegade; see apostasis under abandon
apostema, Gr. abcess; see sore
apostibes, Gr. off the road, solitary; see astibos under alone
apostle < Gr. apostolos, messenger, ambassador; see stello under send
apostos, Gr. driven away; see drive
apostrophe, Gr. figurative turning aside; see figures of speech under form
apotape, L. (Gr. apotheka), storehouse, barn, magazine; apotetos, stored up; see store
apotnetos, Gr. cut off; see temno under cut
apotmos, Gr. unlucky; see potmos under lot
apotomos, Gr. cut off sharp, sheer; see temno under cut
apoxyros, Gr. sharp, sheer; see break
apoxyx, Gr. tapering off; see point
apparatus, L. equipment, machine; see tool
appear < L. appareo, -ritus, be visible, manifest, clear; apparitio, appearance, ghost; see come, see, clear, spirit
appease < OF. apaisier, pacify; see soothe, rest, soft, mild, smooth, atone, agreeable, harmony, painless, dull
appendix, -iciis, L. appendage, addition; appendicula, dim.; see and
appetite < L. appetitus, desire, passion; appetibilis, desirable; see wish
appa, Gr. dear one; apphidion, dim.; see love
applanatus, L. flattened; see planus under level
apple < AS. aeppel: applebutter, mayapple, Sodom apple, pineapple.
Gr. epimelis, -idos, n. a kind of medlar:
L. malum (Gr. melon), n. apple; malus (Gr. melea; melis, -idos), f. apple-tree;
malinus; melinus (Gr. melinos), of apples or quinces, apple-green, quince-yellow; melimelus (Gr. melimelon), n. honey-apple, quince; Gr. hamamelis, -idos, f. a kind of medlar, now applied to witch-hazel; Pg. marmelos, quince: malaceous, malic acid, malate, chamomile, marmalade, Malus pumila (apple; formerly Pyrus malus), Passiflora maliformis (a passion-flower), Pyrula mili (apple-psylla), Aegle marmelos (bael-fruit), Chaenomeles lagenaria (flowering quince), Thecla melinus (hairstreak-butterfly), Hamamelis japonica (Japanese witch-hazel), Hormaphis hamamelidis (cone-gall aphid), Sphaeropsis malorum (a fungus).
Sp. manzana, f. apple; manzanilla; manzanita, dim.; Arctostaphylos manzanita (common manzanita), manzanilla.
L. mespilum (Gr. mespilon), n. medlar; mespilus, m. medlar tree: Mespilus germanica (medlar), Myrtus mespilloides (a myrtle), Sorbus chamaemespilus (a mountain-ash).
L. pomum, n. fruit of any kind, apple; pomulum, n. dim.; pomarius, of applelike fruits; pomosus, abounding in fruit; Pomona, f. goddess of fruit and fruit trees: pome, pomace, pomade, pomiferous, pomology; Pomona, pomum Adami, Pomery, Aphis pomi (apple-aphid), Carpopusca pomonella (coding-moth), Typhlocyba pomaria (apple-leafhopper), Fomes pomicus (a bracket-fungus), Bartrania pomiformis (apple-moss), Delalaina pomuligera (a foraminifer), Turpinia pomifera (a staphyleacead), Gloeodes pomigena (a fungus).
L. setania, f. a kind of medlar:
applicatus, L. attached to, connected with; see bind
appositus, L. fit, proper, appropriate; see fit
approach < L. ad, to, proprio, draw near; see accessible, near
appropriate < L. ad, to, proprius, peculiar; see fit
approve < L. approbo, -atus, assent to; see yes
apricot < Pg. albricoque; see plum
apriculus, L. dim. of aper, wild boar; aprinus; aprugnus, of the wild boar; see hog
apricus, L. lying open, uncovered, exposed to the sun; apricarius, of the open; see open
apron < OF. naperon, dim. of nape, < L. mappa, napkin, tablecloth; see napkin, garment
apronia, L. a plant, probably bryony; see melon
aprosmicto- < Gr. aprosmiktos, isolated, solitary; see alone
aps, Gr. backward, back again; see return
apsis, L. (Gr. hapsis, -idos), arch, vault, orbit, rim, loop, mesh, network; see arc, net
apteto- < Gr. apten, -os, unfledged, unable to fly; see fly
aptus; aptatus, L. appropriate, fit, suitable, < apo, bind, fasten; see fit, bind, know
apud, L. at, near, in, with, among; see with
apuro- < Gr. apouros, far away, distant; see far
apus, -podis, L. a kind of swallow, swift; see swallow
aqua, L. water; *aquarius*, of water, water-carrier; *aquis*; *aquatilis*, living in or near water; *aquosus*, very moist; see water

*aquifolium*, L. holly, scarlet holly, *<aquifolium*, having pointed leaves; see holly

*aquila*, L. eagle; *aquilinus*, of the eagle; see eagle

*aquilonea*, NL. a genus of the buttercup family, columbine; see buttercup

*aquilonea*, L. north, northern; see north

*aquilegia*, L. dark-colored, blackish, dun, swarthly; see black

ar- < L. ad, to, see to; < Gr.-an-, not, without, see not

*ara*, L. altar, pyre; *arula*, dim., see altar; Gr. ara, prayer, curse; aratos, accursed; katara, impregnation, curse, see ask

*arabicus*, L. Arabian, < L. Arabs, -bis (Gr. Araps), m. Arab, a native of Arabia; Arab, Aribia, Arabian, Arabic, gum arabic (from *Acacia arabica*, the babil acacia), Arabic acid, arabinose, ribose, riboflavin, *Arabis stricta* (a rockcress).

*arabilis*, L. tillable; see aratrum under plow

*arabid*, NL. a genus of the mustard family; see mustard

*arabos*, Gr. chattering, rattling, or gnashing of the teeth; see rattle

*arachis*, NL. (Gr. arakos; arakchos), a genus of the bean family; see bean

*arachne*, < Gr. arachne, spider; arachnidion; arachnion, n. dim. cobweb; see spider, weave

*arados*, Gr. a rumbling; see thunder

*aráao*, < Gr. áraos, thin, narrow, porous, few; see thin

*aragmos*, Gr. rattle, clutter, crash; see rattle

*aralia*, NL. a genus of the ginseng family; see ginseng

*araneae*, L. spider; *aranoele*, dim.; araneus, of spiders; see spider

*arasso*, Gr. strike hard, dash to pieces; see strike

*arator*, L. plowman, husbandman; *aratrum*, plow; *aro-, -atus*, plow; see plow

*aracaria*, NL. a genus of conifers; see gymnosperm

*arbelos*, Gr. shoemaker's rounded knife; see knife

*arbiter*; *arbitrator*, L. judge, umpire; see judge

*arbor*, L. tree; *arbuscula*, dim. shrub; *arborius*, arboreus, of trees; *arboretum*, arbusculus, place with trees, orchard; arbutivus; arbutus, planted with trees; see trees

*arbutus*, L., f. strawberry-tree, madrone; a genus of the heath family: *Arbutus zelapensis* (Mexican madrone), *Rhododendron arbutifolium* (a rhododendron).

*Gr. arachne*, f. strawberry-tree: *Arbutus andrachne* (a madrone).

*Gr. ophrak*, f. an evergreen tree:

*L. comarum* (Gr. komaron), n. fruit of the strawberry-tree, komaros, f. arbutus: *Comarum palustre* (bog-cinquefoil), *Comarostaphylis diversifolia* (toothed manzanita).

*L. memecylon* (Gr. mimaikylon), n. fruit of the strawberry-tree: *Memecylon ovatum* (a melastomacead).

*L. unedo*, -onis, m. strawberry-tree: *Arbutus unedo* (strawberry-madrone).

*arbyle*; *arbylis*, Gr. half-boot; see shoe

*arc*; *arch* < L. arcus, -us, m. bow; *arcuarius*, relating to bows; m. bow-maker; arcuatis, shaped like a bow; *arcuatus* (arquatus), bent like a bow: arcade, archery, archivolt, arcaute, arbailest, Ozark, Corythaca arcuata (a lacebug), *Nymenius arquatus* (European curlew).

*L. apsis* (obtusis), -idisi (Gr. hapsis, -idos), f. arch, vault, juncture, hoop of a wheel, orbit, loop; *absidatus*, arched, vaulted: apse, apsis, synapsis, Parapsida, Hapsipyllum indicum (a Permain coral).

*L. camera* (Gr. kamara), chamber or vault with arched roof; see room

*L. circumflexus*, arched: circumflex.

*L. concavus*, hollowed or arched inward: concave, concavity.


*L. crescents*, -entis, shape of the moon in first or last quarter; see crescent

*L. curvo*, -atus, bend, bow, crook; see bend

*L. falcatus*, sickle-shaped; *falcipedia*, bowlegged; see falx under sickle

*L. fornix*, -is, m. arch, vault, brothel in an underground vault: *fornicatus*, arched, vaulted: fornicate, fornication, *Crepidula fornicata* (a slipper-limpet).

*Gr. iaphetes*, m. archer:

*L., Gr. iris*, rainbow; see color
L. huno, -atus, bend into a crescent or half-moon; see **crescent**
L. porticus, arcade, gallery, colonnade; see **porch**
Gr. psalis, -idos, low building with a vaulted roof; see **house**
L. recavus, hollowed or arched inward, concave:
L. sagittarius, archer; see sagitta under **arrow**
Gr. talao, -os, m. bow:
L. testudinatus, arched or vaulted like a tortoise shell; see **turtle**
L. tholus (Gr. tholos), m. dome, cupola, rotunda; tholion, n. dim.: tholus, Tholospira spinosa (a radiolarian), Tholospyris fenestrata (a radiolarian), Staurotholus tetrastylus (a radiolarian), Rubus tholiformis (a blackberry), Zonidium octotholium (a radiolarian).
Gr. toxon, n. bow; tozarion, n. dim.; tozeutes; toxotes, m. archer, Bowman; tozikos, of the bow; tozeres, furnished with a bow; toxophily, Toxostoma redivivum (a thrasher), Toxarium costatum (a radiolarian), Toxotes arcturus (a beetle), Toxoeutaenius (a beetle), Toxotes jaculator (archer-fish), Evozoeres aquila (a hummingbird), Hyalonema tozeres (a sponge), Toxylon pontiferum (osage-orange).
See: **circle**, **bend**, **crescent**, **curl**, **cup**
arca, L. box, chest; arcella; arcula, dim.; arcarius, treasurer; see **box**, **store**
arcadus, L. ideally rustic, < Arcadia, the Switzerland of Greece; see **country**
arcanus, L. shut up, private, secret, silent, mysterious; see **secret**
arcebion, L. a kind of borage; see **borage**
arcelo- < Gr. arkelos, young panther; see **cat**
arcera, L. covered carriage for the sick; see **vehicle**
arcesso, -itus, L. call, summon; see **call**
arcte- < Gr. arketes, sufficient; arkesis, help, service; see **help**
arceutho- < Gr. arkeuthos, juniper; see **juniper**
arcae-; arche-; archi-; archo- < Gr. arche, beginning, first cause, chief; archaios, from the beginning, old; archon, magistrate, ruler; see **begin**, **lead**, **govern**
archezostis, L. bryony; see **melon**
archi-, Gr. chief, leader; see **govern**
archidon, Gr. a petty office, dim. of arche, first place; see **arche** under **begin**
Archimedes, Gr. famous Greek physicist and inventor; see **find**
arctechtus, L. (Gr. architekton), master-builder; see tekon under **carpenter**
arvichor < L. archivum (Gr. archeion); see **store**
arcon, Gr. chief, ruler, magistrate; see **govern**
archos, Gr. reatum, anus; see **intestine**
arcio- < Gr. arkios, sure, certain, enough; see **sure**
arctatus, L. compressed, confined; see **arcto** under **press**
arctium, L. (Gr. arktion), burdock; see **composite**
arcto- < Gr. arktos, bear, north; arktulos, cub; arktikos; arktios, northern; see **bear**, **north**
arctostaphylos, NL. a genus of the heath family; see **heath**
arculatum, L. sacrificial cake; see **cake**
arctus, L. bow; arcurarius, of bows, bow-maker; arcuatilis, bowlike; arcuatus, bent like a bow; see **arc**
arcoyo- < Gr. arkyos, -yos, net, toils; see **net**
-
-ard; -art < F. -ard (G. hart), hard; quality in the highest degree; habitual; one who, that which; see **hard**
ardalion, Gr. water-trough; see **basin**
ardalos, Gr. dirty, < arda, dirt; see **dirt**
ardea, L. heron; ardeola, dim.; see **heron**
ardelio, L. zealous person, busybody, meddler; see **busy**
ardens, L. burning, glowing, < ardeo, arsus, burn; ardor, flame, heat, desire; see **burn**
ardeutos, Gr. watered, < ardo, water; see **wet**
ardis, Gr. point; see **point**
ardeos, Gr. watering place; see **drink**
arduus, L. difficult to attain, hard, laborious; see **difficult**
area, L. open space, court, threshing floor; areola, dim.; areolatus, with small spaces; see **space**
areca, NL. a kind of palm; see palm

aregon, Gr. helper; see help

aremenos, Gr. distressed, harassed; see trouble

arena, L. sand; arenula, dim.; arenaceous; arenarius, of sand, sandy; arenosus, full of sand; see sand

arenga, NL. a genus of palms; see palm

arens, L. dry, parched, < areo, dry up; see aridus under dry

areolatus, L. with small spaces; see area under space

Ares, Gr. god of war; see fight

arestos, Gr. pleasing, acceptable; arckos, desirous to please, obsequious, flattering; see agreeable

arete, Gr. excellence, goodness, virtue; see good

Arethusa, L. (Gr. Arethousa), famous spring at Syracuse, named for a woodland nymph; see spring

argaleos, Gr. troublesome, vexatious; see trouble

args, NL. a genus of ticks; see tick

argemone, Gr. a kind of poppy; see poppy

argemos, Gr. a white fleck on the eye; see argos under white

argentum, L. silver; argentatus, silver, silvery; see silver

argestes, Gr. whitener; see argos under white

argetes, Gr. a kind of snake; see snake

argilla, L. (Gr. argilos), white clay, potter's clay; argillaceous, clayey; see earth

argiope, NL. a genus of spiders; see spider

argilas, Gr. a kind of serpent; see snake

argon < Gr. argon, inactive; see elements under thing

argos, Gr. white, bright, see white; swift, see swift; idle, lazy, see rest

argue < OF. arguer, < L. arguo, -utus, debate, contend; argumentum, contention; see speak, fight

Argus, L. (Gr. Argos), hundred-eyed guardian of Io; see peacock

argutus, L. clear, bright, sharp; argutulus, dim.; see clear

argyros, Gr. silver; see silver

ari-, Gr. intensive, very; see very

aria, Gr. a kind of oak; see oak

aridelos, Gr. quite clear; see delos under clear

aridus, L. dry; arefactus, dried up; ariditas, dryness; see dry

ariena, L. banana; see banana

aries, L. ram; arietinus, of a ram; arieto, -atus, butt like a ram; see sheep, push

arillator, L. haggler; see trade

arillus, NL. a fleshy growth around some seeds; see flesh

arilus, NL. a genus of bugs; see bug

arinca, L. a kind of grain; see grain

-arion, Gr. diminutive suffix; see -idium under little

aris, Gr. auger; see bore

arisaron, Gr. a kind of arum; see arum

arise < AS. a, away, risan, rise; see rise

arisemos, Gr. very notable, very clear; see clear

arista, L. beard of grain, awn, ear; aristosus, full of awns; see point

aristera, Gr. left hand; aristeros, left, on the left; see hand

aristida, NL. a genus of grasses; see grass

aristolochia, Gr. birthwort; see birthwort

aristos, Gr. best; see agathos under good

Aristoteles, Gr. Aristotle, distinguished natural scientist; see know

arithmos, Gr. number; see number

-arium, L. place where, place for; see place

-arius, L. one who, agent; pertaining to; see make, nature

ark < L. arca, chest, box; see box
arm < AS. arm, forelimb.
Gr. agatos, m. the bent arm; flat of the hand: *Agostopus medius* (fossil amphibian tracks).
L. *ala*, upper part of arm that joins the shoulder; see wing
L. *anala* (Gr. ankale), f. the bent arm: *Anacanthus mexicanus* (a pseudoscorpion).
L. *ancon*-is (Gr. ankon, -os), m. bend of the arm, elbow: *Anconocrinus beachleri* (a Mississippian crinoid).
L. *azilla*, armpit; see angle
L. *brachium*, n. (Gr. brachion, -os, m.), arm, upper arm, forearm; brachialis, of the arm; *brachius*, with arms or branches: brachial, brachiopod, brachiometry, brachiforous, brachiate, brace, bracelet, embrace, pretzel; *Nannobrachium nigrum* (a fish); *Brachyurus plantagineus* (a signal-grass); *Cactocrinus multibrachiatu* (a fossil crinoid).
Gr. *Briareos*, a hundred-armed giant; see strong
L. *corpus* (Gr. karpos), wrist; see hand
L. *cubitum*, n. elbow, ell; cubitalis, of the elbow: cubit.
Gr. *epikranion*, n. yard arm, sailyard: *Epicriono biceolor* (a caecilian).
L. *humerus*, upper arm, shoulder, bone of the upper arm; see shoulder
L. *lacertus*, m. upper arm from elbow to shoulder; *lacertius*, muscular, strong: *Plexippus lacertosus* (a spider).
Gr. *oleue, f. elbow, ulna, forearm: olecranon.
Gr. *omos*, shoulder, upper arm; see shoulder
Gr. *pechyls, -os*, m. forearm: *Pechytils rhododocharis* (a moth).
Gr. *rhetos, -os*, n. limb (arm, leg):
L. *ulna*, f. elbow, forearm: ulna, ulnar, ulnocarpal.
See: leg, branch, beam, rod, wing
armarium, L. chest, box, safe; armariolum, dim.; see box
armeniocam, L. apricot; see plum
armenos, Gr. fitting, acceptable; see fit
armentum, L. herd; see herd
armeria, NL. a genus of the leadwort family; see leadwort
armilla, L. bracelet; see bracelet
armoracia, L. horseradish; see mustard
arms < arma, weapons; armamentarium, arsenal; armatura, equipment; see tool
armus, L. (Gr. harmos), shoulder; see shoulder
army < OF. armee, < L. arma, n. weapons: army-worm (*Heliophila unipuncta*).
L. *agmen*, -inis, n. army on the march, multitude, crowd, train; *agminalis*, of a march, train: *agminate*.
L. *bellator, bellatrix*, soldier, warrior; see bellum under fight
L. *caligatus*, common soldier, private, see shoe
L. *costrensis, -is*, m. a soldier in camp; see costrum under camp
L. *classis*, army, navy; see ship
L. *clibanarius*, m. soldier clad in mail, cuirassier: *Clibanarius vulgaris* (a crustacean).
L. *equites*, cavalry; see equus under horse
L. *exercitus, -us*, m. army:
AS. *here*, army; *sciphere*, navy: herald, hership, harbor, harbinger, harry, Walter, Hereford, harangue.
Gr. *hoplitos*, armed soldier; see hoplon under tool
Gr. *lochos*, body of troops lying in ambush; *lochites*, ambusher, comrade; see trap
L. *miles, -itis*, c. soldier; *militaris*, of soldiers and war; *militia, f. soldiery, militia, -atus*, perform military service: militia, military, militant, militate, *Ornis militaris* (an orchid); *Pheidole militicida* (an ant).
Gr. *oudamos*, m. crowd of warriors:
L. *pedes, -itis*, foot-soldier; see pes under foot
Gr. *peltastes*, soldier armed with a small shield (pelt); see shield
Gr. *stolos*, expedition. army; see move
Gr. *stratos, -os*. stratic, f. army; *stratos, of any army; stratiotes, m. soldier; *strategia, f. campaign; strategos, m. general: strategist, strategical, strategy, *Stratonic marioni* (a polychaete); *Stratiomya nubeculosa* (a fly); *Stratiotes aloides* (water-soldier).
L. *tiro*, young soldier, cadet, beginner; see begin
L. *turma*, f. troop of cavalry; *turmalis*, of a troop: *Dusona turmalis* (a wasp).
L. *veles, -itis*, m. skirmisher; *velitor, -atus*, skirmish; see fight
See: fight, number, line
arnacis, L. sheepskin; see skin
arnesis, Gr. denial; anetikos, of denial, negative; see no
arneuter, Gr. diver, plunger; see dip
arnica, NL a genus of the composite family; see composite
arnos, Gr. sheep, lamb; arnion, dim.; see sheep
arogos, Gr. helping, < aroge, aid; see arexis under help
aroma, Gr. spice, smell; aromatikos, fragrant, spicy; see smell
aronia, NL a genus of the rose family; see rose
arotos, Gr. arable, < aroo, plow, till; arotron, plow; see aratrum under plow
around < AS. a, on, L. rotundus, round.
L. ambages, -is, f. a roundabout way, evasion, digression; ambagiosus, full of windings: ambage, ambagious, ambagitory.
L. ambi-, around; ambitarius, with two sides, double meaning; ambitus, encircling, surrounding; -us, m. course, orbit; ambio, -itus, go around: ambient, ambiguous, ambitus, amputate, circumambient, ambigenous.
Gr. amphi, around, on both sides, double; amphitermos, bounded on all sides: amphibrauch, amphibither, amphioxus, amphibious, amphibogen, Amphicarpaea monica (hog-peanut), Amphisbaena fuliginosa (a lizard), Amphithoe pygmaea (an amphipod).
L. circum, around, about; on all sides: circumference, circumstance, circumlocution, circumvent, circumscribe, circumscription, circumflex, circumspect, circa, Begafla circumloquens (a begonia).
Gr. peri, around, near: periscope, perianth, period, pericardium, perinium, perimeter, perihelion, peristalsis, periphery, Peripathecus barbarus (mudskipper), Peribroutus pulsatus (a beetle), Perilachna izota (a moth), Pericoptus punctatus (a beetle).
See: circle, near
arouse < uncertain origin.
L. accendo, -ensus, set on fire, kindle, inflame. incite; see incendo under burn
L. acerbo, -atus, aggravate, anything disagreeable; exacerbo, irritate, provoke: exacerbatrix, -is, f. exasperator: exacerbation, exasperate.
L. aculeus, sting; see point
L. agito, -atus, set in motion, arouse, stir up, vex; agitator, -is, m.; agitatrix, -is, f. one who stirs up action: agitate, agitation, agitator, Trachys agitosa (a beetle).
Gr. -agoge, that which stimulates, causes to function, induces, promotes, < agoge, f. a carrying away, movement; agogos, leading, guiding, attracting; pedagogue, sialogogue, galactagogue, chalagogue, hypnagogue, isagogic, emmenagogue, synagogue, demagogue, Haemogogus capricorni (a mosquito).
Gr. anasoboe, rouse, flush:
L. animatus, alive, vivacious; animo, -atus, give life to, quicken; see anima under life
Gr. anistemi, awake, rouse, stir:
L. calcar, spur; see point
L. cito, citus, actuate, move, excite, call; cito, -ius, put into quick motion, drive rapidly, rouse, incite, stimulate; concito, -ius, stir up, arouse, excite; concitor, -is, m. exciter; excita, -ius, call forth, arouse, animate; incita, -itis, urge, spur; percitus, greatly moved, stimulated, excited; suscito, -itus, arouse, rekindle, stir up: cite, excite, citation, recitation, incite, solicit, suscitate, resuscitate, oscitate, excitation, Drosophila excita (a fruitfly), Anthrax incitus (a fly).
L. commotus, moved, excited, aroused: commotion.
Gr. egertikos, waking, stirring; egersis, f. a waking, stirring; egersimos, awaking, agersigelos, causing laughter:
Gr. ekkineo, rouse:
Gr. entatikos, stimulating, aphrodisiae; entatikton, n. a plant with stimulating properties:
Gr. epeigo, press upon, drive on. urge forward. hurry, speed:
Gr. eretho; erethizo, provoke, arouse, irritate; erethismos, m. irritation; erethistikos, irritating, provocation, erethism, erethic, erethisia, Ererhizon dorousum (Canada porcupine).
Gr. eridmaino. provoke to strife; see éris under fight
L. exaspero, -atus, stir up, provoke, roughen: exasperate, exasperation.
L. expergo, -atus, awaken, arouse; expergiscor, -perfectus, be awakened, rouse and bestir oneself:
L. flexnminus, affecting, touching, moving:
L. foecillo, -atus, resuscitate; revive, refresh: Bulimus foecillatus (a gastropod).
Gr. hormoo, excite. set in motion. start, spur; horno, f. attack, start, impulse. instinct; aphormo, f. starting-point, origin, cause; horneterion, n. stimulant;
hormetikos, exciting, stimulating: hormone, *Aphorme horrida* (a sponge).
L. *hortor*, -atus, urge; *hortativus*, serving to arouse and encourage: exhort, exhortation.
L. *incentivis*, that strikes up, sets the tune, provokes, incites: incentive.
L. *iniquitous*, restless; see move
L. *inspirato*, -atus, breathe into, excite, inflame: inspire, inspiration.
L. *instigo*, -atus, incite, stimulate: instigate, instigation.
L. *instillo*, -atus, drop in, inspire: instill.
L. *instinctus*, instigated, incited; see nature
L. *irrito*, -atus, excite, provoke; *irritabilis*, easily excited: irritating, irritation,
*Trombicula irritans* (a 'digger').
Gr. *kefteo*, prick, goad, sting; *keftor*, goader, driver; see point
L. *lacesso*, -itus, provoke, stimulate, excite, irritate:
L. *nyesso*, prick, spur; see bore
G. *ochleros*, troublesome; see trouble
L. *oestrus* (Gr. *oistros*), gadfly, sting, fury, frenzy, sexual heat, desire; *oistros*, sting, incite to madness; see fly
Gr. *orino*; *ornymi*, excite, move, stir up; *orintes*, m. exciter; *orstikypo*, making noise: *Orinophilus oligopus* (a centiped), *Orinophorus hyspinomus* (a beetle), *Orsolochus corinthus* (a beetle).
Gr. *orony*, rouse, stir up, spur: *otrynter*, -os, m. instigator: *Otrynter caprinus* (a porgy).
Gr. *oxyno*, sharpen, goad, provoke; see oxys under sharp
L. *provoco*, -atus, call forth, arouse, challenge; *provocabilis*, easily aroused, excitable: provoke, provocation.
L. *pungo*, -unctus, sting, prick; see point
L. *sollcito*, -atus, stir up, disturb, agitate, incite; see *sollicitus* under fear
Gr. *spéudo*, urge on, press on, hasten, quicken, exert oneself, strive eagerly; see speculatio under swift
L. *stimulus*, m. goad, incentive; *stimuleus*, having prickles or goads; *stimulosus*, full of incentives: stimulant, stimulation, stimulate, stimulus, *Sibine stimulate* (saddle-back moth), *Cnidoscolus stimulosus* (treadsoftly), *Stomoxys stimulosus* (a fly).
L. *vegeto*, -atus, quicken, arouse; see life
See: awake, trouble, whip, press, itch, burn, nettle, tease, anger, begin
*arquatus*, L. pertaining to the rainbow, see arc; one suffering from jaundice, see disease
*arrange* < OF. *rangier*, put into a rank; see class
*arrectus*, L. upright, steep; *arrectarium*, upright post of a wall; see upright, pillar
*arhra*, L. down payment, pledge; see pay
*arrhecto-* < Gr. *arrhectos*, unbroken, see one; unfinished, see fault
*arrhemon*, Gr. silent, speechless; see silent
*arrhen*, Gr. male; *arrhenodes*, brave; see man, bold
*arrhenes*, Gr. fierce, savage; see rough
*arrhetos*, Gr. inexpressible, unutterable; see ineffable
*arrichhos*, Gr. wicker-basket; see basket
*arrhogo-* < Gr. *arrhox*, -gos, unbroken; see one
*arrhostos*, Gr. weak, sickly; see weak
*arrogant* < L. *arrogantia*, presumption, conceit; see proud
*arrows* < AS. *aweoe.
Gr. *attraktos*, spindle, arrow; see spindle
F. fleche, arrow: Fletcher
Gr. *glochis*, -inos, point of an arrow; see point
Gr. *ios*, m. arrow, poison; see poison
Gr. *kelon*, n. shaft of an arrow, arrow: *Celonooptera mirifica* (a butterfly).
Gr. *keraunos*, thunderbolt; *keraunios*, of a thunderbolt; see thunder
Gr. *oistros*, m. arrow; *oistules*, m. archer; *oistothekos*, f. quiver: *Oestocephalus[Oistethelus] pectinatus* (a fossil amphilian).
L. *penna*, *penna*, feather, arrow; see feather
L. sagitta, f. arrow; sagittula, f. dim.; sagittarius, of arrows; m. archer: sagittal, sagittate, Sagittarius, Sagittaria elegans (an arrow-worm), Sagittaria latifolia (an arrowleaf), Lactuca sagittifolia (a lettuce), Polygonum sagittatum (arrow-leaved tearthumb), Tynlanthes sagitta (a fish), Textularia sagittula (a foraminifer), Sagittarius serpentarius (secretary-bird), Crotalaria sagittalis (a rattle-box), Xanthosoma sagittifolium (yautia), Sisyrinchium sagittiferum (a blue-eyed grass).

Gr. skeptos, m. thunderbolt: Sceptobius dispar (a beetle), Sceptonidium mozambicanum (a coral).

Gr. stokhasma, the thing aimed. arrow, spear; see stokchos under aim

Gr. toxoeuma, -atos, n. that which is shot, arrow, bolt: Toxeumella albipes (a wasp).

See: point, spear

arrugia, L. shaft, pit; see hole

arsella, L. probably a kind of poppy; see poppy

arsen, Gr. male, masculine; see arren under man

arsenic < L. arsenicum (Gr. arsenikon; arhenikon), n. orpiment: arsenical. arsenate, arsone, arsenic, arsenic, arsenolite, arsenotherapy, arsenalic, trimethyarsine, arrenal, arrenite. See elements under thing

L. sandarea (Gr. sandarak), f. realgar: sandarac-tree (Tetraclinis artculata).

arsios, Gr. fitting, agreeing, friendly; see fit

arsis, Gr. a raising or lifting, < airo, raise, lift; see raise

art < L. ars, artis, f. craft. trade, profession; artifex, -ei'is, m. master, artist, actor; artificialis, of art: artist, artisan, artless, artifice, artificial, artificer, artfact, artistic, artilleria.

L. Apollo (Gr. Apollon), god of youth, music, healing; see young

Gr. asketos, curiously wrought, ornamented; see askeo under make

L. astutia, adroitness, craft; see astutus under know

Gr. banana, f. handiercraft; banausos, mechanical:

L. caliditas, skill, cunning; artfulness; see callidus under know

L. commentatus, devised, fabricated, commentary, commentary.

AS. craft, strength, skill, art: crafty, artificer, handicraft, woodcraft, witchcraft, worder, smithcraft, nister, Priester, Roycroft.

L. daedalus (Gr. daidalo-s; daidaleos, dappled, spotted), cunningly or skillfully made in the manner of Daedalus, the Athenian artificer; doidalos, -tos, n. work of art: daedal, daedalian, Daedalea cinnabarina (a fungus), Daedalocrinus kirki (a fossil crinoid), Daedaloma inconspicuum (a butterfly).

Gr. demosyne, f. skill, knowledge:

Gr. dexiotes, -etos, f. handiness, cleverness:

L. dexteritas, -atis, f. skill, facility, aptitude: dexterity.

L. dolus, crafty, cunning; see dolus under lie

Gr. enustochos, well-aimed, making good shots, skillful, successful:

L. faber, -bra. -brum, workmanlike, skillful, affabber, ingenious; see make

L. factitius, fictilis, artificial, not natural: factitious, fictitious, fetish, feautous.

L. graphicus (Gr. graphikos), of painting or drawing; see write

Gr. hemosyne, skill in throwing or shooting; see hemon under throw

Gr. Hephistos, god of fire used in the arts, identified with Vulcan; see fire

L. Musa (Gr. Mouse), f. Muse, one of the goddesses who presided over the fine arts; museum (Gr. mouseion), n. temple of the Muses, art school, academy: museum, mosaic, Ophismusium pulchellum (a brittle-star), Anthrenus museum (museum-pest), Chiridium museum (a pseudoscorpion). Indentify: Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia (Polymnia), Terpsichore, Thalia, Urania.

Gr. palame, handiwork, work of art; see palma under hand

L. peritia, practical knowledge, skill; see peritus under know

L. Pieris, -idis (Gr. -idos), f. one of the nine daughters of Pierus called the Pierides: Pieris oleracea (cabbage-butterfly), Pieris floribunda (an ericacead).

Gr. Pygmalion, m. a sculptor to whose statue of a woman Aphrodite gave life: Pygmalion.

Gr. skeuastos, artificial; see skeuos under tool

Gr. techne, f. art, craft; technhydron, technhyphion, n. dim.; technikos, artistic, skillful; technetes (technites), m. craftsman; technao, contrive, execute, or make cunningly or skillfully; cheirotechnes, m. artisan, handicraftsman; en-technos, artistic, skilled: technology, technoeracy, technique, technical, technetium, logotechnies, Technocrinus sculp' tus (a Devonian crinoid), Entechnia (Melitoma) tauera (a bee).

L. vafer, artful, crafty, cunning, sly; see know
asapes, Gr. not likely to decay; see always

asamina, L. adroit, crafty, sly; see know
See: form, know, make, play, write, cut

artamos, Gr. butcher; see butcher

artane, Gr. rope, noose; artao, hang, suspend; see rope, hang

artate, L. contracted; see arcto under press

artema, Gr. pendant, earring; see earring

Artemis, Gr. goddess of the chase; see hunt

artemitia, L. mugwort, sagebrush; see wormwood

artemon, Gr. foresail, pulley; see sail

artery < Gr. arteria, windpipe, aorta; see pipe

arthmos, Gr. bond, league, union; see bind

arthritis, Gr. inflammation of the joints, pain in the joints; see disease

arthro- < Gr. arthon, joint; see joint

arti, Gr. now, at this time, just; see now

artichoke < It. artichoco; see cynara under thistle, sol under sun

articulus, L. dim. of artus, joint; articulatus, jointed; see joint, part

artios, Gr. complete, perfect, even (as applied to numbers); see all

artocarpus, NL. a genus of the mulberry family; see mulberry

artos, Gr. bread; see bread

artatus, L. torn to pieces; see tear

artus, L. joint; articulus, dim., see joint; artus, confined, close, see arcto under press

arttytos, Gr. flavored, seasoned; see spice

arula, L. dim. of ara, altar; see temple

arum, L. (Gr. aron), n. wakerobin; Gr. arisanon, n. a kind of arum: Araceae, aroid, Arum pictum (an arum), Arisaema speciosum (a jack-in-the-pulpit), Polygonum arifolium (a turtlehead).

L. acorus (Gr. acoros), f. sweetflag; a genus of the arum family: Acorus calamus (sweetflag), Iris pseudacorus (yellowflag), Enhalus acoroides (a marine plant).

NL. colocasia, f. said to be from colocasia: Alocasia macrorrhiza (an arum).

NL. anthurium, n. a genus of the arum family: Anthurium ornatum (an anthurium).

NL. arisaema, n. a genus of the arum family: Arisaema serratum (Japanese jack-in-the-pulpit).

NL. caladium, n. a genus of the arum family, < Malay kaladi: Caladium bicolor (caladium).

NL. calla, f. a genus of the arum family: Calla palustris (water-arum).

L. colocasia (Gr. kolokasia), f. an aracead: Colocasia esculenta (taro).

L. dractontum (Gr. drakontion), n. dragonwort: Dracontium asperum (Brazil dragonwort), Arisaema draconium (dragonroot).

NL. lysichitum (Gr. lysichiton, loose tunic), n. a genus of the arum family: Lysichitum camtschalcense (a yellow-skunkcabbage).

NL. orontium, n. a genus of the arum family: Orontium aquaticum (golden-club).

NL. pistia, f. a genus of the arum family: Pistia stratiotes (water-lettuce).

NL. pothos, m. Sinhalese name for an aroid: Pothos loweiri (an aroid), Pothos morphi peltata (caapeba).

Gr. skindapsos, m. a plant; now a genus of the arum family: Scindapsus pictus (painted ivy-arum).

NL. symplcarpus, m. a genus of the arum family: Symplcarpus foetidus (skunk-cabbage).

aruncus, L. goatsbeard; see rose

arundo, L. reed, cane; see grass

arvina, L. fat, suet, lard, grease; arvinula, dim.; see fat

arvum, L. field; arvalis, of a cultivated field; see field

arx, arcis, L. stronghold, fortress, citadel, castle, height, peak; see fort

aryballos, Gr. bag, purse; see bag

arythaena, L. (Gr. arytaina), ladle, dipper; see spoon

as, asis, L. unity, unit, a copper coin; see one, money

as- < L. ad, to; see to

asaminthos, Gr. bathtub; see basin

asapes, Gr. not likely to decay; see always
asaphes, Gr. dim, indistinct, obscure, baffling; see dim
asarco- < Gr. asarkos, lean; see thin
asarotum, L. (Gr. asaroton), floor laid in mosaic; see mosaic
asarum, L. (Gr. asaron), hazelwort, wild-ginger; see birthwort
asbestus < Gr. asbestos, m. a fibrous mineral; L. asbestinum, n. fireproof cloth
made of asbestos: asbestos, asbestine, asbestoid.
Gr. amiantos, m. a green, fibrous mineral: amianthus.

asbolos, Gr. soot; see dirt
ascalabo- < Gr. askalabos; askalabotes, a kind of lizard; see lizard
ascalapho- < Gr. askalaphos, an unknown bird, probably an owl; see owl
ascalo- < Gr. askalos, unhoed, unweeded; see rough
ascaris < Gr. askaris, -idos, an intestinal worm; see worm
ascaulo- < Gr. askaules, bagpiper; see aulos under pipe
ascelo- < Gr. askeleis, dryed up, withered; see lessen
ascend < L. ascendo, -ensus, mount, climb, rise, grow; see raise
ascetico- < Gr. asketikos, rigorous practice, austere; asketes, practician, athlete;
asketos, practised, expert, < askeo, exercise, practise, fashion; see make
asceto- < Gr. asketos, curiously wrought, ornamented; see askeo under make

aschemon, Gr. misshapen, ugly; see ugly
ascheton, Gr. ungovernable, resistless; see strong
aschium, NL. (Gr. aschion), puffball, truffle; see fungus
ascholos, Gr. without leisure, busy; see busy
ascia, L. ax, carpenter’s adze; see ax
ascidia- < Gr. askidion, dim. of askos, bag; see bag
ascitus, L. alien, foreign; see strange
asclepias, L. (Gr. asklepia), a genus of the milkweed family; see milkweed
asco- < Gr. askos, bag, bladder; askidion; askion, dim.; see bag
ascyrum, L. (Gr. askyron), a kind of St. Johnwort; see St. Johnwort
ase, Gr. naussea, distress; asodes, attended with naussea; see vomit
-ase < Gr. -asis, -esia, denoting ferments, enzymes, yeasts; see yeast
asebema, Gr. sacrilege; see profane
aselgo- < Gr. aselges, dissolve, lewd; see lewd
asellus, L. dim. of asinus, ass, see horse; a sea-fish, see cod
aseros, Gr. disdainful, irksome; see hate
ash < AS. easc (G. esche), a tree.
L. bumelia (Gr. bomeleia), a kind of ash; now a genus of the sapodilla family; see sapodilla
L. farnes, f. ash-tree; farnes, of the ash:
L. fraxinus, f. ash; fraxineus, of ash: Frazinus americana (white ash), fraxinella (Dictamnus albus), Pterocarya fraxinifolia (Caucasian wingnut), Mycophaera fraxinica (a fungus).
Gr. melia, ash; now a genus of the mahogany family; see mahogany
Gr. oa (oia), mountain-ash, equivalent to sorsus; see rose
L. ornus, mountain-ash, equivalent to sorsus; see rose
ashes < AS. asce, incombustible residue: ashen, ashery, ashy, Ashland, Ashton, pottash.
L. cinis, -eris, m. ashes; cinicus, m. dim.; cineraceus; cinerarius; cinereus, of ashes, ash-colored, ashien; cicericus, like ashes; cinerus, full of ashes; cinificate, turned to ashes: cineraceous, cinereous, cineral, cineritius, Mt. Cenis, cinerary, incinerator, Juglans cinerea (butternut or white walnut), Centaurea cineraria (dusty miller), Striglina cinereola (a moth), Myiarchus cinerascens (a flycatcher).
L. favilla, f. embers, ashes; favillaceus, of ashes; favillaticus, like ashes: favilla, favillous.
L. liz, -icis, ashes, lye; see alkali
AS. sinder, slag, dross, scoria, ash: cinder, Cinderella, sinter.
Gr. spodos, f. ashes, embers; spodios, of ashes, ash-colored, gray: spodogenous, spodomanky, spodumene, Spodochlamys caesarea (a beetle), Spodiornis jelksii (a bird).
Gr. tephra, f. ashes; tephros; tephrinos, ash-colored; tephrodes, like ashes, ashy: tephrite, tephroite, Tephrophilus wetmorei (a bird), Tephrodornis poncidericonia (a shrike), Tephrosia cinerea (a goat’s-rue), Tephraeaops zebra (a zebra-fish),
**Tephrorhynchus cinereus** (a bird), **Tephrinopsis munda** (a moth).

See: dust, slag, gray


asilla, Gr. yokoe for carrying pails, baskets, etc.; see bind

asilus, L. gaddfly; see fly

asimina, NL. pawpaw; see pawpaw

asinus, L. ass; *asellus*, dim.; *asininus*, having the qualities of an ass, stupid, obstinate; see horse, fool

asinusca, L. a kind of worthless grape; see grape

asio, L. a horned owl; see owl

asios, Gr. miry, muddy, < *asis*, alluvium, mud, slime; see earth

asiraco- < Gr. *asirakos*, a wingless locust; see grasshopper

ask < AS. ascian, request, question.

Gr. *aitema*, -atos, n. request, demand; *aitetikos*, fond of asking:

Gr. *anaxia*, f. command, behest, charge:

Gr. *ara*, f. prayer, prayer for evil, curse; *aravikos*, of prayer; *areter*, -os, f. one who prays; *aratos*, accursed, < *aromai*, pray, invoke a curse; *eparatos*, under a curse; *kataras*, f. imprecation:

AS. *bidan*, pray, ask; *beodon*, command: bid, bade, forbidden, bode, foreboding.

L. *chartula*, bill; see pay

Gr. *elenktikos*, fond of cross-questioning or examining; see *elenchos* under *try*

Gr. *entole*, f. command, order, behest; *entolikos*, of a command, < *entello*, command:


Gr. *euche*, epeuche, f. prayer, wish; *euchole*, f.; *euchos*, n. the thing prayed for;

L. *griphus* (Gr. *griphon*; *gripus*), m. riddle, puzzle: griphite, *Grifophilus* *suessi* (a fossil primate).

Gr. *hikesia*, f. prayer, entreaty; *hiketes*, histere, -os, m. one who prays or entreats; *hikesios*, suppliant: *hiketerios*, of suppliants: *Hicetes* *innexus* (a fossil worm).

L. *invito*, -atus, ask, bid: invite, invitation, inviting.

L. *jubo*, jussus, bid, command, order, designate, appoint; *jussum*, n. order, command, law:

Gr. *keleusma*, -tos, n.; *keleusmos*, m. order, command, call; *keleustes*, m. signaler:

L. *litanja* (Gr. *litaniea*), f. prayer, entreaty: litany.

L. *manto*, -atus, ask, charge, command, order; *mandatela*, f. charge; *mandatius*, mandatorius, of an order: demand, mandatory, command, commend, recommendation, mandy, commander, mandate, mandative.

L. *mendico*, -atus, beg, ask for alms, solicit; see beggar

L. *Oedipus* (Gr. *Oidipous*), m. reputed solver of the riddle of the Sphinx: *Leontocebus oedipus* (pinche, a tamarin).

L. *oro*, -atus, speak, plead, pray; see speak

L. percuraotor, -atus, question strictly, interrogate:

L. *peto*, -itus, seek, ask, desire, strive after; *allipeta*, aspiring: petition, competitor, impetus, appetite, propitious, petulant, repeat, incompetent, centripetal.

Gr. *peuthen*, inquirer, spy; *peusis*, inquiry, question; see try


L. *precor*, -atus, pray, entreat; *prex*, -ecis, f. prayer, request; *precator*, -is, m. one who prays; *deprecabilis*, that may be entreated; *deprecativus*, apologetic: prayer, precative, imprecation, precarious, deprecated, Abrus[Hubr] *precatarius* (jequirity-bean).


Gr. *pysma*, -tos, n. question; *pysmatikos*, interrogative:

L. qui, quod, quis, quid, who, which, what: qui vive, quorum, quiddity, quoddity, quodlibet, Q.E.D., *Quisqualis indica* (Rangoon creeper), *Quisque* *gilberti* (a Miocene herring).

L. *rogo*, -atus, ask, request, solicit; *rogatio*, -onis, f. question, bill; *interrogo*, -atus, question, inquire: interrogate, derogatory, abrogate, arrogance, prerogative, surrogate, supererogation.

L. *Socrates* (Gr. *Sokrates*), m. a celebrated Greek philosopher whose method of teaching was characterized by the asking of searching questions: socratic, *Socraticum* *firmum* (a fossil brachiopod).

*L. vindex, -icis*, c. claimant: *Pyrgus vindex* (a butterfly).

See: beggar, try, call, doubt, secret

*asma*, Gr. song; see *acido* under sing

*asmenos*, Gr. pleased, glad; see joy

*asotes*, Gr. muddy, slimy; see *asis* under earth

*asotus*, Gr. abandoned, without hope, lost, profligate; see hopeless

*asparagus*, L. (Gr. *aspalathos*), a thorny shrub yielding a fragrant oil; see bean

*aspalieus*, L. angler; see fisherman

*asparagi*, L. (Gr. *aspargos*), m.: *Asparagus plumosus* (fern-asparagus), *Crioceris asparagi* (asparagus-beetle).

*L. acanthillis, -idis*, f. wild asparagus;

*L. corruda*, f. wild asparagus;

Gr. *hormenos*, m. wild asparagus;

Gr. *myacanthos*, m. wild asparagus:

*asparagus*, NL. a kind of vine; see vine

*asper*, L. rough, harsh; *asperitas*, harshness, roughness; see rough

*asphagillus*, NL. a genus of fungi whose conidiophores resemble a brush; see bush

*aspernatus*, L. despised, rejected, spurned; see *sperno* under hate

*aspersus*, L. scattered, sprinkled, < *aspergo, -ersus*, scatter, strew, sprinkle; see *spargo* under spread

*asperugo*, L. a plant with rough leaves; see borage

*asphaltes*, Gr. steadfast, firm; see stand

*asphalez*, Gr. bitumen; see resin

*asphodel* < L. *asphodelus* (Gr. *aspodelos*); see lily

*asphylia*, Gr. stopping of the pulse and respiration; see choke

*aspid-, -idos*, shield; *aspidion*, shield; *aspidiskos*, dim.; *aspidiolae*, shield-bearer, warrior, see shield; viper, see snake

*aspiro, -atus*, L. desire to reach or obtain; see wish

*aspelenium*, NL. < L. *asplenium* (Gr. *asplenon*), spleenwort; see fern

*aspratilis*, L. rough, scaly; *aspretum*, rough place; see asper under rough

*aspris*, Gr. a kind of oak; see oak

*aspros*, Gr. white; see white

*ass*, < AS. assa, < L. *asinus*; see horse

*assa*, L. dry-nurse; see nurse

*assail* < L. *ad*, to, *salio*, leap, spring; see strike

*assarius*, L. roasted; *assatura*, roasted meat; see *asso* under cook

*assassin* < Ar. *hashashin*, hashish-eater; see kill

*assector*, L. attendant, follower; see servant

*assemble* < OF. assembler, < L. *ad*, to, *simul*, at the same time, together; see gather

*assentor, -atus*, L. agree constantly, flatter; see yes

*asser*, L. beam, stake, pole; *asserculus*, dim.; see beam

*assert* < L. *assero, -sertus*, affirm, declare; see speak

*assessor*, L. assistant of a judge; see help

*assevero, -atus*, L. assert firmly, declare positively; see swear

*assiculus*, L. dim. of *axis*; see axis

*assiduus*, L. constant, steady, busy; *assiduitas*, constant attendance; see busy

*assignatus*, L. marked out, allotted, appointed; see *signum* under mark

*assis*, L. plank, board; *assula*, dim., chip, shaving, splinter; see board, part

*assist* < L. *assisto*, stand by, help; see help

*assitus*, L. near; see near
associate < L. associatus, joined with; see socius under companion
assula, L. shaving, chip, splinter; see part
assume < L. assumo, -umptus, take for granted, suppose; see hypothesis
assumptum, L. patch; see patch
assus, L. roasted; assum, roast meat; see asso under cook
astacus, L. (Gr. astakos), lobster; see crab
astandes, Gr. courier; see run
astaphis, Gr. dried grape, raisin; see grape
Astarte, Gr. Phoenician goddess of love and fertility; see love
astatos, Gr. unstable, restless; see move
aster; astrum L. (Gr. aster; astron), star; a plant; asteriskos; astrion, dim.; asterias; asterios, starred, starry; see star
-aster; -astrum, L. dim. suffix with derogatory implication; wild; resemblance; see diminutives under little
astericeto- < Gr. asteriktos, unstable; see shake
asterion, Gr. a kind of spider; see spider
astes, Gr. singer; see aeido under sing
-astes, Gr. one who, agent; see -ter under make
astheno- < Gr. asthenes, weak; see weak
asthma, Gr. hard-drawn breath, panting, gasping; see disease
astibos, Gr. untroubled, pathless; see alone
astico- (astyco-); astio- < Gr. astikos (astykos); asteios, urbane, refined, elegant, nice; see asty under town
astilbe, NL. a genus of the saxifrage family; see saxifrage
astochos, Gr. missing the mark; see fault
astonishing < OF. estoner, < L. ez, out, tono, thunder; see wonder
astorgos, Gr. heartless, cruel, see merciless
astrabe, Gr. saddle; see saddle
astragalinos, Gr. goldfinch; see finch
astragalus, L. (Gr. astragalos), vertebra, anklebone, die, legume; see foot, bean
astrape, Gr. flash of lightning; see light
astreptos, Gr. inflexible; see stiff
astrifer, L. starry; see aster under star
astrigent < L. astringens, shrinking, binding; see stringo under bind, lessen
astro- < Gr. astron, star; see aster under star
astronium, NL. a genus of the sumac family; see sumac
-astrum, L. dim. suffix with derogatory implications; wild; resemblance; see -aster under little
astur, L. a kind of hawk; see hawk
astutus, L. adroit, clever, cunning, < astus, cleverness, cunning; see know
asty, Gr. town, city; asteios; astikos (astykos), of town; see town
astytis, Gr. a kind of lettuce; see lettuce
astytos, Gr. incapable of erection; astysia, impotence; see weak
asylum < Gr. asylon, sanctuary, refuge; see safe
asymmetros, Gr. without symmetry, disproportionate; see different
asymphoros, Gr. useless, inconvenient; see worthless
asymphilos, Gr. not of the same race, unlike; see different
asynedetos, Gr. unconnected, loose; see adesmos under free
asynetos, Gr. stupid, witless; see dull
asyneteles, Gr. useless; see worthless
asyphe, Gr. a kind of spice; see spice
asypheilos, Gr. mean, paltry, worthless; see worthless
asyles, Gr. filthy, lewd; see lewd
asystatos, Gr. having no cohesion, loose; see free
at- < L. ad, to; see to
atacto- < Gr. ataktos, not arranged, disordered; see ataxia under confusion
Atalanta, L. (Gr. Atalante), a legendary maiden noted for her fleetness of foot; see run
atalos, Gr. tender, delicate; see soft
atalymnos, Gr. a plum-tree; see plum
atashtraos, Gr. wicked; see bad
atavus, L. forefather, ancestor; see avus under kin
ataxia, Gr. confusion, disorder, incoordination; see confusion
-ate, suffix denoting a salt of an -ic acid; see -atus under nature
atchnos, Gr. unskillful; see awkward
atecmarto- < Gr. ateckmartos, baffling, obscure, uncertain; see doubt
ateles, Gr. imperfect, unfilled, ineffectual, exempt; ateleia, incompleteness, imperfection, exemption from tax and public burdens; see fault, free
atleutos, Gr. endless, eternal; see always
atemeles, Gr. neglected, neglectful; see neglect
ater, atra, atrum, L. black; see black
ateros, Gr. baneful, ruinous; see atarteros under hurt
aterpes, Gr. joyless; see sad
ateucho- < Gr. ateuches, unarmed; see bare
athales, Gr. withered; see lessen
athanatos, Gr. undying, immortal; see always
Athena, L. (Gr. Athene), tutelary of Athens and goddess of wisdom; see know
ather, Gr. ear of wheat, spike; see point
athere (athare), Gr. goats, grits, porridge; see flour
atherine, Gr. smelt; see smelt
athesphatos, Gr. inexpressible, enormous, marvelously great; see large
athetetes, Gr. violator; see hurt
athetos, Gr. useless, unfit; see unfit
athicto- < Gr. athiktos, untouched, chaste; see pure
athlete < Gr. athletes, contestant; athlesis, contest, struggle; see fight
athroos, Gr. crowded, assembled, collected; see gather
athymos, Gr. fainthearted, spiritless, hopeless; see hopeless
athyrama, Gr. plaything, top; see play
-aticum, L. collection of, condition, state of being; see -age under nature
atimetos, Gr. despised; see hate
atimos, Gr. without honor, dishonorable; atimastos, dishonored; see bad
Atlas, -antis, L. (Gr. Atlas, -antos), mythical god who held up the heavens, < tlao, bear, carry; see carry
atmen, Gr. slave, servant; see servant
atmetos, Gr. uncut, undivided; see one
atmos, Gr. vapor; atmis, -idos, steam; see cloud
atolmos, Gr. cowardly, spiritless; see coward
atom < L. atomus (Gr. atomos, uncut, indivisible), a small particle; see little
atone < AS. at, at, an, one.
Gr. aresko, make amends, atone, satisfy, please; see agreeable
L. expio, -atus, make atonement, purge by sacrifice: expiate, expiation.
Gr. hilaskomat, propitiate, atone: hilasmos, m. atonement; hilasterios, propitiation; hilastes, m. propitiator; anhilastos, unappeased:
L. reparo, -atus, restore, revive: repair, reparation.
See: pay, sad
atonos, Gr. not taut, relaxed, slack, languid; see weak
atopos, Gr. out of place, odd, strange, absurd, unnatural; atopia, absurdity; see strange
atracto- < Gr. atraktos, spindle, arrow; see spindle
atramentum, L. any black fluid, ink; see ink
atraphaxys, Gr. saltbush; see goosefoot
atrapos, Gr. path, road, way; see way
atratus, L. dressed in black; see ater under black
atreco- < Gr. atrekes, exact, sure, real, true; see right
atrestos, Gr. fearless; see bold
atri-; atr- < L. ater, black; see black
atrina, NL. a genus of mollusks; see mollusk
atriplex, L. saltbush; see goosefoot
atrium, L. vestibule, hall, entry; see room
atropos, Gr. unchangeable, eternal, inflexible; one of the three Fates; see always
atrotos, Gr. invulnerable; see safe
atrox, -ocis, cruel, harsh, horrible, severe; see merciless
atrygos, Gr. without lees, clear, pure; see pure
atrytos, Gr. not worn, unwearied; see strong
atta, L. a genus of ants, < Atta, name for persons who walk on their shoitips; see ant
attack < F. attaquer; see strike
attacus, L. (Gr. attakos), a kind of locust; see grasshopper
attagas, Gr. a kind of partridge, francolin; see quail
attagen, Gr. probably a kind of grouse; see grouse
attagino- < Gr. attageinos, a kind of tunny; see tunny
attalea, NL. a genus of palms, < L. Attalus (Gr. Attalos), king of Pergamum; see palm
attegia, L. tent; see tent
attelabus, L. a small wingless locust; see grasshopper
attempt < L. attento, -atus, attack, try; see tento under try
attend < OF. attendre; see heed, care, busy
attenuatus, L. drawn out, tapered, weakened, thin; see tenuis under thin
Atticus, L. (Gr. Attikos), pertaining to the Greek province of Attica and its capital, Athens; see Greek
attignus, L. touching, bordering; see near
attilus, L. a sturgeon; see sturgeon
attributus, L. that is ascribed to a person or thing; see nature
-atus, L. provided with, having the nature of, pertaining to; see nature
atycto- < Gr. atyktos, undone; see cancel
atyphos, Gr. not puffed up, modest; see modest
atyzelos, Gr. frightful; see fear
aucella, L. a little bird; see avis under bird
auceps, -upis, L. bird-catcher; see avis under bird
auchema, Gr. boast, pride; auchetes, boaster; see brag
aucheno- < Gr. auchen, -os, neck; see neck
auchemos, Gr. drought; auchmeros, dry; see dry
auchos, Gr. a kind of pulse; see bean
auctioneer < L. auctio, -onis, public sale; see trade
auctor, L. originator, causer, doer; see make
auctus, L. enlarged, increased, < augeo, increase, grow; augmentum, increase; see grow
aucupatus, L. fowling, bird-catching; auceps, fowler; see avis under bird
audacia, L. boldness, courage, audax, -acis, bold, daring; audaculus, dim., somewhat bold; see bold
auditorium, L. a room for hearing, < audio, -itus, hear, listen; see room, hear
auge, Gr. luster, shine; see light
auger < AS. nafugar; see bore
auginus, L. henbane; see nightshade
augmentatives. See very, large, grow
augur, L. diviner, soothsayer; auguralis, of augurs; see prophecy
augustus, L. venerable; see honor
auk < uncertain origin, but cf. Sw. alka.
NL. alca, f. a genus of birds including the auks: Alcidae, Alca torda (razor-billed auk).
Scan. lunde, puffin: Lunda cirrhata (tufted puffin).
Gr. penion, n. bobbin, spool; see penis under weave
L. polus, n. pivot, axis: pole, polar, polarity, Polaris, circumpolar, Lioplax polaris (a fossil snail).
Gr. rhachis, axis, stem or stalk, spine; see back
Gr. strophinx, -ngos, m. axle; strophingion, n. dim.: Strophingia ericae (a bug).
L. turbo, -inis, top, spindle; see cone
See: spindle, hinge, center, pillar, stem, turn, back, ridge
axitosus, L. acting together, in combination; see harmony
axle < ON. axultre, axletree; see axis
axon, Gr. axle; see axis
azalea, NL. a genus of the heath family, < azaleos, dry, parched; see heath, dry
azo- < Gr. azoos, lifeless; pertaining to nitrogen compounds, see nitrogen; < azo, dry up, see azaleos under dry
azolla, NL. a genus of ferns; see fern
azorella, NL. a genus of the carrot family; see carrot
Aztec, Ab.Am. an ancient tribe in Mexico: Aztecan, Theridium aztecum (a spider).
aura < F. azur, < Per. lazhuward, a blue color; see blue
azyx, -ygos, Gr. unwedded, solitary; see alone

B

babax, Gr. chatterer, loud talker; see baxis under speak
baboon < OF. babuin; see monkey
babulus, L. babbler, fool; see speak
baburrus, L. foolish, silly; see fool
baby, dim. of ME. babe, < uncertain origin; see young
babyas, Gr. mud; see earth
bacalusia, L. sweetmeat, confection; see food
bacca, L. berry; bacula, dim.; bacalis, with berries; see berry
baccharis, L. (Gr. bakcharis), a plant of the composite family; see composite
Bacchus, L. (Gr. Bakchos), god of wine, shouting, revelry; see wine
baccina, L. henbane; see nightshade
bacelo- < Gr. bakelos, a eunuch; see sterile
bachelor < ML. baccalaureus, apprentice, single man who has never married; see alone
bacillum; bacillus, L. little stick, dim. of baculum, rod; see rod
back < AS. baec, the rear or dorsal part of anything, to the rear: backache, backbone.
Gr. aetoma, gable; see gable
Gr. astragalos, a vertebra, anklebone; see foot
L. carina, keel; see ridge
Gr. choiras, -ados, like a hog's back; see choiros under hog
L. dorsum, n. back, ridge of a hill; dorsalis (dorsalis), of the back: dorsal, endorese, indorsement, addorsed, dorsiferous, dorsiventral, Chalepus dorsalis (locust leaf-miner), Apis dorsata (dingar), Didelphys dorsigera (an opossum), Typhlochrestus dorsuosus (a spider).
L. fastigium, slope, gable-end; see gable
Gr. kyptios, supine, lying on the back; see lie
Gr. kyphos, bent, humpbacked; see bend
Gr. *metaphrenon*, n. broad of the back, back:
Gr. *osphys*, -yos, loin, lower part of the back; see side
Gr. *rhachis*, -idos, f. spine, backbone, ridge, midrib or axis of a leaf; *rhachites* (*rhachitis*), of the spine: *rachis, rachitis, rickets, rachitomous, rachialgia, rachiglossate, rachilla. Rhachiocephalus prognathus* (a fossil reptile), *Polyrhachis simplex* (an ant).
Gr. *sphondylos* (*spondylos*), m. vertebra, joint; *sphondylion*, n. dim.: *spondylitis, spondylium. Paleospondylus mumi* (a fossil fish).
L. *spina*, f. backbone; *spinalis*, of the backbone: spine, spinal.
Gr. *stropheus*, a vertebra, socket; see *streptos* under turn
L. *supinus*, lying on the back; *resupinus*, bent backward with the face upward; see lie
L. *tergum*, n. back: tergite, tergiversation, tergal, tergiferous.
Gr. *trophis*, -idos, keel: see ridge
L. *vertebra*, f. one of the bones of the backbone: vertebral, vertebrate, Vertebrata.
See: ridge, after, return

*bacrio*, L. vessel with a long handle, ladle; see spoon
*bacterium* < Gr. *bakterion*, dim. of *bakron*, stick; see rod
*bactris*, NL. a genus of palms; see palm
*bactro-* < Gr. *baktron*, stick, cane, staff; *bakterion*, dim.; see rod
*baculum*, L. stick, rod, staff; *bacillum, bacillus*, dim.; see rod

*bad* < uncertain origin.
Gr. *acharistos*, ungracious, thankless, unpleasant:
Gr. *adoxos*, displeasurable, disgraceful, obscure: *Adoxus obscurus* (a grape-root worm).
Gr. *aedes*, unpleasant, disagreeable, odious; *aedisms*, m. disgust: *Aedes aegypti* (formerly *Stegomyia fasciata*, yellow-fever mosquito).
Gr. *niches*, deformed, ugly, foul, obscene, shameful: *Aeschrocheta marmorata* (a moth).
Gr. *alaestos*, unforgettable, insufferable, abominable; see punish
Gr. *alitros*, sinful, wicked; see fault
Gr. *anenor*, -os, unmanly, dastardly:
Gr. *anestos*, displeasing:
Gr. *aperastos*, unpleasing:
Gr. *apeuktos*, to be deprecated, abominable:
Gr. *ephahtos*, displeasing, hateful, odious; *aphadia*, f. displeasure:
L. *aspynabulis*, worthy of contempt, despicable: *Coelosternus aspynabulis* (a beetle).
Gr. *asphelos*, vile, mean, low, paltry:
Gr. *atasthalos*, wicked: *Atasthatus spectrum* (a beetle), *Atasthalistis pyrocosma* (a moth).
Gr. *Ate*, f. goddess of mischief and cause of rash acts; *ateros*, mischievous, baneful, ruinous: *Ate jovius* (a butterfly), *Ateropogon cyrtopogonoides* (a fly).
Gr. *atimos*, without honor, dishonorable; *atimastos*, dishonored: *Atimobllata reniformis* (a fossil cockroach), *Atimus crenatostriatus* (a beetle), *Atimastillas flavicollis* (a bird).
L. *aversalbis*, causing a turning away, abominable:
Gr. *bdelyktos*; *bdelyros*, abominable, disgusting, loathsome, shameless; *bdelygma*, -atos, n. abomination; *bdelyros*, f. nausea, disgust: *Harpyia(Bdelygma) major* (a bat).
L. *contemptus*, despised, despicable, < *contemno*, esteem lightly, despise; see temno under hate
L. *corruptus*, spoiled, damaged; *corruptibilis*, perishable: corrupt, corruption, incorruptible, *Epilachna corrupta* (Mexican bean-beetle).
L. *despicalbis*, contemptible; see despicus under hate
L. *deter*, poor, bad; *deterior, deterius*, poorer, worse; *deterrimus*, poorest, worst: deteriorate, deterioration.
L. *detestabilis*, abominable, execrable; see detestor under hate
L. *dispensario*, hurtful, prejudiced:
L. *dissipatio*, -onis, wasteful squandering, dissolve indulgence: dissipation.
L. *dissolutus*, lax, loose in morals, dissipated: dissolve.
Gr. dys, bad, ill, with difficulty, hard, unlucky, very; dysalgetos, hard to bear; dysbolos, throwing badly; dysgnostos, hard to recognize or understand; dysekklytos, hard to undo; dyserastos, unhappy in love; dysippos, hard to ride; dyspeptos, hard to digest; dysprositos, hard to get at; dysktektos, hard to melt; dysphoros, hard to endure; dysentery, dyspnea, dysuria, dyspepsia, dyschronous, dysmennorrhea, dyspareunia, Dysoxylum spectabile (pencilwood), Dysichthys coracoideus (a fish).

Gr. dyskèleia, f. disgrace, infamy:
L. Elagabalus (Heliogabalus), m. Roman emperor, whose reign was notorious for debauchery and profanigraphy:
L. flagitiousus, base, dissolute, profigate; see shame
L. foedus, loathsome, foul, filthy, vile; see dirt
L. ignobilis, unknown, obscure, low, mean: ignoble.
L. illegitimus, unlawful; see illex under forbid
L. illiberalis, unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, sordid, mean: Tholeria illiberalis (a butterfly).
L. improbus, not according to standard, bad, poor, inferior: Phygadewon improbus (a wasp).
L. improprius, unsuitable. inappropriate: improper, improperly.
L. impuratus, infamous, vile: Geometra impura (a butterfly).
L. incomis, unpleasant:
L. incommodus, inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, troublesome: Piazurus incommodus (a beetle).
L. incorrectus, wrong: incorrect.
L. indictus, unworthy, undeserving: indicitus. f. unworthiness, vileness: indignity.
L. infamis, of bad repute, disreputable, notorious; infamo, -atus, brand with infamy, dishonor: infamy, infamous.
L. indans, unspeakable, unnatural, abominable: Odontomachus indans (an ant).
L. infestus, unfortunate; see faustus under lot
L. infestivus, disagreeable, unpleasant:
L. iniquabilis, not fit to be eaten or drunk:
L. iniquus, unfavorable, unequal: iniquity.
L. inincundus, unpleasant: Naupactus inincundus (a beetle).
L. injustus, wrong: unjust, injustice.
L. insavis, unpleasant, disagreeable.
Gr. kakos, bad. harmful: kakion; hesson; cheiron, worse: kakistos; hekistos; cheiristos, worst; kakodoxos, infamous; hemikakos, baddish; fankakos; peri-kakos, very bad: caeophony, caehteria, caeodoxy, caecyl, kakistocracy, Caecomorpha aberrans (a phasmid), Cacodacus hebridanus (a beetle).
L. matus, bad; pejor, m., f.; pejus, n. worse; pessimus, worst: malefactor, -is, m. evideror: maleficus, criminal, evil, wicked; malevolens; malevolus, ill-disposed toward, inimical; malignus, of evil nature; malitia, f. ill will, spite: malefactor, malefic, malodorous, malevolence, malefassasne, malingering, malediction, malecontent, malapert, malice, malpractice, malign, malignant, malady, malaria, malapropism, maladroict, dismal, pejoration, pejorative, impair, pessimist, Cratomosus maleficus (a beetle).
L. micelis, worthless, bad:
AS. mis-; OF. mes-, < L. minus, less; wrong, bad, ill, evil; mistake, misunderstanding, misuse, misjudge, mischief, misplace, misdeed, misfortune, mischance, miscarryage, misfeasance, misspell, mispronounce, mesalliance.
Gr. myosos, n. anything disgusting, abomination, defilement; mysaros, foul, loathsome, abominable; see dirt
L. nefarius; nefandus; nefastus, heinous, abominable, criminal, wicked, profane, unlawful, < nefas, n. sin, crime: nefarious.
L. nequiam, worthless, bad, wicked:
L. nequitia, f. worthlessness, badness:
L. obscenus, indecent, offensive, filthy: obscene, obscenity, Dolichopus obscenus (a fly).
Gr. paraphoros, bad, inferior: Paraphorocera tincta (a fly).
L. perditus; desperditus, destroyed, lost, abandoned, corrupt; see destroy
L. perversus, turned the wrong way, wrong, evil, bad: perverse, perversity.
Gr. phaulos, trivial, bad, abject; see trifle
Gr. poneros, bad, worthless, useless: ponerology, Poneridae, Poner a trigona (an ant), Dinoponera gigantea (an ant).
L. pravus, crooked, deformed, perverse, wrong, bad; depravo, -atus, pervert, spoil, corrupt: depravity, depraved, Acacia pravisssima (an acaea).
Gr. prodotos, abandoned; see prodosia under treason
L. profligatus, dissolute, corrupt, vile: profligate, profaginy.
bag

L. sceles, -eris, n. wickedness, evil deed, crime; scelestus, wicked; scelerosus, full of wickedness; scleratour, -is; sclio, -onis, m. evildoer; sclero, -atus, desecrate; consclero, -atus, stain, dishonor, disgrace by wicked conduct: scelestic, sclerate, scelerous, "Ranunculus sceletus" (a buttercup), Scelio rugulosus (a proctotrypid).

Gr. sindron, -os, mischievous:
L. sputatilicus, that deserves to be spit at, detestable: Episus spumatilius\[sputatilicus\] (a beetle).
Gr. telchin, -os, m. a person with malicious or spiteful disposition: Telchina serena (a butterfly).
L. teter, -tra, -trum, foul, hideous, offensive, shameful; tetricus, forbidding, harsh, gloomy, stern: tetric, Gymnetron teter (a beetle).
L. turpis, ugly, foul, base; see dirt
L. vilis, cheap, base, worthless; see worthless
L. vitio, -atus, injure, corrupt, spoil; see hurt
See: dirt, fault, hell, hurt, pain, poor, shame, unfit, worthless

badistes, Gr. goer, walker; badistikos, good at walking; see badizo under walk

badius, L. brown, chestnut-colored; see brown
baeno- < Gr. baino, walk, go, pass; see walk
baeo- < Gr. baios, little, small, scanty, few; see little
baeticus, L. pertaining to the river Baetis (now Guadalquivir) in southern Spain; see stream

baeto- < Gr. baite, coat of skin, tent of skin; see garment
baetulus; baetylus, L. (Gr. baitylos), a meteorite, sacred stone; see meteor
baetygo- < Gr. baitys, -ygos, leech; see leech

bag < ON. boggi. Derive: bagatelle.
L. aluta, purse or pouch made of soft leather; see leather
Gr. angeion, n. dim. of angos, -eos, n. vessel or container of any kind, seedcase, jar, box; angeidion, n. dim.: angiosperm, angiolast, angiona, angitis, angoid, gonangium, synangium, hydrangea, Angiopteris crassipes (a fern), Angophora lanceolata (rusty gum-myrtle).
Gr. aryballos, m. bag, purse:
Gr. askos, m. bag, bladder, sac; askidion; askion, n. dim.: ascus, asciferous, ascidian, ascodium, ascites, ascocarp, ascospore, Aschphylum nodosum (a brown alga), Ézoascus cerasi (cherry witches-broom), Gymnoascus uncatus (a fungus).

L. averta, f. saddlebag.
Gr. balantion, n. bag, pouch, purse; balantidion, n. dim.: Balantium inflatum (a mollusk), Balantiumella elegans (a sponge), Balantidium coli (a protozoan).
AS. bela, bag, belly: bellows.
AS. bleaddre, bag, sac: bladder, bladdernut, bladderseed, bladderwort, gall-bladder.
L. bulga, f. leather knapsack, bag: bulge, budget.
L. bursa, f. purse: purse, bursar, disburse, reimburse, bourse, purser, burritos, bursicle, Capsella bursa-pastoris (shepherds-purse), Geomys bursarius (pocket-gopher), Phormosoma bursarium (an echinoid), Grammatostomus bursigerum (a foraminifer), Gymnophallus bursicola (a trematode).

L. cassidile, -is, n. small bag or wallet:
Gr. chiloter, -os, m. nosebag:
AS. codd, small bag:
L. coleus (Gr. koloes), sheath, scabbard, scrotum; see sheath
L. corycus (Gr. korykos), m. leather punching-bag used by athletes; korykion, n. dim.: Corycus prolifer (an alga), Corycium enigmaticum (a problematic Archaean fossil).
L. crumenia (crumina), f. leather moneybag; crumilla, f. dim.; crumina, -atus, fill like a purse: Entosolenia crumenata (a fossil foraminifer), Leptotipulus crumeniferus (African stork, marabou), Crumenaria erecta (a rhamnaceae), Plelecanichthys crumenalis (a fish).
Gr. doros, m. leather bag, wallet; Chydorus sphaericus (a cladoceran), Echinodorus cordifolius (a burhead), Dorocidaris granulosiata (a cladoceran), Dorosoma cepedianum (gizzard-shad).
Gr. ellobos, in a pod:
L. jel, gall-bladder, gall; see bile
L. fiscus, basket, moneybag; see basket
L. follis, -is, m. bellows, windbag, moneybag; folliculus, m. dim.; folleatus, loose, baggy: fool, foolish, follicle, Folliculina am pulla (a protozoan), Cephalotus follicularia (a pitcher-plant), Folliculus lubricus (now Cochlicopa lubrica, a gastropod), Carex folliculata (a sedge).
L., Gr. gaster, stomach, belly, paunch, womb; see stomach, belly, womb
Gr. grymeia, f. bag, chest: Didelphys (Gymnacregyz) murina (an opossum).
Gr. gyrois, m. an elongate wallet: Gymiotricha hungerfordiana (a gastropod).
Gr. kelyphos, -eos, n. pod, shell, case; kelyphion, n. dim.: Celyphomina chrysophelina (a fly), Cromatracus tetracalythus (a radiolarian), Celyphus scutatus (a fly).
Gr. kemos, muzzle, nosebag; see cover
Gr. kibies, f. pouch, wallet:
Gr. kytis, -eos, f. bladder, sac, cell; kystinx, -inos, f.; kystion, n. dim.: cyst, nematocyst, cystoid, cystolith, cystine, cystinuria, statocyst, Cystopteris fragilis (a bladder-fern), Macroystis angustifolia (a giant kelp), Dermocystidium marsum (a protistan), Cystidium inerme (a radiolarian).
Gr. lobos, capsule, pod; see projection
L. lomentum, n. an indesincent bean pod, bean meal: loment.
L. lua, m. mouth of a sack, sack:
OF. male, bag: mailbag.
L. mantica, f. handbag, wallet; mantica, f. dim.: Mantica horni (a beetle).
L. marsupium (Gr. marstion), n. pouch, bag, purse: marsupial, marsupiod, Perna marsupium (Gr. marstion), Nototrema marsupiatum (a frog), Adenophora marsupiflora (a campanulaceae), Didelphys marsupialis (an opossum).
Gr. oistadegonon; oistodoke; oistopheke, quiver; see oistos under arrow
Gr. osche, f. scrotum: oschel, oscheoma, oschitis.
Gr. pera, f. pouch, wallet; peridion, n. dim.: L. perula, f. dim.; askopera, f. knapsack; hippopera, f. saddlebag; perula, perulate, peridium, peridolum (peridiole), exoperidium, Pera bellucida (a tunicate), Peramele fasciata (barbed bandicoot), Perognathus fasciatus (pocket-mouse), Ascopea gigantea (a tunicate), Astropea sabulous (a tunicate), Stichopera pectinata (a radiolarian).
Gr. perikorpos, case of a fruit; see karpos under fruit
Gr. perioche, f. case, pod, husk, shell:
Gr. pharettra, f. quiver or case for arrows: Pharetronema zingiberis (a sponge).
Gr. phaakolos, m. leather bag: Phascolarctos cinereus (koala), Phascologale cutura (a marsupial-rat), Phascolomys urinclus (wombat).
Gr. physis, f. bellows, bubble; physallis, -idos, f. bladder, bubble, plant with bladderlike fruits: Physaria didymocarpa (twipod), Physalis pubescens (downy ground-cherry), Physalia aristusa (Portuguese man-of-war), Physocarpus malvaceus (mallow-ninebark), Physostegia virginiana (a mint), Nicandra physalodes (apple-of-Peru).
OF. poche, bag: pouch, poke, poke, pocket, pucker.
L. pustula, pimple, blister, bubble; see bubble
L. reticulum, a network bag; see rete under net
L. saccus (Gr. sakkos), m. bag; sakkyon, n. dim.; sakkyos, of sackcloth; sacciperium, n. pocket for a purse: sac, sack, saccate, sacciform, saccule, sackcloth, satchel, knapsack, Soccolubium ampullaceum (an orchid), Succulina purpurea (a parasitic crustacean), Saccinobaculus doronostylus (a protozoan), Sacciolepis striata (a grass), Saccocoma pectinata (a Jurassic crinoid), Globigerina sacculifera (a foraminifer), Delphinium saccatum (a larkspur), Dizygocrinus sacculus (a fossil crinoid).
Gr. sagis, -idos, f. wallet, pouch:
L. sarcina, bundle, pack, package; see bundle
L. scrotum, n. pouch containing the testes, cod: scrotum, scrotal.
L. segestre, -is, n. covering, wrapper:
L. siliqua, f. pod; silicula, f. dim.; silice, silicule. Siliqua costata (a pelecypod), Ceratonia silicula (carob), Cercis siliquastrum (a redbud), Fordioncila silicula (a foraminifer), Lysaloma latisilicula (sabieu).
L. theca, (Gr. thekea), f. case, container, envelope, sheath; thekeion, n. dim.: thecodont, thecod, endotheicum, gonatheca, tick (mattress), Thecocysthus tinnimobulbus (a coleolenterate), Dizygocythus elegantissima (an araliaceae), Brachytheicum rivulare (a moss), Trichotheicum roseum (a fungus), Loxoscaphothece theceria (a fern).
Gr. thylakos; thylax, -akos, m. bag, sack, pouch; thylakion, n. dim.: thylacitis, Thylacocrinus graciliis (a fossil crinoid), Thylacium aggregatum (a tunicate), Thylacynus cynocephalus (Tasmanian wolf), Articocythus macrothyax (a flatworm), Tetrathyaxium macrophyllum (a flacourticaceae).
L. utriculus, m. dim. of utor, utris, m. leather bag or bottle; utricularius, m. bagpiper: utricule, Utriculariaria gibba (a bladderwort), Ionoptis utricularioides (an orchid), Lomatium utriculatum (an umbellifer).
L. valvola, pod, shell, dim. of valva, leaf of a folding door; see door
L. vesica, f. bladder, purse, blister, pursele: vesicula, f. dim.; vesicarius, of bladders; vesiculosus, full of blisters: vesicle, vesicante, vesicular, vesiculose, vesicotomy, Fucus vesiculosus (rockweed), Caesalpinia vesicaria (brasileto).
L. vidulus, m. wicker trunk covered with leather, portmanenteau, knapsack:

See: basket, box, cover, cup, garment, sausage, sheath, skin, womb

baggage < OF. bague, bundle; see pack, weight

bagoas, Gr. eunuch; see sterile

bail < OF. bailler; see sure

bait < ON. beita, food, cause to bite; see trap, draw

bajulus, L. porter, carrier; see carry

bake < AS. bacan; see cook

balaena, L. (Gr. phalaina), whale; see whale

balagros, Gr. a fresh-water fish; see carp

balance < L. lanza, lancis, f. plate, dish, pan, scale of a balance; lanceula; lanceula, f. dim.: balances, balance-wheel.

Gr. antichoke, f. counterpoise, resistance: Antholcus variennis (a wasp).

Gr. antirrhapos, counterbalancing:

L. ezaqum, n. weight, balance:

L. halter, -is (Gr. -os), weight used in jumping, balancer; see weight

L. libra, f. balance, scales; the Roman pound; libella; libellula, f. dim.; libratus, well-poised, horizontal: libration, equilibrium, level, Libra, deliberate, £, lb., d., Libella azurea (a dragonfly), Libellula quadrimaculata (a dragonfly), Gorgosaurus libratus (a dinosaur).

Gr. plastina, -ingos, f. scale of a balance, balance:

L. sacoma (Gr. sekoma), f. a counterpoise; sakoter, -os, m. beam of a balance:

Gr. stachane, f. balance:

L. stateria, f. steelyard, balance; stathmion, n. dim.:

Gr. talanton, n. balance, scales; the thing weighed; a piece of money; atalantos, equal in weight: Pleurotomaria (Talantodiscus) mirabilis (a gastropod).

L. trutina (Gr. trytane), f. balance, pair of scales, < trutinor, weigh: Trutina solenoidea (a pelecypod).

Gr. zygon, beam of a balance, balance; zygikos, of a balance; see bind

See: equal, weight

balanos, Gr. acorn, barnacle, peg, bar, glans penis; balanion, dim.; see acorn, penis

balantion, Gr. bag, pouch, purse; balantidion, dim.; see bag

balatro, L. babbler, fool; see baltero under speak

balatus, L. bleating of sheep, < bala, bleat; see bleat

balaustrae, L. (Gr. balaustreion), flower of the wild pomegranate; see pomegranate

balbidos < Gr. balbis, -idos, starting point, goal; see begin

balbus, L. stammering, stuttering; see falter

balcony < It. balcone, < OHG. balcho (G. balken), beam; see projection

bald < uncertain origin; see bare, smooth

baleros, Gr. a kind of carp; see carp

balios, Gr. spotted, dappled, piebald; see spot

ball < OHG. bal, balla, a spherical body: balloon, ballot, highball, bale, puffball.

Gr. agathis, -idos, f. ball of thread; agathidion, n. dim.: Agathis australis (Kauri pine), Agathidium globulum (a beetle), Phyllagathis rotundifolia (a melastomacead).

Sp. bola, f. ball, globe: bola.

F. boute, ball: bullion, bullet, bulletin.

L. catapodium (Gr. katapotion), n. pill: Catapotia laevisimma (a beetle).

L. folliculus, an inflated ball, football; see follicis under bag

L. globus, m. ball, sphere; globulus, m. dim.; globosus, round as a ball, spherical; globo, -atus, make into a ball: globe, globe-trotter, globical, globule, globigerina, hemoglobin, Eucalyptus globulus (blue gum), Porptes globulatus (a fossil coral), Physa globosa (a fossil gastropod), Globularia cordifolia (globe-daisy), Lituola globata (a foraminifer), Volvox globator (a flagellate), Spirorchium globuliferum (chinch-bug fungus), Dentalina globuligera (a foraminifer).

L. glomus, -eris, n. ball; glomerabilis, round; glomerosus, like a ball, round; glomero, -atus, form into a ball, gather into a rounded heap; agglomeratus, balled, gathered into a mass: glomerule, conglomerate, agglomeration, Glomerella cinclulata (a fungus), Juncus conglomeratus (a rush), Dactylis glomerata (orchard-grass), Clasterocephalum glomerulosum (a fungus), Seleria triglomerata (a sedge).

Gr. gonyglos, m. ball; round, spherical: gongylus, Gongyllocornus bivirgatus (a snake), Cissus gongylodes (a treebine), Rozites gongyliphora (a fungus cultivated by ants), Gongylidium nigricans (a spider).
ball

L. harpastum (Gr. harpaston), n. handball:
Gr. pall, f. ball: Polla decia (a butterfly), Biopalla palmata (a Mississippi geode in a cavity supposed to have been occupied by a sponge).
L. pastillus, little roll of bread, little round ball; see panis under bread
L. pila, f. (Gr. pilos, m.), ball; pilula, f. dim.; pilarius, of a ball; pilicrepus, m. ball-player: pill, pilula, pellet, aegagropila, Pilulobus crystallinus (a fungus), Pilularia globulifera (pillwort), Urtica pilulifera (Roman nettle), Geotrypes pilularis (a dung-beetle), Stenopilus latus (a trilobite).
L. sphaera (Gr. sphaira), f. ball; sphaerula, f.; sphairidion; sphairion, n. dim.; sphairitkos, globular: sphere, sphere, spheroïd, atmosphere, hemisphere, spherule, coccusphere, spheridium, Sphaerella rosigena (a fungus), Spheroides maculatus (globe-fish), Sphaeralcea umbellata (Mexican globe-mallow), Sphaerococcus coronopifolius (a red alga), Sphaerocystites globularis (a cystid), Aposphaerion longicollis (a beetle), Microsphaera alni (lilac-mildew), Drymosphaera dendrophora (a radiolarians), Ecnonemoneura sphaerotropha (a moth), Melasphaerula graminea (an iridaceae), Dacus sphaeridicus (a fruit-fly).
Gr. systremma, -atos, n.; systrophe, f. anything aggregated, consolidated, or twisted together, generally a ball or round object: Systremma crassicornis (a butterfly), Systrophoceras arietinum (a fossil cephalopod).
Gr. tolypote, f. ball of yarn: Tolypeutes trichinctus (apar, an armadillo), Tolypella prolifica (a characeae), Tolypeceras marcoussanum (a fossil cephalopod), Tolypothrix lanata (an alga).
Gr. trochos, m. wheel, ball; tróchiskos, m. dim. pill: troche, trochiscus, Trochofora duckei (a wasp).
See: circle, berry, bubble, lump, sore
ballator, L. dancer; ballematicus, accompanying the dance; see dance
ballen, Gr. king; see govern
ballis, Gr. a kind of plant; see plant
ballista, L. a machine for hurling missiles, < Gr. ballo, throw, cast; see throw
ballota, L. (Gr. ballote), horehound; see mint
ballux, -ucis; ballotca, L. gold-sand, gold-dust; see gold
balneum, L. (Gr. balneion), bath; balnearis; balnearius, of baths; see wash
balsamum, L. (Gr. balsamon), a fragrant gum; balsameus; balsaminus (Gr. balsaminos), of balsam; see resin
balte, Gr. swamp; ballotades, swampy; see marsh
balteus, L. girdle, belt, border, edge; balteolus, dim.; see belt
bambax, Gr. cotton; see bombax under cotton
bambusa, NL. < Malay bambu, a kind of grass; see grass
bamma, Gr. dye; see bapheus under color
ban, OHG. proclamation, edict; LL. bannum, summons; see call
banana < Sp. banana, < an Ab.Am. word.
L. aréna, f. fruit of pala, plantain:
Amharic anset, the Abyssinian banana: Musa ensete (Abyssinian banana), Musa enseteformis (supposed fossil banana seeds from Colombia).
NL. heliconia, f. a genus of the banana family: Heliconia bihai (Carib heliconia).
NL. musa, f. a genus of the banana family: Musa paradisiaca (plantain-banana), Phoma musae (banana freckle-fungus), Gloeosporium musarum (a fungus), Pratylenchus muscula (banana-nematode).
L. pala f. plantain:
NL. ravenna, f. a genus of the banana family: Ravenala madagascariensis (travelers-tree).
NL. strelitizia, f. a genus of the banana family, < Charlotte Sophia, of the Mecklenburg-Strelitz family: Strelitzia angustia (a bird-of-paradise flower).
banausia, Gr. handicraft; banausos, mechanical; see art
banchus (bancus), L. an unknown fish; see fish
band < AS. bindan; see bind, belt, bracelet, circle, collar, garter, ribbon
bane < AS. bana, killer, murderer, that which destroys; see kill
banish < OF. banir, drive away, expel.
L. abdo, -itus, put away, remove, exile:
Gr. apatris, f. exile; apatridos, without country:
L. deporto, -atus, carry off, banish: deport, deportation.
L. ejicio, -ectus, drive out, expel: eject.
Gr. elasis, f. banishment, < elauno, drive away:
Gr. exhoristos, banished, expelled, exiled:
L. expello, -pulsus, drive out, remove, eject: expel, expulsion.
L. exterminus, -atus, banish, expel, exile: exterminate, extermination, exterminator.
L. extorris, banished, exiled:
L. exul (exul), -is, c, a banished person, exile; exulatus, banished, exiled: exulium (exulitum), n. banishment, a place of exile: exulate, exile, Sabal exul (Victoria palm), Chieirurus exul (a trilobite), Diomcda exulans (wandering albatross), Enallogma exulans (a dragonfly).
Gr. ostrakizo, banish, cast out: ostracize, ostracism.
L. relego, -atus, send away, banish: relegate.
L. sepono, -situs, separate, banish, exile:
See: drive, wean
bank < ME. bank, see shore, wall; < It. banca, counter, see store
banker < F. banquier, < F. banque, < It. banca, bench, table, counter; see trade
banner < LL. bandum; see flag
bapheus. Gr. dyer; bantos, clipped, dyed: bapsis, a dipping, dyeing; baphikos, of dyeing. < bapto, dip, dye; see color, dip
baptisia, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
bar < LL. barra. f.: barrier, embarrass, barricades, embarrey, debar, disbar, crowbar.
L. cancellus, lattice, grating, bar of a tribunal; cancellus, covered with bars; see screen
L. clathrum (Gr. kleithron), bolt, bar, lattice; see screen
L. claustrum (clostrum), n. bolt, bar, lock, door, gate, dam, dike, wall, fortress; clausura (clusura). f. lock, bar, bolt: clostridium. n. dim.; clostrivarius, m. locksmith; claustrum, claustration, cloister, claustral, clausula, clauseure.
L. clavis, key, bar; see key
Gr. embolon, bolt, bar, peg, wedge; embolimos, inserted; see insert
Gr. enchoma, -atos, n. bar of sediment in a river:
Gr. epibles, -etos, m. bar, bolt:
Gr. hormos, bolt, peg; see joint
Gr. mandalos, m. bolt, bar; mandalotos, with the bolt shot: Mandaloceras bohemicum (a fossil cephalopod). Mandalotus vetulus (a beetle).
L. obex, obicis, c. bar, bolt, obstacle: Obex mulveyana (a gastropod).
L. obstructio, -onis, barrier; see obsitro under hinder
L. pessulus, m. bolt; oppessulatus, bolted:
L. repaclusum, n. barrier, bar, bolt:
L. repylum, n. bolt for closing folding doors:
L. septum (saemptum), inclosure, barrier, partition; see wall
L. sera, f. bar for fastening doors; obsero, -atus, bar, bolt, fasten:
L. vectis, lever, bar; see lever
Gr. zygoma, -atos, n. bolt, bar, yoke; see zygon under bind
See: close, key, hold, against, rod, bank, wall
barathron, L. (Gr. barathon), pit, gulf, abyss; see hole
barba, L. beard; barbula, dim.; barbutus, bearded; barbatulus, dim.; see hair
barbarus, L. (Gr. barbaros), foreign, therefore outlandish, crude, rude; see strange
barber < L. barba, beard.
Gr. korseus; korosoter, -os; korosoteus, m. barber; korosoterion, n. barbershop; krosotos, shaved, shorn:
Gr. koreus; kourenes, m. barber; koureutikos, of a barber; koureion, n. barbershop; kouirimos, shorn; keiro, clip, cut short: Curiumus circassicus (a beetle).
L. tondos, -is, m. barber, hairdresser; tondorius, of barbering; tonstrina, f. barber shop; tonsura, f. clipping, shear: todeos, tonsus, shave, shear, clip; detonsus, clipped, shorn; intonus, unshaved, bearded, rough; tonsorial, tonsure, tinea tonsurans (barber's itch, caused by the fungus, Trichophyton tonsurans).
barberry < ML. berberis, f.: berberine, Berberidaceae, Berberis ilicifolia (a barberry), Bougainvillea berberidifolia (a nyctaginacead), Berberidopsis corallina (a flacourtiacead).
L. epimedium (Gr. epimedium), n. a genus of the barberry family: Epimedium alpinum (alpine epimedium).
NL. jeffersonia, f. a genus of the barberry family, < Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and third president of the United States: Jeffersonia diphylla (twineleaf).
L. leontice (Gr. leontike), f. a genus of the barberry family: Leontice altaica (a lionsleaf).
NL. mahonia, f. a genus of the barberry family, < Bernard McMahon, horticulturist: Mahonia pinnata (a mahonia).
barbilos, Gr. wild peach-tree; see peach
barbitos, Gr. a kind of lyre; see harp
barbus, L. a fresh-water fish; see carp
barca, L. small boat; see ship
bardistos, Gr. variant of Bradistos; see Bradys under slow
bardus, L. dull, stupid, see dull; minstrel, singer, see sing
bare < AS. baer, naked.
   Gr. ablautos, unslipped:
   Gr. abotanos, without plants or vegetation:
   Gr. ageneios, beardless: Agenius limbatis (a beetle)
   Gr. akalyptos; akalyphos, uncovered, unveiled:
   Gr. acentros, singless: Acentropelma spinulosum (a spider), Acentron albitarsis (a wasp).
   Gr. akomos, without hair, bald: Acomus inornatus (a bird).
   Gr. alopekia, f. loss of hair, baldness, mange in foxes: alopecia.
   Gr. anamphiestos, undressed, naked:
   Gr. anaphalantos, with bald forehead: Anaphalantus pennatus (a fly).
   Gr. anarbylos, without shoes, unshod:
   Gr. anebo, beardless, young:
Gr. aneimon, naked, unclad: Anemia [Animia] phyllitidis (a fern), Animomyia morta (a fly).
Gr. anyenos, beardless: Anyphenus obscurus (a fly).
Gr. anypodetes, barefooted:
Gr. aniolos, downless, beardless:
Gr. anoplos, unarmed: Anoplostoma vivipara (a nematode), Anoplotherium posteroquenus (a fossil mammal).
Gr. anozos, with few or no branches: Anozus siphonophorae (a wasp).
Gr. apanpischo, undress, bare:
Gr. apedilos, barefooted, unshod:
Gr. aperusos, unrobed:
Gr. apeskes, without skin, uncovered:
Gr. aphares, unclad, naked: Aphares muelleri (a beetle).
Gr. apyphlos, without leaves: Calligonum aphylhum (a polygonacead), Buxbaumia aphylia (a moss).
Gr. apoglyphe, f. a bare spot or space:
Gr. apitos, unfeathered:
Gr. astales, unarmed, unclad:
Gr. aleuches, unarmed: Aleuchopus armenius (a wasp).
Gr. athrix, atrichos, without hair: Atrichosoma aceris (a fly).
L. calcatus, made bare, bald, < calvus, bald; calvites, f. baldness: Calvin, Gymnocephalus calvus (a fruit-crow), Calvatia gigantea (a puffball).
L. defloccatus, without locks, bald:
L. deplumis, -e, without hair: deplatory.
L. deplumis, -e, without feathers: deplume, deplumation.
Gr. dero, skin, fly; dartos, skinned, flayed; see derma under skin
L. detego, -ectus, unroof, disclose, reveal; detector, -is, m. uncoverer, revealer; distectus, uncovered: detective, detector, detection.
L. devestimus, undressed: devest, divest, divestiture, divestment.
L. discalcerus, barefooted, unshod: Elater discalcatus (a beetle).
Gr. ekdysis, f. a getting out, escape, molt, < ekdyo, take off, strip, lay bare; ekdyma, -tos, n. that which is taken off, skin, garment; apodye, take off, strip; apodysis, f. a stripping, undressing: ecdysis, edysia, Ecdysanthera utilis (an apocynacead).
Gr. ekthesis, f. a putting out, exposure, exhibition:
L. exutus, bared, stripped, < exuo, -itus, divest, strip: Chestrela exuta (an ostracode), exuviate.
L. glaber, -bra, -brum, hairless, bald, smooth; glabellus, dim.: glabrous, glabella, Ulmus glabra (Scotch elm), Acer glabrum (Rocky Mountain maple), Cornus glabra (brown dogwood), Zygadenus globiferum (a camas), Aster glabriusculus (alkali-aster), Bursera glabriformis (finfoal tree), Seneio glabella (butterweed), Poepalanthus glabrifolius (a pipewort).
Gr. gymnos, bare, naked: gymnasium, gymnosperm, gymnotus, Gymnosoma fuliginosum (a fly), Gymnadenia odoratissima (an orchid), Gymnarchus niloticus (an African fish), Rhegmatonothina Gymnopsis (a bird), Gymnocladus chinensis (a bean), Gymnodiinum sanguineum (a dinoflagellate), Gymnopleurus flagellatus (a beetle).
L. imberbis; inberbus, beardless; see barba under hair
L. implumis, -e, unfeathered, featherless, bald:
L. inermis, -e, unarmed, defenseless: Castanopsis inermis (a chinquapin), Agropyron inerme (beardless wheatgrass).
L. infrons, without foliages:
Gr. kenodontis,-idos, toothless; see odous under tooth
Gr. kranioleios, bald-headed, bald:
Gr. lipothriz,-trichos, hairless: Lipothrix lubbocki (a springtail).
Gr. madaros, bald; madesis, f. loss of hair; Madarus binotatus (a beetle),
Madaropsis sulciceps (a beetle).
L. minus, bare, smooth:
Gr. nelipos (anelipos), barefooted, unshod: Nelipophyges ramsdeni (a blattid).
L. nudus, bare, naked; nudulus, dim.; nudus, -atus, make bare, expose, strip;
nudipes, barefooted; connudatus, wholly bare; denudo, -atus, lay bare, uncover,
strip, plunder: nude, nudity, denudation, nudibranchiate, Viburnum nudum
(possum-haw), Hibiscus denudatus (a rose-mallow), Conopodium denudatum
(an umbellifer), Asilus nudipes (a fly).
Gr. phalakros, bald-headed, bald, smooth: Phalacrocorax carbo (a cormorant),
Phalacrocorax pictus (an annulate).
Gr. phalanthis, bald in front; phalantias, m. a bald man:
Gr. psednos, thin, scanty, bald: Psednothrix belgicaria (a moth), Psednoserica
amoena (a beetle).
Gr. pseos, smooth, bald: Pseonocerus supernatus (a beetle).
Gr. psilos, bare, smooth, bald, naked; psilosis, f. a stripping; psilotes,-etos, f.
baldness, nakedness; psilotikos, of baring; psilokorthes; psilokranos, bald-
headed; psilothron, n. a depilatory; hypopsilos, somewhat bald: psilophyte,
psilosis, psilology, psilosopher, psilomelanea, psilothrium, epison, uspilon, ursosile,
psilotum (Psilotum nudum), Psilopa petrili (a fly), Lampsilis luteolus (a mussel),
Psilomastax pyramidalis (a wasp), Psilocephalus barbatus (a fish).
L. revelo, -atus, unven, uncover, lay bare, disclose: reveal, revelation.
Gr. stieros, barren, sterile; see sterile
L. vulsus, plucked, shorn, hairless; see velo under tear
See: smooth, open, abandon, sterile, treason, simple, lewd
barema, Gr. burden, load; see barys under heavy
baris,-idos, Gr. a flat-bottomed boat; see ship
barium < Gr. barys, heavy; see elements under thing
bark of a dog, < AS beorcan, bark: bark, barkering, barking.
Gr. bakyro, bark:
L. bauder, -atus, bark gently:
L. fremo, -itos, growl, howl, roar, snort; see roar
L. gannio, -atus, yelp, bark, whine, snarl, growl; oggitanus, yelped or barked at:
L. hierro, -itos, snarl: hissient.
Gr. hylagma, -itos, n. bark of a dog; hylagmos, m. a barking, baying; hylake,
f. a barking, howling; hylaktes (-or), m. barker; L. hylax, -actis, m. barker;
hylaktikos, given to barking: Hylactes megapodius (a bird), Hylacodella grisea
(a leech).
L. latro, -atus, bark, howl; latrans, barking; latrator, -is, m. barker; latrablis,
barking: Canis latrans (coyote).
Gr. orythmos, m. howling of dogs:
Gr. rhyzeo, growl, snarl, show the teeth:
Gr. thygos, bark, bay; thyagos, m. bark:
L. ululo, -atus, howl, make a mournful outcry; see call
bark of a tree, prob. < Sw. bark, rind.
Sp. cascaria, bark; cascarilla, dim.: cascaria, cascarilla (from the bark of Croton
eleuteria), cascarin.
L. cortex, -icis, m. bark; corticulus, m. dim.; corticatus, covered with bark;
corticium, of bark; corticosus, abounding in bark: cortex, cortical, corticate,
corticiferous, corticolium, cortex, coritisone, deoxyxorticosterone, Corticium vagum
(a fungus), Corticottora clarki (a moth), Thoracophorus corticinus (a beetle),
Fuchsia excorticata (a tree-fuchsia), Adenocarpus decorticans (a legume), Knema
corticosa (a myristicaceae).
Gr. phellos, m. cork, bark: phellem, pheloderm, phellogen, Phellodendron
amurense (cork-tree), Quercus phellos (willow-oak).
Gr. phloios, m. bark: phloem, phloeoehagos, phlorhizin, Juniperus pachyphloea
(alligator-juniper), Tropoglophos fossulatus (a beetle), Phileosinus cristatus
(a beetle).
It. scorza, bark, peel: scorza.
L. suber, -is, n. cork-oak, cork; subereus; suberinus, of cork; suberosus, corky:
suberin, suberose, suberization, Quercus suber (cork-oak), Euplectella suberea
(a sponge), Asperula suberosa (a woodruff).
See: skin, cover, scale
barley: AS. baerlic; see grain
barn: AS. bern; see store, house
barnacle: L. bernicula; see balanus under acorn, lepas under mollusk
baros: Gr. weight; baryllion, dim.; see barys under heavy
barrel: OF. bari.
L. cupa, tub, cask, tun, vat; cupella; cupula, dim.; see cup
L. dolium, n. large earthen jar or wooden cask for wine; doliorum, n. dim.; dolonia; doliorum, of a cask; doliorum, n. place for casks: dolioform, Dolum perditum (tun-shell), Dolum dentillatum (a tunicate).
Gr. kados, m. pail, jar, cask: Cadocrinus amarassicus (a Permain crinoid).
L. maganum, n. wine-vessel made of wood:
Gr. pithos, large earthen wine-jar; pithogastos, potbellied; see pot
See: pot
barren: OF. brehaing; see sterile
barrus, L. elephant; barrinus, of elephants; barritus, trumpeting of the elephant; see elephant, call
barys: Gr. heavy, impressive, grave, very; see heavy, very
basalt: L. basaltes, a dark, African rock; see stone
basanistes: Gr. investigator; basanos, touchstone, < basanizo, examine, test; see try
bascano-: Gr. baskanos, practicing sorcery, bewitching, slandering; baskanion, amulet, charm; see magic
base: L., Gr. basis, f. that on which one steps, foundation, bottom, pedestal;
basella, f. dim.; basilaris, at the base: basal, basic, basis, baseless, baselevel, basement, basidium, debate, basommatophorous, Xylobrobus basilaris (vine-borer), Sinozylion basilaris (a beetle), Goniobasis impressa (a snail).
L. area, threshing-floor; see space
L. asarotum (Gr. asaroton), floor laid in mosaic; see mosaic
Gr. bathron, n. base, pedestal: Bathrodon annectens (a fossil mammal).
Gr. bomos, base, stand, altar; see altar
L. coazatio (coassatio), -onis, f. boarded floor:
L. crepido, -onis, basis, foundation, < Gr. krepis, boot, sandal; see shoe
Gr. edaphos, bottom, foundation, base, soil; see earth
L. elementum, first principle, rudiment; see thing
L. fundus, m. base, bottom, estate; fundulus, m. dim.; fundamentum, n. basis;
funditus, from the bottom; fundo, -atus, establish, lay a foundation: fund, founder, foundation, fundamental, profound, Fond du Lac (Wis.), Fundulus heteroclitus (a killifish).
Gr. halos, a circular threshing-floor; see circle
Gr. hedos, seat, base, pedestal; see sit
Gr. hypostasis, f. substance, foundation, support:
Gr. hypostema, -atos, n. base, support:
L. infirmum; imum, n. lowest part, bottom:
L. pavimentum, n. floor of stones: pavement.
L. principium, foundation, beginning; see begin
Gr. pternis, -idos, f. bottom of a dish:
Gr. pyndax, -akos, m. bottom of a cup or other vessel:
Gr. pythmen, -os, m. bottom, foundation, stock:
Gr. selma, -atos, n. deck, floor, seat: Diselma archeri (a conifer).
L. solum, bottom, floor, ground, soil; see earth
Gr. sphelas, -atos, n. footstool, pedestal: Sphelatus lehoni (an Eocene mammal).
L. subez, -asics, f. basal layer, substratum, support, underlayer; subicula, f. dim.: subiculum.
L. tabulatum, n. boarding, floor:
Gr. themethlon, n. foundation, bottom, root; themelios, of a foundation:
See: sit, sole, low, deep, begin, hypothesis, shoe
bashful: OF. esbahir, < L. ex, out, bah, exclamation of astonishment; see modest, fear
basidium, NL. a kind of conidiophore, dim. of L., Gr. basis, pedestal; see fruit
basilaris, NL. at the base; see base
basileus, Gr. king; basiliskos, dim.; see govern
basilica, L. (Gr. basilike), a colonnaded public building; see house
basimos, Gr. accessible, passable; see baino under walk
basin < OF. basin, a water vessel: abacinate.
L. alveus, hollow, excavation, trough, bathtub, bed of a stream; alveolus, dim.; see hollow
L. aquatitis, c. washbasin, ewer; aqualicus, m. dim.; aquiminarum, n. washbasin:
Gr. ardalion, n. watertrough:
Gr. aseaminthos, f. bathtub:
Gr. chernibeion (chernibon), n. basin for washing hands:
L. cistera, f. underground reservoir for water:
L. crator (Gr. krater), mixing vessel, bowl, basin; see cup
L. cupa, tub, vat; see cup
Gr. dexamene, f. tank, cistern, reservoir: Dexaminella aegyptiaca (an amphibod).
Gr. droite, f. bathtub:
Gr. ekdokhion, n. reservoir, tank:
Gr. holkeion (holkion), n. large bowl or basin for washing cups:
Gr. kape, f. cibra, manger, trough:
Gr. kardopos, f. kneading-trough: Cardopostethus annulosus (a bug).
L. labrum, n. basin, tub:
Gr. lekos, dish, pan. basin; see plate
Gr. lenos, f. trough, vat, anything with such a cavity: Helicolenus rufescens (a fish).
L. liner, -tris. trough, tub, vat; see ship
L. luter (Gr. luter), bathtub, basin; louterion, dim.; see loutron under wash
Gr. maktra, f. kneading-trough: Mactra ovata (a surf-clam), Mactodesma ponderosum (a fossil pelecypod).
L. molluvium, n. washbasin:
L. mitstarius, a mixing-vessel; see misceo under mix
L. mortarium, basin or trough for mixing plastic building material; see plaster
Gr. nipter, -os, m. basin, laver: Nipterocrinus arboratus (a Mississippian crinoid).
Gr. pelika, bowl, basin, cup; see pella under cup
L. pelluvium, n. foot-tub for washing the feet:
L. pelvis, f. basin; pelvricula, f. dim.: pelvis, pelvic, Lipodectes pelvidens (a Paleocene mammal).
Gr. pelyz., -pykos, m. bowl, basin, pelvis: pelycosaur, Pelycodus frugivorus (a fossil mammal).
Gr. phatne, f. manger, cibra, trough; phatnion, n. dim., tooth-socket: Phatnaspis fenestrala (a radiolarian), Leptophatnus ruficeps (a wasp).
Gr. pistra, f. watertrough:
Gr. plynos; plynter, -os, washtrough, trough; see wash
Gr. pollybrum, n. washbasin, laver:
Gr. polistra, f. water-trough:
Gr. pyelos, f. trough, tub, pelvis: pyelis, -idos, f. setting or socket of a ring;
pyelium, n. dim.: pyelodes, hollow: pyelitis, pyelitic, pyelogram, pyelocystitis,
Pyelorrhampus molothroides (a bird).
Gr. pyndax, -akos, bottom of a vessel; see base
Gr. skophe, anything hollowed out, basin, trough, bowl, boat; see cup, ship
L. trulleum, n. basin:
See: hollow, lake, vessel, valley, cradle
basis, Gr. pedestal, foundation, that on which one steps; see base, baino under walk
basium. L. kiss; basiolotum, dim.; basio, -atus, kiss; see kiss
basket < uncertain origin, but cf. L. bascauda, f. a dish-holder of woven work.
L. aero. -onis, m. wicker-basket, hamper:
Gr. arrkhisos, f. wicker-basket:
L. calathus (Gr. kalathos), m. basket shaped like a lily or vase, bowl, cup:
kalahtion, n.; kalthis, -idos, f.; kalthishkos, m. dim.: Calathocrinus digitatus (a crinoid), Calatheae eximia (a calathae).
L. campa, f. fruit-basket:
L. construm; constestellum (Gr. kanistrion; kaneion), n. bread, fruit, or flower-basket;
kanetion. n. dim.; kanthelion, n. large basket, pannier: canister,
Constrium auranticum (a bromeliad), Lychnocantion fenestratum (a radiolarian).
L. cartellus (Gr. karitolos; karalos), m. basket with small bottom; kartalamion, n. dim.:
L. cophinum (Gr. kophinos), m. basket, hamper: coffin.
L. corbis, f. basket; corbicula; corbula, f. dim.: corbel, corbeil, corbicula, corbulicate, Corbis ventricosa (a pelecypod), Ichthyocrinus corbis (a Silurian crinoid),
Corbula carinata (a fossil pelecypod), Corbicula fluminalis (a fossil pelecypod), Batophyllum corbicula (a coral), Nucula corbulsformis (a fossil pelecypod), Discorbina perforata (a foraminifer).

L. cratis, something made of wickerwork; see screen
L. fiscus, m. wicker-basket, purse; fiscella, f.: fiscellus, m.; fiscina, f. dim.: fiscal, confiscate, confiscation, Elllopia fiscelloria (a beetle).
Gr. gerrhon, wickerwork; see screen
L. griphus (Gr. griphos), fishing net or basket; see ask
Gr. gyrgathos, m. wicker-basket for catching fish;
Gr. helene, torch, wicker-basket; see light
Gr. hyrichos, m. wicker-basket:
Gr. kemos, wicker-vessel like an eel-basket, weel:
Gr. kremathra, f. basket for hanging things up in:
Gr. kyrie, m.; kyritis, -idos, f. fish-basket, weel; kyrtidion, n. dim.: Larcidium dodecanthum (a radiolian), Laricospira quadrangularis (a radiolian).
Gr. liknon, n.; likmos, m. basket of wickerwork used in winnowing; liknion, n. dim.: Lienophora macfarlandi (a protozoan).
Gr. lypistes, basket-maker; see lygos under willow
L. metella, f. basket or crate filled with stones for luring at besiegers: Metella breui (a spider).
Gr. myrno, m. basket: Myrsus corrugata (a pelecypod).
L. nassa; naza; f. wicker-basket with a narrow neck, fish-trap, weel: Nassa reticulata (a gastropod), Hynassa irradiata (a gastropod), Cylicnostomum nasatum (a nematode).
L. panarium, breadbasket; see bread
Gr. phormion, n. fish-basket:
Gr. phormos, m.; phormis, -idos, f. basket; phormion, n.; phormiskos, m. dim.: Sethopurma rotula (a radiolian), Phormosoma uranus (a sea-urchin).
L. qualum, n. wicker-basket, hamper; quasillum, n. dim.:
L. sorace, brad, plaited basket; see weave
L. scripea, basket made of rushes; see scripus under sedge
L. sarcum, n. (Gr. sorakos, m.), basket, hamper, pannier:
L. sporta, f. basket, hamper; sportella; sportula, f. dim.:
Gr. spyris, -idos, f. basket, creel; spyricion, n. dim.: Spyridobothrus trinacria (a radiolian), Spyridium globosum (a rhamnaceae), Spyridiocrinus cheuxi (a Devonian crinoid), Ceratospyris radicata (a radiolian).
L. taloras, m. basket: talarion, n.; talariskos, m. dim.: Talarocrinus sevolatus (a Mississippian crinoid).
L. tarpe, f. large wicker-basket: Tarpa hispanica (a wasp).
Gr. tarrhos, m. crate, wickerwork, mat, hurdle; tarrhion, n. dim.: Tarrus[Tarrhus] reticulatus (a sponge), Tarromal Trarrloma] rubrum (a sponge).
Gr. thibe, f. basket, ark:
L. viator, basket-maker; see vico under weave
See: box, weave, screen

bass < AS. baers, perch; see perch
bassaris, Gr. fox; see fox
bassus, I.L., low, deep; see low
bastagma, Gr. burden; bastaktes, porter, < bastazo, lift, carry; see weight
bastard < OF. bastard (fils de bast, son of a packsaddle), illegitimate, spurious; see lie
basterna, L. sedan chair, litter; see sit

bat < uncertain origin.
L. Aleitho or Aleitho (Gr. Alkitho), f. mythical woman changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus: Voluta(Aleitho) pacifica (a gastropod).
L. molossus (Gr. Molossos, a region in Epirus famous for its hounds), m. a genus of bats: Molossus fuliginosus (a bulldog-bat).
Malay mops, m. a kind of bat: Mops indicus (a bat), Eumops nanus (a bat).
Gr. nykeris, -idos, f. bat: Glaucocycteris beatriz (a bat), Nycteridium mosquense (a wasp), Pseudocynarhis puellia (an Eocene bat).
Gr. phalke, f. a kind of bat: Phalobotherus carunculatus (a bird).
NL. vampyrus, m. a genus of bats, < Slav. vampir, a blood-sucking ghost or demon: vampire, Vampyrus(now Trachops) cirrhosus (a bat).
L. vesperlitio, -onis, m. bat; It. pipistrello, dim.: Vespertilio murinus (a bat), Oegecephalus(Oncecephalus) vesperlitio (batfish), Vesperugo pipistrellus (pygmy-bat), Pipistrellus hesperus (a bat).
L. vesperugo, -inis, f. bat: Vesperugo scrotilus (a bat).
batalaria, L. a kind of warship; see ship
batalos, Gr. anus, hinder parts; see rump
bater, Gr. threshold; see door
bates, Gr. one that walks, treads, haunts; see baino under walk
bathe < AS. baeth, bath; see wash
bathmos (basmos), Gr. step; see step
bathron, Gr. base, pedestal; see base
bathys, Gr. deep; bathos, depth; see deep
batia, Gr. bush, thicket; see batus under blackberry
batillum, L. shovel, fire-pan, chafing-dish; see shovel
batiola, L. goblet; see batacea under cup
batis, L., Gr. samphire, see goosefoot; a flatfish, skate, ray, see shark
bato- < Gr. batos, bramble, blackberry, thorn-bush, see blackberry; passable, see baino under walk
batrachos, Gr. frog; batrachion, dim.; see frog
battle < OF. bataille, < L. battuo, strike; see fight, strike
batus, L. (Gr. batos), bramble, blackberry, thorn-bush; see blackberry
batyle, Gr. female dwarf; see little
baubor, L. bark gently; see bark
baucalio- < Gr. baukalian, a narrow-necked vessel; see bottle
bauco- < Gr. baukos, affected, prudish; see modest
baunos, Gr. furnace, forge; see oven
baxa, L. kind of woven shoe; see shoe
baxis, Gr. saying, report, rumor, < bazo, speak, say; see speak
bay < diverse origins; see sea, hollow, brown, laurel, berry, bark
bayberry
NL. comptonia, f. a genus of the Myricaceae, < Henry Compton, Bishop of London: Comptonia percrina (sweetfern).
AS. gagel, a marsh plant with aromatic odor: gale, sweetgale (Myrica gale).
L. myrica (Gr. myrike), f. tamarisk, bayberry: Myrica cerifera (bayberry, wax-myrtle).
bdalsis, Gr. a milking; see bdallo under milk
bdella, Gr. leech; see leech
bdellium, L. (Gr. bdellion), a fragrant gum; see resin
bdelycto- < Gr. bdelyktos, abominable, disgusting; bdelygma, abomination; bdelyros, loathsome, shameless; see bad
bdolos, Gr. stench, < bdeo, break wind; bdesma, stench; see smell
be < AS. beon, be, exist, see life
be- < AS. be, bi, big, by, on, about, see near; intensifier, see make
beach < uncertain origin; see shore
bead < AS. bed (gebed), prayer; see globulus under ball, drop, chain, necklace
beak < OF. bec; see nose, projection
beam < AS. beam, post, tree. ray of light: sunbeam.
   L. asser, -is, m. beam, pole; asserculus, m. dim.: Scydomenus asserculatus (a beetle).
   AS. balea (G. balken), beam, ridge: balk.
   L. buris, m. beam of a plow: Buris brunneus (a beetle).
   L. dentale, -is, n. share-beam of a plow:
   Gr. diupegma, -tos, n. crossbeam:
      Gr. dokos, m. main beam, balk; dokidion; dokion, n.; dokis, -idos, f. dim.;
      diadokis, -idos, f. crossbeam: docoglossate, Diplodocus carnegiei (a dinosaur),
      Dociuidum baculum (a desmid), Dociophryne aqua (a toad).
   Gr. elyma, -atos, n. share-beam of a plow:
   Gr. epistylion, n. crossbeam on the columns: Helix epistylis (a snail).
   Gr. gyn, f. beam or tree of a plow:
   Gr. keleinon, n. beam of a loom: keloneion, n. swing-beam:
   Gr. kmeletron, n. beam:
   L. jugum, crossbeam; jugumentum, crossbeam, lintel; see jungo under bind
   Gr. phalkes, m. beam. rib of a shop: Phalees coecyx (a phasmid).
   L. radius, rod, ray; see rod
   Gr. stomiz, -ikos, f. wooden beam:
Gr. stroter, -os, m. crossbeam; stroteridion; stroterion, n. dim.: Stroter comatus (a moth).

L. temo, -onis, m. beam, pole, tongue:

L. tignum, n. beam, timber; tigilium, n. dim.; tignarius, m. carpenter; contigno, -atus, join with beams, joists, or rafters:

L. tolleno, -onis, m. swing-beam:

L. trabs, -bis, f. beam, timber; trabecula (trabicula), f. dim.; trabal, of beams: trabal, trabecule, trabeculate, architrave, Sphaerocrinus trabeclulatus (a Devonian crinoid).

L. transtrum, n. crossbeam: transom.

Gr. traphez, -ekos, m. piece of timber: Traphecorynus anzius (a beetle).

Gr. zygon, crossbeam of a balance or loom, yoke; see bind

See: rod, pillar, light

bean < AS. bean.

NL. abrus, m. (< Gr. habros, pretty, dainty), a genus of the bean family: Abrus[Hubrus] laevigatus (a rosary-pea), abrin.

L. acacia (Gr. akakia), f. a thorny plant of the bean family: acaciin, acacetin, Acacia horrida (allthorn-acacia), Robinia pseudacacia (black locust), Loranthus acacae (a mistletoe).

L. aeschynomene (Gr. aischynomene), f. a sensitive plant: Aeschynomene virginiana (sensitive jointvetch).

NL. albizzia, f. a genus of the bean family, < Albizzi, an Italian family: Albizzia julibrissin (silk-tree albizia).

NL. amorpha, f. a genus of the bean family: Amorpha fruticosa (indigo-bush).

Gr. anagyrus, f.; anagyrus, m. bean-trefoil: Anagyrus foetida (stinkbush), Laburnum anagyroides (golden-chain).

Gr. anthyllis, -idos, f. a plant, now a genus of the bean family: Anthyllis montana (an anthyllis). Osteomeles anthyllidifolia (a rosacead).

L. aphaca (Gr. aphake), f. a kind of legume: Lathyrus aphaca (a pea).

Gr. arachidion, f. a vetch:

NL. arachis, f. (Gr. arachos; arakos, m.), a kind of legume; arakis, -idos, f.; arakisos, m. dim.: Arachis hypogoga (peanut).

L. aspalathus (Gr. aspalamhos), m. a kind of broom: Aspalathus virgata (a legume). Hypericum aspalathoides (a St. Johnwort).

L. astragalus (Gr. astragalos), m. a legume: Astragalus lentiginosus (speckled locoweed).

Gr. auchos, m. a kind of pulse:

NL. baptisia, f. a genus of the bean family: Baptisia bracteata (a wild-indigo).

NL. Bauhinia, f. a genus of the bean family, < Gaspard and Jean Bauhin, Swiss botanists: Bauhinia tomentosa (a bauhinia).

Gr. belekos, m. a kind of pulse:

Gr. brya, f. a shrub, now a genus of the bean family: Brya ebenus (ebony cocuswood).

L. buceras, -atis (Gr. boukeras, -atos), n. fenugreek: Bucida buceras (oxhorn-bucida).

NL. caesalpinia, f. a genus of the bean family, < Andrea Caesalpino, Italian botanist: Caesalpinia spinosa (spiny caesalpinia).

NL. canavalia, f. a genus of the bean family: Canavalia gladiata (jackbean), canavalin.

L. caprato, -inis, f. a kind of legume:

NL. caragana, f. a Mongolian name for a kind of bean: Caragana sinica (Chinese pea-shrub).

L. cassia (Gr. kassia), f. a genus of the bean family: Cassia acutifolia (a senna), Cinnamomomum cassia (Chinese cinnamon).

L. ceratonia (Gr. keratin), f. a genus of the bean family: Ceratonia siliqua (carob).

NL. cercis, -idis (Gr. kerkis, -idos), f. a tree of the bean family; kerkidion, n. dim.: Cercis canadensis (redbud). Cercidium texanum (Texas paloverde), Cercidiphyllum japonicum (katsura), Cercospora cercidica (a fungus).

Gr. chedropon, n. legume:

L. cicer, -is, n. chickpea; cicercula, f. dim: Cicer arietinum (chickpea), Cicero, Astragalus cicer (a vetch).

NL. cladastis, f. a genus of the bean family: Cladastis lutea (yellowwood).

NL. chitória, f. (Asa Gray said modestly, “derivation recondite”); a genus of the bean family: Chitória ternatea (a butterfly-pea).

L. colutea (Gr. koloutea), f. a pod-bearing tree, now a genus of the bean family: Colutea persica (Persian colutea).

L. conchis, f. beans or lentils boiled with the pods; conchica; conchicula, f. dim.: L. cracca, f. a kind of pulse: Cracca spicata (a goatsrue).
NL. crotalaria, f. a genus of the bean family: Crotalaria lanceolata (a rattlebox).

L. cytisus (Gr. kytisos), m. a shrubby legume: Cytisus hirsutus (a broom).

NL. dalbergia, f. a genus of the bean family, < Nils Dalberg, Swedish botanist: Dalbergia nigra (Brazilian rosewood).

Gr. derris, f. a genus of the bean family: Derris elliptica (source of rotenone).

NL. desmodium, n. a genus of the bean family: Desmodium rhombifolium (a tick-trefoil).

Gr. dolichos, m. kidney-bean: Dolichos laciniosus (Australian pea).

L. dorycnium (Gr. dorykion), n. a plant, now applied to a legume: Dorycnium hirsutum (a canary-clover), Cytisopsis dorycnifolia (a legume).

NL. entada, f. a genus of the bean family: Entada phaseoloides (a sea-bean).

L. ervum, n.; eruina, f. a kind of legume: Ervum[now Vicia] hirsutum (a legume).

NL. erythrina, f. a genus of the bean family: Erythrina tomentosa (a coral-bean).

L. faba, f. bean; fabaeus; fabaginus; fabalis; fabarbus; fabatus, of beans; fabulum, n. bean stalk: fabaceous, fabiculture, Fabaceae, Fabian, Vicia faba (broad bean), Goniobasis fabalis (a snail), Echinocystis fabacea (manroot), Zygozyphum fabago (Syrian bean-caper).

L. genista (genesto), f. broom: Genista florda (a broom), Melaleuca genistifolia (ridge-myrtle), Plantagenet.

Gr. gizi, f. a kind of cassia.

NL. glechotscha, f. a genus of the bean family, < Gottlieb Gleditsch, German botanist: Glechitscha aquatica (swamp-locust).

NL. glycine, f. a genus of the bean family: Glycine max (or soja) (soybean).

L. glycyrrhiza (Gr. glykyrrhiza), f. a plant with a sweet root: licorice (Glycyrrhiza glabra).

NL. gymnocladus, m. a genus of the bean family: Gymnocladus dioicus (Kentucky coffee-tree).

Gr. galez, -ekos, m. a kind of pulse:

L. hedysarum (Gr. hedysarion), n. vetch: Hedysarum occidentale (western sweet-vetch).

Ab Am. inga, f. a kind of legume: Inga edulis (an inga).

Gr. kyamion, m. bean; kyamion, n. dim.: Cyamocephalus loganensis (a Silurian crustacean), Cyamomactra problematica (a pelecypod), Hyoscyamus aureus (yellow henbane).

L. laburnum, n. a legume: Laburnum alpinum (Scotch laburnum), Crotalaria laburnifolia (a rattlebox).

L. lathyrus (Gr. lathyros), m. a legume: Lathyrus odoratus (sweetpea), Lathyrphthhalthus vitreens (a fly).

L. legumen, -inis, bean, pulse: legume, leguminous, Leguminosae, Vaginulina legumen (a foraminifer), Aspidiotus leguminosum (a bug), Dasyneura leguminicola (clover-seed midge), Leguminocythereis corrugata (an ostracode).

L. lens, lentil; see lens

NL. lespedeza, f. a genus of the bean family, < Lespedes, a misspelling of Cespedes, a Spanish governor of Florida: Lespedeza striata (bush-clover or lespedeza).

L. lotus (Gr. lotos), m. name for several different plants, now applied to a genus of the bean family: Lotus pinnatus (meadow deer-vetch), Melilotus albalbus [white sweet-clover], Diospyros lotus (a persimmon).

L. lupinus, m. a legume: Lupinus pusillus (rusty lupine), Osmia lupincola (a bee).

NL. medicago, alfalfa; see medica under clover

NL. mimosa, f. a genus of the bean family: Mimosa argentea (a mimosa).

NL. mucuna, f. a genus of the bean family, < Ab. Am.: Mucuna urens (cow-hage).

Gr. morus, f. a kind of pulse:

Gr. onobrychis, -idos, f. a legume: Onobrychis pulchella (a sainfoin).

Gr. ononis, -idos, f. restharrow: Ononis serrata (yellow restharrow).

L. orobus (Gr. orobos), m. vetch: Vicia oroboides (a vetch), Orobanche ramosa (a broomrape).

L. osvion, n. pulse of any kind.

Gr. pelekinos, m. hatchet-vetch:

Gr. phiakos, lentil, seed of the lentil; see lens

L. phaseselus (Gr. phaseilos), m. kidney-bean; phaseolus, m. dim.: phaseolin, frijole, Phaseselus coccinus (scarlet runner), Macrophoma phaseoli (a bean-fungus).

L. pisum (Gr. pisum), n. pea; pisarion; pisidium, n. dim.; pisinos, of peas: pea, pisiform, pisolitic, Pisum sativum (pea), Cynips pisum (a gall-insect), Pisidium pusillum (a pelecypod), Sactogaster pis (a wasp), Bruchus pisorum (pea-weevil), Pisolithus tinctorius (a fungus), Pisocrinus sphericus (a Silurian crinoid),
Lecanocrinus pisiformis (a Silurian crinoid), Clinodiploisis pisicola (a gall-insect), Chamaegecarpis pistera (sawara chamaegecarpis).

NL. poinciana, f. a genus of the bean family, < M. de Poinci, a governor in the West Indies: Poinciana pulcherrima (Barbados poinciana).

Gr. prosopis, -idos, f. a plant; now a genus of the bean family: Prosopis glandulosa (honey-mesquite).

NL. psoralea, f. a genus of the bean family: Psoralea esculenta (breadroot-scurfpea).

NL. pterocarpus, m. a genus of the bean family: Pterocarpus indicus (a padauk).

NL. puera, f. a genus of the bean family, < M. N. Puerari, Swiss botanist: Pueraria hisruta (kudzu-vine).

Gr. pyanos, m. a kind of legume; pyanion, n. dim.: Pyanomya gibbosa (a fossil pelecypod).

NL. robinia, f. a genus of the bean family, < Jean and Vespasien Robin, French naturalists: Robinia viscosa (clamy locust).

NL. sesbania, f. a genus of the bean family: Sesbania aegyptiaca (sesban).

NL. sophora, f. a genus of the bean family, < Ar. sufayra: Sophora japonica (pagoda-tree), Caragana sophoraefolia (a legume).

L. spartum (Gr. sparton), n.; spartos, m. Spanish broom; spartion, n. dim.; sparteus; spartinos, of broom: Spartium nannum (dwarf broom), Spartapteryx serrularia (a moth), Spartiumia martini (a fly), Brachyspargus costatus (a beetle), Stipa spartea (porcupine-grass).

NL. tamarindus, f. a genus of the bean family, < Ar. tamar hindi: Tamarindus indica (tamarind).

L., Gr. telis, f. fenugreek:
Gr. thermos, m. lupine: Thermopsis faboea (a legume).

L. ulex, -eas, m. a kind of shrub; a genus of the bean family: Ulex europaeus (furze, goise), Hakea alicina (a proteaceoid).

NL. viga, f. a genus of the bean family, < Domenica Vigna, Italian botanist: Vigna sinensis (cowpea).

NL. wistaria, f. a genus of the bean family, < Caspar Wistar, American anatomist: Wistaria floribunda (Japanese wistaria).

bear < AS. beo (G. bär).

Gr. arktos, f. bear, north; arktvlos, m. cub: arctic,antarctic, Arcturus, Arctostaphyllos densiflorus (Sonoma bearberry), Arctonyms prininosus (hoary marmot), Arctocebus aureus (a lemur), Arctotis acaulis (a composite), Arctium nemorosum (a burdock), Arctosa littoralis (a spider), Arctonoe pulchra (an annelid).

L. Callisto (Gr. Callitse), a nymph changed into a she-bear; see kallos under beauty.

Gr. dasyliis, -idos, f. bear: Dasyllis thoracica (a fly).

Gr. knapove, m. bear:
L. ursus, m.; ursa, f. bear; ursula, f. female cub; ursinus, of bears: ursine, Ursula, ursiform, ursal, Ursa Major, Ursus americanus (black bear), Anacodon ursidens (a creodont), Arctostaphyllos ursa-ursi (bearberry), Rubus ursinus (a dewberry).

bear < AS. beran, carry, suffer; see carry, birth, pain.

beard < AS. beard; see hair.

beast < L. bestia, animal; see animal.

beat < AS. beatan; see strike.

beatus, L. happy, blessed; beatificus, making happy; beatrix, gladdener; see joy.

beauty < OF. beaute, < L. bellus, pretty, lovely, fine; bellatarius; bellatus, dim.: beautiful, beau, beaux, beauty, belle, embliss, Beau Brummel, Beaumont, Arabella, Beauchamp, Bellevue, belles-lettres, belkade, bellflower, belladonna (Atropo belladonna), Calathea bella (a callathia), Mesembranthenum bellum (a fig-marigold), Elasmonema bellatulum (a fossil gastropod), Cryptolithus bellatus (a trilobite), Drosophila bellula (a fruitfly).

L., Gr. Adonis, m. a beautiful youth beloved by Venus, favorite, darling: adonite, Adonis vernalis (spring adonis).

Gr. aghlaos, splendid, shining, bright, beautiful, noble; aghlia, splendid, beauty; see light.

Gr. aesthetikos, sensitive or perceptive, especially of beauty; see feel.

L. amabilis, lovely; see amo under love.

L. amoenus, delightful, pleasant, lovely; see agreeable.

Gr. aestheticos, urbane, refined, nice, pretty, see agreeable.

Gr. charis, -itos, f. loveliness, grace, favor, thankfulness; epicaris; eucharis; eucharistos, pleasing, charming, gracious, thankful: chariis, -entos, beautiful, graceful: Ammocharis cooexeae (scarlet sandnymph), Limnocharis aquatica (a water-mite), Chalmetia albeola (bufflehead), Eucarhis condida (an amaryllid),
Eucharist, Vaginulinospis epicharis (a Jurassic foraminifer), Charientocrinus ithacensis (a Devonian crinoid), Charissa vestita (a beetle).

L. complus, ornamented, adorned; see ornament
L. concinnus, skilfully put together, beautiful, appropriate: Globigerina concinna (a foraminifer), Adiantum concinnum (a maidenhair-fern), Compsilura concinna (a fly).

L. decoris, ornamented, elegant, beautiful; see ornament
Gr. eidalimos, comely, shapely; see eidos under form
L. elegans, -antis; electis, tasteful, choice, fine, select; elegantulus, very fine, < eligo, electus, pick, choose: Cytisus elegans (a tree-fern), Aquilegia eleganta (a columbine), Chalepus elegantulus (a beetle).

L. epaphroditos, lovely, charming: Epaphroditus placens (a fly).
L. eratos, lovely, beloved; see eros under love
L. eu-, good, very beautiful; see good
Gr. eueides, shapely, beautiful, comely: Euieides harmonica (a butterfly).

L. eumorphos, shapely, comely: Eumorpha capensis (a butterfly), Eumorphocerus laticornis (a beetle).

L. euphues, shapely, graceful, clever: Lyly's Euphues, euphuius, euphuiistic.
Gr. euprepes, becoming, comely; euprepeia, f. comeliness; prepon, -ontos, seemly, fit, proper: Euprepontus inflatus (a grasshopper), Eupreponemis scitulus (a grasshopper), Euprepia pudica (a butterfly).

Gr. euthemos, well arranged, neat; see class
L. exquisitus, choice, excellent, fine: Exquisite, Fissurella exquisita (a gastropod).
L. facetus, fine, elegant, well made: Dizygocrinus facetus (a Mississippian crinoid).
L. formosus, beautifully formed, comely, handsome; formosus, pretty; see form
Gr. glaphyros, hollowed out, polished, pretty; see hollow
L. gratus, beloved, pleasing, thankful; gratia, kindness, mercy, pleasure, beauty; see gratia under give

Gr. habros, pretty, graceful, dainty, tender, delicate; habroteros, prettier; habrotatos, prettiest; habrotatos, f. splendor, luxury; habrosyne, f. delicaey; habrotimos, delicate, costly; habropenos, of delicate texture: abroome, abrin, habronema, habromania, Abronia latifolia (sand-verbena), Abrus [Habrus] pulchellus (a rosary-pea), Strigops habroptilus (kakapo), Habrosyne [Habrosyna] derasa (a butterfly), Anabrurus simplex (Mormon cricket), Habroplebiodes brunneipennis (a mayfly).

Sp. hermosa, beautiful: Hermosa Beach (Calif.).
Gr. himeros, yearning for, desiring, desirable; himertos, desired, longed for, lovely: Himeropteryx miraculosa (a butterfly).
Gr. horaios, seasonable, timely, ripe, beautiful; see hora under year
Gr. idanos, fair, comely;
Gr. kallos, n. beauty; kalos; kallimos, beautiful; kallion, more beautiful; kallistos, most beautiful; kallosyne, f. beauty; pankalos; perikales, very beautiful: calligraphy, callisthenics, calliope, callithumpian, calomel, kaleidoscope, Callista, Callisto, Callorhynchus antarcticus (a chimaera), Callitillus eburneocinctus (a beetle), Callostoma fascipennis (a fly), Calostoma cinnabaratum (a puffball), Calosoma frigidum (a beetle), Calophyllum angustifolium (a guttiferad), Calliocrinus bifurcatus (a Silurian crinoid), Calliphora erythrocephala (blue-bottle fly), Callitrice heterophylla (a water-starwort), Callithamnium graecilimum (a red alga), Samucucus callicarpa (an elderberry), Hymenocallis speciosa (spider-lily), Callima inachis (leaf-butterfly of India), Callistochiton palmatus (a chiton), Callidium antennatum (a beetle).
Gr. keleterios, charming, delighting; see agreeable
Gr. kommosis, beautification; kommotes, beautifier; Kommotikos, of embellishment; see ornament
Gr. kompos, elegant, pretty; kompeia; kompsotes, -etos, f. elegance; kompseitikos, of elegance; kompseides, vainglorious; mikrokompes, bedecked with ornaments: Composothlypis americana (parula warbler), Compsognathus longipes (a fossil reptile), Zacompus clarks (a Cambrian trilobite), Pericompus sellatus (a beetle).
Gr. kosmetikos, skilled in arranging, decorative, beautifying; see kosmos under ornament

L. lautos, washed, neat, elegant; see lavo under wash
L. lepidus, pleasant, elegant, fine, < lepor, -is, attractiveness, charm; see agreeable
Gr. lichnos, greedy, dainty; see greed
L. limatus, polished, refined, elegant, fine, < limo, -atus, file off, polish; see scrape
L. mundus, clean, neat, nice; mundulus, dim.; mundo, -atus, cleanse: Gongrocnemis munda (a katydid), Acistochora mundula (a fossil chara).
L. nitidus, shining, neat, elegant; see light
beaver < AS. beofer.
bebelos, Gr. profane; see profane
bebros, Gr. stupid; see dull
because < AS. be, by, L. causa; see begin, follow, think
beccus, L. beak, bill; see nose
becho- < Gr. bex, bechos, cough; bechikos, of a cough; besso, cough; see cough
beco- < Gr. bekos, bread; see bread
bed < AS. bed.

L. ornatus, bedecked, handsome, splendid; see ornament
L. preclarus; preclarius, very beautiful, splendid: Cetonia preclara (a beetle).
L. pulcher, -cha, -chrum, beautiful, pretty, fine, lovely; pulchrior, prettier; pulcherrimus, prettiest; pulchellus, dim.; pulchritudo, -ina, f. beauty: pulchritudo, Potamogeton pulcher (a pondweed), Percarina pulchra (an Oligocene fish), Cirrhopetalum pulchrum (an orchid), Phrizocoma pulchricoris (a trichopterid), Phyllium pulchrijolium (a phasmid), Euphorbia pulcherrima (poinsettia), Calopogon pulchellus (an orchid), Triodia pulchella (fluffgrass).
Gr. saukros, graceful, pretty: Saucropus rubella (a fly).
L. scitulus, beautiful, handsome, pretty, elegant, neat: Trochilus scitulus (a hummingbird).
L. speciosus, beautiful, handsome, splendid, showy; spectabilis, showy, notable; remarkable: Lilium speciosum (showy lily), Rudbeckia speciosa (showy coneflower), Orchis spectabilis (showy orchid), Odontoglossum spectabile (an orchid).
L. subtulis, fine, delicate, nice; see know
L. tornatilis, turned, beautifully rounded; see torno under turn
L. venustus, like Venus, lovely, beautiful, elegant, graceful; venustulus, dim.: Abies venusta (bristlecone-fir), Simulium venustum (a blackfly), Ulmus venustula (a Pliocene elm).
See: agreeable, ornament, fit, form, love, joy, good

beaver < AS. beofer.
L. castor, -is (Gr. kastor, -os), m. beaver; castorinus, of beavers: castoreum, Castor canadensis (American beaver), Myocastor corpus (coypu), Platypus australis (a beetle).
L. fiber, -bri, m. beaver; fibrinus, of beavers: Castor fiber (European beaver), Neofiber alii (a vole).
Gr. pyktis (piktis), -idos, f. probably a beaver: Pyktis aureolaria (a butterfly).
Gr. satherion, n. probably a beaver: Satherium ingens (a Pliocene otter).
bebaeo- < Gr. bebaeo, firm, steady; see stand
beblos, Gr. profane; see profane
bebros, Gr. stupid; see dull
because < AS. be, by, L. causa; see begin, follow, think
beccus, L. beak, bill; see nose
becho- < Gr. bex, bechos, cough; bechikos, of a cough; besso, cough; see cough
beco- < Gr. bekos, bread; see bread
bed < AS. bed.
L. accubitum, n. couch on which guests reclined at meals:
Sp. cama, f. bed; camilla, f. dim.: L. acoctum, n. mattress:
L. cubile, -is, n. couch, bed, marriage-bed, den, lair, nest, kennel, hole:
Gr. demnion, n. bed, mattress:
Gr. enaulos, m. bed of a stream:
Gr. eune, f. bed; chameune, f. bed on the ground: pareunia, dyspareunia, eunuch.
L. grabatus (Gr. krabatos), m. couch, bed; grabatulus, m. dim.: Trygon grabatus (a fish).
Gr. katakliton, n. couch:
Gr. kline, f. bed, couch; klinidion, n. dim.; kliner, -os, m. couch; klinieron, n. dim.; klimos, m. couch; klisia, f. bed, couch, hut; klinochares, fond of bed;
L. clinicus (Gr. klinikos), of a bed, a physician attending a patient in bed: clinic, clinicus, of a clinic, Clinopodium coccineum (basil), Aulocisica mutata (a fossil coral).
Gr. koitos, m. bed; koitais, lying in bed: Exocoetus callopterus (a flyingfish), Hyleococcus flabellicornis (a beetle).
Gr. lechos; lektron, f. couch, bed, marriage-bed, nest; lechais, of a couch; lecheres, bedridden; lechois, of childbed:
L. lectus, m. couch, bed; lectulus, m. dim.; lectulis; lectarius, of a bed: lectual, coverlet, lectisternum, Cimex lectularius[lectarius] (bedbug).
Gr. phyllas, -ados, f. bed of leaves:
L. puiperium, childbed, childbirth; see puer under child
L. pulvinar, -is, n. cushioned couch, seat: Pulvinaria tesselata (a coccid).
L. sandapila, f. bier for the lower classes:
L. scimpodium (Gr. skimpodion, n. dim. of skimposs, -ados, m.) n. low bed, couch, litter:
L. sponda, f. bedstead, bed, couch:
Gr. stibas, -ados, f. bed of straw, mattress, nest; stibadion, n. dim.: Stibelodorus murinus (a beetle).
L. stramen, -inis, straw, litter, any material for bedding down; see grass
L. stratum, n. cover, blanket, bed, layer: stratum (pl. strata), substrate.
Gr. stroma, -tos, n. bed, mattress; stromation, n. dim.; stromne, f. bed, couch, mattress: stromatic, Stromatium barbatum (a beetle), Stromatopora tuberculata (a hydrozoan).

See: nest, cradle, pillow, lie

bee < AS. beo.
Gr. anthedon, -os, f. bee: Anthedon compta (a bee).
Gr. anthrene, f. wild bee, wasp, hornet; see wasp
L. apis, f. honeybee; apicula, f. dim.; Sp. abeja, f. bee; apianus, of bees; apiarium, n. beehive; apiarus, m. beekeeper; apicus, sought by bees: apiary, apiculture, apivorous, Apis mellifera (honeybee), Ophrys apifera (a bee-orchid), Merops apiaster (bee-eater), Trichodes apiarius (bee-beetle), Trypanea apivora (a fly), Nosema apis (a protozoan).
Gr. bombyllos, m. bumblebee, < bombos, humming, buzzing: Bombus pennsylvaniaicus (a bumblebee), Bombylitus fraudulentus (a beefly).
Gr. cosmos, swarm of bees; see hive
L. ezamen, swarm, crowd; see number
L. fucus, m. drone: Osmia fuciformis (a bee).
NL. halictus, m. a genus of bees: Halictus inconspicuosus (a bee).
Gr. kephen, -os, m. drone; kephemon, n. drone.; kephenodes, dronelike: Cepheonymia pratti (a dronfly).
Gr. melissa (melita), f. honeybee; melittourgos, beekeeper: melittology.
Gr. semenos, beehive, swarm of bees; see hive
Gr. chronax, -akos, m. drone:
See: wasp, honey, wax, hive

beech < AS. bece (boc); G. buche: book, beechnut, buckwheat (Fagopyrum esculentum).
L. fagus (Gr. phegos, oak, according to some dictionaries), f. beech; fageus; fagin/us; faginus (Gr. pheginos), of beech: fagine, Fagacaeae, Fagus sylvatica (European beech), Nothofagus fusca (a falsebeech), Epilfagus virginiana (beech-drops), Fagopyrum tataricum (Tartary buckwheat), Phegopteris polypodioides (a beech-fern), Cryptococcus fagi (a scale-insect), Inocarpus fagiferus (a legume), Gaultheria jagijolia (beechleaf-wintergreen), Curtisia jaginea (assegai-tree). Derive: fagot.
Gr. oxya, f. beech.

beef < OF. boef, < L. bos, bovis, ox; see cattle

beer < AS. beor.
Gr. brytos, m. beer; brytikos, drunk with beer:
L. camum, n. a kind of beer:
L. celtia, f. a Spanish beer:
L. cerevisia (cervisia), f. a Gallic word for beer; Sp. cereza, f. beer: Saccharomyces cerevisiae (beer or bakers' yeast).
L. Gambrinus, m. mythical inventor of beer:
Gr. kourmi, n. a kind of beer:
Gr. pinon, n. beer:
L. sabai, f. drink made of barley; sabaiarius, m. beer-drinker:
L. zythum, n. (Gr. zythos, m.), a kind of Egyptian beer; zythion, n. dim.: See: drink

beet < AS. bete, < L. beta, f.: Beta vulgaris (beet), Cyphomandra betacea (tree-tomato), Cereospora beticola (a fungus), Phoma betae (a fungus).
Sp. acelga, f. beet:
Gr. smeche, f. a kind of beet:
Gr. teutlon (seutlon), n. beet; teutlon, n. dim.: 

beetle < AS. bitel; betel, a biting animal.
L. bruchus (Gr. brouchos), m. a kind of wingless locust, now a genus of beetles: Bruchidae, Bruchus pisorum (pea-weevil).
L. buprestis (Gr. buprestis, -idos), f. a kind of beetle: Buprestis lineata (a beetle), Anisomorpha buprestoides (a phasmid), Cerceris bupresticida (a wasp).
L. carabus (Gr. karabos), m. a kind of beetle: Carabus serratus (a ground-beetle), Callistocarabus marginatus (a beetle), Pachymerus carabivorus (a spider).
AS. ceafor (G. käfer), beetle: chafers, cockchafer (Melolontha vulgaris).
NL. cetonia, f. a genus of beetles: cetonian, Cetonia aurata (rose-chafers).
L. cicindela, f. glowworm; a genus of beetles: Cincindela argentata (a tiger-beetle).
L. curculio, -onis, m. weevil; curculiunculus, m. dim.: Curculio proboscidious (chestnut-weevil), Curculigo latifolia (an amaryllicaeae), Attelabus curculionoides (a weevil).
NL. dorcus (Gr. dorkos, gazelle), m. a genus of beetles: *Dorcus bubalus* (a beetle).  
Gr. kantharis, -idos, f. a bluster-beetle; *kantharos*, m. a kind of beetle: cantharides, *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Spanish “fly”), *Cantharoctonus stramineus* (a wasp).  
Gr. kerambyz, -ykos, m. a horned beetle: Cerambycidae, *Cerambyx cerdo* (a beetle).  
Gr. kis, kios, m. a weevil: Cioidae, *Cis lineatocribratus* (a beetle), *Dimerocis aurasiacus* (a beetle), *Pityocis coarctatus* (a beetle).  
Gr. koprior, dung-beetle; see kopros under dung  
I. luctus, m. a kind of beetle: *Lucanus elaphus* (a stag-beetle).  
NL. lyctus, m. a genus of beetles; < L. *Lyctus* (Gr. *Lyktos*), a city of Crete: *Lyctus striatus* (powder-post beetle).  
L. melolontha (Gr. *melolontha*), f. cockchafer: *Melolontha clypeata* (a beetle).  
NL. popillia, f. a genus of beetles, < Popilia, a Roman clan: *Popillia japonica* (Japanese beetle).  
NL. ptinus, m. a genus of beetles: *Ptinus fur* (museum-pest), *Acalles ptinoides* (a beetle).  
L. scarabeus, m. a kind of beetle: *scarab*(Scarabaeus sacer), *Leguminoclytheiris scarabea* (an ostracode).  
Gr. *silphia* (sphilhe), f. a kind of insect; now a genus of beetles: *Silpha opaca* (a carrion-beetle), *Silphomorpha quadrisignata* (a beetle), *Silphidium priscum* (a fossil beetle), *Acrilottylina stiffinella* (a moth).  
Gr. skorobylos, m. a beetle:  
Gr. staphylinos, m. an insect; now applied to the rove-beetles: *Staphylinus maculosus* (a rove-beetle).  
Gr. *trox*, a weevil; see trogo under bite  
before < AS. *beforan*, < be, by, *fore*, preceding in time and place: fore, afore-time, forearm, forecast, forefather, foregone, foreman, foremost, forenoon, foresight, foreskin, forestall, foretaste, foretell, forewarn, forward.  
L. abhinc, ago:  
L. *abortivus*, prematurely born; see abortion  
AS. *aer*, before: ere, erstwhile, early.  
L. ante, before; anterior, before, former, previous; *antecedens*, going before; *antecessor*; *antecurarker*, -is, m. forerunner; *anticus*, in front, foremost; *anticipu-, -atus*, foresee, forestall, foretaste: antecedent, antedate, antediluvian, ante-chamber, 3:00 a.m., anterior, antique, anticipate, ancestor, antorse, antler, van, vanguard, advance, auvant, disadvantage, ancient.  
L. inmaturus; praematurus, too early, untimely, unripe: immaturity, premature.  
L. omen, a foreshadowing, portent, sign, prophecy; see prophecy  
Gr. periodalos, before all others;  
Gr. *phthano*, come before, anticipate, do first: *Phthanoctoris occidentalis* (a fossil insect)  
L. *pre-, < pra*, before, as in *praecox*, -ocis, too early ripe, premature; *praetatio, -onis*, f. introduction, foreword; *praerogativus*, asked before others, privileged; *preavest*, going before, leading: precede, precocious, prefix, prefix, prefer, prerogative, preshensile, prescient, presuppositional, pretext, prefix, premature, precipitation, prepare, prevention, preamble, presuppose, prejudice, precipitate, prepossession, previous, pre-Cambrian, preglacial, prenommen, praetor, *Stachyurus praecox* (a Japanese tree), *Chamaebatia preflosolosa* (a fossil bearmat).  
L. primaeus, early, young: primeval.  
L. princeps, chief, first; *principalis*, first, original; see govern  
L. prior; *prius*, earlier, former; see *primus* under first  
L. pro-, pol-, *por-, < pro*, before, forward, in front of, forth, for; *protenus* (pro-tinus), before, forward; *policeor*, promise; *portendo*, foretell: procession, promotion, procurate, protest, prospect, progress, prohibition, projection, provide, pro-German, pro-English, reproduce, portent, portray, prudent, purpose, purchase, policitation, porrect, pursue, purvey, pronoun, prolong, *Didymicis protenus* (a creodont).  
Gr. pro, before; *proteros*, earlier, *protos*, first; *proso* (porrho), forward, onward, in front; *prosthe* (prosthen), before, in front; *prostheios*, foremost; *prodromos*, running before, preceding, early; m. precursor: program, prophecy, prophylaxis, prognosis, prologue, *Procyon*, *propolis*, proglottid, prostate, proso-podetic, prosobranch, prosopore, proterobase, *Proterozoic*, protoplast, prototype, protagonist, prodrone, prodromus, *Proterotherium cervoides* (a fossil mammal), *Proacotogaster venusta* (a proctotyrpid), *Porrhothele antipodiana* (a spider), *Prothogonimus bellucida* (poultry-fluke), *Prothistomum elongatum* (a worm).  
See: begin, face, first, old, prophecy, near, dawn  
beget < AS. *begitan*, engender, generate; see begin
Gr. mello, be about to do; mellesis, threatening to do; melletes, delay, loiter; see delay
L. nascent, arising, beginning: nascent.
Gr. ocheutos, impregnated; see ocheuo under coitus
L. ordior, orsus, begin to weave, undertake, commence; exorsus, begun, commenced; exordium, n. a beginning: exordium.
L. origo, -onis, f. source, beginning, birth; originalis, pertaining to the beginning, < orior, ortus, rise, appear, spring from; oriundus, born in, descended or risen from: origin, original, aborigines.
L. paren, -entis, c. procreator, progenitor; parentalis, of parents: parent, parental.
L. pario, -atus; partus, beget, create, produce; see birth
Gr. phytus, -yos, m. father, begetter.
Gr. phthano, anticipate, do first; see before
Gr. physo; phyteuo, plant, engender, beget; see phyton under plant
L. princiun, n. foundation, beginning: principle.
L. propago, -atus, set, fasten, generate, increase: propagare, propaganda.
Gr. prophasis, f. cause, pretext:
Gr. prototypos, original: prototype.
L. rudiment, n. first principle, beginning: rudiment, rudimentary.
L. semen, -atus, sow, seed, engender, beget; insemino, implant, impregnate; see semen under seed
L. sero, satus, sow, beget, produce; see sow
Gr. syllepsis, f. conception, pregnancy: syllepsis, syllepetic.
Gr. tekon, begetting, bearing children, < tikto, beget, bear; see tekon under child
L. teleta (Gr. telete), f. initiation:
L. tiro, -onis, m. recruit, beginner; tirunculus, m. dim.; tirocinium, n. first military experience, rawness: tiro (tyro), tirocinium.
See: arouse, enter, birth, new, young, before, fertile, base, hypothesis
begonia, NL. f. a genus of the begonia family, < Michel Begon, French patron of botany: Begoniaceae, Begonia coccinea (scarlet begonia), Begoniella angustifolia (a begoniacead), Symbegonia fulvovillosa (a begoniacead).
behind < AS. behindan; see after
being < AS. bean, be, exist; see life, man, woman, animal, spirit, nature
belch < AS. bealcian.
Gr. apereuix, f. a belching forth,
Gr. eryge, f.; erygma, -tos, n.; erygmates, m. belching; ereuxis, f. belching; erygmatodes, causing belching:
L. ructo, -atus, belch; ructus, -us, m. a belching; ructo, belch, vomit: ructation, eruct.
See: vomit, spit
beleco < Gr. belekos, a kind of legume; see bean
belemon, Gr. dart, javelin; see spear
beleium, NL. (Gr. belenion), a kind of plant; see plant
believe < AS. belian; belief, believer, unbelief.
L. credo, -itus, believe; credibilis, worthy of belief; credulus, believing too easily on little or no evidence; incredibilis, that cannot be believed: incredulus, unbelieving; incredundus, not to be believed: credible, creed, credulous, credential, creditable, incredible, incredulity, discredit, grant, miscreant, recreation, Pardosa credula (a spider).
Gr. eikotos, probably, perhaps, reasonably; see lot
Gr. elpis, -idos; elpore, f. hope, expectation, < elpizo, hope for; elpisma, -tos, n. thing hoped for; elpistos, hoped; elpistikos, arousing hope; elpidodotes, m. giver of hope: Elpidophorus minor (a fossil mammal), Elistida purpurea (a holothurian).
L. fido, fisus, trust, have faith in, rely upon: fides, -ei, f. belief, faith, trust; fidelis; fidus, faithful, sure, trustworthy, fidens, trusting, confident. fiducia, f. confidence, trust, reliance; confido, trust implicitly: confident, -entis, assured, trusting, bold; confissio, -onis, f. assurance, confidence: fidelity, confidential, fiduciary, fidius, fidius, affidavit, bona fide, infidel, difference, perfidy, defy, defiant, fealty, Santa Fe, faith, fiance, affiance, semper fidelis, Monadenia fidelis (a snail). Distinguish between faith and credulity.
L. fretus, relying on, trusting in:
L. opinio, -onis, belief, fancy, view, conjecture; see opinor under think
Gr. pistis, f. faith, trust; pistos, faithful, trustworthy, genuine; pistikos, of faith or trust; pistoma, -tos, n. assurance, guarantee; pismos, trusting, confiding: pitiology, pistomesite, Pistosaurus longaeus (a fossil reptile).
Gr. pithanos, persuasive, plausible, probable; see peitho under victory
L. praestolor, -atus, await, expect:
L. probabīlis, likely, credible: probable, probability, Rubus probabilis (a blackberry).
L. specīro, -atus, hope; spes, -i, f. hope; specula, f. dim.; Sp. esperanza, f. hope:
desperation, despair, desperado, prosper, Esperanto, Abrochocis esperanza (a moth).
L. superstītio, -onis, f. credulous belief without rational foundation: superstition,
superstitious.
See: think, fancy, doubt, hopeless, Penelope under odys

belt

bell < AS. belle. Derive: belfry, beldame.
L. campana, f. bell; campanula; Sp. campanilla, f. dim.: campanile, campanology,
elecampane, Campanula rotundifolia (bluebell, harebell), Clematis rotundiflora (a clematis), Omphalia campanella (a mushroom), Sieversia campanulata (a roseacead).
Gr. kodōn, -os, m. bell; kodonion, n. dim.: codonostome, Codonopsis ovata (a campanulacead), Codonellopsis lusitanica (an infusorian), Codaster acutus (a blastoid), Platycodon grandiflorus (Chinese bellflower), Limnodium sowerbyi (a jellyfish), Hybocodon pendulus (a medusa).
L. nola, f. a little bell: Nolana prostrata (a nolacead).
L. tintinnabulum, n. bell: tintinnabulation, tintinnid, Tintinnopsis lusus-undae (an infusorian), Tintinnopsis campanula (an infusorian), Balanus tintinnabulum (a barnacle). See ring

bellarium, L. dessert; see food

bellator, L. soldier, warrior; bellatrix, female warrior; bellax, -acis, warlike; see bellum under fight

bellis, -idis, L. daisy; bellio, -onis, f. corn-marigold; see composite

bellow < AS. bylgan, sound like a bull; see roar

bellows < AS. belg, bag, belly; see bag, blow

bellum, L. war; bellicus, of war; military; bellicosus, warlike; bellifer; belliger, making war; see fight

bellus, L. beautiful; bellulus, dim.; see beauty

belly < AS. belg, belig.
L. abdomen, -inis, n. belly: abdomen, abdominal, Tipula abdominalis (a crane-fly).
L. alvus, f. belly, womb. stomach, hold of a ship, beehive:
L. ampullaceus, like a flask, big-bellied; see ampulla under bottle
L. aquaticus, m. belly, paunch:
Gr. araia, f. belly: Aaraa attenuata (a moth).
L. coelācus (Gr. koilakos), pertaining to the abdomen, bowels, < Gr. koilia, f. large cavity of the body, belly, abdomen. intestines: koilidion, n. dim.; mikrokoilos, with small belly: coelac. See koilos under hollow
Gr. etron, n. abdomen, belly: cephaletron, Etropus maculatus (a fish), Etropus cossutus (a fish). Stiretrus anchorago (a bug).
Gr. gaster, stomach, belly, paunch, womb; gastroles, potbellied; hypogastrion, abdomen; see stomach
Gr. hypochondria, n. part of body between ribs and groin, abdomen, belly: hypochondria, hypochondriac.
Gr. nedyus, -gos, f. belly, stomach, paunch, womb: Nedyopus cingulatus (a millipede).
L. pantex, -iceps, m. paunch, bowels: paunch.
L. venter, -tris, m. belly; ventriculus, m. dim.; ventralis, of the belly; ventricosus, (ventriculus), potbellied, bulging: ventral, ventricle, ventrilooquist, Gros Ventre, Microtrihynyx ventralis (a rail), Diplolepis longiventris (a gall-insect). Fusulina ventricosa (a fossil foraminifer), Volonia (Halicystis) ventricosa (sea-bottle), Alopecurus ventricous (a grass).
See: stomach, bag, womb, hollow, swell, groin

belone, Gr. needle; belonis, -idos; belonion, dim.; see needle

belong < ME. belongen; D. belongen; AS. gelangen; see nature, hold, kin

belos, Gr. dart, arrow, bolt, sting, see arrow; threshold, see door

below < AS. be, by, ON. lagr, low; see under

belt < AS. belt, < L. balteus, m. girdle, belt, border, edge: belted, belting, baldric, Emphytes balteatus (a wasp).
L. cestus (Gr. kestos), m. girdle: cestoid, Cestus veneris (a ctenophore), Habroccestum pulex (a spider), Cestocrinus striatus (a Mississippian erinoid).
belt

L. cinctum; cingulum, n. girdle, belt, zone; cincticulum; cingillum, n. dim.; cinctorium, n. sword-belt; cinctura, f. girdle; cinctutus, girded, < cingo, cinctus, surround, gird, bind; accingo, incing, gird about, surround, equip; discingo, ungird; praccinctorium, n. girdle, apron: cincture, precinct, succinct, surcingle, shingles, eonceinte, Cephus cinctus (a sawfly), Calyptocephalus cisticollis (a beetle), Metabolix cinctiger (a beetle), Sebaestichthys nigricinctus (a rockfish), Hytastomomyia circumcincta (a fly), Hydrophi cyanocincta (chital, a sea-snake), Scolopendra cingulata (a centipede), Helidiscus cingillum (a radiolarian), Rhinocricus cingendus (a milleped), Marginula accincta (a foraminifer), Cryptodrilus semicinctus (an oligochaete), Petrolithes cinctipes (a crab).

L. fascia (Gr. phosokia), f. band, bandage, girdle, zone, stripe; fasciola, f. dim.; phaskidion, n. dim.; fascio,-atus, envelope with bands, swathe: Nomadaeris septemfasciata (red locust), Oncopeltus fasciatus (milkweed-bug), Fasiola hepatica (liver-fluke).

Gr. kembros, m. roll, band, girth; kombion, n. dim.: Combophora muculata (a leafhopper).

Gr. mitra, girdle, headband, turban; see cap

Gr. prosthetion, n. girdle:
L. redimiculum, n. band, fillet, girdle:
Gr. spargaron, swaddling band; see ribbon
Gr. strophos, cord. belt, band. chaplet; strophion. dim.; see rope
Gr. telamon, strap, belt; see strap

L. zona (Gr. zone), f. girdle, belt; zonula, f.; zonarion; zonion, n. dim.; zonalis; zonarius, of a belt or girdle; zona; diazoma; perizoma, -tos, n. that is girdled, girdle: zone, zonation, zonesthesia, Zonotrichia coronata (a sparrow).
Zonolaemus setifera (a nematode), Zonarium quadrispinum (a radiolarian), Zonidium octostylum (a radiolarian), Zoniscus rectangularis (a radiolarian), Perizona cutella (a radiolarian), Brachygoebius zanthozonus (a fish), Pomancah tus zonipeactus (a fish), Pelargonium zonale (a storksbill), Eripleis zonifer (a fish), Hemizonia congesta (a tarweed), Streptopocne zonaris (white-collared swift), Crocus zonatus (Cilian crocus), Rhipozoneum lacinulatum (a coelenterate), Zonaria interruptolineana (a moth), Diazoma mediterranea (a tunicate), Perizoma abulata (a butterfly).

Gr. zoster, -os, m. belt, girdle: Zosterothrix nasutus (a beetle), Zosterops halma turina (a bird), Zoster marina (eelgrass), Acanthozostera gemmata (an amphineuran), Potamogeton zostieriformis (a pondweed).

See: bind, collar, garter, ribbon, circle, strap

beltion, Gr. better; beltii, best; see agathos under good
belua, L. large animal, beast, monster; beluinus, bestial; see animal
bema, Gr. pace, step; see bathmos under step
bembico- < Gr. bembix, -ikos, top, whirlpool, buzzing insect; see cone, wasp
bembras, Gr. a kind of anchovy; see herring
bembros, Gr. stupid; see bemos under dull
benacus, NL. a genus of bugs; see bug
bench < AS. benc; see base, shelf, table
bend < AS. bendan

L. aduncus, bent inward, hooked aquiline: reduncus, bent backward; see uncus under hook
Gr. anaklastos, bent back, reflected: Anadactylus apicistrigellus (a moth).
L. anfractus, bending, winding, crooked, circuitous, prolix; anfractus, very winding, sinuous: anfractus, Serpula anfracta (a worm).
Gr. ankyllos, bent, crooked, hooked. < ankos, n. a bend, curve, hollow, glen, valley; ankyle, f.; ankone, -os, m. bend of the arm, elbow; ankylisis, f. a bending, stiffening of the joints: ancelopod, ancyelit, ankylosis, Ancylostoma duodenale (hookworm), Ancylius rivularis (a snail), Leptocercus ancyclus (a caddisfly), Ancognatha sellata (a beetle).
L. arcu,-atus, bend like a bow; see arc
Gr. blochos, handclegged, bent; blaisotes, f. crookedness: Blaesospira echinus (a gastropod), Blaesodactylus sakalava (a lizard).
Gr. brizo, nod, be sleepy: Briza maxima (a grass).
AS. bugan, bend: bow, elbow, oxbow, bowfin.
L. camur, -a, -um, crooked, turned inward: Etheostoma camurum (a darter).
L. cernus, drooping, stooping, facing earthward, nodding, < cerno, -atus, throw or fall headforemost; cernutilus, somersaulting: cernuous, Spiranthes cernua (an orchid), Lycoperdon cernuum (staghorn-clubmoss).
L. clino (Gr. kline), -atus, bend, slant, slope, tend; klisis, a bending, reclining; see slope
I. *comernis*, knockkneed: *Cryptorrhynchus comernis* (a beetle).
I. *conacous*, hollowed or arched inward, sunken; see arc
I. *convexus*, arched outward, protuberant; see arc
I. *cubitum*, elbow, ell; see arm
I. *curvus*, bent; *curvo*, -atus, bend, bow, crook; *curvabilis*, that may be bent, flexible: curve, curvature, incurve, recurved, *Saltersella curvata* (a fossil cephalopod), *Esacus recurvirostris* (stone-plover), *Hypseloconus recurvus* (a fossil gastropod). *Thysanocarpus curvipes* (a mustard), *Trillium recurvatum* (prairie-trillium), *Erangostis curvula* (a grass).
I. *jalcatus*, curved like a sickle; *falcipediur*, bowlegged; see sickle
I. *flecto, flexus*, bend; *flexura*, f.; *fleus*, m. a bending, turning; *flexibilis*, flexible, pliant; *flexuosus*, full of bends, tortuous, crooked, winding; *reflexus*, bent or turned back: flexible, flexibility, reflect, deflection, genuflection, *Pinus flexilis* (limber pine), *Panicum flexile* (a grass), *Cymbopogon flexuosus* (ginger-grass). *Pycnanthemum flexuosum* (a mountain-mint), *Asarum reflexum* (a wild ginger), *Lonicera deflexiaca* (a honeysuckle), *Pithecellobium flexicaule* (Texas ebony).
Gr. *gaosos*, crooked, bent: *Gauscentrus gynin* (a wasp).
I. *geniculatus*, like the bent knee; see genu under knee
I. *giber*; *gibbus*, humpbacked, humbed, crooked, bent; see projection
Gr. *gnamptos*, curved, bent, pliant: *Gnamptogenys rimulosa* (an ant).
Gr. *gynx*; *prochyn*, with bent knee, kneeling, gonykrotos, knockkneed; see gony under knee
I. *incozo, -atus*, bend down, cower.
Gr. *kiras*, m. dilated vein, varicocele: *cirsocele*; *cirsoid*, cirsotomy.
Gr. *koronos*, curved, crooked; *koronis*, -idos, f. a curved line, flourish, mark of apostrophe: coronis.
Gr. *kybesos*, stooping, with head bent: *Cybebus dimidiatus* (a beetle).
Gr. *kylos*, crooked, crippled, lame; see hurt
L. *licinus*, bent or turned upward: *relicinus*, bent backward:
Gr. *lygizo*, bend like a willow, twist: *lygeros*, pliant, flexible: *lygismos*, m. a bending or twisting: *lygists*, bent, pliant; *lygistes*, m. basket-maker: *Lygistoji putrus* sanguineus (a beetle).
Gr. *neuo*, nod; see yes
I. *nuto*, -atus, nod, droop; *numen*, -inis, n.; *nutus*, -us, m. nod of the head: *nutabilis*, nutabundus, tottering, swaying; *annuo*, -atus, nod to, assert, approve; *innuo*, nod to, give a sign: nutant, nuate, nutrition, innundo, *Carduus nutans* (musk-thistle).
I. *pandus*, bent, crooked, curved; *repandus*, bent backward, turned up, undulate: repand. *Cyclamen repandum* (spring cyclamen).
Gr. *parabole*, f. a conic section: parabola, parabolic.
Gr. pholkos, bowlegged: Pholcus phalangioides (a spider), Pholcophora americana (a spider).
L. pravus, crooked, deformed, perverse, bad; see bad
Gr. prenes, hanging forward, drooping, face downward, prone: Prenanthes alba (white rattlesnake-root).
L. resinus, turned up, bent back:
L. resupinus, bent backward, with the face upward; see supinus under lie
L. retrorsus, turned or bent backward; see torno under turn
Gr. rhaihos, bent, crooked, bowlegged: rhabecrania, rhaeboscelia, Rhaebothorax piscator (a spider).
Gr. rhoikos, crooked: Rheocoris australiasi (a bug).
L. serpentinus, serpentlike, twisting, winding; see serpens under snake
Gr. simoo, turn up the nose; simoma, -tos, n. anything turned up:
L. sinuo, -atus, bend, curve, wind; sinuosus, full of bendings, winding; insinuo, -atus, put or bring in by devious or oblique means: sinuous, sinuosity, sinus, insinuate, Anhus sinuata (Sitka alder).
Gr. skambos, bent, crooked, bowlegged: Scambus echinatus (a beetle), Scambarus bifoveicollis (a beetle).
Gr. skellos, bowlegged: Scelitus monstrosus (a fly), Scelioideus spinosus (a fly).
Gr. skolos, curved, bent, oblique: scoliosis, Schoilocystis pumila (a cystid).
Gr. stranos, twisted, crooked, tortuous:
Gr. streblos, twisted, crooked, wrinkled: Streblos asper (a moracead), Strebloceras subannulatum (a gastropod), Streblosoma magnus (an annelid), Streblomastix striz (a protozoan).
L. suppes, with twisted feet; see pes under foot
Gr. synkryptes, m. one who leans forward:
L. valgis, bowlegged, bent: Valgis plumatus (a beetle), Valgipes deformis (a fossil mammal), Acanthovalgus marquardi (a beetle).
L. varus, bent, distorted, spread; variz, -icis, f. a dilated, twisted vein: varicose, varicocele, prevaricate, Oncidium varicosum (an orchid), Phylox diversealata (blue phlox), Divaricella dentata (a pelecypod), Cratosomas varicosus (a beetle).
L. vatius, bent outward, bowlegged:
See: arc, angle, hook, fold, form, willow, turn, slope
Bendis, Gr. the Thracian equivalent of Artemis; see hunt
bene, L. well, good, < bonus, good; beneficus, favorable; see bonus under good
benetos, Gr. blue; see blue
benignus, L. kind, good, friendly, favorable; see friend
benna, L. carriage or wagon made of wickerwork; see vehicle
benthos, Gr. depth of the sea; see deep
benzene; benzo-; benzyl- < NL. benzoine, an aromatic resin, < Ar. luban jawi, incense of Java: benzene(benzine), benzo, benzoate of soda, benzoic, benzdalehyde, benzidine, benzyl, benzoil, obilbanum (from Boswellia carteri, a burseracead), Styax benzoin (Sumatra snowbell).
Suf. -ol, signifies a benzene derivative: phenol, pyrogallol, resorcinol, salol.
NL. pheno-; phenyl-, pertaining to benzene and its compounds: phenol, phenol.thalein, phenothazine, phenobarbital, phenezine, phenanthine, phenyl salicylate, 2,4-D (dichlorophenoxyacetic acid), thiophenylamine.
berberion, Gr. a shabby garment; see garment
berberis, ML. barberry; see barberry
berschethos, Gr. hooby; see dull
bericocco- < Gr. berikokkon, apricot; see plum
berry < AS. berige.
L. acinus (acinum), berry, grape, duracinus, hard-berried; see grape
L. bacea, f. berry; baccula, f. dim.; bacculiss, with berries: baccate, bacciform, baciferous, baccivorous, asarabacca, bay (Laurus nobilis), Taxus baccata (European Yew), Sargassum bacciferum (a seaweed), Baccateura bacteata (tampoy).
L. coccom, m. (Gr. kokkos), m. grain, seed, berry; kokkion, n.; kokkis, -idos, f. dim.; kokkalos, m. seed from a cone, berry, a round insect called kermes (Coccus ilicis) on the oak, Quercus coccofera, a source of scarlet dye; seed, grain, spherical, red: coccolith, cocciferous, diplococcus, staphilococcus, streptococci, micrococci, cocciëdium, coccioidis, cochinal (from the cochinial insect, Dactylolopus coccus), Coccinella novemnotata (a ladybird-beetle), Coccobolus grandisfolia (a sea-grape), Coccus cryptus (a scale- insect), Cocculus carolinus (Carolina moonseed), Coccidoxenus sagaradensis (a wasp), Anamira cuculus (fishberry), Rhodococcus roseus (a bacterium), Triticum dicoccum (emmer).
bile

L. cuscolium, n. a scarlet berry [sic] of the holm-oak, perhaps the kermes insect: Gr. rhax, rhagos, grape, berry; see grape
See: fruit, barberry, blackberry, crowberry, currant, elder, holly, huckleberry, mulberry, pokeberry, strawberry, juniper, ball, grape
berula, L. a kind of watercress; see mustard
beryl < L. beryllus (Gr. beryllos), a precious stone of sea-green color; see stone
beryx, Gr. a perchlike fish; see perch
besalon, Gr. brick; see brick
bessa, Gr. a wooded glen; see valley
bessalis, L. pertaining to eight, < bes, bessis, eight-twelfths or two-thirds of a unit; see eight
bestia, L. beast, animal; bestiola, dim.; bestialis, like a beast; see animal
bet < OF. abeter, bait, arouse, excite; see lot
beta, L. beet, see beet; Gr. beta, second letter of the Greek alphabet, see letter
betarmon, Gr. dancer; see dance
betonica, L. a genus of the mint family; see mint
betray < AS. be, and L. tradō, give up; see treason
betula, L. birch; see birch
between < AS. betweenan; see middle
beuthos, Gr. a woman's dress; see garment
bex, bechos, Gr. cough; see cough
beyond < AS. begeond; see over, far
bi-; bin-; bis-; < L. bis, two, twice; bifarius, double; binarius, of two; see two
biaeo- < Gr. biaio, forcible, violent; see biastos under rough
biaeco- < Gr. biarkes, supplier, provisioner; see supply
biastos, Gr. violent; biastes, one who uses force; see rough
bibastes, Gr. mounter, stallion; see bibazo under raise
bibio, L. an insect generated in wine, a kind of fly; see fly
bibbio- < Gr. biblion, dim. of biblos, paper, book, scroll, < byblos, the papyrus-sedge; see book
bibrosco- < Gr. bibrosko, eat, gnaw, consume; see eat
bibulus; bibax; bibosus, L. drinking much, < bibo, -itus, drink; see drink
bico- < Gr. bikos, wine-jar, drinking-bowl; bikion; bikidion, dim.; see cup
bidens, L. two-toothed; a genus of the composite family; see composite
bier < AS. baer; see carry
big < ME. big, bigge; see large
bigener, L. hybrid, mongrel; see mix
bignonia, NL. f. a genus of the bignonia family. < Jean Paul Bignon, French librarian: Bignoniaceae, Bignonia magnifica (a bignonia), Catalpa bignonioides (southern catalpa).
NL. campsis, f. a genus of the bignonia family: Campsis grandiflora (Chinese trumpet creeper).
NL. catalpa, f. a genus of the bignonia family: < Ab.Am. kutuhla: Catalpa speciosa (northern catalpa), Ceratonia catalpa (catalpa-sphinx), Buettneria catalpifolia (a sterculiacad).
Ab.Am. jacaranda, f. a genus of the bignonia family: Jacaranda acutifolia (a jacaranda).
NL. kigelia, f. a genus of the bignonia family, < an African word: Kigelia vimnata (sausage-tree).
NL. tabebuia, f. a genus of the bignonia family, < Ab.Am. tabebuya, antwood: Tabebuia argentea (a trumpet-tree).
NL. tecoma, f. a genus of the bignonia family, < Ab.Am. tecomaxochitl, pot-tree flower: Tecoma spectabilis (a trumpet-creeper).

bile < L. bilis, f. gall, anger; biliosus, full of bile: bilious, biliary, biliation, bilin, bilicyanin, bilirubin.
Gr. chole, f. gall, bile; cholion, n. dim.; cholikos; cholerikos; epicholos, bilious: choler, cholic, choline, acetylcholine, cholest erine(cholesterol), cholesterase, cholelaemia, cholera, melancholy, choledochoplasty, glycocholate, taurocholic acid, desoxycholic acid, Euphoria melanchalia (a sap-chafer), Gymnophallus choledochus (a trematode).
L. fel, fellis. n. gall, bile; felleus, of gall, galllike; fellitus, steeped in gall; fellosus, full of gall: fellic, fellifluous, Boletus felleus (a mycorrhiza).
-bilis, L. tending to be, capable of, worthy of, having the quality of; see nature
blix, -ics, L. with a double thread; see lieium under thread
bill < AS. bile, beak of a bird, see nose; < L. bulla, edict, see call, trade
bimus, L. of two years; see year
bin < AS. binn, crib, box; see box
binarius, L. of two; see bi- under two
bind < AS. bindan, fasten, tie, fix:
L. addictus, bound to, given up to, devoted to, yielding to: addict, addicted, addiction.
L. adnatus, joined to, united with, adherent; connatus, born together, joined:
adnate, connate, Veronica connata (a speedwell).
L. adunatus, united, made one; coaduno, -atus, join together, unite; see unus under one
L. amplector, amplexus; complector, -exus, encircle, embrace; complexius, connecting, copulative: Hippurites amplexus (a fossil pelecypod).
Gr. anker, binder, clasp; see ango under choke
L. apo, apus, bind, fasten, join, fit: apt, aptitude.
L. applico, -atus, join, fasten, affix, bring to, devote to; applicitus, attached to, connected with: application, apply.
L. apriz, with closed teeth, fast, tight:
L. armilla, bracelet; see bracelet
Gr. arthmos, m. bond, league, union; arthmios, united: Arthmius globicollis (a beetle).
Gr. asilla, f. yoke for carrying pails, baskets, etc.:
L. bletron, n. fastener, band, nail, rivet:
L. camus (Gr. kemos), m. muzzle, gag: Cemophora cocinea (a snake).
L. capistro, -atus, tie with a halter; capistrum, n. halter, muzzle: Chaetodon capistratus (a butterfly-fish), Leiopilta capistrata (black-headed sibia).
L. cateno, -atus, chain or bind together; see chain
Gr. chalar, m. fetter: Chalaro querencia (a fungus).
L. cingo, cinctus, surround, gird, bind; see cinctum under belt
L. coagimento, -atus, join, glue, cement, connect; coagamentum, n. joint:
L. chalceo, chilitus, grow together, unite: see oleesco under grow
L. coazo (coasso), -atus, join boards or planks together, floor:
L. combino, -atus, unite, join: combine, combination.
L. commissura, f. seam, connection, < committo, -missus, join, connect, undertake: commissure, commit.
L. compoqinatus, joined, bordering:
L. concilio, -atus, unite separate parts into a whole, connect: conciliate, reconciliation.
L. conficis, flowing together, uniting; conficis, -entis, m. place where two streams unite: conficence. Amphibolopia confluentus (a gall-insect).
L. conregalis, uniting together; see grex under herd
L. conjuro, -atus, swear together, bind by oath, conspire; conjurator, m. conspirator: conjure, conjuror, conjunction.
L. conscincece, bound by the same oath:
L. constipo, -atus, press together, become costive; see stipo under press
L. contextus, interwoven, cohering, connected, < contexto, interweave, cntwine: context.
L. continus, uninterrupted, joined, connected: continuous.
L. copula, f. band, tie, connection; copulabilis, that can be connected; copulativus, copulo, -atus, join, bind, connect: copulate, couple, coupler, coupling.
L. corriga, f. shoelace, latchet, rein:
L. corriatio/-onis, f.; corrivium, n. confluence of streams, < corrivo, -atus, draw together into one stream:
L. densabilis; densativus, binding, astringent; see densus under thick
Gr. deo, bind; dema; desma, -atos, n. band, bundle; desmos, m. band, fetter, halter, cable, ligament, chain; demation; desmation; n. dim.; deon, -tos, n. that which is binding, duty; desis, f. a binding together; desmis, binding, desmis, -idos, f. bundle; detos, bound; diadeatos, bound fast; syndesmikos, conjunctive; syndeitos, bound together: desmid, desmology, desmaturia, desmosis, diadem, anadem, asyndeton, deontology, amphidetic, Dematochroma pica (a beetle), Dematobacteron fuscipennis (a phasmid), Desmodium nudiflorum (a tick-trefoil), Desmodus rufus (a vampire), Desmognathus fuscus (a salamander), Desmodella parvula (a leech), Desmopogon parvulum (a wasp), Desmodopora alvoalorius (a fossil coral), Detodeus evansii (a millerid), Scenedesmus obtusus (an alga), Trichodesmium erythraeum (an alga), Syndetocrinus nor-
bind

fetter, connexus; Yogi, Gr. L. L. L. L. Gr. L. Gr. L. Gr. L. Gr. L. Gr. L. Diplograptus nexusuosus, impacta agreement, chromis shackle; tens, tive; yoked; crossbeam, join, that fossil league; knot: cord, invincible; synaphe; grasp; fixilis, conjoederata prefix, together; buckle; patibulum, Myctophum clasp bilis thrwpi (Gr. pango, pedica, -idis, f. etter, shackel, pedion, n. dim.; pedao, shackel; compes, -edis, f. etter, shackel; compedio, -itus, etter, shackel; compesco, -itus; fasten together, restrain: impeach, Chaetoneris compeditus (a fly).

Gr. plelekinos, dovetailing:
Gr. periskelis, garter, anklet; see garter

Gr. epiplokhe, f. a connection.
Gr. etrete, pin, brooch; see needle

L. fascia, bandage, girdle; see belt
L. ferrumino, -atus, cement, solder, glue, bind, join: conferrumina, cement together; see glue
L. fibula, f. buckle, brooch, clasp, clamp, safety pin; fibulo, -atus, bind together, buckle; confibula, f. clamp, clincher; infibula, -atus, fasten together with a clasp or buckle: fibula, infibulate, Dictyochea fibula (a fossil foraminifer), Mysctophum fibulatum (a lantern-fish), Endomyces fibuliger (a fungus).
L. figo, fixus, bind, fasten: affixus, attached to; confixus, fastened together; confixis, that can be joined; suffixus, fastened on: fixture, transfix, crucifix, affix, prefix, suffix, infix.
L. federro, -ato, form a league, < foedus, -eris, n. compact, covenant, bargain, league; confederatus, allied: federal, federate, federation, Spectospongia confederata (a sponge).
L. frenum, bridle, rem, bit; see hold

AS. gyrdan, surround, bind: gird, girdle, girder, Sea Girt (N.J.).
Gr. hapto, join, fasten to, fix upon, lay hold of, grasp, touch; haphe, f. grip, grasp: haptoos, touchable; synaptos, joined together, united; synamma, -tos, n.; synaphe; synaphe, f. bond, connection, union, junction; aepitos, untouchable, invincible; hamma, -tos, n. anything tied or made to tie to, knot, noose, halter, cord, bowstring; hammation, n. dim. bandage; kathamma, -tos, n. anything tied, knot: haptries, hapteron, hapthophore, hapto-gen, synaphe, Synapto matajatuus (a bog-limeng), Synaphobranchus panatus (a fish), Hammatomucous insigne (a fossil cephalopod), Dichamnatus pilosus (a beetle).
Gr. harmoso, fit together, join; harmotos, joined, adapted; see joint
L. indiscretus, unseparated, undivided, closely connected; see one
L. innodo, -atus, fasten with a knot, entangle; see nodus under knot
L. jungo, junctus, unite; jugo, -atus, join, connect; jugum, n. yoke, team, pair, crossbeam, ridge; jugumentum, n. crossbeam, lintel; jugalis, of a yoke; jugarius, yoked; jugis, -e, yoked or joined together; jugus, belonging together; jugabilis, that may be joined; adjunctus; adjunctus, joined to, connected to; conjugatus, relating to marriage; conjugatus, pertaining to uniting; conjunctus, connective; conjunctus, connected, united; conjux, -ugis, c. spouse: conjugal, subjugate, join, joint, adjunct, rejoinder, joiner, disjointed, adjoining, congregation, conjunction, conjunctiva, juncture, Diplers conjugata (a fern), Ajuga reptans (bugle), Filaria conjunctivae (a nematode), Neoclytus conjunctus (a beetle).
Derive: Yogi, yoke, yokel.
Gr. krivos, ring, inner-ring; see circle
L. iligo, -atus, bind, tie, fasten; ligamentum, n.; ligatura, f. tie, bandage; alligo, bind, fetter, obligate; alligator, -is, m. one who binds; alligatura, f. band, tie; deligo, bind up, bind fast; illigo, tie on, attach, connect; obligo, bind, engage, pledge: ligament, ligature, obligation, alliance, ally, rely, reliability, rally, liable, lien, league, union, lien, liaison.
L. manica, sleeve, handcuff; see sleeve
F. mortaise, < Ar. murtazz, fastened in: mortise and tenon.
L. necto, nexus, knit, tie, bind; nezibilis; nezilis, tied together, interlaced, knit; nexusuous, complicated; annexus (adnexus); connexus; innexus, joined; annexus, linking, joining; connect, disconnect, annexation, nexus, adnexal, adnexitis, Diplograpatus nexus (a graptolite), Psocus nexus (a psocopterid), Pelmatochromis annectens (a fish), Stephanaeuxi nezilis (a sea-anemone).
L. numello, f. fetter, shackel, pillory:
Gr. ochma, -tos, hold, tie, band, < ochmazo, grip fast; see ischo under hold
Gr. opheilo; opheilo, owe, be indebted or bound to; opheiletes, debtor; see pay
L. pango, puncatus; pactus, fasten, fix, set; pactilis, entwined, plaited; pactum, n. agreement, covenant; compago, -inis, f. a joining together, connection; compac-talis, joined together: pact, compact, compactly, impinge, propagate, Modiolaria impacta (a pelecypod).
L. patibulum, f. fork-shaped yoke; patibulatus; patibulus, yoked:
L. pedica (Gr. pede), f. anklet, fetter, shackel, bangle; pedion, n. dim.; pedao, shackel; compes, -edis, f. etter, shackel; compedio, -itus, fetter, shackel; compesco, -itus; fasten together, restrain: impeach, Chaetoneris compeditus (a fly).
Gr. plelekinos, dovetailing:
Gr. periskelis, garter, anklet; see garter
Gr. perone, buckle, clasp; see needle
Gr. pegma, -tos, anything congealed, fastened, fixed; pexis, fixation, solidification; paktos; pektos, fastened, < pegnymi, fasten; see pegma under thick
Gr. phimos, muzzle, stopper; phimosis, muzzling or stopping of an orifice; see close
Gr. porpe, f. buckle, brooch, clasp: Porpita linnaea (a siphonophore), Upsilon porpa haynei (a mosquito).
Gr. pyssachos, m. muzzle to prevent calves from sucking:
L. redimicum, n. band, fillet, girdle; see belt
Gr. saktos, crammed, stuffed; satto, pack, load; see press
L. scytanum, n. mordant:
L. securicula, mortise shaped like a hatchet-head; see ax
L. sero, sertus, join, knot, plait, connect; consero, join, unite: assert, dissertation, exserted, series, exertion, desert, Sertularia abietina (a hydroid).
Gr. sparganon, swaddling band; see ribbon
Gr. sphinkos, bind tight; sphinktos, bound; spinthaz, f. constriction; spinhakter, -os, m. binder; sphigma, -toss, n. that which is bound tight: sphincter, Sphinctocoris corallinus (a bug), Sysphincta cavernicola (an ant).
L. splenion (Gr. splenion), patch, bandage; see spleen
Gr. steriktos, fixed, firmly set; see stand
Gr. strangule, halter; see hold
L. stringo, strictus, draw together, hold in check, bind; astrictus, drawn together, tight, narrow, close; astringens, shrinking, binding, contracting, puckering; astrict, drawn together, contracted, tightened; restrictus, bound up, limited, tight: strict, stricture, district, astringent, stringent, constrictor, stress, distressing, strait, restrain, restriction, prestige, Detroit (Mich.), Ozalis stricta (wood sorrel), Dystactocrinus constrictus (an Ordovician crinoid), Agave stringens (an agave).
Gr. strypno, m. astrigent: Strypnodendron rotundifolium (alum-bark tree).
Gr. stymma, an astrigent for thickening an unguent; see stypho under contract
L. subescus, m. tongue or tenon of a dovetail:
Gr. sympodizo, bind hand and foot, fetter; sympodistes, m. fetterer.
Gr. synairema, -tos, n. union: Synairema [Synaerema] alpina (a wasp).
Gr. synankaea, f. confluence of glens or valleys: Synancia verrucosa (a fish).
Gr. synarmoge, f. combination: Synarmoge ferrari (a fossil insect-wing).
Gr. tropos, twisted leather thong; see strap
L. unio, -itus, join together, make one; see unus under one
L. vadis, -atus, bind by requiring bail or surety; vas, vadis, m.; vadimonium, n. bail: vadimonium.
L. vincio, ventus, bind; vinculum, n. anything used for binding: vinculum, periwinkle (Vinca minor), Embrites vinculatus (a beetle), Limnephilus vinculum (a trichopterid).
Gr. zygon, n.; zygos, m. yoke; zygon, n. dim.; zygios, of a yoke, < zeugymi, yoke, join; zeugle, f. loop of a yoke; zeugos, m.; zygos, -ados, f. team, pair; zeugma, -tos, n. band, bond; zeuktos, yoked; zeuzis, f. a joining, yoking; homozygos, yoked together, paired; syzygos, united, yoked: zygospore, zygosis, zygote, zygomatic, zeuxite, syzygy, Zygophyllum coccinum (bean-caper), Zygnema cruciatum (an alga), Zeuglodon cetoides (a fossil whale), Zygadenus gramineus (a death-camas), Syzygium operculatum (a myrtaceous), Zeilipus histrio (a spider), Syzygops prasina (a beetle), Zeugmatothrips hispidus (a thysanopteran), Hymenya inflata (a fossil gastropod), Tetrazygia bicolor (a thysanomacellid).
See: close, pen, hold, marry, press, knot, chain, trap, thick, belt, collar, ribbon, hook, glue, bar, nail, magic, key, guard, bridge, sew
bindweed
L. clymenus, m. (Gr. klymenon, n.), a kind of bindweed: Lathyrus clymenum (a pea).
L. convolvulus, m. bindweed, morning-glory: Convolvulus arvensis (European bindweed), Convolvulus aureus (golden bindweed).
Gr. iastone, f. probably a bindweed, but now applied to a campanula: Jasione montana (sheepbit).
NL. ipomoea, f. a genus of the morning-glory family: Ipomoea purpurea (a morning-glory).
NL. porana, f. a genus of the morning-glory family: Porana paniculata (a porana).
Ab.Am. quamochilt, a twining plant: Quamoclit coccinea (starglory).
NL. rivea, f. a genus of the morning-glory family: Rivea corymbosa (source of ooliuqui).
L. scammonia (Gr. scammonia), f. bindweed: Convolvulus scammonia (scammony), Secamone amygdalina (an asclepiadaceous).
binus, L. two by two; see bi- under two
bios, Gr. life; biosis, manner of life; biotèia, livelihood; biotikos, of life; see life
birch < AS. biere, beore: Birch, Berkeley, Barkley.
  L. betula, f. bird; betulinus, of bird: betulaceous, betulase, betulin, Betula populifolia (gray birth), Polyoporus betulinus (a bracket-fungus), Barosma betulina (a buchu), Rhyynchites betulae (funnel-twister weevil), Nothofagus betuloides (a falsebeech), Carpinus betulus (European hornbeam).
  Gr. semyda, f. probably a birch: Samyda [Semyda] serratula (a flacourtiaeed), Samydaeeae.
bird < AS. bridd.
  L. acredula, f. a kind of bird:
  Gr. aelloe, m. a kind of bird:
  Gr. agopekphalos, m. a kind of bird:
  L. ales, alitis, winged; bird; see ala under wing
  Gr. ampelion, -os, m.; amplis, -idos, f. a songbird: Ampelion rufaxilla (a bird), Ampelis cedrorum (cedar-waxwing).
  L. astra, f. a bee-eater: Merops apiaster (bee-eater).
  L. avis, f. bird; avium, gen. pl. of avis; aucella (avicella); avicia, f. dim.; aviculans; aviarus, of birds, bird-keeper; aeceps, -cupis, c. bird-catcher, fowler; aecopalis, pertaining to bird-catching or fowling; aucupor, -atus, go bird-catching, give chase to: aviator, aviation, aviculture, aurig, inaugurate, auspices, auspicious, avicular, aviary, Avernus, ostrich, Anhospita chrysorrea (a fly), Prunus avium (sweet cherry), Pteria [Avicula] contorta (a fossil pelecypod), Bugula avicularia (a bryozoan), Polygonum aviculare (knotweed), Sorbus aucuparia (European mountain-ash, rowan), Aucella elongata (a fossil pelecypod), Aviculopsecten cancellatus (a fossil pelecypod).
  Gr. bokkaliis, -idos, f. a kind of bird:
  Gr. brentos, m. a kind of bird:
  NL. casuarius, m. < Malay kasuari, a large ratite bird: cassowary (Casuarius casuarius), Casuarina suberosa (a beefwood).
  L. ciris (Gr. keiris), f. a fabulous, ravenous sea-fowl: Passerina ciris (painted bunting).
  NL. colymbus (Gr. kolymbis), a diving bird, grebe; see dip
  L. cychrampus (Gr. kychramos), m. a bird, probably an ortolan or rail: Cychrampus luteus (a beetle).
  Gr. dandalos, m. a kind of bird: Dandalus pinetorum (a bird).
  Gr. dikairon, n. an Indian bird:
  Gr. drakontis, -idos, f. a kind of bird:
  Gr. edelios, m. a kind of bird: Xiphostylus edolius (a radiolian).
  Gr. elasos, m. a kind of bird: Elasas furcatus (a bird).
  Gr. epolios, m. a kind of bird:
  L. galbula, f. dim. of galbina, f. a small bird: Galbula ruficauca (red-tailed jaco-mar), Icterus galbula (Baltimore oriole).
  L. galgulus, m. a small bird: Galgulus caudatus (a bird).
  L. haematopus, -podis (Gr. haimatopous), m. a red-footed bird: Haematopus ostralegus (a bird).
  Gr. hypothymis, -idos, f. a kind of bird: Hypothymis azurea (a bird).
  Gr. kalamodytes, m. a reed-bird: Calamodyta caligata (a bird).
  Gr. kataris, -idos, m. a kind of bird:
  Gr. kaukalias, m. a kind of bird: Caucalas leucogastra (a bird).
  Gr. keblepyris, -idos, f. a kind of bird:
  Gr. kentiklos, m. a sea-bird:
  Gr. kephkos, m. a sea-bird: Cepphus columba (pigeon-guillemot).
  Gr. kerkiion, f. an unknown bird:
  Gr. kerkoronos, m. an Indian bird: Cercoronus melanorhynchus (a bird).
  Gr. kerthios, m. a tree-creeper: Certhia familiaris (a tree-creeper), Certhiidae.
  Gr. kinyris, -idos, m. a small bird: Cinnyris venusta (a sunbird), Cinnyricinculus leucoaster (a starling).
  Gr. koraphos, m. a kind of bird: Coraphites alibifrons (a bird).
  Gr. laedos, m. a kind of bird:
  Gr. merops, -opos, m. a bee-eater: Merops cinerus (a bee-eater).
  Gr. neossis, -idos: neosso, a young bird, nestling, chick; see young
  L. oce, -es, f. a small bird:
  Gr. oionos, large bird of omen, augury; see prophecy
  Gr. ornis, -itos, m.; orneon, n. bird; ornithion, n. dim.; ornitheutes, m. fowler: ornithology, ornithivorous, Ornithorhynchus anatinus (duckbill), Ichthyornis victor (a Cretaceous bird), Ornithopus scorpioides (a legume), Dinornis max-
mus (an extinct bird), Ornicholax solitarius (a bird-louse), Ornithium imberbis (a flycatcher), Sinicornis brevirostris (a bird), Osnostoma subpulchra (a moth).

Gr. orthitis, -idos, n.; ortalichos, m. young bird, chick:

L. oscen, -int, m. a singing bird: oscine, oscine, Oscines, Conioscinella araneoides (a fly), Oscinella gregalis (a fly), Oscinoma discretum (a fly).

Gr. ouraz, -agos, f. a kind of bird: Ouraz erythrophrynchus (a bird).

L. palara, f. a kind of bird:

L. parra, f. a bird of ill omen: Parra (Jacana) spinosa (a wading bird).

Gr. pergoulos, m. a kind of bird:

Gr. peteinoyn, n. fledgling:

L. phoenix, -icos (Gr. phoinix, -ikos), m. a fabulous bird, symbolic of resurrection and immortality; poineicus, m. dim.: phoenix, Phoenicus (Irissor) sene-galensis (a wood-hoopoe).

Gr. phoinikouros, m. redstart: Phoenicus auroreus (a bird).

Gr. phokion, -os, m. a kind of bird: Phoecion congener (a wasp).

Gr. pindalos (spindalos), m. an Indian bird: Pindalus ruficappellus (a bird), Spin-dalus bilineatus (a bird).

L. pipos, f. young bird, chick:

NL. pitta, f. < Hind. pitta, bird; a kind of bird: Pitta brachyura (ant-thrush).

Gr. rhynoake, f. probably a bird-of-paradise:

Per. rukh, a large, fabulous bird: roc.

Gr. sialis, -idos, f. a kind of bird: Sialis infumata (an alder-fly), Sialia sialis (bluebird).

Per. simurgh, a large, fabulous bird, probably the same as the roc:

Gr. stympfalos, -idos, f. a man-eating bird in Arcadia, slain by Hercules: Stymphalos rubolinalus (a bug).

L. subis, f. a kind of bird: Progne subis (purple martin).

Gr. tetrix, -yos, f. a kind of bird: Tetrao tetrix (a grouse), Tetrax ornata (a grouse-locust).

Gr. titis, -idos, f. a small bird:

L. todus, m. a small bird: green tody (Todus viridis), Todirostrum maculatum (a bird).

Gr. tragopan, -os, m. a fabulous bird: Tragopan abyssinicus (a pheasant).

Gr. trikkos, m. a small bird: Tricus crinitus (a bird), Perissotriccus ecaudatus (a bird).

L. uria (Gr. ouria), f. a water-bird: Uria lomvia (thick-billed murre).

L. viro, -onis, m. a kind of bird: Vireo griseus (white-eyed vireo).

L. volucris, a flying creature, bird; see volo under fly

See: chicken, duck, goose, hawk, thrush, etc., feather, wing, fly

birrona, L. two-wheeled cab; see vehicle

bipruss, L. (Gr. birrhos), cloak or mantle to keep off rain; see garment

birth < AS. gebyrd, < beran, carry: birthday, rebirth, birthmark, birthright, birthplace, birthwort.

L. abortivus, prematurely born or terminated, not well-developed; abortus, -us, m. miscarriage; abortio, premature delivery, miscarriage; see abortion

Gr. apokysis, f. birth; apokyma, -tos, n. offspring:

Gr. aristodin, -os, bearing the best children:

L. consatio, -onis, f. procreation:

L. cresus, arisen, sprung, descended from, born of, < cresco, come forth, grow; see cresco under grow

L. edo, -itus, bring forth, publish: edit, editor, editorial.

Gr. ektezis, f. childbirth:

Gr. ektroma, -tos, n. untimely birth, abortion: Ectroma fulvescens (a wasp), Ectromachernes mirabilis (a solpugid).

Gr. emphytos, implanted, inborn, natural; see nature

L. fetus, embryo, offspring; see young

L. gigno, genus, (Gr. gignomai), be born, give birth to, produce; genitalis, of birth, causing birth; gen-, -gen, affixes meaning producing, causing, forming; -genus, -a, -um, born in, living in, as aquigenus, water-born; fluctigenus, wave-born; indigenus, native; montigenus, mountain-born; paludigenus, marsh-born; spumigenus, foam-born; genero-, -atus, beget, create; ingenero; ingigno, implant, engender; genesis, f. beginning, birth, origin; genetos (-tor; -tor), m. begetter, father, ancestor; genetera, f. mother; genethlon, n. birthday; genethlions, of a birthday; Genetyllis, -idos, f. goddess of birth; gonimos, productive, fruitful; goneus, m.; gonia, f. begetter; congenitus, born with; archegenes, causing the beginning of a thing; autogonos, self-produced; eugenet, well-born; oligogonos, producing few at a birth; progenes, first-born, ancestral; epigone, f. offspring; apogennema, -tos, n. offspring: genitive, congenital, gender, genus, gender, generic, gene, Eugen, hypogenet, supergene, antigen, progenitor, progeny, genus, generic,
biscuit < It. biscotto, < L. bis, twice, coctus, cooked; see cake
bismuth < G. bismuth (wismuth); see elements under thing
bison, L. Gr. (OHG. wisunt), the humpbacked ox, wisent; see cattle
bit < AS. bite; see little, trifle, part
bitch < AS. bacce, female dog; see dog
bite < AS. bitan: bit, biting, backbite, henbit.
Gr. apriz, with closed teeth, fast, tight; see bind
Gr. brýmma, -tos, n. bite; brýmos, biting, gnashing, < brýko, bite, eat greedily, gnash the teeth: Býron stríatulus (a fish), Hyphyssobrycon rosaceus (a characin fish), Onobrychis arenaria (Hungarian sainfoin), Ixobrychus neoxenus (a bitttern).
AS. ceowan, masticate: chew, cud, quid. What is a tertium quid?
Gr. dakno, bite; daknister, -os; dektes, m.; daketon, n.; dakos, n. biter; dagma (odagma), -tos; degma, -tos, n.; dezis, f. bite, sting; dakneros; degmos (odagmos), biting, irritating, itching; dektikos, able to bite; odaz, biting of the lips in irritation or vexation; odazo, feel a biting, stinging pain: Odacinae, Daenomys millardi (a mouse), Tridacna gigas (a pelecypod), Dacister flavescens (a bug), Brachydacne rufozonatum (a beetle), Trichoectes canis (dog-louse), Daceton armigerum (an ant), Dacus dorsalis (a fruityfly), Psiodacrus rufoscutellatus (a fly), Carpodacus purpureus (purple finch), Brachydega caelatum (a fossil fish), Amsodeizis imbricatus (a labyrinthodont), Decticus verrucosus (a katydid), Odosaurus obliquus (a Cretaceous reptile).
Gr. giao, gnaw, eat; see eat
bitter < AS. bito: bitterly, bitterness, bittersweet.
Gr. aloe, aloe; bitter, aloe, see lily
L. amarus, bitter; amaritudo, -inis, f. bitterness; amarulentus, very bitter, full of bitterness; amarico, -atus, make bitter, irritate: amarine, convallamarin, morello cherry, maraschino, cascara amarga (bark of Picramnia antidesma), Cardamine amara (a bittercress), Gentiana amarella (a gentian), Solarum dulcamara (bittersweet), Rhodesia amarus (bitterling), Panicum amarum (a grass), Panicum auratum (a grass).
Gr. myrrha, myrrh; see resin
Gr. pikros, bitter: picrotile, picro acid, picrocrocus, picrocrocus, pictotin, Picrodendron baccatum (bittertree), Picrosma excelsa (bitter ash), Picrodemopsis oppositifolia (a composite), Picris echinoxides (bristly oxtongue), Xylopia pumicarpa (berberine tree), Picramnia pentandra (bitterbush).
L. ruta, rue; see rue
See: bile, rue, wormwood, anger, arouse
bittium, NL. a kind of snail; see mollusk
bittermens, L. asphalt, pitch; bituminous, full of asphalt or pitch; see resin
bixa, NL. a genus of plants: Bixaceae, bixin, bixaceous, Bixa orellana (arnatto-tree).
blaberos, Gr. harmful, noxious; see blaptikos under hurt
black < AS. blaec: blacken, blackbird, blackball, blackmail, Blackburn, Blackwood, bootblack, lampblack, black-eyed Susan (Rudbeckia hirta).
Gr. achlys, -yos, f. mist, darkness, obscurity, < achiyos, grow dark, obscure: Achlys triphylla (vanilla-leaf), Achiya prolifera (a fungus).
Gr. aithiops, sunburnt, black, swart; aithalodes, sooty, black; see aitho under burn; aithalos under dirt
L. anthracinus (Gr. anthrakinos), coal-black; see anthraz under coal
L. aequus, dark-colored, dun, swarthly, blackish: Blater aequus (a beetle), Sciaena aequa (maigre).
L. ater, atra, atrum, black; atraitus, dressed in black: atraitment, atraitribles, Scaronus ater (chuckwalla), Parus atricapillus (chickadee), Gminatus atricornis (a bug), Pellaea atropurpurea (cliffbrake-fern), Agave atrorvens (maguey-plant), Hymenocopturus aterrimus (a fish), Tabanus atratus (horsefly).
L. coccabatus, black, sooty, like a cooking utensil:
L. caligo, -inis, f. fog, mist, darkness; caligneous, dark, gloomy; caliginous, foggy, misty, dark: Caligo eurylochus (a butterfly), Leptodactylus caliginous (a jungle-frog).
L. coracinus (Gr. korakinos), ravenlike, black as a crow; see korax under crow
Gr. dnotheros, dark, gloomy, murky; see night
blackberry

L. ebenus (Gr. ebenos), f. a species of persimmon; ebenus; ebeninus, of ebony, black; eben, Indian ebony (Diospyros melanoxylon).

Gr. eremos, black, swarthy, dark; Eremonoschema ditissima (a beetle).

L. fuliginatus, sooty, black; see fuligo under dirt

L. fulvus, smoky, smoke-colored; see fulva under cloud

L. jurbus, dark, dusky, gloomy, swarthy, black; Jurvescens, growing dark; Lypersosmus jurbus (a beetle).

L. fuscus, dark, swarthy, dusky; fusca-atis, f. darkness, obscurity, < fusco, -atus, dark, blacken, obscure; infuscus, dusky, dark brown, blackish; ofusco (objusco), darken, obscure; suffuscitus, brownish: fuscous, fuscous, fuscous, obsfuscate, Formica fusca (an ant), Buteo rufusfuscus (a hawk), Serjania fuscofusa (a sapindaceae), Stiphrosomus fusiscornis (a wasp), Hylcocilia fuscescens (veery), Sterna fusca (sooty tern), Goniobasis fusca (a snail).

L. illuminus, without light, dark; Turdus illuminus (a bird).

Gr. kapnodes, like smoke, dusky, sooty; see kapnos under cloud

Gr. krainox, black, dark, murky, swart; Celaenomys silacens (a rodent).

L. lignyodes, smoky, smoky, murky; see lignys under cloud

Gr. maturo, dark; Epicrates mauro (a snake), Maurodactyus albus (a bug).

Gr. melas, melanos; melaina; melan; melan-, black, dark; melasma, -tos, n. anything black; melasmos, m. a blackening; melanichmos, black, dark; melanchoyly, melanin, melanuria, melanite, melanoma, melanole, Aroma melanocarpa (black choleberry), Melaleuca imbricata (a myrtaceae), Phidippus melancephalus (a fossil spider), Chalinura etenemelas (a fish), Phoropteryx melas (a fish), Callithrix melanurus (a marmoset), Melamandium perplexatum (black-foot), Melanthium virgicum (bunchflower), Dalbergia melanoxylon (African blackwood), Melasmothrix naso (a mouse), Melanolestes picticornis (a bug), Melanostigma gelatinosum (a fish), Disonycha xanthomelaena (spinach flea-beetle).

L. memnonius, black, dark, < Memnon, fabled king of the Ethiopians: Memnon peragrans (a spider).

L. morulus, black, like a mulberry; see morus under mulberry

L. nebulosus, misty, cloudy, dark; see nebul under cloud

L. nigra, nigra, nigrum, black, dark, dusky; nigellus; nigrinicus, dim.; nigricans, blackish, swarthy, dark, nigror,-is, m. blackness; nigro,-atus, be black, blacken; nigritly, nigrite, nigratic, negro, darne!, Helleborus nigra (black hellebore), Satix nigra (black willow), Solanum nigrum (black nightshade), Conanthocittus seminiger (a bee), Mustela nigripes (a ferret), Melanopteryx nigerrimus (a weaver), Nigella damascena (love-in-a-mist), Dendroica nigrescens (a warbler), Rhizopus nigricans (bread-mold), Guruppa nigra (black grouper), Pseudobarius nigra (a beetle), Enneasemus nigritus (a beetle).

L. nubius, cloudy, dull; see nubus under cloud

Gr. orphnos, dark, dusky; orphnaios, murky; orphne, f. the darkness of night, night; orphinos, brownish-gray: Orphhaninos productalis (a moth).

Gr. pellos, dusky; Pelopsycha signata (a trichopterid), Pellaea pumila (a cliff-brake-fern).

Gr. perknos, dark-colored: percnosome, perknite, perch, Pernostola leucostigma (a bird).

L. pices, pitchy, pitch-black; see piz under resin

Gr. psephos, n. darkness; psephens, dark, obscure: Psephenus lecontei (a water-penny), Psephens smithi (a beetle).

L. pullus, dark-colored, blackish, grayish-black: Otiorhynchus pullus (a beetle), Campanula pulla (a bellflower).

L., Gr. sepia, squid, ink; see mollusk

L. tenebrusos; tenebricus, dark, gloomy; tenebra (tenebrae, shades of night), f. darkness, gloom, obscurity; tenebro-, onis, f. shunner of light, lover of darkness; tenebroso, grow dark: tenebrous, tenebrifac, Staphylinus tenebroscus (a rove-beetle), Dicerca tenebrosa (a beetle), Tenebrio obscurus (a meal-worm). See: night, shade, coal, crow, ink, Africa, sad, blind, hell

blackberry

L. batus (Gr. batos), f. bramble, blackberry, raspberry, thorn-bush; bation, n. dim.; batinos, of a bush or thicket; batodes, bushy, thorny; batia, f. bush, thicket: Sarcobatus bateyi (a greasewood), Batocrusin turbinitus (a Mississippian crinoid), Ribes cytnosati (pasture-gooseberry), Chamaebateria foliolosa (bearmat), Chamaebatiaria mellefolium (desert-sweet), Batopora rosula (a fossil bryozoan).

L. rubus, m. bramble, blackberry, raspberry; rubetum, n. bramble-thicket; Rubus odoratus (purple-flowering raspberry), Rubus occidentalis (black raspberry),
Rubus allegheniensis (blackberry), Cimicifuga rubifolia (a bugbane), Phorbia rubivora (raspberry-cane maggot).


blaco - < Gr. blax, -akos, dull, slow, doleth; see dull

bladaros, Gr. flaccid; see weak

bladder < AS. blaædræ; see bag

blade < AS. blædæ; see sword, leaf, spoon, shoulder, paddle, oar, plate, knife

blaeso- < Gr. blaisos, bandy-legged; blaisotes, crookedness; see bend

blæsus, L. speaking indistinctly, lisping, stammering; see falter

blame < Gr. blasphemeo, revile, reproach.

L. accuso, -atus, blame, complain against, reproach; incuso, find fault with, blame; incusablitis, blameworthy; incusativus, blaming: accuse, accusation.

Gr. aitia, charge, blame, fault, cause; see begin

L. causa, agent, reason, motive; see begin

L. crimimor, -atus, accuse of crime, impeach, charge: incriminate.

L. culpa, -atus, hold a person at fault, blame, censure, reproach; see culpa under fault

L. delator, -is, m. accuser, informer, spy: Ichneumon delator (a wasp).

Gr. enkliema, -tos, n. charge, accusation, complaint:

Gr. epaitios, blameworthy:

L. ep egregia, f. accusation:

L. improbo, -atus; reprobo, disapprove, blame, condemn, reject; opprobrium, n. reproach, disgrace: opprobrium, reprobate.

L. increpito, -atus, chide, blame, rebuke; increpitus, -us, m. a chiding, rebuking:

Gr. memptos, blameworthy; mempsis; momphe, f. blame, censure: Memptus braueri (a fossil beetle), Apomempsis bufo (a beetle).

Gr. momos, m.; momar; mymar, n. blame, ridicule, carping criticism, < momomai, find fault with, blame: Momus, Mymaridae, Mymar pallidus (a wasp), Mymaromma anomala (a wasp), Mymarothrips ritchianus (a thysanopterid).

L. obloquo, -locutus, speak against, blame, condemn: obloquy.

Gr. oneidos, n. blame, reproach; oneidisma, -tos, n.; oneidismos, m. reproach; oneidistes, m. reproacher; oneidistos, reproachable, disgraceful: Onidistus odiosus (a beetle).

Gr. onostos, to be blamed:

Gr. psqos, m. blame, censure; pogios, censorious:

L. repræhensibilis, blamable: reprehensible.

L. vitupero, -atus, censure, blame; see scold

See: fault, scold, curse

blamma, Gr. damage, hurt; see blaptikos under hurt

blandus, L. of a smooth tongue, flattering, friendly, kind, alluring, mild; blanditus, agreeable, charming; see agreeable

blank < OF. blanc, white; see empty

blanket < OF. blanchet, dim. of blanc, white.

Gr. bléma, -tos, n. something thrown over, coverlet: epibléma, periblém.

L. galumma, f. cover of any kind:

L. inductura, f. covering, coating:

Gr. koas; kos, n. fleece used as a bedcover: Diplycosia microphylla (a heath).

L. lodiz, -icis, f. blanket, coverlet; lodicula, f. dim.: lodicule.

Gr. peristroma, coverlet, carpet; see rug

Gr. rhegos, rug, blanket; see rug

L. stragulum, n. blanket, pall, spread; instragulum; instratum, n. coverlet; stragulus, covering:

Gr. stromateus, m. coverlet; peristroma, -tos, n. coverlet, carpet:

See: cover, garment, bed

blanos, Gr. blind; see blind

blaptico- < Gr. blaptikos, harmful, hurtful; blaspsis, damage, harm, < blapto, hurt; see hurt

blasphemo, L. (Gr. blasphemeo), revile, reproach, defame, see curse; blasphemia, evil, defamatory speech, profanity, see profane

blasgos, Gr. bud, sprout, shoot, germ; blastema, offshoot, sucker; see bud, branch

blatero, L. babbler, buffoon; see speak

blatta, L. cockroach, bloodclot; see coachroach, lump

blatteus, L. purple; see purple

blaute, Gr. slipper; blation, dim.; see shoe

blaze < AS. blaese; see fire
-ble < L. -bilis, tending to be, capable of, having the quality of; see nature
bleat < AS. blaetan.
  L. balo, -atus, bleat; balatus, -us, m. bleating:
  Gr. blechas, -ados, f. bleater; bleche, f. bleat:
  Gr. mekasmus, m. bleating:
  L. mico, bleat:
  L. muto, mutter, bleat; see murmur
blechado < Gr. blechas, -ados, bleater; see bleat
blechnum, L. (Gr. blechnon), a kind of fern; see fern
blechon, Gr. pennyyroyal; see glechn under mint
blechros, Gr. faint, gentle, slight; see weak
blema, Gr. something thrown over, coverlet; see blanket
blemish < OF. blesmir; see fault, mark, spot, dirt, hurt
blemma, Gr. glance, look; see blepsis under see
blennius, L. (Gr. blennos), a fish; see blenny
blennos, Gr. mucus; see slime
blenny < L. blennius (Gr. blennos), m. a fish: Blennius ocellaris (blenny), Phycis blennioides (fork-beard hake).
  NL. brotula, f. a fish closely related to the blennies: Brotula barbata (a fish).
blepOPSIS, Gr. eyelash, see hair; blepharon, eyelid, see eyelid
blepos, Gr. look; see blepsis under see
blepsias, Gr. a fish; see fish
blepsis, Gr. seeing, sight; blepto, worth seeing < blepo, look; see see
bletos, Gr. stricken, smitten; see strike
bietron, Gr. a fastener; see bind
blist < uncertain origin; see disease, fungus, hurt
blind < AS. blind.
  Gr. ablepsia, f. blindness: ablepsia, niphablepsia.
  Gr. adaerktos, not seeing, sightless; dysderkes, hardly seeing; see dorkomai under see
  Gr. alaos, blind: nyctalopia, Alas myops (a click-beetle), Alaopsyllla papuensis (a siphonapterid).
  Gr. amauros, dark, dim, obscure, blind; see dim
  Gr. amblyopos (amblopos), dim-sighted, dim, dark; aops, -opos, blind; nops, -purblind: Amblyopys rusticus (a beetle), Nops guanabacoae (a spider).
  Gr. anommatos, eyeless, sightless; apommatos, blind: Anommatophilus tenellus (a beetle), Anommatoxenus clypeatus (a beetle).
  Gr. aoaratos, invisible, unseen, blind: Aorathrips tenuis (a thysanopterid).
  Gr. atheatos, unseen, unseen, blind; see secret
  Gr. blanos, blind: Blanodium abnormale (a beetle).
  L. caecus, blind; caecigenus, born blind; caeco, -atus; excaeco, make blind, darken: caecum, caecal, caecilian, Cecil, Cecilia, Caecidotea stygia (an isopod), Geodytes caecus (a beetle).
  L. eluminatus, blinded:
    L. graminiosus, blear-eyed, full of pus, watery, dim; see pus
    Gr. lemaleos, blear-eyed, dim; see dim
  Gr. lipoglenos, blind:
    L. lippus, blear-eyed, dim-sighted, nearly blind; lipptudo, -inis, f. inflammation of the eyes; lipposus, blear-eyed; see dim
    L. luscus, one-eyed, with one eye shut, half-blind; see dim
  Gr. marauriga, f. loss of sight:
    L., Gr. Phineus, m. mythical prophet struck blind by Zeus, synonym for a blind man:
      Phineus.
    Gr. typhlos; typhlops, blind; typhlonos, m. blindworm, lizard: typhlosis, typhlitis, Typhonectes compressiusculus (a caecilian), Typhloclethrus digitatus (a spider), Typhlomyrmex rogenhoferi (an ant), Typhlops punctatus (a burrowing snake), Leptotyphlops myopica (a snake), Typhlichthys subterraneus (a cave-fish), Typhlina lineata (a snake).
    See: black, dim
blisso (blitto), Gr. take honey from the hive, rob, steal; see steal
blister < uncertain origin; see bubble
blitas, Gr. a worthless woman; see prostitute
bliteus, L. tasteless, insipid, silly, foolish, useless; see fool
blitum, L. (Gr. bliton), a plant of the goosefoot family; see goosefoot
blood < AS, blod: bloody, bloodless, bloodhound, bloodroot, bleed, bless.

L. blatta, bloodclot; see lump
L. cuferion, n. nosebleed:
L. crucor, -is, m. blood, stream of blood; crudus, bloody, raw; cruentus, bloody, stained or spotted with blood, blood-red; cruento, -atus, make bloody: crudus, erourin, chloroerourin, Dianthus cruentus (a pink), Rhynchophorus cruentatus (palmetto-weevil), Eurycoma bicruenta (a beetle).
Gr. haima, -tos, n. blood; haimas, -ados, f. stream of blood; haimaleos; haimatodex, bloody, blood-red; haimaktos; haimatikos, of blood; haimorrhagia, f. flow of blood; haimaxis, f. a blood-letting; haimasso, stain with blood; exaimos, bloodless; kathaimno, bloody: hemal, hematite, hemostat, hemorhage, hemocyanin, hematin, hematoma, anemia, amemic, hyperemia, androsume, Haemodorum paniculatum (a bloodwort), Hematoxylon campechianum (logwood), Bihlarzia haematobia (a blood-fluke), Staphyloccus hemolyticus (a bacterium), Theridium haemostigma (a spider), Arisaema serratum (a jack-in-the-pulpit), Cathaemia ada (a butterfly), Haemantus cocineus (a blood-lily).
Gr. lythron, n. gore; lythrodex, gory: Lythrum flexuosum (a loosestrife), Lythrodes radiatus (a moth).
L. sanguis, -inis, m. blood; sanguinaris; sanguineus; sanguinalis, of blood, bloody, blood-red: sanguine, consanguineous, sanies, sang froid, Sanguinaria canadensis (bloodroot), Sanguisorba tenuifolia (Siberian burnet), Chalepus sanguicollis (a beetle), Benthodytes sanquineolentus (a holothurian), Geranium sanguinum (a geranium), Cornus sanguinea (European dogwood), Conorus sanguisuga (a cone-nose bug).
Gr. thrombos, bloodclot; see lump
See: kin, life, red

diosis, Gr. arrival; see come

diosyros, Gr. grim, awful, terrible; see fear

blot < OF: blatte, eld of earth; see spot, cancel

blotros, Gr. tall, stately; see high

blow < ME. blew, stroke; see strike

blow < AS. blowan, move air.
Gr. aemi; ao, blow; aema, -tos, n. blast, wind: asthma, aula.
Gr. askma, -tos, n. a leather bellows:
L. bdeo, break wind, stink; see smell
L. flo, flatus, blow, flatus. -us. m. breath, breeze; flatilis. blown, produced by blowing; inflatus, puffed, swollen: flatulence, afflatus, inflate, deflation, Utricularia inflata (a bladderwort), Eriogonum inflatum (bladderstem).
L. folis, bellows; see bag
L. mungo, muncus, blow the nose: emunctory.
Derive: Phaseolus mungo (a bean).
Gr. perdomai, break wind; see smell
Gr. physa, f. bellows; physeter, -os, m. blower; physetos, blown; physao, puff up, distend, inflate; anaphysma, -tos, n. blast of wind. eruption of a volcano: physagogue, emphyesma, Physa fontinalis (a snail), Physocarpus stellatus (Alabama ninebark), Phsytocrinus ventricosus (a Mississippian crinoid), Physeter catodon (sperm-whale).
Gr. pneo, breathe, blow; see breathe
Gr. psycho, breathe, blow; see psyche under mind
Gr. rhipidion, bellows. fan. < rhipizo, blow up, fan; see fan
See: wind, breathe, swell, fan, horn

blue < OF. bleu: bluet, bluebell, blueberry, bluegum, bluebird, bluefish.
L. aeroides (Gr. aeroides), like the sky or air, sky-blue; see aer under wind
Gr. amethystinos, of or like amethyst; see amethystus under stone
F. azur, < Per. lozkhward, a blue color: azure, azurite, azulene, azulm, lapis lazuli, lazurite, Anchasus azurae (Italian bugloss), Primavera azul (blue thrush).
L. caeruleus, sky-blue; subcaeruleus, pale-blue; cerulean, Leuciscus caeruleus (azure, blue roach), Houstonia caerulea (bluet), Chen caeruleascens (blue goose).
L. caesium, bluish-gray; caesitus, bluish; see gray
L. callainus (Gr. kalainos), greenish-blue, turquoise-colored:
L. cymatilis, sea-colored, blue:
Gr. glaukos, bluish-green or gray, sea-colored; see gray
L. indicum, n. indigo, < L. Indicus, of India: indigo, indigotin, indol, indoline, Indigofera tinctoria (indigo-plant), Heliotropium indicum (a heliotrope).
Gr. ion, violet; ianthinos, violet-colored; iodes, violetlike; see violet
Gr. kyanos; kyanoeos, dark-blue: cyanide, cyanamide, anthocyanin, cyanosis, Cyanophyceae, Centaurea cyanus (cornflower), Chlorion cyanum (a wasp), Cyanozepia cyanea (a bird), Cyanotis cristata (a spiderwort), Dermatobia cyaniventris (a wasp-fly), Apomotis cyanellus (a sunfish), Poeciliomyia cyanogaster (a fly), Cyanea arctica (a jellyfish), Circus cyanus (hen-harrier).

L. lividus, bluish, lead-colored, black and blue, envious, spiteful; livor, -is, m. bluish or lead-color, envy, malice; liveo, turn lead-colored, ashy: livid, Metriopepla lividula (a beetle), Columba livia (rock-dove).

Gr. molybdoys, lead-colored; see molybdus under lead

Skt. nala, dark-blue; nilak, bluish; Ar. al nil, indigo-plant: anil, aniline, acetic acid, carbonamide, sulfuramide, anil indigo (Indigofera suffruticosa), lilac (Syringa vulgaris), Bulbophyllum lilacium (an orchid).

Gr. pelidnos; pelnos, livid, black and blue, grayish-blue; Pelidnota punctata (a beetle), Pelidnotites atavus (a fossil beetle), Pelidna alpina (a dunlin), Peliocichla satrata (a bird), Chrysopelea ornata (a snake).

L. sapphirus (Gr. sappheiros), sapphire; sapphirinus, of sapphire, sapphire-blue; see stone

L. sugillatum, black and blue spot, bruise; see bruise

L. venetus (Gr. benetos), sea-colored, blue:

L. viola, violet; violaceus, violet-colored; see violet

See: violet, sky, sea, green, color

blunt < uncertain origin; see dull

blush < AS. blyscan; see red

blysm, Gr. a bubbling; see bubble

boa, L. a large serpent; see snake

boama, Gr. shriek, cry, < boao, cry, shout, roar; boë, a cry, shout; see boö under roar

boar < AS. bar; see hog

board < AS. bord.

L. abacus (Gr. abaz, -akos), board, slab, counting-board, gaming-board divided into square compartments; see number

L. assis, m. board, plank; assula, f. dim.: ashrar.

Gr. petauron, n. perch, pole, springboard; see petauristes under leap

Gr. pinax, -akos, m. board, table, chart; pinaxion, n. dim.: pinacid, pinacocyte, Pinacosaurus grangeri (a fossil reptile).

Gr. plakinos, made of boards; see plaz under plate

L. planca, f. board, slab: plank.

Gr. sanis, -idos, f. board, plank, tablet; sanidion, n. dim.; sanidodes, like a plank, flat: sandine, Sanidophyllum davidis (a fossil coral).

Gr. selis, -idos, plank, page, sheet of paper; see paper

L. tabula, board, plank, table, a flat piece of any material on which to write; tabella, dim.; see table

L. vibia, f. plank, crosspiece:

See: wood, beam, plate, flat

boast < ME. bosten; see brag

boat < AS. bat; see ship

boatus, L. roar, shout, bellow; see boo under roar

bobbin < F. bobine, from a root meaning to wind up; see axis

boccalis, NL. (Gr. bokkalis), a kind of bird; see bird

body < AS. bodig.

Gr. allbas, -antos, m. dead body, corpse:

L. cadaver, -is, n. dead body, corpse, carcass; cadaverinus, of carrion; cadaverous, like a corpse, gashly: cadaver, cadaverous, cadaverine, Dermestes cadaverinus (a beetle).

Gr. chros, -atos, surface of the body, skin, flesh, color of the skin; see chroma under color

L. corpus, -oris, n. body, flesh, substance; corpusculum, n. dim.; corporalis, pertaining to the body; corporeus, fleshly; corpulentus, fleshy, fat; incorporo, -atus, embody: corpse, corps, corporal, corpuscle, corporation, corpulent, corselet, corset, corseage, incorporate, Corpus Christi (Texas), leprechaun, midriff, Sanskrit, Leucosomus corporalis (white chub), Tropichoris corporulentus (a Mississippian crinoid), Thlipsura corpulenta (a fossil ostracode).

Gr. demas, -mos, n. the living body, frame: apodeme, Demas coryle (a moth), Labidodemas semperianum (a holothurian).

AS. lie, body, corpse; lich gate, licham, hemlock (?).

ML. mumia (mummia), f. mummy: Fistulana mumia (a pelecytopod).
Gr. nekys, -yos, m. corpse: Necyomantes xanthaspis (a beetle).
Gr. ptoma, -tos, n. that which has fallen, corpse, carcass: Ptomaphagus consobrinus (a beetle).
Gr. skinar, -os, n. the body:
Gr. soma, -tos, n. body, body substance; somation, n. dim.; somatikos, of the body: somaplasm, somatic, somatology, chromosome, metasomatic, Somatogynus depressus (a gastropod), Somateria mollissima (eider-duck), Piarosoma albicinctum (a moth), Strogylusoma persicum (a milleped), Trypanosoma avium (a protozoan), Heligmosomum costellatum (a nematode), Stiphosphus fuscicornis (a wasp).
See: flesh, form, frame, thing
boëthes, Gr. clamourer, clamorous; see boô under roar
boethos, Gr. assisting, aiding; boëthema, aid, help, remedy; see help
bog < C. bog, marsh, wooded; see marsh
boil < AS. byl, abscess; see sore
boil < L. bullio, -itus, bubble up; see bulla under bubble
Gr. brazo, boil; brasmos, m. ebullition, agitation; brastikos, of boiling, fermenting; brastos, boiling up: abrastro.
AS. brouwen, ferment; see yeast
L. coquo, coctus, cook, boil; see cook
L. elixus, -atus, boil thoroughly, seethe; elixus, boiled, cooked: elixate, Pecten elizatus (a pelecypod).
L. fervo, boil; fervidus, boiling, seething, passionate, hot; fervor, -is, m. boiling heat, ardent; effervesco, boil over, foam up, ferment: fervid, fervent, fervor, fever, ferment. Confervoidae.
Gr. hepso; kathepso, boil, seethe; hepsesis, f. a boiling; hepetes, m. boiler; hepetikos, of boiling; hephthos; hepsanos; hepetos, boiled, hence languid: Hephthopelta lugubris (a crustacean).
Gr. paphplasma, -tos, n. a boiling, blustering:
Gr. pepto, boil, digest, ripen, soften; see digest
L. scateo, bubble out, gush forth; see spring
L. zeo, boil; zema; apozena, -tos, n. something boiled, a decoction; zesis, f. a boiling, seething; zestos; ekzestos, boiled: zeolite, apozen, ezeema, zeal, Zestocorus melanopus (a wasp), Galeorhinus zyopterus (soupfin-shark).
See: bubble, cook, heat, spring
boco- < Gr. bolax, -akos, lump, clot; see bolus under lump
bolbiskos, Gr. a kind of cuttlefish: bolbidion; bolbition, dim.; see mollusk
bolbos, Gr. a swelling, bulb; bobolario; bolbidion; bolbion; bolbiskos, dim.; see swell
bold < AS. bald, beald.
Gr. adelos; adees; adeimos, fearless; adeia, f. freedom from fear: Adia oralis (a fly).
Gr. andristes, m. a brave man: androcardios, manly-hearted, brave:
L. animosus, full of courage, bold, spirited; see animus under life
Gr. aokhos, without hesitation, brave: Aocnus kolenati (a beetle).
Gr. aphobos; aphobetos, fearless: Aphobus uncinatus (a fish), Aphobetos maskelli (a wasp).
Gr. arrhenodes, brave: Arrhenodes sulcatus (a beetle).
Gr. atarbes; atarbetos; atarmykto, fearless, undaunted, unflinching, unwincing: Aatarba pitticormis (a fly), Aatarbodes pallidicornis (a fly).
Gr. athambos, imperturbable, fearless:
Gr. atrestos, fearless:
Gr. atromos; atrometos, dauntless, fearless: Atrometos insignis (a wasp).
L. audax, -acis, daring; audaculus, dim.: audacious, audacity, Phidippus audax (a spider).
L. confidens, -entis, assured, bold, daring; see fido under believe
L. confirnatus, courageous, resolute: Aoplus confirnatus (a wasp).
Gr. eupsyschos, courageous; see psyche under mind
L. extrilidus, untiried, dauntless:
L. ferox, -acis, brave, courageous, warlike, fierce; see fero under nature
L. fidetia, confidence, boldness; see fido under believe
L. foritis, strong, brave; see strong
Gr. heros, hero; heroikos, of heroes; see honor
Gr. hyperoplos, trusting in force of arms, defiant: Hyperopus lanceolatus (a fish).
L. impavidus, fearless, intrepid: Didelphys impavida (an opossum).
L. imperterritor; interruptus, undaunted, unafraid:
L. impudicus; impudens, lewd, unashamed; see lewd
L. intrepidus, unshaken, undaunted, brave: intrepid, intrepidity.
Gr. lema, -tos, n. temper of mind, will, courage, audacity:
Gr. liros, bold, shameless:
Gr. menephtolemos, steadfast, brave, staunch:
Gr. parabolos, bold, reckless, venturesome: Parabolocratus glaucescens (a bug).
Gr. phertos, brave; pherteros, braver; pheratatos, pheristos, bravest: Pheruterus brasiliensis (a grasshopper).
L. procax, -acis, shameless, bold, saucy, impudent, insolent: procacious.
L. protervus, bold, impudent: Tanymeces protervus (a beetle).
L. resolutus, bold, firm: resolute.
L. temeritas, -atis, f. venturesome boldness, rashness; temerity, temerous.
Gr. tharsos (tharrhos), n. courage, boldness; tharsaleos (tharrhalos), bold, daring; eutharses, of good courage; peritharses, very bold, confident: Tharrhalus kostlowi (a bird).
Gr. thrasyus, bold, courageous, braggart; thrasos, -eos, n. boldness, courage, impudence: tharsialical. Thrasycephalus guttatus (a beetle).
Gr. ilethymos, stouthearted, staunch; see thymos under mind
Gr. tolma, -tos, n. courage, boldness; tolmeros, daring; eutolmos, courageous: Tolmerolestes rubripes (a fly), Eutolmaetus pennatus (a hawk-eagle).
See: fight, strong, fear, danger
bole, Gr. throw. cast, stroke, wound; bolos, throw, cast, the thing caught; see ballo under throw
boletus, L. (Gr. bolites), mushroom; see fungus
bolido, < Gr. bolis, -idos, missile; see missile
bolitana, NL. (Gr. bolitaina), a kind of cuttlefish; see bolitis under mollusk
boliton; bolitos, Gr. cow dung; see dung
bolt, AS. projectile, fastening; see arrow, bar
bolus, L. (Gr. bolos), lump, clod, choice morsel, see lump; throw, cast, see ballo under throw
bomaco, < Gr. bomax, -akos, beggar; see beggar
bombax, LL. cotton; see cotton
bombus, L. (Gr. bombos), a booming, humming, buzzing; bominator, buzzer, hummer; see murmur
bombycilla, NL. a genus of waxwings; see waxwing
bombylos, Gr. bumblebee; see bee
bombyx, Gr. silk, silkworm; bombycinus, of silk, silken; see silk
bomolochos, Gr. lickspillar, toady, beggar, buffoon; see flatter
bomos, Gr. base, stand, altar; see altar
bonasus, L. (Gr. bonasos), wisent, bison; see cattle
bond < the root of AS. bindan, bind; see bind
bone < AS. ban: bony, boneset, bonfire, jawbone, backbone, T-bone steak.
L. os, ossis, n. bone: ossiculum, n. dim.; osseus, of bone; ossarius; ossuarius, bone; ossarium, or of or for bones, urn, vault; exosaco, -atus, derivate of bones. bone: ossicle, ossify, osseous, ossification, ossuary, Key West (Fla.), osprey (Pandion haliaetus), Narthecium ossifragum (a bog-ashodel), Lepidosteus osseus (long-nosed gar).
Gr. osteon, n. bone; ostirion, n. dim.; ostinos, of bone; osteodes, bonelike, bone: anatoes, boneless: osteology, osteitis, osteopath, anostosis, osteotomy, osteoid, osteomyelitis, osteo, Osteochilus vittatus (a fish), Ostinapis coronata (a fossil fish), Ostiopus oleagineus (a bird), Stellaria holostea (a chickweed), Gasterosteus aculeatus (stickleback).
Gr. skeleton, dried body, mummy, bony framework; see frame
bonus, L. good: melior, better; optimus, best; bonitas, goodness; see good
book < AS. boc: bookish, bookbinder, bookkeeper, bookcase, bookworm, notebook, beech.
L. album, n. a white tablet: album.
L. annalis, m. yearly record: annals.
Gr. biblion, n. dim. of biblos, f. paper, book, scroll, < byblos, the sedge, Cyperus papyrus; biblos, -idos, f.; biblarion; biblidion, n. dim.; bibliophoros, m. writer of books: bibliodites, m. bookbinder; bibliokephas, bibliopoles, m. bookseller; bibliothekos, f. bookcase, library: bibliography, bibliophile, bibliomaniac, Bible.
Biblomimus minutus (a beetle).
L. codex, -cis, m. tablet. book, ledger; codicillus, m. dim.: code, codicil, codify.
L. conjectaneum, m. memorandum book. book of miscellanies:
Gr. deltos, f. writing; deltarion; deltion, n. dim.
L. diarium, n. daybook, journal: diary.
Gr. encheiridion, n. handbook, manual.
Gr. enchemeris, -idos, daybook, diary, journal; see hemera under day
L. liber, -bri, m. book; bellillus, m. dim.; librarius, pertaining to books: library, librarian, ex libris, libretto, libel, libelous.
Gr. opsartysia, f. cookbook:
Gr. pandektes, m. encyclopedia: pandect.
L. pittacium (Gr. pittakion), n. tablet, slip of parchment, ticket, label:
Gr. plaz, -akos, anything flat and broad, plain, stone, tablet; see plate
L. pugillar,-is, m. writing tablet:
L. tabula, board, a flat piece of any material on which to write; tabella, dim.; see table
Gr. tesserar, square tablet, token; see four
L. tomus (Gr. tomos), m. part, book, volume; tomarion, n. dim.: tome.
See: paper

boot < OF. bote; see shoe
bora, Gr. meat, food; see bibrosko under eat
borage < OF. bourrache, < ML. borrhago, -inis, f. prob. from a word meaning rough-hairy: Boraginaceae, Borago officinalis (a borage).
L. alcebius (Gr. alkibios), f. a kind of bugloss:
L. anchusa (Gr. anchousa), f. a genus of the borage family: Anchusa officinalis (bugloss).
L. arcebion, n. a kind of borage:
NL. arnebia, f. < Ar. arnabiyah, a plant of the borage family: Arnebia cornuta (Arabian arnobia).
L. asperugo, -inis, f. a plant with rough leaves, a borage: Asperugo procumbens (madwort).
Gr. bouglossos, m. oxtongue, a boraginaceous plant: bugloss (Anchusa capensis).
L. burdunculus, m. a plant, probably borage:
L. cerinthia (Gr. kerinthe), f. waxwort: Cerintha retorta (Greek waxwort).
L. cynoglossum (Gr. kynoglosson), n. houndstongue: Cynoglossum officinale (common houndstongue).
L. echium (Gr. echion), n. bugloss: Echium vulgare (viper’s-bugloss).
L. enchrysa, f. a kind of borage:
L. heliotropium (Gr. heliotropion), n. a genus of the borage family: heliotrope, Heliotropium spathulatum (a heliotrope).
L. leucrion, n. a kind of houndstongue:
L. lithospermum (Gr. lithospermon), n. gromwell: Lithospermum officinale (gromwell).
Gr. lycopsis, f. wild bugloss: Lycopsis arvensis (wild bugloss).
NL. mertensia, f. a genus of the borage family, < Franz C. Mertens, German botanist: Mertensia virginica (Virginia bluebells).
L. mulcetra, f. heliotrope:
Gr. myosotis, -idos, m. mouse-ear, forgetmenot: Myosotis laxa (bay-forgetmenot), Anchusa myosotidiflora (alkanet).
Gr. onophyllon, f. a kind of borage:
Gr. onosma, -tos, n. a plant of the borage family: Onosma stellatum (golddrop), Onosmodium occidentale (western marbleseed).
Gr. phlontitis, -idos, m. a kind of borage:
Gr. salyx, f. a kind of borage:
L. solago, -inis, f. heliotrope:
L. symphytum (Gr. symphytun), n. comfrey: Symphytum officinale (comfrey).
borassos, Gr. palm fruit; see palm
boraton, Gr. a kind of juniper; see juniper
borax < Pers. bura, boron, boronic, borocalcite, boric acid, boracic, boracite, borate.
L. santerna, f. borax:
borboros, Gr. mud, mire, filth; see dirt
borborygmos, Gr. a rumbling in the bowels; see thunder

border < OF. bordeure, outer edge, margin, brink, rim, verge: borderland.
L. ambitus, circuit, circumference, periphery; see around
Gr. ambon, -os, m. rim, edge, ridge, crest: ambon, Ambocoelia curta (a fossil brachiopod).
Gr. antyx, -ygos, f. edge, rim, frame: Salpis(Antygophanes) orbifera (a moth).
Gr. apolegma, -tos, n. hem of a robe:
I. *balleus*, girdle, belt, border, edge; see *belt*
I. *canthus* (Gr. *kanthos*), m. tire of a wheel, rim, edge, corner: cant, decant, decanter, epicanthus, scantle, *Canthigaster cincta* (a fish), *Eurycantha horrida* (a phasmid).
I. *confinis*, bordering; see *finis* under *end*
I. *corona*, dim. of *corona*, crown, rim, border; see *crown*
AS. *eag* point, sharp border or margin; see *point*
AS. *eset*, brim, brink, lower border of a roof: eaves.
Gr. *eschatia*, f. edge, border, outskirt:
L. *fimbria*, fiber, thread, shred, fringe, border, edge; *fimbriatus*, fringed, fibrous; see *fringe*
L. *finis*, boundary, limit, end; *confinis*, bordering; see *end*
AS. *hem*, edge, border, margin: hem, hemstitch.
Gr. *horos*, m. limit, boundary; *horios*, of boundaries; *horismos*, m. definition, setting of a boundary; *horistes*, m. definer; *horistikos*, defining; *horistos*, definable: horograph, horopter, horizon, aorist, aphorism, diorite, orisology, *Penthorum humili* (Amur stonecrop).
I. *impages*, -is. f. border or frame around the panel of a door: *Pleurotoma impages* (a gastropod).
L. *instita*, f. border, flounce:
Gr. *kosymbos*, m. edge, border; *kosymbotes*, fringed, tasseled: *Cosymbotes platyrurus* (a lizard).
Gr. *krossois*, fringe, tassel; see *fringe*
Gr. *kyklas*, -ados, garment with an encircling border; see *kyklas* under *circle*
L. *labrum*, lip, brim; see *lip*
L. *times*, -itis, m. boundary: *limitaneus*, *limitaris*, on the border; *limita*, -atus, enclose within limits, fix, determine: limit, limitation, illimitable, unlimited.
Gr. *messoros*, boundary-stone; see *stone*
L. *ora*, f. extremity, edge, margin, coast; *orarius*, of the coast: orle, orlet, oriconic.
L. *paragauda*, f. border or lace on a garment:
Gr. *paroraphis*, -idos, f. eaves, cornice:
L. *patagium*, n. a gold edging or border; *patagius*, bordered: *Patagium brachydelpium* (a trematode), *Patagieta bilobus* (a flatworm), uropatagium.
Gr. *perimetrion*, circumference; see *circle*
Gr. *periphxia*, circumference; see *circle*
Gr. *pezia*, -idos, f. border, edge, ribbon; *pezition*, n. dim.: *Haplopeza violacea* (a beetle).
L. *protectum*, n. eaves:
L. *revimentum*, n. lappet, edging, fringe:
Gr. *sotron*, n. felly of a wheel:
L. *suggrunda*, f. eaves: *Suggrunda porosa* (a Miocene foraminifer).
Gr. *symoria*, borderland; see *country*
L. *terminus*, boundary, limit, end; see *end*
Gr. *thrinkos*, m. eaves, cornice, coping; *thrinkion*, n. dim.: *Thrinocphora impletana* (a moth), *Thrinocostoma maleolatum* (a bee).
Gr. *thysonos*, tassel, fringe; see *fringe*
L. *toral*, -alis, n. valance, border drapery:
See: lip, end, shore, circle, side, door, touch, point

**bore** < AS. borian.
Gr. *ariā, -idos*, f. auger:
Gr. *chosnikis, -idos*, f. trepan:
L. *confossus*, pierced through, full of holes; see *hole*
Gr. *dammeres*, piercing:
Gr. *diaprypios*, piercing, thrilling:
L. *foro, -atus*, bore, pierce; *forabilis*, penetrable; *perfoe*, bore through; *perforaculum*, n. auger: perforate, foramen, foraminifer, *Hypericum perforatum* (a St. Johnswort), *Xyileborus perforans* (an ambrosia-beetle).
Gr. *kentea*, goad, prick, spur; *kentor*, goader, driver, piercer; see *point*
L. *modiolus*, trepan; see *box*
Gr. *teiro, pierce*: *Porpora pacifica* (a siphophore).
L. *pertudo, -atus*, beat, push, or thrust through, perforate; *Pertunda*, f. goddess who presided over the loss of virginity: pertuse, pertusion, *Pertusaria communis* (a lichen).
Gr. *pholas, -ados*, a rock-boring mollusk; see *mollusk*
L. *pungo, punctus*, pierce, prick, penetrate; see *point*
Gr. *stīzo, prick, puncture, mark; see stigma under *mark, stiktos* under *spot*
L. *terebro, -atus*, perforate, pierce; *terebrā, f.* (terebrum, n.), gimlet, auger, borer: *Terebratula grandis* (a fossil brachiopod), *Terebratulina septentrionalis* (a brachiopod), *Nerius terebrans* (a fly), *Cuterebra cuniculi* (rabbit-bottlefly).
L. *teredo, woodworm*, borer, shipworm; see *mollusk*
Gr. *toreo, bore, pierce; toros, m. borer; toretos, bored, pierced: *Torostoma apicale* (a beetle), *Toretocennus californicus* (an ichthyosour).
See: hole, push, turn, enter, awl

**boreas**, Gr. north wind, north; *boreios*, northern; L. *borealis*, northern; see *north*
**boreus**, Gr. a mullet; *boridion*, dim.; see mullet

**born** < AS. beran, carry; see *birth*
**boro** < AS. burg, fort, city; see *town*
**boron** < Per. *burah*, borox; see *elements* under *thing*
**boros**, Gr. devouring, greedy, glutonous; see *bibrosko* under *eat*
**borrow** < AS. borian; see *trade*
**bos, bovis**, L. (Gr. *bous*), ox, cow; see *cattle*
**bosco-** < Gr. *boske*, food, fodder; *bosko*, feed, pasture, maintain; see *eat*
**bosmorum**, NL. (Gr. *bosmuron*), a kind of Indian grain; see *grain*
**bosom** < AS. *bom*, breast; see *breast*
**bostrychos**, Gr. curl, lock of hair, anything twisted, see *curl*; a kind of winged insect, see *insect*
**botany** < F. *botanique*, < Gr. *botanikos*, of herbs, < *botane*, herb, grass, pasture; see *plant*
botaurus, NL. a genus of bitterns; see heron
bother < uncertain origin; see tease, trouble
bothros, Gr. trench, pit; bothrion, dim.; see ditch
bothynos, Gr. hole, pit, trench; bothynotes, ditcher, digger; see ditch
boton, Gr. a fed beast; see cattle
botrychiuni, NL. a genus of ferns; see fern
botrys, Gr. bunch or cluster of grapes; botrydion, dim.; botrychos, grapevine; see grape

**bottle** < OF. bouteille.
Gr. alabastron, n. flask or vase for ointments and perfumes: alabastrum.
L. *ampulla*, f. flask, bottle; *ampullaceus*, flanklike; *ampullarius*, m. flask-maker:
*Saccopharynx* *ampullaceus* (bottlefish), *Nepenthes* *ampullaria* (a pitcher-plant),
*Chalara* *ampulla* (a fungus).
Gr. *boukation*, n. narrow-necked vessel:
L. *bottus*, m. a narrow-necked flask:
L. *hirnea*, f. a jug: *Hirnea* *polytricha* (a fungus).
Gr. *kyrillhon*, n. a jug with a narrow neck: *Cyrtellium* *purpureum* (a gastropod).
L. *lagenae*, f. (Gr. *lagenos*; *lagynos*, m. flagon, flask; *lagenion*, n. dim.), large jar or bottle with handles and a narrow neck; *laguncula*, f. dim.: lagenoid, *Lagena* *globo* (a foraminifer), *Lagena* *reticulata* (a foraminifer), *Laguncularia* *racemosa* (white mangrove), *Lagenidium* *entophyllum* (a fungus), *Langenaria* *vulgaries* (calabash), *Mangiferia* *lagenifera* (a mango), *Lagynocycts* *pyramidalis* (an Ordovician cystid), *Lagynopora* *lagenae* (a Cretaceous brachiopod), *Lagynophora* *symmetrica* (a Paleocene characead), *Colletotrichum* *lagenarium* (a fungus).
L. *lecythus* (Gr. *lekythos*), f. flask, bottle, vase; *lekythion*, n. dim.: *Lecythocrinus* *briareus* (a Devonian crinoid), *Lecythoplastes* *juliginosus* (a bird), *Lecythis* *laevijolia* (monkeypot), *Lecythioocrinus* *urnaeformis* (a Pennsylvania crinoid).
L. *obba*, f. beaker, decanter: *Obba* *planulata* (a gastropod), *Obbinula* (a gastropod).
Gr. *olpe*; *olpis, -idos*, f. leather flask, vessel; *olpidion*, n. dim.: *Olpidium* *brassicae* (a fungus), *Pleopolium* *marinum* (a fungus).
Gr. *ozis, -idos*, f. vinegar-jug, cruet:
Gr. *phlaske*, f. wine flask; *phlaskon*, n. flagon; *phlaskion*, n. dim.:
Gr. *pytine*, f. flask covered with plaited work: *Sethocapsa* *pytine* (an Ordovician radiolarian).
Gr. *stamnos*, m. earthen jar or bottle: *Stamnocomnemis* (a fossil sponge).
See: *pot, bag, cup, vessel

**bottom** < AS. *botm*; see base, deep, under
botulius, L. sausage; *botellus*, dim.; see sausage
boundary < ML. *butina*, limit; see border, end
bovinus, L. pertaining to cattle, < *bos*, *bovis*, ox, cow; see *bos* under cattle
bow < AS. *bosa*; see arc
bowl < L. *botulus*, sausage, intestine; see intestine
bowl < AS. *bolla*; see cup, basin

**box**, a container, < AS. *box*, < L. *buxus*, m. boxwood; *buxus*, of boxwood: box office, box score, bushing, blunderbus, buxine, *Buxus sempervirens* (boxwood), *Leiophyllum* (*Laophyllum*) *buxifolium* (sand-myrtle), *Berberis* *buxifolia* (Magellan barberry), *Polygona* *chamaebuxus* (ground-box-polygala).
L. *accra*, f. incense-box:
Gr. *achane*, f. chest, box:
L. *arca*, f. chest, box, cofer, casket, coffin; *arcella; arcellula; arcula*, f. dim.;
L. *armarium*, n. closet, cupboard, chest, safe; *armariolum*, n. dim.:
AS. *binn*, box, crib: corn bin, coal bin.
L. *capsa*, f. case, box; *capsella; capsula*, f. dim.; *capsus*, m. wagon body: capsule, case, casket, casher, caison, chassis, capiscum, *Elymocarapis* *capsella* (a Devonian crustacean), *Histoplasma* *capsulatum* (a fungus), *Gloecapsa* *aurata* (an alga), *Corchorus* *capsularis* (jute plant).
L. *capsus*, m. coffin: *Capitus* *intortus* (a gastropod).
L. *cella*, chamber; *cellula*, dim.; see room
Gr. *chelos*, f. large chest, cofer:
Gr. *choimiz, -itos; chnoe, f.* hub or nave of a wheel, a dry measure: *Choenicosphaera* *flosculenta* (a radiolarian).
L. cista (Gr. kiste), f. box, chest; cistella; cistellula; cistula, f.; kistidion, n. dim.: cist, cistern, cistella, chest, cistophore, cistophorus, Cistella neapolitana (a brachiopod).

L. cophinus (Gr. kophinos), basket, hamper; see basket

L. cumera, f. chest, box, basket:

L. forulus, m. bookcase:

L. frithillus, dice-box; spotted, see spot

Gr. halia, f. saltcellar:

Gr. kadiskos, urn or box to receive ballots, < kados, jar, urn, box; see jar

Gr. kamppa, f. case, casket; kampesion, n. dim.: Campsiomorpha lata (a beetle).

Gr. kape, crib, manger; see basin

Gr. kethis, -idos, f. ballot-box, dice-box; ketharian; kethion; kethidion, n. dim.:

Gr. kibotos, f. box, chest; kibotion, n. dim.: Cibotium glaucum (a fern).

Gr. koite, f. chest, box, casket; koitis, -idos, f. dim.:

Gr. kypsele, f. box, chest, beehive; kypselion, n. dim.: cypselae.

Gr. kyritis, -idos, f. small chest, box, cell: Cytidium pulcherrimum (a myxomycete).

Gr. larinax, -akos, f. box, chest, coffier; laroikion, n. dim.: Larnacosphorus tetrapterylifer (a radiolarian), Larnacantha bicirrata (a radiolarian), Spongorthis laracilla (a radiolarian).

L. loculus; locellus, m. cell, compartment, box, purse, dim. of locus, place: locule, loculicidial, Ctenolobina loculata (an ostracode), Spirocolunula pulchella (a foraminifer), Petalostigma quadriloculare (an euforbiaceous), Lonicera quinqu-locularis (Himalayan honeysuckle).

Gr. lophis, -idos, f.; lophieion, n. crest-case, any case:

L. modiolus, nare or hub of a wheel, box; see modus under measure

L. narthicism (Gr. narthekion), n. ointment-box, medicine-chest: Narthecium americanum (a bog-ashpodel).

Gr. nekrotheke, f. coffin:

L. phimus (Gr. phimos), dice-box; see cup

Gr. plenme, f. hub or nare of a wheel: Plemnocerinus bullatus (a fossil crinoid).

L. pyx, -idis (Gr. -idos), f. box; pyxos, f. boxwood; pyzidicula, f.; pyzidion; pyzion, n. dim.; pyzinos, of boxwood: pyx, pyxis, pyzidate, pyzidium, pyxie (Pyxidanthera barbulata), Acrotreta pyzidicula (a fossil brachiopod), Pyxipoma multiastriata (a gastropod), Pyxidognathus granulosus (a crustacean), Pyxidium inacinans (a protozoan), Davallia pyzidata (a fern), Pyxine sorediata (a lichen).

L. riscus (Gr. rhiskos), m. trunk, chest, coffier; risculus, m. dim.: Risculus molvae (a crustacean), Rhiscosomaites alpestre (a millepede), Rhiscosomides meini (a millepede).

L. salinus, n. saltcellar: Acrydium salinus (a grasshopper).

L. sarcophagus (Gr. sarkophagos), m. coffin, sepulcher: sarcophagus.

ML. seutula, f. a kind of pill-box:


Gr. skiraphos, m. dice-box:

Gr. sorois, f. coffin, cinerary urn; coridion, n. dim.:

L. theca (Gr. theke), case, container, envelope, sheath; see bag

L. unquilla, f. ointment-box:

Gr. zygastron, n. box, chest, archives; zygastrian, n. dim.: Zygastropyna aurea (a fly).

See: bag, basket, room, pen, cradle, basin

box < uncertain origin, see strike; < L. box, bocis, a fish, see fish

boy < uncertain origin; see child

brabeus; brabeutes, Gr. judge, umpire at the games, see judge; brabeion, prize at the games, see gain

brabylos, Gr. wild plum-tree; see plum

braca, L. trousers, breeches; see trousers

bracelet < OF. bracel, armlet, < L. brachium, arm.

Gr. ampholenion, n. bracelet:

L. armilla, f. bracelet; armillatus, ornamented with a bracelet: Armillaria dimidiatia (a mushroom), Cortinarius armillatus (bracelet-mushroom).

Gr. brachionister, -os, m. armlet:

Gr. chlidion, -os, m. bracelet, anklet, ornament: Terebratula (Chlidonophora) incerta (a brachiopod).

Gr. choinix, -itos, shack; see box

L. compes, -edis, fetter, shack; see pedica under bind

L. deztiale, -is, n. bracelet:

L. galbeus, m. armband, fillet:

Gr. klanion, n. bracelet:

Gr. maniakes, m. armlet, bracelet:
Gr. *pselion* (psellion), n. armlet, anklet; *Pselliophorus tibialis* (yellow-thighed sparrow), *Psiloceras ophionema* (a fossil cephalopod).

*L. spatulatum* (Gr. spatalion), n. bracelet:

Gr. *sphingion*, n. bracelet, necklae:

L. *spinter*, -is, n. bracelet:

L. *viria*, f. armlet, bracelet; *viriola*, f. dim.: ferrule:

See: gärter, ornament

**brachium**, L. (Gr. brachion), arm; *brachiatus*, with arms or branches; see arm

**brachys**, Gr. short; *brachyteros*, shorter; *brachistos*, shortest; see short

**bracon**, NL. a genus of wasps; see wasp

**bractea**, L. thin metal plate, gold leaf, scale, small leaf; *bracteola*, dim.; see scale

**brady**, Gr. slow; *bradyteros*, slower; *bradistos*, slowest; see slow

**brag** < OF. braguer, flaunt.

Gr. *alazon*, boaster, quack; *alazonikos*, boastful; see lie

Gr. *anemolios*, windy, boastful:

Gr. *apeile*, f.; *apeilema*, -tos, n. boast, threat; *apeiletikos*, threatening: *Apeilesis cinerea* (a fly).

Gr. *avetalagogos*, m. braggart about virtue:

Gr. *auchema*, -tos, n. boast; *auchetes*, m. braggart, braggart;

*auchematikos*, philachiros, boastful; *megaalochia*, f. great boasting:

Gr. *euchos*: *euchole*, prayer, boast; see eucha under ask

Gr. *gaurex*, -ekos, m. braggart:

L. *glorior*, -atus, boast, brag; *gloriator*, -is, m. braggart: glory.

L. *jacto*, -atus, boast of oneself, be ostentatious; *jactator*, -is, m. braggart:

Gr. *kompos*, m. boast, noisy boastful words; *kompastes*, m. braggart; *kompastikos*, of boasting; *komperos*, boastful, < kompeo, talk big, boast: *Composuchus solus* (a fossil reptile). *Compastes botanicus* (a bug).

Gr. *lapistes* (lapites), m. braggart, swaggerer; *lapisma*, -tos, n. a boasting, swag-gering, < lapizo, whistle, swagger: *Lapithes pullicarius* (a pscopterid).

Gr. *lekythistes*, m. loud talker, braggart:

L. *magnidicus*, talking big, boastful, bragging:

L. *ostento*, -atus, show off, boast, vaunt: ostentation.

L. *saloaco*, -onis (Gr. salakon, -os), m. braggart:

Gr. *stomphos*, bombastic; *stomphastes*; *stomphae*, -akos, m. bombastic talker, braggart, < stomphazo, speak mouthfuls: *Stomphosphinctes stomphus* (a fossil cephalopod), *Stomphax crucirostris* (a beetle).

Gr. *thrasys*, bold, bragging; see bold

See: exceed, speak

**braid** < AS. breagan, weave; see weave

**brain** < AS. braegen.

L. *cerebrum*, n. brain; *cerebellum*, n. dim.: cerebrum, cerebellum, cerebral, cerebration, cerebriform, cerebrin, cerebrose, cerebrospinal, *Pylobotrys cerebralis* (a radiolian), *Comophora cerebella* (a fungus), *Cerebratulhus lacteus* (a nema-teen).

Gr. *enkeros*, m. brain:


Gr. *enkranion*, n. cerebellum:

Gr. *kottis*, -idos, f. cerebellum:

Gr. *phren*, -os, mind, brain; see mind

**brake** < AS. breccan; see hold

**bramble** < AS. bremel; see blackberry, bush

**bran** < OF. bren; see scale

**branch** < OF. branche.

Gr. *akremos*, -os, m. bough, branch, spray: *Acremonium alternatum* (a fungus), *Acremoniella fuscata* (a fungus).

L. *baia* (Gr. bais), palm branch; see palm

Gr. *blastema*, -tos, offshoot, sucker; see blastos under bud

L. *clavula*, scion, graft; see clava under club


Gr. *ernos*, n.; *ernya*, -ygos, m. sprout, shoot; *euernes*, sprouting well; katernes, with luxuriant branches: *Ernobius mollis* (a beetle), *Euernia furfuracea* (a lichen).

L. *frons*, frondis, leafy branch, foliage; see leaf
branch

L. germin. -inis, sprig, sprout, bud; germin. -atus, sprout forth; see bud
Gr. klados, m. branch, twig, stem; kladion, n.; kladiskos, m. dim.: cladose, cladothyll, cladode, cladanthous, cladoceran. Cladophora sericea (an alga), Cladothrix suffruticosa (an amaranth), Phyllocladus glaucus (a celery-pine), Sparganium androdaculum (a burreed), Cladium effusum (a saw-sedge), Cosmo-cladium constrictum (a desmid), Cladonia pyxidata (lichen), Cladrastis sinensis (a yellow-wood), Cladarachnium ramosum (a radiolarian), Tetracladium setigerum (a fungus).
Gr. klema, -los, n. vine-twig, slip, cutting; klematidion; klemation, n. dim.; klematis, -idos, f. a plant with little branches, now a genus of the buttercup family: Clematogruptus multifasciatus (a graptolite), Clematis vitalba (a climatis), Mitoclema cinctosum (a fossil bryozoan).
Gr. klon, -os, m. young shoot, sprout, twig; klonion, n. dim.: clon, clone, cloning, Clonothrix ferrarugina (an iron-depositing bacterium), Cloniphora subjasciata (a fly), Rhizoclonium fontanum (an alga).
Gr. kolon, member, limb; see leg
Gr. kraide, f.; krados, m. branch, spray, twig: Cradodesmus subspinous (a milled), Cradeocrinus propage. (a Devonian crinoid), Taeniocrada lesiquireux (a fossil alga).
Gr. orodonannos, m. bough, branch:
Gr. oschos, m. young branch, shoot: Oschophoria.
Gr. ozos, m. branch, bough, twig, bud; ozaleos; ozotos, branching, branched:
L. palmes, -itis, young branch or shoot of a vine, bough; see palm
L. paniculus, tuft, thatch; see bush
Gr. phryganon, dry stick, brushwood; see wood
Gr. physas; paraphygas, -ados, f. shoot, sucker; paraphyadion, n. dim.: Paraphygas calizilixma (a moth).
L. propago, -inis, f. sucker, layer, shoot; propago, -atus, set in slips, procreate: propagate.
Gr. ptithos, m. young branch, shoot, sucker: Ptorthodius ramosus (a beetle).
Gr. pyrdalon, firewood, brushwood; see wood
L. ramus, m. branch; ramulus; ramusculus, m. dim.; ramosus, branchy: ramus, ramus communicans, ramicorn, ramify, ramification, Franca ramosa (a saxifragacead). Equisetum ramosissimum (a horsetail), Ceanothus rambous (coast ceanothus), Rotala ramosior (a ly-thracead).
Gr. rhadiz, -ikos, m. branch, frond: Rhadiceoleptus alevastris (a caddisfly).
L. sarmentum, n. twig, light branch, brush, runner; sarmentosus, full of little twigs: sarmentose, Saxifraga sarmentosa (strawberry-saxifrage).
F. scion, branch, shoot, slip; scion (cion).
L. scopo, twigs, broom; see broom
L. sertula, f. dim. of sertা, f. (sertum, n.), garnland, wreath: sertatus, garlanded, wrinkled: Sertularia pumila (a hydroid), Dinobryon sertularia (a dioganglate), Delphnumnium sertifera (a larkspur).
L. soboles (soboles), -is, f. shoot, sprout, twig: soboliferous, Caryota sobolifera (fish-tail-palm).
L. spadix, -icos (Gr. -ikos), f. frond, branch of a palm; spike of flowers enclosed in a spathe: spadix, Phyllospadix torreyi (a naiad), Acacia spadicigera (an acacia).
L. stipes, -itis, branch, stem, stalk; see stem
L. stolo, -onus, m. branch, shoot, runner, sucker: stolon, stoloniferous, Cornus stolonifera (red osier-dogwood), Rhizopus stolonifer (a yeast), Stolonicyopus prostratus (an echinoderm).
L. surculus, m. sprout, sucker, graft, dim. of surus, m. shoot, twig; surcularius, of shoots; surcularius, producing shoots; surculous, full of shoots, branchy: surculus, succulent, surculose, surculigerous, Begonia surculigera (a begonia), Mus surifer (orange-colored rat).
L. talea, cutting, set, layer, slip, rod; taleola, dim.; see rod
Gr. terchnos, n. twig:
L. thallus (Gr. thallois), m. sprout, young shoot, green branch; plant body of algae and fungi; thallion, n. dim.: thallus, thalloid, thallome, thallium, thalliferous, thalliphyte, prothallium, Thallogruptus succulentus (a graptolite), Geo-thallus tuberosus (a liverwort).
Gr. trozonan, n. twig:
L. turio, -onis, m. shoot, sprout, young branch: turion.
L. vimen, -inis, plant twig, withe, osier; viminalis; vimeineus, made of osiers, plant; see willow
L. virga, f. twig, branch, rod, wand; virgula, f. dim.; virgulatus; virgatulus, striped; virgatus, of twigs, rodlike; virgusos, full of twigs, bushy; virgulatum, n. cope, undergrowth: virgal, virgale, virgule, virgulate, Virgula rigida (a fossil
sponge), _Virgularia mirabilis_ (a sea-pen), _Panicum virgatum_ (switchgrass), _Corophiopnoterus virgatulus_ (a fish), _Halichondria virgulosa_ (a sponge). _L. vitulamen, -inis, n. shoot, twig:_ 
AS. _wicce, a pliant twig or branch: wych elm (Ulmus glabra), witchhazel (Hamamelis virginiiana)._ 
See: _stem, leaf, bush, broom, rod, leg, part_

**branchos**, Gr. _gill, fin; branchion, dim., see _gill, fin; hoarseness, see _hoarse_

**brand** < AS. _brand_; see _mark_

**brasenia**, NL. a genus of the waterlily family; see _waterlily_

**brass** < AS. _braes_; see _copper_

**brassica**, L. cabbage; see _cabbage_

**brastes**, Gr. _earthquake, < _brasso, shake violently; see _shake_

**brastos; brasmos**, Gr. _a boiling up, < _brazo, boil; see _boil_

**bratus, L. _a cypresslike tree; see _cypress_

**brave** < L. _barbarus, foreign, rough; see _bold_

**bray** < OF. _braire, sound off like an ass; see _neigh_

**bread** < AS. _bread_: breadbasket, breadfruit, breadnut, breadroot, breadstuff, breadwinner. Derive: _sweetbread._

Gr. _apomagda, _f. inside of the loaf:
Gr. _artos, m. bread; artidion, n.; artiskos, m. dim., little loaf: artophagous, _Arto- corpus heterophyllus_ (jackfruit), _Encephalartos villosus_ (a cycad).
Gr. _blekos, n. bread:_
_L. _buccellatum, n. soldier's biscuit:_
_L. _cerinthus_ (Gr. _kerinthos_), m. beebread:
_L. _crustum, n. anything baked, bread, cake; crustulum, n. dim.; crustularius, m._
baker, pastryman: crust, _Crustulum gratulans_ (an echinoid).
Gr. _daratos, m. a kind of bread: Daratus apicalis_ (a butterfly).

Gr. _dramis, _f. a kind of loaf:
Gr. _erithake, _f. beebread:
Gr. _gyrites, _bread made of the finest meal; see _gyris _under _flour_

AS. _klaf, _loaf: loaf, lord, lady, Lammas.
Gr. _kolliz, -kos, m. roll or loaf of bread: Collix flavofasciata_ (a moth).
_L. _mamphuia, _f. a kind of Syrian bread:_
_L. _orinda_ (Gr. _orindes_), f. bread made from rice:
_L. _panis, -is, m. bread, loaf; panicellus; pastillus, m. dim.; paniceus, of bread; panosus, like bread; panifex _-icos, m.; panifica, _f. breadmaker; panicum, n._
bread, cake; _panarium, n. breadbasket: pannier, pantry, panada, pastille, appanage, companion, accompany, Sitodrepa panicea_ (bread-beetle), _Cratosomus postillarius_ (a beetle).

Gr. _physikillos, m. a kind of bread:_
Gr. _pyron, n. bread made of wheat flour:_
Gr. _sandarake, _f. beebread:
See: _cake, cook, flour, food_

**break** < AS. _brecan, separate, crack: breaker, breakfast, windbreak, brake, broken, _brick, breccia, brittle:_
Gr. _agnos, m. break, fracture; _agma, -tos, n. fragment, _agnymi, break, shiver:_
_Agimus lyriformis_ (a fish).
Gr. _akrotomos, _cut off sharp, abrupt, precipitous; see _temno _under _cut_
Gr. _anapedema, _-tos, n. outburst:_
Gr. _aposphaz, -agos, _broken off, abrupt, sheer:_
Gr. _apozyros, _abrupt, sharp, shear:_
_L. _aesura, _f. pause, break: _aesura:_
_L. _crepatura, _f. fissure, crack:_
Gr. _dialetpsis, _f. interval, intermission: _Dialipsis exilis_ (a wasp).
Gr. _diaphyse, _f. break, joint, suture, cleft: _Diaphyodus_ (now _Labrodon_) _trigonella_ (a Tertiary fish).
_L. _discutio, -cussus, _break up, disperse, scatter, dissipate:_
_L. _dissilio, _fly apart, burst; _dissulito, _burst asunder: _Myecna dissiliens_ (a fungus).
Gr. _ekphyma, _an eruption of pimples; see _disease_
Gr. _enterokele, _hernia, rupture: _enterocele:_
_L. _explodo (explaudo), _-plosus, _drive off, burst: _explode, explosion:_
_L. _fissura, _f. crack, cleft, chink: _fissure, Fissurella alternata_ (a keyhole-limpet), _Styliolina fissurella_ (a fossil gastropod), _Fissurina spinigera_ (a foraminifer).
_L. _frango, fractus, _break: _fragmentum, n. piece; _fractor, -is, m. breaker; _fractura, _f. break; _fragilis, _easily broken; _confactus; _confragus, _broken, rough, uneven; _infringo, _-fractus, _break, crack, weaken: _fraction, fracture, fragile, fragment,
frangula, frailty, infraction, refractive, refractory, diffraction, infringe, birefringent, ossifrage, osprey, sassafras, suffragist, Cladophora fracta (an alga), Anguis fragilis (a slowworm, a lizard), Saxifraga hirsuta (hairstyle saxifrage), Corvus ossifragus (fish-crow).

L. in, -atus, break or crumble into small pieces; friabilis, easily broken; infrio, crumble; friable.

L. hernia, f. rupture; herniosus, ruptured: hernia, herniotomy, Herniaria glabra (rupturewort).

L. intercapo, -inis, f. interval, pause, respite:
L. intercipio, -ceptus, interrupt, intervene: intercept.
L. interfor, -atus, interrupt in speaking:
L. intermissio, -onis, f. interruption, interval: intermission.
L. interpello, -atus, interrupt by speaking, disturb: Pimplopterus interpellatus (a wasp).

L. intervallum, n. space between two palisades, intermission, pause: interval.
Gr. katoigma, -tos, n. fracture; kataktes, m. breaker; kaktos, breakable, < kathagnym, break in pieces: Nuicifraga caryocatactes (Himalayan nutcracker).
Gr. kla, break; klastos, broken in pieces; klasis, f. fracture; klasma, -tos, fragment; kladaros, easily broken, fragile; L. clades, -is, f. a breaking to pieces, destruction: clastic, pyroclastic, orthoclase, euclase, clematis, clasmatoocyte, clasmatosis, iconoclast, Clastobasis tryoni (a fly), Clastocnemis maculatus (a beetle), Claema parvispinosus (a grasshopper).

L. legirupa, lawbreaker; see fault
Gr. metastyles, f. interval: Metastyles intermedius (a Jurassic ammonite).
L. nucifrangibulum, n. nutcracker:
L. quassus, shaken, broken, shattered; see shake
L. ramez, -iks, m. hernia, rupture; ramicosus, ruptured: ramex.
Gr. rhegynym: rhezzo; thao, break, smash; rhektos, breakable, brittle; rhaister, -os, m. smashker: rhetkes, m. breaker, shaker, earthquake; rhagas, -ados, rhage, f. chink, crack, rent; rhegma, -tos, n. fracture, tear; rhegmin, -os, f. breakers, surf; rhezis, f. a breaking, bursting; rox, -ogos, f. break, cleft, fragment; rochmas, m. cleft, gully; rhogaleos, rhogas, -ados, broken, rent; rhogme, f. fracture; aporhoz, -hos, broken off, abrupt, sheer, precipitous; aporrhgia, -tos, n. fragment; diarrhoge, f. gap, interstice; ekhregma, -tos, n. a breaking out, eruption: regma [rhexa], rhegis, rhagades, rhagadiform, hemorrhage, Rhectogramma sherborni (a rookfish), Rhetephylum mirabile (an aracaeid), Rhaestes testaceipes (a wasp), Rhagophthalmus scutellatus (a beetle), Rhagochila indebrini (a beetle), Rhegmatocerus antennatus (a beetle), Rhagodopsis minacea (a wasp), Rhagoptera schüssleri (a protozoan), Rhochmogaster dimera (a bug), Diarrhagea modesta (a fly), Diarrogus[Diarrhagus] pubescens (a beetle), Tröihogma caerulea (a wasp).
L. rima, f. cleft, fissure; rimula, f. dim.; rimosus, full of cracks; rimo, -atus, lay open, turn over: Discorbina rimosas (a foraminifer), Streptomyces rimosus (an actinomycete, source of terramycin).
L. rampo, ruptus, break; abruptum, broken off, steep; disruptus, broken up, separated; ruptatio, -onis, f. a breaking out, bursting forth; interruptus, broken apart, off, or asunder; irruption, -onis, f. a breaking in: rupture, disrupt, interrupt, eruptive, corruption, abruptly, bankrupt, route, rout, routine, route, rut, Rutobacter abruptus (a fossil eelphaloid), Hemicoeloptera interrupta (a fly).
Gr. syntrips, -ibos, c. the breaker, a fiend who broke pots in the kitchen.
Gr. thlaos, crack; see bruise
Gr. thrau, break, shatter; thraulos; thraustos, easily broken, brittle; kathaurastos, broken to pieces; throusma, -tos, n. fragment, piece: Coccothraustes vulgaris (a hawkfinch), Cladodris polycarpa (Japanese yellowwood), Thraulodes limbatis (a mayfly).
Gr. thrypto, break; thryptikos, easily broken, brittle; thrysip, f. a breaking into small pieces, shattering; thrypsis, Thrypticiphyto aureipennis (a fly).
F. zigzag, alternately changing direction by sharp angles; see slope
See: tear, separate, tame, space, insert, rest, space, part, cut

bream < OF, bresme, a cyprinoid fish, see carp; sea-bream, a sparoid fish.
Gr. abramis, -idos, f. a kind of fish; abramidion, Abramis brama (fresh-water bream), Prionomobates filigeru (a fish), Abramidopsis leuckarti (a fish).
L. acharne (Gr. acharna), f. a sea-fish, gilthead: Acharnes speciosa (a fish).
L. cantharus (Gr. kantharos), m. a bream: Sparus canthanus (black bream), Pomoxis sparoids (formerly, Canthus nigrumaculatus, a fish).
Gr. charaz, -akos, m. a sparoid fish: Charaz gibbosus (a fish), Thrissocharaz ocellicauda (a fish).
Gr. chrysaphos, m. probably the gilthead:
Gr. chrysophrys, -yos, m. gilthead: Chrysophrys taurina (a fish).
L. dentix, -icens, m. a sparoid fish: Dentix[Dentix] vulgaris (a fish), Brycon dentex (a characid fish).

Gr. ioniskos, m. a gilthead:

L. maena (Gr. maene), f. a small, sparoid fish: mainidion, n. dim.: Maena jasculum (a fish), Maenichthys temmincki (a fish), Archaeomaene robustus (a Jurassic fish).

L. mormyr, -is, f. (Gr. mormyros, m.), a sparoid fish: Mormyrus oxyrhynchus (sacred fish), Mormyrohyronchus gronovei (a fish), Pagellus mormyrus (a seabream).

L. pagrus (Gr. pagros; phagros), m. sea-bream; agriophagros; oxyphagros, m. a fish: Pagrus major (Japanese porgy).

L. salpa (Gr. salpe), f. a kind of gilthead: Salpa maxima (a tunicate), Cyclosalpa pinnata (a tunicate), Boops salpa (a fish).

L. sargus (Gr. sargos), m. a sparoid fish: Sargus vulgaris (sarge), Archosargus probatocephalus (sheephead), Diplodus sargus (a fish).

Gr. sinodon, -tos, m. a sea-fish:

L. smaris, -idis (Gr. -idos), f. a sparoid fish: Spicara smaris (picarel).

L. sparus (Gr. sparos), m. gilthead; sparulus, m. dim.: Sparus auratus (gilthead), Sparidae, Sparisoma viride (a parrot-fish), Dactylospars macropterus (a morwong).

Gr. synagris, -idos, f. a sparoid fish: Synagrops argyrea (a fish), Neomaenis synagris (red-tailed snapper), Nemipterus (formerly, Synagris) macronemus (a fish).

L. synodus (Gr. synodos), m. a sparoid fish: Synodus varius (a fish).

breast < AS. brest, front of the chest.

Gr. kitharos, m. thorax, chest:

Gr. kolpos, bosom, womb; see womb

L. pectus, -toris, n. breast, chest; pectoralis, of the breast: pectoral, pectorilquy, expectorate, parapet, Nematistius pectoralis (rooster-fish).

L. sinus, curve, fold, bosom; see hollow

Gr. sternon, n. breast: sternum, sternalgia, sternocostal, Sternoctopus binticus (a wasp), Platysternum megacephalum (an Asiatic turtle).

Gr. stethos, n. breast, chest; stethidion; stethion, n. dim.: stethoscope, stethograph, Stethopristes eos (a fish), Rhodostethia rosea (a gull), Solenostethium furcifer (a bug), Symphostethus collarius (a beetle), Cannocapsa stethoscopium (a radiolarian).

Gr. thorax, -akos, m. breastplate, cuirass, corselet; the part of the body covered by this armor, chest; thorakion, n. dim.: thoracic, thorax, prothorax, thoraco-graph, thoracoplasty, thoracoclylosis, Thoracophorus sculptilis (a beetle), Gymnothorax mordax (a moray), Dasyliris thoracica (a robber-fly).

See: udder, front

breathe < AS. braethan.

Gr. aspairo, gasp, pant convulsively, as in dying:

Gr. asthma, hard-drawn breath, panting, gasping; see disease

L. dasea, f. rough breathing or spiritus asper:

L. flatus, breath, breeze, breath of life; see flo under blow

L. halo, -atus, breathe; halitus, -us, m. breath, wind, whiff; anhelus, out of breath, panting, puffing, < anhelo, -atus, pant, puff, gasp: inhale, exhalation, anhelous, anhelation, halitosis, halituous.

Gr. pneuma, -tos, n. wind, air, breath, < pneo, breathe, blow; pneumatikos, of air, breath, inflation; pneustikos, of breathing; pneumon, -os, m. lung; eispneusis; eispnoê, f. inhalation; ekpneusis; ekpnêoê, f. exhalation: pneumatic, pneumatolysis, pneumatolytic, holopneustic, apnoea, dyspnoea, dipnoid, pneumonia, pneumococcus, Pneustocerus nigricornis (a bug), Echinomma toxopneustes (a radiolarian), Dyspnoetus dignus (a beetle), Amphiuma tridactylum (an amphibian).

Gr. psyche, breathe, blow; see psyche under mind

L. spiros, -atos, breathe, blow; spirabilis, breathable; spiraculum; spiremen, -inis, n. breathing-hole, air-hole, vent; aspiro, breathe or blow upon; suspiro, draw a deep breath, heave a sigh; suspirium, n. sigh: aspire, expire, inspiring, perspiration, respiratory, suspire, conspiracy, aspirate, spirit, spiracle, spearmat.

See: blow, wind, lung, smell

brecho, Gr. wet, moisten, rain; see wet

breeze < F. brise; see wind

bregma, Gr. front of the head, sinciput; see head

brethos, Gr. haughtiness; a kind of bird; see proud

brephos, Gr. fetus, embryo, babe; brephion, dim.; see young

bretas, Gr. wooden image, blockhead; see form
brevis, L. short; breviiarius, abridged; brevitas, shortness, narrowness; see short
bria, L. a wine-vessel; see pot
briaro, Gr. strong; Briareos, a hundred-armed giant; see strong
bribe < OF. bride, gift; see largior under give
brick < MD. brique: brickyard, brickbat, brickkiln, brickwork, bricklayer.
L. abacculus (Gr. abakiakos, dim. of abax, counting-board), small, colored tile for
inlay and mosaic work; see number
Gr. besalon, n. brick; besalotos, of bricks:
L. later, -is, m. brick, tile; laterculus (latericus), m. dim.; latericius (lateritus),
of bricks; laterarius, m. brickmaker; laterina, f. brickkiln; Lateranus, m. god
of the hearth: laterite, lateritious, Callistemon lateritus (a bottle-brush).
Gr. plinthos, f. brick; plinthion, n.; plinthis, -idos, f. dim.; plinthinos, of bricks;
plinthourgos, m. brickmaker: plinth, plinthite, plinthoid, Plintholepis retrorsa
(a fossil fish).
L. tessera, paving tile, square piece of stone; see stone
L. testa, piece of baked clay, brick, tile, potsherd; testaceus, of bricks, tiles; see
shell
See: stingle, stone
bride < AS. byrd; see marry
bridge < AS. brycg; bridgework, Cambridge, Bridgeton.
Gr. gephyra, f. bridge; gephyron, n. dim.: gephyrean, gephyrocereal, Gephyro-
crinus grimaldi (a crinoid), Gephyrometra propinqua (a crinoid), Gephyrocharax
caucaucus (a fish).
Gr. magas, -ados, bridge of the cithara; magadion, n. dim.:
L. pons, pontis, m. bridge; ponticulus, m. dim.; pontilis, of a bridge: ponticello,
pontifex, pontiff, pontage, ponton (pontoon), pons asinorum, pontile.
Gr. schedia, f. bridge of rafts, boats, or pontoons:
bridle < AS. bridel; see hold
brier; briar < AS. brer, thorn, prickle, bramble; see thorn, bush, point, black-
berry
bright < AS. bryht; see light, know
brime, Gr. bulk, strength; see weight
brimosis, Gr. indignation; brimodes, grim, stern, < brimazo, snort with anger; see
anger
brinco- < Gr. brinkos, a sea-fish; see fish
bring < AS. bringan; see carry
brisa, L. grape-skin, refuse after pressing; see skin
bristle < AS. byrst; see hair
brithys, Gr. heavy; brithos, weight; see heavy
brittle < AS. breotan, break.
Gr. evauros, easily broken: Euaxes filirostris (an annelid).
L. fragilis, -e, easily broken, brittle: fragile, fragility, Chara fragilis (a stonewort);
Secale fragile (a rye), Fragilaria parasitica (a diatom).
Gr. klados, easily broken, frail; see weak
Gr. krawuro, brittle, friable: Crawlerix leucura (a rodent).
Gr. psapharos; psathyros, easily powdered, crumbling, friable, loose; psathyrotes,
f. looseness: Acanthoderes(Psapharochrus) modesta (a beetle), Psathyrocerus
rufulus, Psathyrotes ramosissima (a composite).
Gr. rhektos, breakable, brittle; see rhegynmy under break
Gr. thraulos; thrastos, easily broken, brittle; see thrano under break
Gr. thryptikos, easily broken; see thyrpto under break
See: break, dainty, thin, weak
briza, Gr. a grain like rye; see grain
broad < AS. brad, extended, wide: broadcast, broadcloth, broadside, Broadway,
Bradstreet, Bradford, Broadmoor, Bradley.
Gr. eury, broad, wide, far-reaching, widespread: eurycerous, eurygnathous, aneu-
rysm, eurytomatous, Eurycephalus lundi (a beetle) Eurysecpa vittata (a beetle),
Eurygnathus latrelii (a beetle), Eurystethus nigropunctatus (a bug),
Euryemetopon ochraceum (a beetle), Euryoagaster nitida (a fly), Euryocrinus
granulosus (a fossil crinoid), Eurynotus muricatus (a beetle).
Gr. katatonos, broader than high:
L. latus, broad, wide; latitudo, -inis, f. breadth, width: latitude, latipennate,
Typha latifolia (cattail), Oedaspis latisfastiata (a fly), Cytheropteron latissimum
(an ostracode), Viola latuscula (a violet), Mantichora latipennis (a beetle),
Corycaeus laticeps (a cyclops).
broomrape

L. *petalos*, broad, flat, outspread: *Petalophthalmus inermis* (a crustacean).

L. *planus*, even, flat, level: see level.


L. *plautus*, broad, flat, flat-footed: *Plautus impennis* (great auk).

L. *simo*, -atus, press flat, flatten; *simus*, flat-nosed, pug-nosed; see nose.

See: spread, level, plate, face, board, sit.

broccus; *brochus*; *broncus*, L. projecting; see projection.

brochetos, Gr. rain, < *brecho*, wet, moisten; see wet.

brochis, Gr. inkhorn; see ink.

brochos, Gr. noose, halter, snare: *brochotos*, ensnared; see rope.

brochthos, Gr. throat; see throat.

broken < AS. *brecan*; see break.

broma, Gr. food; *bromation*, dim.: *brosis*, food; *brosimos*, *brotos*, edible; see bibrosko under eat.

bromelia, NL. a genus of the pineapple family; see pineapple.

brometes, Gr. ass; see horse.

bromine < Gr. *bromos*, stench; see elements under thing.

bromios, Gr. noisy, boisterous, Bacchie, < *bromos*, any loud noise; see sound.

bromos, Gr. stench; *bromodes*: *bromosus*, stinking; see smell.

bromus, L. (Gr. *bromos*), a kind of oats; see grain.

bronchos, Gr. windpipe; see throat.

bronto-< Gr. *bronte*, thunder; *brontema*, clap of thunder; *brontaios*, thundering; *brontodes*, like thunder; see thunder.

bronze < It. *bronzio*; see copper.

brooch < OF. *broche*, awl, spit, clasp pin, ornamental clasp; see bind.

brook < AS. *broc*; see stream.

broom < AS. *brom*, thorny bush, bramble. See bush, bean.

L. *genista*, broom, a plant of the bean family; see bean.


Gr. *kosmetron*, n. broom:

L. *molucrum*, n. broom for sweeping out a mill.

L. *muscarium*, n. fly-brush, clothes-brush.

Gr. *ophelma*, -tos, n. broom.

L. *peniculus*, brush; see penicillum under bush.

L. *ruscum* (bruscum), broom; *ruscarius*, of broom; see ruscus under lily.

Gr. *saron*; *sarotron*, n. broom; *saratav*, m. sweeper; *saroma*, -tos, n. sweepings, < *saroo*, sweep: *sarthrom*, *Hedysarum obscurn* (a sweetvetch), *Sarocrinus tentaculatus* (a Mississippian crinoid), *Sarophorus rubeculatus* (a beetle), *Sarothra gentianoides* (orange pineweed).


Gr. *spartos*, broom, a plant of the bean family; see bean.

L. *syrus*, m. broom.

See: sweep.

broomrape

NL. *boschniakia*, f. a genus of the broomrape family: *Boschniakia tuberosa* (broomrape).

NL. *conopholis*, f. a genus of the broomrape family: *Conopholis americana* (sawwroot).

NL. *lathraea*, f. a genus of the broomrape family: *Lathraea clandestina* (an orobanchacead).

brosis, Gr. food; see bibrosko under eat

brother < AS. brothor: brothers, brethren, brotherly, brotherhood, half-brother, brother-in-law.

Gr. adelphos, m. brother; adelphe, f. sister; adelphidion. n. dim.: adelphikos, brotherly. sisterly; adelphiz, f. brotherhood, kinship: monadelphous. diadelphous, Philadelphia, Philadelphus coronarius (mock orange), Oporornis philadelphia (mourning warbler), Clitocybe monadelpha (a mushroom).

Gr. agastor, -os, m. near kinsman:

L. consors, -ortis, brother, sister, comrade, sharer, clansman; see companion

L. frater, -tris (Gr. phrater, -os, clansman), m. brother; fraterculus, m. dim.; fraternitas, -atis, f. brotherhood; fraternus, brotherly: fraternal. fraternity, friar, fratricide, Fratercula arctica (Atlantic puffin), Diathermus frater (a beetle) Tarsius fraterculus (a tarsier).

L. germanus, having the same parents; see kin

Gr. kasigntos; kasis, -ios, m. brother: See: kin, sister, class

brotico- < Gr. brotikos, voracious; see bibrosko under eat

broton, Gr. food; brotos, edible, eaten, swallowed; see bibrosko under eat

brotos, Gr. man. human, mortal; see man

brotula, NL. a kind of fish; see fish

brow < AS. bru; see face, projection

brown < AS. brun (ML. brunneus), dusky, dark, tawny; brunette. bruneous, burnish. Brown, Bruno. burnet (Sanguisorba canadensis), Blacieus brunnicepilus (a bird). Ptilus brunneus (a bookworm), Carex brunnescens (a sedge).

L. adustus, tanned, brown, swarthy: Drosophila adusta (a fruitfly). See wro under burn

Gr. aithios, sunburnt. swart: aithos, burnt. reddish-brown; see aitho under burn


L. castaneus, of the color of chestnuts. brown, bay; see chestnut

L. cinnamomeus, of cinnamon; see cinnamon

L. ferrugineus; ferruginus, rust-colored, rusty: see ferrugo under rust

L. fulvus, tawny, reddish-yellow: fulvous, Ulmus fulva (slippery elm), Acipenser fulvescens (a sturgeon).

L. furfuratus, like bran, brownish: see furfur under scale

L. lucus, dusky, tawny; see black

Gr. giaophanes, earth-colored; see ge under earth

Gr. karykrous, nut-brown:

Gr. kir Rhode, tawny; see yellow

Gr. phaos, dusky, brown: phaeochrous, phaeoplast, phaeophyll, Phaeophycaeae, Phaeopus borealis (Eskimo curlew), Phaeochlaena bracteola (a butterfly), Phaeogramma vittipennis (a fly), Phaeocyclothomus robustus (a beetle), Junco phaeonotus (red-backed junco).

L. sepia, cuttlefish; the pigment secreted by the cuttlefish; see squid

OF. sorel, dim. of sor, reddish-yellow, brown: sorrel, surmullet.

AS. tannian, tan, prob. < C. tann, oak; see oak

L. ustulatus, scorched, singed, browned; see wro under burn

Gr. xouthos, yellowish-brown; see yellow

See: amber, rust, shade

bruchus, L. (Gr. brouchos), a kind of wingless locust, now a genus of beetles; see beetle

bruise < AS. brysan and OF. bruissier.

L. contundo, -tusus, bruise, grind, crush. pound: contusio, -onis, f. a bruise: contusion, Embaphium contusum (a beetle).

L. famex, -icus, m. bruise, contusion:

Gr. hypopion, n. black eye, bruise:

Gr. molops, -opos, m. bruise, weal: Molopophorus striatus (a fossil gastropod).

Gr. smodiz, -inos, f. bruise, weal: Smodingoceramus virgatus (a fossil cephalopod), Smodinginum argutum (an anacardiacead), Pseudosmodingium perniciosum (an anacardiacead).

L. sugillatum, n. black and blue spot, bruise, < sugillo, -atus, beat black and blue: sugillation, Ophisurus sugillator (a fish), Stomoxys sugillatrix (a fly).

Gr. thlao, bruise, crush; thlastos, bruised, crushed; thlastes, m. bruiser, crusher; thlasma, -tos, n. a bruise; thlasis, f. a bruising, crushing: Thlastocoris laetus (a bug), Thlattdus suchoides (a Jurassic fish), Thlasia brunneipennis (a bug).
AS. *valu*, ridge, stripe, or mark caused by the blow of a whip or stick: weal, wale, gunwale.

See: hurt, sore, grind, rub, strike

-brum, L. suffix denoting instrument; see tool

bruma, L. shortest day of the year, winter solstice; *brumalis*, of the shortest day, wintry; see day

brunneus, ML. < AS. brun, brown; see brown

bruscum, L. excrescence on the maple-tree; see ruscum under bush

brush < F. rosse, brushwood; see bush, broom

brutus, L. rough, stupid, heavy; see rough

brychema, Gr. roar, bellow; *brychetes*, roaring, bellower; see roar

brychios, Gr. deep, from the deep; see deep

bryco- < Gr. *bryko*; *brycho*, eat nosily, greedily; *brygma*, bite; see bite

bryo, Gr. swell, see swell; < *bryon*, moss, see moss

bryonia, Gr. a vine of the gourd family; see melon

brysson, Gr. a kind of sea-urchin; see echinoderm

brytos, Gr. beer; *brytikos*, drunk with beer; see beer

bryttus, NL. a genus of fishes; see fish

bryum, L. (Gr. *bryon*), moss; see moss

bu-, L. (Gr. *bou*), prefix meaning large, huge, great, monstrous, see large; < Gr. *bous*, ox, cow; see bos under cattle

bubalion, Gr. a kind of gourd; see melon

bubalus, L. (Gr. *boubalos*; *bouballis*, gazelle, antelope) buffalo, wild ox; see cattle, antelope

bubble < ME. bobel.

Gr. *blysis*, f.; *blysmos*, m.; *blysma*, -tos, n. a bubbling, < *blyzo*, bubble:

L. *bulla*, f. bubble, knob, boss, stud, swelling, seal, edict, ornament; *bullula*, f. dim.; *bullatus*, inflated; *bullio*, -itus, bubble up, appear boisterously; bull, bulitin, hill, bowl (ball), ebullient, ebullition, bouillon, budge, *Bulla* *eburnea* (a bubble-shell). *Globigerina* *bulloides* (a foraminifer). *Lagena* *bullaeformis* (a foraminifer), *Ocotea* *bullata* (stinkwood), *Marginula* *subbullata* (a foraminifer).


Gr. *kausalis*, -idos, f. blister, burn; see *kaio* under burn

Gr. *pemphix*, -igos (pemphis, -idos), f. something filled with air, bubble; *pemphi-godes*, inflated: pemphigus. *Pemphis* *acidula* (mentigi), *Pemphigus* *populicaulis* (poplar-petiole galls), *Pemphigonotus* *mirabilis* (a fly).

Gr. *phausinx*, -inos, f. blister from burning:

L. *phylacteana* (Gr. *phylaktaina*; *phlyktis*, -idos), f. blister, pustule; *phlyzakion*, n. dim.: phlysetena, phlyctenyl, phlyctene, phlyzyum, *Phlyctena* *strobilina* (a fungus), *Phlyctis* *agelae* (a lichen), *Cardium* *phylacteana* (a fossil pelecypod), *Campanula* *phlyctidocalyx* (a bellflower).

Gr. *phoitis*, -idos; *phos*, -odos, f. blister, burn: *Phodopus* *bedfordiae* (a rodent).

Gr. *physema*, -tos, n. bubble; *physinx*, -inos, f. bladder, bubble; *physallis*, -idos, f. bladder, bubble; *physke*, f. blister, sausage: *emphysema*, *Physcomitrium* *turbinatum* (a moss).

Gr. *pompholyx*, -ygos, f. bubble; *pomphos*, m. blister: *Pompholyx* *complanata* (a rotifer). *Histopomphus* *cervicornis* (a Cretaceous foraminifer), *Pomphorkyphus* *laevis* (a nematode).

Gr. *psydriz*, -akos, m. blister:

L. *pustula*, f. pimple, bubble, blister; *pustulosus*, full of blisters: pustule, *Umbilicaria* *pustulata* (a lichen), *Astereolecanium* *pustulans* (fringed scale), *Gnathodus* *pustulosus* (a conodont).

L. *vesica*, bladder, blister; see bag

See: boil, ball, bag, pimple, swell, wind

bubo, L. owl; see owl

bubon, Gr. groin; see groin

bubulcus, L. plower with oxen, herdsman; see farmer

bubulus, L. pertaining to cattle or oxen; *bubulinus*, of cattle; see bos under cattle

bucca, L. cheek, cavity; *buccula*, dim.; *bucculentus*, with full cheeks; see cheek

buccella, L. dim. of *bucca*, morsel, mouthful; see little

buccina, L. shepherd's horn, trumpet; *buccinum*, a horn-shaped mollusk; *buccino*, sound the trumpet; see horn
bucco, -onis, L. babbler, fool; see speak

buck < AS. buc, he-goat; see goat

bucket < OF. buket, < AS. buc, vessel, pitcher, belly.
L. amia (Gr. ame), f. water-bucket, pail;
Gr. amolegenos, m.; amoligion, n. milk-pail;
Gr. amphotis, -idos, f. a two-handled pail: *Amphotis* marginata (a beetle).
Gr. analeptor, -os, m. bucket:
Gr. anakryster, -os, bucket:
Gr. antlerna, -tos, n.; antlion, n.; antlos, m. bucket; antleo, bail out bilgewater:
*Anioidus muconratus* (a fossil bird).
L. gaulius (Gr. gaulos), m. milk-pail, water-bucket:
Gr. hydra, water-pot, bucket, pitcher; see pot
Gr. ibanos, m. water-bucket:
L. muletra, f.; mulgare, -is, n. milk-pail;
Gr. pella; pellis, -idos, bowl, milk-pail; see cup
L. situla, f. bucket or urn for drawing water; *sitella*, f. dim.: *Situlaspis condalae* (a bug).

See: vessel, pot

buckle < OF. boucle, boss, knob, < L. buccula, dim. of bucca, cheek; see bind

buckthorn
L. alaternus, f. a buckthorn: *Rhamnus alaternus* (Italian buckthorn).
L. calabris, -icis, f. a buckthorn:
L. ceanothus (Gr. ceanothos), m. a genus of the buckthorn family: *Ceanothus* arbores (fleat-leaf-ceanothus). *Croton ceanothifolius* (a spurge).
L. colubrina, f. a genus of the buckthorn family: *Colubrina reclinata* (soldierwood).

NL. condalia, f. a genus of the buckthorn family, < Antonio Condal, Spanish explorer: *Condalia lycoidea* (a condalia).
NL. hovenia, f. a genus of the buckthorn family, < David Hoven, Dutch senator: *Hovenia dulcis* (Japanese raisin-tree).
L. mallotus (Gr. palliouros), m. a genus of the buckthorn family: *Paliurus ramosissimus* (a buckthorn).
Gr. philyke, f. a kind of buckthorn: *Phyllica* [*Phyleya*] ericoides (a rhamnaceae), *Pomaderris phyllicea* (a rhamnaceae).
Gr. ryxokanthra, f. buckthorn, boxthorn:
L. rhamnus (Gr. rhamnos), f. a prickly shrub, buckthorn: rhamnose, *Rhamnus alnifolia* (alder-buckthorn), *Hipppophae rhamnoides* (sea-buckthorn).
L. zizyphus (Gr. zizyphos), m. jujube-tree; Gr. *zizyphon* (Per. zizafun), jujube: *Zizyphus jujuba* (a jujube-tree), *Aponictus zizyphi* (a beetle), *Trocchus zizyphus* (top-shell).

buckwheat
L. carinethrum (Gr. karkinethron), n. a kind of knotweed or polygonum:
NL. coccolobis, f. a genus of the buckwheat family: *Coccolobis diversifolia* (a seagrape).
NL. fagopyrum, n. buckwheat: fagopyrum, *Fagopyrum esculentum* (buckwheat).
L. polygonum (Gr. polygonon), n. knotweed, smartweed; a genus of the buckwheat family: *Polygonaceae. Polygonum punctatum* (dotted smartweed), *Polygonum aviculare* (knotweed, doorweed), *Cuscuta polygonorum* (a dodder).
L. rheum (Gr. rheon; rho), n. a genus of the buckwheat family; NL. *rhaponticum*, n. rhubarb, < Rha, Volga River, Pontus, Black Sea: *Rheum rhaponticum* (rhubarb), *Centauropa rhaponticum* (a knapweed).
L. rumex, -icis, sorrel, dock; a genus of the buckwheat family; see sorrel
L. triplaris, threefold; a genus of the buckwheat family: *Triplaris caracasana* (an ant-tree).

bucolicus, L. (Gr. *boukolikos*), rural, rustic, pastoral; see field

bud < ME. budde.
Gr. blastos, m. bud, germ, shoot, sprout; *blastaema, -tos, n. offspring, offshoot, sucker; *blastiokes, of sprouting, shooting up: *blastoderm, blastoid, blastomycesis, blastula, epiblast, statoblast, Blastococus robertsoni* (a fossil mammal), *Blastomyces borealis* (a fossil mammal), *Blasticorinus rutilus* (a moth), *Blastulidium posedphothorum* (a protozoan), *Cryptoblastus granulosus* (a blastoid), *Synechoblastus nigresens* (a lichen).
L. gemma, f. bud, eye, jewel: *gemma, f. dim.; gemmarius, of gems; m. jeweler; gemmeus, of gems, glittering; gemmatus, with buds, eyes, or jewels; gem, gemmule, gemmation, gemmiparous, gemmiferous, gemmuliferous, *Aranea gemmoides* (a spider), *Lycopodium gemmatum* (a puffball), *Coscinasterias gemmi-

L. germen, -inis, n. bud, seed, sprout; germino, -atus, sprout: germ, germicide. germarium, germinal. Erica regerinans (a heath).

Gr. ozos, branch, twig, bud: see branch

L. papilla, f. nipple, teat, bud; papillatus, budlike, with buds: papilla, papillosa, papillate, Cidaris papillata (a sea-urchin), Cephalobellus papilliger (a nema-tode). Nubecularia papillosa (a foraminifer).

Gr. thele, teat, nipple: see udder

See: eye, wart, projection, seed, branch, swell, child

budysto- < Gr. bydystes, wagtail; see wagtail

buffalo < L. bufalus; see bos under cattle

bufo, L. toad; see toad

bug, prob. < W. bug, hobboglin, specter, sprite; a colloquial word for an insect or similar animal of another class; here used in the strict sense of hemipteron. Derive: chafer, bugbear, bugloss.

NL. anase, f. a genus of bugs; Anasa tristis (squash-bug).


NL. arilus, m. a genus of bugs: Arilus cristatus (wheel-bug).

NL. benacus, m. a genus of bugs: Benacus griseus (a large water-bug).

NL. ceresa, f. a genus of bugs: Ceresa bubalus (buffalo tree-hopper).

L. cicada, ‘tree-cricket’, ‘locust’; see cicada

L. cinex, -icis, m. bug; cimiculus, m. dim.; cimico, -atos, destroy bugs: cimicic, cimicide. Cinex lectarius (bedbug). Cimicifuga racemosa (bugbane), Coridochloa cimicina (a grass). Hamophyllum cimicidum (an apocynaceae).

NL. emesa, f. a genus of bugs, < Emesa, an ancient city: emesis, Emesidae, Emesana longipes (a bug).

F. kermes, < Ar. qirmiz, deep red; a genus of scale-insects; see.

Gr. koris. -iosis: -osis, m. bug, bedbug; L. coris. -idis, f. a plant whose seeds resemble small bugs: coriander, Coris monspeliensis (a primulaeaceae), Coreus cornutus (a bug), Corispermum hyssopifolium (a tickseed), Coriza mercenaria (a water-boatman), Cystocoris monstruosus (a bug), Dicoria canescens (a composite), Rhombocoris syriacus (a bug), Baccharis coridifolia (a composite), Trichocoriza reticulata (a water-boatman), Coreopsis lanceolata (a coreopsis).

L. perillus, m. a genus of bugs, < Perillus, a worker in metal: Perillus circumcinctus (a bug).

NL. ranatra, a genus of bugs; see rana under frog

NL. sinea, f. a genus of bugs: Sinea diadema (a soldier-bug).

L. thrips, -ipsis (Gr. ipos), m. a woodworm; a genus of Thysanoptera; thripedestos, wormen: Thrips minutissimus (a thrips), Thripocerus russellii (a wasp), Ceratocnemus modestus (a thrips).

See: insect, beetle, flea, grasshopper, louse, tick

bugle < OF. bugle, < L. buculus, bullock, heifer, see horn; < Sp. bugula, < L. bugillo, a kind of mint, see mint

buglossus, L. (Gr. bouglossos), oxtongue; see borage

build < AS. byldan; see make

bulbus, L. (Gr. bolbos), a swelling; a fleshy, usually underground, bud or tuber; bulbulus, dim.; see swell

buleuto- < Gr. bouleutos, devised, plotted; see bouleuma under aim

bulga, L. leather knapsack, bag; see bag

bulk < ON. bulki, heap; see heap, large, broad

bulimus, L. (Gr. boulimos), great hunger; see limos under hunger

bull < AS. buia; bullus; see cattle

bulla, L. bubble, knob, boss, seal, edict, ornament; bullatus, inflated; see bubble-bulum, L. suffix signifying tool, instrument; see tool

bumastus, L. (Gr. boumastos, having large breasts), a kind of grape with large clusters; see grape

bumelia, L. (Gr. boumelia), a kind of ash; now a genus of the sapodilla family; see sapodilla

bump < uncertain origin; see swell, strike

bunch < uncertain origin; see bundle, cluster, grape heap, herd, number, press
bundle

bundle < AS. byndele.
Gr. amalla, f. sheaf: Diploconus amalla (a radiolarian).
Gr. ankalois, m. armful, bundle:
Gr. dema, band, bundle; desmis, -idos, bundle, package; see deo under bind
Gr. dragma, -os, n.; draz, -akos, f. handful, sheaf; dragmias, -idos, f. dim.: Dragmatyle litor (a sponge), Dragmistra lactea (a sponge).
L. fascis, m. bundle, packet, sheaf; fasciculus, m. dim.; fascicule, fascicle, fascia, Fascisti, fasciculate, Clematis fasciculiflora (a clematis), Vernonia fasciculata (western ironweed), Cyripodium fasciculatum (a mecoasin-flower).
Gr. komys, -yhos, f. bundle, sheaf: Comythovalvus villosus (a beetle).
L. manipulus, m. handful, bundle, sheaf: maniple.
Gr. merges, -gitis, f. sheaf:
Gr. phokelos, bundle, cluster; see cluster
L. pugillus, handfull; see pugnus under hand
Gr. sace, pack, baggage; see weight
L. sarcina, f. package, parcel, bundle; sarcinula, f. dim.; sarcinalis; sarcinarius, of burdens, baggage; sarcinatus, laden: Sarcina maxima (a bacterium), Sarcinula costata (a fossil coral).
Gr. satto, pack, load; sakto, crammed, stuffed; see sakto under press
AS. seaef, bundle of grain: sheaf, Sheffield.
Gr. tropalis, -idos, f. bundle, bunch:
See: cluster, weight, pres, bind
-bundus; -cundus; -undus, L. denoting continuance or augmentation; see very
bunium, L. (Gr. bounion), a genus of the carrot family; see carrot
buno- < Gr. bounos, hill, mound, knob; see mountain
bupleurum, L. (Gr. broupleuron), a genus of the carrot family; see carrot
buprestis, L. (Gr. bouprestis), a kind of beetle; see beetle
bur < ME. burre, burdock.
L. lappa, f. bur; lappago-inis, f. a plant with burrs; lappaceus, burly: lappaceous, Arctium lappa (burdock), Lappula echinata (a stickweed), Nephelium lappaceum (rambutan).
burden < AS. byrthen, load; see weight
burdo, L. mule; burdonarius, mule-driver; see horse
burdunculus, L. a plant, perhaps borage; see borage
burg < AS. burg, < ML. burgh, fort, fortified town; see town
buris, L. beam of a plow; see beam
burn < AS. beornan; G. brennen: burning, sunburn, sideburn, burnside, brand, brandy, brimstone, brunt.
L. adolefactus, set on fire, kindled:
L. aestus, heat, fervor; see heat
Gr. aitho, burn, be clear; aithos, burnt, fiery, reddish-brown; aithiops (aithiops), -opos, sunburnt, swart, fiery, scorched; aithinos, burning, flashing, hot; aithon, -os, fiery, blazing; aithalodes, sooty, black: Ethiopian, Aethionema pulchellum (a stonecress), Microtonus aethiops (a wasp), Macrocephalus aethiopicus (varthog).
Gr. anamma, -tos, n. a burning mass:
L. ardeo, arsus, burn, blaze, glow, sparkle; ardesco, take fire, kindle; ardens, burning, glowing; arder, -is, m. flame, fire, heat, great desire: ardor, ardent, arson, Pelargonium ardens (a geranium).
Gr. asbestos, unquenchable, inextinguishable; see asbestus
L. coctilis, cooked, burned; see cook
L. cremo, -atus, burn; concremo, burn up; cremabilis, combustible: cremate, crematory.
Gr. daio, kindle, burn; daleros, burning, hot:
Gr. empresiss, -eos, f.; empresimos, m. conflagration; emprestes, m. burner: Emprismothrips combustipes (a thysanopterid).
L. flagro, -atus, burn; inflagro, kindle: flagrant, conflagration, deflagrate.
L. incendo, -ensus, set on fire, kindle, light, ignite; incendium, n. fire; incendialis, of fire; incendiarius, causing fire, setting on fire; incendiosus; incensus, burning, hot; incensor, -is, m. one who kindles or sets on fire; accensus, kindled; oecceans, burnt; incendiary, incense, censer, frankincense.
L. indemna, -atus, set on fire, kindle: flamma under fire
Gr. kaio, burn; kauma, -tos, n. burning heat; kaumateros, hot, glowing; kausis, f. a burning; kauson, -os, m. burning heat, summer heat; kauro, -os, m. burner; kauteron, n. dim. branding-iron; kauamos; kauistikos, combustible, corrosive; kaustos, burnt; kauthmos, m. a burning, scorching; kaualeos, burnt up, parched; kaualis, -idos, f. blister, burn; epikautos, burnt at the end; heliokaustos, sun-
burnt; kynokauma, -tos, heat of the dog-days: caustic, cauter, cauterize, cauma. calm, caustalgia, caeoma, eremacausis, holocaust, ink, Epicauta vittata (striped blister-beetle), Causus rhombeatus (night-adder), Helicocauta limbata (a moth).

Gr. keleos, keilos, burning, dry; see dry

ON. knyda, set on fire: kindle.

Gr. phlego, burn; phlegma, -tos, fire, flame, heat, inflammation; phlemgone, f. fiery heat, passion, boil; phlegyros, burning, hot, inflamed; phlox -agos, f. flame, a plant; phlogmos, m. blaze, flame; phlogistos, inflammable; phloeos, phlogoros; phloginos, flaming, fiery; aeiphielos, ever-burning: phlegm, phleomatic, phlogiston, phlogopite, Phlegethon, phlox (Phlox paniculata), Phlogacanthus thrysiflorus (an acanthacead), Zaphelades leucostigmus (a wasp).

L. solatus, sunburned; see sol under sun

Gr. stathetos, scorched, burned; stathesium, f. a scorching, < stathuo, scorch, roast:

L. torreo, tostus, dry by heat, parch, roast; torridus, dry, parched, hot; see dry

L. uro, ustus, burn; ustulo, -atus, burn a little, brown, singe, crisp, scorched; adustus, browned, tanned, swarthy; combustus, burned up; deustus, burned, consumed; eustus, burned out; inustus, not burned; burned up; perustus, burned up; usta, f. burnt color; usticus, brown as a result of burning; ambustum, n. a burn; exustus, -inis, f. conflagration; buetocetum; bustum, n. place where corpses were cremated; bustutilis, pertaining to such places: combustion, combustible, uredo, Urtica wrench (a nettle), Gymnindis adusta (a beetle), Gyrophora deusta (a fungus), Dendroloquus inustus (a tree-kangaroo). Hylocichla ustulata (russet-backed thrush), Mytilus exustus (a sea-mussel), Ustilago triticum (wheat-smut).

See: fire, cook, heat, light, nettle, brown, itch, lend, wish, oven, red

burra, L. nonsense, trifle; see trife

burrnicum, L. vessel for milk and must; see pot

burricus, L. a small horse; see horse

burrow < uncertain origin; see hole

bursa, L. (Gr. byrsa, hide, skin, leather), purse; see bag, skin

bursera, NL. f. type genus of the Burseraceae, < Joachin Burser, German botanist: Bursera excelsa (a bursera).

NL. canarium, n. a genus of the Burseraceae: Canarium commune (Java almond).

burst < AS. berstan; see break

bury < AS. byrgan; see cover

-bus, L. having the quality of; see nature

bush < ME. busch, bosch (G. busch); bushwood, bushwacker, Bushman, ambush.

L. acanthus (Gr. akanthos), a prickly plant; see thorn

Gr. acherdos, f. a prickly shrub used for hedges: Acherdocerus fumipennis (a wasp).

Gr. antheleion, n. dim. of anthele, f. tuft, plume, or panicle of a reed: Dissanthelium californicum (Catalina grass).

L. arbucula, shrub, dim. of arbor. tree; see arbor under tree

NL. aspergillus, m. a genus of fungi whose conidiophores resemble a brush: aspergillum, Aspergillus ochraceus (a mold).

L. batus (Gr. batos), bramble, prickly bush, blackberry; see blackberry

Gr. dasos, thicket, copse; dasodes, bushy; see dasys under hair

Gr. drios, n. copse, wood, thicket: Diocistis sclateri (a bird).

L. dumus, m. bramble; dumalis; dumosus, bushy; dumetum, n. thicket; dumicola, m. dweller in thickets; dumetose, Dumetella carolinensis (catbird), Gaylussacia dumosa (dwarf huckleberry), Polygonum dumetorum (hedge-buckwheat).

L. floccus, tuft or lock of wool or hair; see wool

L. fraxex, -ics, m. shrub, bush; fraxetum, n. thicket: fruticosus, bushy: frutescent, fruticulosis, fruticetum, Nipa fruicicans (a palm), Iva frutescens (shrubby sumpweed); Veronica fruticulosa (a speedwell), Gomphocarpus fruticosus (a milkweed), Calendula subfruticosa (shrubby calendula).

L. genista, broom, a plant of the bean family; see bean

Gr. harpeza, f. thornhedge, thicket: Harpezonewra multifurcata (a psocopterid).

Gr. hylema, -tos, n. underbrush, shrubbery.

Gr. krossos, fringe, tassel; krossion, dim.; krossotos, fringed; see fringe

Gr. lochme, f. bush, copse, thicket; lochmairos, lochmos, of thickets; lochmodes, bushy: Lochmorhynchus senescens (a fly), Lochmaetochrous oculus (a coral).

L. lumetum, thorn-thicket; see luma under thorn

Gr. myristax, -akos, hair on the upper lip, mustache; see hair

L. paniculus, m. tuft, dim. of panus, m. ear of millet: panicle, paniculate, Aster paniculatus (an aster).

L. penicillum, n.; penicillus; peniculus, m. little tail, painter's brush, tuft: pencil, penicillate, penicillin, Penicillium camemberti and P. roquefortii (blue molds
giving the flavor to those cheeses), Linocrinus penicillus (a Mississippian erinoid), Phalacrocorax penicillatus (a cormorant).
Gr. *rhops*, -apos, f. shrub, bush: Rhopocichla atriceps (a bird), Chamaeops humilis hair-palm.

L. *rubus*, bramble, blackberry; rubetum, bramble-thicket; see blackberry
L. *ruscum* (bruscum), broom; ruscarius, of broom; see ruscus under lily
L. *salletum*, salletum, willow thicket; see salix under willow

L. *seopa*, twigs, broom made of twigs; see broom
AS. *scrub*; scrybb, a small, woody plant: scrub, scrub-oak, shrub, shrubbery.
L. *sentetum*, a thorn thicket; see sentis under thorn
L. *septum*, hedge, fence; see wall
Gr. *spartos*, broom; *spartion*, dim.; *spartinos*, made of broom; see spartium under bean
L. *spinetum*, thorn hedge; see spina under thorn
Gr. *sycneon*, -os, m. thicket:
Gr. *tarphos*, thicket; see tarpphys under thick
Gr. *thamnos*, m. shrub, bush; thamnion, n.; thammiskos, m. dim.; thammium, thammophile, Thamnophis sirtalis (garter-snake), Thamnocrinus devonius (a Devonian crinoid), Chrysothamnus paniculatus (a rabbit-brush), Lyonothamnus floribundus (Lyon shrub). Lithothamnium isthmi (a fossil alga), Zothamnium arbuscula (a protozoan). Thamnidium elegans (a fungus).
Gr. *thysanos*, fringe, tassel; see fringe
L. *vepres*, -is, m. and f. brier, bramble; vepracula, f. dim.: Clathurina(Vepracula) reticulata (a gastropod).
L. *virgatus*, of twigs, rodlike; virgosus, full of bushes, bushy; virgultum, copse, thicket, undergrowth, < *virga*, twig, rod; see virga under branch
L. *vimitetum*, willow copse; see *vimen* under willow
Gr. *xylochos*, f. copse, thicket: *Xylochus tibialis* (a beetle).
See: branch, tree, cluster, crest, sod, point, shade, thorn

**bustum**, L. place where corpses were cremated; see uro under burn

**busy** < AS. *byssig*: business, busybody, pidgin.
L. *activus*, in motion, working, energetic; *actusus*, full of activity; see ago under make
L. *admolto*, -litus, exert oneself, strive, struggle, put hands to:
Gr. *akoimeto*, sleepless, unresting:
Gr. *ananetos*, never relaxed:
L. *anitor*, -nisus; -nixus, take pains, exert oneself, strive:
Gr. *aoknos*, restless, tireless: *Aenetus kolenati* (a beetle).
L. *applicatius*, inclined to, devoted to, attached to; apply, application.
L. *ardelio*, -onis, m. a zealous person, busybody, meddler: *Ardelio brevicornis* (a fly).
Gr. *ascholos*; *periascholos*, without leisure, occupied, busy:
L. *assiduus*, constant, busy, devoted: assiduous, assiduity.
L. *attentus*; *intentus*, applied to, directed toward, busy: attention, attentive, intent, Peszomachus intentus (a wasp).
L. *bullio*, -itus, bubble up; see *bulla* under bubble
L. *deditus*, given up to, devoted, assiduous, diligent:
L. *diligens*, -antis, assiduous, attentive, caferul: diligent, diligence, Dictyna diligens (a spider).
Gr. *ektetes*, earnest, fervent, assiduous:
L. *enixus*; *enius*, strenuous, earnest: *Osmia enixa* (a bee).
Gr. *enthousiasmos*, m. ardent interest, zeal: enthusiasm, enthusiastic.
Gr. *ergastikos*, active, industrious; *energos*, active, busy; *perergos*, over-careful, meddlesome; busybody; see *ergon* under make
L. *exerceo*, -citus, keep busy, drive on, practice: exercise.
L. *impiger*, -gra, -grum, diligent, active: *Carabus impiger* (a beetle).
L. *industrius*, active, zealous: industry, industrious, industrial.
L. *inotiosus*, not idle, busy:
Gr. *meletaa*, attend to, practice, study; *meletema*, -tos, n. practice, exercise, study; *melektos*, of practice, meletrous, diligent: *Meleterus montanus* (a fly).
L. *navus* (navinus), active, diligent, energetic, assiduous; *navo*, -atus, perform with zeal: *Agolenae navo* (a spider).
L. *negotiosus*, full of business, busy; see negotior under trade
L. *operosus*, active, busy, industrious, < *operor*, -atus, labor, be busy; see opus under make
L. *persevero*, -atus, continue steadfastly, persist: persevere, perseverance.
Gr. *philoponos*, industrious; see *poieo* under make
Gr. polypragmon, -os, very busy, meddlesome:
Gr. rheterosis, active, busy; see rhetler under make
L. sedulus, busy, assiduous, zealous, diligent: sedulous.
Gr. sphedanos, eager, vehement: Sphedanolestes pulchellus (a bug).
Gr. spoude, f. zeal, exertion; spoudaios, active, earnest, zealous; spoudasma, -tos, n.
something done with zeal:
L. strenuus, active, brisk, prompt, vigorous: strenuous.
L. studeo, be diligent, eager, zealous; studiosus, eager, assiduous: study, studious,
student, studio, etude, Anelosimus studiosus (a spider).
L. vehement, eager, ardent, vigorous: vehement, vehement, Otiorhynchus vehement (a beetle).
L. zelus (Gr. zelos) m.; zelosyne, f. ardor, emulation, enthusiasm; zelotes, m.
devoted enthusiast; zelos, m.; zele, f. rival: zeal, zealous, zealot, Zela zues (a butterfly),
Zelogenes newmanni (a beetle), Zelosyne poeclosoma (a moth),
Zelotes pallipes (a spider), Zelotichthys alhambrae (a fish), Leptiphyantes zelatus (a spider),
Polyzelos crassicaulis (a beetle). See: make, life, go
butfalis, NL. (Gr. butalis), nightingale; see nightingale
butcher < OF. boucher.
Gr. artamos, m. butcher: Artamus fucus (a swallow-shrike).
Gr. butypos, m. butcher:
L. carnarius, meat-dealer, butcher: see caro under flesh
L. carnifex, executioner, hangman; see kill
Gr. daikter, slayer, butcher; see kill
Gr. kreopoulos; kreourgos, m. butcher; kreopolikos; kreourgikos, of a butcher;
kreopolion, n. butchereteria; Creurgus lanius (a bird).
L. lanius; laniarius; lanio, -onis, m. butcher; lanienus, of a butcher; lanio, -atus,
rend, tear, mangle: laniary, lanner (Falco laniarius), Lanius borealis (shrike),
Laniarius ferrugineus (a shrike).
L. lardarius, butcher; see lardum under fat
L. macellarius, butcher, meat-seller; see macellum under trade
See: kill, destroy
buteo, L. falcon, hawk; see hawk
butio, L. bittern; see heron
butomus, L. (Gr. boutomos), a water plant; see plant
butter < L. butyrum (Gr. boutyron); see fat
buttercup
L. aconitum (Gr. akoniton), monkshood; a genus of the buttercup family; see
aconite
L. actaea (Gr. aktia; aktea), f. elder; now applied to baneberry: Actaea alba
(white baneberry)
Gr. anemonie, f. windflower: Anemone quinquefolia (American wood-anemone),
Anemonella thalictroides (rue-anemone), Geranium anemoniolium (a geranium).
NL. aquilegia, f. a genus of the buttercup family: Aquilegia caerulea (Colorado
columbine), Dasyneura aquilegiae (a gall-midge).
L. caltha, f. a yellow flower, marigold: Caltha palustris (marsh-marigold).
L. clematis, -idis (Gr. klematis, -idos), f. a genus of the buttercup family, < klena,
vine-twig; klematis, -idos, f. a climbing plant: Clematis paniculata (a clematis),
Codonopsis clematidea (an Asiabell), Dasyneura clematidis (a gall-midge).
NL. coptis, f. a genus of the buttercup family: Coptis asplenifolia (a goldthread).
L. delphinium (Gr. delphimon), n. larkspur: Delphinium speciosus (Caucasian
larkspur, Coreopsis delphinifolia (a coreopsis).
L. gallicos, -uris, n. crowfoot, buttercup:
NL. hepatica, f. a genus of the buttercup family: Hepatica acutiloba (a hepatica).
NL. hydrastis, f. a genus of the buttercup family: Hydrastis canadensis (golden-
seal), hydrastine.
NL. nigella, f. a genus of the buttercup family, < nigellus, dark: Nigella sativa
(fennelflower).
L. ranunculus, m. buttercup, crowfoot: Ranunculaceae, Ranunculus bulbosus (a
buttercup), Bupleurum ranunculoides (a thornwax).
L. thalictrum (Gr. thaliktron), n. meadowrue: Thalictrum polygamum (tall meadow-
rue), Ceratopteris thalictroides (waterfern), Corydalis thalictrifolia (a cory-
dalis).
NL. trollius, m. a genus of the buttercup family: Trollius europaeus (globeflower).
NL. viorna, f. a kind of clematis: Clematis viorna (leather-flower).
butterfly
Sp. mariposa, f. butterfly: Mariposa, Arctostaphylos mariposa (a bearberry).
butterfly

L. papilio, -onis, m. butterfly; papilionculus, m. dim.: papilionaceous, Papilio polyxenes (black swallowtail), Oncidium papilio (butterfly-orchid), Viola papilionaecae (butterfly-violet).
Gr. psyche, f. butterfly: Psychodidae, Psychoda alternata (a mothfly), Psychodidae, Psychoda alternata (a mothfly).
Gr. setodokis, -idos, f. a butterfly:
NL. thecla, f. a genus of butterflies: Thecla gibberosa (a hairstreak).
See: moth
buttock < uncertain origin; see rump
button < OF. boton; see bind, projection, swell, navel, needle, ornament
butyl < L. butyrum, butter, hyle, material; see butyrum under fat
buxus, L. boxwood; buxeus, of boxwood; buxetum, boxwood grove; see box
buy < AS. bycgan; see trade
buzz < imitative origin; see murmur
buzzard < L. butio, hawk; see hawk
by < AS. bi, big, near, about, see be under near; < Dan. by, town, village, see town
byas, Gr. a kind of owl; see owl
Byblis, Gr. a nymph changed into a fountain; see spring
byblos, Gr. payrus; see biblion under book
bycano- < Gr. bykane, trumpet; bykanistes, trumpeter; see horn
bycto- < Gr. bykes, swelling, blustering; see wind
byrsa, Gr. hide, skin, leather; byrsine, strap, thong; see leather
bysma, Gr. plug; see close
byssos, Gr. flax, cotton, thread, see flax; depth of the sea, bottom, see deep
bythos, Gr. the deep, the depths of the sea; bythios, of the deep; see deep

caballus, L. horse, nag; see horse
cabbage < F. caboché, head.
L. brassica, f. cabbage: Brassicaceae, Brassica oleracea (cabbage), Hylemia brassicaceae (cabbage-maggot).
AS. caul, cabbage, < L. caulis, stem: cole, coleslaw, colewort, kohlrabi, kale.
L. crambe (Gr. crambe), f. cabbage; krambidion, n. dim.: Crambe cordifolia (a colewort), Crambidium achrovellum (a moth), Crambodoxa platyaula (a moth).
L. halmyridium, n. a kind of cabbage:
L. lacuturris, m. a kind of cabbage:
Gr. rhaphanos, cabbage, a term applied to the radish by the Romans; see radish
cabomba, Ab. Am. an aquatic plant; see waterlily
cacalia, L. (Gr. kakalia), a genus of the composite family; see composite
caccomido- < Gr. kakkabis, -idos, a partridge; see quail
caccabus, L. (Gr. kakkabos), a cooking pot; see pot, black
cachexia, L. (Gr. kachexia), general ill-health attended by wasting; see disease
cachinno, L. laugh immoderately; see laugh
cachla, L. (Gr. kachla), oxeye; see composite
cachleco- Gr. kachlex, -ekos, a pebble on a stream bed, gravel; see stone
cachryyo- < Gr. kachrys, -yos, parched barley, catkin, ament; kachrydion, dim.; see catkin

C
cackle < D. kakelen, sound off like a hen after laying an egg.
L. cacabo, -atus (Gr. kakkabizo), cackle:
Gr. chenizo, cackle like a goose:
L. gingrītus, -us, m. cackling of geese:
L. glocio, -itus, cluck like a hen:
L. gracilo, -atus, cackle, cluck:
Gr. klosso, cluck like a hen; klogmos; klosmos, m. a clucking sound:
Gr. poppyzo, smack or cluck with the tongue and lips:
L. tetrinno, -itus, quack like a duck:
caco, -atus, go to stool; see dung
caco- < Gr. kakos, bad, harmful; see bad
cactus, L. (Gr. kaktos), m. a prickly plant, a kind of artichoke: Cactaceae, Melocactus violaceus (violet melon-cactus), Phytophthora cactorum (a fungus).
L. cereus, m. a genus of the cactus family; a wax taper; Cereus quadricostatus (a cactus), Acanthocereus horridus (a cactus), Selenicereus inermis (a cactus).
Sp. nopal (Ab.Am. nopalii), m. a kind of cactus; Nopalea defuncta (a cactus).
L. opuntia, f. a genus of the cactus family, < Gr. Opous, Opuntos, a Grecian town: Opuntia spinosissima (a cactus).
NL. rhipsalis, f. a genus of the cactus family: Rhipsalis clavata (a cactus), Erythrorhipsalis pilocarpa (a cactus).
cacula, L. servant; see servant
cacumen, L. extreme point or end; see end
cadaver, L. dead body, corpse, carcass; see body
cadisco- < Gr. kadiskos, urn or box to receive ballots of the dicasts in criminal trials, < kados, jar, urn, box; see jar
cadivus, L. falling of itself; see cado under fall
cadmia, L. (Gr. kadmia), calamine, an ore of zinc; see zinc, elements under thing
Cadmus, L. (Gr. Kadmos), fabled introducer of the Greek alphabet; see letter
caduceus, L. herald's staff, staff or wand of Mercury, see rod; caduceator, herald, see call
caducus, L. falling, deciduous; see cado under fall
cadus, L. (Gr. kados), jar, jug; kadion; kadiskos, dim.; cadialis, of a jar; see pot
cadytas, L. (Gr. kadytas), a parasitic plant; see cassytha under laurel
cacelia, L. a kind of lizard; see lizard
caeclns, L. blind; caeco, -atus, make blind, darken; see blind
caedaus, L. fit for cutting, < caedo, caesus, cut, cut down, kill; see cut
caelamen, L. embossed work, bas-relief, < caelo, -atus, engrave in relief; see cut
caelebs, L. unmarried (man), single; bachelor; caelibatus, single life; see alone
caelum (coelum), L. sky, heaven; caelestinus (coelestinus); caelestis (coelestis), of the sky; see heaven
camentarius, L. mason; see mason
cenis, L. (Gr. kainis), knife; see knife
ceno- < Gr. kainos, new; see new
cenaun, L. filth, mud, mire; caenosus, dirty, filthy, muddy; see dirt
carefolium, L. (Gr. chairephyllos), an umbelliferous plant; see carrot
cer- < Gr. karios, fit, opportune, seasonable; karios, at the right time or place, see fit; thrum or ends of the thread in a loom, see thread
ceruleus, L. sky-blue; see blue
cesalpinia, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
Caesar, L. Gaius Julius Caesar; any autocratic monarch, emperor, or ruler; see govern
caesariatus, L. covered with hair, long-haired; see hair
caesius, L. Bluish-gray; see gray
caesura, L. pause, break; see break
caffer, -fra, -frum, NL. pertaining to the Kaffirs; see kafir under doubt
cafe < L. cavea, cavity, pen; see pen, box, room, house
cake < ON. kaka, akin to G. kuchen.
Gr. ames, -etos, m. a milk-cake.
Gr. amitha, f. a kind of cake:
Gr. amora, f. a sweet cake:
Gr. amylos, a cake made of fine meal; see amyllum under flour
L. arculatum, n. a sacrificial cake:
Gr. baraz,-akos, m. a kind of cake: Baracus vittatus (a butterfly).
Gr. basynias, m. a kind of cake:
L. buccellatum, n. soldier's biscuit:
Gr. choiritos, m. a kind of cake:
L. copia (Gr. kopia), f. a cake made of materials cut, chopped or pounded small:
L. crustum, bread, cake; crustulum, dim.; see bread
Gr. dendalis,-idos, m. a kind of barley-cake:
Gr. diakonion, n. a kind of cake:
L. dulciolum, n. sweet cake, honey-cake; dulciolum, n. dim.; dulciarius, m. pastry
cook:
Gr. elyllus, m. a kind of cake:
Gr. epipastan, n. a cake sprinkled with confections:
L. erneum, n. cake baked in an earthen pot:
L. farreum, spelt-cake; farreulum, dim.:
L. fertum, n. a kind of cake:
Gr. gouros, m. a kind of cake:
Gr. gouttaton, n. a kind of cake:
L. gratilla, f. a kind of cake:
Gr. gyrine, f. a kind of cake:
Gr. iptron, n. a kind of cake: Itrium sociale (a mite).
Gr. kloustron, n. a kind of cake:
Gr. kollabos, m. a kind of cake or roll:
L. laganon (Gr. laganon), n. a thin, broad cake made of flour and oil, pancake:
Laganum cingulatum (an echinoid).
L. libum, n. cake, pancake; libacunculus, m. dim.; libarius, m. pastry cook:
L. lizula, f. pancake:
L. lucuns, -unitis, f. a kind of pastry; lucunculus, m. dim.:
Gr. magis,-idos, f. cake; magidion, n. dim.:
Gr. maza, f. barley-cake, barley-bread, placenta; mazion, n.; maziske, f. dim.;
mazinos, made of barley meal: mazic, mazolytic, mazopathia, Mazatrochus (a fossil echinoderm).
L. mustaceum, n. a wedding cake mixed with must and baked on laurel leaves:
Gr. nastos, a kind of cake; see nasso under press
L. nucunculus, m. a kind of nut-cake:
Gr. pemma,-tos, n. pastry, cake, sweetmeat; pemmation, n. dim.: Pemmatodiscus
socialis (a mesozoan).
Gr. phthois,-itos, m. a kind of cake; phthoiskos, m. dim.:
Gr. physte, f. a kind of barley-cake:
L. placenta, f. cake, placenta; < Plakos,-ountos, m. flat cake, pancake; plakountion, n. dim.: placenta, placental, Placenticeras intercalare (an ammonite), Phormosoma
placenta (a sea-urchin).
Gr. plikion, n. a kind of cake:
Gr. popanon, n. a round sacrificial cake: Popanoceras antiquum (an ammonite).
Gr. pyramous,-ountos, m. a cake made with roasted wheat and honey:
L. savillum, n. a cheese-cake:
L. scribilia, f. tart:
Gr. tagenias, m. a pancake:

cakile, NL. a genus of the mustard family; see mustard
cala, L. piece of wood; see wood
calabrix, L. a shrub, perhaps buckthorn; see buckthorn
caladium, NL. a genus of the arum family; see arum
calamintha, L. (Gr. kalaminthe), a mint; see mint
calamistratus, L. crispy, curled; see curl
calamitas, L. disaster; see destroy, hurt
calamodytes, < Gr. kalamodites, a reed-bird; see bird
calamus, L. (Gr. kalamos), reed; calamellus, dim.; see grass
calandro, < Gr. kalandros, a kind of lark; see lark
calarido, < Gr. kalaris,-idos, a bird; see bird
calathus, L. (Gr. kalathos), a basket shaped like a lily or vase; bowl, cup; see basket
calator, L. caller, servant; see calo under call
calcar, L. spur; see point
calcarius, L. of lime, lime-burner; see calx under lime
calcatorium, L. wine-press; see press
calceus, L. shoe; calceolus, dim.; see shoe

calci- < L. calx, calcis, heel; calcaneum, heel, see foot; < calx, calcis (Gr. chaîx, -ikos, pebble, gravel), stone, lime, see stone, lime, ELEMENTS under thing

calciro, L. kick; see kick

calculus, L. pebble, dim. of calx, calcis, stone, lime; calculo, -atus, compute, reckon; see stone

caldaria, L. vessel for heating, see vessel; caldarium, hot bath, see wash

calends < AS. calend, month, < L. calendae, first day of the month; calendulus, at the calends; calendarium, account-book; see day, list

calf < AS. cealf, the young of cattle and some other mammals; see cattle

calia, NL. (Gr. kalía), hut, barn, bird-nest; kalidion, dim.; see house

calidris, L. (Gr. kalidíris, var. of skalidíris), a speckled shore bird; see snipe

calidus, L. warm, hot, < calcio, be warm, hot, glow; calendus, glowing; callefacio, make warm, heat; see heat

calienrum, L. a high headdress made of false hair; see crest

caliga, L. soldier's shoe, boot; caligula, dim.; caligatus, booty, shod; see shoe

caligo, L. fog, mist, darkness; caligínosus, foggy, mist, dark; see black

calix, L. cup; caliculus, dim.; see cup

Gr. aleázo, shout, give the battle-cry; aleá, f.; aleátos, m. war-cry, victory shout; alalage, f. a shouting; alalámgos, -tos, n.; alalámgos, m. a loud noise:

L. arcenso, -itus, call, summon:
Gr. ou, shout, call:
L. báló, bleat; see bleat

OHG. ban, proclamation, edit; L. bannum, n. summons: ban, banns, balan, banish, bandit, abandon, contraband.

L. barritus, m. the trumpeting of the elephant:
Gr. boóo, cry, shout, roar, howl; see roar

L. caduceator, -is, m. herald, < caduceus, staff or wand of Mercury, Staff of Mercury: bear witness, testify; acclaim, conciliate, reconcile.

L. cieó, citus, call, invoke; accitus, -us, m. summons; praecria, m. public crier, herald; praeconius, of a public crier or auctioneer: cite, citation, recitation.

L. clamó, -atus, call, cry out, shout; clamator, -is, m. bawler, shouter; clamor, -is, m. loud call, din; clamosus, noisy: clamor, acclaim, disclose, claimant, exclamatory, proclamation, declamer, reclamation, Clamator glandarius (a cuckoo), Rana clamiius (green frog), Zygo grammou, exclamationis (a beetle).

L. clúeó (cluo); clúeo, to be named, called:
L. coaazo, croak; see croak

L. convicium, n. clamor, loud noise, outcry, reviling: convicium, convitiate.

L. croció, caw like a crow, croak; see caw

L. cubúbo, hoot like an owl; see hoot

L. cucuelo, -atus, cry cuckoo:
L. cucúrio, -itus, crow:
Gr. énepo, f. cry, shout, < enepo, tell, call:
Gr. épyo, call; épyta, m. a calling, crying; épye, f. sound, voice:
L. glóctoro, -atus, cry like a stork:
Gr. goés, -étos; goétes, howler, wailer, wizard; see goérós under weep

Gr. iache, f. cry, shout, shrick, sound, < iacho, shout, sound: Iáche latirostris (a bird).

L. indígitó, -atus, call upon, invoke, proclaim:
Gr. iygymos, m. shout, cry, < iýyo, cry out, yell:
L. jubíto, -atus, shout for joy; see joy

Gr. kaleo, call, summon; kikeleko, reduplicate form of kaleo, call by name; kaletor, -os; kletor, -os, m. caller, crier; klesís, f. a calling, summons; kletos, called, invited, chosen; prokléesis, f. challenge: Cletopsyllus papillus (a copepod), Proctepex biamgulatus (a decapod).

Gr. kaleusma, -tos, call, summons, command; see ask
Gr. keryx, -ykos, m. herald, crier, messenger; kerykion, n. dim.; kerygma, -tos, n. proclamation; kerykínos, of a herald, < kerysso, proclaim: kerygma, kerystic, Ceryx holodiaphana (a moth), Hyeloceyxs obscurus (a bird).

Gr. klazo, make a sharp sound, scream, shout; klageros, klæktos, screaming; klangel, f. any sharp sound, scream, cry, bark:
Gr. krazo, cry, scream, shrick; kragetes, kraktes; kraugasos, kraugatos, m. crier, scrammer; kraugastikos, screaming; krauge, f. a crying or screaming; kratikos,
noisy; diakrazo, scream continually: *Cactes infaustus* (a bird), *Craeticus fuliginosus* (a bird).
Gr. *lakeryza*, f. screamer, < lasko, cry, howl, shriek: *Laceryzon nigricollis* (a bird).
Gr. *laryngizo*, shout, bellow, bawl; *laryngismos*, m. a shouting, bawling:
L. *latro*, bARK, howl; see bark
L. *mugio*, bellow, low; see roar
L. *nico*, nictus, beckon:
L. *nuncup-, -atus*, call by name, name, appoint; *nuncupatio*, -onis, f. a naming, name, appellation; *nuncupativus*, oral, nominal; *nuncupator*, -is, m. namer: nuncupative.
L. *nuntio*, -atus, call out: announce, enunciate, nuncio, renounce, pronunciation, denunciatory.
Gr. *ololyzo*, cry with a loud voice, shout:
Gr. *ops*, voice; see speak
Gr. *phoneo*, speak, call, make a sound; see phone under sound
Gr. *phylopis*, -idos, f. battle cry, din of battle:
L. *quirito*, -atus, cry out, scream, shriek:
Gr. *trizo*, cry, scream:
L. *ululo*, -atus, howl, shriek, wail; *ululabilis*, howling, wailing: ululant, ululation.
See: ask, speak, roar, bleat, bark, cow, croak, weep, wink
calla, NL. a genus of the arum family; see arum
callaee- < Gr. *kallaion*, cockscomb; see crest
callainus, NL. turquoise-colored, greenish-blue; see blue
callarias, L. (Gr. *kallarias*), a kind of cod; see cod
calli-; callo-; calo- < Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *kallion*, more beautiful; *kallistos*, most beautiful; *kallos*, beauty; see beauty
callidus, L. expert, shrewd, crafty, cunning; see now
callionymus, L. (Gr. *kallionymos*), a fish; see fish
Calliope, L. (Gr. *Kalliopa*), the Muse of epic poetry; see ops under speak, art
Callirrhoë, L. (Gr. *Kallirrhoë*), a celebrated spring at Athens; see spring
callis, L. footpath, trail; see way
callisto- < Gr. *kallistos*, most beautiful; see kallos under beauty
callithrix, L. a monkey; see monkey
callitris, NL. a genus of conifers; see gymnosperm
callum; callus, L. hard skin; *callosus*, with a hard skin; see skin, tyle under knot
calluna, NL. a genus of the heath family; see heath
callyntro- < Gr. *kallyntron*, broom, brush; see broom
calm < Gr. *kauma*, burning heat, heat of the day; see rest
calo- < Gr. *kalon*, billet of wood, see wood; < kalos, beautiful, see beauty; < kalos, rope, cable; koladion, dim.; see rope
calobamo- < Gr. *kalobamon*, on stilts; see pillar
calotypo- < Gr. *kalotypos*, woodpecker; see woodpecker
color, L. heat; *caloratus*, heated, hot; see calidus under heat
calpido- < Gr. *kalpis*, -idos, pitcher, urn, vessel; *kalpion*, dim.; see pot
caltha, L. a yellow flower, marigold; see buttercup
caltrop < ML. *calcitra*, a four-pointed weapon placed on the ground to impede the movements of the enemy; see point
calumnior, L. depreciate, misrepresent, accuse falsely; see lie
calvaria, L. skull; see head
calvatus, L. made bare, bald, < calvus, bald; see bare
calybo- < Gr. *kalybe*, cabin, hut; see house
calyco- < Gr. *kalyx*, -ykos, cup; *kalykion*, dim.; see cup
calymma, L. (Gr. *kalymma*), a covering, hood, veil; see kalypto under cover
calypto- < Gr. kalyptos, covered; Kalypso, Calypso, nymph who hid Ulysses; see kalypto under cover

calyx, L. (Gr. kalyx), cup, cover, outer envelope of a flower; calyculus, dim.; see cup

camaco- < Gr. kamaz, -akos, pole, prop, shaft; see pillar

camassia, NL. a genus of the lily family; see lily

camato- < Gr. kamatos, toil, labor, distress, trouble; see kameno under take

cambarus, NL. a genus of crayfishes; see crab

cambio, L. exchange, barter; see change

camel < L. camellus (Gr. kamelos), m.; camelinus, pertaining to camels: camelopard, camlet, camleteen, Camelus bastrianus (Bactrian camel), Boselaphus tragocamelus (nilgai), Apoderus camelus (a beetle), Allocamelus priscus (a Mio- cene camel), Alhagi camelorum (a camel-thorn).


camellia, NL. a genus of the tea family; see tea

camelopodium, L. (Gr. kamelopodion), a kind of horehound; see mint

camera, L. (Gr. kamara), chamber or vault with arched roof; camella, dim., wine-cup; see room, cup

camilla, L. freeborn maiden; camillus, freeborn youth; see child

camilo- < Gr. kamilos, rope; see rope

caminus, L. (Gr. kaminos), furnace, oven, fireplace; see oven

camisia, L. shirt, nightgown; see garment

cammaron, L. (Gr. kammaron), a kind of aconite; see aconite

cammarus, L. (Gr. kamaros), sea-crab, lobster; see crab

camp < L. campus, plain, field; see fort

campa, L. (Gr. kampe), caterpillar; see caterpillar

campagus, L. a military boot; see shoe

campana, L. bell; campanula, dim.; see bell

campester, -tris, -tre, L. of fields; see campus under field

camphor < Ar. kafur; see resin

campo- < Gr. kampos, a sea-animal, see animal; < kampe, a bend, turn, see kamptos under bend

campsanema, L. (Gr. kampsanema), rosemary; see mint

campsi- < Gr. kampsion, dim. of kamps, ease, casket; see box

campto-; campylo; campo-; campo-; campho- < Gr. kampto, bend; kampe; kampsis, a bend, curve; kampter, -os, bend, angle; see bend

campus, L. field, plain; campester, -tris, -tre, of fields, see field; < Gr. kampos, a sea-animal, see animal

camur, L. turned inward, crooked; see bend

camus, L. (Gr. kemos), muzzle, gag; see bind

can < AS. cunnan, be able, know, see strong, know; < AS. canne, see vessel

canaba, L. hovel, hut; canabula, dim.; see house

canabinio- < Gr. kanabinios, lean, slender; see thin

canacho- < Gr. kanachos, noisy; kanache, sharp sound, clang, ring; see ring

canal < L. canalis, waterpipe, channel; canaliculus, dim.; see ditch, way

canarium, NL. a genus of the Burseraceae; see bursera

canavalia, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean

cancamum, L. (Gr. kankamon), an Arabian gum; see resin

cancel < L. cancello, -atus, make like a lattice, strike out, cross out: cancellation.

L. aboleo, -itus, terminate, destroy; see destroy

L. abrogo, -atus, annul, recall, repeal: abrogate, Ichneumon abrogator (a wasp).

L. annullo, -atus, void, abolish, < ad, to, nullus, none: annul, annulment.

Gr. apateipho, wipe off, expunge, cancel:

Gr. atyktos, undone:

L. casso, -atus, annul, bring to naught, destroy:

L. deleo, -atus, blot, efface, erase; delebilis, that may be erased; deletilis, that wipes out; deletrix, -cis, f. destroyer: delete, deletion, delible, indelible.

G., diagrapho, draw a line through, cancel:

L. elido, -isus, strike out, annul; see laedo under strike
L. erado, erus, scrape or rub out, expunge, obliterate, abolish, cancel: erase, erasure.
L. expungo, -unctus, strike out, blot out, erase: expunge.
Gr. kathaireo, put down, cancel, rescind, destroy; see destroy
L. lituro, -atus, blot out, erase; litura, f. erasure, blot, blur: Teuchnocnemis litura-
L. lyo, loose, dissolve, free; see free
L. oblittero, -atus, blot out, strike out, efface, erase; obliterate, Zabrote s oblitteratus
a (beetle), Nymphula obliteralis (a moth).
L. rescindo, -rescindus, abrogate, repeal: rescind.
L. resigno, -atus, annul, cancel, rescind: design, resignation.
See: no, rub, scrape, destroy, kill, abandon, pay, free
cancellus, L. lattice, grill: cancellatus, latticed, cross-barred, grilled; see screen
cancer, L. crab, see crab; a benign or malignant growth, see sore
canchasmo- < Gr. kanchasmos, loud laughter; see laugh
candelabrum, L. candlestick; see candeo under light
candidate < L. candidatus, m. office-seeker clad in white: candidacy, candidature.
Gr. agonistes, contestant, candidate; see agon under fight
L. ambito r, -is, m. candidate:
candidus, L. shining white, bright, radiant, frank, < candeo; candico, shine, glow,
be white; see light
candle < L. candela; see candidus under light
candor, L. openness, sincerity, clearness; see true
candy < Ar. quand, cane sugar; see food
candytalis < Gr. kandytalis, clothes-press; see press
cane < Gr. kanna, reed; see grass, rod
canescens, L. gray, hoary; see canus under gray
canica, L. a kind of bran; see scale
canipa, L. fruit-basket; see basket
canis, L. dog; canicularis, pertaining to dogs; see dog
canistrum; canistellum, L. (Gr. kanistron; kaneion; kaneion), basket; see basket
canna, L. (Gr. kanna), reed; cannula, dim.; see reed
cannabis, L. (Gr. kannabis), hemp, tow; see hemp
canon, L. (Gr. kanon), measuring-rod, rule, standard, model; see measure
canopum, NL. (Gr. kanopon), elder; see elder
canorus, L. singing, melodious; see cano under sing
canteriolarus, L. trellis for supporting plants; see frame
cantharius, L. (Gr. kantharis), a blister-beetle; see beetle
cantharus, L. (Gr. kantharos), wide-bellied vessel with handles; kantharion, dim.,
see pot; a kind of beetle, see kantharis under beetle; a bream, see bream
canthelio- < Gr. kanthelion, pack-saddle, pannier; see saddle
cantherius, L. (Gr. kanthelios; kanthon), ass, mule, gelding; see horse
canthus, L. (Gr. kanthos), tire of a wheel, edge, corner; see border
canthylo- < Gr. kanthylo, swelling, tumor; see swell
canus; canutus, L. gray, ash-colored, hoary; see gray
canyon < Sp. canon, < L. canna, reed, pipe; see valley
cauchou < Ab.Am. cauchy, rubber; see resin
cap < AS. caeppe, < LL. cappa, f. hood: cape, caparison, nightcap.
L. ambiga, f. cap of a still:
L. arsinium, n. a woman's headdress
L. capidulum, n. a kind of head-covering:
L. capitulum, n. covering for the head:
L. cassida; cassis, -idis, f. helmet; cassidula, f. dim.: cassidous, Cassida bivittata
(a tortoise-beetle), Cassidula anguifera (a gastropod), Cassidulina sicula (a foraminifer), Cristellaria cassidata (a foraminifer), Crossocassis pilosa (a beetle).
L. causia (Gr. kauasia), f. a light, broad-brimmed hat: Sabal causiaram (hat-palm).
L. cucullus, m. cap, hood: cucullate, cowl, Cuculligera flexuosa (a grasshopper),
Viola cucullata (a violet), Dicentra cucullaria (Dutchman's-breeches).
L. cudo, -onis, m. helmet made of raw skin:
Gr. daktylethra, f. finger-sheath, thimble:
Gr. \textit{epelis}, -idos, f. cover, lid, freckle: \textit{Epelis truncataria} (a moth), \textit{Epelicthys michaealis} (a fish).

Gr. \textit{epikranon}, n. headdress, cap, helmet:

Gr. \textit{epityma}, -tos; \textit{epityche}, over-fold, flap, operculum; see \textit{ptyx} under \textit{fold}.

Gr. \textit{epithema}, -tos, n. cover, lid: \textit{Epithennatus nitidus} (a beetle).


Gr. \textit{hyrtan}, f. potlid: \textit{Hyrtanommatium crassum} (a wasp).

Gr. \textit{korys}, -\textit{ythos}, f. helmet; \textit{korystes}, m. one armed with a helmet; \textit{korystos}, crested, helmeted; \textit{korysso}. furnish with a helmet: \textit{corystospersm}, \textit{Corythophanes cristatus} (abess-lizard), \textit{Corythuca arcuata} (a lacebug), \textit{Corystes punctatus} (a decapod), \textit{Coryssopus hexasticus} (a beetle), \textit{Loxocorys sericea} (a moth), \textit{Calamospiza melanocorys} (lark-bunting), \textit{Aulacoryssus vermiculatus} (a beetle), \textit{Otocoris[Otocorys]} \textit{alpestris} (horned lark).

Gr. \textit{kranos}, n. helmet; \textit{perikranon}, n. helmet, cap: \textit{Cranorinus timorius} (a Permain crinoid).

Gr. \textit{kyne}, f. cap made of dog skin:

Gr. \textit{kyrbasia}, f. a Persian hat with a peaked crown: \textit{Cyrbasia pupina} (a fossil gastropod), \textit{Cyrbasiodon boycei} (a cynodont).

L. Gr. \textit{mitra}, f. headband, headdress, turban; \textit{mtrula}; \textit{mitella}, f.; \textit{mitrion}, n. dim.; \textit{mitratus}, wearing a miter: miter, mitrifrom, mitral, \textit{Mitra vulpecula} (a gastropod), \textit{Mitrula phalloides} (a mushroom). \textit{Mitella nuda} (mitewort), \textit{Mitr cordimus weatherbyi} (an Ordovician crinoid), \textit{Mitr ostrigma azillare} (a rubiacead), \textit{Gyromitra brunnea} (a fungus), \textit{Numida mitrata} (a guinea-fowl), \textit{Chalcomitra amethystina} (a sunbird), \textit{Physcomitrium turbinatum} (a moss).

L. \textit{operculum}, n. cover, lid; \textit{operculo}, -\textit{atus}, cover with a lid: operculum. \textit{Megatopyg pectoralis} (a pess-esterpillar), \textit{Operculina punctata} (a foraminifer).


Gr. \textit{perikephalon}, n. cap:

L. \textit{petosus} (Gr. \textit{petasos}), m. broad-brimmed hat; \textit{petasunculus}, m.; \textit{petasion}, n. dim.; \textit{petesius}, m. one with a hat: \textit{petasus}, with hat on: \textit{Petasina fulva} (a gastropod), \textit{Petasata eucpe} (a medusa), \textit{Petasites nives} (snowleaf-butterbur), \textit{petasodea reflexa} (a cockroach), \textit{Petasometa heliamthoides} (a crinoid), \textit{Carex petasata} (a sedge), \textit{Pinna petasunculus} (a peleypod), \textit{Halipetasus scaber} (a jellyfish).

L. \textit{pileus} (Gr. \textit{pileos}), m. cap; \textit{pileolus}, m. dim.; \textit{pilus} (Gr. \textit{pilos}), m. felt cap; \textit{pilidion}; \textit{pilion}, n. dim.; \textit{pileatus}, capped; \textit{pilidium}, \textit{pilorehiza}, \textit{Pilea pumila} (clearweed), \textit{Cephalocrus pileatus} (piledated woodpecker), \textit{Theophormis callit-pilum} (a radiolarian).


Gr. \textit{thokia}, f. comical hat with a broad brim: \textit{Tholia clypeata} (a spider).

L. Gr. \textit{tiara}, f. turban; \textit{tiaratus}, turbaned: \textit{tiara}, \textit{Tiaraophorus elongatus} (a beetle), \textit{Tiaronopyrus amphora} (a radiolarian), \textit{Tiarella cordifolia} (Allegheny foamflower), \textit{Tiariolivia (Mexican grassquit), \textit{Eustatosoma tiaratum} (a phasmatid).

Sp. \textit{topa}, headdress, hood, cowl; \textit{toquilla}, dim.:

See: \textit{crest}, \textit{top}, \textit{cover}, \textit{roof}.

capax, -\textit{acis}, L. roomy, spacious, able, fit; see \textit{capio} under \textit{take}.

cape \textless LL. \textit{cappa}, hood, see \textit{cap}; \textless L. \textit{caput}, head, end, point, see \textit{head}.

capedo, L. cup used in sacrifices; \textit{capeduncula}, dim.; see \textit{capio} under \textit{cup}.

capella, L. she-goat; \textit{caper}, \textit{capri}, he-goat; see \textit{caper} under \textit{goat}.

capelo- \textless Gr. \textit{kapelos}, buckster, retailer, peddler; see \textit{trade}.

caper \textless L. \textit{capparis} (Gr. \textit{kapparis}), f.: \textit{Capparidaceae}, \textit{Capparis spinosa} (common caper).

NL. \textit{cleome}, f. a genus of the caper family: \textit{Cleome hispida} (hair spiderflower).

caperatus, L. wrinkled, \textless \textit{capero}, -\textit{atus}, wrinkled; see \textit{fold}.

capillus, L. hair; \textit{capillaceus}; \textit{capillaris}, of hair; \textit{capillatus}, hairy; see \textit{hair}.

capis, -\textit{idos}, L. cup or bowl with one handle; \textit{capula}, dim.; see \textit{cup}.

capistrum, L. halter, muzzle; see \textit{bind}.

capital \textless L. \textit{capitalis}, relating to the head, \textless \textit{caput}, -\textit{itis}, head; \textit{capitellum}, n. dim.; see \textit{head}.

capitaneus, L. large; see \textit{large}.  

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Capitolium, L. temple of Jupiter, statehouse; see temple
capno- < Gr. kaphos, smoke; kaphodes, like smoke; kapne, smoke-hole, chimney; see cloud
capo- < Gr. kape, crib, manger, see basin; < kapon, a castrated cock, see chicken
cappa, LL. hood, cape; see garment
capparis, L. (Gr. kapparis), caper; see caper
capreolatus, L. tendrilled, < capreolus, tendril, goat; see caper under goat
caprifolium, L. honeysuckle; see honeysuckle
caprimulgus, L. goatsucker; see goatsucker
caprinus, L. of goats, < caper, capri, goat; capra, she-goat; see goat
caprisco- < Gr. kapriskos, a fish; see kapros under hog
capro- < Gr. kapros, boar, wild boar; kaprios, like a boar, lustful; see hog
caprunculum, L. an earthen vessel; see pot
capsa, L. case; capsula, dim.; see box
capsi- < Gr. kapsis, a gulping down, < kapto, gulp down; see eat
capsicum, NL. chili pepper; see pepper
capstan < F. cabestan, < L. capistrum, halter; see turn
captio, L. deception, fraud, fallacy; see lie
captivus, L. taken prisoner, a prisoner; see pen
captus, L. a taking or seizing, that which is taken, < capio, take; see take
capulus, L. holder, sepulcher, tomb, coffin, handle; see box, grave, handle
caput, L. head, end, point; capitulum, dim.; see head
capyro- < Gr. kaphyros, dry; see dry
cara- < Gr. kara, head, top; see head
carabus, L. (Gr. karabos), a kind of beetle, a crustacean, a light ship; see beetle
caragana, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
carano- < Gr. karanos, a chief; see lead
caranax, NL. a genus of fishes; see fish
carassius, NL., < F. carassin, carp; see carp
caratoto- < Gr. kara, -tos, top; see head
carapa, NL. a genus of the mahogany family; see mahogany
carbasus, L. (Gr. karpasos), a fine Spanish flax; see flax
carbo, -onis, L. charcoal, coal; carbunculus, dim., a red, precious stone, a severe boil; see coal, stone, sore, elements under thing
carcer, L. (Gr. karchaleos, rough, fierce; see rough
carchaleo- < Gr. karchaleos, rough, fierce; see rough
carcharos- < Gr. karcharo, sharp-pointed, jagged; karcharias, a kind of shark; see point, shark
carchesium, L. (Gr. karchesion), cup contracted in the middle and with handles that reached from rim to bottom; see cup
carcino- < Gr. karkinos, crab; see crab
carcinoma, L. (Gr. karkinoma), cancerous ulcer; see sore
card < L. charta, leaf of paper; see paper
cardamum, L. (Gr. kardamoni), a kind of cress; kardamomoni, a spice; see mustard
cardio- < Gr. kardia, heart; cardiaeus (Gr. kardiakos), of the heart; see heart
cardita, Sp. small vessel; F. cardite, a mollusk; see mollusk
cardo, < -inis, L. hinge; cardinalis, pertaining to a hinge, chief; see hinge
cardopo- < Gr. kardopos, kneading-trough; see basin
carduelis, L. thistle-finch; see finch
caruus, L. thistle; see thistle
care < AS. carus, cearu; see guard, heed, feel, think, nurse. give, busy, exact, heal, help, mercy
careless; see neglect, rest
careno- < Gr. karenon, head; see kara under head
carenem, L. a sweet wine; see wine
caress < F. carresser, < L. carus, dear; see touch, embrace, kiss
carex, -icis, L. sedge; see sedge
carica, L. a dried fig; see fig
caries, L. decay; carious, rotten, decayed; see rot

carina, L. keel; see ridge

caris, L. (Gr. karis), shrimp; see crab

carisa, L. an artful woman; see woman

carissa, NL. a genus of the dogbane family; see dogbane

caritas, L. dearness, costliness, high price, regard, esteem, affection, love; see carus under love

caritus, L. lacking, devoid of, free from; see poor

carmen, L. song, poetry, ballad; see sing

carminator, L. corder, < carmino, atus, card, comb, cleanse; see comb

carmine < Ar. qirmiz, deep red, L. minium, red lead; see qirmiz under red

carnabadium, NL. (Gr. karnabadiori), caraway; see carrot

carnalis, L. fleshly, < carro, carnis, flesh, pulp; carnicula; caruncula, dim.; carneus, of flesh; carnosus, fleshy; carnarius, butcher; see flesh

carnifex, L. executioner, hangman; see kill

carno- < Gr. karnon, a Gallic horn; see horn

carota, L. carrot; see carrot

caroticus, L. (Gr. karotikos), soporific, stupefying, < karos, heavy sleep, torpor; see sleep

carp < OF. carpe.

L. balburnus, m. a whitefish: Alburnus lucidus (blay).  
Gr. barbos, m. a kind of carp;  
L. barbos, m. a fresh-water fish: Barbus fluviatilis (barbel), Stentoropsis barbi (a protozoan).

NL. carassius, m. < F. carassin, carp: Carassius vulgaris (crucian carp).

L. cyprinus (Gr. kyprinos), m. carp: cyprinoid, Cyprinidae, Cyprinus carpio (carp), Cyprinodon variegatus (round minnow), Megastomatobus cyprinella (buffalo-fish), Megalops cyprinoides (a tarpon).

Gr. lepidotos, m. probably a carp: Lepidotus maximum (a fossil fish).

Gr. leuciskos, m. chub: Leuciscus lineatus (a chub).

Gr. phoxinos, m. probably a minnow: Phoxinus flammeus (a chub), Phoxinopsis typicus (a characinid).

NL. scardinus, m. name for a cyprinoid fish: Scardinius erythrophthalmus (rudd).

L. tinca, f. tench: Cyprinus tinca (tench).

carpalimo- < Gr. karpalimos, swift; see swift

carpenter < L. carpentarius, m. wagon-maker.

L. abietarius, joiner; see abies under fir

L. faber, craftsman, carpenter, workman; see make

Gr. hylourgos, carpenter; see hyle under wood

L. lignarius, woodworker, carpenter; see lignum under wood

Gr. oikodomos, m. architect, builder: Oecodoma hystrix (a wasp).

L. structor, builder, carpenter; see struo under make

Gr. tekton, -os, m.; tektaina, f. carpenter, joiner, any craftsman; architekton, -os, m. master-builder, engineer; tektonikos, pertaining to building; tikto, bring forth, produce, make: tectonic, eutectic, architect, architecture, Tectona grandis (teak), Architectonica granulata (a gastropod), Dyspecta mendica (a bug).

L. lignarius, carpenter; see lignum under beam

Gr. xylourgos, m. woodworker, carpenter: Xylurgus subrufinus (a bird).

carpentum, L. carriage, coach; carpentarius, of a wagon; carriage-maker; see vehicle

carpesium, L. (Gr. karpesion, an aromatic Asiatic wood), a genus of the composite family; see composite

carpet < OF. carpite, rug; see rug

carpho- < Gr. karpho, dry up, wither; karphaleos, dry; karphos, any dry particle, straw, chaff, chip; karphion, dim.; see dry, scale

carpinus, L. hornbeam, blue beech; carpineus, of hornbeam; see hornbeam

carpo- < Gr. karpos, fruit; see fruit

carpus, L. plucker, < carpo, pluck, gather, pull, tear, snatch, plunder; see tear

carpus, L. (Gr. karpos), wrist; see hand

carpyco- < Gr. karpyske, a kind of plant; see plant

carrot < L. carota, f. (Gr. karoton, n.): carotene, carotenoid, Daucus carota (carrot).

Gr. agasylis, -idos, f. a cow-parsnip:

L. ammi; ammium (Gr. ammi), n. a genus of the carrot family: Ammiaceae, ammiaceous, Ammi majus (ammi).
n. anethum; anismus (Gr. anethon; anison), n. dill, anise; anethinos, made of dill or anise: Anethum graveolens (dill), anise (Pimpinella anisum), Illicium anisatum (Japanese anise-tree), Chrysanthemum antheifolium (a chrysanthemum).

NL. anglicana, f. a genus of the carrot family: Angelica villosa (haary angelica).

L. anthricus, f. (Gr. anthriskos, m.), an umbellifer: Anthriscus sylvestris (a chervil), Delphinium anthiséifolium (a larkspur).

L. apiun, n. celery, parsley; apiastrem, n. wild celery; apiaceae, pertaining to celery: apiol, apiose, ache, smallage, Apium annui (a wild celery), Apiastrem angustifolium (California apiastrem), Xanthorrhiza apiifolia (yellow-root).

NL. arraccia, f. a genus of the carrot family, < Ab.Am. arrac: Arracacia xanthorrhiza (arracacha).

NL. azorella, f. a genus of the carrot family: Azorella caespitosa (yarea).

L. bunium (Gr. bounion), n. an unidentified plant; name now applied to a genus of the carrot family: Bunium bulbocastanum (an umbellifer).

L. bupleurum (Gr. boupleuron), n. a genus of the carrot family: Bupleurum rotundifolium (thorowax), Oxalis bupleurifolia (a sorrel).

L. caerefolium (Gr. chairephallon), n. an umbelliferous plant: chervil, Anthriscus caerefolium (salad-chervil).

L. carum (Gr. karon), n. caraway: Carum carui (caraway).

L. caudalis, -idis (Gr. kapkalis, -idos), f. an umbelliferous plant: Cauclus microcarpa (false carrot).

Gr. chrysocylon, n. a name for thapsos, that yields a yellow dye:

L. cicuta, f. water-hemlock: Cicuta maculata (water-hemlock), Erodium cicutarium (alfilera, stalksill).

L. conium (Gr. koncion), n. poison-hemlock: Conium maculatum (poison-hemlock), Conioselinum chimenum (hemlock-parseley).

L. coriandrum (Gr. koriannon), n. coriander: Coriandrum sativum (common coriander).

L. crithmum (Gr. krithmon), n. samphire: Crithum maritimum (samphire), Inula crithmoides (golden samphire), Ranunculus crithmifolius (a buttercup).

L. cuminum (Gr. kymion), n. cumin: Cuminum cymnum (cumin).

L. daucus (Gr. daukos), n. carrot: Daucus pusillus (a carrot).

L. eryngium (Gr. eryngion, dim. of eryngos), n. a genus of the carrot family: Eryngium maritimum (sea-holly).

L. foniculum (jaeniculum; jaeniculum), n. a genus of the carrot family: fennel (Feniculum vulgare), Lomatium foniculaceum (an umbellifer).

L. ferula, f. giant fennel: Ferula foetida (an asafetida plant), Prangos ferulacea (an umbellifer).

L. gingidium (Gr. gingidion), n. a kind of carrot: Daucus gingidium (French carrot).

Gr. karnabadion, n. caraway: Carum carvi (caraway).

L. laserpitium (laserpicium), n. a genus of the carrot family: Laserpitium latifolium (laserwart).

L. ligusticum (levisticum), n. an umbelliferous plant indigenous to Liguria; lovage (Levisticum officinale), Ligusticum filicinum (a ligusticum), Clematis ligustici folia (a clematis).

L. marathrum (Gr. marathron; marathon), n. fennel:

L. meum (Gr. meon), n. spigeln: Meum athamanticum (spigeln), Meoma grandis (sea-urchin).

L. myophonos (Gr. myophonos), m. an umbellifer said to kill mice:

Gr. myrrhis, -idos, f. sweet cicely: Myrrhis odorata (sweet cicely).

L. northerx, -eis (Gr. -ekos), m. an umbellifer: Ferula northex (a fennel).

L. pastinaca, f. parsnip: Pastinaca sativa (parsnip), bisnaga.

L. peucedanum (Gr. peukedanon), n. a genus of the carrot family: Peucedanum officinale (hog-fennel).

It. pimpinella, f. pimpernel; now a genus of the carrot family: Pimpinella saxifraga (a pimpinella), Lycopersicum pimpinellifolium (a tomato).

Gr. sagapenon, n. a plant of the carrot family: sagapenum.

NL. sanica, f. a genus of the carrot family: Sanicula tuberosa (tuber-sanicle), Delphinium saniculæfolium (a larksrup).

L. scandix, -ics (Gr. skandix, -kos), f. an umbellifer: Scandix pectenveneris (ladycomb).

L. selinum (Gr. selinon), n. parsley; hipposelín, n. horse-parsley: celery (Apium graveolens), Selinum officinale (an umbellifer), Petroselium hortense (parsley).

Gr. seseli, f. (seseli, n.), a plant; now a genus of the carrot family: Seseli guminiferum (an umbellifer).

L. silaus, m. a genus of the carrot family: Silaus flavescens (sulfur-silas).

L. sirpe, n. an asafetida plant:

L. sisarum (Gr. sisaron), n. skirret: Sium sisarum (skirret water-parson).
L. sismum (Gr. sison), n. a genus of the carrot family: Sison[Sisum] amonum (homewort).
L. sium (Gr. sion), n. water-parsnip: Sium suave (hemlock water-parsnip).
L. smyrnium (Gr. smyrnion), n. a genus of the carrot family: Smyrnium perfoliatum (an umbellifer).
L. spathylum (Gr. spathylion), n. cow-parsnip: Heracleum spathuloides (a cow-parsnip).
L. staphylinus (Gr. staphylinos), m. a kind of carrot or parsnip:
L. thapsia (Gr. thapsia; thapsos), f. a poisonous umbellifer from Thapsos that was the source of a yellow dye; thapsinos, yellow: Thapsia garganica (deadly carrot), Thapsimilis affinis (a bird), Verbascum thapsus (woolly mullein).
L. tordylum (Gr. tordylion), n. an umbelliferous plant: Tordylum officinale (hartwort), Coriandrum tordyloides (Mediterranean coriander).
NL. zizia, f. a genus of the carrot family, < I. B. Ziz, Rhenish botanist: Zizia aurea (golden alexander).
Gr. zomile, f. a kind of dill:
carrus, L. wagon, cart; carruca, four-wheeled coach; see vehicle
carry < OF. carier, < L. carrus, cart.
L. angarius (Gr. anaros). mounted courier. messenger; see ride
L. aquarius; aquator, water-carrier; see aqua under water
L. aquilifer, eagle-bearer, standard-bearer; see aquila under eagle
L. Atlas, -antis (Gr. -ontos), m. mythical Titan who held up the heavens, < tloos, carry, bear, carry, suffer; tlemon, -os; tletos, patient, enduring, suffering; tlemosyne; tlesis, f. endurance; tleskarios, hard-hearted, miserable; tlesphinos, toiling patiently; polytlos, long-suffering: atlas, Atlas Mountains, Atlantic. Polyan-cistrus atlas (a tettigoniid), Atlasaster jennetti (A Jurassic echinoid), Atlantidium secundum (a pillbug), Tlaoceras saga (a beetle), Tlemon delicatus (a wasp), Cedrus atlantica (Atlas cedar).
L. bajuless, m. porter, carrier, < bajuolo, -atus, carry a burden: bail, bailiff, bailiw-
Gr. bastaktes, porter, < bastazo, lift. carry; see bastagma under weight
L. basterna, sedan chair. litter; see sit
AS. beran, carry: bear, birth, born, forbears, forbearance, bier, bairn, burden.
Gr. Charon, -os, m. Charon, the ferryman who, for an obol, carried the souls of the dead over the river Styx: Charon.
Gr. diadeker, -os, m. transmitter:
L. dosaurus, carrying on the back:
Gr. epaktos, imported: Epactophanes richardi (a copepod).
L. fero, latus, bear, carry, suffer; -fero, -a, -um, suffix meaning bear, carry, have; feretrum; ferculum, n. litter, bear, tray, barrow; fertorius, serving to carry; allatus, brought, conveyed; circumlatus, portable; illatus, carried or brought in; perlatus, carried through, completed; lator, -a, m. bearer, proposer: afferent, effluent, defer, confer, confer, difference, fertility, offering, preferable, transfer, preferable, circumfluence, suffer, Cruciferne, odoriferous, feretory, collate, relate, relate, relativity, translate, superlative, ablation, oblate, dilatory, fructiferous, Porifera, vociferate, Mangifera odorata (Kuwinia mango), Otiorhynchus setifer (a beetle), Cidaris spinifera (a sea-urchin), Dioscorea bulbifera (a yam).
L. Gr. Ganymedes, -is, m. a beautiful youth who became the cupbearer of the gods: Ganymede, Ganymedes anaspides (a protozoan), Ganymedebdella cratera (a leech).
L. gero, gestus, bear, carry, perform; -ger, -a, -um, suffix meaning bear, carry, have; gerula, f.; gerulus, m. bearer, carrier; gestabulis, portable; gestatus, borne, carried, < gesto, -atus, bear, carry; congerto, bring together, heap up; belligerent, armiger, cornigerous, globigerina, gerundive, register, digest, indigestion, gesture, suggest, gesture, gesticulate, jest, congeries, congestion, gestation, Myrmecocystus melliger (honey-ant), Polyan-cistrus gerulus (a tettigoniid), Tachina plumigera (fly).
L. gravidus, laden, pregnant; see gravis under heavy
Gr. komizo, carry off to preserve; see guard
L. lecicarius, litter-bearer; see lectica under vehicle
Gr. ocheo, bear, carry; ochesis, f. a bearing or carrying:
Gr. omistes, m. porter, < omizomai, take on one's shoulders:
Gr. phero, bear, carry, bring; -pher, -phor, suffix meaning bear, carry, have; pheretron; phoreion, n. litter, bear, sedan chair; pherma, -tos; phorema, -tos, n. burden, load; phortaz, -akos, m. porter; phortikos, of bearing, carrying, vulgar; phoretos, borne, carried; phorimos; phoros, -ados, bearing, fruitful; ekphero, carry out; notophoros, carrying on the back: Christopher, periphery, semaphore, metaphere, phosphorus, euphoria, diaphoretic, Berenice, Symphoricarpus occi-
dentalis (a snowberry), Sceptrophorus convexus (a chalcid), Sphenophorus
scolpilis (a beetle), Pherocera signatifrons (a fly), Calliphora vomitoria (a bluebottle fly), Dysphorus torquatus (a copepod), Chlorophora tinctoria (fustic), Veronica officinalis (common speedwell), Echophora tricostata (a gastropod), Izophorus ilicicus (a millet), Fortaz morio (a beetle).

L. pincerna (Gr. pinkernes), m. cupbearer, butler: Pincerna liratula (a gastropod).

Gr. portmoneum, ferryman; see passage.

L. porto, -atus, carry; portabillis, that may be carried: portable, porter, deportment, transport, important, importer, portly, portfolio, exportation, disport, support, sportsman.

L. praegnans, with child; see fertile.

Gr. syrtos, washed along by a stream, as alluvial material. < syro, sweep, drag, drift, or trail along; syrmos, -ados, f. drift, snowdrift; syma, -tos, n. robe with a train. anything trailed along, sweepings, litter; pansyrtos, swept together, accumulated: Hyria syrmatophora (a pelecypod).

L. tolero, -atus, bear, endure; tolerabilis, bearable, endurable; intolerabilis, that cannot be borne, insupportable; intolerans, that cannot bear a thing, impatient: tolerate, tolerably, intolerable, intolerance.

L. -uchus, < Gr. echo, hold, carry: daduchus, Crenuchus plurus (a fish), Dictyuchus monosporus (a fungus), Dragmatucha pronula (a moth).

L. veho, vectus, carry; vehiculum, n. wagon, conveyance; vector, -is, m. carrier, rider: convaho, bring together, gather; evectus, carried out, exported, spread; injectus, brought in, imported: vector, inventive, vehicle, evictand, convex, convection, vexation, vex, vein, inveigh, palfrey.

L. veredarius, post-boy, courier; see veredus under horse.

See: weight, hold, pain, stand.

carsi- < Gr. karsios, crosswise; see cross.
cartalous, L. (Gr. kartallos), basket; see basket.
cartero-; see krateros under strong.
carthamus, NL. safflower; see composite.
cartilago, L. gristle; cartilaginous; cartilaginosus, gristly; see gristle.
carto- < Gr. kartos, shorn close, shortened; see short.
caruca, ML. plow; see plow.
carum, L. (Gr. karon), caraway; see carrot.
caruncula, L. dim. of caro, flesh; see flesh.
carus, L. dear; carior, dearer; carissimus, dearest; see love.
carve < AS. ceorfan; see cut.
carya, L. (Gr. karyon), walnut-tree, now applied to hickory; see walnut.
caryo- < karyon, walnut, any nut, kernel; karydion, dim.; see nut.
caryophyllus, NL. (Gr. karyophyllon), clove-tree; see clove.
caryota, L. a kind of palm; see palm.
casa, L. cottage, cabin, hut, house; casula, dim.; see house.
casabundus, L. ready to fall, tottering, < caso, -atus, shake, waver; see shake.
casalbado- < Gr. kasalbas, -ados, strumpet, whore; see prostitute.
cascus, L. old; see old.
case < L. capsa, box, see box, bag; < L. casus, event, chance, see lot.
caseus, L. cheese; caseolus, dim.; casearius, of cheese; caseatus, cheesy; see cheese.
casio- < Gr. kasis, -ios, brother, sister; kasignetos, brother; kasignete, sister; see brother, sister.
cask < Sp. casco, potsherd, skull, helmet, < L. quasso, shake, shatter; see barrel.

Cassandra, L. (Gr. kassandra), prophetess of impending evil but believed by no one; see prophecy.
cassia L. (Gr. kassia), a genus of the bean family; see bean.
cassiculus, L. small net, cobweb, dim. of cassis, hunting-net, snare; see net.
cassida; cassis, -idis, L. helmet; cassidula, dim.; see cap.
cassidile, L. small bag, wallet; see bag.

Cassiope, L. (Gr. kassiope), a legendary beauty; a genus of the heath family; see heath.
cassis, L. helmet, see cassida under cap; hunting-net, snare, see cassiculus under net.
cassita, L. crested lark; see lark.
cassiterum, L. (Gr. kassiteros), tin; see tin.
casso, -atus, L. annul; see cancel.
cassus, L. empty; see empty
cassymato- < Gr. kassýma, -atos, shoe sole; see sole
cassytha, NL. a genus of the laurel family; see laurel
cast < ON. kasta; see throw
castanea, L. chestnut; castaneus, of the color of chestnuts, brown; see chestnut
castigo, -atus, L. punish, chastise, censure, correct; see punish
castle < AS. castle, < L. castellum, fort; see castrum under fort
castor, L. (Gr. kastro), beaver; castorinus, of beavers; see beaver
castro, -atus, L. geld; see geld
castrum, L. fort, camp, settlement; castellum, dim.; see fort
castula, L. petticoat; see garment
castus, L. pure; castificus, purifying; see pure
casuarius, NL. a genus of ostrichlike birds; see ostrich
casus, L. a falling down, event, accident, chance; casualis, fortuitous; see cado under fall
cat < AS. cat; G. katze; F. chat; L. catus, m.; NL. catus, m.; catulus, m. dim.,
puppy; catkin, catbird, catcall, caterwaul, caterpillar, catnip (Nepeta cataria),
polecat, Catskill (Kaaterskill), kitten, Felis catus (European wildcat), Lemur catta (ring-tailed lemur), Catulus brunnneus (a shark), Pistcheellophorus unguscati (catsclaw), Murrubium catariasulcfolium (a horehound). Derive catsup (ketchup).
Gr. ailouros, m. cat, weasel: Ictalurus punctatus (channel-catfish), Ailurus [Aelurus] fulgens (panda), Ailurothops melanoleucus (giant panda).
Gr. arkelos, m. young panther:
L. felis, f. cat; Felicula, f. dim.; Felinus, of cats: feline, Felidae, Felis domestica (cat), Profelis aurata (golden cat).
L. leo, -onis (Gr. leon, -tos), m. lion; lea; leaena (Gr. leaina), f. lioness; leuculus, m.; Gr. leontarion. n. dim.; leoninus, of lions, lionlike; Bantu simba, lion: leonine, Leonard, Lenore, leopard, dandelion. Sierra Leone, Cœur de Leon, Leander, Leona, pantaloon, Napoleon, lion (Felis leo), chameleone (Chameleon vulgaris), Vermileon comstocki (a snipe-fly), Myrmeleon formicarius (an ant-lion), Rhampholeon spectrum (a chameleon), Leontodon nudicaulis (rough hawkbit), Leontopodium alpinum (edelweiss), Callistoleon erythrocephalum (a neurop- terid), Ulochaetes leoninus (a beetle), Leonotis lazifolia (a liosear), Trachys simba (a beetle).
L. lynx -ncis (Gr. lynx, -nkos), c. wildcat; lynkion, n. dim.: Lynx rufus (bay lynx, bobcat), ounce (Felis uncia), Metriophilus lynx (a beetle), Solenostethum lynceum (a bug), Accademia dei Lincei.
Ab. Am. ocelott, jaguar: ocelot (Felis pardalis).
L. panthera, f. (Gr. panther, -os, m.), panther: panther, Lecidea pantherina (a lichen).
Gr. pardos, m.; pardalis, -idos, f. leopard, ounce, panther; pardalion. n. dim.; pardalotos, spotted like a leopard: leopard (Felis pardus), pardalote (Pardalotus punctatus), Giraffe camelopardalis (giraffe), Lynx pardina (Spanish lynx), Littium pardolinum (leopard-jelly), Polypedates pardalis (a flying-frog), Pardosa curiosa (a spider).
Ab. Am. puma, a cougar: puma (Felis concolor), Acrodonmes puma (a moth).
Derive: cougar.
L. Rufus, m. Gallic name for a lynx:
L. tigris, -is; -idis (Gr. -ios; -idos), f. tiger; tigrinus, of tigers: tiger (Felis tigris), Patriofelis tigrina (a crodent), Tigridia pavonia (tiger-flower), Tigridoptera euzil (a butterfly), Tigrispus fulvus (a copepod), Proales tigrida (a rotifer), tigrine, Hoemanstus tigrinus (a blood-lily).
cata-: cat-; cath-; cato- < Gr. kata, down, against; very; kato, beneath, below, under; see down
cataclito- < Gr. katakliston, couch; see bed
cataclysm < Gr. kataklysmos, flood, deluge, disaster; see klyso under wash
cacto- < Gr. kataktos, breakable; see kataagma under break
cactusio- < Gr. kataktria, spinner; see spin
catacumba, L. underground burial gallery; see grave
cataegis, L. (Gr. kataegis), hurricane, whirlwind; see wind
catagmato- < Gr. kateigma, -tos, flock of wool, see wool; fracture, see break
catalepsis, L. (Gr. katelepsis), fit, seizure; see lepsis under disease
catalogue < F. catalogue, < L. catalogus (Gr. katalogos), register, list; see list
catalpa, NL. a genus of the bignonia family; see bignonia
catamono- < Gr. katamono, permanent; see always
catanto- < Gr. katantes, downhill, steep; see anantes under slope
cataplasma, L. (Gr. kataplasma), poultice, plaster, salve; see plaster
cataract < Gr. kataraktes, waterfall; see fall
catasta, L. scaffold, stage; see frame
catastrophe < Gr. katastrophe, overturning, calamity, misfortune; see destroy
catax, -acis, L. limping, lame; see hurt
catch < L. capio, captus, take; see take, trap
catechetico- < Gr. katechetikos, of instruction; katechetes, see teach
catechu < Malay kachiu; see resin
catapho- L. catepho-, see catephors
category < L. categoria (Gr. kategoria), class, division; see class
catelipho- < Gr. katephelips, -iphos, ladder, staircase, upper story; see ladder
catellus; catelips, L. whelp; see young
catilla, L. chain; catella; catenula, dim.; see chain
catepho- < Gr. katephes, downcast, mute; katephoria, dejection, sorrow; see sad
catero- < Gr. kateres, furnished, fitted; see supply
caterpillar < ME. catyrpel, OP. chatelope, < LL. cattus, cat, pilosus, hairy; the larval stage of some insects.
L. campa (Gr. kampe), f. caterpillar; pityokampe, f. a caterpillar on pine trees; skolekimpe, f. a caterpillar: pityokampe, Campephilus principalis (ivory-billed woodpecker), Campodea staphylinus (a bristletail), Hemerocampa vetusta (a tussock-moth), Lothocampa ovata (a radiolaran), Metrocampa spinigera (a bristletail).
L. eruca, f. caterpillar, cankerworm: erucivorous, eruciform, Galeruca notata (a beetle), Brachiarja eruciformis (a signal-grass), Machaerocereus eruca (a creeping-cactus).
Gr. trox -ogos, a gnawer, weevil, caterpillar; see bite
See: young
caterva, L. crowd, troop; see number
catfish
NL. ameiurus [amiurus], m. a genus of catfishes: Ameiurus catus (a catfish).
L. glandis, -idis (Gr. -idos), m. probably a sheatfish: Silurus glanis (sheatfish), Chimarrhoglanis leroyi (a fish).
NL. ictalurus, m. a genus of catfishes: Ictalurus punctatus (channel-cat).
catha, NLA. a genus of the staff-tree family; see staff-tree
cathammato- < Gr. kathamma, -tos, anything tied, knot; see hemma under bind
catharmato- < Gr. katharma, -tos, refuse; see dirt
catharo-; catharto- < Gr. katharos, clear, pure; kathartes, a cleanser, purifier; katharmos; katharsis, a cleansing, purification; see pure
cathameto- < Gr. kathema, -tos, necklace; see necklace
catheter, L. (Gr. katheter), a pipelike instrument for emptying the bladder; see pipe
catheto- < Gr. kathetos, perpendicular; see upright
cathismato- < Gr. kathisma, -tos, seat, buttock; see hisma under sit
cathodo- < Gr. kathodos, a way down, descent; see hodos under way
catholicus, L. (Gr. katholikos), universal, general; see all
cathomio- < Gr. kathomion, necklace; see hormos under necklace
cattailmen, L. sweetmeat; see food
catillo, L. glutton, gourmet; catillo, -atus, lick a plate; see eat
catus, L. deep vessel, pot, bowl, dish, crucible, cup; catillus; catinulus, dim.; see pot
catkin
L. amentum, n. thong, strip, catkin: ament, amentiferous, Amentotaxus argotaenia (a gymnosperm).
L. iulus (Gr. ioulos, down, wool), m. catkin, ament: iulus, Julius, Julia, July, Prosopis juliflora (mesquite).
Gr. kachrys, -yos, f. catkin, ament, parched barley; kachrydion, n. dim.: Cachryphora serotinae (an aphid), Microcachrys tetragona (a gymnosperm).
Gr. krossos, fringe, tassel; see fringe
catoblepas, L. an African animal; see animal
catonium, L. the lower world; see hell

catoptero- < Gr. katopter, -os, scout, spy; see optikos under see

catoptron < Gr. katoptron, mirror; see enoptron under mirror

catorycto- < Gr. katoryktos, buried deep; see oryssos under dig

catreo- < Gr. katreus, a kind of peacock; see peacock

cattle < OF. catel, < L. capitalis, property, < caput, head, stock: cattleo.

Heb. aleph, ox; first letter of the Hebrew alphabet; alf, alpha.

Gr. Apsis, -idos, m. Egyptian sacred bull: Apsis, Serapis, Serapis latifolia (an orchid).

L. armentum, herd; see herd

L. bison, -ontis (Gr. bison, -os), m., < OHG. wisunt, the humpbacked ox, wisent: Bison americanus (American bison, 'buffalo'), Enophrys bison (a sculpin).

L. bonasus (Gr. bonasos), m. bison, wisent: Bison bonasus (wisent).

L. bos, bovis (Gr. bou, boos), c. ox, cow; buculus, m.; bucula, f.; bovidian, n. dim.; bubalus; bufalus (Gr. boubalos), m. wild ox; boukolion, n. herd of cattle; boutes; bootes, m. herdsman, ox-driver, plowman; bovarus; bovillus; bovinus; bubulius; bubulinus, pertaining to shepherds, rural: bovine, bovate, Bosporous, bugle, bocolie, bulimia, LeBoeuf, Boetes, Bucephalus, buffalo, bugloss, Bos bubalus (Indian buffalo), Bos primigenius (an African buffalo), Bibos frontalis (gayal), Ictiobus Ictiobusurus (a buffalo-fish), Ovis moschatus (muskox), Boophalus bovis (a tick), Megaptera boops (a humpbacked whale), Dieulasma bovidens (a brachiopod), Hypoderma bovis (heel or oxwarble fly), Buphagus erythrorhynchus (oxpecker), Buceros rhinoceros (a hornbill), Butoma umbellatus (flowering-rush) Bubalus brevicornis (a fossil water-buffalo), Tabanus bovinus (gadfly), Buchloe dactyloides (buffalo-grass).

Gr. boekema, -tos; boton, n. fed or pastured animal, < bosko, feed, pasture:

AS. bula; bullac, m. cattle of cattle: bull, bullcock, bulldog, bullfrog.

Sp. cibolo (< Ab.Am.), m. bison: Seven Cities of Cibola.

AS. cu (G. kuh; pl. kühe; L. ceus, f.), pl. ky; kyen, female of cattle: cow, cowbird, cowherd, cowpea, cowlip, sea-cow, kine.

L. damalio, -onis, m. (Gr. damalos, m.; damalis, f.), calf: Damalicthys argyrosonus (white perch), Hydrodamalis gigas (an extinct seacow).

L. juvenix (juveniz), -icis, f. young cow, heifer; juvenus, m. bullock; juvenca, f. heifer:

Gr. kiliz, -ikos, m. ox with crooked horns:

Gr. ktenos, n. beast, livestock; ktenikos, of beasts; ktenodes, like a beast, brutish; kteniatros, cattle-doctor, veterinary: Ctenobium antennatum (a beetle), Ctenon-des sonata (a beetle).

Gr. moschos, c. calf; moscharion; moschion, n. dim.:

L. Pales, m. god of shepherds and cattle: Pales, of Pales: Pales.

L. pecus, -oris, n. cattle collectively; pecus, -udis, f. cattle singly; herd, flock, animal; pecusculum, n. dim.; pecoralis; peculas; pecurarius; pecudalis; peculus, n. of cattle; pecorosus, rich in cattle; peculium, n. property in cattle: peculate, peculiar, pecunary, impeccunious, Pecora, Eusimulium pecurum (buffalo-gnat).

Gr. portis, -os; portais, -akos, f. calf, heifer; hypoporitis, with calf:

L. taurus (Gr. tauro), m. bull; taura, f. freemartin, a barren female twins, one of which is a male: taurinus, m.; Gr. tauridion, n. dim.; taurus; taurus, of bulls: taurine, Taurus, tauromachy, taurian, taurocholic, sodium taurocholate, Minotaur, Theoreau, Bos taurus (cow), Onthophagus taurus (a beetle), Tauromyia pachyneura (a fly), Commochaeus taurus (brindled gnu), Aphidanthops taurulus (a wasp).

L. vacca, F. cow; vacca, f. dim.; vaccinus, of cows: vaccine, vaccination, vaquero (buckaroo), Damalicthys vacca (a white perch), Sabonaria vaccaria (cow-soapwort), Boletus vaccinus (a mushroom).

L. vitulus (Gr. italos, bull), m.; vitula, f. calf; vitellus, m. dim.; vitulinus, of calves, of veal: vitular, vituline, vitellus, vitelline, veal, vellum, Italy, Onthophagus vitulus (a dung-beetle), Ascaris vitulorum (a roundworm), Phoca vitulina (harbor-seal), Candelariella vitellina (a lichen).

L. urus, m. wild ox: Bos urus (primigenius) (auroch, urus).

See: deer, goat, sheep, animal

cattyo- < Gr. kattys, -atos, piece of leather; see leather
catullo, L. Desire the male; see lewd
catus, L. puppy, whelp, young animal, dim. of catus, cat; catulinus, pertaining to a young dog; see dog, cat
catus, L. intelligent, wise, clever, cunningly sly, see know; catus, cat, see cat
cauca, L. (Gr. kauke), a kind of cup; caucula, dim.; see cup
caucalias, L. (Gr. kaukalias), a kind of bird; see bird
caulicos, L. (Gr. kaukalis), a genus of the carrot family; see carrot
cauda, L. tail, appendage; caudicula, dim.; see tail
caudex, -itis, L. stem, trunk; caudiculus, dim.; caudeus, of wood, wooden; see stem
caula, L. opening, hole; see hole
caulino- \(<\) Gr. kaulines, a kind of gudgeon; see goby
caulis, L. (Gr. kaulos), stalk, stem; caudiculus, dim.; see stem
cau'ma, L. (Gr. kauma, -tos), burning heat; see kiao under burn
cau'naco- \(<\) Gr. kaunakes, thick cloak; see garment
cau'po, L. innkeeper, huckster; cau'pona, landlady, tavern; see trade, house
caurinus, L. of the northwest wind, caurus; see wind
causaldo- \(<\) Gr. kausalis, -idos, blister, burn; see kiao under burn
cause \(<\) L. causa, agent, reason, motive; calaisus, of a cause; see begin, arouse
causia, L. (Gr. kausia), a light, broad-brimmed hat; see cap
caus'ticos, L. (Gr. kaustikos), burning, corrosive; kausos, burning heat; see kiao under burn
cauter, L. (Gr. kauter), brandingi-ron, burner; kausis, a burning; kaustikos, capable of burning; kauma, -tos, burning heat; kausimos, combustible; see kiao under burn
cautes, L. a rough, pointed rock; see stone
cautus, L. careful, wary; see caveo under guard
cavannus, L. night owl; see owl
cave \(<\) L. cavus, hollow, hole; cavatus, hollowed out; cavea, a hollow place, den, enclosure for animals, cage; caverna, cave, grotto, hole; see hollow, den, pen
caveo, cautus, L. beware, guard against, avoid; see guard
cavia, NL. f. \(<\) Ab.Am. for cavy, a kind of rodent: Cavia porcellus (guinea-pig), 
Provacia syriaca (daman), capybara (Hydrochoerbus capybara).
cavilla, L. jeering, scoffing, irony; \(<\) cavillor, -atus, jest, joke, satirize, rail, seoff; see laugh
cavus, L. hollow, hole; see hollow
ca\(\text{w}\) \(<\) imitative origin.
L. coracino, -atus, caw:
L. cornicor, -atus, caw:
L. crocio, -itus (Gr. krozo), caw like a crow; krogmos, m. a cawing: crocatical. 
Gr. klozo, caw:
ceanothus, L. (Gr. keanothos, a kind of thistle), a genus of the buckthorn family; see buckthorn
cease \(<\) L. cesso, -atus, stop; see cesso under end, rest
ceblep'ysis, NL. (Gr. keblepyris), redpoll; see finch
ceblo- \(<\) Gr. keblos, a baboon; see monkey
cebus, L. (Gr. kebos), a long-tailed monkey; see monkey
cecheno- \(<\) Gr. kechenos, gaping, yawning; see open
cecibalo- \(<\) Gr. kekibalos, a kind of shellfish; see mollusk
cecido- \(<\) Gr. kekis, -idos, gall; kekidiion, dim.; see gall
Cecropia, L. citadel of Athens; \(<\) Gr. Kekrops, mythical king of Athens; a genus of the mulberry family; see mulberry
cecryphalo- \(<\) Gr. kekryphalos, hairnet, net; kekryphalion, dim.; see net
cedar \(<\) L. cedrus (Gr. kedros); cedrinus, of cedar; see gymnosperm
cede \(<\) L. cedo, cesus, go, yield; see give, move
cedno-; cedo- \(<\) Gr. kednos, careful, trustworthy; kedos, care, concern, anxiety, trouble; kedemon, protector, guardian; kedistos, most worthy of care; see guard, trouble, love
cedrela, NL. a genus of the mahogany family; see mahogany
cedrostis \(<\) Gr. kedrostis, bryony; see melon
ceiba, Sp. silk-cotton tree; see cotton
celling \(<\) L. caelum, sky; see roof, heaven
celado- \(<\) Gr. kelados, sound of rushing waters, loud noise; see sound
celaeno- \(<\) Gr. kelaimos, black, dark, murky, swart; see black
celas \(<\) Gr. kelas, a stork; see stork
celastrus, L. (Gr. kelastros), a kind of evergreen tree; see staff-tree
celatus, L. concealed, hidden, < celo, -atus, hide; see cover
-cele < Gr. kele, tumor, rupture, hernia; see swell
celebo- < Gr. kelebe, cup, jar, pan; kelebeion, dim.; see cup
celebro- < Gr. kelebos, a woodpecker; see woodpecker
celeonto- < Gr. keleos, a woodpecker; see woodpecker
celibate < Gr. kelebos, a woodpecker; see woodpecker
celeng < Gr. keleos, a woodpecker; see woodpecker
cela, cellar, cellar; see cellar
celestial < L. caelestis, of the heavens, heavenly, < caelum, sky, heaven; see heaven
celosia, celoro- < Gr. keles, -idos, course, riding-horse; keletion, dim.; keletistes, leaper, < keletizo, ride two or more horses at the same time; see ride
celosopho- < Gr. kelephos, leper; kelephía, leprosy; see disease
celer, L. swift; see swift
celma < L. selinum (Gr. selinon), parsley; see selinum and apiium under carrot
celestial < L. caelestis, of the heavens, heavenly, < caelum, sky, heaven; see heaven
celbeto- < Gr. keletiko, charming, delightful; keletes, charmer; see agreeable
celbeto < Gr. keles, -idos, course, riding-horse; keletion, dim.; keletistes, leaper, < keletizo, ride two or more horses at the same time; see ride
celusmo- < Gr. keleusmos, command, order; keleustes, signaler, < keleuo, command, order, urge; see ask
celusmo- < Gr. keleusmos, command, order; keleustes, signaler, < keleuo, command, order, urge; see ask
celusmo < Gr. keleusmos, command, order; keleustes, signaler; < keleuo, command, order, urge; see ask
celeutho- < Gr. keleuthos, road, path, track; keleuthetes, wayfarer; see way
celia, L. a Spanish beer; see beer
celitate < L. caelibatus, < caelebs, -ibus, unmarried, single (man); see alone
celido- < Gr. kelia, -idos, stain, spot, blemish; see spot
cell < L. cella, storeroom, chamber; cellula, dim.; see room
cellar < L. cellarium, storeroom; cellarius, butler, steward; see cella under room
cellularus, L. hermit, recluse; see alone
cecellulose, F. a carbohydrate constituent of plant-cell walls; see cella under room
celo- < Gr. kelon, shaft of an arrow; see arrow
celoro- < Gr. kelor, -os, son; see son
celosia, NL. a genus of the amaranth family; see amaranth
celox, -ocis, L. swift, quick; cutter, yacht; see swift, ship
celsus, L. raised, high, lofty; see high
Celt < L. Celta, m. an individual of an ancient race in western Europe and the British Isles, called by the Greeks, Keltoi, and the Romans, Galli: Celtic.
Celtic, L. Brito, -onis, an individual of a Celtic people in southern Britain; see Britanicus under English
Celtic < L. Celtica, m. an individual of a Celtic people of central and western Europe; see Gallia, f. country of the Gauls; Gallicus, of the Gauls: Gaul, Gallic, Galatia, Tamaris gallica (a tamarisk).
AS. Ira, a Celtic people of western Britain, < Ir. Eire (L. Hibernia, f.), Ireland: Eire, Erin, Ireland, Irish, Hibernian, Rosa hibernica (Irish rose).
AS. Scotia, m. an individual of a Celtic people in northern Britain called Gaels; Scoticus, of the Scots: Scot, Scotland, Scotch, Scotic, Gaelic, Caledonia, Ligusticum scoticum (Scottish ligusticum).
AS. Welsh, a Celtic people in southwestern Britain, called by themselves, Cymry: Welsh, Wales, New South Wales, Cymric.
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ceno- < Gr. kainos, new, recent, see new; < kenos, empty; kenotes, emptiness, see empty; < koinos, common, see common

census, L. register, list, < censeo, -sus, judge, appraise, assess; see censeo under judge, list

centaur < Gr. Kentaurus, a monster, half man and half horse; see animal

centaurium, L. (Gr. kentaurion), a plant of the composite family; see composite

center < L. centrum (Gr. kentron), midpoint of a circle, prickle, point, spike, sting, spur; kentrión, dim.; see point, middle

centipedal, L. a myriapod with one pair of legs to each segment; see myriapod

cento, L. patchwork, covering of rags; centunculus, dim.; see rag

centoro- < Gr. kentor, -os, goader, pricker, < kenteo, gaud, prick, spur; see point

centrisco- < Gr. kentriskos, a fish; see centrum under point

centum, L. hundred; centesimus, hundredth; see hundred

ceo- < Gr. keío, cleave, split; see cut

cedo- < Gr. keodes, fragrant like incense; see smell

cepa, L. onion; cepúla, dim.; see onion

cepaea, L. (Gr. kepáia), a succulent salad herb; see stonecrop

cepaeo- < Gr. kepáos, of a garden; see kepos under field

cephalo- < Gr. kephale, head; kephalidiôn; kephalion; kephalís, dim.; kephalotos, with a head, headed, see head; kephalalgia, headache, see disease

cephalus, L. (Gr. kephalos), a mullet; see mullet

cepheo- < Gr. kephén, -os, drone, lazy fellow; kephénion, dim.; see bee

cephus, NL. a genus of sawflies; see wasp

cepo- < Gr. kepos, garden, orchard, plantation; see field

cephopho- < Gr. kepphós, a sea-bird; see bird

cereals < L. caput, head, see head; < capio, take, see take

cera, L. (Gr. keros), beeswax, wax; cereus, waxy; cerinus (Gr. kerinos), waxen, wax-colored; see wax

cerambyco- < Gr. kerambyx, -ykos, a horned beetle; see beetle

ceramos < Gr. keramos, potter's clay, anything made of clay, pot, vessel, tile; keramikos, pertaining to pottery, earthen; keraminos, of clay; keramion, pot, jar; see earth, pot

ceraphido- < Gr. keraphis, -idos, a lobster or prawn; see crab

cerato- < Gr. kerastes, horned, see kera under horn; < kerastos, mixed, see keranýmí under mix

cerasus, L. (Gr. kerosos), cherry-tree; cerasinus, of cherry; see plum

cerato- < Gr. kera, -atos, horn; keration, dim.; keraos; kerastes, horned; see horn

ceratonia, L. (Gr. keratonia), a genus of the bean family; see bean

ceraunus, L. (Gr. keráunus), thunderbolt, thunder and lighting; keraunios, of a thunderbolt; see thunder

Cerberus, L. (Gr. Kerberos), doglike monster that guarded the gates of Hades; see dog

cercaria, NL. tailed, tadpolelike larval stage of trematodes; see young

cerceris, L. a kind of bird, now applied to a genus of wasps; see wasp

cercho- < Gr. kerkhne, a kind of hawk, see hawk; < kerchinos, hoarseness, see hoarse

cercis, -idía, NL. (Gr. kerkia, -idos), a tree of the bean family; rod or comb for striking the wool; kerkidion, dim.; see bean, rod

cercio- < Gr. kerkios, tail; kerkion, dim.; see tail

cercocarpus, NL. a genus of the rose family; see rose

cercurus, L. (Gr. kerkouro), a light vessel, boat; see ship

cercyro- < Gr. Kerkyon, a notorious Attic robber; see steal

cercyris, L. a sea-fish; see fish

cerdaleo- < Gr. kerdaleos, crafty, cunning, shrewd, wily, < kerdos, craft, wile; see know

cerdo- < Gr. kedos, gain, profit, see gain; craft, wile, see kerdaleos under know

cereal < L. Ceres, goddess of grains and agriculture; see grain

Cerebrum, L. brain; cerebellum, dim.; see brain
ceremonia, L. rite; see rite
ceresa, NL. a genus of bugs; see bug
ceres- < Gr. keresios, deadly; see ker under death
cereus, L. of wax, waxy; wax taper, candle; cereolus, dim., see cera under wax; a genus of the cactus family, see cactus
cerevisia (cervisia), L. beer; see beer
cerintha, L. (Gr. kerinthe), waxwort; see borage
cerinthus, L. (Gr. kerinthos), bee bread; see bread
cerinus, L. (Gr. kerinos), waxen, wax-colored, yellowish; see cera under wax
cerio- < Gr. kerion, honeycomb; see cera under wax
cerithium, NL. a genus of gastropods; see mollusk
cermato- < Gr. kermas, -tos, small piece, mite; kermination, dim.; see little
cerno- < Gr. kernes, earthen dish with wells in the bottom for fruits, see plate; < L. cernea, certus, separate, distinguish, see separate
cernuus, L. drooping, nodding, stooping, facing earthward; see bend
cero- < Gr. kerios, beeswax, see cera under wax; < keros, horn, see keros under horn; < ker, -os, death, doom, destruction, see death
cerritus, L. frantie, mad; cerritulus, dim.; see mad
cerrus, L. a kind of oak; cerreus, cerrinus, of the Turkish oak; see oak
certamen, L. contest, rivalry, struggle; certator, disputant; certo, see certain under fight
certhio- < Gr. kerthios, a tree-creeper; see bird
certus, L. definite, fixed, sure, < cerno, certus, sift, separate, distinguish; see sure, separate
cerulean < L. caeruleus, sky-blue; see blue
cerusus, L. white lead; see lead
cervix, -isis, L. neck; cervicula, dim.; cervicatus, stiffnecked, stubborn; see neck
cervus, L. deer, stag; cervulus, dim.; cervinus, of deer; see deer
cerycium, L. (Gr. kerykion), a herald’s staff, caduceus; see rod
ceryco- < Gr. keryx, -ykos, herald, messenger; see call
cerylo- < Gr. kerylos, kingfisher; see kingfisher
cespitose < L. caespes, -pitis, turf, sod, mat, tuft; see sod
cessator, L. idler, loiterer, < cesso, -atus, stop, rest; see rest
-ester, -chester, < AS. ceaster (L. castrum), fort, fortified town, camp; see castrum under fort
cestro- < Gr. kestra, hammer, see hammer; < kestron, a graving tool, see cut
cestrum, L. (Gr. kestron, a plant), a genus of the nightshade family; see nightshade
cestus, NL. mullet; see mullet
cestus, L. (Gr. kestos), girdle, belt; see belt
cetarius, L. pertaining to fish; fishmonger; see fish
ceterus, L. the other, the rest; see other
cethario- < Gr. ketharion, dice-box, < kethis, -idos, ballot-box; see box
cethido- < Gr. kethis, -idos, ballot-box; see box
ceto- < Gr. keteios, monstrous, large; see large
cetonia, NL. a genus of beetles; see beetle
cetra, L. a short Spanish shield; see shield
cetus, L. (Gr. ketos, any large sea-animal), whale; see whale
cetho- < Gr. keuthos, hidden; keuthmon, hiding-place, hole, corner, cave; see cover
ceyx, -yxis, L. (Gr. keyx, -ykos), kingfisher; see kingfisher
chaeno- < Gr. chaino, gape; see open
chaero- < Gr. chaiero, rejoice; see joy
chaeto- < Gr. chaite, long hair, mane; see hair
chaff < AS. ceaf, husks or glumes of grasses; see scale
chain < L. cataena, f.; catella; catenula, f. dim.; catenarius, of a chain; catenatus, with chains, chained; cateno, -atus, chain or bind together; concateno, link together; catenary, catenulate, Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo, Gonyaulax
chain (a dinoflagellate), Lactophrys concatenatus (a fish), Syringopora catenoides (a fossil coral).
Gr. ankylion, n. ring of a chain:
Gr. chalaston, n. chain:
Gr. desmos, bond, chain; see deo under bind
Gr. halyx, -eos, f. chain; halyxion, n. dim.; halysiotos, chainlike; Halysites catenatus (a chain-coral), Halysiocrinus carinatus (a Devonian crinoid).
Gr. hormos; hormathos, chain, string, necklace; see necklace
L. monile, necklace, string of beads; see necklace
Gr. psalion, n. curb-chain, part of a bridle:
Gr. streptos, a twisted or linked collar or chain; see turn
Gr. syphigmata, -tos, n. chain:
L. vinculum, bond, fetter, chain; see vincio under bind
chair < Gr. kathedra, seat; see sit
chalara, Gr. fetter; see bind
chalaron- < Gr. chalaros, loose, slack, limp; chalasma, relaxation; see free
chalaston, Gr. chain
chalaza, Gr. hail, sleet, pimple, tubercle; chalazion, dim.; see pimple
chalcedony < L. chalcedonius, of Chalcedon; see stone
chalcis, NL. a kind of parasitic wasp; see wasp
chalco- < Gr. chalkos, copper; chalkeos, of copper or bronze; chalkion, copper kette; see copper, kettle
chalipo- < Gr. chalipos, difficult, severe, harsh; see difficult
chalico- < Gr. chalix, -ikos, pebble, rubble; see stone
chalinos, Gr. bridle, bit; chalinarion, dim.; see hold
chalk < AS. cealc, < L. calx, calcis, pebble, lime; see lime, gypsum
challenge < OF. chalangier; see call
chalybo- < Gr. chalybion, -bos, iron, steel; see iron
chama, L. (Gr. cheme), a gaping mollusk, cockle; see mollusk
chamadytes, Gr. snail; see mollusk
chamae- < Gr. chama, on the ground, dwarf; chamelos, on the ground, creeping; see low
chamaecyparis, NL. a genus of conifers; see gymnosperm
chamaedaphne, L. (Gr. chamaidaphne), a genus of the heath family; see heath
chamaedora, NL. a genus of palms; see palm
chamaepitys, L. (Gr. chamaipitys), a plant of the mint family; see mint
chamelaea, L. olive-daphne; see mezereon
chameleons < L. chamaeleon (Gr. chamaeleon), a kind of lizard; see lizard
chamelos, Gr. on the ground, creeping; see low
chamomile < L. chamomilla (Gr. chamaelmelon, earth-apple), a plant of the com-posite family; see composite
chamomile, Gr. crocodile; see lizard
chance < L. cado, casus, fall; see lot
change < OF. changer, < L. cambio,-itus, exchange, barter: changing, changeless, changeling, cambium, cambist, Phytophthora cambivora (a fungus). Explain: Ring the changes.
Gr. abeboios, uncertain, unstable, fickle: Abeboaeus dorsalis (a beetle).
Gr. diagos, shifting, changeable, variable; see Aeolus under wind
L. aliens, -atus, estrange, drive insane; see alienus under strange
Gr. allasos, change, alter; allage, f. change, exchange; allaxis, f. barter, exchange; allaktikos, of exchange; alloitos, changed, changeable; alolphes, changeful in nature; alloprosodos, fickle; diallage, f. interchange; exallage, f. complete change; epallaxis, f. exchange: allagite, allactite, allasotonic, diallage, trophalaxis, allasotherapy, Allagocrinus dignatus (a Pennsylvanian crinoid), Metallectus ridibundus (a beetle), Epallagites avus (a fossil odonatid).
Gr. ameibo, change, exchange; amoioba, f. change, alteration, recompense; amoi-baios, interchanging, reciprocal; ameiopsis, f. exchange; epamoibos, exchanging, bartering; diameipitos, changeable: ameiba (Ameoba proteus), ameocyte, ame- boid, amebic dysentery, Ameobobacter roseum (a bacterium), Collozoaum ameboiotes (a radiolarian), Endamoeba insolita (a protozoan).
L. convertibilis, changeable, < converto, -versus, turn around, wheel about: convertible, convert, conversion.
L. desultorius, fickle, inconstant, superficial, skipping about; desultor, -is, m. leaper, inconstant person: desultory, *Liphistius desultor* (a spider).

Gr. *eutrepsia*, f. changeableness; *eutreptos*, easily changing: *Eutrepsia inconstans* (a moth).

L. inconstans, changeable, fickle, capricious: inconstant.

Gr. *keletistes*, leaper, inconstant person; see *keles* under *ride*

Gr. *meta*, preposition meaning between, among, after, but often used in compounds to imply change or exchange; *metabasis*, f. change, shift, transition; *metabolos*, changeable; *metabolous*, changeful; *metachorisis*, f. change of place; *metadosis*, f. exchange, barter; *metalepsis*, f. substitution, exchange, alternation; *metameipsis*, f. exchange; *metamelos*, m.; *metanoia*, f. repentance; *metamorphosis*, f. change; *metatopsis*, f. change; *metarrhythmisis*, f. change of position or additions *metathetos*, changed; *metatropos*, turn about; *melonymid*, f. change of name: metamorphic, metamorphosis, metastasis, metonymy, *histometabasis*, metaphrase, metabolism, metaleptic, metasomatic, *Metabolorus pilosus* (a beetle), *Metanoea flavipennis* (a trichopod), *Metaplasia pyxidata* (a Devonian brachiopod).

L. misciz, -icis, changeable, inconstant:

Gr. *mizathria*, changeable weather; see *aithros* under *clear*

Gr. *muto*, -atus, change; *mutabilis*, changeable; *mutator*, -is, m. changer: mutation, mutant, mutable, mutability, mutual, commute, immutable, *Nepheleum mutabile* (pulasan), *Aphrophora perlata* (a spittle-insect), *Bromus commutatus* (a grass).

L. proselytus (Gr. *proselytos*), m. convert: proselyte.


L. translator, -is, m. transfiguration, one who renders from one language to another: translate, translation, translator.

Gr. *treptos*, turned, changed; see *trepo* under *turn*

L. vario, -atus, change, diversify; *variabilis*, changeable; see *varius* under *different*

L. versabilis, changeable, movable; *versatilis*, turning with ease, movable; see *verto* under *turn*

L. Vertumnus, m. god of change and trade: Vertumnus, *Vertumnus arcticus* (a beetle).

L. vicis, change, reciprocity, substitution; see *vice*- under *equal*.

See: *turn*, *trade*, *alternate*, *give*, *different*, *other*, *move*, *over*

channe: channos, Gr. a sea-perch; see *perch*

channel < OF. *chanel*, < L. *canalis*, pipe, groove, conduit, trench, bed; see *ditch*, *pipe*, *furrow*, bed, *passage*, valley, way.

chaos, Gr. yawning abyss, condition of utter formlessness, confusion, and disorder; see *chaino* under *open*.

chara, L. a kind of plant; now applied to a genus of algae; see *alga*

characo- < Gr. *charax*, -akos, pointed stake, prop, pole; *charakion*, dim., see pillar; a sparrow fish, see *bream*.

character, L. (Gr. *charakter*, an instrument for marking or engraving, < *charasso*, engrave), mark, sign, distinctive nature; see *mark*, *letter*, *nature*.

charadra; charadros, Gr. deep gully, rift, ravine, bed of a mountain stream; see valley.

charadrius, L. (Gr. *charadrious*), a yellowish bird dwelling in clefts; a plover; see *plover*.

charagma; charagmos, Gr. any mark, cut, engraved, or stamped; see *character* under *mark*.

chariento- < Gr. *charieis*, -entos, graceful, beautiful; see *charis* under *beauty*.

charis, -isos, Gr. loveliness, grace, favor; see *beauty*.

charisma, Gr. free gift; *charistikos*, giving freely; see *give*.

charitia, Gr. jest, joke; see *charientisma* under *laugh*.

charm < L. *carmen*, song; see *sing*, *draw*, beauty, joy, agreeable, manner, magic.

charma, Gr. source of joy, delight; *charmoyne*, joyfulness, < *chairo*, rejoice; see joy.

Charon, Gr. the ferryman who carried the souls of the dead over the river Styx; see *carry*.

charops, -opus, Gr. glad-eyed, joyous; see *chairo* under *joy*.

chart < L. *charta* (Gr. *charte*), leaf of paper, thin plate, lamina; *chartula*, dim.; see *paper*, *map*.
chascaco- < Gr. chaskax, -akos, a gaper; see chaino under open
chascano- < Gr. chaskanon, a cocklebur; see composite
chase < OF. chacier, < L. capto, strive to catch; see hunt
chasm < Gr. chauma, -tos, yawning hole, gulf, open mouth; see chaino under open
chaste < L. castus, pure; see modest
chatter < ME. chatteren; of imitative origin; see speak
chaulios, Gr. outstanding, prominent; see projection
chaunax, Gr. liar; see lie
chaunos, Gr. porous, spongy, empty; see hole
cheap < AS. ceap, trade, sale, price; see pay
cheat < L. ez, out, cado, fall; see lie
check < OF. eshece, stop, hindrance; see hold, bind, bar, hinder
checkered < OF. eschequier, chessboard; see mosaic
chedropon, Gr. legume; see bean
cheek < AS. ceace, chap, jowl.
L. bucca, f. cheek, cavity; buccula, f. dim.; bucculentus, with full cheeks: buccal, buccula, debouch, rebuke, boca, Bucculatrix pomifoliella (apple-leaf moth), Ericymba buccata (silver-jawed minnow), Perlias bucculentus (an ichneumonid).
L. gena, f. cheek; genal.
L. mala, cheek, cheekbone, jaw; see jaw
Gr. melon, n. cheek: melanoplasty.
Gr. pareion, n. cheek: Parioglossus taeniatus (a fish), Opisthopia, Pareiasaurus [Pareiasaurus] horridus (a fossil reptile).
cheer < OF. chiare; see joy, agreeable, laugh, rest
cheese < AS. cese (G. käse), < L. caseus, cheese; caseolus, m. dim.; casearius, pertaining to cheese; caseatus, mixed with cheese, cheesy: cheesemonger, casease, caseation, casein, caseous, Pomphila casei (cheese-fly).
Gr. hippake, f. cheese made of mare's milk:
Gr. squatzo, -akos, m. a kind of cheese:
Gr. trophalis, -idos, f. fresh cheese; trophalion, n. dim.: Gr.
tyros, m. cheese; tyrion; tyrion, n.; tyriskos, m. dim.: tyrosine, tyrosinase, tyrotoxine, tyroma, butter, Tyroglyphus siro (cheese-mite).
chela, L. (Gr. chele), claw; chelion, dim.; see nail
chelueuma, Gr. cord, bond; see rope
chelinos; cheljutos, Gr. netted, plaíted; see net
chelidon; Gr. swallow; chelidonion, swallowwort; see swallow, poppy
chellaries, Gr. a fish; see fish
chelion (chelon), Gr. a mullet; see mullet
chelo- < Gr. chele, claw, see nail; < chelos, chest, coffer, see box
cheloma, Gr. notch; see notch
chelone, Gr. tortoise, turtle; chelaronion, dim.; chelonion, tortoise shell; see turtle
chelonis, Gr. lyre; see harp
chelos, Gr. large chest, coffer; see box
chelyne, Gr. lip; chelynion, dim.; see lip
chelys; chelydros, Gr. tortoise, turtle, water-serpent; see turtle
chelyscio- < Gr. chelyskion, a slight cough; see cough
chemo-, Gr. pertaining to chemistry and chemical terms, < Ar. alchimia, alchemy:
chemistry, chemical, chemist, chemotaxis, chemotherapy, chemotropism, alchemy.
chennion, Gr. a kind of quail; see quail
cheno- < Gr. chen, -os, goose; chenarion; chenion; chenikos, dim.; chenizo, cackle like a goose; see goose, cackle
chenopodium, L. (Gr. chenopous), goosefoot, pigweed; see goosefoot
chera, Gr. widow; cherea, widowhood; chereios, widowed; cherikos, of a widow; cheroo, bereave, desolate; see woman
cherado- < Gr. cheras, -ados, alluvion, silt, detritus; see earth
cherambe, Gr. a kind of pelecypod; see mollusk
cheramis, Gr. a kind of mussel; see mollusk
cheramos, Gr. hole, cleft, hollow; see hollow
child

chermado: < Gr. chermas, -ados, large pebble, stone; chermadion, dim.; chermaster, slinger; see stone, throw

chernes, -etos, Gr. laborer; see make

chernibion, Gr. chamber-pot; see pot

cherry < OF. cheerise, < L. cerasus (Gr. kerasos); see plum

chersonesos, Gr. peninsula; see peninsula

chersos, Gr. land, dry land; chersaios; chersinos, living on land; see earth

cherub < Heb. kerub, an angel; later, a chubby child; see child

chess < OF. esechec, check, stop, < Per. shah, king; see play

chest < AS. cest, < L. cista (Gr. kiste), box; see box, breast

chester < AS. ceaster, < L. castrum, fortified town, camp, fort, settlement; see fort

chestnut < L. castanea (Gr. kastanos), f. chestnut-tree; castaneus, of the color of chestnuts, brown, bay: castanet, Castanea dentata (chestnut), Castanella wyvillei (a radiolarian), Castanissa challenger (a radiolarian), Castanidium murrayi (a radiolarian), Anas castanea (a duck), Castanopsis caudata (Chinese chinquapin), Castanospermum australa (a legume), Aesculus hippocastanum (horse-chestnut), Cinclosoma castanotum (ground-bird), Taeniopygia castanotis (a weaver-bird), Cybelus castaneus (a beetle).

chetos, Gr. need, want; chetosyne, need, destitution; see poor

cheuma, Gr. anything poured, stream, flow, < cheo, pour; see pour

chew < AS. ceowan, bite, eat; see bite

chi, Gr. twenty-second letter of the Greek alphabet; chiasmos; chiastos, arranged diagonally, crosswise; chiao, mark with a cross like the letter ch; see letter

chickadee, a bird so named from its note; see titmouse

chicken < AS. cigen.

L. alector, -is (Gr. alektor, -os), m. cock; alektoris, -idos, f. hen; alektryan, -os, m. cock; alectorius, pertaining to a cock: alectryomachy, Alectyon, Aletronyx exceulis (titoki), Alectorius rufa (red-legged partridge), Craz alector (eurassow), Alectoria sarmentosa (a lichen), Alectorurus yedoensis (a lily), Hexalectris spicata (an orchid).

L. capo, -onis (Gr. kapon, -os), m. a castrated cock: capon, caponize.


L. gallus, m. cock, fowl; gallina, f. hen; gallinula, f. dim. pullet; gallinaceus, of poultry: gallinaceous, gallinule, Gallinago delicata (Wilson snipe), Gallus domesticus (domestic fowl, originally from the jungle-fowl, Gallus ferrugineus), Gallinula chloropus (water-hen), Gallicrex cristatus (a rail), Limnocryptes gallinula (jacksnipe), Oratoegus crux-galli (cockspur-thorn), Nucula gallinacea (a pecky-bird), Aescua galli (fowl-roundworm), Erythrina crist-galli (a coral-bean).

Gr. kikkos, m. cock; kikka, f. hen.

Gr. nossax, -akos, m. chick, cockerel.

Gr. ortalis; ortalichos, young bird, chick, fowl; see bird

Gr. pselex, -os, m. cock without a comb:

L. pullus, m. young animal, particularly a fowl; pullulus, m. dim.; pullarius, of young animals; pullulo, -atus, put forth, produce young: pullet, poultry, pullulation, polecant, pool (game), Punchinello, Agapornis pullaria (red-faced lovebird), Sylla pulliger (an annelid). Galeruca semipullata (a beetle).

Gr. thokathalpos, f. a sitting hen:

chickweed, some plants of the pink family; see stellaria under pink

chicity < L. cichorium (Gr. khichoria); see lettuce

chief < L. caput, head; see govern, first, lead

child < AS. cild.

L. alumnus, m.; alumna, f. foster-child, pupil, < alumno, nourish, bring up, educate: alumnus, alumna, Nautilus alumnus (a nautilus).

Gr. brephos, babe, child, young of any animal; see young

L. camilla, f. free-born maiden; camillus, m. free-born youth: Camilla, Camillus.

L. Catamitus (Gr. Ganymedes), m. cupbearer of the gods; youth kept for unnatural purposes: catamite.

L. cataster (catulaster), -tri, m. boy, lad, stripling:

AS. cnef, boy, youth: knave, knavish, knavery.

L. conceptum, the fetus; see young

L. filioth, little son; flilo, little daughter; see son, daughter

L. infans, -antis, speechless; c. a little child; infantulus, m. dim.; infantilis, pertaining to children, childish: infant, infancy, infanticide, infancy, Orator infantulus (a beetle).
Heb. kerubh, an angel; later, a chubby child: cherub, cherubim, cherubic.

Gr. kore (L. cora), f. girl, pupil of the eye; korasidion; korasion; koridion; korion, n.; koriske, f. dim.; koreios, of a maiden, youthful; hypokorizomai, play the child, talk baby-talk: Cora, Corinna, hypocoristic, correctomy, Coregonus oxyrhynchus (schnabel), Callicore rosea (an amaryllidacead), Planorbis corinna (a gastropod).

Gr. koros (kouros), m. boy, lad; koriskos, m. dim.; kourios, youthful: Curius cognitans (a beetle), Dioscurus.

L. liber, -eri, m. child:
Gr. meiraz, -akos, f. young girl, lass; meirakidion; meirakion; n.; meirakiske, f. dim.; meirakikos, youthful, juvenile: miracidium, Oncidium meiraz (an orchid).

L. nata, daughter; natula, dim.; natus, son; natulus, dim.; see daughter, son

Gr. neanis, -idos, f. girl, maiden; neaniskos, m. youth; neanikos, fresh, youthful: neanice.

Gr. neophron, childish in spirit: Neophron percnopterus (Egyptian vulture).
Gr. nepios, c. infant: nepionic.

Gr. país, paidos, c. child; paidarion; paidion, n.; paidariskos, m. dim.; paideike, f. young girl; paideis, child; euripos, ever- maiden: pedagogue, pedant, pedagogy, orthopedics, propaedeutic, pederasty, page, Paedisca salignanea (a moth), Aretiopais ambusla (a moth).

Gr. paiz, -akos, c. youth just before puberty: Pallax prevosti (a fossil beetle).

L. parvulus, m. child:
L. puella, f. girl; puellula, f. dim.; puellaris, girlish: Irena puella (fairly-bluebird).
L. puer, -eri, m. boy, child; pueras, f. girl; puerculus; puerculus, m. dim.; puerilis, youthful, childlike, silly; puerperus, giving birth, parturient; puerperium, n. childbed, childbirth: puerile, puerperal, puerility.
L. pupus, m. boy; pupa, f. girl, doll, in some insects a stage intermediate between larva and adult; pupillus, m.; pupilla, f. dim., minor, learner, pupil of the eye: pupa, pupil, puppet, puppy, pupa, pupate, puparium, pupivorous, Pupa muscorum (a gastropod), Vulvulina pupa (a foraminifer), Bulimina pupa (a foraminifer).
L. pusus, m. boy; pusus, f. girl; pusio, -onis, m. little boy; pusiola, f. dim. girl; putillus, m. boy; putilla, f. girl: Onthophagus pusio (a dung-beetle), Climaco-graptus putillus (a graptolite).

Gr. teknion, n. that which is born, child, young; teknidion; tekhnion, n. dim.; teknosis, f. a begetting, bearing of children, < tikto, beget, bear: Tecnophilus nigricolis (a beetle), Spanotecnus floricornis (a wasp).
Gr. thalos, n. young (of persons), child, scion: Spermatothalus (a protozoan).
Gr. tryganius, little turtle dove, a pet name for a girl; see trygon under dove
See: young, birth, daughter, kin

chilio- < Gr. chilios, thousand; see thousand
chilo- < Gr. cheilos, lip; chilarion, dim.; see lip
chilos, Gr. green fodder; see food
chiloter, Gr. nosebag; see bag

Chimaera, L. (Gr. Chimaéra, she-goat), a fabulous fire-spouting monster; see animal
chimaphila, NL. a genus of the heath family; see heath
chimato- < Gr. cheima, -tos, winter, cold, frost; see cheimon under year
chimeton, Gr. chillblain; see sore

chimney < L. caminus, furnace, fireplace; see pipe, hole
chimo-; cheimono- < Gr. cheimon, -os, winter, frost; cheimerinos, of winter; see year

chin < AS. cin.
Gr. anthereon, -os, m. chin:
Gr. geneion, n. chin; akrogeneios, with prominent chin: Geneion maculatum (a puffer-fish).

chink < AS. cinu, fissure, crack; see crack

Chione, Gr. mythological woman; a genus of mollusks; see mollusk
chiono- < Gr. chion, -os, snow; see ice
chip < AS. cippian, elip, pare; see cut, part
chirido- < Gr. cheiris, -idos, glove, sleeve; cheiridion, dim.; cheirodotos, with gloves, sleeves; see glove
chiro- < Gr. cheir, -os, hand; cherydrtion, dim.; see hand

Chiron, L. (Gr. Cheir), a centaur reputed for his skill in medicine, see heal; cheiron; cheiroteros, worse; cheiristos, worst, see kakos under bad
chironomos, Gr. a pantomimic; see equal

chiroto < Gr. cheirotos, tamable; see tame

chirp < imitative origin.
L. frigatio, -itus, chirp, twitter:
L. frutinatio, -itus, chirp, twitter:
L. Gryllus, -atus, chirp like a cricket; see Gryllus under grasshopper

Gr. Aegypteros, chirping with the wings:
L. Pipilo; pipio; Pipo, -atus, chirp, peep, twitter; Pipulus, m. a chirping, peeping:
sandpiper, pigeon, Pipilo erythrophthalmus (chewink, towhee), Pipunculus rupipes
(a fly).
Gr. Spizoa, chirp like a sparrow:
Gr. Strouthizo, chirp:
L. Zinzilulo, -atus, chirp:

chirurgus, L. (Gr. cheiourgos), an operating physician; see heal

chisel < OF. chisel.
L. Caellum, n. burin, engraving tool:
Ll. Celtes, -is, m. chisel: celt, celtiform.
L. Citio, -onis, m. chisel, graver;
Gr. Glaridoglanis andersoni (a fish).
Gr. Glyptahanos, m. carving tool, chisel, knife; glypter, -os, m. chisel: Ampelogypter
seasorinis (a beetle).
Gr. Kolapto, -os, m. chisel: Kolapto, engraved: Colapto-oblatta compsa (a cock-
roach).
Gr. Kopeus, -eos, m. chisel: Copeocoris abscissus (a bug), Copeognatha.
L. Scalprum, chisel, knife; see knife
See cut, knife, tool

chiton, Gr. tunic; see garment

chaeno- < Chalina, cloak, wrapper; chlainion, dim.; see garment

chlamydo- < Gr. Chlamys, -ydos, mantle; see garment

chlaros, Gr. gay, lively; see joy

chledos, Gr. mud, dirt, debris; see earth

Chleuastes, Gr. mocker, scoffer; see laugh

Chliaros, Gr. lukewarm, tepid; see lukewarm

Chlidanos, Gr. delicate, luxurious, < chlide, delicacy, luxury; see soft

Chlidono- < Chlidon, -os, bracelet, anklet, ornament; see bracelet

Chloe: Delta, Gr. first green shoot of plants in spring, grass; see grass

Chlorine < Gr. Chloros, green; see elements under thing

Chlorion, Gr. probably the golden oriole; see oriole

Chloris, Gr. goddess of flowers, see flower; a finch, see finch

Chloro- < Gr. Chloros, green, < Chloë, young shoot; compounds of chlorine; see green

Chlossos, Gr. fish; see fish

Chnauma, Gr. piece, slice; see part

Chnauros, Gr. dainty; see dainty

Chnoë, Gr. hub or nave of a wheel; see Choiniz under box

Chnu- < Chnous, any light, porous substance, foam, fine down, bloom; see foam

Choano- < Gr. choaniz, -ikos, nave or hub of a wheel, a dry measure; see box

Choerado- < Gr. Choera, -ados, serofula; see disease
choerino- < Gr. choireine, a sea-mussel; see mollusk  
choero- < Gr. choiros, pig; see hog  
choico- < Gr. choikos, of earth or clay, < chous, earth heaped up, soil; see earth  
choke < AS. ceocean.  
L. anhelus, out of breath, panting, puffing; see breathe  
Gr. asphyxia, f. stopping of the pulse and respiration: asphyxia, asphyxiate.  
Gr. asthma, hard drawn breath, shortness of breath, panting, gasping; see disease  
Gr. pnigo, choke, stifle; pnigma, -tos; pnigos, n.; pnigmos, m.; pnizis, f. a choking, smothering, stifling; pnigeus, m. cover, damper; pniktos, strangled, suffocated: Apopnictus longisetas (a beetle).  
L. strangulo, -atus, choke, stifle: strangle, strangulation, Pseudopolemus substrangulatus (a beetle).  
L. suffuco, -atus, choke, stifle, strangle: suffocate, suffocation.  
See: bind, press  
cholado- < Gr. cholas, -ados, bowels, guts; cholix, -ikos, gut; see intestine  
cholasma, Gr. lameness; see cholos under hurt  
cholera, L., Gr. a disease; see disease  
cholo- < Gr. chole, bile, gall, see bile; < cholos, anger, wrath, see anger; lame, halt, maimed, see hurt  
chomato- < Gr. choma, -tos, bank, mound, dam; chomation, dim.; chostos, banked up, heaped; see wall  
chondrilla, L. (Gr. chondrille), a kind of endive; see lettuce  
chondros, Gr. grit, grain of wheat or spelt; cartilage; chondrion, dim.; see grain, gristle  
chone; chonos, Gr. contraction of choane, funnel; see funnel  
choose < AS. ceosan.  
Gr. apokleptos, chosen, select:  
L. conscriptus, chosen, elected, enrolled: conscript, conscription.  
L. excerpto, -pus, pick out, choose, select, extract; excerptum, n. extract, selection: excerpt.  
Gr. hairesis, choice, election, plan; hairetikos, able to choose; hairetos, eligible, desirable, chosen; see haireo under take  
Gr. kletos, called, chosen; see kaleo under call  
L. lego, lectus (Gr. lego), collect, pick, choose, select; lektos, picked out, chosen; analektos, choice, select; apolektos, chosen, picked; deligo, -lectus, choose out, select; eligo, -lectus, pick, choose; eklektos, selected; epilektos, chosen; seligo, -lectus, cull, choose out: election, eclectic, eclogue, analects, select, selection, lectotype, Apulectus stromateus (a fish).  
Gr. merikos, particular:  
L. opto, -atus, choose, select, elect; optio, -onis, f. choice, selection; assistant of one's own choice; optabilis, desirable; optativus, of a wish: option, adoption, optative.  
L. particularis, of parts, partial: particular.  
OF. piquer, pierce, prick, choose: pick, picket, pickpocket, picklock, pickwick.  
See: lot, take, judge, separate, vote, gather, good  
chora; chorema, Gr. room, space, place; choraphion, dim.; choretos, containing; see space  
chord < L. chorda (Gr. chorede), gut, string of a musical instrument; see rope  
chordeiles, NL. a genus of goatsuckers; see goatsucker  
choreutes, Gr. dancer; choreutikos, of a dance; see choros under dance  
chorion, Gr. membrane; see membrane  
choris, Gr. apart, asunder; choristos, separated, < chorizo, separate; see separate  
choro- < Gr. choros, land, country; choridion; chorion, dim., see country; dance, see dance  
chortos, Gr. grass, fodder; see grass  
chorus, L. (Gr. choros), dance; see dance  
chostos, Gr. made by heaped up earth; see choma under wall  
chowder < F. chaudiere, kettle, pot, < L. calidus, warm; see soup
chremato- < Gr. chrema, -tos, goods, money; see money
chremetismos, Gr. neigh, whinny; see neigh
chremma: chrempton, Gr. spit; see spit
chreο- < Gr. chreōs, debt, obligation; see pay
chresis, Gr. use, employment; chresimos; chrestos, useful, good, < chroio, use; see use
chresmo- < Gr. chresmos, oracle; chrestes, prophet, soothsayer; chresterios, prophetic; see prophecy
christos, Gr. anointed, < chrio, anoint; see fat
chroa; chroia, Gr. surface of the body, skin, color of the skin; chroikos, colored; see chroma under color
chromato- < Gr. chroma, -tos, color, color of the skin, complexion; chromation, dim.; see color
chromis, Gr. a sea-fish; see wrasse
chromium < Gr. chroma, color; see elements under thing
chromos, Gr. noise, neighing; see sound
chrono- < chronos, time; chronikos, of time; chronios, lasting; see time
chroster, Gr. dyer; see chroma under color
chroto- < Gr. chros, -otos, skin, color of the skin; chrotidion, dim.; see chroma under color
chrysalis < L., Gr. chrysalis, gold-colored pupa of a butterfly; see young
chrysanthemum, L. (Gr. chrysanthesmon) a genus of the composite family; see composite
chrysaphos, Gr. probably the gilthead; see bream
chryso- < Gr. chryso, gold; chryseos; chrysos, golden; see gold
chrysocolla, L. (Gr. chrysokolla), a silicate of copper; see copper
chrysometrus, Gr. goldfinch; see finch
chrysogonum, L. (Gr. chrysoionum), a genus of the composite family; see composite
chrysophrus, Gr. gilthead; see bream
chthamalos, Gr. on the ground, low; see low
chthonon- < Gr. chthon, -os, earth, soil; see earth
chub < uncertain origin; see carp
church < AS. cyrice, < Gr. kyriakon, the Lord's house; see temple
chydæus, L. (Gr. chydæus), poured out in streams, abundant, common; see adaios under abundance
chyllos, Gr. juice, moisture; see juice
chymos, Gr. juice; see juice
chytos, Gr. poured, fluid, liquid; see cheo under pour
chytro- < Gr. chytra; chytros, earthen pot, pipkin; chytridion, chytrion, dim.; see pot
cibarius, L. pertaining to food, < cibus, food; see food
cibdelus, L. (Gr. kibdelos), spurious, base, adulterated, false; see lie
ciborum, L. (Gr. kiboron), cup shaped like the pericarp of a waterlily; see cup
ciboto- < Gr. kibotos, box, chest; kibotion, dim.; see box
 cicada, L. 'tree cricket', 'locust': Cicada orni (a cicada), Cicadula sexnotata (a bug), Cicadella vittata (a bug), Magicicada septendecim (seventeen-year cicada).
 L. acheta (Gr. achetas; echetes), m. male cicada: Acheta domesticus (a house-cricket).
 Gr. kikiaios, m. cicada: Cixiidae, Cixius montanus (a bug).
 Gr. membrax, -akos, m. a kind of cicada: membracid, Membracis foliacea (a leaf-hopper).
 Gr. sigion, n. a kind of cicada:
 Gr. tephrus, -ados, m. a cicada:
 Gr. tettix, -igos, m. cicada; tettigonion, n. dim.: Tettigometra debilis (a fossil insect), Cercotettix verruculatus (an orthopterid), Tettigomyces vulgaris (a fungus).
 L. tibicen, piper, flutist; a genus of cicadas; see music
See: Tithonus under old, grasshopper, bug
 cicatrix, L. scar; cicatricula, f. dim.; see mark
cicabo- < Gr. kikkabe, screech owl; see owl
ciccus, L. trifle; see trifle
cicer, L. chickpea; cicercula, dim.; see bean
Cicero, L. Roman orator and writer; see speak
cichla, L. (Gr. kichele), thrush, see thrush; a sea-fish, see wrasse
cichorium, L. (Gr. kichorion), chicory, succory; see lettuce
cicilendrum, L. spice; see spice
cicindela, L. glowworm; a genus of beetles; see beetle
cicinus, L. of the castor-oil plant, cici (Gr. kiki); see ricinus under spurge
ciconia, L. stork; see stork
cicuma, L. (Gr. kikymis), screech owl; see owl
cicur, L. tame; see tame
cicuta, L. poison-hemlock; a genus of the carrot family; see carrot
cicyo- < kikys, -yos, strength, vigor; see strong
-cida; -cide < L. caedo, cut, kill; see caedo under cut
cidapho- < Gr. kidaphos, wily; see know
cidaris, L. (Gr. kidaris), a Persian diadem, tiara; see crown
cider < L. sicera (Gr. sikera; Heb. shekar), a fermented liquor; see drink
cigar < Sp. cigarro, prob. < an Ab. Am. word meaning to smoke; see cloud
cilicum, L. a garment of haircloth; ciliolum, dim.; see cloth
cilio, L. chisel; see chisel
cilium, L. eyelash, eyelid; see hair
cilliba, L. (Gr. killusbas), round dining-table; see table
cillico- < Gr. killiz, -ikos, ox with crooked horns; see cattle
cillo- < Gr. kilos, ass; see horse
cilluro- < Gr. kilurous, wagtail; see wagtail
cimbx, NL. a kind of wasp; see wasp
cimbico- < Gr. kimbiz, -ikos, niggard, miser; see stingy
cimelio- < Gr. keimelion, treasure; see store
cimex, -icis, L. bug; cimiculus, dim.; cimico, -atus, destroy bugs; see bug
cimolia, NL. (Gr. kimolia), white clay from the island of Cimolus; see earth
cinabra, NL. (Gr. kinabra), smell of a he-goat; see smell
cinaedus, L. (Gr. kinaidos), lewd, wanton, unchaste, shameless; see lewd
cinchona, NL. a genus of the madder family, species of which yield quinine and other alkaloids; see quinine
cinccinus, L. curl; cincinnatus, curly; cincinnatulus, dim.; see curl
cincldo- < Gr. kinklis, -idos, latticed or bar; see screen
cinclus, L. (Gr. kinklos), a wagtail; see wagtail
cinctum, L. girdle, belt; cincticulum, dim.; cinctus; cinctutus, girded; see belt
cinder < AS. sinder, slag, scoria; see ash
cindyno- < Gr. kindynos, hazard, risk, danger; see danger
cinema < Gr. kinema, -tos, movement; kinesis, movement, motion; kinetikos, setting in motion, exciting; kinetes, movable; kinesis, mover, author, < kineo, move, set in motion; see move
cinerius, L. ash-colored, gray, < cinis, cineris, ashes; cinerarius, pertaining to ashes; see ashes
cinetro- < Gr. kinetron, ladle, stirring-rod; see spoon
cingulum, L. girdle, zone; cingillum, dim.; see cinctum under belt
cinna, L. (Gr. kinna), a Cilician grass; see grass
cinnabar < OF. cenobre, < L. cinnabaris (Gr. kinnabari), n. the red sulfide of mercury; kinnabarinos, red like cinnabar: Polystictus cinnabarinus (a fungus).
Gr. ammon, n. cinnabar in its sandy state:
Gr. millos, red earth, minimum, red-lead; see red
L. minium, native cinnabar, red-lead; mineus, of cinnabar-red color; minaceus; minus, of cinnabar; minaurus, painted with cinnabar, < minio, -atus, paint red with cinnabar; see miniatus under red
cinnamon < L. cinnamum (Gr. kinnamon; kinnamomon), n. bark of Cinnamomum zeylanicum; cinnameus, of cinnamon: Cinnamomum camphora (camphor-tree), Osmunda cinnamonacea (cinnamon-fern).
L. comacum, n. a kind of cinnamon found in Syria:
Gr. mosylon, n. a kind of cinnamon:
See: spice, brown

cinnyris < Gr. kinyris, a small bird; see bird

cinopeto- < Gr. kinpeton, a serpent; see snake

cinyra, L. Gr. kinya), an instrument with ten strings, a kind of lyre; see harp

cynyro- < Gr. kinyros, plaintive, wailing, < kinyrizo, lament, wail; see weep

cio- < Gr. kis, kios, a weevil; see beetle

ciono- < Gr. kion, -os, column, pillar, uvula; see pillar, uvula

cipher < OF. cifre, < Ar. sirf, empty; see empty, number

cippus, L. gravestone, palisades; see pillar

circaea, L. (Fr. kirkain), a plant; see evening-primrose

Circe, L. (Gr. Kirke), notorious enchantress; see magic

circinatus, L. coiled, curled away from an apex, < circino, make round; see curl, circle

circle < L.culus, m. dim. of circle (Gr. kirkos), m. ring; circellus, m. dim.; circular, round; circum, around, about, on all sides; circies, -itis, m.; circinatio, -onis, f. circumference, circle; circuitus, going round, revolving; circulator, m.; circulatrix, f. stroller, mountebank, quack; circino, -atus, make round; circular, -atus, form a circle, go around; circinus (Gr. kirkinos), m. pair of compasses: encircle, semicircle, circle, circuit, circle, circulation, cirinate, circumference, circuitous, search, research, Circulifer tenellus (beet-leafhopper), Lygodium circinatum (Malay climbing-fern).

L. ambitus, -us, m. circuit, course, orbit, circumference:

L. amplexus, embracing, encircling, surrounding; see embrace

L. annulus, m. ring; annellus, m. dim.; annularis, of a ring, circular; annulatus, ringed, circular: annular, annulate, Annulata, annulet, annelid, Polistes annularis (a wasp), Dictyna annulipes (a spider).

L. ccesticillus, m. ring or hoop placed on the head to support a burden:

L. condalitus, n. a little ring for slaves:

L. corona, crown, halo; see crown

L. cyclus (Gr. kyklos), m. circle, ring; kykliskos, m. dim.; kyklas, -ados; kykkilos; kyklion, round, circular; artikyklos, perfectly round; enkyklos, rounded, periodical: cycle, cyclone, cyclosphere, encyclopedia, encyclical, polycyclic, cyclotron, cyclopean, Cyclades, Cyclorrhynchus psittacus (parrot-awklet), Cyclolina carinata (a foraminifer), Cyclolittia striata (a diatom), Cyclina lunulata (an Eocene pelecypod), Cyciddium distortum (a protozoan), Cycillanthera pedata (a gourd), Cyclops bicuspidata (a copepod), Cyclicopora praelonga (a bryozoan), Cycladophora fenestra (a radiolarian), Cyclopoeus verrucatus (a coelenterate), Copotocycus bicolor (a tortoise-beetle), Eurychema tricylea (a moth), Chrysichthys cyclurus (a fish), Lithocycila lenticulata (a radiolarian), Ku Klux Klan, Cyclotis turbinata (a spider), Actinocycius crassus (a diatom).

Gr. daktylyos, ring; see daktylyos under finger

Gr. dinotos, turned, rounded; see dine under turn

Gr. diskos, quoit, flat circular plate; see plate

L. evexus, rounded at top; see dull

L. globosus, round like a ball, spherical; see globus under ball

L. glomerus, round like a ball; see glomus under ball

Gr. gyros, circle, round; gyraleos, rounded, curved; perigyris, circumference; see turn

Gr. halos, f. circle around the sun or moon, corona, a round threshing floor; halonion, n. dim.: halo, halation.

L. horizon, -ontis (Gr. antos), m. the circle where earth and sky meet: horizon, horizontal, Juniperus horizontalis (creeping-juniper)).

AS. hirn, circle, band; ring, harangue.

Gr. krikos (a form of kirkos), m. ring, finger-ring; krikalion; krikion, n. dim.; krikoma, -tos, n. ring, circle; kriotos, ringed, made of rings: criocoid, Cricosaurus elegans (a fossil reptile), Cricotus heterolocitus (a fossil amphibian), Eurhincricus fissus (a millepede).

Gr. omilla, f. a circle for playing a game:

L. orbis, -is, m. circle, ring, disk, globe; orbiculus, m. dim.; orbicularis; orbiculatus; orbitus, circular; orbita, f. track made by a wheel, path, course, track, rut; orb, orbicular, orbit, exorbitant, Orbiculus exoletus (a pelecypod), Orbicula numismalis (a foraminifer), Orbitus purpuripennis (a beetle), Orbitolites complanata (a foraminifer), Spirorbis lucidus (a tube worm), Symphysicarpus orbicularis (a coral bud), Planorbis carinatus (a snail), Cornuspira planorbis (a foraminifer), Opidius orbitalis (a wasp).
circle

Gr. perimetron, n. circumference: perimeter.
Gr. periodos, f. a going round, cycle: period, periodical, periodicity.
Gr. peripheria, f. circumference: periphery.
L. rotundus, round, circular, spherical: rotundity, round, around, orotund, Dizygocrinus rotundus (a Mississippian crinoid), Obulus rotundatus (a fossil brachiopod), Ctenodonta subrotunda (a fossil pelecypod), Viola rotundifolia (a violet).
Gr. saros, m. the Babylonian 18-year cycle for the recurrence of solar and lunar eclipses: saros, saronic.
Gr. strongylus, round, rounded: strongyle, strongylate, strongylosis, strongyloid, Strongylos equinus (a roundworm), Strongylocrinitus uralicus (a Permian crinoid), Libyastrostrongylus hebrenicus (a nematode).
L. teres, etis, rounded, cylindrical; see cylinder
L. tornus (Gr. torno), lathe, compass; see turn
Gr. trochalo, running, round; see trecho under run, wheel, ball
Gr. ungulus, m. finger-ring, ring:
L. verticillus, whirl, whorl, circle, dim. of vertex, whirl, eddy; see verto under turn
See: ball, around, turn, belt, berry, wheel
circum, L. around, about, on all sides; see around
circumspectus, L. cautious, wary; see guard
circus, L. circle, see circle; < Gr. kirkos, a kind of hawk, see hawk
ciris, L. (Gr. keiris), a fabulous bird; see bird
ciro < Gr. keiro, cut (hair), cut up, waste, destroy; see koureus under barber
cirrvido- < Gr. kirrhis, -idos, a sea-fish; see fish
cirrho- < Gr. kirrhos, orange-colored, yellow, tawny; see yellow
cirrus, L. curl, ringlet, tendril; cirratus, curly, fringed; cirritus, filamentous; cirrosus, full of curls; see curl
cirsium, L. (Gr. kirsion), thistle; see thistle
cirso- < Gr. kirsos, a dilated vein; see bend
cis, NL. (Gr. kis, kios), a weevil; see beetle
cis-, L. on this side; citerior, nearer; citimus, nearest; see near
cisero- < Gr. kiseris, pumice; see stone
cisium, L. a two-wheeled cab; cisarius, cab-driver; see vehicle
cisorium, L. a cutting instrument; see knife
cissus, L. (Gr. kissos), ivy; see vine
cissybium, L. (Gr. kisybion), a wooden drinking-cup; see cup
cista, L. (Gr. kiste), box, chest; cistella; cistellula; cistula, dim.; see box
cisterna, L. underground reservoir for water; see basin
cistus, L. (Gr. kistos), rockrose; see rockrose
citatus, L. hastened, urged on, incited, quick, swift, < cito, -atus, drive, incite, stimulate; see arouse, swift
citellus, NL. a kind of spermophile; see squirrel
citer, -tra, -trum, L. lying near, near, close; citerior, nearer; citimus, nearest; see cis under near
citeria, L. caricature, effigy, likeness; see form
cithara, L. (Gr. kithara), harp, lyre; see harp
citharoeus, L. (Gr. kitharoidos), a Red Sea fish; see fish
citharus, L. (Gr. kitharos), a kind of turbot, see flatfish; thorax, chest, see breast
citimus, L. nearest; see cis under near
citizen < OF. citeain, < L. civis; see civitas under town
citocacium, L. olive-daphne; see mezereon
citrago, L. a kind of balm; see mint
citullus, NL. a genus of the gourd family; see melon
citrus; citrea, L. (Gr. kitrea), f. citron-tree, a plant of the rue family; citreum (Gr. kitron; kitron), n. citrus; citreus; citrinus, of citrus: citral, citric acid, magnesium citrate, citrul, citron (Citrus medica), citronella (from Cymbopogon nardus), Citrus sinensis (sweet orange), Citropaß latialata (a cherry-orange), Pseudococcus citri (citrus mealy-bug), Morinda citrifolia (a madder), Eucalyptus citriodora (lemon-eucalyptus), Cymbopogon citratus (lemon-grass), Taenianotus citrinellus (a fish), Hoplichthys citrinus (a fish), Atalantia citroides (a ratacead), Erythronium citrinum (lemon fawn-lily), Ceratina citrinifrons (a bee), Xanthomonas citri (a bacterium).
XL. aurantium, n. < OF. orange, < Ar. narang, orange: orangenode, naringin, orange hawkbread (Hieracium aurantiacum), Citrus aurantium (sour orange), Rhinocyteris auranta (orange-bat).

XL. fortunella, f. a genus of the citrus tribe, < Robert Fortune, who introduced the kumquat to Europe: Fortunella margarita (oval kumquat).

F. limon, lemon: Citrus limon (lemon), limoncello (Pectis angustifolia), lime (Citrus aurantiifolia), Feronia limonia (wood-apple), Pholiota limonella (a mushroom).

F. poncére, a kind of citron: Poncirus trifoliata (a Chinese orange).

citta, L. (Gr. kítta; kíssos), a jay; see crow
citus, L. quick, swift, < cicio, -itus, arouse, agitate, excite, move, call; citellus; citillus, dim.; see swift, arouse, call
city < F. cite, < L. civis, citizen; civitatula, dim. small city; see civitas under town
civet < F. civette; ML. zibethum; It. zibetto; Ar. zabad; see weasel
civis, L. citizen; civicus; civilis, of citizens; civitas, citizenship, the body-politic, city; see people, town
cixallo- < Gr. kixálles, a highway robber; see steal
cixio- < Gr. kíxios, cicada; see cicada
clabularie, L. large, open wagon; clabularius, of wagons; see vehicle
clacendix, L. a kind of shellfish; see mollusk
cладaro- < Gr. kládaro, easily broken, frail; see weak
clades, L. destruction, disaster; see destroy
clado- < Gr. kládos, branch, twig, stem; kladion, dim.; see branch
cladrístis, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
clagalopes, L. a kind of eagle; see eagle
clagero- < Gr. klágeros, screaming; see klozo under call
clam < AS. clamm; see mollusk
clambo- < Gr. klámbos, mutilated; see hurt
clamo, -atus, L. cry out, shout, call; clamito, cry loudly; clamor, loud call; see call
clan < Gael. clann, offspring, tribe, family; see kin, class
clanarius, L. anonymous, secret, unknown; see secret
clandéminus, L. secret, hidden; see secret
clango, L. a loud, ringing sound, noise; see ring
clarigo, L. declare war; see fight
clarus, L. clear; claritas; claritudo, clearness; see clear
clasmato- < Gr. klasma, -tos, fragment; see klaio under break
class < L. clasis, f. rank, division; classicula, f. dim.; classicus, of rank: classify, classic, classmate, classification, outclass.

L. categoria (Gr. kategoría), f. class, division: category, categorical.

L. compositus, orderly, regular, well-arranged: composite, Dioscorea composita (a yam).

L. concinnus, -atus, order, arrange, adjust:
L. curia, f. one of the divisions of the Roman people:

Gr. diátheles, arranger, placer; see tithemí under place
L. digeríes, -ei, f. orderly distribution, disposition, arrangement:
L. dispone, -osité, distribute, arrange, set in order; see pono under place

Gr. éthnos, n. nation, race, people, tribe; énthnikos, of a race: ethnology, ethnography, ethnical.

Gr. euðhémon, -os, well-arranged, ordered, neat; euðhosyne, good management, tidiness; diáthesis, arrangement, disposition; euðiathélos, well-arranged; thesis, a placing, arranging; see tithemí under place

L. genus, genera, -os, n. kind, race, stock; Gr. genea, f. race, stock, family; genikos, of the race, generic; L. gens, -entis, f. clan; gentilis, belonging to the same race or clan; congener, -a, -um, of the same race: genus (pl. genera), generic, genotype, genocide, genealogy, congener, congen, gentle, miscegenation, Gentilicamélis wyomingensis (a fossil camel).

L. instituto, -utus, arrange, establish: institute, institution.

Gr. kosmós, order, arrangement; kosmetikos, skilled in arranging; kosmios, well-ordered; see ornament

L. methodus (Gr. methodos), f. mode of procedure; eu méthodos, well-arranged: method, methodical.

L. natio, -onis, f. breed, race, tribe: nation, national, Dolium nationalis (a tunicate).
L. ordo, -dinis, m. methodical arrangement, line, row, series; ordinatis, of a sequence or succession; ordinarius, of regular or usual manner; ordino, -atus, set in order, arrange, regulate: order, disorderly, ordinal, ordain, extraordinary, insubordination, Ceratina ordinaria (a bee).
Gr. phyle, f. tribe, race; phyletes, m. tribesman; phyletikos, of a tribe; phylum, phylogenesis, phylogenetic, phylogeny, Phyletobius equestris (a beetle).
Gr. phrater, clansman, member of the same tribe or race; see kin
L. prosapia, stock, race, family; see kin
L. sors, sortis, lot, share, kind; see lot
L. species, -ei, f. look, appearance, form, model, kind: specialis, particular, individual; species, specie, special, specific, spice, Rheum speciforme (a rhubarb).
Gr. stella, place, arrange, send; see send
L. stirps, stem, stock, family, race; see stem
Gr. systema, -tos, n. an ordered arrangement; systematikos, arranged, orderly: system, systematic, Systemodon tapirinum (a fossil mammal).
Gr. tasso, arrange, classify, place; taxis, -eos or -ios, f. order, rank, row, line, arrangement; tagma, -tos, n. an arranged order, rank, brigade; taktikos, pertaining to arranging or ordering; taktos, ordered; eutaktos, orderly, disciplined: taxonomy, taxodont, tagma, taxon, taxidermy, homotaxis, syntax, phyllotaxy, biotaxis, ataxia, ataxite, tactics, locomotor ataxia, Protazocrinus robustus (a Silurian crinoid), taxeopodus, Taeotis delogramma (a moth), Taxoploca ovata (a fossil sponge), Tazorchis schistocotyl (a trematode),
Gr. thesis, an arranging, proposition; see hypothesis
L. tribus, -us, f. stock, group; tribulis, of the same tribe: tribal.
Gr. typos, copy, model, pattern; see form
* * * * * * * * * *
NL. -aceae, suffix denoting a family of plants, < L. -acus, pertaining to: Magnoliaceae, Rosaceae, Salicaceae, Tiliaceae, Urticaceae.
NL. -ales, suffix denoting an order of plants: Bryales, Coniferales, Filicales, Geraniales, Malvales, Rosales, Sapindales.
NL. -ata, suffix denoting a division of animals, < L. -atus, pertaining to: Chordata, Echinodermata, Meroistomatula, Tabulata.
NL. -idae, suffix denoting a family of animals, < Gr. -ides, a patronymic suffix; -ida denotes various classifications: Bovidae, Canidae, Felidae, Pteridae, Veneridae, Arachnida, Eucarida.
NL. -ina, suffix denoting an order of animals; -inae, denoting subfamilies of animals, < L. -inus, pertaining to, like: Aracina, Sarcodina, Tetracladina, Terebratulinae, Scaphitinae, Formicinae, Pteridinae.
NL. -oidae, suffix denoting a tribe of plants; -oidea, a class of animals, < Gr. -oides, like: Asteroidae, Celastroidae, Crinoidea, Molluscoidae, Geometroidea.
NL. -phyta, denoting a phylum of plants: Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Spermatophyta.
See: separate, list, govern, kin, nature
classicum, L. engagement signal, the war-trumpet itself; see horn
clasteri< < Gr. klasterion, pruning-knife; see knife
clasto< < Gr. klastos, broken in pieces; klasis, a breaking; see klaio under break
clathratus, L. latticed, grated, screened; see screen
claudus, L. crippled, limping, lame, defective; see hurt
clausto< < Gr. klauastos, mournful; klauster, weeper; klausimos, plaintive; see klaio under weep
clastrum, L. bar, bolt, gate; claustrarius, pertaining to locks, locksmith; see bar
clausus, L. closed, shut, < cladio, close, shut; clausula, close, end; see close
claumno< < Gr. klauhmos, weeping; see klaio under weep
clava, L. club, graft; clavula, dim.; see club
clavis, L. key, bar; clavicula, dim.; clavicarius, key-maker, locksmith; see key, curl
clavus, L. nail; clavulus; claviculus, dim.; see nail
claw< AS. clawu; see nail, tongs, finger
clay< AS. clae; see earth
-cle, diminutive suffix, < L. -culus; see diminutives under little
clean< AS. cleane, clear; see pure, sterile, clear, wash, sweep
clear< L. clarus, bright, plain, distinct, famous; claritudo, -inis, f. clearness, brightness, fame: clarity, clarion, clarinet, clarain, chanticlear, declaration.
Gr. aithrios, clear, fair; aithria, f. clear weather; dysaithrios, not clear, murky; miziaithria, f. changeable weather: Aethriostoma undulata (a beetle), Aethriella conspicua (a wasp), Aethria leucaspis (a butterfly), Aethriamanta brevipennis (a dragonfly), Dysaethria postoea (a moth).
Gr. anemophelos, cloudless: Aephilus[Anephelus] longus (a beetle).
Gr. anomiklos, without mist, clear:
L. argutus, clear, bright, shiny, sharp; argutulus, dim.: Dolatocrinus argutus (a Devonian crinoid).

Gr. argenesis, very clear, very notable: diasemos, clear, distinct, conspicuous: Psilopa (Diasemocera) nigrotaeniata (a fly).

Gr. arizelos, clear, conspicuous, distinct: Arizelocichla nigriceps (a bird).

Gr. atholos, clear: Atholus bimaculatus (a beetle).

L. conspectus, visible; conspicuus, manifest, visible, prominent; perspicuus, clear, transparent, evident; prospectus, that may be seen in the distance or future: conspectus, conspicuous, Cirsium conspicuum (Mexican thistle), Ischnochiton conspicus (showy chiton), Delphinium inconspicuum (a larkspur), perspicuous, Thalpophila prosicopia (a butterfly).

L. definitus, distinct, clear, limited; definitivus, explanatory, exact, conclusive: definite, definitive.

Gr. delos, evident, visible, clear; aridelos: catadinos, eridelos, peridelos, very clear, conspicuous; epidelos, clearly seen; eudelos, quite clear, manifest; delotikos, indicative; delotos, demonstrable; delosis, f. explanation, < delos, explain, reveal, show: delomorphous, adelite, Urodelia, Spiridula polyrhiza (duckweed), Delostoma roseum (a bignoniaced), Aridelus bucephalus (a wasp), Delonix [Delonyx] regia (royal poinciana).

Gr. dieides, transparent:

L. distinctus, separate, different; see separate

Gr. enarges, visible, palpable, manifest; enargia; enargotes, f. clearness, distinctness; Enargopella obscura (a wasp).

L. enodo, -atus, free from knots, explain, elucidate: Coryssoglymma enodata (a beetle).

Gr. enubilo, -atus, free from clouds, make clear; innubilus, cloudless:

Gr. eposinos, in full view, conspicuous: Eposina metreta (a moth).

Gr. euditos, calm, clear, fine; eudia, f. fair weather, calm: Eudiosipulus tricolor (a wasp), Eudia pavonina (a moth).

Gr. eukrinides, clear, distinct, well-separated:

L. evidens, -entis, clear, plain, visible: evident, evidence.

Gr. ezegesis, -eos, f. explanation, interpretation; exegetes, m. expounder, interpreter; exegetikos, explanatory: exegesis, exegetical, exegete.

L. explano, -atus, make clear, elucidate, < planus, clear, distinct: explain, explanatory, explanation, plain.

L. explicatus, unfolded, arranged, plain, clear; explicabilis, that may be explained; explicitus, disentangled, apparent, clear, precise: explicate, inexplicable, explicit, Crepicephalus explicatus (a trilobite), Dendropora explicata (a fossil bryozoan).

L. expressus, clear, distinct, evident, plain: expressly.

Gr. hermeneuo, interpret, explain, expound; hermeneus; hermeneutes, m. interpreter; hermenuma, -tos, n. interpretation, explanation: hermeneutics, hermeneutical.

Gr. horatos, visible; see horao under see

L. hyalinus (Gr. hyalinos), glassy, transparent; see glass

L. illimus, without mud, clear, pure:

L. insignitus, marked, clear, plain; see signum under mark

L. interpretor, -atus, explain, translate; interprets, -etis, a. agent, intermediary: interpreter, interpretation, Arenaria interpres (turnstone).

Gr. lampros, bright, clear; see lanterna under light

Gr. ligys; ligyros, clear, sharp, distinct: Ligypeterus heydeni (a cricket), Ligyrus ebenus (a beetle), Ligyromorphus rufiventris (a beetle).

L. limpidus, clear, transparent, pure: limpid, limpidity.

L. liquidus, clear, transparent; eliquatus, clear: liquid.

L. lucidus, clear, bright; pellucidus, transparent: lucid, pellucid, Geryonia pellucida (a medusa).

L. manifestus, clear, evident, visible: manifest, manifestation.

L. obnusus, in the way, exposed, easy of access: obvious, obviate.

L. perceptibilis, able to be discerned: perceptible.

Gr. phaneros, visible, plain, distinct; phantos, visible; diaphanes, transparent, distinct; see phaino under light

Gr. sophes, clear, plain, distinct, certain; asaphia, f. indistinctness, obscurity: Lepidosaphes ulmi (oyster-shell scale), asaphia, Asaphus expansus (an Ordovician trilobite).

L. scroor, clear the throat, hawk; see sound


L. sudus, without moisture, dry, cloudless, bright, clear: Noctua suda (a moth).

Gr. toros, piercing, sharp, clear:

Gr. transus, clear, distinct: Tranopelta gilva (a wasp).

L. translator, -is, one who renders from one language to another; see change

See: pure, open, see, separate, light, display
cledo- < Gr. kledos, enclosure, hedge; see wall

cledono- < Gr. kledon, -os, omen; kledonistes, observer of omens; see prophecy

cleft < AS. cleafan, cleave, split; see break, cut, open

clematis, L. (Gr. klematia), a genus of the buttercup family; see buttercup

clemato- < Gr. klema, -tos, shoot, twig, cutting; see branch; klema, vine-twig; see buttercup

clemens, L. calm, mild, merciful; elementius, mercy; see mild

clemmato- < Gr. klema, -tos, thing stolen, fraud; klemmatistes, thievish person, < klepto, steal; see steal

clemmyo- < Gr. klemmys, -yos, tortoise; see turtle

cleo- < Gr. kleos, rumor, report, fame, glory; see honor

cleme, cleo-, cleonicum, L. a kind of basil; see mint

clef- < Gr. klepsia, -tos, shoot, twig, cutting; see branch; klema, vine-twig; see buttercup

clerk < AS. clere, OE. cler, < L. clericus (Gr. klerikos), priest, clergyman; see servant

clero- < Gr. kleros, chance, lot; klerion, dim., see lot; clergy, see servant

cles, termination of many Greek proper names, signifying famous; see kloos under honor

clethra, L. (Gr. klethra), alder; now a genus of the heath family; see heath

cleto- < Gr. kletos, called, invited; see kaleo under call

clever < uncertain origin; see art, know

clebanarius, L. soldier clad in mail, cuirassier; see army

cli- < Gr. kleis, -idos, key, kleidion, dim.; see key

client < L. cliens, -entis, follower, retainer, dependent, vassal, customer; see servant

clip < AS. clif, steep bank or face of rock, precipice: Clifford, Clifton, Clive, Cleveland, Radcliffe.

L. abruptum; deruptum, n. precipice; abruptus, precipitous, steep; see rumpo under break

Gr. eripne, f. cliff, crag: Eripneura croides (a moth)

Gr. kremnos, m. precipice, crag, overhanging wall or bank; apokremnos, precipitous, craggy; kremnobates, m. frequenter of steep places: kremnophobia, kremnomytis, Cremnomytis cuchis (a mouse), Cremnophila auranticilia (a moth), Apocremnus ancorifer (a bug).

Gr. kynourion, n. sea-cliff:

L. praecipitium, n. a steep place, cliff; praeceps, -cipitis, headlong; n. a steep place: precipice, precipitate, precipitous.

Gr. rhaktos, m. cliff; broken: Rhactorhynchia subtetrahedra (a fossil brachipod).

L. scopulus (Gr. skopelos), projecting rock, cliff; see stone

See: slope, high, break, cut, stone, projection, upright

clima, L. (Gr. klima), supposed inclination or slope of the earth from the equator to the poles; region, zone; see slope

climax, -acis, L. (Gr. klimax, -akos), ladder, staircase; klimation, dim.; klimakter, rung of a ladder, critical period; see ladder, figures of speech under form

climb < AS. cliban.

Gr. anarrhichesis, f. a clambering up:

Gr. epibatos, climbable, mountable, accessible; epibates; epibetor, -os, m. one who mounts, embarks, passenger; anabatos, easy to scale or mount; anambatos, unmountable (horse), unbroken; oreibates, m. mountain-climber.

L. scando, scansus, climb; scansitius, that may be climbed; scansorius, of climbing: sensorial,scansion, ascend, ascent, descendant, transcendent, Eelastrus scandes (American bittersweet). Saxifraga ascends (a saxifrage), Taxodium ascends (pond bald-cypress).

AS. stigan, climb: stair, stile, stirrup, sty, pigsty.

See: ladder, raise, step

clinitus, L. sloping, bent, < clino (Gr. klino), bend, slope, slant, tend; see slope

cling < AS. clingan; see hold, glue

clinicus, L. (Gr. klinikos), of a bed, a physician attending a patient in bed; see kline under bed
clino- < Gr. kline, bed, see bed; < klineos, famous, see kleos under honor; < L. clino (Gr. kline), bend, slant, slope, tend; see slope

clinopodium, L. (Gr. klinopodion), basil; see mint

cliner- < Gr. kliner, -os, couch, sofa; klinerion, dim.; see kline under bed

clintonia, NL. a genus of the lily family; see lily

Clio, L. (Gr. Kleio), the Muse of history; a sea-nymph; see story

clisia < Gr. klesia, place for reclining or lying down, bed, couch, hut; klision, outhouse, shed; klisis, a bending, inclination, reclining, lying down; see bed, house, clino under slope

climo- Gr. klismos, couch; see kline under bed

clisto- < Gr. kleistos, shut, closed; see close

cletella, L. pack-saddle, pair of panniers; see saddle

clithridio- < Gr. kleithridion, dim. of kleithria, keyhole, cleft, chink; see hole

clithro- < Gr. kleithron, bolt, bar, lock, lattice; see clathratus under screen

clito-; clityo- < Gr. klitos; klitiys, -yos, slope, hillside, see clino under slope; < kleitos, famous, excellent, see kleos under honor

clitoris, L. female organ homologous to the male penis; see vulva

clivus, L. sloping side of a hill, hill; clivulus, dim.; see mountain

cloaca, L. sewer, drain, canal; cloacula, dim.; see pipe

cloak < OF. cloke, < ML. cloca, bell; see garment

clobo- < Gr. klobos, bird-cage; see pen

clock < D. klok (G. glocke; OF. cloche; ML. cloca), bell; see time

cloeo- < Gr. kloos, dog-collar, pillory; see collar

clog < ME. clogge, stump, block of wood; see press, thick, hinder, delay, close

clagogmo- < Gr. klogmos, a clogging sound; see klosso under cackle

clophaco- < Gr. klophax, -akos, heap of stones; see stone

clopo- < Gr. kloan, -os, twig, slip, elon; klonion, dim., see branch; < klohos, violent, confused motion, see move

clopo- < Gr. klops, -opos, thief; klopikos, thievish; see klepto under steal

close < OF. clos, < cludo, clausus; cludo, clusus, shut; clausula; conclusio, -onis, f. close, end; clausum, n. an enclosed place; clusor, -is, m. closer; clusaris; clusitis, closing or shutting easily; concluso, shut up, close, end, finish; excludo, shut out; occludo, close, shut; secludo, shut up, confine, hide; closure, cloture, closed, clause, claustrum, cloister, conclusion, inclosure, occlude, seclusion, recluse, exclusive, sluice, Pinus clausa (sand-pine), Clusia bulboides (a pelecypod), Planorbis clausulatus (a gastropod).

L. anga, anctus; anzus, choke; see choke

L. arcco, arctus, shut up, inclose, restrain: Prothiostomum arctum (a planarian).

Gr. bysma, -tos, no; bystra, f. plug, bung; epibystra, f. stopper; parabystos, stuffed in, < byo, stuff, bung up; bysmalith.

L. coangusto, -atus, compress, confine, enclose: Eumenes coangustata (a wasp).

L. conniveo, close the eyes, blink, overlook: connive, Ninox connivens (barking owl).

Gr. embolos, m.; embolon, n. anything pointed for insertion, plug, wedge, bot, bar: embolus, embolism, embolite, Collembola, Embolichthys mitsukuri (a fish).

Gr. emplastikos, clogging, closing:

Gr. enekbatos, without outlet:

Gr. epistomion, n. buing, stopper, cock:

L. epitoum (Gr. epitoum), n. key for tightening the strings of an instrument, stopcock: Epitonium pretiosum (wenteletrap).

L. forcoio, fartus, stuff, cram; see press

L. fino, -tus, bring to an end, close; see finis under end

L. fascella, little wickerwork basket, muzzle; see fiscus under basket

L. impervius, impenetrable: impervious.

L. incommeabilis, impassable, not traversable:

Gr. kleistos, shut, closed, < kleia, close; perikleisma, -tos, an enclosed place: kleistogamous, cleistocarp, Clistoconcha insignis (a pelecypod), Clistomorpha hyalomoides (a fly), Clistoeloma balansae (a crab), Clistopseus datus (a psocopterid).

Gr. myo, close, shut; mysis, -eos, f. a closing of the eyes, lips, pores, etc.: myopic, myosis, Mysis stenolepis (a crustacean).
L. obturo, -atus, close up, stop up; obturaculum, n. stopper, plug: obturate, obturator, Leptothorax obturator (an ant).

L. oppilo, -atus, stop up, shut up, < pilo, -atus, ram down, thrust home: oppilate, oppilation.

Gr. perioche, f. part circumscribed or closed off, case, fence:

L. pessum (Gr. pessus), plum, tampon; pessulum, dim.; see drug

Gr. phimos, m.; phimotron, n. muzzle, stopper; phimosis, -eos, f. a muzzling or stopping of an orifice: Phimus violaceus (a bird), Phimophorus spissicorus (a bug), Diectyophimus platycephaalus (a radiolian), phimosis.

Gr. phrasso, enclose, fence in; emphrasso, bar, block; see phragma under fence

Gr. pykazo, close, shut up, wrap up; pykamos, m. a closing, shutting, covering:

L. spinketer (Gr. spinkter), that which binds tight, a closing muscle; see sphingo under bind

L. spissamentum, n. stopper, plug:

L. stegnus (Gr. stegnos), watertight, closed, constricted; stegnosis, f. a making close or costive, stopping natural excretion; stegnotikos, making costive: Stegnoalaema montagni (a bird).

L. vectis, bar, bolt, lever; see lever

See: press, cover, bind, pen, end, lessen, narrow, wall, cancel, destroy

closet < OF. clos; see room
closmato- < Gr. klosma, -tos, thread, line, clue; see thread
clostellum, L. small lock; see claustrum under bar
clostero- < Gr. kloster, -os, spindle; klosterion, dim.; see spindle
clot < AS. clott, lump, mass; see lump
cloth < AS. clath.

L.cilicium, n. coarse cloth made of Cilician goat's hair; cilicium, n. dim.; cilicus, made of hair-cloth: cilicus.

L. coactilium, n. thick, fulled cloth; coactiliarius, m. maker of thick cloth or felt:

L. gausapa (Gr. gausapes), f. shaggy, woollen cloth; see garment

F. mousseline, < Ar. musil, of Mosul, where this cloth was made: muslin, Muscolini.

Gr. othopherion, linen cloth, < othone, fine linen; see linen

L. pannus, piece of cloth, rag; see rag

Gr. sindon, -os, f. cotton cloth, muslin: Sindon speciosa (a fossil cockroach), Conus sindon (a gastropod).

Gr. speiron, n. piece of cloth, garment; see speiron under garment

L. textum, that which is woven, web, cloth; see texo under weave

See: cotton, linen, silk, wool, garment, weave, napkin
clotho- < Gr. klotho, twist, spin; klostos, spun; klostes, spinner; see spin
cloud < AS. clud: cloudy, becloud, cloudburst, Cloudmaker. Explain: Make the welkin ring.

Gr. aclhly, mist, darkness, obscurity; see black
clohalos, thick smoke, soot; see dirt
clohalos, m.; atmis, -idos, f. steam, vapor, gas: atmosphere, atmalysis, atmometer, atmiatr.

L. caligo, -inis, fog, mist, vapor, haze; caliginosus, foggy, misty, dark; see black

Sp. cigarro, m. cigar, prob. < an Ab.Am. word meaning to smoke: cigar, cigarette, Mesembranthemum cigarettiforium (a fig-marigold).

L. fumus, m. smoke, steam; fumeus; fumicus; fumidus; fumosus, smoky; fumarium, n. smoke-hall; fumarium, n. smoke-chamber, fogus, -atos, smoke; infumo, smoke, cure in smoke: fume, fumigate, fumarole, fenerrell, fumagillin, fumagine, fumigatin (from Aspergillus fumigatus), fumitory (Fumaria officinalis), Sorex fumeus (smoky shrew).

Gr. glamyros, bleary-eyed; see dim

Gr. hemiche (omiche), f. mist, fog, steam: Homichloda pauli (a beetle), Omichlorosa incertula (a moth).

Gr. kapmos, m. smoke; kapne, f. smoke-hole, chimney; kapnikos, smoky; kapnodes, like smoke, sooty, dusky: capnomancy, Capnodium citri (a mold), Allocapnia pygmaea (a stonefly).

Gr. nisa, vapor, steam from cooking and sacrifice; knisotos, steaming; see smell

Gr. koniortos, cloud of dust; see dust

Gr. ligyns, -yos, f. thick smoke; ligyodes, smoky, sooty: Lignostolus pemphiargyra (a butterfly), Lignyodes saturatus (a beetle).

L. nebula, f. mist, fog, cloud, smoke; nebuloeus, misty, cloudy, dark, indefinite: nebula, nebular, nebulous, nebulite, nebuliferous, Vorticella nebulifera (a protozoan).
Gr. nephele f.; nephos, -cos, n. cloud; nephelion; nephion, n. dim., cloudlike spot; nephelodes; synonymphos, cloudy: nepheloscope, nephelite, *Nephephytux subochrella* (a musk), *Nephelium doellingeri* (a sapindacead), *Epinephelus striatus* (group). L. nidor, -is, m. vapor, steam from cooking; nidorous, steaming: nidor, nidorous.

L. nimbus, m. rain-cloud; nimbosus, stormy: nimbus, nimberferous, nimification, nimbose, *Macrocallista nimbosea* (a pelecyd), *Stethomyia nimbus* (a mosquito), L. nobes, -is, f. cloud; nubecula, f. dim. little cloud, dark spot; nubifosus; nibulosus; nibulis, cloudy; nibilo, -atus, make cloudy, dull; subnubulis, overcast, gloomy; nubeulia, nubulis, nubiferous, obnubilation, *Nubecularia lucifuga* (a foraminifer), *Canis nubilus* (a wolf), *Lestrichotheum nubilipennis* (a wasp), *Podocarpus nubigenus* (Chile podocarpus).

Gr. psilos, soot, smoke; see dirt

AS. Smoca, smoke: smoky, smoker, smokeless, smog, smokehouse, smokestack.

Gr. typhos, m. smoke, vapor, stubor, vanity; *typhodes*, smoky, delirious: typhus, typhoid (caused by *Eberthella typhi*, formerly *Bacillus typhosus*), typhosis, typhomania, *Minotaurus typhoeus* (a dung-beetle).

L. vapor, -is, m. steam, smoke; vaporosus; vaporus, steaming, reeking, smoking; vaporalis, of steam; vaporarium, n. steam-pipe in the baths; vapora, -atus, emit steam: vapor, vaporous, vaporize, vaporarium, vaporium, evaporate, *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* (a whitefly).

See: water, drop, spot, shade

**clove** < OF. clou, < L. clavis, nail: clove (*Syzygium aromaticum*).

Gr. karyophyllon, n. clove-tree: Caryophyllaceae, caryophyllin, gillyflower, *Dianthus caryophyllus* (clove-pink, carnation), *Dicyphillum caryophyllatum* (a lauriacead).

**clove** < AS. clafr.


L. melilotus (Gr. melilotos), f. sweetclover: *Melilotus alba* (white sweetclover).

L. trifolium, n. trefoil, clover: *Trifolium pratense* (red clover), *Peronospora trifoliorum* (a mildew)


**clown** < uncertain origin; see fool, laugh

**club** < ON. klubba.

L. *baculum*; Gr. *bakttron*, stick, staff, rod, cudgel; see rod

L. caia, f. cudgel, < caio, beat.


L. *fustis*, -is, m. club, bludgeon; *fusticulus*, m. dim; *fusterna*, f. knotty part of a tree; *fustibulis*, m. slingsstaff: *fustigate*, *Fustigeropsis peringueyi* (a beetle), *Terigpes fustifer* (a gastropod).

Gr. *hyperos*, pestle, club; see pestle

Gr. kordyle, f. club, swelling; *kordylinos*, clublike: cordylite, *Cordylophora lacustris* (a hydrozoan), *Cordylocrinus ramulosus* (a Devonian crinoid), *Cordylanthus maritimus* (coast-birdbeak), *Cordyline rubra* (a lily), *Cordyceps militaris* (a fungus).

Gr. koryne, f. club, mace; *korenetes*, m. club-bearer; *korynodes*, clublike: corynite, *Corynocaucus laevigatus* (a New Zealand tree), *Corynomopa rusei* (a fish), *Corynepteris stellata* (a fossil fern), *Corynanthe yohimbe* (a rubiacead), *Brevicoryne brassicae* (cabbage-aphid), *Cryptocoryne ciliata* (an aroid).

L. *pistillum*, a club-shaped pounder used in a mortar; see pestle

Gr. *pleaganon*, rod, stick; see rod


See: rod, pestle, strike

**clubmoss**

NL. *lycoperdium*, n. clubmoss: *Lycoperdium prostratum* (carpet-clubmoss).

cluck < imitative origin; see cackle
clue; clew < AS. cleowen, ball of thread; see mark, help, thread
clump, prob. < ON. klumba; see bush, lump, thick
clumsy < Scan. klumsa, speechless, benumbed; see awkward, rough
clunis, L. (Gr. klonis), buttocks, rump; cluniculus, dim.; see rump
clupea, L. a herringlike fish; see herring
ciura, L. ape; clurinus, of apes; see monkey
clusaris; clusilis, L. closing easily; see close
cluster < AS. cluster; clyster.
Gr. botrys, -yos, bunch or cluster of grapes; botrydion, dim.; see grape
L. bumamnus, with large clusters; see breast
L. bumbastus (Gr. bounmastos), with large clusters; see breast
L. caespes, -itis, turf, sod, mat, turf; see sod
L. corymbus (Gr. korymbos), m. bunch of flowers or fruit, cluster of berries, peak, top; corymbiatus, clustered; korymbodes, clustered: corymb, corymbose, corymbose, Corymbogonium capillare (a hybrid), Vaccinium corymbosum (swamp-blueberry), Fuchsia corymbiflora (a fuchsia).
L. cymosus, full of shoots; see cyma under branch
L. fascis, -is, m. bundle, packet; fasciculus, m. dim.: fascicle.
L. gremialis, growing in a cluster from a stump; see gremium under lap
Gr. hormathos, cluster, string, chain; see necklace
L. paniculus, tuft; see bush
Gr. phakelos, m. bundle, cluster; phakiolion, n. dim.: Phacelobranchus braueri (an ephemeralid), Phacelis sericea (silky phacelia).
L. phoba (Gr. phobe), f. curl, lock, corymb:
L. racemus, bunch or cluster of grapes; see grape
L. sagmen, -inis, n. tuft of sacred herbs, rendering the bearer inviolable:
Gr. staphyly, bunch or cluster of grapes; staphylyon, dim.; see grape
L. thyrsus (Gr. thyrsos, a wand entwined with ivy), m. a close-branched cluster or panicle: thyrse, thyrsus, Thyrsopelma striginotum (a simulid), Ceanothus thyrsiflorus (blue-blossom ceanothus).
L. wva, grape, bunch, cluster; see grape
See: bush, branch, heap, thick
clusus, L. closed, shut; see close
clybatis, L. (Gr. klybatis), a kind ofpellitory; see pellitory
clydono- < Gr. klydony, -os, billow, wave; klydonion, dim. ripple; see wave
clymeno- < Gr. klymenos, famous; see klytos under honor
clymenum, NL. (Gr. klymenon), a bindweed; see honesuckle
clypeus, L. shield; clypeolus, dim.; see shield
clyster, L. (Gr. klyster), syringe; see pump
clyto- < Gr. klytos, heard of, famous, renowned; see honor
clyzo- < Gr. klyzo, wash, rinse, purge; klysis, a drenching; see wash
cmelethron- < Gr. kmelethron, beam; see beam
cnapho- < Gr. knaphos (gaphhos), teasel, carding-comb; knaphenus, fuller; see thistle, gaphalum under wool
cncium, L. (Gr. knekon), marjoram; see mint
cneco- < Gr. knekos, pale-yellow; see yellow
cnemido- < Gr. knemisis, -idos, greave, legging; see sleeve
cnemo- < Gr. kneme, leg shin, see leg; knemos, shoulder of a mountain, see shoulder
cneorum, L. (Gr. kneoron; knestron), nettle; see nettle
cnephosus, L. (Gr. k nephos, -tos, darkness, dusk, twilight), dark; see shade
cnesto-; cnetho- < Gr. knethos (knao), scratch, scrape, tickle, itch, sting; knestis; knestron, scraper; knestos, scraped; see scrape
cnicus, L. a kind of thistle; see thistle
cnido- < Gr. knide, nettle; knidion, dim.; see nettle
Cnidus, L. (Gr. Knidos; Gndos), Doric city with a Praxitelean statue of Aphrodite; see Aphrodite under love
cnipo- < Gr. knipos, niggardly, stingy, see stingy; < knips, ipos, a kind of insect, see cynips under wasp
cnisa, L. (Gr. knisa; knissa), vapor and smell from cooking fat meat; see smell
cnismato < Gr. knisma, -tos, scratch; knismos, itching, tickling; see itch
cndonalo- < Gr. knodalon, any dangerous wild animal; see animal
cndonax, L. (Gr. knodax), pin, pivot; see axis
cnodo- < Gr. knodon, sword; see sword
cnope- < Gr. knoepeus, bear, see bear; < knops, -opos, a snake or venomous beast, see snake
cnyzemato- < Gr. knyzema, -tos, whimper, whine; knyzethmos, a whimpering, whining; see weep
c- < L. cum, together, with; see with
coa - < L. cobbler, cobbalo- coaxo, coarse coat
coe - < L. coal, coal measures, coalpit, coalsack, coaltlit (Parus ater), coalfish (Pollachius virens), charcoal, Collier, colliry. What is meant by 'carry coals to Newcastle'? Derive: coalition.
Gr. anthrax, -akos, m. charcoal, coal, carbuncle, ulcer; anthrakion, n. dim.: anthrakeus, m. charcoal-burner; anthrakinos, pertaining to coal: anthrax, anthracite, anthracnose, anthracene, anthranilie, anthranol, anthraphenone, anthraxylon [antrachxylon], anthragallol, anthraxolite, Anthrax lactus (a fly), Anthracosaurus russelli (a labyrinthodont, Thyridanthrax amoenus (a fly), Eumeces anthracinus (a lizard).
Pr. brasa; Sp. brasa, live coal, hence red, by transference of idea: Brazil (from a red wood, brazilietto, brazil-wood, Coesalpinia brasiliensis).
L. carbo, -onis, m. charcoal, coal; carbunculus, m. dim.; carbonarius, m. charcoal-burner, collier: carbon, carbonate, carbonado, carbohydate, Carboniferous, carbonize, carbuncle, carbamate, carbamine, carbanilic, carbazide, carbanol, carbolic, carburetor, carborundum, carbonyl, carboxyl, triphenylecarbinol, carbomethoxyglycylphenylalanine, Phalacrocorax carbo (a cormorant), Baridius carbonarius (a beetle).
Gr. gages, m. jet: jet, Gagaticeras gagateus (an ammonite), Milax gagates (a slug).
Gr. marile, f. embers of charcoal: Marilochen breviostris (a bird).
L. pruna, f. a live coal:
Gr. thymalops,-opos, m. a hot coal:
See: fire, black, red, stone
colemo < Gr. koalos, dunce; see dull
coalitus, L. grown together, united; see alesco under grow
coarcatus, L. compressed, confined, shortened; see arcto under press
coarse < L. cursus, course; see rough
coast < OF. cote, < L. costa, rib, side; see shore
coat < OF. cote, a German word for mantle; see garment, skin, cover
coax < uncertain origin; see draw, tease
coaxo, atus, L. join boards together, floor, see bird, base; croak, see caw
cobalo- < Gr. kobalos, rogue, knave; see rogue
cobalt < G. kobold, goblin, earth spirit; see elements under thing
cobbler < uncertain origin.
L. digatharius, m. shoemaker: Diobatharius variegatus (a beetle).
Gr. pisynigos, m. shoemaker, cobbler:
Gr. raphheus; raphites, sewer, patcher, cobbler; see rapius under sew
Gr. skyeus; skytotomos, m. cobbler, shoemaker; skyeia, f. shoemaking:
L. sutor, -is, cobbler, shoemaker; see suo under sew
cobelo- < Gr. kobele, needle; see needle
cobidio- < Gr. kobidion, dim. of kobios, gudgeon; see goby
cobium, L. (Gr. kobion), a kind of spurge; see spurge
coca < Ab.Am. coca: Coca-Cola, cocaïne, novocaine, Erythroxylum coca (coca-plant).
cocalio- < Gr. kokalion, a land snail; see mollusk
coccalo- < kokkalos, seed from a cone; see cocom under berry
occido- < Gr. kokkis, -idos, dim. of kokkos, berry, grain, seed; see cocom under berry
occineus, L. red like a berry, scarlet; coccinatus, clad in scarlet; see red
coccobolos, NL. a genus of the buckwheat family; see buckwheat
coccum, L. (Gr. kokkos, grain, seed) berry, a round insect on the oak, a source of scarlet dye; see berry
coccigia, L. (Gr. kokkygia), a kind of sumac; see sumac
coccygo-, < Gr. kokkygo-, ygos, cuckoo; see cuckoo
cochlea, L. snail-shell, spiral, < Gr. kochlias; kochlos, snail with a spiral shell; see mollusk
cochlear, L. spoon; see spoon
cocio, L. broker, agent; see trade
cockroach < Sp. cucaracha.
L. blatta, f. cockroach, moth; blattarius, of a moth: Blatta orientalis (black cockroach), Blatella germanica (croton-bug, German cockroach), Grylloblatta campo-deiformis (a cricket), Verbasca blattaria (moth-mullein).
Gr. mylakris, f. a kind of cockroach: Mylacrís elongata (a fossil insect-wing).
coconut < Pg. coco, of uncertain derivation; see cocos under palm
coctus; coctilis, L. cooked, well-considered; coctivus, easily cooked; see coquo under cook
coculum, L. vessel for cooking; see kettle
cocyto- < Gr. kokytos, lamentation; see weep
cod < uncertain origin: tomcod (Microgadus tomcod).
L. asellus, a valued sea-fish, probably cod; see asinus under horse
L. callarias (Gr. kallarias), m. a kind of cod: Lotella callarias (a cod).
Gr. delkanoς, m. a fish, probably a burbot:
Gr. gados, m. cod: Gadus macrocephalus (Alaska cod). Microgadus proximus (a tomcod).
Gr. hepatos, m. a fish, probably a ling: Hepatus fasciatus (a fish), Acanthus hepatus (tang).
Gr. lebias, m. fish, probably a kind of cod: Lebias ellipsoides (a fish), Lebistes reticulatus (guppy).
NL. lota, a kind of fish allied to the cod: Lota maculosa (burbot, ling).
NL. merluccius, m. a kind of hake: Merluccius bilinearis (silver hake).
NL. molva, f. a fish, probably a kind of cod: Molva elongata (a ling).
NL. morrhua, f. cod: morrhuate, morrhuine, Gadus morrhua (common cod), Pitar morrhuanus (a pelecypod).
NL. motella, f. a kind of rockling, < L. musela, weasel, a fish: Moella musela (a rockling).
Gr. onos, ass, a sea-fish, probably a cod or hake; see onos under horse
code < L. codex, -icis, tablet, book, writing; codicillus, dim.; see book
codio- < Gr. kodion, dim. of koos, fleece, sheepskin, see wool; < kodeia, head, head of plants, poppy-head, see head
codomono- < Gr. kodomous, roster of barley; see cook
codon- < Gr. kodon, -os, bell; kodonion, dim.; see bell
celio- < Gr. koilia, belly; koilidion, dim.; see coeliacus under belly
celio- < Gr. koilos, hollow; koiloma, a cavity, see hollow; < L. coelum, sky, see heaven
ceno- < Gr. koinos, common; see common
coepio-, eptus, L. begin, commence; coeptum, undertaking; see begin
coineto- < Gr. koironos, master, ruler; see govern
ceto- < Gr. koitos, bed; see bed
cofanus, L. pelican; see pelican
coffee < NL. coffee, < Ar. qahwah; see madder
coffin < L. cophinus, basket, hamper; see box
cogito, -atus, L. consider, think; cogitabilis, imaginable; cogitabundus, thoughtful; see think
cognatus, L. kindred, related; see kin
cognitus, L. know; cognobilis, intelligible; see nosco under know
cohibilis, L. shortened; see short
cohibitus, L. confined, limited; see habeo under hold
cohors, -tis, L. enclosure, company; see pen
coil < OF. coillir; see turn, curl, hold
coin < L. cuneus, wedge; see money
coitus, L., m. copulation, sexual intercourse, < caco, go or come together, copulate, unite: coitus, coition.
Gr. aphrodisiasmos, m. sexual intercourse, lustfulness; see Aphrodite under love
Gr. bybazo; epibibasko, put the female to the male:
Gr. binoe, have illicit intercourse:
L. concubitus, -us, m. a lying together, intercourse; concubitalis, pertaining to copulation; concubinatus, -us, m. adulterous intercourse: concubine.
L. conjunctio, -onis, f. conjugal connection: conjunction, conjunctive.
L. consuetio, -onis, f. carnal intercourse, < consuecso, -etus, become intimate with, know:
L. contracto, -atus, touch carnally, have illicit intercourse with:
L. copulatio, -onis, f. a coupling, joining, connecting, < copulo, -atus, couple, join: copulate, copulation, copulatory.
L. draucus, m. a sodomite, one who copulates unnaturally:
L. futuo, -atus, copulate; fututio, -onis, f. copulation; fututor, -is, m.; fututrix, ics, f. copulator; defututus, exhausted by sensuality:
Gr. gamoklopeo, have illicit intercourse; gamoklopia, f. adultery:
Gr. himeroomai, have sexual intercourse:
L. ineo, -itus, enter, go into, have intercourse with, know; see enter
Gr. katapygion, -os, given to unnatural lust, lecherous, lewd; see lewd
Gr. klinopale, f. a wrestling in bed, intercourse:
L. lagnea, f.; lagneuma, -tos, n. coitus, lust; lagnikos, of lust; lagnos, lustful: lagnosis, coprolagnia, osmolagnia.
Gr. mixis; mixoipha, f. sexual intercourse:
Gr. myllo, have sexual intercourse; myllas, -ados, f. prostitute; myllos, m. female pudenda:
L. notitia, f. carnal knowledge:
Gr. ochevo, mount, cover, copulate; ocheia; ocheusis, f. coitus; ocheuma, -tos, n. result of coitus, embryo; ocheutos, covered, impregnated; ocheion, n.; ocheutes, m. stallion, lecher: Ocheutes scopoliferus (a beetle).
Gr. oypo, marry, have legitimate intercourse:
Gr. orgasmos, m. excitement, swelling, kneading, especially the turidity, pulsation, and discharge accompanying the culmination of sexual intercourse: orgasm, organic.
Gr. splekoma, -tos, n. sexual intercourse:
L. stuprum, n. defilement, adultery, illicit intercourse, < stupro, -atus, ravish, debauch, defile: stuprum, stuprate.
Gr. syneuvnasion, f. sexual intercourse; synqignonai, have sexual intercourse; syneukheudesis, f. sexual intercourse; synousia, f. communion, intercourse, copulation; synousiastikos, promoting sexual intercourse, lewd, salacious:
See: bind, begin, sex organs, prostitute
coix, L. (Gr. koix), an Egyptian palm; now applied to a genus of grasses; see grass
col- < L. cum, together, with; see with
cola < African kola; a genus of the chocolate family; see chocolate
-cola, L. dweller, inhabitant; see colo under life
colaco- < Gr. kolaz, -akos, flatterer, fawner; see flatterer
colapto- < Gr. kolapto, peck, strike, hew, cut, chisel; kolaphus, blow, cuff; kolapter, chisel; see strike, chisel
colasto- < Gr. kolastes, punisher; see kolasis under punish
colatus, L. strained, filtered; see colo under sieve
colchicum, L. (Gr. kolchikon), a kind of crocus; see crocus
cold < AS. cold, ceald: coldness, cold-chisel, coldfinch, cool, cooler, coolness, coolly, Cold Harbor.
L. algidus, cold; adalgidus, very cold; algor, -is, m. cold, coldness; alsius; alsus, chilly, cold, cool; alsiosus, easily getting cold; < algo, be cold, feel cold; algosco, catch cold: Natica algida (a gastropod).
Gr. astages, frozen hard: Astagobius (a beetle).
AS. cele; cyle, cold, chill, chillblain.
Gr. cheimerios; cheimerinos, of winter, cold, bleak; see cheimon under year
L. frigidos, cold, inactive; frigidulius, dim.; friger, -is, m. frigus, -goris, n. cold; frigusculum, n. dim.; frigidarius, of or for cooling; frigorificus, cooling; frigeo, be cold, inactive; refrigero, -atus, make cold, cool off: Frigid, frigidity, frigorific, refrigerator, Artemisia frigida (a sagebrush).
L. gelidos, cold, frosty, icy, < gelo, -atus, freeze, solidify: congelo, freeze up: gelid, gelable, gelatin, gelatinize, gelatinous, gel, jelly, gelose, gelosin, congeal, Gelidium cartilagineum (a red alga).
L. gillo, -onis, m. a cooling-vessel, cooler:
L. glacialis, icy, frozen; conglacio, -atus, freeze up: glacial, glaciation, Crymonessa glacialis (a bird).
Gr. koryza, cold, catarrh; see disease
Gr. kryos, n.; krymos, m. icy cold, chill, frost; krymaleos, frosty, chilly, icy; krymodes, icy, frozen; kryeros, icy, cold: cryolite, cryogen, cryometer, cryophyllite, cryoscope, cryomodnia, cryotherapy, Cryopila lapponica (a mosquito), Cryobella levigata (a leech), Cryobius ventricosus (a beetle), Cryophila rufus (a bird).
Gr. malkios, freezing, benumbing:
Gr. pachmodes, chilly, cold; pageros, pagetodes, frosty, cold; see pagetos under ice
Gr. phrike, a shivering from cold; see phrix under shake
Gr. psychros, cold, frigid; psyktos, cool; psyktikos, cooled; psyktar, -os, m. cooler;
psykteronidion; psyktierion, n. dim.; psyktierios, cooling; psyysis; anapsysis; katapsysis, f. chill: psychrometer, psycyte, psykter, psychophile, psychophyte,
Erigone psychrophila (a spider), Psychocoris cuneifera (a fossil bug).
Gr. psypmos, m. chilliness:
Gr. rhigos, cold; rhigion, colder; rhigistos, coldest; see rhigos under ice
See: ice, winter
coleatus, L. pertaining to the penis; see colis under penis
colecano- < Gr. kolekanos, a long, thin person; see thin
coleno- < Gr. kolen, -os, thigh, leg; see kolon under leg
coleo- < Gr. koleos, sheath, scabbard, scrotum; see coleus under sheath
colepo- < Gr. koleps, -epos, hollow of the knee; see knee
colero- < Gr. koleros, short-woolled; see wool
coleus, NL a genus of the mint family, see mint; < L. coleus, scrotum, see sheath
collia, L. (Gr. kolias), a mackerel; see mackerel
colic < L. colicus (Gr. kolikos), of colic; see disease, colon under intestine
colinus, NL. < Ab. Am. colin, partridge; see quail
collabo- < Gr. kollabos, a cake; see cake
collar < L. collare, n. iron band or chain for the neck: Arctonyx collaris (balisaur).
L. armilla, bracelet, dog-collar; see bracelet
L. boja, f. collar:
L. columbar, -is, n. collar:
Gr. deitropede, f. necklace, collar; see necklace
Gr. devanche, f. collar; kynanche, f. dog-collar, quinsy:
L. helcitum, n. horse-collar, yoke:
L. jugum, horse-collar, yoke; see bind
Gr. klotos, m. dog-collar, pillory: Cleoeascaris spinicollis (a worm).
L. occabus, m. collar, armlet:
L. mellum, n. dog-collar:
L. monile, necklace, collar; see necklace
Gr. streptos, a collar of twisted or linked metal; see turn
L. torquatus, adorned with a necklace or collar, < torques, c. twisted neck-chain, necklace, collar: Saxicola torquata (stonechat).
See: belt, garter, bind, ribbon, necklace

collarbone
L. clavicula, f. small key, bar: clavicle.
L. jugulum, n. collarbone:
collatus; collatius, L. gathered together, collected; see gather
collect < L. colliga, -lectus, assemble, gather; see lectus under gather
college < L. collegium, an association of colleagues; see school
colloeto- < Gr. kolletes, gluer, fastener; see kolla under glue
collido, -isus, L. strike together, come into violent contact; see laedo under strike
collinus, L. of a hill, hilly, < collis, hill; colliculus, dim.; see mountain
collitius, L. defiled, dirtied, smeared, smudged; see lino under spread
collo- < Gr. kolla, glue; kollesen, a glueing, cementing, welding; kolletos, glued, joined; see glue
collopo- < Gr. kollops, -opos, peg, screw; see turn
colloquium, L. conference; see gather
collovu, -atus, L. let light into the forest, clear, thin; see thin
collum, L. neck; collaris, of the neck; see neck
collybus, L. (Gr. kollybos), a small coin, rate of exchange; kollybistes, money-changer; see money
collyra, L. macaroni; see food
colliyum, L. (Gr. kollyrion), dough, poultice, eye-salve, suppository, pillar; kolliolum, dim., see drug; a kind of thrush, see thrush
colo-: colobo- < Gr. kolos; kolobos, docked, clipped, curtailed, shortened, incomplete, truncated, see short; a kind of goat, see goat; < kolon, colon, see intestine
colocasia, L. (Gr. kolokasia), an arum; see arum
colocynth, L. (Gr. kolokynthis), a kind of gourd, pumpkin, or melon; see melon
coloeus, NL. (Gr. koloios), jackdaw, grackle; see crow
colon, L. (Gr. kolon), large intestine; kolikos, pertaining to the colon, pain in the colon, see intestine; food, meat, fodder, see food; limb, member, arm, leg, see leg
colono- < Gr. kolone; kolonos, hill, mound, barrow; see mountain
colonus, L. farmer; see colo under till
colony < L. colonia, estate, farm, settlement; see country
colophon- < Gr. kolophon, -os, summit, top, end, climax; see top
color < L. color, -is. m. hue, tint, complexion; colorabilis; coloratus; coloreus, colored, variegated; coloro, -atus, color, tinge; concolor, colored uniformly; decolor, discolored, faded; discolor, not of the same color, variegated; versicolor, of various colors, variegated: coloration, colorable, Colorado, coloratura, colorimetry, color-blind, colorful, discolor, decolorize, Poecilopsetta colorata (a fish). Solidago bicolor (silverrod), Felis concolor (mountain-lion, cougar, puma), Saliz discolor (pussywillow), Iris versicolor (fleurdelis), Tarbaleus decoloratus (a grasshopper), Geranomyia unicolor (a fly), Steganopus tricolor (a phalarope), Ameles decolor (a mantis).
L. arquatus, bent like a bow; rainbow; see arc
Gr. bapheus, m. dyer; baphe; bapsis, f. a dipping, dyeing; baphikos, of dyeing; bapto, dipped, dyed; bama, -tos, n. dye; apobama, -tos, n. tinture, infusion, < bapto, dip, dye: Baphia nitida (camwood), Baptisia tinctoria (yellow wild-indigo), Baphothrips tricolor (a thyssanopterid).
Gr. chroma, -tos, n. color of the skin, complexion, color, < chroa; chroia, f.; chros, -otos, m. surface of the body, skin, color of the skin; chroation; chroitation, n. dim.; chroikos, colored; chromatikos, of color; chroster, -os, m. dyer; achrostos, uncolored; anachrosis, f. discoloration, taint; anthesichros; heterochros, of different colors, variegated: churo, taint, tinge, stain: chromatic, chrome, chromosome, chromat, chromatim, chromatin, chromosome, chordotol, chromatography, polychrome, achromatic, achroite, seihachroal, monochromatic, dichroism, Chromatocera setigena (a fly). Chromatonotus heterus (a blattid), Chromocryptus albopictus (a wasp), Chromatium okeni (a bacillus), Callichroma moschatum (musk-beetle), Polychrus marmoratus (a lizard), Chromocephalus atriella (laughing-gull), Microtus ochratinus (rock-vole), Chromoterus auritus (a bat), Dyschronos opatus (a beetle), Achromus rufomontis (a beetle).
Gr. deuso-, dye, stain, < deuo, wet, drench; deusopapos, deeply dyed, fast, ingraedned;
L. fuco, -atus, color, dye, rouge; fucinus, colored with orchil; fucosus, painted, counterfeited; infuscatus, painted; offucia, f. paint or wash for the face: fucate, Trifolium fucatum (a clover).
L. immedicus, painted:
L. infectus, dyed, stained, tainted; infector, -is, m. dyer; infectorius, of or for dyeing, infectio, -fectus, stain, color, dye: infection, infectious, disinfectant, Ficus infectoria (dotted fig).
L. interstiticatus, checkered, variegated: Asymphoroides interstincta (a moth).
L. iris, -idos (Gr. -idos), f. rainbow: a plant; irinos, of iris; iriodes, like the rainbow: iris, iridescent, iridian, iridosmine, iridectomy. Iris viregata (Hungarian iris), Iridomyrmex humulis (argentian ant), Iridio radiata (doncella), Trachypetes iris (ribbon-fish), Solmo irideus (rainbow-trout), Begonia iridescens (a begonia), Xyris iridifolia (a yellowgrass).
Gr. peridaedalos, variegated; see daedalus under art
L. pingo, pictus, paint; pictulis, colored, painted, embroidered: pictor, -is, m. painter; pictura, f. a painting; pigmentum, n. color, paint; depingo, portray, describe, sketch: picture, pictorial, picturesque, depict, pigment, orpiment, orpine, pimento, paint, painter, Chrysophagus pictus (golden pheasant), Scolopogon picticornis (robber-fly), Perilissus pictilis (an ichneumonid), Elaphrosyrion multipictus (a wasp), Caladium picturatum (a caladium), Streptopharagus pigmentatus (a nematode), Onthophagus impictus (a dung-beetle).
Sp. pintado, painted, mottled: pinto.
Gr. poikilos, varicolored, pied, mottled, spotted: polikiliticus(poeoeilitic), Poecile, Poecilobrycon auratus (a fish), Platypoecilus maculatus (platyfish), Poecilia vivipara (a fish).

Gr. rhegovus, m. dyer; rhegma, -tos, n. the thing dyed.

Gr. skitois, shaded by gradation in color; see skia under shade

L. tingo, tinctus, dye, paint; tinctilis; tinctorius, of dyeing; tinctor, -is; tingens, -entis, m. dyer: tinge, tintorial, tincture, tint, taint, stain, stained, Rio Tinto, Cytisus tinctoria (a broom), Dendrobates tinctorius (a frog), Uloborus tinctorius (a spider), Rubia tinctorium (madder).

L. variegatus, of different sorts, particularly colors; see varius under different

See: spot, mark, dip, shade, black, white, red, green, yellow, etc.

colossus, L. (Gr. kolossos), a large statue; see large

colpo- < Gr. kolpos, bosom, womb; kolpodes, full of bays, sinuous, folded; see womb

coluber, L. snake; colubrinus, snakelike; see snake

colubrina, L. a plant; now a genus of the buckthorn family; see buckthorn

colum, L. stranger, colander; see sieve

columba, L. dove; columbula, dim.; columbarius; columbinus, of doves; see dove

columen, L. top, crown, summit; see culmen under top

columis, L. safe, unhurt; see safe

column < L. columna, pillar; columella, dim.; see pillar

colus, L. distaff; see spindle

-colus, -a, -um, NL. dwelling in, inhabiting, living among, < L. -cola, inhabitant of; see colo under life

colutea, L. (Gr. koloutea), a pod-bearing tree; see bean

coluthium, L. a kind of snail; see mollusk

colymano- < Gr. kolyma, -tos, hindrance, < kolyo, hinder, prevent; see hinder

colymbethra, NL. (Gr. kolymbethra), swimming-pool; see swim

colymbus, L. (Gr. kolymbos) a diving bird, grebe; kolymbetes; kolymbos, diver; see dip

colythro- < Gr. kolythron, a ripe fig, see fig; kolythros, testicle, see testicle

colytico- < Gr. kolyticos, checking, hindering, preventing; kolysis, hindrance; see kolyma under hinder

com- < L. cum, together, with; see with

coma, L. (Gr. kome), hair of the head, mane, see hair, crest; < koma, -tos, slumber, see sleep

comaco- < Gr. komax, -akos, reveller, debauchee; see komos under joy

comardo < Gr. komaris, -idos, a fish; see fish

comarum, L. (Gr. komaron), fruit of the strawberry-tree; komaros, strawberry-tree, arbutus; see arbutus

comasto- < Gr. komastes, reveller; see komos under joy

comatus, L. with long hair; shaggy; comatus, dim.; see coma under hair

comb < AS. camb, card, crest, masses of cells built by bees and wasps. See crest, wax

L. carmino, -atus, card, comb, cleanse; carminator, -is, m. carder: carminative.

L. como, comptus, arrange, comb, adorn; see ornament

Gr. knaphos (gnaphos), carding-comb, teasel; see thistle

Gr. kteis, ktenos, m. comb; ktenidion; ktenion, n. dim.; ktenistes, m. comber, hairdresser; ktenistes, combed; ktenodes, comblike: ctenodont, ctenophile, Ctenocephalides canis (dog-flea), Ctenanthe setosa (a marantacead), Ctenium aromaticum (a grass), Ctenidium molluscum (a moss), Cteniscus annulipes (a wasp), Ctenistes consobrinus (a beetle), Ctenomyces serratus (a fungus), Dactyloctenium aegyptium (a grass), Pithecotenium dolicchoideus (a bignoniacae), Euctenopus novazelandicus (a wasp), Euctenodes mirabilis (a fly).

L. pecten, -inis, m. comb, rake, mollusk; pectinatus, comblike, toothed; pexatus, clothed in a napped garment, < pecto, pexus (pectitus), comb: pectal, pectinate, pectiniform, pectineus, pectinella, Pecten maximus (a scallop), Pectinatella magnifica (a fresh-water bryozoan), Potamogoton pectinatus (sago-pondweed), Dinorthis pectinella (a fossil brachiopod), Discocystus pectiniferus (an opilionid), Thiaequaltia pexa (a beetle), Ischnopteryx pexa (a moth), Cestus pectinalis (a ctenophore).

L. praenem, n. hatchel, an instrument for combing flax:

Gr. psektra, scraper, currycomb; see scrape
Gr. *xanion*, n. comb for carding wool; *xantes*, m. carder: *Xaniopehma sericans* (a wasp).

See: crest, tooth, rake, wax

**combine** < L. *combino*, -atus, unite; see bind

**combo**- < Gr. *kombos*, roll, band, girth; *kombion*, dim.; see belt

**combretum**, L. a kind of rush; now applied to a genus of the myrobolan family; see *myrobolan*

**combustion** < L. *combustio*, a burning, < *comburo*, -ustus, burn up, consume; see *uro* under burn

**come** < AS. *cuman*.

L. *adcesso*, -essus, approach, draw near: access, accession.
L. *adpiscor*, adeptus, arrive at, reach, attain by effort, acquire: adept.
L. *allapeus*, silent or stealthy approach:
Gr. *aphizis*, f. arrival:
L. *appropinguo*, -atus, approach near:
L. *appulsus*, m. an approach, landing:
Gr. *blosis*, f. arrival, < *blosko*, come or go:
L. *emico*, -atus, appear suddenly, spring forth, become apparent; see open
Gr. *ephodos*, f. approach, onset, attack:
Gr. *erchomai*, come or go:
Gr. *hikano*, come to, arrive at, reach:
Gr. *pelazo*, approach, come, draw near; *pelates* (*pelastes*), approacher, neighbor, hireling; see neighbor
Gr. *prodeo*, come before, anticipate:
L. *prodeo*, -itus, appear, come forth, spring up:
Gr. *prosodes*, approach, advance, onset, attack: *Prosodoscelis cordinicollis* (a beetle).
L. *venio*, *ventus*, come; *adventus*, m. arrival, approach: venture, venue, advent, avenue, adventurer, adventitious, convene, convenient, conventional, covenant, circumvent, inventive, inventory, parvum, prevent, intervention, saunter, souvenir, revenue, eventful, eventually, peradventure.

See: gather, near, clear, depart

**comedo**, L. glutton; see edo under eat

**comedy** < L. *comoedia* (Gr. *komoidia*) a humorous drama; see *comicus* under laugh

**comes**, *itis*, L. companion, associate, comrade, participant; see companion

**comestibilis**, L. edible; see edo under eat

**comet** < L. *cometa* (Gr. *kometes*), see star; < *kometes*, countryman, see kome under town

**comfort** < L. *conforto*, -atus, strengthen much; see rest, soothe

**comicus**, L. (Gr. *komikos*), pertaining to comedy; see laugh

**comis**, L. friendly, kind, affable, courteous; see friend

**comisto**- < Gr. *komistes*, caretaker, guardian, < *komizo*, care for; see guard

**comitor**, -atus, L. accompany, attend; see follow

**comma**, L. (Gr. *komma*), chip, piece, clause, mark of punctuation; *kommation*, dim.; see part

**combeabilis**, L. permeable; see meatus under passage

**commeator**, L. messenger; see send

**comminus**, L. near, at close quarters, hand to hand; see near

**commissura**, L. joint, juncture; see joint

**committee** < L. *committo*, arrange, give to, intrust; see gather

**commo**- < Gr. *kommos*, decoration, embellishment, see ornament; lamentation, see weep

**commodus**, L. fit, proper, suitable; see fit

**common** < L. *communis*, general, public, universal: common sense, commonplace, commonwealth, commonality, commoner, commons, commune, communion, community, communicate, communism, excommunication, uncommonly, Comintern, Cominform, Juniperus communis (common juniper), Polytrichum commune (haircap-moss).

Gr. *adiaphoros*, not different, neutral:
L. *chydæus* (Gr. *chydaioi*), common, vulgar; see adaioi under abundance
L. *collactaneus*; *collacteus*; *collacticus*, nourished at the same breast:
L. *consortium*, community, fellowship, society; *consors*, sharing in common; partner; see companion
L. *consipiro*, -atus, breathe together, plot and plan to act in concert; see companion
Gr. *epidemos*, prevalent, common to a large number; *demosios*, belonging to the people, common, vulgar; *pandemos*, common, public, general, affecting all the people: epidemic, pandemic.

Gr. *eranos*, m. a common fund, a society of subscribers; *eranion*, n. dim.; *eranistes*, m. contributor to a club; *eranikos*, of a contribution: *Eranistes pandora* (a moth).

Gr exoterikos, outside, common, popular: exoteric.

L. *generalis*, pertaining to all, common: general, generality, jeep.

Gr. *genikos*, generic; see genus under class

L. gregarius, belonging to the herd, common; see grex under herd

Gr. *koinois*, common; *koiretes*, sharing in common, fellowship; *koinonikos*, social; *koine*, f. communion, association; *epekoines*, promiscuous: cenobite, cenogamy, coenocyte, coenenchyma, coenosarc, biocenose, epicene, *Coenomypia pallida* (a fly), *Coenotypus pulcher* (a spider), *Cenobita diogenes* (a crab), *Ontanopagus conoebita* (a dung-beetle).

L. *mutuus*, borrowed, loaned, exchanged, reciprocal; *mutuarius*, joint, reciprocal: mutual, mutualism, mutuality.

L. *plebeius*, of the people, common; see plebus under people

L. *proletarius*, m. citizen of the lowest class, low, common: proletarian, proletariats, *societas*, association, community; *societatis*, socialist, pertaining to companionship: society, social, Nasua socialis (a coati). See companion

L. *trivialis*, well-worn, familiar, commonplace; see tero under rub


Gr. *xynos*, common; *xynon*, -os, m. companion, partner: *Xynobius pallipes* (a wasp).

See: companion, equal, people, profane, other, use

como- < Gr. *komos*, a jovial festivity, revel; *komastes*, reveller; *komax*, -akos, debaucher; see joy

comosus, L. hairy; see coma under hair

compactus, L. thick, firm; see thick

compaginatus, L. joined, bordering; see bind


Gr. *akoites*, m.; *akoitis*, f. bedfellow, spouse; *parakoites*, *synkoites*, m. bedfellow: *Acoetes plee* (an anelid).


L. *coalitus*, m. communion, fellowship: coalition, *Vorticella coalita* (a protozoan), L. *coalinnio*, -onis, m. comrade in arms:

L. collega, m. partner, comrade: colleague.

L. *collusor*, playmate; see ludo under play

L. *comibo*, -onis, m. pot-companion:


L. *compotor* (*compotator*), -is, m.; *compotrix*, -itis, f. drinking-companion:

L. *concillia*, m. cellmate:

L. *concubitor*, -is, m. bedfellow:

L. *condiscipulus*, m. schoolmate:

L. *confidens*, m. fellow-believer:

L. *congregabilis*, social; see grex under herd

L. *conjunx* (*conjux*), spouse, mate; see spouse

L. *consacerdos*, -atis, c. fellow-priest or priestess:

L. *conscius*, having knowledge in common with an accessory, accomplice or con fidant; see scientia under know

L. *conseo*, -onis, m. sitter with one:

L. *consors*, -atis, c. partner, sharer, mate; *consortium*, n. community, fellowship, society: consort, consortium.

L. *conspiro*, -atus, breathe together, plot and plan to act in concert: conspire, conspirator, conspiracy.

L. *contagatus*, m. law colleague:

L. *contubernalis*, c. tent companion, comrade, mate: *Torymus contubernalis* (a wasp).
comparatives

L. \textit{comparator}, -\textit{is}, m. fellow-passenger:
L. \textit{comverteranus}, m. fellow-veteran:
L. \textit{convicetus}, m. fellow-villager:

L. \textit{correus}, m. partaker in guilt, companion in crime:
Gr. \textit{epetes}, sociable:

AS. \textit{gesith}; companion: \textit{gesithcund}.

Gr. \textit{hetairos}, m.; \textit{hetaireia}, f. companionship, brotherhood; \textit{philetauros}, fond of companions: \textit{Hetaerius puberulus} (a beetle), \textit{Hetaerotis colubrina} (a snake), \textit{Philetaerus socius} (a weaverbird).

Gr. \textit{helenylos}, -\textit{idos}, c. companion: \textit{Homelys lepponicus} (a wasp).

Gr. \textit{koinonos}, companion, partner, fellow; see \textit{koinos} under \textbf{common}.

Gr. \textit{metochos}, sharing, partaking; partner; \textit{metoche}, f. communion; \textit{methektos}, participating, < \textit{meteche}, share in, enjoy, partake: \textit{Metochos abbreviatus} (a bug), \textit{Cepobroticus symmetochus} (an ant).

Gr. \textit{opados}, accompanying, attending; see \textbf{servant}.

L. \textit{par}, -\textit{is}, m. companion, comrade, mate, spouse: pair.

Gr. \textit{paredros}, sitting beside, near; associate; see \textbf{near}.


L. \textit{satelles}, -\textit{itis}, c. companion, escort, guard, lackey, accomplice: satellite:

L. \textit{socius}, m. companion; \textit{socialis}, companionable; \textit{socialibus}, disposed to companionship; \textit{societas}, -\textit{atis}, f. association, fellowship: social, socially, sociability, socialism, sociology, associate, dissociation, unsociable, \textit{Apis socialis} (a bee), \textit{Psammophax consociata} (a foraminifer).


Gr. \textit{syllleptor}, -\textit{os}, accomplice, assistant, partner:

Gr. \textit{symbiotes}, m. companion, partner; \textit{symbiotikos}, of companionship; \textit{symbiosis}, f. a living together: symbiote, symbioint, symbiotic, symbiosis, \textit{Symbiotes} (now \textit{Choriopites} bovis) (a mite).


Gr. \textit{sympastes}, m. playmate:

Gr. \textit{symphostetes}, m. school-fellow:

Gr. \textit{symphepastes}, -\textit{ekos}, m. partner in deceit:

Gr. \textit{syntheia}, f. intimacy, custom; \textit{synethes}, living together: \textit{Carmeyerius (Synethes)} gregarius (a flatworm).

Gr. \textit{synemon}, united; comrade; \textit{synemosyne}, f. tie of friendship, covenant: \textit{Synemosyna formica} (a spider).

Gr. \textit{synemperoros}, c. fellow-traveler, companion:

Gr. \textit{synodos}, journey in company, caravan; see \textbf{gather}.

Gr. \textit{synoikotetes}, m. house-fellow: \textit{Synoicus [Synoecus]} ypsilonhorus (a quail), \textit{Synoecetes sedulus} (a wasp).

Gr. \textit{synomadites}, m. fellow-traveler:

Gr. \textit{synousia}, f. communion, society, intercourse; \textit{metousia}, f. partnership, communion; \textit{synousiastes}, m. companion; \textit{synousiastikos}, sociable, promoting intercourse:

Gr. \textit{synetropesos}, m. messmate:

Gr. \textit{syskênon}, m. comrade: \textit{Syscenus infelix} (an isopod).

Gr. \textit{syskênon}, m. messmate: \textit{Syskites [Syskitus]} rostratus (a beetle).

Gr. \textit{xyon}, -\textit{os}, companion, partner; see \textit{xyon} under \textbf{common}.

See: \textbf{spouse}, friend, neighbor, help.

\textbf{compare} < L. \textit{comparo}, -\textit{atus}, place side by side to discover resemblances and differences; see \textbf{par} under \textbf{equal}.

\textbf{comparatives}

L. \textit{-ius}, m., \textit{-ius}, n., as in carior; carius, dearer; felicius, happier; major; majus, greater; melior, better: inferior, interior, posterior, superior, ulterior, \textit{Chelidonium majus} (greater celandine).

L. \textit{-ion}, as in beltion, better; echtion, more hateful; hedion, sweeter; kallon, more beautiful; kyallon, more glorious.

Gr. \textit{-teros}, as in azioteros, worthier; melanteros, blacker; picroteros, bitterer; oxyteros, sharper; mikroteteros, smaller; sophoteros, wiser: \textit{Basilleuterus rufifrons} (a warbler).
compass < OF. compasser, go round, divide; see circle
compeditus, L. fettered, < compedio, fetter, shake; see pedica under bind
compel < L. compello, -ulus, constrain by force; see pello under push
compendium, L. abridgement, abstract, summary; see short
compernis, L. knockkneed; see bend
compertus, L. ascertained, learned; see comperto under learn
compes, -edis, L. fetter, shake; see pedica under bind
competitor, L. rival; see enemy
complain < OF. complaigndre; see fault, scold, trouble, sad
complanatus, L. flattened; see planus under level
complete < L. compleo, -etus, fulfill, finish; see all, end
complex < L. complector, -exus, entwine, embrace, enfold; complico, -atus, fold together; perplexis, tangled, involved, intricate; plecttis, complicated, intricate: complexity, complication, perplex, perplexity, accomplice.
L. contortus, involved, intricate, complicated; see torque under turn
L. intricatus, entangled, complicated, < intric, entangle, perplex, embarass: intricate, intricacy; Echinopsis intricassima (a cactus), Tolypella intricata (a characean)
L. involutus, intricate, obscure: involved, involute, Calamagrostis involuta (a grass).
L. labyrinthicus, of a labyrinth, intricate; see labyrinthus under turn
L. nexitus, much intertwined, involved, complicated; see necto under bird
Gr. sympllokos, interwoven, involved; see plecto under weave
See: mix, confusion, weave
compo- < Gr. kompos, boast, noisy boastful words; komperos, boastful; kompastes, braggart; see brag
composite, a species of the Compositae (sometimes subdivided into Ambrosiaceae, Asteraceae, Carduaceae, and Cichorieae), the largest natural group of plants, including the chicories, dandelions, ragweeds, thistles, goldenrods, asters, daisies, chrysanths, dahlias, and sunflowers, < L. compositus, aggregated, made up of parts, well-arranged. See class
L. abrotonum (Gr. abrotonon), n. an aromatic plant, probably Artemisia abrotanum (European wormwood or southernwood): Gilia abrotanifolia (a gilia), Chalcis abrotani (a chalice)
L. achillea, yarrow; see yarrow
NL. actinea, f. a genus of the composite family: Actinea odorata (Colorado rubber-plant).
L. ageratum (Gr. ageraton), n. a genus of the composite family: Ageratum houstonianum (Mexican ageratum), Achillea ageratum (sweet yarrow), Eupatorium ageratoides (white snakeroot)
Gr. ambrosia, f. food of the gods; a genus of the composite family: Ambrosia artemisiaefolia (a ragweed), Artemisia ambrosiifolia (a sagebrush), Chenopodium ambrosioides (a goosefoot)
L. amelius, m. a purple aster: Aster amellus (Italian aster).
NL. anaphalis, f. a genus of the composite family: Anaphalis cuneifolia (an everlasting).
NL. antennaria, f. a genus of the composite family: Antennaria lanata (woolly everlasting).
Gr. anthemis, -idos, f. chamomile: Anthemis nobilis (Roman chamomile)
Gr. apape, f. a dandelionlike plant:
Gr. aparpia, f. hawkbit: Aparpia boreale (a composite).
L. arctium (Gr. arktion), n. a plant; now a genus of the composite family: Arctium tomentosum (a burdock)
NL. arnica, f. a genus of the composite family: Arnica cordifolia (an arnica), Trypeta arnicivora (a fly)
L. artemisia, mugwort, sagebrush; see wormwood
L. Gr. aster, star; a composite; see star
L. baccharis (Gr. bakcharis), f. plant with roots yielding a fragrant oil: Baccharis salicina (willow-baccharis)
Gr. bechion, n. coltsfoots:
L. bellis, -idis, f. daisy; bellio, -onis, f. corn-marigold: Bellis integrifolia (western daisy), Aceste bellidifera (a sea-urchin), Bellium minutum (a composite), Campanula bellidifolia (a bellflower), Monoptilon bellidiforme (a composite).
L. bidens, f. a genus of the composite family: Bidens comosa (a beggarticks).
L. brumaria, f. a kind of edelweiss:
L. cacalia (Gr. kakalia), f. a plant; now a genus of the composite family: Cacalia arborea (a composite), Cacatiospis nardosmia (a composite).
L. cachla (Gr. cachla = boughthalamn), f. oxeye:
NL. calendula, f. a genus of the composite family: Calendula stellata (a calendula), calendulin.
L. carduus, thistle; see thistle
L. carpesium (Gr. karpesion, an aromatic Asian wood), n. a genus of the composite family: Carpesium cernuum (a composite).
NL. earthamum, m. a composite, < Ar. qartam, safflower: Carthamus tinctorius (safflower).
L. centaureum; centaurium (Gr. kentaureion; kentaurion), n. a plant of the composite family: Centaurea dealbata (Persian centaurea), Centaurium pulchellum (a centaury).
L. chamomilla (Gr. chamaimelon), f. chamomile: Chamomilla hookeri (Arctic chamomile), Matricaria chamomilla (German chamomile).
Gr. chaskanon, n. cocklebur: Chascamopsetia lugubris (a fish).
L. chrysanthemum (Gr. chrysanthemon), n. a goldflower: Chrysanthemum segetum corn-marigold), Dimorphotheca chrysanthemifolia (a Cape marigold), Onoecus (a nema-
L. chrysogonum (Gr. chrysogonon), n. a genus of the composite family: Chrys-

L. cirsium, thistle; see thistle
L. cleonias (Gr. kleonian), f. elecampane: Cleonia lusitanica (a Spanish mint).
L. cnicus, thistle; see thistle
L. conyza (Gr. konyza), f. fleabane: Inula conyza (an elephant), Ageratum conyzaeoides (tropic ageratum), Conyza viscidula (a composite).
NL. coreopsis (Gr. koreopsis, buglike), f. a genus of the composite family: Coreop-
nL. cosmos (Gr. kosmos, ornament), a genus of the composite family; see orna-
L. crepis, f. a plant; now a genus of the composite family: Crepis setosa (a hawks-

NL. dahlia, f. a genus of the composite family, < Andreas Dahl, Swedish botanist: Dahlia rosea (a dahlia), Dahlia maxoni (a dahlia), Verticillum dahliae (a fungus).
NL. doronicum, n. a genus of the composite family: Doronicum cordatum (a lea-

Gr. erigeron, -es, m. groundsel: Erigeron strigosus (a fleabane).
L. eupatorium (Gr. eupatorion), n. a genus of the composite family: Eupatorium cannabinum (hemp-eupatorium).
L. farfacrus, m. coltsfoot:
NL. gaillardia, f. a genus of the composite family, < Gaillard de Marentonneau, French botanist: Gaillardia aristata (common gaillardia).
L. gerontea (Gr. gerontóa), f. groundsel:
L. gnaphalium (Gr. gnaphalion), n. cudweed: Gnaphalium uliginosum (low cud-

NL. grindelia, f. a genus of the composite family, < Hieronymus Grindel, Russian botanist: Grindelia robusta (gumweed).
L. heliennium (Gr. helieion), n. elecampane: Helinium autumnale (sneezeweed), Inula elecampane (elecampane), horsehead.
NL. helianthus (Gr. helianthes), m. sunflower: Helianthus annuus (sunflower).
L. helichrysum (Gr. helichryso), n. strawflower, marigold: Helichrysum angus-
tilium (whiteleaf-everlasting).
L. hieracium (Gr. hierakion), n. hawkweed: Hieracium floribundum (a hawkweed).
L. inula, f. elecampane: Inula ensifolia (swordleaf-inula).
NL. iva, f. a genus of the composite family: Iva ciliata (a sumpweed), Ajuga iva (bugle).
Gr. krosson, n. lionsfoot:
L. lactuca, lettuce; see lettuce
L. lapsana (Gr. lapsane), f. a plant said to be the crucifer, charlock, but the name is now applied to a genus of the composite family: Lapsana communis (nipplewort).
Gr. leontopodium, n. lionsfoot: Leontopodium sibiricum (Siberian edelweiss).
L. leucanthemum (Gr. leukanthemon), n. a composite: Chrysanthemum leucan-
themum (oxeye-daisy).
NL. liatris, f. a genus of the composite family: Liatris spicata (gayfeather), Trilisodora (wild vanilla).
NL. madia, f. a genus of the composite family, < Ab.Am. madi: Madia sativa (melosa, a tarweed), Centromadia pungens (spikeweed).
compound < OF. compandre, < L. componere, -ositus, put together, mix; see mix, make, ithemi under place

compos- < Gr. kompos, elegant, pretty; see beauty

comptonia, NL. a genus of the bayberry family: see bayberry

comptus; comitus, L. ornamented, adorned; see ornament

comytho- < Gr. komys, -ythos, bundle, sheaf; see bundle

con- < L. cum, together, with; see with

conablis, L. laborious, difficult; conamen, effort, struggle, < conor, -atus, try, endeavor; see conor under make

conabo- < Gr. konabos, clashing, din; see sound

conaro- < Gr. konaros, fat, well-fed; see fat

concavus, L. hollowed or arched inward; see arc

concentus, L. harmony, symphony; see concino under harmony

conceptio, L. comprehension, pregnancy; see learn, begin

concessio, L. permission; see let

concha, L. (Gr. konche; konchos), snail, shell; conchula; konchylion, dim.; see mollusk

conchis, L. lentils boiled with the pods; see bean

conchylium, L. (Gr. konchylion), dim. of concha (konche); see concha under mollusk

conciliatus, L. devoted to promoting friendliness; see friend

concilium, L. assembly, meeting; see gather
confusion

concinus, L. well-arranged, skilfully joined, beautiful, striking; see beauty
concisus, L. brief, short; see short
conclusio, L. close, end; see claudio under close
concolor, L. colored uniformly; see color
concordia, L. harmony, agreement, union, sympathy; see harmony
concrete < L. concretus, hardened, thick, stiff; see hard
concubina, L. kept mistress; concubinus, male paramour; see prostitute
conclusus, L. a shaking, earthquake; see concepio under strike
condaco- < Gr. kondaz, -akos, a kind of game; see play
condalia, NL. a genus of the buckthorn family; see buckthorn
condimentum, L. a pungent or spicy substance added to food, < condio, -itus, pickle, preserve, season; see spice, save
condition < L. conditio, -onis, agreement, compact, circumstance, nature, state; see nature
conditus, L. savory, seasoned, see taste; founded, made, see make; hidden, see cover; preserved, see save
condylus, L. (Gr. kondyllos), knuckle, knob, enlarged end of a bone; see projection
cone < L. conus (Gr. konos), m.: conicus; conulus, m.; konarion; konion, n. dim.; konikos, conelike; conifer; coniger, bearing cones: conical, conic, conarion, conoid, coniferous, condont, conopodium, conoscope, phragmacone, polycone, Conocarpus (a fossil conifer), Conocorous megistus (brabeiro, a bug that transmits the trypanosome causing Chagas disease), Conula quadrisulcata (a fossil coral), Primula obscura (a primrose), Conocoditus gracilis (an annelid), Aechmea confera (a bromeliad), Oecetes confiterum (a moth), Bacoconodon [Bacoconodon] denverensis (a Paleocene mammal), Palaeocurria (Calloconus) humilis (a Silurian gastropod), Paratimia conica (a beetle).
Gr. bembix, -ikos, f. top, a buzzing insect: Bembicium cupreum (a beetle).
L. cedrus, -idis (Gr. kedres, -idos), f. cedar-cone:
L. galbusa, m. cone of the cypress:
L. meta, conical or pyramidal figure; see pillar
L. pinea, f. pine-cone: pineal, Diploidia pinea (a fungus).
Gr. rhombos, a top; see rhombo under turn
L. strobilus (Gr. strobilos), m. anything twisted, cone, top, < strobos, m. anything twisted or turned; strobilus, n. dim.; strobilinos, of a pine-cone: strobilus, strobila, strobiloid, Strobilocephalus triangularis (a worm), Strobilanthus anisophyllus (an acanthaceae), Stroboceras hartii (an ammonite), Strobilomyces strobilaceus (cone-mushroom), Lepidostrobus ornatus (cone of a lepidodendron), Cynips strobilana (pine-cone oak-gall), Amanta strobiliformis (a mushroom), Actinosphorus acuminatus (a conifer), Gomphostemma strobilatum (a mint), Chromes strobilobius (woolly larch-aphid), Rhabdophaga strobiloides (pine-cone willow-gall), Chalara strobilina (a fungus).
Gr. strombos, m. top; strombeion, n. dim.; strombodes, toplike: stombiform, strombiform, stromboid, Strombus gigas (conch-shell), Strombidium sulcatum (a protozoan), Strombocerus schippeli (a beetle).
L. turbo, -inis, m. a spinning-top; turbinate; turbunus, top-shaped; conical: turbinate, turbine, Turbinella pyrum (chank), Turboila rufa (a fossil gastropod), Ditreocarbus turbus (gurjun-tree).
L. turris, tower; see tower
confectio, L. something prepared, < conficio, -ectus, make, prepare; see facio under make
confertus, L. pressed together, crowded, thick, dense; see thick
conferva, L. an aquatic plant; see alga
confess < L. confiteor, -fessus, acknowledge, own, avow, admit; see hold
confidens, L. trusting, bold; see fido under believe
confinis, L. neighboring, adjoining; see affinis under kin
confixilis, L. joinable; see figo under bind
conflictus, L. contest, fight; see fight
confluens, L. place where two streams meet; see confluent under bind
conformis, L. like, similar; see like
confossus, L. pierced through, full of holes; see hole
confregus; confactus, L. broken, rough, rugged, uneven; see fragosus under rough
confusion < L. confusio, -onis, f. mixture, disorder, < confundo, -usus, pour together, mingle; confusaneus, mixed, miscellaneous: confuse, Dactylopsis confusionis, a cochineal-insect, Pelastoneurus confusibilis (a fly).
Gr. *diastolos*, not separated, confused: *Adiastola americana* (a wasp).
Gr. *anaphyrmos*, m. confusion:
Gr. *anarchos*, without head or leader, lawless: anarchy, anarchist.
Gr. *anasobe*, f. disturbance, tumult:
Gr. *apektos*; *apektetes*, uncombed, unkempt: *Apectolophus phalangioides* (a mite).
Gr. *atheistos*, lawless: *Athemistus rugulosus* (a beetle).
Gr. *atypos*, shapeless, unformed:
Heb. *Babel*, a city and tower in Assyria; symbolic of noisy, confused speech: babel, babeldom, Babylon.
Gr. *chaos*, condition of formlessness, utter disorder and confusion; see *chaino* under open
L. *incompositus*, disarranged, confused:
L. *inconditus*, uniformed, rough, rude; see rough
L. *infectus*, not wrought out, undigested:
L. *inconscriptus*, unarranged:
L. *indigustus*, unarranged, orderless, confused:
L. *indispositus*, orderless, confused: *Omophorus indispositus* (a beetle).
L. *inordinatus*, not arranged, disorderly, irregular: inordinate.
Gr. *kakothemen*, -os, disorderly; *kakokhemosyne*, f. disorderliness:
Gr. *konos*, m. violent, confused motion, tumult, turmoil, rout:
Gr. *synthesis*, commixture, confusion; see mix
Gr. *synphrutos*, jumbled together; see *syphrutos* under dirt
Gr. *tarache*; *taraxis*, f. confusion; disturbance, trouble; *< tarasso*, stir up, confound; *taragos*, m. disturbance; *taraktos*, disturbing; *taraktikes*, disturbing; *tarakates*, *taraktor*, -is, m. disturber: *Tarachomantis rubiginosa* (a mantid), *Tarachodes irrata* (a mantid), *Taracticus octopunctatus* (a fly), *Taraxineura carbonaria* (a moth), *Taraktogenos[Taractogenus]* *kurzi* (a flavcurtiacead, source of chaumoogra oil).
L. *tumultus*, m. commotion, confusion, disturbance, uproar; tumult, tumultuous.
L. *turb* (Gr. *tyrbe*), f. turmoil, hubbub, uproar; *turbella*; *turbula*, f. dim.; *turbidus*, confused, disordered; *turbulentus*, agitated, troubled, stormy; *turbator*, -is, m.; *turbatriz*, -icis, f. disturber, trouble-maker; *tubo*, -atus, agitate, confuse, disorder; *tyrbusma*, -os, m. confusion, trouble; *tyrbastes*, m. agitator, disturber, trouble-maker; *conturbed*, *perturbo*, throw into disorder, derange, confuse; turbid, turbulent, disturbance, perturbation, *Amobatrachus turbatans* (a fossil amphibian), *Turbatrix* (proposed new name for *Anguillula aceti*, the vinegar eel), *Otiorrhynchus turbatua* (a beetle), *Graphis turbulenta* (a lichen).
See: mix, turn, dishessel, complex, move
congeló, -atus, L. freeze, stiffen, harden; see gelidus under cold
congener, L. of the same race; see genus under class
conger, L. (Gr. *gonros*), a marine eel; see eel
congestus, L. collected, dense, thick, see thick; congeries, heap, mass, see heap
congress < L. *congressus*, assembly, conference, meeting; see *gather*
congruus, L. suitable, agreeable, fitting; see fit
condidium, NL. an asexual spore, dim. of Gr. *konis*, dust; see fruit
condido- < Gr. *konis*, -idos, nit, egg of a louse; see egg
conifer, L. bearing cone-shaped fruit; a kind of gymnosperm; see gymnosperm
conio- < Gr. *konis*, -ios, dust; koniates, plasterer; see dust, plaster
conium, L. (Gr. *koneion*), poison-hemlock; a genus of the carrot family; see carrot
conjectaneum, L. memorandum book; see book
conjectura, L. guess; see hypothesis
conjugalis, L. pertaining to marriage; see marry
conjunctus, L. connected, united; see *jungo* under bind
connarbus, NL. (Gr. *konaros*), a thorny evergreen tree; see plant
connatus, L. born together, joined; see bind
connecto, -exus, L. bind, fasten, join; see *necto* under bind
connisus; connixus, L. labored, struggled; see make
conniveo, L. close, shut, blink at, overlook; see close
conno- < Gr. *konos*, beard; see hair
conopo- < Gr. *konops*, -opos, gnat; see fly
conor, -atus, L. endeavor, try; see make
conquer < L. conquaero, search for, procure; see victory
conquisitus, L. sought out eagerly; see quaero under try
consanguineus, L. related by blood, kindred; see kin
conscius, L. having knowledge in common with an accomplice or confidant; see scientia under know
consensus, L. agreement, concord; consentaneus, agreeing, fitting; see consentio under harmony
conscriptus, L. chosen, elected, enrolled; see choose
considero, -atus, L. contemplate, examine, reflect upon; see think
consilium, L. consideration, sense, purpose, plan; see consilio under think
consimilis, L. like in all respects; see similis under like
consobrinus, L. cousin; see sobrinus under kin
consortium, L. community, fellowship, society; consors, sharing in common; partner; see companion
conspicillum, L. lens, spectacles; see lens
conspicuus, L. manifest, visible, prominent; see conspectus under clear
constant < L. constans, standing firm; see sto under stand
constipatus, L. crowded or pressed together; see stipo under press
constictus, L. drawn together, contracted; see stringo under bind, narrow
consuetus, L. customary, usual; see suetus under use
consul, L. a chief magistrate of the Roman state; see govern
consultus, L. considered, pondered; see consulto under think
consume < L. consumeo, -umptus, use up completely, eat, destroy, waste; see eat
contaco- < Gr. kontax, -akos, shaft, spear; kontakion, dim.; see spear
contain < OF. contenir, < L. continere, hold together; see teneo under hold
contempt < L. tememno, -emptus, esteem lightly, despise; see hate
contentus, L. satisfied; see agreeable
contest < L. contestor, -atus, call a witness, bring an action; see fight, play
contextus, L. interwoven, connected, united; see texo under weave, bind
conticinium, L. evening; see night
contiguus, L. bordering, neighboring, near; see near
continuous < L. continuus, hanging together, uninterrupted, incessant; see one, always, chain, follow, line
conto- < Gr. kontos, short, see short; pole for pushing a boat; kontarion, dim., see rod
contortus, L. twisted, intricate, complex; see torqueo under turn
contra, L. against, opposite; see against
contract < L. contraho, -actus, draw together; see lessen
contrarius, L. against, opposite; see contra under against
control < F. controller, check, govern, regulate; see govern
controversia, L. dispute, fight, quarrel; see fight
contubernalis, L. companion, mate; see companion
contumax, -acis, L. defiant, insolent, obstinate, stubborn; see stubborn
contumelious, L. abuse, insult, invective; contumeliosus, insolent, abusive, see hurt
contus, L. (Gr. kontos), long pole for pushing a boat, pike; kontarion; kontilos, dim.; see rod
contusio, L. bruise; see contundo under bruise
conula, L. a kind of plant; see plant
conus, L. (Gr. konos), cone; coniculus, dim.; see cone
convallaria, NL. a genus of the lily family; see lily
conventario, L. assembly, meeting; see gather
convexus, L. arched outward, protuberant; see arc
convicium, L. outcry, clamor; see call
convictio, L. companionship; convictor, messmate; see companion
convivium, L. feast, banquet, entertainment; see convivialis under eat
convolvulus, L. bindweed, morning-glory; see bindweed
convulsus, L. shaking, spasmodic; see shake
conyza, L. (Gr. konyza), fleabane; see composite
coo < imitative origin; see murmur
cook < AS. coc, < L. coccus (coquus); coctor, -is, m.; coqua, f., < coquo, coctus, bake, boil, fry, poach, roast, stew; cocibilis (coquilibis); coctivus, that can be cooked easily; coctilis, cooked, baked; coctus, cooked, well-considered; cocito, -onis, f. a cooking; coquimus, of cooking; coquina, L. kitchen; coquinarius, of the kitchen, culinary; concoquo, boil together, digest; decoquo, boil down; incoctilis, cooked in anything; incoctus, uncooked, raw: cook, cooky, concoction, decoction, precocious, coticile, kitchen, cuisine, biscuit, apricot.
L. assus, roast, broil; assus; assarius, roasted; assum, n. a roast; assatura, f. roast meat: Bonasa umbella (ruffed grouse).
AS. bacan, bake; baker, batch, Báxter.
L. crustularius, maker of pastry, baker, confectioner; see crustulum under bread
L. dāpīfex, -īcis, m. servant who prepared food:
L. dulciarius, m. pastry cook:
L. focarius, m. cook:
L. furnarius, baker; see fornax under oven
Gr. ipnos, oven, furnace, kitchen; see oven
Gr. kodomeus, m.; kodome, f. roaster of barley:
L. libarius, pastry cook; see libum under cake
L. magirus (Gr. mageiros), m. cook; mageirīke, f. cookery; mageirīkos, of cooking, skilled in cookery; mageus, m. kneader, baker: magiries.
Gr. maison, -os, m. cook:
Gr. optao, roast, bake, cook; optaleos; optos, roasted, cooked; opsartytes; opso-pios, m. cook; opsartytike, f. cookery; opsartytikos, of cooking; L. artopta (Gr. artoptes), m. baker:
L. panifex; panifica, breadmaker; see panis under bread
Gr. pepto (pesso; petto), soften, ripen, cook, digest; peptos, cooked; see digest
Gr. phoktos, roasted, < phogo, roast, bake:
Gr. phryo, roast, fry; phrygios, roasted, m. firebrand:
L. pistor, -is, m. grinder, miller, baker; pistrina, f. bakery:
L. popinarus, m. cook:
L. siliginarus, baker; see siligo under grain
See: boil, heat, oven, fire
coot < uncertain origin.
L. fulica, f. coot: Fulica atra (European coot), Achatina fulica (a gastropod), Cataclysma fulicilus (a pyralid moth).
L. phalacrocoraz, -acis (Gr. phalakrokoraz, -akos), m. cormorant: Phalacrocorax perspicillatus (an extinct cormorant).
Gr. phalaris, -idos, f. coot: Phalaropus fulicarius (red phalarope).
copa, L. female tavern-keeper; see caupo under trade
copaiba, Ab-Am. an aromatic resin; see resin
copano- < Gr. kopanon, pestle; see pestle
cope- < Gr. kope, oar, handle, haft, see oar; stroke, pounding, cutting, see cut, strike
copeo- < Gr. kopeus, -eos, chisel, see chisel; < kopis, -eos, prater, wrangler, liar, see lie
cophias, L. (Gr. kophias), an adder; see snake
cophinus, L. (Gr. kophinos), basket, coffin; see basket
copho- < Gr. kophos, blunt, dull, deaf, dumb, dim-sighted; see dull
copia, L. abundance, plenty, wealth; copiosus, abundant; see abundance
cipido- < Gr. kopis, -idos, cleaver, kitchen-knife; koparion, dim. surgical knife; see knife
copo- < Gr. kopos, weariness, fatigue; see weak
copper < AS. coper, < L. cuprum, n. < Gr. Kypros, Cyprus, ancient source of copper; cupreus; cuprīnis, of copper, coppery: cupreous, cuprous, cupric, cupriferous, cuprite, cuprammonium, cuproplumbite, Callithrix cuprea (a monkey), Episcia cupreata (a gesneriacead), Chalcodermus cupreulus (a beetle). See elements under thing
L. aes, aëris, n. at first an alloy of copper and tin (bronze), later of copper and zinc (brass); aeneus; aëreus; aeratus, of copper, bronze, or brass, brass, brassy; aerosus, full of copper; aerarius, m.oppersmith; aerugo, -inis, f. copper rust, verdigris; aeruginosus, full of verdigris, greenish-blue; aenum (ahrenum), n. a bronze vessel: aeruginous, Quisculus aeneus (bronce grackle), Chlorosplenium aeruginosum (a fungus), Hedychriemum ahenum (a wasp), Gloecocapsa aeruginoosa (an alga).
Gr. chalkos, m. copper, bronze; chalkydron, n. dim.; chalkeos, of copper or bronze; chalkeus, m. coppersmith; chalkion, n. a copper kettle; chalkitis, -idos, f. copper ore; oreichalkos (L. orichalcum, n.), m. copper ore: chalcocite, chalcopyrite, chalcopyllite, chalcantithite, orichalceous, Chalcedonius aeneus (cowpea-curculio), Chalcophora virginiensis (a beetle), Chalcosoma atlas (a beetle), Chalcoscius insularis (a spider), Chalcostigma olivaceum (a hummingbird).

copro- < Gr. kopro, dung; koprinos, full of dung, filthy; koprion, dung-beetle; see dung

copsicho- < Gr. kopsichos, a blackbird; see thrush
coptis, NL. a genus of the buttercup family; see buttercup
copto- < Gr. koptos, chopped small, < kopto, cut, strike, chop; see cut
copula, L. bond, tie, connection, < copulo, -atus, couple, join; see bind, coitus
copy < L. copia, see equal
coquibilis, L. easily cooked; coquinus, pertaining to cooking; coquus, cook; see cook
cor, cordis, L. heart; corculum, dim.; cordatus, heart-shaped; see heart
cor- < L. cum, together, with; see with
coracias, NL. (Gr. korakias), daw; see korax under crow
coracinus, L. (Gr. korakinos), a perchlike fish; see perch
coral < OF. coral, < L. corallum; corallium (Gr. korallidon), n.: coralline, corallloid, Corallium nobile (red coral), Corallorrhiza maculata (spotted coralroot), Coralliochama antillarum (a Cretaceous pelecypod), Corallioerangan perrieri (a crab), Mactra corallina (a clam), Chaetodon coralligola (a fish), Erythrina corallophora (coral-tree).

L. alcyonium (Gr. alkyonium), n. polyp: Alcyonaria, Alcyonium digitatum (a coral).
Gr. antipathes, n. a black kind of coral; a remedy for suffering:
L. polyopus (Gr. polyopus), m. the many-footed, the coral animal, octopus, a growth in the nose: polyop, Polyetta mamillata (a radiolarian).
corapho- < Gr. koraphos, a bird; see bird
corax, L. (Gr. korax), raven; korakion, dim.; korakinos, ravenlike; koraxos, raven-black; see crow
corbis, L. basket; corbicula; corbula, dim.; see basket
corbita, L. a slow freight ship; see ship
corchorus, L. (Gr. korchoros), a genus of the linden family; see linden
cord < L. chorda (Gr. chorde), string; see rope
cordatus, L. heart-shaped; see cor under heart
cordax, L. (Gr. kordax), a lively, indecent dance of Greek comedy; see dance
cordialis, L. hearty, warm; see cor under heart
cordillera, Sp. a chain of mountains; see mountain
cordylo- < Gr. kordyle, club, swelling; kordylinos, clublike; see club
cordylus, NL. (Gr. kordyllos), a kind of newt; see newt
core- < Gr. kore, girl, maiden, pupil of the eye; koridion; koriske, dim.; see child
coremato- < Gr. korema, -tos, broom; see broom
coreo-; corio- < Gr. koris, -eos, -ios, or -idos, bedbug, bug; see bug
coreopsis, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite
corethro- < Gr. korethron, broom; see korema under broom
coriceus, L. leathery; coriarius, of leather; tanner; see corium under leather
coriander < L. coriandrum (Gr. koriannon), a plant of the carrot family; see carrot
coris, L. a plant whose seeds resemble small bugs, < Gr. koris, bug; see bug
corisum, L. a kind of mint; see mint
corium, L. leather; see leather
cork < Sp. and Al. aeroxque; see bark
corno- < Gr. kormos, trunk of a tree; kormion, dim.; see stem
corn < AS. corn (G. korn), grain; see grain
corner < OF. cornier, < L. cornu, horn, end, point; see angle
cornix, -icis, L. crow; cornicula, dim.; see crow
cornu, L. horn; corniculum, dim.; cornicen, horn-blower; cornarius, horn-maker; cornualis, of horns; cornutus, horned; see horn
cornus, L. dogwood; corneus, of dogwood; see dogwood
coro- < Gr. koros, satiety, see abundance; < koros, boy, lad; koriskos, dim.; see child
corona, L. (Gr. korone), crown, wreath, halo; corolla; coronula, dim.; coronarius, of a wreath or garland; see crown
corono- < Gr. koronos, curved, crooked, see bend; < korone, a kind of crow, see crow; crown, wreath, see crown
coronopus, L. (Gr. koronopous), crowfoot; see crowfoot
corpus, L. body; corporuscum, dim.; corporalis; corporeus, of the body; corpulentus, fleshy, fat; see body
correct < L. corrigo, -rectus, make straight, set right, improve; see right, true, straight
correus, L. partaker in guilt, companion in crime; see companion
corrigia, L. shoelatchet, thong, rein; see strap
corroco, L. a fish; see fish
corruda, L. wild asparagus; see asparagus
corrugatus, L. wrinkled, ridged; see ruga under fold
corruptus, L. spoiled, damaged; corruptibilis, perishable; see bad
corso- < Gr. korseus; see
corysto- < Gr. korysto-, korys, a little king or chieftain; see govern
corthyo- < korthys, -yos, heap; see heap
corticaus, L. covered with bark; see cortex under bark
cortina, L. round kettle, caldron with tripod, see kettle; curtain, veil, see curtain
corso, -atus, L. flash; see light
corvus, L. crow, raven; corvinus, of ravens; see crow
corybantic < Gr. korybantikos, pertaining to the frenzied rites of the Corybantes; see mad
corycaeo- < korykaios, spy; see see
corycido- < Gr. korykis, -idos, gall on leaves; see gall
corycus, L. (Gr. korykos), leather punching-bag used by athletes; korykion, dim.; see bag
corydo- < Gr. korydos; korydallis; korydalos, crested lark; see lark
corylus, L. hazel, filbert; see hazel
corymbus, L. (Gr. korymbos), bunch of flowers, top, peak; see cluster
coryno- < Gr. koryne, club, mace; korynetes, club-bearer; see club
coryphaena, L. (Gr. koryphaia), a dolphinlike fish; see fish
corypho- < Gr. koryphe, head, top; coryphaios, leader, chief; see head, palm
corysto- < Gr. korystos, crested, helmeted; korystes, one armed with a helmet; see korys under cap
corytho- < Gr. korys, -ythos, helmet; korysso, furnish with a helmet; see cap
coryza, L. (Gr. koryza), cold, catarrh; see disease
cos, cotis, L. any hard stone, flintstone, whetstone, hone, grindstone; coticula, dim.; see stone
coscin- < Gr. koskimon, sieve; koskinion, dim.; see sieve
cosmetic < Gr. kosmetikos, skilled in arranging, beautifying; see kosmos under ornament
cosmetro- < Gr. kosmetron, broom; see broom
cosmo- < Gr. kosmos, order, universe, government, ornament; kosmarion; kosmion, dim.; kosmikos, of the universe; kosmetos, trim, neat; kosmios, well-ordered; see world, ornament
cossus, L. a kind of larva under the bark of trees; see young
cossypho- < Gr. kossyphos, probably a kind of thrush; see thrush
cost < OF. coster, < L. consta, -atus, stand firm, remain unchangeable; see pay
costa, L. rib, side; costula, dim.; costabilis, riblike; costatus, ribbed; see rib
costus, L. (Gr. kostos), a kind of ginger; see ginger
cosymbo- < Gr. kosymbos, edge, border; kosymbotos, fringed; see border
cotalis, NL. (Gr. kotalis), pestle; see pestle

cothono- < Gr. kothon, -os, a drinking-vessel, cup; see cup

cothurnus, L. (Gr. kothornos), a half-boot; see shoe

cotilo- < Gr. kotilos, babbling, chattering, prattling, twittering, < kotillo, chatter, prattle; see speak

cotinus, L. (Gr. kotinos), the wild olive-tree, oleaster; now a genus of the sumac family; see sumac

coto- < Gr. kotos, grudge, hate, wrath; see hate

cotonea, L. name applied to a number of plants; see plant

cotta < Gr. kotta, head; kotarian, dim.; see head

cottabus, L. (Gr. kottabos), a game in which wine was thrown into cups or saucers; see play

cottido- < Gr. kottis, -idos, cerebellum; see brain

cotton < Ar. qutun.

LL. bombax, n. cotton, < corruption of Gr. bombyx, -ykos, silk, and bambax, -akos, cotton: Bombacaceae, bombazet, bombast, Bombax flammeum (flame-bombax).

L. byssus (Gr. byssos), flax, cotton; see flax

Sp. ceiba, f. silk-cotton tree, < Ab.Am.: Ceiba pentandra (source of kapok), Bombax ceiba (Malabar bombax).

Gr. eriozylon, n. cotton:

L. gossypium (Gr. gossypion), n. cotton: Gossypium hirsutum (upland-cotton), Jatropha gossypifolia (bellyache-bush), Platycrpa gossypiella (pink bollworm), Chrysopsis gossypina (a composite), Bemisia gossypiperda (a bug), Spermophthora gossypi (a fungus), gossypol.

Skt. karpasa, cotton; see carbasus under flax

L. xylinum (Gr. xylinon), n. cotton; xylinos, of cotton: Xylinophorus scobinatus (a beetle).

cottus, L. (Gr. kottos), sculpin; see sculpin

coturnix, L. quail; see quail

cotylia, L. (Gr. kotyle), a cup, cavity; L. cotyledon (Gr. kotyledon), any cup-shaped cavity; a plant of the stonecrop family; see cup, stonecrop

couch < OF. coucher, put to bed; see bed

cough < uncertain origin.

Gr. bez, bechos, f. cough, < besso, cough; bechion, n. dim.; bechia, f. hoarseness; bechikos, of a cough; anabesso, cough up: antibiotic.

Gr. chelyskion, n. a slight cough:

L. screo, -atus, hawk, hem, cough, clear the throat; scriator, -is, m. hawkier, hemmer; conscrior, hawk much:

L. tussis, f. cough; tussicula, f. dim.: tussal, tussicular, tussive, tussol, pertussis, Tussilago farfara (coltsfoot), Hemophilus pertussis (bacterium of whooping-cough).

council < OF. concile, < L. concilium, meeting; see gather
counsel < OF. conseil, < L. consistium, consideration, plan; see think, teach, warn
count < OF. compter, reckon; see number
counter; see contra under against

country < OF. contree.

Gr. amorbaios, rustic, pastoral: Amorbaeus infestus (a beetle).

Gr. anakoma, -tos, n. district:

Gr. apotokia, f. settlement far from home, colony:

L. arcadius, ideally rustic, < Arcadia, the Switzerland of Greece: Arcadia, Arcadian.

Gr. boukolikos, rural, rustic, pastoral; see field

Gr. choros, m. place, land, country, district; choridion; chorton, n. dim.; chorites, m. countryman; choritikos, like a countryman, rustic; enchoros, rustic, rural; mesochoros, midland: chorology, chorography, anchorite, Mesochoros perniciosus (an ichneumonid).

L. clima, region, zone; see slope

L. colonia, f. estate, farm, settlement: colony, colonial, Cologne, Lincoln.

Gr. demos, country, district, tract of land; see demos under people

L. districtus, m. political or geographical division: district.

AS. dom, jurisdiction, condition; see nature

L. indigenus, belonging to a country: indigenous.

Gr. kome, country town; see town

L. latifundium, n. farm, large estate: latifundium.

Gr. mesochthon, midland, interior; see chton under earth

Gr. mesogaios, inland; see ge under earth

L. natio, -onis, race, tribe; see class
L. ora, edge, border, coast, clime, country; see border
L. pagus, m. country, district, province; paganus, of the country, rustic; pagan, paganism, peasant, Chenopodium panganum (pigweed), Tortula pagorum (a moss).
L. pastoralis, of shepherds, rural; see pastor under guard
L. patria, f. fatherland: patriotic, expatriate, repatriation.
L. plica, f. district, zone, tract, region:
L. provincia, f. division of a country or empire: province, provincial.
L. regio, -omia, f. district, quarter, tract: region, regional.
L. respublica, commonwealth, state; see publicus under people
L. rus, ruris, n. country, farm, land; ruralis, rurestris; rusticus, of the country, simple; rusticulus, dim.; ruricola, m. countryman; rusticor, -atus, live in the country: rural, rustic, rusticity, ruricate, rurigenous, R.F.D., roister, Gecarcinus ruricola (a crab), Nicotiana rustic a (Aztec tobacco), Cathypna rusticula (a rotifer), Buprestis rusticorum (a beetle), Scolopax rusticola (woodcock).
AS. scire, county, district, < sciran, cut off from: shire, sheriff, Yorkshire, Berkshire, New Hampshire.
Gr. synoria, f. borderland: Synoria euglyphella (a moth).
L. territorium, n. district, domain: territory, territorial.
L. tractus, m. district, region, territory: tract.
L. villa, country place; see house
See: earth, field, forest, space, place
coup, F. < L. colaphus, blow, < Gr. kolapto, strike; see strike
courage < OF. corage, < L. cor, heart; see bold
course < F. cours, < L. cursus, way, journey; see way
court < L. cohors, an enclosed space; see pen
cousin < OF. cosin, < L. consobrinus; see sobrinus under kin
cover < OF. couvrir, < L. cooperio, -pertus, cover completely; operio, -pertus, cover hide; operantaeus, concealed, secret: coverlet, covert, coverture, curfew, discover, handkerchief, operculum, overt.
L. abdita, hidden, concealed, < abdo, -itus, put away; see secret
Gg. aphanizo, hide, remove, suppress, cause to disappear; see aphanes under secret
L. celo, -atus, hide: conceal, celation, celative, Chione celata (a sponge).
L. clepo, -eptus, steal, conceal oneself, listen covertly, withdraw secretly:
L. condito, -itus, hide; conditionis, laid away, preserved; absconditus; reconditus, concealed, hidden: abscond: ensonce, recondite, testicund, Carex abscondita (a sedge), Dipetalonema reconditum (a worm).
L. dissimulo, -atus, feign, disguise, hide; see lie
Gr. ekleipsis, a forsaking, failing, eclipse; see leipo under abandon
Gr. entaphizo, prepare for burial, bury; see taphos under grave
L. funero, -atus, bury, inter; funus, -eri, n. burial ceremony; funeris: funerarius; junereus, of a funeral; funestus, causing death, fatal, mortal: funeral, funereal, Cupressus funeris (mourn ing cypress), Cancellaria funerata (a gastropod), Ephedra funerea (Death Valley ephedra), Anopheles funestus (a mosquito).
L. huma, -atus, cover with earth, bury; see earth
L. incrusto, -atus, cover with a coating of some substance: incrustation.
L. induo, -atus, put on clothes, dress; see indutum under garment
L. infero, illatus, bring to a place for burial, bury:
Gr. kalypo, cover, conceal, hide; kalypter, -os, m. covering, sheath; kalyptra, f. veil, cover, lid; kalymma, -tos, n. covering, hood, veil; kalyptris, covered; Kalypso, f. Calympso, the nymph who hid Ulysses: calypter, calyptra, calyptrate, acalyprate, Apocalypse, eucalyptus, Calyptranthes pallens (a lidflower), Calyptrhophora japonica (a coral), Calyptrella bertae (a sponge), Calyptodora robusta (a bug), Calypptospadix cerulea (a medusa), Calymmatobacterium obtusiloba (a fossil fern), Adenocalymma comosum (a bignonia deciduous), Calypso bulbosa (an orchid), Calymene pulchra (a trilobite), Eucalyptus salicifolia (a eucalyptus). See calyx under cup
Gr. kataphrakto, covered, mailed: Gasterostes cataphractus (a stickleback).
Gr. keuthos, hidden, < keutho, cover, hide; keuthon, -os, m. hiding-place, hole, corner, cave: Cethophilos macropterus (cave-cricket).
Gr. krypto, hide, cover, conceal; kryptoa, kryptos, kryptos, hidden, secret; kryptes, m. one hidden; kryptis, f. hiding-place, concealed, apokryptos, concealed, hidden, obscure, spurious: crypt, cryptogam, cryptogram, cryptonym, anticyptic, grotto, grotesque, Apocyphra, apocryphal, Cryptorhynchus seleratus (a beetle), Cryptophagus impressus (a beetle), Cryptocarya rubra (a lauraceous), Cryptphae pendula (a moss), Eucryphia cordifolia (muermo), Cryptochiron nymphas (a Mississippian craneid), Cryp sis aculeata (prickl egrass), Catacrysips insipiscopus (a moth), Cryptebus mexicanus (a bird), Crybelocephalus malinarius (an amphipod).
L. lateo, lie hidden; latebra, f. hiding-place, shelter; latibulum, n. den, refuge; latebrosum, full of hiding-places; latecso, hide oneself; delitesco, hide, lurk: latent, latescent, Latibulus tuberculatus (an ichneumonid).

L. obrutus, buried, covered, hidden; see ruo under destroy
L. occultus, -atus, cover, conceal; see secret
L. pellucidos, cover with skins; see pellis under skin
Gr. ppkazo, close, shut, wrap, cover; see close
L. retrquisus, thrust back, removed, concealed; see trudo under push
Gr. sepelio, -pultus, bury; sepepulum, grave, tomb; see grave
Gr. sksepastos, sheltered, covered; see skepe under safe
Gr. stego, cover; stegie, f. roof; stiegaister, -os; stiegastes, m. coverer; stegasma, -tos; stiegastron, n. covering, wrapper; steganos; stegastos, covered, enclosed, sheathed; stegosumus, steganography, steganopod, Steganocrinus globosus (a Mississippian crinoid), Stegotrachelus finlayi (a Devonian fish), Stegasmonotus longissimus (a cranefly), Stegostapta babylonica (a beetle).

L. tego, -tectus, cover; tectum; tegulum, n. roof; tegmen, -inis; tegmentum; integumentum, n. cover, covering; tector, -is, m. coverer; tectorius, of a cover; obiectus, covered over: tegmen, tegumentum, integument, tegminal, detect, protection, tectorial, tegulum, protegulum, otga, protege, tectrices, Pandanus tectorius (thatch-screwpine), Semperivium tectorum (houseleek), Acer tegmentosum (a maple), Acanthoscelides obtectus (bean-weepil).

Gr. thapto, conduct funeral rites, bury:
L. velo, -atus, cover, conceal; velum, n. sail, curtain: reveal, revelation, envelope, development, veil, velamen, velarium, Velella lata (a siphonophore), Calyptra- phorus velatus (a fossil gastropod), Pertusaria velata (a lichen), Cristellaria obvelata (a foraminifer).

See: bag, blanket, box, cap, crown, curtain, feather, garment, membrane, roof, rug, shade, shell, shield, skin, close, guard, secret, wall

covinus, L. war chariot of the Britons; see vehicle
cow < AS. cu; see cattle
coward < OF. coward, with tail between legs, < L. cauda, tail.
Gr. apokakesis, f. cowardice;
Gr. apokinesis, f. a shrinking from:
Gr. atolomos, cowardly, spiritless; atolmia, f. cowardice: Motacilla (Atolomodytes) clara (a bird).

cussiiris, cowardly:
Gr. deilos, cowardly, craven, wretched, weak; see poor
L. ignavus, coward, poltroon; see dull
L. muricidus, cowardly, slothful, < murcus, m. coward:
L. muricidus, m. coward:
Gr. Phryz, -ygos, m. a Phrygian; a coward:
Gr. phyzelis, -idos; phyzelos, cowardly, shy: Phyzelis fasciatus (a wasp), Phyzelida makapanensis (an arachnid).
Gr. trestes, m. coward, < tree, flee: Trestes tricincta (a wasp).

See: fear, run
coxa; coxendix, L. hip, hipbone; see hip
coy < OF. coi, < L. quietus, rest; see modest
crab < AS. crabb.
L. astacus (Gr. astakos), m. lobster: astacine, Astacus fluviatilis (European cray-fish).
L. cammarus; gammarus (Gr. kammaros); NL. homarus, m. lobster, crab: Cam- barus pellucidus (a crayfish), Gammarus gibbosus (an amphipod), Gammarotet- ticx californicus (a grasshopper), Homarus americanus (lobster).
L. cancer, -cri, m. crab: cancer, cancriform, Tropic of Cancer, Cancer scutellatus a (crab), Tripus cancriformis (a phyllopod), Didelphys cancrivora (an opossum).
L. carabus (Gr. karobos), a sea-crab; see beetle
L. caris, -idis (Gr. karis, -idos), f. shrimp; karidion, n. dim.: carid, caridoid, Phyllocarida, Echinocaris punctata (a phyllocarid), Hymenocaris vermicavida (a Cambrian crustacean).
Gr. chlorokryptis, -idos, f. a kind of prawn: Chlorocyrtis misera (a shrimp).
Gr. grapsiose, m. crab: Grapsus strigosus (a crab).
Gr. karkinos, m. crab; karkineutes, m. crab-catcher: carcinology, carcinoma, Sac- culina carciini (a parasitic cirriped), Carcinomyna hirta (a fly), Carcinopnathus sulcifrons (a beetle), Asystedus carcinophilus (a fly), Carcinoneutes amabilis (a bird).
Gr. kerophia, -idos, f. a lobster or prawn:
Gr. kolybdana, f. a kind of crab:
Gr. krybyzos, m. a kind of shellfish: Crabyzos longicaudatus (an isopod).
Gr. krangon, -os, f. shrimp: Crangon vulgaris (common shrimp), Eucrangonyx gracilis (an amphipod).
L. locusta, f. lobster, grasshopper: lobster, Gammarus locusta (an amphipod).
Gr. maia, f. a kind of crab: Maia squinado (a spider-crab), Maiopsis panamensis (a crab).
L. pagurus (Gr. pagouros), m. a kind of crab: Pagurus longicarpus (a crab), Cancer pagurus (a crab), Physalosceron pagurozenus (a mite).
L. piagusa, f. a kind of crustacean: Plagusia tuberculata (a crab).
L. scilla; squilla, f. a shrimp: Squilla crocea (a shrimp), Cancer squilla (a shrimp), Oniscus squillarum (a sowbug).
Gr. skyllaros (kyllaros), m. hermit-crab: Scyllarus carinatus (a crab), Cylarthus brevirrostris (a bug).
crabro, L. hornet; see wasp
crabyzo- < Gr. krabyzos, a kind of shellfish; see crab
cracca, L. a kind of pulse; see bean
crack < AS. cracian, break; see break
cractico- < Gr. kratikos, noisy; see sound
cradalo- < Gr. kradalos, quivering; see shake
cradle < AS. cradel.
Gr. antipex, -egos, f. cradle on wheels:
L. cuna, f. cradle; cunula, f. dim.; cunabulum, n. cradle, earliest abode, birth, origin; incunabulum, n. cradle, birthplace, beginning; cunabular, incunabula, Cuna gibbosa (a pelecyopod).
Gr. liknon, cradle of wickerwork, basket used in winnowing; liknarion, dim.; see basket
See: bed, begin, birth, basin
crado- < Gr. krade, branch, twig, fig-branch; krados, blight, especially on fig trees; see branch
craepo- < Gr. kraipnos, swift, rushing; see swift
craft < AS. croeft, strength, skill, art, cunning; see art, ship
crageto- < Gr. kragetes, screamer; see krazo under call
cram < AS. cramman, stuff, crowd, packet, press; see press
cramato- < Gr. krama, -tos, mixture; see kerannymi under mix
crambaleo- < Gr. krambaleos, dry, parched; krambos, dry; see dry
crambo- < Gr. krambe, cabbage; krambidion, dim.; see cabbage
cranao- < Gr. kranao, rugged, rocky; see rough
crane < AS. cran, a long-legged bird: cranefly, cranesbill, Cranford, European cranberry (Oxyccoccus palustris).
L. crez, -ecis (Gr. krez, -ekos), f. a bird with a sharp bill and long legs: Crez pratensis (corn-crake), Gallicrex cinerea (a gallinule), Megacrex inepta (a bird), Crecicus jamaicensis (black rail).
Gr. geranos, f. crane; geranodes, cranelike; geranian, n. cranesbill; geranomorph, Geranomyia maculipennis (a fly), Geranopus purpuratus (a soldier-fly), Geranoides jepseni (an Eocene bird).
L. gromphona, f. a kind of crane:
L. grus, gruis, f. crane: gruine, Gruidae, pedigree, gromwell (Lithospermum officinale), Grus canadensis (a crane), Erodium gruinum (crane-heronbill).
Gr. ibyxs, -ykos, m. crane, < Ibykos, Ibycus, a lyric poet, whose murder was revealed by cranes: Ibycos fassidens (a snail).
L. porphyrio, -onis (Gr. porphyrian, -os), m. a gallinule: Porphyrio caeruleus (purple gallinule).
NL. rallus, m. a genus of wading birds, < OF. ralle: Rallus aquaticus (water-rail), Rallcula leucospila (red mountain-rail).
Gr. syriker, -os, m. male crane: Syricter cyanocephalus (a bird).
L. vipio, -onis, m. a small crane: Grus vipio (a crane).
crangono- < Gr. krangon, -os, shrimp; see crab
cranio- < Gr. kranion, skull, head; see head
crano- < Gr. krano, helmet, head, see cap, head; < kraneia, dogwood, see dogwood
crantero- < Gr. kranter, -os, completer, finisher; see end
crapulatus; crapulentus, L. drunk, intoxicated; see drink
cras, L. tomorrow; crastinus, of tomorrow; see day
crasis < Gr. krasis, a mixing; see kerannymi under mix
crespedo- < Gr. kraspedon, edge, border; see border
crassula, NL. a genus of the stonecrop family; see stonecrop
crassus, L. thick, fat, stout; crassitudo, thickness; crasso, thicken; see thick
-crat; -cacy < Gr. kratos, rule; < kratos, strength, might, power; kratyos, strong; kreas, rough; krastos, strongest; see govern, strong

cretaegus, L. (Gr. kretaigos), a flowering thorn; see rose
crate < L. cratis, wickerwork, hurdle; craticula, dim.; craticulus, latticed, wattled; see screen, basket, box

crater, L. (Gr. krater), a mixing vessel, bowl, basin; see cup
cratero-; crato-; craty- < Gr. krateros; kratyos, strong, sturdy; kratos, might, strength; see strong

craugo- < Gr. kraugos, a woodpecker; see woodpecker
crauro- < Gr. krauros, brittle, friable; see brittle
crave < AS. crafan, long for; see wish
crawl < ON. krafla, paw; see creep
crazy < uncertain origin; see mad
creagro- < Gr. kreagra, a meathook; see hook
creak < uncertain origin; see squeak
cream < OF. cresme, < L., Gr. chrisma, unguent; see fat
create < L. creo, -atus, make, produce; creator, maker; creatura, the thing made; see make
creber, -bra, -brum, L. thick, close, pressed together, numerous; see thick
crecto- < Gr. krekto, sounded by striking; < kreko, sound an instrument; see sound
credemo- < Gr. krudemnon, veil; see curtain
credit < L. credo, -itus, believe; credulus, believing too easily on little or no evidence; creditum, loan; see believe, trade
creek < ON. krikt, a small stream; see stream
creep < AS. creopan.
Gr. chamai, on the ground, dwarf; chamelos, creeping; see low
Gr. herpo, creep; herpestikos, creeping; see herpes under snake
L. repo, reptus; repto, -atus, crawl, creep; repens; reptatus; reptilis, creeping, crawling: reptile, repent, reptant, Reptilia, Agropyron repens (quack-grass), Simulium reptans (pellagra-fly).
L. serpo, serptus, creep; see serpens under snake
AS. snican, crawl: sneak, snake, snail.
See: lie, low

cregyo- < Gr. kregyos, good, useful; see good

cremasto- < Gr. kremastos, hung, hanging; kremaster, suspender; see hang

cremathro- < Gr. kremathra, basket for hanging things up in; see basket

crematus, L. burned; cremabilis, combustible; see cremo under burn

cremno- < Gr. kremnos, precipice, crag, overhanging wall or bank; see cliff

cremor, L. thick juice, broth, gravy; see sauce

crena, L. notch, rounded projection; crenatus, notched, toothed; crenulatus, minutely crenate; see notch

creno- < Gr. krene, spring, see spring; < kraino, accomplish, fulfill, execute, see end

creo- < Gr. kreas, kreas, flesh, see flesh; kreopoles, butcher, see butcher

creper, L. dark, obscure; crepusculum, twilight, dusk; see shade, night

crepidoido- < L. crepido (Gr. krepis, -dos), boot, sandal, base; crepidula, dim.; see shoe

crepis, L. a genus of the composite family; see composite
crepitans; crepulus, L. rattling; crepitaculum, rattle; see crepo under rattle

crescent < OF. creissant, < L. cresco, grow; figure of the moon in its first or last quarter: crescentic, Crescent City (La.).
L. falcatus, sickle-shapes, curved; see sickle
L. lunatus, shaped like a crescent moon; lunula, f. crescent, dim. of luna, f. moon; luno, -atus, bend like a half-moon, crescent; or sickle: lunate, Megarhyssa lunate (thallessa, an ichneumonid).
Gr. meniskos, m. crescent, dim. of mene, f. moon: meniscus, menisciform, meniscoid, meniscitis, Meniscotherium robustum (an Eocene condylarth), Meniscium
crescent (a fern), Meniscoëssus robustus (a Cretaceous mammal), Chilomeniscus stramineus (straw-snake).
Gr. selenis, -idos, crescent; see selene under moon
See: arc, moon

cress < AS. cresse; cerce; see mustard

crest < OF. creste, < L. crista, f. tuft, comb, or plume on the head of animals; cristula, f. dim.; cristatus, tufted; cristate, Hillerest, Cristellaria vetustu (a foraminifer), Sphenostoma cristatum (wedgebill), Orpaphora cristulata (a katydid), Tutankhamen cristatipes (a crab), Corythosaurus bicristatus (a dinosaur), Cladonia cristate (a lichen), Onobrychis cristagalli (cockscomb-sainfoin).
Gr. akrokomas, hair on the crown, hair on the tip, leaves at the top or end; Acrocoma sclerocarpa (mucujá palm).
L. caliendrum, n. a high headdress made of false hair; L. coma (Gr. kome), hair on the head, mane; see hair
L. juba, mane, crest; jubatus, maned, crested; see hair
Gr. callaion, n. cockscomb, wattle: Callaionauclus turdus (a Triassic cephalopod).
Gr. korystos, crested, helmeted; see korys under cap
Gr. lophos, m.; lophia, f. mane, crest, comb, tuft, ridge; lophidion; lophion, n. dim.; lophotos, crested; akrolophos, m. mountain crest, ridge; electrolophos, m. cockscomb: lophophore, lophodont, Lophophora williamsii (a cactus, source of peyotl or peyote and mescaline), Lophophytum mirabile (cel de terra), Lophodytes cucullatus (hooded merganser), Lophiola americana (an amaryllidea), Lophiornis obliquus (a bird), Conolophus subcristatus (Galapagos iguana), Euolpidium maculatum (an orchid), Henricosbornia lophodontata (a fossil mammal), Ocyphaps lophotes (a pigeon), Baeolophus atricristatus (a tbitmouse), Lophotocarpus spongiosus (a waterweed).
L. tutulus, m. hair dressed in a high cone over the forehead; tutulatus, having a tutulus: Hypocarpus tutulus (a beetle).
See: cap, comb, feather, ridge, top, cover, crown

creta, L. chalk; cretula, dim.; cretaceus, chalky, limy; see lime

cretus, L. separated, sifted, distinguished, < cerno, separate, distinguish, see separate; arisen, sprung, grown, < cresco, come forth, arise, be born, grow, see grow

crevence < OF. crevace, < L. creo, break; see break

crex, -ecis, L. (Gr. krez, -ekos), a bird with long legs; see crane

cribano- < Gr. kribanos (klibanos), pot or pan wider at bottom than at top; see pot

cribrum, L. sieve; cribellum, dim., < cribo, -atus, sift; see sieve

cricetus, NL. hamster, a ratlike European rodent; see mouse

cricket < D. crikel; see grasshopper

crico- < Gr. krikos, ring; krikoma, ring, circle; krikotos, ringed, made of rings; see circle

crime < L. crimen, -inis, accusation, charge, fault, offense; see fault, hurt

crimno- < Gr. krimnon, coarse meal; see flour

crimson < Sp. cremaesin, < Ar. quermes, kermes; see red

crinanthenum, L. (Gr. krinanthenion), houseleek; see stonecrop

crinitus, L. hairy, with long hair, < crinis, hair; see hair

crinum, L. (Gr. krinon), lily; crininus, of lilies; see lily

crio- < Gr. krios, ram; see sheep

cronto- < Gr. kreon, -tos, ruler, master; see govern

cripple < AS. crypel; see hurt

crisis, L. (Gr. krisis), issue, decision, turning-point; krisimos, decisive; see turn

crispus, L. curly; crispulus, dim.; crispicans, curling; see curl

crisso, L. move the haunches; see crissum under rump

crista, L. tuft, comb, plume, ridge; cristula, dim.; see crest

crithmo- < Gr. krithmon, samphire; see carrot

critho- < Gr. krithe, barley; see grain

criticus, L. (Gr. kritikos), capable of judging; kriterion, means of judging, standard; < krino, distinguish, separate, judge; see judge

croak < AS. cracettan, call like a frog.
L. coazo, -atos, croak:
Gr. ololygon, -os, f. croak of a frog: Ololygon strigillata (a frog).
crobylus, L. (Gr. krobylos), roll or knot of hair on top of the head; see hair
crocalo- < Gr. krokale, beach, seashore; see shore
crocatus; croceus; crocinus, L. saffron-like; see crocus
crocido- < Gr. krokis, -idos, nap or downy fibers on woollen cloth; kroke, thread, wool in a piece of cloth; see wool
crocitus, L. cawing of a crow; see caw
crocodile < L. crocoditus (Gr. krokodeilos), lizard; see lizard
crocus, L. (Gr. krokos), m. a plant of the iris family, saffron; crocatus (Gr. krokotos), saffron-yellow; croceus; crocinus, of saffron: crocein, crocein, crocinet, croconic, crocoite, Crocus sativus (saffron), Crocosmia aurea (an iris), Oenothera crocata (water-dropwort), Cladodactyla croca (a holothurian), Chlorella subcroceata (a moth), Antholyza crocosmoidea (an iridacead), Colchicum crocosmiflorum (an autumn-crocus), Pericoceros montanus (a bird).
L. colchicum (Gr. kolchikon), n. a kind of crocus: Colchicum autumnale (autumn-crocus), colchicine, N-methyl-colchicamid.
L. orsinus, m. a kind of crocus:
crocota, L. hyena; see hyena
crocyo- < Gr. kroksys, -ydos, nap on woollen cloth; see krokis under wool
Crolesus, L. (Gr. Krosos), rich Lydian king; see wealth
croft, AS. small field, plot of ground; see field
crogo- < Gr. kroghmos, cawing of a crow, < krozo, caw; see crocio under caw
cromatico- < Gr. kromax, -akos, heap of stones; see heap
cromoyo- < Gr. kromyon (krommyon), onion; krommydion, dim.; see onion
Cronus, L. (Gr. Kronos), former ruler of heaven and earth, equivalent to Saturn; see spirit
crop < AS. crop, top, bunch, see reap, fruit, grain; crow, see stomach
cropio- < Gr. kropion, scythe; see sickle
cross < L. crux, -ucis, f.; crucio, -atus, put to death on a cross, put to the rack, torture; cruciabilis, tormenting, torturing, painful; cruciarius, of the cross; cruciator, -is, m. torturer, tormentor; cruciatus, -us, m. torment, torture: cruc, crucial, cruciform, crucifixion, Cruciferae, cruciferous, Rosicrucian, crucade, excruciating, Santa Cruz, across, crisscross, crossword, cruise, Crucianella stylosa (crosswort), Galium cruciatum (a bedstraw), Zabrotes cruciger (a beetle), Hyla crucifer (spring peeper), Cucumaria crucifera (a holothurian), Anopheles crucians (a mosquito). Derive: crucible.
Gr. chiastos; chiastos, arranged diagonally, crosswise, < chiazo, mark crosswise like the Greek letter chi; see chi under letter
L. compitum, crossroads; see way
L. decussus, -atus, form crosswise like the letter X, the Roman numeral ten: decussate, Actinopteria decussata (a fossil pelecypod).
Gr. enallax, crosswise, alternate:
Gr. gammation, swastika, dim. of gamma, third letter of the Greek alphabet; see gamma under letter
Gr. karsios, crosswise: Carsioplychus caerectus (a fossil mammal).
Gr. lechris, slanting, crosswise; see slope
Gr. stauros, cross; stauridion; staurion; n. dim.; staurikos, of a cross; staurotos, cruciform: staurolite, staurolaty, stauroscope, Staurognathus cruciformis (a conodont). Stauridium productum (a hydrozoan), Staurastrum polymorphum (a desmid).
L. transversus, crosswise: transverse.
See: alternate, slope
crosso- < Gr. krossos, fringe, tassel; krossion, dim.; krossotos, fringed, tasseled, see fringe; sail, pitcher, jar, urn, see pot
crotalaria, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
crotalam, L. (Gr. krotalon), rattle; krotos, rattling noise; see rattle
crotaphido- < Gr. krotaphis, -idos, pointed hammer; see hammer
crotapho- < Gr. krotaphos, side of the forehead, temple; see head
croteo- < Gr. kroteo, beat, strike, rattle; krotema, a piece of hammered work; see strike
croton, L. (Gr. kroton), tick, see tick; croton-oil plant, see spurge
crotomo- < Gr. krotone, a gall on trees; see gall
crow < AS. crave.
Gr. bomolochos, a jackdaw; see flatter
L. citta (Gr. kitta; kissa), f. a chattering, greedy bird, probably a jay: Cyanocitta cristata (bluejay), Urocissa erythrorhyncha (a magpie).

NL. coloeus (Gr. koloios), m. jackdaw, grackle: Coloeus major (a jackdaw).

L. coraz, -acis (Gr. koraz, -akos), m. raven; korakion, n.; koraskisko, m. dim.; korakias, m. daw; korakinos, ravenlike; korazos, raven-black; pyrrhokoraz, m. a kind of crow with a red beak: coramine, coracoid, Corvus corax (raven), Coracias garrulus (roller), Phalarocorax bougainvillei (a cormorant, guanay), Pyrrhocorax alpinus (a bird).

L. cornix, -icis, f. crow; cornicula, f. dim.: Corvus cornix (hooded crow).

L. corvis, m. crow, raven; corvicus, m. dim.; corvinus, of the crow: corvine, corvoid, coriform, cormorant, Corvin, corvina (Erisision reticulatus), Corvus brachyrhyncus (crow).

L. cucus, m. jackdaw:

Garrulus, babbling; a jay: Garrulus glandarius (European jay).

L. graculas, m. jackdaw: grackle, Pyrrhocorax graculas (Alpine chough), Strepera graculina (a crow-shrike).

Gr. korone, f. a kind of crow; koronideus, m. young crow: Coronopus didymus (wartcress), Corvus corone (caron-crow).

L. monedula, f. jackdaw: Corvus monedula (jackdaw), Monedula punctata (a wasp).

L. pica, f. magpie: pie, pied, piebald, magpie (Pica cauda), Pica hudsonia (American magpie), Chalimolobus picipes (a bat).

crowberry

NL. ceratiola, f. a genus of the crowberry family: Ceratiola ericoides (a sand-heath).

NL. corema (Gr. korema), broom, a genus of the crowberry family; see broom.

L. empetrum (Gr. empetron), n. a rock-plant; a genus of the crowberry family: Empetraceae, empetrean, Empetrum nigrum (crowberry), Hypericum empetrifolium (a St. Johnswort), Phyllocladus empetriformis (red mountain-heath).

crow < AS. crudan, push, press, shove; see abundance, heap, herd, number, people, press, thick, wealth

crowfoot. Name applied to many unrelated plants having pedatiform leaves simulating crows' feet.

L. coronopus (Gr. koronopus), m. crowfoot: Coronopus procumbens (creeping wartcress), Plantago coronopus (crowfoot-plantain), Gilia coronopifolia (a gilia).

crown < L. corona (Gr. korone), f. crown, wreath, halo, rim, border; corolla; coronula, f. dim.; coronalis; coronarius, of a crown, wreath, or garland; corono, -atus, crown, wreath: uncrowned, coronation, corolla, corollary, coronary, coronet, coroner, coronium, Coronium glauca (honey-cornilla), Coronocirinus polydactylus (a Devonian crinoid), Coronidium cervinno (a radiolarian), Malus corona (wild crabapple), Chionetis coronatus (a fossil brachiopod), Melongena corona (crown-shell), Opalluros colex biconatus (a protozoan).

L. cidaris (Gr. kidarize), f. Persian diadem, tiara: Cidaris coronata (a fossil sea-urchin), Goniocidaris canaliculata (a sea-urchin), Tretocidaris spinosa (a sea-urchin).

Gr. diadema, -tos, n. royal circlet, headband, crown: diadem, Ceratotrochus diadema (a coral), Cistella diademata (a foraminifer), Diadophis punctatus (a ring-neck snake).

Gr. eireunone, f. garland or wreath of laurel wound round with wool: Iresine celosia (bloodleaf).

Gr. mesobromon, n. crown of the head; see kronion under head.

L., Gr. mitra, headband, snood, turban; see cap.

Gr. ploke; plokos, wreath, chaplet; see plecto under weave.

L. sertula, dim. of sertum (sertum), garland, wreath; see branch.

Gr. stemma, -tos, n. garland, wreath, crown; stemmation, n. dim.: Stemmatorcinus cernuus (a fossil crinoid), Sarcostemma acidum (soma).

Gr. stephanos, m. crown, diadem; stephanion, n.; stephaniskos, m. dim.; steptos, crowned: stephanome, Stephen, Stephanodiscus niagarae (a diatom), Stephanotis floribunda (waxflower), Stephanoceras coronatum (a Jurassic ammonite), Stephanocirinus angulatus (a Silurian crinoid), Circostephanus coronarius (a radiolarian), Vermetus (Steptopoma) roseus (a gastropod).

See: cap, cover, crest, top, head.

cruciatius, L. torment, torture; cruciabilis, painful, tormenting; crucio, -atus, put to death on a cross, put to the rack, torture, < cruc, -ucis, cross; see cross.

crucibulum, ML. earthen pot; see pot.

crudus, L. bloody, raw, rough, rude; cruditas, rawness; see rough.

crueI < OF. cruel, < L. crudelis, unmerciful, rude, severe; see merciless.

cruentus, L. stained or spotted with blood, bloody; see cruor under blood.
-crum, L. suffix signifying tool; see -brum under tool

crumato- < Gr. kroma, -tos, beat, note, sound; see sound

crumb < AS. cruma, bit, morsel, small fragment; see little

crumena, L. leather money-bag; crumilla, dim.; see bag

cruno- < Gr. krounos, spring; see spring

cror, -is, L. blood; see blood

crupper < OF. croupe, buttoks.

L. postilena, f. crupper:

cruralis, L. of the leg, < crus, cruris, leg, shank; crusculum, dim.; see leg

crush < OF. crusir; see break, bruise

crusta, L. hard outer surface of a body, rind, shell; crustula, dim., see skin;

crustum, pastry, bread, cake; crustulum, dim., see bread

crustico- < Gr. kroustikos, striking; krousis, a striking; see krouma under strike

cry < F. crier, < L. queror, complain, lament; see call, weep

crybelo- < Gr. krybelos, hidden; see krypto under cover

cryo- < Gr. kryos; krymos, icy cold, chill, frost; krymaleos; kryeros, icy, frozen,
cold; see cold

cryphio- < kryphios, hidden, secret; kryphos, concealment, obscurity; see crypto
under cover

crypto- < Gr. krypto, hide, conceal; kryptos, hidden, secret; see cover

cryptomeria, NL. a genus of gymnosperms; see gymnosperm

crystal < L. crystalium (Gr. krystallos), ice, rock-crystal; crystallinus (Gr. krystal-
linos), of crystal; see stone

ctamero- < Gr. ktameros, killed; see kteino under kill

ctedono- < Gr. ktedon, -os, fiber; see thread

ctemato- < ktema, -tos, property, possession; see wealth

cteno- < Gr. kteis, ktenos, comb; ktenidion; ktenion, dim., see comb; < ktenos,
livestock; ktenikos, of cattle; kteniatros, veterinary, see cattle

ceteria- < Gr. kteristes, undertaker, < kterizo, bury; see undertaker

ctesi- < Gr. ktesios, of property; ktesis, possession, property; see ktema under
wealth

cetigaco- < Gr. ketigaco, acquisitive; ketos, that may be had; see ktema under
wealth

ctilo- < Gr. ktilos, tame, obedient, see tame; ram, see sheep

citipo- < Gr. ktiypos, founded, established; ktiys, a founding, creation; see ktizo
under make

ctono- < Gr. ktonos, murder; see kteino under kill

crypto- < Gr. ktypos, any loud noise; see sound

cubans, L. reclining; see cubo under lie

cube < L. cubus (Gr. kybos), a solid with six equal square sides, die; see three

cube < ML. cubeba, < Ar. kababah: Piper cubeba (cubeb-pepper).

cubical, L. sleeping-room, bed chamber; see room

cubile, L. couch, bed, marriage-bed, den, lair, nest, kennel, hole; see bed

cubitum, L. elbow; see arm

cubitus, L. reclined, laid, < cubo (cumbo), -itus, recline, lie down, sleep; see lie

cuckoo < ME. cuccu; F. coucou; L. cuculus, m.: cuckoo clock, cuckold, Cuculus
canorus (common cuckoo), Triga cuculus (a gurnard), Lychnis floscuculi (ragged
robin).

Gr. kokkyz, -ygos, m. cuckoo; kokkyzo, cry cuckoo; Coccygomimus nudus (a
wasp), Chrysococcus cupreus (emerald cuckoo), Idiococcus chlorocephalus (a
bird), Coccyzus erythrophthalmus (black-billed cuckoo).

cucubalus, L. a kind of plant, probably a nightshade; see nightshade

cullus, L. cap, hood; cucullatus, hooded; see cap

cuculus, L. cuckoo; see cuckoo

cucuma, L. kettle; see kettle

cucumis, -eris, L. cucumber; cucumeraceus, of cucumbers; see melon

cucupho- < Gr. koukoupahas, hoopoe; see hoopoe

cucurbita, L. gourd; cucurbitula, dim.; see melon

cucus, L. jackdaw; see crow
cudo, L. helmet made of raw skin; see cap
culcita, L. pillow, cushion; culcitella; culcitula, dim.; culcitarius, pillow-maker; see pillow
culeus, L. bag, scrotum, sheath; see bag
culex, -icus, L. mosquito; culicellus; culiculus, dim.; see fly
culina, L. kitchen; culinarius, pertaining to the kitchen and cooking; see kitchen
culmen, -inis, L. top, summit, ridge; see top
culmus, L. stalk, stem, straw; culmulus, dim.; see stem
culpa, L. fault; culpabilis; culpatus, blamable; see fault
culter, -tri, L. knife, plowshare; cultellus, dim.; see knife
cultus, L. cultivated, tilled, civilized; see colo under till
cululius, L. cup, goblet; see cup
cululum, L. suffix denoting diminutives; see -cle under little
culus, L. fundament, rump; see rump
cum, L. together, with; see with
cumarin < Ab.Am. cumaru, tonka-bean tree (Diptyeryx odorata): cumarone, cumaric, dicumaric acid.
cumera, L. box, chest; see box
cuminum, L. (Gr. kymion), a plant whose seeds are used for seasoning; see carrot
cumulus, L. heap; cumulo, -atus, heap up; see heap
cuna, L. cradle; cunabulum, earliest abode, cradle, birth, origin; cunula, dim.; see cradle
cunctatus, L. delayed, < cunctor, -atus, delay, stay, tarry; see delay
cunctus, L. all, the whole; see all
cunctor, -atus, delay, see delay
cunus, L. denoting continuance or augmentation; see very
cuneatus, L. wedge-shaped, < L. cuneus, wedge; cuneolus, dim.; see wedge
cuniculus, L. (Gr. kyniklos), rabbit; tunnel, burrow; cunicarius, miner; cuniculum, rabbit burrow, hole, underground passage; see hare, mine
cunila, L. (Gr. konile), a mint; see mint
cunning < AS. cunnan, know, be able; see know
cunnus, L. vulva; see vulva
cup < AS. cuppe, < L. cupa, f. cask, tub, vat; cupella; cupula, f. dim.; cuparius, m. cooper; cupboard, cupping, cupule, cupula, coop, Cupuliferae, Cooper, Cuvier, Mamillolpora cupula (a fossil bryozoan), Tholospyris cupola (a radiolarian), Ocotia cupularis (a luaracead), Potamogeton bicupulatus (a pondweed), Cupulita cara (a siphonophore).
Gr. aleion, n. cup, goblet, socket: Alisoerinus laevis (a Silurian crinoid).
Gr. ambiz, -ikos (ambyz, -ykos), m. cup, breaker: alembic, Ambicocrinus arbor-escens (a Devonian crinoid).
Gr. amyphidysis, f. double cup:
Gr. amryetis, -ios or -idos, f. large draught, large cup:
L. ananaceum, n. a large cup that must be drained on a wager:
Gr. apothanasion, n. a drinking-vessel:
Gr. arake, f. cup, bowl:
Gr. argyris, -idos, f. silver cup or vessel:
L. atamuvium (athanuvirum), n. earthen bowl used in offering sacrifices:
L. bacr, n. wine-glass:
L. batiaca; batiola, f. cup, goblet:
Gr. bessa, f. a drinking-cup:
Gr. bikos, m. cup, bowl; bikidion; bikini, n. dim.: Bicidium parasiticum (a medusa), Bicidiosis arctica (a coral).
L. calathus (Gr. kalathos), wicker-basket, vase, bowl, cup, calyx; see basket
L. calix, -icis, m. cup, goblet; calicellus; caliculus, m. dim.: chalice, Calixtine, caliciform.
L. calvariola, small cup, dim. of calvaria, skull; see head
L. calyx, -icis (Gr. kalyx, -ykos), m. cup or covering of a flower; calycelus, m.; kalycion, n. dim.: calyx, calycle, calyculus, calyciz, calycine, Calycophyllum candidissimum (a rubiacead), Calycanthus floridus (sweet-shrub), Calycularia radiculosa (a liverwort), Gentiana calycosa (a gentian), Hypericum calycinum (a St. Johnswort), Calyptrocalyx spicatus (a palm), Gymnocalycium loricatum (a cactus).
L. camella, f. cup, goblet:
L. capis, -idis, f. bowl with one handle; capula, f. dim.; capedo, -inis, f. cup or bowl used in sacrifices; capeduncula, f. dim.:

L. carchesium (Gr. karchesion), n. cup contracted in the middle and with handles that reached from rim to bottom: Carchesium polyphillum (a protozoan).

L. catilinus; catinus, cup, bowl; see catinus under pot
L. cauea (Gr. kauke), f. cup; caucaula, f.; kaukion, n. dim.:

Gr. chonnos, m. a copper cup:
L. ciborium (Gr. kiborion), n. cup shaped like the pericarp of a waterlily: ciborium.
L. cissybium (Gr. kissybion), n. a wooden rustic drinking-cup:
L. cotyta (Gr. kouty), f. cup, cavity; kotylakos, m. dim.; kotyledon, -os, f. any cup-shaped vessel: cavity; kotyligerous, cotyliscus, cotyledon, dicotyldon, monocotyledonous, hypocotyl, Cotyledon decussata (a crassulaceous), Cotylogonimus heterophyes (a fluke), Hydrocotyle umbellata (a marsh-pennywort), Hezacotyle dissimilis (a worm), Diploconus cotyliscus (a radiolarian), Lewisia cotyledon (a bitterroot), Anthemis cotula (a mayweed).

L. crater, -is (Gr. krater, -os), m. mixing vessel, bowl, basin; kraterion, n. dim.:

Gr. crateriform, -os, f. cup, basin; crateriform, grail, Craterostigma pumillum (a figwort), Craterellus cornucopioideus (a fungus), Hymenocrater calycinus (a mint), Urnula craterium (a fungus).

L. culullus, m. beaker, cup, bowl:
L. cyathus (Gr. kyathos), m. cup, ladle; kyathion, n. dim.: cyathus, cyathiform, casserole, cyathium, Cyathus vernicosus (a birdsnest-fungus), Cyathia microphylla (a tree-fern), Cyathophyllum hezagonom (a coral), Cyathiscus actinia (a sponge), Cyathodium foetiissimum (a liverwort), Cyathula capitata (an amaranth), Diploconus cyathiscus (a radiolarian), Cyathocrinus scutulus (a Mississippian crinoid), Calvatia cyathiformis (a puffball).

L. cymba (Gr. kymba), f. cup, bowl, boat; cymbium(kymbion), n. dim.; kymbos, hollow: Cymbioicrinus tuidus (a fossil crinoid), Cymbium melo (a gastropod), Cymbidium giganteum (an orchid), Pterocymbium tinctorium (a sterulciaedaceae), cymbal, chime, Cymbopetalum penduliflorum (earflower).

L. cypellum (Gr. kypellon), n. beaker, goblet, cup: Cypella plumbea (an iridaceae), L. cytinus (Gr. kyntos), m. calyx of the pomegranate blossom: Cytinus sanguineus (a rafflesiaedaceae), Dicypellium caryophyllatum (a lauraceaed).

Gr. depas, -aos; depastron, n. beaker, goblet: Depastraum cyathiforme (a jellyfish).

L. dinos, m. a large, round goblet: Dinocrinus cornutus (a Permian crinoid).

L. ekpoma, -tos, n. beaker, cup:

Gr. empaphion, n. small vessel for saucers, cup: Emphaphium muricatum (a beetle).
L. futil, -is, n. vessel broad above and pointed below:
L. galeola, a vessel shaped like a helmet; see galea under cap
Gr. gyale, f. a kind of cup: Gyalecta cupularis (a lichen), Gyalostoma jacundum (a beetle).

Gr. hemitomos, m. a kind of cup: Hemitoma tricostata (a gastropod).
Gr. kelebe, f. cup, jar, pan; kelebeion, n. dim.: Celebomastix curiosa (a grasshopper).

Gr. kichetos, n. an incense vessel:
Gr. kothon, -os, m. cup; kothonion, n. dim.: Cothocrinus[Cothonocrinus] verrucosus (a fossil crinoid).

Gr. kyliz, -ikos, f. cup; kylikion; kyliskion, n. dim.; kylichne, f. small cup; kylichnion, n. dim.: cylix, Cylicocrinus spinosus (a Silurian crinoid), Cylichnia domini (a gastropod), Cylichnina laevisculpta (a gastropod), Cylichniosomatium coronatum (a nematode), Hyalocylix striata (a pteropod).

Gr. labronios, m. a large, wide cup:
Gr. lepaste, f. a limpet-shaped cup:
Gr. loiterion, louteridion, a kind of cup, dim. of louter, bathtub; see louterion under wash

Gr. manes, m. a kind of cup, brazen figure, slave:
Gr. mathalos, -idos, f. a kind of cup:
Gr. myobarbium, n. a kind of pointed drinking-vessel:
Gr. nestoria, -idos, f. a kind of cup:
Gr. ollis, -ikos, f. a wooden drinking-bowl:
Gr. onos, beaker, wine-cup; see horse
L. panacea, f. a drinking-vessel:
Gr. pella; pelle, -idos, f. cup, bowl, milk-pail; pelichne, f. cup; pelika (pelike), f. cup; pelike, Pella limbata (a beetle), Pelichnobaethrum species (a beetle), Pelipopsis dubius (a fossil mammal), Diadecestes sideropellicus (a fossil reptile).
Gr. pelyx, -ykos, wooden bowl, basin, pelvis; see basin
Gr. petachnnon, n. broad, flat cup: Petachnnum triaropoeis (a jellyfish).
L. phiale (Gr. phiale), f. broad, flat vessel, saucer, bowl; phialidion; phialon, n.
dim.: phial, vial, *Phialidium hemisphaericum* (a hydrozoan), *Pachyphiale fagica* (a lichen).

Gr. phimos, m. cup used as a dice-box: *Phimocrinus americanus* (a Devonian crinoid).

*L. poculum*, n. cup, goblet, beaker; *pocillum*, n. dim.: poculiform, pocilliform, pocular, poculation, poculent, *Cecidomyia poculum* (an oak gall-insect), *Hebella pocillum* (a hydrozoan), *Cylchnostomum poculatum* (a nematode), *Begonia poculifera* (a begonia), *Edriocrinus pociliformis* (a Devonian crinoid).

*L. poterium* (Gr. *poterion*); *potorium*, n. a drinking-cup, dim. of *Gr. poter, -os*, m. wine-cup: *Poteriocrinus nuciformis* (a fossil crinoid).

Gr. *ptomas, -idos*, f. cup that must be emptied at once because it will not stand upright, tumler: *Ptomas forbesi* (a fossil gastropod).

Gr. *sabrias*, m. a kind of cup: *L. scaphium* (Gr. *skaphion*), n. cup shaped like a boat; *skaphis, -idos*, f. bowl; *skaphidion*, n. dim.: *Scaphiocrinus inordinatus* (a fossil crinoid), *Scaphiophryne marmorata* (a frog), *Scaphidi um deluetum* (a fossil beetle).

*L. scyphus* (Gr. *skyphos*), m. cup; *scyphulus*; *skyphon*; *skyphidion*, n. dim.: scyphiform, scyphistoma, *Scyphozoa, scyphulus, scyphose, Scyphocrinus subornatus* (a Silurian crinoid), *Scyphium rubiginosum* (a myxomycete), *Scyphidium septentrionale* (a sponge), *Dasycypha willkommi* (a fungus).

*L. simpwium*, n. a kind of bowl:

*L. sinum*, n. a large cup or bowl: *Sinum perspectivum* (a gastropod).

*L. testum*, crucible for testing ores and metals; see try

*L. thuribulum*, n. censer:

*L. tryblium* (Gr. *tryblion*), n. cup, bowl: *Trybliocrinus flathaneus* (a Devonian crinoid).

See: dipper, basin, funnel, pot, hollow, spoon

**cuparius**, L. cooper; see cupa under cup

**cupboard**; see room, shelf

**cuphea**, NL. a genus of the loosestrife family; see loosestrife

**cupho-** < Gr. *kouphos*, light, airy, easy; see light

**cupidus**, L. desiring, longing, eager; *cupiditas*, avarice, lust; *Cupido*, god of love < *cupio, -itus*, desire; see wish, love

**cuppedo**, L. titbit, delicacy; *cuppes, -edis*, fond of dainties; see food

**cupressus**, L. (Gr. *kyparissos*), cypress; see cypress

**cuprum**, L. copper; *cupreus; cuprinus*, of copper; see copper

**cupula**, L. dim. of *cupa*, tub, vat; see cup

**cura**, L. care, attention; *curator*, caretaker, custodian, < *curo, -atus*, care for, guard, manage; see guard, heal, drug

**curb** < F. *courbe*, < L. *curvus*, bent; see hold, bind

**curculio**, L. weevil; see beetle

**curcuma**, NL. < Ar. *kurkum*, a genus of the ginger family; see ginger

**curdle** < ME. *curd*; see thick

**cure** < L. *cura*, care; see heal

**curdio-** < Gr. *kouridios*, wedded, nuptial; see marry

**curido-** < Gr. *kouris, -idos*, razor; see knife

**curimo-** < Gr. *kurimos*, shorn off; *koureus*, barber; see keiro under cut

**curiosus**, L. inquisitive, odd, strange; see wish

**curl** < ME. *cral*, < MHG. *krol*: curly, curling.

Gr. *bostrychos*, m. curl; *bostrychion*, n. dim.; *bostrychodes*, curly: *bostryx*, *bostrychoed, Bostrychus angustus* (a beetle), *Bostrychopites armatus* (a beetle), *Bostrychopsis affinis* (a beetle).


*L. capreolus*, tendril; *capreolatus*, tendrilled; see caper under goat

*L. cincinnus* (Gr. *kikinnos*), m. curled lock, ringlet; *cincinnatus*, with curled hair: *Cicinnocnemis cornuta* (a moth), *Cicinnocnemis regius* (a bird-of-paradise), Cicinnus.

*L. cirratus*, m. anemone; *cinjlo, -onis*, m. hair-curler:


*L. cirrus*, m. curl, ringlet, tendril; *cirratus*, curly, fringed, tufted; *cirrus*, filamentous; *cirrus*, full of curls: cirrate, cirriform, cirrus clouds, Cirripedia, *Parnassia cirrata* (a saxifrageaced), *Andropogon cirratus* (Texas beargrass), *Cirratus inhamatus* (an anemlid), *Hapalocrinus cirrifer* (a Silurian crinoid), *Mecistocirrhis digitatus* (an anemlid), *Umbrina cirrosa* (a fish), *Odontoglossum cirrhosum*
curtain [cirrusum] (an orchid), Dactylometra quinquecurrea (a jellyfish), Smilax ecrhirata [ecirrata] (a catbrier).
L. clavicula, f. tendril:
L. crispus, curly; crispus, dim., < crispo, -atus, curl, crimp: crisp, crispate, crape, crepe de chine, Crispin, Odontoglossum crispum (an orchid), Begonia crispipila (a begonia).
Gr. heligma, -tos, n. curl: Heligmostrongyulus sedecimradiatus (a nematode).
Gr. helinos, m. vine-tendril: Helinus lanceolatus (a rhamnacead).
L. Medusa (Gr. Medousa), a gorgon with snaky locks; see fear
Gr. oulos, woolly; curly; oulotes, woolliness, curliness; see wool
Gr. ostinax, -inos, curled hair, lock of hair, tendril; see hair
L. mampinus, m. tendril; pampinatus, with tendrils; pampinarius, pampineus, of tendrils; pampinosus, full of tendrils: pampiniform, pampinocele.
Gr. phobe, lock, curl; see cluster
Gr. plokos, curl of hair; plektane, anything coiled, twined or wreathed; see plecto under weave
Gr. skorpioeides, scorpionlike, bent like a scorpion’s tail: scorpoid.
L. ustricula, f. hair-dresser, hair-curler:
L. viticula, tendril, dim. of vitis, grapevine see grape
See: bend, turn, circle, arc, hook, vine, hair
curlw < OF. corlièu; see snipe
curo- < Gr. kouros, boy, youth; see koros under child
current < Gr. Korinthis, Corinth, ancient Greek city.
NL. grossularia, f. gooseberry, < F. grosseille, current, gooseberry: grossularite, grossulin, Grossularia hirtella (a gooseberry), Styelopsis grossularia (a tunicate), Abraxas grossulariata (a moth).
NL. ribes, n. current, gooseberry, < Ar. ribas, berry with an acid flavor: Ribes aureum (golden current), Cronartium ribicola (white-pine blister-rust), Pseudepezia ribas (a fungus).
currax, -acis, L. swift; curriculum, race, career; cursor, runner, < curr-o, cursus, run; see run, swift
currus, L. chariot; currulis (currilis), of a chariot; see vehicle
curse < AS. cursian, use profane language, imprecate, execrate.
Gr. agos, n. curse or pollution that requires an expiation or sacrifice: Gr. anathema, -tos, n. curse: anathema.
Gr. ara, prayer, prayer for evil, curse; aratos, accursed; see ask
AS. ath, an affirmation by appeal to divinity or other revered persons or things, curse; see swear
Gr. baskanos, slanderous, malicious; see magic
L. blasphemo (Gr. blasphemeo), revile, reproach, defame: blasphemy, blasphemous.
L. bovinor, bellow at, revile; bovinator, -is, m. brawler, blusterer, reviler:
L. detester, -atus, curse, execrate, hate: detest, detestation.
L. ezecor(oxzecor), -atus, curse; execrabiles, detestable: execration.
L. expletivus, filling out, exclamatory: expletive.
L. imprecor, -atus, call down upon: imprecate, imprecation.
L. improperium, n. reproach, taunt:
L. insector, -atus, censure, blame, rail at; insectator, -is, m. censurer, persecutor: insectation, Pezomachus insectator (an ichneumonid).
L. insulto, -atus, leap upon, revile, abuse, taunt: insult.
L. invectivus, scolding, reproachful, abusive; see scold
Gr. kataalai, f. slander:
L. loedoria (Gr. loidoria), f. railing, reviling, abuse; loidoro, abusive, railing, < loidoreo, revile, abuse:
L. maledicus, abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous, slanderer, < maledico, -ictus, speak ill, slander, abuse, revile: malediction.
L. objurgator, chider, blamer, rebroker; see scold
L. profanus, unholy, irreverent, wicked; see profane
L. vitupero, -atus, censure, blame; see scold
See: scold, blame, swear, shame
curtain < OF. curtine, < L. cortina, f.: Cortinarius cinnamomeus (a mushroom).
L. aulaeum (Gr. aulaia, f.), n. curtain, tapestry, canopy:
L. conopeum (Gr. konopeion), n. curtain of fine gauze, mosquito net; see net
L. flammeum, n. bridal veil:
Gr. kalyptra, veil; see kalypto under cover
Gr. kalathema, -tos, n. anything let down, deposit, curtain:
Gr. katapetasma; parapetasma, -tos, n. curtain, veil:
Gr. kredemnon, n. veil: Credemnon sylvellum (a moth).
L. plagula, f. bed-curtain, veil:
L. rica, f. veil; ricula, f. dim.; ricinimum, n. a small veil; ricinus, veiled:
L. siparium, n. a theater curtain:
Gr. skepastron, n. veil:
L. velum, curtain, sail, veil; see sail
See: cover
curtus, L. short; see short
curvus, L. bent; curvobilis, that may be bent; see bend
cuscuta, NL. dodder, < Ar. kushkut; see dodder
cushion, prob. <L. culeita, mattress, bolster, pill; see pillow
cusor, L. coiner or stamper of money; see cudo under strike
cusparia, NL. a genus of the rue family; see rue
cuspidatus, L. pointed, < L. cuspis, -idis, point, pointed end of anything: see point
cussiliris, L. cowardly; see coward
custodian < L. custo, -odis, keeper, guardian; custodia, prison, guardhouse; see guard, pen
custom < OF. costume, < L. consuetudo, habit, use; see use
cut < uncertain origin: cutter, cutting, cutback, cutoff, cutthroat, cutworm, cutup, shortcut.
L. abruptus, broken off, separated, sharp, shear, steep; see rumpo under break
L. amputo, -atus, cut away, lop off, curtail, shorten; amputatio, -onis, f. a pruning:
amputate, amputation.
L. annodo, -atus, cut off suckers from vines, prune:
L. arboreus, -is, m. pruner of trees:
L. bisculus, cloven, forked, two-furrowed; see sulcus under furrow
L. caedo, caesus, cut, kill; caedatus, fit for cutting; caesio, -onis, f. a cutting, pruning;
caesor, -is, m. cutter, hewer; -cida, suffix denoting cutter, killer, killing, as
homicida, c. man-killer, murderer; lapicida (lapidicida), m. stonecutter; patricida,
father-killer; ambecicus; ancisus, cut round; concisus, cut away; inacis, cut in;
incisus, cut into; intercisis, cut off: caesura, decide, decision, chisel, concise, excision,
incision, circumcision, incisor, precise, scissors, herbicide, homicide, insectsicidal,
larvicidal, matricide, miticide, infanticide, pesticide, suicide, fraetricidal,
cement, Stivalius ancisus (a flea), Adiantum excisum (a maidenhair-fern),
Thoracophorus excisicollis (a beetle), Stephanandra incisa (a rosaceous), Succisa
pratensis (blue scabious), Coccosorus prunicida (now Anthonomus scutellaris,
a beetle).
L. caelo, -atus, engrave in relief; caelator, -is, m. carver, engraver; caelamen, -inis,
emboosed work, bas-relief: celature, Lycoperdon caelatum (a puffball).
AS. ceorfan, cut, carve; cyrf, the channel resulting from cutting or sawing: carving,
korf.
L. cestrum (Gr. kestron), n. a graving tool: Cestrophorus paradoxxus (a grass-
hopper).
Gr. charasso, cut, engrave; charaktos, graven, cut in; charagma, -tos graven mark;
see character under mark
AS. cleofan, split: cleave, cleaver, cleavage, cleft, clove (of garlic), Kaaterskill
Clove, cloven.
L. curto, -atus, shorten, diminish; see short
AS. daelan, divide: deal, ordeal, dole.
Gr. daioi, dateomai, divide, apportion, share; daithmos, m. division, boundary;
daitros, m. carver (especially of meat at table); daitrosyne, f. art of carving
meat; dairon, n. portion; dateles, m. divider, distributer; daterios, dividing:
dalolite, geodetic, geodesy.
L. decollo, -atus, behead, decapitate:
L. dameto, -messus, mow, reap; see meto under reap
Gr. dioros, m. divisor:
Gr. dischides, cloven, divided: Dischidia rafflesiana (an asclepiad).
L. distribuo, -butus, divide, apportion: distribute, distribution, distributor.
L. divido, -vius, separate, cleave, apportion, cut: divide, dividend, divisor, divisible,
subdivision, undivided, devise, device, individual.
L. divertium, separation; see separate
L. dolo, -atus, hew, cut; dedolo, hew away, hew smooth; dolatilis, easily hewn;
dolamen, -inis, n.; dolatus, m. a hewing; indolatus, unhewn: Dolatocrinus spec-
ciosus (a Devonian crinoid).
L. fenisseca; fenise, -ectis, m. mower:
L. fimbriatus, fringed, fibrous; see fimbria under thread
L. findo, fissus, cleave, split; fissilis, splittable; fissura, f. cleft, chink; -fid, suffix
denoting division into parts, as, bifidus, two-cleft, forked; multifidus, many-cleft;
infissus, cut into or through: fission, fissile, fissility, vent, fissure, Fissipedia, bifid,
multifid, pinnatifid, Viola pedatifida (prairie-violet), Philodendron bipinnatifidum (an aroid), Pteris multifida (spider-brake), Potentilla fissa (a cinquefoil), Fissidens taxifolius (a moss), Pelargonium fissifolium (a storksbill).

Gr. glypho, carve, engrave; glyptes, m. carver; glyptor, -os, m. carving tool; glyphikos, of carving; glyptos, carved; anaglyptos, wrought in low relief; glymma, -tos, n. an engraved figure: anaglyph, triglyph, hieroglyphics, glyptography, Glyptodon clavipes (a fossil mammal), Ampelayoglyptes sesostris (grape gall-weevil), Cicada hieroglyphica (a cicada), Glymma cananegei (a beetle), Glymatophora submetallica (a bug), Tritrichis glymmigena (a beetle), Gymn-matacanthus rufus (a fossil fish), Ophioglypha bullata (a brittlestar).

AS. grajan, dig, cut: grave, groove, graft, engrave.

Gr. keio, cleave, split: Ceocephalus depressus (a beetle).

Gr. keiro, clip, cut short, cut out; kourimos, shorn; see koureus under barber

Gr. kolaptes, engraved; see kolapte under chisel

Gr. kopto, cut, fell, slay; koptikos, of cutting; koptos, cut, chopped; kope, f. a stroke, cutting to pieces; kopardion, kopaion, n. piece; komma, -tos, part cut off; kommation, n. dim.; kommos, m. stroke; apokope, f. abscession, a cutting off; diakope, f.; diakomma, -tos, n. cut, gash; ekkopto, cut out; perikopto, -tos, n. trimmings; perikope, f. clipping, excerpt: apokepe, apocope, comma, syncope, syncopation, Coptocyclo bicolor (tortoise-beetle), Copitis lacinata (a goldthread), Xylocoya virginica (a carpenter-bee), Dendrocyopus major (a woodpecker), Meliceum ternata (a rutacean), Phyllocoptes quadripes (a maple-gall), Psalidopterus scaber (a beetle), Ecopsisometopus proximus (a beetle).

Gr. krossotos, fringed, tasseled; see krossos under fringe

L. lacero, -atos, tear to pieces, mangle, cut; see tear

L. lacinius, full of slits, cut into thin strips, shredded; see lacinia under fringe

M. lacinatus, m. stone-cutter, mason; see mason

Gr. lasevo, cut stone; see mason

AS. mawan, mow; math, aftermath, meadow, mower, mowing.

Gr. meristos, divided, divisible; meristes, m. divider; merimos, m. division, division; < merizó, divide, split, distribute; see meros under part

L. mutilo, -atos, main, cut short,lop off; see hurt

L. partio, -itos, divide, share, distribute; see part

Gr. pelekeitis, f. hewing of wood; peleketis, m. hewer; pelekmata, -tos, n. chips.

Gr. psalis, -idos, clipper, scissors; psalidion, dim.; psalistos, clipped; see scissors

Gr. psalos, one circumcision, penis; see penis

L. recutitus, circumsised:

Gr. rhachistos, cut up, divided:

L. sarpo, sarptus, trim, prune:

L. scalpo, scalptus, cut, carve; scalptor, -is, cutter, engraver; see scalprum under knife

AS. scarān, cut: shear, share, sharp, shard, potsherd, score, scar (rock cliff), skerry.

Gr. schizo, cleave, split; schisis, f. cleavage, parting, division; schisma, -tos, n. a split, cleft, division; schistos, split, divided; apochisis, f. division, branching: schism, schismatic, schist, schistosity, schizoid, schizoliote, schizocarp, schizont, schizophyte, schizogenous, Schizomyces, Schizoboria striatula (a fossil brachiopod), Schizopetalon walkeri (a crucifer), Schizostylis cocinea (an iridacean), Schizaea pusilla (curly-grass), Schistocerca damnifica (a grasshopper), Schisambothele lineata (a spider), Schismatoptilus pulchra (an aracade), Schizandra cocinea (a magnoliacean), Schizura concinna (a moth).

L. scindo, scissus, cut, tear, separate, split; scissilis, easily split; scissors, -is, m. cleaver, splitter; scissura, f. rent, cleft; abscissus, cut off, separated; conscissus, torn to pieces, shredded; discissus, separated, cleft; discidium, n. separation: scission, scissure, abscissa, abscession, rescind, discide, shingle, circumscissile, Scissurella costata (a gastropod), Scleria scindens (razor-sedge), Frondicularia inquisia (a formifier).

Derive: scissors.

Gr. scalpo, scalptus, carve, hew, grave, cut, chisel; sculptor, -is, m. carver, cutter, engraver; sculptilis, produced by carving or graving; exsculptus, cut out, chiseled out; insculptus, engraved; sculptile, sculptor, sculpture, Centrurroides sculpturatus (a scorpion), Steganocinus sculptus (a Mississippian crinoid), Micromitra sculptilis (a fossil brachiopod), Onychocrinus exsulptus (a Mississippian crinoid), Beryx insculptus (a fossil fish), Eurypleis insculpta (a fossil fish), Laccogloqua sculpturata (a beetle).

L. seco, sectus, cut; sector, -is, m. cutter; sectilis, cut, cleft, divided; sectivus, cuttable; conseco, cut to pieces; dissectus, cut up; resipimenum, n. clipping, paring: section, sect, sectarian, sector, sectant, segment, sickle, sex, bisect, division, vivisection, Botrychium dissectum (a grape-fern), Formica exsectoides (an ant).

L. talea, a cutting, twig, rod; see rod
Gr. *temno*, cut, divide, sever; *tmesis*; tome, f. a cutting, separation; *tmema*, -tos, n. portion, piece, section; *tememation*, n. dim.; *temetikos*, tomikos, of cutting; *temtos*, cut, shaped by cutting; *temchos*, n. cut, slice; *temchion*, n. dim.; *tomion*, n. surgical victim, usually cut to pieces; *tomos*, m. cut, part of (a book); *tomeus*, m. cutter, knife; -tomy, suffix denoting cutting, dissection; -ectomy, suffix denoting excision; *anatome*, f. a cutting up, dissection; *apatomos*, cut off, abrupt, precipitous; *entnema*, -tos, n.; *entome*, n. nick, notch, incision; *ektmema*, -tos, n. section, segment: anatomy, tome, microtome, entomion, atom, epitome, tmesis, cardiotomy, lithotomy, autotomy, appendectomy, colpectomy, embolectomy, tonsillectomy, fleam, *Tennocerus tuberculatus* (a Silurian crinoid), *Tmesiphorus costalis* (a pselaphid). *Tmesipetis tannensis* (a psilotacead), *Tmesisternus trivittatus* (a beetle), *Tmetothrips subapterus* (a thysanopterid), *Tomicoprocus eichhoffii* (a beetle), *Tomopteris smithi* (an annelid), *Acrotomus lucidulus* (a wasp), *Acrotomodes hepcatica* (a moth), *Acrotometus cetratus* (a bug), *Amphitmetus gibbosus* (a beetle), *Apotmetetus montanus* (a beetle), *Catatemnus conicus* (a solifugid), *Diplotrema dissectum* (a fossil fern), *Eurytoma prunicola* (a wasp), *Ectennorhinus viridis* (a beetle), *Macrotermia heros* (a beetle), *Phlebotomus perniciosus* (a sandfly).

Gr. *therizo*, mow; *reap*; *therister*; *theristes*, mower, reaper; see reap

L. *tendeo*, tonus, shave, shear, clip; *tensor*, barber; see barber

Gr. *toreuma*, -tos, n. work in relief, embossed work; *toreutos*, turned on a lathe: L. *trucidlo*, -atus, cut to pieces, kill cruelly; see kill

L. *truncus*, -atus, shorten by cutting off; see short

L. *verpus*, m. one circumcised: *Verpulus spumatus* (an arachnid).

Gr. *xyleus*, m. wood-cutter:

Gr. *xyreo*, shave; see *xyron* under knife

See: separate, dig, ax, knife, sword, chisel, geld, short, open, break, sore, barber, strike

cutis, L. skin; *cuticula*, dim.; see skin
cyamo- < Gr. kyamos, bean; kyamion, dim.; see bean
cyano- < Gr. kyanos; kyanous, dark-blue; see blue
cyaro- < Gr. kyar, -os, hole, orifice, eye of a needle; see hole
cyathea, NL. a genus of ferns; see fern
cyathus, L. (Gr. kyathos), cup, ladle; see cup
cyba, L. (Gr. kybe), head; see head
cybebo- < Gr. kybebos, stopping, with head bent; see bend
Cybele, L. (Gr. Kybele), goddess of nature; see nature
cybelido- < Gr. kybelis, -idos, ax, cleaver; see ax
cyberneto- < Gr. kybernetes, pilot, director; see govern
cybelium, L. (Gr. kybelion), the blue violet; see violet
cybistemato- < Gr. kybistema, -tos, a somersault; kybisteter, tumbler, driver; see turn
cybiun, L. (Gr. kybion), tunny; see tunny
cybo- < Gr. kybos, a solid with six equal sides, cube, die; see cubus under three
cycad < Gr. kykas, -ados, name for an African plant; see gymnosperm
cycethro- < Gr. kykethron, ladle, see spoon; kykethra, mixture, see kykao under mix
cychramus, L. (Gr. kychramos), a kind of bird; see bird
cyclamen < Gr. kyklaminos, a kind of primrose; see primrose
cyclo- < Gr. kykllos, circle; kyklakos, dim.; kyklas, -ados; kyklkos, kykllos, round, circular; see cyculus under circle
Cyclops, L. (Gr. Kyklops), mythical one-eyed giant; see large
cydo- < Gr. kydos, glory, renown, fame; kydalimos; kydimos, kydos, famous; kydion, more famous; kydistos, most famous; see honor
cydonia, L. (Gr. kydonia), quince; see quince
cydro- < Gr. kydros, glorious, noble; see kydos under honor
cyemato- < Gr. kyema, -tos, embryo; kyesis, pregnancy; see young, kyo under fertile
cynus, L. (Gr. kyknos), swan; kyknarion, dim.; see goose
cylico- < Gr. kyliuz, -ikos, cup; kylikion, dim.; klyichne (L. culina), small cup; klyichnion, dim.; see cup
cylinder < L. cylinder (Gr. kylindros), m. roller, roll of a book; cylindratus, in the form of a cylinder: cylindrical, calender, *Cylindrophyuma milleporata* (a fossil
Cylindrophyllum elongatum (a fossil coral), Fusulina cylindrica (a fossil foraminifer), Ptilopora cylindracea (a fossil bryozoan), Cordia cylindrica-stachya (stringbush).

L. magdálum, n. cylindrical figure, pill; magdalon.

L. teres, -etis, rubbed off, rounded, cylindrical: terete, Catastomys teres (sucker), Talinum teretifolium (flameflower).

See: turn
cylisto- < Gr. kylistos, rolled, turned; kylistíkos, expert at rolling; see kyldo under turn
cylix, L. (Gr. kylix), cup; see cup
cyllaro- < Gr. kyllaros, hermit-crab; see skyllaros under crab
cyollo- < Gr. kyllos, crooked, crippled, lame; kylloma, lameness; see hurt
cylo- < Gr. kyylon, part under the eye; see face
cymado- < Gr. kymas, -ados, a pregnant woman; see fertile
cymatilis, L. sea-colored, blue; see blue
cymato- < Gr. kyma, -tos, wave; kymation, dim., see wave; a young sprout, see branch
cymba, L. (Gr. kymba, bowl, cup; kymbion, dim.), cup, boat, skiff; see cup, ship
cymbacho- < Gr. kymbachos, head foremost, headlong; see straight
cymbal < L. cymbalum (Gr. kymbalon); see plate
cymbalaria, NL. < L. cymbalariis, a plant; see figwort
cymbium, L. (Gr. kymbion, dim. of kymba), cup, bowl; see cymba under cup
cymbo- < Gr. kymbos, hollow; see cymba under cup
cyme < L. cyma, young shoot, sprout; cymula, dim.; cymosus, full of shoots; see branch
cymindis, L. (Gr. kymindis), probably a hawk; see hawk
cynanche, L. (Gr. kynanche), quinsy; see disease
cynara, L. (Gr. kynara), a kind of artichoke; see thistle
cyndalo- < Gr. kyndalos, wooden peg; see nail
cynips, NL. < L. cymbalariis, a gall-insect; see wasp
cyno- < Gr. kyon, kynos, dog, bitch; kynarion; kynidion; kyniskos, dim. puppy; kynikos, doglike; see dog
cynopo < Gr. kynos, -opo, a plant; see plant
cynosbatus, L. (Gr. kynosbatos), dogrose; see rose
Cynthia, L. (Gr. Kyynthia), goddess of the moon; see moon
cynuro < Gr. kynouron, sea-cliff; see cliff
cyparissias, L. (Gr. kyparissias), a kind of spurge; see spurge
cypasado- < Gr. kypas, -ados; kypassis, -idos, a short frock or tunic; see garment
cypeilum, L. (Gr. kypeyllon), beaker, goblet, cup; see cup
cyperus, L. (Gr. kyperos), a sedge; see sedge
cyphello- < Gr. kypheallon, hollow of the ear; see hollow
cypho- < Gr. kyphos, bent, humped, humpbacked; hump; kyphon, bent yoke, pillory; see bend
cypo- < Gr. kyphe, hut; see house
cypress < L. cupressus (Gr. kyparissos), f.: cupressineous, Cupressus arizonica (a cypress), Chamaecyparis obtusa (Japanese chamaecyparis), Erica cupressina (a heath), Athrotaxus cupressoides (a conifer).
L. bratus, f. a cypresslike tree:
cypripedium, NL. a genus of the orchid family; see orchid
Cypris, L. Venus, < Gr. Kypros, Cyprus, supposed birthplace of Aphrodite; see Venus under love
cypselido- < Gr. kypselis, -idos, earwax; see wax
cypselo- < Gr. kypsele, chest, box, beehive, hollow vessel; kypselion, dim., see box; < kypselos, swift, swallow; see swallow
cypto- < Gr. kypto, bend forward, stoop; see kyphos under bend
cyrbasio- < Gr. kyrbasias, a Persian hat with a peaked crown; see cap
cyrebio- < Gr. kyrebion, bran, husk; see scale
cyrilla, NL., f., < Domenico Cyrillo, Italian physician: Cyrillaceae, Cyrilla racemiflora (a cyrilla).

NL. cliftonia, f. a genus of the cyrilla family, < Francis Clifton, English physician: Cliftonia monophylla (black titi).

cyrellio- < Gr. kyrillion, a jug with a narrow neck; see bottle
cyrio-; cyro- < Gr. kyriost, kyros, authority; kyriakos, of a lord or master; see govern
cyrmato- < Gr. kyrosm, -tos, booty, prey, spoil; see plunder
cytho- < Gr. kystos, curved, see bend; < kyre, fish-basket, weel, see basket; < kyron, humback, hunchback, see humpback
cystho- < Gr. kysthis, female pudenda; see vulva
cysti-; cysto- < Gr. kystis, bladder, sac, cell; kystion, dim.; see bag
Cytherea, L. (Gr. Kytherea), a name for Aphrodite; see Venus under love
cyrido- < Gr. kyritis, -idos, small chest, box; see box
cytinus, L. (Gr. kytinos), calyx of the pomegranate blossom; see cup
cytisus, L. (Gr. kytisos), a shrubby legume; see bean
cyto- < Gr. kytos, hollow place, container, vessel, cell; see room
cyttaro- < Gr. kyttaros, cell of a honeycomb; kyttarion, dim.; see room
cyuro- < Gr. kyoura, a plant used to produce abortion; see plant

da-, Gr. intensive prefix; see very
dabling, L. a kind of Arabian palm; see palm
daceto- < Gr. daketon, a biting animal; see dakno under bite
dacno- < Gr. dakno, bite; daknister, biter; dakos, animal that bites; see bite
dacryo- < Gr. dakryon, tear, drop; dakrydion, dim.; dakrytos, tearful; see tear
dactylo- < Gr. daktylos, finger; daktylidion, dim.; see finger
dado- < Gr. das, dado, firebrand, torch, pine-wood; see light
daedalus, L. (Gr. daidalos; daidaleos, spotted), cunningly or skillfully made in the manner of Daedalus, the Athenian artificer; see art
daemonorops, NL. a genus of palms; see palm
daedao- < Gr. daio, hostile, dreadful; see danger
daer, Gr. brother-in-law; see kin
daeto- < Gr. daio, aitos, feast, meal; daileus, banqueter; daitymon, guest, see eat; daetos, cunning, wise, see know

daetra- < Gr. daitos, carver of meat at table; daitymone, art of carving meat; see daio under cut
daftodil < OF. afrodille, < L. asphodelus (Gr. asphodelos); see narcissius under amaryllis, lily
daflia, NL. a genus of ducks; see duck
dagger < dague, < a Celtic word.
Gr. dolon, -os, m. dagger, stiletto, pike: Dolocerus[Dolocerus] reichi (a beetle).
Gr. encheiridion, n. dagger: Enchiridium periommatum (a flatworm).
L. pugio, -onis, m. dagger, dirk, poniard; pugioniforme, m. dim.: Mesembryanthemum pugioniforme (a fig-marigold), Cantheliophorus pugiatos (a fossil lepidophyte).
L. sica, f. dagger, poniard; sicula, f. dim.; sicarius, m. assassin: sicula, sicarius, Chalicodoma sicula (a mason-bee), Acacia siculiformis (an acacia), Cleome

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siculifera (a spider-flower), Eusmus sicarius (a sabertooth), Cantheliothorpe
slicatus (a fossil lepidophyte).
Gr. xyene, a kind of dagger, a tool for scraping wood; see xeo under scrape
See: point, knife, sword, thorn

dagma, Gr. bite; see dakno under bite
dagyo < Gr. dagys, -ydos, doll, puppet; see doll
dahlia, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite
daïcto < Gr. daïktos, slain; daïktar; daïktes; daïktor, slayer; see kill
dainty < OF. daintie, delicacy, < L. dignus, worthy.
Gr. chlidanos, delicate, luxurious; see soft
Gr. chnauros, dainty: Chn aura octavialis (a moth).
L. cuppes, -edis, fond of delicacies, dainty; see cuppedo under food
L. fastidiosus, disdainful, dainty, overnice; see fastidibilis under hate
Gr. lichnos, dainty, greedy; see eat
L. ligurio, -itus, eat daintly; see eat
Gr. trypheros; tryssos, dainty, delicate; see tryphe under soft
See: soft, beauty, thin
daisy < AS. daeges eage, day's eye; see composite
dalbergia, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
dale < AS. dæl (G. thal), valley; see valley
daleros, Gr. burning heat, < daio, kindle, burn; see burn
dally < OF. dalier, chat, idle, linger, trifle; see speak, rest, delay, trifle
dalos, Gr. firebrand, torch; see das under light
dam < D. dam, stop up; see wall, heap, hinder
damalio, L. calf; Gr. damalis; damalos, young cow, heifer, calf, see cattle; < dama, a general name for members of the deer kind; see deer
damarto- < Gr. damar, -tos, one tamed or yoked, wife, spouse; see spouse
damasonium, L. (Gr. damasonion), a kind of alisma; see waterweed
dammar < Malay damar, a resin, kauri gum; see resin
damm < L. damno, -atus, harm, sentence to punishment; damnosus, injurious, pernicious; damnum, hurt, injury; see punish, hurt
dance < OF. dancer; G. Tanz.
Gr. anthema, -tos, n. a kind of dance:
Gr. apokinos, m. a comic dance: Apocinocera herbacea (a beetle).
L. ballator, -is, m. dancer; Gr. ballizo, dance; ballisms, m. a dancing, jumping about; ballematicus, accompanying the dance: ballet, bal, ball.
Gr. betarmon, -os, m. a dancer: Betarmon bibsimaclatus (a beetle).
Gr. bibasis, -eos, f. a kind of dance: Bibasis sena (a butterfly).
Gr. choros, m. dance; choroutes, m. dancer; chorouktos, of a dance; achoreutos, banished from the dance; synchoreutes, m.; synchoreutria, f. partner; Terpsichore, f. the Muse of dancing: chorus, choir, carol, Terpsichore, terpsichorean, Terpsichore delapidas (an annelid), Choreutes nemorana (a butterfly), Achorutes armatus (a springtail).
L. cordax, -actis (Gr. kordax, -akos), m. a lively, indecent dance of Greek comedy:
Gr. diapodosis, m. a kind of dance:
L. ephalmofer, -is, m. tumbler, dancer:
L. funambulus, m. rope-dancer: funambulist, Funambulus maximus (a rodent).
Gr. kakallis, -idos, f. a Laconian dance:
Gr. kolabrosis, m. a wild, Thracian dance:
Gr. mongos, n. a wild dance:
Gr. orcheomai, dance; orchesis, f. dance; orcheutes, m.; orcheiris, -idos, f. dancer; orchestra, f. place where the chorus danced: orchestra, orchestral, orchestrate, orchestric, orchestrian, Orchestia agilis (a beach-flea), Lagorchestes conspicillatus a hare-wallaby).
Gr. orsites, m. a Cretan dance:
L. pantomimus (Gr. pantomimos), mime, actor; see mimus under equal
L. praesul, -is, m. public dancer, presider; presul.
L. saltto, -atus, hop, dance; saltator, -is; saltatrix, -icis, dancer; saltito, dance much; see salio under leap
Gr. schoenobates, m. rope-dancer: Schoenobates walker (a spider).
L. skinnes (Gr. skinnis), f. a satyric dance:
Gr. skairo, dance, skip; skartes, nimble, quick; skarthmos, leap, skip; see leap
L. staticulus, m. a kind of dance:
L. thiasus (Gr. thiasos), m. company or troop of dancers in honor of Bacchus: Thiasophila angulata (a beetle).

See: leap, run, joy
danduff, prob. < E. dander, scurf, and ON. hrufa, crust, scab; see scale
Gr. daisos, hostile, dreadful: Daedodon shoshonensis (a fossil mammal), Daeochaeta harveyi (a fly).
L. Damocles (Gr. Damokles), m. a courtier who was punished for incessant flattery by being seated at a banquet table with his sword meanwhile hanging over his head by a single hair; hence, a synonym for being in imminent serious danger: Damoclean.
Gr. dyschimos, dangerous, fearful, horrible: Dyschimus ensifer (a trichopterid).
L. funestus, causing death, calamity, deadly: Musco funesta (a fly).
L. infestus, hostile, dangerous, unsafe; infesto, -atus, attack, injure: infest, infestation, Pteromalus infestus (a wasp), Tabanus infestans (a fly).
L. insidiosus, cunningly deceitful, dangerous; see insidia under trap
L. interjectivus, deadly:
L. intutus, unguarded, defenseless, dangerous: Brachycerus intutus (a beetle).
Gr. kindynos, m. hazard, risk, danger; kindynodes, dangerous; epikindynos, in danger:
L. minor, -atus, threaten, menace; minator, threatener; minaz, -acis, jutting out, threatening; see projection
L. periculum, n. danger; periculosus, dangerous, hazardous: peril, perilous, imperil.
L. permitalitis, fatal, destructive, ruinous:
L. Scylla (Gr. Scylla), f. famous rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite the dangerous whirlpool, Charybdis: Scylla and Charybdis.
See: trap, hurt, fear, death, trouble
danista, L. (Gr. daneistes), money-lender, usurer; see trade
danos, Gr. gift, loan, see do under give; dry, parched, see dry
dapanos, Gr. extravagant, lavish, expensive; see pay
dapedo- < Gr. dapedon, any level surface, floor, ground; see pedinos under level
daphne, Gr. laurel; now applied to a genus of the Thymeleaceae; see laurel
daphnoeno- < Gr. daphnoinos, blood-red, gory; see red
dapido- < Gr. dapis, -idos, carpet, rug; dapidion, dim.; see rug
daps, dapis, L. solemn religious feast; dapifer, waiter; see eat
dapsilis, L. (Gr. dapsiles), abundant, bountiful; see abundance
dapto, Gr. devour, gnaw; daptes; daptia, eater, bloodsucker; see eat
dare < AS. dear, have courage; see bold
dark; darkness, < AS. deorc; see dim, brown, black, night, shade, cloud, blind, sad, hell, Africa
dart < OF. dard; see swift, spear, point, arrow
dartos, Gr. skinned, flayed; see derma under skin
dascillo- < Gr. daskillos, a kind of fish; see fish
dash < ME. daschen; see swift, run, throw
dasmos, Gr. tribute, impost, tax; see pay
dasos, Gr. thicket, copse; dasodes, bushy; see dasys under hair
daspleto- < Gr. dasples, -etos, frightful, horrible; see fear
dasyllis, Gr. bear; see bear
dasys, Gr. thick with hair, hairy, shaggy; dasytes, hairiness, roughness; see hair
daterios, Gr. dividing, distributing; dateres, divider; see daio under cut
datisca, NL. a genus of plants: Datisceae, datiscin, Datisca cannabina (a datisceaead).
datum, L. gift, present, fact; datio, a giving; dativus, of giving; see do under give
datura, NL. a genus of the nightshade family; see nightshade
daucus, L. (Gr. doukos), carrot; see carrot
daughter < AS. dohter.
Gr. -os; -is, suffixes denoting daughter of, as Dryas, -idis, f. tree-nymph; Priamis, -idos, f. daughter of Priam: Thestias, Boreas, Nereis.
L. filia, f. daughter; filiola, f. dim.; filialis, of a son or daughter: filial.
L. nata, f. daughter; natula, f. dim.:
Gr. thygater, -os, -tros, f.; thygatride, f. granddaughter; thygatron, n. dim.: Thygater terminata (a bee).
See child
daulias, Gr. nightingale; see nightingale
dafulos, Gr. thick, shaggy, dark; see thick
dawn < AS. dagian, become day.
   Gr. akrois, f. daybreak:
   Gr. amphilyke, f. gray of dawn, morning twilight:
   Gr. anchauros, near the morning:
   L. antelucanum, n. dawn; antelucanus, before daybreak; sublucanus, toward morning; diluculum, n. daybreak, dawn; lucesco (lucisco), day is beginning to break:
   L. antemeridianus, pertaining to the forenoon, morning: 6:00 a.m.
   L. auroa, f. dawn: Aurora, auroral, aurora borealis, Cypraea aurora (orange cowry).
   Gr. eërios, early in the morning, early:
   Gr. eos (heos), f. dawn, morning, east, early; heothinos; heothen(eothen), in the morning, early, eastern: colithic, cophyte, eozone, cosin, Eophippus validus (an Eocene horse), Eomecon chionantha (snow-poppy), Mochaeroides eothen (a creodont), Eosentomon pusillum (a proturan), Eospermatopteris textilis (a fossil plant).
   Gr. eri, early, at dawn: Erigeron argentatus (a fleabane).
   L. gallicinium, n. cockerowing, break of day:
   L. mone, m. dawn:
   L. matutinus, of the morning, early, < Matuta, f. goddess of the dawn: matutinal, matin, matinal, matinee, Synbathocrinus matutinus (a Devonian crinoid), Obolus matinalis (a fossil brachiopod).
   AS. morgen, morning: morn, morning-glory, morrow, tomorrow, morganic.
   Gr. orthros, at daybreak, dawn, early morning; orthrios, early: Orthrosanthus multiflorus (an iridacead), Orthriomys umbrosus (a mouse), Orthriocorsa longipes (a fossil bug).
   L. primaeaeus, early; young; see before
   L. primoticus; primotinus, happening early, blossoming early; see primus under first
   Gr. proimos; proios, early morn; proiotes, -etos, f. earliness (especially of fruits):
   See: begin, before, first, old
day < AS. daeg: daybreak, daylight, dawn, dayspring, daydream, daytime, daily, day, sojourn, journey, adjournment, sine die, diurnal, diurnus, of the day, daily; hodineus, of today; interdianus; quotidius, daily, recurring; meridies, m. midday, noon, south; meridialis; meridianus, of midday; meridionalis, southern; antemidianus; before noon; postmeridianus(pomeridianus), after noon; biduous, continuing two days; peridius, all day long; triduum, n. a three-day period; dial, diary, diurnal, journal, sojourn, journey, adjournment, sine die, meridian, 7:45 a.m., 4:15 p.m., quotidian, triduum, biduous, dismial, prandial, Mardi Gras, Chlorogalum pomeridianum (soap-plant), F. samedi(Saturday), F. dimanche(Sunday), Cestrum diurnum (day-cestrum).
   Gr. endios, at midday, at noon, in the open air:
   Gr. epaulion, n. the day after a wedding:
   Gr. epibda, f. the day after a festival:
L. fastus, -us, m. day on which the praetor could administer justice; the Roman calendar.
L. feria, f. holiday, festival; ferio, -atus, rest from work, keep holiday: ferial, fair, Mayfair.
L. festum, holiday, festival; see festus under joy.
L. fatalium, n. birthday:
Gr. genethlion, birthday; see gigno under birth
Gr. hemera, f. day; hemerinos, of day; hemeros, for the day; living only a day, short-lived; emar, -tos, n. day; by day, daily; ephemeres, -idos, f. journal, diary, calendar; isemeria, f. equinox; mesembria, f. noon, midday, south; mesembros, at or of noon, southern; hermanthers, ephemeral, Nautical Ephemeral, Hemerocallis fulva (tawny daylily), Hemerocampa gulosas (oak tussock-moth), Ephemera rotunda (a mayfly), Pronouca mesembria (a pelecypod), Mesembriosmyis macrurus (a rabbit-rat), Mesembriophyllum[Medembriophyllum] rosea (a fig-margold).
L. heri (hes), yesterday; hesternus, of yesterday, yesterday’s: Camelops hesternus (a Pleistocene camel).
L. idus. -us, f. ides, middle of the month, thirteenth or fifteenth day: ides.
Sp. manana, f. tomorrow: manana.
L. natalis, m. birthday: natal.
AS. non (L. nona, ninth hour of the day), originally 3:00 p.m. and then midday: noon, noonday.
L. nonae, f. ninth day before the ides, fifth or seventh day of the month: nones.
Gr. pastelle, f. last day of the year;
L. repotium, the day after a festival; the drinking and carousing on such a day;
see poto under drink
L. solstitium, n. longest day of the year, summer solstice, summer; solstitialis, of the summer solstice, summery; solstice, solstitial, Centaurea solstitialis (yellow centaurea), Sisyrinchium solstitial (a blue-eyed grass).
See: week, month, year, time, night, dawn
de, L. down, from, of; intensive; see down, from, very
dead < AS. dead; see death
def < AS. deaf, unable or unwilling to hear.
Gr. anektoustos, not heard, not hearing, not willing to hear, deaf; barykoos, hard of hearing:
Gr. kophos, dull, deaf, dumb, dim-sighted; dyskophos, stone-deaf; see dull
L. surdus, deaf, dull, silent, faint: surd, absorb, absurdity, reducitio ad absurdum.
See: silent, dull
deal < AS. daelan, apportion, distribute, divide, parcel out; dael, part, portion, share; see separate
dealbatus, L. whitened; see albus under white
dear < AS. deor, precious; see love
death < AS. death,
L. abitio, -onis, departure, death; abitus, departed; see eo under move
Gr. akerhos, lifeless:
Gr. apnoos (apnoous); apopnoos, dead: Apopnoos magniclavus (a fossil bug).
Gr. apobiosis, f. death:
L. cadaver, dead body, carcass, corpse; see body
L. defunctus, dead, deceased, < defungor, have done with, finish, die: defunct.
L. expiro (expiro), -atus, breathe out, die, cease, perish: expire, expiration.
L. exsequeiae; obsequiae, f. funeral procession, funeral rites: obsequies.
L. extinctus (extinctus), dead, put out, destroyed, vanished; see extingo under destroy
L. fatum, lot, destiny, death; see lot
L. feralis, of the dead, funereal, deadly: feral.
L. funestus, causing death, calamity; see funero under cover
L. gangraena (Gr. gangraene), an eating sore, mortification; see sore
L. interitus, perished, destroyed, lost, < intereo, go away and be lost; interibilis, perishable, mortal:
Gr. kedes, care, trouble, funeral rites; see trouble
Gr. Ker, -os, f. goddess of death, doom; epikeros, perishable: keroulkos, causing destruction; keresios; kerotrophos, deadly, destructive: Ceresosaurus calagni (a Triassic reptile).
Gr. kenebreion, carrion; see flesh
Gr. lazeros, m. corpse, < Lazarus; see John, chapter 11:
L. lethalis (letalis), deadly, mortal, < lethum (letum), n. death; lethifer (letifer), death-causing, deadly, fatal: lethal, letisimulate, strychnolethalin, Strychnos lethalis (a loganiacead), Tipula lethalis (a cranefly).
Gr. moros, fate, destiny, death; see moira under lot
L. mors, mortis, f. death; mortalis, subject to death; c. human being; moribundus, dying; morticinus, dead; mortuarus, of the dead, < mortor, mortis, die; emortor, die off, perish: mortal, mortify, morgue, mortuary, post mortem, mortgage, amortize, immortality, immortelle, mortmain, mortification, moribund, murder, murrain.

Gr. nekros, m. a dead body; necrosis, f. deadness; nekrikos, of the dead; nekrophoros, burying the dead: necrology, necrolatry, necrosis, necrema, necrectomy, necromancy, necropsy, necropolis. Necrophorus marginatus (a carrion-beetle), Necrobia ruficeps (a larder-beetle).

L. nez, nescis, violent death, natural death; Gr. nekys, corpse; see neco under kill
L. obitus, a going down, death, destruction; see destroy
L. occido, occasus, fall down, perish, set; occasens, setting; see occidens under west
L. occubitus, m. a going down, setting, death;
L. olethros, destruction, death; see destroy
L. peritus, passed away, disappeared, died, < pereo, pass away, vanish, disappear: Murex peritus (a gastropod), Saxifraga peritula (a fossil saxifrage).

Gr. phtithos, mortal:
Gr. potmos, fate, death; see lot
L. rogus, funeral pile; rogalis, of a funeral pile; see heap
L. sandapula, bier for the lower classes; see bed
Gr. telete, end, death; see telos under end
Gr. thanatos, m. death; thanasimos; thanatikos; thenets; katathnetos, deadly, fatal, mortal; thanasia, f. immortality: thanatology, thanatophobia, euthanasia, Thanasius, Bryant's Thanatopsis, tansy, Thanatoclamys tristis (a bug), Thnetochristus revulva (a bug), Thanatus flavidus (a spider).

L. vanescio, pass away, disappear; evanidus, passing away; see depart
See: kill, destroy, fall, down, undertaker, depart, lot
debilis, L. weak; debilitas, weakness; see weak
debt < OF. dette, < L. debitum, what is owed, < debeo, debitus, owe; see pay
decado- < Gr. dekas, -ados, the number ten, company of ten; see decem under ten
decanus, L. chief of ten, dean; see decem under ten
decay < L. de, down, cado, fall; see rot, lessen, destroy
deceive < OF. deceivre, < L. decipio, -ceptus, take away, catch, beguile, cheat; see lie
decem, L. (Gr. deka), ten; decimus; decemus, tenth; decima, tenth part, tithe; see ten
decens, L. seemly, proper, fit; see fit
decessus, L. departure; see cedo under move
decide < L. de, off, caedo, cut; see judge, end
deciduus, L. falling off; see cado under fall
decimus, L. tenth; see decem under ten
decipula, L. snare, trap, < decipio, -ceptus, ensnare, deceive; see trap, lie
deck < D. dek, floor, cover; see base
decline < L. declino, -atus, bend away, deviate, decrease, refuse; see lessen, no
decivis, L. downhill, sloping; see clivis under slope
deco- < Gr. dez, dekos, a worm in wood; see worm
decoctum, L. drink, potion; see drink
decolor, L. discolored, faded; see color
decorus, L. becoming, fitting, proper, beautiful; decus, -oris, ornament, < decoro, -atus, adorn; see ornament, fit
decrementatives. See lessen, little
decrepitus, L. worn down and feeble with the infirmities of old age; see weak
decretum, L. decision; see cerno under separate
dectes < Gr. dektes, biter; dektikos, able to bite, biting, pungent; see dakno under bite
decto-, ductico- < Gr. dektos; dektikos, acceptable, < dechomai, take, accept, receive; see dekter under receive; < dektos, biter, < dakno, bite, see bite
decumbens, L. lying down, reclining; see cubo under lie
decussatus, L. like the letter X, the Roman numeral ten; see cross
deditus, L. given up to, addicted to, eager, diligent; see busy
deductivus, L. derivative; see from
deep < AS. deop.
L. abyssus (Gr. abyssos), f. a deep pit, the deep sea, hell; bottomless, unfathomable: abyss, abyssal, Abyssocucumis abyssorum (a holothurian), Aspidosperma abyssicola (a holothurian).
Gr. achnæ, yawning, immense; achnæa, immense width, chasm; see chaino under open
L. basus, low, deep; see low
Gr. bathys, deep; very; basson; bathypteratos, deeper; bathytyatos, deepest; bathos, n. depth; aperobathos, unfathomable: bathymetric, bathometer, batholith (batholith), bathysphere, bathybius, Bathycrinus gracilis (a crinoid), Bathybates jeros (a fish), Bathynectes brevispina (a crab), Bathyllychnus cyanus (a fish), Bathysphorus nigerrimus (a fish), Bathostraumia lyromma (a cephalopod).
Gr. benthos, -eos, n. depth of the sea, sea-bottom: benthos, benthonic, Benthonectes filipes (a decapod), Benthocaris euxenus (a decapod), Benthoscolex coeus (an annelid), Benthodytes abyssicola (a holothurian).
Gr. brychos, deep, from the deep; bryx, -ychos, m. depth of the sea:
Gr. bythus, m. the depths, the deeps of the sea; bythios, of the deep, in the deep: Bythochrinus braueri (a crinoid), Bythiolophus aconthinus (a starfish), Bythinus golicus (a beetle), Bythinogaster simplex (a beetle).
Gr. hylphalus, under the sea, submerged, in the deep; see hals under sea
L. indespectus, unfathomable:
L. inferus, low; see low
Gr. katatorytos, buried deep; see oryso under dig
L. profundus, deep, vast: profound, de profundus, Lophophyllum profundum (a fossil coral).
See: down, low, hell, base, sea
der < AS. deor (G. tier), wild animal: deerlet, deerwort, deerberry, Deerslayer, Deerfield, reinder.
Gr. achaïnes, m. brocket; achaïne, f. deer: Achaenops dorsalis (a beetle).
L. aclitis, f. a northern wild beast, probably the elk:
L. aecus, -is (Gr. alke), f. elk: Alces americana (moose), Elaphomyia alicornis (elk-horned deerfly), Platycerus alcornus (staghorn-fern).
L. capreolus, roebuck, roe deer; see coper under goat
L. cervus, m. deer, buck; cerva, f. doe, hind; cervulus, m.; cervula, f. dim.; cervarius; cervus, of deer: cervine, cervuline, cervoid, Cervidae, cervicorn, Cervus canadensis (wapiti, elk), Lucanus cervus (a stagbeetle), Thalassoanthium cervicorne (a radiolariar), Melomys cervinipes (a naked-tail rat), Ovis cervina (big-horn).
L. dama, f. general name for members of the deer kind; damula, f. dim.; Cervus dama (a deer).
Gr. elaphos, m. deer, stag; elaphion, n. dim; elaphheios, of deer; elaphodes, deer-like: elaphine, elaphure, Elaphoglossum villorum (a fern), Elaphomyces cervinus (a fungus), Elaphidium mucronatum (a beetle), Tragelaphus sylvaticus (a brushbuck), Cervus elaphus (stag).
L. himuleus, m. young stag; himulea, f. young hind:
Gr. hellos, m. young deer, fawn:
Gr. kemos, -ados, f. young deer, pricket:
Gr. ladás, m. young stag: Ladás planorboïdes (a gastropod).
Gr. nebroa, m. young deer, fawn; nebrías, spotted like a fawn:
Gr. proz, -okos, f. a kind of deer; Proz moschata (a deer).
L. rangiær, m. reinder: Rangier caribou (caribou), Onthophagus rangifer (a beetle), Cladonia rangiferina (a lichen).
L. reno (rheno), -onis, m. animal of northern Europe, probably the reinder:
L. subula, -onis, m. a kind of hart:
L. tarandus (Gr. tarandos), m. reinder: Rangier tarandus (European reinder), Tarandichthys caufalos (a fish), Oedemagena tarandi (a warblefly).
defassus, L. weary, weakened, exhausted; see fatigo under weak
defeat < OF. descoit, undoing; see lose
defect < L. defectus, fault, failure, lack; defectivus, imperfect; see fault
defend < L. defendo, -ensus, protect, guard, repel; see guard
defer < L. differo, put off, delay; see delay
definitus, L. distinct, limited; definitivus, explanatory; see clear
deformis, L. misshapen, ugly; deformitas, disfigurement; see ugly
defunctus, L. finished, dead; defunctorius, quickly despached; see death
degener, L. departing from its kind, debased; see different
deglubus, L. peel off, husk, shell; see skin
degma, Gr. bite, sting; degmos, biting; see dakno under bite
degree < OF. degree, < L. de, down, gradus, step; see gradus under step
dehisco, L. split open, gape, yawn; see hio under open
deios, Gr. enemy; see enemy
dejectus, L. cast down, lowered, dispirited; see sad
delator, L. accuser, informer, spy; delatation, accusation; see blame
delay < OF. delater.
  L. ampiuo, -atus, delay, defer, enlarge: ampliate, ampliation.
  Gr. anaboleis, f. postponement, delay; anabolé, f. delay; anabolikos, delayed:
  Gr. bradyno, slow up, delay; see slow
d. cessator, -is, dilatory one, idler, loiterer; see rest
d. chronizo, pass time, linger, delay; see chronos under time
d. cunctator, -atus, delay, starr, cunctabundus, lingering, loitering; cunctator, -atis, m. delayer, loiterer: cunctatious, cunctative, cunctator, cunctatory, Scarabaeus cunctator (a beetle).
d. dethyño, delay, tarry:
d. diago, carry over, past time, tarry:
d. diatribe, pastime, waste, delay, bitter discussion; see triba under rub
d. differo, dilatos, put off, delay; dilatorius, delaying: defer, deferment, dilatory.
d. ecneineis (ship-delaying), f. a sucking fish: Ecneineis naucrates (a remora).
d. emansor, -is, m. one who overstay's his furlough:
d. epeche, hold over, stay, delay; see echo under hold
d. epischesis, f. check, delay; epischetikos, checking, delaying:
d. Fabianus, of Fabius, the Roman general surnamed Cunctator for his delaying tactics in fighting Hannibal: Fabian Society, Fabianism.
d. ischanao, stay, stop, hinder, delay; see echo under hold
d. melletes, m. delayer; mellessis, f. delay, < mello, intend to do, only think of doing: Melletes papiro (a fish).
d. mone, a tarrying, stay, delay; see meno under stand
  L. mora, f. delay; morula, f. dim. brief delay; morator, -is, m. delayer; moratorius, delaying, dilatory; remora, f. delay, hindrance; a sucking fish, < remoror, -atus, stay, tarry, delay; remorator, -is, m.; remoratrix, -idis, f. delayer: moratorium, demur, demurrer, Pinus remorata (Santa Cruz Island pine), Ecneineis remora (a remora).
  L. muginor; musinor, -atus, dally, trifle, delay:
  Gr. oknos, hesitation, shrinking, delay; see slow
  L. opperior, -atus, wait, wait for, expect:
  Gr. paraelkysis, f. delay, protraction:
  L. piger, -gra, -grum, reluctant, slow, lazy, dilatory; see slow
  L. postpono, -ositus, put off, defer: postpone, postponement.
  L. procrastino, -atues, put off till tomorrow; see cros under day
  L. retardo, -atus, hinder, delay; see tardus under slow
  L. suspensus, waiting in doubtful uncertainty, hesitating, hovering: suspense:
  L. tricor, -atus, delay, trifle; see trice under trifle
See: stand, slow, hinder, sit, bind
delcano- < Gr. delkanos, a kind of fish; see cod
deleato- < Gr. delear, -atos, bait; deleastikos, enticing; see draw
delectabilis, L. delightful, agreeable; see electo under joy
delemon, Gr. baneful, noxious; delema, damage, mischief; see hurt
delete < L. deleo, -etus, blot, efface, erase; delebilis, that may be erased; see cancel
deleterious, Gr. harmful, noxious; deleter, destroyer; see hurt
deletron, Gr. lantern; see light
delibo, L. sip, taste; delibamentum, libation; see taste
delicate < L. delicatus, tender, dainty, fastidious; see soft
deliculus, L. blemished, defective; see delinquo under fault
delight < L. delecto, intensive of delicio, charm, allure; deliciosus, delightful; see joy, agreeable
delinquentia, L. failure, fault; see delinquo under fault
deliquia, L. gutter; see colliquia under ditch
delirus, L. silly, doting, crazy; delirium, madness; see mad
deliver < OF. deliverer; see liber under free, give, save
dellis, -ithos, Gr. a kind of wasp; see wasp
delos, Gr. evident, clear, visible; delotikos, indicative; see clear
delphaco- < Gr. delphax, -akos, young pig, porker; see hog
delphico- < Gr. delphix, -ikos, tripod; see frame
delphinium, L. (Gr. delphinion), larkspur; see buttercup
delphinus, L. (Gr. delphis, -inos), dolphin; see whale
delphys, Gr. womb; see womb
delta, Gr. fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
delubrum, L. temple, shrine; see temple
deludo, -usus, L. play false, deceive; delusio, -onis, deception; see lie
demand < OF. demander; see ask
demas, Gr. the living body, frame; see body
demato- < Gr. dema, -tos, band, bundle; demation, dim.; see deo under bind
dementia, L. insanity; demens, insane; see mad
Demeter, Gr. goddess of agriculture; see grain
demi, F. < L. dimidius, half; see half
demissus, L. hanging down, drooping, feeble, weak, low; see hang
demnion, Gr. bed, mattress; see bed
demo- < Gr. demos, the people, district, country; demios, of the people, see people;
demos, fat, see fat; demo, build, see make; L. demo, demptus, take away, see take
demolitus, L. torn down, destroyed, < demolior, -molitus, throw down, destroy; see destroy
demon < Gr. daimon, god, spirit, soul; daimonion, dim.; daimonikos, of demons; see spirit
Demosthenes, Gr. Greek orator; see speak
demptus, L. taken away, removed, < demo, demptus, take away, remove; see take
den < AS. denn, lair.
L. cavea, den, enclosure for animals; caverna, cave, grotto, den; see hollow
cubile, den, lair, nest, hole; see bed
Gr. eithymos; eithyos, m. den, lurking-place:
Krema, kema, -tos, n. lair:
latibulum, hiding-place, den, refuge; see lateo under cover
Gr. pholeos, hole, cave, den; pholeter, one who lurks in a hole; see hole
L. specus, cave, grotto, den; see hollow
Gr. thalame, f. den, hole, lurking-place:
See: hole, hollow, nest, room, pen, house
denaecus < Gr. denaious, long-lived, old; see old
denarius, L. a silver coin equivalent to ten asses; see money
dendalis, Gr. a kind of barley-cake; see cake
dendro- < Gr. dendron, tree; dendrion, dim.; dendrikos, of trees; see tree
dendrobiun, NL. a genus of the orchid family; see orchid
dennos, Gr. reproach, disgrace; see hurt
denotatus, L. marked out, conspicuous; see nota under mark
dens, -entis, L. tooth; denticulus, dim.; dentatus, toothed; see tooth
densus, L. thick, close, < denso, -atus, thicken; see thick
dentale, L. share-beam of a plow; see plow
dentaneus, L. threatening; see fear
denticulus, L. dim. of dens, tooth, see tooth; denticricium, tooth-powder, see dust;
denticulatum, toothpick, see pick
dentix, L. a sparoid fish; see bream
deny < L. denego, say it is not, refuse; see nego under no
dedar < Hind. deodor, tree of the gods; see deus under spirit
deonto- < Gr. deon, -tos, that which is binding, duty; see deo under bind
deorsus, L. downward; see de under down
depart < OF. departir, go or pass away.
L. abeo; egeo, -itus, go away; see eo under move
L. aborior, -ortus, set, disappear, perish; see abortion
Gr. alyzis, escape, < alysko, flee from, forsake, avoid; see alyktos under shun
Gr. apanastates, emigrant: see move
Gr. apariss, f. departure:
Gr. apochomai, go away, depart:
Gr. berres, m. fugitive:
L. decessus, departure; see cedo under move
L. deficio, -fectus, loosen, set free, desert, leave; see abandon
L. descisco, -citus, leave, depart, withdraw:
L. digredior, -gressus, depart or deviate from; egressus, m. departure: digress, digression, egress.
L. drapeta (Gr. drapetes), runaway slave, fugitive; see dramos under run
Gr. ektopizo, migrate, wander; ektopismos, m. migration; ektopistikos, migratory; see move
L. exitus, a going out, a way out; see ex under move
L. fuga (Gr. phuge), f. flight, escape, avoidance; fugela, f. flight; fugitivus, fleeing, a runaway, deserter, < fugio, -itus (Gr. pheugeo), flee, run away, shun, avoid; confuga, c. refugee; defuga; perfuga; transfuga, m. deserter; larifuga, m. vaga-bond, wanderer; lucifugus, light-shunning; Gr. pheuktos, to be avoided or shunned; phyzimos; phyzios, of flight and refuge; phyzis, f. flight; phygas, -ados, c. fugitive, fugacious, centrifugal, febrifuge, feverfew, vermi-fuge, refugee, refugee, Lucifuga subterranea (blind brotula), Obisium lucifugum (a pseudoscorpion), Parmelia centrifuga (a lichen), Pheucticus aurantius (a bird), Phygadeuon exigus (a wasp), Physioschema raddei (a spider).
L. labilla, slipping, gliding, fleeting, transient; see slip
Gr. metanastes, migrant; see move
L. migro, -atus, move, change habitation see move
L. pereo, -peritus, pass away, vanish, disappear; see death
Gr. phroutos, fled, gone, departed: Phrudophleps viridis (a beetle).
L. transitorius, evanescent, fleeting, passing, temporary: transitory, Malus transitoria (Tibetan crabapple).
Gr. treo, flee:
L. vanesco, disappear, pass away; evanidus, disappearing, passing away: evanescent, vanish.
See: move, walk, wander, death, run
depas; depastron, Gr. beaker, goblet, bowl; see cup
derperditus, L. ruined, lost, abandoned; see perdo under destroy
depilis, without hair; see bare
depositus, L. laid, put, or set down; see pono under place
depressus, L. pressed down, low; see low
depstus, L. kneaded, mixed, softened; see depso under mix
deputy < L. deputo, -atus, esteem, consider; see equal
deraeo- < Gr. deraion, necklace; see necklace
derbiosus, L. scabby; see scale
dercea, L. a plant; see nightshade
derco- < Gr. derkomai, see clearly; see see
der, Gr. neck; see deire under neck
derelicitus, L. abandoned, neglected; see linquo under leave
dergmato- < Gr. dergma, -tos, look, glance; derxis, sense of sight; see derkomai under see
deris, Gr. battle, contest, fight; see fight
derisus, L. mocked, scorched, laughed at; derisor, mocker, scoffer; see rodeo under laugh
derivativus, L. proceeding from; see from
derma, -tos; dero, Gr. skin, hide, < dero, skin, flay, cudgel, thrash, see skin; dermatinos, leathern, see leather
derobios, Gr. long-lived; see bios under life
deros, Gr. long (time), too long, see long; < dero, skin, see derma under skin
derris, Gr. leather coat; derrick, dim., see garment; a genus of the bean family, see bean
dertron, Gr. caul, omentum; see membrane
des-; see de under from
deseps, L. insane; see mad
desert < L. desertum, n. a waste place, wilderness: Sahara Desert, deserticolous, desert-nut (Eremocarya micrantha), Agave deserti (an agave), Pogonomyrmex desertorum (desert-ant), Eriogonum deserticola (a polygonacead).
Gr. astibos, untrodden, desert, solitary, off the road; see alone
Gr. astiptos, untrodden, desert:
L. desolatio, -onis, f. desert, waste: desolation.
Gr. eremio, desert, solitude, wilderness; see eremos under alone
L. inaquosum, n. desert:
L. solitudo, -inis, lonely place, desert; see solus under alone
desert

L. tescum, n. waste place, desert:
L. vastus, waste, desert; see large
See: empty

desertus, L. abandoned, forsaken, solitary, waste; see desero under abandon
deses, -idis, L. idle, lazy, slothful; desidiosus, slothful, idle; see rest
desideratus, L. desired, longed for; desiderabilis, desirable; see wish
designatus, L. marked out, appointed; see signum under mark
desipiens, -idis, L. idle, lazy, slothful; see rest
desmo-, Gr. desmos, bond, fetter, halter, chain; desmion, dim.; see deo under bind
desmo- < Gr. desmos, bond, fetter, halter, chain; desmion, dim.; see deo under bind

desmodium, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
desmoncus, NL. a genus of palms; see palm
desmotes, Gr. captive, prisoner; see pen
desolator, L. destroyer, waster; see destroy
despair < OF. desperer, < L. desperatus, without hope; see hopeless
despicabilis, L. disdained; despicabilis, contemptible; see hate
despotes, Gr. master, see govern; despotikon, absolute, inclined to tyranny, see all
dessert < F. desservir, clear the table; see eat
destiny < L. destino, -atus, determine, aim at; see end, lot
destitus, L. ceased; see desisto under end
destitutus, L. lacking, without possessions; see poor
destroy < OF. destraire, < L. destruo, -uctus, destroy; destructibilis; destructilis, that can be destroyed; destructivus, causing destruction; destructor, -is, m. destroyer; destruction, destructive, destructible, destroyer, Phytophaga destructor (Hessian fly), Anthostromella destruens (a fungus).

L. abolio, -itus, destroy, terminate; abolitio, -onis, f. annulment; abolitor, -is, m. abolisher: abolish.
L. absusto, -umptus, take away, consume, destroy, ruin:
Gr. anaireo, take away, destroy; anairetes, m. destroyer, murderer; anairema, -tos, n. spoil, booty; anairesis, f. destruction; anairetos, destructive; kathaireo, put down, destroy; kathairetes, m. destroyer: Anaeretus guanajuatensis (a beetle).
Gr. analisko, destroy, waste:
Gr. anastater, -os; anastates, m. destroyer:
Gr. anatropeus, m. destroyer: Anatropomyia flavicornis (a fly).
L. annhiló, -atus, bring to nothing, destroy utterly; see nihil under not
Gr. aphamistés, m. destroyer: Aphamistés bellicosus (a wasp), Aphamisticus pusillus (a beetle).
L. assolo, -atus, level to the ground, destroy:
L. calamitas, -atis, f. injury, misfortune, disaster; calamitosus, destructive, disastrous: calamity, calamitous.
L. cassó, -atus, annul, bring to naught; see cancel
L. clades, -is, f. destruction, disaster, injury:
L. confector, maker, destroyer; see facio under make
L. corruptibilis; corruptivus; corruptorius, destructible, perishable, likely to decay: see corruptus under bad
Gr. deleter, destroyer; see deleterios under hurt
L. demolitor, -molitus, throw down, tear down, destroy: demolish, demolition.
OF. desastre, 'evil star', misfortune: disaster, disastrous.
L. desolator, -is, m. destroyer, waster: desolator, desolate.
L. detero, -itus, rub off, wear out; see tero under rub
L. devasto, -atus, lay waste; devastator, -is, m. destroyer: devastate, Melanoplus devastator (a grasshopper), Phyloxera vastatrix (a plant-louse).
L. dilabor, -lapetus, fall apart, go to pieces, go to ruin, perish: dilabidus, that soon goes to pieces:
L. diripio, -reptus, tear to pieces, plunder, destroy:
L. dissolve, -solutus, loosen, destroy; see solvo under free
Gr. ekkopto, cut out, knock out, destroy; see kopto under cut
Gr. ekhrizotes, m. uprooter, destroyer:
L. eradicco, -atus, root out, destroy: eradicate.
L. erado, erasus, scratch out, remove, cancel; see cancel
Gr. ereipion, n. ruin, wreck; ereipimos, thrown down, ruined; ereipsis, f. a ruin;
< ereipo, thrown down, fall in ruins:
Gr. ezaleipho, obliterate, wipe out; ezaleipos, -os, f. destruction:
L. everto, eversus, overturn, destroy, ruin: Cardium eversum (a fossil pelecypod).
L. exitiosus; exitabiliis; exitialis, destructive, fatal, deadly: Nasutitermes exitiosus
(a termite). Conopina exitiosa (peach-tree borer).
L. ecscindo, -scissus, extirpate:
L. extermino, -atus, banish, abolish, destroy: exterminate.
L. exinguo (exstinguo), -inctus, put out quench, destroy, annihilate: extinguish, exti,
extinction.
L. exiripo (exstirpo), -atus, uproot, eradicate, destroy: extirpate, extirpation.
Gr. kakakhlysmos, flood, deluge, disaster; see klyzo under wash
Gr. kastrophete, f. overturning, calamity, misfortune: catastrophe.
Gr. kathaireo, put down, rescind, cancel, destroy: kathairesis, f. a destroying:
L. katyphago, destroy utterly:
Gr. keiro, cut off, destroy; see koureus under barber
Gr. ker, death, doom, destruction; see death
Gr. logas, m. ruin, havoc; logios, ruinous, destructive; logistria, f. destroyer:
Gr. lyne, f. outrage, ruin; lymanter, -os; lymantes, m. destroyer, spoiler; lyman-
terios, destructive; lymainomai, outrage, injure, ruin: Lymanites scrobicollis (a
Gr. nauaqa, f. shipwreck; nauagia, n. piece of a wreck; L. naufragus, ship-
wrecked; naufrageus, full of wrecks, dangerous:
L. obitus, m. a going down, downfall, destruction, death: obit, obituary.
L. occisus, ruined, lost, undone:
Gr. olethros, m. ruin, destruction; olethrios, destructive, deadly; oleter, -os, m.
destroyer; olestellos, city-destroying; oloos, destroying; apollymi, destroy
utterly; ezeos, utterly destroyed, ruined, abandoned, < allyo (ollymi),
destroy, ruin: Apollyon, Octopus apollion (an octopus). Olethreutes arcauna (a moth).
Olethrobolus americana (a fossil cockroach). Olesicampa longipes (a wasp).
L. perdo, -ditus, destroy, ruin, waste, kill; perditor, -is, m.; perdix, -is, f.
destroyer: deperditus, utterly lost, abandoned: perdition, perdue. Formica perditus
(an ant). Anthomyia perditia (a fly). Dendroctonus piceaperda (a bark-
beetle).
L. perimo, -emptus, abolish, destroy; peremptialis, of destruction; peremptor,
-ips, m. destroyer: peremptory.
L. perniciosus; pernicialis, baneful, injurious, destructive; pernicies, -ei, f.
destruction, ruin, calamity: Aspidiotus perniciosus (San Jose scale). Anemia perniciosa.
Gr. pertho; portheo, destroy, plunder, ravage, waste; porthesis, f. sack, destruct-
ion; portheon, -os; porthethes; portheter, -os, m. destroyer, ravager: Porthethes
zamiae (a beetle). Porthetria dispar (gypsy-moth). Diaporthe perniciosa (a
Gr. phthora, f.: phthoros, m. destruction, corruption, decay, ruin; phtharsis, f.
corruption; phthartos, perishable; phthartikos; phthorimos; phthorios, destruc-
tive; phtharmos, race-destroying; thymophthorus, soul-destroying, < phtheiro,
corrupt, destroy, ruin, spoil, waste: Phytophthora infestans (potato-blight).
Phthorophloeus frontalis (a beetle). Phthorimaeae opercula (a moth). Phthar-
tomaticus externus (a beetle).
L. populus, -atus, devastate, lay waste, ravage, plunder, pillage: depopulate.
L. ruo, ruitus, fall down, tumble down; ruina, f. downfall; ruinosus, going to ruin;
corruo, fall together; diruo, demolish, destroy, overthrow; eruo, root out, de-
stroy; obruo, overwhelm, overthrow, bury: ruin, ruined, Pteromalus dissrutor
(a wasp). Turritella obruta (a fossil gastropod).
Gr. sinis, -idos, plunderer, destroyer; see sinos under hurt
L. strages, -is, f. overthrow, ruin, destruction:
Gr. syncohe, pour together, confuse, destroy; see synchysis under mix
See: kill, break, mix, cut, waste, hurt, cancel, lessen, disease, eat, end, fall
desuetus, L. discontinued, disused; see sueo under use
dsulitorius, L. fickle, inconstant, superficial, skipping about; desultor, leaper; see
change, assilio under leap
dete, Gr. fagot; see wood
detector, L. uncooper, revealer; see detego under bare
deter, L. poor, bad; deterior, poorer, worse, less; deterrimus, poorest, worst; see
bad
detersus, L. cleansed; see tergeo under wash
detest < L. detester, -atus, curse, execrate; detestabilis, execrable, abominable; see hate
detha, Gr. for a long time; see long
detis, -idos, Gr. head of garlic; see onion
detos, Gr. bound; see deo under bind
detrimentum, L. damage, loss; see hurt
detritus, L. worn away; pertaining to alluvial material; see tero under rub, earth
derus, L. god; dea, goddess; Skt. deva, god; see spirit
deusus-, Gr. dye, stain, < deuo, wet, drench; see color
deusus, L. burned up; see uro under burn
deuteros, Gr. second; deuterios, secondary; see two
Deverra, L. goddess of brooms and sweeping; see verro under sweep
devensor, L. guest, inmate; devesorium, inn, lodging-place; see guest
devexus, L. sloping, descending; see slope
devil < AS. deofol, < L. diabolos (Gr. diabolos); see spirit
devius, L. off the highway, out of the way; deviator, one who leaves the way; see wander
devotus, L. attached, faithful; see true
dew < AS. deow; see drop
dex, dekos, Gr. a worm in wood; see worm, dakno under bite
dexios, Gr. on the right, see hand; dexiotes, handiness, cleverness, see art
dexis, Gr. bite; see dakno under bite
dexter, -tra, -trum, L. right, on the right hand; see hand
di-; dif-; dir-; dis- < L. dis, in two, apart, asunder, away from, without, not, see from: < Gr. dis, twice, double, see two
dia, Gr. through, during, during; see through
diabathra, Gr. ladder, see ladder; diabathron, slipper, see shoe, cobbler
diabetes, Gr. a disease, see disease; siphon, see pipe
diabulus, L. (Gr. diabolos), devil, evil spirit; see spirit
diabrotico- < Gr. diabrotikos, eating through, corrosive; see bibrosko under eat
diacheton, L. a plant; see plant
diaconus, L. (Gr. diakonos), servant, menial, minister of the church; see servant
diadem < L., Gr. diadem, headband, fillet, crown; see crown
diadexios, Gr. pressing good luck; see lot
diadochos, Gr. succeeding, receiving; diadektor, inheritor; see receive
diaody, Gr. passage; see way
diaereto- < Gr. diairetos, divided, divisible; diairesis, division, separation; diairetes, divider; see dia under separate
diagnosis, Gr. conclusion from understanding of appearances or symptoms; see know
diagonal < L. diagonalis, < Gr. diagonios, from angle to angle, oblique; see slope
diagram < Gr. diagramma, figure, form, plan; see map, form
dial < L. dialis, daily, < dies, day.
Gr. analemma, -tos, n. sundial:
Gr. chronos, time, meter, measure: chronometer, Amphicyclia chronometra (a radiolian).
L. horarium, n. dial, clock:
Gr. skiatheras, m. sundial: Sciatheras trichotus (a wasp)
L. solarium, n. sundial, balcony: Solarium perspectivum (a sundial-shell).
dialect < Gr. dialektos, common language, conversation; see lego under speak
Dialis, L. pertaining to Dis(Jupiter), eternal, see Dis under spirit; dialis, daily, see dies under day
diallactero- < Gr. diallakter, mediator; see judge
diallagma, Gr. substitute; see equal
dialysis, Gr. dissolution, separation; see lyo under free
diamond < L. adamas, -antis (Gr. -antos), unconquerable, unyielding, hard, durable; lozenge; adamanteus, of diamond, like a diamond or lozenge; adamantinus, very hard: adamant, adamantine, Crotalus adamanteus (diamond-rattlesnake), Didymograpthus adamantinus (a graptolite).
L. anancites, m. a name for the diamond when used as a remedy for distress of mind:
F. losange, a diamond-shaped or rhomboid figure: lozenge.
L. rhombus (Gr. rhombos), m. an equilateral parallelogram with unequal pairs of angles: rhomb, rhomboid, rhombohedron, Rhomboideion reniforme (a fossil sponge), Fasciolaria rhomboidea (a fossil gastropod), Phyllocladus rhomboidalis (a taxacead), Microcentrum rhombijolium (a katydid), Eugenia rhombus (spice-berry).
L. scutula, f. diamond or lozenge-shaped figure; see scutella under plate

diaperes, Gr. piercing; see bore
diaphidios, Gr. utterly different; see different
Diana, L. goddess of the chase; see hunt
dianthus, NL. carnation; a genus of the pink family; see pink
diantos, Gr. that may be wetted; see diaino under wet
diapagma, Gr. crossbeam; see beam
diapera, L. crevice, ferry; see way
diaphano- < Gr. diaphanes, transparent, distinct; see phaino under light
diaphoresis, Gr. perspiration; diaphoretikos, promoting perspiration; see drop
diaphoros, Gr. different; see different

diaphragm < Gr. diaphragma, partition wall, the muscle separating the chest and abdominal cavities; see phragmos under wall

diaphyge, Gr. refuge; see safe
diaptyxias, Gr. evolution, explication; see turn
diarrhea < L. diarrhoea (Gr. diarrhoia), a flowing through; see disease
diary < L. diarium, daybook, journal; see book
diaphax, Gr. rocky gorge; see valley
diastatos, Gr. divided; diastatikos, separable; see dia under separate

diastema, Gr. space between, interval; see space
diastole, Gr. dilatation; see spread
diateles, Gr. continuous, incessant; see always

diatribe, Gr. a rubbing away, waste, delay, bitter discussion; see tribo under rub
dibolia, Gr. a two-edged lance; dibolos, two-pointed; see spear
dicabula, L. chatter, idle talk; see dico under speak
dicaceo- < Gr. dikaios, observant of the right, decent, just, civilized; dikaiosyne, justice; see dike under law
dicaco- < Gr. dikaiorion, an Indian bird; see bird
dicastico- < Gr. dikastikos, of law and trials; dikastes, judge; see dike under law
dicatus, L. dedicated, devoted, proclaimed; see dico under speak
dicax, acis, L. witty, satirical; dicaculus, facetious; see laugh
dice, plural of die, < OF. de, < L. datus, given, thrown; see play
dicello- < Gr. dikella, two-edged hoe, mattock; see hoe
dicho- < Gr. dicho, in two; see di- under two
diclido- < Gr. dikls, -idos, double-folding, as two doors or valves; see fold
dico- < Gr. dike, right, custom, law, justice; dikaios, right, decent, just; see law
dicrano- < Gr. dikranon, pitchfork; see fork
dicro- < Gr. dikros, forked, cloven; see fork
dictamus, L. (Gr. diktaimnos), dittany, a mint; name now applied to a genus of the rue family; see rue
dictate < L. dicto, -atus, assert, declare, designate, prescribe; see dico under speak
dictator, L. emergency ruler with absolute authority; see govern
dicto- < Gr. deiktos, capable of proof; deilikos, able to prove; deiktes, an exhibitor; see try
dictyo- < Gr. diktyon, net; diktydion, dim.; see net
didacto- < Gr. didaktos, instructed, taught; didagma, -tos, lesson; see didasko under teach
didus, NL. genus of the dodo; see dove
didymos, Gr. double, twin, testicle; see di- under two, testicle
die < ON. deiya, see death; < OF. de, < L. datus, given, thrown, see play
diecula, L. dim. of dies, day; see day
diedros, Gr. sitting apart; see dia under separate

dielo- < Gr. dieilos, of the evening; see deile under night

dieneco- < Gr. dienekes, continuous, unbroken; see always

dierama, Gr. strainer, sieve; see sieve

diero- < Gr. dieres, double, see di- under two; < dieros, active, see busy

dies, L. day; diecula, dim.; see day

diasthio, Gr. eat through, consume; see edo under eat

diet < L. diaeta (Gr. diaita), a prescribed regimen of food; see eat

diff- < L. dis, away from; see di- under from

different < L. differens, -entis, dissimilar.

L. aberrans, wandering, deviating, abnormal; see erro under wander

L. abludo, -lusus, be out of tune with, be unlike, differ:

L. abnormalis, departing from the rule; enormis, irregular, unusual: abnormal, abnormality, Eurymetopon abnorme (a beetle).

L. absonus; dissonus, discordant, different, inharmonious: dissonant, Murex absonus (a gastropod).

Gr. akatalalelos, not fitting together, heterogeneous;

Gr. alloios, of another kind, different: Allocominus unifasciatus (a bug).

Gr. amorphos, formless, misshapen: amorphous, Amorpha glabra (a legume).

Gr. anartios, uneven, odd: Anartioschiza major (a beetle).

Gr. anisos, unequal; anisotes, -etos, f. inequality: Anisolabis annulipes (an earwig), Anisola rubicunda (maple-worm), Anisopylea disticha (leechwood), Anisoptera thurhiera (palosapris-tree).

Gr. anomalous, uneven, irregular, inconsistent, abnormal, unusual, deviating from the general rule; anomos, without law, lawless, different: anomalous, Anomala orientalis (Asiatic beetle), Anomalopteryx parva (a moth), Anomalina calymene (a foraminifer), Frazinus anomala (simple-leaved ash), Campostoma anomalum (a stone-roller), Anomia aculeata (a pelecypod).

Gr. anomomios, dissimilar: Anomoeocerus hispidus (a fly).

Gr. apaches, discordant, dissonant: Apechoneura longicauda (a wasp).

Gr. apochordos, discordant, inharmonious:

Gr. apodos, out of tune:

Gr. asymbatos, irreconcilable; asymbasia, f. inconsistency: Asymbata roseiventris (a moth).

Gr. asymmetros, without symmetry, disproportionate: asymmetry, asymmetrical, Asymmetrocrinus poteriocrinoides (a Permian crinoid).

Gr. asymphylus, not of the same race, unlike: Asymphylomyrmez balticus (a fossil ant).

Gr. asymphylus, unlike: Asymphylus reticulatus (a fossil insect).

Gr. ataktos, not arranged, disordered, irregular; see confusion

L. curiosus, odd, strange, inquisitive; see wish

L. degener, departing from its kind, debased: degenerate.

Gr. diadelos, distinguishable, distinctive; see delos under clear

Gr. dialeptos, distinguishable:

Gr. diaphidios, utterly different: Diamphidia femoralis (a beetle).

Gr. diaphonos, dissonant:

Gr. diaphoros, different: Diaphoromys fiegi (a fossil mammal).

Gr. diatropos, various: Diatropornis ellioti (a bird).

L. discors, -ordis, different, unlike: Querquedula discors (blue-winged teal).

L. discrep, disagree, differ, sound differently: discrepancy.

L. disgrerus, unlike, different:

L. disjunctus, separate, distinct, different, remote: disjunct.

L. dispar, -is; disparilis, unlike, dissimilar; impar, -is; imparilis, unequal, odd, different: disparity, Trichocephalus dispar (a nematode), Marginatae disparilis (a foraminifer), irregularity, imparipinnate, Polyndont impar (an annelid), Megaselia impariseta (a fly).

L. dissensus, m. disagreement, discord; dissentaneus, contrary, disagreeing; dissentio, differ, disagree: dissent, dissonance.

L. dissidens, differing, disagreeing: dissident, Hippelates dissidens (a gnat).

L. dissimilis; absimilis, unlike: dissimilar, Rhipsalis dissimilis (a cactus).

L. distinctus, different, separate; see distinguo under separate

L. disto, stand apart, be separate, differ; see separate

L. diversus, different, separate: diverse, diversity, diversification, Arctostaphylos diversijolia (a manzanita).

L. dividia, f. dissension, discord:

L. eccentricus (Gr. ekkentros), not having the same center, different, odd: eccentric, eccentricity.

Gr. ekmeles, dissonant, irregular: Ecmeles fuscescens (a bird).
Gr. ektonos, out of tune:
Gr. exalos, quite different; enallos, changed, contrary: Enalocrinus scriptus (a Silurian crinoid). Exallos seminorus (a beetle).

L. exceptio, -onis, f. something taken out or excluded: exception.

Gr. hairetikos, holding views opposed to accepted doctrine: heretic, heretical, heresy.

Gr. heteros, different; heteroklitos, deviating, abnormal: heterodox, heterogeneous, heterocercal, heterogamous, heterandrous, heterogynous, heterodyne, heterolite, heterocyst, heterodont, heteromorphic, heteronym, heteroplasm, heterosporous, heterosis, heterothallic, heterozygous, Heteropogon contortus (tanglehead), Heterotermes aureus (a termite), Tsuga heterophylla (western hemlock), Fundulus heteroclitus (mummichog, a killifish).

Gr. idio genes, distinctive, peculiar; see idios under alone
L. impertinens, irrelevant, inappropriate: impertinent, impertinence.

L. inaequalis, uneven, rough, unlike, different: unequal, inequality, Phytobius inaequalis (a beetle).

L. insuetus, unaccustomed to, inexperienced in, unusual; see strange
L. intempestus, unseasonable, inopportune:
L. multifarius, manifold, various: multifarious.

Gr. perissos (perittos), beyond the regular number or size, extraordinary, odd or uneven (as applied to numbers): perissodactyl, Perissonotata protea (a fossil pelecypod), Peritocrinus radiatus (an Ordovician crinoid).

L. plemeles, discordant, erroneous; see fault
L. prae cipius, peculiar, special, extraordinary: Sciara praecipua (a fly).

L. scalenus (Gr. skalenos), uneven, unequal, odd, said of a triangle with unequal sides: scalene, scalenohedron.

L. secus, otherwise, different: extrinsic, sequester.
L. seorsus, especially, particularly, apart, separate; see separate
L. separatus, apart, sundered, distinct; see separate
L. singularis, solitary, different; see alone
L. specialis, individual, particular; special, especially.

AS. steep, pertaining to relatives by marriage: stepmother, stepfather, stepson, stepdaughter, stepchild.

L. unicus, only, sole, singular; see alone
L. varius, different; variabilis, changeable, < vario, -atus, change, diversify; variegatus, of different sorts, particularly colors: vary, various, variety, variegated, invariably, Ceratopogon varius (punkie, no-see-um), Dermacentor variabilis (dog-tick), Stapelia variiegata (an asclepiadacead), Psathyrocerus variegatus (a beetle), Equisetum variegatum (a horsetail).

L. versicolor, of different colors, changeable in color; see color
See: separate, other, strange, alone, mix, against
difficult < L. difficulas, -atis, f. distress, perplexity, trouble; difficultis, -e, not easy, hard, troublesome: difficulty, Agrius difficile (a beetle).

L. angustia, narrowness, difficulty; see angustus under narrow
Gr. aporema, doubt, question, perplexity; aporia, difficulty; see doubt
L. arduus, difficult to attain, laborious: arduous.
Gr. cha lepos, difficult, painful, severe, troublesome: Chalepus trilineatus (a beetle), Chalepoderus hiaticollis (a beetle), Xenochalepus platymerus (a beetle).

L. conablis, laborious, difficult; conames, effort, struggle; see conor under make
Gr. dilemma, double proposition; see lemma under think
Gr. dys chere, hard to manage, annoying, vexatious, difficult; see trouble
Gr. dyschrestos, difficult to use, inconvenient:
Gr. dyskoloris, difficult to please, peevish: Dyscolorhinus squalinus (a grasshopper).
Gr. dysprositos, hard to get at, difficult of access; see aprositos under impassable
Gr. gravabilis, oppressive, troublesome; see gravis under heavy
L. ingestabilis, that cannot be borne, insupportable:
L. laboriosus, toilsome, wea rsome, difficult: laborious.
L. operosus, laborious, difficult; see opus under make
L. praedicamentum, n. unpleasant condition: predicament.
L. vix, with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, barely:
See: hard, dys under bad, hinder, trouble
diffusus, L. spread out, extended, dispersed; see spread
dig < AS. dician.
L. cavator, excavator; see cavus under hollow
L. copi ates (Gr. kopiates), m. grave-digger, sexton:
L. curricularis; cucumular, miner; see mine
Gr. dikellites, m. digger:
L. jodio, fossus; fossa, -atus, dig; fossa, f. ditch, canal; fossula, f. dim.; fossilis, digging, dug up; fos sor, -is, m. digger; fossorius, adapted to digging; confodio,
dig thoroughly; defodio, dig deep, dig up; effodio, dig out, dig up: fossilization, fossor, fossorial, fossa, fossette, fossula, foident, Cobitis fossilis (a loach), Paleocastor fossor (a fossil beaver found in demonelix burrows in Nebraska), Tylosurus fodiator (a needlefish), Chalepus fossulus (a beetle), Clostridium fossicarum (a bacterium), Neomys fodiens (a shrew).

L. funero, -atus, bury, inter; see cover
AS. grafa, dig, cut; see cut
Gr. lachaino, dig:
L. lacano, -atus, hollow out; lacunarius, grave-digger; see hollow
Gr. orysso, dig; oryktes, m. digger; oryktes, dug, mined; oryxis, f. a digging; orygna, -tos, n. pit, trench, tunnel, mine, moat; aporyz; dioryz; katoryz, -ygos, f. canal, trench, conduit, pit; georychos, throwing up earth: ortyctology, Orycterops capensis (ardvark), Notoryctes typhlops (pouched mole), Oryctes prolizes (a beetle), Dermatoryctes fossor (a mite), Orygmatothorium varivestis (a worm), Catoryga curvipes (a beetle), Catoryctis subnezella (a moth).
L. pastino, -atus, dig and trench ground in preparation for planting vines: pastinate.
Gr. skapto, dig; skaptops, dug; skapter, -os, skapheus; skaphemates, m. digger; askaphos, undug, unhoed: Scapheus ancylocheilis (a Jurassic crustacean), Scapteromys tumidus (a rodent), Scapteriscus abbreviatus (southern mole-cricket), Scapheutes mocsaryi (a wasp), Ascaphus trusi (an amphibian).
See: cut, furrow, till, mine, grave, hollow, shovel, pick
digest < L. digero, -estus, separate, dispose, classify, consider, render food assimilable: digestion, digestible, indigestion.
L. concoqua, -cuctus, boil together, digest, consider; concoctio, digestion; see cook
Gr. pepto (pesso; petto), soften, ripen, cook, digest; pepsis, -eos, f. a softening, digestion; peptikos, of digestion; pepotos, cooked: peptone, peptic, pepsin, dyspepsia, carboxypeptidase, Pepsis elegans (a spider-wasp), Pepsoneema pellucidum (a worm).
digitabulum, L. a kind of glove; see glove
digitellum, L. houseleek; see stonecrop
digitus, L. finger; digitulus, dim.; digitalis, of the finger; see finger
digmato- < Gr. deigma, -tos, sample, pattern, specimen, proof; see deigma under form
dignus, L. worthy, deserving, honorable; dignitas, merit, rank; see honor
digressus, L. departure, deviation; see digredior under depart
dilatorius, L. delaying; see differo under delay
dilatus, L. spread, expanded; see differo under spread
dilectus, L. beloved, dear; see love
dilemma, Gr. double proposition; see lemma under think, trap
diligent < L. diligens, careful, industrious; see busy
dill < AS. dile; see carrot
dilo- < Gr. dile, afternoon, evening, see night; < deilos, cowardly, paltry, see poor
diluculum, L. daybreak, dawn; see antelucanum under dawn
dilutus, L. mixed, weak, thin; see mix
diluvium, L. deluge, flood; diluvialis, of a flood; see luo under wash
dim < AS. dim.
Gr. achlyo, -yos, mist, darkness, obscurity; epachlyo, to dim, obscure, darken;
Gr. adelos, unknown, unknown, obscure, dim.; see secret
Gr. adiastallos, not clearly defined, indefinite, ambiguous: Adiastallos habilis (a fossil monotrema).
Gr. agnosostos, unknown, obscure; see nosco under know
Gr. amauros, dark, dim, faint, obscure, blind: amaurosis, Amaurobios socialis (a spider), Amaurocicla kempi (a babbler), Rhamphalcyon amauroptera (a kingfisher).
Gr. amblyopos, dim-sighted; see blind
Gr. amyrosos, indistinct, dim, obscure: Amydros morio (red-winged starling), Amydrosoma discedens (a fly), Amyardiraulax pulchra (a wasp).
Gr. aphanes; aphantos; apophanes; asympathes, unseen, invisible, obscure; see aphanes under secret
Gr. apoptos, dimly seen, far away:
Gr. asaphes, dim, indistinct, obscure, baffling: Asaphus vestutus (a trilobite), Asaphocrinus excavatus (a Silurian crinoid), asaphia.
Gr. dysaithrios, not clear, murky; see aithrios under clear
Gr. dysderkes, seeing badly; see derkomai under see
Gr. glamyros, blend-eyed, watery; see *puls*
L. glaucus, full of pus, blend-eyed; watery, dim; see *puls*
L. inconspicuus, not readily seen, not prominent: inconspicuous, *Xylopora inconspicua* (a carpenter-bee).

L. indefinite, without fixed limit, vague: indefinite, indefiniteness.
L. indeterminable, undefined, unlimited; *indeterminabilis*, that cannot be defined: indeterminate, indefinable.
L. indistinctus, obscure, dim: indistinct, *Petrographus indistinctus* (a graptolite), *Xylophanes indistincta* (a moth).
Gr. lemales, blend-eyed, dim:
L. lipus, blend-eyed, dim-sighted; *lippitudo*, -inis, f. inflammation of the eye; *lippus*, blend-eyed:
L. luscus; *luscus*, one-eyed, half-blind, blinded; *luscitus*, dim-sighted: Gulo luscus (wolverine), *Mutilla lusca* (a velvet-ant).
L. nebulosus, misty, hazy, indefinite, obscure; see *nebula* under cloud
L. opacus, L. shady, obscure, dim; see *shade*
L. septuosus, obscure:
See: *shade, cover, secret, dull, blind*
dimidius, L. half; *dimidiatus*, halved; see demi under half
diminutives. See little
dimo- < Gr. deimos, fear, terror; *deima*, -tos, a fearful thing; see *deinos* under fear
dimple < uncertain origin; see *hollow*
dino- < Gr. deinos, terrible, fearful, see *fear*; < *dinos*, a whirling, rotation, eddy, see *turn*; < *dinos*, a large, round goblet, see *cup*
dinotos, Gr. turned, rounded; *dine*, whirl, eddy; see *turn*
dinuptila, L. a kind of bryony; see *melon*
Dio- < Gr. Dis, Dios, Zeus, chief of the Greek gods, see *spirit*; < Dione, Aphrodite, see *love*
dioche, Gr. distance; see *fur*
diocto- < Gr. dioktos, pursued; *diokter*, pursuer; see *hunt*
diodos, Gr. thorofare; see *hedos* under way
Diogenes, Gr. a Cynic who went about in daytime with a lighted lantern looking for an honest man; see *doubt*
diogma, Gr. chase, pursuit; see *dioktos* under hunt
diomedea, NL. a genus of albatrosses; see *albatross*
Dionysus, L. (Gr. Dionysos), god of wine; see *Bacchus* under wine
diopter, Gr. scout, spy, an optical instrument; see *optikos* under see
diorygma, Gr. canal, channel; *dioryx*, canal, trench; see *oryx* under dig
dioscorea, NL. a genus of yams; see *yam*
diospyros, Gr. a kind of plant; see *persimmon*
diota, L. a two-handled jar; see *pot*
dioxis, Gr. chase, pursuit; see *dioktos* under hunt
dip < AS. *dypan*.
Gr. arneuter, arneteust, m. diver, plunger:
Gr. baptism, baptize, baptism, John the Baptist, *Baptoris advenus* (a fossil bird), *Baptisia perfoliata* (Georgia wild-indigo).
Gr. sypo, dyple, plunge in, dive, duck, enter; *dysis*, f. a dipping, setting; *dytes*; *dyptes*, m. diver; *dyptikos*, able to dive, diving: troglodytes, *Telmatodytes palustris* (marsh-wren), *Eudyptes chrysocoma* (a crested penguin or rock-hopper), *Palaeudyptes antarcticus* (an Eocene penguin), *Ammododytes tobianus* (sand-eel), *Dytius lactissimus* (a diving-beetle), *Benthodytes abyssicola* (a holothurian).
L. inchoo, -fectus, put or dip into anything, dye: see *color*
Gr. kolymbatos, dive, swim, kolymbetes; *kolymbos*, m. diver, swimmer; *kolymbis*, -idos, f. a diving bird: *Colymbetes signatus* (a beetle), *Colymbus auritus* (horned grebe), *Tetraposthia colymbetes* (a worm).
L. mergo, mersus, dip, plunge in, sink; *mergus*, m. diver; *mergulus*, m. dim.; *demergo*, sink, plunge in, dip; *immergo*, dip under, plunge in; *submerge*, plunge under, sink, overthrow: merge, emergency, immersion, submerge, merger, merganser, *Mergus americanus* (American merganser), *Hydrophils mergus* (a beetle), *Aptenodytes demersus* (a king-penguin).
Gr. skinthos, diving:
L. *tingo*, *tinctus*, bathe, dip, soak; *intingo*, dip in, pickle, preserve; see color
L. *urinar-, -atus*, dive; urinator, -is, m. diver: *Pelecanoides urinatrix* (a diving-petrel).
See: color, wash, swim, wet

draphas, Gr. a kind of serpent; see snake
diphetor, Gr. searcher; see try
diphros, Gr. chariot, seat; diphrion, dim.; see vehicle
diphthera, Gr. leather; see leather
diphy- < Gr. *diphyes*, of double nature; see di- under two
diplo-, < Gr. *diploos*, twofold; see di- under two
diploma, Gr. folded letter, passport, certificate; see letter
dipno- < Gr. *deipnon*, a meal; see eat
dipper < AS. *dypan*, dip; see spoon
dipsa, Gr. thirst; see dry
dipsacus, L. (Gr. *dipsakos*), teasel; see thistle
dipsas, Gr. a venomous snake; see snake
dirado- < Gr. *deiras*, -ados, ridge of a hill; see ridge
Dirce, L. (Gr. *Dirke*), a spring in Thebes; see spring
direction < L. *directio*, -onis, a making straight; bearing of a point or object; see north, east, south, west, wind, hand
directus, L. straight, direct, set in order; see dirigo under govern, rectus under right
diremptus, L. separation; see dirimo under separate
direptus, L. plundered, ravaged, raped; see rapio under take
diribitor, L. separator, sorter; see dis under separate
diro- < Gr. *deire*, neck, throat; see neck
dirt < ON. *drit*, excrement:
Gr. *aithalos*, m. thick smoke, soot; *aithaleos*, smoky, sooty; *aithalodes*, sooty, black: *Aethalium septicum* (a fungus), *Dictydiaethalium plumbeus* (a beetle).
Gr. *akathartos*, impure, foul: *Acathartus insignis* (a beetle).
Gr. *aloutos*, unwashed, filthy:
L. *amurca*; *amurga* (Gr. *amorge*), f. dregs or lees from pressing olives:
Gr. *anagnos*, impure, unclean:
Gr. *aniptos*, unwashed:
Gr. *aplytos*, unwashed; *aplysia*, f. filth; *apoplyma*, -tos, n. filth: *Apoplymus pectoralis* (a bug).
Gr. *aprobrasma*, -tos, n. scum:
Gr. *arda*, f. dirt; *ardalos*, dirty: *Ardalus aciculatus* (a wasp).
Gr. *asbolos*; *asbole*, f. soot; *asbolodes*, sooty: *Asbolus laevis* (a beetle).
Gr. *asyres*, filthy, lew’d; see lewd
Gr. *borboros*, m. mud, mire, filth; *borborodes*, filthy, miry: *Borborocoris pallescens* (a bug), *Pistoliscus borborurus* (a beetle).
L. *caenem*, n. filth, mud, mire; *caenosus*, muddy, dirty, foul; *caenulentus*, covered with mud; obscene.
L. *coliuvinium*, collection of washings, sweepings, dregs; see luo under wash
L. *commingeo, -inctus*, defile, pollute; *commictilis*, despicable, vile, that deserves to be defiled:
L. *conforio*, pollute, defile:
L. *contamino-, -atus*, corrupt, defile, stain: contaminate, contamination.
L. *crassamentum*, n. dregs, grounds:
Gr. *deisa*, f. filth; *deisaleos*, filthy:
L. *faex*, *faecis*, f. dirt, dregs, lees, grounds; *faecula*, f. dim.; *faecarius*, of dregs; *faecatus*, made of dregs; *faecinus*, leaving dregs; *faecosus*; *faeculent*, abounding in dregs, sediment; *faecus*, impure; *defaeeco*, -atus, cleanse, purify, void excrement: feces, fecal, defecate, feculent.
L. *foedus*, foul, filthy, destetable: *Tachina foeda* (a fly), *Scarabaeus foedatus* (a beetle).
L. *frax-, -acis*, m. dregs, grounds, refuse from oil-making:
L. *fuligo*, -inis, f. soot, smut; *fuliginatus*, sooty, painted black; *fuligines*, like soot; *fuliginosus*, sooty: *fuliginous, Fuligo septica* (a myxomycete), *Fuligula rufina* (a duck), *Tipula fuliginosa* (a cranefly), *Xylocopa fuliginata* (a carpenter-bee).
L. illuvies, -ei, f. dirt, filth, mud, inundation; *illutilis*, that cannot be washed out; *illuviosus*; *illotus* (illotus), unwashed, unclean, dirty: *Drosophila illota* (a fruit-fly).
Gr. *ilys, -vos, mud; see earth
L. *imbubine; *imbubito, befoul, defile:
L. *immundus, unclean, impure, foul; *immundita, f. filth: Chironomus immundus (a midge).
L. *impurus, unclean, filthy, defiled: impure, impurity.
Gr. *infectus, tainted, dyed; see color
L. *inquino, -atus, befoul, pollute, defile; *inquinatum, n. filth: Pelargonium inquinans (sticky storksbill).
Gr. *katharina, -tos, n. offscouring, refuse: Catharina orthura (a bird).
Gr. *korema, -tos, refuse, sweepings, broom, < koreo, sweep out; see broom
L. *lino, *litos, daub, anoint, spread over; *collino, besmear, defile, pollute; see spread
L. *lutum, mud, mire, dirt, loam, clay; *lutulentus, muddy, dirty, filthy, turbid; *luteo, -atus, debauch with mud or clay; see earth
Gr. *lyma, -tos, n. filth, dirt:
L. *miaros, stained with blood, polluted, foul, coarse disgusting; *miantos, dyed, stained, defiled; *masma, -tos, stain, defilement; *maistor, -os, m. polluter, < *maio, stain, defile, sully: *miasma, amianthus, *miaroblatta ella (a fossil blattid), Amianthium muscaetoxicum (fly-poison), Miastor metraloas (a fly).
Gr. *molyno, stain, defile; *molyne, f.; *molysmos, m. pollution: Molygnotera multiguttata (a beetle).
L. *mysos, n. dirt, uncleanness, anything disgusting; *mysaros, foul, impure, loathsome: mysophobia, Myxaroma millefascens (a moth).
Gr. *pelos, clay, earth, mud, dirt; see earth
Gr. *peripsema, -tos, n. offscouring, refuse:
L. *phoryktos, stained, defiled: Phoryctus mucoreus (a beetle).
L. *phorytos, m. sweepings, chips, rubbish:
L. *phthesir, corruption; see phtheiro under destroy
L. *pinos, m. dirt, filth; *pinaros, dirty, squalid; *pinarotes, -etos, f. filthiness: Pinarolestes dissipilus (a bird).
L. *polluo, -utus, befoul, defile: pollute, pollution, Asymphorodes polluta (a moth).
L. *pseigma, that which is rubbed off, scrapings, dust; see scrape
L. *psolos, m. soot, smoke: Psoloessa ferruginea (a grasshopper).
L. *purgamentum, n. garbage, rubbish, filth:
L. *quisquillium, n. refuse, trash, rubbish: Anthriscus quisquiliarius (a beetle).
Gr. *rhypos, m. dirt, filth; *rhyparos, dirty, filthy; *rhyphax, -akos, m. dirty person; *rhyphasma, -tos, n. dirt, filth; *rhyposis, -eos, f. pollution; *rhyptikos, cleansing from dirt; *arrhyptos, unwashed: rhyphagy, rhypharaphy, rhypophobia, rhypetric, ruipa, Rhyparochromus irroratus (a bug), Rhypticus bistrispinus (a soapfish).
Gr. *saroma, sweepings; see saron under broom
L. *scelero, -atos, pollute, defile, desecrate; see scelus under fault
L. *sordidus, dirty, sordid; *sordidulus, dim., < *sordeo, be filthy, squalid; *sordes, -is, f. dirt, filth: *sordica, f. dim.; *sordidatus, dressed dirtily or shabbily: sordes, sordid, sordidness, sordor, Sordaria fimiseda (a fungus), Chamaesarache sordida (a nightshade).
L. *squalidus, rough because of neglect, dirty; *squalor, -is, m. roughness from dirt and filth; *squares, -is, f. dirt, filth: squalid, squalor, Leptops squalidus (root-wealth).
Gr. *stemphylon, n. pomace of pressed olives or grapes:
L. *stupro, -atos, debauch, defile, dishonor; *constupro, violate, ravish; see coitus
Gr. *syrrhetos, m. sweepings, refuse, litter; *syrrhetodes, jumbled together: Syr rhetodes marginatus (a beetle).
L. *teter, foul, hideous, offensive, shameful; see bad
Gr. *tholos, mud, dirt; *tholeros, muddy, impure, turbid; see earth
L. *turpis, ugly, foul, base, shameful, filthy; *turpiculus, dim.; *turpitude, -inis, f. ugliness, unsightliness, < *turpo, -atos, soil, pollute: turpitude, Scarabaeus turpis (a beetle).
Gr. *tryx, -ygos, f. new wine, lees of wine, dregs:
See: earth, dung, lewd, rot, slag, worthless, bad
Gr. *dirus, L. fearful, ominous; see fear
Gr. *dis, L. in two, asunder, away from, without, see separate, not, di- under from; < Gr. *dis, twice, double, see di- under two; < L. dis, ditis, rich, abundant, see wealth
Gr. *disagreeable < F. desagreable; see bad, rough, unfit
Gr. *disaleo- < Gr. deisaleos, filthy; see deis under dirt
Gr. *disappear < L. dis, without, appareo, become visible; see depart, death, move, cover
disaster < OF. desastre, 'evil star', misfortune; see destroy
dischides, Gr. cloven, divided; see cut
discidium, L. discord, divorce; see dis under separate
discipulus, L. learner, pupil, follower; disciplina, instruction; see disco under learn
disco- < Gr. diskos, flat, circular plate; see plate
discolor, L. of different colors, variegated; see color
discontent < L. dis, not, contentus, satisfied; see trouble
discord < L. discordia, disagreement, disunion, disension; discors, different, unlike; see fight, different
discover < OF. descouvrir, uncover; see find
discrepo, L. disagree, differ; discrepantia, discordancy; see different
discretus, L. separated; discretivus, serving to distinguish; see cerno under separate
discrimino, -atus, L. distinguish, separate; see dis under separate
discus, L. (Gr. diskos), quoit, flat, circular plate; see plate
disease < L. disae, without, F. aise, ease.

L. aeger, -gra, -grum, sick, ill, troubled; aegrotus, sick; aegritudo, -inis, f. sickness, sorrow; aegrotatio, -onis, f.; aegror, -is, m. sickness; aegrimonia, f. grief, trouble; aegroto, -atus, be sick: aegrotat, aegritudo, egrimony.

Gr. agra, f. seizure: pellagra, chiragra, podagra.

NL. allergia, f. sensitivity and susceptibility to inoculation with foreign substances: allergy, allergic, allergen, allergin.

L. alopecia (Gr. alopekin), mange in foxes, baldness; see bare

L. alphas (Gr. alphos), m. a white spot on the skin, a kind of leprosy: alphosis, Alphopteryx maculata (a grasshopper).


L. angina, f. quinsy; distress: angina pectoris.

Gr. anklylosis, f. a bending, stiffening, and fixing of the joints: ankyllosis (ankylosis). Gr. anthrax, -akos, m. a kind of tumor: anthrax (caused by Bacillus anthracis), anthracon, anthracosis.

Gr. aphtha, f. thrush: aphtha, aphthoid, aphthous, Aphthomonas infestans (organism causing foot and mouth disease), Pelligera aphthosa (lichen).

Gr. apoplexia, f. stroke: apoplektos, crippled by a stroke, paralyzed: apoplexy, apoplectic.

L. arqaus, m. one who has jaundice:

Gr. arrhostos, sickly, weak; arrhostia, lingering illness; see weak

Gr. arthritis, f. inflammation of the joints: arthritis, arthritis deformans, arthritic.

Gr. ase, f. loathing, nausea, distress; aseros, causing nausea:

Gr. askites, m. a kind of dropsy: ascites.

Gr. asthma, -tos, n. hard-drawn, difficult breath, panting, gasping: asthma, asthmatic, Typhophora asthmatica (ipeecac-tree).

L. aurugo, -inis, f. jaundice; aurugineus, jaundiced, yellow:

Gr. bdelygium, f. nausea, disgust; see bad

Gr. bletos, stricken by disease:

L. cachexia (Gr. kachexia), f. general ill-health attended by wasting: kachektes; kachekktikos, consumptive, diseased: cachexia, cachetic.

L. cancer, crab; a benign or malignant growth; see sore

L. cardimoma, f. pain in the stomach:

L. catarrhus (Gr. katarrhous), m. a morbid discharge, particularly from the nose: catarrh, catarrhal, catarrhous.

L. catalepsis (Gr. katelepsis), f. fit, seizure, sudden attack of illness: catalepsy, cataleptic.

L. catocha (Gr. katoche), f. possession, catalepsy:

L. causarius, sick, diseased, ill:

L. cephalaea (Gr. kephalaia); cephalalgia (Gr. kephalalgia), f. headache: cephalalgia.

L. cerium (Gr. kerion), n. a kind of skin eruption:

L. chiragra (Gr. chiragra), f. gout in the hand: chiragra.

L. choeras, -adis (Gr. choiras, -ados), f. scrofula:

L., Gr. cholora, f. a bacterial disease: cholera.

Gr. chordapos, m. disease in the large intestine:

L. colicus (Gr. kolikos), m. spasmodic pain in the colon or digestive tract: colic.

L. contagio, -onis, f. a touching of something unclean, infection: contagion, contagious.

L. coriago, -inis, f. a skin disease of animals:

L. coryza (Gr. koryza), f. a running from the nose, catarrh, cold: coryza.

L. cruditas, -atis, f. indigestion:
L. destillatio, -onis, f. a dripping down, running, catarrh:
Gr. diabetes, m. a name for two kinds of disease denoted by excessive passage of urine or of urine containing sugar: diabetes insipidus, diabetes mellitus.
L. diarrhoea (Gr. diarrhoia), f. a flowing through: diarrhea.
Gr. dysenteria, f. an intestinal disease: dysentery, Pulicaria dysenterica (a composite), Holarrhena antidysenterica (an apocynacead).
Gr. dyspepsia, f. indigestion: dyspepsia, dyspeptic.
L. dyspnoea (Gr. dyspnoea), f. difficulty in breathing, asthma: dyspnoea.
L. dysuria (Gr. dysuria), f. retention of urine, difficult urination: dysuria.
Gr. ekphyma, an eruption of pimpls; see pimple
Gr. ekzema, -tos, n. tetter, a skin eruption: eczema, eczematous.
Gr. empyma, -tos, n. suppuration, abscess: empyema.
Gr. enterokle, rupture, hernia; see break
Gr. epialos, m. fever with shivering; epialodes, aguish:
Gr. epidemos, said of diseases that spread through a large number of people: epidemic.
Gr. epiphora, f. afflux, excessive watering of the eyes: epiphora.
L. erysipelas, -atis (Gr. -atos), n. a reddish skin eruption, St. Anthony’s fire: Streptococcus erysipelatis (germ causing erysipelas), Erysipelothrix porci (cause of swine erysipelas).
Gr. ezanthema, -tos, n. eruption: exanthemeatus.
L. exochadum, n.; exochas, -adis (Gr. -ados), f. external hemorrhoid; esochas, internal hemorrhoid:
L. facrimum, n. a disease of horses and cattle; facrimumos, of facry: facry, Actinomyces farcinicus (cause of cattle facry).
L. febris, f. fever; febricula, f. dim.; febrilis, of fever; febriculosis, feverish: febrile, febricity, febricant, febrific, febrifuge, fever, feverfew, feverish, Dichroa febrifuga (a saxifragacead).
L. foria, f. flux, diarrhea:
Gr. glaucoma, -tos, n. a disease of the eye: glaucoma, glaucomatous.
Gr. gomphiasis, toothache; see gomphios under tooth
L. gonorrhoea (Gr. gonorrhoea), f. clap; gonorrhea.
L. gravedo, -inis, f. cold in the head, catarrh; gravedinosus, subject to colds: gravedo.
L. gutturosus, with a tumor in the throat, goitered:
Gr. haimorrhagia, f. violent bleeding: hemorrhage.
L. haemorrhoida (Gr. haimorrhósis, idos), f. pile: hemorrhoids, Sarcophaga hemor-

rhoidalis (a flesh-fly), Gonophora hemorhoidalis (a beetle).
L. hernia, rupture; herniosus, ruptured; see break
L. herpes, -fis (Gr. -epos), m. a creeping skin eruption: herpes, herpetic, herpes zoster (shingles).
L. Hydrophobia, f. fear of water, rabies: hydrophobia.
Gr. hydrops, -epos, m. edema: dropsy, dropsical.
NL. hystera, uncontrolled emotional excitement; see hysteria under womb
Gr. ikteros, m. jaundice; ikterikos, jaundiced, yellow: icteric, icteroid, icteritious, icerine, Sphenanthera icterica (a grasshopper).
L. ileus (Gr. ilees; ileos), m. severe colic; iliacus, of colic; iliosus, m. sufferer from colic: ileus, iliac.
L. impalpebratio, -onis, f. loss of motion in the eyelids:
L. impetigo, -inis, f. a skin eruption: impetigo, Tabebuia impetiginosa (a trumpet-


tree).
L. impetus, attack, fit, spasm; see strike
L. indigestio, -onis, f. failure of food to undergo normal change in the alimentary canal: indigesttion, indigestible.
L. infectio, -onis, f. contamination by disease-producing agents, < inficio, -ectus, taint, spoil; see color
L. inflammation, -onis, f. congestion attended by heat, redness, swelling, and exudation: inflammation.
L. intercus, -atis, f. dropsy:
L. jecorosus, having the liver complaint; see jecur under liver
Gr. karebarea, f. headache:
Gr. kardia, f.; kardiomus, m. heartburn, bellyache:
Gr. karkinos, m. crab, cancer; karkinoma, -tos, n. cancerous sore: carcinoma, carcinogen.
Gr. kelephia; kelephiass, f. leprosy; kelephos, m. leper:
Gr. kerioni, -tos, n. a disease of the eyes:
Gr. kypriange, f. an inflammation of the throat: cynanche, quinsy, Cynanchum acuminatifolium (a swallowwort).
L., Gr. lepra, f. leprosy; leprosus, scaly, scabby, leprous: leper, leprosy, leprous, leprosarium.
Gr. lepesis, f. seizure: catalepsy, cataleptic, diabolepsy, epilepsy, epileptic.
Gr. leukoma, -tos, n. a white spot in the eye, cataract: leucoma.
Gr. loimos, m. pestilence, plague: loimia, loimology, Loemopsis nilotica (a siphonapterid).
L. lues, -is, f. plague, pestilence: luetic.
L. lumbago, -inis, f. pain in the small of the back: lumbago.
F. malaria, < It. mala, bad, ari: malaria, malarial, Plasmodium malariae (the protozoan causing quartan malaria).
Gr. melanchole, having black bile, depression, sadness; see sad
L. melcheris, -idis (Gr. melikeris, -idos), f. a kind of skin eruption:
L. mentigo, -inis, f. an eruption on lambs:
L. morbus, m. sickness; morbidus; morbosus, sickly, diseased; ML. morbillus, m. dim. measle: morbid, morbidity, morbidic, cholera morbus, morbillus, morbilliform, Pamborus morbillosus (a beetle), Plowrightia morbosa (plum black-knot).
Gr. mydriasis, f. prolonged dilatation of the pupil of the eye; mydriasis, mydriatic.
L. nausea (Gr. nausia), f. seasickness, retching; nauseabilis; nauseosus, causing vomiting; nauseus, ad nauseam, Chrysothamnus nauseosus (a rabbit-brush).
Gr. nosos, f.; noosema, -tos, n. disease, sickness; noseros, diseased; nosematikos, sickly; nosokomeion, n. hospital, infirmary: nosology, nosomyces, nosohemia, Nosopsyllus fasciatus (rat-flea), Nosema bombycis (protozoan causing pebrine).
L. obigo, -inis, f. an eruption on lambs:
L. paralysis, f. palsy; paralytikos, struck with palsy: paralysis, palsy, paralytic.
L. paroxyamos, m. attack, fit, spasms, throes: paroxysm.
L. pernio, -onis, m. chilblain; perniciunculus, m. dim.: pernio.
L. pestis, f. plague, contagion; pestibilis; pestilentus; pestilis, unhealthy, noxious:
pest, pestilence, pestiferous, pesticidal, Pesturella pestis (bacterium of plague, Black Death).
Gr. phlegma; phlogmos, inflammation; see phlego under burn
Gr. phthisis, f. consumption, decline, decay: phthisis, phthisical.
Gr. podagra, f. gout in the feet; podagrikos, gouty: podagra, podagrous, antipodagric, Aegopodium podagraria (goutweed), Jatropha podagrica (a euphorbiacead), Rhyparochromus podagricus (a bug).
L. psoriasis, a skin disease; see psora under itch
L. pyretos, m. burning heat, fever; pyretion, n. dim.; lexipyretos, allaying fever:
pyretic, antipyretic, Pyretophorus (a group of mosquitoes).
L. ramez, -ais, herina, rupture; see break
Gr. rheuma, -tos, n. discharge, catarrh; rheumatikos, subject to a flux; rheumatismos, m. rheum, flux: rheumatism, rheumatic.
Gr. sarcoma, -tos, n. tumor, cancer: sarcoma, sarcomatous.
L. scabies, mange, itch; see scaber under rough
ML. scorbutus, m. scurry; scorbutic, antic scorbutic, Pringlea antiscorbutica (a crucifer).
L. scrufula, f. dim. of scrofa, sow; a swelling, like little pigs, of the glands in the neck: scrufula, scrufulous, crewels.
L. serniosus, covered with an eruption, scabby:
L. sideratio, -onis, f. stroke, apoplexy, blight, paralysis, thought to have been caused by an unlucky configuration of stars:
Gr. spasma, -los, n.; spasmos, m. convulsion, cramp, fit, throes; spasmation, n. dim.; spasmodos; spastikos, convulsive, fitful, < spas, draw, pluck, pull, rend, tense: spasms, spasmonic, spasmodic, spastic, spasmotoxin, Spasmomata viride (a ciliate protozoan).
Gr. strophos, m. a twisting of the bowels, colic:
L. struma, scrofulous tumor; see swell
L. suppur, -atus, form pus, be ulcerous: suppurate.
NL. syphilis, a venereal disease; the name said to be from Syphilus, a swineherd in a Latin poem by Fracastoro: syphilis, syphilitic, Epedra antisypophilica (an ephedra), Lobelia syphilitica (blue lobelia).
L. tabes, a wasting disease; see tabeo under lessen
L. tetanus (Gr. tetanos), lockjaw; see stiff
L. tormen, -inis, m.; torminum, n. gripes, colic; torminalis, of or for colic: torminosus, subject to colic: Sorbus torminalis (a mountain-ash), Lactarius torminosus (a mushroom).
NL. torticollis, wryneck: torticollis.
Gr. trismos, a gnashing, grinding; lockjaw; see grind
NL. tuberculos, < L. tuberculum, n. small swelling: tuberculin, Mycobacterium tuberculosis (tuberculosis bacillus).
L. tumor, a swelling; see swell
Ll. variola, f. smallpox: variola, variolate.
L. verminum, n. bellyache:
L. vitiligo, -inis, f. a skin disease manifested by milk-white spots: vitiligo, vitiliginous.
L. vomica, f. ulcer, sore, boil, plague; vomicus, ulcerous; vomicosus, full of sores: nux vomica (seed of Strychnos nuxvomica).

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Gr. -algia, pertaining to pain, < algeo, feel pain, suffer; see pain
Gr. -isis, denoting disease, < -isis, f. cure, process of healing: acarisis, elephanta
cissis, filariaisis, psoriasis.
Gr. -itis, denoting inflammation, disease, pain, < -ites (<-itis), belonging to, per
taining to: appendicitis, arthritis, endocarditis, laryngitis, meningitis, nephritis,
neuritis, osteomyelitis, peritonitis, phrenitis, pleuritis, poliomyelitis, rhinitis,
tonsillitis.
Gr. -oma, denoting a tumor or morbid condition, < -oma, -omatos, a termination
suggesting condition or result: adenoma, adipoma, carcinoma, chloroma,
chondroma, glaucoma, lipoma, mycetoma, papilloma, sarcoma, tyroma, xyloma.
Gr. -osis, a suffix denoting condition, usually but not always morbid: ankylosis,
arteriosclerosis, berylliosis, chlorosis, cirrhosis, diabrosis, metamorphosis, neurosis,
osmosis, psychosis, silicosis, thrombosis, trichinosis, tuberculosis.
Gr. -pathy, denoting suffering from disease; see pascho under pain
See: pain, sore, hurt, trouble, sad, weak, bad, lessen, pus, swell, weak
disgrace < It. disgrazia; see shame
dish < AS. dice, < L. discus (Gr. diskos), quoit; see plate
dishevel < OF. descheveler, < L. dis, apart, capillus, hair; let the hair remain
uncombed.
Gr. aktenistos, uncombed:
Gr. apektos, uncombed: Apectolophus phalangioides (a mite).
See: confusion
disi- < Gr. deisi-, < deido, fear; see deimos under fear
disjunctus, L. unyoked, disunited; see dis under separate
disk < L. discus (Gr. diskos), quoit, flat, circular plate; see plate
disorder; see confusion, dishevel
dispalatus, L. wandered, strayed, scattered; see palor under wander
dispar, L. different, unequal; disparilis, dissimilar; see different
dispendum, L. cost, see pendo under pay; dispensator, manager, steward, see
govern
dispersio, -onis, L. a scattering; see spargo under spread
display < OF. despleier, < L. displico, unfold.
Gr. deiknymi, bring to light, make known, inform; see deiktos under try
L. deperio, -ertus, uncover, disclose, reveal:
L. detego, -tectus, uncover, reveal, disclose: detect, detective.
Gr. ekphantor, -os, m. revealer; ekphantos, revealed:
Gr. enagma, -tos, n. a phenomenon:
L. manifesto, show clearly, reveal; see clear
Gr. menyo, disclose, reveal, betray; see treason
L. monstro, -atus, show, point out; see moneo under warn
L. ostendo, -entus; -ensus, show, display, exhibit; ostentatio, -onis, f. display,
parade: ostensible, ostentation, Thyropygus ostentatia (a myriapod).
L. phaenomenon (Gr. phainomenon), n. appearance, happening, event: pheno
oneon, phenology, phenomenal.
See phaino under light
L. pompa (Gr. pompe), f. procession, parade; pompalis; pompaticus; pomposus;
pompikos, showy, splendid: pomp, pomposity, pompous.
L. promulgo, -atus, make known, publish: promulgate, promulgation.
L. revelo, -atus, unveil, disclose: reveal, revelation, revelatory.
L. speciosus, showy, splendid; see beauty
See: bare, open, teach, light, clear, rite, honor, manner, beauty, treason
displacitus, L. scattered; see spread
disposition < < L. dispositio, arrangement; see class, nature, manner, mind
dispute < L. disputo, -atus, contend, discuss; see fight
disruptus, L. broken off, separated; see rumpo under break
dissectus, L. cut up; see seco under cut
dissepimentum, L. partition; see septum under wall
dissertatio, L. discourse; see assero under speak
dissidents, L. differing, disagreeing; see different
dissimilis, L. unlike; see different
dissipo, -atus, squander wastefully, indulge dissolutely; see spread
dissitus, L. apart, remote; see absitus under far
dissolutus, L. lax, dissipated, loose in morals; see bad
dissolve < L. dissolvero, disunite, loosen, separate; see free, dis under separate
dissonus, L. discordant, different; see different
dissos (ditto), Gr. double; see di- under two
dissutus, L. unstitched, ripped, opened; see open
distaff < AS. distael; see axis
distagmos, Gr. doubt; see distazo under doubt
distance < L. distantia, remoteness; see far
distentus, L. filled up, full, swollen; see distendo under swell
distichlis, L. separate, different; see dis under separate
distolos, Gr. in pairs; see di- under two
distortus, L. misshappen, deformed, twisted; see hurt
distress < OF. destrece; see pain, trouble, disease, fretful, sad
distribute < L. distribuo, -atus, allot, divide, give; see give, separate, spread
ditch < AS. dic, dike, trench.
Gr. amara, f. trench, irrigation ditch: Amarodytes duponti (a beetle).
Gr. bothros, m. trench, pit, trough; bothron, n. dim.: bothrenchyma, bothrium, Bothroedromon punctatum (a lepidodendron), Bothrops insularis (island-viper), Bothroplepis tuberculata (a Devonian fish), Chrysobothris femorata (apple-tree borer), Embothrium coccineum (a proteacead), Stenobothrus maculipennis (a grasshopper), Dibotheirocephalus latus (a tapeworm), Bothriocystum californicum (a trapdoor-spider).
Gr. bothynos, m. trench, pit; bothynotes, m. ditcher, digger:
L. canalis, m. channel, gutter, water-pipe; canaliculus, m. dim.; canal, channel, canaliculate, Panama Canal, Busycon canaliculata (a snail), Mytilus canaliculus (a sea-mussel).
L. cloaca, sewer, drain; see pipe
L. colliquia (collicia), f. drain, gutter, channel; deliquia, f. gutter;
L. corrugus, m. canal, conduit:
Sp. cuneta, f. gutter, drain, ditch:
L. eliz, -icios, m. drain, trench:
L. fossa, ditch, canal; fossula, dim.; see fadio under dig
L. fusorium, n. sink, drain:
L. incile, -is, n. ditch, trench; incilis, pertaining to ditches:
Gr. kapetos (skapetos), f. ditch, groove;
Gr. ochetos, aqueduct; see pipe
Gr. oryigma, -tos, excavation, ditch, tunnel, mine, pit, trench, moat; see oryso under dig
L. scrobis, m. ditch, trench; scrobiculus, m. dim.: scrobe, scrobiculate, Cupania scrobiculata (a sapindacead).
Gr. skamma, -tos, n. trench, pit: Scammatonotum herero (a wasp).
Gr. taphros, f.; taphreuma, -tos, n., trench, ditch: taphrenchyma, taphrophilous, taphrinose, Taphropora convallata (a gastropod), Taphrina aurea (a fungus), Deretaphrus alveolatus (a beetle).
See: dig, furrow, grave, lacuna, hollow, passage, valley, stream
ditissimus, L. very rich, abundant; see dis under wealth
diurnus, L. of the day; see dies under day
diutinus; diuturnus, L. lasting long; diutius, longer; see long
divaricatus, L. spread apart; see spread
diurnus, L. of the day; see dies under day
diutinus; diuturnus, L. lasting long; diutius, longer; see long
divaricatus, L. spread apart; see spread
dive < AS. dylan, sink; see dip
diversus, L. different; diversitas, variety, difference; see different
diverticulum, L. bypass; see devortium under way
dives, -itis, L. rich; divitior, richer; divitissimus, richest; see wealth
divide < L. divido, -visus, cut; see cut, separate
divine < L. divinus; divus (divus), belonging to a god, see deus under spirit; divino, -atus, foretell, see prophecy
divisus, L. cut, separated, distributed; see divido under cut
divorce < L. divortium, separation; see dis under separate
divine, L. sky; see heaven

dixo- < Gr. dixos, a variant of dissos, double, see di- under two; < deixis, proof, specimen, see deiktos under try

dizzy < AS. dysig, giddy.
Gr. ilinos, m. dizziness, vertigo; see ilinx under turn
Gr. skotadinia, f. dizziness; skotode, giddy: Scotodes annulatus (a beetle).
L. vertigo, -inis, f. dizziness; vertiginosus, dizzy: vertigo, vertiginous.
See: turn, shake, mad, feel
dmetos, Gr. tamed; dmeter, tamer; dmesis, a taming; dmoï; dmos, slave taken in war; dmoios, servile; see tame
dnipheros, Gr. dark, gloomy, murky, < dnphos, darkness, gloom; see night
do < AS. don; see make
doche; docheion, Gr. holder, receptacle; see dochos under hold
dochlea, L. a plant; see mint
dochmos; dochmios, Gr. slanting, oblique; see slope

dochos, Gr. able to hold; see hold
dicdo- < Gr. dokis, -idos; dokidion, dim. of dokos, beam; see beam
docilis, L. easily taught; docibilis, learning easily, teachable; see doceo under teach
dicmo- < Gr. dokimos, assayed, tested, approved; dokimastes, assayer, examiner; see try
doco- < Gr. dokos, main beam; dokidion, dim.; see beam
doctor, L. teacher; doctus, educated, skilled; see doceo under teach, heal, know
documentum, L. pattern, specimen, example; see form
dodder < ME. doder.
L. cadytas (Gr. kadytas; kasytas), a parasitic plant, probably dodder; see cassythe under laurel
NL. cuscuta, f. dodder, < Ar. kushkut: Cuscuta indecora (a dodder), Diastrophus cuscuteformis (a blackberry gall).
Gr. epithymon, n. dodder:
dodecatheon, L. (Gr. dodekatheon), a genus of the primrose family; see primrose
doe - < AS. dœga, dog: dogged, dogbane, dogfish, dog-days, bulldog.
L. canis, c. dog, bitch; canicula, f. dim.; canarius; caninus, of dogs; canicularis, of the dog-days: canine: canine, canem!, canicular, canaille, chenille, kennel, Canis familiaris (dog), Canis aureus (jackal), Rosa canina (dogrose), Cynias canis (smooth dogfish), Cynocephalus caninus (pink-capped stinkhorn), Serinus canarius (a finch), Junco caniceps (gray-headed junco), Homalomyia canicularis (a fly).
L. catulus, m. puppy, whelp, young animal; catula, f. little bitch; catulinus, pertaining to a young dog: Catulus stellaris (spotted dogfish).
L. Cerberus (Gr. Kerberos), m. three-headed doglike monster with serpent's tail that guarded the gates of Hades, hell-hound: Cerbera fruticosa (Cerberus tree), Cerberus rhynchops (an aquatic snake).
AS. hund, dog: hound, bloodhound, houndstongue, dachshund, greyhound. Derive: horehound.
L. hylaz, -acis, the Barker; see hylagma under bark
Gr. kyón, kynos, m. dog; f. bitch; kynarion; kynidion, n.; kynideus; kynikos, m. dim., puppy, whelp; kynetos, of dogs; kynikos, doglike: cyonoure, cynic, quinsy, Cyon javanicus (adjag, wild dog of Java), Cynoglossum officinale (houndstongue), Cynomys ludovicianus (prairie-dog), Cynosción regalis (weakfish), Cynictis penicillata (meerkat), Hydrocyon bitis (a tigerfish), Procyon pygmaeus (a raccoon), Apoecynum pumilum (a dogbane), Otodectes cynotis (a mite).
L. Maera (Gr. Maïra), f. a woman changed into a dog; name of a dog: Aglaoglypta maera (a fossil gastropod).
Sp. perro, m. dog; pera, f. bitch; perrico; perrillo; perrito, m. dim.: Gr. phōlys, -yos, m. a kind of dog:
Gr. skylax, -akos, c. young dog, puppy, whelp; skylakion, n. dim.; skylakinos, of puppies; skylakodes, like a pup; skylakeutes, m. dog-trainer: Scylacosaurus splateri (a fossil reptile).
L. vertagus, m. greyhound: Isotoma (Vertagopus) cinerea (a collembolid).
Derive: beagle, collie, cur, dane, malemute, mastiff, mongrel, mutt, poodle, pup, pup, spitz, terrier, whippet.
dogbane
NL. acocanthera, f. a genus of the dogbane family: Acocanthera abyssinica (a bushman's poison).
dogbane, L. *apocynum* (Gr. *apokynon*), n. a genus of the dogbane family: *Apocynum scopulorum* (cliff-dogbane).

NL. *carissa*, f. a genus of the dogbane family: *Carissa grandiflora* (Natal plum).

L. *vinca* (*pervinca*), f. a genus of the dogbane family: *Vinca herbacea* (a periwinkle).

dogma, Gr. opinion, doctrine; *dogmatikos*, of doctrine; see *dokeo* under *think*

dogwood < uncertain origin.

NL. *aucuba*, f. a genus of the dogwood family, < a Jap. word: *Aucuba japonica* (a cornacead).


Gr. *kraneia*, f. dogwood:

*dolabra*, L. ax, hatchet; *dolabella*, f. dim.; see *ax*

dolatus, L. hewn, cut; *dolatilis*, easily hewn; see *dolo* under *cut*

doleros, Gr. deceitful; see *dolus* under *lie*

dolichos, Gr. long, see *long*; kidney-bean, see *bean*

dolium, L. large jar or cask for wine; *doliolum*, dim.; see *barrel*

doll, contraction of Dorothy.

Gr. *dagys*, -*ys*, f. doll, puppet:

Gr. *glene*, eyeball, doll (from the small image in the eyeball); see *eye*

L. *planguncula*, f. (Gr. *plangon*, -os, m.) wax doll, puppet:

L. *pupa*, girl, doll; see *child*

doloma, Gr. trick, deceit; *dolomedes*, crafty, wily; see *dolus* under *lie*

dolon, Gr. dagger, stiletto, pike; see *dagger*

dolopo- < Gr. *dolops*, -*opos*, ambusher; see *dolus* under *lie*

dolor, L. ache, pain, distress, grief, smart; *dolorosus*, painful, sad; see *pain, sad*

dolosus, L. crafty, cunning, deceitful; see *dolus* under *lie*

dolphin < OF. *dauphin*, < L. *delphinus* (Gr. *delphis*); see *whale*

dolus, L. (Gr. *dolos*), artifice, deceit, guile; see *lie*

dom, AS. state, condition, jurisdiction; see *nature*

domabilis, L. tamable; see *domo* under *tame*

dome < F. *dôme*, < L. *domus*, roof, house; see *arc*

domesticus, L. of a house or household; *domicilium*, abode, dwelling; see *domus* under *house*

dominus, L. master; *domina*, mistress; *dominulus*, dim.; see *govern*

domitus, L. tamed; see *domo* under *tame*

domus; *domicilium*, L. house, home, abode; *domucula; domuncula*, dim.; *domitius*, pertaining to the house; see *house*

donax, L., Gr. reed, cane, see *grass*; mollusk, see *mollusk*

donum, L. gift; *donator; donatrix*, giver; see *do* under *give*

doors < AS. *dor*.

L. *abitus*, m. outlet, exit, egress:

L. *accessus*, m. entrance; see *enter*

L. *aditus*, m. entrance; *aditiculus*, m. dim.; *aditialis*, of an entrance: adit.

Gr. *anapesma*, -*tos*, trap-door on a stage:

Gr. *anoigma*, -*tos*; *anoixis*, an opening, door; see *open*

Gr. *bater*, -os, m. threshold:

Gr. *belos* (balos), m. threshold:

L. *claustrum*, bar, door, gate, wall; see *bar*

Gr. *diklis*, -*idos*, double-folding (doors); see *fold*

Gr. *eisbasis*; *eisodos*, f. entrance, entry:

L. *exitus*, a way out; see *eo* under *move*

L. *foris*, f. door, entrance; *formicula*, f. dim., little door, shutter:

L. *janua*, f. door, entrance; *Janus*, m. god of gates and doors, represented with two faces; *janitor*, -is, m.; *janitrix*, -tas, f. doorkeeper: janitor, Janus, January, *Janusia californica* (a malpighiacead), *Galera* *janus* (a beetle).

Gr. *klisias*, -*ados*, f. folding door or gate:

L. *limen*, -*inis*, n. threshold, entrance; *liminaris*, of a threshold or lintel: limen, eliminate, preliminary, subliminal.

L. *ostiun*, n. entrance, door, opening; *ostiolun*, n. dim.; *ostiarius*, of a door: ostium, ostiary, ostiolate, ostiolum, usher.

Gr. *oudos*, m. threshold:
L. porta, f. gate, door; portella; portula, f. dim.: portal, portecllis, porthole, Sublime Porte.

L. postica, f.; posticum, n. backdoor, backhouse, privy; posterula; posticula, f. dim.: Psorophora posticatus (a mosquito).

L. praefurnium, n. door of a furnace:
Gr. πυλή, f.; pytlos, m. gate, orifice; pytis, -idos, f. dim.; pytoma, -tos, n.; pytlen, -os, m. gateway; pytloros, m. gatekeeper; parapytlon, n. side-door or gate; propylaion, n. gateway, entrance: pytyle, pytyle, propylaem, pytulus, micropyle, Thymopylea, propylia, propylnization, Pylydicus triangularis (a radiolarian), Dipyridium cannum (dog-tapeworm).

Gr. thyra, f. door; thyriakos, m. door; due, -idos, f. dim., window; thyrotos, with a door or aperture; thyridotos, having windows; dithtyros, two-doored, bivalved; para-thyros, f. side-door; pseudothyron, n. secret door: thyridium, Thyropygys lustralis (a myriapod), Thyridocolstera trespunata (a moth), Thyridocinclus patulus (a fossil crinoid), Athyrium esculentum (a fern), Athyris polita (a fossil brachiopod), Synthryis dissecta (a figwort).

L. valva, f. leaf of a folding door; valvola (valvula), f. dim.; valvatus, with folding doors: valve, valvate, bivalve, valvular, Valvulina tribullata (a foraminifer), Nothoscoradium bivalve (yellow false-garlic), Cochlophora (Apterona) valvata (a moth), Nama quadrivalvis (hairy nama).

See: hole, harbor, window, enter, way

dora, Gr. hide; see derma under skin
doracino - < Gr. dorakinon, apricot; see plum
dorato - < Gr. dory, -ratos, spear; doration; dorydion, dim.: see spear
dorcado - < Gr. dorkas, -ados, gazelle; see antelope
dorcus, L. (Gr. dorkos, gazelle), a genus of beetles; see beetle
dorado - < Gr. doris, -idos, knife; see knife
dorea: dorema, Gr. gift, present; see do under give
dormio, itus, L. sleep; dormitator, sleeper; dormitorium, sleeping-room; see sleep, room
doron, Gr. gift; see do under give
doronicum, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite
doros, Gr. leather bag, wallet; see bag
dorpon, Gr. supper, meal; see eat
dorsum, L. back, ridge of a hill; see back
dory < F. doree, gilded, < L. deauro, gild.
L. faber, -bri, m. dory: Zeus faber (a dory), Chaetodipterus faber (spadefish).
L. zeus (Gr. zatos), m. dory: Zeus australis (a dory), Zeidae.
dory, doratos, Gr. spear; doration; dorydion, dim.; dorybolos, hurling spears; see spear
dorycium, L. (Gr. doryknion), an unknown plant; name now applied to a legume; see bean
dosinia, NL. a genus of mollusks; see mollusk
dosis, Gr. gift; see do under give
dossenus, L. clown, jester; see laugh
dot < AS. dott, speck, head of a boil; see spot, mark
dotalis, L. pertaining to a dowry, < dos, dotis, a marriage portion; dotatus, gifted, endowed; see do under give
dothien, Gr. abscess, boil; see sore
dotos, Gr. gift; doter, giver; see do under give
double < L. duplus, twofold; see two
doubt < L. dubito, -itus, hesitate, waver, be uncertain; dubiosus; dubitativus; dubius, wavering, uncertain, doubtful; dubitatis, to be doubted: dubious, dubity, indubitable, Leptoptitus dubius (adjutant), Baemomorpha dubitata (a fossil insect).
Gr. aedektos, not received, incredible:
Gr. admolie, f. uncertainty:
L. ambiguous, changeable, uncertain, doubtful, of uncertain meaning, < ambigo, go about or around, wander, waver, hesitate, debate: ambiguous, ambiguity, Phoebe ambigen (a lauracaud).
Gr. amphibolos, encompassed, between two fires, ambiguous, doubtful: amphibole, Amphibolips ilicifoliae (an oak-gall maker).
Gr. amphideritos, disputed, doubtful: Amphideritus formosus (a beetle).
Gr. amphidoxos, dubious, doubtful: Amphidoxotherium cayluxi (an Eocene insectivore).
Gr. amphignoia, f. doubt; dysignoia, f. ignorance, doubt:
Gr. amphilektos; antilektos, doubtful, disputed: Amphilectus papillatus (a sponge).
Gr. amphilogos, questionable, doubtful:
Gr. antonimia, f. ambiguity or contradiction in law: antimony, antimonian.
Gr. aoristos, indefinite, indeterminate; adoristos, undefined: aorist.
Gr. apistos, incredulous, doubting, distrustful, untrustworthy; apistosyne, f. unbelief, distrust; dyspistos, hard to believe, incredible: Apistus evolans (a fish), Apistocerus wasmanni (a beetle).
Gr. apithanos, incredible, unlikely, improbable: Apithanus jocularis (a fossil insect).
Gr. aporema, -tos, n. doubt, question, perplexity; aporia, f. difficulty: Aporemodon tomlini (a gastropod).
Gr. atekmarts, baffling, obscure, uncertain:
L. Cynicus (Gr. kynikos, doglike), m. a Cynic philosopher; a sneeringly distrustful and disbelieving person: cynic, cynical, cynicism.
L. diffidentia, f. lack of confidence, doubt, mistrust; diffident.
Gr. Diogenes, m. a Cynic who went about in daytime with a lighted lantern looking for an honest man: Cenobita diogenes (a crab).
Gr. distazo, doubt, hesitate; distaltikos, expressive of doubt, doubtful; distagmos; distasmos, m. doubt, uncertainty:
Gr. doie, f. doubt, uncertainty:
Gr. dyskritos, hard to determine, doubtful: Dyscritomyia fulgens (a fly).
L. forsan; forsit; forsitans; fortasse, perhaps:
Gr. hypopseus, viewed with suspicion; hypopsia, f. suspicion:
L. incertus, doubtful, unsettled: uncertain, incertae sedis, Rhagodinus incertus (a spider), Leptophyantes incertissimus (a spider).
L. infaelis, unbelieving, faithless, false; see lie
Ar. kafir, unbeliever, infidel: Kaffir, Sisyphus caffer (a beetle), Erythrina caffra (a coral-bean).
Gr. mermerizo, be in doubt:
L. precarius, obtained by prayer, doubtful, uncertain, transient: precarious.
Gr. skeptikos, thoughtful, critically doubtful: skeptic, skepticism, sceptical.
L. suspicio, -pectus, regard with mistrust; suspicax, -acis, distrustful; suspiciosus, full of mistrust; suspicer, -atus, mistrust, surmise, conjecture: suspect, suspicion, suspicious, Heloderma suspectum (Gila monster).
See: lot, two, think, lie

dough < AS. dag; see mix
dove < AS. duje.
L. columba, f.; columbus, m. dove, pigeon; columbula, f. (-lus, m.), dim.; columbarius; columbinus, pertaining to doves, dovelike: Columbus, columbite, Sitka columbine(Aquilegia formosa), Columba inornata (blue pigeon), Columbus picui (picui dove), Columbicola extincta (a bird-louse), Columbella lunata (a gastropod), Tremex columba (a horntail), Exogyra columbella (a fossil peleypod), Geranium columbinus (a geranium) Scabiosa columbaria (a scabious), Columbia longipetiolata (a tiliacead).
NL. didus, m. the genus including the dodo: Didus cucullatus (a dodo), Didunculus striigrostris (tooth-billed pigeon).
Gr. oinas, -ados, f. a wild pigeon: Chrysoenas viridis (a pigeon), Alectroenas pulcherrima (a wart-pigeon).
L. palumbus, m.; palumina, f.; palumbus, m. dim.; Sp. columba, f.; palomina; palomita, f. dim.: La Paloma, Mt. Palomar, Columbia palumbus (ringdove).
Gr. pelieia, f. wild pigeon: Melopelia asiatica (a bird).
Gr. peristera, f. pigeon, dove; peristerion, n. dim.: peristerite, Peristeria elata (an orchid).
Gr. phaps, phabos, f. a wild pigeon: Phaps chalcoptera (bronzewing), Geophaps scripta (partridge-pigeon), Phaboteron (for Phapitron) amethystina (a bird), Pabatopirus palumbarius (a bird).
Gr. phassa (phatta), f. ringdove; phatton, n. dim.: Petrophassa albipennis (a bird).
L. teta, f. a kind of dove:
Gr. treron, -os, f. wild dove; shy, timorous: Treron pompadora (a dove), Lamprotreron superba (a fruit-pigeon).
Gr. trygon, -os, f. turtledove; trygonion, n. dim. pet name for a girl:
L. turtur, -is, m. turtledove; turturilla, f. dim.: Streptopelia turtur (turtledove).

dovetail; see bind

down < AS. adun, off the hill.
L. abortor, -ortus, set, disappear, perish; see abortion
L. de, down, as in declivis, sloping downward; decurro, run down; dejectus, downcast; deorsus, downward; dependeo, hang down; descendo, come down; destro, pull or tear down; devolo, roll down: declivity, decurrent, dejected, depend, descend, destruction, devolution, Euryproctus depressus (a wasp).
Gr. dysis; dyse, f. setting of the sun; dytikos, setting, < dys, sink, set, enter:
Gr. hizema, a setting down, sinking; see hisma under sit
Gr. kata, down, away, against, very; kato, beneath, below; katelys, going down;
kataktos, lowest: cataclysm, catacomb, catastrophe, catalysis, catalog, category,
catabolism, catarrh, cataract, catadrome, catagonic, cathedral, catechism, catheter, catholic,
Catactetus chrysophorus (a penguin), Catapodops auratus (a beetle), Catapodops tridentatum (an orchid), Catocala fraxin (a moth), Cathypna sulcata (a rotifer).
Gr. klesis, inclination, decline, sinking; see clino under slope
L. obitus, a going down, destruction; see destroy
L. occido, -casus, go down, set; see west
L. sito, sit down, settle, sink; see sit
See: low, deep, under, from, hell, slope
doxa, Gr. opinion, glory, praise; doxarion, dim.; doxastos, conjectural; see dokeo under think
dozen < F. douze, < L. duodecim, twelve; see twelve
draba, L. (Gr. drabe), a plant of the mustard family; see mustard
draco, L. (Gr. drakon), a fabulous lizardlike animal; L. dracaena (Gr. drakaina), she-dragon; dracunculus, dim.; see lizard
dracontido- < Gr. drakontis, -idos, a kind of bird; see bird
dracontium, L. (Gr. drakontion), dragonwort; see arum
dragma, Gr. handheld, sheaf; see bundle
dragmos, Gr. grasping, < drassomai, grasp; see take
dragon < L. draco (Gr. drakon), a fabulous lizardlike animal; see lizard
drain < AS. dreahniian; see flow, suck, run, stream, ditch
drake. Cf. G. enterich, male duck; see duck
dram < OF. drame, < L. drachma (Gr. drachme), a weight and coin; see weight, money
drama, L., Gr. act, deed, play; see play
drapeta, L. (Gr. drapetes), runaway slave, fugitive; see dromos under run
drasmos, Gr. flight; see run
drastic < Gr. drastikos, powerful, efficacious; see drao under make
draw < AS. dragan: drag, draggle, draft, draft.
L. adductus, stretched, strained, contracted: adductor, addition.
Gr. anapastos, drawn up, drawn back:
L. aquleus, water-drawing:
L. blandior, -ditus, flatter, caress, coax, cajole; see blanditio under agreeable
L. contentus, stretched, strained, tense, tight; see tendo under spread
Gr. delear, -atos, n. bait, incitement; deletion, n., dim.; delastikos, enticing, seductive;
leasma; deleasma, -tos, n. bait; deleastron, n. baited trap; deleasos, bait, entice; Deleastes daecetos (a fish).
L. delenio, -itis, cajole, charm, win, captivate, entice;
Gr. dolos, bait for fish; see trap
Gr. ediar, -atos, bait; see edo under eat
Gr. epagogy, attracting, alluring, seductive:
Gr. eryho; eirho, draw, drag, pluck; erysis, f. a drawing, plucking, dragging:
Eryops megacephala (a Peruvian stegopephalian), Erysimum asperum (western wallflower).
L. esca, bait, food; inesco, -atus, allure with bait, entice; see food
L. fascino, -atus, bewitch, charm, enchant; see magic
L. harpaz, drawing, seizing; see take
L. haurio, haraustus, draw up, drain, drink in, consume; see suck
Gr. helkios, draw, drag, tow; helzius, f. a drawing, dragging, helketer, -os, m. dragger, drawer; helkyther, -os, m. instrument for drawing, midwife's forces; helkytysa, -tos, n. that which is drawn; helkyatzos, drawn; helkto, that can be drawn; holke, f. a drawing, towing; holkos, attractive; holkimos, ductile; epholkos, alluring; Holocneme lucidus (a wasp), Notholca longispina (a rotifer), Helzina soleroli (babytears).
L. incanto, -atus, charm, spell; see cantamen under magic
L. inductus, m. a persuasion:
L. invitamentum, n. allurement, inducement, < invito, -atus, attract, entertain: invitation.
L. lacio, entice, allure, charm; lacto, -atus, cajole, flatter, wheelde; allicio, -actus, 
draw to oneself, attract; allector, -is, m. an enticer; delicio, delight, entice; 
elicio, -itus, draw out, lure forth; elecebra, f. allurer, golddigger, sponger, wheedler; 
ilicio, -actus, allure, entice, inveigle, decoy, seduce; ilecto, -atus, allure, 
attract, invite; illecebra, f. enticement, allurement, bait; illecebrobus; illex, icis; 
icilibis, attractive, seductive; illicitor, -is, m. a sham bidder at an auction 
to raise others' bids; illicium, n. attraction, allurement; oblecto, -atus, delight, 
divert; pellicio, -actus, allure, coax, decoy, inveigle, wheelde; pellax, -acis, deceitful; 
facile, lapse, helter, delicious, delight, delectable, elicite, dilletante, illecebrous, oblectate, Pellax huttoni (a gastropod), Gynaecoserica pelllecta (a beetle), 
Illicium parviflorum (yellow anise-tree), Illecebrum verticillatum (whitewood), 
Rubus illecebrobus (a raspberry), Citrus deliciosa (tangerine).

L. leno, -onis, m. procurer, seducer; see prostitute

L. magnes, -etis, m. lodestone, < Magnesia, a district of Thessaly: magnesium, 
magnet, magnetic, magnetism, manganese, maganic, manganese, permanganate.
Gr. manganon, charm, spell; see magic
Gr. paleutes, m.; paleutria, paleutis, -idos, f. decoy-bird; paleuma, -tos, n. allurement; 
paleuo, decoy:
L. Siren (Gr. Seiren), f. a sea-nymph who lured mariners to destruction: siren, Siren Iacerta (mud-eel), Lepidiosiren paradoza (an eellike dipnoan fish).
Gr. spaio, draw, pluck, pull, tense; see spasm under disease
Gr. strgetheron, love-charm; see love
Gr. syro, draw, drag, trail; see sytros under carry
Gr. tonos, m. a stretching, tightening, bracing, strain, tension, rope, cord; tonikos, 
pertaining to tension; syntonia, f. tension: tonic, Tonuscolex ferinus (a worm).
L. tormentum, torture, rack; see pain
L. traho, tractus, draw, haul, pull; traha, f. drag, sled; contractus, draw together, 
drawn up; distractus, drawn away: tractor, contraction, detractor, intractable, 
subtract, retraction, extract, attractive, abstract, trail, trait, train, treat, treaty, 
entreat, treatise, portray, distraught, Camarotoechia contracta (a fossil brachiopod), 
Volutoderma protracta (a fossil gastropod).
L. vello, vulvus, pull, pluck, tweak; see tear
See: suck, carry, tear, bind, lessen, pump, wick, form, magic, flatten

dread < AS. draeda, fear; see fear

dream < AS. dream; G. traum.
Gr. enypnion, n. dream; enypniastes, m. dreamer: Enypnium quadripunctatum (a 
dry-fly), Enypniastes eximia (a holothurian).
Gr. ephialtes, m. nightmare: Ephialtes cristata (a bird).
L. hallucinor, -atus, wander in mind, dream; hallucinatio, -onis, f. vision, fantasy: 
hallucination.
L. incubus, nightmare, male demon; see spirit
Gr. Morpheus, god of dreams; see morphe under form
Gr. oneiros, m.; onar, -os, n. dream, vision; oneiration, n. dim.: oneiromanancy, 
oneiology, oneirodynia, oniotic, Oniromyia pachycera (a fly), Onar nebulosum 
(a fish), Oniophanta[Oniophanta] mutabilis (a holothurian).
L., Gr. phantasia; phantasma, appearance, image, illusion, dream; see fancy, spirit
Gr. pnigalion, n. nightmare: Pnigalion oweni (a fossil reptile).
L. somnium, dream; see somnus under sleep
Gr. tiphys, -yos, m. nightmare: Tiphycocetus temboiorensis (a fossil cetacean), 
Tiphys podagricus (a crustacean).
See: fancy, form, see, wander, spirit

dreg; dregs < ON. dregg; see dirt

drepanis, Gr. a bird, perhaps the swift; see swallow

drepano- < Gr. drepame; drepanon, sickle; see sickle

dreptos, Gr. plucked; see tear
dress < OF. drecier, make straight, prepare, arrange; see garment
drester, Gr. laborer; see dreo under make
drift, something driven, < AS. drifan, drive; see heap, carry, mine
drill < D. drillen, bore, pierce; see bore, teach
driios, Gr. penis; see penis
drimys, Gr. sharp, acid, pungent, piercing; see point

drink < AS. drínan.
L. amystis, -idis (Gr. -idos), f. deep draught, large cup, the emptying of a cup 
at one draught:
Gr. ardmos, m. watering place:
L. bibo, -itus, drink; bibilis, drinkable, potable; bibax, -acis; bibosus; bibulus, 
given to drink, drinking much, fond of drink; bibitor, -is; bibo, -onis; bibonius,
m. hard drinker, tippler, drunkard; *ebibo*, drink up, drain:imbibe, bibber, bibacious, bibulous, imbure, beverage.
Gr. *brytikos*, drunk with beer; see *brytos* under beer
L. *calidum*, n. a hot drink:
L. *cinus*, m. a mixed drink of spelt and wine: *Papilio cinnus* (a butterfly).
L. *crapulatus*, drunk, inebriated, < *crapula* (Gr. *kraipale*), f. result of a debauch, drunken headache, intoxication: *crapulentus*, very drunk; *crapuloeus*, inclined to drunkenness; *crapulence*, *crapulent*, *crapulous*.
L. *cyceon*, -is (Gr. *kykeon*, -os), m. a mixed drink:
L. *deciculator*, -is, m. a hard drinker:
L. *deoctum*, n. medicinal drink, potion: decoction.
L. *ebrius*, drunken; *ebriedus*, dim.; *ebrietatus*, tipsy; *ebriusus*, addicted to drink, boozey; drunken, sot; *iniebrio*, make drunk: ebrisious, inebriety, inebriated, *Ribes inebrians* (squam-currant).
L. *haustus*, drink, draught; see haurio under suck
Gr. *kothonizo*, drink hard; *kothonistes*, m. tippler; *kothon*, -os, m. drinking cup, drinking bout, carousal:
L. *lapo*, lap with the tongue, drink, suck:
L. *liquor*, fluid; see liqueo under flow
L. *madidus*, sodden, drunk; *madulsa*, a drunken man; see wet
L. *melicratum* (Gr. *melikraton*), n. a kind of mead:
L. *melina*, f. mead:
L. *merulentus*, drunk; *merulator*, -is, m. wine-drinker:
Gr. *methyos*, drunk with wine; see methy under wine
Gr. *oinophlyzos*, -ygos, drunk; *oinosis*, drunkenness; see oinos under wine
L. *posca*, f. a drink composed of vinegar and water:
Gr. *posis*, f. a drinking; *poma*, -tos, n.; *potos*, m. drink; *poteis*, m.; *potis*, -idos, f. drinker; *potimos*, drinkable; *pino*, drink; *pizio*, give to drink; *metropos*, f. moderation in drinking; *propoma*, -tos, n. a drink before meals; *symposion*, n. a drinking party; *symposiarchos*, m. toastmaster; *zapotes*, m. hard drinker: potomania, symposium, *Hydropotes inermis* (river-deer).
L. *poto*, -atus; *potus*, drink; *potio*, -onis, f. drink, draught; *potiuncula*, f. dim. snort, sniffer; *potabilis*, poulentus; *potulentus*, drinkable; *potilis*, potorius; *potatorius*, of drinking; *potax*, -acis, fond of drink; *potor*, -is, m.; *potrix*, -icis, f. drinker; *Potua*, f. goddess of drinking; *appotus*, drunk, intoxicated; *repotium*, n. the drinking on the day after a festive occasion: potable, potation, potion, poison, *Cosmopterica potatoria* (drinker-moth), *Conidiophrys guttipotator* (a suctorials protozoan), *Strychnos potatorum* (a strychnine-plant).
Gr. *rhapheos*, sip, sup; see soup
L. *siceris* (Gr. *sikera*; Heb. *shekar*), n. a fermented liquor: cider, *Lagenaria sicarera* (a gourd).
L. *sitis*, thirst, dryness; see dry
L. *sorbitio*, -onis, f. drink, potion:
Gr. *sponde*, f. drink-offering, libation; *spondex*, m. one who pours a libation; *spondeiosis* (L. *spondeos*), of libations; *spondexion* (L. *spondeum*), n. cup or vessel used in libations: spondeee, spondaic.
L. *vinolentus*; *vinosus*, drunk; see wine
Derive: absinthe, ale, beer, brandy, chocolate, cocoa, *coffe*, *cognac*, gin, mead, meleghin, porter, rum, vodka, water, whisky, wine; bridal, cocktail, highball, swizzle, toast.
See: water, beer, wine, alcohol, drop, cup

*driros*, Gr. cope, wood, thicket; see bush
drive < AS. *drifan*.
L. *abortus*, driven away, prematurely born or terminated; see abortion
L. *agasso*, -onis, driver, hostler, groom, lackey; see servant
L. *ago*, -actus, do, drive; *abactor*, -is, m. one who drives off; < *abigo*, *abactus*, drive away, remove, abort; *addactio*, -onis, f. a driving to, forcing to, < *adigo*, drive, bring, urge; *coactus*, -us, m. a driving together, constraint, compulsion; *exactor*, -is, m. demander, enforcer, tax collector; *inigo*, -actus, drive into,
thrust: abigius, abaction, exactor, exaction, exigent, exigency, exigeant, exiguous, redaction, Andrena abacta (a bee), Tabanus abactor (a horsefly).
Gr. apostes, m. one who drives away, rejector; apostos, driven away; aposis, f.
repulsion:
L. auriga, c. charioteer, driver; aurigo, -atus, drive a chariot: Auriga.
L. carrucarius, m. coachman:
Gr. diaphragetos, m. charioteer:
L. eques, -itis, horseman, rider; see equus under horse
Gr. elater, -os, m. driver; elasis, f. a driving out; elaterios, driving; elatikos, of driving, < elauno, drive: elater, Ecballium elaterium (squirtig cucumber), Hippelates strandineus (a gnat).
Gr. henioche, f.; heniochos, m. driver: Heniochus macrolepidotus (a fish).
Gr. hippeuo, ride, drive; hipposyne, horsemanship; see ride, hippos under horse
Gr. keleuo, command, order, urge; keleuma, command; see ask
Gr. kentor, goader, driver; see kenteo under point
L. mulionicus, m. mule-driver:
L. pello, pulsus, beat, drive, push; see push
AS. wrecan, drive out, banish, impel: wreak, wreckage, wretch.
See: arouse, push, press, banish, busy, make, move
dromos, Gr. a running, race; dromikos, fleet, swift; dromeus, runner; see run
drone < AS. dran; see bee, rest
droop < ON. drupa; see hang, low, nod
drop < AS. dropa: droplet, dropper, dropwort, eavesdrop, eardrop.
Gr. brochetos, rain; see brecho under wet
Gr. dakryon, n. tear; dakrydion, n. dim.; dakryodes, like tears; dakrytos, tearful; dakryo, shed tears, weep: dacryoma, dacryops, daeryolith, dacryoadenitis, Dacrydium cupressinum (rimu), Podocarpus dacrydioides (kahika).
Gr. diaphoresis, f. perspiration: diaphoresis, diaphoretic.
Gr. drosos, f. dew; drosos, dewy: drosometer, Drosophila melanogaster (a fruitfly), Drosera rotundifolia (a sundew), Bythocrates drosocyla (a moth), Drosophyllum lusitanicum (a drosacacead).
Gr. enormis, m. drop of an earring:
L. globulus, droplet, bead; see globus under ball
L. gutta, f. drop, spot; guttula, f. dim.; guttatus, dappled, speckled, spotted: gutta, guttule, guttate, guttiferous, gutter, gout, Cattleya guttata (an orchid), Globulina guttula (a foraminifer), Guttulina gibosa (a foraminifer), Hyopsispetta guttalata (a founnder), Zuphium [Zophium] biguttatum (a beetle). Derive: guttapercha.
Gr. herse, f. dew; herseis, dewy:
Gr. hidros, -tos, m. sweat; hidrothion, n. dim.; hidrotikos, sudorific; kathidros, sweating much; ezidrosis, f. violent sweat: hidrosis, hidrotic, Hidrosis incostata (a beetle), Hidroticus rufus (a medusa).
Gr. hyetos, m; hyisma, -tos, n. rain; hyetos, hyetodes, rainy, < hyo, rain: hyetograph, hyetology, Hyetornis pluvialis (a cuckoo).
L. imber, -bris, m. rain, shower, storm; imbrialis; imbrilis, of rain; imbricus; imbridus; imbrifer, rainy:
Gr. kremasterion, n. drop in a necklace, bead:
L. lacrima (lacrzyma), f. tear; lacrimula, f. dim.; lacrimosus, tearful, < lacrimo, -atus, shed tears, weep: lacrimal, lacrimose, lacrimae Christi (a Neapolitan wine), Merulius lacrymans (dry-rot fungus), Guttulina lacryma (a foraminifer), Productella lacrymosa (a fossil brachiopod), Laehromaria olor (a protozoan).
Gr. libos, n. tear, drop: Libocedrus plumosa (an incense-cedar).
Gr. ombros, m. rainstorm; ombresis, f. a raining; ombros, -tos, n. rain-water; ombrios, rainy, < ombreo, rain; dysombros, stormy: ombryge, ombryge, ombrophilous, ombrophobous, ombriuge.
L. phuo, rain; pluvialis; pluvius, of rain, rainy: pluvial, pluvious, Jupiter Pluvius, plover, Haematococcus pluvialis (a flagellate), Pluvialis dominica (golden plover).
Gr. proox, -okos, f. dewdrop:
Gr. psakas (psekas), -ados, f. small drop, droplet, bit, grain, morsel; psakadion (psekadion); psakion, n. dim.; psakastos, dripping; Psacodoptera simulatrix (a beetle), Psacodonotus irregularis (a katydid), Psacadium bilimbatum (a psicoptéri), Psecadium ovatum (a foraminifer).
Gr. psias, -ados, f. drop: Psiasosporus caenosus (a trichopterid).
Gr. rhanis, -idos, f. drop, spot; rhasma, -tos, n. shower, < rhaino, sprinkle: Rhanidopsis neophantes (a moth).
Gr. rhamatinos, -inos, f. drop, grain, bit:
L. ros, roris, m. dew; roridus, rorulentus; roseidus, dewy, bedewed; irroratus, bedewed, sprinkled, covered with granules; roro, -atus, bedew, drizzle, sprinkle:

Gr. *stalagma*, -tos, n. drop; *stalagmion*, n. pendant, eardrop; *stalagmos*, m. a drooping, dripping, *stalaktikos*; *stalaktos*, dropping, dripping, trickling, < *stalasso*, fall in drops, drop, trickle: *stalactite*, *stalagmite*, Holospora (*Stalactella* rosei) (a gastropod).


Gr. *stranz*, -anos, f. drop:

L. *sudo*, -atus, sweat; *sudor*, -is, m. sweat; *sudatilis*, flowing like sweat; *sudatorius*, of sweat, promoting sweating; *sudorus*, dripping with sweat; *sudundus*, sweating; *sudatorium*, n. sweating-bath; *consudo*, desudo, sweat profusely; *ezsudo* (exudo), discharge by sweating: sudatory, exude, exudate, exudation, sudorific, sudarium, sudatorium, *Clitocybe sudorifica* (a mushroom).

See: water, wet, weep, drink, stream, pour, fall, flow, ball

dropax, Gr. a pitch plaster used as a depository; see plaster
drosallis, Gr. a kind of vine; see vine
drosos, Gr. dew; *droseros*, dewy; see drop
dross < AS. *dros*, filth, dirt, lees, refuse; see dirt, slag
drug < F. drogue.

Gr. *akos*, -eos, cure, relief, remedy, < *akeomai*, cure, heal; see heal

L. *antidotum* (Gr. *antidoton*), n. something given against, counterremedy: antidote, antidotal.

Gr. *antipathes*, n. remedy for suffering; a black coral: *Antipathes flabellum* (a coral).

L. *apothecarius*, originally a storekeeper, now a druggist; see *apotheca* under store


L. *chlora*, f. medicament:

Gr. *chroasmnenion*, n. remedy:

L. *clyllorion* (Gr. *kollyrion*), n. dough, poultice, eye-salve, suppository; *callyrium*, n. dim.; *clyllorium*, *Dyschimus callyrifer* (a trichopterid).

L. *decocito*, -onis, f.; *decocution*, n. a medicinal potion: decocition.

L. *electuarium* (electurarium); *ekleigma* (Gr. *ekleigma*; *ekleiton*), n. a medicine compounded with syrup: electrolyt, ecleagma.


Gr. *hiera*, f. medicine, antidote:

Gr. *iama*, -tos, n. medicine, remedy; see *iaomai* under heal

Suf. *-inu*, *-ine*, denoting chemical terms, drugs, enzymes, < L. *inus* (Gr. *inos*), pertaining to, having the nature of: adenine, allethrine, anabasine, arbutin, aureomycin, berberine, clavatin (from *Aspergillus clavatus*), deguelin, digitalin, emulsin, fluorescent, gasoline, insulin, lignin, luciferin, medicine, morphine, nicotine, oestrin, penicillin, pepsin, ptyalin, rennin, santalin, santonin, streptomycin, strychnine, theelin, thyroxin, trypsin, viridin (from *Tricoderma viride*).


Gr. *katapoton*; *katapotion*, n. pill:

L. *limenitum*, n. stuff for smearing or rubbing on the skin: limiment.

L. *medicina*, f. remedy; *medicamen*, -onis; *medicamentum*, n. drug, remedy; *medicinales*, of drugs: medicine, medicinal, medicament, *Tegenaria medicinalis* (a spider).


L. *panacea* (Gr. panakeia), a universal remedy, heal-all: panacea.

L. *pessum* (Gr. *pesson*), n. plug, tampon; *pessulum*, n. dim. suppository: pessary.

Gr. *pharmakon*, n. drug, medicine, poison; *pharmakion*, n. dim.; *pharmakeutikos*, of drugs; *pharmakon*, pharmakeutes; *pharmakopoles*; *pharmakos*, m. druggist, poisoner, sorcerer; *pharmaktos*, drugged, poisoned; *alezipharmaekon*, n. antidote,
remedy: pharmaceutical, pharmacy, pharmacist, pharmacopeia, pharmacognosy, pharmacology.

L. *pilula*, pill; see *pila* under *ball*
L. *remedium*, n. medicine, cure: remedy, remedial.
Gr. *therapidion*, n. means of cure, remedy:
L. *venenum*, poisonous drug; see *poison*
Gr. *zerion*, n. a drying powder for wounds:
See: heal, dull, poison
druid < L. *druis*, -īdis, a Celtic priest or wiseman; see *priest*
drum < uncertain origin.
Gr. *echeion*, n. kettle-drum or gong:
L. *sucula*, windlass, winch, capstan: see *turn*
L. *tympanum* (Gr. *tympanon*), n. drum; *tympanion*, n. dim.; tympanum, tympanitis, tympany, tympanic, timbrel, *Tympanuchus pallidicinctus* (a prairie chicken), *Tympanidium binoctonum* (a radiolarian), *Tympanophorus canaliculatus* (a beetle).
See: membrane, music, sound
drunk < AS. *druncan*; see *drink*
drupe < L. *drupa* (Gr. *dryppa*), an overripe, wrinkled olive; any pulpy fruit with a stone or pit that encloses the seed; see *fruit*
dry < AS. *dryge*.
Gr. *abrochos*, dry, waterless, unwetted; *abrochia*, f. drought: *Abrochia zethes* (a butterfly).
Gr. *achylos*, without juice, insipid; see *tasteless*
Gr. *anamatos*, without water, dry:
Gr. *anhydros*, without water, dry, arid: anhydrous, anhydrite.
Gr. *ankmos*, without moisture: *dysikmos*, hard to moisten:
Gr. *anombros*, without rain, dry:
Gr. *apeirodrosos*, unbedewed, parched:
L. *ardus*, dry; *aridulus*, dim.; *arenstis*, dry, parched; *arefactus*, dried up;
Gr. *arrhantos*, unwatered:
L. *assus*, dried, roasted; see *asso* under *cook*
Gr. *auchmeros*, dry; *auchmos*, m. drought; *auchmodes*, looking dry: *Auchmobius sublaevia* (a beetle).
L. *auos* (ahyos), dry; *auotes* (ahyotes), -etes; *auone*, f. dryness; *aualeos*, dry, parched; *ahyetos*, without rain; *australeos*, dried or burned by the sun, squalid, *austeros*, drying the tongue, harsh, severe: austere.
Gr. *danos*, dry, parched, burned: *Danosoma conspersa* (a beetle).
Gr. *dipsa*, f. thirst; *dipsios*; *dipsodes*; *dipsaleos*, thirsty; *ekdipsos*, very thirsty: *dipsomaniac, Dipsalidictis platypus* (a creodont), *Haemadipsus ventricosus* (a louse).
L. *ezuccus* (ezxuccus), juiceless, sapless; *exsuccidus*, sapless, dry:
L. *inaquosus*, lacking water, dry; *inaquosum*, n. desert:
L. *inhumecus*, not moist, dry:
Gr. *ischnos*, dry, withered, thin, lean, weak; see *thin*
Gr. *kanianos*, dry: *Cancanodes orthometalla* (a moth).
Gr. *kapryos*; *kapryodes*, dry:
Gr. *keleos* (kelos), burning, dry: *Celosia cristata* (cockscomb).
Gr. *kerchaleos*, dry, hoarse, rough; see *hoarse*
Gr. *krambaleos*; *krambos*, dry, parched:
L. *passarius*, dried in the sun:
Gr. *phygios*, dry:
Gr. *skeliphros* (sklephros), dry-looking, lean, thin; see *thin*
L. *sita*, f. thirst, dryness; *sitor*, -is, m. one who thirsts; *sitiens*; *sitibundus*; *siticulosus*, thirsty, < *siteo*, be thirsty: *Eumastia sitiens* (a sponge).
L. *sudus*, dry, clear; see *clear*
L. *torridus*, dry, parched, hot, scorched; *retorridus*, dried up, < *torreo, tostus*, dry by heat, parch, roast: torrid, torrefy, torrent, toast.
Gr. trasia, grate, drying kiln; see screen
Gr. xeros, dry: xerophyte, xerophilous, xerography, elixir, Xerus rutilus (an African ground-squirrel), Philozerus vermicularis (an amaranth), Xerophyllum arthroloides (a beargrass), Philolessa vitifolia (grape-aphid). Alternanthera philoxeroides (an amaranthacead).
See: empty, heat, drink
Dryas, L., Gr. a wood or tree-nymph; see drys under tree
drymos, Gr. oak-coppice, forest, wood; see forest
dryo- < Gr. drys, -yos, tree, oak; see tree
dryops, Gr. a kind of woodpecker; see woodpecker
dryopteris, Gr. a kind of fern; see fern
drypepes; drypetes, Gr. quite ripe, ready to fall; see pepon under ripe
dryphacto- < Gr. dryphaktos, railing, latticed partition, bar; see wall
drypis, Gr. a kind of thorn; a genus of the pink family; see pink
drypto, Gr. tear; drypos, torn, worn; see tear
dualis, L. of two; see duo under two
dubius, L. doubtful, wavering, < dubito, -atus, be uncertain, doubt; see doubt
ducalis, L. pertaining to a leader, < dux, ducis, leader; see duco under lead
duck < AS. duce.
Gr. aiz, aigos, c. a water-bird: Aiz[Aex] galericulata (mandarin-duck).
L. anas, -atis, f. duck, drake; anacula, f. dim.; anatimus; anatarius, relating to ducks: anatine, Anas domestic (duck), Anatina canaliculata (a pelecypod), Lepas anatifera (a barnacle), Anseranas semipalmata (a goose).
Gr. baskas (phaskos), f. a kind of duck:
NL. dafila, f. a genus of ducks: Dafila acuta (pintail-duck).
NL. fulgula, f. a genus of ducks: Fulgula marilla (scapu-duck).
Gr. glaukion, n. a kind of duck: Glauconetta islandica (a goldeneye).
L. mergus, a kind of waterfowl; see merge under dip
Gr. nessa (netta), f. duck, drake; nessarion (nettariion); nettion, n. dim.: Netta rufina (red-crested pochard), Nettion carolinense (green-winged teal), Nettapus auritus (a pygmy-duck), Arctonetta fischeri (spectacled eider), Rhodonessa caryophyllea (pink-headed duck).
NL. nyroca, f. a genus of ducks, < Russ. nyrok, diver: Nyroca americana (red-head duck).
Gr. penelops, -opes, m. a kind of duck: Mareca penelope[penelops] (European widgeon).
L. querquedula, f. a kind of duck: Querquedula cyanoptera (cinnamon teal).
duckweed
Gr. lemma, f. an aquatic plant; a genus of the duckweed family: Lemnaceae, Lemna minor (a duckweed).
ductilis, L. that may be led, that may be drawn out thin; see duco under lead
dulario- < Gr. doularion, dim. of doule, female slave; see doulos under servant
dulcis, L. sweet; dulciculus, dim.; dulcitas, sweetness; see sweet
dulichium, L. a kind of sedge; see sedge
dulio- < Gr. doulios, servile; see doulos under servant
dull < AS. dol, foolish.
Gr. abakcheutos, without Bacchic excitement, uninspired, joyless:
Gr. abelleros, silly, stupid:
Gr. adagoon, unknowing, ignorant:
Gr. adenes, ignorant, inexperienced; adeneia, f. ignorance:
Gr. agnomon, -os, ignorant, unaware, senseless; agnosios, unknown, unknowing:
Gr. agnostikos, f. ignorance, stupidity; dysmathos, slow at learning, hard to learn: Dysmath es sahlbergi (a beetle), Dysmathes costaliformis (a butterfly), Dysmathes pictipes (a beetle).
Gr. ambylas, blunt, obtuse: ambylopsia, amblygon, amblypod, amblygonite, Amblytoma tigrinum (axolotl), Amblycorpha rotundifolia (round-winged katydid), Amblyopelis setigera (a composite), Amblyopus speleae (blindfish of Mammoth Cave), Amblyospina (a weaver).
Gr. anaisthetos, insensible, without feeling; see anaesthesia under painless
Gr. aneuthynos, not accountable, irresponsible:
Gr. apatheia, f. indifference, insensibility: apathy, apathetic.
Gr. apeiros, inexperienced, ignorant; apeirobios, without experience of life; apeiro-gamos, unwedded; apeirokakos, without experience of evil; apeirokalo, without appreciation of beauty, vulgar; apeiropathes, free from suffering: Apeirocalus cornutus (a beetle).

Gr. apsychos, spiritless, lifeless, faint:
Gr. argos, idle, lazy, inactive; see rest
Gr. asymetos, stupid, witless:
L. attonitrus, thunderstruck, stupefied, stunned:
L. bardus, dull, stupid: Tanyrhynchus bardus (a beetle).
L. bara, -onis, m. blockhead, simpleton:
Gr. bebros (bembros), stupid: Bebrornis seychellensis (a warbler), Bembrops caudimacula (a fish).
Gr. bereschetos, m. booby:
Gr. blaz, -akos, dull, slow, doltish; c. dolt; blakikos, slow, stupid: Blacops gyno-nophthalmus (a bird), Metablaez acutipennis (a beetle), Blacicus flaviventris (a bird).
L. blennus, m. blockhead, dolt, simpleton:
Gr. bebros (bembros), stupid: Bebrornis seychellensis (a warbler), Bembrops caudimacula (a fish).
Gr. bereschetos, m. booby:
Gr. blaz, akos, dull, slow, doltish; c. dolt; blakikos, slow, stupid: Blacops gyno-nophthalmus (a bird), Metablaez acutipennis (a beetle), Blacicus flaviventris (a bird).
L. blennus, m. blockhead, dolt, simpleton:
L. Boeotius (Gr. Boiotic), of Boeotia, a district of Greece, whose inhabitants were dull and obstute; hence, a synonym for stupidity: Boeotian.
L. brutus, stupid, rough; see rough
L. caroticus (Gr. karotikos), stupefying, soporific, < karos, deep sleep, stupor; see sleep
L. catocha (Gr. katoche), f. complete stupor, catalepsy: Catocha latipes (a fly).
L. crasso, -inis, f. thickness, stupidity:
Gr. dysgnoria, ignorance, doubt; see amphignoria under doubt
L. elucus, m. a drowsy or dreaming person:
L. evezus, rounded at the top:
L. gurdus, m. dolt, numbskull; gurdonicus, stupid:
L. hebetatus, blunted, dulled, weakened; hebes, -etis, blunt, dull, sluggish, stupid; hebetudo, -inis, f. bluntness, < hebeo, -etus, be blunt, dull; hebeto, -atus, dull, deaden, dim, weaken: hebetate, hebetude, Torpedo hebetans (a ray), Macrourus [Macrurus] hebetatus (a fish).
Gr. heilos, stale: Heolis providentiae (a fossil insect).
L. hiberna, -atus, spend the winter, keep in winter quarters, be inactive; see hibernum under year
L. idiotas (Gr. idiotes), m. ignorant person: idiot, idi, idiotic.
L. ignarus, ignorant, unacquainted, inexperienced; ignavus, inactive, lazy, idle, sluggish, listless; ignavia, f. inactivity, listlessness, sloth; ignorantia, f. lack of knowledge or information, < ignoro, -atus, have no knowledge, be unaware: Buprestis igna (a beetle), Staphylinus ignavus (a beetle), ignore, ignorance, ignorant, ignoramus.
L. illiteratus, unlettered, uneducated: illiterate.
L. imbecillus (imbecillis), weak, feeble (especially in mind): imbecile, imbecility, Dentalina imbecilla (a foraminifer).
L. impassibilis, incapable of passion: impassible, impassive.
L. imperitus, inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant: Colaspinis imperitus (a beetle).
L. inanillus, unskillful, simple, stupid: Sphadasmus inanillus (a beetle).
L. inconcussus, unaware: unconscious.
L. indiscretus, undiscerning, undiscriminating: indiscretion.
L. indocibilis; indocilis, unteachable: indocility.
L. indoctus, untaught, ignorant:
L. iners, -etis, inactive, lazy, sluggish: inert, inertia.
L. ineruditus, uninstructed, illiterate, ignorant:
L. infrunctus, unfit for enjoyment, tasteless, senseless, silly:
L. insensibilis, incapable of feeling: insensitive, insensibility.
L. inscitus, ignorant, absurd, silly: Occisor inscitus (a fly).
L. insipidus, tasteless; see tasteless
Gr. kenokranos, empty-headed; see kranos under head
Gr. koalos, m. dunce:
Gr. kopos, blunt, dull, deaf, dumb, dim-sighted; koposis, -eos, f. dullness, deafness; dyskopos, stone-deaf: Cophus thoracicus (a cricket), Cophocetus oregensis (a fossil whale).
Gr. lethargikos, drowsy; see lethe under forget
Gr. *narke*, f. numbness, torpor; *narkotikos*, benumbing, dulling: narcotic, narcosis, narcolepsy, narcissus.
Gr. *neis*, -idos, unknowing, unpracticed, feeble:
L. *nescus*, unknowing, ignorant, unaware, stupid: *Bruchus nescius* (a beetle).
Gr. *nokar*, -os, sleep, sloth; see sleep
Gr. *nothes*; *nothros*, lazy, dull, stupid, sluggish, torpid; see slow
L. *obtusus*, blunt, dull; *retusus*, rounded and notched: obtuse, retuse, obtund, obtundent, *Gnaphalium obtusifolium* (a cudweed), *Eumerus obtusiceps* (a fly).
L. *oscitans*, yawning, listless, drowsy; oscitant.
L. *phlegmaticus* (Gr. *phlegmatikos*), full of phlegm, like phlegm, sluggish: phlegmatic.
L. *piger*, -gra, -grum, reluctant, slow, lazy, dilatory; see slow
L. *rupex*, ics, uncultivated man, boor, rustic: *Pompiulus rupezi* (a wasp).
L. *socors*, -ordis, weak-minded, stupid, silly; see ecxors under fool
L. *sopor*, deep sleep, stupor; *sopio*, lull to sleep; see sleep
L. *stagnus*, -atus, form a pool of standing water, hence, become foul or dull from lack of motion, < *stagnum*, pool: stagnate, stagnation.
L. *stolidus*, dull, stupid, unmovable: stolid, stolidity.
L. *stupidus*, senseless, dull; *stupor*, -is, m. dullness, insensibility, < *stupeo*, be stunned: stupid, stupor, stupefaction, stupidity, stupendous.
L. *surdus*, deaf, dull, silent, faint; see deaf
L. *torpidus*, benumbed, stupefied; *torpor*, -is, m. numbness, sluggishness; *torpedo*, -inis, f. numbness, stiffness: torpid, torpedo, torpedo.
Gr. *typhedanos*, m. one with cloudy wits, dullard:
L. *vapidus*, dull, stale: *vapid*, fade(?)
L. *verve*, -ecis, wether, mutton-head, a stupid fellow; see sheep
L. *veternosus*, lethargic, sleepy, dreamy, dull:
See: dim, slow, sleep, weak, forget, fool, shade, sad, rest, empty, short, painless

dulo- < Gr. *doulos*, bondman, slave; *doulos*, servile; see servant
dumb < AS. *dumb*, mute; see silent
dumus, L. thorn-bush, bramble; *dumosus*, covered with thorn-bushes; *dumetum*, thicket; see bush
dung < AS. *dung*, excrement, manure.
Gr. *aphodos*, m. excrement, evacuation: *Aphodobius miselus* (a beetle), *Aphodiopsis latipes* (a beetle), *Aphodius abditus* (a beetle).
Gr. *appatos*, m. dung, ordure, privy:
L. *assetor*, -atus, go to stool, void:
Gr. *bovitum*, n; *boitos*, m. cow dung: *Bolitophagus costulatus* (a beetle).
L. *caco*, -atus, go to stool; *concaco*, defile with dung; Gr. *kakke*, f. human dung:
L. *editus*, m. excrement, evacuation:
L. *excrementum*, n. dung, ordure, refuse: excrement.
L. *faex*, -ecis, dregs, grounds, excrement; see dirt
L. *fimus*, m. manure, dung; *fitemum*, n. dunghill: fimiculous, *Sordaria fimicola* (a fungus), *Coprinus fimetarius* (a mushroom).
Gr. *kanthis*, -idos, f. ass's dung:
L. *laetamen*, -inis, n. dung, manure:
L. *merda*, f. dung, ordure; *merdaceus*; *merdaleus*, defiled with excrement: *Onthophagus merdarius* (a dung-beetle), merdivorous.
Gr. *minthos*, m. human dung: *Minthomyia abdominalis* (a fly).
L. *muscera*, f. mouse dung:
Gr. *oispote*, f. sheep dung:
L. *olenticetum*, n. dungheap:
Gr. *onis*, -idos, f. ass's dung:
Gr. *onthos*, m. dung: *Onthophagus politus* (a dung-beetle), *Philonthus fraternus* (a beetle).
Gr. *pelethos*, m. human dung; *hyspelethos*, m. pig dung: *Pelethophila flava* (a fly).
Gr. skor, skatos, n. dung, orude: skatol, scatology, scatomancy, scatophagi, Scatophagus argus (a fish), Scatophaga furcata (a fly).
Gr. skybalon, n. dung; skybalikos, dirty, mean:
Gr. spatile, f. thin excrement:
Gr. sphyra (sphyra), -ados, f. ball of dung:
L. stercus, -coris, n. dung; stercorarius, relating to dung; sterculinium (sterculi-
num) n. dungpit; Sterculius (Stercutius), m. god of manuring; stercoro, -atus,
dung, manure; stercoral, stercory, stercoremia, stercorol, stercovorous, stercori-
colous, stercorite, Stercorarius parasiticus (a jaeger), Sterculia foetida (a ster-
culius), Coprinus sterquilinus (a mushroom), Anguillula stercoreus (a nematode),
Geotrypes stercorarius (a dung-beetle).
L. succa, f. swine dung:
Gr. tilos, m. a thin stool as in diarrhea; ektilao, go to stool: tiglot, Croton tiglia-
(tiglot-croton).
See: dirt, empty
duo, L. two; see two
duodecim, L. twelve; see twelve
duodenum, ML. first part of the small intestine; see intestine
duplico, -atus, L. double; dupliz, -icis, double; duplus, double; see duo under two
dupo- < Gr. doupos, dead, heavy sound, thud; doupema, crash, peal; doupetor,
cratterer; see sound
durus, L. hard, tough; durabilis, lasting, enduring; see hard
dusk < ME. deosc; see black, brown, night, shade
dust < AS. dust.
L. dentifricium, n. tooth-powder; dentificre.
L. fuligo, -inis, soot, smut; fuliginosus, full of soot, sooty; see black
Gr. konis, -ios, f. dust; konia, f. dust, sand, powder; koinos, duty; koniortos, m.
cloud of dust; konistra, f. a dusty rolling-place: conidium, conidiophore, conio-
theca, otocoonium, pneumoconiosis, coniosis, Coniocharmos japonica (bambo-
fern), Coniosporus cerebella (a dry-rot), Coniochyre pallida (a lichen).
Gr. odontothesmegma, -tos, n. tooth-powder:
L. pollen, fine flour, milldust, dust; see flour
Gr. prisma; apoprisma, -tos, n. sawdust, < prizo, saw:
L. pulvis, -veris, m. dust, powder; pulvisculus, m. dim.; pulveraeus, dusty: pul-
verae, pulverulent, pulveraceous, pulvereous, pulverable, powder, Powder,
River, Cache la Foulde River, Primula pulverulenta (a primrose).
L. scobis, -is, f. filings, scrapings, sawdust: scobiform, Scobicia declivis (short-
circuit beetle).
L. serrago, -inis, f. sawdust:
Gr. sminris, -idos, f. emery powder:
See: dirt, sand, ashes, earth, flour, cloud, dry
duty < L. debo,-bitus, owe, be indebted; see rite, servant
dux, ducis, L. leader; see duco under lead
dwarf < AS. dweorg; see little, short, low
dwell < AS. dwelan; see life
dye < AS. deag; see color
dynamis, Gr. power, strength, ability; dynatos, strong, powerful, able; see strong
dynastes, Gr. ruler; dynastikos, arbitrary; see govern
dyo, Gr. two, double; dyas, -ados, two; see two
dys, Gr. bad, ill, with difficulty, hard, unlucky, very; see bad
dysaxiotos, Gr. inexorable; see merciless
dyscheres, Gr. hard to manage, annoying, vexatious, difficult; see trouble
dyschimos, Gr. dangerous, fearful, horrible; see danger
dyschros, Gr. discolored; see chroma under color
dysderco- < Gr. dysderkes, seeing badly; see derkomai under see
dysenteria, Gr. an intestinal disease; see disease
dysis, Gr. setting of the sun, an entering; see down
dysmico- < Gr. dysmikos, western; see west
dysodes, Gr. stinking, foul; dysodia, stench; see ozo under smell
dyspepsia, Gr. indigestion; see disease
dyspetes, Gr. falling out badly, unfortunate; see lot
dyspnoea, L. (Gr. dyspnoia), asthma; see disease
dysprositos, Gr. hard to get at, difficult of access; see aprositos under impassable
dyspsycto- < Gr. dyspsyktos, tolerant of cold, hardy; see strong
dystheratos, Gr. hard to catch; see free
dytes; dyptes, Gr. diver, enterer, < dyo, dip, enter, set; see dip

E

e- < L. ex, out of, from; see out
eager < L. acer, sharp; see busy, life, burn, wish, move, make, sharp
eagle < OF. aigle, < L. aquila, f. eagle; aquilinus, of eagles; aquilifer, m. eagle-bearer, standard-bearer: aquiline, Aquila chrysaetos (golden eagle), Aetobius aquila (eagle-ray), Alethopteris aquilina (a fossil fern).
Gr. aëtos, m. eagle; aëtideus, m. eaglet; aëtodes, eaglelike; chrysaetos, m. golden eagle; haliaetos, m. sea-eagle, osprey: Haliaetos leucocephalus (bald eagle), Pandion haliaetos (osprey).
L. clagalopes, -is, f. a kind of eagle:
Gr. lagotheras, m. eagle:
Gr. morphnos, m. a kind of eagle: Morphnos capistratus (a bird).
Gr. nettoktonos, m. duck-killer, a kind of eagle:
L. ossifraga, f.; ossifragus, m. sea-eagle, osprey: ossifrage, osprey, Corvus ossifragus (fish-crow).
Gr. ostokataktes; ostokorax, -akos, m. osprey:
Gr. phene, f. bearded vulture: Phene ossifraga (a bird).
L. plancus (Gr. plangos), m. a kind of eagle: Polyborus plancus (a caracara).
L. pygargus (Gr. pygargos), m. a kind of eagle: pygarg.
L. valeria, f. a kind of eagle:
See: hawk

ear < AS. eare, organ of hearing.
L. auris, f. ear; auricula; oricilla, f. dim.; auritus, eared, attentive: aurial, aurated, auriform, auricle, auriculate, auscultate, Pend Oreille Lake, orejon, orner (Haliotis tuberculata), Auricula turrita (a snail), Otogyps auriculatus (a vulture), Coreopsis auriculata (eared coreopsis), Acacia auriculaeformis (an acacia), Phalacrocorax auritus (a cormorant), Ursilaxus inauritus (a carnivore), Primula auricula (a primrose).
Gr. oous, oto, n. ear; otarion; otion, n. dim.; otikos, of ears; otaros, large-eared: oitis, otidium, otolith, otocyst, otocoonium, oticodinia, otogenic, otorrhea, otary, parotid, Otolithus aequidens (a fish), Otaria californiana (an eared seal), Otariomus iuliotioides (a beetle), Otiorhynchus gibbicollis (a beetle), Microtus pennsylvanicus (meadow-mouse), Plecotus auritus (a bat), Pleurotus serotinus (a mushroom), Corynorhinus macroris (a bat), Lepomis megalotis (a fish), Myostis sylvetica (woodland-forgetmenot), Arctctis fosteri (a composite), Otocyon megalolis (a foxlike mammal), Pholiota praecoax (a mushroom).
Gr. parouatios, with hanging ears; see hang
Gr. stachys, ear of grain, spike; see point
Gr. tragos, m. small front lobe at the ear opening: tragus.
See: point, crest, hear, projection
ear < AS. ear (G. öhre), fruit-spike of a cereal; see point
earinus, L. (Gr. earinos, < ear, -os, spring), of spring, green; see ear under year
early < AS. aerlice, near the beginning, in advance of; see before, begin, dawn
earn < AS. earinn; see again, receive
earnest < AS. eornoste, serious; see busy, serious
earring
Gr. *enkladtridon*, n. earring:
Gr. *enope*, f. earring: *Enopa mediella* (a moth).
Gr. *enotation*, n. earring:
Gr. *enstrophos*, m. an earring:
Gr. *krotalía*, ear pendants that rattled against one another; see *krotalon* under *rattle*
Gr. *okis*, -idos, f. earring:
Gr. *sigos*, m. shekel, earring: *Siglophora bella* (a moth).

earth < AS. *eorthe*, the globe, land, ground, soil, dirt, mud, clay; earthen, earthly, uneart, earthing, earthquake, earthnut, earthworm, earthstar, aardwolf.
Sp. *adobe* or clay and the sun-dried bricks made therefrom: adobe.
L. *alluvium*, detritus deposited by running water; *alluvius*, pertaining to alluvium; see *lúo* under *wash*
L. *argilla* (Gr. *argillos*), f. white clay; *argillaceus* clayey; *argillosus* full of clay: *argillaceous*, argil, Alabama *argillacea* (cotton-leaf worm), *Oenothera argillicola* an evening-primrose).
Gr. *aroura*, tillable land; see *arura* under *field*
Gr. *asis*, -eos, f. alluvium, mud, slime; *asios*; *asodes*, miry, muddy, slimy: *Asiobates rufomarginatus* (a beetle).
Gr. *babylas* (babylas), m. mud: *Babylas bihamatatus* (a bug).
L. *bóia* (Gr. *bolos*), lump of earth, clod; *bolinos*, made of clay; see *lump*
Gr. *chersos* (cherros), f. land, dry land, waste or barren land; *chersaios*; *chereinos*; *chersobios*, living on land: *Chersophilus duponti* (a bird), *Chersobolete crassus* (an opilionid), *Cherocerus bruchi* (a beetle), *Chersaeus struthioneus* (a phasmid).
Gr. *chledos*, m. mud, dirt, debris: *Chledophila annularis* (a beetle).
Gr. *chous*, earth heaped up, soil; *choikos*, of earth or clay; *choöstos*, made by heaped up earth; see *wall*
Gr. *chthon-, -os*, f. earth, ground; *chthonios*, in, of, or from the earth; *mesochthon*, -os, f. midland; interior: *chthonian*, chthonophagy, chthonography, autochthonous, allochthonous, antichthon, *Chthonius spinosus* (a pseudoscorpion).
L. *cicerulum*, n. an African ocher:
L. *creta*, chalk, white earth or clay; *cretula*, dim.; see *lime*
L. *detritus*, worn away; pertaining to alluvial material: detritus.
Gr. *edaphos*, n. ground, soil, bottom; *edaphion*, n. dim.: edaphic, edaphology, *Edaphosaurus pogonias* (a fossil reptile).
L. *fictilis*, earthen, made of clay; *fictiliarius*, m. potter: *fictile*, *Rhomphea fictilia* (a spider).
L. *figulínus*, pertaining to pottery: *figulus*, potter, worker in clay; see *pot*
Gr. *ge*; *gaia*, f. the earth; *gedión*, n. dim.: *geion*, -os, m. heap of earth; *geikos*, of land; *geios*, of the earth, indigenous; *geinos*, of earth; *geodes*, earthlike, earthy; *apogáios*, from the earth; *hypogáios*, underground; *mesopáios*, inland, interior: *geology*, geography, geode, geometry, geotropism, apoge, amphigean, geophagy, hypogeous, *Geaster californius* (a rod-runner), *Geonoma gracilis* (a palm), *Geaster hygrometricus* (a spider), *Epipecte asiatica* (a trailing-arbutus), *Psoralea hypogaia* (a seurpén), *Graptémys geographica* (map-turtle).
L. *gleba*, lump of soil, clod; *glebula*, dim.; see *lump*
Gr. *gounos*, m. fertile land:
AS. *haeth*, waste land; see *heath*
L. *humus*, f. ground, earth, soil; *humilis*, on the earth, low; *humo*, -atus, cover with earth, inter, bury; *inhumatus*, unburied: humus, humble, humility, humiliation, exhume, *Rosa humilis* (a wild rose), *Avicula humata* (a fossil pelecypod), *Arabis humifusa* (Arctic rockcress), *Pholóto humicola* (a mushroom).
Gr. *keramos*, m. potter's clay, anything made of clay, pot, vessel; *kerameus*, m. potter; *keramikos*, pertaining to pottery; *keraminos*, of clay: ceramics. See *pot*
Gr. *kimólia*, f. white, chalky clay from the island of Címolos: *Cimolodon nitidus* (a Cretaceous mammal), *Cimolomys gracilis* (a Cretaceous mammal).

L. limus, m. mud, mire, slime: limarius, of mud; limosus, muddy, miry; limigenus, mud-born: limosie, limicoline, limicellus, Limosa lapponica(a godwit), Limosella aquatica (a mudwort), Oscillatoria limosa (an alga).

L. lutum, n.; lutus, m. mud, mire; latarius, of mud; lutosus, muddy, miry; lutulentus, bedaubed with mud, muddly; luto, -atus, smear with mud or clay: luteaceous, lutation, lutite, lutose, lutulent, Metrodora lutosus (a grasshopper), Onthophagus lutilentus (a dung-beetle).

L. marga, f. a kind of limy earth: marl, marlrite, marly.

ON. myrr, bog, swamp, deep mud; see marsh

L. Nerthus, f. German goddess of the earth: Nerthus dudgeoni (a bug).

Gr. ochra, f. earthy oxide of iron; see ochchos under yellow

Gr. okouvome, see world

Gr. oudas, -eos, n. surface of the earth, ground; oudaious, on the earth, earthly; katoudaios, underground: Udeocoris nigro-aeneus (a bug).

Gr. pedon, n. ground, earth, soil; epypedos, on the ground: pedology, pedograph.

Gr. pelos, m. mud, earth, clay; pelinos, of clay or mud; pelodes, muddy; pelopelos, peloplathos; pelourgos, m. worker in clay, potter; propelokizo, cover with mud; abuse: pelophilos, pelopathy, Pelobates fuscus (a frog), Pelopoeus lunatus (a mud-dauber), Pelurga sagittata (a butterfly), Pelinobius muticus (a spider), Pelocetes exul (a coral).

L. rubrica, f. red earth, red ochre; rubricosus, full of ruddle or red ochre: rubric, Scirpus rubricosus (a sedge).

L. seguitulum(segululum), n. earth supposed to indicate presence of gold: Segululum sydneiyanum (a fish).

L. sil, -is, n. a kind of yellowish earth, yellow ochre; silaceus, ochorous:

L. sinopis, -idos (Gr. -idos), f. a red ochre or earth from Sinope on the Black Sea: sinoptite, sinopia, sinople.

Gr. smektis, -idos, a kind of fuller's earth; see smecticus under wash

L. solum, n. bottom of anything, floor, ground, land: soil, subsoil.

L. tasconium, n. a white, clayey earth:

L. tellus, -uris, f. the earth, earth, land; telluster, -tris, of the earth: tellurian, tellurium, Tellurium(Colo.), telluric, tellural.

Gr. telma, standing water, pool, marsh, mud of a pool or bank; see marsh

Gr. temenos, n. piece of land marked off as a reservation: Temenuchus nemoricolus (a bird).

L. terra, f. earth, ground, soil; terrula, i. dim.; terrenus; terreus, earthy, earthen: terrestris; terrulentus, of the earth, earthy: terra firma, terrestrial, terrace, terrain, subterranean, Mediterranean, interment, divisor, terreous, terrifer, terramyc, territory, fumitory, Terre Haute(Ind.), Tierra del Fuego, turmeric, Tribolides terrestris (puncture-vine), Leptolegnia subterranea (a fungus), Turdocides terricolor (a bird), Aspergillus terreus (a fungus), Erica mediterranea (a heath).

Gr. tholos (olos), m. mud, dirt, sepia; tholeros (oleros), muddy, impure, turbid: Tholocrinus spinosus (a Mississippian crinoid), Tholemys passmorei (a fossil turtle), Tholerostola omphalos (a moth), Oloessa minuta (a beetle).

Gr. tyntlos, m. mud; tyntlodes, muddy: Tyntlastes brevis (a fish).

See: dirt, stone, field, country, world, plaster

earthquake; see shake

ease; easy < F. aise, comfort, without toil; see rest, accessible

east < AS. east.

Gr. anatole, f. a rising, sunrise, east; anatolikos, eastern: Anatole penthea (a butterfly), Anatolichthys splendens (a fish).

Gr. eos, dawn, morning, early, east; heothinos, in the morning, early, eastern; see dawn

L. oriens, -entis, m. the rising sun, east; orientalis, of the east: orient, oriental, orientation, Rubus oriens (eastern dewberry), Platanus orientalis (oriental plane-tree).

L. subsolusus, eastern, oriental:

See: dawn

eat < AS. etan.

Gr. akratisma, -tos, n.; akratismo, m. breakfast:
L. alo, altus; altus, nourish, feed, sustain; alibis, nutritious; alimentum, n. food, nutrition; alimonia, f. food, sustenance, support; alimentarius, pertaining to nourishment; alimus, nourishing, cherishing, fostering, kind, bountiful; altlis, fattened, rich, nourishing; altor, -is, m.; altrix, icas, f. nourisher, sustainer; alimentary, alimony, aliment, alumnus, alma mater, Artocarpus altillis (breadfruit).

Gr. ariston, n. breakfast, lunch: Ariston albinicus (a spider).

Gr. bibrosko, eat, gnaw, consume; brosimos; brotos, edible, eaten; brotikos, voracious; broter, -os, m. eater, eating; bora, f.; broma, -tisos; brosis, -eos, n. food, an eating; bromation, n. dim.; boros, devouring, greedy, glutonous; diaboros, eating through; molobros, greedy, greedy fellow; polyboros, voracious; zabros, glutonous; eubrotes, good to eat; halibrotes, swallowed by the sea: anabrotic, diabrosis, theobromine, Theobroma cacao (chocolate-tree), Brossimum paraense (a breadnut-tree), Abraham angusta (devil’s-cotton), Boromys offella (a spiny rat), Diabrotica duodecimpunctata (a cucumber-beetle), Borophagus diversidens (a fossil canid), Uloborus americanus (a spider), Xyleborus dispar (a timber-borer), Halobrotus chaiseicus (an amphiapod), Pamborus viridis (a beetle), Molobrus fuliginosus (a fly), Molobrosichthys patagonicus (a fossil fish), Zabrus gibbus (a beetle), Zabrotus spectabilis (a beetle), Zabroscelis ditomoides (a beetle), Zabromorphus pachysomus (a beetle), Catabrosa aquatica (a grass).

Gr. bosko, feed, pasture; boske; bosis, f. food, fodder; botane, f. grass, fodder; boter, -os; botes, m. herdsman; eubosis, f. good pasture, plenty: botany, proboscis, Hippobosca equina (horse tickfly).

Gr. bryko; brycho, eat noisily, greedily, gnash the teeth; see bite
L. catillo, -onis, m. plate-licker, glutton. < catillo, -atus, lick a plate:
L. cena, f. dinner, supper; cenua, f. dim.; cenaticus, pertaining to dinner; cenaculum, n. dining-room, upper-story:
L. cibo, -atus, feed; see cibus under food
L. consumo, -umplus, use up completely, eat, destroy, waste: consumption, consume.
L. convivialis, of a feast, < convivium, n. social feast, banquet: convivial.
Gr. dais, -itos, f. meal, banquet; daitymon, -os, m. guest, daitaleus, m. banqueter; adaitos, inedible, forbidden: Daetaleus purpureus (a fly).
L. daps, dapis, f. solemn religious feast, feast, banquet; dapalis, of a sacrificial feast; dapifer, -i, m. steward; dapifex, -icas, m. servant who prepared food: dapifer.
Gr. dapto, devour, gnaw; dapties, m.; daptaria, f. eater: Daptophilus squalidus (a fossil mammal), Daptomys venezuelae (a rat).
Gr. deipnon, n. meal, dinner, < deipno, dine; deipnestos, m. mealtime; deipneterion, n. dining-room; deipnetes, m. diner, guest; deipnetikos, fond of dining; epidiepins, -idos, f. dessert; deipnizio, entertain at dinner: deipnosophist, Deipnopsocus [Dipnopsocus] speciphilus (a psocopterid).
L. diaeta (Gr. diáeta), f. manner of living, a prescribed regimen of food: diet, dietary, dietetics.
Gr. dorpon, n. supper, dinner, meal; epidorphis, -idos, f. dessert:
L. edo, esus (Gr. edo; esthio), eat; edax, -acis, greedy, glutonous; edibilis; edulis, eatable; esor, -is, m.; estrix, -icas, f. eater; esurio, -itus, be hungry; ambesus, gnawed around; comedo, -onis, m. glutton comesor, -is m. gormand; comesors; exesus, eaten up; peresus, eaten through, wasted; semesus, half-eaten; comestibilis, edible; inedax, -acis, eating little; Gr. edanos; edestos, edodimos, eatable; edesma, -tos, n.; edatis, -gos, edode, f. food, meat; edestes, m. eater; edodes, given to eating; eidar, edatos, n. food; diestho, eat through, corrode: edible, edaceous, edacity, inedible, comestible, comedo, esurient, obese, dermestid, Edestes edulis (pinyon or nut-pine), Mesembryanthemum edule (a fig-marigold), Edestus vorax (a fossil fish), Diestogyna chalybeata (a butterfly), Diestecopus erodioides (a beetle), Myiadiestes townsendi (solitaire).
Gr. elapine, f. feast, banquet; elilapinastes, m. feeder, guest: Ilapinastes davidsoni (a wasp).
L. epula, f. sumptuous foot, banquet, feast; epularis, pertaining to a banquet; epulatio, -onis, f. feasting; epulator, -is, m. feaster; epulo, -onis, m. guest at a banquet; epulor, -atus, feast, eat: epulary, epulation.
AS. faestan, abstain from food; see hunger
L. festum, banquet, feast; see festus under joy
L. ganeum (Gr. ganeion), n. restaurant; ganearius, of an eating-house; ganeo, -onis, m. glutton.
L. glutio, -itus, devour, swallow; glutu (glutto), -onis, m. gormandizer: deglutition, glutton, gluttony.
Gr. grao, gnaw, eat; grastis (krastis), -eos, f. green fodder, grass; grostizo, graze: gangrene.
L. gulo, -onis, m. glutton. gormandizer, epicure; gulosus, gluttonous, greedy; degulo, -atus, devour, consume: Gulo luteus (wolverine), Lycosa gulosa (a spider), Scyphmaenus gulosus (a beetle).
L. gumia, c. epicure, gormand.
L. helvor, -atus, guzzle, gormandize; heluo, -onis, m. glutton.
Gr. hestias, i. a feasting, banquet, < hestiao, entertain, feast.
Gr. hydne, nourish: Hydnium repandum (spreading hydnum), Hydnora africana (a parasitic flowering plant), Hydnocarpus anthelminticus (a chaulmognate).
L. ingluviosus, voracious, gluttonous; see ingluvies under stomach
L. ingurgito, -itus, pour in, gormandize, guzzle: ingurgitate.
L. jentaculum, n. breakfast.
Gr. kápto, gulp down; kápsi, anakápsi, f. a gulping down; kapetón, n. fodder: Eucapsis alpina (an alga).
Gr. labros, greedy, gluttonous; see greed
Gr. laimargos, greedy, gluttonous: Laemargus muricatus (a fish).
Gr. lamyros, greedy, gluttonous; see greed
Gr. laphysios, eat greedily, devour, gorge; laphyxtes, m. glutton, gormand: Laphygris fugiperda (fall army-worm), Laphycetes insidiator (a wasp).
Gr. laryngikos, gluttonous:
Gr. lichnos, greedy, gluttonous, dainty: Lichnochromis acuticeps (a fish).
L. ligurio, -itis, eat daintily, be fond of good things, lick; ligidur, -is, m. epicure, gormand: ligurition.
L. lurco, -onis, m. gormand, glutton; lurcabundus, voracious, < lurco, eat voraciously:
L. manducus, chawer, glutton; see mando under bite
L. merenda, f. afternoon snack:
Gr. nemo, feed, graze, dispense; nemos (L. nemus), n.; nomos, m. feeding-place, pasture, glade, grove; pronomos, grazing forward: Anthonomos signatus (strawberry-welv), Pronomotherium altivamum (a fossil mammal). See nemus under forest
L. nutrio, -itus, nourish; nutrico, -atus, suckle, nourish: nutritius; nutritarius, nourishing; nutrimentum, m. nourishment: nutritious, nutrition, nurture, nurse, nutriment, nourishment.
L. pasco, pastus, feed; pascuum, m. pasture; pasticus, fed, fattened; pascalis; pascus, of pasturing and grazing; compasco, feed together; compascus, of common pasture; depastus, consumed: pascual, pascuage, pasco, pasture, pastoral, repast, pester, pastern.
Gr. phagein, to eat; phagos, m. glutton; adephagos, gluttonous, greedy; anthropophagos, m. cannibal; microphagos, eating little; polyphagos, eating much: adephagous, bacteriophage, phagocyte, sarcophagus, anthropophagous, geophagy, esophagus, Geophagus brasiliensis (a fish), Onthophagus bupalus (a dung-beetle), Pamphagus fuscus (a grasshopper), Phytophaga destructor (Hessian fly), Stitophaga complanatus (a beetle), Xylophaga dorsalis (a wood-boring mollusk).
Gr. pherbo, feed; phorbo, f. pasture, food; phorbas, -ados, c. a giving food, grazing; pamphorbas, all-feeding: Euphorbia corollata (flowering-spurge), Phorbas amaranthus (a sponge).
L. popina, f. cook-shop, eating-house; popinalis, of an eating-house; popinarius, m. cook:
L. prandium, n. lunch: prandial, postprandial.
Gr. psizo, feed pap; psimizo, feed on little bits:
L. rodo, rosus, gnaw, eat away, consume, waste away; erodo, gnaw off, eat away; see bite
Gr. rhophoe, sup, gulp, bolt; rhophema, -itos, n. gullet, porridge; rhophematon, n. dim.; rhophesis, f. a supping; rhophetikos, absorbing; rhophetos, that can be supped:
L. sagina, f. a feasting, stuffing, fattening; sagino, -atus, fatten: saginate, Sagina subulata (Corsican pearlwort), Taenia saginata (a tapeworm).
AS. swelgan, gulp, eat, drink, take in: swallow, groundsel.
Gr. tenthes, m. epicure, < tentho, eat daintily: Tenthes citatus (a fly).
Gr. thoine, f. meal, dinner, banquet, feast; thoinatikos, of a feast; thoinator, -os, m. giver of a feast, feaster:
Gr. tithene; tithenos; tittle, nurse, rearer; see nurse
Gr. trepho, feed, nourish, maintain; tropho, f.; trophema, -itos, n. food, nourishment; trophos, c. feeder, nurse; trophimos; trophodes, nutritious: hopalotrophes; trophoros; trophis, -ios, well-fed, plump, stout; trophikos, nursing; threpeis, f. nourishment; threpteros; threptikos, feeding, nourishing; threptor, -os, m. feeder, rearer; threptos, m. slave, servant: trophoblast, trophocyte, trophema.
trophonema, trophothylax, trophallaxis, abiophagy, atrophy, dystrophy, hyper- 
rophy, threpsology, theptic, athrepsia, Tropiocrinus tumidus (a Mississippian 
crinoid), Trophis americana (a moracead), Trophimus aeneipennis (a beetle), 
Tropidura splendida (a fly), Melithreptus lunatus (a honey-eater).

Gr. trogo, gnaw, nibble, munch; troktes, gnawer, nibbler; see bite
L. tuburcinor, -atus, eat greedily, devour;
L. ventricola, m. one who worships his belly, glutton:
L. voro, -atus, eat greedily, devour; vorator, -is, m. devourer; vorax- -acis, glutton-
ous, greedy; carnivorous, flesh-eating; herbivorous, plant-eating; voracious, 
voracity, devour, carnivore, herbivorous, insectivorous, omnivorous, Anthrenus 
vorax (buffalo-beetle). Melanerpes formicivorus (a woodpecker), Vermivora 
celata (orange-crowned warbler).

See: food, drink, bite, destroy, greed, nurse
eaves < AS. efes, brim, brink, lower border of a roof; see border
ebaeo- < Gr. ebaios, little, small, poor; see baios under little
ebenus, L. (Gr. ebenos), the ebony tree, a species of persimmon; ebeneus, of 
ebony, black; see persimmon, black
ebrius, L. drunken; ebrilus, dim.; ebrisus, given to drunkenness; see drink 
ebulus, L. a dwarf elder; ebulfus, of elder; see elder
ebur, -oris, L. ivory; eburatous; eburneus; eburnus, of ivory; see ivory
ec- < Gr. ek, out of, from; see out 
ecbeto- < Gr. ekbetoos, thrown away, rejected; see ballo under throw
echymylosis, L. (Gr. ekchyymosis), extravasation of blood; see cheo under pour
ecclesia, L. (Gr. ekklesia), assembly of citizens, the church; see gather, temple 
eccopto- < Gr. ekkopto, cut out, fell, destroy; see kopto under cut
eccremo- < Gr. ekkremes, hanging, pendent; see kremastos under hang 
edemo- < Gr. ekdemos, away from home, abroad; see apodemus under far 
edysis < Gr. ekdysis, a getting out of, escape from, molt; ekdyma, that which is 
taken off, < ekdyo, take off, strip, lay bare; see bare 
-eces < Gr. -ekes, a suffix meaning sharp, < ake, point, sharp edge; see akis under point
echeneis, Gr. a sucking fish; see delay 
echephoron, Gr. prudent, sensible; echephosyne, prudence, good sense; see think 
echetele, Gr. plow-handle; see handle 
echetrosis, Gr. bryony; see melon
echeveria, NL. a genus of the stonecrop family; see stonecrop 
echidna, Gr. adder, viper; see echis under snake
echinoderm < Gr. echinos, sea-urchin; spiny, derma, skin: Echinodermata, Echi-
noidea.
NL. asterias, a genus of starfishes; see star 
Gr. byssos, m. a kind of sea-urchin: Bryssoteris pinniger (a fish).
L. cidaris (Gr. kidaris), Persian diadem; a genus of sea-urchins; see crown 
NL. crinus (Gr. krinum); crinum, lily, sea-lily, crinoid; see lily 
Gr. holothurion, n. a sea-cucumber: holothurian, Holothurium papillosum (an 
echinoderm), Holothuria tubulosa (trepang).
L. spatangius (Gr. spatanges), m. a sea-urchin: spatangoid, Spatangus purpureus 
(a sea-urchin).
echinopus, L. (Gr. echinopus), a prickly plant; see plant 
echinus, L. (Gr. echinos), hedgehog, sea-urchin; echinatus, prickly; see hedgehog 
echis, Gr. adder, viper; echidion, dim.; see snake 
echium, L. (Gr. echion), bugloss; see borage 
echma, Gr. hindrance, holdfast, obstacle; see hinder 
echo < Gr. echo, a returned sound; echet, sound, noise; echetes, shrill, see 
sound; echo; tacho, hold, restrain, see hold 
echtho-; echthro- < Gr. echthos, hate; echthodoxos, destestable; echthros, hateful; 
see hate
echyros, Gr. strong, secure; see strong 
eciton, NL. a genus of ants; see ant 
eclecto- < Gr. eklektos, choice, selected; eklektikos, choosing; see lego under choose 
ecligma, L. (Gr. ekleigma), a medicine compounded with syrup, electuary; see drug
eclipse < Gr. ekleipsis, a forsaking, failing, cessation; see leipo under abandon, cover
econom- < Gr. eknomos; eknomios, monstrous, unlawful, unusual, marvelous; see wonder
eco- < Gr. oikos, house, home; see house
ecpaglo- < Gr. ekpaglos, wondrous, terrible; see wonder
ecphtato- < Gr. ekphatos, beyond the power of speech, ineffable; see ineffable
echphora, L. (Gr. ekphora), a projection in buildings; see projection
echphymato- < Gr. ekphyma, -tos, an eruption of pimples; see pimple
ecpomato- < Gr. ekpoma, -tos, beaker, cup; see cup
ecestasy < Gr. ekstasis, beside oneself, rapture, trance; see joy
ectato- < Gr. ektaotos, capable of extension or prolongation; see teino under spread
ectemno- < Gr. ektemno, cut out; see temno under cut
ecteno- < Gr. ekteino, stretch out; see teino under spread
echthymo- < Gr. ekthymos, insane, demented; see mad
ecto- < Gr. ek, out of, from; see out
-ectomy, a suffix denoting excision; see temno under cut
ectopistico- < Gr. ektopistikos, migratory, < ektopizo, migrate; see move
ectopo- < Gr. ektopos, away, distant, strange; see atopos under strange
ectromato- < Gr. ektramos, abortion; see abortion
ectyon, NL. a kind of sponge; see sponge
ectypho- < Gr. ektyphos, puffed up, empty; see swell
ectypo- < Gr. ektypos, embossed, in relief; see typus under form
ecumenico- < Gr. oikoumenikos, worldwide, universal, general; see oikoumene under world, all
eczema < Gr. ekzema, tetter, a skin eruption; see disease
edaphos, Gr. soil, ground, earth; see earth
edax, -acis, L. greedy, glutinous; edacitas, voracity; see edo under eat
edema < Gr. oidema, a swelling (with fluid);oidalesos, swollen; see swell
edeo- < AS. egeo; see border, end, sharp, point, angle
edesma; edetys, Gr. food, meat; see edo under eat
edge < AS. eog; see border, end, sharp, point, angle
edibilis, L. eatable, < edo, esus, eat; see eat
edictum, L. ordinance, proclamation; see dico under speak
edifice < L. aedificium, any kind of building, < aedisco, -atus, build; see house, make
Gr. epanorthisis, revision, correction; see orthos under straight
Gr. euthynter, straightener, corrector, auditor; see euthys under straight
L. recensio, review, revise: recension.
L. recognosco, -itus, examine, inspect, review.
L. deductus, edited, revised, reduced: redact, redactor, redaction.
L. revisio, -onis, f. a seeing again, correction: revise, revision.
See: right, straight, smooth
editus, L. high, lofty; see high
edolios, Gr. a kind of bird; see bird
educate < L. educo, -atus, bring up a child, train; see teach
edulis, L. eatable; see edo under eat
eel < AS. eel: eelfare, elver, eelware.
L. anguilla, f. eel: anguilliform, Anguilla rostrata (eel), Anguillula aceti (vinegar-eel), Zoarcus anguillaris (eelpout).
L. conger, -grt (Gr. gongros), m. a marine eel: Conger caudilimbatus (a conger-eel).
Gr. enchelys, -yos, f. eel; enchelioeia, encheliodion, n. dim.: Enchelyopus americanaus (an eelpout), Simenchelys parasitica (pugnosed eel).
L. fluta, f. a large eel: Fluta javaensis (an eel).
ML. lampatra, f. an eellike fish: lamprey, Lampetra fluviatilis (lampern), Petro- myzon marinus (sea-lamprey).
L. muraena (Gr. myraina), f. moray: Muraena helena (a moray).
L. myrus (Gr. myros; myros), m. a kind of eel: Myrus vulgaris (an eel), Myrophis longicollis (an eel).

ef- < L. ex, out of, from; see e- under out
effect < L. efficio, -fectus, execute, accomplish, make; see facio under make
effeminatus, L. womanish; see femina under woman
efferatus, L. fierce, savage, wild; see ferus under nature
effetus, L. exhausted, worn out; see weak
efficax, -acis, L. effectual, powerful; see strong
effigies, L. image, likeness; see form
effrenus, L. free from the bridle, unrestrained; see free
effusus < L. effundo, pour out; see fundo under pour
egelidus, L. lukewarm, tepid, chilly; see lukewarm
egenus, L. poor, needy, indigent; egens, needy; see poor
egeries, L. excrement; see dung
egersis, Gr. a waking, stirring; egertikos, waking, stirring; see arouse
egestus, L. an emptying, voiding; egestivus, purgative; see empty
egg < ON. egg; AS. eeg; G. ei: eggnog, eggplant, eggshell, cockney.
AS. kniti, egg of a louse; nit.
Gr. konis, -idos, f. egg of a louse, nit:
L. lens, -endis, f. egg of a louse, nit:
Gr. oön (obeon; oion), n. egg: ovarion, n. dim.: oogenesis, ooblast, ooeicum, oocyst, oology, oophryon, oolite, oophyte, oarium, Dioon edula (a cycad), Oidium (now Soracharomyces) albicans (a fungus causing thrush), Stereognathus oolithicus (a fossil mammal).
L. ovum, n. egg: ovulum, n. dim.; ovalis; ovatus, egg-shaped: ovate, oval, ovule, ovulary, ovary, ovoid, obovate, oviduct, oviparous, ovipositor, synovial, Ovalipes ocellatus (a crab), Ovoides setosus (a fish), Violo ovata (a violet), Hadrophyllus ovale (a fossil coral), Plethomytilus ovalis (a fossil pelecypod), Eriogonum ovalifolium (a polygonacead), Viburnum ovatifolium (a viburnum), Condalia obovata (a rhamnacead), Mycale ovulum (a sponge).

See: seed, yolk, bird

ego, L. Gr. I, myself; see alone
egregius, L. not of the common herd, distinguished, eminent; see honor
egula, L. a kind of sulfur; see sulfur

Egypt < L. Aegyptus (Gr. Aigyohtos); see Africa
eido- < Gr. eidos, form, resemblance; eidolon, image, fancy; see form, -oid under like
eight < AS. eahta.
L. bessalis, of eight, < bes, bessis, m. eight-twelfths or two-thirds of a unit:
L. octo (Gr. okto), eight; octavus, eighth; octonialis; octonarius; octonus, consisting of eight; octophtus, eightfold; octodecim, eighteen; octopinta, eighty; octogesimus, eightieth; Gr. ogdoos, eighth; ogdas (ogdoas; ogtas), -ados, f. the number eight; ogdoekontas, eighty; ogdoekostos, eightieth; octave, octuple, octagon, octopus, octogenarian, octaroon, octadecyl, 8 vo., October, ogoad, Ogdoconta [Ogdoconata] cinereola (a moth), Ogdoecta sajitta (a beetle), Dryas octopetala (a rosaceae), Herpobdella octoculata (a leech), Heliostreum octonum (a radiolarian), Buprestis octoguttata (a beetle), Aesculus octandra (buckeye).
ejulo, -atus, L. wail, lament; see weep
ejunctidus, L. rushlike, lean, slender; see thin
eka, Skt. one; see one
-el, OF., L. diminutive suffix; see -cle under little
elacato- < Gr. elakate, distaff, spindle; see spindle
elachys, Gr. small, short, low; elasson (elation), smaller, less; elachistos, smallest, least; see little
elaeagnus, NL. (Gr. elaisagnos), a genus of the oleaster family; see oleaster
elaeo- < Gr. elaia, olive-tree; elaion, olive oil; see olive, fat
elanos, Gr. kite; see hawk
elaphos, Gr. deer, stag; see deer
elaphros, Gr. light in weight, nimble; see light
elaps, NL. a kind of snake; see snake
elasas, Gr. a bird; see bird
elasma; elasmos, Gr. metal plate; see plate
elasson (elatton), Gr. smaller, less; see clachys under little
elastic < Gr. elastikos, rebounding, springing, < elauo, drive, beat out, stretch out; see leap, elater under drive
elate, Gr. fr or spruce, oar; elatinos, of fr; elatine, a plant with firlike leaves; see fr
elater, Gr. driver; see drive
elatus, L. exalted, high, lofty; elatior; elatus, taller; see high
elbow < AS. elboga, < eln, ell, forearm, boga, bend; see arm
elder < AS. elder; red-berried elder (Sambucus racemosa).
L. actea (Gr. aktia; aktela), elder; now applied to baneberry; see buttercup
L. ebulus, m. a dwarf elder; ebulinus, of elder: Sambucus ebulus (dianvert).
Gr. kanonon, n. elder:
L. elma, f. another name for ebulus:
L. sambucus, f. elder: sambuene, Sambucus canadensis (common elder), Sorbus sambucifolia (Siberian mountain-ash), Aphis sambuci (an aphid).
elea, Gr. a kind of warbler; see warbler
elecebra, L. sponger, wheedler, gold-digger; see lacio under draw
electilis, L. choice, dainty, selected; see elegans under beauty
elector, L. chooser; electio, -onis, choice, selection; see lego under choose
electoro- < Gr. elektor, -os, the beaming sun; see sun
electricity < L. electricus, pertaining to electrum (Gr. elektron), n. amber: electron, electrolysis, electroscope, dielectric, Electrophorus electricus (electric eel).
NL. galvano-, pertaining to current electricity, < Luigi Galvani, Italian physiologist: galvanic, galvanize, galvanometer, galvanoscope.
electrum, L. (Gr. elektron), amber; see amber
electuarium, L. a medicine; see drug
eleemosyn a, L. (Gr. eleemosyne), alms; see mercy
elegans, L. tasteful, choice, fine, select; elegantulus, very fine; see beauty
elegos, Gr. mourning song or poem; see poem
elematos, Gr. vain, trifling; see trifle
elementum, L. first principle, rudiment, letter of the alphabet; see thing
elemi, Sp. < Ar. al lami, an oleoresin; see resin
elencho- < Gr. elenchos, trial, test, examination, reproach, disgrace; see try
eleo- < Gr. eleos, kitchen table, dresser, see table; pity, mercy, see mercy; astray, distraught, crazed, see made; < elaion, olive oil, any oil, see olive, fat; a kind of owl, see owl
elephant < L. elephas, -antis (Gr. antos), m.; elephantinus, of the elephant, of ivory; elephantine, elephantiasis, Elephas indicus (asiatic elephant), Elephantella groenlandica (elephant-head), Elephantopus tomentosus (woolly elephant's foot), Elephantomyia angusticellula (a tipulid), Phytelephas macrocarpa (ivory-nut palm), Megasoma lepidus (elephant-beetle), Testudinaria elephantipes (a dioscoreaceaead).
L. barrus, m. elephant; barrinus, elephantine:
G. mammut (Russ. mammot), a kind of elephant: Mammut ohioticum (original name of the American mastodon), hairy mammoth (Elephas primigenius).
L. proboscis (Gr. proboskis), trunk of an elephant; see nose
Gr. rhizis, m. a kind of elephant:
eleusine, NL. a genus of grasses; see grass
eleutheros, Gr. free; see free
elevatus, L. raised; elevator, raiser; see levio under raise
eleven < AS. endleofan.
Gr. endeka, eleven; endekatos, eleventh: Endecatomus reticulatus (a beetle), Indigofera endecaphylla (an indigo-plant), Solaster endeca (a starfish).
L. undecim, eleven; undecimus, eleventh: Centropomus undecimatis (snook).
elibatos, Gr. high, steep; see high
elido, -i, L. strike out, annul; see laedo under strike
elimatus, L. filed, finished, elaborated, adorned; see lima under scrape
eliquatus, L. clear; see clear
e lithios, Gr. idle, vain, foolish; see fool
elix, -ics, L. channel, ditch, trench; see ditch
elixatus; elixus, L. boiled, soaked; see boil
elk < ON. elgr (AS. eolh); see deer
ellimenistes, Gr. collector of harbor fees; see pay
ellipsis, L. (Gr. elleipsis; ellipes), omission, lack, < elleipo, leave out; see leipo under abandon, form
ellobion, Gr. earring; see earring
ellobos, Gr. in a pod; see lobus under projection
ellogimos, Gr. esteemed, famous; see honor
ellops, -opos, Gr. mute; see silent
-ellus, -a, -um, L. diminutives; see -cle under little
ellyphium, L. (Gr. ellyphion), lampwick; see wick
elm < AS. elm.
L. celtis, f. a genus of the elm family, hackberry: Celtis reticulata (netleaved hackberry), Morus celtidifolia (Texas mulberry).
NL. planera, f. a genus of the elm family, < J. J. Planer, german botanist: Planera aquatica (water-elm).
Gr. ptelea, f. elm: Ptelea trifoliata (wafer-ash or hop-tree), Eupeletra polyandra (a trochodendracead), Chaetoptelea mexicana (Mexican elm).
L. ulmus, f. elm; ulmeus, of elm; ulmaceous, ulminus, ulmic, Ulmus glabra (a fig), Ceratothomia ulmi (Dutch elm-disease, carried by a beetle, Scolytus multistriatus), Colopha ulmcola (cockscomb gall-insect) Filipendula ulmaria (a meadowsweet), Urvilla ulmacea (a sapindacead), Gnomonia ulmea (a fungus).
NL. zelkova, f. a genus of the elm family, < Caucasian tselkva: Zelkova serrata (Japanese zelkova).
elodea, NL. a genus of waterweeds; see waterweed
elongatus, L. prolonged; see longus under long
elops, Gr. a large fish, probably a sturgeon; see sturgeon
elpido- < Gr. elpis, -idos, hope, expectation; see believe
eluctor, -atus, L. struggle out, surmount; see luctor under fight
eludo, -lusus, L. avoid, evade, frustrate, baffle; see shun, secret
elyma, Gr. share-beam of a plow; see beam
elymos, Gr. case, quiver, see elytron under bag; a kind of grain, see grain
Elysium, L. (Gr. Elysion), abode of the blessed; see heaven
elytron, Gr. sheath, husk; see sheath
em-; en- < Gr. en; < L. in, in, into, within; see in
emacio, -atus, L. waste away, make lean; see lessen
emancipo, -atus, L. set free; see free
emansor, L. one who overstays his furlough; see delay
emarginatus, L. without margin, notched at the apex; see notch
emasculo, L. castrate; see geld
emato- < Gr. emar, -atos, day; see hemera under day
embaphion, Gr. shallow vessel for sauces; see cup
embas, Gr. a felt shoe; see shoe
emberiza, NL. < G. ammer, bunting; see finch
emblem < Gr. emblema, inlaid work, thing put in or on, mosaic; see mark, ornament
embole, Gr. invasion, foray, insertion, pass; embolimos, inserted, see insert; embolon, embolos, bolt, bar, peg, stopper, wedge, see close; emboliton, javelin, see spear
embrace < OF. embracer, < L. in, in, brachium, arm: embracement.
Gr. emphiptyche, periptychye, f. embrace, enfolding:
L. amplexator, -exus, encircle, enfold, embrace; implexus, m. an enfolding, embrace: amplexicaul, Lamium amplexicaule (henbit), Strepotus amplexifolius (a liliacead).
Gr. aspasmos, m. greeting, embrace: Aspasmogaster spatula (a cling-fish).
Gr. euankalos, pleasant to embrace, holding easily:
Gr. perbole, f. embrace:
See: kiss, fold, circle, take
embrithes, Gr. weighty, grave; see brithys under heavy
empty: embroche; embregma, Gr. lotion; see drug.

embryo < Gr. embryon, fetus, the unborn young; see young.

emendatus, L. corrected, perfect; emendator, corrector; see emendo under edit.

emerald < OF. esmeralde, < L. smaragdus (Gr. smaragdos); see smaragdus under stone.

emeritus, L. honorably discharged or retired; see mereo under honor.

emesa, NL. a genus of bugs; see bug.

emeticus, L. (Gr. emetikos), turning the stomach, causing vomiting; emesis, vomiting; see vomit.

emico, -atus, L. appear suddenly, become apparent; see open.

emigro, -atus, L. move out; see migro under move.

eminens, -entis, L. projecting, high; eminulus, dim.; see minor under projection.

eminus, L. aloof, distant, a spear's throw off; see far.

emmeles, Gr. harmonious, fit, right; see harmony.

ememestos, Gr. filled full; see mestos under abundance.

emmeno- < Gr. emmenes, abiding, steadfast, see meno under stand; < emmenos, lasting a month, monthly, see men under month.

emmochlion, Gr. socket for a bar; see hollow.

emmochthos, Gr. toilsome; see mochtheros under trouble.

Emodos, Gr. Himalaya Mountains; see mountain.

emosyne, Gr. skill in throwing, < emon, a thrower; see throw.

empedos, Gr. firm, steadfast, lasting; see stand.

empetrum, L. (Gr. empetron), a rockplant, a genus of the crowberry family; see crowberry.

emphabion, Gr. shallow vessel for sauces; see vessel.

emphasis, Gr. suggested importance, stress; see strong.

empis, -idos, Gr. mosquito, gnat; see fly.

emplastra, L. (Gr. emplastron), salve, mortar; see plaster.

emptecto- < Gr. emplektos, inwoven; see plecto under weave.

empodios, Gr. at one's feet, in the way, hindering; see hinder.

emporium, L. (Gr. emporion), market; see trade.

empreis, empresos, Gr. conflagration; emprestes, burner; see burn.

emptus, L. bought, < emo, buy; emax, -acis, fond of buying; emptor, buyer; see trade.

empty < AS. aemtig.

Gr. apousia, f. absence, deficiency, want:
L. assellor, -atus, go to stool, void; see dung.
Gr. atisia, f. inability to pay, insolvency:
L. avium, a byway, desert, wilderness; see via under way.
L. coco, -atus, go to stool; see dung.
L. careo, -ritus, be without, lack, feel the want of; see poor.
L. cassus, empty; incassus, vain: cassation.
L. deliquus, wanting, lacking;
L. desertus, abandoned, forsaken, solitary, waste; see abandon, desert.
L. desolatio, -onis, desert, waste; see desert.
L. destititus, lacking, without possessions; see poor.
L. egero, -estus, discharge, void, empty; egestivus, purgative: Apatura egesta (a butterfly).
Gr. ektyphos, puffed up, empty; see swell.
Gr. erema, desert, solitude, wilderness; eremikos, of solitude; see eremos under alone.
Gr. hyperinos, cleared out, purged, exhausted:
L. inanis, empty, void, useless, vain: inane, inanity, inanition, Amphibolips inanis (a gall-insect).
L. irritus, invalid, vain, useless, infertile; see worthless.
Gr. kenos, empty; kenesis; kenotes, f. emptiness; kenosimos, purgative; kenotikos, of emptying, purgative; kenerion, n. an empty place; apokenos; diakenos, quite empty, hollow, vacuous: cenotaph, Cenocephalus thoracicus (a beetle).
Gr. lapatikos, purgative, < lapasso, empty, discharge; lapaxis, f. evacuation:
Gr. leipo, be wanting or without, lack; see abandon.
L. nudus, naked, bare, empty; see bare.
L. purgo, -atus, cleanse, expel; see wash.
Ar. sifr, empty: cipher, zero.
L. *solitudo*, -inis, a desert place; see *solus* under *alone*
L. *tecum*, rough region, desert, waste; see *desert*
L. *vacuo*, -atus, be empty, free from; *vacans*; *vacivus*; *vacuus*, empty, void; *vacatio*, -onis, n. freedom from duty; *vacuum*, n. empty space, void; *vacuo*, -atus, empty, clear; *vacuo*, empty, void: vacant, vacation, vacuum, vacuale, evacuate, evacuation.
L. *vanus*, empty, fruitless, idle, proud: vain, vanity, evanescent, vanish, vaunt.
L. *vastus*, empty, desolate; *vasto*, -atus, make empty, desolate: devastate.
See: hollow, not, descend, abandon, alone, worthless, trifle, vomit, hunger, free, rest

**Empusa**, L. (Gr. *Empousa*), a hobgoblin; see spirit

**empyema**, Gr. suppuration, usually in the pleural cavity; see *pyon* under pus

**emulatus**, L. rivalling, < *aemulor*, -atus, strive to equal, rival, envy; see equal

**emydo-** < Gr. *emys*, -ydos, fresh-water tortoise; see turtle

en- < Gr. en, in; see *em-*, under in

**enalios**, Gr. in, on, of the sea; see sea

**enallos**, Gr. changed, contrary; *enallaz*, alternate; see *allos* under other, alternate

**enamma**, Gr. a garment; see garment

**enantios**, Gr. opposite, facing, against; see anti under against

**enapo-**, Gr. in; see *em-*, under in

**enargma**, Gr. in, on the sea; see sea

**enargotes**, clearness, distinctness; see clear

**encephalo-** < Gr. *encephalos*, brain, pith of a palm; see brain, pith

**enchelys**, Gr. eel; see eel

**encheridio-** < Gr. *encheridion*, dagger, handbook, handle; see dagger, book, handle

**encho-** < Gr. *enchos*, spear, lance; see spear

**encomium**, L. (Gr. *enkomiou*), praise; see honor

**encrasicholus**, NL. (Gr. *enkrasicholos*), a small fish; see herring

**encyclo-** < Gr. *enkyklos*, periodical; see return

**end** < AS. ende.

L. *aboleo*, -olitus, destroy, terminate; see destroy
L. *abortivus*, prematurely terminated; see abortion
L. *abrogo*, -atus, annul, invalidate, repeal: abrogate.
Gr. *akrokolion*, any extremity of the body; see projection
L. *annihiló*, -atus, bring to nothing, destroy utterly; see nihil under not
Gr. *anysis*, accomplishment, end, < *anyo*, effect, accomplish; see make
Gr. *apolego*, desist, cease; *apolexis*, f. cessation:
Gr. *apotelesma*, -tos, n. result, effect:
Gr. *balbis*, -idos, starting point, goal; see begin
L. *cacumen*, -inis, n. extreme point, end: cacumen, caecuminate.
L. *cesso*, -atus, stop, stand back, delay; *cessator*, -is, loiterer, dawdler; see rest
L. *clausula*, close, end, conclusion; see close
L. *concluso*, -usus, end, close, infer; see claudio under close
L. *conficio*, -fectus, make, prepare, finish, destroy; see facio under make
L. *consummo*, -atus, accomplish, complete, finish, perfect: consummate, consummated, consummation.

**L. crisis** (Gr. *krisi*), issue, decision, turning-point; see turn
Gr. *daithmos*, boundary, division; see *diao* under cut
L. *defremo*, -itus, cease raging, abate:
L. *defungor*, -unctus, have done with, finish, die; see death
L. *deino*, -itus, cease, desist, stop, end:
L. *desisto*, -stitus, leave off, cease: desist.
L. *destinatum*, n. mark, aim, end; *destino*, -atus, determine: destine, destiny, destination.
Gr. *diaphrasso*, accomplish, effect:
L. *dissolvo*, -olutus, abolish, abrogate, annul: dissolve, dissolution.
L. *effectum*, n. result; effect:
Gr. *eknhero*, carry out, fulfil:
L. *elixo*, -atus, file up, finish, perfect, polish; see ornament
Gr. *eschatos*, extreme, last; see after
Gr. *ezeiko*, run out, expire, come true:
Gr. exerēkontai, come to an end, expire, come true, reach:
L. expiro, -atus, come to an end, cease: expiration, expire.
L. ececeor, executus, follow to the end, accomplish: executor, executive, execution.
L. extingo, -inctus, put out, quench, abolish, destroy; see destroy
L. extremum, last, end; see exterus under out
L. jatum, destiny, lot, end; see lot
L. finis, m. end, boundary, limit; finio, -itus, complete; finalis, of the end; con-
finis, bordering; continium, n. boundary: fine, final, finale, finite, financial, finish,
confin, definition, indefinite, infinity, ad infinitum, affinity, finesse, infinitesimal,
refinement, unfinished, paraffin.
L. Jossatus, m. boundary.
L. haecenu, thus far, so much, indicating a limit:
Gr. horos, limit, boundary; horos, of boundaries; horistes, definer; see border
L. illatius, inferring, concluding; see think
L. imum, lowest part, bottom, last, end; imus, lowest, last; see low
L. inundia, cessation of hostilities, truce, armistice; see rest
L. interiemo, -emptus, abolish; peremo, annihilate, extinguish: peremptory.
L. karano, accomplish, achieve, complete:
Gr. katalexis, f. end, termination: Katalexis tapinata (a moth).
L. kraiino, accomplish, fulfill, execute; kranter, -os, m. a completer: Craner-
phorus clavicornea (a beetle).
L. kyrosis, f. execution, ratification, ratification, < kyroo, confirm, attain:
L. limes, -itis, boundary; limite, -atus, enclose within boundaries, fix; see border
L. loisathos, last; see after
L. marco, -inis, brink; see border
L. meta, end, goal, column at end of Roman circus; see pillar
L. neatos, last, uttermost; see neos under new
L. omega, last letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
L. pousa (Gr. pousis), temporary stop, halt; pauso, -atus, halt, cease, rest; see rest
L. peras, -atos, n. end, extremity, goal; peratos, on the opposite side, west:
Peratogonus reversus (a beetle), Onychoteuthis peratoptera (a cephalopod)
L. resicndo, -ssiseus, abolish, annul, repeal; see cancel
L. resulto, -atus, leap back, rebound, reecho, terminate as a consequence: result,
resultant.
L. -sura, -tura, suffixes denoting result of action; see make
Gr. tekman, -tos, n. goal, end, mark, fixed sign; tekmarshis, f. skill in diagnosis of
signs; tekmartos, determinable:
Gr. telos, -eos, n. end, completion, fulfilment; telesios, having reached its end,
complete; telesios, finishing; telesites, m. completer, finisher; teleute, f. com-
pletion, end, finish; teleutatos, last; teleo, accomplish, complete, finish; diaeteles,
permanent; entele, complete, perfect; epiteles; panteles, accomplished; proteles,
perfect before: teloblast, telophase, telome, telolemma, telomitic, Telotremata,
Teleostomi (a teleology, teleology, teleutospore, teliospore, entelechey, aleleosis,
Teledactylus roseicidus (a beetle), Isotelus gigas (a trilobite), Apanteles congrundus (a
braconid), Entelostylops completus (a fossil mammal), Proteles cristata (aard-
wolf), Syntelestes carbonarius (a beetle), Entele ocellatus (a beetle).
Gr. telos, n. last letter of the Greek alphabet, end:
telson.
L. terminus, m. (Gr. terma, -tos, n.; termon, -os, m.), boundary, end, limit, goal;
Terminus, m. god of boundaries; terminalis, of ends or boundaries; termino, -
atos, bound, limit, end; Gr. termios, at the end: term, terminate, terminal,
determine, exterminate, interminable, indeterminate, Terminalia superba (Afara
terminalia), Cethorrhynchus terminatus (a beetle), Termostaurus alberi (a
fossil reptile), Termioplytia cyanopa (a moth). Said Henry Thoreau in Walden of
an old fence: “I sacrificed it to Vulean, for it was past serving the god
Terminus.”
Gr. terthron, n. end, extremity, crisis: Terthrothrips sanguinolentus (a thysanop-
terid).
L. trunculus, tip, end, extremity of the body; see truncus under short
See: aim, top, tail, begin, death, lot, cancel, abandon, rest, border, pro-
jection, rump, point, destroy, kill, after, shore, gable
endemos, Gr. living in, native; see native
endico- < Gr. endikos, right, just, fair; see right
endios, Gr. at midday, at noon; see day
endo- < Gr. endon, within, inside, < en, within, in; see em- under in
endoxos, Gr. esteemed, notable; see dokeo under think
endure < OF. endurer, < L. indeuro, harden; see durus under hard
endeiton, Gr. garment, dress; see garment
-ene < L. -enus; chemical terms; see -anus under nature
enelico- < Gr. eneliz, -ikos, of age, in prime of manhood; see ripe
enema, Gr. clyster, injection; see eneter under pump
enemy < OF. enemi, < L. inimicus, m. foe; hostile; inimicalis, hostile: inimical, Inimicus japonicus (okoze), Stylochus inimicus (oyster-leech).
L. adversarius, m. antagonist, enemy, rival: adversary.
Gr. anterastes, m. rival: Anterastes serbicus (a grasshopper).
Gr. antagonistes, m. adversary, competitor, opponent, rival: antagonist, antagonism, antagonistic.
Gr. anthamillos; synamillos, competing with, rivalling; see hamilla under fight
Gr. antipalos, m. antagonist, rival, adversary: Antipalus varipes (a fly).
Gr. antipraktor, -os, m. adversary:
Gr. antistates; enstates, adversary, enemy, opponent; see stasis under stand
Gr. antizelos, c. adversary, rival:
Gr. aprophilos, hostile, unfriendly:
L. colluctator, -is, m. antagonist, adversary, < luctator, wrestler:
L. competito, -is, m. rival; competo, -itus, strive in rivalry: competitor, competition, competitive.
L. conjutor, -is, m. opponent:
Gr. deios, m. enemy: Deiphobus yunnanensis (a mantid).
Gr. dysmenikos, hostile:
Gr. echthros, hateful, hostile; enemy; see echthos under hate
Gr. enantis, m. enemy:
AS. feond, enemy, foe, devil: fiend, fiendish.
L. hostis, c. stranger, foreigner, enemy; hosticus, of an enemy; hostilis; hostificus, imimical: hostile, hostility, Tipula hostifica (a cranefly).
L. infensus, hostile, unfriendly:
L. malevolens, ill-disposed, imimical; see malus under bad
Gr. polemios, m. enemy:
L. rivalis, user of the same brook, rival; see rivus under stream
L. subnuba, f. rival:
Gr. zelos; zele, rival; antizelos, adversary, rival; see zelus under busy
See: fight, against, hate, hurt, bad
eneos, Gr. dumb; see silent
energos, Gr. active, busy; see ergon under make
eneter, Gr. syringe; see pump
engine < F. engin, skill, machine, < L. ingenium, natural capacity, talent, genius; see tool
engion, Gr. nearer; engistos, nearest; see engys under near
L. Britannicus, of Britain, < AS. Bryttisc, < C. Brython (Briton), an inhabitant of Britain: British, Britannic, Encyclopedia Britannica, Britany, Breton, Bretagne.
engraulis, Gr. a small fish; see herring
engrave < OF. engraver, cut, carve; see cut, dig
engyos, Gr. giving surety, bail, promise, pledge; see promise
engys, Gr. near, at hand, hard by; see near
enhydris, Gr. otter; water-snake; see weasel
enicmo- < Gr. enikmos, humid; see ikmas under wet
enigma < L. aenigma (Gr. ainigma), something obscure, inexplicable, a riddle, mystery; see secret
enipto; enisso, Gr. reprove, reproach; see scold
enixus; enisus, L. strenuous, earnest, zealous, < enitor, exert oneself, struggle, strive; see busy
ennea, Gr. nine; enneadikos, of nine; see nine
enochlesis, Gr. annoyance; see ochleros under trouble
enope, Gr. earring; see earring
enopios, Gr. face to face; see antenopios under against
enoplus, Gr. armed; see hoplon under tool
enoptron, Gr. mirror; see mirror
enormis, L. irregular, unusual, huge, vast; see large; < Gr. enormis, drop of an earring, see drop
enosis, Gr. a shaking, quake; see shake
emotion, Gr. earring; see earring
enough < AS. genoh (G. genug); see abundance, equal
ens, entis, L. being, thing, that which has existence; see esse under life
ensis, L. sword; ensiculus, dim.; ensifer; ensiger, sword-bearing; see sword
-enesis, L. a suffix denoting place, locality, country; see place
enstatico- < Gr. enstatikos, stubborn, opposing, resisting; enstates, adversary; see stasis under stand
entada, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
entatico- < Gr. entatikon, stimulating; entatikon, a stimulating plant; see arouse
entaxis, Gr. insertion; see insert
entechema, Gr. echo; see return
enteles, Gr. perfect, complete; see telos under end
enteon, Gr. fighting gear, armor, appliance; see tool
enter < OF. entrer, < L. intro, -atus, go in; entrance, entry, entree.
L. accessus, approach, entrance; accessibilis, approachable; see accessible
L. admisso, -onis, f. entrance, a letting in, < admitto, -missus, permit access to, grant an audience to, put male to female: admit, admission.
L. atrium, vestibule, hall, entry; see room
Gr. dyo, enter; dytes, diver, enterer; see dip
Gr. eisbole, f. inroad, invasion; eisodos, f. entrance; eisthme, f. entrance:
Gr. embole, insertion, invasion; see embolom under insert
L. ineo, -itus, go into, enter, begin, have intercourse with, know; initus, m. approach, advent; introitus, m. a going into, entering, entrance: initiate, introitus.
L. ingressus, m. a going into, entrance: ingress, ingressive.
L. intrabilis, that can be entered.
L. invado, -vasus, go into, enter violently; invasor, -is, m. intruder: invade, invasion.
L. irruo, -atus, invade, enter eagerly:
L. penetro, -atus, enter: penetrate, penetralia, impenetrable, Sarcopsylla penetrans (chige).
See: bore, dip, insert, begin, door, mouth
enterione, Gr. pith, inmost part; see pith
enteron, Gr. intestine; enteridion; enterion, dim.; see intestine
enteuxisis, Gr. conversation; see speak
enthusiasm < Gr. enthousiasmos, ardent interest, zeal; see busy
entimos, Gr. honored, prized; see honor
entire < OF. entier, < L. integer, complete, whole; see all
ento- < Gr. entos, within, inside; see em- under in
entome, Gr. incision, notch; see temno under cut
entomon, Gr. insect; see insect
entychia, Gr. conversation; see enteuexis under speak
-enus, L. pertaining to; see -anus under nature
envelope < OF. enveloper, wrap up; see bag, cover, garment, skin
envy < OF. envie, < L. invidia, jealousy; see jealous
enystron, Gr. fourth chamber of the ruminant stomach; see stomach
enzyme < Gr. en, in, zyme, yeast; an organic catalyst; see yeast
eon < L. aon (Gr. aion), lifetime, age; see age
eos, Gr. dawn, morning, early, east; eothen, early in the morning; see dawn
epachthes, Gr. heavy, grievous; see heavy
epacmo- < Gr. epakmos, in full bloom, mature; see akme under top
ever < Gr. epakros, pointed at the end; see akros under top
epactero- < Gr. epakter, -os, hunter, fisher; see hunt
epactio- < Gr. epaktios, on the shore; see acta under shore
epacto- < Gr. epaktos, imported; see carry
epaeto- < Gr. epaletes, beggar; see beggar
epagogion, Gr. foreskin; see penis
epallelos, Gr. in sequence, in close order, in unbroken succession, continuous; see line
epalpnos, Gr. cheerful, happy; see joy
epanthracido- < Gr. epanthrakis, -idos, small fry; see fish
epaulos, Gr. house; see aulion under house
epedanos, Gr. weak, infirm; see weak
epetanos, Gr. sufficient, plentiful, abundant; see abundance
epeira, NL. a genus of spiders; see spider
epelis, -idos, Gr. cover, lid; see cover
epelys, Gr. stranger, foreigner; see strange
epelyx, -ygos, Gr. overshadowing; see shade
ependyma, Gr. upper garment; see garment
eperatos, Gr. lovely, charming; see eros under love
eperopeus, Gr. cheat, deceiver, see lie
epetes, Gr. mender; see sew
epetrion, Gr. needle; see needle
epeuchion, Gr. prayer-rug; see rug
ephebome, Gr. accommodation; see fit
ephebos, Gr. arrived at puberty; see hebe under young
ephephos, Gr. horsetail, a plant resembling equisetum; see gymnosperm
ephephos, Gr. upper garment; see garment
ephesteria, -idos, Gr. easy to reach, accessible; see accessible
ephesteria, Gr. agreeable, delightful, desired; see agreeable
ephesteria, L. (Gr. ephippos), saddle; see saddle
ephesteria, Gr. approach, attack; see come
ephesteria, Gr. small boat towed after a ship, appendage; epholxis, burdensome appendage; see holkas under ship
ephesteria, Gr. wet, moist, rainy; see wet
epi-, Gr. upon, on, over; see on
epialos, Gr. fever with shivering; see disease
epibathra, Gr. ladder, stairs; see ladder
epibulo- < Gr. epiboulos, designing, plotting, scheming; see bouletos under aim
epic < L. epicus (Gr. epikos); see epos under word
epicario- < Gr. epikarios, important; see worth
epicauto- < Gr. epikauto, burnt at the end; see kaio under burn
epicdium, L. funeral song, dirge; see sing
epicharis, Gr. pleasing, agreeable, charming; see charis under beauty
epiceno- < Gr. epikoinos, common to many, promiscuous; see koinos under common
epicrato- < Gr. epikrates, master; see krato under govern
epicrino- < Gr. epikrion, yard arm, sailyard; see arm
epicromos, L. (Gr. epikrokon), a woman's garment; see garment
epicteto- < Gr. epiktes, acquired, gained; see ktema under wealth
epicuro- < Gr. epikuroi, assister, ally, helper; see help
Epicurus, L. (Gr. Epikouros), a Greek philosopher who taught that pleasure (but not sensuality) should be the chief purpose of living; see joy
epidendrum, NL. a genus of the orchid family; see orchid
epidemius, Gr. prevalent, common to a large number; see common
epidermis, Gr. outer skin; see derma under skin
epidosis, Gr. increase, growth, progress, voluntary gift; see do under give
epigaea, NL. a genus of the heath family; see heath
epigram < Gr. epigramma, a pithy expression; see figures of speech under form
epilepsia, NL. a genus of the heath family; see heath
epilepsy < Gr. epilepsia, seizure; see lepsis under disease
epileus, L. a hawk; see hawk
epileneutes, Gr. one who catches with a net; see linon under net
epilobium, L. (Gr. epilobion), a genus of the evening-primrose family; see evening-primrose
epimedia, L. (Gr. epimedium), a genus of the barberry family; see barberry
epimethes, Gr. afterthinking, careless; see promethes under think
epiolos, Gr. moth; see moth
epios, Gr. gentle, kind, soothing; see mild
epipactis, L. (Gr. epipaktis), a plant; now a genus of the orchid family; see orchid
epipedos, Gr. on the ground, level, flat; see level
epipetrum, L. (Gr. epipetron), a genus of the Dioscoreaceae; see yam
epiplon, Gr. caul, omentum; see membrane
epipole, Gr. surface; epipolais, superficial; see open
epiptygma; epiptychie, Gr. over-fold, flap, operculum; see cap
epiro- < Gr. epeiros, land, mainland; see earth
epirrhystos, Gr. overflowing, abundant; see abundance
epischetico- < Gr. epischetikos, checking, delaying; see epichesis under delay
episcopus, L. (Gr. episkopos), overseer, bishop; see govern
episio- < Gr. episeion, public region; see groin
episteme, Gr. knowledge, science; epistemos, knowing, wise; see know
epistola, L. (Gr. epistole), letter, see letter; epistolos, messenger, see stello under send
epistomium, L. bung, stopper, cock, valve; see close
epistylion, Gr. crossbeam on the columns; see beam
epithema, Gr. cover, lid; see cap
epithetos, Gr. added to, see tithemi under place; epitheton, a term, see word
epitole, Gr. rising of anything; see raise
epitome, Gr. abstract, brief; see short
epitonium, L. (Gr. epitonium), key for tightening the strings of an instrument, stopcock, bung, peg; see close
epitragias, Gr. a fish; see fish
epoche, Gr. stop, pause; see rest
epolios, Gr. probably an owl; see owl
epomidios, Gr. on the shoulder; see omos under shoulde:
epops, Gr. hoopoe; see hoopoe
epos, Gr. word, tale, speech, song; epyllion, dim.; see word
epsilon, Gr. fifth letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
epula, L. banquet; epularis, of a banquet; epulater, feaster; see eat
epulido- < Gr. epoulis, -idos, gumboil; see sore
epy- < Gr. aipys, tall, high, steep; see airos under high
equal < L. aequalis, like, same, uniform; aequablis, consistent, uniform, equal; aequus, even, flat, level; aequator, -is, m. equalizer; aequo, -atus, equalize: equality, equal, equanimity, equator, Ecuador, adequate, equity, equitable, equilateral, equinoctial, equipoise, equivalent, unequivocal, unequal, equinox, equilibrium, equidistant, iniquity, Hipalmus aequatorius (a beetle), Porolithon aequinoctiale (an alga), Cholomyia inaequipes (a fly).
L. aemulor, -atus, strive to equal: emulate, emulate.
Gr. antandros, substitutional:
Gr. antholkos, balancing; see balance
L. apocrisarius, m. deputy:
L. apographon, n. transcript, copy:
Gr. atalantos, equal in weight, equal to; see balance
Gr. azios, of equal value, worth; azia, value, worth; see worth
Gr. chironomos, m. a pantomimic: Chironomus plumosus (a midge).
L. commensurator, equal, proportionate: commensurate.
L. compenso, -atus, equalize by weighing, balance, make good: compensate, compensation.
L. competo, -itus, agree, coincide, be equal to, rival; see enemy
L. congener, of the same race; see genus under class
L. consector, -atus, emulate, imitate:
L. denuo, anew, again, a second time; see return
erebinthos, Gr. a kind of legume; see bean
Erebus, L. (Gr. Erebus), a place of darkness in the nether world; see hell
erechteites, Gr. groundsel; see composite
erectus, L. upright; see upright
eremaco- < Gr. eremaios, quiet, still, gentle; see rest
eremites, Gr. hermit; see eremos under alone
eremnos, Gr. black, swarthy, dark; see black
eremos, Gr. solitary, lonely; eremia, solitude, desert, wilderness; eremikos, of solitude; see alone
erepsis, Gr. roof; erepsimos, of roofing; see roof
ereptus, L. snatched, taken; see rapio under take
ereschelia, Gr. sport, railery; see play
erethizon, NL. porcupine, < eretho, provoke; see porcupine, arouse
eretmon, Gr. oar; eretmion, dim.; see oar
ereuna, Gr. inquiry, search, examination; ereuneter, inquirer, searcher; see try
ereuthedanon, Gr. madder; see madder
erga, L. against, toward; see against
ergastulum, L. workhouse, penitentiary; see prison
ergates, Gr. worker; ergastikos, working, active, < ergon, work; see work
ergo, L. consequently, hence, therefore; see follow
ergodes, Gr. irksome, troublesome; see trouble
ergot, F. spur; a fungus; see fungus
eri-, Gr. intensive particle, very, see ari- under very; early, see dawn
-eria, suffix denoting place where; see -arium under place
erica, L. (Gr. erike), heath, heather; ericaceus, of heath; see heath
erericinus, L. of a hedgehog; er; ericius; erinaceus, hedgehog; see hedgehog
ericto- < Gr. eriktos, bruised, pounded; ereptis, a pounding, grinding; see ereiko under strike
Eridanus, L. (Gr. Eridanos), a mythical river; see stream
erigeron, Gr. early old; groundsel; see old, composite
Erigone, Gr. daughter of Icarus translated to the sky as the constellation Virgo; see woman
erinaceus, L. hedgehog; see er under hedgehog
erineos, Gr. the wild fig-tree; see fig
erinus, L. (Gr. erinos), a genus of the figwort family; see figwort
Erinyes, Gr. an avenging goddess, a Fury; see punish
erio- < Gr. erion, wool, see wool; mound, barrow, tomb, see heap
eriele, Gr. hurricane, whirlwind; see wind
erioxylon, Gr. cotton; see cotton
eriphos, Gr. young goat; see goat
eripne, Gr. cliff, crag; see cliff
eripsimo- < Gr. ereipsimos, thrown down, ruined; ereipsis, a ruining; see ereipion under destroy
eris, -idos, Gr. strife, quarrel, debate, contention; eristes, wrangler; eristikos, fond of wrangling, given to strife; eristos, contested; see fight
erisma, L. (Gr. ereisma), prop, stay, support, buttress, see pillar; < Gr. erisma, cause of strife, see eris under fight
eristalis, L. an unknown precious stone; now applied to a genus of flies; see fly
eristico- < Gr. eristikos, fond of strife, given to wrangling; see eris under fight
erithacus, L. (Gr. erithakos), probably a robin; see thrush
erithalis, Gr. an unknown plant; now a genus of the madder family; see madder
erithos, Gr. hired servant; see servant
eritimos, Gr. precious; see worth
erizoos, Gr. long-lived; see zoe under life
ermineus, L. white like ermine; see hearma under weasel
erneum, L. cake baked in an earthen pot; see cake
ernos; enyx, Gr. sprout, shoot; see branch
erodios, Gr. heron; see heron
eros, -tos, Gr. love; erotikos, amorous; see love
erosus, L. eaten away, consumed, corroded; see rodeo under bite
erotema, Gr. question; see ask
erratum; error, L. fault, mistake; erroneous, straying, < erro, -atus, wander, stray, make a mistake; see fault, wander
erromenos, Gr. in good health, vigorous; see menos under strong
eruca, L. caterpillar; see caterpillar
eructo, L. belch, vomit; see belch
eruditus, L. learned, accomplished, skilled; see know
eruption < L. eruptio, -onis, < erumpo, -uptus, break out or burst forth, pour out, shoot out; see rumpo under break, pour, blow, throw, pimple, disease
ervum, L. a kind of vetch; see bean
eryge; erygma; erygmos, Gr. a belching, see belch
erygmelos, Gr. loud-bellowing; see roar
eryma, Gr. fence, guard, wall; erymnos, fenced; see wall
eryngium, L. (Gr. *eryngion*), a genus of the carrot family; see carrot
eryo, Gr. draw, drag; see draw
erysi- < Gr. erythros, see red; < erysis, a dragging, drawing, see eyro under draw
erysibe, Gr. mildew; see fungus
erysimum, L. (Gr. *srysimon*), hedge-mustard; see mustard
erysipelas, Gr. a reddish skin eruption; see disease
erythrina, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
erythrinos, Gr. a kind of mullet; see mullet
erythronium, L. (Gr. *erythronion*), a genus of the lily family; see lily
erythropsus, L. (Gr. *erythropsus*), redshank; see snipe
erythros, Gr. red; erythros, reddish; erythroles, redness; see red
esca, L. food, victuals, bait; escalis, of food; escatilis; esculentus, edible; see food
escape < OF. escape; see free
-escent < L. -escens, a participial ending signifying beginning of, becoming, inceptive; see begin
eschara, Gr. hearth, fireplace, scar, scab; see oven, mark
eschatos, Gr. extreme, last; see after
esculentus, L. edible; see esca under food
-ese < OF. eis, of, pertaining to, characteristic of, originating in; see nature
esmos, Gr. swarm of bees; see hive
eso- < Gr. eso, within; esoterikos, internal; see in
esophagus < Gr. oisophagos, gullet; see throat
esor; estrix, L. eater; see edo under eat
esox, L. pike; see pike
-esque, F. (It. -esco), like in manner or style; see like
-ess < OF. -esse, < L., Gr. -essa; -issa, feminines, sometimes with diminutive significance; see woman
esseda, L. a two-wheeled war-chariot; see vehicle
essence < L. *essentialia*, substance of things, < esse, to be, ens, being; see life, thing
-essus, NL. diminutive suffix, < Gr. hesson, less; see mikros under little
essymenos, Gr. hurying, eager; see swift
ester, G. an alkyl salt; see salt
esthema; esthes, Gr. dress, clothing, raiment; see garment
esthetic < Gr. aisthetikos, sensitive, perceptive; see aisthanomai under feel
esthio, Gr. eat; see eat
esthlos, Gr. good; see good
estimate < L. aestimo, -atus, value, appraise; see judge
estrix, L. female eater; see edo under eat
estuary < L. aestuarium, channel subject to tidal action at the mouth of a river; see mouth
esurio, -itus, L. desire to eat, be hungry; esurialis, of hunger; see hunger
-et; -ette; -ot, F. diminutives; feminines; see diminutives under little, woman
eta, Gr. seventh letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
etelis, Gr. a kind of fish; see fish
eteos, Gr. true, real, genuine; see true
eternal < L. aeternus, immortal, everlasting; see always
etesius, L. (Gr. etesios), yearly; see etos under year
ethas, Gr. customary, ordinary, tame; see use
ethelo (thelo), Gr. wish, will; ethelotos, willing; etheloneir, volunteer; see wish, free
etheo, Gr. filter, strain; see sieve
ether < L. aether (Gr. aither), the upper atmosphere; see wind
ethicus, L. (Gr. ethikos), moral, pertaining to custom, habit or use; see ethas under use
ethiroy- < Gr. etheira, hair, mane; see hair
ethisma, Gr. habit, custom; see ethas under use
ethmos, Gr. sieve, strainer; see sieve
ethnos, Gr. nation, race; ethnikos, of a nation or race; see class
ethos, Gr. character, race, custom, habit; see ethas under use
ethyl, pertaining to the hydrocarbon radical in grain alcohol; see alcohol
etio- < Gr. aitios, causing, responsible for, < aitia, cause, blame, fault; see begin
etnos, Gr. pea soup; see soup
etor, Gr. heart; see heart
etos, Gr. year; see year
etosios, Gr. fruitless, useless, in vain; see worthless
etrion, Gr. warp; see weave
etron, Gr. belly; see belly
-et, F. diminutive; see -et under little
-etus, L. having the nature of, pertaining to; see -atus under nature
etymos, Gr. true; etymon, the true, original, literal root-meaning of a word; see true
eu- < Gr. eu, good, well, agreeable, easy, very, true, original, primitive; see good, begin
eucalyptus, NL. a genus of the myrtle family; see myrtle
euche, Gr. prayer, wish; euchos, the thing prayed for; see ask
eucrato- < Gr. eukratos, well-tempered, temperate, mild; see mild
eudios, Gr. calm, clear, fine; eudia, fair weather; see clear
eudoros, Gr. generous; see do under give
eugenes, Gr. well-born; see gigno under birth
euido- < Gr. eueides, shapely, beautiful; see beauty
eulabes, Gr. taking hold well, holding fast; see lambano under take
eule, Gr. worm, maggot; see worm
eulonchos, Gr. fortunate, propitious; see lot
eumaro- < Gr. eumares, easy, convenient, without difficulty; see rest
eumeke- < Gr. eumekes, of good length, tall, great; see mekos under long
eumeles, Gr. musical, euphonious; see melos under sing
eumenes, Gr. friendly, gracious, kind, well-disposed; see friend
eune, Gr. bed; see bed
enuuch < L. eunuchus (Gr. eunouchos), a castrated male person; see sterile
euonymos, Gr. of good name, honored, see honor; spindle-tree, see staff-tree
eupatorium, L. (Gr. eupatorium), a genus of the composite family; see composite
eupetes, Gr. easy; see rest
euphemia, Gr. good speech, good names for bad things; euphemos, uttering auspicious words; see phemi under speak, figures of speech under form
euphony < Gr. euphonia, pleasing sound; see phone under sound
euphorbia < L. euphorbea; euphorbeum (Gr. euphorbion), a plant with acid juice; see spurge
euphrosyne, Gr. mirth, merriment; see joy
euphues, Gr. shapely, graceful, clever; see beauty
euporia, Gr. means, resources, plenty; see wealth
euprepes, Gr. becoming, comely; see beauty
eurax, Gr. on one side, sideways; see side
eurhopos, Gr. inclining or sliding easily; see rhepo under slope
euripos, Gr. straight, channel; see way
euro, Gr. east wind; see wind
eurostos, Gr. stout, strong; see rhonny mi under strong
euroto - < Gr. euros, -otos, mold, decay; see rot
eurys, Gr. broad, wide, widespread; see board
-eus; -eutes, Gr. one who, agent, see make; -eus, L. made of, see nature
eusamatos, Gr. sound in limb, able-bodied; see health
euthemon, Gr. well-arranged, neat; euthemosyne, tidiness; see class
euthicto - < Gr. euthiktos, to the point, clever; see fit
 euthys, Gr. straight, direct; euthynter, straightener, corrector; see straight
eutolmos, Gr. courageous; see tolma under bold
evanscens; evanidus, L. disappearing; see vanesco under depart
evectus, L. carried out, exported, spread, raised aloft; see veho under carry
even < AS. efen; see smooth, all
evening < AS. aejfnung; see night
evening-primrose
L. cirea (Gr. kirkia), f. a genus of the Onagraceae: Circea latifolia (an enchancer's-nightshade).
NL. clarkia, f. a genus of the evening-primrose family, < William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark exploring party: Clarkia pulchella (an onagracead).
NL. epilobium, n. a genus of the Onagraceae: Epilobium luteum (yellow willow-herb).
NL. fuchsia, f. a genus of the evening-primrose family, < Leonard Fuchs, German botanist: Fuchsia coccinea (scarlet fuchsia).
NL. godetia, f. a genus of the evening-primrose family, < C. H. Godet, Swiss botanist: Godetia amoena (farewell-to-spring).
L. onothera, f. (Gr. oinotheras; onotheras, m.), a genus of the evening-primrose family: Oenothera frutcosa (sundrops).
Gr. onagra, f. an evening-primrose: Onagraceae, Onagra (now Oenothera) cruciata (an evening-primrose), Anopora coronopifolia (an onagracead).
L. onear, -atis, n. an evening-primrose:
eventum, L. consequence, issue, result; see lot
ever < AS. eefre; see always
everriculum, L. dragnet; see verrriculum under net
exesus, L. rounded at the top; see dull
evidens, L. clear, plain, visible; evidentia, clearness; see clear
evil < AS. yf, bad, wrong, wicked, sinful; see bad, wrong
eviratus, L. effeminate, weak; see weak
evitabilis, L. avoidable; see vito under shun
evolution < L. evolutio, -onis, an unrolling, < evolvo, -utus, unroll, unfold; see volvo under turn
evum (aevum), L. lifetime, age; coaevus, of the same age; see age
ex - < L. ex, out of, from, see e- under out; < Gr. ek, out of, from, see out
exact < L. exactus precise, accurate; see right
exactor, L. demander, enforcer, tax-collector; see ago under drive
exacum, L. a genus of the gentian family; see gentian
exaesio - < Gr. exaisios, extraordinary, beyond demand; see over
exaggerate < L. exagge ro, -atus, heap up, amplify, stretch the truth; see exceed
examen, -inis, L. swarm, crowd; see number
examine < L. examino, -atus, scrutinize, test, consider; see try
examma, Gr. handle; see handle
exancllo, -atus, L. suffer, endure to the end; see pain
exanthema, Gr. eruption; see disease
exastis, Gr. fringe; see fringe
**exauster**, Gr. meat-fork; see fork

**exceed** < L. *excedo*, *-essus*, go beyond: excessive, exceedingly.

L. *exaggero*, *-atus*, heap up, amplify, stretch the truth: exaggerate, exaggeration.

L. *immoderatus*, unrestrained, excessive, extravagant: immoderate.

L. *immodicus*, excessive, extravagant, immoderate: imprudent, intemperate, intemperate.

Gr. *pleonazo*, exceed, claim too much, go beyond bounds; *pleonasmos*, m. more than enough, superfluous: pleonasm, pleonastic.

**excelsus**, L. high, lofty, distinguished; *excelsior*, higher, < *excello*, elevate; *excellent*, rising, lofty, distinguished; see high, raise

**excerptum**, L. extract, selection; see excerpto under choose

**excetra**, L. snake, serpent; see snake

**excipulum**, L. receptacle, vessel, basin; see vessel

**excite** < L. *excio*, *-itus*; *excito*, *-atus*, arouse, call forth; see cieo under arouse

**exclamatio**, L. a calling out, interjection; see clamo under call, figures of speech under form

**excrementum**, L. dung, refuse; see dung

**excubitor**, L. guard, sentinel; see guard

**excultus**, L. adorned, polished, refined; see ornament

**excuse** < OF. *escuser*, < L. *excuso*, *-atus*, apologize for, seek extenuation: excusable.


L. *praetextum*, n. allegation, excuse, pretense: pretext.

Gr. *skopesis*, f. plea, excuse, pretense:

L. *venia*, pardon, forgiveness; *venialis*, pardonable; see free

**excussus**, L. extended, stretched out, stiff; see lie

**exeches**, Gr. prominent; see exochos under projection

**exedros**, Gr. away from home, strange, extraordinary; see far

**exegesis**, Gr. explanation, interpretation; see exegetes, expounder, interpreter; see clear

**exemplum**, exemplar, L. sample, model, pattern, copy; *exemplaris*, patternable; see form

**exemptus**, L. taken out, removed, excused; see from

**exercise** < L. *exerceo*, *-itus*, keep busy, drive on, practice; see busy, make, teach

**exetastes**, Gr. examiner, auditor, inspector; see try

**exhomilos**, Gr. strange, unfamiliar; see strange

**exhoristos**, Gr. banished, expelled; see banish

**exiguus**, L. small, short, poor, scanty; *exiguum*, trifile; see little

**exile** < L. *exilium*, banishment, < *exul* (*exsul*), a banished person; see exul under banish

**exilis**, L. thin, slender, meager, poor; *exilitas*, thinness, weakness; see thin

**eximius**, L. exceptional, uncommon, extraordinary; see few

**exist** < L. *existo*, *-stutus*, appear, be manifest, be; see life

**exitelos**, Gr. lessening, fading, weakening; see life

**exitiusos**, L. destructive, fatal, deadly; see destroy

**exitus**, L. a going out, a way out; see eo under move

**exo-** < Gr. *ez*, out of, without; *exoterikos*, outside, external; see ek under out

**exochadium**, L. external hemorrhoid; see disease

**exochos**, Gr. jutting out, projecting, eminent; *exoche*, projection, point, wart; see projection

**exodus**, L. (Gr. *exodos*), departure, exist; see hodos under way

**exeno-** < Gr. *exoinos*, drunken; see oinos under wine

**exoles**, Gr. utterly destroyed, ruined, abandoned; see olothros under destroy

**exoletus**, L. grown up, mature; see ripe

**exordium**, L. a beginning; see ordior under begin

**exonero**, L. free from a burden, discharge; see free

**exotico-** < Gr. *exotikos*, from the outside, alien, foreign; see strange

**expand** < L. *expando*, *-sus*, spread out; see pando under spread, grow

**expedition** < L. *expeditio*, *-onis*, campaign, enterprise; see move

**expeditus**, L. free, unimpeded; see free
expello, -pulsus, L. drive out; expulsio, -onis, a driving out; see push
expensum, L. cost, charge, payment; see pendo under pay
expergo, -itus, L. awaken, arouse; see arouse
experiment < L. experimentum, test, trial; see try
expers, -eritis, L. having no part in, not sharing, free from; see innocent
expert < L. expertus, tried, proved, experienced; see peritus under know
expio, -atus, L. atone; expiator; expiatrix, atoner; see atone
explain < L. explano, make plain, clear; see clear
explodov (explado), -osus, L. drive off, burst; see break
explorator, L. searcher, examiner; see exploro under try
expressus, L. clear, manifest, plain; see clear
exquisitus, L. choice, excellent, fine; see beauty
exsertus, L. without hope; see despero under hopeless
extralvis, L. rectum; see intestine
extensivus, L. spread or stretched out, wide, large; see tendo under spread
exterus, L. out; exterior, outer; extremus, utermost, utmost, farthest, last; see out
extinctus (extinctus), L. dead, destroyed, put out; see extunguo under destroy
extorris, L. banished, exiled; see banish
extra, L. on the outside, besides, beyond; see exterus under out, over
extraordinarius, L. above or beyond the common or ordinary; see wonder
extremus, L. outermost, farthest, last, superlative of exterus, out; see out
extricatus, L. freed; see extrico under free
extrildius, L. dauntless; see bold
exubervis, L. abounding, overflowing; see uber under abundance
exul (exsil), L. banished person; see banish
exultatus, L. leaping up, rejoicing; see essilio under leap
exutus, L. bared, stripped; see bare
exuvia, L. cast, skin, slough; see skin
eye < AS. eage.
L. Argus (Gr. Argos), a hundred-eyed monster; see peacock
L. gemma, bud, eye, jewel; see bud
Gr. glene, f. pupil of the eye, eyeball, eye-socket, doll; glenion, n. dim.; glenos, n. thing to stare at, show, wonder: glenoid, Glenotremites paradoxus (a fossil echinoid), Glenochrysa typica (a neuropterid), Euglena viridis (a flagellate), Hyphiglena ochrorhynchus (a snake), Trichoglenus complanatus (a wasp).
Gr. kore, maiden, doll, pupil of the eye; koridion, dim.; see child
Gr. kylon, part under the eye; see face
L. lippec, bleary-eyed, having inflamed or watery eyes; see dim
L. lucus, one-eyed, half-blind; see dim
L. oculus, m. eye, bud; ocellus, m. dim.; ocellatus, having little eyes, marked with spots; ocellaris, of the eyes; oculatus, having eyes; oculus, full of eyes: desioculus, m. one who has lost an eye: ocellus, oculist, oculate, binocular, oculatile, inveigle, antler, Oculina variosa (a coral), Euphorbia ocellata (a spurge), Cecidomyia ocellaris (maple-spot gall-insect), Filaria oculi (eye threadworm), Hemigrammus ocellifer (a fish), Rana ocellifera (a skate), Alaus oculatus (a click-beetle), Molgula oculata (a tunicate), Ceratopsis oculifera (a fossil ostracode).
Sp. ojo, m. eye, spring; ojito, m. dim.: Ojo Alamo.
Gr. okkos, m. eye:
Gr. ommata, -otos, n. eye; ommation, n. dim.; mikrommatos, small-eyed: ommatium, ommatidium, ommatophore, Ommatodium volucris (an orchid), Ommatotirips gossypi (a thysanopterid). Ommastrephes sagittatus (a squid), Dysommatopsis rufus (a beetle), Anomma arcens (a driver-ant), Amblygyna maculatum (Gulf Coast tick), Megommation insigne (a bee), Leptolucania ommata (a fish), Psilommicus sumatranus (a wasp), Schismatoma ocellatum (a lichen).
Gr. ophrys, brow, eyebrow; see face
Gr. ophthalmos, m.; opis, opos, c.; optilos, m. eye; ophthalmidion, n. dim.; L. Cyclops, -opis (Gr. Kyklops, -apos), m. mythical one-eyed giant; panops, all-seeing; phainops, bright-eyed, conspicuous; charopos, glad-eyed; megalopos, large-eyed; exophthalmos, with bulging or protruding eyes, eyes popping out, eyes prominent: ophthalmia, ophthalmectomy, exophthalmic, myopia, Cyclops, Cyclopecan, Coccyzus erythropthalmus (black-billed cuckoo), Buphthalmum salicifolium (an oxe), Cyclops coronatus (a copepod), Chrysops perpensa (a fly), Hypsypops rubicunda (garibaldi), Syzygops cyclops (a beetle), Anomalops graeffei (a fish).
L. pupula, f. pupil of the eye: pupil.
See: lens, spot, bed, see, light, hole

eyelid
L. cilia, eyelid, eyelash; see hair
Gr. blepharon, n. eyelid: blepharal, blepharoblast, blepharitis, Blepharocysta splendor (a protozoan), Blepharocorys caudata (a protozoan), Ablepharus cupreus (a skink), Arabis blepharophylla (a rock creeper), Photoblepharon palpebratus (a fish). See blephar under hair
Gr. epikyphon, n. upper eyelid:
L. palpebra, f. eyelid; palpebralis, of the eyelids; palpebro, wink: palpebral, palpebrate, Anomalops palpebratus (a fish), Zosterops palpebrosa (spectacle-bird).
Gr. tarsos, edge of the eyelid; see foot

F

faba, L. bean; fabaceus; fabalis; fabatus; see bean
faber, L. artisan, workman; workmanlike, skillful, see make; dory, see dory
Fabius, L. Roman general surnamed Cunctator for his method of fighting Hannibal; see delay

fabricatus, L. made, wrought; see faber under make
fabula, L. tale, story: fabella, dim.; fabulor, -atus, talk; see story, speak, figures of speech under form
fac-; -fact; -fect; -fex; -fic; -fy < L. facio, make, do; see make

face < L. facies, -ei, f. countenance, external form, figure, or surface; bijax, -acis, two-faced: facial, facet, facade, deface, effacement, ineffaceably, prima facie, surface, superficial, superficial, Anopheles culicifacies (a mosquito).
Gr. bregma, front of the head, sinciput; see head
Gr. brikelos, m. a tragic mask:
Sp. cara, f. face; carilla, f. dim.: L. frons, frontis, f. brow, forehead, fore part of anything: front, frontal, frontier, frontispiece, afront, efrontery, confrontment, Megaderma frons (an African bat), Vireo flavifrons (yellow-throated vireo), Falcunculus frontatus (shrike-tit).
Gr. hedra, seat, base, plane, side; see sit
Gr. kylon, n. part under the eyes:
L. larva, ghost, mask, early stage of some animals; see young
Gr. metaplon, forehead, front; see head
Gr. ophrys, -vos, f. brow, eyebrow; ophrydion, n. dim.; synophrys, -vos, with joined eyebrows: ophryon, Ophrys apifera (a bee-orchid), Actinophrys sol (a protozoan), Ophryophryne subviolaceus (a toad), Synophryosteptus punctatus (a centipede).
Gr. ops, opos, f. eye, face, countenance; opsis, -ios (-eos), f. sight, look, appearance, aspect, view; enope, f. face, countenance; enopios, face to face; hypopion, n. part of the face under the eyes: kelainops, -apos, black-faced, swarthy; tauropos, bull-faced: Ethiopian, Galeopsis ochroleuca (a hemp-nettle). See eye, see
person, f. mask, person; personella, f. dim.; personalis, of a mask or person; personatus, masked: Gomphus personatus (a dragonfly), Cercospora personata (a fungus).

Gr. phasis, appearance, aspect, look; see phai no under light

pro, in front of, before, forward; see before

proposition, n. front of a house:

pro, f. prow, bow: Nematomorpha polygonsera (a fish), Chlorophthalmus proridens (a fish), Chascanopsetta prorivera (a fish), Proroblema polyistra (a moth).

prosopus (prorus), turned forward, onward, straight, direct: Triceratops prorsus (a dinosaur).

prosopon, -os, n. face of a man, countenance, front; prosopoeion, n. mask; prosopikos, of the face: prosopography, prosopochisis, prosopotocia, ateloprosopia, megaprosoopus, Enpyprosopon xenandrus (a fish), Ezoprosopon onusta (a fly), Prosoothrips vejdovskyi (a thysanopterid).

protone, f. face of an animal:

sannio, -onis, one who makes faces, grimacer, buffoon; see fool

skynion, n. the skin above the eyes; episkynion, n. eyebrows:

supercilium, n. eyebrow: supercilious, Ceryle superciliosa (a kingfisher).

vultus, -us, m. countenance, face, look, aspect; vultuosus, full of expression: Hemiganus vultuosus (a taeniodont).

See cheek, head, jaw, nose, side

facetus, L. well-made, fine, elegant, jocose; facetia, drollery, jest, wit; see beauty, laugh

facilis, L. easy, without difficulty; see rest

facinus, L. misdeed, crime; see fault

fact < L. factum, act, certainty, reality; see thing

factiosus, L. powerful, eager for power; see strong

factitius, L. artificial, not natural; see art

factum, L. act, deed; factor, doer; factura, creation; see facio under make

facula, L. dim. of fux, firebrand, torch; see fux under fire

facultas, L. capability, means; facultatula, dim.; see know

facundus, L. eloquent; see for under speak

faed < OF. fader; see lessen, gray, dry, death

faex, faecis, L. dregs, grounds, dirt, dung; faecula, dim.; see dirt

fagus, L. beech; faginus, of beech; see beech

fail < F. faillir, < L. fallo, falsus, deceive, disappoint.

Gr. apoteuxis, f. miscarriage, failure:

L. improsper, unfortunate, unsuccessful:

See: fault, neglect, lessen

faint < OF. feindre; see dim, weak, shade

fair < AS. faeger; see beauty, clear, justice, right

fairy < OF. faerie, enchantment; see spirit

faith < OF. feid, < L. fides, belief, trust; see believe

fala, L. scaffold; see frame

falcatus, L. sickle-shaped, hooked, < falx, sickle; falcicula, dim.; see sickle

falco, L. a kind of hawk; see hawk

falisca, L. rack in a manager; see frame

fall < AS. feallan: fallaway, fallfish, fall line, befall, nightfall, landfall, waterfall, pitfall, windfall, offal, Niagara Falls.

L. cadus, casus, fall, happen, perish; cadivus; caducus, that falls, inclined to fall; casabundus, about to fall, tottering; casus, -us, m. a falling down, event, accident, chance; casualis, fortuitous; catio, -atus, fall down repeatedly; decidus, falling off; incido, -casus, fall into, light upon; occidens; occidus, setting of the heavenly bodies, western; occupus, -us, m. downfall: cadence, caducus, case, casual, chance, accident, incidenae, coincident, decadent, decaying, deciduous, cadaver, casuistry, deceit, escheat, recidivist, occasion, chute, Euphorbia caducifolia (a spurge), Larix decidua (European larch).

L. cataracta (Gr. kataraktes), f. waterfall: cataract, Begonia cataractarum (a begonia).

L. cernua, -atus, throw or fall head foremost; see cernus under bend
Gr. ereipimos, thrown down, ruined; see ereipion under destroy

L. labor, lapsus, slip, glide, fall; labes, -is, f. fall, first slip; labilis, slipping, prone to slide; labidus, slippery; labina, f. slippery place; lapsus, -us, m. slip, fall,
error; dilabor, fall asunder, go to ruin; interlabor, fall between: lapse, labile, collapsible, elapse, prolapse, relapse, avalanche.

Gr. pesema, -tos, n. fall:
Gr. pipto, fall; ptoma, -tos, n. that which has fallen; ptosimos; ptotos, fallen, slain; ptosis, f. fall; paraptoma, -tos, n. false step, blunder, slip; ptosis, ptomaine, symptom, asymptote, Piptanthus laburnifolius (a legume), Piptadenia peregrina (cohiba).

L. ruo, ratus, fall down; ruina, downfall, a tumbling down; see destroy
Gr. sphallo, cause to fall, overthrow:
Gr. stalasso, fall in drops, drip; see drop
See: drop, slip, lot

fallax, -aicus, L. deceitful, false; fallaciousus, deceptive; see fallo under lie
false L. fallo, falsus, lie, deceive, cheat; see lie

falter < uncertain origin.
Gr. atypos (Gr. atypos), stammering:
L. babulus, stammering, stuttering, foolish; balbutio, -itus, stammer, stutterer: balbuties, ballbutient, ballbutiate, booby (Sula leucogaster).
L. blaesus, speaking indistinctly, lisping, stammering:
L. haestio, -atus, speak fast, half, be undecided; see stand
L. inarticulatus, indistinct, dumb, not fluent; inarticulate.
L. indisertus, loss for words, not eloquent:
L. infacundus, ineloquent:
L. instabilis, unsteady, changeable; see shake
L. offendo, -ensus, stumble, trip, falter, blunder; officio, -onis, a tripping, stumbling-block; see hurt
Gr. psellos, faltering in speech; psellismos, m. stammering: psellism, Psellogrammus kennedyi (a fish).
Gr. ptaio, stumble, trip, fall, make a mistake; ptasma, -tos, n. false step, stumble, mistake:
Gr. spha DMA, -tos, n. false step, trip, stumble: Sphalum quadrifolius (a beetie), Sphalmatoblatiina latinerias (a fossil insect-wing).
Gr. traules, lisping; traules, -etos, f. a lisping: Traules ornata (a beetie).
See: stand, shake, slow, fault

falx, -cis, L. sickle, scythe; falcicula; falcula, dim.; see sickle

fame < L. fama, reputation, rumor; famigeratus; famousus, celebrated; see honor
fames, L. hunger; famelius, hungry; see hunger

famex, icis, L. bruise, confusion; see bruise

family < L. familia; familiaris, of a family or household, domestic; see kin

famulus, L. servant; see servant

fan < AS. fann, < L. vanus, f. fan for winnowing grain: fanleaf, fantail, fanwort, fanglomerate, Vanellus cristatus (lapwing), Pterotocrinus vanus (a Mississippian crinoid).
Gr. anemosyris, -idos, f. a kind of fan:
L. flabellum, n. fan, dim. of flabrum, breeze; conflabello, -atus, fan violently: flabellation, Flabellum curvatum (a fan-coral), Flabellina spatulata (a foraminifer), Gorgonia flabellum (a sea-fan), Homotrypa flabellaria (a fossil bryozoan), Dictyonema flabelliforme (a graptolite), Rhipidura flabellifera (fan-tailed fly-catcher).
Gr. likmas, -ados, f.; likmos, m. winnowing fan, basket, or shovel; likmeterion, n.; likmao, winnow; Licmopora flabellata (a diatom).
Gr. likkon, a winnowing fan, basket, or cradle; likkarion, dim.; see basket
Gr. psygma, -tos, n. fan, a means of cooling; psygmos, m. chilliness: Ptygmatocerus wagleri (a beetie), Ptygmatophyllum flabellatum (a fossil plant).
Gr. ptycon, n. winnowing fan or shovel; ptyaron, n. dim.: Ptyconodous paucicrinitus (a fossil fish).
Gr. rhipis, -idos, f.; rhipister, -os, m. fan: rhipidion, n. dim.: rhipidate, rhipido-glossal, Rhipipteryx peltata (a fern), Rhipidionmorphus malaccanus (a beetle), Rhipidura leucophrys (a flycatcher), Rhipipteryx insignis (a cricket).
L. ventilo, -atus, fan, agitate or change the air; see fan

fanaticus, L. over-zealous, mad; see mad

fancy < OF. fantasie, < L., Gr. phantasia, f. appearance, imagination, image, illusion; fantasy, fanciful, fantastic.
L. fabulosus, celebrated in fable, fictitious; see fabula under story
L. fictio, -onis, f. a making, feigning, imagining; confictio, -onis, f. invention, fabrication: fiction, fictitious.
L. illusio, -onis, f. deception; false fancy; see lie
fancy

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L. imaginatio, -onis, f. mental image, fancy; imaginor, -atus, picture mentally;
imaginalis, figurative; imaginarius; imagineus, of an image; imaginosus, full of
fancies: imagine, imagination, imaginary.
Gr. indalmatikos, imaginary; see eidos under form
L. opinio, belief, fancy, view, conjecture; see opinor under think
L. putativus, imaginary; see puto under think
See: form, dream, believe, think, spirit

fandus, L. right, correct, lawful; see justice

fanum, L. temple; janulum, dim.; see temple

far < AS. feor, remote in space and time.
L. abitus; dissitus, distant, apart, remote; Aphis dissita (an aphid), Myosotis
dissitiflora (Swiss forgetmenot), Vicia dissitifolia (a vetch).
Gr. aneute, away from, far away, distant:
Gr. apêtes, -yos, f. absence:
Gr. apios, far away:
Gr. apodemos; ekedemos, away from home, abroad, foreign: ec demic, ed emite,
Apodemos agrarius (a rodent), Ecedemus hypolecus (a butterfly).
Gr. apoikos, away from home, abroad: Apocoe us colonus (a gastropod).
Gr. apophen, at a distance, far off:
Gr. apouros, far away, absent: Apura zanthosoma (a moth).
L. avis, out of the way, remote, solitary; see via under way
Gr. dioche, f. distance:
L. distantia, f. remoteness: distance, distal.
Gr. ektos, away, distant, strange; see strange
L. eminus, aloof, a spear's throw off:
Gr. epekeina, beyond, on the far side:
Gr. eurys, broad, far-reaching; see broad
Gr. ezedros, away from home, strange, extraordinary: Ezedrus indentatus (a
beetle).
L. ezilium (ezsilib), banishment; see exul under banish
Gr. ezorios, beyond the frontier:
Gr. hekas, far, far off; hekatos, far-shooting:
L. inaccessibilis, unapproachable: inaccessible.
L. inadibilis, unapproachable, inaccessible:
L. incorrigibilis, inaccessible:
L. inconfinguis, that cannot be touched:
L. longe; longinquus, far, remote, prolonged:
Gr. pera, on the other side, beyond; see pera under over
L. peregrinus, foreign, exotic, strange, < pereger, away from home, abroad:
peregrination, Tropaeolum peregrinum (canary-bird flower).
L. porro, forward, farther, afar off:
L. procul, far but within sight:
L. remotus; semotus, distant, far off: remote, remoteness, Lolium remotum
(hardy rye-grass), Adenophora remotiflora (a campanulae ad), Senecio remoti-
folius (a groundsel).
L. seductus, remote, apart; see separate
Gr. suchnos, far, many; see number
Gr. tele, far; teloteros, farther; telistos, farthest: telegraph, telescope, telephone,
television. Telephonus australis (a bird). Telephorus bilineatus (a beetle).
L. Thule (Gr. Thoule), northernmost part of the world; see north
L. ultra, < ulter, beyond, on the other side, far; ulterior, farther; ultimus,
farthest, last: ultraviolet, ultramarine, ultra-critical, ultramundane, ulterior,
ultimatum, ultimately, penult, antepenult, outrage, Pythium ultimum (a
fungus).
See: out, banish, over

far, farris, L. spelt (probably emmer); farraceus; farreus, of spelt; see grain

farçimen, L. sausage, see sausage; farcimimum, a disease in horses, see disease

farcio, fartus (farctus), L. stuff, cram; farsilis; fartilis, stuffed, crammed; see press

faredo, L. a kind of abscess; see sore

farfarus, L. coltsfoot; see composite

farina, L. flour, meal, starch; farinula, dim.; farinaceus, of meal, mealy; see flour

fario, L. a sea-trout; see trout

farmer < OF. fermier, < ML. firmarius, renter, < firma, farm.
L. agricola, m. farmer, gardener, husbandman: Agricola, Sarcophaga agricola (a
fly).
L. arator, -os (Gr. arōter, -os), plowman, farmer; see arō under till
Gr. bootēs, ox-driver, plowman; see bos under cattle
L. bubulcus, m. plower with oxen, herdsman: Bubuleus ibis (a heron).
L. colonus, tiller of the soil, farmer; see colo under till
L. consator; -sator, planter, sower; see satis under sow
L. cultor, farmer, planter, tiller; see colo under till
Gr. geitês; geoponos; georgyos, m. farmer, husbandman; georgikos, agricultural:
  georgie, Georgia, Georgi.
L. hortulanus, gardener; see hortus under field
Gr. kepouroas, gardener; see kepous under field
L. olitor, gardener; see olus under plant
L. pastor, shepherd; see guard
Gr. phytoourgos, gardener; see phyton under plant
See: field, till, earth, country
farnus, L. ash-tree; farneus, of ash; see ash
farrago, L. mixed fodder for cattle, mixture, medley; see mix
farreum, L. a spell-cake; farricum, dim.; see cake
fascia, L. band, bandage, girdle, zone, strip, stripe; fasciola, dim.; fascio, -atus,
  envelop with bands, swathè; see belt
fascino, -atus, L. bewitch, charm, enchant; see magic
fascinum, L. penis; see penis
fascis, L. bundle, packet, sheaf; fasciculus, dim.; see bundle
fast < AS. faest, firm, strong, bound, see strong, stand, bind, glue; swift, see
  swift; < faestan, abstain from food, see hunger
fastidibilis, L. loathsome, disagreeable, nauseous; fastidosus, overnice, squeamish;
  see hate
fastigium, L. gable, pediment, slope; see gable
fastigo, atus, L. sharpen to a point; see point
fastus, L. pride, scorn, arrogance; fastosus; fastuosus, proud, haughty, see proud;
  calendar, almanac, see list
fat < AS. faett.
  L. adeps, adipis, c. fat, grease, lard; adipalis; adipatus, fatty, greasy; adipesus, of
  fat; adipose, adiposus, fatty, greasy; adipis, fatty, greasy; adiposis, greasy
  adiposus, greasy
Gr. aleipho, -phatos, n. fat, unguent, oil; aleimma, -tos, n. fat, oil, unguent;
  aleipitos, anointed, smeared, < aleipho, anoint with oil: aliphatic, alipetic.
L. altilis, fattened, rich, nourishing; see alo under cat
L. arvina, f. fat, suet, lard, grease:
L. azunga, f. axle-grease:
L. butyrum (Gr. butyron), n. butter: butyrin, butyrate, butyric, butane, butyl,
  butylene, butter, butyrate, butyricum, butane, butyl, butylene, butter, buttery,
  Butyrospermum parki (shea-tree), Pentadesma butyracea (a butter-tree), Combretum
  butyriform (a spreading), Amylobacter butyricus (a bacterium).
L. carnatus; carnosus, fleshy, corpulent, fat; see caro under flesh
L. ceroma, -atis (Gr. keroma, -tos), n. an unguent for wrestlers:
Gr. chrio, anoint; christos, anointed; christo, -tos, n. ointment, unguent: christen,
  Jesus Christ, Christian, Christman, Christmas, Christopher, Gilchrist, chris,
  christion, cretin, cream, creme de menthe, 399 B.C., Palirius spinachristi (a
  buckthorn), Christensenia aesculifolia (a fern).
L. cnisa (Gr. knisa), vapor and smell from cooking fat meât, fat; see smell
L. corpulentus, fleshy, fat; see corpus under body
L. crassus, thick, fat, stout; see thick
Gr. demos, m. fat: Demodez foliculum (follicle-mite).
Gr. episomos, bulky, fat:
L. hedychrum (Gr. hedychroum), n. a sweet-smelling ointment: Hedychrum
  cupreum (a wasp), Hedychridium roseum (a wasp).
L. incrasso, -atus, thicken, fatten; see crassus under thick
Gr. konaros, fat, well-fed:
Gr. kyprion, n. oil from a tree growing in Cyprus:
L. lardum, n. pork fat, bacon; lardarius, m. butcher, pork-seller, pantry: lard,
  lardaceous, lardacein, harder, Dermestes lardarius (larder-beetle).
Gr. larinos, fatted, fat: Larinus vitellinus (a beetle), Larinorhynchus sturnus (a
  beetle).
L. linimen, -inis, n. grease:
Gr. lipos, n. fat; liparos, oily, shiny, sleek, bright; liparotes, m. fatness, fattiness:
  lipase, lipuria, lipoid, lipogenous, lipolysis, Lipotropha microspora (a protozoan),
  Lipoptena cervi (stag-tick), Neotiparis mucosus (snailfish), Chromatium lipo-
  ferum (a bacillus).
L. megallium, n. an ointment:

Gr. *naphtha*, f. a volatile oil: naphthalene, naphthene, naphthylamine, naphthoxyacetic acid, phthalic, phthalazine, phthalen, phthalyl sulfacetimide, phthalocyanine, phenolphthaline, naphthoquinone.

L. *nardus* (Gr. *nardos*), m. an aromatic oil derived from the valerianaceae, *Nardostachys jatamansis*; *nardimus*, of nard: nard, spikenard, American spikenard (*Aralia racemosa*), *Nardus stricta* (matgrass), *Carex nardina* (a sedge), *Cacalopis nardosmia* (a composite).

L. *neopum*, n. olive oil: *neotopon*, n. almond oil, oil of bitter almonds:


L. *oesympum*, n. (Gr. *oisyspos*, m.), grease from sheep's wool; *oisyperos*; *oisypodes*, containing grease, greasy: *Oesyperus unctulus* (a beetle).

L. *oleum* (Gr. *elasion*, olive oil), n. oil; *oleaceus*; *oleaginous*, oily; *olearis*, of oil; *oleatus*, oiled, put up in oil; *oleus*, full of oil: oleic, olein, oleaginous, oleoester, triglyceride, petroleum, linoleum, olefin, olefinic, ricinoleic, eucalyptol, ichthyol, menthol, mentholatum, petrolatum, elseoblast, eholoplast, *Psilopa petrolei* (petroleum-fly), *Camellia oleosa* (a camellia), *Moringa oleifera* (horseradish-tree), *Ligustrum ibomium* (ibota-privet).

L. *opimus*, well-fed, fat, < *opimo*, -atus, fatten, enrich, fertilize; see ops under wealth


Gr. *pimele*, f. fat, lard; *pimeles; pimelodes*, fat, fatty; *zapimelos*, very fat: pimelite, pimelitis, pimelorrhea, *Pimelobella gracilis* (a fish), *Pimelea ferruginea* (a pimelea).


Gr. *psagdan*, -os (psagdas; *saqdas*), m. an unguent:

L. *ricinus*, castor-oil plant; see spurge

L. *soginatus*, fattened; see *sagina* under eat

Gr. *sarkinos*, fleshy, fat; see *sarz* under flesh

L. *sebum*, n. fat, grease, suet, tallow; *sebacous*, fatty, greasy; *sebals*, of tallow; *sebous*, full of tallow or grease: sebaceous, sebiferous, sebific, sebolith, seborrhea, *Sapum sebiferum* (Chinese tallow-tree).

Gr. *sialos*, m. fat, fat hog; *stalodes*, fatty: *Sialocyttara erastia* (a moth).

L. *stacia* (Gr. *staktie*), f. myrrh-oil:


Gr. *stymma*, chief ingredient of an unguent; an astringent; see stypho under lessen

L. *tozea*, f. lard:

Gr. *trapheros; tropheis*, well-fed, fat, stout; see trepho under eat

L. *unguen*, -inis, n. fatty substance, fat; *unguentum*, n. ointment; *unguentarius*, of ointment; *unguinosus*, fatty; *unctulus*, anointed, < *unguo*, unctus, smear with oil, anoint: unguent, unguentary, unction, unction, anoint, ointment, prune (preen).

See: thick, large, flesh, swell, cat, wax

fat < L. *fatum*, destiny, lot, death; *fatalis*, of destiny; see lot

fateor, fasus, L. confess, admit, acknowledge; see confiteor under hold

father < AS. *faeder*: fatherhood, fatherland, fatherless, fatherly, Father of Waters, godfather.


Gr. *archimandrites*, m. abbot; *archimandritis*, f. abbess:

Gr. *gounes*, -eos; *genetes*, m. father, parent:

Gr. *papas*, m. father: papacy, papal, paparchy, pope.

L. *pater*, -iris (Gr. *-tros*), m. father; *paterculus*, m. dim.; *paternus*; *patrius*, of a father, fatherly, ancestral; *patria*, f. fatherland: paternal, patricide, parricide, patrimony, patrician, *Patricia*, patron, patronage, pattern, patriotic,
Gr. *phites-* *-yos*, begetter, father; see *phyton* under plant
L. *tata* (Gr. *tetra*; *atta*), m. daddy; *fatula*, m. dim.: See: begin, mother, kin

fatigo, *-atus*, L. tire, plague, vex; *fatigabilis*, that may be wearied; see weak
fatus, L. spoken. < for, fari, fatus, speak, say, predict; see speak
fatuus, L. foolish; see fool

fault < OF. *faute*, failure, defect, imperfection: faulty, faultless, fail, failure.
Gr. *ableptema*, *-tos*, n. mistake, oversight:
Gr. *agnammos*, not on the line (of dice), counting nothing: *Agrammos agrammus* (a fish).
Gr. *aitia*, blame, fault, cause; see *aitios* under begin
Gr. *alilema*, *-tos*, n. sin, offense; *alitros*, sinful: *Alitropus typus* (an isopod).
Gr. *arrhektos*, unfinished:
Gr. *astochema*, *-tos*, n. failure, fault; *astochia*, f. error, imprudence; *astochos*, missing the mark: *Astochia metatarsata* (a fly), *Astochus aldrichi* (a wasp).
Gr. *asymbletios*, not true to standard: *Asymbletia dispar* (a moth).
Gr. *ateles*, imperfect, unfulfilled, ineffectual, exempt; *atelestos*, without end, to no purpose, imperfect: *atelesiosis*, *atelesite*, *Ateles aier* (a spider-monkey), *Ateleopus picatellus* (a fish).
L. *captio*, *-onis*, f. fallacy, deception; *captiosus*, fallacious: captious.
L. *causa*, agent, motive, cause; see begin
L. *claudus*; *clodus*, limping, halt, lame, crippled, imperfect, defective; see hurt
L. *corrigendum*, n. error and correction in a manuscript: *corrigendum*
L. *crimen*, *-inis* (Gr. *krima*, *-tos*), n. charge, fault, offence, decision; *criminalis*, of crime; *criminosis*, full of guilt: crime, criminal, incriminate.
L. *culpa*, f. crime, fault; *culpabilis*, blamable, criminal; *deculpatus*, faulty: culpable, culpability, inculpate, culprit.
L. *defectus*, imperfect, faulty; *defectus*, m. fault, failure, lack; *deficiens*, lacking: defect, defective, deficient, deficiency, indefectible.
L. *deformis*, m. misshapen, ugly; deformed, deformity.
L. *degener*, departing from its kind, base, depraved; degenerate.
L. *delinquio*, *-licitus*, fail, do wrong, offend; *delictum*, n. fault, crime, wrong; *deliculosis*, blemished, defective; *delinquio*, *-onis*, f. failure, want: delinquent, delinquency.
L. *erratum*, n.; *error*, *-is*, m. fault, mistake: error, erroneous, errata.
L. *facinus*, *-oris*, m. misdeed, crime: facinorous.

AS. *gylt*, crime: guilt, guilty, guiltless.
Gr. *hamartia*, f. failure, fault, sin; *hamartetikos*, prone to failure; *hamartalos*, sinful; *diamartia*, f. great mistake; *examartia*, f. error, transgression:
L. *inconsummatus*, unfinished, incomplete, imperfect:
L. *ineffectus*, incomplete, not carried out: ineffectual, ineffective.
L. *labes*, *-is*, collapse, ruin, blemish, defect: *lapsus*, fall, error, a slipping; see labor under fall
L. *legirupa*, m. lawbreaker:
L. *mancus*, maimed, crippled, lame; see hurt
L. *menda*, f.; *mendum*, n. fault, error, blemish, bodily defect; *mendosus*, full of faults, faulty: amend, amendment, emendation.
L. *nagastum*, n. wicked deed; *nagastus*, wicked, criminal; see *nafarius* under bad
L. *nozia*, fault, offense, crime; see *noceo* under hurt
Gr. *odyrmos*, a complaining; *odyrktos*, querulous; see sad
L. *offensa*, fault, violation, transgression; see *offendo* under hurt
Gr. *parabis*, f. trespass:
Gr. *paranoema*, *-tos*, n. error, folly; *paranomema*, *-tos*, n.; *paranomesis*, f. illegal act, transgression:
Gr. *paraplomba*, *-tos*, false step, blunder, slip; see *pipto* under fall
L. *pecco*, *-atus*, err. sin, commit a crime; *peccamen*, *-inis*, n.; *peccatio*, *-onis*, f.; *peccatum*, n. fault, mistake, sin; *peccator*, *-is*, m.; *peccatrix*, *-is*, f. sinner: peccancy, peccant, pecadillo, impeccable
Gr. *plemmela*, f. fault, error; *plemmeles*, faulty, erroneous, discordant: *Plemmeles semipunctatus* (an isopod).
Gr. *ptaisma*, *-tos*, false step, mistake, failure; see falter
L. *quero*, questus, complain, find fault; *queribundus*; *querulus*, plaintive, complaining: querulous, querulity, querulent, querten, cry, decry, quarrel, quarel-some, *Querula purpurata* (piahu), *Zonotrichia querula* (a sparrow).
L. reus, m.; rea, f. accused person, defendant; reatus, m. charge:
Gr. sathroma, something unsound, flaw; see rot
L. sceles, -eris, evil deed, crime; scelero, -atus, pollute, defile, desecrate; see bad
Gr. soloikos, making a grammatical error, speaking incorrectly like the Soloi: solecism.
Gr. sphahma, trip, stumble, error; see falter
L. stribugo, -inis, f. error in language, violation of propriety, solecism:
AS. syn, transgression of moral law: sin, sinful.
L. vitium, n. fault; vitabilis, corruptible; viciosus, faulty, defective; vitio, -atus, injure, mar, spoil: vitiate, vicious, vice, vituperation.
See: fail, blame, scold, bad, unfit, falter, disease, pain, short
Fauna, L. sister of Faunus, god of agriculture and cattle-raising; see animal
faustus, L. favorable, fortunate, lucky; see lot
fauitor, L. patron; fautorix, patroness; see faveo under give
faux, faucis, L. throat, pharynx; pl. fauces, throat; see throat
favilla, L. ashes, embers; favillaeus, of ashes; see ashes
favissa, L. cellar or reservoir of a temple; see room
favonius, L. west wind; see wind
favor, L. goodwill, preference; favorabilius, agreeable, auspicious; see agreeable, give
favus, L. honeycomb; see wax
fawn < AS. fagnian, rejoice, flatter, see flatter; < F. jaon, a young deer, see deer
fax, -acis, L. torch, firebrand; facula, dim.; see light
fear < AS. faer, dread or anxiety in anticipation of danger or misfortune.
Gr. ainos, dreadful, dire, horrible, terrible: Aenocyon dirus (a Pleistocene wolf).
Gr. akko, f. bugbear for frightening children: Acco bicolora (a moth).
Gr. alphito, f. bugbear for frightening children:
L. anxius, uneasy, troubled, solicitous; anxiousus, full of uneasiness: anxiety, anxious, Agulis Anxius (a beetle).
Gr. oplato, monstrous, terrible: Dictyopterus (Aplatopterus) rubens (a beetle).
Gr. athymos, fainthearted, spiritless; see thymos under mind
Gr. atyzelos, frightful:
ME. aw; ag < ON. a, fear: awe, awful, awesome.
Gr. blosyros, grim, awful, terrible: Blosyropus spinosus (a beetle).
Gr. brimodes, grim, stern; brimosis, indignation; see anger
L. consternatio, -onis, f. amazed and bewildered alarm, terror, < consterno, -atus, throw up the ground, overcome, overwhelm: consternation.
L. cussiliris, cowardly; see coward
Gr. dasples, -etos; daspletis, frightful, horrible:
Gr. deinos, terrible, fearful, dreadful, dire; dinops, -opos, fierce-eyed; deimos, m. fear, terror; deima, -os, n. a fearful thing; deimalos, timid; deimotodes, frightful; deisidaimon, -os; deisitheos, fearing the gods, superstitious; deidemone, -os, fearful, cowardly; deos, n. fear, awe, < deido, fear, be anxious: dinosaur, dinoceras, dinotherium, Dinorhynchus dybowski (a bug), Dinornis maximus (a moa), Dimithys intermedius (an arthrodire), Deimatostages contumaz (a bug), Deima validum (a holothurian).
L. dentaneous, showing the teeth, threatening:
L. diffident, -entis, lacking confidence, doubtful: diffident, diffidence.
L. dirus, fearful, dreadful, ominous: dire, direful.
Gr. dyschimos, dangerous, fearful:
AS. eah, timid: eerie.
Gr. ekpaglos, terrible; see wonder
L. formido, -atus, fear, dread; formidabilis, causing fear, terrible: formidable, Eremonbatis formidabilis (a solpugid).
Gr. gorgos, grim, terrible, < Gorgo, -onis (L. -onis), f. Medusa with the snaky locks who turned beholders to stone; gorgopo, fierce-eyed: gorgon, gorgonid, Gorgoepyrus medusa (a radiolian), Gorgonetta mirabilis (a radiolian), Gorgonia verrucosa (a sea-fan), Gorgosaurus sternbergi (a dinosaur).
L. horridus, bristle, shrink from, be terrified; horrendus; horribilis, frightful, dreadful; horridus, bristly, dreadful, rough; horrible, horror, horrify, horrid, horrendous, abhorrent, ordure, Ursus horribilis (grizzly bear), Oplopanaz[Hoplopanaz] horridus (devilsclub), Cirsium horridulum (yellow thistle).
L. immanis, enormous, frightful, fierce: immense.
L. inausus, unventured, unattempted:
L. infandus, unventured, unattempted:
Gr. kerambelon, n. scarecrow:
L. mania, f. a bugbear to frighten children; maniola, f. dim.
L. Medusa (Gr. Medousa), f. a gorgon with snaky locks capable of turning beholders to stone; medusa, Hydromedusa tectifera (long-necked turtle), Thalassozanthesium medusinum (a radiolarian), Cirrhocephalum medusae (an orchid), Cenocrinus caput-medusae (a crinoid), Metoecus medusarum (an amphipod), Medusagyne oppositifolia (the theadule).

L. metic, -us, m. fear, apprehension; meticulous, fearful, excessively careful; metueus, fearing, < metu, -us, fear, hesitate: meticulous, Fortaz meticulosa (a beetle).

L. mineo; minor, -atus, jut out, hang over, threaten; minax, -acis, overhanging, full of threats; see projection

Gr. Mormo (Mormon), -os, f. bugbear, hobgoblin, used to frighten children into good behavior; Mormopterus minutus (a bat), Mormops blainvillei (a bat), Papio mormon (mandril).

Gr. oknium, timidity, shrinking, sluggishness; see oknos under slow

Gr. opidus, awful, terrifying: Opidus ferrugineus (a wasp).

Gr. orthodia, f. dread, terror; Orchodia polita (a butterfly).

L. pavidus, trembling, fearful, terrified; pavor, -is, m. fear, alarm; pavibundus, fearful, anxious, < paveo, fear, quake: Conotrachelus pavidus (a beetle).

L. perturbatus, agitated, troubled; see trouble

Gr. phobos, m. fear, dread; phoberos, fearful, terrible, formidable, frightful; phobetikos, timid; phobetos, to be feared; phobetron, n. scarecrow, bugbear: phobia, hydrophobia, nyctophobia, Phoberotherium sylvaticum (a fossil mammal), Phobetos comatus (a beetle), Phobetor tricuspis (a fish), Phobetron pithecium (hag-moth), Phobetromimus ezipus (a beetle), Euphoberia granosa (a fossil centipede), Periphobus ferox (a beetle).

Gr. phraktos, horrible, terrible; phrizes, standing on end, bristling, shuddering, shivering; phrixothrix, with bristling hair; see phrix under shake

Gr. phygelos, shy, timid: Phyzelus fasciatus (a wasp).

Gr. ptakismos, m. shyness, timidity:

Gr. ptexis, f. terror, < ptessos (ptosos), crouch, cower: Scotiapex barbata (Siberian owl).

Gr. pytynmos, m. consternation; pytikos, timorous, < pytynomai, be frightened: L. pudicus, bashful, modest, chaste; see pudeo under shame

ON. skirren, frighten: scare, scarecrow, scaremonger.

Gr. smerdaleus, terrible, fearful: Smerdalia horrescens (a bug).

Gr. sobaros, frightening, pompous; sobeis, f. agitation; sobetes, m. frightener, one who scares away, < sobo, scare away: Sobarocephala ferruginea (a fly).

L. sollicitus (sollicitus), agitated, anxious, uneasy, < sollicito, -atus, stir up, disturb, agitate, incite; sollicitudo (sollicitudo), -inis, f. uneasiness: sollicitus, solicitude, Aèdes sollicitans (a mosquito).

Gr. tarbos, n.; tarbosyne, f. fear, terror; tarbaleos, fearful, frightful, terrible; tarmysso, frighten: Tarbops fallax (a snake), Tarbaleus pilosus (a grasshopper), Tarbaleopsis tuberculata (a grasshopper).

L. terrificus, f. terrificus, dreadful, frightful; terror, -is, m. alarm, dread, fear; terriculum, n. scarecrow, bugbear, < terreo, -itus, frighten, fill with fear: terror, terrible, terrific, terrifying, terrorism, deter, deterrent, Crotalus terrificus (a rattlesnake).

L. timidis, fearful; timor, -is, m. anxiety, dread, fear, < timeo, fear: timid, timidity, timorous, intimate: Larinus timidos (a beetle), Chrysomela timidula (a beetle).

L. trepidus, anxious, alarmed: trepidity, trepidation, intrepid.

Gr. treron, trembler, wild dove; shy, timorous; see dove

L. vereor, veritus, fear, honor; verecundus, bashful, modest, coy; verendum, awesome,some, venerable; see honor

See: danger, hate, honor, shake, coward, large, modest, wonder

feast < L. festus, joyful; see eat, joy, agreeable

feather < AS. Jetheer.

Gr. chnovus (chnoos), any light porous substance, foam, fine down, bloom; see foam

Gr. mnoos (mnoos), m. down; mnoonion, n. dim.: Mnothoros flavus (a beetle).

L. penna (pinna), f. feather, wing, arrow, pen, fin; pennula(pinnula), f. dim.; pinnatus, feathered, plumed, winged; pinniger, bearing feathers, wings; pennate, pinate, pen, pennant, panache, pinnatid, pinion, pinnule, bipinnately, Pennisetum glaucum (pearl-millet), Pennatula aculeata (a sea-plant), Bidens bipinnata (Spanish needles), Platus impennis (great auk), Crateaegus pinnatifida (Chinese hawthorn), Filocarpus pinnatifolius (a rushseed), Syringa pinnatifolia (a lilac), Stipa pennata (needle-grass). Pinnularia viridis (a diatom), Dryopteris pennigera (a fern).
L. pluma, f. soft feather, down; plumella; plumula, f. dim.; plumalis; plumosus, feathered; plumarius, of feathers; plumeus, downy; plumo, -atus, cover with feathers; plume, plumage, plumule, plumose, plumigerous, nom de plume, Pnumatella punctata (a bryozoan), Plumularia cactacea (a hydrozoan), Ptithrocrinus plumosus (a graptolite), Meliphaga plumula (a honey-eater), Spermatolochaeum plumata (a fly), Uloborus plumipes (a spider), Corycæus deplumatus (a cyclops).

Gr. ptenos (ptanos), feathered, winged: ptenoglossate, Ptenopus garrulus (a gecko), Calliptanus italicus (a grasshopper).

Gr. pteron, n. feather pteriskos, m. dim.; pterinos, made of feathers; pterotos, feathered: Pterinocrinus quinquenodus (a Devonian crinoid), Pterorocrinus spatulatus (a Mississippian crinoid).

Gr. ptilon, n. soft feather, down, wing, leaf; ptilion, n. dim.; ptilos, m. plumage; ptitidos, feathered, winged: ptitoliote, ptitosis, coleoptile, neosootle, ptilinum, Ptilophyllum autotlios (a fossil cycad), Ptilocephalus barbatus (a fish), Ptilorhis magnifica (a fly), Ptilidium pulchrum (a liverwort), Ptiliunum capillaceum (a mock bishopweed), Ptîlota serrata (a red alga), Ptilium cristastrensis (a moss), Hydroptila hamata (a caddisfly), Oxytichus tenuidactylus (a plume-moth), Crossoptilon auritum (eared pheasant), Trichoptilium incisum (a composite), Leptolithus javanicus (an adjutant), Ptilotoceraceus visendus (a beetle).

See: wing, fly, bird, pen

feature < OF. faite, fashion, make, < L. factura, a making, creation, formation; see form, face

febris, L. fever; febricula, dim.; febrilis, of fever; see disease

februo, -atus, L. purify, expiate; Febrarius, month of purification; see pure

fecula, L. dim. of faex, dirt, lees, dregs; see dirt

fecundus, L. fruitful, fertile, abundant, prolific, plentiful; see fertile

federate < L. foederatus, allied, leagued, < L. foedus, -eris, compact, covenant, league; see bind

feed < AS. fedan; see eat

feel < AS. felan.

Gr. aísthanomai, perceive, feel; aísthema, -tos, n. the thing perceived by the senses; aísthesis, f. feeling, sensation; aísthetikos, sensitive, perceptive (especially of beauty); aísthetos, sensible, perceptible: esthetics, anesthetics, esthematology, hyperesthesia.

L. antennă, n. sailyard; feeler, a sensory appendage on the head of an insect: antenâna, Antennaria pulcherrima (an everlasting), Antennarius marmoratus (a fly), Trapella antennifera (a Pliocene pedaliacead).

Gr. keraí, a. any hornlike projection, antenna:

L. passio, -onis, suffering, feeling; see pàtor under pain

Gr. patheticus (Gr. pathetikos), capable of feeling, sensitive, pathetic, n. tender feeling; pascho, suffer, feel; ekpathes, very passionate; sympathea, f. fellow-feeling: pathetic, pathos, empathy, sympathetic.

L. sentio, sense, perceive by the senses, feel, experience, think; sensibilis, perceptible, capable of perceiving; sensus, n. organ of sensation: sentiment, sentent, dissent, assent; sensation, sensible, scent, sensitive, insensible, nonsense, senses, consent, sensual, sensuous, referent, presentment, sentence, sensorium, sensillum; Onoclea sensibilis (sensitive fern), Biophytton sensitivum (an oxiladicead), Amphoropora sensoriata (an aphid).

See: touch, pain, joy, hurt, beauty, sad, dull, sharp, think

fel, fells, L. gall, bile; jelleus, of gall; jelloæus, full of gall; see bile

felicitas, L. happiness, < felix, -icis, happy; see joy

felis, L. cat; felinus, of cats; see cat

flex, -icis, L. happy; felicior, happier; feliciissimus, happiest; see joy

fellator; fellatrix, L. sucker; jellebris, sucking; see fello under suck

fellow < AS. jeolaga, < ON. jeolagi, comrade; see companion

femina, L. female, woman; femella, dim.; femininus, of females; see woman

femur, L. thigh; see leg

fence < L. defendo, -ensus, protect, guard, repel; see wall

fenestra, L. window; fenestella; fenestrola, dim.; fenestratius, windowed; see window

fennel < L. feniculum; see carrot

fenum, L. hay; jenarus; feneus, of hay; fenilium, hayloft; see grass
fenus, L. interest, gain; see gain
-f-er, -a, -um; -ferous, < L. fero, latus, carry, bear; see fero under carry
feralis, L. of the dead; see death
ferax, -a, -alis, L. fertile, fruitful; see fertile
ferculum; feretrum, L. litter, bier, barrow, tray; see fero under carry
feria, L. holiday, festival; feriatus, keeping holiday; see day
ferinus, L. pertaining to wildness and wild animals; see fereus under nature
fermentum, L. leaven, yeast; fermentarius, of leavening; see yeast
fer < AS. fearn.
NL. acrostichum, n. a genus of ferns: Acrostichum aureum (a fern), Polystichum acrostichoides (Christmas fern).
L. adiantum (Gr. adianton), n. maidenhair-fern: Adiantum bellum (Bermuda maidenhair-fern), Polystichum adiantiforme (a fern).
NL. asplenium, n. < L. asplenon (Gr. asplenon), n. spleenwort: Asplenium platyphyllum (ebony spleenwort).
NL. azolla, f. a genus of floating ferns: Azolla caroliniana (a floating fern).
L. blechnum (Gr. blechnon), a kind of fern: Blechnum serrulatum (sawfern).
NL. botrychium, n. a genus of ferns: Botrychium dissectum (cutleaved grapefern).
NL. cyathea, f. a genus of ferns: Cyathea medullaris (a tree-fern).
L. dryophyllum, n. a kind of fern:
Gr. dryopteris, f. a kind of fern: Dryopteris dissecta (oak-fern).
L. filix, -a, -um; filicum, f. fern: filicula, f. dim.; filicatus, adorned with ferns; filicum, n. fernery; filicin, Filicales, Polyscius filicifolia (an araliaceous), Aspidium filix-mas (male fern), Cyperus filicinus (a sedge), Quercifilix zeilanica (a fern), Azolla filiculoides (a fern), Acacia filicoides (fern-leaved acacia), Jacandra filicifolia (jacaranda).
Gr. hemionitis, -idos, f. a fern: Hemionitis palma (mulewort).
NL. lygodium, n. a genus of ferns: Lygodium palmatum (a climbing-fern).
NL. marsilia, f. a genus of aquatic ferns, < Luigi Marsigli, Italian naturalist: Marsilea quadrifolia (clover-fern), Marsilidium speciosum (a fossil fern).
L. onoclea (Gr. onokleia, a plant), f. a genus of ferns: Onoclea sensibilis (sensitive fern).
NL. ophioglossum, n. a genus of ferns: Ophioglossum vulgatum (adder's-tongue), Stelis ophioglossoides (an orchid).
ML. osmunda, f. a kind of fern: Osmunda regalis (royal fern), Polybotrya osmundacea (a fern).
NL. pellaea, f. a genus of ferns: Pellaea falcata (Australian cliffbrake).
Gr. phylitis, -idos, f. a fern, hart's-tongue: Phylitis scolopendrion (hart's-tongue), Polypondium phyllitis (strap-polypody).
L. polypondium (Gr. polypondion), n. a kind of fern: Polypondium fraxinifolium ash-leaved polypody).
NL. polystichum, n. a genus of ferns: Polystichum setiferum (a holly-fern).
L. pteris, -idos (Gr. -idos), f. a kind of fern: pteridophyte, aminopterin, Pteris longifolia (rusty brake), Cystopteris bulbifera (bladder-fern), Dryandra pteridi folia (a euphorbiaceous).
NL. salvinia, f. a genus of ferns, < A. M. Salvini, Italian scholar: Salvinia rotundifolia (a water-fern).
NL. schizaea, f. a genus of ferns: Schizaea dichotoma (a fern).
L. scolocrochum, n. a kind of fern;
L. scolopendrium (Gr. skolopendrium), n. a kind of fern: Phylitis scolopendrium (hartstongue-fern).
Gr. thelypteris, -idos, f. a fern: Dryopteris thelypteris (marsh-fern), Athyrium thelypteroides (silvery fern).
Gr. trichomanes, n. a kind of fern: Trichomanes lineolatum (a filmy-fern), Phyllocodium trichomanoides (a celery-pine).
NL. Woodwardia, f. a genus of ferns, < Thomas J. Woodward, English botanist: Woodwardia virginica (a chain-fern).
Feronia, L. a Roman goddess; a genus of the rue family; see rue
ferox, -onis, L. brave, warlike, courageous, fierce; see ferus under nature
ferrarius, L. pertaining to iron; blacksmith; see ferrum under iron
ferret < OF. juret, < L. fur, thief; see weasel
ferrugo, L. rust; ferrugineus, rust-colored, rusty; see rust
ferrum, L. iron; ferreus, of iron; ferratis; ferratus, ironed; see iron
ferrumen, L. cement, solder; see glue
ferry < AS. ferian, carry; see carry
fertile < L. fertilis, fruitful, prolific, capable of producing fruit or young; fertus, fertile, productive: fertility, fertilizer.
L. avuctifer, fruitful, fertile:
Gr. enteknos, having children; euteknos, blest with children:
Gr. eukarpos, fertile, fruitful:
Gr. evochthos, fertile, rich:
L. fecundus, fruitful, fertile, prolific: fecund, fecundity, Ctenodonta fecunda (a fossil pelecypod).
L. ferax, -acis, fertile, fruitful:
L. fetus, pregnant, fruitful, productive; fetificus, fructifying, fertilizing; fetosus, prolific:
L. fordus, pregnant:
L. fructifer; frugiher, fruitful, fertile; see fruit
L. genitabilis, fruitful, productive:
Gr. gonimos, productive, fruitful, endowed with generative power; eugonos, productive; polygonia, f. fertility: gonimoblast, gonium, Prosthogonimus pellicudus (poultry-fluke).
L. gravidus, laden, pregnant; see gravis under heavy
L. inciens, -entis, pregnant:
L. Inuus, m. god of fecundity in herds, corresponding to Pan: Macacus inuus (former name of the Barbary ape, Simia sylvanus).
Gr. kyo (kyeo), swell, be pregnant; kymas, -ados, f. a pregnant woman; kyesis, f. conception, pregnancy; arkymon, -os, prolific; enkymon, -os; enkyos; kyeros, pregnant: eyesis, Enkianthus, Eneycanthus, cernua (a heath).
Gr. metridios, fruitful, fertile, filled with seed: Metridiothecus andrewsii (a Pliocene pig).
Gr. panos, produced in every season: Panorosemus frivalskyi (a beetle).
Gr. phoros, -ados; phorimos, fruitful, bearing; see phero under carry
L. Picumnus; Plhumus, m. brother tutelary deities of wedlock and fertility: Picumnus obsoletus (a picleet), Climacteris picumnus (a tree-creeper).
Gr. polycnous, prolific:
L. praeognas, with child: pregnant, pregnancy, impregnate.
NL. profliger, -a, -um, fruitful, productive; prolificus, producing abundantly or freely, fruitful: proliferate, prolific, Madrepora prolifera (a madrepore-coral), Paleolavellates prolificus (a fossil coral).
Gr. sylepsis, conception, pregnancy; see begin
L. uber, -eris, full, fertile, fruitful, copious; see abundance
See: fruit, abundance, young, begin, birth
fertum, L. a kind of cake; see cake
ferula, L. giant fennel, see carrot; rod, staff, whip, see rod
ferus, L. wild, untamed, uncultivated, rough, savage; see nature
fervidus, L. boiling, fiery, hot, passionate; fervor, ardor; see fervo under boil
fessus, L. weak, weak, feeble; see weak
festinus, L. hasty, quick, < festino, -atus, hasten, hurry; see swift
festuca, L. stalk, stem, straw; festucula, dim.; see stem
festus, L. joyful; festivas, gay, joyous, merry; see joy
fetalium, L. birthday; see day
fetialis, L. pertaining to the priests who sanctioned war and approved treaties; see priest
fetidus; fetulentus, L. stinking; fetutina, a stinking place; see fetoe under smell
fetus, L. pregnant, fertile, fruitful; fetosus, prolific, see fertile; that which is brought forth, offspring, fruit, the unborn young, embryo, see young
fever < AS. feter, < L. febris; see disease
few < AS. feowe.
L. aliquantus, some, moderate, somewhat; aliquantulus, little; aliquatenus, for some distance, partly, to some extent; aliqui, -qua, -quod, some, any; aliquis, -quid, somebody, someone, something; aliquot, some, few, several: aliquot.
Gr. araios, few, intermittent, thin, loose, porous; see thin
L. eximius, exceptional, uncommon, extraordinary, choice: Carpinus eximia (Korean hornbeam), Limonium eximium (a sea-lavender).
L. infrequens, -entis, seldom, rare: infrequent, Triozys infrequens (a wasp).
L. insitatus, rare, uncommon, unusual: Robulus insitatus (a fossil foraminifer).
Gr. litos, plain, simple, frugal; see simple
L. nonnullus, some, several:
Gr. oligos, few, little, scanty; oligostos, very few, very little: oligarchy, oligochrome, Oligochaeta, oligoclase, oliguria, oligist.

L. parcus, frugal, scanty: see *stingy*.

L. paucus, few, little; pauculus; panzillus, dim.: paucity, pauciloquy, Polygala paucifolia (fringed polygala), Artemisia pauciflora (santonica, source of santonin).

Gr. psednos, thin, scanty, bald: see *bare*.

L. rarus, scarce, scattered, dispersed, thin: rare, rarely, rarely, rarefaction, raresness, rara avis.

Gr. spanios; spanos; spanos, rare, scarce; spanistos, scanty: spanopnea, spanomenorrhea, Spaniotherium speciosum (a fossil mammal), Spaniotoma senex (a fly), Spanophatrus ruficeps (a wasp), Comanthus spanoschistum (a crinoid). L. sparsus, few, rare, scattered; see spargo under *spread*.

AS. sum, an indefinite quantity or number, sometimes a considerable degree: somehow, something, somewhat, sometime, somewhere, awesome, fearsome, burdensome, lonesome, wholesome, foursome.

See: *poor, little, stingy, alone, thin*.

-fex, L. suffix denoting maker; see facio under *make*.

fiber < L. fibra, thread, filament, see *thread*; < fiber, -bri, beaver; fibrinus, of the beaver, see *beaver*.

fibula, L. clasp, buckle, safety pin; fibulatorius, with clasps; see *bind*.

-fic, L. suffix denoting make, cause; see facio under *make*.

ficedula, L. figpecker; see *warbler*.

fickle < AS. ficol; see *change*.

fictilis, L. earthen, made of clay; fictilarius, potter; see *earth*.

fictus, L. feigned, false; fictitious, artificial, assumed; see *lie*.

ficus, L. fig-tree, fig; ficulnea, fig-tree; ficula, dim., see *fig*; piles, see *disease*.

-fid, divided into many parts, < L. findo, fissus, cleave, split; see *findo* under *cut*.


AS. aecer, field, acre, Longaere. Derive: wiseaere.

L. ager, agri (Gr. agros), m. field, open country, land; agellus; agellulus, m. dim.; agrarius, of the land; agrestis, -e, rural, rustic, wild; agricola, m. husbandman; Gr. agrios, living in the fields, wild, savage; agriones, f. wildness, savageness; agrokois, of the country, rustic, boorish; agrualos, dwelling in the field, living out of doors, rural; agronomos, rural, wild; agrotes, agrostes, wild; countryman; agrothekos, rustic, rural; agriculture, agrarian, agrastal, agrestal, Agricola, agronomy, agrothekos; Agropyron cristatum (created wheatgrass), Arvicola agrestis (vole), Agriocharis ocellata (Yucatan turkey), Aegriorne aegyptia (blackwing), Agrius egenus (a beetle), Agriotes muncus (wheel-wireworm), Agroecomyrmex duiusbergi (an ant), Agroecodes eocata (a moth), Mesagroecus obscurus (a beetle).

L. aratio, -onis, f. a plowed field; aratiumcula, f. dim.:

L. areola, garden; see area under *space*.

L. arava (Gr. aroura), f. field, tillable land, earth; arourion, n. dim.; aroraios, rural, rustic;...
Heb. eden, delight, pleasure; see joy
L. florālium, flower-garden; see flower
L. fundus, bottom, base, soil, estate; see base
OF. gardin, an enclosure for cultivating flowers and vegetables; akin to AS. geard, an enclosure, court: garden, yard, courtyard, vineyard, Gardenia latifolia (a gardenia).
Gr. georgikos, agricultural; see georgios under farmer
AS. haeth, open waste land covered with low herbs and shrubs; see heath
Gr. heiamae, f. meadow:
L. hortus, m. garden; hortulus, m. dim.; hortensis; hortensiis; hortualis; hortulanus, of a garden, gardener: Hortense, Huerta, ortolan (Emberiza hortulana), Carus hortensis (a beetle), Myrmecocystus hortideorum (a honey-ant), Prunus hortulana (a plum), Gladiolus hortulanus (gladiolus), Adoretus horticola (a beetle).
L. idyllium (Gr. eidyllion), a poem describing pleasant rustic conditions; see poem
ON. ing, meadow: Ingham, Inghorpe, Dorking, Deeping.
L. jugerum, a measure of land, acre; see measure
Gr. keplos, m. garden, orchard, plantation; kepidion; kepion, n. dim.; kepajos; kepeutikos, of a garden; kepeulos, cultivated; kepouria, f. gardening; kepourikos, of gardening; kepouros, m. gardener: Kepolestes coloradensis (a fossil mammal).
Gr. lachania, f. kitchen-garden:
AS. leah, meadow, open field: lea, Ashley, Oakley, Lindley, Bradley, Leigh, Stonelagh.
Gr. leimon, -os, m.; leimaz, -akos, f. meadow; leimonarion, n. dim.; leimoniros, of a meadow; leimakodes, meadowlike, grassy, moist; limonite, Limodorum multiflorum (an orchid), Limacocaremus curtulus (a bug), Limacodes rectilines (a moth), Acantholimon glumeaceum (a pricklythrift).
Gr. libethron, n. meadow:
Gr. nomos, feeding place for cattle, pasture; see nemo under eat
Gr. oasis, f. fertile spot in a desert: oasis, oasisic.
Gr. orgas, -ados, f. meadow, field:
L. pagus (Gr. pagos), district, country; paganus, of the country, rustic; see country
L. pascuam, a pasture; see pasco under eat
Gr. pedion, flat, field; see pedinos under level
ME. plot; plat, a piece of ground: plot, plat.
L. praedium, n. plot of ground, estate, manor; praedilium, n. dim.: L. pratium, n. meadow; pratulum, n. dim. lawn; pratensis, found in meadows; pratens, meadow-green, grassy: pratel, pratinicole, pratinicolor, prairie, Alopenurus pratensis (meadow-foxtail), Strix pratincola (barbowl), Eleocharis praticola (a sedge), Phleum pratense (timothy), Parosa prativaga (a spider).
Gr. rhodonia, rose-garden; see rhodon under rose
L. rosætum, rose-garden; see rosa under rose
L. rus, ruris, fields, lands, country; rurisest; rurall; rusticus, belonging to the country, of the country; see country
L. seges, -ëts, f. grainfield, crop; segetalis, of standing crops: Petroselinum segetum (corn-parsley), Noctua segetum (an owlet-moth), Euphorbia segetalis (a spurge).
L. seminarium, n. seed-plot, nursery; seminary.
L. terrula, small piece of land, field, dim. of terra, earth; see earth
ON. thevø, a trace of tilled land, clearing, meadow: thwaite, Goldthwaite, Postlethwaite, Stonethwaite, Thistlethwaite.
L. topia, ornamental gardening; topiarius, pertaining to ornamental gardening; see ornament
L. vervaçtum, n. fallow field; vervago, -actus, plow a fallow field: Vervactor typicalis (a bug).
L. vegeretum, n. old, fallow ground:
L. viridarium, plantation of trees, pleasure-garden; see forest
See: country, earth, forest, grass, park, marsh, till, flower
fiend < AS. feond, enemy, foe, devil; see enemy
fierce < OF. ferus, wild, savage, cruel; see wild, rough, fear
fifty; see five
fig < L. ficus, f. fig-tree, fig; ficula, f. dim.; ficulnea, f. fig-tree; ficarius, of figs; ficaria, f.; ficetum, n. fig plantation; carpiicus, f. wild fig-tree: fig, ficoid, ficin, caprification, Ficus palmata (punjab fig), Cucurbita ficifolia (a gourd), Hylesius ficifoli (a beetle), Opuntia ficus-indica (prickly pear), Strepsidura ficulnea (a fossil gastropod), Motacilla ficedula (figpecker), beccafico (Sylvia hortensis), Ranunculus ficaria (a buttercup).
fight
Gr. hamilla, f. conflict, contest; hamiletter, -os, m. competitor; hamilletikos, of a contest; anthamilos, m.; anthamilhestria, f. rival; ephamillos; synamillos, matching, rivalling, vying with: Cephaloon (Ephamillus) variabilis (a beetle).

Gr. hysmine, f. battle, fight:
L. impacatus; impacificus, not peaceable, warlike:
L. implacatus unappeased, unallayed, unsatisfied: implacable.
L. jurgium, n. verbal quarrel, strife, brawl, < jurgio, -atus, contend, quarrel, scold, rebuke, chide; see scold
L. lis, litis, f. strife, quarrel; litigatix, -is, m. disputer; litigiosus, contentious, quarrelsome; litigo, -atus, dispute, quarrel, sue at law: litigable, litigator, litigatory, litigation, litigious.
L. luctor, -atus, wrestle, struggle, strive, contend, oppose; luctator, -is, m. wrestler; colluctator, -is, m. adversary; eluctabilis, surmountable; reluctans, struggling against: eluctation, eluctate, ineluctable, reluctance, reluctant, reluc
tivity.

Gr. machetikos; machimos; philomachos, warlike, quarrelsome; machetes, m. fighter, warrior; epimachos, equipped for battle; lamachos, eager to fight; machomai, fight: logomachy, naumachia, Machetornis rizosa (a bird), Machetes (now Philomachus) pugnax (ruff), Machimostola commatinus (a moth), Neopromachus inajundus (a grasshopper), Odontomachus animosus (an ant), Epimachus speciosus (plume-bird), Lysmachia vulgaris (European loosestrife), Lamachus semperei (a psamid), Lamachodes laevis (a psamid).

L. Mars, Martis, m. god of war; Martialis, of Mars: martial, court-martial, mavortial, Martin, March, Mardi Gras.

L. miles, -litis, soldier; see army
L. mirmillo, -onis (Gr. mermillon; mormillon, -os), m. gladiator:
Gr. mothos, m. battle:
Gr. neikos, n. quarrel, strife, wrangle; neikester, -os, m. wrangler, brawler; philoneikos, contentious; polynetikos, wrangling much: Polynices, Polinices triseriatus [Polynices triseriatu] (a moon-shell).
L. palastes (Gr. palaistes), m. wrestler; pale, f. a wrestling, fight; palaios, wrestle; boupalis, wrestling hard:
Gr. polemos (poteamos), m. war, fight; polemios, of war; polemikos, warlike, hostile; polemistes, m. warrior: polemics, polemical, polemarch, Ptolemy, Ptolemaic, Pulemys micicus (a beetle), Lycocholitus depressus (a beetle).
L. procrustes, girded for battle:
L. proelium, n. battle, fight; proeliaris, of a battle; proelior, -atus, engage in battle:
L. pugilo, -atus, fight with the fists, box; pugil, -is; pugilator, -is, m. boxer, fighter who uses the cestus: pugilist, Strombus pugilis (a gastropod), Gelasimus pugilator (a fiddler-crab).
L. pugion, -atus, contend, fight; pugnax, -acis, combative, contentious: pugnacious, repugnant, impugn, poniard, Betta pugnax (fighting-fish).
L. pycta (Gr. pyktes; pygmacos), m. boxer, pugilist; pyktikos, skilled in boxing: Pyctoderes egenus (a beetle).
L. rabula, m. a brawling, wrangling; rabula, m. brawler, wrangler, pettifogger: rabulous, rabulistic.
L. riza, f. quarrel, brawl, strife, dispute, fight; rizous, quarrelsome; rizator, -is, m. brawler: Mustela rizosa (a weasel).
L. scordalus, m. wrangler, quarreler, brawler:
Gr. syruhaga, -tos, n. conflict:
Gr. teuchestes, m. armed man, warrior: Teuchestes brunneus (a beetle).
Gr. toxeutes, archer, bowman; see toxon under arc
L. velitor, -atus, skirmish; veles, -etis, m. skirmisher: velitation, Semiphoros velitans (a Miocene fish).

See: army, enemy, strike, tool, hurt
figulinus (figlinus), L. pertaining to pottery; figulus, potter, worker in clay; see pot
figure < L. figura, form, shape; figuro, -atus, form, mold, shape; see form, number
figwort
L. antirrhinum (Gr. antirrhis), n. snapdragon; Antirrhinus latifolium (a snap
dragon), Heteropeta antirrhini (a fungus).
NL. calceolaria, f. a genus of the figwort family: Calceolaria verticillata (a slipper
flower).
NL. cymbalaria, f. a genus of the figwort family, < L. cymbalarias, a plant: Cymbalaria pilosa (a basket-ivy), Saxifraga cymbalaria (a saxifrage).
NL. digitalis, f. a genus of the figwort famility: digitalis, digitalin, Digitalis purpurea (common foxglove).
L. erinus (Gr. erinos), m. a genus of the figwort family: Erinus alpinus (liver-balsam), Lobelia erinus (border-lobelia).

NL. euphrasia, f. a genus of the figwort family: Euphrasia arctica (an eyebright).

NL. gratiola, f. a genus of the figwort family: Gratiola pilosa (a gratiola).

NL. linaria, f. a genus of the figwort family: Linaria purpurea (purple toadflax).

L. minimus, m. dim. of minimus, actor; a genus of the figwort family: Mimulus luteus (golden monkey-flower).

NL. pedicularis, f. a genus of the figwort family: Pedicularis verticillata (a lousewort), Dasystoma pedicularia (a scrophulariacead).

NL. scrophularia, f. a genus of the figwort family, Scrophulariaceae: Scrophularia aquatica (water-figwort).

L. verbascum, n. mullein: Verbascum nigrum (black mullein), Helicteres verbascifolia (a screw-tree).

NL. veronica, f. a genus of the figwort family: Veronica spicata (a speedwell).

file < AS. fil; see scrape

filipendula, NL. a genus of the rose family; see rose

filius, L. son; filiolum, dim.; filia, daughter; filiola, dim.; see son, daughter

filix, -icis, L. fern; filicula, dim.; filicum, fernery; see fern

fill < AS. yllan, make full; see abundance

filter < ML. filtrum; feltrum, felt, fulled wool; see sieve

filth < AS. ylth; see dirt, dung, pus

filum, L. thread; see thread

fimbria, L. fiber, thread, fringe, shred; fimbriatus, fringed; see fringe

fimus, L. manure, dung; fimetum, dunghill; see dung

fin < AS. finn.

Gr. aphysurus, -os, m. ventral fin of the tunny:

Gr. branchos, n. fin, gill; branchion, n. dim.: Dibranchus erythrinus (a fish).

Gr. notidanos, with pointed dorsal fin: Notidanus griseus (a shark).

L. pinna (penna), f. fin: Pinnpedia, pinniped, Aphymocharax rubribennis (a fish).

Gr. pterygion, fin, dim. of pteryza, wing; see pteron under wing

See: wing

finalis, L. pertaining to the end; see finis under end

finch < AS. fine.

L. acanthis, -idis (Gr. -idos), f. goldfinch: Acanthis linaria (redepoll).

L. aegithus (Gr. aigithos), m. hedge-sparrow: Aegithocichla terrestris (a bird).

Gr. astragalinos, m. a goldfinch: Astragalinus columbianus (a bird).

L. carduelis, -is, f. thistlefinch, goldfinch: Carduelis carduelis (European goldfinch).

Gr. chloris, -idos, f. greenfinch: Chloris (or Fringilla) chloris (greenfinch).

Gr. chrysometis, -os, f. thistlefinch, goldfinch: Chrysometis longirostris (a goldfinch).

NL. emberiza, f. < G. ember, bunting: Emberiza citrinella (yellowhammer).

L. fringilla, f. chaffinch: Fringilla coelebs (chaffinch), Fringillidae.

Gr. keblepyris, m. redpoll: Ceilingpyrus luctuosus (a bird).

L. passer, -eris, m. sparrow; passerculus, m. dim.; passerinus, of a sparrow: Passer domesticus (house-sparrow), Passerella iliaca (fox-sparrow), Passerina cyanea (indigo bunting), Passerculus rostratus (a sparrow), Cyprippedum passerinum (a moccasin-flower).

Gr. phrygilos, m. a kind of finch: Phrygilus alaudinus (a bird).

NL. pipilo, m. towhee: Pipilo erythrophthalmus (towhee, chewink).

Gr. poikilis, -idos, f. a finch:

Gr. pyrrhoulas, m. a kind of finch: Pyrrhula pyrrhula (bullfinch), Pyrrhuloxia simia (gray cardinal).

NL. serinus, m. a finch: Serinus flavigventris (a bird).

L. spinus (Gr. spinos), m. a finch: Spinus tristis (American goldfinch), Fringilla spinus (a siskin).

Gr. spiza, f. a finch; orospisios, m. mountain-finch, brambling: Spiza americana (dickcissel), Melospiza georgiana (swamp-sparrow), Spizella pusilla (field-sparrow), Thryospiza maritima (a sparrow).

Gr. strouthos, m. sparrow; stroutharian; struthion, n.; struthis, -idos, f. dim.:

Gr. thytripis, -idos, f. a kind of finch: Thylypis sordida (a tanager), Campothlypis mexicana (a warbler).

Gr. thraupis, -idos, f. a kind of finch: Thraupis archiepiscopus (a bird), Hemitheupis flavicollis (a bird).

Gr. zene, f. a goldfinch:

find < AS. findan.

Gr. Archimedes, m. famous Greek physicist and inventor, noted particularly for devising the screw to raise water: Archimedes, Archimedes wortheni (a fossil bryozoan).
Gr. heurisko, find, discover, invent, get; heureka, -tos, n.; heuresis, f., that which is found, discovery, invention; heueretor, -os; heuretes, m. finder, inventor, discoverer; heuretos, discovered, found out: eureka!, heuretic, heuristic, Heuretes piéticoynis (a moth).

L. indicium, disclosure, discovery; see dico under speak

Gr. kyreo, light upon, find, meet:

L. nanciscor, nactus; nactus, get, obtain, stumble on, find:

L. reperio, -ertus, find out, discern, invent; repertiueus, met or found; repertor, -is, m. author, discoverer, inventor: Decadocinus repertus (a fossil crinoid).

See: learn, see, open, bare

fine < L. finis, end, or finitus, finished; see beauty, good, honor, ornament, pure, little

finger < AS. finger.

Gr. anticher, -os, m. thumb:

Gr. daktylos, m. finger, toe; daktylidion, n. dim.; daktylikos, of the finger; antidaktylos, m. thumb; daktylos, m. finger-ring: dactyl, dactylic hexameter, dactylogram, dactylogy, dactylorhiza, (dactyli-sea, dactylOGlyph, dactyLography, pterodactyl), Dactylopterus tomentinosus (a cocheal-insect), Dactylotomut pictum (a grasshopper), Dactylopterus volitans (flying gurnard), Dactylis glomerata (orchard-grass), Phoenix dactylifera (date-palm), Cyclopes didactylus (two-toed anteater), Beryx decadaclactylus (a fish), Cynodon dactylon (Bermuda-grass), Hemidactylyum scutatum (a salamander), Lagostomus trichodactylus (viscacha), Dactylella minut a (a fungus).

L. digitus, m. finger; digitulus, m. dim.; digitalis, of the finger; digitatus, having fingers: digit, digitigate, digitigrade, Digiti unus (a foxglove), Digitaria serotina (a crabgrass), Carex digitalis (a sedge), Adansonia digitata (baobab-tree), Callicrinus digitatus (a Silurian crinoid), Epidermiphyton inter-digitale (fungus causing athlete's foot).

L. hallex, -icis, m. great toe: hallux.

L. index, -icis, forefinger, sign, token; see mark

Gr. lichanos, m. forefinger: Lichanura roseofusca (a snake).

L. phalanx, -angis, line, battle-array, bone of the finger or toe; see line

L. pollex, -icis, m. thumb, great toe; pollicaris, of the thumb: pollex, pollical, Megascelia pollex (a fly), Pagurus pollicaris (a hermit-crab).

See: hand, foot, nail, projection

finis < L. finio, -itus, determine, define, conclude, complete; see end

finish < L. finio, -itus, determine, define, end; see end, polish

finitimus, L. adjoining, bordering, neighboring; see near

finta, Sp. tax; see pay

fir < Dan. jfr.

L. abies, -etis, f. fir; abiegnus; abietinus, of fir; abietarius, pertaining to fir; m. a joiner: abietin, abietic, abietite, Abies magnifica (red fir), Picea abies (Norway spruce), Abietinaria anguina (a hydroid), Chromes abietis (spruce gall-aphid), Thuidium abietinum (a fern-moss), Polyposus abietinus (a bracket-fungus), Abiesgraptus[Abietiagruptus] multimorosus (a Silurian graptolite).

Gr. elate, f. a kind of fir or spruce; or: elatinos, of fir; elatine, f. a plant with firelike leaves: Elatocladus haterophylo (a fossil conifer), Elatine americana (a waterwort), Glossostigma elatinoides (a figwort).

fire < AS. jfr; firearm, firebrand, firefly, fireman, fireplace, fireside, fireweed, foxfire, spitfire. Derive: bonfire.

Gr. aithyagma, -tos, n. spark:

L. caticula, gridiron; see screen

Gr. das, dados, datos, firebrand, torch; see light

Gr. eschara, f. hearth, fireplace; escharon, n. dim.; see oven

L. fac, fascis, firebrand, torch, flame, light; see light

L. flamma, f. blaze, fire; flammula, f. dim.; flammeus; flammidus; flamosus, blazing, fiery, red; flamma, -atos, blaze, burn; inflame, set on fire, kindle: flame, flamboyant, flameau, flamingo, oriflamme, Euplectes flamiceps (a bishop-bird), Runcunculus flammula (spawerbuttercup).

L. focus, hearth, fireplace, center, central point; foculus, dim.; focarius, of the hearth; Sp. fuego, fire, hearth; see oven

L. fomes, tinder, punk, kindling wood; see fungus

Gr. Hephaistos, m. god of fire used in the arts: Hephestian, Hephaestion tulliensis (a fish), Hephaestion ocreatus (a beetle).

Gr. hestia, hearth, fireside; see house

L. ignis, m. fire; igniculius, m. dim., spark; igneus, of fire, fiery, ardent; igniarius, of fire; ignicans, flaming, ignitus, glowing; ignitulus, dim.; igninus, m. fireman;
ignicolor, flame-colored; ignivagus, spreading like fire; ignio, -itus, set on fire: igneous, ignite, ignis fatuus, ignescent, ignition, Cuphea ignea (cigar-flower), Regulus ignicapillus (a kinglet), Fomes ignarius (a bracket-fungus used as punk).

L. incendium, fire, < incendo, -census, set on fire; see burn
Gr. phepsalos, m. spark, ember: Phepsalostoma electraoma (a moth).
Gr. phloz, phlogos, flame; see phlego under burn
Gr. Prometheus, m. fabled Titan who stole fire from heaven and gave it with its derivative arts to man: Prometheus, Calliosamia promethea (a moth).
Gr. pyr, pyros, n. fire; pyridion, n. dim. spark; pyrinos; pyros, of fire, fiery; pyrodes; pyropos, fiery-red; pyra, f. funeral pyre; pyretos, m. burning heat, fiery; pyrosos, m. torch, fire, beacon; pyrosis, f. a burning; pyropolema, -tos, n. signal-fire, beacon; pyropolas, burning; pyribrotos, devoted by fire; pyriakutos, inflammatory; pyriplogos, flaming; pyrosotokos, fire-producing; diapryos, red-hot, fiery, inflamed; empyrios; empyros, fiery, burning; zopyron, n. spark; zopyros, lighting up: pyre, pyrotechnics, pyrite, pyroxene, pyrochlore, pyrolusite, pyromorphite, pyrometer, pyroscope, pyromania, pyrogen, pyridine, pyridoxine, pyrimidine, empyrean, antipyreic, pyrethrum (Chrysanthemum coccineum), Pyrotestia venusta (a bignoniaceous), Pyracantha crenulata (a firethorn), Pyrocephalus rubinus (a flycatcher), Pyronema confluentis (a fungus), Pyrosoma elegans (a tunicate), Pyrocystis noctiluca (a dinoflagellate), Pyrosynympha vertens (a protozoan), Diaprya igniflua (a moth), Fontinalis antipyretica (a moss).
L. scintilla, f. spark, glimmer, trace; scintillula, f. dim.: scintilla, scintillometer, Ceratina subscentilla (a bee).
A. spearca, ember: spark
Gr. spinther, -os, m.: spintharis, -idos, f. spark; Spinther oniscoides (an annelid).
Spinnherobus papilliferus (a fish), Spintheridius cerinus (a spider).
L. titio, -onis, m. firebrand: entice.
L. torris, m. firebrand:
L. Vulcanus (Volcanus; Mulciber), m. Vulcan, god of fire: vulcanize, volcano, volcanic, Emmenydrichthys vulcanus (a poison-fish), Fissurella volano (a limpet), Mulciber pullatus (a beetle).
See: burn, light, heat, oven, cook, hell, boil, arouse
firmamentum, L. support, sky; see heaven
firmaus, L. strong, stout, durable; firmitudo, strength; see strong
first < AS. fyrist, earliest, foremost: first class, firstling, firstly, headfirst.
Gr. alpha, first letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
Gr. arche, beginning, first cause; archaios, from the beginning, see begin; archon, chief, leader, ruler, see govern
L. causa, agent, motive, reason; see begin
L. ducator; ducor, leader, chief; see lead
L. elementum, first principle; see thing
Gr. etymon, the true, original, literal root-meaning of a word; see etymos under true
Gr. orchosmos, first: Orchomus zebratus (a grasshopper).
L. primus, first, original, foremost, chief: primulus, dim.; prior; prius, earlier, former; primarius; primatus, of the first rank, chief; primaeus, in the first period of life, young; primigenius, first of its kind; primitius, early, first; primordius, original; primoris, first, earliest; primoticos; primotimus, happening early; apprimus, the very first; imprimis, among the first: prime, primer, primeval, primary, primitive, Primates, premier, primordial, prince, prior, a priori, priority, priory, primrose (Primula floridana), Phenacodus primevus (a cony-larch), Oryctocephalus primus (a trilobite), Elephas primigenius (woolly mammoth).
L. principalis, first, original; see princeps under govern
L. priscus, of former times, ancient; see old
Gr. protos, first; proteos, primary; protos, the very first: protoplasm, prototype, proton, protonema, Protozoa, Protista, protocol, protein, Protococcus nivalis (red-snow alga), Protoperpus annectens (a lungfish).
L. rudimentum, first principle; see begin
See: begin, before, dawn, old, top
fiscales, L. pertaining to the treasury and money matters; see money
fiscus, L. basket, treasury; fiscina, small fruit basket; fiscella; fiscellus, dim.; see basket
fish < AS. fisc: fishery, fishy, fisherman, fishwife, Fisher, codfish, lungfish, king-fisher.
Son (at dinner with father's boss as guest): "What, beefsteak?"
Mother: "Yes, beefsteak. Why?"
Son: "This morning dad said he would bring a big fish home for dinner!"
Iesous, a fish with pointed snout; see needle
Gr. admones, m. a sea-fish:
Gr. agnotidion, n. a kind of fish:
Gr. aulaicos, m. a sea-fish:
Gr. akousis, m. a kind of fish: Aconias spinatoris (a wasp).
L. alabeta, f. (Gr. abalas, m.), a Nile fish: Alabes cuvieri (2 fish).
Gr. antikteles, m. a fish:
Gr. anthias, m. a sea-fish: Anthias anthias (barber-fish), Hemianthus vivanus (a fish), Serranus anthias (a fish).
Gr. aphrites, -idos, f. a fish: Aphritis undulata (a fish).
Gr. appopyrus, -idos, f. a small fish, fry:
L. apriculus, a fish; see aper under hog
L. banchus; bancus, m. an unknown fish: Banchus pictus (a wasp), Banchogastra nigra (a wasp).
Gr. blepsias, m. a kind of fish: Blepsias cirrhousas (a fish).
Gr. boupsais, -idos, m. a fish:
L. box, -ocids (Gr. box, -akos; box, -okos), m. a sea-fish: Box salpa (bamboo-fish).
Gr. brinksos, m. a sea-fish:
NL. brytus, m. a genus of fishes: Brytus (now Lepomis) punctatus (a fish), Chaenobrytus coronarius (a fish), Bryttopus kawamebari (a fish).
L. callionymus (Gr. callionymos), m. a fish: Callionymus dracunculus (a dragoon).
NL. caranz, m. a genus of fishes, < Ab. Am. caranga: carangoid, Carangidae, Caranz equula (a fish).
L. cercyurus, m. a sea-fish: Cercyra hastata (a turbellarian).
L. ceterius, pertaining to fish; m. fishmonger; cetarium, n. fishpond:
Gr. chelaries, m. a sea-fish:
Gr. chlossois, m. a fish:
L. citharoedus (Gr. kitharoidos), m. a Red Sea fish: Citharoedus ornatissimus (a fish).
L. corocio-ocis, m. an unknown fish:
Gr. daskilous, m. a fish: Dasyllius[Dascillus] trimaculatus (a fish).
Grf. epantharakis, -idos, f. small fry:
Gr. epitrigias, m. a fish:
Gr. etelis, m. a fish: Etelis oculatus (a fish).
Gr. galaxias, m. a fish: Galaxias punctifer (a fish).
L. garus (Gr. garos); garinos; gariskos, m. a kind of small fish for making sauces:
L. hippurus (Gr. hippouros), m. a fish: Coryphaena hippurus (dorado, a dolphin-like fish).
Gr. kykes; hykos, m. a fish:
Gr. ichthys, -ynos, m. fish; ichthydion, n. dim.; ichthyeros, fishy: ichthyology, ichthyosis, ichthyologist, ichthyosaurus, Ichthyodectes etonodon (a Cretaceous fish), Ichthyomys victor (a Cretaceous bird), Ichtiobus[Ichthyobus] bubalus (white buffalo-fish), Xanthichthys ringens (a trigger-fish).
Explain this acrostic: Iesous Christos Theou Yios Soter.
Gr. iops, -opos, m. a small fish: Iops sparus (a beetle).
Gr. kapriskos, a fish; see kapros under hog
Gr. kentriskos, a fish; see centrum under point
Gr. kirkhis, -idos, f. a sea-fish:
Gr. kormaris, -idos, f. a fish:
Gr. koryphaina, f. a dolphinlike fish: Coryphaena equisetis (a fish).
Gr. larinos (larinos), m. a kind of fish: Larinus fasciatus (a banded drum), Laramchthys rathbunae (a fish).
Gr. lebias, m. a kind of fish: Lebias perpusillus (a fish).
Gr. myllos, m. a fish:
Gr. odinolytes, m. a fish:
Gr. omis, f. a fish:
Gr. pempheris, -idos, f. a fish: Pempheris schomburghi (a fish), Pempherichthys granthemi (a fish).
L. piscis, m. fish; pisciculus, m. dim.; piscarius, of fish or fishing; piscator, -is, m. fisherman; piscatorius, of fishing; piscosus; pisculentus, abounding in fish: piscary, piscatorial, Pisces, piscivorous, piscine, pisciculturist, grampus, Lophius piscatorius (angler), Agkistrodon[Ancistrodon] piscivorus (water-moccasin), Piscicola geometra (a leech), Piscidia piscipula (fish-poison tree), Lepidium piscidium (a pepperweed), Alampetes pisciformis (a beetle), Cymbospondylus piscosus (a fossil reptile).
L. pompilus (Gr. pompilos), m. a fish that follows ships; now applied to a genus of wasps: Pompilus expulsus (a wasp), Atopopompilus venans (a wasp), Centrolophus pompilus (now C. niger) (a rudder-fish).
Gr. prepon, -ontos, m. a sea-fish:
Gr. probaton, a sea-fish; see sheep
Gr. psomathis, -idos, f. a sea-fish:
Gr. psoropetalos, m. a fish:
Gr. psyros, m. a fish:
Gr. pytinos, m. a fish:
Gr. rhyas, -ados, m. a school of fish:
Gr. sakoutos, m. a fish:
Gr. salanz, -ngos, m. a kind of fish: Salangidae, Salanz hyalocranius (icefish).
Gr. selerinos, m. a sea-fish: Selerinus xanthurus (a fish).
Gr. skiridion, n. a fish:
Gr. smerdos, m. a fish:
Gr. smylla, f. a fish:
Gr. spingos, m. a fish:
L. surena, f. a kind of fish:
Gr. syx, -akos, m. a fish; syakion, n. dim.: Syacium ocellatum (a fish).
Gr. tathridion, n. a fish:
Gr. tylon, -os, m. a fresh-water fish:
NL. trachinus, m. a genus of fishes: Trachinus vipera (lesser weever).
Gr. typhle, f. a Nile fish: Tiphy[typhle] hezagona (a fish).

fisherman
Gr. aspalieus, -eos; aspalieutes, m. angler:
Gr. dictybolos, m. fisherman:
Gr. gangameutes, m. oyster-fisher:
Gr. griepeus; gripon, -os, m. fisherman, < gripizo, fish:
Gr. halieus; halieutes, m. fisherman; halieutikos, of fishing: Halieutichthys aculeatus (a fish), Halieus forficatus (a cormorant).
L. hamota, m. angler; < hamus, hook:
Gr. hormiebolos, m. angler:
Gr. ichthourklos, m. angler:
Gr. kalameus, -eos, m. angler:
L. piscator, -is, m. fisherman: piscatorial.
Gr. sageneutes, one who fishes with a net; see sagena under net
Gr. thalasseus, -eos, m. fisherman:

fissilis, L. that can be split; see findo under cut
fissura, L. crack, cleft, chink; see break
fist < AS. fyst; see hand
fistuca, L. beetle, rammer, pile-driver; see hammer
fistula, L. pipe; fistella, dim.; fistulosus, porous, see pipe; a kind of ulcer, see sore
fit < ME. fyt, adapted, suitable, competent, qualified, worthy.
L. accinctus, well-girded, armed, equipped, prepared; see cingo under bind
L. appositus, fit, proper, appropriate: apposite, apposition, appropriate.
L. aptatus; aptus, appropriate, fit, suitable, < apto, -atus, fit, adjust, < apo, aptus, bind, fasten, join; adopto, -atus, fit, adjust: apt, aptitude, attitude, adapt, adaptation, adapt, inept, ineptitude.
Gr. armenos, fitting, acceptable, suitable, < arririsko, join, fit well: Armenoceras heuristi (a fossil cephalopod).
Gr. arsios, fitting, agreeing, friendly.
Gr. azios, worthy, fit; see worth
L. commodus, fit, proper, suitable: commodius, commodity, incommode, accommodate, Clerus commodus (a beetle).
L. concinnus, fitting, appropriate; see beauty
L. congruus, suitable, fitting: congruent, incongruous, Alampetis incongruus (a beetle).
L. consentaneus, agreeing with, suited to, fit, proper:
L. conveniens, -entis, fit, suitable, accordant: convenient, convenience.
L. decens, -entis, seemly, proper, fit; decorum, n. propriety, fitness; decorum, becoming, fitting, proper: decent, decency, indecent, decorus, decorum. See decoro under ornament
L. dignus, worthy, fitting, proper; see honor
Gr. emmetos, fitting, suitable, proportioned: Emmetrus auratus (a beetle).
Gr. epharmoge, f. accommodation, agreement, < epharmozo, suit, fit, adapt:
Gr. euthiktos, to the point, clever; euthixio, f. cleverness, tact:
L. habilis, apt, fit, suitable: Dytiscus habilis (a beetle).
Gr. harmostos, adapted, suitable, fit:
Gr. hetoimos, ready, feasible: Hetoemis cinerea (a beetle).
Gr. hikanos, befitting, becoming, competent; see know
L. idoneus, fit, capable, appropriate, ready: Arca idonea (a pelecypod).
Gr. kairos, fit, opportune, seasonable; kairios, at the right time or place: Epicaerus imbricatus (a beetle).

Heb. kasher, fit, proper, clean: kosher.

L. opportunus, fit, suitable: opportune, opportunity, opportunist, inopportune.

L. paro, -atus, prepare, make ready, furnish, equip, order; see supply

Gr. prepon, -ontos, seemly, fit, proper; see eurupes under beauty

L. Procrustes (Gr. Prokroustes), m. a legendary highwayman who conformed his captives to a celebrated bed by stretching or amputation as required: Procrustean, Procrustes punctatus (a beetle).

Gr. skeuastos, prepared, artificial, < skeuo, prepare, make ready; see skeuo under tool

Gr. skopimos, suitable for a purpose:

L. stello, arrange, array, prepare, send; see send

L. stolizo, make ready, trim, equip, adorn; see supply

L. tempestivus; temporaneus, happening at the right time, timely, opportune, seasonable; see tempus under time

See: right, supply, harmony, beauty, agreeable, ripe

fitilla, L. gruel; see food

Fitz- < OF. fils (F. fils), < L. filius, son; see filius under son

five < AS. fil.

Gr. pente, five; pentekonta, fifty; pentekostos, fiftieth; pentas (pempas), -ados, f. group of five; pentadikos, of five; pemptos, fifth; pentameres, five-parted; pentazos, fivefold; pentakonios, five hundred: pentagon, pentameter, pentamorous, Pentateuch, Pentecost, pentathlon, pentachlorophenol, pinxter, Pentacrinus decorus (a Jurassic crinoid), Pentremites elongatus (a Mississippian blastoid), Pentstemon[Pentastemon] hirsutus (a cerophulariacead), Acanthopanax pentaphyllum (an araliacead), Collettosaurus pentactylus (a Permian footprint), Diapensia lapponica (Arctic diapensia), Stegocrinus pentagonus (a Mississippian crinoid).

L. quinque; quini, five; quintus, fifth; quinarius, consisting of five; quintanus, of the fifth, quintarius, of five; quintuple, fivefold, quindecim, fifteen; quinquaginta, fifty; quinquagesimus, fiftieth; quingenti, five hundred: quinfred, quiqualennial, quinary, quintette, quintuple, quintessence, quintillion, Quinton, Quintin, quincuncial, quintisext, keno, cinquefoil (Potentilla argentea), Quinqueloculina asperula (a foraminifer), Quinquelobata (a Chinese-lantern), Quintana atrizona (a fish), Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Virginia-creeper), Vitez quinuila (a chaste-tree), Pisocrinus quinquelobus (a Silurian crinoid).

fixus, L. fast, immovable; see figo under bind

flabellum, L. fan; flabellulum, dim.; flabello, -atus, fan; see fan

flabrum, L. blast of wind, breeze; flabralis; flabulis, airy, breezy; see wind

flaccidus; flaccus, L. weak, drooping; see weak

flaccouria, NL. f. a genus of hypericeal plants, < Etienne de Flacourt, a governor of Madagascar: Flacourtiaeae, Flacourtia indica (ramontchi).

NL. azara, f. a genus of the flaccouria family: Azara microphylla (boxleaved azara).

NL. banana, f. a genus of the flaccouria family: Banana dioica (a shrub).

NL. idesia, f. a genus of the flaccouria family: Idesia polycarpa (a tree).

NL. oncoba, f. a genus of the flaccouria family: Oncoba echinata (gorli oncoba).

NL. pangium, n. a genus of the flaccouria family: Pangium edule (pangium).

NL. samyda, f. a genus of the flaccouria family, < Gr. semyda, probably a birch: Samyda mexicana (a shrub).

flag < uncertain origin.

Sp. bandera, i. flag, streamer; banderrilla, i. dim.: banderilla, banderole.

L. labarum (Gr. labaron), n. Roman imperial standard:

Gr. semetaon, signal, standard, ensign, flag, < sema, mark, sign, token; see mark

L. signum, sign, mark, flag; see mark

L. vexillum (Gr. bezillon), n. banner, flag, standard: Spyridium vexilliferum (a rhamnacead).

flagellum, L., dim. of flagrum, whip, lash; flagello, -atus, scourge, whip; see whip

flagitium, L. a disgraceful or shameful act; flagitiosus, infamous, shameful; see shame

flagrans, L. burning, vehement; see flagro under burn

flake < uncertain origin; see scale

flamen, L. priest, see priest; blast, wind, see wind

flamma, L. blaze, fire; flammula, dim.; flammus, fiery, fiery-red; see fire

flammeeum, L. bridal veil; see curtais
flange < OF. flangier; see border
flank < F. flanc, side between hip and ribs; see side, border
flap < D. flappen.
L. auricula (oricilla), earlap; see auris under ear
Gr. epiptyuma, overlap, operculum; see ptyx under fold
L. laccina, lappet, dewlap, fringe; laciniosus, full of flaps, cut into thin strips, fringed; see fringe
L. legula, f. earlap:
Gr. logamion, n. dewlap of cattle: Loganiopharynx rarus (a fossil gastropod).
L. palear, -aris, n. dewlap, wattle:
See: tongue, strap, fold, ribbon, border
flask < F. fľaque, large bottle; see bottle
flat < ON. flatr, even, level, smooth; see level, smooth, broad, low, spread
flatfish
L. citharus (Gr. kitharos), m. a kind of turbot: Citharus platessoides (a fish), Anticitharus debilis (a fish).
Gr. escharos, m. a fish, probably a sole: Escharion townleyi (a fish).
L. plateossa, f. flounder: plaice (Pleuronectes platessa).
Gr. psetta, f. plaice, sole; psettarion, n. dim.: Psetta maxima (turbot), Lophopsetta masculata (a flounder).
L. rhombus, m. turbot: Rhombus laevis (brill).
L. solea, f. a flatfish: sole, Solea vulgaris (European sole).
flatilis, L. blown; flator, blower; see flo under blow
flatter < OF. flatter, smooth, caress.
L. adulor, -atus, fawn, flatter, admire; adulabilis, flattering; adulator, -is, m.; adulatriz, -icis, f. flatter, sycophant: adulation, admulatory.
Gr. aikalos, m. flatterer, < aikallo, flatter:
Gr. aresko, placate, flatter; see arestes under agreeable
L. arrisor, -is, m. one who smiles on another, flatterer, fawner:
L. assentor, -atus, agree constantly, flatter; see yes
L. blandus, flattering, kind, mild; see blanditia under agreeable
Gr. bomolochos, m. lickspittle, today, beggar, bufoon:
L. cèveo, move the haunches, wag the tail, fawn, flatter; see shake
L. hainymlos, flattering, wheedling, wily:
Gr. kolaz, -akos, m.; kolakis, -idos, f. flatterer, fawner; kolakeia, f. flattery; kolakikos, flattering: Colax apulus (a butterfly), Colacium vesiculosum (a euglenid), Psmocolax oryzivorus (a bird).
Gr. saino, fawn upon, beguile; saiono, wagging the tail: Saenolophus eberthi (a protozoan), Saenura flava (a moth).
Gr. sykopantes, m. slanderer, flatterer: sycophant, Calosoma sycophanta (a beetle).
Gr. thops, -opus, m. flatterer, fawner; thopteikutos, fawning, flattering, < thopeuo, flatter; Thopomyia dichroa (a fly).
L. vernitis, cringing, fawning, servile; see verna under servant
See: speak, smooth, agreeable, honor, draw
flatus, L. breath, breeze, wind; see flo under blow
flavor < OF. fleur, odor; see taste, smell, spice, sauce
flavus, L. yellow; flavidus, yellowish; see yellow
flaw < uncertain origin; see fault
flax < AS. fleax.
Gr. amorgis, -idos, f. fine flax from Amorgos; amorgidion, n. dim.; amorginos, of fine flax:
L. byssus (Gr. byssos), f. fine flax, cotton, thread; byssinus, of fine flax: byssus, byssal, byssinosus, byssiferous, byssolite, Byssochlamys fulva (a fungus), Byssodes politata (a moth).
L. carbasus (Gr. karpasos, < Skt. karpasa, cotton), f. a fine Spanish flax, fine linen:
L. linum (Gr. linon), n. flax; lineus, flaxen: linen, lint, linnet, linseed, linoleum, linsey-woolsey, lingerie, crinoline, gridelin, Linum flavum (golden flax), Linaria vulgaris (toadflax), Linanthus dianthiflorus (fringed pink), Camelina sativa (gold-of-pleasure), Cuscuta epilinum (a dodder), Leptilont linifolium (hairly horseweed), Byblis liliiflora (a sundewlike plant), Melampyra lina (flax-rust).
L. stupa; stuppa; stipa (Gr. styppe), f. coarse fiber of flax or hemp, tow, oaken; stipeus, of tow: stupe, stupeous, stypose, Larnacoctupa spinosa (a radiolarian), Stipa viridula (green needlegrass).
See linen
flay < AS. glean, strip, skin; see bare, skin
flea < AS. fleca: fleabane.
Gr. psylla, f.: psyllos, m. flea: Psylla striata (a jumping plant-louse), Psyllosphex saltator (a wasp), Psyllioides gibbosa (a beetle), Xenopsylla cheopis (a rat-flea), Odontopsyllus fulgurans (a siphonapterid).
L. pulex, -icus, m. flea; pulicarius, of fleas; pulicinusus, full of fleas: pulicene, pullicifuge, pennyyroyal, Pulex irritans (human flea), Pulicaria odorata (a flea-bane), Daphnia pulex (a minute crustacean), Corinmeta pulicaria (raspberry-bug).
See: tick, louse
flebilis, L. tearful, doleful, lamentable; see fleo under weep
flecto, -exus, L. bend; flexibilis, flebilis, pliant; flexura, a bending; see bend
flemissum, L. a kind of boil; see sore
flesh < AS. flaec.
L. aprugina, flesh of the wild boar; see aper under hog
NL. arillus, a fleshy growth around some seeds: aril, arillode, Arillaria robusta (a legume).
Gr. bora, meat, flesh; see bibrosoke under eat
L. babula, f. beef:
L. caro, carnis, f. flesh, pulp; carnicina, caruncula, f. dim.; carnalis; carnarius; carneus, of flesh, fleshy; carnatio, -onis, f. fleshiness; carnatus; carniosus, carnelentus, fleshy, corpulent, fat: carnivorous, carnival, carneous, reincarnate, incarnadine, carnal, carnal, charnel, curuncle, carcassial, Sarcophaga carnaria (fleshyfly), Eurycora carnefex (a beetle), Oxalis carnosa (a wood-soorel), Coleia carnunculata (wattle-bird), Lupinus subcarnosus (Texas lupine), Trifolium incarnatum (crimson clover), Puffinus carneipes (a shearwater). Derive: cannibal, carnallite, carnotite, caribe.
L. cervina, f. venison:
Gr. chros, -otos, surface of the body, skin, flesh, color of the skin; see chroma under color
L. colepium (Gr. koleonion), n. knuckle of beef or pork:
L. corpus, -oris, body, flesh, substance; see body
L. ferina, f. flesh of wild animals, game:
Gr. histos, tissue; see weave
Gr. is, inos, muscle at the back of the neck, sinew, fiber; see thread
Gr. kenebriion, n. carion:
Gr. koles, f. thigh-bone with its flesh, ham:
Gr. kreas, kreos, n. flesh, meat; kreadion; kreyllion, n.; kreisko, m. dim.; kreodes, fleshy: creatin, creosote, creol, creophagous, cresol, iodoeresol, Creochiton pudibunda (a melastomacead), Puffinus creatopus (creopus) (a shearwater).
L. musculus, m. muscle, dim. of mus, mouse: muscle, muscell, muscular, muscularula, Neas muscululica (a worm), Unicapula muscularis (a protozoan).
Gr. mys, myos, m. mouse, muscle; myon, -os, m. muscle: myology, myositis, myocardiac, myocyte.
L. opson, meat, rich fare; see food
L. Gr. perna, f. leg of pork, ham:
L. phlogis, -idos, f. broiled flesh, beefsteak:
L. porcina, f. pork:
L. pulp, f. flesh of animals and fruits; pulposus, fleshy: pulp, pulpy, pulpify, pulpefaction, pulpagia, Collumela pulpulosa (a lichen).
Gr. sarx, sarcos, f. flesh; sarcion, n. dim.; sarkinos; sarkodes, of flesh, fleshy: sarcoecarp, sarcoecile, sarcode, sarcolite, sarcosine, sarcoce, sarcoma, sarcasm, sarcastic, sarcoqueous, ana sarcoqueous, Sarcophilus ursinus (Tasmanian devil), Sarcorrhampus grayus (condor), Sarcodes sanguinea (snow-plant), Sarcobatus baileyi (a greasewood), Sarcophaga chrysostoma (a fleshfly), Callionyma sarcoed (a moth), Polysarcodes maestus (a fly), Gymnosarca bathybia (a coral).
Gr. soma, body, dead body; see body
L. succidia, f. fitch or side of bacon:
L. suilla, f. pork:
L. taniaco, f. long strip of pork:
Gr. tarichos, m. mummy, pickled meat; tarichion, n. dim.; taricheres, pertaining to pickled food:
Gr. temachos, cut, slice (of meat); see temno under cut
L. torosus, muscular, fleshy, lusty; see torus under projection
L. viscus, -eris, flesh or organ inside the body; see viscera under intestine
L. vitellina; vitulina, f. calf's flesh: veal, Nesolechea vitellinaria (a lichen).
See: body, skin
fletus, L. wept, lamented; see fleo under weep
flexible < L. flexibilis, bendable; flexuosus, with many bends, winding; see flecto under bend, willow
fluctus, L. struck, beaten; see fligo under strike
flint < AS. flīnt; see stone
float < AS. flōtan; see swim
flocculus, L. lock of wool; floccus, full of locks; see wool
flock < AS. flocce; see herd
flood < AS. flod; see flow, wash
floor < AS. flōr; see base, level
Flora, L. goddess of flowers; floridus, full of flowers; see flos under flower
flosculus, L. dim. of flos, floris, flower; see flower
flounder < OF. flondre; see flounder
flour < OF. flōr, < L. flos, floris, flower.
Gr. aleuron, n. wheat flour, meal; < aleo, grind; alemata, -tos; aleton, n. flour, meal; aleurites, of flour; aleurodes, like flour: aleurone, Aleurotes fordi (tung-oil tree), Aleurodes pruinosus (powderwing), Trialeurodes vaporiorum (a whitefly).
Gr. alphonit, n. barley meal; alphiteros, of meal: Alphitophius punctatus (a beetle), Alphitophius indutus (a beetle), Aphitophius bifasciatus (a beetle), Microsphaera alphihtoiodes (a mildew).
L. amyllum (Gr. amylon), n. fine meal, starch: amylolytic, amyloexin, amylase, amylid, amylaceous, amyl acetate, carbamyl, Bacillus amylolactis (a bacterium).
Gr. athera (athera), f. groats, meal, gruel: atheromen, atheromatous, atherosclerosis.
Gr. autopyros, m. unbolted wheat flour:
L. cibarium, n. coarse meal, shorts:
L. farina, f. flour, meal, starch; farinula, f. dim.; farinaceus, farinarium, farinosus, of meal; farinulentus, meal: farina, farinaceous, farinose, farinulent, Aleurobitis farinae (a mite), Salvia farinacea (a sage), Combretum farinosum (mealycombretum), Sitophagus farinarus (a beetle).
Gr. gyritis, -eos, f. the finest meal; gyrites, m. bread made of this meal:
Gr. krimmon, n. coarse meal:
L. lomentum, bean meal; see bag
AS. melu, coarsely ground grain: meal, meally, mealwing, oatmeal.
Gr. pale, paipale, paipale, f.; palema, -tos, n. finest meal; palemation, n. dim.: Paepalanthus falcifolius (a pipewort), Paepalophorus mucorius (a beetle).
L. polenta, f. pearl-barley, barley meal:
L. pollen, -inis, n. fine flour, mill-dust, dust; pollinarium, of flour: pollen, pollinate, pollinium, polleniferous, pollinate, cross-pollination, pollinator, pollinosis, Pollinuda hispida (a sponge), Pollenia floralis (a fly).
Gr. semidalis, f. finest wheat flour:
L. siligo, -inis, white wheat, fine wheat flour; see grain
L. simila, similago, -inis, f. finest wheat flour:
Gr. staits, staitsos, flour of spelt made into dough; see mix
See: dust, grind
flow < AS. flowan: flowage, inflow, flood.
Gr. apektos, not solidifiable:
Gr. blyzoo, bubble or gush forth:
Gr. chytlon, anything that can be poured, fluid, liquid: chytos, fluid, liquid; see cheo under pour
L. conflo, -atus, melt, fuse; conflatis, cast, molten; conflatile, n. molten image:
L. dibvium, inundation, flood, deluge; dibuvialis, of a flood; see luo under wash
Gr. epiklysis, flood; see blyzoo under wash
L. fluo, fluexus, flow; fluito, -atus, float, undulate; fluctuo, -atus, flow, waver:
fluidus; fluvidus; fluvialis; fluvoiusos, flowing, liquid; fluctus, -us, m. wave, flood, surge: fluctculus, m. dim.; fluvius, m. river, stream; affluo, flow toward; effluo, flow out; confluos, flowing together; refluamen, -inis, n. runoff: fluid, fluent, fluviatile, fluxions, influx, influence, flux, affluent, effluent, effluvium, confuence, Coblentz, influence, influx, fluctuate, fluorite, fluorene, fluorid, fusilicate, fluorescence, fluoroscope, superfluos, Ranunculus fluitans (eelware), Diffugia urceolata (a protozoan), Dipterocarpus verniciiflues (balao). Derive: float, flotsam.
L. fusiles, fluid, molten, pourable; fusio, a melting; see fundo under pour
L. inundo, -atus, overflow, flood; see unda under wave
L. liquesce, melt, dissolve: liquid, liquor, liqueur, liquidate, liquefaction, deliquesce, colliquative, Liquidambar orientalis (oriental sweet gum).
flow

L. mano, -atus, flow, trickle; manalis, flowing; emano, flow out: emanate, emanation, manation.

Gr. naros (neros), flowing, liquid, fluid, < nao, flow: Nerophillus oregonensis (a trichopterid), aneroid.

Gr. pelanos, m. any liquid of thick consistency:

L. regelo, -atus, thaw: regelation.

Gr. rheo, flow; rheos, n.; rhoë, f. flow, current, stream; rhedion, n. dim.; rheuma, tos, n. discharge, flux; rheumatism, n. dim.; rhysis, -idos, f. flow, issue; rheustikos; rheustos; rhypodes; rythos, flowing, fluid, liquid, rheumatismos, m. rheum, catarrh; rygas, -ados, fluid, flaccid; aerirrhypos, ever-flowing; cheimarrhos, swollen by melting snow and rain; epirrhynos, flowing in, abundant; halirrhynos, washed by the sea: syrreusis, f. a flowing together, confluence; syrrhos, confluent: rheophilous, rheostat, catarrh, diarrea, gonorrhea, rhyolite, hemorrhoid, rhythm, Callirhoe digitata (a poppy-mallow), Xanthorrhoea arborea (a liliacead), Syrreheuma cretata (a moth), Oceandrouma leucohoia (a petrel).

I. sudatillis, flowing like sweat; see sudo under drop.

Gr. teko, melt, dissolve, waste away; tekto, soluble; tektonikos, pertaining to fluidity; takersos, melting, tender, dissolving; tekeden, -os, f. a melting away, wasting, decline; tekedontikos, wasting away; tekedanos, fusible, melting, molten; tektis, f. a melting, wasting; anatexis; synthexis, f. a melting or fusing together; tezimeles, wasting of the limbs: Syntegmodus altus (a Cretaceous fish), Tacerus upolivensis (a beetle).

See: run, drop, stream, pour, free, -rhage.

flower < OF. flor, < L. flo, floris, m. blossom; flosculus, m. dim.; Flora, f. goddess of flowers; floralsis, of Flora or flowers; floreus, of flowers; florifer; floriger; florigenus; floripurus, bearing flowers; floribundus; floridus; florosus; florulentus, abounding in flowers, flowering profusely; floridulius, dim. flowering somewhat; florilegus, flower-gathering; infloresco, begin to blossom; flora, florist, Florence, Florida, florid, inflorescence, florin, florilegium, uniflorous, cauliflorous, ramiflorous, floweret, deflower, Mayflower, flower, fleur de lis (Iris florentina), Clematis florida (a clematis), Passiflora mollissima (a passion-flower), Cyprtopodium paviflorus (a moccasin-flower), Coreopsis grandiflora (a tickseed), Calceolaria biflora (a slipper-flower), Malus floribunda(flowering crabapple), Florigusa mellivora (a hummingbird), Lagena flosculosa (a foraminifer), Floscularia campanulata (a rotifer), Tomoplagia deflorata (a fly), Ceridium floridum (blue paloverde), Leitneria floridana (corkwood), Fragaria semper-flores (alpine strawberry), Anthodiscus floratus (a diatom), Cetonia floridola (a beetle).

Gr. anthos, -eos, n.; anthe, f.; anthemion, anthemion, n.; antheis, -idos, f. flower; anthion; anthyllion, n. dim. floret; anthikos, anthinos, of flowers, with flowers; antheios; anthenedos; anthers; antheitikos; anthes, flowery, blossoming; anthes, f. the full flower, the blossoming; anthokomes, bedecked with flowers; anthonomos, feeding on flowers; anthologos, gathering flowers; aphantisma, -tos, n. a plucked or cutted flower; dianthes, double-flowering; perianthes, with flowers all around: anthophilous, anthology, anthodium, anthocyan, anthenanthan, antholilium, anther, anthes, Antheosanther, chalcantheme, chrysanthemum, perianth, Anthoxanthum odoratum (sweetgrass), Annonosus grandis (cotton-boll weevil), Anthoceros punctatus (a liverwort), Anthocopus minutus (a bird), Anthemis palestina (a camomile), Anthidium oblongatum (a bee), Anthericum liligo (St. Bernard lily), Anthidium rhodesianum (a bee), Anthurium scherzerianum (tailflower), Diandthus barbatus (sweet-william), Chrysanthemum segetem (corn-marigold), Calypranthes syzygium (a lidflower), Mesembryanthemum spectabile (a fig-marigold), Helianthus tuberosus (Jerusalem artichoke), Osmanthus serulatus (an osmanthus), Schizanthus pinnatus (butterfly-flower), Phyllanthus speciosus (a euphorbiacead), Emenanthe parviflora (an echioid), Spiranthes racemosa (an orchid), Crocus chrysanthus (a spring crocus), Gynanthes lucida (oyster-wood), Rhus rhodanthera (a sumac).

AS. blowan, be in flower: blow, bloom, blossom.

Gr. Chloris, -idos, f. goddess of flowers: Chloris verticillata (windmill-grass), Trichloris pluriflora (a grass), Leptochloa chloridiformis (Argentine spring-top).

See: ripe, fruit, seed, good, beauty.

fluctus, L. wave, flood; fluctuicus, dim.; see fluo under flow.

fluidus, L. flowing, liquid; see fluo under flow.

fluito, -atus, L. float, undulate; see fluo under flow.

flumen, inis, L. stream; flumicellum, dim.; flumineus, of a stream; see stream.

fluo- < fluorine, < L. fluor, flow; see fluo, elements under thing.

flustrum, L. calm, quietness; see rest.
froghopper), Aphis virgata (surf-bird), Aphrophysia communis (a fly), Aphropsylla conversa (a flea), Aphrophysia communis (a fly).

Gr. chnos (chos), m. any light, porous substance, foam, fine down, bloom; chnodes, soft, porous, downy; L. calomochinus, m. a kind of sea-foam: Sporochnus pedunculatus (an alga).

L. spuma, f. foam, froth; spumaeus; spumidentus, foamy, frothy; spumo, -atus, foam, froth: spume, spumescent, Philaeus spumarum (a spittle-insect).

focus, L. earth, fireplace, central point; foculus, dim.; see oven

fodina, L. pit, mine, < fodio, fossus, dig; see mine, dig

foedus, L. foul, filthy, detestable; foeditas, foulness; see dirt

fog, probably < Dan. fog, spray, storm; see cloud


Gr. amphiellso, wrap, fold; amphiliktos, cooled round: Amphilissa isisis (a fossil gastropod), A.mphilicus melas (a beetle).

L. capero, -atus, wrinkle: caperin, Parmelia caperata (a lichen).

Gr. diklys, -idos, double-folding (doors): didilithis, Dickptera brachia (an acanthacean).

Gr. kolpotos, formed into folds; kolpodes, full of bays, folded, sinuous; see kolpos under womb

L. pannueus, wrinkled, shrivelled:


Gr. phriz, -ikos, ruffling of a smooth surface, ripple; see rough

L. plico, -atus; -itus, fold; plicatitis, foldable, pliable; complico, -atus, fold together; complex, -izados, folded up, connected, intricate: plicate, ply, pliable, plait, pleat, plier, plighting, application, accomplice, complex, complicated, complicity, decemplic, deploy, display, duplex, duplicate, employment, exploit, explicable, explicit, implicit, inexplicable, implication, manyplic, multiple, perplexity, plication, quadruple, quadruplicate, quadruplicate, reply, simple, simpleton, splay, supply, suppliant, solar plexus, triplicate, Dichoecinus plieatus (a Mississippian crinoid), Dicytiphyora duplicata (a stinkhorn-fungus), Lamium amplexicaule (henbit), Collema pictile (a lichen).

Gr. ptyx, -ychos; ptyche, f. fold, leaf, layer; ptychion, n. dim.; ptyxis, f. a folding, fold; ptygma, -tos, n. anything folded; ptygmaton, n. dim.; ptychoes, in folds; ptychios; ptykto, folded. < pty sos, fold; epitychma, -cos, n.; epityche, f. overfold, flap, operculum: ptychodont, ptyxis, ptygmatic, aptychus, Ptychoptyx costata (a euphorbiacean), Ptychozoan homalocephalum (flying-gecko), Ptychactatus ligatus (a gastropod), Holptychius nobilissimus (a Devonian fish), Leptptyhyma virgatum (a fossil gastropod), Metazaptyx hachijoenis (a gastropod), Sternoptyx diaphana (a fish), Actinoptyx undulatus (a diatom).

Gr. rhakodes, ragged, wrinkled (skin): Neorhacodes ensilini (a wasp).

Gr. rhiknos, shrivelled, withered, wrinkled; rhiknosis, f. a shrivelling: Rhicnoessa cinerea (a fly).

Gr. rhetis, -idos, f. fold, pucker, wrinkle; rhysema, -tos, n. wrinkle; ryhos (rhyssos); rhytidades, wrinkled; rhytoidosis, rhytidectomy, rhyssoid, Rhyssosmatum impolitus (a beetle), Callirhytis yosemite (oak gall-wasp), Megarythys superba (an ichneumon-wasp), Viburum rhytidophyllum (leather-leaved viburnum), Rhytidoglymma aemescens (a beetle), Rutiodon[Rhytidodon] manhattanensis (a Triassic reptile).

AS. rife, wrinkle, forrow: revel.

L. ruga, f. crease, wrinkle; rugula, f. dim.; rugosus; ruginosis, wrinkled; rugo, -atus, crease, wrinkle; corrugis; corrugatus, wrinkled, ridged; irruco, -atus, wrinkle: rugate, rugose, rugulose, corrugated, Almus rugosa (an alder), Chenchridium rugulosum (a foraminifer), Ligyrus rugiceps (sugarcane-beetle), Pseudosiopetes rugulifer (a beetle), Trypoxylon rugifrons (a wasp), Nephalus rugicollis (a beetle), Grypheada corrugata (a fossil pelecypod).

L. sinus, bend, curve, fold; see hollow

Gr. stoldoma, fold of a robe; stolidotos, in folds, folded; see stola under garment

L. valua, leaf of a folding door; see door

L. vietus, shrivelled, shrunken, wrinkled; see weave

See: furrow, ridge, wave, rough, flap, form, bend, embrace, weave, complex

folium, L. leaf; foliolum, dim.; foliaceus; foliatus; foliosus, leafy; see leaf

folk < AS. folc, people; see people

follis, L. bellows, windbag; folliculus, dim.; see bag
follow < AS. folgian.
Gr. akolouthos, following after, attending on, succeeding: anaclotus, Acolutha pictoria (a moth).
Gr. allytos, unitroca, continuous: see one
L. comitor, -atus, accompany, attend; comitabilis, accompanying; concomitor, -atus, accompany: concomitant, Pelurga comitata (a butterfly).
Gr. diadochos, succeeding, following; diadexis, f. succession: Diadocinus antiquai (a beetle). Diadexia parades (a moth).
Gr. dioko, pursue, follow; dioktos, pursued; diokter, -os; dioktes, pursuer; see hunt
L. discipulus, m. learner, follower: disciple.
Gr. eirmos, train, series: see line
Gr. cpallelos, one after another, continuous: see line
L. ergo, consequently, therefore: Post hoc, ergo propter hoc.
Gr. hepomai, follow:
L. liza, m. suter, camp-follower:
L. morigerus, complying, obedient: morigerous, Attus morigerus (a spider).
Gr. opados, accompanying, attending: see servant
Gr. peisa, f. obedience:
Gr. scheros, in a line, successive: see line
L. sequor, secutus, follow; sequaz, -acis, following, pursuing; m. attendant; sequela, f. that which follows; sector, -atus, follow eagerly, pursue; sectator, -is, m.; sectatrix, -icis, f.; sectur, -atis, m.; sectrix, -icis, f. follower; secundus, following, ranking below, unilaterial; consecutor, -atus, follow, pursue eagerly, strive after; consecutator: consecutrix, eager follower; consecutarius, that follows logically; consectaneus, following eagerly; consequus, following; executus (executor), followed to the end; obsequiatus, complying, yielding; persequer, -sectus, follow pertinaciously, chase: sequence, sequel, sequela, sue, suit, lawsuit, suite, suitor, solisqueus, second, second, subsequently, sequester, secondary, consequential, consectary, consecutive, exequy, ensuing, executor, extrinsic, persecute, electrode, prosecution, pursue, Micropterna sequax (a caddisfly), Kyphosus [Cyphosus] sectatrix (a chopa), Toeniathrips inconsequena (pear-thrips), Pyrola secundum (sidebells), Combreum secundum (Trinidad combreum), Sophora secundiflora (coral-bean), Osteoborus secundus (a fossil canid).
L. series, row, succession, train: see line
L. succedaneus, following after; m. substitute; successor, -is, m. follower, < succedo, -essus, follow after: succedaneous, successor, succeed, succession, Rhus succedanea (wax-tree).
See: line, after, companion, hunt
fomentum, L. warm application, poultice; see foveo under heat
fomes, L. tinder, punk, kindling wood; a genus of fungi; see fungus
fontinalis, L. of a spring, < fons, fontis, spring; fonticulus, dim.; see spring
food < AS. joda; jodor, fodder.
L. alimentum, food; see alo under eat
Gr. ambrosia, food of the gods that gave immortality; see always
L. bacalatium, n. dessert (fruit, nuts, candy, wine, etc.):
Gr. broma; brosis, food; see bibrosko under eat
L. bucellatum, n. soldier's biscuit:
L. caballatio, -onis, f. fodder for a horse:
L. capitum (Gr. kapetón), n. fodder for cattle:
L. catillamen, sweetmeat; see catillo under eat
Gr. chilos, m. green fodder:
L. cibus, m. food; cibarius, pertaining to food; cibatio, -onis, f. meal, repast; cibo, -atus, feed: cibarian, cibation, cibarium, Candthrella cibarius (chanterel).
L. collyra (Gr. kollyra, f. a kind of pastry; kollyris, -idos, f. dim.), f. macaroni, vermicelli; collyricus, of macaroni: Collyris postica (a beetle).
L. concoetio, -onis, something prepared; a sweetmeat; see facio under make
L. cuppedo, -inis, f.; cuppedum, n. titbit, delicacy; cuppes, -edis, fond of dainties: Ochotona cuppes (tawny pika).
Gr. edesma, food; see edo under eat
L. esca, f. food, victuals, bait; escalis; escarius, of food; escatilis; esculentus, edible; inesc, -atus, fill with food, lure with bait, entice: esculent, Iana escuenta (a frog), Cyperus esculentus (chufa).
L. jarrao, mixed fodder for cattle, mash; see mix
L. fitilla, f. gruel:
Gr. grastis (krastis), green fodder, grass; see grao under eat
L. gustulum, small dish of food, relish; see gustus under taste
Gr. hypotrimma, -tos, n. a sour dish of grated or rubbed ingredients:
L. insicium, n. dish of minced meat:
Gr. kolon, meat, fodder:
Gr. manna, morsel, grain, gum of a tree; see resin
L. mattea (Gr. mattye), f. dainty dish, delicacy; matteola, f. dim.:
Gr. melka, f. a cold preparation from milk:
L. moretum, n. a dish composed of garlic, rue, vinegar, and oil:
Gr. nogalon, n. sweetmeat, dessert:
L. nutrimentum, nourishment; see nutrio under eat
L. ofa, bit, morsel, mouthful; see little
Gr. opson, n. meat, rich fare; opsaridion; opsarion, n. dim.; opsonion, n. provisions; paropsis, -idos, f. dessert; paropsidion, n. dim.: opsonin, opsonic, opsomania, opsoaphagist, Paropsivora grisaea (a fly).
Gr. omnpne, f. food:
L. pabulum, n. food, fodder; pabularis, of fodder; pabulosus, abounding in fodder; pabularus, -atus, forage: pabulum, pabulation, Prangos pabularia (an umbellifer).
Gr. phorbe, food, pasture; see pherbo under eat
Gr. polphos, m. a kind of starchy food:
L. puls, pullis, f. (Gr. poltos, m.), porridge, pottage; pullicula, f. dim.: pulse.
L. scitamentum, n. dainty food:
Gr. sitos, m. food, grain; sitarion; sition, n. dim.; sitikos, of food; sitistes, m. feeder; sitesis, f. eating; sitistos, fed up, fattened; micrositos, eating little: sitology, sitophobia, sitotoxin, parasite, asitosis, Sitophagus pallidus (a beetle).
Sitamion luxtrix (squirreltail-grass), Sitophilus granarius (a beetle).
Gr. trageia, -tos, n. sweetmeat:
Gr. tropokion, sweetmeat, dessert; see trogo under bite
Gr. trophie, trophis, nourishment; see trepho under eat
L. turunda, f. ball of paste for fattening geese:
L. victus, -us, m. food, diet; victualis, of food; Victa, f. goddess of food: victuals.
See: eat, flesh, plant, sauce, soup

tool < OF. jol, < L. follis, bellows, windbag.
Gr. abelortos, asinine, silly, stupid, foolish; abelteria, f. silliness, stupidity: Abelterus incarnatus (a bug).
L. absurdus, that which offends the ear, harsh, foolish, silly: absurd, absurdity.
L. alogus (Gr. alogos), speechless, irrational, absurd; alogistos, silly; alogia, f. absurdity: Allogopteron caribbeum (a grasshopper), Allogcarus caeruleus (a beetle), alogia, alogism.
L. amenis, senseless, mad, foolish; see demens under mad
Gr. analistos, unsalted, silly:
Gr. anoos; anous; anaemon, -os; anoetos, without understanding, senseless, silly: Anoisis stolidus (noddly, a tern).
Gr. aphrades, senseless, reckless; aphradi, f. folly:
Gr. aphonos, -os, crazy, silly, foolish, senseless; aphrosyne, f. folly: aphonyia, Aphronorus fraudator (a fossil mammal), Aphronastes subjunciatus (a beetle).
L. asininus, having the qualities of an ass, stupid, obstinate; asinalis, stupid; see asinus under horse
Gr. asophos; kenosophs, frivolous, foolish, silly:
Gr. atopus, out of place, odd, strange, absurd, unnatural; atopia, absurdity; see strange
L. babulus, babbler, fool; see speak
L. baburrsus, foolish, silly:
L. blatero (balatro), babbler, buffoon; see speak
L. bixteus, silly, foolish, useless, tasteless, insipid:
L. bucco, babbler, fool; see speak
L. delirus, silly, doting, crazy; see mad
L. desipiens, silly, foolish: desipience, desipient.
Gr. elithiodes, idio, vain, inoffensive; elithiotes, -etos, f. folly: Elithiotes hirsuta (a beetle).
Gr. euthes, simple, silly: Euethogonus hardyi (a millepede).
L. excors; socors; vecors, stupid, silly, foolish, mad; socordia, f. stupidity, folly: Eulinomanes vecors (a beetle).
L. fatusus, foolish; infatuus, -atus, make a fool of: fatuous, infatuation, ignis fatuus, Avena fata (wild oats).
L. frivulos, silly, trifling: frivolous, frivolity, Baeis frivulos (a mayfly).
Gr. habrintes, m. coxcomb, fop: Habrynitis scita (a moth).
L. ineptus, unsuitable, improper, silly, absurd; ineptola, f. an absurdity, folly: inept, ineptitude, ineptness, Didus ineptus (dodo).
L. insubitus, stupid, foolish: Cryptorrhynchus insubidus (a beetle).
L. insuleus, unsalted, insipid, silly, absurd; see tasteless
G. kakoboulos, foolish, unwise:
Gr. kemphos, m. simpleton, booby:
Gr. konnophor, -os, m. foolish one: Connophor reple tus (a beetle).
Gr. leros, silly, nonsensical, foolish: lerodes, frivolous, silly; lerema, -tos, n. silly talk, nonsense; paraleros, talking foolishly, delirious: Lerodes fulgorita (a moth).
Gr. lotax, -akos, m. buffoon:
L. ludibrosus, ridiculous:
L. maccus, m. buffoon, simpleton: Tephriti s maccus (a fly).
Gr. mataios, vain, idle, foolish: Mataeco phalus acipenserinus (a fish), Mataec opsephus nitidipennis (a beetle).
L. morus (Gr. moros), foolish, stupid; morio, -onis; morus, m. fool, simpleton;
Gr. moria, f. folly: moron, sophomor e, oxymoron, morotherium, Epinephel us morio (red grouper), Glymmatophora morio (a bug).
L. nesarius, unwise, foolish:
L. nugalus, frivolous, trifling; see nugor under trifle
L. opicus, rude, stupid, foolish:
Gr. parapaistos, foolish, mad:
Gr. paratalmos, foolhardy:
Gr. phlyaros, silly talk, nonsens e; phlyaz, -akos, jester, fool, buffoon; see phledon under speak
L. praeposterus, reversed, absurd, distorted; preposterous.
L. ridiculus, excited laughter, funny, absurd; see rideo under laugh
L. samardacus (Gr. samardakos), m. buffoon:
L. sannio, -onis (Gr. sannion, -os), m. one who makes grimaces, buffoon, fool, harlequin; sanna, f. grimace: Sannio rubrioculus (a mite), Diathetes sannio (a beetle).
L. stipes, log, stump, blockhead; see stem
L. stultus, foolish: stultify, stultification, Halictus stultus (sweat-bee).
L. trossulus, m. hop, coccus, < Trossulus, an Etruvian town: Batrachy lodes trossulus (a frog).
L. truncus, trunk of a tree, blockhead; see stem
See: dull, dizzy, mad

foot < AS. jot: football, footman, footprint, footpath, footstep, afoot, barefoot, Lightfoot, tenderfoot.

L. astragalus (Gr. astragalos), m. anklebone, die; astragaloi, dice: astraglus.
L. calx, calcis, f. heel; calcaneum, n. heel; calco, -atus, tread, trample; calcat or, -is, m. treader; inculo, -atus, tread down, cram: calcaneum, caltrop, recal citrant, inculate, causeway, calcaneus, Centaurea calcitraps (a centaury), Trapa bispinosa (singhara-nut).

Gr. chele, claw, hoof; see nail
Gr. epibalos, m. heel:
L. gamba, m. hoof:
Gr. hople, f. hoof: Hopleb eae colmanti (a beetle).
Gr. ichnos, footstep, track; see mark
Sp. pata, f. foot, leg: Patagonia.
Gr. pelma, -tos, sole of the foot; see sole
L. pes, pedis, m. foot; pediculus; pedicellus; pedunculus; petiolus, m. dim.; pedalis; pedarius; pedulis, of the foot; pedaneus, of the size of a foot; pedester, -tris, -tre, on foot; pedes, peditis, m. foot-soldier; antepes, -pedis, m. forefoot; nudipes, barefooted; solidipes(solipes), unclenched(heel), m. horse; suppes, -pedis, with feet turned under, with twisted feet: biped, cirriped, expedient, expedite,
expedition, impediment, impeach, pedal, pedestrian, petiole, pedicel, peduncle, pedigree, velociped, centiped, millipede, pedestrian, peon, pioneer, pawn, A.E.F., pedicellaria, trivet, vamp, Viola pedata (bird's-foot violet), Viola pedunculata (California violet), Elaeagnus longipes (goumi), Avipes dillstedi anus (fossil footprint), Artemisia pedatifida (bird's-foot sagebrush), Cur cuma petiolata (a turmeric), Syzygos fuscipeda (a beetle), Exaesiopus grossipes (a beetle), Cucumaria multipes (a holo thrian), Sisyphus rubripes (a beetle), Ipomoea pes-caprae (a morning-glory).
Gr. peza, f. foot; pezos, on foot, walking; apezos, footless: P e z o p h a s s o l i t u a r i s (an extinct bird)

L. plancus, flat-footed:
L. planatus, flat-footed; see broad
Gr. pous, podos, m. foot; podarion; podion, n. dim.; podabros, tender-footed; podister, -os, m. one who does anything with the feet; podizo, measure with the feet, tie the feet; antipous, -odos, with the feet opposite; apeiropous, many-footed: decapod, megapode, cephalopod, gastropod, pleeycopod, diplopod, tripod, octopus, antipodes, polyp, pseudopodium, Arthropoda, da tylopodite, pew, Depew, Dupuy, Podophyllum peltatum (mayapple), Podocarpus spicatus (matai), Podoc nemos expansa (arrau), Podisus spinosus (a bug), Podismopsis
altoica (a grasshopper), Macropus giganteus (a kangaroo), Macropodus opercularis (a paradise-fish), Dipus aegypticus (jerboa), Diposypis forcipata (a radiolian), Hippopus maculatus (a pelycopod), Coelopus porcellus (a rotifer), Perissopus dentatus (a copepod), Melampus bidentatus (a gastropod), Bartrapus speciosus (a beetle), Rhegmatopoda leptocerca (a grasshopper), Chromocryptus antipodalis (a wasp), Apus canciformis (a phyllopod), Apodichthys flavus (a blenny), Isidora antipodea (a snail), Dipodomys deserti (a kangaroo-rat), Platypus dentatus (a beetle), Polyopodium vulgare (common polypody).

Gr. pterna, f. heel; pterinion, n. dim.: Pterandra capitellata (a tree), Micropterna maculata (a caddisfly), Vesperitio(Pternopterus) lobipes (a bat).

L. ramula, f. hoof:
Gr. skaluros, with swollen ankles; see swell
Gr. sphyron, n. ankle:
L. talus, m. ankle, heel, die: tazillus, m. dim.; talaris, of the ankle; talipes, club-foot: talus, talon, talipes, talipomanus, taligrade, Campsicnemus brevitalus (a fly).
Gr. tarsos, m. ankle:
Gr. tarso, m. ankle, heel, any flat surface, woven mat or grate: tarsus, taral, metatarsus, tarseotomy, Tarsius saltator (a tarsier), Strigotarsus abnormis (a bug), Tarsipes rostratus (a marsupial), Tarsophilus longissima (a dragonfly), Anopheles albitalarsi (a mosquito).

L. vatux, -acis; vatricosus; with crooked feet, clubfooted:
L. vestigium, footstep, track; see mark
See: hand, sole, shoe, base, measure
for; fore, AS. preceding in time and place; see before
for-, AS. prefix with private force; see not
foramen, L. hole, aperture, opening; foraminosus, full of holes; see hole
foraminifer < L. foramen, hole, fero, bear; see protozoan
forasticus, L. out of doors, public; see foras under open
foratus, L. bored; forabilis, that may be bored; see foro under bore
forbidden < AS. forbeodan, prohibit, deny, oppose.
Gr. akthemos, unlawful, lawless, contraband:
L. exlez; illex, -egis, without law, contrary to law, lawless; illegitus, unlawful:
illegitimate, illegitimacy, Cryptorhynchus illex (a beetle).
L. illicitus, forbidden, illegal: illicit.
L. interdictum, n. a prohibition: interdict, interdiction.
L. prohibito, -onis, f. a forbidding, preventing: prohibit, prohibition.
L. veto, -itus, forbid; vetitum, n. forbidden thing: veto.
See: hold, no
force < L. fortis, strong; see strong, push, press, make
forceps, -cipis, L. pincers, nippers, tongs; see tongs
ford < AS. ford, shallow passage across a stream; see way
fordus, L. pregnant; jorda, f. cow with calf; see fertile
forehead; see face
foreign < L. foras; foris, out of doors, abroad; see strange
forensis, L. of the forum, public; see foras under open
foreskin, prepuce; see penis
forest < OF. forest, < ML. forasta, < L. foras; foris, out of doors: forester, forestry, deforest, reforestation, Black Forest.
Gr. alsos, n. grove: Alsopha excelsa (a tree-fern), Alsomyia indica (a fly).
Gr. drymos, m. oak-coppice, forest, wood: Drymoglossum carnosum (a fern), Drymobilis marginiferus (a snake), Heliodrumus ramosus (a radiolian).
L. duxentum, thicket; see bush
AS. holt, a wooded place, copse: holt.
Gr. hyly, wood, forest; hyloros, forester; hyloios, of the forest; see wood
AS. hyrast, wood, grove: Hurst, Midhurst, Lyndhurst, Pinehurst.
Gr. idie, f. wood, forest, tree: Ida.
L. lucus, m. sacred grove; luculus, m. dim.; lucar, of a grove: Labrasaurus lucaris (a dinosaur).
Gr. nope, wooden vale, dell, glen; see valley
L. nemus, -oris (Gr. nemos), n. forest or wood with pasture for cattle, grove, glade; nemorosus, full of woods, woodsy, shady; Nemestrinus, m. god of groves: nemoral, nemophilous, Nemophila aurita (fiesta flower), Nemestrinus reticulatus (a fly), Nemorphedus goral (a goat-antelope), Anemone nemorosa (European wood-anemone), Solidago nemoralis (a goldenrod), Lysimachia nemorum (a loosestrife).

L. nucetum, a nut-orchard; see nux under nut
form


Gr. *andrias*, -antos, image of a man, statue; see *aner* under *man*.

Gr. *bretas*, -teos, n. wooden image, mere image, blockhead:

L. *circus* (Gr. *kirkos*), ring; see *circle*.

L. *citeria*, f. caricature, effigy, likeness:

L. *colossus* (Gr. *kolossos*), large statue; see *large*.

L. *conflatis*, cast, molten; *conflatio*, -onis, a casting; *conflatile*, molten image; see *conflo* under *flow*.

L. *cubus* (Gr. *kybos*), a solid with six equal sides; see *three*.

Gr. *deigma*, hypodeigma; *paradigma*, -tos, n. sample, pattern, model, plan, specimen: paradigm, hypodigm, apodictic.

L. *delineatia*, -onis, f. sketch, design, outline: delineator, delineation.

Gr. *diagramma*, outlined figure, form, plan; see *map*.

L. *documentum*, n. pattern, specimen, example: document, documentary.

L. *effigies*, -ei, f. image, likeness, copy, bust: effigies.

Gr. *eidos*, n. form, figure, likeness, thing seen, < *eido*, see; *idein*, to see; *eidyllion* (L. *idyllium*), n. dim.; *eidalimous*, euides, shapely, comely; *eidolon* (L. *idolum*), n. image, form; *eidolitos* (L. *idolicus*), of idols; *idea*, f. mental image; *indalma*, -tos, n. form, appearance; *indalmatikos*, imaginary: idea, ideal, ideology, idol, idolatry, idyl, kaleidoscope, geode, doltoid, ovoid, *Eidalimus annulatus* (a fly), *Idalma maculosa* (a moth), *Idolum diabolicum* (a mantid), *Idolomorpha defojata* (a mantid), *Cycadeoidea pulcherrima* (a fossil cycadophyte).

Gr. *ekmagoion*; *ekmagma*, -tos; *ekmaktron*, n. impression, model, mold:


L. *exemplum*; *exemplar*, -is, n. model, pattern, copy; *exemplaris*, -e, patternable: example, sample, exemplar, exemplary, e.g.

L. *facies*, external form or figure, face, countenance; see *face*.

L. *fictio*, a making, forming, < *fingo* - *fictum*, form, shape; see *make*.

L. *figamentum*, n. figure, image: figment.


Gr. *glymma*, an engraved figure; see *glypho* under *cut*.


L. *imago*, -inis, f. copy, imitation, likeness, phantom; *imagination*, f. dim.; imaginatus, figurative; *imagineus*, of an image; *imaginog*, -atus, represent, fancy, fashion: image, imagine, imaginary, imagination, image.

L. *instar*, n. form, figure, image, likeness: instar.

L. *modulus*, measure, model, norm; see *modus* under *measure*.

Gr. *morphe*, f. form, figure, shape; *morphosis*, f. a shaping, forming; *Morphus*, m. god of dreams; *Morpho*, f. the shapely one, Aphrodite; *morphos*, formless: morphology, morphine, Morphus, amorphous, polymeric, metamorphosis, rhizomorph, Morpho achilles (a butterfly), *Amorfa fruticosa* (a false indigo), *Dimorphothea sinuata* (a Cape marigold), *Tapinomorphus setosus* (a beetle).

Gr. *opsis*, sight, appearance, face, likeness; see *optikos* under *see*, *ops* under *face*.

L. *pictura*, a painting; see *pingo* under *color*.

L. *plaision*, n. an oblong body, figure, or form: *Plaeius pudicus* (a beetle).

Gr. *plasma*, image, figure, model, substance; proplasma, artist's model; see *plasso* under *make*.


Gr. *pyramis*, -idos, pyramid; see *pillar*.

L. *rhombus* (Gr. *rhombeos*), an equilateral parallelogram with unequal pairs of angles; see *diamond*.

AS. *sceap*, form, contour: shape, shapeless, shipshape.

L. *scena* (Gr. *skene*), tent, stage, decorative setting or place; see *play*.

Gr. *schema*, -tos, form, shape, plan; *schemation*, dim.; see *aim*.
L. sculptura, carving in relief; see sculpto under cut

L. sigillum, little figure or image, dim. of signum, mark, flag, seal; sigillatus, adorned with little figures or images; see signum under mark

L. simulacrum, image, likeness, portrait, effigy; see similis under like

L. species, look, form, kind; see class

L. spectrum, appearance, form, image; see spirit

L. statua, f. image in marble, bronze, etc.; staticulum, n. dim.: statue, statuary, statuette, statuesque.

L. topia, ornamental gardening; see ornament

Gr. trapezion, n. an irregular four-sided figure: trapezium, trapezoid, Trapezo-stigma variegatum (a neuropterid), Adiantum trapeziforme (a maiden-hair-fern), Plectopyramis trapezomma (a radiolarian), Pithecellobium trapeziolatum (a legume).

L. typos (Gr. typos), m. figure, impression, model, shape, < typto, strike; typa-rion, n. dim.; typicalis, like the type; typicus (Gr. typikos), conformable; typoma, -os, n. figure, form, outline; typosis, f. a forming, molding; typotos, formed, molded; ektypos, in relief, embossed; archetypos, prototypos, original, primitive: typography, typology, typophile, typonym, typothetae, type, typical, genotype, archetype, prototype, linotype, stenotypy, Rhodotypus kerrioides (a rosacead), Ectypodus musculus (a fossil mammal), Atypus piccus (a spider).

Gr. zoanon, n. wooden image; zoanoglyphos, m. sculptor: xoanon.

Gr. zodiac, small painted or carved figure; zodiakos, of animals; see animal

See: frame, face, thing, spirit, fancy, dream, beauty, make, map, flesh, line, think

FIGURES OF SPEECH OR RHETORIC

The formal description of scientific materials and processes demands literal, specific language because the prime purpose of the speaker or writer is to be as clearly understood as words will permit, even at the risk of being dry-as-dust. However, at appropriate times and places, scientists, being human, relax from strict exactness by spicing their talk and writing with those delightful deviations from literalness called figures of speech. These arresting, colorful expressions contain a dash, more or less, of distortion and fiction, and, therefore, like gift horses, must not be examined too critically. Their sudden or surprising turns are pleasing because the hearer or reader finds wit where none may have been expected.

Although some figures are achieved by extraordinary arrangement of letters, sounds, and words, most are essentially plays on words by which ideas connected with unrelated objects are transposed. Their effectiveness, which varies as the connotation and suggestion implied, depends largely upon the degree of unlikeness of the objects and upon the experience and background of the hearer or reader. If Jones says, “Smith’s house is a bungalow”, he makes a plain, literal statement. If, however, he says, “Smith’s house is like a barn”, he adds an airy, rural touch to the idea; but if he says, “Smith’s house is a rat hole”, he reaches a libelous climax.

Figures are sometimes manhandled and mixed, as in the quip, “A virgin forest is one in which the hand of man has never set foot”; or they may be strained and overdone, as in much so-called poetry, and by those pathetic persons who cannot or will not say plainly and exactly what they mean but rely on the vague and ambiguous terms of slang, proflanity, and other less picturesque forms of indefinite circumlocution. Malapropisms are grotesque or incongruous misusages of words, sometimes accidental, sometimes deliberately posing as blunders, as in the statements: “Corporal Buck is in the veterinary hospital”, and “The state flower of Colorado is the concubine”. Anachronisms are misdated allusions, as in the preacher’s fervent assertion, “If the King James version of the Bible was good enough for St. Paul, it is good enough for me.”
Spoonerisms, accidentally or with humor aforethought, transpose letters or sounds in a succession of words, as in “the fly crows”, “the cry flows”, for “the crow flies”; and in the editor’s unsuccessful galley corrections of “the battle-scored veteran” to “the battle-scared veteran” and “the bottle-scared veteran”.

The Greeks and Romans used all the figures familiar to us today. Many English words, such as convivial, dilapidated, ecstasy, melancholy, symposium, trivial, and vacillate, are more or less faded relics of classical metaphors. The figures common now are:

**allegory** < Gr. allegoria, an extended metaphorical story about an underlying theme thinly disguised.

Ex. Pilgrim’s progress (John Bunyan); Gulliver’s travels (Jonathan Swift); The termitodoxa, or biology and society. (William M. Wheeler)

**alliteration** < L. alliteratio, a successive repetition of the same sound, represented by the same or different letters, usually to suggest a special effect.

Ex. Sing a song of sixpence.
How much wood would a woodchuck chuck
If a woodchuck could chuck wood?

**allusion** < L. allusio, a reference, direct or indirect, generally for figurative effect.

Ex. They saw the handwriting on the wall.
He was accompanied on the journey by his man Friday.
The adolescent’s mustache is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.
Yes, Santa Claus, there is a Virginia. (Heard after the 1952 presidential election)

**antithesis** < Gr. antithesis, figurative contrast or opposition, chiefly epigrammatic.

Ex. Law without liberty is tyranny, but liberty without law is anarchy. (William Penn)

Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few . (Winston Churchill)
We must all hang together or we shall all hang separately. (Benjamin Franklin)

A cow does not give milk; it must be taken from her.
The man who never thought anything of walking ten miles a day now has a grandson who never thinks of it either.

When you drive, don’t drink; when you drink, don’t drive.

**apostrophe** < Gr. apostrophe, addressing an absent person as though present, or an inanimate thing as human.

Ex. Oh Death, where is thy sting? (1 Cor. 15:55)
My country, ‘tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing. (Samuel F. Smith)

**climax** < L. climax (Gr. klimax), a succession of ideas progressing in force to a culmination. Sometimes the last idea is so inferior to those gone before that the result, whether intentional or not, is an anticlimax.

Ex. Tax and tax, spend and spend, elect and elect.

Now we learn what patient periods must round themselves before the rock is broken, and the first lichen race has disintegrated the thinnest external plate into soil, and opened the door for the remote Flora, Fauna, Ceres, and Pomona, to come in. How far off yet is the trilobite! How far the quadruped! How inconceivably remote is man! All duly arrive, and then race after race of men. It is a long way from granite to the oyster; farther yet to Plato, and the preaching of the immortality of the soul. (Nature: Ralph W. Emerson)

**epigram** < Gr. epigramma, originally an inscription, now a pithy saying. Proverbs are mellowed epigrams.

Ex. Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute. (Charles C. Pinckney)
Leave the table with an appetite and you will return with one. (Benjamin Franklin)

How sharper than a serpent’s tooth it is
To have a thankless child! (Lear in King Lear: William Shakespear)
**euphemism** < Gr. *euphemismos*, the use of pleasing words for disagreeable ideas.

Ex. By that time I shall be pushing up daisies.

He deliberately misstated the facts and, therefore, belongs to the Ananias Club.

Young Quaker lady to man who insulted her: “Go home to thy mother and let thy mother bark at thee!”

**exclamation** < L. *exclamatio*, a sudden elliptical interjection. The Greeks called this ephohesia.


**fable** < L. *fabula*, a short metaphorical tale, usually with a moral, in which animals, plants, or inanimate objects are personified.

Ex. Aesop’s *Fables; Uncle Remus and B’er Rabbit.* (Joel C. Harris)

**hyperbole** < Gr. *hyperbole*, a throwing beyond, that is, overstatement, exaggeration.

Ex. Perturbed mother to young daughter: “How many millions of people have I told you not to exaggerate?”

I’ll be tickled to death to come to your party.

A GI, losing himself in the Pentagon at Washington, became a general before he emerged.

**interrogation** < L. *interrogatio*, a figurative question that implies affirmation or denial.

Ex. How shall we escape if we neglect? (Heb. 2:3)

**irony** < L. *ironia* (Gr. *eironeia*), dissimilation in which the opposite is intended. This grades into sarcasm and satire, which are somewhat more biting. Parody is imitation, sometimes comic or burlesque, for the purpose of ridicule or irony.

Ex. Oath for dentists: I swear to pull the tooth, the whole tooth, and nothing but the tooth.

- Sign in National Park: Hospital facilities are provided for visitors who feed bears!
- *The dry-rot of our academic biology.* (William M. Wheeler)
- *The celestial railroad* (in *Mosses from an old manse*; Nathaniel Hawthorne)
- It is easy to quit smoking, for I have done so at least a hundred times. (Attributed to Mark Twain)

**litotes** < Gr. *litotes*, understatement, affirmation of an idea by denying the contrary.

Ex. He was a man of no small attainments.

**metaphor** < Gr. *metaphora*, a simile with the comparing word omitted

Ex. He is a wolf in sheep’s clothing.

She wrapped herself in the damp blanket of self-pity.

Silently, one by one, in the infinite meadows of heaven, Blossomed the lovely stars, the forgetmenots of the angels. (*Evangeline*:

Henry W. Longfellow)

**metonymy** < Gr. *metonymia*, change of name, such as the naming of a container for the thing contained, cause for effect, sign for the thing signified, place for its inhabitant, subject for attribute, instrument for agent, part for the whole, whole for a part, etc. Synecdoche is essentially metonymy.

Ex. He was addicted to the bottle.

The scholar burned the midnight oil.

She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth.

May your shadow never grow less!

The attorney read Blackstone.

He defended his fireside.

She: “The new lady next door is a widow.”

He: “Grass or sod?”

The court charged the jury.

Washington sweltered in August and shivered in January.

**onomatopoeia** < Gr. *onomatopoia*, use of words that imitate or suggest natural sounds.

Ex. Bobwhite, buzz, chickadee, katydid, whippoorwill.

Through the clear, frosty air came the jingling and tinkling of bells.
parable < Gr. parabole, analogy by means of a short allegory, the scenes and events of which could be possible.  
Ex. Parable of the sower. (Luke 8: 5-15)

paranomasia < Gr. paranomasia, pun, a play on words that sound alike but have different meanings.
Ex. Here lies Elizabeth Mann  
Who lived an old maid and died an old Mann.  
Apatite is found in Hungary.  
The Benedicts are being heir-conditioned.  
Three sons, having acquired a cattle ranch, asked their mother to suggest a name for it. She replied: "Call it Focus, because that is where the sun's rays meet".

The Pilgrims first got down on their knees, then got down on the ab-origines.

personification < L. persona, mask, person. This figure endows animals, plants, and inanimate objects with human attributes.
Ex. Babbling brooks, angry sores, murmuring pines, stubborn granite.  
And the Lord opened the mouth of the ass, and she said unto Balaam, "What have I done unto thee, that thou hast smitten me these three times?" (Num. 22: 28)  
"How absurd", said the gnat to the gnu, "To spell your queer name as you do!"  
"For the matter of that", said the gnu to the gnat, "That's just how I feel about you".

simile < L. similis, like, figurative comparison with the comparing word expressed.
Ex. How far that little candle throws his beams!  
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. (Portia in The merchant of Venice: William Shakespear)  
Mosquitoes are like children. When you don't hear them you know they are getting into something.  
Wife to husband: "It will be harder to keep a secret from me than to smuggle daylight past a rooster."

synecdoche < L. synecdoche (Gr. synekdoche), substitution of a part for the whole, the whole for a part, etc. This is a form of metonymy; see metonymy.

vision < L. visio, sight, appearance, considering the past as though it were present. This is similar to apostrophe.
Ex. Lincoln steps forward and begins to read, "Fourscore and seven years ago . . ."
Gr. phrourion, fort, garrison; see phrouros under guard
See: strong, guard, town, house
fortax, L. (Gr. phortax), carrier, bearer; see phero under carry
fortis, L. strong, brave; forticulus, dim.; see strong
fortune < L. fortuna, chance, luck; fortuitus, accidental, by chance; see fors under lot
forum, L. an open, public place, market-place; forus, out of doors; see open
forus, L. gangway; see way
forward < AS. foreweard; see before, face
fossa, L. ditch; fossula, dim.; fossatus, dug; see fodo under dig
fossilis, L. digging, dug up; fossor, digger; see fodo under dig
fotus, L. a warning, < foveo, fotus, warm, cherish; see heat
foul < AS. ful, filthy; see bad, dirt, rot
fountain < L. fons, fontis, spring; see spring
four < AS. feower: fourteen, fourth, forty, farthing, firkin.
L. abacus; abax, -acis (Gr. akos), counting-board, gaming-board divided into square compartments; see number
Gr. gnomon, carpenter's square, rule; see nosco under know
L. laculatus, four-cornered, checkered:
L. norma, carpenter's square; see law
L. quattuor, four; quartus, fourth; quadrans, -tis; quartarius, m. a fourth;
quarternus, of the fourth; quadrigatus; quadrigeminus; quadruplex; quadruplus;
quadruus, fourfold; quadrifidus, split into four parts; quaternarius, consisting of four;
quattuordecim, fourteen; quadrus, square; quadro, f. a square; quadrula,
f. dim.; quadro, -atus, make four-cornered, square: quarter, quarto, quartet,
quart, quaternary, quaternion, quarantine, quarry, quadrant, quadrangle, quadruped,
quadrate, quadrature, quadrigeminal, quadrille, quire, cadrans, cater-corner,
carillon, casem, square, squad, trocar, Lysimachia quadrifolia (a loosestrife),
Chiropsalmus quadrigatus (a jellyfish), Delorcinus quadratus (a Permain crinoid),
Tetraddella quadridrarta (an ostracode), Acanthostrocion quadricornis (a trunkfish),
Passiflora quadrangularis (granadilla), Frazinus quadrangulata (blue ash),
 Dioscorea quaternata (a yam).
Gr. tetra, < tesserates (tettakes), four; tetartos, fourth; tetradymos, fourfold; tetragono,
square; tessarakonta, forty; tessarakostos, fortieth; L. tessera, f. small square stone, tile, die; tessella, f. dim.; L. tetradium, n. quaternion: tessera,
tesseratomic, tessellate, tetrad, tetragonal, tetrameter, tetrachry, tetradynamnos,
tetrahedron, trapezoid, Tetrapanax papyrifera (rice-paper plant), Tetragonia crystallina (an aizoacead), Tetragonops thamphastinus (a barbet), Tessaromerus quadriculatus (a bug), Tetraodon meleagris (a globefish).
See: diamond
fouro'clock
NL. abronia, f. a genus of the fouro'clock family: Abronia umbellata (pink sand-verbena).
NL. allionia, f. a genus of the fouro'clock family, < Carlo Allioni, Italian botanist: Allionia incarnata (trailing allionia).
NL. boerhaavia, f. a genus of the fouro'clock family, < Herman Boerhaave,
Dutch physician: Boerhaavia cocinea (scarlet spiderling).
NL. bougainvillea, f. a genus of the fouro'clock family, < L. A. de Bougainville,
a French navigator: Bougainvillea spectabilis (Brazilian bougainvillea).
L. mirabilis, wonderful, a genus of the four-o'clock family: Mirabilis longiflora
(sweet four-o'clock).
NL. nytogco, f. a former genus of the fouro'clock family: Nyctaginaceae,
Nyctaginia capitata (a four-o'clock), Allionia nyctaginea (prairie-allionia).
NL. pisonia, f. a genus of the fouro'clock family: Pisonia aculeata (devil's-claw-pisonia).
fovea, L. pit, pitfall; foveola, dim.; see hole
fowl < AS. fugol, bird of any kind, an edible bird; see chicken, bird
fox, < AS. foz, male fox; fyzen, female fox, vixen.
Gr. alopez, -ekos, f.; alapos, m. fox: alopekion, n. dim.; alopekodes, foxlike, sly:
alopecia, alopeeoid, Alopez lagopus (Arctic fox), Aloposaurus gracilis (a fossil reptile), Alopochelidon cucuta (a bird), Aloepecurus geniculatus (a foxtail-grass),
Lycopodium alopecuroides (foxtail-clubmoss), Falco alopec (a hawk).
Gr. bassarisc, -idos, f. fox; bassarion, n. dim.: Bassariscus astutus (cacomistle).
Gr. kaphore(kaphore), f. vixen: Caphora humilis (a beetle).
Gr. kerdo, the wily one, fox; see kerdaleos under know
Gr. kinados, n. fox; kinadion, n. dim.: Cinadus spurius (a fly).
fractus, L. broken; fractor, breaker; fractura, break; see frango under break
fragilis, L. easily broken, brittle; see brittle
fragmentum, L. piece, bit; see part
fragor, L. loud noise, crash; see sound
fragosus, L. broken, rough, uneven; see rough
fragrans, L. smilling agreeably; see fragro under smell
fragum, L. strawberry; see strawberry
frame < AS. framian, fashion, prepare.
L. abacus, counting-board or frame; see number
Gr. analemma, -los, n. support, frame, sling;
Gr. antyx, -ygos, edge, border, rim, frame; see border
L. canteriolius, m. trellis for supporting plants:
L. catasta, f. stage, platform, scaffold:
L. contrabium, n. framework of beams:
L. cruz, cross; see cross
Gr. delphix, -ikos, m. tripod:
Gr. demas, body, frame; see body
L. equuleus, m. rack in the shape of a horse:
L. fala, f. scaffold:
L. falloc, f. rack in a manger:
L. gabalus, m. gallows:
ML. gibetum, n. gallows: gibbet.
Gr. histos, f. frame, web; see weave
Gr. ickrioma, -los, n. scaffold; ickrion, n. flooring of a deck, platform, bench:
Icriodina curvatus (a conodont), Icriodina irregularis (a conodont).
L. jacea, f. hayrack.
Gr. killibas, -antos, m. stand, frame, easel:
L. lasanum (Gr. lasanon), n. stand, gridiron, nightstool:
L. machina, frame, engine; see tool
Gr. petauron, perch, roost, springboard; see leap
L. proscenium (Gr. proskenion), n. stage: proscenium.
L. scena (Gr. skene), tent, stage; see play
Gr. schedia, f. frame, scaffold, bridge:
Gr. skeleton, n. dried body, mummy; skeletos, dried up, withered, mummified:
skeleton. Sceletophorus biseriatus (a fossil fish).
L. sonda, bedstead, bed; see bed
Gr. stevrea, skeleton; see stereos under thick
Gr. triben, -os, m. tripod:
L. tripus, -podis (Gr. tripous, -podos), m. a three-legged stand: tripod, Cortina tripus (a radiolarian), Cortinetta tripodiscus (a radiolarian).
L. voro, f. trestle, horse:
See: form, border, carry, cross, body
frangula, NL. buckthorn; see buckthorn
frank < OF. franc, < OHG. franko, free; see free
franklinia, NL. a genus of the tea family; see tea
frater, L. brother; fraterculus, dim.; fraternus, brotherly; see brother
fraud < L. fraus, fraudis, deceit; fraudator; fraudatrix, cheater; see lie
frax, -acis, L. dregs, grounds; see dirt
fraxinus, L. ash-tree; fraxineus, of ash; see ash
freckle < ON. freknur; see spot
free < AS. freo; G. frei: freedom, freely, freehold, freestone, Freeman, Freeland, Freemason, Freiburg. Derive: freemartin,
Gr. adeta, freedom from fear, safety, security; see safe
Gr. adyemos, unfettered; adetos, unbound, loose, free; asyndetos, unconnected, loose, free: asyndeton, Adetococcyx intermedius (a bird), Asyndetus inermis (a fly).
Gr. akolostos, unbridled, undisciplined, intemperate: Acolastus pictus (a beetle), Acolastodes oenotript a (a moth).
Gr. *alyxus*, an escape; see *alykto* under *shun*
Gr. *amochthos*, free from toil and trouble:
Gr. *amomos*, blameless:
Gr. *anepischetos*, not to be stopped, unrestrained: *Anepischetus bipartita* (a moth).
L. *aneticus* (Gr. *anetikos*), relaxing, < *anetos*, relaxed, slack, set free; *anesimos*, let loose, having a holiday; *anesis*, f. relaxation, license:
Gr. *apheides*, lavish, unsparing; see *abundance*
Gr. *aphetos*, ranging at will, at large, free, loose; *aphesios*, m. releaser: *Aphetoceras americanum* (a fossil cephalopod).
L. *apoche* (Gr. *apoche*), f. receipt, acquittance:
Gr. *apodoulos*, m. a freedman:
Gr. *apocheus*, f. an unyoking; *apoxyz*, -*gyos*, separated, single; *azyx*, -*gyos*, unyoked, unwounded:
Gr. *asphinktos*, not bound, loose:
L. *aservo*, -*atus*, declare freedom, affirm; see *speak*
Gr. *asystatos*, incoherent, inconsistent: *Asystata brevipes* (a phasmid).
Gr. *ateles*, imperfect, exempt; *aletia*, f. exemption from public burdens, tax: philitately.
L. *avocamentum*, n. alleviation, relaxation, recreation:
L. *candor*, -*is*, m. frankness, openness, integrity, sincerity: candor.
L. *caritas*, free from, devoid of; see *poor*
AS. *ceorl*, farm, Charles, Carl.
Gr. *chalaros*, loose, slack, limp, languid, supple; *chalasis*, f. a loosening; *chalasma*, -*tos*, n. relaxation; *chalastikos*, laxative, < *chalao* (L. *chalo*, -*atus*), relax, slacken: chalone, chalastic, *Chalarapis unguiculata* (amysid).
L. *dissolutus*, loose in morals, lax; see *bad*
Gr. *dystheratos*, hard to catch:
L. *effrenatus*; *effrenus*, unrestrained, unbridled, < *effreno*, -*atus*, unbridle, let loose; *infrenatus*, without a bridle: *Carduelis effrenata* (a bird).
L. *eludo*, -*lusus*, avoid, evade, frustrate, baffle; see *shun*
L. *emancipo*, -*atus*, set free, deliver: emancipate, emancipation, emancipator.
L. *emendo*, -*atus*, free from faults, correct, improve: emend, emendation.
L. *emergo*, -*merus*, come forth, rise, free oneself: emerge.
Gr. *ethelonter*, -*os*; *ethelontes*, m. volunteer; *etheletos*; *ethelousios*, voluntary:
L. *exemptus*, taken out, removed, excused; see *from*
L. *exlez*, -*legis*, beyond the law, bound by no law:
L. *exonero*, -*atus*, free from a burden, unload: exonerate.
L. *extrico*, -*atus*, disentangle, free: *Pipunculus extricatus* (a fly).
OF. *franc*, < OHG. *franko*, free; frank, franchise, franc, France, French, Francis, Franklin, Frankfort, San Francisco, frankincense.
Gr. *hapalasso*, free, release, deliver; *hapallage*, f. deliverance, release:
Gr. *hekousios*, voluntary:
L. *ignosco*, *ignotus*, pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook; see *nosco* under *know*
L. *impunitus*, free from danger, safe, secure: impunity.
L. *ineoactus*, voluntary:
L. *ineoeritis*, unrestrained:
L. *inekhobilis*, that cannot be kept together or restrained:
L. *inezpos*, -*otis*, not having control over:
L. *inezomens*, -*entis*, not retaining, uncontrolling: incontinent.
L. *indemnatus*, uncondemned, uncondemned:
L. *ingenius*, free-born, freeman: ingenious, ingenuity.
L. *injussus*, unbidden, voluntary:
L. *intemperatus*, immoderate, uncontrolled: intemperate.
Suf. -*less*, < AS. *leas*, free from, without; see *not*
L. *liber*, -*era*, -*erum*, free; *liberalis*, relating to freedom, kind, generous; *libertas*, -*atis*, f. freedom; *libertus*, set free, freedman; *libertinus*, pertaining to the con-
diction of a freedman; liber, -atus, set free, deliver: liberty, liberal, deliver, libertine, illiberal, livery, Liberia, liberation.
L. licentia, f. freedom to do as one pleases, liberty; licentiosus, with unrestrained freedom, unbridled, wanton: license, licentious, licentious.
L. lustro, -atus, purify by propitiation; see lustrum under pure
Gr. l½os, loose, dissolve, break up; lysis, f. a loosing, freeing, releasing; lytê, -os, m. looser, deliverer; lytos, soluble; analytê, -os, m. deliverer; apolytôs, loosened, free; dialysis, f. dissolution, separation: analysis, catalyzer, histolysis, dialyzor, hydrolysis, proteolytic, catalytic, paralytic, dysliute, dyslysis, hemolysis, tachylyte, Lysiphlebus testaceipes (a braconid), Lysmachia punctata (spotted loosestrife), Hippolyte projecta (a prawn).
Gr. methiemi, let go, let loose, give up, relax; methetikos, relaxing:
Gr. phyxis, refuge, escape, flight; see fuga under depart
Gr. psapharos; psathyros, easily powdered, friable, crumbling, loose; see brittle
L. remitto, -missus, pardon, forgive: remit, remission.
L. renodis, loose, untied, free:
L. resero, -atus, unlock, open; see open
Gr. rhysis, deliverance; see save
L. runco, -atus, remove weeds; see till
Gr. schazo, let loose, let go:
L. securus, free from care, safe; see safe
L. soluo, solutus, loosen, set free, explain; solubilis, that can be freed, loosened, explained; dissolvo, loosen, destroy; absolutio, -onis, f. acquittal, forgiveness, remission: resolve, dissolve, insoluble, absolute, dissolve, indissolubly, insolvent, irresolution, solution, hydrosol, aerosol, Clostridium cellulosolvens (a bacterium).
L. spontaneus; spontalis, voluntary: spontaneous, spontaneity, Hordeum spontaneum (wild barley).
Gr. synagnome, f. pardon, forgiveness:
L. ultronexus, of one's own accord, voluntary:
L. vacatio, -onis, freedom from duty; see vaco under empty
L. venia, f. pardon, forgiveness, indulgence, grace; venialis, pardonable: venial.
L. vindico, -atus, avenge, deliver, justify; see punish
L. voluntarius, willing, by free will: voluntary, involuntary.
See: separate, innocent, wash, empty, not, waste, rest, depart, wean, in-justice
freeze < AS. freosan; see cold, ice, thick, bind
fremitus, L. a dull sound, < fremo, -itus, roar, growl, murmur; see roar
frenum, L. bridle, rein, bit; frenulum, dim.; frenator, controller, tamper; see hold
frequent < L. frequens, -entis, taking place often, repeatedly; see number
fresh < OF. fresche; see new
fresus, L. ground, crushed, < frendo, fresus, gnash the teeth, grind to pieces; see grind
fretale, L. frying-pan; see pan
fretful < AS. fretan, consume, wear away.
Gr. aganaktikos, fretful, irritable, peevish; see pain
Gr. dyscheres, annoying, peevish, captious: Dyscheres griecus (a beetle).
Gr. dyskolos, hard to please, discontented, fretful:
Gr. dysthesia, f. fretfulness, peevishness:
L. morosus, fretful, peevish, gloomy: morose, Xystophora morosa (a moth).
L. petulans, pert, saucy, impudent, peevish, irritable, quick in taking offense: petulant.
L. pigeo, -itus, feel annoyance, be irked, displeased:
See: tease, arouse
fretum, L. a striving, channel, sound; fretalis, of a striving; see way
fretus, L. trusting to, relying upon; see believe
friabilis, L. easily broken or crumbling; see frio under break
friction < L. frictio, -onis, a rubbing; see frico under rub
friend < AS. freond: friendly, friendily, friendliness, friendship, friendless, be-friend.
L. amicus, m.; amica, f. friend; amiculus, m. dim.; amicabilius; amicalis; amicus, friendly; amicitia, f. friendship; peramicus, very friendly: amiable, amicable, amity, inimical, Symphorobius amicus (a neuropterid), Bollitophagus amicorum (a beetle), Metroxylon amicorum (Tahiti-nut palm).
L. benevolens, -entis, e. well-wisher, friend:
L. benignus, kind, good, friendly, favorable: benign, benignant.
L. comus, -e, friendly, kind, affable, courteous: comity.
L. de, from, down, of, as in deflecto, bend from, turn aside: debar, decision, 
derelict, debut, delicate, debonair, deduction, d’Orbigny, de la Croix, decrepit-
tude, dedicate, definition, descend, dependent, degeneration, deliberate, de-
jected, deposit, defense, dehiscent, demolish, deny, detritus, delouse, dandelion, 
debt, devour, aldehyde, Ctenochira deplanata (a wasp).

L. deductivus, derivative; deduz, derived: deductive, deduction.

L. demo, emptus, take off, withdraw, subtract, remove; see take

L. desum, be absent:

L. derivativus, arising from, proceeding from, secondary, < derivo, -atus, draw 
off, divert: derivative, derivation, derive, Chrysie derivata (a wasp).

L. di-, di-, dis-, < dis (OF. des), away from, asunder, not, as in dimitto, 
send away; diffuso, flow away, divide; divino, separate, divide; dispendo, 
weigh out, distribute; dissimilius, not like, unlike, different: diminish, digress, 
dilate, dilute, divert, digestion, divulge, differ, diffusion, difficulty, disagree, 
disband, disqualify, disclose, discourse, dishonest, disease, dispel, disdainful, 
disarm, disengage, disintegrate, disjunctive, disvoke, distant, dissect, disuse, 
discomfiture, dissimilar, direction, defeat, disquamat, descant, dessert, des oxybenzoin, desiodothyroxine, desoxy cholic, Dasymutilla digressa 
(a wasp).

L. e; ez, out of, from; see out
Gr. ek, out of, from; see out
Gr. ektotes, -etos, f. absence:
L. exemptus, taken out, removed, excused; see free
Gr. exhoristos, banished, expelled; see banish
L. exilium, banishment, exile; see exul under banish
D. van; G. von, of, from: Van Buren, Van Dyke, van Loo, van Beethoven, 
van Goethe, van Hindenburg, Vanderbilt.

See: separate, out, not, far, take, banish, far, alone, wean
frond < L. frons, frondis, leafy branch, bough, foliage, leaf; frondiculus, dim.; see leaf
front < L. frons, frontis, brow, fore part of anything; see face, before
frost < AS. frost; see ice
fructus, L. fruit, see fruit; < fruor, fructus; fructus, enjoy, see fruor under joy
frugalis, L. of fruits, economical, sparing, thrifty; see save, fruit
frugifer, L. fruit-bearing, fertile, < fruz, frugis, fruit, produce; see fruit, fertile
fruit < L. fructus, -us, m. consequence, produce; fruz, frugis, f. fruit, produce, 
fruit; frugalis, of fruits; thrifty; fructifer, frugifer, fruitful; fructuosus, abounding 
in fruit; frugilegus, fruit-gathering: fructify, frugal, frugality, fruition, fruitful, 
unsuf ruct, frugivorous, frugivorous, unfruitfully, Corvs frugilegus (rook), 
Gloeosporium fructigenum (a fungus), Lapbyrga frugiperda (fall armyworm), 
Sclerotinia fructicola (brown rot).
NL. achenium, n. a kind of inedible fruit: achene, achenocarp, Achrychacnea 
mollis (a composite).
NL. aecium, n. a spore fruit or cluster of fungal spores; aecidium, n. dim.: aecium, 
aeccial, aecidia, aecidiospore, aeciostage, aeciospore, Aecidium punctatum (a fungus).
Gr. akrodroyn, n. hard-shelled fruit, nut; see nut
NL. basidium, n. a kind of conidiophore, dim. of Gr. basis, pedestal: basidium, 
basidiospore, Basidimycetes, Ezobasidium lauri (a fungus).
Gr. borassos, palm fruit; see palm
NL. conidium, n. an asexual spore, dim. of Gr. konis, dust: conidium, conidiophore, 
conidial.
L. drupa (Gr. dryppa), f. an overripe, wrinkled olive; any pulpy fruit with a 
stone or pit enclosing the seed: drupe, drupiferous, drupaceous, Junipers 
drupacea (Syrian juniper), Syntomaspis druparum (a chalcid fly), Camellia 
drupifera (Himalayan camellia), Drypetes diversifolia (an euphorbiacead).
L. genimen, -inis, n. fruit, product:
NL. gonidium (Gr. gonidion, dim. of gone, seed), n. an asexual cell or spore: 
gonidium, gonidial, gonidiophore.
Gr. karpos, m. fruit; karpion, n. dim.; karpimos; karphorphos, fruitful; kar pismos, 
m. a gathering of fruit: karpologos, gathering fruit; aekarpos, ever-bearing: 
carpeal, carpology, acocarpous, pericarp, schizocarp, parthenocarp, pilocarpine, 
Carpophilus hemipterus (fruit-beetle), Cereocarpus alnifolius (a mountain- 
 mahogany), Podocarpus ferrugineus (miro), Callicarpa americana (beautyberry), 
Symphoricarpus albus (snowberry), Quercus macrocarpa (bur-oak).
L. palathia (Gr. palathe), f. a cake of dried fruit, usually figs:
L. pomum, fruit of any kind, apple; see apple
NL. pyenicium, n. spore-bearing organ of a rust: pyenicium, pyenium, pyenicial.
L. samara, f. seed of the elm, any dry, indehiscent, winged fruit, key: samara, samaroid, Cardiocarpum samariforme (a fossil seed).

See: seed, apple, berry, grain, nut, young, fertile, abundance

fruitful; see abundance, fertile, fruit

fruitless; see sterile

frumentum L. grain, corn; frumentalis; frumentarius, of grain; see grain

frustor, -atus, L. disappoint, prevent, circumvent, thwart, deceive; see hinder

frustum, L. bit, piece, morsel; frustillum; frustulum, dim.; see part

fruticosus, L. bushy, shrubby, < frutex, -icis, shrub, bush; see bush

frux, frugis, L. fruit, produce; frugifer, fruitful, fertile; see fruit

fry < L. frigo, parch, roast; see cook

fucatus; fucinum; fucusus, L. colored, painted, rouged; see fuco under color

fuschia, NL. a genus of the evening-prime rose family; see evening-prime rose

fuscus, L. a genus of seaweeds; see alga; drone-bee, see bee

fugax, acis, L. fleet, fleeting, swift; see swift

fugitivus, fugivus, L. fleeing, flying; see fuga under depart

-ful < AS. full, abounding in; see abundance

fulcimen, L. prop, support, pillar; see pillar

fulcrum, L. bedpost, prop; see pillar

fulgidos, L. shining, gleaming; fulgor, -is, lightning, brightness; fulgur, -is, lightning, thunderbolt; see fulgeo under light

fulica, L. coot; see coot

fuligo, L. soot, smut; fuliginatus; fuliginosus, sooty, painted black; see dirt

ful < AS. full; see abundance, press

fullo, L. fuller; fullonica; fullonius, of fullers; see thick

fulmarus, NL. a genus of birds; see albatross

fulmen, -inis, L. flash of lightning, thunderbolt; fulmino, -atus, lighten; see light

fulgura, L. prop, stay, < fulcio, fullus, stay, support; see fulcimen under pillar

fulvus, L. tawny, reddish-yellow; fulvaster, -tra, -trum, yellowish; see brown

fumidos, L. smoky, smoking, < fumus, smoke; fumeus; fumicus, smoky; fumariolus, smoke-hole; see cloud

fun < uncertain origin; see joy, laugh, play

funalis; funarius, L. of a rope; see funis under rope

function < L. functio, performance, < fungor, functus, perform, do, discharge; see make

funda, L. sling; fundalis, of a sling; funditor, slinger; see throw

fundatus, L. firm, grounded, < fundo, -atus, establish, lay a foundation; see fundus under base

fundibulum, L. funnel; see funnel

funditus, L. entirely, totally, completely; see all

fundula, L. street without outlet, blind alley; see way

fundulus, L. piston, see pestle; dim. of fundus, base, see base

fundus, L. bottom, base, estate; fundamentum, basis; see base

funero, -atus, bury, inter; funus, -eris, burial ceremony; funebris; funereus, pertaining to burial; funeatus, causing death, mournful; see cover

fungus < L. fungus, m. mushroom; fungillus; fungulus, m. dim.; funginus, of mushrooms: fung(i)pl., fungal, fungate, fungoid, fungicide, fungilliform, fungologist, Fungia symmetrica (a coral), Adutia fungosa (a clambering fungi-tory), Nanosellidae fungii (a beetle). Derive: punk.

L. agaricus (Gr. agarikon), n. tinder-fungus: Agaricus campestris (a mushroom), Agaricobia fulvicolis (a fly), Coelophytium agaricoides (a sponge), Dragmacidion agariciformis (a sponge).

Gr. amanita, f. a kind of fungus: Amanita solitaria (a fungus), Amanitopsis vaginata (a mushroom).

Gr. aschion, n. truffle, puffball:

NL. aspergillosus, a genus of fungi whose conidiophores resemble a brush; see bush

L. boletus (Gr. bolites), m. mushroom: Boletus edulis (an edible mushroom), Ciò boleti (a beetle).

G. bofist, puffball: Bovista nigrescens (a puffball), Bovistella ohiensis (a puffball).

NL. cronarium, n. a genus of fungi: Cronarium strobilinum (a fungus).
F. ergot, spur; a fungus: ergot (Clavipes purpurea), ergotism, ergotamine, dihydroergotamine.
Gr. erysibe, f. mildew; erysibodes, mildewed; erysibios, preventing mildew: Erysibe (now Erysiphe) graminis (a mildew).
L. fomes, -itis, m. tinder, punk, kindling-wood; a genus of fungi: Fomes applanatus (a shelf-fungus), Fomes idahoensis (a Pliocene shelf-fungus).
NL. fusarium, n. a genus of fungi: Fusariumavenecuem (a fungus).
L. hydnum (Gr. hydnon), n. an edible mushroom: Hydnumcoralloides (coral-mushroom), Hydnocarpusillicifolius (a flaccourtiaced).
Gr. iton, n. a kind of mushroom:
Gr. iska, f. a fungus on trees:
Gr. krados, blight, especially on fig trees; see krate under branch
Gr. krambos, m. a grape blight:
NL. morchella, f. < G. morchel, a mushroom: Morchellaesculenta (morel).
L. mucedo, -inis, f.; mucor, -is, m. mold, mildew, < mucceo, be moldy, musty; mucidus, moldy: mucedinous, Mucormucedo (a bread-mold), mucorine, mucormycosis.
Gr. mykes, -etos, m. fungus, mushroom; NL. mycelium, n. hyphal filaments: mycelium, mycorritha, actinomyctete, auroemycte, bacillomycte (from Bacillus subtilis), chloromyctein, dermatoemyctein, mycophenolic acid, streptomyctein (from Streptomycesgriseus), myxomyctein, Ascomycetes, Mycetozoo, Actinomycesscabies (potato-scab), Mycetophaguspunctatus (a beetle), Mycetophiluspusillima (a fossil fly), Cyphomyrmex(Myctophylaz simplex (an ant).
NL. nectria, f. a genus of fungi: Nectriacucurbitula (a fungus).
NL. penicillium, a genus of fungi, < penicillus, painter's brush; see bush
L. pezica (Gr. pezis, -ios), f. a kind of stalkless mushroom: Pezista [Pezical] cocinea (a bloodcup), Pseudopezizatrilolita (a fungus).
NL. phoma, f. a kind of fungus: Phomaolacea (a fungus), phomose, Phomopsis citri (a fungus).
Gr. phoringes, f. truffle:
Gr. phthina, m. mildew:
NL. polyporus, m. a genus of fungi: Polyporsanguineus (a shelf-fungus).
L. rubigo (robigo), -inis, rust, blight, mildew, smut, mold; see rust
NL. streereum, n. a genus of fungi: Stere economum (a fungus).
NL. tremella, f. a genus of fungi: Tremellamesenterica (a fungus), tremelline, tremellose, Leptomiltremelloides (a lichen).
L. uredo, -inis, f. blight, smut: uredo, uersedopore, uaredious, uaredinium, Uredo fici (fig-rust).
L. ustilago, -inis, f. plant name now applied to a fungus: ustilaginous, Ustilaginaeae, Ustilagonuda (a smut), Ustilagorderis (barley-smut).
NL. venturia, f. a genus of fungi, < A. Venturi, Italian botanist: Venturia inaequalis (apple-scab).

See: disease, rust, alga, rot
funis, L. rope, line, cord; funiculus, dim.; see rope
funnel < L. infundibulum, n.: infundibulum, infundibuliform, Cinclopyramis infundibulum (a radiolarian).
Gr. choane; chone, f.; choanos; chonos, m. funnel-shaped hollow, crucible, melting-pot; chonion, n. dim.: choanoocyte, choanolith, Choanophoracucurbitarum (a fungus), Chonocephalidorsalis (a fly), Choniangiumepistomum (a nematode), Chonetescarinus (a fossil brachiopod).
L. infundibulum, n. funnel: infundibulum, infundibular, infundibulate, Choanotaeniainfundibulum (a tapeworm).
L. infrumbulum, n. funnel for inhaling smoke:
See: hollow, cup
funus, -eris, L. burial ceremony; see funero under cover
fur, L. thief; furunculus, dim. petty thief, boil; furax, -acis, thievish; furtivus, stolen, secret, clandestine, see steal, sore; < OF. fuerre, sheath, case, cover, see skin, garment
furca, L. fork; furcilla; furcula, dim.; furcifer, fork-bearing; see fork
furfur, L. branlike scales, scurf, dandruff; furfuraceus, scaly; see scale
furious, L. madd, raging; furia; furor, madness, rage; see mad
furnish, < OF. furnir; see supply
furnus, L. oven; furaneus, of ovens; furnarius, of ovens, baker; see forna under oven
furrow < AS. furh, the trench made by a plow.
L. aquina, f. channel in which the index of a balance moves:
Gr. alveus, bed of a stream; alveolus, dim. see hollow
L. aulax, -acis (Gr. akos), f. furrow; aulakion, n. dim.; aulakodes, furrowlike, < aulakizo, plow; micraulax, -akos, with small furrows; aulacode, aulacocarpous, Aulax oncorifolia (a proteacead), Aulacomnium heterostichum (a moss), Cryptaulex globella (a trilobite), Aulacostethus melleus (a wasp).

L. canalis, groove, conduit, channel; see ditch
Gr. holkos, m. furrow, track: Disholcaspis globulus (a gall-insect). L. lacunatus; laqueatus, fluted, paneled, fretted, pitted; see lacuna under hollow
L. lira, earth thrown up by a plow, furrow; see ridge
L. meatus, passage, path; see passage
Gr. ogmos, m. furrow, swath, row, path, orbit: Ogmogaster plicata (a worm), Dihognochilus latimarginata (a fossil ostracode).
L. stria, f. furrow, channel, stripe, hollow, flutting, line; striola, f. dim.; strio, -atus, hollow out, channel, groove, furrow, flute: striae (pl.), striated, striation, Corallorrhiza striata (an orchid), Hymenocephalus striatus (a fish), Campeloma multistratum (a fossil gastropod), Pareora striolata (a gastropod).
L. striz, strigis, f. furrow, channel, groove, flute:
L. sulcus, m. furrow, groove; sulculus, m. dim.; sulco, -atus, furrow, plow; bisculus, two-furrowed, cloven; desulco, plow up, furrow through; insulco, make furrows: sulcate, sulculus, sulceform, bisulcate, sulcal, Diplocostus sulcatus (a radiolarian), Chrysocochus sulcaticeps (a beetle), Cinyra sulcifera (a beetle), Catreus sulcaticollis (a grasshopper), Divaricella quadrirulocola (a plecypod), Alastor sulcifer (a wasp), Lamina trisulca (a duckweed), Tabanus sulcifrons (a gadfly).
L. versus, line, furrow; versicus, dim.; see poem
See: plow, ditch, ridge, hollow, valley, fold
furunculus, L. petty thief, boil, dim. of fur, thief; see steal, sore
furvus, L. dark, dusky, swarthy, black; furvescent, growing dark; see black
fury < OF. furie, < L. furia, violent rage; see mad
fusarium, NL. a genus of fungi; see fungus
fusicina, L. three-pronged fork, trident; fuscinula, dim.; see fork
fuscus, L. dusky, dark, swarthy; see black
fusilis, L. fluid, liquid, molten; fusor, founder; see fundo under pour
fustis, L. club, bludgeon; fusticulus, dim.; fustigo, -atus, cudgel; see club
fusulina, NL. a genus of foraminifers; see protozoan
fusus, L. spindle, see spindie; < fundo, fusus, pour, see pour
futile, L. a vessel broad above and pointed below; see cup
futilis, L. useless, vain, worthless; futilitas, uselessness; see worthless
futuo, -atus, L. copulate; fututor; fututrix, copulator; see coitus
future < L. futurus, about to be; see after

G

gabalam, L. a kind of shrub; see plant
gabalus, L. gallows; see frame
gabata, L. dish, platter; see plate
gable < F. gable, end wall of a building, particularly the triangular portion between the eaves and ridge of the roof, pediment: gable-end, The house of the seven gables.
Gr. aetoma, -tos, n. gable, pediment; aetosis, f. a forming of a gable: Aetomoceras scipionium (an ammonite).
L. fastigium, n. a slope up or down to a point, gable, pediment: fastigiate, fastigium, Hypolaena fastigata (a restioncead).
See: back
gacino- < Gr. earthquake; see shake

gadus, L. (Gr. gados), cod; see cod

gaesum, L. (Gr. gaison), a kind of javelin; see spear

gag < imitative origin; see bind

gagates, Gr. jet; see coal

gaiillardia, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite

gain < F. gagner. 
Gr. alphema, -tos, n. contract sum; alphasis, f. gain: 
Gr. athlon, prize of contest; see athlos under fight 
L. brabeum (Gr. brabeion), n. a prize in the games: 
captura, f. that which is taken, gain, profit, wages: capture. 
L. contextum, a saving, gain, profit, shortening; see short 
fenus, -onis, n. interest, gain; fenestra, fenilis, of interest; jenerius, m. usurer; 

donor, -is, m. money-lender, capitalist; < jenero, -atus, lend on interest: 
L. incrementum, n. growth, increase, addition: increment. 
L. interest, it concerns, it claims attention; premium paid for the use of money: 
interest, interesting. 
L. interpreptum, n. difference between buying and selling price, profit: 
Gr. kerdos, n. gain, profit: 
L. ktaomai, get; ktema, -tos, property, possession; ktesis, acquisition; kteikos, 
acquisitive; kites, that may be had; epiktotes, acquired, gained; see ktema under wealth 
L. lucrum, n. gain; lucellum, n. dim.; lucrativus; lucrosus, gainful, profitable; 
lucrator, -is, m. gainer, winner; lucrus, of gain, < lucr, -atus, gain, win, get; 
make: lucere, lucrative, Lucretia. 
L. mereo, -ritus, deserve, earn; see honor 
L. obventio, -onis, f. income, revenue: 
Gr. onetos, profitable; onesis, f. profit: 
Gr. pasis, f. gain, possession: 
L. premium, n. profit, reward: premium. 
L. quaestus, m. profit, advantage: 
L. redactus, m. proceeds, < redigo, bring back: 
L. reditus, m. return, proceeds, income: 
Gr. sostron, n. reward, fee: 
Gr. tokos, m. interest, profit; tokarion, n. dim.; anatokismos, m. compound inter-


gale < AS. gægel, a marsh plant with aromatic odor, see bayberry; < Gr. gale, 
polecet, weasel, see weasel; < uncertain origin, a strong wind, see wind 
galea, L. helmet; galeola, dim.; galearis, of a helmet; see cap 
galen, L. an ore of lead; see lead 
galenos, Gr. calm; see rest 
galeopsis, L. (Gr. galiopsis), a genus of the mint family; see mint 
galeos, Gr. shark; see shark 
galeros, Gr. cheerful; see joy 
galerium, L. bonnet, cap, hat, helmet; galericum, dim.; see galea under cap 
galgulus, L. a small bird; see bird 
gallium, L. (Gr. galion), bedstraw, cleavers; see madder 
gall < AS. gealla, bile; see bile 
gall < L. galla, f. a pathologic swelling or excrescence on plants; gellula, f. dim.: 
gall, gallic acid, gallanol, gallochyanin, galloflavin, pyrogalloy, ellagic, Podapion 
gallincola (pine gall-weevil), Nectria galligena (a fungus), Gnorimoschema 
gallaeosolidaginis (goldenrod gall-moth).
L. bruscum, an excrescence on the maple-tree; see ruscum under bush

Gr. gongros, excrescence, swelling, knot; see swell
Gr. kekis, -idos, f. gall; kekidion, n. dim.; cecidium, cecidology, cecidomyian, Cecidomyia leguminicola (clover-seed midge), Cecidobracon asphondyliae (a wasp).
Gr. korykis, -idos, f. gall on leaves:
Gr. krotone, f. a gall on trees:

Gallia, L. country of the Gauls; see Celt
gallicrus, L. a ranunculacead; see buttercup
gallicula, L. dim. of gallica, a Gallic shoe; see shoe
gallidraga, L. hairy teasel; see thistle
gallus, L. cock; gallina, hen; gallinula, dim. pullet; gallinaceus, of poultry; see chicken
galumna, L. cover of any kind; see blanket
galvano-, pertaining to electricity, < Luigi Galvani, Italian physiologist; see electricity
gamba, L. hoof; see foot
gamble < AS. gamen, amusement, sport; see lot, play
Gambrinus, L. mythical inventor of beer; see beer
gambros, Gr. akin, related; see kin
game < AS. gamen, sport; see play
gamelios, Gr. bridal, nuptial; see gamos under marry
gameto- < Gr. gamete, wife; gametes, husband; see spouse
gamma, Gr. third letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
gammarius, L. variant of cammarus, lobster; see crab
gamos, Gr. marriage, union; see marry
gamphela, Gr. jaw; see jaw
gampsos, Gr. crooked, curved; see kamptos under bend
ganeum, L. (Gr. ganeion), restaurant; ganarius, of a restaurant; see eat
gangamo- < Gr. gangamon, a small, round net; see net
ganglion, Gr. tumor or swelling under the skin, knot or plexus of nerves; see nerve
gangrene < L. gangraena (Gr. gangraine), mortification; see sore
gannio, L. yelp, bark, whine, snarl, growl; see bark
ganos, Gr. brightness; see light
gap < ON. gapa, open, yawn, gape; see open, space, hole, hollow, empty
gar < AS. gar, spear; see spear, pike
garden < OF. gardin; see field, park
gardenia, NL. a genus of the madder family; see madder

gargalismos, Gr. a tickling; see tickle
gargareon, Gr. uvula; see uvula
gargle < F. gargouille, throat.
Gr. gargarizo, gargle; gargarisma, -tos, n. a gargle:
garinos, Gr. a fish; see fish
garland < OF. garlande; see crown
garlic < AS. garlac; see onion
garment < OF. garnement.
L. abolla, f. cloak of thick, woolen cloth: Abolla pallicosta (a moth).
L. alicula, a light, upper garment, coat; see ala under wing
Gr. alix, -ikos, f. a man's upper garment, coat:
L. amiculum, n. cloak, mantle; amictus, m. garment, vestment, < amicio, -ictus, wrap about, clothe, cover, conceal: Amictus tigrinus (a fly).
L. ampechone, f. shawl, robe:
Gr. amphiblema, -tos, n. garment: Amphiblema eucharis (a gastropod).
Gr. amphiesma, -tos; amphion, n. garment; amphiestris, -idos, f. nightgown: Amphion brennus (a butterfly), Amphiesma flavipunctatum (a snake), Amphietris baetica (a katydid).
L. armilawa, f. a military upper garment:
L. arnakis, -idis (Gr. arnakis, -idos), sheepskin; see skin
Gr. baite, f. coat of skin, tent of skin:
Gr. berberion, n. a shabby garment:
Gr. beuthos, n. a woman's dress:
garment

L. bирус (Gr. byrrhos), m. cloak or mantle to keep off rain: biretta, byrrus, Byrrhus gigas (a pill-beetle)
Gr. braksos, n. a woman's garment:
L. calltula; f. a yellow garment for women, a yellow robe:
L. camissa, f. shirt, nightgown: chemise, camisia, camisole.
L. cape, f. hood, cape: cape, cope, cap, capedor, caparision, capellet, chape, chaplet, chapel, chaperon, chaplin, escape, escapade, handicap, capeline, foolscap, Aix la Chapelle.
L. caracalla, f. long tunic or great coat with a hood:
L. castula, f. petticcoat:
Gr. cheimais, -ados, winter: a winter garment; see cheimon under year
Gr. chiton, -os, m. tunic, garment worn next to the skin: chitonarian; chitonion, n.; chitoniskos, m. dim.: chitin, chitinous, chiton (Chaeotopleura apiculata), Ichnochiton conspicuos (showy chiton), Brachychiton poupinus (kurrajong bottletree), Triplochiton scleroxylon (a sterculiaced), Lysichitum americanum (an aroid).
Gr. chlinaia; laina (L. laena), f. cloak, mantle, wrapper; chlainion, n. dim.; chlais, -idos, f. a finer garment than the chlinaia; chlamidon, n.; chlaniokos, m. dim.: Euchlaena mezzicana (teosinte), Tricholaena rosea (a grass), Thysanolaena maxima (a grass), Notholaena awea (cloakfern).
Gr. chlamys, -ydos, f. mantle, cloak; chlamydon, n. dim.; chlamydospore, aehlamydous, Archichlamydeae, Chlamydomorphus truncatus (pichiicago), Chlamydomonas nivalis (red snow-alga), Calliclamys riparia (a bigoniaced), Spodochlamys poultoni (a beetle), Stylochlamydom asteriscus (a radiolarian).
L. ciliate, n. a garment of haircloth; citicinus, made of haircloth:
Gr. derris, -eos, f. leather coat; derrion, n. dim.: Derris scandens (Malay jewelvine), Stenoderris fuliginosa (a fungus).
Gr. enamma, -tos, n. a garment: Enamma striatum (a Jurassic beetle).
Gr. endyma, -tos; endyton, n. garment, dress; endemyda, -tos, n.; endytyes, m. an upper or outer garment, tunic worn over another, cloak; endysis, f. a putting on; endytos, put on; ekodyma, -tos, n. something taken off:
Gr. ephesiris, -idos, f. outer garment, mantle, cloak; Ephestris vinosa (a butterfly).
L. epicromum (Gr. epikroton), n. a transparent woman's garment:
Gr. esthema, -tos, n.; esthes, -etos, f. dress, clothing, garment, raiment; esthesis, f. clothing, < estho, clothe: Arctonesthes nigra (a fish), Haploesthes reggii (a composite), Pentesthes[Pentesthes] rufescens (chestnut-backed chickadee).
Gr. exoms, -idos, f. vest: Exomis peplopezoides (a beetle).
L. gausapa, f. (Gr. gausapes, m.), a shaggy, woolen garment: Gausasa globifera (a mite), Stereum gausapatum (a fungus).
L. habitus, m. dress, attire: habit.
Gr. hima (heima), -tos, n. dress, garment, carpet; hitimadion; hitamidion; hitimation, n. dim.; hitamiotheke, f. clothes chest; dyseimon, -os, ill clad: Himatiospetalum icerticum (a millepede).
L. indushium, n. tunic, garment; inducula, f. undergarment; indumentum, n. garment, clothing; induvia, f. garment; indutor, -is, m. wearer, < induvo, -dutus, put on clothes, dress: indusium, indumentum, Digitaria induta (a grass), Buxbaumia indusiata (a moss).
Gr. kalasiris, f. a garment fringed at the bottom:
Gr. kaunakes, m. a thick cloak; kaunakion, n. dim.: Caunaca bicingulata (a moth).
Gr. kimmerikon, n. a woman's garment:
Gr. kolobion, n. undergarment with short sleeves:
Gr. kyklas, -ados, f. a woman's garment with a border:
Gr. kypas, -ados; kypassis, -idos, f. a short frock; kypassion, n.; kypassikos, m. dim.: Peliocypas hamata (a beetle), Cypsis palliata (a radiolarian).
L. lacerna, f. a kind of cloak; lacernula, f. dim.: Lacerna hosteenis (a bryozoan).
Gr. laiphos, a shabby, tattered garment, canvas sail; see sail
Gr. ledos, f. a cheap dress; ledion, n. dim.:
L. limus, m. apron worn by priests and attendants at sacrifices:
Gr. lope, f. cloak, mantle, robe; lopion, n. dim.: Lopomorphus carinatus (a bug).
Gr. mandya, f. a woollen cloak:
L. mantelum (mantellum), n. cloth, cloak, garment; Sp. manta, f. blanket, cloak; mantilla, f. cape, cloak; mantuelis, cloaklike: mantle, manteau, mantel, mantel-tree, mantelet, dismantle, mantilla, Manta bistrois (devilfish, a ray).
L. opertorium, n. cover, garment:
L. pallium, n. mantle, robe, cloak, coverlet; palla, f. robe, mantle; palliolum, n.; pallula, f. dim.; palliatus, cloaked, protected, mitigated; palliolatus, covered with a hood: pallial, pallium, pall, palliate, palliative, tarpaulin, Pallium con-
vexum (a pelecypod), Palliolum fosterianum (a pelecypod), Hemotopus palliatus (oyster-catcher), Eremobates pallipes (a solpugid).

L. paludamentum, n. a military cloak; paludatus, dressed in a military cloak: L. penula, f. woolen cloak, mantle: Penula ocellata (a turbellarian).

L. peplum, n.; peplus (Gr. peplos), m. robe, tunic: peplum, Euphorbia peplus (a spurge), Callipepla squamata (sealed quail), Brochopeplus reticulatus (a grasshopper), Pheucticus chrysopeplus (a bird).

Gr. peribole, f. anything thrown around as a covering, garment:

Gr. perizosteria, f. apron: L. pezatus, covered with a napped garment:

Gr. pharos, n. cloak; mantle, shroud: Pharomacus mocioinum (quetzal).

L. sagum, m.; sagus (Gr. sagos), m. cloak, mantle, blanket; sagulum, n. dim.; sagarius, of a cloak; sagatus; sagulatus, cloaked, mantled: Sagoplegma (a radiolarian).

Gr. remakion, n. a woman's garment:

Gr. sisyra; sisyrna, f. goatshair cloak, garment of skin; sisyrion, n. dim.; sisyrnodes, like a fur garment: Sisyrna fuscata (a lacewing), Sisyromyia auratus (a fly).

Gr. speiron, n. light garment, < speiron, n. piece of cloth; speirodes, with many thin coats:

L. stola (Gr. stole; stolis, -idos), f. a long garment, robe, fold; stolidian; stolion, n. dim.; stolidoma, -tos, n. fold of a robe; stolidotos, in folds, folded; stolmos, m. raiment, equipment; chrysostolmos, decked with gold: Brachystola magna (a grasshopper), Stolidosoma cyanenum (a fly), Stolidoma crassidens (a gastropod), Stolmorhyncha stolidota (a Jurassic brachiopod), Stolopsyche lobytheoides (a fossil butterfly).

L. subligaculum, n. apron:

L. subucula, f. shirt: Echinopsis subucula (an echinoid).

Gr. syrma, robe with a train; see syrtos under carry.

Gr. tebenna, f. a robe of state: Tebennophorus salli (a gastropod), Dystebenna stephani (a moth).

Gr. theristion, n. a light summer garment:

L. toga, f. the outer garment of a Roman citizen; togula, f. dim.; togatus, wearing a toga: toga, toga candida (white toga worn by candidates), Solenomya togata (a pelecypod).

L. trabea, f. a robe of state; trabealis, of a trabea; trabeatus, wearing a trabea: Oecomys trabeatus (a mouse).

Gr. triton, -os, m. a worn cloak; tribonarion; tribonion, n. dim.: Tribonophorus desmaresti (a bat), Tribonium spectrum (a blattid).

L. tunica, f. garment; tunica, f. dim.: tunic, tunicle, Tunicata, Tunica velutina (a pink), Haly stoscinus tunicatus (a Mississippian crinoid), Zea mays tunicata (pod-corn).

L. velamen, -inis, n. robe, garment, cover: velamen, velamentum.

L. vestis, -is, f.; vestimentum, n.; vestitus, m. garment, clothes; vesticula, f. dim.; vestiarius, of clothes; vestitor, -is, m. tailor: vest, divest, investment, transvestite, vestry, travesty, revetment, Saperda vestita (linden-borer), Bracon vestitor (a wasp), Pediculus vestimenti (body-louse, cootie).

Gr. zeira, f. a wide garment, robe: Zeiraphera argyra (a butterfly).

Gr. zona, a girded garment; the position of the girdle; see zona under belt.

See: cover, trousers, skin.

garrulus, L. talkative; a jay, < garrio, -itus, talk, chatter, prate, babble, gossip; see speak, crow.

garter < OF. garter, band for supporting for supporting a stocking.

L. genitalium, n. garter:

Gr. periskelis, -idos, f. legband, anklet, garter.

gas < uncertain origin: gaseous, gasoline, gasser, gashouse. See wind.

gaster, -os; -tros, Gr. stomach, belly, paunch, womb; gastridion; gastrion, n. dim.; gastris, -idos, potbellied; see stomach.

gate < AS. gaet; see door.

gather < AS. goderian.

L. accurus; concursus, m. a running together, meeting, assembly: concourse.

Gr. aboletyis, -yos, f. a meeting:

Gr. agarrhis, f. a meeting:

Gr. agora, f. assembly, market; agyris, -tos, f. gathering, crowd; agyrma, -tos, n. anything collected; agyrtes, m. collector, < ageiro, gather, bring together; pane gyris, f. national or festal assembly; pane grykos, festive, adorned: agora, agoraphobia, allegory, category, categorical, paregoric, panegyric.
Gr. athroisma, -tos, n. a gathering, collection; athroistikos, of collecting; athroos, assembled, collected, crowded, < athroizo, gather, collect: Athrotaxis lasifolia (a conifer).

L. borrio, swarm:
L. bule (Gr. boule), f. council of elders, senate:
L. carpo, carpatus, pluck, pick, gather; see tear
L. cog, coactus, assemble, collect, compress; coactor, -is, m. collector of money; coactura, f. a collection:
L. collatus, gathered together, collected; collaticius; collativus, brought together, collected; collatio, -onis, f. collection: callation, calate.
L. colluvium, collection of washings, sweepings, dregs; see lu under wash
L. comitia, f. assembly of the Romans to elect magistrates: comitium.
L. commissio, -onis, f. a bringing together, undertaking: commission, committee.
L. compilo, -atus, gather, plunder; compilator, -is, m. gatherer, plunderer: compile, compilation.
L. compono, -positus, bring, put, or set together: compose, composition, component.
L. concentratus, gathered, focused: concentrate, concentration.
L. concilium, n. assembly, gathering, meeting: council, councilor.
L. conditum, thing laid up, store; see store
L. congolo, -atus, gather into a ball, crowd together:
L. conglomero, -atus, roll together, crowd, concentrated: conglomerate, conglomeration.
L. congregatio, -onis, f. assembly, association: congregation, congregational.
L. congressus, -us, m. assembly, conference, meeting: congress, congressional.
L. congruo, run together, meet, agree, coincide: congruent.
L. conqueror, -is, m. recruiting officer:
L. consistorium, n. place of assembly: consistory.
L. contio, -onis, f. assembly, meeting, speech; contionalis, of an assembly:
L. contribuo, -butus, bring together, unite, collect: contribution, contribute, contributor.
L. conveho, -vectus, bring together, gather: convey, conveyance, conveyance.
L. convena; conventio, -onis, f.; conventus, m. assembly, meeting: convention, convent, convencile.
L. convoco, -atus, call together, assembly: convolution.
Gr. ekklesia, f. assembly of the church: ecclesiastic.
Gr. ellinomenistes, collector of harbor dues; see pay
L. exactor, -is, m. tax-collector, demander: exactor, exaction.
L. foedero, -atus, form a league; see bind
L. grego, -atus, gather in a herd, flock, collect, assemble: aggregatus; congregatus, collected, gathered; see grex under herd
Gr. halia, f. assembly of the people: Platygaster halia (a proctotrypid).
Gr. homileo, consor with, have communion with, be in company of: homiletic.
L. lego, lectus (Gr. lego), collect, pick, read, speak; legulus, m. collector, gatherer; collectio, -onis, f.; collectus, m. gathering, concentration; collectaneus; collecticus, collected, gathered together; collegium, n. an association of colleagues; relectus, gathered, collected; analektos, select, choose; syllegma, -tos, n. collection: legion, eligible, recollect, elite, diligent, predilection, election, selection, sacrilege, collective, analytic, catalog, gastrilegous, podilegous, Corvus frugilegus (rook), Syllegomydas cinctus (a fly).

AS. metan, come together, gather; mot; gemot, meeting: meet, meeting, moot, gemot.
L. meto, messus, reap, gather; see reap
Gr. pansyrtos, swept together, accumulated; see syrtos under carry
Gr. pnyx, pyknos, f. Pnyx, place of public assembly in Athens: Pnyx.
L. presbyterium (Gr. presbyterion), as assembly or council of elders; see presbys under old
L. senatus, m. council of elders: senate, senator.
Gr. symphoriesis, f. a bringing together; symphorema, -tos, n. an accumulation; symphoretos, brought together:
L. synagoga (Gr. synagoge), f. a bringing together, gathering, place of meeting: synagogue.
Gr. synaktes, -os, m. collector; synaktikos, able to bring together:
Gr. synkomismo, gather in, store up; synkomistes, m. gatherer; synkomide, f. harvest; synkomistos, brought together:
L. synodus (Gr. synodos), f. assembly, meeting; synodia, f. journey in company, caravan: synod.
Gr. systrema, -tos; systrophe, anything aggregated or twisted together; see ball
See: cluster, heap, number, reap, herd, hunt
gaudialis, L. glad, joyful; gaudium, joy; see gaudoe under joy

gaultheria, NL. a genus of the heath family; see heath

gaulus, L. (Gr. gaulos), bucket, pail; see bucket

gauros, Gr. haughty, arrogant, proud; gaurent, -ekos, braggart; see proud, brag

gausapa, L. shaggy, woollen cloth or garment; see garment

gausos, Gr. crooked, bent; see bent

gavia, L. a bird; now applied to loons; see loon

gavisus, L. causing delight; see gaudoe under joy

gaylussacia, NL. a genus of the heath family; see heath

gaza, Gr. treasure, riches; see wealth

gazelle, F., < Ar. ghazal, a kind of antelope; see antelope

gegonos, Gr. loud-sounding, sonorous; see loud

gelasimos; gelastos, Gr. laughable, ridiculous; gelos, laughter; see gelao under laugh

gelasinus, L. (Gr. gelasinus), dimple; see hollow

gelatin < L. gelatus, congealed, stiffened; see jelly

gelatus, L. frost; congealed, stiffened; see gelidus under cold

geld < ON. geldr, barren.

Gr. aorches, gelded:
L. castra, -atus, remove the testicles, geld, emasculate: castrate, castration.
Gr. ektemesis, f. castration, < ektemno, cut out: Ectmesopus palidus (a beetle).
L. emasculo, -atus, geld: emasculate, emasculation.
OF. espee, cut with a sword, < L. spatha, sword; remove the ovaries: spay.
L. eunuchus (Gr. eunouchos), a castrated male person; see sterile
L. evro, -atus, unman, emasculate:
L. esseco, -sectus, cut out, geld; sectarius, gelded, castrated:
L. majalis, gelded boar, barrow, eunuch; see sterile
Gr. thladios; thlibias, eunuch; see sterile
See: sterile

geleches, Gr. sleeping on the ground; see sleep

gelgis, -idos, Gr. head or core of garlic; see onion

gelidus, L. cold, frosty, icy; gelidicium, frost; see cold

gelsemium, NL. a genus of the logania family; see logania

gem < L. gemma, bud, precious stone; gemmarius, jeweler; see stone

gemellar, L. vessel for holding oil; see pot

geminus, L. twin; gemellus, dim.; gemino, -atus, double, pair, join; see two

gemitus, L. groan, sigh; gemebundus; gemulus, moaning, sighing; see gemo under sad

gemma, L. bud, eye (of a plant), jewel, precious stone; gemmula, dim.; gemmatus; gemmmeus, pertaining to buds or gems; see bud, stone

gemos, Gr. load, freight; gemistos, laden; see weight

gemplus, NL. a mackerellike fish; see mackerel

gemursa, L. a swelling between the toes; see swell

gen-; -gen < L. gigno, genus (Gr. gignomai), be born, causing, producing, forming; genea, race, stock, family; genero, -atus, beget, create; see birth, class, begin

gen, L. cheek; see cheek

general < L. generalis, pertaining to all, common; see common

genero, -atus, L. beget, create; generator; generatrix, begetter, creator; see begin

generous, L. noble, kind, liberal, magnificent; generositas, liberality; see give

genesis, Gr. beginning, birth, origin; see birth

genethlon, Gr. birthday; genethlios, of a birthday; see gigno under birth

geniado- < Gr. genias, -ados, beard; geneiates, bearded; see hair

genialis, L. delightful, jovial, pleasant; see agreeable

genico- < Gr. genikos, generic; see genus under class

geniculatus, L. like the bent knee, knotty, jointed; see genu under knee

genio- < Gr. geneion, chin; see chin

genista, L. broom, a plant of the bean family; see bean

genital < L. genitalis, pertaining to procreation, < gigno, genus, beget, produce; see sex organs, birth
genius, L. protecting attendant spirit of a person or place; see spirit; taste, wit, talents; see know

gennaeo- < Gr. gennaioi, noble, excellent; see honor

gens, gentis, pl. clan; gentilicus, of the clan or race; see genus under class

tgentian < L. gentiana (Gr. gentiane), f.: Gentianaceae, Gentiana lutea (yellow gentian), Veronica gentianoides (a speedwell).

L. exacum, n. a genus of the gentian family: E. affinis (a gentianacead).

NL. saffra, f. a genus of the gentian family, < Liberatus Sabbati, Italian botanist: S. dodecandra (marsh rose-gentian).

gentle < L. gentilis, of the same clan or race; see mild, genus under class

genu, L. knee, joint, knot; geniculum, dim.; see knee

genuine < L. genuinus, native, natural, authentic; see true

genus, -eris, L. (Gr. genos), birth, origin, race, stock, kind; see class

genys, -yos, Gr. jaw, cheek, chin, edge of an ax; see jaw

ggeo- < Gr. ge; gaia, earth; geshan, dim.; geodes, earthlike, earthy; see earth

geonoma, NL. a genus of palms; see palm

gEgyptos, Gr. farmer; georgikos, agricultural; see geites under farmer

gephyra, Gr. bridge; see bridge

ger, -a, -um; -gerous, < L. gero, gestus, bear, carry, perform; gerula; gerulus, bearer, carrier; see gero under carry

geranium, L. (Gr. geranion), n. cranesbill: Geraniaceae, geraniol, Geranium maculatum (a geranium).

NL. pelargonium, n. a genus of the geranium family: Pelargonium tomentosum (woolly storksbeak).

geranos, Gr. crane; geranodes, crane-like; see crane

geraros, Gr. dignified, honored; see honor

geras, Gr. old age; geraioi, aged, old; see old

geridus, L. weaver; see weave

German < L. Germanus, m., < a Celtic word; Germany, f. Germany; Germanicus, of the Germans: Germanic.

L. Gothus, m. an individual of a Teutonic people; Gothicus, of the Goths: Goth, Gothic, Gotham, Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Tetrapedia gothica (an alga).

L. Teuto, -onis, m. an individual of a German tribe; Teutonicus, of the Teutons: Teuton, Teutonic, Deutscherland, Dutch.

germanus, L. having the same parents, genuine, true; see kin

germen, inis, L. bud, seed, sprout; germino, -atus, sprout; see bud

geronto- < Gr. geron, -los, old man; gerontion, dim.; geros, old age; see geras under old

gerra, L. trifle, nonsense; see trifle

gerres, L. a basslike, marine fish; see perch

gerroh- < Gr. gerrhion, siren, wickerwork; see screen

gerula; gerulosis, L. bearer; see gero under carry

gerys, Gr. speech, voice, sound; Geryon, the shouter, a three-bodied monster; geryma, voice, sound; gerygone, born of sound; see speak

gestatus, L. borne, carried; gestamen, burden, load, < gesto, -atus, frequentative of gero, gestus, bear, carry, see carry, weight; gestum, act, deed, event, see make

gesticulor, -atus, L. make expressive motions of the body, pantomime; see equal

gester, L. tattler; see speak

get < ON. geta (AS. gitan); see receive, take, gain, find, make

gethynonos, Gr. glad, joyful; see getheo under joy

gethym, L. (Gr. gethion), a kind of leek; gethyllis, dim.; see onion

gem, L. avens, bennet; a genus of the rose family; see rose

guestes, Gr. taster; geustos, to be tasted; geustikos, of taste; see taste

ghost < AS. Gest, soul, spirit; see spirit

giant < OF. giaint, < Gr. gigas; see gigas under large

gibber; gibbus, L. humped, humpbacked, protuberant, bent; gibberosus; gibbosus, very crooked, twisted, protuberant; see projection

gift < ON. gift; see give

gigarton, Gr. grape seed; agigartos, seedless; seed
gigas, -gantos, Gr. giant; see large

gigerum, L. entrail, particularly of birds; see intestine

 giggle < imitative origin; see laugh

gilia, NL a genus of the phlox family; see phlox

gill < uncertain origin.
Gr. branchos, n. gill, fin; branchion, n. dim. fin; brachia (pl.), gills: branchial, branchiate, elasmobranch, nudibranch, Branchiostoma lanceolatum (lancelet, amphioxus), Eubranchius verrualis (fairy-shrimp), Melanobranchus micronema (a fish), Cryptobranchus alleganiensis (hellbender).
Gr. epitygma, -tos, n. flap, gill.

gilvus (gilbus), L. pale yellow; see yellow

ginger < L. zingiber, n. (Gr. zingiberis, f.), < Skt. *rungava: Zingiberaceae, Zingiber officinale (ginger).
L. amomum (Gr. amomon), n. an aromatic plant; a genus of the ginger family: Amomum cardamon (a zingiberaceous), Aframomum granum-paradisi (a zingiberaceous), Cornus amomum (silky dogwood).
L. costus (Gr. kostos), m. a kind of ginger: costus-root, alecost, costmary (Chrysanthemum balsamita), Costus igneus (spiralflag).
NL. curcuma, f. < Ar. kurkum; a genus of the ginger family: Curcuma longa (turmeric), curcumín.
NL. hedychium, n. a genus of the ginger family: Hedychium cocclineum (scarlet ginger-lily).

See: asarum under birthwort

gingidium, L. (Gr. gingidion), a kind of carrot; see carrot

gingiva, L. gum; gingivula, dim.; see mouth

ginglaros, Gr. flute, fife; see pipe

ginglymos, Gr. a tickling; see tickle

ginglymos, Gr. hinge-joint; see hinge

gingras, Gr. a Phoenician flute or fife; see pipe

gingiritsu, L. cackling of geese; see cackle

ginkgo, NL a genus of gymnosperms; see gymnosperm

ginseng < Chin. jenshen: Asiatic ginseng (Panax schinseng).
NL. aralia, f. a genus of the ginseng family: Araliaceae, Aralia spinosa (devil’s walking-stick), Aralidium pinnatifidum (a Malay tree), Cecropia araliaefolia (a tree).
L. panax, -acis (Gr. -akos), m. a plant with cure-all properties; a genus of the ginseng family: Panax quinquefolium (American ginseng), Nothopanax anomalus (a false-panax), Pseudopanax crassifolius (an araliaceous), opopanax.
L. pharaceneon, n. a kind of ginseng: Eriogonum pharaceneons (a polygonacead).

 giraffe < Ar. zarafa; NL. girafa, f.: Giraffa camelopardalis (giraffe), Giraffomyma solomonensis (a fly), Apoderus giraffa (a beetle), Acacia giraffae (an acacia).
L. camelopardalis, f. giraffe: camelopard.
Gr. hippardion, n. probably the giraffe: Hippardium vittatum (a beetle).
L. nabis, f. giraffe, camelopard: Nabis ferus (a bug).

girdle < AS. gyrdel, belt; see belt

girl < uncertain origin; see child

gisso- (giso-) < Gr. geisson (geison), eaves, cornice, hem, border; see border

gith (git), L. a kind of plant; see plant

gito- < Gr. geiton, neighbor; see neighbor

give < AS. gifan: giver, giving, gift, forgive, Thanksgiving Day, Gifford.
L. addictus, given up to, delivered to, habitual; see hold
L. Alcestis (Gr. Alkestis), wife of Admetus whose life she saved by offering her own: Alcestis pallecescens (a bug).
Gr. antipsychos, given for life:
Gr. aphthonos, bounteous, generous, ungrudging; see abundance
L. cedo, cessus, withdraw, yield, give up; cessicus, pertaining to giving up: cede, concede, cessation, cession.
Gr. charisma, -tos, n. free gift; charistikos, giving freely: Charistica rhodopetala (a moth).
L. confero, collatus, give, transfer: confer, collate.
L. coniptum; conitum, n. an oblation made by sprinkling flour
L. dico, -atus, consecrate, devote, proclaim; see speak
L. do, datus (Gr. doreo; didomai), give; dono, -atus, present; dedo, -ditus, give up, yield; doto, -atus, endow; dativus, of giving; datum; donum, n. gift;
donator, -is, m. giver; donabilis; deserving to receive; donaticus, presented; dos, dotis, f. dowry; dotulis, of a dowry; additus, given to, added to; deditio, -onis, f. surrender; dedicarius, of surrender or capitulation; traditus, given over, delivered; Gr. danos, n. gift, loan; dorea; dosis, i.; dorema, -tos; donor, n. gift, present; doreter, -os, m. giver; doretikos; doretos, generous, freely given; dotos, granted; diadosis, f. distribution; epidosis, f. voluntary gift, growth; eudoros, generous; apodoma, -tos, n. offering, gift; apodosis, f. restitution; apodoter, -os, m. repayer: date, dative, present (pl.), dowry, dowager, donor, donation, pardon, condone, rendition, surrender, rendezvous, betray, editorial, endow, donation, command, endue, extradite, mandate, maundy, rent, die, die (pl.), addition, tradition, traitor, treason, recommendation, rendition, anecdote, epidote, dose, dosage, apodosis, Dorothy, Pandora, antidote, Dorema aureum (a sumbul), Menodora robusta (an olivaceous), Chamaedorea graminifolia (a palm), Geodorum purpureum (an orchid) Epidosis incompleta (a fly), Eudoromyia jocosa (a fly), Coloradia pandora (a moth), Adoretus versutus (a beetle).

Gr. eistikos, yielding readily, pliable; see bend
Gr. ektope, f. dole: Écitage lictor (a moth).
L. eleemosyna (Gr. eleemosyne), pity, alms; see mercy
Gr. eranistes, contributor to a fund; see eranos under common
L. faveo, fautos, be well disposed toward, regard, esteem; favor, -is, m. goodwill, preference; favorabilitas, popular, agreeable; fautor, -is, m. patron; fautoriz, -icis, f. patroness: favor, favorite, favorable, favoritism, faun, fustor.

L. generosus, noble, kind, liberal, magnanimous: generous, generosity, Cicindela generosa (a beetle).

AS. gieldan, pay, give: guild, yield, Danegeld.
L. gratia, f. favor, kindness, mercy, thanks, pleasure, beauty; gratus, beloved, pleasing, thankful; gratificus, kind, obliging; gratiosus, full of favor, popular; gratulor, -atus, wish one joy, render thanks; ingratus, unthankful: gratitude, gratuity, agree, grace, graceful, gratify, e. g., congratulation, ingratitude, ingrate, ungrateful, disgraceful, ingrate, Gratiolay lutea (golden gratiolay), Persea gratissima americana (avocado), Callistominus gratus (a beetle), Rubus pergratus (a blackberry), Stemmatophora ingrate (a moth).

Gr. hednon, wedding gift; see hednios under marry
L. immolo, -atus, sprinkle a sacrificial victim with meal, sacrifice, offer: immolate, immolation.

L. impertio, -ituis, share with another, communicate, impart, bestow:
L. indulgeo, -dulitis, be forbearing, concede, grant: indulge, indulgent, indult.
L. inferia, f. sacrifice in honor of the dead; inferius, offered or sacrificed:
L. largior, -gitus, give bountifully, bestow freely, lavish; largito, -onis, f. bribe, bribery: largess, largition.
L. lito, -atus, offer a sacrifice; litabilis, fit for sacrifice; litamen, -inis, n. sacrifice:
L. mancipia, -atus, give up, deliver, transfer; see trade
L. munus, -eris, n. gift, duty, service; manusulum, dim.; muneralis, of gifts; munis, obliging; munero, -atus, give, reward: munificence, remuneration.

Gr. nemo, dispense, distribute, allot; aponometes, m. distributor; dianoeme, f. distribution; nemesis, f. a distribution, retribution: Nemesis.
L. offero, oblatus, present for acceptance, adduce; oblatius freely given; oblatio, -onis, f. offering: oblation, oblate, offer.
L. patrimonium, inheritance; see receive
Gr. pherne, f. dowry: Pherne paralleia (a moth), paraphernalia.
L. prebenda, f. state allowance or support, dole: prebend, prebendary.
L. privilegium, n. law in favor of an individual, special right; see lex under law
Gr. proix, -ikos, f. gift, present, dowry:
L. promus, pertaining to giving or distributing:
Gr. prostatos, applied: Prosthetopteryx barbata (a moth).
L. repedabilis, giving way, yielding, retreating, recoiling:
L. sacrifico, -atus, offer a sacrifice; sacrificium, n. offering to the gods: sacrifice, sacrificial.
L. sportula, f. gift, dole:
L. stīps, -ipis, f. gift: stipend.
Gr. syllexis, contribution; see lanchano under lot
Gr. thyos, n; thyssā, f. sacred rite, sacrifice, offering; thyma, -tos, n. victim; thymel, f. place for sacrifice, altar; thytikos, of sacrifice, < thyo, sacrifice: thyme, idiothyme, Thyistos brevipes (a wasp).
L. tribuo, allot, give, pay; see pay
L. xenium (Gr. xenion), n. gift to guest; xenolum, n. dim.:
See: pay, return, trade, mercy, change, receive
gizzard < L. giganium, entrail, particularly of birds; see intestine
glaber, -bra, -brum, L. hairless, bald, smooth; glabellus, dim.; see bare
glacialis, L. icy, frozen, < glacies, ice; glacio, -atus, freeze; see ice

glad < AS. glæd, bright, happy; see joy

gladius, L. sword; gladiolus, dim. sword-lily; gladiator, swordsman; see sword, iris

glaesum (glessum), L. amber; glaesarius, of amber; see amber

glageros, Gr. full of milk; see milk

glamyros, Gr. clear-eyed, watery; see pus

gland < L. glans, glandis, f. acorn, any acorn-shaped object; glandula, f. dim.; glandarius, of acorns: glandular, glandiferous, glandulose, glanders, Juglans regia (English or Circassian walnut), Betula glandulosa (bog-birch), Garrulus glandarius (European jay), Cactocrinus glans (a Mississippian crinoid), Quercus glandulifera (an oak), Sapindus biglandulosus (Brazil sapindus), Phyllocladus glanduliflora (yellow mountain-heath).

Gr. aden-, -os, c. gland: adenoid, adenectomy, adenology, adenylc, adenitis, adenose, adenina, adenomyoma, adenosinephosphatase, Adenostoma fasciculatum (chamiso), Zygadenus paniculatus (a camas), Adenanthera microsperma (bead-tree), Acacia pentadentia (an acacia), Picradeniopsis woodhousei (a composite), Calycadenia truncata.

Gr. konarion, n. pineal gland: conarium.

Gr. pankreas, n. sweetbread: pancreas, pancreatic.

Gr. parotis, -idos, f. gland beside the ear: parotid, parotitis.

F. prostate, < Gr. prostates, m. one who stands first, chief, protector; a gland surrounding the beginning of the male urethra: prostate, prostatitis, prostatectomy.

See: acorn

glanis, L., Gr. probably a sheatfish; see catfish

glanos, Gr. hyena; see hyena

glans, L. acorn, any acorn-shaped object; gland; glandula, dim.; see acorn, gland

glyphyros, Gr. hollowed out, smoothed, polished, finished, pretty; see hollow

glarea, L. gravel; glareosus, gravelly; see stone

glaris, Gr. chisel; see chisel

glass < AS. gles.

Gr. hyalos, f. glass; hyaleos; hyalinos, of glass, glassy, transparent: hyaline, hyalite, hyaloid, Notella hyalina (a characean), Hyalonema aegypticum (a tick), Hyalonema vestitum (a sponge), Yaleosaurus [Hyaleolosaurus] colurus (a fossil reptile).

L. vitrum, n. glass; vitreus, glassy: vitreous, vitrification, vitriol, devitrify, vitrain, vitrics, vitrella, vitrotype, Vitrina major (glass-snail), Chiridopsis vitreicollis (a beetle), Afropompilus vitripennis (a wasp), Corycaeus vitreus (a cyclops).

glastum, L. woad; see mustard

glaucium, L. (Gr. glaukion), a genus of the poppy family, see poppy; a duck, see duck

glaucus, L. (Gr. glaukos), bluish-green or gray, sea-colored; see gray

glaux, Gr. owl; glaukidion, n. dim., see owl; a plant, see gala under milk

glax, Gr. milk vetch; see primrose

gleba, L. clod, lump; glebula, dim.; glebalis; glebarius, of clods; see lump

glechon, Gr. pennroyal; see mint

gleditschia, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean

gleme, Gr. pus in the corner of a sore eye; glemenion, dim.; see pus

gleno- < Gr. glene, pupil of the eye, eyeball, eye socket, socket of a joint, doll; gleonion, dim.; glenos, thing to stare at, show, wonder; see eye

glessum, L. amber; see glaesum under amber

gleuco- < Gr. gleukos, must, sweet new wine; see wine

glia, Gr. glue; see glue

glide < AS. glidan; see slip

glinos, Gr. a kind of maple; see maple

glis, gliris, L. dormouse; glivarium, place for dormice; see mouse

glischros, Gr. sticky, clammy, viscous; see glue

globigerina, NL. a genus of foraminifers; see protozoan

globus, L. ball; globulus, dim. bead; globosus, spherical; see ball

glocin, Gr. point of an arrow; see point

glocio, L. chuck like a hen; see cackle
gloeo- < Gr. gloios (gloia; glia); see glia under glue

glomus, -cris, L. ball; glomerato, -atus, form into a ball; see ball

gloom < AS. glom, twilight; see sad, shade

glory < L. gloria, fame, honor, renown, praise; gloriola, dim.; see honor

glos, -oris, L. sister-in-law; see kin

glossa (glotta), Gr. tongue; glossidion (glottidion), dim.; see tongue

gloittis, Gr. mouth of the windpipe; see throat

glove < AS. glos.

L. caestus, m. boxer's glove: cestus.

Gr. cheiris, -idos, f. glove, sleeve; cheiridion, n. dim.; cheiridotos, gloved, sleeved: Chiridopsis signaticollis (a beetle), Chiridula apicalis (a beetle), Chiridium ferum (a pseudoscorpion), Chiridota rigidia (a holothurian).

L. digitulabum, n. a kind of glove:

L. manica, long sleeve, glove; manucium, glove, muff; see sleeve

ML. mita, f. mittener: mitiform.

glox, -ochos, L. Gr. beard of wheat; see glochin under point

glubo, L. strip of bark, peel, skin; see skin

gluco- < Gr. gleukos, must, sweet new wine; see wine

glue < L. glus, glutis, f.; gluten, -inis, n. a sticky substance in wheat flour; glutineus, glutinosus, viscous, sticky; glutino, -atus, glue, paste together; congutinosus, viscous: glutinous, glutamine, agglutination, aggutinum, Anus glutinosus (balck alder), Xenophora agglutinans (a gastropod), Gluta elegans (an anacardiac, Fussarium conglutinans (a fungus).

L. caementum, chips of stone; now applied to a substance used as a binder; see caementarius under mason

L. coagmento, -atus, join, glue, connect; see bind

L. ferrumen, -inis, n. cement, solder, glue; ferrumino, -atus, cement, bind, join: ferruminate.

Gr. gia, f. (glota, f.; gloios, m.), glue, any sticky substance: gliadin, ectoglia, glioma, gliosis, neuroglia, Gloiocladium fimbratum (a fungus), Gloeocapsa sanguinea (an alga), Gloioptilus tenax (an alga), Gloeosporium concentricum (a fungus).

Gr. glischros, sticky, clammy, viscous, greedy, niggardly; glischrosma, -tos, n. gluten; glischrotes, f. stickiness; glischron, -os, m. niggard: Glischroccentrus cucullatus (a bug), Vesperugo (Glischropsis) nanus (a bat), Bacterium glischrogenes (a bacterium), Rhododendron glischrum (a rhododendron).

L. haereo, hesus, stick, hold fast; see hold

Gr. izos, m. mistletoe, birdlime; ixeterios, ixetikos; izodes, like birdlime; izvegetes, m. catcher with birdlime, fowler: Isobrychus minutus (little bittner), Ixia lutea (yellow ixia), Ixodes vicinus (dog-tick), Physalis ixocarpa (a ground-cherry), Izeteus martius (a spider), Chironia izifera (a starpink).

Gr. kolla, f. glue; kollemis, f. a glueing, fastening, welding; kolletes, m. glue, fastener; kolletikos, adhesive; kolletes, glue, joined; kollema, -os, that is glued: echekollos, glutinous, gluey; ichthyokolla, f. fish-glue, isinglass; lithokolla, f. cement; synkolkos, glued together: collagen, chryscolla, collenchyma, collargol, colloid, collodion, colophore, sarcocolla, protocol, Collembola, Collembolothrips mediterraneus (a thysanopterid), Collospermum hastatum (a lily), Colletotrichum lini (a fungus), Colletes azteca (a bee), Collomia linearis (a phlox).

AS. lim, a viscous substance: lime, limy, limestone, quicklime, birdlime.

L. mucilago, -inis, f. a sticky, gelatinous juice: mucilage.

Gr. propolis, f. bee-glue: propolis.

L. tractuus, clammy, gluey:

L. viscum, n. (viscus, m.), mistletoe, birdlime; viscida; viscous, viscous, sticky, clammy: viscous, viscid, viscosity, Viscum album (European mistletoe), Malvaviscus arboreus (wax-mallow), Geranium viscosissimum (a geranium), Acacia viscidula (waxycy acacia), Calocera viscosa (antler-fungus), Lychnis viscaria (a campion).

See: hold, resin, slime, bind, jelly

gluma, L. hull, husk, bract; see scale

gluten, L. glue; glutinosus, viscous, sticky; glutinator, glue; see glue

glutio, -itus, L. devour, swallow; see eat

gluto- < Gr. glutos, rump, buttocks; see rump

glutton < OF. glouton, < L. glutus (glutto), gormandizer; see glutio under eat

glyceria, NL. a genus of grasses; see grass

glykero- < Gr. glykeros, sweet; see glykys under sweet
glycine, NL. a genus of legumes; see bean
glyco-; glycy- < Gr. glykys, sweet; glykysma; glykytes, sweetness; see sweet
glycymeris, L. a kind of shellfish; see mollusk
glycyrrhia, L. (Gr. glykyyrrhiza), licorice; see bean
glypho, Gr. carve, engrave; glyptos, carved; glyphanos, a carving tool, chisel;
glyphis, knife; glymmna, an engraved figure; see cut, chisel, knife
gnomptos, Gr. curved, bent; see bend
gnaphalium, L. (Gr. gnaphalon), cudweed; see composite
gnaphalo- < Gr. gnaphalon; gnaphallon; knaphallon, wool; see wool
gnaphalos, Gr. probably a waxwaxing; see waxwing
gnaphos, Gr. teased, carding-comb; see thistle
gnarus, L. knowing; see nosco under know
gnash < ON. gnastan, grind the teeth together; see grind
gnat < AS. gnaet; see fly
gnathos, Gr. jaw; gnathidon; gnathion, dim.; see jaw
gnaw < AS. gnanan; see bite
gnesios, Gr. genuine, true, legitimate; see true
gnetum, NL. n. a genus of the jointfir family: Gnetaceae, Gnetum gnemon (gnemon).
NL. welwitschia, f. a genus of plants usually referred to the jointfirt family, < Friedrich Welwitsch, Austrian botanist: Welwitschia mirabilis (an African plant).
gnome < NL. gnomus, diminutive fabled being, dwarf; see little
gnomon, Gr. index, judge; gnome, mind, opinion, maxim, mark; see nisco under know, mark
gnophos, Gr. darkness, dusk, gloom; see dnophos under night
gnorimos, Gr. well-known, see nosco under know; mark of identification, see gnomata under mark
gnosis, Gr. wisdom; gnostos, known; see nosco under know
gnypteros, Gr. falling on the knees, weak; see weak
gnythos, Gr. cave, pit, hollow; see hallow
go < AS. gan; see move, depart, walk
goal < uncertain origin; see aim, end
goat < AS. gat: goat-herd, goatee, goat sucker, scapegoat, goatish.
Gr. aiz, aigos, o. goat; aigion, n.; aigikos, m. dim. kid; aigagros, c. wild goat;
aigokeros, goat-horned; aiges, of goats: aegagropila, egophony, Aegopodium padagria (goutweed), Capra aegagrus (a wild goat), Aegopogon tenellus (a grass), Egoecerus niger (sable antelophe).
L. attagus (Gr. attegos), m. he-goat:
AS. boc; ME. buk; D. bok; G. bock, he-goat, ram, male deer: buck, roebuck, butcher, springbok. Derive: bock beer.
L. caper, capri, m. goat; capra; caprea, f. she-goat, nanny; capella, f.; capellus, m. dim.; capreolus, m. dim. roebuck, tendril; caprillus; caprinus, of goats; caprimulgus, m. a milker of goats; Sp. cabra, f. goat; Cabrilla, f. dim.; rupicapra, f. chamois: caper, capriole, caprice(?), capreolate, capric, capricoid acid, caprylic, caprification, Capricorn, Caprifoliaceae, cabriole, chevon, chevrotain, Capella, Caprimulgus ruficollis (a goat sucker), Ancistrocerus capra (a wap), Vulvulina capreolus (a fossil foraminifer), Caprella grandimana (an amphipod), Bignonia capreolata (cross-vine), cabrilla (Epinephelus capreolus), Balistes capriscus (triggerfish), Saliz caprea (goat-willow).
Gr. chimaira, she-goat; chimaeros, he-goat; see chimaera under animal
Gr. eriphos, m. young goat, kid; eriphion, n. dim.; eripheios, of a kid: Eriphoserica camenotoides (a beetle).
L. hedus (haedus; hoedus), m. young goat, kid: hedillus; hedulus, m. dim.; hedinus, of a kid: Nemorhedus goral (a goat-antelope).
L. hircus, m. he-goat, buck; hirculus, m. dim.; hircinus, of goats; hircus, goatish: hircine, hircosity, hircocerus, Capra hircus (domestic goat), Chenopodium hircinum (a goosefoot).
L. ibex, -icis, m. a kind of goat, chamois: Capra ibex (Alpine ibex).
Gr. kolos, m. a kind of goat:
Gr. psinathos, f. wild goat:
L. tragus (Gr. tragos), m. he-goat; tragion, n.; tragiskos, m. dim.; trageios, of goats; tragikos, like a goat, goatish: tragopan, tragacanth, tragule, tragedy,

goatsucker
Gr. *aigopothela*, m. goatsucker, nightjar: *Aegotheles cristatus* (a bird).
NL. *antrostomus*, m. a genus of goatsuckers: *Antrostomus carolinensis* (a whippoorwill).
L. *caprimulgus*, m. goatsucker: *Caprimulgus europaeus* (a goatsucker).
NL. *chordeiles*, m. a genus of goatsuckers: *Chordeiles virginianus* (nighthawk).

goby < L. *gobio*, -onis; *gobius* (Gr. *kobios*), m. a fresh-water fish; *kobidion*, n. dim.; *kobis*, like the gudgeon: *gudgeon* (Gobio fluviatilis), *Gobiomorus dormitor* (guavina), *Cobitis taenia* (a loach), *Cottus gobio* (millers-thumb), *Platygobio gracilis* (a minnow), *Typhlogobius californiensis* (blind goby).
Gr. *kaultes*, m. a kind of gudgeon:

god < AS. *god*, a spiritual being, deity; see spirit

goéto- < Gr. *goès*, -etos; *goêtes*, howler, wailer, wizard; *goëros*, mournful; see weep

L. *aurum*, n. gold; *auratus*; *aureus*; *aurulentus*, golden, made of gold, ornamented with gold; *aurarius*, golden, pertaining to gold, goldsmith; *aureolus*,golden, glittering, splendid; *aurifer*; *auriger*, gold-bearing; *aurifex*, -icus, m. goldsmith; *aurilegulus*, chrysikos; *auriferous*, like *aurum*, gold: *aureus* (a fig), Carex aurea (golden sedge), *Matricaria aurea* (a composite), *Carassius auratus* (goldfish), *Drosophila auraria* (a fly), *Blaesoxipha aurulenta* (a fly), *Buprestis aurulenta* (a beetle), *Mitocybe aurifera* (a millepede), *Plecoicus subauraeus* (a weaver), *Xylocopa oripefex* (a carpenter-bee), *Solidago virgaurea* (European goldenrod), *Polypodium aureum* (golden polypody).
L. *balhux*, -icus; *bal Bucha, f. gold-sand, gold-dust:
L. *bractea*, a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf, scale; *bractearius*, a gold-beater; *bracteatus*, gilt; *imbbracteato*, -atus, overlay with leaf-metal; see scale
Gr. *chrysos*, m. gold; *chrysaphion*; *chrysidion*; *chryson*; *chryso*, n. dim.; *chrysea*; *chrysikos*; *chrysinos*, of gold, golden, pertaining to gold; *chrysops*, gold-colored, shining like gold; *chrysotos*, gilt; *chrysis*, -idos, f.; *chryisma*, -tos, n. a gold object, vessel, plate, dress, etc.; *chrystes*, like gold; *chryseidotes*, set in gold; *chrysoseikos*, gold-spotted, *chryseleutes*, m. gold-washer; *chrysoyktes*, m. gold-digger; *chrysoteiches*, m. goldsmith; *enchryseos*, golden: *chrysantheum*, *chrysalis*, *chrysoleber*, *chrysolite*, *chrysolite*, *chrysocolla*, *Chrysothom*, *chrysothom*, *chrysin*, *chrysazin*, *Chrysosplenium alternifolium* (a golden-saxifrage), *Chrysosplius amherstiae* (a golden pheasant), *Chrysops vittatus* (deepfly), *Chrysidium antiquum* (a wasp), *Chrysosiphis falco* (a golden aster), *Helichrysum angustifolium* (an everlasting), *Ocyurus chrysurus* (a snapper), *Penicillium chrysoogenum* (a mold), *Enchytrae dissecetta* (a moth).
Gr. *Midas*, m. mythical king at whose touch everything turned to gold, and whose ears were changed to ass's ears by Apollo for deciding a musical contest in favor of Pan: *Midas*, *Midas ursulus* (a marmoset), Auricula aurismidae (a snail).
L. *palaga*, f. an ingot of gold; *Gr. palä*, f. gold nugget:
Ar. *zarqun*, gold-colored: *zircon*, zirconium, jargon (a mineral).
See: yellow, citrus, elements under thing

goldenrod; see solidago under composite

goleos, Gr. hole; see hole

gompharion, Gr. a mullet; see mullet

gomphiios, Gr. molar tooth; *gomphiiasis*, toothache; see tooth

gomphos, Gr. nail, peg, bolt; *gomphotikos*, fastened with nails; see nail

gonad < Gr. *gone*, seed, that which produces seed; see seed

gonato- < Gr. *gony*, *gonatos*, knee, joint, node; *gonation*, dim.; see knee

gongros, Gr. excrescence, swelling, knot, see swell; eel, see conger under eel

gongylis, Gr. turnip; see turnip

gongyllos, Gr. ball; round, spherical; see ball

gonidium, NL. an asexual cell or spore, < Gr. *gonidion*, dim. of *gone*, seed, see fruit, seed; < *gonidion*, dim. of *gona*, angle, see angle

gonimos, Gr. productive, fruitful, endued with generative power; see fertile
gonio- < Gr. gonia, angle, corner; gonidion, dim.; see angle, gone under seed

gono- < Gr. gonos; gone, seed, offspring, product; gonion; gonidion, dim., see see; < gonneus, father, parent, see father

gonorrhea < L. gonorrhoea (Gr. gonorrhoeia), clap; see disease

gony, gonatos, Gr. knee, joint, node; gonation, dim.; see knee

good < AS. god: goods, goodness, gospel, goodwill, Goodnow, Goodrich, Goodyear.
Gr. agathos, good; aememon; areion; belleros; bellow, better; aristos; bellistos, best; agathosyne, f. goodness: agathin, agathism, Agathocles, Agathomerus rubrinitatus (a beetle), Belittia peronides (a Miocene fish), Belista rubella (a beetle), aristocracy, aristarcthe, aristol, aristotype, Aristotle, Aristolochia fimbrilata (a birthwort), Aristotippus fenestratus (a bug).
Gr. aotos, m. the best, choicest:
Gr. arête, f. excellence, goodness, virtue: aretaics.

L. auspiciatus, fortunate, favorable, lucky; see auspez under prophecy
L. bonus, good; melior, m., f.; melius, n. better; optimus, best; bene, well; beneficis, favorable; bonitas, -atis, f. goodness, excellence; perbonus, very good: bonus, bona fide, de bonair, bon voyage, summum bonum, bonny, bonanza, bonbon, bounty, bounteous, Pueblo Bonito (N. M.), Buena Vista (Mexico), Buenos Aires (Argentina), benevolence, benefactor, benediction, benefit, benign, benison, beneficent, meliorism, ameliorate, optimist, soroptimist, bennet (Geum urbanum), Boniface, Cuculus benedictus (blessed thistle).

Gr. chrestos, good, useful; chresimos, useful; see chrao under use
L. conducibilis, advantageous, profitable: conducible, conducive.

Gr. esthlos, good; estholteros, better; estholatos, best: Estholidays versicolor (a moth).
Gr. eu, good, well, true, beautiful, very, original, primitive. The preferred spelling is eu for all scientific words; but some English compounds have ev before words beginning with a vowel, as evanigel, Evander: eugenics, eulogy, euphony, Eugene, euphoria, Eutopia, Evangeline, Eunice, Eucalyptus globulus (a eucalyptus, blue gum), Euneces murinus (anaconda), Euonymous alatus (winged spindle-tree).

Gr. exzitos, desired, choice, excellent: Exzetoderes sabripennis (a beetle).
L. excellens, -entis, surpassingly good choice, superior: excellent, excellency.
L. exzimus, choice, excellent, exempt; see few
L. exzpetendus, desirable, excellent:
L. exquzitus, choice, excellent, fine: exquisite.
Gr. kregyos, good, useful: Cregya vetustia (a beetle).
Gr. loten, better; lostos, best:
L. probus, good, excellent, upright; approbus, very good, excellent: probity, Rubus probus (Queensland raspberry), approbation, approved.
L. prosum, be useful, beneficial, do good:
Gr. soteriodes, wholesome; see soter under save
L. superbus, excellent, superior, splendid: superb, Lilium superbum (Turkscap lily), Terminalia superba (a terminalia).
L. virtus, -atis, f. manliness, strength, goodness, value: virtue, virtuous.

See: agreeable, joy, health, true, honor, beauty

goose < AS. gos; ges: geese, gosling, goshawk, goosebone. Derive: gooseberry.
L. anser, -eris, m. goose, gander; anserculus, m. dim. gosling; anserinus, of geese; anserine, anserated, vulpansen, merganser, Anser albilrons (a goose), Potentilla anserina (silverweed), Diluteus anser (a protozoan).
NL. bernica, f. a kind of goose: Branta bernica (brant), barnacle.
NL. branta, f. a genus of goose: Branta nigricans (black brant).
Gr. chen, -os, m. goose, gander; chenarion; chenion, n.; chenideus; chenisakos, m. dim. gosling; cheneios (chenios), of geese; chenodes, like geese; chenalopez, -ekos, m. an Egyptian goose; chenizo, cackle like a goose: chenocholic, Chen hyperboreus (snow-goose), Chenonetta jubata (a goose), Chenopis atrata (black swan), Chenopodium album (pigweed), Alopoche (formerly Chenalopez) aegyptiacus (fox-goose).
L. cygnus (Gr. kyknos), m. swan; kykharnion, n. dim., cygnet; cygeneus; cygnus, of swans: cygnet, cygnesia, Cygnus, Cygnus gibbus (a swan), Cygnophis cygnoides (Chinese goose), Cygnoces chlorochilon (swan-orchid), Anodonota cygnæa (swan-muscel), Dendrocygna fulva (a tree-duck).
L. ganta (G. gans), f. goose: gander, gannet (Moris bassana).
Gr. helorios, m. a water-bird, perhaps a swan: Helorius paludicola (a fossil bird).
L. olor, -is, m. swan; olorinus, of swans: Olor buccinator (trumpeter-swan), Cygnus olor (European white swan).

goosefoot
Gr. atraphazys, -yos, f. saltbush: Atraphaxis buxifolia (a polygonacead).
L. atriplex, -īcis, f. saltbush: Atriplex rosea (red orach), orach (Atriplex hortensis), Cycloclama atriplicifolium (a goatfoot).
L. batis, -īdis (Gr. -idos), f. samphire, saltwort: Batis maritima (seaside-saltwort).
L. blitum (Gr. blitón), n. a plant of the goatfoot family: blite, Blitum capitatum (strawberry-blite), Blitopertha pallidipennis (a beetle), Blitophaga nuda (a beetle), Amaranthus blitoides (prostrate amaranth).
L. chenopodium, n. (Gr. chenopous, f.), goatfoot, pigweed: Chenopodium polyspermum (a goatfoot).
Gr. halimon, n. shrubbery seashore plant of the goatfoot family: Atriplex halimus (Mediterranean saltbush).
L. polycnemum (Gr. polykñemon), n. an unknown plant; now a genus of the goatfoot family: Polycnemum arvense (a chenopodiaceous).
NL. salicornia, f. a genus of the goatfoot family: Salicornia europaea (marshfireglasswort), Rhipsalis salicornioides (a cactus).
NL. salolos, f. a genus of the goatfoot family: Salsolea aristata (a saltwort).
NL. sarcobatus, m. a genus of the goatfoot family: Sarcobatus vermiculatus (greenwood).
ML. spinacia, f. a genus of the goatfoot family, < Ar. isbanakh: spinach (Spinacia oleracea).

Gordius, L. (Gr. Gordios), mythical Phrygian king noted for the intricate knot on his chariot pole; see knot
gordonia, NL. a genus of the tea family; see tea
gorge < L. gurgis, abyss, whirlpool; see valley
gorgos, Gr. grim, < Gorgos, Medusa, the gorgon; see fear
gorgyra, Gr. drain, sewer; see pipe
gorytos, Gr. quiver, bow-ease; see sheath
gossip < AS. godsib, sponsor; see speak
gossypium, L. (Gr. gossypion), cotton; see cotton
Goth < L. Gothus, an individual of a Teutonic people; see German
gourd < F. gourde, < L. cucurbita; see melon
gout < OF. goute, < L. gutta, drop; see disease
govern < OF. gouverner, < L. gubernum, -atus (Gr. kubernao), steer, guide, manage: gubernator, -is (Gr. kybernetais), m. pilot, director, manager; kybernéticos, good at steering; gubernum, n. helm, rudder: governor, government, gubernatorial, cybernetics, Gubernaculum[Cybernetae] yetopa (a bird).
L. abstemius, refrain from drinking liquor, moderate, temperate: abstemious.
L. abstinens, holding off from, temperate; see teneo under hold
L. aedilis, m. superintendent of public buildings, works, markets, and police: edile.
Gr. anax, -aktos; anaktor, -os, m. king, lord, chief, master; anassa, f. queen, lady;
anaxios, royal, kingly; astyana, -akos, m. mayor, < anasso, rule, sway: Anax
junius (a dragonfly), Anaxarchus reyi (a bug), Hydranassa tricolor (a heron),
Nyctanassa violacea (a heron), Astyanax mexicanus (a fish), Empidonax mini-
mus (a flycatcher).
L. antistes, -itis, m. overseer, master; antistita, f. female overseer;
Gr. archon, -ontos; archos, m. chief, ruler; archi, chief, leader; archíkos, of rule,
royal: monarchos, m. sovereign: monarch, matriarchy, oligarchy, patriarch,
Plutarch, anarchist, archives, archipelago, architect, Archontophoenix cunning-
hamiana (piccabeen king-palm), Archilestes californica (a dragonfly), Myiarchus
curitus (crested flycatcher).
Gr. ballen, m. king:
Gr. basilicus, -eos, m. king; basilieia; basilis, -idos; basilissa, f. queen; basiliskos,
m. dim. a kind of lizard; basilíkos, royal; basilica, basilisk, basil (Oculus
buculicum), Basilometra boschmani (a crinoid), Basilaria archippeus (viceory
butterfly), Basiliscus americanus (a lizard), Basileoccephalus thumatonotus (a
leafhopper).
L. Caesar, -is, m. family name of Gaius Julius Caesar; any autocratic monarch,
emperor, ruler: Caesar, Kaiser, Czar, Caesarea, caesarean, Jersey, Cherbourg,
Lucilia caesar (green-bottle fly), Amanita caesarea (a mushroom).
L. cardinalis, principal, chief; see cardo under hinge
L. compositus, orderly, regular, well-arranged; see class
L. consul, -is, m. a chief magistrate of the Roman state; consularis, of a consul;
consultatus, m. office of consul: consul, consular, consulate, proconsul, Proconsul
africanus (a fossil primate).
L. coryphaeus (Gr. koryphaioi), leader, chief, head; see coryphe under head
L. decanus, chief of ten, dean; see decem under ten
Gr. despotes, -ou, m. master, owner, lord; despoina; despotis, -idos, f. mistress,
queen; despotidion, n. dim.; despotikos, absolute, inclined to tyranny; despo-
govern

L. dictator, -is, m.; dictator, -icis, f. emergency ruler with absolute authority: dictator, dictatorial, dictatrix.
L. dirigō, -rectus, arrange, order, guide, set straight: direct, director, direction, dirge, dirigible, directory.
L. dispensatus, -is, m. superintendent, manager, steward, treasurer; dispensatory, of management: dispensation, dispensatory.
L. dominus, m. master; domina, f. mistress, lady; dominulus, m. dim.; dominor, -atūs, rule, govern; Sp. don, gentleman; dona; duenna; It. donna, lady: domino, dominate, domain, domineer, predominant, don, Dom Pedro, dam, dame, damsel, madame, madonna, Notre Dame, demoiselle, belladonna, 79 A.D., F. dimanche (Sunday), duenna, prima donna, demesne, Dan Cupid, Armenia, belldonna (an amaryllis), Anthracothorax dominicus (a Haitian hummingbird).

AS. dom, jurisdiction, condition; see nature
L. domnaedius, m. landlord; domnifunda; domnpropedia, f. landlady.
Gr. Gr. L. Gr. OHG. Gr.
L. episcopus (Gr. episkopos), m. overseer, bishop: episcopal, bishopric, Episcopetitiz sulceviridis (a grasshopper), Mitra episcopalis (a gastropod), Episcopo au rhus horridus (a fossil crocodile), San Luis Obispo (Calif.).
Gr. epistates, m. overseer, superintendent:
L. erus (herus), m. master; era (hera), f. mistress of a house; erilis, of the master or mistress of a household:
L. formula, rule, pattern, scheme; see law
Gr. harmostes, m. governor of a colony: Harmostes costalis (a bug).
Gr. hegemon, -os, leader; see lead
Gr. hodegos, guide, teacher; hodegia, a guiding, teaching; see teach
Gr. hodouros, m. conductor, guide: Hodurus dispar (a beetle).
Gr. hyksos, m. a dynasty of Egyptian nomad kings: Hyksos.
L. impero, -atūs, command; imperator, -is, m. commander-in-chief, general, chief, ruler; imperialis, of the empire or emperor; imperiosus, possessed of command, mighty, domineering: imperial, imperious, imperative, emperor, empire, Archidys dodon imperator (imperial mammoth), Fritillaria imperialis (a lily).
Sp. inca, < Ab. Am. ync, a former ruler in Peru: Inca, Incacetus broggi (a fossil whale), Scardafella inca (Inca dove).
Gr. ithyntes, -os, m. guide, pilot, ruler, < ithyno, make straight, guide, rule:
L. jubeo, jussus, bid, command, order, designate, appoint; jussum, order, command, law decree; see ask, law
Gr. koiranos, m. master, ruler; koiranikos, of a ruler: Coeranica isabella (a moth).
Gr. korthylos, m. a little king or chieftain: Corthylus punctatissimus (a beetle), Corthylomimus fasciatus (a beetle), Metacorthylus nigripennis (a beetle).
Gr. kosmos, order, arrangement, government; see world
Gr. kratō, rule, < krateos, strength, might; kratynter, -os; epikrates, m. master; naukrates, m. pilot, master: autocrat, bureaucratic, democracy, plutocracy, theocracy, aristocratic, Hippocrates, Epicrates angulifer (a snake), Naucrates ductor (pilot-fish), Zorocrates fusca (a spider), Carex gymnocrates (a sedge).
Gr. kreion, -tos, m. ruler, master; kreionia, f. queen:
Gr. kyrios, m. lord, master; of power and authority, < kyros, n. authority; kyriakos, of a lord or master: cyriologic, kyriology, church, kirk, Cyriocrates ruber (a beetle).
L. magister, -tri, m. chief, leader, commander; magistratus, m. public administrator; magistralis, of a master: master, magistrate, magistral, magisterial, mister (Mr.), mistress (Mrs.), miss.
L. mando, -atūs, order, ask, command; see ask
Gr. metrōs, within measure, moderate; see metron under measure
L. moderō, -atūs, keep within bounds, regulate; moderator, -is, m. manager, governor: moderate, moderator, moderation, immoderate.
Gr. nephalios; nephon, -os, drinking no wine, abstemious, sober: Nephalius rutilus (a beetle).
L. numen, -inis, nod, will, sway, majesty; see spirit
OHT. Oberon, king of the fairies: Oberonia acaulis (an orchid).
Gr. oiakizo, steer, govern:
L. Palinurus (Gr. Palinouros), m. pilot of Aeneas: Palinurus vulgaris (spiny lobster), Palinurichthys perciformis (rudder-fish).
Gr. palatino, rudder; see rudder
L. Pharaoh, -onis, m. Pharaoh, title of Egyptian kings: Phaeronaster japonicus (a Miocene echinoid), Orbitolites phaeronum (a foraminifer), Monomorium phaeronis (a small, red ant).

Gr. phrastor, guide; see phrasis under speak

L. potitor, -is, m. master, possessor, < potior, -itus, get, obtain, become master of: Gr. potnia, f. mistress, queen: Potnia venosa (a bug).

L. praefectus, m. overseer, director, chief: prefect, prefecture.

L. praepositus, m. president, chief, director:

L. praesidens, -entis, m. director, governor, ruler: president, presidency.

L. praetor, -i, m. leader, chief, magistrate: pretor, pretorian.

L. princeps, -ipis, chief, leader; principalis, chief, foremost; m. overseer, superintendent: prince, princess, principal, principle, unprincipled, principality, Barycinus princeps (a Mississippian crinoid).

L. procurator, -is, m. manager, keeper: procurator, proctor, proxy.

L. prohedros, m. presiding officer:

Gr. prymenetes, m. steersman; Prymenetes longiventer (a fossil fish).

L. prytanis, -eos, m. chief magistrate; prytanetion, n. town hall: prytaneeum, prytyany.

L. quaestor, -is, m. a magistrate of the Roman state: questor, questorian.

L. rex, regis, m. king; regina, f. queen; regulus, m. dim.; regalis; regillus; regius, kingly, royal; regimen, -inis, n. guidance, rule, government; rector, -is, m. leader, director; regens, -entis, m. governor, prince, ruler; rego, rectus, keep straight, direct, guide, rule; regno, -atus, govern, rule: regal, regalia, regale, regere, regicide, royal, realm, regnant, corduroy, regulus, Leroy, pennyroyal, Vereingetorix, Montreal, Mount Royal, rectify, correction, direct, rectum, regulate, regimen, regiment, reign, region, incorrigible, dirigible, rector, rule, ruler, rail, dress, adroit, escort, Regulus cristicus (a kinglet), Victoria regia (royal waterlily), Cithonia regalis (regal moth), Streilizia reginae (bird-of-paradise flower), Hippocampus regulus (a fish), Cibotium regale (a fern), Eucalyptus regnans (giant eucalyptus), Balearica regulorum (Kaffir crane). Derive: Regulus (alpha Leonis).

AS. rice (G. reich), dominion, jurisdiction, empire, kingdom: bishopric, rich, Reichstag, Austria (Österreich), Sverige (Sweden), Henry.

L. satrapa (Gr. satrapes), m. governor of a province: satrap, Satrapes sartorii (a beetle), Satraparchis bijugata (a moth).

Gr. strategos, m. general, commander; stratejkos, of a general: strategy, strategist, stratagem.

Gr. tagos, m. commander, chief, ruler:

L. tempero, -atus, control, moderate: temper, distemper, intemperance, temperature, intemperate, temperamental, Odynerus tempiferus (a wasp).

L. tracto, -atus, handle, manage, haul; tractabilis, manageable, < traho, tractus, draw, haul: tractable, intractable.

L. tribunus, m. chieffain, representative: tribune, tribunal.

L. tyrannus (Gr. tyrannos), m. master, despot; tyrannis, -idos, f. sovereignty, despotic rule; tyrannikos, despotic: tyrant, tyrannize, tyrannical, tyranny, Tyrannus tyrannus (kingbird), Tyrannosaurus rex (a dinosaur), Tyrannophrynne pugnaz (a fish), Myiarchus tyrannulus (a flycatcher).

See: lead, hold, law, strong, rudder, right, sober, victory, country. Derive: mogul, tycoon.

Gr. krabatos, L. (Gr. krabatos), small couch, bed; grabatulus, dim.; see bed

Gr. torch; see light

grace < L. gratia, favor, pleasure, beauty; see beauty

Gr. gracilis, L. slender, thin; gracilitas, slenderness; see thin

Gr. graculus, L. jackdaw; see crow

Gr. step, degree, stage, pitch; gradatus, step by step; see step, walk

graft < L. graphium, stylus, grafting knife.

Gr. embolus, -ados, grafted:

Gr. enophtalmizo, graft; inoculate:

L. inoculatio, -onis, f. an ingrafting, < inoculo, -atus, ingraft an eye or bud: L. insitium, n. graft, scion; inassitivus, grafted, < insero, -itus, graft:

Gr. granum, n. seed, small kernel, pellet; granulum, n. dim.; graneus of grain; granaus; granosus, seedy, full of seeds or grains; granarum, n. place for storing grain: granular, granary, granite, ingrain, garner, garnet, grange, pomegranate (Punica granatum), grandadilla (Passiflora edulis), Elaphomyces granulatus (hart-truffle), Alampetis granulosissima (a beetle), Dianthus graniticus (a pink), Coelocormus granosus (a fossil bryozaon), Batostomella granulifera (a fossil bryozaon), Delocrinus granulosus (a Pennsylvanian crinoid),
Porcellio graniger (a sowbug), Ascosophus granuliformis (a fungus), Aphodius granarius (a beetle), Calandra granaria (a beetle).

L. ador-, -is; adorun, n. spelt; adorbus, of spelt; adorun, f. reward in spelt:

Gr. agastachys, rich in grain: Agastache urticifolia (a giant-hyssop).

Gr. aegilops-, -apos, m. wild oats: Aegilops ovata (a goat-grass).

Gr. akoste, f. barley:

L. alica, f. spelt (probably emmer); aliaricus, of spelt; alicastrum, n. summer spelt: Brosimum alicastrum (breadnut).

L. annona, yearly produce, crop, grain; see reap

L. arenula, grain of sand; see area under sand

L. aricina, f. a kind of grain, probably rye:

L. asia, f. a Ligurian name for rye:

Gr. athere (athare), groats, grits; see flour


Gr. boismoron, n. a kind of Indian grain:

L. brace, f. a kind of white grain:

Gr. briza, f. a grain like rye: Briza media (quaking-grass), Bromus brizaeformis (a chess).

L. bromus (Gr. bromos), m. a kind of oats: Bromus ciliatus (fringed brome).

L. Ceres, f. goddess of grains and agriculture: cereal, Sitotroga cerealella (a grain-moth).

Gr. chidian, n. grain from the ear, groat:

Gr. chondros, m. grit, grain of wheat or spelt; granular; chondrion, n. dim.; chondrones, like grit, granular: chondrite, chondritic, chondrule, chondriosome.

AS. corn (G. korn), grain (barley, maize, oats, rye, spelt, wheat); cyrne, dim., corn, kernel, peppercorn, John Barleycorn, einkorn (Triticum monococccum). Derive: accorn.

Gr. Demeter, -tros, f. goddess of agriculture; Demetrios, of Demeter: Demeter, Demetria, Demeterida paliudula (a beetle).

Gr. elymos, m. a kind of grain: Elymus riparius (a wild rye).

L. far, farris (Gr. phar), n. spelt (probably emmer): farraceus; farrisus, of spelt; farreatus; farreus, made of spelt: farrago, Hemirhamphus far (a fish), Grypetosoma farrea (a beetle), Pyrenula farrea (a lichen).

L. frumentum, n. grain; frumentaceus, of grain: frumenty, spiritus frumenti (whisky), Echinochloa frumentacea (Japanese millet).

L. holeus (Gr. halkos), m. a kind of grain, mouse-barley: Holcus lanatus (velvet-grass).

L. hordeum, n. barley; hordeaceous, of barley: hordeolum, hordein, Hordeum vulgare (barley), Hormodendrum hordet (a fungus).

L. irroratus, bedewed, covered with granules; see ros under drop

Gr. kachryxys, -yos, parched barley, catkin, ament; see cattin

Gr. kenchrus, m. millet; kenchrison, n. dim.; kenchrinos, of millet; kenchrias; kenchrates; kenchrodos, like millet: Cenchrus echinatus (southem sandbur), Cenchrus globosum (a foraminifer), Aegopogon cenchroides (a grass).

Gr. kokkos, seed, grain, berry; see berry

Gr. krithxe, f. barley; krithidion, n. dim.; krithinos, of barley: erithomancy, Crithophaga miliaria (a bird).

Sp. mois, < AbAm. mahiz; mayz, Indian corn: maize, mayzin, Zea mays (maize, corn), Aphis moidis (an aphid).

Gr. manna, morsel, grain, gum of a tree or exudate of an insect; see resin

Gr. melin, f. millet; melinos, of millet: Melina minitulifora (molasses-grass).

L. mica, crumb, grain; see little

L. milium, n. millet; miliaceus, miliarius; miliginus, of millet: millet, miliary, gromwell, Milium effusum (millet-grass), Miliola rostrata (a foraminifer), Mililtina venusta (a foraminifer), Panicum miliaceum (broomcorn-millet), Nochtula miliari (a flagellate).

Gr. olyra, f. a kind of grain, perhaps rye:

Gr. oryzia, f. rice; oryzaion, n. dim.: Oryza sativa (rice), Oryzopsis miliacea (rice grass), Oryzomys palustris (rice-rat), Stophitus oryzae (rice-weevil), Dolic hynzy oryzae (boblinkin).

Gr. ola, f. barley-corn:

L. panus, ear of millet; paniculus, dim.; see bush

NL. paspalum, n. (Gr. paspalos, m.), a kind of millet: Paspalum distichum (knot-grass).

Gr. psakas (psekos), droplet, bit, grain; see drop

Gr. ptisane, f. hulled barley:

Gr. pyros, m. wheat, grain; pyraminos; pyritos, of wheat: Diospyros discolor (camagon, a persimmon), Fagopyrum esculentum (buckwheat), Melamypurum lineare (cowwheat), Isoppyrum bidentatum (a ranunculacead), Agropyron spicatum (bluebunch-wheatgrass).
Gr. *rhathaminnz*, drop, grain, bit; see drop
L. *sandula*, f. a very white kind of grain:
L. *silago*, -inis, f. white wheat, winter wheat, fine wheat flour; *siligineus*; *silignus*, of wheat, wheaten; *siliginarius*, m. baker:
Gr. *sitos*, food, grain; see food
L. *spelta*, f. a kind of wheat: *spelt*(*Triticum spelta*).
L. *sea* (Gr. *sea*; *zeia*), f. a kind of grain, probably spelt: *Zea mays* (maize, corn), *Ustilago zeae* (corn-smut), *Zeaerinus peramplus* (a Permian crinoid).
See: seed, little, sand, grass, flour
gralla, L. stilt; *grallator*, one who walks on stilts; see pillar
gramen, -inis, L. grass; *gramineus*; *graminosus*, grassy; see grass
gramaia, L. *pus* in the corners of the eyes; *gramiosus*, full of pus, watery, blear-eyed; see pus
gamma, Gr. letter, mark, picture, see lette; *gramme*, line; *grammikos*, linear, see line
grammar < OF. *gramera*, < L. *grammatica* (Gr. *grammatike*); see gramma under letter
grampus, NL. a kind of whale; see whale
grand < L. *grandis*, large, great, noble, sublime, magnificent; see large, honor
grado, -inis, L. hail, hailstorm; see ice
granum, L. grain, seed, kernel, pellet; *granulum*, dim.; *graneus*, of grain; see grain
grao- < Gr. *graus*, -agos; *graea*, old woman, old; see woman
grape < OF. grape.
L. *acinus*, m.; *acinum*, n. berry, grape; *acinarius*, pertaining to grapes; *acinaticus*, prepared from grapes; *aciniosus*, like grapes; *duracinus*, hard-berried: *aciform*, *acinarious*, *acino*, duracine.
L. *argitis*, -idis, f. a wine with clusters of white grapes:
L. *asinusca*, f. a kind of grape:
Gr. *astaphis*, -idos, f. dried grape, raisin:
L. *atrusca*, f. a kind of grape:
L. *bannanica*, f. a variety of grape:
Gr. *botrys*, -yos, m. bunch or cluster of grapes; *botrydion*, n. dim.; *botrychos*, m. grapevine: *botryoidal*, *Botryodium granulatum* (an alga), *Botryochium virginianum* (a grapefern), *Botrymyces equi* (a fungus), *Botryllus smaragdus* (a tunicate), *Artabotrys odoratissimus* (ylang), *Polybotrya cervina* (a fern), *Protosphon bottyoides* (an alga), *Strongylodon macrobotryus* (jade-vine), *Botrytis squamosa* (a fungus).
L. *brisa*, f. grapes after being pressed, refuse:
L. *bumanatus* (Gr. *boumastos*), f. a kind of grape with large clusters:
L. *cocolobis*, f. Spanish name for a kind of grape: *Coccolobis floridana* (a seagrape).
Gr. *gigarton*, grape seed; see seed
L. *iritola*, f. a kind of grape in Umbria:
L. *labrusca*, f. a wild grapevine; *labruscum*, n. wild grape: *Vitis labrusca* (fox-grape).
L. *leptorax*, -agis, f. a kind of grapevine with very small berries:
L. *massaris*, f. a grape from a wild vine:
Gr. *oinan*, f.; *oinaron*, n. grapevine; *oinanthe*, f. blossom of the vine; an umbellifer; a bird: *Oenanthe fistulosa* (a water-dropwort), *Saxicola oenanthe* (wheat-ear).
Gr. *omphax*, -akos, f. an unripe grape, sour grape; *omphacodes*, like unripe grapes: *omphakinos*, of unripe grapes; *omphakion*, n. juice of unripe grapes: *Omphax plantaria* (a moth), *Omphacodes directa* (a moth).
L. *precia*, f. a kind of grapevine:
L. *prusininus*, pertaining to a kind of grape:
L. *racemus*, m. bunch or cluster of grapes; *racematus*; *racemifer*, having or bearing clusters; *racemosus*, full of clusters: raceme, racemic, racemose, raisin, *Cyrilla racemiflora* (titl, leatherwood), *Platanus racemosa* (California planetree), *Solomon racemigerum* (a nightshade).
Gr. *rhaz*, -agos, f. grape, berry; a kind of spider; *rhagion*, n. dim.; *rhagikos*, of grapes; *rhagodes*, grapelike; *micrrhaz*, -agos, small-berried: *rhagite*, *rhamon,
grass, Rhagodia hastata (a goosefoot), Rhagiosoma madagascariense (a beetle), Rhagiomorpha plagiatia (a beetle).

L. sícula, f. a kind of grape:
L. spionia, f. a kind of grape:
Gr. stáphylé; stáphylís, -ídos, f. bunch or cluster of grapes; stáphylión, n. dim.; stáphylínós, of a bunch of grapes: Stáphylococcus aureus (pus-forming bacterium), Arctostaphylos nummularia (fire-manzanita), staphylion, staphyloma, Staphylea trifolia.

L. stícula, f. a kind of grape:
L. talpona, f. a kind of grape:
L. tamnus, f. wild grapevine: Smilax tammínfolía (a greenbrier).
L. uva, f. grape; uvula, f. dim.: uvate, uvula, uvea, Úvularia perfoliata (a bellwort), Coccolobus uvifera (sea-grape), Úvigerina cristata (a fossil foraminifer), Pestalozzia uvicola (a fungus), Šynara uvella (an alga).
L. vítis, f. grapevine; vitícula, f. dim., tendril: Vitacea, Vítis rotundifolia (muscadiné grape), Vítozylon opalinum (a Miocene grapevine), Peronospora vitícola (a mildew), Vícacinum vitis-idaea (cowberry), Selaginella vitícolosa (a seláginella), Rubus vitícolus (California blackberry).

See: vine, wine, cluster, berry

grapho, Gr. write; graphikós, of writing; graphí̉s, pen; grapto̊s, written, marked; see write, pen

grapsaeo- < Gr. grapsoaioi, a crab; see crab

glass < AS. graves: grassy, grasshopper, grassland, grassquist, bluegrass, Sweetgrass (Mont.).

L. aéreus (Gr. aíra), f. danel, a kind of grass; aerícus; aerínus, of danel: Aíra [Aéra] caróphylléa (silver hairgrass).

NL. agropórron, n. a genus of grasses: Agropórron ínneré (a grass).
Gr. agróstis, -ídos, f. a forage grass: Agróstis stóloniféra (a bentgrass), Ergórostís spícatá (a grass), Calamagrostís canadénsis (bluejoint reedgrass), Xiphóagróstis flóridá (a sword-grass), Panicum agrostóides (redtop).

NL. alopecúrús, m. a genus of grasses: Alopecúrús saccáctus (a foxtail-grass).
NL. andrópopógon, m. a genus of grasses: Andrópopógon maríttimus (a beardgrass).
NL. aristída, f. a genus of grasses: Aristída divaricáta (a grass).
L. arundo, -ínis, f. reed, cane: arundínaceus, arundineus, Arundínaria gigánteá (a bamboo), Bambusa arundínaceá (thorny bamboo), Tutomáthia arundinátor (a wasp).

NL. bambúso, f. < Malay bambú, a kind of grass: Bambusa vulgarís (common bamboo), Halíctus bumbásarum (a bee), Aedes bumbásiculós (a mosquito).
L. caespéspes, -pitis, turf, sod; see sod
L. calámus (Gr. kalámos), m. reed, stalk, pen, pipe, flute; calámaríus, of reeds; calámeleus, m. dim.; kalámion, n.; kalámískos, m. dim.; kaláminos, reedlike; kalámodés, reedy; kalámites, m. a reedlike plant: calámary, calumet, Calámus rotag (a rattan-palm), Calamités carinátiíus (a fossil plant), Dendrocalamus membránacea (a bamboo), Acorus cálamus (sweet-flag), Cylínádrophylhum calámi-forme (a fossil coral), Calamogrostís gigánteá (big reedgrass), Calamóodya arundínacea (a bird).
L. canána (Gr. kánna), f. reed, cane; cannula, f. dim.; cannetum, n. reed thicket: cannula, cane, cannon, canal, canyon, canister, caramel, Canna cocciónea (scarlet canna), Canellá winterána (a plant), Cannorrháphis spáthíllata (a radio-larian).
Gr. chílos, m. grass, forage:
Gr. chloó, chloó, f. first green shoot of plants in spring; grass; chloómos, greenish:
Chloé, chloánthíte, Échinochloa paludígena (a grass), Hierochloé occidentális (California sweetgrass).
Gr. chórtos, m. grass, fodder; chótí̉nos, of grass: Chórtippus parállelus (a grass-hopper), Calochórtus luteus (a mariposa).
L. cinña (Gr. kinña), f. a Cilician grass: Cínna arundínacea (stout woodreed).
L. coí̊z, -í̊kis (Gr. koí̊z, -í̊kos), f. an Egyptian palm; now applied to a genus of grasses: Coí̊z lacráymajóbi (Job's-tears).
NL. distíchí̊s, f. a genus of grasses: Distíchí̊s stríctá (a saltgrass).
L. donáx, acís (Gr. akós), m. reed, cane: Arundo donáx (a reed).
Gr. Eleusí̊ne, f. Ceres; a genus of grasses: Eleusí̊ne índíca (goosegrass).
L. fenúm (faínum), n. hay; fenarius; fenes, of hay; feníthium, n. hayloft; fennel, fenugreek, Caréx faénæ (a sedge).
L. festuca, stalk, stem, straw; a genus of grasses; see stem
NL. glycerí̊a, f. a genus of grasses: Glycerí̊a erecta (a manna-grass).
L. grámen, -í̊nis, n. grass; grámineus; gráminosus, of grass, grassy; graminívorous, graminíaceous, gramineous, Puccínia grámini (wheat-rust), Potamogetón grámini (a pondweed), Stellária grámina (a chickweed), Alísmá grámineum (a
Gr. grasses, grass, green fodder; see grās under eat
L. herba, green vegetation, grass; see plant
Gr. ākridion, a kind of grass
Gr. lechepoisy, grassy, meadowy, with grass fit to make a bed:
L. lollum, n. darnel, cockle, tares; a kind of grass: Lolium perenne (rye-grass).
Gr. melica, f. < Gr. melos, sorghum: Melica bulbosa (onion-grass), Trisetum melicoideum (a grass), Glyceria melica (a grass).
Gr. orophos, the reed used for thatching, < orophe, roof; see roof
L. panicum, n. panic grass, wild millet, < panus, ear of millet: Panicum scorporium (velvet panicum).
Gr. pankymion, n. a kind of grass:
L. phalans, -īdis (Gr. -īdoe), a kind of grass: Phalaris arundinacea (canary-grass).
Gr. phleum, n. (Gr. phleos, m.), a kind of rush or reed: Phleum sublatum (Italian timothy), Phleocyptes melanops (a bird), Mycobacterium phlei (a bacterium).
L. phragmites, a reed, < Gr. phragmites, growing in hedges: Phragmites communis (common reed).
Gr. poa, f. grass; poaion, n. dim.; poesichroos, grass-colored: Poaceae, Poa annua (annual bluegrass), Poa pratensis (Kentucky bluegrass), Poocetces gramineus (vesper-sparrow).
L. pratulum, lawn, dim. of pratun, meadow; see field
Gr. sparina, a genus of grasses: Staton junabatum (squilltail-grass).
Gr. sorghum, n. (It. sorgo), a genus of grasses: Sorghum vulgare (sorghum), Sorghastrum nutans (Indian grass), Spacelotheca sorghi (a smut).
Gr. spartina (Gr. spartine, cord, rope), a genus of grasses: Sparta pectinata (prairie-cordgrass).
Gr. sporobolus, m. a genus of grasses: Sporobolus ramulosus (red dropseed).
Gr. stipe, f. a genus of grasses: Stipe speciosa (desert-needlegrass).
L. stramen, -inis, n. straw, litter, any material used for bedding down; stramineus, of straw: Stentor stramineus (a protozoan), Physarum straminipes (a fungus), Panicum stramineum (a grass), Carex straminea (a sedge).
Gr. thyræos, m. darnel, a kind of grass:
Gr. tripacinum, n. a genus of grasses: Tripsacum lanceolatum (Mexican gama-grass).
L. uniolæ, f. a plant; a genus of grasses: Uniola paniculata (sea-oats).
Gr. villes, f. a genus of grasses: Vilia arguta (now Sporobolus argutus, pointed dropseed).
L. viretum, greensward, sod, turf; see sod
Gr. zizania, f.; zizaniun (Gr. zizanion), n. a kind of weed; now a genus of grasses: Zizania aquatica (wild rice), Zizaniopsis miliacea (southern wild rice).
See: sod, reed, grain

grassator, L. vagabond, footpad; grassor, -atus, go about; see gradior under walk

grasshopper
Gr. ākris, -īdos, f. locust, grasshopper; akridion, n. dim.: Acrididae, Acridothyres tristis (myna), Acridium ornatum (a grasshopper), Nomadacris septemfasciata (red locust), Cocccobacillus(Aerobacter) acridiorum (a bacterium).
Gr. atrakos, m. a kind of wingless locust:
L. attacu (Gr. attakos), m. a kind of locust: Attackus atlas (a moth).
L. attelabos (Gr. attelabos), m. a small, wingless locust: Attelabus octomaculatus (a beetle).
L. bruchus (Gr. bruchos), a kind of wingless locust; now a genus of beetles; see beetle
L. gryllus, m. cricket; gryllo, -atus, chirp like a cricket: Gryllus bimaculatus (a cricket), Gryllotalpa hexadactyla (a mole-cricket), Gryllus angusticeps (a cricket) Entomophthora grylli (a fungus).
Gr. heryllis, -īdos, f. a grasshopper:
Gr. kalamaia, f. a kind of grasshopper:
Gr. kerkope, f. a long-tailed grasshopper: Cercopidium mimas (a fossil insect-~wing).
Gr. kornops, -ōpos, m. a kind of locust: Cornops bivittatus (a grasshopper).
L. locusta, f. lobster, grasshopper; locust, Locusta viridissima (green grasshopper), Locustana pardalina (brown locust), Trombidium locustarum (a mite).
Gr. molouris, -īdos, f. a kind of locust:
Gr. olingos, m. a kind of locust:
Gr. *gravis*, -idis, f. a kind of locust: *Gravis glauca* (a beetle), *Gammarops crassiruris* (a grasshopper).

Gr. *petelis*, -idos, f. a kind of locust:


*grastis*, Gr. grass, green fodder; *grastizo*, graze; see grao under eat

*grate* < L. *cratis*, hurdle; see screen

*gratia*, L. favor, mercy, pleasure, beauty; *gratiosus*, full of favor, popular; see give

*gratilla*, L. a kind of cake; see cake

*gratiola*, NL. a genus of the figwort family; see figwort

*gratus*, L. beloved, agreeable, pleasing, thankful; *gratulor*, -atus, wish one joy, render thanks; see gratia under give

*grave* < AS. *græf*, < *græfan*, dig.

L. *bustum*, place where bodies were burned, grave, sepulcher; *bustualis*, pertaining to such places; see uro under burn

L. *capulius*, m. sarcophagus, bier, tomb; *capularis*, pertaining to a bier:

L. *catacumba*, f. underground burial gallery: catacomb.

L. *conditivum*; *conditorium*, n. grave, tomb:

Gr. *ensorion*, n. sarcophagus:

Gr. *hades*, hell, grave; see hell

L. *mausoleum* (Gr. *mausoleion*), n. magnificent tomb erected for Mausolus at Halicarnassus: mausoleum.

L. *puliculus*, m. grave for the poor and slaves:

L. *sarcophagus* (Gr. *sarcophagos*), m. grave, sepulcher: sarcophagus.

L. *sepulcrum* (sepulcrum), n. grave, tomb; *sepulcralis*, of a tomb; *sepelio*, *sepultus*, bury: sepulcher, sepulchral, sepulture, *Entomophthora sepulchralis* (a fungus).

Gr. *taphos*, m. grave, tomb; *tapheus*, m. burier; *entephos*, of burial: taphephobia, epitaph, cenotaph, *Taphythecerus affinis* (a bat).

L. *tumba*, f. (Gr. *tymbos*, m.), sepulchral mound, grave; *tumbula*, f.; *tymbion*, n. dim.: tomb, *Tymbophora peltastis* (a moth).

See: ditch, hole, furrow, dig

*gravel* < OF. *gravelle*; see stone

*gravedo*, L. heaviness in the head, cold; *gravedinosus*, subject to colds; see disease

*gravis*, L. heavy; *gravidus*, laden, pregnant; *gravio*, -atus, load; see heavy

*gravy* < uncertain origin; see sauce

*gray* < AS. *graēg*, graylag, grayling, graywacke, gray drake (*Ephemera vulgata*).

Derive: greyhound.

Gr. *anaimos*, bloodless, pale; anemic.

Gr. *apochloria*, -ou, m. a pale person:


L. *canus*; *canutus*, gray, ash-colored, hoary; *canitia*; *conitudo*, -inis, f. grayness, hoariness; *canaster*, grizzled; *canes*, -enius, canescent, becoming gray, grayish, hoary; *icanus*, quite gray; canescent, incanous, *Aparstache cana* (a giant-hyssop), *Alnus incana* (an alder), *Calidris canutus* (knot), *Amophra canescens* (deadplant), *Dictyoloma incanescens* (a rutacead), *Junco caniceps* (a junco).

L. *cineraceus*; *cinerereus*; *cinericus*, like ashes, ash-colored, gray; see cinis under ashes

L. *decolor*, discolored, faded; see color

Gr. *empelios*, gray:

L. *ezsanguis*, bloodless, pale, feeble:


L. *gravastellus*, m. a gray-headed fellow:

ML. *griseus*, < OF. *gris*, gray; *griseolus*, grayish; grisette, gridelin, ambergris, grison (*Galitcis vitata*), *Hapalemur griseus* (gray lemur), *Blasiosiphia cinerogrisea* (a fly), *Cercopithecus griseoviridis* (grivet).

AS. *har*, gray, old: hoar, hoary, hoarfrost, horehound.

Gr. *killos*, ass-colored, gray; see horse

Gr. *knekis*, -idos, pale spot, dim cloud; see spot

Gr. *leiros*, like a lily, pale; see leirion under lily

L. *leucocephaeus* (Gr. *leukophaios*), ash-colored, dun:
Gr. liphaimos, lacking blood, pale:
L. lividus, black and blue, lead-colored, ashy; see blue
Gr. molybros, lead-colored; see molybdus under lead
L. murinus, mouse-gray; see mus under mouse
Gr. ochroma, -tos, paleness, wanness; ochros, pale, wan, sallow, pale-yellow;
ochriasis, paleness; enochros, somewhat pale; ezocharos, very pale; achromos,
colorless; see ochros under yellow
L. pallidus, ashen, wan; pallididus, dim.; pallor, -is, m. paleness; impallesco, turn
pale; pallid, pallor, pale, append, Ditrichum pallidum (a moss), Baetis pallidulus
(a mayfly), Iron subpallidus (a mayfly), Fritillaria pallidiflora (Siberian fritillary),
Calytrantes pallens (a lidflower), Glossina pallidipes (a tsetse-fly),
Systoechus pallidipilosus (a fly).
Gr. pelios, black and blue, livid, grayish-blue; see blue
Gr. phorks, gray, white: Phorcorhaphis edwards (an amphipod).
Gr. phlox, ashy-gray: poliomyelitis, Polioptila caerulea (a great-catcher), Pteropus
pilocephalus (Australian fruit-bat), Lagonosticta polionota (a bird).
L. prunosus, frosty, rimy; see pruna under ice
L. ravenous, grayish-yellow, tawny, gray; ravidus, grayish: Clavatula rava (a gastro-
pod), Epicarthus ravidus (a beetle).
Gr. spadios, ash-colored, gray; see spodos under ashes
Gr. tephros: tephrois, ash-colored; see tephra under ashes
See: ashes, flour
great < AS. great; see large, honor, abundance
greed < AS. greed.
Gr. apestos, greedy, insatiate; see hunger
L. avarus, eagerly desirous, covetous, greedy; avaritia, f. greediness: avarice,
Baridius avarus (a beetle).
L. avidus, eagerly desirous, greedy; see wish
L. cupiditas, avarice, greed, lust; see cupio under wish
L. edax, -acis, greedy, gluttonous; see edo under eat
Gr. glaschros, sticky, greedy: Harpalus caliginosus (a beetle).
Gr. labros, furious, hasty, greedy, gluttonous; labrosonia, f. greed; labrosytos,
running furiously: Labrosaurus ferox (a dinosaur).
Gr. lamyros, greedy, wanton: Lamyrodes philerus (a moth).
Gr. molobros, greedy, fellow good; see bibrosko under eat
L. petax, -acis, catching at, greedy for:
L. rapax, -acis, grasping, greedy; see rapio under take
Gr. sintor, -os, ravenous, tearing: Sinthor quadridineatus (a beetle).
L. trahax, -os, greedy, grasping: Theridium trahax (a spider).
See: eat, hunger, wish, steal, take
Greek < L. Graecus (Gr. Graikos), pertaining to Greece: Grecian, Grecism, Greco-
Roman, Amaranthus graecizans (tumbleweed-amaranth), Testudo graeca (a
tortoise), Procrustes graecus (a beetle), Trigonella jaenumgraecum (fenugreek).
L. Atticus (Gr. Attikos), pertaining to the Greek province of Attica and its
capital, Athens: attic, Atticism, Graecophalangium atticum (an arachnid).
Gr. Doris, -idos, f. a district of ancient Greece; Dorikos, of Doris or the Dorians:
Dorian, Doric, doricism (dorism).
Gr. Hellas, -ados, f. Greece; Hellen, -os, m. a Greek; Hellenisks, Greek: Hellen,
Hellenist, Hellenothemum duvernyno (a Miocene giraffe).
Gr. Ionia, f. a former region comprising islands in the Aegean Sea and part of
the coast of Asia Minor; Ionikos, of Ionia or the Ionians: Ionian, Ionic, ionicism.
L. Laconia (Gr. Lakonikes), f. Sparta or Lacedaemon: Laconian, laconic, laconicism
(laconism).
green < AS. grene.
Gr. aechloros; aethyphlos; aethales, evergreen:
L. aerugo, -inis, verdigris; aeruginosus, full of verdigris, greenish-blue; see aes
under copper
L. callatus, blush-green:
F. celadon, a sea-green color: celadonite.
Gr. chloros, green; chlorotes, f. greenness: chloroform, chloromycetin, chlorophyll,
chlorine, chloral, chloropicrin (tear gas), chloroxylenol, sodium chloride, pyro-
chlor, dichlorodiethylsulfide (mustard gas), betachlorovinyl dichloroarsine (lew-
site), dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), chlorellin (from Chlorella pyren-
oidosa), Chlorophyceae, Chlorophyllum elatum (a lily), Chloroxylon swietenia
(satinwood), Chrysorchis trevelyan (a golden mole), Zizyphus chloroxylon
(cogwood).
L. earinus (Gr. earinos, < ear, spring), of spring, the color of spring, green; see
ear under year
L. herbaceous, pertaining to herbs, green; see herba under plant
L. malinus, pertaining to apples, apple-green; see malum under apple
L. olivarius, of olives; see olive
L. prasinus (Gr. prasinos; prasioi), leek-green, green; see prasoi under onion
L. pratensis, -entis, meadow-green, grassy; see pratum under field
L. salor, -is, m. color of the sea, sea-green:
L. smaragdinus (Gr. smaragdinos), emerald-green; see smaragdus under stone
Gr. thalassinos, sea-green; see thalassa under sea
L. viridis (F. vert; Sp. verde), green; vior, -is, m. greenness; vireo, be green;
viresco, become green: viridin, virescent, verdant, verdure, Vermont, verdigris,
Cape Verde, Mesa Verde, farthingale, paloverde (Cercidium floridum), Trillium
viride (green trillium), Forsythia viridissima (a forsythia), Festuca viridula
(green fescue), Acerastes viridiflora (green milkweed), Peucetia viridans
(a spider), Macropodus viridivarius (paradise-fish), Triturus viridescent
(a newt), Viore olivaceus (red-eyed viore), Icteria virens (yellow-breasted chat),
Sminthuris viridis (lucerne-flea), Rubus vermontensis (Vermont blackberry),
Verdithorax prasina (a fish), Castanopsis sempervirens (Sierra chinquapin),
Empidonax virescens (a flycatcher).
See: young, chloé under grass, apple, pea, copper, mallow, sea, onion

greet < AS greatan, address, salute; see speak
gregarius, L. pertaining to a flock or herd, common, < grex, gregis, flock, herd;
grego, -atus, gather in a herd, collect, assemble; see herd

gremium, L. lap. bosom; gremialis, of a lap; see lap
grex, gregis, L. flock, herd; gregalis, of a flock or herd; see herd
grieve < OF. grever, < L. gravis, heavy; see sad, weep
grill < F. grille, < L. craticula, grating, griddiron; see screen
grin < AS. grinnian; see laugh

ground < AS. grindan: grinder, grindstone, gist.
Gr. aleo, grind, crush, pound; aletes, m. grinder, upper millstone; alesis, f.; aletos,
m. a grinding; aletris, -idos, f. female slave who ground grain: Aletodes
ferrugineus (a fossil chimaeroid), Aletocyon multicuspis (a fossil carnivore),
Aletris farinosa (colicorium).
Gr. arabos, a gnashing or chattering of the teeth; see rattle
Gr. brychhe, f. a gnashing of the teeth:
L. contundo, -tusus, beat, bruise, grind; see bruise
L. coticula, small stone mortar; see cos under stone
L. frendo, -esus, gnash the teeth, grind to pieces, rage; nefrens, -dis, that cannot
bite, toothless:
L. molo, -itus, grind; mola, f. millstone, mill; molaris, of a millstone; m. grinder;
molina, f. mill; molinus, of a mill; molitor, -is, m. miller: moline, molar, Miller,
Milner, Moline (III.), molendinaeous, immolate, emolument, ormolu, Mola
mola (a fish, formerly Cephalus brevis), Tenebrio molitor (a mealworm).
Gr. mylê, f. millstone; mylax, -akos, m. millstone; mylikos, of a mill;
mylôn, -os, m. mill, grinder; mylon, n. dim.; mylas; mylikos; mylonikos, of a
mill; mylotrochos, m. miller: mylotodont, mylonite, amylon, Mylax
batoides (a fossil fish), Myloodon robustus (a fossil sloth), Myliobatis aquila
(eagle-ray), Mylacoedus quadratus (a fossil fish).
L. pinso, pinus; pistus, pound, stamp, crush, grind; pistor, -is; pistrinarius, m.
miller; pistrinum, n. mill; pistrilla, f. dim.: pestle, piston, Trimeroptropis
pistrinaria (a grasshopper).
L. terno, tritus, rub, grind, wear, waste; see rub
Gr. trismos, m. a gnashing, grating, grinding; lockjaw: trismus.
See: bruise, break, rub, scrape, pestle, mortar

grindelia, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite
grip < AS. griepe; see bind, hold, take
gripeus, Gr. fisherman; see fisherman
griphus, L. (Gr. grifhos; gripos), a fishing-basket, creel, see basket; anything
intricate, riddle, puzzle, see ask
griseus, ML. < OF. gris, gray; griseolus, grayish; see gray

gristle < AS. gristle, cartilage.
L. cartilago, -inis, f. gristle; cartilagnineus; cartilaginosus, gristly: cartilage, cartil-
aginous, Achillea cartilaginea (a yarrow).
Gr. chondros, m. cartilage; chondrides, cartilaginous: chondroblast, chondrotomy,
chondrin, chondritis, chondrosin, chondrostoma, achaenodralesia, hypochondriac,
Chondrus crispus (Irish moss, a seaweed), Chondrodendron tomentosum
(pareira-root), Halichondria panicea (a sponge). See grain
Gr. traganan, n. cartilage, gristle:
groan < AS. gróan; see sad

groin < uncertain origin; the line or region between abdomen and thigh.
Gr. boubon, -os, m. groin; swelling in the groin: bubonalgia, bubo, bubonic, bubonocèle.

Gr. epispéston, n. pubic region: episiocèle, episiotomía.
L. ilium, n. groin, flank; ilium, iliocauda1, iliopubic, jade.
L. inguén, -īmis, n.; inguiñia, f. groin; inguiñáliis, of the groin: inguinal, Epidermophyton inguinale (a fungus).

grompháena, L. a kind of amaranth; see amaranth

gromphas, -odos, Gr. an old sow; see hog

Gromphénia, L. a kind of crane; see crane

gronos, Gr. eaten out, hollowed out; grone, cavern, any hollow vessel; see hollow

groove < MD. groeve; see furrow, ditch, pipe

Grosphus, L. (Gr. grosfophos), a kind of javelin; see spear

Grossularia, NL. gooseberry; see currant

grossus, L. big, coarse, thick, see large; an unripe fig; grossulus, dim., see fig

ground < AS. grund; see earth

Groundsel < AS. grunteswielge; see senecio under composite

grouse < uncertain origin.
Gr. attagen, -os, m. probably a kind of grouse: Attagenus piceus (black carpet-beetle).

NL. bonasa, f. a genus of grouse: Bonasa umbellus (ruffed grouse), Tetrastes bonasia (hazel grouse).
C. tarmachan, a kind of grouse: ptarmigan (Lagopus mutus).
L. tetrax, -onis, m. moor-fowl: Tetroa lagopus (a bird).
Gr. tetrax, -agos, m. a kind of grouse: Otis tetrax (little bustard).

grow < AS. grovan.

L. addo, -ditus, bring to, give to, increase; see and
L. adjectivus, that is added; adjectus, added to, applying to: see adjicio under and

Gr. alsis, -eos, f. growth, < aldáino, grow, multiply; aldeesis, -essa, -en, growing, increasing:

L. amplificó, -atus; amplio, -atus, enlarge, increase, widen, extend; see amplus under large

L. augeo, auctus, increase, enlarge, multiply, grow; auctíficus, increasing, enlarging; auctio, -onis, f. increase; auctarius, n. an addition; augmentum, n. increase: auction, augment, augmentative, auxiliary, auxary, author, August, autumn.

Gr. auxo, increase, grow; auxesis, f. growth; auximos, promoting growth; aezi-, fostering, increasing, strengthening; æzikakos, multiplying evil; æxitrophos, fostering growth: auxin, auxochrome, auxospore, auxesis, auxotome.

Gr. brothros, growing up, shooting up; see high
L. convalesco, grow strong, regain strength after illness: convalescence.
L. cresco, cretus, grow, increase; cremens, n. growth, addition, increase: crescent, increment, concrete, excrecence, decrease, accrue, accrementation, accretion, crescendo, recruit, crew.

Gr. epidosis, increase, growth, progress; see do under give
Gr. epitheke, f. an addition, increase: Epitheca bimaculata (a dragonfly).
Gr. euernes, flourishing; see ernos under branch
L. glisco, grow up, increase, swell, spread:
L. multiplico, -atus, increase, < multiplex, -icus, manifold: multiply, multiplication, multiplex.
L. olesco, grow: olesco, grow up, increase; adolesco, adultus, grow up; adolescens, growing up; coalesco, -ditus, grow together, unite; exolesco, -oletos, grow out, mature: adolescent, adult, coalition, coalescence, abolish, Rhantus exoletus (a beetle).

Gr. phyo, bring forth, produce, cause to grow; phyé, f. full growth, prime; physis, f. growth, stature, nature: paraphysis, symphysis, Symphysodon discus (a fish).
Gr. plethysmos, increase, enlargement; see pleos under abundance
L. profectus, m. advance, progress, growth:
L. progressus, m. a going forward: progress, progression, progressive.
L. provectus, m. progress, increase:
L. proventus, m. growth, increase, crop:
Gr. spartos, grown from seed, cultivated; see speiro under sow
Gr. thaleros, blooming, fresh, vigorous, active, luxuriant, abundant; tethelos, abounding, growing, < thallo, bloom, flourish, prosper: tethelin, Thalerothelie fasciata (a spider).
ON. thrija, grasp, prosper: thrive, thrifty, thriftless, spendthrift.
AS. weaxan (G. wachsen), grow: wax, wax and wane.
See: large, gain, swell, and

growl < uncertain origin; see bark
grudge < OF. groucher; see hate
grumble < D. grommelen; see murmur
grumus, L. heap, mound, hillock; grumulus, dim.; see heap
grunt < AS. grunian, produce short, guttural sounds: grunter, disgruntled, yellow
grun (Haemulon scirurus).
L. grunnio, -itus, grunt: gurnard, Bos grunniens (yak).
Gr. grylamos, m. a grunting, < grylizo, grunt:
L. quarrito, -atus, grunt:
grus, gruis, L. crane; see crane
grylismos, Gr. a grunting; see grunt
gryllus, L. cricket; see grasshopper
grylos, Gr. pig; grylion, dim.; see hog
grymea, Gr. bag, chest; see bag
grynos, Gr. fagot; see wood
gryphus, L. < gryps, -yphis (Gr. gryps, -ypos), a fabulous creature half lion and half eagle; see animal
grypos, Gr. curved, hook-nosed; see bend
grysamos, Gr. a grumbling; gryktos, grumbling; see murmur
gryte, Gr. trash; see worthless
guaiacum, NL. < Ab.Am. guayacan, a kind of tree and the resin derived therefrom; see resin
guano, Sp. < Ab.Am. huania, dung; see dung
guard < OF. guarder, warder, < OHG. warten, watch; G. wehren, protect; AS. waer, cautious; weard, watchman, keeper; hlafweard, bread-keeper: guardian, guardhouse, vanguard, guarantee, regard, garrison, lord, ward, weir, warrant, warden, warder, wardrobe, reward, beware, wary, Wareham, Warwick, Ward, Hayward, Woodward, Howard, Seward, Stewart, aware.
L. aeditus, m. keeper, guardian of a temple:
Gr. aipolos, goatherd; see aipolion under herd
Gr. alexo, ward off; alezeter, -os, m. defender, protector; alezesis, f. defense: alexin, alexipyretic, Alexander, alexiteric.
L. almus, fostering, nourishing, cherishing, kind: alma mater, Achthophora alma (a beetle).
Gr. alytes, m. police at the Olympic games:
Gr. amorphos, m. attendant, shepherd: Amorphus planus (a bug).
Gr. amphibater, -os, m. guardian, defender:
Gr. amyntos, defend, guard; amyntikos, fit for defense: Amynodon sinensis (a fossil mammal).
L. arceo (Gr. arkeo), shut in, prevent access to, guard, hinder: arx, arec, f. citadel, fortress, stronghold; coerces, -itus, encompass, restrain: coercere, coercion, exercise, Zoares anguillaris (eel-pout).
L. Argos, (Gr. Argus), hundred-eyed monster, guardian of Io; a synonym of vigilance; see peacock
L. atrarius, m. porter, doorkeeper:
L. averruncus, m. an averter, protector, < averrunco, -atus, avert: Averruncus emmelane (a fish), averruncate.
AS. beorgan, protect, save: harbor, harbinger, hauber, belfry.
Gr. boiter; boutes, herdsman; see bosko under eat, bos under cattle
L. buscaqua, m. herdsman, cowboy:
L. cancellarius, m. porter, doorkeeper:
L. carcerarius, m. jailer, keeper:
L. carrago, -inis, f. a barricade made of wagons:
L. caveo, cautus, guard against, beware, avoid; cautela, f. caution, security: caution, cautious, precaution, caveat emptor.
L. cellarius, steward, butler; see cella under room
L. Cerberus (Gr. Kerberos), a three-headed doglike monster that guarded the gates of Hades; see dog
L. chartularius, m. keeper of archives:
L. cimeliarcha (Gr. keimeliarches), m. treasurer:
L. circitor; circuitor, -is, m. one who goes the rounds, watchman, guard, patrol; circuitorius, of patrols:

L. circumspectus, considered, guarded, cautious: circumspect.

L. cura, f. care, attention, management; curvo, -atus, care for guard, manage; curator, -is, m. caretaker; curans, -antis, m. physician; curandus, m. the patient; procurator, -is, m. guardian, manager: curator, eure, curative, accurate, curiositas, procure, procurer, procurator, proctor, proxy, sincere, insecure, security, assure, sure, surety, insurance, incurable, inaccuracy, manie, sour.

L. custos, -odis, c. guardian; custodea; custodia, f. a watch, guard, guardhouse; custodiarius, m. jailer, < custodio, -itus, watch, protect, guard: custodian, custody, Plagiopolis custodiens (an ant).

L. defendo, -ensus, keep off, protect: defend, defendant, defensive, indefensible, fend, fend, fence.

L. diligens, assiduous, attentive, careful; see busy.

Gr. epalzis, -eos, f. defense, protection; Epalzis crenulata (a gastropod), Epalzeorhynchos kalopterus [Epalzeorhynchos calopterus] (a fish).

Gr. epiouros, m. guardian, watcher:

Gr. eryo, drag, draw, protect; see draw.

L. excubitor, -is, m. guard, sentinel, < excubo, -itus, sleep out of doors, lie out on guard; Lanius excubitor (a shrike).

L. indemnitas, -atis, f. protection against or compensation for damage or loss: indemnity.

Gr. ioros, m. guard, keeper, watchman: Ioropus strigulus (a bird).

L. janitor, doorkeeper, porter; see janua under door.

Gr. kedos, careful, trustworthy: kedemon, -os, m. protector, guardian; kedos, n.; kedemonia; kedosyne, f. care, concern, trouble; kedestes, m. one cared for, kin; kedistos, most worthy of care: epicedion, epicedium, Kedestes[Cedestes] lepenula (a moth).

Gr. komistes, m. caretaker; komistikos, of caretaking; komide, f. care, provision for, < komizo, attend to, preserve: gerocomia.

L. meddix, -icens, m. caretaker, curator:

Gr. medon; medeon, -ontos, n.; medeousa, f. guardian, < medo, guard, protect: Medusa, Laomedon.

Gr. meledonos, m. caretaker, guardian; meledone, f. care, sorrow; melema, -tos, n. object of care, < melo, care for: Meledonos latipennis (a fly).

Gr. neokoros, m. custodian of a temple:

Gr. nomeus, m. herdsman, shepherd: Nomeus zonatus (a fish).

L. nutrix, -icens, nurse; see nurse.

L. oeconomus (Gr. oikonomos), m. housekeeper, steward, overseer: economy.

Gr. oikouros, m. guard of a house:

L. opilio, -onis, m. shepherd: opilionine, Opiliones, opiliaceous, Opilio decoratus (a harvestman), Phalangium opilio (a daddylonglegs), Opilia amentacea (a santalacead).

L. ostiarius, m. doorkeeper:

Gr. ourios, m. guard, watch, warden: Arcturus.

L. pastor, -is, m. shepherd, herdsman; pastoralis; pastorius, of shepherds, rustic, rural: pastor, pastoral, pasture, Pastorius.

L. patronus, m. protector, supporter, advocate; patrocinium, n. defense, protection; patrocinor, -atus, protect, support: patron, patronize, patronage, Patrons of Husbandry, pattern.

Gr. peripilos, m. patrol, watchman: Peripolocetus vesillifer (a fossil whale).

Gr. phrourios, m. guard, watch; phrourion, n. fort, garrison: Phrourithus corollatus (an arachnid), Calliphuria hartwegiana (an amaryllidacead).

Gr. phylax, -akos; phylaktor, -os, m. guard; phylake, f. prison; phylakistes, m. jailer; phylaktieren, f. fort, safeguard, amulet, phylaktikos, alert, observant, vigilant; phylaxis, -eos, f. a watching, guarding, < phyllos, guard, gazophylax, m. treasurer; hierophylax, m. keeper of a temple: himatophylax, m. keeper of the wardrobe; nyctophylax, m. night watchman: phylaxin, phylaert, phylacticarp, phylaxis, anaphylaxis, Phylacophora strigifera (a moth), Phylistropoda tarsalis (a fly), Paraphylax albiscapus (a wasp), Dendrophylax varius (an orchid), Ceraticeus phylax (a spider).

Gr. poimen, -onis, m. shepherd; see poime under herd.

L. portarius, m. doorkeeper; porter.

L. praeses, -idis, c. guard, protector, chief; praesidens, -entis, m. director, ruler; praesidium, n. protection, guard: presidant, preside, presidium.

Gr. probaskanion, n. amulet, charm, guard against witchcraft:

Gr. prostates, one who stands first, chief, protector; see gland.

L. protector, -is, m. guard; protectus, defended, guarded, shielded: protector, protection, Omalium protectum (a beetle).

L. providus; provisus, foreseeing, prudent; see think.
gum

Gr. pyloros, m. gatekeeper: pylorus.
L. reus; m.; rea, f. prisoner, defendant:
L. satelles, guard, companion, lackey; see companion
L. sequester, -tris, trustee; see sequestro under separate
L. subculus, m. swineherd:
Gr. sybotes; syphoros, swineherd; see sus under hog
Gr. tamias, steward, treasurer; see store
Gr. teneleo, take care of, look after, attend; teneleia, f. care, attention; teneles, careful:

Gr. tereo, watch over, guard; teresis, f. a watching, guarding; teretes, m. keeper, watcher; teretikos, observing: Tereticus pectinicornis (a beetle).
L. tueor, tuitus; tutas, watch over, defend; tutela, f. defense, guard; tutelina, f. a guardian deity; tutaculum; tutamen, -inis; tutamentum, n. defense; tutus, safe, secure; tutelaris, of guardianship; tutelarius, m. custodian, warden; tutor, is, m. watch, protector: tutor, tutelary, tutelage, tuition, intuitive, Tipula tuta (a cranefly), Ptyecodius tutus (a fossil primate), Cymindis tutelina (a beetle).

L. vigil, -is, alert, awake, watchful; m. sentinel, watchman; vigilans, -antis; vigilax, -acis, watchful; vigilo, -atus, be alert, watchful: vigilant, surveillance, reveille, vigilance, Xantusia vigilis (a lizard).

See: wall, fort, pen, hold, store, save

gubernator, L. pilot, director, < guberno, -atus, steer, guide, govern; see govern
gudgeon < OF. goujon, < L. gobio, a fresh-water fish; see goby
guess < uncertain origin; see hypothesis, prophecy, think
guest < AS. gaest.

L. advena, c. visitor, stranger; adventor, -is, m. guest, visitor, customer: Hesperoneo adventor (a scaleworm), Nuphar advena (spatterdock).
Gr. dailymon, guest; see dais under eat
Gr. deipneustes, diner, guest; see deipnon under eat
L. deversor, -is, m. guest, inmate; deversorium, n. inn, lodge:
Gr. elicapinaste, feaster, guest; see elapome under eat
Gr. entrapezites, m.; entrapezitis, -idos, f. parasite:
L. epulo, -onis, m. guest at a banquet, feaster, carouser: Epulotrochus epulus (a gastropod)
L. hospes, -ptis, m.; hospita, f. guest, host; hospitalis, of a guest or host: hospital, hostler, hostel, hotel, host, table d'hote, hospice, inhospitable, Hospitalitermes nemorusos (a termite), Avihospita azurea (a fly).
L. inquinminus, m. sojourner, tenant, lodger, temporary dweller in another's house: inquiline, Termes inquinminus (a termite).
Gr. mansor, -is, m. guest, sojourner; mansorius, abiding:
Gr. parasitus (Gr. parasitos), m.; parasita, f. one who eats at the table of another, guest, sponger; parasiticus, sponging: parasite, parasitic, parasitical, parasitism, Ptomatosphagus parasitus (a beetle), Endothia parasitica (chestnut-blight), Choleva parasita (a beetle), Acanthostigma parasiticum (a fungus).
Gr. xenos, m. stranger, foreigner, guest; xenyllion, n. dim.; xenia, f. hospitality; xenikos, foreign, strange; xenismos, m. strangeness, novelty; xenisma, -tos, n. amazement, surprise; apoxenos, inhospitable; proxenos, m. public guest: xenial, xenon, xenobiosis, xenotime, Xenophon, pyroxene, Xenia (Ohio), Xenos vesparum (a stylops), Xenophrora trochiformis (a gastropod), Xenocrinus penicillus (a Silurian crinoid), Xenopus laevis (a toad-frog), Xenichthys agassizi (a fish), Xeniconympha leprea (a butterfly), Xenisma catenatum (a nudibranch), Chelyoxenus xenobatis (a beetle), Prozenus hospes (a moth), Prionotus xenisma (a gurnard), Formicoxenus nitidulus (an ant), Papilio polyxenes (celery-moth), Hirundo neozena (welcome-swallow).

See: eat, strange
guide < OF. guider, watch, observe; see govern
guilty < AS. gyltig, < gylt, crime; see fault
gula, L. gullet, weasand, throat; see throat
gulf < Gr. kalpos, bosom, bay; see sea
gull, prob. < C. gweelan.
L. larus (Gr. laros) m. gull, new: Larus marinus (a gull), Hydrochelidon lari-formis (a black tern).
NL. rissa, f. a kind of gull: Rissa tridactyla (Atlantic kitiwake).
gullet < OF. goulet, < L. gula, throat; see throat
gully < OF. goulet, throat; see valley
guiousus, L. greedy, gluttonous; gulo, -onis, epicure, glutton; see eat
gum < AS. goma, palate, jaws, see mouth; < L. gummi (Gr. kommi), see resin
gumia, L. epicure, gormand; see eat
gummatus, L. full of gummi; see resin
guno- < Gr. gounos, fertile land; see earth
gurdus, L. dolt; see dull
gurgito, L. surge, boil, toss about; gurges, -itis, whirlpool, abyss; see turn
gurge < uncertain origin; see sound
gurgulio, L. gullet, weasand, throat; see gula under throat
gurgustium, L. hovel, hut, shanty; gurgustium, dim.; see house
gurnard < OF. gurnart.
L. milvago, -inis, f. a fish, probably a gurnard; Milvago ochrocephalus (a bird).
NL. prionotus (Gr. prionotos, jagged, serrated), m. a genus of gurnards:
Prionotus striatus (a sea-robin).
Gr. trigaile, f. red mullet; now the typical genus of gurnards: Trigla hirundo
(gurnard).
gush < uncertain origin; see pour
gustus, L. taste; gustator, taster; gustabilis, appetizing; see taste
gut < AS. gut; see intestine
gutta, L. drop, spot; guttula, dim.; guttatus, dappled, speckled, spotted; see drop
gutter < OF. goutiere, < L. gutta, drop; see ditch, pipe
guttur, L. throat, see throat; gutturusos, goitered, see disease
guttus, L. a narrow-necked flask; see bottle
gya, Gr. a beam or tree of a plow; see beam
gyale, Gr. a kind of cup; see cup
gyalos, Gr. hollow
Gyas, L. a giant with a hundred arms; see large
gygis, NL. < Gr. gyges, a water-bird, tern; see tern
gyion, Gr. limb; gyios, lame; see leg, hurt
gyllos, Gr. an elongate wallet; see bag
gymnasium, L. (Gr. gymnasion), school for bodily exercise; see school
gymno- < Gr. gymnos, bare, naked; see bare
gymnocladus, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
gymnosperm < Gr. gymnos, naked, sperma, seed; a plant whose seeds are borne
naked, that is, not enclosed in ovarian envelopes or pericarps: gymnospermous,
Gymnospermae.
I. abies, -itis, fir; see fir
Gr. agathis, -idos, f. a genus of conifers: Agathis robusta (dammar-pine). See ball
NL. araucaria, f. a genus of conifers, < Ab.Am. Araucanos, a Chilean Indian tribe:
Araucaria excelsa (Norfolk Island pine), Araucariaxylon arizonicum (a fossil
wood).
NL. callitris. f. a genus of conifers: Callitris robusta (an Australian conifer).
L. cedrus (Gr. kedros), f. cedar; cedrusinus, of cedar: cedar, cedrine, cedrene, ce-
dron, cedrium, cedrol, Cedrus brevijothis (Cyprian cedar), Cedrus libani (Leba-
non cedar), Cedrela mexicana (Mexican cedrela), Libocedrus uvifera (an incense-
cedar), Juniperus oxycedrus (prickly juniper),Bombycilla cedrorum (cedar-
waxwing).
NL. cephalototaxus, a genus of gymnosperms; see taxus under yew
NL. chamaecyparis (Gr. chamaikyparissos), f. ground-cypress; a genus of conifers:
Chamaecyparis obtusa (Hinoki cypress).
L. conifer, bearing cone-shaped fruit; a kind of gymnosperm: conifer, Coniferae,
Saxifraga conifera (a saxifrage).
NL. cryptomeria, f. a genus of conifers: Cryptomeria japonica (cryptomeria).
NL. cunninghamia, f. a genus of conifers, < R. Cunningham, English physician:
Cunninghamia lanceolata (China fir).
L. cupressus (Gr. kyparissos), cypress; see cypress
L. cypress, -adis (Gr. kykas, -ados), f. an African plant, now applied to a gymno-
sperm: cyred, cycadaceous, Cycadofilaes, Cucum media (a cyred), Cycadeoidea
dartani (a Cretaceous cycadophyte), Blechnum cycadilloides (cycad-fern).
NL. dorcudium, a genus of gymnosperms; see teat
Gr. ephedra, f. horsetail, a plant resembling equisetum; Ephedra altissima (climbing
ephedra), Colletia ephedra (a rhamnaceous), Genista ephedroides (a broom),
Lasioptera ephedricola (a gall-midge).
NL. ginkgo, f. a genus of gymnosperms, < a Chin. or Jap. word: Ginkgo biloba
(ginkgo or maidenhair tree).
NL. glyptostrobus, m. a genus of conifers: Glyptostrobus pensilis (a Chinese conifer).
L. juniperus, f. juniper: juniper, juniperic, gin, Juniperus virginiana (redcedar-juniper), Juniperus scopulorum (Rocky Mountain juniper), Gnidia juniperifolia (a thyme-leaved).
NL. ketelceria, f. a genus of conifers, < Jean Keteleer, French nurseryman: Ketelceria fortunei (a conifer).
L. lariz, -icis, f. larch; lorignus, of the larch: laricic, laricine, Lariz americana (tamarack), Antipathes larix (a coral), Pseudolarix amabilis (golden larch), Boletus laricinus (a fungus), Arenaria laricifolia (a sandwort), Coleophora laricella (a moth).
NL. libocedrus, a genus of conifers; see cedrus above
NL. phyllocladus, m. a genus of gymnosperms: Phyllocladus alpinus (a celery-pine).
L. picea, f. spruce; piceus, of pitch or spruce: Picea spinulosa (Sikkim spruce), Parynhamonia picea (a spruce-moth), Pholithrophloeus piceae (a beetle).
L. pinus, pine; see pine
NL. podocarpus, m. a genus of gymnosperms: Podocarpus elatus (tall podocarpus).
NL. pseudeotsuga, a genus of conifers; see tsuga below
NL. saxegothaea, f. a genus of gymnosperms: Saxegothaea conspicua (a conifer).
NL. sciadopitys, f. a genus of gymnosperms: Sciadopitys verticillata (umbrella-pine).
NL. sequoia, f. a genus of conifers, < Sikkawayi(Sequoyah), George Guess(Gist), inventor of the Cherokee alphabet: Sequoia sempervirens (coast redwood), Sequoia gigantea (Sierra redwood; Sequoiadendron giganteum has been proposed as a new name for this species), Metasequoia disticha (a fossil shuhiob), Vesmania sequoiae (pitch-moth).
NL. taiwania, f. a genus of conifers, < Taiwan, Formosa: Taiwania cryptomerioides (taiwania).
NL. taxodium, bald cypress; see taxus under yew
L. taxus, yew; see yew
NL. tetraclinis, f. a genus of conifers: Tetraclinis articulata (formerly Callichlora quadrivalvis, sandarac tree).
NL. thuja, < L., Gr. thuya; thuya, f. a resinous, sweet-scented tree; thyinos, of thuya; arboretum: Thuja plicata (western arborvitae), Chamaecyparis thyoides (white cedar), Thujaops dolabrata (a conifer), Thuidium pygmaeum (a fern-moss).
NL. torreyana, f. a genus of gymnosperms, < John Torrey, American botanist: Torreya californica (California torreya).
Jap. tsuga, f. hemlock: Tsuga heterophylla (western hemlock), Pseudotsuga taxifolia (Douglas fir), Hemerocampa pseudotsugata (a tussock-moth), Phomopsis pseudotsugae (a fungus), Panicum tsugatorum (a grass), Ophiopus tsugae (a wasp).
NL. widdringtonia, f. a genus of gymnosperms, < a Capt. Widdlington, botanical explorer: Widdringtonia cupressoides (a conifer).
NL. zamia, f. a genus of cycads: Zamia furfuracea (a cycad), Ceratozamia mexicana (a cycad).
gyneco-; gynoe- < Gr. gyne, -naikos, woman, female; gynaikion; gynaion, dim.; see woman
gynno- < Gr. gynnis, -idos, a womanish man; see man
gype, Gr. vulture-nest; gyparion, dim.; see nest
gyps, gypos, Gr. vulture; gypinos, of vultures; see vulture
gypsum, L., n. (Gr. gypsoς, f.), white plaster; gypseus, of gypsum: gysiferous, Gypsumpha paniculata (babys-breath), Achorion gypseum (a fungus), Sedum gypsicola (a stonecrop).
L. alabaster, -tri (Gr. alabastros), m. a perfume-box carved out of white gypsum or calcite: alabaster, alabastrine, alabastrum, Flabellum alabastrum (a fan-coral).
Gr. selenites, m. moonstone, gypsum: selenite.
Gr. skiros, m. gypsum, stucco:
Gr. titanos, f. a white earth, chalk or gypsum; titanotos, whitened:
gyrgathos, Gr. wicker-basket; see basket
gyrine, Gr. A kind of cake; see cake
gyrinos, Gr. tadpole; see frog
gyr, Gr. finest meal; see flour
gyro, -atus, L. turn around, < L. gyrus (Gr. gyros), circle; see turn
habena, L. thong, strap, rein; habenula, dim.; see strap
habenaria, NL. a genus of the orchid family; see orchid
habilitis, L. apt, fit, suitable; see fit
habit < L. habeo, -itus, have, hold; see hold, nature
habitat < L. habito, -atus, dwell, have possession of; see life
habra, Gr. favorite slave; see servant
habros, Gr. pretty, graceful, dainty, tender; habrotinos, delicate, costly; see beauty
habrynos, Gr. mulberry; see mulberry
habryntes, Gr. coxcomb, pop; see fool
hackberry; hagberry, a tree of the elm family; see celtis under elm
hactenus, L. so far, so much; see end
Hades < Gr. Haidēs, god of the nether world, hell; see hell
hadros, Gr. well-developed, bulky, stout, ripe, large, strong, great; hadrotes, thickness, fullness, vigor, abundance; see large
hadrynis, Gr. a coming to maturity, a ripening; hadryntikos, of ripening, < hadrynō, ripen; see ripe
haemat- < Gr. haima, -atos, blood; haimatikos, of blood; haimatinos, bloody; see blood
haematopus, L. (Gr. haimatopous), a red-footed bird; see bird
haemyl- < Gr. haimylos, flattering, wheedling, wily; see flatter
haereto- < Gr. haeretos, chosen, desirable, taken; see haireo under take
haesus, L. held, stuck; see haereo undre hold
hagios, L. sacred, holy; hagiosyne, holiness; see holy
hagnos, Gr. pure, innocent, sacred; see pure
hail < AS. haegel; see ice
hair < AS. haer: hairy, hairbreadth, hairpin, haircloth, hairsplitting, hairball.
Gr. anaphrēsso, bristle up:
Gr. anasillos, m. bristling hair:
L. antia, f. forelock:
L. barba, f. beard; barbula, f. dim.; barbatus, bearded; barbatulus, dim.; barbiger, -a, -am, wearing a beard; imberbis, -e; imberbus, beardless: barb, barbate, barbule, barbel, barbicel, barbet, barbellate, barber, burbot, Barbarossa, Bar-bados, barbital, barbituric, Usnea barbata (beard-lichen), Mallotus barbatus (a euphorbiacead), Clematis barbellata (a clematis), Cryptantha barbigera (a borage), Gossypium barbadense (sea-island cotton), Nemachilus barbatulum (a loach), Brotula imberbis (a fish), Campstoma imberbe (a flycatcher).
Gr. blepharhis, -idos, f. eyelash: Blepharipappus glandulosus (a composite), Blepharipeza adusta (a fly), Blephilia ciliata (a mint), Monoblepharis fasciculata (an aquatic fungus), Habenaria blephariglottis (white fringed-orchid). See blepharon under eyelid
Gr. bostrychos, curl, lock of hair; see curl
L. caesariatus, covered with hair, long-haired, < caesaries, f. a beautiful head of hair:
L. capillus, m. hair; capillitaus, m. dim.; capillum, n. wig; capillaceus; capillassis, of hair; capillatus; capillosus, hairy; capillose, capillary, capillarity, capillitium, dishevel, Adiantum capillus-veneris (a maidenhair-fern), Cyanea capillata (a jellyfish), Ceratothomella capillaris (a fungus), Muscicapna atricapilla (pied flycatcher), Astur atricapillus (American goshawk).
L. caprona, f. forelock: Caprona pillaena (a butterfly).
Gr. chaia, f. long hair, mane; chrysocaithe, golden-haired; melanchaithe, black-haired; chaetognath, chaetiferous, chaetigerous, chaetotaxy, Chaetochlos glaucus (foot-tail-grass), Chaetocalyx parviflora (a legume), Chaetura pelagica (a tern), Cheileodon ephippium (a fish), Cheiletes cylindraceus (a fossil coral), Coleo chaete pulvinata (an alga), Metachetotodus brunneicollis (a beetle), Connochaetes taurinus (a gnu), Zachaetomyia atriventris (a fly).
Gr. chnos, fine down, any light substance; see foam
L. citium, n. eyelash, eyelid: ciliate, ciliary, supercilious, Ciliata, Habenaria ciliaria (yellow fringed-orchid), Cryptocoryne ciliata (an aracead), Psorophora ciliata (a gallinpper), Solidago ciliaris (a goldenrod), Begonia ciliifera (a begonia), Brachichara ciliatissima (a single-grass), Eumomota superciliosa (a motmot), Paspalum ciliatifolium (a grass), Erica ciliaris (a heath).
L. cirritus, having filaments; see cirrus under curl
L. coma (Gr. kome), f. hair of the head; comula, f. dim.; comans, covered with hair; comatus, with long hair, shaggy; comatus, with hair neatly curled; comosus, hairy; cometes (Gr. kometes), m. one with long hair, a comet; Gr. komion, n. dim.; albicomes, white-haired; amphikomos, covered with hair; auricomus; chrysokomos, golden-haired; erythrokomus; horricomus, with hair on end, briefly; prokomion, n. forelock; pyroskomos, red-haired; comet, comate, comitale (in Latin); Comatriche, obtusata (a slime-old). Comandra umbellata (pale comandra), Comatula cratera (a crinoid), Callicoma serratifolia (a cuneiaceae), Ophiochoma pumila (a brittlestar), Apeilocoma californica (a jay), Pycnocoma macrophylla (bomah-nut), Stipa comata (a needle-grass), Eucomis punctata (a liliaceae), Calligonum comosum (a polygonaceae).

L. crinis, -is, m. hair; crinalis, of hair; crinitus, hairy, long-haired: crinose, crinoline, criniferous, Gentiana crinita (fringed gentian), Trichocladius crinitus (a hamamelidaceae).
Gr. dasys, hairy, shaggy, tufted, dense; dasytes, -elos, f. hairiness, roughness; dasos, -eos, n. thicket, copse; dasodes, bushy: dasymeter, dasypaedia, Dasylirion glaucophyllum (a liliaceae, sotol), Dasypus sexcinctus (armed armadillo), Dasyprocta agouti (agouti).
Gr. etheira, f. hair, mane: Ethirostoma semiaca (a moth).
Gr. geneias, -ados, f. beard; geneiates, bearded: Geneiadelaelaps barbatus (a mite), Agenia bombicina (a wasp).
Gr. geron, n. pappus, down:
Gr. hebe, youth, youthful prime; pubescent; see young
L. hirsutus, hairy, bristly, rough, shaggy: hirsute, hirsutulous, Helianthus hirsutus (a sunflower), Viola hirsuta (a violet), Begonia hirsutalis (a begonia), Carex hirsutella (a sedge).
L. hirtus, hairy, rough, shaggy, uncultivated; hirticulus, dim.: hirtic, hirtellous, Hirtella silicea (a rosacea), Potentilla hirta (a cinquefoil), Ribes hirtellum (American gooseberry), Erica hirtiflora (a heath), Rhamphomyia hirticula (a fly).
L. hispidus, bristly, rough, hairy, prickly: hispid, hispidulate, hispidulous, Strophanthus hispidus (nee plant), Adiantum hispidulum (a maidenhair-fern), Ceridocerus hispidulus (a beetle), Begonia hispidissima (begonia).
Gr. hypene, f. mustache; hypenetes, m. one who is getting a beard: Hypena proboscidialis (a moth), Hyponorhynchus erectilineatus (a moth).
L. intonous, unshaved, bearded; see rough
Gr. ionthas, -ados, long-haired, shaggy; ionthos, m. young hair: Ionthodaphrys longihirtus (a fly), Ionthocerus crematus (a beetle).
L. juba, f. mane; jubatus, maned, crested: Hordeum jubatum (a foxtail-barley), Connocaeas albojubatus (a gnu).
Gr. konnos, m. beard: Connocaeas gnu (wildebeest).
Gr. krobylos, m. roll or knot of hair on top of the head: Crobylus hystrix (an arachnid), Crobylocerus megilliformis (a fly).
Gr. kroki, -idos, flock, nap, or down of woolen cloth; see wool
Gr. krossos, fringe, tassel; see fringe
L. lanugo, -inis, down on plants and cheeks; see lana under wool
Gr. lasios, hairy, woolly, shaggy; see wool
L. Medusa (Gr. Medousa), a gorgon with snaky locks who turned beholders to stone; see fear
Gr. merinza (smerinza), -ingsos, f. bristle: Smeringaspis setifera (a beetle).
Gr. mystax, -akos, m. hair on the upper lip; mystakion, n. dim: mustache, Mystacomya rubriventeris (a fly), Mystacoleucus padangensis (a cyprinid), Mystacops tuberculatus (a bat), Myostacium distichum (an orchid), Calomystax gagatus (a fish), Inca mystacalis (Inca tern), Epinephelus mystacinus (a grouper).
Gr. ophrys, eyebrow, brow; see front
Gr. ostlinza, -ingsos, m. curled hair, lock of hair, tendril: Ostlingoceras puziosianum (an amnomite).
L. pappus (Gr. pappos), m. down, bristles, hair, teeth, awns, or setae on achenes of some Compositae; pappodes, downy: pappus, Isopappus divaricatus (yellow aster), Pectis papposa (a limoneillo).
Gr. penike, f. false hair, wig: Penica peritheta (a moth).
Gr. phanake, f. wig: Phanenchoerus appendiculatus (a phasmid).
L. pilus (Gr. pilos), m. hair, felt; pilula, f. dim.; pilusus, hairy; pilo, -atus, growing hairy: piliferous, pilose, pilosis, pilonidal, catapillar, horripilation, pilocarpine, Pilizetes africanus (a mite), Pilocarpus jaborandi (a rutaceae), Triolida pilosa (hairy trioid), Paepalanthus pilifer (a pipewort), Dioscorea pisoniuscula (a yam), Urtica pilulifera (a nettle), Polygala rectipila (a polygala), Tethys depilans (a gastropod).
Gr. *plokos*, lock of hair, braid curl; *plokion*, dim.; *euplokamos*, with beautiful locks; see *plecto* under **weave**


Gr. *ptilon*, down, feather; see **feather**

L. *pubes*, -is, f. down of adulthood and maturity; the private parts: *puber*, -eris, downy, ripe; *pubens*, arrived at puberty, pubescent; *pubesco*, put on the down of puberty, ripen: pubescent, puberulent, puberty, pubis, public, puberulic acid (from *Penicillium puberulum*), *Sambucus pubens* (scarlet elder), *Viola pubescens* (downy yellow violet), *Sericosa pubipes* (a fly), *Aquilegia pubiflora* (a columbine), *Aposites pubicollis* (a beetle), *Pyrularia pubera* (oil-nut), *Phthirus pubis* (crab-louse).

L. *rebuffus*, m. one with bristling hair:


L. *striga*, swarth, bristle; see **ridge**

Gr. *thriz*, *trichos*, f. hair; *trichidion*; *trichion*, n. dim.; *trichinos*, of hair; *trichosis*, f. hairiness; *trichotos*, hairy; *entrichos*, hairy; *euthytrichis*, straight-haired; *leucothrix*, white-haired; *perithriz*, *-trichos*, f. first hair; *phryzothrix*, with bristling hair, making the hair stand on end; *pyrrothrix*, red-haired; *tanythriz*, long-haired: *trichology*, trichite, trichome, trichosis, trichophore, trichode, trichoblast, trichocyst, trichogenous, trichosis (caused by trichina, *Trichinella spiralis*), *Trichostoma lanatum* (blue curls), *Trichogaster trichopterus* (a fish), *Trichomanes speciosum* (a filmy-fern), *Trichiochamus aeneus* (a sawfly), *Trichidium octonemus* (a threadfin), *Chrysothrix sciuera* (squirrel-monkey), *Aleurothrixus howardi* (woolly whitefly), *Callitriche palustris* (a water-starwort), *Ithytrichia confusa* (a caddisfly), *Ophiothrix spiculata* (a brittle-star), *Phrizothrix hirta* (a beetle), *Hapalothrix lugubris* (a fly), *Malacothrix glabrata* (a composite), *Trichius lepturus* (cutlass-fish), *Polytrichum commune* (hair-cap-moss), *Zatriochides thyrsota* (a moth), *Eriophorum callithrix* (a sedge).

Gr. *thysanos*, fringe, tassel; see **fringe**


L. *vesticeps*, -cips, bearded, arrived at puberty:

L. *vibrissa*, f. whisker, stiff tactile hair: *vibrissa*, *vibrissal*.


See: *wool*, *curl*, *silk*, *thread*, *fringe*, tail, barber

halatus, L. odor, fragrance, perfume; see **smell**

hales; *halis*, Gr. in abundance, in plenty, heaps, crowds, swarms; see **abundance**

halex, Gr. a kind of pulse; see **bean**

half < AS. *healf*.


Gr. *dichas*, -ados, f. half:

Gr. *hemti* - < *hemisys*, half; *hemimeres*, halved; *hemiolios*, *hemisytriton*, one and one-half; *hemisphere*, *hemiplegia*, *hemicollin*, *hemicycloic*, *hemihedral*, *hemimorphic*, *Hemiptera*, *migraine*, *Hemigalus hardwickii* (a weasel), *Hemieyon ursinus* (a fossil mammal).

L. *semi* - < *sems*, -issis, half; *semisalis*, *semisarius*, of a half; *sequi*, one half more, one and a half; *sequizipes*, one and a half feet; *sequipedalis*, excessively long; *sestitius*, two and a half; semilunar, semicircular, semilune, semimonthly, semipalpate, semiblendum, *sesquioxide*, *sesquientennial*, *sesquipedalian*, *sesterce*, *Natica semilunata* (a fossil gastropod), *Didymoprava semipunctata* (a...
beetle), Angraecum sesquipedale (an orchid), Vigna sesquipedalis (yardlong cowpea).

See: two

hal- < Gr. hals, halos, sea, salt; halios, of the sea; see sea, salt

halia, Gr. assembly of the people, see gather; saltcellar, see box

haliaetus, L. (Gr. haliaetos), sea-eagle; see aetos under eagle

halicacabus, L. (Gr. halikakabon), a plant with vesicular or inflated fruits; see plant

halictus, NL. a genus of bees; see bee

halieutes, Gr. fisherman; see fisherman

halimon, Gr. shrubby seashore plant of the goosefoot family; see goosefoot

halimos, Gr. of the sea; see hals under sea

haliotis, NL. a genus of mollusks; see mollusk

haliphthoros, Gr. pirate; see steal

halitus, L. breath, wind; halo, -atus, breathe; see breathe

hallex, -icis, L. great toe; see finger

hallucinor, -atus, L. wander in mind, dream; see dream

halma, Gr. leap, bound; haltikos, good at leaping; see leap

halmyridium, L. a kind of cabbage; see cabbage

halmyros, Gr. salty, briny; see hals under salt

halo- < Gr. hals, halos, sea, salt, see sea, salt; < halos, a round threshing-floor, circle around the sun or moon; halonion, dim., see circle

halosimos, Gr. easy to take, catch, conquer, attain; halotos, attainable; see take

Halosydne, Gr. a name for Aphrodite; see hals under sea

halter < AS. haelfter, see hold; < L. halter, -is, weight used in jumping, balancer, see weight

halurgo- < Gr. halourgos, sea-purple, purple; halourgis, purple robe; see purple

halyx, Gr. chain; see chain

ham < AS. ham, back part of thigh; see flesh, leg

-ham, AS. home, enclosure; see house

hama, Gr. together, at the same time, mutual; see with

hamamelis, Gr. a tree with pomelike fruit, a kind of medlar; now applied to witchhazel; see witchhazel

hamartia; hamartema, Gr. failure, error; see fault

hamatus, L. hooked; see hama under hook

hamaxa, Gr. wagon; hamaxis, -idos, dim., see vehicle; hamazitos, road, highway, see way

hamilla, Gr. contest; see fight

hamma, Gr. anything tied or made to tie to, knot, noose, halter, cord, bowstring; hammation, dim. bandage; see hapto under bind

hammer < AS. hamer.

Gr. aira, f. hammer:

L. fistuca, f. beetle, rammer, pile-driver; fistuco, -atus, ram, pound: Nodosaria fistuca (a foraminifer).

Gr. kestra, f. a kind of hammer, perhaps with one end pointed; a pikelike fish: Cestradoretus tenuirostris (a beetle), Cestraction philippt (Port Jackson shark).

Gr. krotophys, -idos, f. pointed hammer:

Gr. krotoma, a piece of hammered work; see kroteo under strike

L. malleus, m. hammer; mallet, maul; malleolus, m. dim.; malleatus, wrought or beaten with a hammer; malleator, -is, m. hammerer: mallet, malleable, malleus, maul, Pall Mall.

L. marcus, m. a large hammer; marculus, m. dim.: L. matoeia, f. probably a beetle or mallet:

L. portisculus, m. hammer for beating time for rowers:

Gr. thaiseter, -os, m. hammer, smasher:

Gr. sphyra, f. hammer; sphyron, n. dim.; sphyrelatos, wrought with a hammer; xylolepte, n. wooden mallet: Sphyrocoris obliquus (a bug), Sphyrapicus varius (yellow-bellied sapsucker).

L. tudis, -is, m. hammer, mallet; tudicula, f. dim.: Tudicula spinosa (a gastropod).

Gr. tyko, m. mason's hammer: Tycodesmus medius (a milleped).
Gr. typos, -ados; typis, -idos, f. hammer, mallet: Tupidanthus[Typidanthus] calyptratus (an araliacead).

See: pestle, strike

hand < AS. hand; handy, handle, handsome, handful, handicap, handicraft, handsel, handcuff, handbreadth, handwriting.

Gr. aristera, f. left hand; aristeros, left, on the left; eparisteros, toward the left: Aristerospira globularia (a foraminifer).

L. carpus (Gr. karpos), m. wrist: carpal, carpus, metacarpal.

Gr. cheir, -os, f. hand; cherydion, n. dim.; cheironomos, m. pantomimic; encheiridios, in the hand: chiral, chiragra, chiromancy, chiropractor, chirodoptist, chirography, Chirotera, enchiridion, surgeon, Chirotherium angustum (fossil footprints), Chironomus meridionalis (a midge), Cheiranthus cheiri(wallflower), Metochirus nudicladatus (an opossum), Laemomena rhodochir (a fish), Eriocheir sinensis (mitten-crab).

L. condylos (Gr. kondylos), knuckle, fist; see projection

Gr. dezia, f. right hand; dexios, on the right, lucky, clever; adexios, on the left, left-handed, awkward; amphidexios, literally, with two right hands, ambidextrous; peridexios, ambidextrous: Polydexia pusilla (a foraminifer), Desia rustica (a fly).

L. dexter, -tra, -trum, on the right hand, to the right; dextratus, lying to the right; dextrorsus, to the right; desta, f. the right hand; destella, f. dim.: dexterity, dextrous, ambidextrous, dextrose, dextral, dextrocardia.

Gr. gronthos, m. fist:

L. laevus, m. left hand, left; laeva, f. left hand; laevorsus, toward the left: levorotatory, levogyrate, levulose, levotartaric, levulin.

Gr. laios, left: laeotropic, Laeogrya bohemica (a fossil gastropod).

L. manus, -us, f. hand; maniola; manicula, f. dim.; manuarius, of or for the hand; manipurus, m. handful; quadrumanus, four-handed; unimanus, one-handed: manual, manufacture, manicure, manuscript, maneuver, manage, mandate, manipulation, maintain, mortmain, manifestation, manipulate, manure, manner, manuensis, command, emancipate, legerdemain, quadrumanous, Peromyscus maniculatus (a deermouse), Autonoe grandimana (an amphipod).

L. palma (Gr. palame), f. palm of the hand, hand, palm-tree; palmula, f. dim.; palmaria; palmarius; palmus; palmularis, of palms; palma, -atus, make a palm print; palmaeus, marked or shaped like the palm of the hand, radiate like the veins of a palm leaf; palmus, m. palm of the hand: palm, palmate, palmistry, palmetto, Viola palmata (a violet), Cucurbita palmata (coyote-melon), Charadius semipalmatus (semipalmated plover), Palmatodella delicatula (a conodont), Pachyrhizus palmatilobus (a legume).

L. palpus, soft palm of the hand, feeler; see palpo under touch

L. pugnus, m. first; pugillus, m. dim. handful: Pugnellus fusiformis (a fossil gastropod), Pugillaria stovae (a gastropod).

Gr. pygme, f. fist: Pygmophorus spinosus (a mite).

L. scaevus, on the left, toward the left, awkward, unlucky: Scaevola attenuata (a goodeniacead).

L. sinister, -tra, -trum, on the left, left, unlucky; sinistrorsus, toward the left: sinister, sinistral, sinistrous, sinistroscope, sinistrogyrate, Mammillaria sinistrohamata (a cactus).

L. skaiotes, on the left, left, awkward, ill; skaiothetes, f. lefthandedness: Scaechlamys livida (a pelecypod), Scaecopus torquatus (maned sloth).

Gr. thenar, -os, n. palm of the hand: Thenarocrinus gracilis (a Silurian crinoid).

L. vola, f. hollow of the hand, palm: Vola dissecta (a beetle).

See: finger, foot, nail

handle < AS. hand, hand.

L. ansa, f. handle, haft; ansula, f. dim.; ansatus, having a handle: ansate.

L. capulus, m. handle, hilt of a sword:

Gr. echetle, f. plow-handle: Echetles peristhenes (a phasmatid).

Gr. encheiridion, n. handle, hilt:

Gr. examma, -tos, n. handle.

Gr. kollops, -opos, m. handle, peg, screw:

Gr. kope, handle, haft, ear; kopion, dim.; see ear

Gr. labe, handle, haft, hilt, hold; labion, dim.; see tool

L. manubrium, n. haft, handle: manubrium.

L. ovus, ear, handle; see ear

Gr. porpaz, -acos, m. handle of a shield: Porpax asperipes (an odontid).

AS. snaeth, scythe handle: smath(snaeth), snead.

Gr. steleon (steiléon), n. handle of an ax; steilaron, n. dim.: Steleophybus catastales (a phasmatid), Steildium cressoni (a wasp).
L. stiva, f. plow-handle:
See: tool, projection, hold
hang < AS. hangian.
Gr. aioretes, hanging, hovering, suspended; aoros, pendulous, waving, hanging, < aioreo, hang, hover; kateoros, hanging down; Aorcestores[Acrotes] villosissimus (a bat), Aorocrates formosus (a Devonian crinoid).
Gr. analeptis, -idos, f. a suspensory bandage:
Gr. anchone, a strangling; a cord for hanging, halter; see ango under choke
Gr. artao, hang, suspend; artema, -tos, n. a pendant: Artabotrys uncinatus (tail-grape).
L. carnifex, -icis, hangman, executioner; see kill
L. demissus, hanging down, drooping, feeble, weak: Prunus demissa (a wild cherry).
Gr. epholikis; epholkhion, burdensome appendage; see holkas under ship
L. flaccidus, flabby, languid, drooping; see weak
Gr. kremastos, hung, hanging; kremasis, f.; kremasmos, n. a hanging, suspension; kremaster, -os, m. suspender, suspensor; kremastri, f. pedicle, peduncle; ekkremes, hanging, pendant; epikremes, suspended; Alnus kremastogyna (an elder), Cremastoecitus brunneus (a beetle), Ecchremoscarpus scaber (a bignoniacead).
Epikremastus concolor (a wasp).
Gr. parouatois, with hanging ears:
L. pendu (pendeo), pensus, hang, weigh; pendens; pendulus; pensilis, hanging, swinging; appendix, -icis, f. that which hangs to or from, a supplement; impendens, overhanging, imminent; suspension, n. a hanging, pendant, pendulum, perpendicular, appendage, appendix, depend, independent, impending, suspenders, Cymbopetalum penduliflorum (Aztec ear-flower), Dermophylla pendulina (a gourd), Betula pendula (European white-birch), Filipendula rubra (prairie-meadowsweet), Glyptostrobus pensilis (a conifer), Ophioglossum pendulum (an adderstongue-fern), Viburnum suspensum (a viburnum).
L. stalagmion (Gr. stalagnion), pendant, eardrop; see stalgma under drop
See: weight, projection, upright, uvula, weak, frame
hapalus, L. (Gr. hapalos), soft, tender, gentle, delicate; see soft
hapax, Gr. once only; see one
haphe, Gr. a touch, a kindling; see haptos under touch
haplo- < Gr. haploos (haplos), single, simple; haploetes, singleness; one
happen < ON. happ, good luck; see lot
happy < ON. happ, good luck; see joy
haptos, Gr. touchable; haphe; happos, joint; aptos, untouchable, < haplo, join, fasten to, fix upon, lay hold of, touch; see touch, bind
haptra, Gr. wick; haptrion, dim.; see wick
hara, L. pen, coop, sty; see pen
harbor < G. hereberge, shelter for soldiers.
Gr. hormos, m. harbor, haven; hormizo, bring to harbor, moor, anchor: Palermo.
Gr. limen, -os, m. harbor, haven, refuge; limeniskos, m. dim.; limenis, of a harbor:
Gr. neorion, dockyard; see navis under ship
L. portus, -us, m. harbor, haven, entrance; portuosus, full of harbors: port, portico, Porto Rico, Portugal, porch, passport, importune, opportunity.
See: door, enter, safe
hard < AS. hearde; F. -ard, -art; G. hart, hard; excessiveness; habitual: harden, hardy, hardihood, hardness, hardware, hardwood, hardhead, hardhack, diehard, drunkard, dullah, sluggish, hazard, dastard, laggard, wizard, reynard, dotard, niggard, standard, Gerhart, Gerard, Reinhart. Derive: mustard, orchard, lizard, leopard, spikenard, steward, coward, poniard, scabbard, buzzard, Bayard.
Gr. aages, unbroken, hard, strong: Aages prior (a beetle).
Gr. abiotos, not to be lived, intolerable:
L., Gr. adamas, unconquerable, unyielding, hard; adamantium, very hard; see diamond
Gr. anelatos, not malleable or ductile, stubborn:
Gr. apokrotos, hard:
L. callosus, having a hard skin; see calum under skin
L. concretus, hardened, thick, stiff: concrete, concretion.
L. consisto, constitutus, set, become hard: consistency.
L. durus, hard, tough; duruscus, dim.; durabilis, lasting; duramen, -inis, n. hardness; duro, -atus, harden, hold out, last; edurus, very hard; induro, harden; obduro, hold out: durable, durability, durance, duration, dura mater, duress,
durine, duridine, during, endure, obdurate, durian, indurated, *Triticum durum* (a wheat), *Aristolochia durior* (a Dutchmans-pipe).

L. *immitigabilis*, that cannot be softened or alloyed: immitigable.

L. *indetrabilis*, that cannot be worn out; *indetritus*, not worn out.

L. *intolerabilis*, not bearable, insupportable: intolerable.

L. *ossilago*, -onis, m. bony hardness:

L. *petro-, onis*, m. something hard or rough as stone; a rustic; an old wether:

Gr. *poroma*, callus; *porosis*, formation of a callus; see skin

Gr. *skirrhos*, hard, hardening: scirrhus, scrinious, scirrhoid, scirrhosity.


L. *solidus*, dense, hard, firm, thick, entire, enduring; see thick

Gr. *stereos*, solid, firm, hard; see thick

Gr. *stomoo*, harden iron; *stomosis*, f. hardening of iron; *stomotos*, m. hardener of iron; *stomotos*, hardened: *Stomotocella atra* (a jellyfish).

Gr. *striphnos*, firm, solid: *Striphnoteryx edulis* (a moth).

See: strong, thick, stubborn, difficult, slow, diamond, iron, oak, shell, stiff, trouble

harel < AS. *hara*.

L. *auritus*, having ears; the long-eared animal, the hare; see *auris* under ear

L. *cuniculus* (Gr. *koniklos*, *kyuniklos*), m. rabbit; *cunicularis*, of rabbits: cunicular; *Lepus cuniculus* (European rabbit), *cony* (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), *Psoroptes cuniculi* (a scab-mite), *Conilurus penicillatus* (a rabbit-rat).

L. *dasyus* (Gr. *dasyposium*), m. a kind of rabbit; now applied to a kind of armadillo: *Dasyus fenestratus* (an armadillo).


L. *lepus*, -poris, m. hare; *lepusculus*, m. dim.: *leporarius*, *leporinus*, of hares: leporine, leveret, *Lepus timidus* (European hare).

NL. *ochotona*, f. a rabbitlike rodent: *Ochotona princeps* (pika).

Gr. *ptoza*, *ptochos*, m. the cowering one, the hare: Celastrina(Ptoza) coalita (a butterfly).

hariolus, L. soothsayer, prophet; see prophecy

harlot < OF. *arlot*; see prostitute

harm < AS. *hearm*, insult; see hurt, bad

harma, Gr. chariot; see vehicle

harmala, Gr. wild rue; see rue

harmful; see bad, destroy, disease, hurt

harmless; see innocent, good

harmony < Gr. *harmonia*, f. a fitting together; *harmonikos*, suitable, musical; *harmonios*, fitting: harmonious, harmonica, harmonies, Colluricincla harmonica (a bird).

Gr. *arxios*, fitting, agreeing, friendly; see fit

L. *acinous*, acting together, in combination:

L. *concino*, -centus, sing in a chorus, play in concert, join, agree; *cunicinus*, sounding together, harmonious: concentus, concental, concenious.

L. *concordia* f. agreement, union, harmony, sympathy; *concordo*, -atus, agree together, harmonize: concord, concordanse.

L. *congruo*, meet, coincide, agree: congruous, incongruity.

L. *consentio*, -sensus, agree, assent; *consentaneus*, agreeing with, suited to, fitting: consent, consensus, consenstaneous, *Combophora consentanea* (a bug).

L. *consonantia*, f. harmony; *consonus*, sounding together, harmonious: consonant.

L. *conspiro*, -atus, breathe together, plot and plan to act in harmony and concert: conspire, conspiracy, conspirator.

L. *dispungo*, -unctus, balance an account:

Gr. *emmeles*, harmonious, in tune, fit, right: *Emmelichthys vittatus* (boga).

Gr. *homologia*, f. agreement, assent, conformity; *homologos*, accordant, correspondent; *homonoma*, f. unanimity, accord; *homophonos*, in unison, chiming in; *homophrophys* f. unanimity, accord: homologous.

L. *pactiscor*, *pactus*, make a bargain, agree, covenant, contract: pact.
hate

Gr. prosodos, singing in accord, harmonious: prosody.
Gr. symphonia, f. concord in sound; symphonos, accordant: symphony, *Symphonia globulifera* (a guttifer).
Gr. symphylia, f. accordance, agreement:
Gr. synchordia, f. harmony:
Gr. sympoios, singing in accord, harmonious:
L. unanimous, of one mind, accordant: unanimity, unanimous.

See: fit, agreeable, joy, equal, follow, yes, common, rest

**harmos**, Gr. joint, fastening, bolt, peg; see joint

**harmostos**, Gr. adapted, suitable; fit; see fit

**harness** < OF. *harnis*.
Gr. *himas*, -mantos, strap, trace for attaching horses to chariot; see *strap*
L. *lorica*, f. leather cuirass or corselet; *loricula*, f. dim.; *loricatus*, clad in mail;
*lorarius*, m. harness-maker; *lorico*, -atus, clothe in mail, harness: loricate, lorica, illorate, *Loricaria aurea* (a catfish), *Onthophagus loricatus* (a dung-beetle).

See: bridle under hold

Gr. *barbitos*, m. a kind of lyre:
Gr. *chelonia*, -idos, f. lyre:
L. *cynthia* (Gr. *kynthia*), f. an instrument with ten strings, a kind of lyre: *Cynthia costulata* (a beetle).
L. *cithara* (Gr. *kitara*), f. harp, lyre, lute: cithara, zither, *Citharexylum fruticosum* (Florida fiddle-wood), *Citharomantis falcata* (a mantid), *Citharichthus evermanni* (a fish).
L. *fides*, -is (Gr. *spide*), f. harp, lyre, lute, gut, string; *fidicula*, f. dim.; *fidicarius*, like a cord, twisted; *fidicen*, -inis, m. harpist, lyrist: *Sphida obliquata* (a moth).
L. *nablistes*, n. (Gr. *nabla*, f.), a kind of harp; *nablistes*, m. player of a nabla:
Gr. *pektis*, -idos, f. a kind of harp:
Gr. *phorminix*, -inos, f. a kind of cithara or lyre: *phormiktes*, m. harper: *Phormingochilus tigrinus* (an arachnid), *Phormictopous canceroides* (a tarantula).
L. *psalterium* (Gr. *psalterion*), n. a harplike, stringed instrument; *psaltria*, f. female harpist: psaltery, psalterium, *Psaltirius parasinus* (bush-tit), *Spinus psaltrio* (a goldfinch).

**harpago**, L. grappling hook, drag; Gr. *harpazo*, seize, snatch; *harpagimos*, ravished; *harpaz*, robber; see take

**harpaleos**, Gr. grasping, greedy; see greed

**harpastum**, L. (Gr. *harpaston*), handball; see ball

**harpe**, Gr. sickle, hook, kawk; see sickle

**harpedon**, Gr. cord, thread; see rope

**harpeza**, Gr. thicket; see bush

**harpis**, Gr. a kind of shoe; see shoe

**harpys** < Gr. *Harpyia*, a monster, half bird and half woman; see animal

**harrow** < AS. *hearse*; see rake, till

**haruspex**, L. soothsayer; *haruspicidalis*, of soothsayers; see prophecy

**harvest** < AS. *haerfest*; see reap

**hasta**, L. spear; *hastula*, dim., see spear; *hastile*, shaft of a spear, see rod

**haste** < AS. *haest*; see swift

**hat** < AS. *haet*; see cap

**hatch** < uncertain origin; see birth

**hatchet** < F. *hachette*, dim. of *hache*, ax; see ax

**hate** < AS. *hatian*.
L. *abhorreo*, dislike, shrink from: abhor, abhorrent, abhorrence.
L. *abominor, -atus*, abhor, detest: abominste, abomination.
Gr. *aphilos*, unfriendly, hateful: *Aphilotenius virginiensis* (a wasp).
Gr. *apolaktizo*, kick away, spur, scorn:
Gr. apopietos, spat out, detested:
Gr. apotheos, despised, hated:
Gr. apothymios, unpleasant, hateful:
Gr. aseros, disdainful, irksome:
Gr. atimetros, despised: Atimeta kirschi (a beetle).
L. aversio, -onis, f. a turning away, loathing: aversion.
L. conspitus, spit upon contumuously:
L. dedicnorn, -atus, scorn: disdain.
L. despicus, disdained: despicabilis, contempible, < despicio, -spectus, look down upon: despicable, despise, despise, despite.
L. detestor, -estus, invoke the curse of a god, excrete, abominate; detestabilis, abominable, execrable: detest, detestation, detestable.
Gr. echthros, -eos, n. hate, hatred, enmity, abhorrence; echthros, hateful, hated; m. enemy; echthion, more hated; echthistos, most hated; echthodopos, detestable; apecchthes, hated, hated; demechthes, hated by the people: Echthrogaster lugubris (a beetle).
L. ezecrabalis (execrabalis), detestable, abominable: execrable.
L. fastidibilis, loathsome, disagreeable; fastidium, n. loathing; fastidious, full of loathing, squeamish, overnice, dainty, < fastidio, -itus, feel disgust, loathe, dislike: fastidious, Helobema fastidibile (a mushroom).
L. inamabilis, unlovely, repugnant, revolting, hateful:
L. inviosus, hated, hateful, detested: Anthomyia invisa (a fly).
Gr. kotos, m. grudge, hate, wrath; enkotos, spiteful; epikotos, wrathful, hateful:
L. malevolus -onis, malignus, ill-disposed toward, envious, spiteful, malitia, spite, badness; see malus under bad
Gr. misemon, n. hate; misena, -tos, n. object of hate; misetas, hateful; misetes, m. hater; misanthropy, misogamy, misogynist, misoneism, misology, Misocosmus ceyanicus (a fly).
L. obrectatio, -onis, f. detraction, envious disparagement:
L. odium, n. hatred, < odi, osus, hate; odibilis, hateful; odiosus, hateful, offensive; osor, -is, m. hater; exosus, hated exceedingly, detestable: odious, annoy, noisome, enuui.
Gr. odysis, anger, wrath, < odysomai, hate; see anger
L. offensio, -onis, f. aversion, disgust, transgression: offensive, offense.
L. rancor, -is, m. grudge, hate: rancor, rancorous.
L. repugnans, -antis, offensive, distasteful: repugnant, dislike.
L. satietaos, -atis, f. sufficiency, loathing: satingy.
Gr. sinchano, loathe, dislike; sinchos, sickening, offensive:
L. sperno, spretus, reject, despise, scorn, spurn; spretor, -is, m. despiser; asperabilis, worthy of contempt, < aspernor, -atus, reject with aversion: Amanita spreta (a poisonous mushroom), Panicum spretum (a grass).
Gr. stygeo, hate, abhor, loathe; stygans; stygeros; stygetos; stygios, hated, hateful, loathsome: Anodonta (Stygynodon) tenebriosa (a pelecypod), Strygeromya macrolosa (a fly), Stigmetablla latipennis (a fossil cockroach wing), Stygnochloris glaberrimus (a beetle).
L. taedium, weariness, disgust; see weak
L. temno, despise, scorn; temnibilis, despicable, hateful; contemno, -emptus, despise, disdain: temnem, contemptible, contumacious.
See: anger, enemy, fear, jealous
haughty < F. haut, high; see proud
haul < OF. haler; see carry, draw
haustus, L. a drawing, draught; haustor, drawer; see haurio under suck
have < AS. habban, hold, own; see hold, own, nature
haven < AS. haefen; see harbor
hawk < AS. hafoc: hawkbit, hawkweed, hawk-nosed, hawk-moth, goshawk, night-hawk.
L. accipiter, -tris, m. hawk: Accipiter fuscus (sharp-shinned hawk), Deropyrus accipitrinus (hawk-parrot).
L. aesalon, -is (Gr. aisalon, -os), m. a kind of hawk: Falco aesalon (merlin).
L. astur, -is, m. a kind of hawk: Astur gentilis (European goshawk), Micraetnus plumbeus (a hawk).
L. buteo, -onis, m. falcon, hawk: buzzard, Buteo borealis (red-tailed hawk).
L. cenchrus, -idis, f. a kind of hawk: Cenchrus tinnunculus (a bird).
Gr. eathamaloptetes, m. a kind of hawk:
Gr. elanos, m. kite: Elanus leucurus (white-tailed kite), Elanoides forficatus (swallow-tailed kite), Haemoproteus elani (a protozoan).
L. eupleis, m. a kind of hawk:
L. falco, -onis, m. hawk: falconry, falconer, falcon (Falco peregrinus), Falcunculus flavigulus (a hawk).
Gr. *harpe*, a kind of hawk; see *sickle*

Gr. *hierax*, -akos, m. hawk; *hierakis*os, m. dim.; *hierakion*, n. hawkweed: *Microhierax melanoleucus* (a falconet), *Melierax musicus* (a hawk), *Hieracium aurantiacum* (orange hawkweed).

Gr. *iktinos*, m. kite: *Ictinia mississippiensis* (Mississippi kite).

L. *immusulus*, m. a kind of falcon.

Gr. *kerche*, f. a kind of hawk, probably the kestrel: *Cerche*nei*nnipes* (a bird).

Gr. *kirkos*, m. a kind of hawk: *Circus hudsoni*us (marsh-hawk).

Gr. *kyminidis*, -idos, f. probably a kind of hawk: *Cynindis sabulosa* (a wasp).

Gr. *mermnos*, m. a kind of hawk:

L. *milio*, -onis, m. a kind of hawk, kite:


L. *Nisus* (Gr. *Nisos*), m. fabled king said to have been changed into a sparrow-hawk: *Accipiter nisus* (European sparrow-hawk).

Gr. *oionos*, m. bird of prey, omen; see prophecy

Gr. *Pandion*, m. a king of Athens; now a genus of hawks: *Pandion haliaetus* (osprey).

Gr. *perdikotheras*, m. partridge-catcher, a hawk:

Gr. *perkos*, m. a kind of hawk: *Percus ebenus* (a beetle).

Gr. *phabotos*, m. dove-striker, a hawk: *Phabotus plumbarius* (a hawk).

Gr. *phassophonos*, m. dove-killer, a hawk:

Gr. *pternis*, m. a kind of hawk: *Pernis[Pternis]* apivorus (pern, honey-buzzard).

Gr. *sparias*, m. sparrow-hawk:

L. *tinnunculus*, m. kestrel: *Falco tinnunculus* (kestrel).

Gr. *triorches*, m. a kind of hawk: *Triorches fluviialis* (a bird).

See: eagle, bird

hawthorn < AS. *haga*, hedge, haw, *thorn*, thorn; see *crataegus* under rose, *thorn*

hay < AS. *heg*; see grass

hazel < AS. *haesel*, filbert.


L. *corylus* (*columbus*), f. hazel, filbert: *Corylus americana* (hazelnut), *Corylopsis* *spicata* (winter-hazel), *Betula* *corylifolia* (a birch), *Corylus* *columbia* (Turkish filbert), *Apoderus* *coryli* (a weevil).

Gr. *hamamelis*, witch-hazel; see witchhazel

head < AS. *heafod*: heading, headland, headlong, headache, headdress, headquarters, headway, ahead, headblock, forehead, Whitehead.

Gr. *brechmos*, m.; *brehma*, -tos, n. front part of the head, sinciput: *Bregmtmothrips* *venustus* (a thysanopterid), *Brechmotriplax* *usombarensis* (a beetle), *Burybregmus* *nigrolineata* (a bug), *Hadrobregmus* *gibbicollis* (a beetle).

L. *calvaria*, f. skull; *calvariola*, f. dim.: *calvarium*, Calvary.

L. *caput*, -pitis, n. head, end, point; *capitellum*, *capitulum*, n. dim.; *capitis*, of the head; *capitatus*, having a head; *capito*, -onis, m. one with a large head; *capitulatus*, having or ending in a small head; Sp. *cabeza*, f. head; *anceps*, -pitis, two-headed; *occiput*, -pitis, n. back of the head; *sinciput*, -pitis, n. front of the head: capital, capitol, captain, capitulate, cabocho, cape (point of land), Cape of Good Hope, chief, chief, chapter, cattle, cadet, cad, cap-a-pie, chattle, achievement, ancipitous, sinciput, centriciput, occiput, decapitate, precipitate, recapitulate, biceps, handkerchief, mischief, precipice, occipital, sincipital, hatchment, Cabezon (N. Mex.), Capitonidae, cabeza de negro, (a yam, Dioscorea mexicana, a source of cortisone), *Capito* *peruvianus* (a barbet), *Pediculus* *capitis* (head-louse), *Claviceps* *paspali* (an ergot), *Corydaceae* *capitatum* (a fungus), *Baculites* *anceps* (an ammonite), *Ophidius* *nigriceps* (a wasp), *Pterocotinus* *capitatalis* (a Mississippian crinoid), *Lemunia* *capena* (a phytolaccaceae), *Rana* *occipitalis* (a frog), *Begonia* *capituliformis* (a begonia).

L. *frons*, frontis, brow, forehead; see face

Gr. *imion*, n. back of the head, occiput: *imion*, *Ioniethus* *japonica* (a squid).

Gr. *kara*, n. head, top; *karenos* (*karamon*), n. head; *akarenos*, headless; *amphi-kephares*, two-headed; *karatomos*, beheaded; *miltokarenos*, red-headed: *Aulonocara* *rostrata* (a fish), *Caryocar villosum* (a souari nut).

Gr. *kephale* (*keble*), f. head; *kephalidion*, *kephalias*, n.; *kephalos*, -idos, f. dim.; *kephalaios*, *kephalitikos*, of the head; *kephalotos*, with a head, headed; *amphi-kepheres*, two-headed; *megakephales*, large-headed; *mikrokephales*, small-headed: cephalic, cephalopod, encephalitis, hydrocephalus, megacephalous, cephalothorax, *Cephalotaxus* *oliveri* (a conifer), *Cephalosporium* *sacchari* (a fungus), *Cephalotus* *follicularis* (Australian pitcher-plant), *Cephalaria* *radiata* (a dipsaead), *Cephaeis* *emetic* (an ipecac), *Cephalanthus* *occidentalis* (button-bush), *Cynocephalus* *volans* (flying lemur), *Didymoccephalus* *ferrugineus* (a
bug, Conocephalum japonicum (a liverwort), Encephalartos horridus (a cycad), Pachycephala pectoralis (a bird), Draconema cephalatum (a nematode), Gnaphalium polycephalum (an everlasting).

Gr. kodia (kodia), f. head, head of plants: codeine, Codium tomentosum (an alga).

Gr. korse (korhe), f. temple, side of the forehead: Caenocorse depressa (a beetle), Lycoporihe ances (a beetle).

Gr. koryphe, f. head, crown, top, highest point; koryphaios, m. head, leader, chief; of the head: coryphaeus, coryphodon, Corypha utan (a palm), Conocoryphe elegans (a trilobite), Coryphaena equisectis (a dolphinlike fish), Coryphaenta pallida (a cactus), Coryphella pilata (a nudibranch), Melanocoryphus punctiguttatus (a bug).

Gr. kotta, f. head; kottarion, n. dim.: Gr. krannon, n. skull, head; mesakronan, n. crown of the head; olekronan, n. head or point of the elbow: boukranos, bullheaded; kenokronos, emptyheaded: eranum, eranium, eraniometry, olekranon, olive, Crania antiqua (a brachiopod), Craniolaria anua (a martyniaeaceae), Idiocranium russelli (a caecilian).

Gr. krotaphos, m. side of the forehead, temple: Crotaphoptetis ryfescens (a snake), Gymnocrotaphus curvidens (a fish), Crotaphytus collaris (collared lizard).

Gr. kybe, f. head: Clitocybe candida (a mushroom).

Gr. metopon, n. brow, forehead; metopidios, of the forehead: Metopoceros cornutus (horned iguana), Metopidiothrix lacertosus (a millepede), Eurymetopon rufipes (a beetle), Pimelometopon pulcher (fathead), Glyphometopus orinthodorus (a beetle).

Gr. ophrys, brow; see face

See: top, projection, point, brain, first, lead, crown

* heal < AS. haelan, < hal, sound, whole.

L. Aesculapius (Gr. Asklepios), m. god of medicine: Aesculapian, Asclepias tuberosa (butterfly-weed).

Gr. akeomaí, cure, heal; akesis, f.; akesma, -tos, -ir, -ion, -ia, -ao, -os, n. remedy, cure; akesimos, akesies, healing; akesmos, akesis, curable, -ister, -os, -istos, m. healer; akesoria, f. the healing art; dysakestos, hard to heal; panakes, all-healing: acology, panacea, Panax trifolius (dwarf ginseng), Oreopanax reticulatum (an araliaceae).

Gr. althos, n. a healing, medicine, < althaino, heal; altheeis, healing; altheus, m. healer, physician; altheis, -es, f. a healing, cure; althesterion, n. remedy; dysalthetos, hard to cure; polyalthes, curing many diseases: Althaea officinalis (marshmallow), Proboscidea altheisfolia (a devilscaw).

Gr. analeptikos, curative, restorative.

Gr. antidotos, remedy; see drug

L. cataplasma (Gr. kataplasma), plaster, poultice; see plaster

L. chalasticus (Gr. chalastikos), soothing, alleviating; see soothe

L. Chiron, -is (Gr. Cheiron, -os), m. a centaur reputed for his skill in medicine: Chironia baccifera (a starpink), Opopanax chironium (woundwort), Hesperichiron pumilus (a hydrophylacea).

L. chirurgus (Gr. cheirourgos), m. an operating physician: surgeon, surgical, surgery, Hydrophasianus chirurgus (a water-pheasant).

L. clinicus (Gr. klinikos), m. physician who attends patients in bed: clinic, clinician, clinical.

L. curans, -antis, physician; curandus, patient; see cura under guard

Gr. Hippocrates, m. a celebrated physician: Hippocratic.

Gr. tamaí, heal; iasis, f. a healing; iama, -tos, n. remedy; iasimos, curable; ister, -os, -steros, m. healer, physician; iatromaxima, f. midwife; iamatikos, of healing; iatridos, healing; iatros, of physicians and the medical art; aniatros, m. quack; kteniataros, m. veterinary: elephantiasis, psychiatry, pediatries, archiatre, Jatropa multifida (coral-plant).

Gr. katoulosis, f. a healing over, cicatrization; katoulotikos, good for healing over: L. medicatus, healing, curing, < medico; medicor, heal, cure, medicus, -entis, m. physician; medicamentum, n. drug, remedy; medicobolis, curable; medicinum, pertaining to the art of healing: medicus, healing, curing.; m. physician: medical, medication, medicine, medicinal, remedy, irremedial.

Gr. Pasion, -os, m. Paeon, physician to the gods: paeon, peony (Paeonia officinalis).

Gr. pharmakon, drug, poison; see drug

L. sano, -atus, heal, cure; sanabilis, curable; sanator, -is, healer; sanatorius, giving health; see health

Gr. therapeuo, serve, care for, give medical treatment; therapeutikos, serving, healing: therapeutic, hydrotherapy.
hear < AS. hæron: hearer, hearsay, hearing, overhear.  Said Saint-Beuve of the charming Madame Recamier: “She listens with seduction.”
L. acroaticus (Gr. akroatikos), designed for hearing only; akroama, -tos, n. anything heard; akroasis, f. a hearing, < akrooamai, listen to: acroama, acroatic, acroamatic.

Gr. akouo, hear; akousimos; akoustos, audible; akoe, f.; akousma, -tos, n. the thing heard, news, report, sound; akoustikos, of hearing; akoustes, m. listener; otakoustes, m. spy, eavesdropper: acoustics, acousticon, acoumometer, acousmatic, Craspedacustes sowerbyi (a medusa).

L. auritus, attentive, giving ear to, listening; see auris under ear

L. ausculto,-atus, listen: auscultation, auscultatory, auscultoscope.

L. audio,-itus, hear; auditor,-is, m. hearer: audit, auditor, auditorium, audience, inaudible, obey, obesience, oy, oyze, disobedience.

L. cluo; clueo (Gr. klyo), hear, listen to; cliens, -entis, m. listener, dependent: client, clientele.

See: ear, deaf

heart < AS. heorte: hearty, heartburn, heartrending, heartwood, dishearten, sweetheart.

L. cor, cordis (Gr. kar, ker), n. heart; corcillum; corculum, n. dim.; cordialis; cordicitus, from the heart, hearty, warm; cordatus, heart-shaped, wise, prudent; kerati, from the heart: cardate, cordial, cordiality, concord, accord, core, courage, misericordia, encouragement, discordant, Coeur de Leon, Cordelia, record, Isocardia cor (a heart-shell), Isocardium corculum (a pelecypod), Salix cordata (a willow), Carya cordiformis (bitternut-hickory), Aster cordifolius (an aster), Corculum leptopus (coralvine).

Gr. etor, n. heart:
Gr. kardia, f. heart; kardiaos, of the heart: cardiac, cardioid, carditis, endocarditis, cardiographe, cardiogram, pericardium, Cardium costatum (a pelecypod), Cardio-spermium halicacabum (heartseed), Anocardium occidentale (cashew), Venericardia purpurata (a pelecypod), Bentho-cardiella obliquata (a pelecypod), Leonurus cardiaca (motherwort).

Gr. metra, pith or heart of a tree; see womb

See: center, pith, nut

heat < AS. haetu.

L. aetius, -us, m. heat, fervor, unrest, passion, surge; aetiusus, hot, agitated; aetiser, producing heat, heated, hot:'estus, estuation.

Gr. alea, f. warmth, heat; aleantikos, fit for warming; aleeinos, lying open to the sun, warm, hot.

Gr. andromanes, lusting after men; hippomanes (said of a mare in heat), lusting after horses; see mania under mad

L. apricus, exposed to the sun, sunny, warm; apricatio, a basking in the sun; see open

L. apsyktos, uncooled, incapable of being cooled:
L. ardo, flame, heat, desire; see ardeo under burn
L. calidus; caldus, warm, hot; caldor; calor, -is, m. warmth, heat; caldarius, pertaining to warming; calendus, glowing; caloratus, hot, heated, excited; caelo, be warm; calesco, grow warm, glow; calefacio,-actus, make warm, heat: calory, caldron, calorific, chowder, chafe, chafing-dish, nonchalant, scald, Calosoma calidum (a beetle).
L. cauma, -batis (Gr. kauma, -tos), burning heat, fever heat; kaumateros, hot, glowing; kynokauma, heat of the dogdays; see kato under burn
Gr. chiairos, lukewarm; chioedes, slightly warm; see lukewarm
L. cordialis, hearty, warm; see cor under heart
Gr. daleros, burning, hot; see daio under burn
Gr. daipros, red-hot, fiery; pyretos, burning heat, fever; see pyr under fire
L. feruidus, hot, burning, glowing; fervor, boiling heat, ardor; see ferveo under boil
L. formidus, warm:
L. foiveo, futus, warm, cherish; futus, -us, m. a warming; fomentum, n. warm application, poultice: foment, fovilla, Fomes fomentarius (a shelf-fungus).
Gr. heleo; heile, f. heat of the sun:
L. incendiosus; incensus, burning, hot; see incendo under burn
Gr. mydros, m. mass of redhot metal: Mydrothauma semperi (a butterfly).
L. oestros (Gr. oistros), gadfly, sting, madness, sexual heat, rut, desire; see fly
Gr. proselitos, toward the sun, sunny, warm:
L. regelo, -atus, thaw; see flow
Gr. seirios; seiros, m. scorch: seirios, hot, scorching: Sirius, Sirinopteryx rufivinctata (a moth).
L. subo, -atus, be in heat, have sexual ardor; see lewd
Gr. thalpos, n. heat, warmth; thalpeis, f. a warming; thalporos, warm: Thalpomys lasiotis (a mouse).
Gr. thalykros, hot, glowing: Thalycra fervida (a beetle).
Gr. thermé; thermostes, -etos, f. heat; thermole, f. feverish heat; thermodes, lukewarm; thermos, hot; perithermos, very hot: thermal, thermometer, isotherm, thermite, thermostat, thermos bottle, diathermanous, Thermopylae, Thermobia domestica (firebrat, silverfish), Thermoniphas plurilimbata (a moth), Diathermus globosus (a beetle), Eozaphera thermophilum (an isopod). Derive: Thermopsis rhombifolia (a legume).
Gr. tinthos, boiling hot:
L. torridus, dry, parched, hot, < torreo, tostus, dry by heat, roast; see dry
Gr. trasia, grate, kiln; see screen
L. urigo, -inis, lustful heat, desire; see lewd
Gr. zathires, searing; see thereia under year
See: burn, fire, cook, boil, fever, lukewarm, lewd, mania under mad
heath < AS. haeth, open waste land covered with low herbs and shrubs: heather, heathen.
L. Andromeda (Gr. Andromede), f. daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope; a genus of the heath family: Andromeda polifolia (moorwort), Pterospora andromedea (pinedrops).
L. arbutus, strawberry tree, madrone; see arbutus
NL. arctostaphylos, f. a genus of the heath family: Arctostaphylos manzanita (common manzanita).
NL. azalea, f. a genus of the heath family now generally regarded as synonymous with Rhododendron: swamp-azalea (Rhododendron viscosum), Ezobasidium caeleo (a fungus).
NL. calluna, f. a genus of the heath family: Calluna vulgaris (Scotch heather).
L. Cassiope (Gr. Kassiope), f. a legendary beauty; a genus of the heath family: Cassiope (firemoss-cassiope), Cassiopeia.
L. chamaedaphne (Gr. chamaadaphne), f. a genus of the heath family: Chamaedaphne calyculata (leatherleaf).
NL. chinamphila, f. a genus of the heath family: Chimaphila umbellata (pipsissewa).
NL. epigaea, f. a genus of the heath family: Epigaea repens (trailing arbutus).
L. erica (Gr. erike), f. heath, heather: Ericaceae, erical, ericoid, ericolin, ericital, Erica arborea (tree-heath), Aster ericoides (an aster), Melaleuca ericifolia (a myrtleacead), Hypericum pulchrum (a St. Johnswort).
NL. gaultheria, f. a genus of the heath family, < Dr. Gaultier, Canadian physician: Gaultheria ovatifolia (Orgeon wintergreen).
NL. gaylussacia, f. a genus of the heath family, < J. L. Gay-Lussac, French chemist: Gaylussacia baccata (black huckleberry).
NL. kalmia, f. a genus of the heath family, < Peter Kalm, Swedish botanist: Kalmia polifolia (bog-kalmia), Phyllosticta kalmiola (a fungus).
Gr. klethra, f. alder; now a genus of the heath family: Clethra alnifolia (white alder), Clethropsylla alni (a bug).
L. ledum (Gr. ledon, a cistacead yielding ladanum), n. now a genus of the heath family: Ledum groenlandicum (Labrador tea), Cercocarpus ledifolius (a mountain-mahogany).
L. Leucothoe, f. a princess said to have been changed into a sweet-scented shrub: Leucothoe populifolia (Florida leucothoe).
NL. lyonia, f. a genus of the heath family, < John Lyon, American botanist: Lyonia lucida (fetterbush).
NL. menziesia, f. a genus of the heath family, < Archibald Menzies, Scotch NL. moneses, f. a genus of the heath family: Moneses uniflora (woodnymph).
NL. monotropa, f. a genus of the heath family: Monotropa uniflora (Indian-pipe).
NL. oxydendrum, n. a genus of the heath family: Oxydendrum arboreum (sourwood).
L. Phylloclade (Gr. Phylloclades), a sea-nymph; a genus of the heath family; see sea
L., Gr. Pieris, one of the Muses; a genus of the heath family; see art
NL. pyrola, f. a genus of the heath family: Pyrola asarifolia (Alpine pyrola).
Gr. rhododendron, n. rosebay; a genus of the heath family: rhododendron, Rhododendron maximum (rosebay-rhododendron), Ezobasidium rhododendri (a fungus).
L. rhodora, f. a species of the heath family: rhodora (Rhododendron canadense).
NL. sarcodes, f. a genus of the heath family: Sarcoedex sanguinea (snow-plant).
L. sisyrus, m. heath:
L. tetralis, -icis, f. a heath: Erica tetralis (a heath).
L. vaccinium, n. blueberry, whortleberry: Vaccinium deliciosum (a blueberry), Spiraea vacciniifolia (a spiraea), Ezobasidium vaccinii (a fungus).
heaven < AS. heafon.
L. aether; aethra (Gr. aither; aithra), the upper, pure air, sky, heaven; see wind
L. caelum, n. heaven, sky; caelstinus; caelitis; caelicus, heavenly, divine; caelitus, from heaven: celestial, celestite, ceiling, Eupatorium caelatinum (mistleflower).
L. divum, n. sky:
L. Elysium (Gr. Elystion), n. abode of the blessed: Elysian, Elysia chlorotica (a sea-slug).
L. firmamentum, n. support, sky: firmament.
L. Olympus (Gr. Olympos), m. a celebrated Greek mountain, fabled to be the seat of the gods, hence heaven: Olympian, Olympia (Wash.).
Gr. ouranos, m. heaven, sky; ouraniskos, m. dim. roof, ceiling: Uranus, uranium, uraniferous, uranography, uranophane, uranothallite, Urancosicus bicinctus (a fish), Trachicephalus uranocopus (a fish).
L. paradisus (Gr. paraideivos), park, abode of the blessed; see park
ON. sky, cloud, region of clouds; sky, skylark, skylight, skyscraper.
L. supernus, on high, celestial; see super under over
See: roof, cover

heavy < AS. hefeg.
Gr. barys, heavy, impressive, grave; baryntikos, weighing down; L. barycus, topheavy; barema,-tos, n. burden, load; baros, n. weight; barydion; barylion, n. dim.; barybures, topheavy; katabares, heavy-laden; barometer, barograph, barite, baritone, isobar, barium, Barylymbda faberi (a fossil mammal), Baryproctus barypus (an ichneumonid), Barosma pulchella (bush), Barosaurus lentus (a dinosaur), Baropus lentus (fossil amphibian footprints), Barytettix crassus (a grasshopper), Barycnemis claviventris (a wasp).
Gr. brithys, heavy; brithos, n. weight; embrithes, weighty, grave; perbrithes, very heavy: Embrithes obsesus (a beetle), Embritthropus schwartzi (a fossil reptile).
Gr. emmochthos, toilsome; see make
Gr. epachthes, heavy, burdensome, annoying: Epachthes erythropalpus (a wasp).
L. gravis, heavy; gravidus, laden, pregnant; gravamen, -inis, n. trouble, inconvenience; gravabilis, troublesome; gravedo, -inis, f. heaviness (in head, limbs, etc.); gravus, -atus, load, weigh down: gravid, gravity, grave, gravitation, aggravation, grief, grievous, gravedo, Astronium graveolens (an anacardiaceous), Brucharia graveva (a fossil gastropod).
L. obsesus, fat, corpulent; see fat
L. onerosus, burdensome, heavy, oppressive; see onus under weight
L. ponderosus, of great weight; see pondus under weight
See: weight, large, fat, trouble, serious, difficult

hebdomas, Gr. seven, week; see hepta under seven, week
hebe, Gr. youth, youthful prime, time of pubescence; hebetikos, youthful; hebos, at the threshold of manhood; see young

hebetatus, L. dullened, blunted, weakened; hebes, -etis, blunt, dull; see dull
hecasto- < Gr. hekastos, every, each; see alone
Hecate, L. (Gr. Hekate), goddess of magic and witchcraft; see magic
hecato-; hecto- < Gr. hekaton, hundred; see hundred
hecelo- < Gr. hekelos (hekalo), at ease, at will; see rest
hecisto- < Gr. hekistos, leasest; see mikros under little
hectico- < Gr. hektikos, habitual; hektor, holding fast; see echo under hold
hecusio- < Gr. hekousios, voluntary; see free
hecyro- < Gr. hekyros, father-in-law; see kin
hedeoma, NL. a genus of the mint family; see mint
hedera, L. ivy; hederaceus, of ivy; hederatus, adorned with ivy; see vine
hedge < AS. hecg (haga); see bush, wall

hedgehog.
L. echinus (Gr. echinos), m. hedgehog, sea-urchin; echiniskos, m. dim.; echinatus, spiny, prickly; echinodes, like a hedgehog, prickly; echinoderm, echinosís, echinoid, Echinus esculentus (edible sea-urchin), Echinops oxaltatus (Russian globe-thistle), Echinomyia splendidula (a fly), Echinacea purpurea (a composite), Echinocactus cinererus (a cactus), Echinocystis lobata (mock-cucumber), Pinus echinata (shortleaf pine), Antechinus flavipes (a marsupial-mouse), Medicago echinus (an alfalfa), Xanthium echinatum (beach-cocklebur), Taenia echinococcus (a tapeworm).
helen, Gr. torch, basket; see light
helenium, L. (Gr. helelenium), elecampane; see composite
helianthus, L. (Gr. helianthes), sunflower; see composite
helichrysum, L. (Gr. helichrysos), starflower, marigold; see composite
helico- < Gr. helix, -ikos, spiral, whirl, eddy, tendril, coil, curl; heliktos, rolled, twisted, spiral; heligmos, a winding, see helisso under turn, spiral; < helix, -ikos, of the same age, see helikia under age
heligma, Gr. curl; see curl
helinos, Gr. a vine-tendril; see curl
helio- < Gr. helios, sun, see sun; < helios, of a marsh, see helos under marsh
heliotropium, L. heliotrope; see borage
helisco- < Gr. heliskos, dim. of helos, nail; see nail
helium < Gr. helios, sun; see elements under thing
helix, L., Gr. coil, spiral, turn; see spiral, turn
hell < AS. hell, place of the dead, place for ultimate punishment of the wicked, the nether world, abode of evil spirits: helicat, hellhound, hellish, hellhole, Hell Gate.
L. abyssus (Gr. abyssos), bottomless pit, hell; see deep
Gr. Acheron, a river in the nether world, the nether world itself; see stream
L. Avernus, m. nether world, infernal regions; avernalis, of Avernus: Avernus interruptus (a bug).
L. barathrum (Gr. barathron), pit, gulf, abyss; see hole
L. catonium, n. the lower world:
Gr. chthonios, in or under the earth, pertaining to the nether world: chthonian.
Gr. enerteros, lower, pertaining to the nether world; see low
L. Erebus (Gr. Erebus), m. a place of darkness in the nether world; god of darkness: Erebus odora (a moth), Peritrochia eres (a fossil cephalopod).
L. gehenna (Gr. geenna, < Heb, Ge Hinnom), f. a refuse dump near Jerusalem where perpetual fires burned, hell: gehenna.
Gr. Hades, m. god of the nether world, nether world, grave; Persephone, f. wife of Hades: Hades.
L. infernus, m. hell; infernalis, belonging to the lower regions: inferno, infernal, Eurynotus infernalis (a beetle), Vampyroteuthis infernalis (a cephalopod).
hell

L. Orcus, m. the nether world, abode of the dead, god of the infernal regions; Orcinus, of the realms of the dead, of hell: Orcinus orca (a cetacean), Oroonectes crypeatus (a crayfish).

Gr. Phlegethon, a river of fire in Hades; see stream

L. Pluto, -onis (Gr. Plouton, -os), m. god of the nether world; Proserpina, f. wife of Pluto: Pluto, plutonic, plutonium, Pluto infernalis (a fish), Proserpina nitida (a gastropod), Proserpimella berendti (a gastropod), Eristalis proserpina (a fly).


Gr. Styxos, of the nether world, < Styx, a river in the nether world; see stream

L. Tartaros (Gr. Tartaros), m. the infernal regions, nether world, regions of the damned: Tartaros, Taratarothyas micrommata (a mite).

See: deep, down, fire, punish

hellebore < Gr. helleboros, m. a plant of the buttercup family: Helleborus guttatus (a hellebore), Astrantia helleborifolia (black masterwort).

Gr. ektomon, n. black hellebore: L. veratum, n. hellebore: Veratum viride (swamp false-hellebore), Calanthe veratrifolia (an orchid).

Hellen- < Gr. Hellen, -os, a Greek; Hellenikos, Greek; see Hellas under Greek

helmet < OF. helme; see cap

helmintho- < Gr. helminthos, worm; helminthion, dim.; see worm

helor, Gr. booty, spoil, prey; see plunder

helorios, Gr. a water-bird; see goose

helos, Gr. marsh, meadow, see marsh; nail, stud, see nail; wart, callus, see wart

help < AS. helpan.

L. advocatus, m. legal assistant, counselor: advocate.

Gr. alexis, help, defense; see guard

Gr. arexiz: eparexis, f. help, aid; aregon, aiding, helping; aregon; eparegon, -os, -e; epagoros, m. helper: Arexion suavis (a grasshopper).

Gr. arkesis: eparkesis, f. help, service; arketos, sufficient: Eparkes quadriceps (a wasp).

L. assessor, -is, m. assistant of a judge, < assideo, -sessus, sit beside: assessor, assess.

L. assisto, stand by, aid, help: assist, assistance, assistant.


Gr. boethos, assisting, aiding: boethia, f.; boethemia, -tos, n. help, aid, remedy: boethiakos, ready or able to help, < boethia, assist, help, succor: Boethius.

Gr. chraismo, help; defend: chraisma, f. help; chraismeto, -os, m. helper, defender: chraismenion, n. means of help, remedy:

Gr. epikouro, m. assister, ally, helper: epikouria, f. help, aid; epikourikos, auxiliary: Epieirus.

L. fautor, -is, m.; fatorix, -icis, f. favorer, promoter, patron: Fautor comptus (a gastropod).

L. juvo, jutus, help; adjutor, -is, m.; adjutrix, -icis, f. helper; adjutabilis, helping, serviceable; juvamen, -inis, n. help, aid: aid, aide-de-camp, jocund, coadjutor, adjutant, Alythma adjutrix (a butterfly).


Gr. koinonos, companion, partner, associate, accomplice; see companion

Gr. metaitos; paraitos; synaitos, accessory, sharing:

Gr. metochos, partaking: partaker, partner; metoche, communion; see companion

Gr. ophelia, help, aid, use; see use

L. opifer, -a, -um, aid-bringing, helping: opitulus, helper: opitulor, -atus, help, aid; see ops under wealth

L. optio, -onis, helper, assistant, adjutant; see opto under choose

L. parakletos (Gr. parakletos), m. advocate, helper, comforter: paraclete.

Gr. paredos, near; assistant; see near

Gr. prosthike, f. aid, assistance, addition: Prosthecobothrium dujardini (a cestode).

Gr. spoudastes, m. partisan, supporter:

L. subsidium, n. reserve troops, aid, help: subsidy.

L. suppedita, f. aid, help:

L. sustineo, -tentus, uphold, support: sustain, sustenance, sustentation, sustentor.

Gr. sylleptor, -os, m. partner, assistant, accomplice:

Gr. sympraktor, -os, helper, assistant; see prasso under make

Gr. synepimeletes, m. helper:

Gr. synergos, m. associate, partner, fellow-worker; synergy, f. cooperation, collusion; synergates, m. partner, colleague: Synergatus indigens (a beetle).
Gr. *timoros*, helping, aiding; *timoria*, f. help: *Timorus personatus* (a beetle).
See: *guard*, servant, companion, strong, pillar, mercy, give, care
helpless; see hopeless, hurt, weak
heluor, -atus, L. guzzle, gormandize; *heluo*, -onis, glutton; see eat
helvella, L. a small potherb; see plant
helvus, L. bay-yellow, yellow; *helvenacus*; *helvolus*, pale-yellow; see yellow
helxine, Gr. probably a species of pellitory; see pellitory
helxis, Gr. a drawing, dragging; see helko under draw
hem < AS. *hem*, edge, border, margin; see border
hema--; *hemato-* < Gr. *haima*, -tos, blood, see blood; < hemo, -tos, wart, javelin, see spear
hematite < L. *haematites* (Gr. *haimatites*), an ore of iron; see stone
hemedapos, Gr. native; see native
hemero- < Gr. *hemera*, see dry; *hemeros*, tame, cultivated, see tame
hemerocallis, L. (Gr. *hemerokallis*), daylily; see lily
hemis, L. half, one and one-half; see half
hemitonitis, Gr. a fern; see fern
hemionos, Gr. half-ass, mule; see onos under horse
hemitomos, Gr. a kind of cup; see cup
hemlock < AS. *hemic*, name for a poisonous plant of the carrot family; see conium and cicuta under carrot, tsuga under gymnosperr
hemorrhage < L. *haemorrhagia* (Gr. *haimorrhagia*), a bleeding; see haima under blood
hemorrhoid < L. *haemorrhoida* (Gr. *haimorrhoidis*), pile; see disease
hemp < AS. *hene*.
  L. *mylasia*, f. a kind of hemp:
hen, -os, Gr. neuter of heis, henos, one; henikos, single; see one
henion, Gr. rein, bit, bridle; *heniochos*, driver; see hold, drive
henos, Gr. old; see old
heolos, Gr. stale; see dull
heortios, Gr. festal; *heorte*, festival; see joy
heothinos, Gr. in the morning, early, eastern; see eos under dawn
hepatica, NL. a genus of the buttercup family; see buttercup
hepaticus, L. pertaining to the liver, < Gr. *hepar*, -atos, liver; see liver
hepatos, Gr. a kind of fish; see cod
Hephaestus, L. (Gr. *Hephaistos*), god of fire used in the arts; see fire
hephthos, Gr. boiled, hence languard; see hepsos under boil
heptos, Gr. a small fish; see smelt
hepta, Gr. seven; *heptas*, -ados, the number seven; see seven
Hera, Gr. wife of Zeus, Juno of the Romans; see Dis under spirit
herba, L. green vegetation, plant; *herbula*, dim.; *herbaceus*, of plants; *herbarius*, botanist; see plant
herco- < Gr. *herkos*, wall, fence; herkane, enclosure; see wall
Hercules, L. (Gr. *Hecules*), mythical hero celebrated for his strength and twelve great labors; see strong
herd < AS. *heord*; herder, shepherd, goatherd, swineherd.
Gr. *agele*, f. herd; *agelaios*, of a herd, gregarious; *agelasma*, -tos, n. a gathering, crowd; *agelasitikos*, disposed to herd together, social: *Agelacrinus cincinnatiensis* (an Orдовician cystid), *Agelatus[Agelaeus] phoeniceus* (red-winged blackbird).
Gr. *aipolion*, n. herd of goats; *aipolos*, m. goatherd:
L. *armentum*, n. herd; *armentalis*; *armentivus*, pertaining to a herd:
Gr. *boukolion*, herd of cattle; see bos under cattle
L. *prex*, *gregis*, m. flock, herd; *gregalis*; *gregarius*, of the herd, common; *grego*, -atos, gather in a herd, collect, assemble, *aggregatus*, collected, clustered; *congregabilis*, easily brought together, social; *congregalis*, uniting together; *congregus*, united in flocks: gregarious, congregate, segregate, aggregation, egreigious, gregal, gregarian, gregaritic, gregarine(*Monocystis agilis*), *Gregarina*
rigida (a sporozoan), Schistocerca gregaria (desert-locust), Coenothele gregalis (a spider), Cymatogaster aggregatus (spurada).
Gr. hesmos, m. swarm, flock; aphasmos, m. swarm of bees:
Gr. nomeuma, -ös, n. flock, herd:
Gr. Pan, -ös, m. god of hills, flocks, herds; Paniskos, m. dim.; panikos, of Pan: panica, tragopan. Alcides paniscus (ancher-pany). R. pecu, -un. herd, flock; see pecus under cattle.
Gr. poimne, f. flock; poimen, -ös, m. shepherd; poimenikos, of a shepherd: Poemenorthrus cinereus (a beetle). Corymbites (Poemnites) aeratus (a beetle).
L. turba, crowd, throng, troop; see turba
L. turma, f. troop, squadron; turmalis, of a troop:
See: number, heap, abundance
here < AS. her; see now, life
heredity < L. hereditas, inheritance; heres, -edis, heir; see receive
herma, Gr. prop, stay, ballast, sunken rock, reef, mound; hermax, heap of stones; see stone
hermaphroditos, Gr. a person having both male and female characters; see mix
hermeneutes, Gr. interpreter; see hermeneuwo under clear
Hermes, Gr. messenger of the gods; see mercury
hermis, Gr. bedpost; see pillar
hermsa, Sp. beautiful; see beauty
hermia, L. rupture; herniosus, ruptured; see break
hero < Gr. heros; heroine, a female with heroic qualities; see honor
heron < OF. hirion.
F. aigrette, heron: Egretta thula (snowy egret), Bellator egretta (a fish).
L. ardea, f. heron; ardeola, f. dim.: Ardea cinerea (a heron), Ardea comata (a heron).
NL. botaurus, m. a genus of bitterns: Botaurus lentiginosus (American bittern).
L. butio, -onis, m. bittern: Bittern (Botaurus stellaris).
Gr. erodios, m. Ardea herodias (blue heron), Erodium moschatum (muskr-heronbill).
It. garza, f. heron; garzetta, f. dim.: Ardea garzetta (a heron).
I. ibis, -idis (Gr. -idos), f. a wading bird: Ibis fuscata (an ibis), Ibis imma-
culipenne (a beetle), Carpibis spinicollis (an ibis), Ibidorhynca struthersi (ibisbill), Pseudibis papillosa (an ibis).
Gr. phoyz; poyz; poynz, m. a kind of heron: Mesophoyz intermedius (a bird).
L. platalea, f. spoonbill: Platalea regia (an Australian spoonbill).
herpeton; herpestes, Gr. snake, creeping animal, < herpo, creep, see snake; L. herpes, -etis, a creeping cutaneous eruption, see disease
herpilla, Gr. a marine animal; see herpeton under snake
Sp. anchova, f. a herringlike fish: anchovy.
L. aphya (Gr. aphye), f. probably a kind of anchovy; membraaphya, f. a kind of anchovy: Aphya meridionalis (a fish), Aphyonous mollis (a fish).
Gr. bembra (membra), -ados, f. a kind of anchovy: Bembra japonica (a fish), Bembraudium rosemum (a fish), Parabembras curta (a fish).
L. chalcis, -idis (Gr. chalkis, -idos), f. a kind of herring:
L. clupea, f. a herringlike fish: Clupea harengus (common herring), Coregonus clupeiformis (a whitefish), clupeoid.
Gr. engraulis, -idos, f. a small fish: Engraulis mordax (an anchovy).
Gr. enkrasicholos, m. a small fish: Engraulis encrasicholus (anchovy).
Gr. ictar, m. a herringlike fish:
Gr. lykostomos, m. a kind of anchovy: Lycostomus coccineus (a beetle).
L. saperda (Gr. saperdes), m. a kind of fish from the Black Sea, a herring or sardine; sardion, n. dim.: Saperda candida (apple-tree borer), Saperdichynus priscocelitilla (a fossil beetle).
L. sardina (sarda; sardene), f. a kind of fish caught near Sardinia and pickled, pilchard: sardine, Sardinia anchovia (a sardine), Sardinella sagax (a fish), Gymnosarda alliterata (a tunny), Hubbsiella sardina (a grunion).
Gr. thrassa (thritta), f. a small, herringlike fish; thraddion, n. dim.;
Gr. thrrisa (thritra), f. a kind of anchovy: Thrisps exiguus (a Cretaceous fish), Ctenothrissa vexillum (a Cretaceous fish).
Gr. trichis, -idos, f. a kind of anchovy: Trichis maculata (a fish).
herse, Gr. dew; see drop
hesis, Gr. a sending forth, see hiemi under send; delight, see hedomai under joy
hesitate < L. hæsito, -atus, stick fast, remain fixed, halt, be undecided; see stand, falter, hold
hesmos, Gr. swarm, flock; see herd
hesperis, L. a genus of the mustard family; see mustard
hesperus, L. (Gr. hēsperos), the evening star, evening, west; hēesperis; hēsperius, western; see night
hesson, Gr. less, worse; see little, kakos under bad
hesternus, L. of yesterday; see day
hestia, Gr. hearth, fireside, house; see house
hestico- < Gr. hestikos, agreeable, pleasing; see agreeable
hestos, Gr. glad; see hedemai under joy
hesychastes, Gr. hermit; see alone
hesychos, Gr. still, quiet, at ease; see rest
hetaero- < Gr. hetairos, companion, comrade; see companion
heteros, Gr. other, different; heteroklitos, deviating, abnormal; see different
hetoemo- < Gr. hetoimos, ready; see fit
heuresi- < Gr. heuresis, discovery, invention; heuretes, discoverer; see heurisko under find
hevea, NL. a genus of the spurge family; see spurge
hexa- < Gr. hex, six; hexas, -ados, the number six; see six
hexis, Gr. possession, condition, state, habit; see echo under hold
hiameno- < Gr. hiamene, meadow; see field
hiatus, L. opening, aperture, gap; see hio under open
Hibernia, L. Ireland; see Ieras under Celt
hibernum, L. winter; hibernus, of winter; hibernalis, wintry; see year
hibiscus, L. (Gr. hibiskos), mallow; see mallow
hicano- < Gr. hikanos, able, competent, sufficient, fit, see know; < hikano, arrive at, reach; see come
hiccup (hiccough) < uncertain origin; probably imitable.
Gr. lynx, -ngos, f.; lygmos, m. hiccup; alalynx, -ngos, f. a gulping; lizio, gulp:
L. singultus, -us, m. hiccup, < singul(o), -atus, sob, gulp, hiccup: singultus, singulös, singultient.
hiceto- < Gr. hiketes, suppliant, fugitive; hikiesia, prayer, entreaty; see hikesia under ask
hickory < Ab.Am. pawcohiccora; see carya under walnut
hide < AS. hydan, see cover, secret, problem; < hyd, skin, see skin
hidros, Gr. sweet; see drop
hiems, L. winter; hiemalis, of winter; himeo, -atus, winter; see year
hieracium, L. (Gr. hierakion), hawkweed; see composite
hierax, akos, Gr. hawk; hierakiskos, dim.; see hawk
hieros, Gr. sacred, priestly; hieratikos, of sacred matters; see holy
high < AS. heah: higher, highest, highland, Highgate, highness, highly, highway, heyday, height.
L. abruptus, precipitous, steep; see rumpo under break
Gr. aersi, in the air, high, < airo, lift up, raise; aersiporos, going up; metatarsios, high up:
Gr. aigilips, -ipos, steep, sheer:
Gr. aipys, tall, high, sheer, steep; aipos, n. height: Aepyornis maximus (an extinct bird).
Gr. akme, highest point; akmaios, in full bloom, prime; see top
Gr. akrotenes, stretching high:
L. alpinus, at high altitudes, < Alpis, Alp; see mountain
L. altus, high; altitudo, -mis, f. height; praealtus, very high: altitude, alto, Alta-mort, Palo Alto, contralto, exalt, haughty, Terre Haute, Begonia altissima (a begonia), Phenacodon alticusps (a fossil mammal), Delphinium ezaltatum (tall larkspur), Hieracium praealtum (a hawkweed), Alticametus procerus (a Miocene camel).
Gr. anastema, -tos, n. height, tallness:
Gr. anattonos, stretching upward:
Gr. apopais, f. a lofty spot or eminence that gives a commanding view:
Gr. aporrhox, -ogos, broken off, abrupt, sheer, precipitous; see rhegnymi under break
Gr. apotomos, cut off, abrupt, precipitous; see temno under cut
L. arrectus, steep, upright; see erectus under upright
Gr. blothros, tall, stately: *Blothropylhum decorticatum* (a fossil coral), *Ideoblothrus similis* (an arachnid).
L. celsius, high, upright, lofty; *excelsus*, high, lofty, distinguished; *excelsior*, higher:
L. editus, high, lofty: *Turrinella edita* (a gastropod).
L. elatus, high, lofty, exalted; *elatior*, m.; *elatus*, n. taller; *elatio*, -onis, f.
Gr. elibatos, high, steep; *katabatos*, descending, steep:
L. eminentens, -entis, projecting, high; see projection
Gr. euimekes, of good length, tall; see mekos under long
Gr. kypsi, on high; *hypnos*, high; *hypselos*, high; *hypsiteros*, higher; *hypsestos*, highest: hypsometer, hypsodont, hypsoophobia, *Hypsognathus monstrosus* (hammer-headed bat), *Hypsilophodon fozi* (a dinosaur), *Hypslococmus recurvus* (a fossil gastropod), *Ticholeptus hypsodus* (an orecton).
Gr. kremnos, precipice, crag, overhanging wall or bank; apokremnos, precipitous, craggy; see clift
Gr. meteoros, high in the air, raised, suspended; see meteor
L. orthius (Gr. *orthios*), high, lofty, steep: *Orthostola lyroda* (a moth).
L. praeceps, -cipitis, headlong, steep; a steep place; see cliff
L. procerus, tall, slender, long: *Rubus procerus* (Himalaya berry), *Ulmus procera* (English elm).
L. sublimis, uplifted, exalted, lofty, distinguished; *sublino*, -atus, elevate, lift up: sublime, sublimity, sublimation.
L. suggestus, -us, m. raised place, platform, elevation: *L. superus*, high; *superior*, higher; *supremus*, *summus*, highest; *supernus*, on high, celestial; see *super under over*
See: top, heaven, over, upright, cliff, honor, proud
hilao (hileos), Gr. kind, gracious see friend
hilarius; hilarus, L. (Gr. hilaros), gay, cheerful; see joy
hilasmos, Gr. atonement; hilastes, propitiator; see hilaskomai under atone
hill < AS. *hyll*; see mountain, heap
hilla, L. small intestine, sausage; see *hira* under intestine
hilum, L. bit, scar, trifle; see mark
himanto- < Gr. *himas*, -antos, leather strap, thong, leash; *himantidion*, *himantion*, dim.; see strap
himantopus, L. (Gr. *himantopous*), a stilt; see snipe
himasthe, Gr. whip; see whip
himato- < Gr. *hima* (heima), -tos, dress, garment, carpet; *himation*, dim.; see garment
himeros, Gr. yearning for, desiring; himertos, desired, longed for, lovely; see beauty
himonia, Gr. rope of a well; see rope
hinder < AS. hindrian.
Gr. antikope, f. resistance:
Gr. aperomenus, m. thwarter:
Gr. ascholema, -tos, n. hindrance:
L. capistrum, muzzle; see bind
OF. combre, hinder, obstruct: cumber, encumbrance, cumbrous, cumbersome.
Gr. dysergema, -tos, n. difficulty, hindrance:
Gr. echma, -tos, n. hindrance, holdfast, obstacle: *Echmatophorus pascoei* (a beetle), *Echmatemys septaria* (a fossil reptile).
Gr. empodios, at one's feet, in the way, impeding, hindering; empodisma, -tos, n. hindrance: *Empodius empodius* (a worm), *Gigantorhynchus empodius* (a worm).
Gr. enantioma, obstacle, hindrance; see anti under against
L. encomma, -tis (Gr. *enkoma*, -tos), n. hindrance, incision, mark:
L. frustror, -atus, disadvantage, prevent, thwart, circumvent, deceive, trick: frustrate, frustration.
L. impedio, -itus, hinder, prevent, obstruct: impede, impediment.
Gr. kaitegrio, hem in, hinder:
Gr. kolyma, -tos, n. kolysis, f. hindrance, impediment; kolyter, -os, m. hinderer; kolytikos, checking, hindering, preventing; kolyteres, preventive: colytic.
L. obstaculum, n. hindrance: obsto, -atus, oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct; obstino, -atus, be firmly set, inflexible: obstacle, obstinate.
L. obstrigillo, -atus, hinder, oppose, impede:
hiulcus

L. obstruo, -uctus, barricade, hinder, impede: obstruct, obstruction, obstructionist.
L. offendiculum, n, stumbling-block, obstacle, hindrance:
L. officio, -ectus, hinder, obstruct, oppose:
Gr. parapodize, entangle the feet, hinder:
Gr. pysschos, muzzle to prevent calves from sucking; see bind
L. retardo, -atus, hinder, delay; see tardus under slow
Gr. skolon, n. stumbling-block, hindrance:
L. sufflament, -inis, brake, elog. hindrance, impediment; see hold
See: against, slow, delay, bind, bar, close, difficult

hinge < the root of hang.
L. cardo, -inis, m. hinge, that on which something turns or depends; cardinalis, of a hinge, principal, chief, red (by transfer of meaning): cardinatus, hinged: cardinal, incardinate, Richmondena cardinalis (cardinal), Otiorhynchus cardini-
ger (a beetle).
Gr. ginglymos, m. hinge joint: ginglymoid, Ginglymostoma cirratum (gata).
Gr. strophus, vertebra, socket; see streptos under turn
Gr. thairos, m. hinge of a door or gate, axle of a chariot: Thaerodontis tessellata
(a fish), Schizothaerus nuttalli (horse-clam), Sternotherus odoratus (musk-
turtle).
See: axis, turn
hinnio, -itus, L. neigh; see neigh
hinnuleus, L. young stag; hinnulea, young hind; see deer
hinnus, L. mule; hinnulus, dim.; see horse
hint < AS. hentan; see help
hip < AS. hype.
L. clonis (Gr. klonis), haunch, buttocks; klion, hip; see rump
L. coxa; coxendix, -icis, f. hip, hipbone: coxis, coxalgia, coxopodite, Canthylous-
celis nigricoxa (a fly), Odontium (now Bembicidium) coxendix (a beetle).
Gr. ischion, n. hip.; ischiadikos, f. pain in the hip: ischium, ischial, sciatica, Ischio-
dontus soleatus (a beetle), Trachischium fuscum (a snake).
See: side, groin

hippardon, Gr. probably the giraffe; see giraffe
hippeus; hippocetes, Gr. horseman, rider, driver; see hippewo under ride
hippo- < Gr. hippos, horse; hippocren; hippocidion, dim. pony; see horse
hippophaës, Gr. a spiny plant, now a genus of the oleaster family; see oleaster
hippopotamus, L. (Gr. hippocotamos), river-horse; see hippos under horse
hippuris, L. (Gr. hippocuris), horsetail, a genus of the water-milfoil family; see
water-milfoil
hira, L. gut, intestine; hilla, dim.; see intestine
hircto- < Gr. heirktre, prison; heirgmos, cage, prison; see ergastulum under pen
hiricus, L. goat; hirculus, dim.; hircinus, of goats; see goat
hire < AS. hyrian, engage the services of; see trade
hirnea, L. jug; hirmula, dim.; see pot
hirpex, L. rake, harrow; see rake
hirritus, L. the snarl of dogs; see bark
hirsutus, L. hairy, rough, shaggy; see hair
hirtus, L. shaggy, rough, hairy, prickly, uncultivated; see hair
hirudo, L. leech; see leech
hirundo, L. swallow; hirundineus, of swallows; see swallow
hisco, L. open, gape; see hio under open
hisma, Gr. foundation, seat; see sit
hispidus, L. hairy, bristly, rough; see hair
hiss < imitative origin; see whistle
hister, L. actor; see histrio under play
histio- < Gr. histion, sail; see sail
historia, L. Gr. information obtained by inquiry, report, narrative, < histor, informed, acquainted; see story, know
histos, Gr. the upright web-beam of a loom, web, tissue; histion, dim.; see weave
histrio, L. actor; see play
hiulcus, L. gaping, split, open; see hio under open
hive < AS. hyf. 
L. alvearium, n. beehive, apiary: alveary. 
Gr. anthrenon, wasp-nest; see nest 
L. apiarium, n. beehive: Lidorea apiarium (a wasp). 
L. examen, swarm of bees, throng, crowd; see number 
Gr. hesmos, swarm of bees; see herd 
Gr. hyron, n. beehive; 
Gr. keron, -os, m. beehive: 
Gr. kypsele, any hollow vessel, box, chest, beehive; kypselion, dim.; see box 
Gr. melissophatne, f. beehive: 
L. mellarium, n. beehive: 
Gr. simbios, m.; simblon, n. beehive; simbllos, of a hive: Simblum sphaerocephalum (a fungus). 
Gr. smenos, n. beehive, swarm of bees: Smenodoca erebenna (a moth). 
Gr. sphekia, wasp-nest; sphekion, cell in a wasp-nest; see nest 
See: house, nest, box, herd, number 

hizema, Gr. a settling down, sinking; see hisma under sit 

hoard < AS. hord; see store 

hoarse < AS. has. 
Gr. bechia, hoarseness; see bez under cough 
Gr. branchos, m. hoarseness; branchaleos, hoarse: 
Gr. kerchnos, m. hoarseness; kerchaleos, dry, hoarse, rough: 
L. raucus, hoarse: raucus, Otthorynchus raucus (a beetle). 
L. rauus, hoarse; ravis, f. hoarseness: 
See: rough 

hodegos, Gr. guide, teacher; see teach 

hodiernus, L. of today; see dies under day 

hodo- < Gr. hodos, way, road, journey; hodios, pertaining to a way; hodotos, passable, feasible; see way 

hoe < OHG. houca (Gr. haue). 
Gr. dikella, f. two-pronged hoe, mattock: Dicellocephalus minnesotensis (a trilobite), Dicellocerus vibrans (a chalcid), Dicellograptus divaricatus (a graptolite). 
L. ligo, -onis, grubbing-hoe, mattock; see pick 
L. marra, f. hoe, weeding-hook: 
L. pastulin, n. two-pronged instrument for digging and trenching ground; pastina, -atus, prepare the ground: 
L. rastrum, n. hoe, mattock, rake; rastellum, n. dim.; rastrarius, of a hoe: rastrum, rastellum. 
L. runco, -onis, hoe; see runco under till 
L. sarculum, n. hoe; sarculo, -atus, hoe: 
L. serritor, hoar, weeder, see till 
Gr. skalis, -ados, f. hoe, mattock; skalidion, n. dim.; skaleus, m. hoer; skaleuthron, n. hoe, oven-rake, poker; skalisis, f. a hoeing, < skallo, stir up, hoe: Scalidognathus seticeps (a spider), Scalidium hilarei (a beetle). 
Gr. skappane, a digging tool, spade, hoe, mattock; see shovel 
Gr. sminye, f. two-pronged hoe, mattock; sminydion, n. dim.: Sminyothrips biuncinata (a thysanopterid). 
See: till, rake 

hog < AS. hogg. 
L. aper, apri, m. wild boar; apra, f. wild sow; apriculus, m. dim.; aprarius; aprinus; aprignus; aprugineus, of wild hogs: Capros[Caprus] aper (boarfish), Hyocephalus aprignus. 
Sp. cerdo, m. hog, pig; cerdillo, m. dim.: 
Gr. choiroos, m. pig; choiridion; choirion, n. dim.; choireos; choirikos; choirinos, of swine; choiras, -ados, like a hog’s back: choeropus, Choeropus castanotis (a bandicoot), Choeradoplana spatulata (a turbellarian), Potamochoerus porcus (red river-hog), Centrobranchus choerocephalus (a fish), Choeridium aqualidum (a beetle). 
Gr. delphax, -akos, f. sucking pig, young pig, porker; delphakion, n. dim.; Delphax elegantula (a bug), Delphacius mesomelas (a bug), Delphaciognathus paucidentis (a fossil reptile), Dictyophorodelphax usingeri (a bug). 
Gr. errhaos, m. wild boar: 
AS. earh, little pig; farrow. 
Gr. gromphos, -ados, f. an old sow: Gromphadorhina portentosa (a cockroach). 
Gr. grylos, m. pig; grylion, n. dim.: 
Gr. hapalas, m. a sucking pig: Hapaliolemus machaeralis (a fly). 
Gr. hys, hyos, m.; hyaina, f. hog; hyidion, n. dim.; hyeios, of swine; hyenos, swinish: Hyaena striata (striped hyena), Hyoscyamus niger (black henbane),
Hyomeryx breviceps (a fossil mammal), Hyorhynchus platyceps (a fossil reptile).

Gr. kapros, m. boar, wild boar; kapraina, f. wild sow; kapridion, n.; kaprisko, m. dim.; kaprios, like a boar: Capromys prehensilis (hutia), Caprominus abbreviatus (a fish), Pericinna caprodes (a darter).

L. lardum, fat of bacon, lard; see fat

L. majalis, a gelded boar, barrow; see sterile

Gr. molobronin, n. piglet of wild swine:

L. orthogoriscus (Gr. orthogoriskos), m. a sucking pig: Orthogoriscus hispidus (a sunfish).

Sp. pecari, a piglike animal, < an Ab.Am. word: Pecari angulatus (collared peccary), Tayassu pecari (white-lipped peccary).

L. porcus, m. hog, pig, swine; porca, f. sow; porcellus, m.; porcula, f. dim.; Sp. puercus, m. hog; porcarius; porcellinus, porcious, of swine; porcina, f. pork: pork, porker, porcupine, porcellain, Porcell, Rio Puerco, Scorpaena porcus (a hogfish), Papio porcarius (chacma-baboon), Hylastes porculus (a beetle), Cavia porcellus (a guinea-pig).

Gr. ptepas, m. wild boar:

L. scrofa, f. breeding-sow; scrofula, f. dim.; scrofinus, of sows: scrofula, scrofulous, Scrophularia nodosa (a figwort), Scorpaena scrofa (a hogfish).

Gr. sialos, a fat hog, fat; see fat

Gr. sigras, m. a wild pig:

L. sus, susis, c. (Gr. sya, syos, m.; syaina, f.), hog, pig; succlus, m.; sucula, f. dim.; sauris; suillus; suinus, of swine, swinish; suilla, f. pork; Gr. syagros, m. hunter of wild boars, wild boar; sybax, -akos, swinish; sybotes, m. swineherd: swine, swiney, suilin, suiform, suoid, Hemius marmoratum (a frog), Haematopinus suis (hog-louse), Sybacodes lutulenta (a beetle).

L. verres, -is, m. boar; verrinus, of boars: Verriculus sanguineus (a fish).

holcado- < Gr. holkas, -ados, a towed ship; see ship

holcimo- < Gr. holkimos, ductile; holke, a drawing, towing; see helko under draw

holcio- < Gr. holkheion (holkion), rudder; large bowl or basin; see rudder, basin

holco- < Gr. holkos, an instrument for hauling or towing, rein, strap, the effect of hauling, track, attractive; see helko under draw

holcus, L. a kind of grain; see grain

hold < AS. haldan: holding, holder, holdfast, household, behold, stronghold, withstand, uphold, upholsterer.

Gr. abolos, uncast, unshod (said of a foal with milk teeth). Abolodoria abdominalis (a fly).

L. addictus, given to, devoted to, habituated: addict, addicted, addiction.

Gr. agoeus: aktor, leader, leach; see ago under lead

Gr. anteris, -idos, prop, buttress, support; see pillar

L. attentus, intent on, applied to, directed toward; see heed, busy

Suf. -atus, -itis, -itus, -tas, provided with; see nature

L. aurea, f.bridle

L. capaz, -acis, that can hold much; see capio under take

L. capistrum, halter, muzzle; see bind

Gr. cholinos, m. bridle, bit; chalinarion, n. dim.: Chalinocerus longicornis (a wasp).

L. confiteor, -fessus, acknowledge, own, admit, avow, < fateeor, fassus, confess, own, grant: confession, confessor.

L. confuto, -atus, suppress, restrain, check, disprove: confute, conflation.

Gr. dochos, able to contain or hold; docheion, n.; dochos, m. holder, receptacle: choledoch, elseedochoch, sporodochium, Dochehipha bullata (a moth).

Gr. echma, hindrance, holdfast; see hinder

Gr. echo; ischo, have, hold, restrain; mnecho, hold back; anoche, f. stop, pause, armistice; anoxoche, f. stay, hindrance; anteeco, hold against; aphezis, f. abstinence; echma; ochma, -tos, n. holdfast, stay, tie, band; enochos, held, bound, liable: hektikos, habitual; hektor, -os, holding fast; hezis, f. possession, condition, habit; kathektos, held back, restrained; kaloche, f. possession, catalypsy; ochos, holding, securing; schesis, f. a holding, checking, retaining; schetikos, retentive; synochos, holding together, continuous; synichos, joined or held together: entelechy, Hector, eunuch, cachexia, ochopetalous, cathexis, hexiology (hiecoology), hetic, ephetic, ischemia, ischuria, Écheneis naucratis (remora), Trichechus latirostris (Florida manatee), Chrysochus auratus (a beetle), Stylochus ellipticus (a worm), Ochmacanthus flabellifer (a fish), Rhinochetus jubatus (a kagou), DIOchus antennatus (a beetle), Synechocistus decoratus (a beetle), Trymanus americanus (prairie-chicken).

Gr. enkrates, with a firm hold, having the mastery, self-disciplined: Encrateola subimpressa (a wasp).
Gr. enatomisma, -tos, n. bit, curb:
Gr. eukratos, well-tempered, temperate, mild; see mild
Gr. euleron, n. rein:
L. frenum, n. bridle, rein, bit; frenulum, n. dim.; freno, -atus, bridle, curb, restrain; infreno, -atus, put on a bridle; infrenis; infrenus, unbridled, untamed: frenulum, refrain, Apogon frenatus (coral-fish).
L. glutinosus; gluten, tenacious; see glue
L. habeo, -bitus, have, hold, keep; cohibeo, -bitus, hold together, contain, confine, limit; inhibeо, -bitus, restrain, curb, check: habit, habitual, habiliment, habitation, habetes corpus, inhabit, exhibition, prohibitive, able, ability, debility, inhibition, habitat, rehabilitate, inhabitant, disable, enable, inability, binnacle, Habenaria tridentata (an orchid).
L. haereo, haesus, hold fast, stick, cling: adhere, adhesion, coherent, cohesive, incoherent, inherent, hesitate.
Gr. hapto, lay hold of, grasp, touch; see bind
Gr. heinion, n. rein, bit, bridle:
Gr. labe, something for taking hold of or grasping; see tool, lambano under take
Gr. metrios, within measure, moderate; see metron under measure
L. moderо, -atus, keep within bounds; see govern
L. obesae, -idis, hostage, pledge, certainty; obstitatus, condition of a hostage; see promise
L. orea, f. bit:
L. possideo, -sessus, have and hold; possessor, -is, m. holder, owner: possessor, possessive, possession, dispossession.
L. potior, -itus, get, obtain, become master of; see govern
Gr. psalioн, curb-chain, part of a bridle; see chain
L. reprimo, -ressus, check, curb, restrain: repress, repression, repressive.
Gr. rhyter, -os, m. drawer, rein, trace:
L. strangale, f. halter: Strangalomorpha tenuis (a beetle), Strangalia sexnotata (a beetle).
L. stringo, strictus, draw together, bind, hold in check; see bind
L. sufflament, -inis, n. brake, clog, check, hindrance, impediment:
L. teneo, tentus, hold; tenax, -acis, holding firmly, steadfast; tenor, -is, m. a holding fast, keeping a course; tentaculum, n. feeler, holdfast; abstinesis, restraining from, abstentus, held away; continens, holding together; continens, held together, satisfied; detentus, held back; retentus, held back or in; retinaculum, n. holdfast, tether, cable, halter: tenure, tenor, tenet, tenacity, tentacle, tentillum, tenon, abstain, abstinence, appurrance, content, continence, continuous, countenance, detention, entertainment, impertinent, incontinent, malcontent, lieutenante, obtainable, maintenance, pertinacious, retain, sustenance, untenable, Xerophyllum tenax (beargrass), Stipa tenacissima (esparo-grass).
See: bind, trap, pen, bar, govern, hinder, handle, glue, vessel, delay, hook
hole < AS. hol.
L. abyssus (Gr. abyssos), bottomless pit, sea, hell; see deep
L. anus, rectal opening; see intestine
L. apertura, f. opening, hole: aperture.
Gr. araioι, thin, loose, porous; see thin
Gr. archos, anus; see intestine
L. arrugia, f. shaft or pit in a mine:
L. barathrum (Gr. barathon; bethren), n. pit, gulf, abyss: Barathrobius digitatus (a coral).
Gr. bothros, trench, pit, hole, hollow; see ditch
Gr. bothynos, hole, pit, trench; see ditch
L. caula, f. opening, hole, passage; sheepeote:
L. cavus, hole, hollow; multicauus, porous; see hollow
L. cellulosus, full of little cells; see cella under room
Gr. chasma, yawning abyss, gulf; see chaino under open
Gr. chaunos, porous, spongy, loose, empty, frivolous; chaunosis, f. a slackening, lightening: Chaunographia gemnatus (a graptolite), Chaunoderus angulosus (a beetle), Chauna torquata (crested scrammer, chain).
Gr. cheia, f. hole in the ground:
L. commoeabilis, permeable; see meo under passage
L. confossus, pierced through, full of holes:
L. cuniculus, underground passage, rabbit burrow; see mine
L. demeaculum, n. underground passage:
Ge. ektresis, f. hole:
Gr. epikoilos, porous, spongy:
L. fenestra, window; see window
L. fissura, crack, cleft, chink; see break
L. fistulosus, full of tubes, holes, porous; see fistula under pipe
L. nodina, pit, mine; see mine
L. foramen, -inis, n. hole, aperture, opening; foraminosus, full of holes: foramen, foraminifer, Collix foraminata (a moth).
L. fovea, f. pit used as a trap, pitfall; foveola, f. dim.; fovea, foveolate, Anomalina foveolata (a foraminifer).
L. fumarodium, n. smoke-hole: fumarole.
L. fungosus, full of holes, spongy: Adlumia fungosa (climbing funitory.)
Gr. goleos, m. hole:
L. gurges, whirlpool, abyss; see turn
L. hiatus, opening, aperture, cleft, gap; see hio under open
Gr. iaithmos, sleeping-place, den, lair; see iauo under open
L. impluvium, n. the skyroof in the light of the stratum of a Roman house: Cratasomus impluvius (a beetle).
Gr. keuhtmun, hiding-place, hole, cave; see keuthos under cover
Gr. kleithria, f. keyhole; kleithridion, n. dim.: clithridium, clithridiate.
Gr. kyar, -os, m. hole, orifice, eye of a needle:
L. lacuna, hole, opening, cleft; see hollow
Gr. ope, f. opening, hole; opatos, with a hole: metope, Opegrapha saxicola (a lichen).
L. orificium, opening, < os, oris, mouth; see os under mouth
L. orygia, tunnel, mine; see oryza under dig
L. pala, socket of a ring for a jewel, bezel; see hollow
L. pertundum, perforated; see pertundo under bore
Gr. pholeos, m. hole, cave, den; pholion, n. dim.; pholoer, -os, m. one who lurks in a hole: Pholeoptynx cucullaria (a burrowing-owl), Pholetter, gastrophilus (a worm), Pholetteras euthrix (a gastropod), Pholegryllus geertsii (a cricket).
L. porta, gate, door; see door
L. porus (Gr. poros), m. hole, passage, ford, ferry; porosus, full of holes; brachy-poros, m. short passage: pore, porous, porosity, nullipore, madrepore, poridine, Porifera, empireum, Bosporus(Oxford), Poronotus triacanthus (harvest-fish), Porichthys porosissimus (singing-fish), Porella pinnata (a liverwort), Poria incrassata (a dryrot-fungus), Polyporus frondosus (a fungus), Batopora scrobiculata (a fossil bryozoan), Zaporus dorsalis (a wasp), Porodiscus splendidus (a diatom).
L. pumicous, porous like pumice; see pumex under stone
L. punctura, f. hole, prick; puncture.
L. puteus, m. well, cistern, pit, trench; puteolus; puticusus, m. dim.; putealis; puteanus, of a well: Puteolus drepanensis (a gastropod), Intrapora puteola (a fossil bryozoan), Nuphar puteorum (a pondlily), Pseudomonas citriputeale (a bacterium).
Gr. salambe, f. vent, chimney, odor:
Gr. sarma, -tos, n. chasm in the earth: Sarmatoochinoagmarus sarmatus (an amphipod).
Gr. serangodes, porous; see seranx under hollow
L. sinus (Gr. siros), m. pit, pitfall, underground granary; Sp. silo, m.: silo, Sironectes anguliferus (a fossil reptile).
Gr. somphos, porous, spongy: Somphocathythus coralloides (a fossil sponge).
L. spiraculum; spiramen, breathing-hole, airhole, vent; see spiro under breathe
Gr. steleie, f. hole for the handle of an ax:
Gr. stiktos, pricked, punctured, spotted; see spot
Gr. stoma, mouth; see mouth
Gr. tormos, m. hole, socket; tormion, n. dim.: Tormopsolus osculatus (a trematode).
Gr. tremo, -tos, n. hole; tremation, n. dim.; tretos, perforated; polytretos, full of holes, porous: trematode, Monotremata, Pentemites obesus (a fossil blastoid). Tremex cumbola (a horntail), Rhynchotrematremata peregria (a brachiopod), Trematojaves venustus (a fossil gastropod), Anisotrema virginicum (porkfish), Trematosaurus brunii (a fossil amphiibian track).
Gr. trogle, f. hole; trogloodytes, m. inhabitant of holes, caves, etc.; troglobyte, Trogloideus aedon (house-wren), Nannus trogloideus (European wren), Troglochthys rosae (a fish).
Gr. tryme, -tos, n. hole; trymation, n. dim.; trypa, f.; trypeme, -tos, n. hole; trypemation, n. dim.; Drietryma gigantea (an Eocene bird), Trymatoderma spongiocollis (a beetle), Atypa oblata (a fossil brachiopod), Trypematella papulifera (a fossil bryozoan).
L. vorago, -inis, f. abyss, gulf, chasm, whirlpool; voraginosus, full of pits: voraginosus.

See: hollow, mouth, throat, door, sieve, sponge, screen, break, bore, spot, open, window, mine, grave, ditch, cut
hollow < AS. holth.
L. acetaulum, vinegar cup, socket of the hipbone; see cup
L. alveus, m. cavity, pit, channel; alveolus, m. dim.; alveatus, hollowed out: alveolus, alveolar, alveary, Alveolina costulata (a foraminifer), Sabellaria alveolata (a worm).
Gr. antilia (antlos), hold of a ship, bilge-water; see water
L. antrum (Gr. antron), n. sinus, cavity; antroes, of caves; antrodas, full of caves: antrum, antrocele, Antrophyum plantagineum (a fern), Hymenocephalus antraeus (a fish).
L. azilla, armpit; see angle
Gr. bothros, trench, pit, hole, hollow; see ditch
L. bucca, cheek, cavity; see cheek
L. camera, vault with an arched roof; see arc
L. cauda, hole, sheepeote; see hole
L. cavus, m. hollow, hole, < cavo, -atus, hollow out; cavamen, -inis, n.; cavatio, -onis, f.; cavatura, f. cavern, hollow, hollow, cavity; cavea, f. a hollow place, den, enclosure for animals, cage; caverna, f. cave, grotto, hole; cavernula, f. dim.; cavatus, hollowed out; cavaticus, born or living in caves; cavator, -is, m. excavator; cavales, kept in a cave or cellar; cavernosus, full of hollows or cavities; cavositas, -atis, f. hollow, cavity; concavus, hollowed or arched inward; multicavus, porous: cave, Mammoth Cave, cavern, cavity, cavitation, cage, jail, decoy, concave, excavate, Megistocrinus concavus (a Devonian crinoid), Bactognathus excavata (a conodont). Hymenocephalus cavernosus (a deep-sea fish), Obisium cavernarum (a pseudoscorpion), Cavnicola pila (a bug), Ptomaphagia cavernicola (a beetle).
Gr. cheramos, m. hole, cleft, hollow: Cheramus orientalis (a crab).
L. colyza, -yceis, f. cavern where natron is forming:
Gr. emmochlion, n. socket for a bar:
Sp. ensenada, bay, cove; see sea
L. forniz, arch, vault; see arc
L. funda, f. bezel:
L. gelasinus (Gr. gelastinos), m. dimple:
Gr. glaphyros, hollowed out, carved, smoothed, polished, finished, < glapho, hollow out: Glaphyrocystis compressa (a cystoid), Glaphyrophlebia pusilla (a fossil insect-wing).
Gr. glene, eye socket, socket of a joint; see eye
Gr. gnythos, n. cave, pit, hollow:
Gr. grone, f. cavern, any hollow vessel; gronos, hollowed out, cavernous: Grono- therium decipitum (a fossil mammal).
It. grotta, f. cave, vault: grotto, grotesque.
Gr. gyalon, n. a hollow; gyalos, hollow: Gyalocephalus capitatus (a nematode), Gyaloceras smithi (a Cretaceous cephalopod).
Gr. keneon, flank, any hollow; see side
Gr. keuthos, hiding-place, hole, corner, cave; see keuthos under cover
Gr. kolois, hollow: kolois, -ados, f.; koloima, -tos, n.; kolon, n. cavity, hollow;
koliata, f. large cavity of the body, belly; koliadion, n. dim.; koliakos, pertaining to the belly; koliotes, -otos, f. hollowness; koliades, with cavities: coelome, coelenterate, enterocoele, Coelacanthidae, coeliae, Coelogyne celleda (an orchid), Coelodendron cericorne (a radiolarian), Coelococcus amicarum (a palm), Mesococelus Niger (a beetle), Odocoleus hemionus (mule-deer).
Gr. kolpos, bosom, womb, any bosomlike hollow; see womb
Gr. krypte, f. vault, cavern: crypt.
Gr. kymbos, hollow; kymbe, bowl; see cymba under cup
Gr. kyphellon, n. hollow of the ear:
Gr. kyppsele, any hollow vessel, box, chest; see box
Gr. kyotos, any hollow place or container; see room
L. lacuna, f. cavity, hollow, pool, place where water collects; lacunosus, full of hollows, cavities, gaps, sloughs; lacunar; laquear, -is, n. a fluted or paneled ceiling, sunken panel; lacunatus; laqueatus, fluted, paneled; lacunarius, m. grave-digger; lacuna, -atus, hollow out, pit: lacuna, lacunose, Lacuna variagata (a chink-shell), Mytilus lacunatus (a pelecypod), Pinna laqueata (a fossil pelecypod), Nymphoides lacunosum (a floating-heart), Pachylocrinus lacunosus (a Mississippian crinoid).
Gr. maschale, armpit, hollow, bay; see angle
It. miraolo, name for the Baveno granite that contains drusy cavities lined with crystals: milarolite, miliarotic.
Gr. mychos, inmost part, recess, closet, bay, alcove, sinus; see room
L. pala, f. socket of a ring for a jewel, bezel:
Gr. phatnoma, -tos, n. lacunar, sunken panel of a framed structure: Phatnoma laciniata (a bug), Phatnomatorhina platycyphala (an amphibian).
Gr. pholeos, hole, cave, den; pholeter, on which lurks in a hole; see hole
Gr. pyelis, -idos, setting or socket of a ring; see pyelos under basin
L. recessus, m. corner, nook, retreat: recess.
Gr. sevanx, -angos, f. cave; serangion, n. dim.; serangodes, full of caverns, porous;
Serangium mysticum (a beetle), Serangodes strongylosomoides (a millepede).
L. sinus, m. curve, fold, hollow, pocket, recess, bay: sinus, sinusoid, sine, sinusitis.
See sinus under bend
Gr. skaphe, f.; skaphos, m. anything hollowed out, scooped: scaphoid, scaphopod,
Scaphophathus stecnergeri (a fish). See: cup, ship, basin, shovel, dig.
L. specus, -us, m. cave, den.
L. speleum (Gr. speλαων), n.; spelunca (Gr. σπέλνυς, -γος), f.; speos, n. cave,
cavern, den, grotto: spelean, speleology, Ursus spelaeus (a cave-bear), Spelerpes
ruber (a salamander), Speomyia absoloni (a fly), Speonomus troglodytes (a beetle),
Speotyto cunicularia (a burrowing-owl), Speoxenus cundalli (a fossil
mammal).
See: hole, room, belly, pipe, basin, funnel, valley, cup, spoon, vessel, arc,
bag, lake
holly < AS. holen: holm.
L. aquifolium, n. holly, scarlet holm, < aquifolius, having pointed leaves:
Aquifoliaceae, Ilex aquifolium (European holly), Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon
grape).
Ab. Am. cassine, black drink derived from yaupon (Ilex vomitoria), a species of the
holly family: Ilex cassine (dahoon-holly), Viburnum cassinoides (withered),
Cassinospis ciliata (an icacinacead).
L. ilex, -eis, f. holm-oak; a genus of the holly family: Ilex glabra (inkberry),
Quercus ilex (holly-oak), Quercus ilicifolia (scrub-oak), Lecanium ilicis (kermes-
insect).
holmos, Gr. mortar; holmiskos, dim.; see mortar
holo- < Gr. holos, whole, entire, all; holikos, universal, general; see all
holocyrum, L. a kind of mint; see mint
holothurion, Gr. a sea-cucumber; see echinoderm
holy < AS. halig: holiness, unholy, hallow, halibut, halidom, holiday, hollyhock,
Halloween.
Gr. abebelos, sacred, inviolable;
Gr. eusebes, holy, sacred, religious; eusebeia, f. piety, reverence; Eusebius.
Gr. hagios, sacred, holy; hagiosyne, f. holiness: hagiolatry, Hagiographa.
Gr. hagnos, pure, innocent, sacred; see pure
Gr. hieros, holy, sacred, priestly; hieratikos, priestly, devoted to sacred use;
hiereus, m. priest; hieria, hieris, -idos, f. priestess; hierosynos, priestly;
hieroglyphic, hieratic, hierarchy, hierophant, Jerome(Hieronymus), Hierocloë
odorata (holygrass), Hierocrobyla othopyrrha (a moth), Hieremys annandaei
(a turtle), Vriesia hieroglyphica (a bromeliad).
Gr. hosios, holy, hosia, f. sacred rite, worship; hosiomia, -tos, n. a pious act:
Hosia spinulosa (a starfish).
L. inviolabilitas, hallowed: inviolable.
L. pius, devout; see rite
L. sacrar, -era, -rum, holy; sacerdos, -otis, c. priest, priestess; sacrum, n. holy
thing; sacellum, n. dim.; sacro, -atus, set apart as holy; consecro, -atus, dedicate
to a holy purpose: sacred, sacrifice, sacilege, sacrament, sacerstan, Sacra-
mento, sacrum, sacrosanct, sacellum, sacroilic, sacredotal, sexton, consecrate,
decration, execrable, cascara sagrada (bark of Rhamnus purshiana), Harpacticus
sacer (a copepod), Pleurotoma sacra (a gastropod), Artemisia sacrorum (Russian
wormwood).
L. sanctio, sanctus, make holy; sanctus, holy, sacred, inviolable; sanctum, n. a holy
place: sanctify, sanctuary, sanction, sanctimonious, saint, sanctum sanctorum,
sanphire, Halelyon sancta (sacred kingfisher), Guaiacum sanctum (lignum-vitae).
Gr. semnos, revered, holy, solemn; see serious
Gr. zathoes, sacred, sainted; egathoes, most holy: Egathes falcinellus (a bird).
See: temple, priest, rite, honor, spirit, serious
homados, Gr. noise, din; see sound
homalos, Gr. even, level, equal; see level, homos under equal
homarus, NL. lobster; see cammarus under crab
homaulos, Gr. living together; see life
home < AS. ham; see house
homelix, Gr. of the same age; see helikia under age
homelys, -ydos, Gr. companion; see companion
home- < Gr. homoios, like, resembling; see homos under equal
homeros, Gr. pledge, security, hostage; see promise
homichlo- < Gr. homichle, mist, fog, steam; homichlodes, foggy; see cloud
homiletico- < Gr. homiletikos, affable, conversable; homilia, conversation;
homeiletes, disciple, scholar; see speak, learn
homilos, Gr. crowd, throng; see number
homo, -inis, L. man; homullus; homunculus; homuncio, dim.; see man
homo- < Gr. homos, same, uniform, similar; see equal
homologos, Gr. agreeing, corresponding; see homos under equal
homoros, Gr. having the same borders, neighboring; see neighbor
homunculus, L. dim. of homo, man; see homo under man
honest < L. honestus, honored, distinguished, noble, upright, truthful; see true, honor
honey < AS. hunig.
L. Hybla, f. ancient region of Sicily famous for its flowers and honey: Hyblean.
Gr. Hymettos, Mount Hymettus, near Athens, famous for its marble and honey;
see mountain
Skt. madhu, honey; sweet; madhuka, a tree with honey-bearing flowers: Madhuca
butyracea (illipe or butter-tree).
L. mel, mellis (Gr. meli, -tos), n. honey; melinus; mellitinus; mellarius; melites;
mellitus; mellosus, of honey, honey-colored; mellitculus; mellitulus, honeyed,
darling; melliculum, n. honeykin; mellifer, -a, -um, honey-bearing; mellificus,
honey-making; mellifluous, flowing with honey, honeyed; Gr. melichros, honey-
sweet; melichroos, honey-colored; melitodes, like honey: mellifuous, meliceros,
melose, mellilot, Malta, melitose, mellite, mellilite, diabetes mellitus, melitemia,
melituria, marmalade, molasses, melichrous, Mellivora ratel (honey-badger,
ratel), Meliosma cuneifolia (a sabiacead), Melicocca bifuga (genip-tree),
Melitodes ochracea (a gorgonid coral), Meliphaga penicillata (a honey-eater),
Armillaria mellea (honey-agaric), Salvia mellifera (a sage), Myrmecocystus
melliger (honey-ant).
L. mulus, mixed or sweeted with honey:
honeycomb; see wax
honesuckle < AS. hunysuce.
L. caprifolium, n. former generic name of the honeysuckles: Caprifoliaceae,
Lonicera caprifolium (sweet honeysuckle).
Gr. klymenon, n. a bindweed, honeysuckle; periklymenon, n. a honeysuckle:
Lonicera periclymenum (woodbine).
NL. linnaea, f. a genus of the honeysuckle family, < Carolus Linnaeus, Swedish
botanist, 1707-1778, establisher of binomial nomenclature: Linnean(Linnaean),
linnaeite, Linnaea borealis (European twinflower, the favorite of Linnaeus).
NL. lonicera, f. a genus of the honeysuckle family, < Adam Lonicer, German
botanist: Lonicera flava (yellow honeysuckle), Alphioaphis lonicericola (an
aphid).
NL. symphoricarpus, m. a genus of the honeysuckle family: Symphoricarpus
hesperius (Washington snowberry).
Gr. thrupalos, m. probably a viburnum:
L. viburnum, n. a genus of the honeysuckle family: Viburnum tomentosum (a
viburnum).
honar < L. honor, -is, m. esteem, repute, respect; honorabilis, estimable; honorarius,
of honor; honorus, worthy; honestus, honored, upright, truthful; honora, -atus,
respect, decorate: honorable, honorary, honorarium, honesty, dishonest.
L. admirabilis, worthy of regard, wonderful: admirable.
L. adorea, f. reward of valor, glory, honor.
L. adoro, -atus, honor, esteem, worship; adoration, -onis, f. worship: adore, adoration.
L. adulor, -atus, fawn upon, flatter, admire; see flatter
Gr. aeinemnestos, ever to be remembered; aeiphatos, ever famed; aethryleto, ever
talked of, celebrated:
Gr. agatos, admirable, enviable: Agaeocera scintillans (a beetle).
Gr. agallo, glorify, honor, exalt; agalma, -tos, glory, delight, honor, statue; see form
Gr. agasma, -tos, n. object of adoration; agastos (agetos), deserving admiration;
ageaus, noble, admirable; agamenos, with admiration, < agama, admire:
Agastopysulbo (a siphonapterid), Agave americana (century-plant).
Gr. aperochos, honored, noble:
Gr. aidoios, regarded with awe, venerable: Aedoeophasma anglica (a beetle).
Gr. ainesis, f. praise; ametos, praiseworthy: Acenetus prasinus (a butterfly).
Gr. amymon, -os, noble, excellent, blameless: Amymonus elephantis (a cephalopod).
L. augustus, venerable: August, Augustus, St. Augustine, Augsburg, Augusta.
L. audicus, princely, of a prince's court: Aulicus viridissimus (a beetle).
Gr. azios, worthy, honorable; see worth
L. celebro, -atus, honor, praise, publish; celeber, -bris, -bre, renowned, famous: celebrate, celebrant, celebrity.
L. claritudo, clearness, brightness, fame, splendor; see clear
L. colens, -entis, honoring, revering;
L. dignus, worthy, deserving, fitting, honorable: dignify, dignity, dignitary, dignified, indignation, dainty, design, disdain, condign.
Gr. doxa, glory, praise, opinion; endoza, esteemed, notable; see dokeo under think
L. egregius, not of the common herd, eminent, distinguished: egregious.
Gr. ellogimos, esteemed, famous, honored: Ellogima macroperalis (a moth).
L. eminens, prominent, illustrious; see projection
L. ecomium (Gr. enkomion), n. praise, eulogy: encomium.
AS. eorl, nobleman: earl, earldom, Earl.
AS. ethel, noble: Ethel, Ethelred, Ethelwyn.
Gr. euonymos, of good name, honored:
Gr. euphemia, praise, worship; see phemi under speak
L. excellens, -entis, lofty, distinguished, noble, remarkable: excellent, excellence.
L. eximius, exceptional, distinguished; see few
L. fama, f. reputation, rumor; famigerabilis; famigeratus; famosus, celebrated, renowned: fame, famous, defame, infamy.
L. javeo, be well disposed toward, regard, esteem; see give
Gr. gennaios, noble, high-minded, excellent: Gennaeus nycthemerus (silver pheasant), Gennaeocrinus corinatus (a Devonian crinoid).
Gr. geraros, dignified, honored: Gerarus petus (a fossil insect).
L. gloria, f. fame, honor, renown, praise; gloriosus, famous, splendid; glifico, -atus, honor: glory, glorious, glorification, vainglory, morning-glory, inglorious, Gloriosa superba (Malabar climbing-lily).
L. halleluyaticus, devoted to praise, < Heb. hallelujah, praise Jehovah!: hallelujah.
Gr. heros, m.; heroine, f. an exceptionally brave and valorous person; heroikos, of heroes: hero, heroine, heroic, heroism, Herod, Polylnices heros (a gastropod), Andronymus hero (a butterfly).
Gr. hyperochos, prominent, eminent, distinguished; see exochos under projection
L. incitus; incultus, celebrated, famous, renowned:
L. insignis, remarkable, notable, distinguished; praesignis, excellent, illustrious; see signum under mark
Gr. kleos, n. fame, glory; kleinos; kleitos, famous, illustrious; -kles, termination of many Greek proper nouns, signifying famous: agaklytos, very famous; Cleopatra, Androcles, Empedocles, Heracles, Sophocles, Themistocles, Euclid, Eleusis, Aeolus (Orange River ebony), Pterocles personatus (sand-grouse), Agacitus dromedarius (a bug).
Gr. klytos; klymenos, heard of, famous, renowned: Clytocosmus helmsi (a tipulid), Clymenonautus ehrlichi (a fossil cephalopod).
Gr. kydos, n. glory, renown, fame; kydatos, kydomos; kydros, renowned, famous, glorious, noble; kydon; kydroteros, more famous; kydistos, most famous; kudos, Cydista aequinoctialis (a bignoneacead), Cydocrinus cozzanus (a Mississippian crinoid).
L. laudo, -atus, praise, extol; laudabilis, praiseworthy; laudatius, of praise; laudator, -e, m.; laudatrix, -ics, f. praiser, eulogizer, < laos, laudis f. praise: loud, laudable, laudatory, applause, allow, disallow, summa cum laude.
L. lautus washed, splendid, distinguished; see lavo under wash
L. mactus, honored, worshipped;
L. magnificus, noble, eminent, splendid: magnificent, Abies magnifica (red fir).
L. mercus, -eritus, deserve, earn; meritus, honorably discharged or retired; meritorius, of earning, deserving: merit, meritorious, demerit, emeritus, unmerited, mercy, turnpike, Emerita alithbunae (a crab).
L. nobilis, -e, well-known, celebrated: noble, nobility, Amherstia nobilis (a legume), Dendrobium nobile (an orchid).
L. notabilis, noteworthy, distinguished, prominent, remarkable: notable.
Gr. onomastos, named, noted, famous; see onoma under name
L. ovatio, a lesser exultation or triumph; see ovo under joy
L. patricius, dignified, noble; patrician, Patricia.
Gr. periboetas, noised abroad, celebrated, famous; peridozes, very famous; perismos, notable, very famous: Perismus minimus (a wasp).
L. plaudo, plausus, strike, clap the hands in praise; plausibilis, praiseworthy; see strike
L. praestabilis; praestans, standing out, preeminent, distinguished, excellent: Anoplodera praestans (a beetle).
Gr. preptos, distinguished, renowned: Preptothauma ozydiata (a moth).
L. respectus, -us, m. regard, consideration: respect, respectful.
OHG. ruod, fame: Robert, Robin Hood, robin, Roland, Orlando, Rollo, Rudolph, Roger.
Gr. sebastos, venerated, august; sebasmos, m. reverence: Sebastian, Sebastodes flavidus (a rockfish), Sebastosemus entaxis (a fish).
L. sublimis, uplifted, exalted, lofty, distinguished; see high
L. summiss, -atis, noble, eminent:
Gr. thapto, honor with funeral rites: Thaptomys subterraneus (a mouse).
Gr. time, f. esteem, honor; timetos, honorable; timios, worthy, costly; entimos, honored, prized; epitimetos, m. estimator, valuer: timocracy, Timothy, xenotime, Timodora chrysochroa (a moth), Timarcha obsolota (a beetle), Timioebius brevicornis (a centipede), Entimus imperialis (diamond-beetle).
L. triumphus, celebration for a victorious general; see victory
L. veneror, -atus, honor, respect, worship; venerabilis, worthy of respect: venerable, venerate, veneration.
L. vereor, veritus, be in awe of, respect, fear; reverens, respectful, regardful, filled with awe: revere, reverent, reverend, reverential, irreverent.
See: love, rite, holy, joy
hood < AS. hod, akin to G. hut, hat, cowl; see cap
-hood < AS. hod, condition, state; see nature
hoof < AS. hof; see foot
hook < AS. hoc.
L. ancora (Gr. ankyra), f. anchor: anchor, ankyroid, Anycrocoris hastatus (a bug), Anycrobdella biwae (a leech), Anycropyx robusta (a beetle), Ankyropterus corrugata (a fossil fern).
Gr. ankistron, n. fishhook; anistrons, n. dim.; ankylis, -idos, f. hook, barb; polyankistros, with many hooks: anistroid, Agkistrodon[Ancistrodon] mokasen (formerly contortiz) (copperhead), Ancistrocactus brevihamatus (a cactus), Polyancistrus serrulatus (a grasshopper).
ML. croca, f. shepherd's crook: crozier.
L. hamus, m. hook, barb, angle; hamulus, m. dim.; hamatilia; hamatus, with hooks, hooked: hamate, hamular, hamulate, adhamate, Idahoa hamulus (a trilobite), Wubana hamulifer (a spider), Ancistrocladus hamatus (a Ceylon climbing-shrub), Leptopisylla hamifer (a flea), Dentalina hamulifera (a foraminifer), Rostromochiis sociabilis (Everglade kite).
L. harpago, -onis, m. grappling-hook, drag; see take
Gr. kreagro; kreagris, -idos, f. meathook: Creagris labrosa (a beetle), Creagrophorus bhamatius (a beetle).
Gr. rhamphis, -idos, f. hook: Rhamphidoiulus bujkuderensis (a millepede).
L. uncus (Gr. onkos), m. hook, barb, angle; uncatus; uncinatus; uncinis, hooked, barbed; aduncus, bent inward, hooked, aquiline; obuncus, bent in, hooked; reduncus, curved back: uncinate, uncinaria, unciform, uneiferous, aduncity, Uncinula clandestina (a mildew), Uncaria gambir (a pedалиacead), Uncaria pentata (a pedалиacead), Aconitum foeniculum (wild monkshood), Mimodacne brun cata (a beetle), Bacunculus phyllopus (a phasmid), Mimosa bicifera (catchalw-mimosa), Sinygothrips brun cata (a thyssanopterid), Viola aduncas (a violet), Cervicapra rufuncas (reedsuck), Oncosperma filamentosum (nibong-palm), Oncidium tigrinum (an orchid), Oncorhynchus tschawytscha (chinook or quinnat salmon), Desmoncus oxycanthus (a Bramble-palm), Uneaspis micans (a trilobite).
See: nail, bend, bur, lituus under rod
hoopoe < L. upupa, f. the bird, Upupa epops: Haemoproteus upupae (a protozoan).
Gr. apaphos, m. hoopoe:
L. epops, -opis (Gr. -opos), m. hoopoe:
Gr. koukoupas, m. hoopoe:
NL. phoenicus, the genus of wood-hoopoes; see phoeniz under bird
hoot < imitative origin.
L. bubulo, -atus, hoot like an owl:
L. cucubo, -atus, hoot:
L. tutubo, -atus, hoot:
hop < D. hoppe, akin to G. hopfe.
ML. humulus, m. < Slav. qumliz, hop: humulene, Humulus americanus (American hop), Ampelopsis humulifolia (hop-ampelopsis), Delphinium humulium (a larkspur), Sphaerotheca humuli (a fungus).
L. lupulus, m. dim. of lupus, m. hop: lupulin, lupuline, Humulus lupulus (hop), Medicago lupulina (hop-medic), Carex lupuliformis (a sedge).

hope < AS. hope; see believe

hopeless
Gr. aboethetos, incurable, hopeless: Aboetheta pteronom (a moth).
Gr. anekestos, incurable, fatal:
Gr. anelpis, hopeless, unexpected; aelptos, hopeless, desperate: Anelpistus americanus (a beetle).
Gr. aniatos, incurable:
Gr. asotos; asostos, abandoned, without hope, lost, profligate, debauched: Asotocerus ochraceellus (a trichopterid).
Gr. athymos, fainthearted, spiritless, hopeless: Athymodictya parva (a Pennsylvanian insect).
L. despero,-atus, have no hope, give up; desperabilis, hopeless, incurable; exspes, without hope: despair, desperate, desperation.
Gr. dyskelos, without remedy:
L. immedicabilis, incurable: L. incorrigibilis, not to be corrected, incurable: incorrigible.
L. incurabilis, without remedy: incurable.
L. insonabilis, incurable, hopeless:
L. perditus, destroyed, ruined, lost, abandoned, corrupt, profligate; see destroy
L. Sisyphus (Gr. Sisyphos), m. a mythological king whose perpetual punishment in Hades was to roll to the top of a hill a large stone that always rolled down again; symbolic of endless frustration, futility, and unavailing effort: Sisyphian, Sisyphomya pygmaea (a fly), Sisyphus calcaratus (a beetle).
hoplo- < Gr. hoplon, any tool or implement, armor, shield; hoplites, armed; see tool
hora, L. hour; horalis, of an hour, see time; Gr. hora, any time or season of the year; horatos, seasonable, timely, ripe, see year
horama, Gr. thing seen, object, scene; horasis, seeing; horatos, visible; see horao under see
horco- < Gr. horkos, oath; horkios, by oath; see swear
hordeum, L. barley; hordeolus, dim. sty in the eye; see grain, sore
horia, L. fishing smack; horiola, dim.; see ship
horimos, Gr. seasonable, timely, ripe; see ripe
horistos, Gr. definable; see horos under end
horizon, L., Gr. the circle where earth and sky meet; see circle
hormenos, Gr. wild asparagus; see asparagus
hornetico- < Gr. hornetikos, exciting, stimulating; horme, attach, impulse, start; see hormao under arouse
hornimum, L. (Gr. horminon), a kind of sage; see mint
hormone < Gr. hormao, instigate, start, spur; see arouse
hormos, Gr. necklace, chain; hormiskos, dim., see necklace; harbor, see harbor
horn < AS. horn: horny, hornbeam, hornblende, greenhorn, stinkhorn, Claghorn.
Derive: hornet.
L. antennae, feeler, sensory appendage on the head of an insect; see feel
L. barrio,-atus, trumpet like an elephant; see call
Gr. brochos, -odos, inkhorn; see ink
L. buccina, f. shepherd's horn, trumpet; buccinator, -is, m. trumpeter; buccinum, n. a horn-shaped mollusk; buccino, -atus, sound the trumpet: buccina, buccinal, buccinator, Buccinum undatum (whelk), Buccinum robustum (a gastropod), Cygnus buccinator (trumpeter-swan).
Gr. bykane, f. trumpet; bykanistes, m. trumpeter: Bycanistes buccinator (a bird).
L. classicum, n. engagement signal, trumpet itself:
L. concha, trumpet shaped like a snail shell used by Triton to control the waves; see mollusk
L. cornu,-us, w. horn; corniculum; cornulum, n. dim.; cornialis, of horns; corneus, of horn: corneolus, dim. horny; corniculans, horned; corniculatus, horned, horn-shaped; cornuatus, hornlike, horn-shaped; corniger; cornis; cornus, bearing horns, horned; cornicen, -inis, m. hornblower; cornupeta, going with the horns: cornet, cornea, corniferous, cornigerous, cornicle, unicorn, corn, corner, bickern, cornucopia, carnelian, Cornuspira occulta (a foraminifer), Cornicularia
aculeata (a lichen), Cornus racemosa (a dogwood), Salicornia herbacea (a glasswort), Ceratophyllum cornutum (horned-frog), Lithocarpus corneus (a tanoak), Spirorhynchus bicorinus (a worm), Conocephalus unicorneus (a rotifer), Fratellucula cornulata (horned-puffin), Acacia corniger (bullhorn-acacia), Gelandium cornu (a red alga).

Gr. karmion, n.; karynx, -ychos, m. a Gallie horn:
Gr. keras, -atos, n.; keros, m. horn; keratión, n. dim.; keroas; kerastes; keratís, -idos; kerouchos, horned; keratíinos, of horn; keráfico, f. any hornlike projection, antenna; keroudae, m. hornblower; amphihereos, two-horned; dikeras, -atos, n. a double horn; dikeros, -atos, two-horned; nekerhos, hornless: cerargyrite, ceratin (keratin), carat, of a hornoceros, keratosis, Ceratophylum demerum (hornwort), Ceratomyx prentici (a fossil mammal), Ceratostephanus antennatus (a fly), Ceratium tripus (a dinoflagellate), Ceratomyxa fructiculosa (a slime-mold), Cerasotes cornutus (a viper), Cerastium arvense (field-chickweed), Cerithium serratum (a fossil mollusk), Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruitfly), Cerastrapitius rufipes (a wasp); Cerasterodera echinatum (a pelecypod), Amphicerus bicaudatus (a beetle), Ceratiomyxa ericoïdes (sand-heath), Bucida buceras (a combretacead), Ancistrocerus unisaccatus (a wasp), Acerata pneum (a milkweed), Diceros bicornis (homrai, a hornbill), Cryptoceratoceras (an ant), Diceros bicornis (black rhinoceros), Rhinoceros unicornis (Indian rhino), Platycerium grande (a fern), Orthoceras multicameratum (an Ordovician cephalopod), Trachyceras austriacum (a Triassic ammonite).

Gr. lìkros, m. antler: Licophyceis flabellum (a fossil plant).
L. rítua, curved trumpet, curved staff; see rod
L. rímus, branch, antler; see branch
L. rhytium (Gr. rhytion, dim. of rhyton), n. a drinking-horn: Rhytiodus micro-lepis (a fish).
Gr. salpinz, -ingos, f. trumpet, tube; salpingion, n. dim.; salpinktes, m. trumpet; salpistikos, of a trumpet: salpínx, salpingian, hydrosalpinx, salpíngitos, salpingotomy, Salpingomimus deceptor (a beetle), Salpiglossis sinuata (a solanacead), Salpingites obsoletus (rock-wren), Urosalpinx cinerea (oyster-drill).
Gr. Triton, a sea-god who used a conch to control the waves; see sea
L. tuba, f. trumpet; tubula, f. dim.; tubicen, -inis, m. trumpeter: tuba, tubaphone, tubal, tubicinate, Hemerocallis longituba (a daylily).

See: projection, point, pipe, funnel

hornbeam < AS. horn and beam.
L. carpinus, f. hornbeam, blue-beech; carpíneus, of hornbeam: Carpinus carolíana (American hornbeam), Acer carpinifolium (hornbeam-maple), Pylla carpinicola (a jumping plant-louse).
L. òstroa (Gr. òstrode), f. hop-hornbeam, ironwood: Ostrya virginiana (American hop-hornbeam), Acalypha ostryaeefolia (a spurge), Rubus ostryifolius (a blackberry).
Gr. zygia, f. probably the hornbeam:

horníntus, L. of this year, this year's; see year

horos, Gr. boundary, limit, rule, standard, landmark; horios, of boundaries; see border

horreum, L. storehouse, barn, granary, magazine; see store

horridus, L. dreadful, bristly, rough; horribilis; horrendus, dreadful, frightful; see fear

horse < AS. hors: horseman, horseback, horsehoe, horsetail, horsefly, unhorse, horsely.
L. admíssarius, m. horse or ass used for breeding, stallion.
L. asínus, m.; asina, f. ass; asellus, m. dim.; asinalis; asinus, having the qualities of an ass, obstinate, stupid: ass, jackass, asinine, asininity, asseline, Equus asinus (ass), Aesilus aquaticus (a sowbug), Pyralis asinalis (a butterfly), Haliotis asininus (a fossil gastropod).
L. aurítus, M. the long-eared one, ass:
Gr. bibastes, mouter, stallion; see bibazo under raise
L. biga, pair of horses; see bifujus under two
L. brometès, m. the brayer, ass:
L. burdo, -onis, m. mule; burdonarius, m. mule-driver:
L. burricus, m. a small horse; Sp. borrico, m. ass; porriza, f. jenny; burro, m. ass; burra, f. jenny; burrido, m. dim.: burro.
L. caballus, m. horse, nag: caballa, f. mare; caballio, -onis, m. small horse, pony; Sp. caballo, m. horse; caballarius, m. rider, horseman; caballinus, of horses: cavalry, evacalade, cavalier, caballine, chivalry, chevalier, caballero, cavalry (Caranx hippos), Equus caballus (horse).
L. cantherius (Gr. kanthelios; kanthon, -os), m. pack-ass, mule; cantherinus, of mules.
L. Epona, f. protecting goddess of horses: Eponides repandus (a fossil foraminifer).
L. equus, m. horse; equa, f. mare; equus, m.; equula, f. dim. colt, foal, filly; equiferus, m. wild horse; equinus, of horses; eques, -ītis, m. horseman, rider; equus, -ātus, ride horseback: equine, Equidae, equesrian, equitation, Equus pacificus (a fossil horse), Equula edentula (a fish), Eques lanceolatus (a ribbon-fish), Equisetum sylvaticum (a horsetail), Casuaria equisetifolia (a beefwood), Trypanosoma equinum (a protozoan).

G. esel, ass: easel.
L. hinnus (Gr. hinno), m. mule; hinnulus, m. dim.: hinny, Onthophagus hinnulus (dung-beetle).

Gr. hippos, m. horse; hippocion; hippidion; hippiskos, n. dim.; hippikos; hippioi, of horses; hippocros, m. a wild horse; hippelates, m. driver of horses; hippocus; hippocutes, m. horseman, rider: hipparch, hippodrome, hippopotamus, Hippocrates, Xanthippus, Philip, philippic, hippocereus, ehippos, Hippodos uerantus (a horseshoe-bat), Hippocampus hudsonius (a sea-horse), Hippomene mitratus (a gastropod), Hipporippus gratus (a fossil horse), Hippidium principale (a fossil horse), Hipparrionyx prozimus (a Devonian brachiopod), Gymnohippus marmoratus (a grasshopper), Philippus audax (a spider), Onchippidium compressidens (a fossil horse), Mesohippus eoletter (a fossil horse), Hippaestrum equestre (Barbados lily), Metaphippus nitidus (a spider), Hippelates plebeius (a gnat).

L. jumentum, beast of burden, horse, mule; see animal
Gr. keles, course, riding-horse; see ride
Gr. killos, m. ass, ass-colored, gray; hemikillos, m. half-ass, mule:
L. lalisio, -onis, m. foal of a wild ass:
L. mnnus, m. a small Gallic horse, coach horse; mnnulus, m. dim. pony:
OHG. marah, horse; AS. mere, horse: marshal, mare.
L. mulus, m.; mula, f.; Sp. mula, m. mule; mularis; mulinus, of mules; mulionicus, m. mule-driver; mule, mulatto, muleteer, mulish, muline, mulita, muledeer, mulewort (Hemionitis palmata).
Gr. myklos, m. stallion ass:
L. ocheion; ocheutis, stallion; see ocheu under coitus
Gr. onketes, brayer, ass; onkema, -tos, a braying; see neigh
Gr. onos, m. ass; onagros (L. onager, -gri: onagrus), m. wild ass; onarion; onidion, n.; oniskos, m. dim.; hemionos, m. half-ass, mule: oniscoid, onager (Equus onager), Oniscus asellus (a sowbug), Onus ensis (a fish), Onosma rupestris (a borage), Ononis arvensis (a restharrow), Onopordum arcticum (a cottontistle), Bartronimus bicolor (a fish), Equus hemionus (kiang), Psiloniscus brunneus (a beetle).
Gr. oreus, -eos, m. mule; orikos, of a mule:
L. Pegasus (Gr. Pegasos), m. the winged horse of the Muses: Pegasus papilio (a fish).
Gr. polos, c. foal, colt, filly, pony; polion, n. dim.; polikos, of colts; poleusis, f. horse-breaking; poleutikos, skilled in horse-breaking: Polocentrus rufus (a bug), Poliocnemis unguilatus (a moth).
Gr. sagmarion, n. pack-horse; Sagmarium spongioleum (a radiolarian).
L. thilndon, m. a kind of Spanish horse:
L. veredus, m. post-horse; veredarius, m. post-boy, courier: palfrey.
Amharic zebra, name for the striped equine of Africa: Equus zebra (zebra), Zebrina pendula (a wanderingjew), Calathea zebrina (a calathea), Galaxias zebratus (a fish), Zebrasoma dea (a fossil fish).

See: frame

horsetail. A name applied to a number of different plants.
L., Gr. ephedra, horsetail, a plant resembling equisetum; see gymnosperm
L. equisetum, n. horsetail: Equisetum palustris (marsh-horsetail), Casuaria equisetifolia (a beefwood), Ephedra equisetina (Mongolian ephedra).
L. hippuris (Gr. hippouris), horsetail, a genus of the water-milfoil family; see water-milfoil

hortativus, L. serving to arouse and encourage; see hortor under arouse
hortus, L. garden; hortulus, dim.; hortulanus, gardener; hortensis, of gardens; see field
hosios, Gr. holy; see holy
hospitalis, L. of a guest or host; hospita, guest, host; see hospes under guest
hostis, L. enemy; hostilis; hostificus, inimical; see enemy
hot < AS. hat; see heat
hour < L. hora, hour; see hora under time
house < AS. hus, abode, dwelling: housekeeper, housewife, White House, husband, hussy, household, housemaid, houseleek, housefly, smokehouse, outhouse. Devise: penthouse.

L. aedificium, n.; aedes, -is, f. building, house, temple; aedicula, of dim.; aedilis, m. superintendent of public buildings and grounds; aedifico, -atus, build, erect, establish: edifice, edify, edification, aedicula.

Gr. anaktoron, n. royal dwelling, temple, shrine:
Gr. anapaula, f. rest, resting-place, inn:
L., Gr. andron, men's apartment; see room
Gr. aphedron, -os, m. privy:
L. aquarium, n. watering-place, place for keeping fish and other water animals: aquarium.
Gr. aution, n. country home, cottage, stable; enaulation, n. interior of a dwelling, epaulos, m. place for passing the night, house, quarters, fold: Epaulophasia officialis (a fly).

L. basilica (Gr. basilike), f. a colonnaded public building; basilicola, f. dim.; basilileton, n. royal palace: basilica.
Sp. borda, f. cottage, hut; It. bordello, m. dim.: bordel.
Gr. brephotropheion, n. foundling or orphan hospital:
Pg. cabana, f. cabin, hut: cabin.
L. caespes, -itis, cot, hut, hovel, shed; see sod
L. canaba, f. hovel, hut; canabula, f. dim.:
L. caprire, -is, n. goat-stall:
L. casa, f. house, hut, cabin; casella; casula, f. dim.; casarius, of a cottage: casino, Casablanca.

AS: castle, < L. castellum, fort; see castrum under fort
L. castra, sheepeote: see hole
L. caupona, f. tavern, inn; cauponula, f. dim.; caupo, -onis, m. innkeeper: Urechis caupo (innkeeper-worm).
L. cenanulum, dining-room, garret; see cena under eat
L. columbarium, n. dovecote, pigeonhouse:
L. contignatio, -onis, f. floor, story:
AS. cote; cot, pen, fold, shelter for domestic animals: sheepeote, dovecote, cot, cottage, cotter, coterie, cotswold.

L. deversorium, inn, hotel, hostelry, lodging-place; see deversor under guest
L. domus, f. (Gr. doma, -tos, n.), house, home; domucula (domuncula), f. dim.; domicilium, n. dwelling, abode; domesticus; domitus, of the house: domicile, domestic, domesticate, Paser domesticus (house-sparrow), Thermobia domestica fire-cricket), Domitian, Chalicodoma muraria (a mason-bee), Saxidomus giganteus (a pelecyprid).
Gr. ektope, f. inn, lodging-place: Ectropa ancilis (a butterfly).

Gr. embroterion, n. house, dwelling:
L. equile, -is, n. horsestable:
L. forica, f. outhouse, public privy:
L. gallinarum, n. henhouse, coop:
L. ganea, f. eating-house:
Gr. geisoma, -tos, n. penthouse:
L. gurgustium, n. hovel, hut:
L. habitatio, -onis, f. dwelling:
AS. ham, home, a group of houses, village, town; G. heim, home: hamlet, Chatham, Durham, Birmingham, Hampton, Hampstead, Blenheim, Amherst, Waltheim, homely, homesick, homeward, homestead.
Gr. hedolion; hedos, seat, abode; see sit
Gr. hedra, seat, abode, dwelling; see sit
Gr. hestia, f. hearth, fireside, house, home; anestios, homeless, ephestios, at home; homestios, sharing the same fireside, dwelling with: Hestia juventa (a butterfly), Anestia ombrophanes (a moth), Ephestia cinerosella (a moth).
AS: hof, home:
L. hospitalaculum; hospitium, n. inn, lodging-place; hospitium, n. dim.:
Gr. kalio; kalaias, -ados, f. hut, barn, bird's-nest; kalidion, n. dim.: kalidium, Collocalia luciphasa (a swift, constructor of edible nests).
Gr. kalube, f. cabin, hut; kalibion, n. dim.; kalibites, m. dweller in a hut: Calybitia picata (a moth), Calybitium massieei (a gastropod).
Gr. kasorion, brothel; see kasalbas under prostitute
Gr. katagogion, n. hotel, inn:
Gr. klisia, f. hut, cabin; klision, n. outhouse, shed, brothel: Clisiocampa silvatica (a moth).
Gr. kopron, -os, outhouse, privy; see kopros under dung
Gr. kype, f. hut:
L. Lar, -is; pl. Lares, m. household gods; hearth, home: Laria dulcamarae (a beetle), Larifugia weberi (an opilionid), Lares and Penates.
L. lupanar, -is, house of ill repute; see lupr under prostitute
L. mansio, -onis, f. abode, dwelling; mansiunctula, f. dim.: mansion, menage, menagerie.
L. mapalium, n. an African hut:
Gr. mossyn, -os, m. wooden house:
Gr. Nephthys, f. an Egyptian household goddess: Nephthytis aizeli (an aracead).
L. nosocomium (Gr. nosokomeion), hospital, infirmary; see nosos under disease
L. officina, workshop, laboratory; see officialis under make
Gr. oikos, m.; oikia, f.; oikema, -los, n. house, abode, home; oikaron; oikidion; oikion, n.; oikiskos, m. dim.; oikeios, of a household, domestic; oikesis, f. a living; oiketer, -os; oiketes; oikeus, m.; oiketis, -idos, f. dweller, servant; oiketikos, pertaining to the household; oikonomia, f. management of a household; oikonomikos, having experience in household management, thrifty; oikouroi, guarding the house; synoikos, living in the same house: oecium, monoeocious, dioecious, autoecious, heteroeocious, ecology, economies, economy, gynoeconomia (a gynoeconomic), Oecodoma hystriz (an ant), Oecobius texanus (a spider), Oecophylla smaragdina (an ant), Oecetodella singularis (a trichopterid), Oecetecus kirbyi (a moth), Oecanthus niveus (snowy tree-cricket), Cacocaea argyrosplia (a leaf-roller), Dendroica tigrina (Cape May warbler), Cytsioecetes nimbosus (a moth), Gymnocaliodes dioicus (Kentucky coffee-tree), Urtica dioica (a nettle), Thalictrum dichok (meadowrue).
Gr. ornithon, -os, m. poultry-house:
Gr. ostrimon, n. stable:
L. ovile, -is, n. sheepfold:
L. palatinum, n. palace, < Palatum, one of the seven hills of Rome on which stood the royal residence: palace, Palatium, Palatial, Palatinate, palatine.
L. Penas, -atis; pl. Penates, m. guardian deities of the household, hearth, home: Penates.
L. phleus, shed, parapet; see wall
L. popina, eating-house; see eat
Gr. porneion, n. brothel, whorehouse:
L. postica; posticum, backdoor, backhouse, privy; see door
Gr. prytyaneion, town hall; see prytainis under govern
Gr. psalis, -idos, f. low building with a vaulted roof, crypt:
L. sedes, seat, abode, home; sessorium, seat, residence; see sdeo under sit
Gr. skenema, abode, nest; see skene under tent
L. stabulum, n. stall, shed: stabulor, -atus, house, harbor: stable, Muscina stabulans (a fly).
Gr. stathmos, m. stall, stable, abode, post; stathmidion, n. dim.: Stathmonyma ancesp (a moth).
L. statio, -onis, place of sojourn, post; see sto under stand
Gr. stegos, roof, house, home; see roof
L. structura, something built, building; see struo under make
Gr. syphoeos, m. pigsty:
L. taberna, f. hut, stall, shed, shop, inn; tabernula, f. dim.; tabernaculum, n. tent; tabernarius, of shops: tavern, tabernacle, Amsonia tabernaemontana (an apocynacead).
L. trichila, f. arbor, bower, summer-house:
L. Vesta, f. goddess of the hearth and domestic life; Vestalis, of Vesta: vestal, Psithyrus vestalis (a cuckoo-bee).
L. tugurnium, n. peasant's hut, cottage: Xenophora(Tugurnium) ezuta (a gastropod).
L. villa, farmhouse, country-seat, farm; villula, dim.; villaticus, of a farmhouse; see vicus under town
L. xenodochium (Gr. xenodocheion), n. inn, lodge; xenodochus, m. innkeeper, host: xenodochium.
Gr. xylon, -os, m.; xylotheke, f. woodhouse:
See: place, hive, nest, den, store, temple, sit, stand, room, tent, pen, guard, grave

houseleek; see stonecrop
houstonia NL. a genus of the madder family; see madder
hovenia NL. a genus of the buckthorn family; see buckthorn
howl, akin to G. heulen, wail, cry out; see bark, roar
hub < uncertain origin; see axis, box, point
huckleberry. Popularly, but not technically, includes the blueberry and whortleberry; see gaylussacia and vaccinium under heath
hull < AS. hulu, husk, case; see bag, scale, sheath
hum < imitative origin; see murmur
humanus, L. of man; see homo under man
humble < OF. humble, < L. humilis, on the ground, low; see low
humectus, L. moist, damp; see humidus under wet
humerus, L. shoulder, bone of the upper arm; see shoulder
humidus, L. moist, damp, wet; humor, liquid, moisture; humorosus, wet; see wet
humifusus, L. low, procumbent; see humilis under low
humilis, L. on the ground, low; see low, humus under earth
humor, L. fluid, liquid, moisture; fun, comicality; see humidus under wet, laugh
hump < uncertain origin; see swell, heap, mountain, projection
humpback; hunchback
L. dorsennus(dosennus), m. humpback: Dosennus marginatus (a spider).
L. gibber, -eris, hump on the back; gibbus, humped; see projection
Gr. kyrton, -os, m. humpback; kyrtonidion; kyrtonion, n. dim.: Cytton sanguineus (a beetle).
humulus, ML. hop; see hop
humus, L. earth, ground; see earth
hundred < AS. hundred.
L. centum, hundred; centesimus, hundredth; centurialis, of a hundred; centuplez, hundredfold: cent, centennial, centimeter, centiped, centigrade, century, centurion, percentage, centenary, Rosa centifolia (cabbage-rose).
Gr. hekaton; hekatonta-: hundred: hectare, hectograph, hectogram, hectatomb, hectocotylus, hectocotylus, see
hunger < AS. hungor.
Gr. aatos, insatiable: Aatocrinus robustus (a Pennsylvanian crinoid).
Gr. aboskes, unfed, hungry:
Gr. abrotos, not eating, fasting, not fit to be eaten: Abrotocrinus cymosus (a Mississippian crinoid).
Gr. achortastos, unfed, hungry; achortasia, f. hunger:
Gr. akorestos; akoretos, unsatisfied, insatiate: Acoretus elevatus (a serphid).
Gr. analdoi, insatiate:
Gr. apastos, fasting:
Gr. aplastos, insatiate:
Gr. aapositos; asitos, fasting, hungry: Aposites macilentus (a beetle).
L. appetitus, desire, hunger, passion; see wish
L. esurio, -itus, desire to eat, be hungry; esuries, -ei, f. hunger; esurialis, of hunger; esurio, -onis, m. hungry person: esurient.
AS. faestan, abstain from food; fast, fast-day, breakfast.
L. james, -is, f. hunger; famelicus, hungry: famish, famine, Apospasma famelicum (a fly).
L. impasstus, unfed, hungry:
L. impranus, without breakfast:
L. incenatus, not having dined, hungry:
L. meda, f. abstention from food, fasting:
L. inexpleitus, unfilled, unsatisfied, unsated; inexplenis, insatiable: inexplible.
L. insatiatus, unsatisfied, unsatisfiable: insatiabilis, that cannot be satisfied: in-
satiable.
L. insaturationus, unfilled, insatiate: unsaturated.
L. jejus, hungry; jejunium, n. fast: jejune, jejunum, dine, dinner.
Gr. kenangia, f. hunger:
Gr. kissaio (ittao), crave strange food (as by pregnant women):
Gr. limos, m. hunger, famine; limeros, hungry; limodes, famished; boulimos (L. bulimus), m., great or insatiable hunger: limosis, bulimia, bulimy, Bulimina obea (a foraminifer).
Gr. nestis, -os, fasting, hungry; nestimos, of fasting; nestis, -idos (L. -idis), f. jejunum: nesti therapy.
Gr. orexis, appetite, desire, longing; see wish
Gr. peina, f. hunger, famine; peinaleos, hungry; peinetikos, suffering from hunger; ozypeinos, ravenous: pinotherapy, Pinnaleus bivittatus (a fly).
See: empty, eat, wish, greed
hunt < AS. hunitian: hunter, huntsman, Huntington.
Gr. greuor, take by hunting or fishing; agremon, -os; agreus; agreuter, -os; agreutes, m. hunter; agreutikos, skilled in hunting; agreutos, caught; agreuma, -tos, n. booty, prey; agror, f. a catch, prey, seizure; agratos, of the chase: pellagra, Agreucor cor noalhier (a bug), Chlaenius(Agreuter) elegantulus (a beetle).
L. Anubis (Gr. Anoubis), m. Egyptian god of the chase: Megasoma anubis (a beetle).

L. Artemis, -idis (Gr. -idou), f. goddess of the chase; Dictyna (Gr. Diktyyna), f. another name for Artemis and Diana: artemis in (from Artemisia maritima, a wormwood), Artemisia frigida (a brine-shrimp).

Gr. Bendis, -idou, f. the Thracian equivalent of Artemis: Bendis carnea (a moth).

L. Diana, f. goddess of the chase and the moon: Argynnis diana (a butterfly).

Gr. dioktos, pursued; diokter, -os; dioktes, m. pursuer, hunter; diogma, -tos, n.; dios, f. pursuit, chase, < dioko, pursue, follow, cause to run; iochmos, m.; ioke, f. rout; paloixos, f. counter-pursuit: Myriophorodes pusillus (a warbler).

Gr. epakter, -os, m. hunter, fisher: Epacte guttatus (a beetle).

Gr. ichneuo, trace, seek out; see ichnos under mark

L. indagator, -is; indagatrix, -isus, hunter, searcher; see indago under try

Gr. kynagos, m. hunter:

Gr. nyctereutes, m. one who hunts at night: Nyctereutes procyonoides (a carnivore).

L. Orion, -is (Gr. -ios), m. fabled hunter transformed into a constellation: Orion, Scotenius orion (a bat).

Gr. therao, hunt; therates, m. hunter; therama, -tos, n. prey: theralete, Acri- dotheres tristis (myna), Conopotheras grayi (a bird), Therates cyanus (a beetle).

L. venor, -atus, hunt; venator, -is, m. hunter; venaticus, of hunting: venatic, venatory, venery, venison, Grosvenor, Synageles venator (a spider), Icteronopoda venatoria (banana-spider), Actinonyza venatica (Asiatic cheetah).

Gr. zetetes, searcher, seeker; see try

See: ask, try, follow

hurricane < Ab.Am. huracaan; see wind

hurry < uncertain origin; see swift

hurst < AS. hyrst, wood, grove; see forest

hurt < OF. hurter.

L. abusivus, tending to use wrongly, injurious; abutor, -usus, use badly, hurt: abuse, abusive.

Gr. adikos; adiketikos, doing wrong, injurious, unjust; adikema, -tos, n.; adikia, f. wrong, injury; adikesis, f. wrongdoing; adiketes, m. injurer: Adicocrita araria (a moth).

L. afflicitus, struck down, attacked, distressed: affliction, Apatelis afficta (a moth).

L. agonia, f. victim; Agonalia, pertaining to the Agonalia, a festival in honor of Janus:

Gr. aikize, injure, torture, plague; aikia, f.; aikisma, -tos, n.; aikismos, m. injury, outrage; aikistikos, prone to torture; aceium, accidium, aecial, aeciospore.

Gr. anopheles, useless, hurtful; anopheletos, fruitless, unprofitable: Anopheles quadrimaculatus (a malaria mosquito).

Gr. atarteros; ateros, baneful, mischievous: Ateropogon cryptopogonoides (a fly).

Gr. athetetes, m. violator, disregarder, < atheteo, disregard, reject, revolt: Athetetes globicollis (a beetle).

L. atrox, -onis, cruel, harsh, severe; see merciless

AS. bana, harmer, slayer; see kill

Gr. blapto, harmful, hurtful; blapsis, f. damage, injury, < blaptop, hurt; blaberos, harmful, noxious; blaebe, f.; blabos; blama, -tos, n. harm, hurt, damage: Blapteus leucostomus (a wasp), Blapsilon scutellatum (a beetle), Blapsinurus vestitus (a beetle), Blaberus giganteus (drummer-cockroach).

L. catax, -axis, limping, lame:

Gr. chales, lame, hurt, maimed; cholasma, -tos, n.; cholosis, f. lameness, < choleuo become lame, maimed: Cholocrinus obesus (a silurian crinoid), Choleopus[Cholopus] didactylus (two-toed sloth), Choleva fumata (a beetle), Chologaster cornutus (a fish).

L. clades, destruction, damage, loss, defect, disaster; see destroy

L. claudius, crippled, limping, lame; claudigo, -inis; clauditas, -atis, f. lameness: Claude.

L. colobicus, mutilated; see kolos under short

L. contumelia, f. abuse, insult, invective; contumeliosus, insolent, abusive, contemptuous: contumely, contumelious.

L. corrupto, -ruptus, injure, mar, spoil, adulterate, seduce; corruptibilitis; corruptivus; corruptorius, perishable, likely to decay: corrupt, corruption, incorruptible.

L. crucio, -tatus, put to the rack, torture, torment, crucify; cruciabilis, painful, tormenting: exorcinating.

L. damnosus, injurious, harmful, pernicious; damnum, n. hurt, damage, injury, penalty, fine, < damno, -atus, harm, sentence to punishment: damage, damnify, Damnananthus indicus (a rubiacead), Simulium damnosum (a blackfly).
L. deformed, misshapen, crippled, ugly: deformed, Stephanocrinus deformis (a Silurian crinoid).

Gr. deleterius, harmful, noxious; delema, -tos, n.; delesis, f. mischief, bane; deleter, -os, m. destroyer, < deleomai, hurt, harm: deleterious.

L. delumbis, lamed in the loins, weak; see lumbus under side

L. deminoratio, -onis, f. injury, degradation:

Gr. dennoes, m. reproach, disgrace, < dennazo, abuse, revile:

L. detrimentum, n. damage, injury, loss; detrimentosus, harmful: detriment.

L. devenusto, -atus, disfigure, deform:

L. diritas, -atis, f. misfortune, fatal mischief:

L. dispensiosus, hurtful, prejudicial:

L. distortus, misshapen, deform, twisted: distorted, Dentalina distorta (a foraminifer).

Gr. espereia, f. spiteful abuse, insult: Eperia albicans (a fly).

Gr. epesbolos, scurrilous:

L. facinus, -oris, bad deed, outrage, crime; see fault

Gr. gyios, lame; paragyios, with crippled limbs:

Gr. hybris, f. wanton violence, outrage, censure, insult, assault and battery; hybrisma, -los, n. wanton act, outrage; hybrister, -os; hybristes, m. a violent, wanton, insolent person; hybristikos; hybristos, outrageous, insulting, violent, < hybrizo, run violent:

L. infesto, -atus, attack, injure; see infestus under danger

L. inficio, -fectus, spoil, corrupt, taint; see color

L. inimicus, unfriendly, hostile, harmful; see enemy

L. iniquus, unjust, hurtful, imnical: iniquity, iniquitous.

L. inuria, f. injustice, wrong; injiurus, wrongful, unjust: injury, injurious.

Gr. iptomai, oppress, hurt, harm; ipoterion, a pressing-place, press; ipsis, a pressing; see ipoos under press

Gr. kakegoria, f. slander, calumny, abuse; kakegoros, abusive, slanderous; kakologos, slanderous, abusive; kakotikos, harmful, noxious; kakizo, abuse, blame; kakismos, m. blame, reproach:

Gr. kertomia; kertomia, f. a jeering, mocking; kertomios; kertomos, cutting, stinging, reproachful, < kertomeo, taunt, mock, jeer:

Gr. klambos, mutilated:

Gr. kyllos, crooked, crippled, lame; kylloma, -tos, n. lameness: cyllosis, trachelocyllis, Cyllyrhamphus tuberosus (a beetle), Cylloepus aciculus (a beetle).

L. laedo, laesus, hurt by striking, wound; laesio, -onis, wound, injury; see strike

Gr. lobe, f. ill usage, outrage, indignity, mutilation; lobeter, -os, mutilator; lobetos, outraged, dishonored, < lobomai, insult, maltreat, maim: Lobetus torticolis (a beetle).

L. lutito, bring into contempet, asperse, < luto, -atus, bedaub, besmear; see lutum under earth

Gr. lygros, baneful, harmful: Lygronoma sporimaea (a moth).

Gr. lyme, outrage, defilement; lymanter, -os, destroyer; lymanterios, destructive; see destroy

L. maledico, -iectus, abuse, curse, revile, slander; see curse

L. mancus, maime, crippled, lame: Manculus quadridigitatus (dwarf salamander), Agriotes mancus (wheat-wireworm).

Gr. mitylos, hurt, shortened:

L. mulco, -atus, beat, handle roughly, injure:

L. muti/us; muticus, maime, curtailed, docked, shortened; mutilo, -atus, maim, cut short, lop off: mutilate, mutilation, mutilous, muticus, Melica mutica (a grass), Hypericum muticum (a St. Johnswort).

L. noceo, -atus, hurt, harm; nocivus; noxus; noxius, harmful; noxiosus, very harmful; nozalis, of an injury; noxia, f. fault, offense, crime; obnoxius, offensive, hateful: noxious, obnoxious, innocuous, innocent, ninny, nuisance, Myllocerinus innocuos (a beetle), Antiaris innoxia (ipoh-tree), Lissodendoryx noxius (a sponge), Dermatobia noxiash (a botfly), Peckhamia nozicosa (a spider).

L. offendo, -fensus, hit or strike against something, do damage or injury, displease; offensa, f. fault, violation, transgression: offend, offensive, offense

Gr. outao, wound; outatos, wounded; outetes, f. a wound; outetes, m. wounder: Utetes testaceus (a wasp).

Gr. pema, suffering, woe; see trouble

L. perniciosus, baneful, injurious, destructive; see destroy

Gr. peros, disabled, maime, crippled; anaperos, maime, crippled; peromelus, maime in the limbs: Peromyscus leucopus (a deer-mouse), Anaperus labradorius (a holothurian).
L. persecutor, -is, m. one who pursues with intent to injure; persecutor, persecute, persecution.

L. praec Judicial is, of judgment beforehand, damaging; prejudice, prejudicial.

Gr. propelakizado, cover with mud, treat with indignity, abuse foully; see pelos under earth

L. proteros, -tritus, trample under foot; protervous, violent, impudent:

L. sauci us, wounded, hurt, < saucio, -atus, wound, hurt; consaucido, wound severely; Noctua saucia (a butterfly).

L. scelus, -eris, evil deed, crime, villain; scelestus, wicked; scelerato, -atus, pollute, profane; see bad

Gr. sinsos, n. hurt, harm, lesion, damage; sinis, -idos, m. raverger, plunderer, destroyer; sinas, -ados, destructive; sinotikos, mischievous; sinamoros, hurtful, mischievous; Sinodendron rugosum (a stag-beetle), Sinoxylon basilare (a beetle), Sinis brevicollis (a fossil beetle).

Gr. siphlos (sipalos), crippled, maimed: Siphlopteryx antarcticus (a fly), Siphurus alternatus (a mayfly), Sipalocyon gracilis (a fossil mammal).

Gr. skerbolos, scolding, abusive; see scold

L. stupro, -atus, ravish, debauch, defile; stuprum, debauchery, pollution; see coitus

L. sugillo, -atus, beat black and blue; see bruise

Gr. telichin, -os, m. a michievous, spiteful person: Telchinia serena (a butterfly).

Gr. thlastos, crushed, bruised; thlasma, a bruise; see thlao under bruise

L. tribulo, -atus, oppress, afflict: tribulation.

Gr. troitos, wounded, vulnerable; troma, -tos, festering wound; trosis, a wounding; see trauma under sore

L. viola, -atus, transgress, abuse, outrage, injure; violator, -is, m. injurer, out-rager: violate, violence, inviolate.

L. vitio, -atus, injure, mar, spoil; vitiate.

L. vulnero, -atus, hurt, wound; vulnerabilis, subject to injury; see vulneris under sore

Gr. zemia, f. damage, loss, penalty; zemiodes, ruinous; zemiotos, m. punisher; epizemios, hurtful, penal; Zemiophora scutulata (a wasp), Zemiodes coloradensis (a wasp), Zemiotes albitarsis (a wasp), Zemiogrammus isistanus (a fish).

See: destroy, kill, sore, pain, cut, scold, curse, fight, strike, plunder, bad, enemy, trouble

husband < AS. husbonda, master of a house; see spouse

husk < D. huus, house; see bag, scale, sheath

hyacinth < L. hyacinthus (Gr. hyakinthos); see lily

hyalinus, L. (Gr. hyalinos), of glass; see hyalos under glass

hybos, Gr. hump; see projection

hybrid < L. hybrida, mongrel; see mix

hybris, Gr. wanton violence, outrage; hybristos, wanton, insolent, see hurt; hybris, -idos, a night bird of prey, see owl

hyco- < Gr. hykes; kykos, a fish; see fish

hydanto- < Gr. hydor, hydatos, water; hydation, dim.; hydatinos, watery; hydatis, -idos, drop of water, watery vesicle; see water

hydnum, L. (Gr. hydnon), an edible fungus; see fungus

hydra, Gr. a fabulous many-headed serpent; hydros, a watersnake; see snake

hydrangea, NL. a genus of the saxifrage family; see saxifrage

hydrargyros, Gr. quicksilver, mercury; see mercury

hydrastis, NL. a genus of the buttercup family; see buttercup

hydria, Gr. water-pot, jug, ewer, urn, bucket; hydrión; hydriáske, dim.; see pot

hydro- < Gr. hydor, -atos, water; hydrias, of water; hydrotis, moisture; see water

hydrogen < Gr. hydor, water; see elements under thing

hyena < L. hyaena (Gr. hyaina), f.: Hyaena striata (striped hyena).

L. belbus, m. hyena:

L. crocuta, f. hyena: Hyaena crocuta (spotted hyena).

Gr. glanos, m. hyena: Glanosuchus macrops (a fossil reptile).

Gr. kynolykos, m. hyena:

hyetos, Gr. rain; see drop

hygiene < Gr. hygieinos, healthful, < hygieia, health; see health

hygro- < Gr. hygros, wet; see wet

hyios, Gr. son; hyionos, grandson; see son

hyksos, Gr. a dynasty of Egyptian nomad kings; see govern
hylacto- < Gr. hylaktes; hylaktor, Barker; hylake, a barking; see bark
hylia, Gr. shoe sole; see sole
hylistar, Gr. collander, filter, strainer; see sieve
hylos, Gr. ichneumon; see weasel
hylo- < Gr. hyle, wood, matter; see wood, alcohol
hymen, Gr. membrane; hymenion, dim., see membrane; Hymen, god of marriages, see marry
hymnos, Gr. song of praise; see sing
hynis (hynnis); hynne, Gr. plow-share; see plow
hyo- < Gr. hys (yys), -yos, hog, see hog; pertaining to the Greek letter upsilon, see letter
hyoscyamus, L. (Gr. hyoskyamos), henbane; see nightshade
hyoseris, Gr. a kind of endive; see lettuce
hypatos, Gr. uppermost, highest; see hyper under over
hypelate, Gr. a shrub; see soapberry
hypene, Gr. mustache; see hair
hyper-, hypero- < Gr. hyper, beyond, over, above, very; see over
hyperbole, Gr. exaggeration; see figures of speech under form
hypericum, L. (Gr. hyperikon), St. Johnswort; see St. Johnswort
hyperoche, Gr. projection, prominence, summit; hyperochos, prominent, eminent; see exochos under projection
hyperos, Gr. pestle; see pestle
hypha, L. (Gr. hyphe), web; hyphantes, weaver, < hyphaino, weave; see weave
hyphalos, Gr. submerged; see hals under sea
hyphen, Gr. mistletoe; see mistletoe
hyphen, Gr. a punctuation mark; see separate
hyphessin, Gr. somewhat less, smaller; see mikros under little
hypnos, Gr. sleep; hypnikos, of sleep; hypnotikos, drowsy, sleep-inducing; see sleep
hypnum, L. (Gr. hypnon), a kind of moss; see moss
hypo- < Gr. hypo, under, beneath, less than; see under
hypchoeris, L. (Gr. hypochoeris), a kind of succory; see lettuce
hypocrite < Gr. hypocrates, pretender, dissembler; see lie
hypolais, Gr. a small bird; see warbler
hyponome, Gr. underground passage, tunnel, mine; see mine
hypopion, Gr. black eye, bruise; see bruise
hypopitys, L. a genus of the heath family; see heath
hypotenusa, L. (Gr. hypoteinousa), side opposite the right angle of a triangle; see against
hypothesis, Gr., f. assumption, condition, foundation, supposition, theory: hypothesis, hypothetical, hypothecate.
L. assumption, -onis, f. hypothesis, proposition, < assumo, umpli, take for granted, suppose; prsumptio, -onis, f. preconception, audacity: assume, assumption, presumption, presumptive.
L. conjectura, f. opinion, guess: conjecturalis, of guesswork; conjector, -is, m. soothsayer, seer, < conicio, -iectus, infer, foretell: conjecture, conjectural.
Gr. dogma, opinion, doctrine; see doko under think
Gr. lemma, -tos, n. assumption, premise, subject; lemmation, n. dim.; dilemma, -tos, n. double proposition: lemma, dilemma.
L. opinio, -onis, conjecture, view, fancy, belief; see opinor under think
L. propositio, -onis, f.; propositum, n. plan, design, purpose, theme: proposition, proposal, propose, purpose, “jeep”.
L. ratio, -onis, doctrine, theory, understanding; see reor under think
L. sujstopio, -onis, f. a putting under, substitution, postulation, assumption: suppose, supposition.
Gr. theoria, f. something seen in the mind, guess, hypothesis, plan, scheme: theory, theoretical.
See: begin, believe, think, base
hypothymis, Gr. a bird; see bird
hypozoma, Gr. diaphragm; see wall
hypselo·; hypsi·; hypso· < Gr. hypselos, high; hypsiteros, higher; hypsistos, highest; hypsi, on high; hypsos, height; see high
hyptios, Gr. supine; hyptiotes, flatness; see lie
hyptis, NL. a genus of the mint family; see mint
hyraco· < Gr. hyrax, -akos, shrew; see mole
hydrach, Gr. pickle-jar; see pot
hydrichos, Gr. basket; see basket
hyrtane, Gr. potlid; see cap
hys, -yos, Gr. hog; see hog
hysginon, Gr. crimson or scarlet dye; see red
hysma, Gr. rain; see hyetos under drop
hysmine, Gr. battle; see fight
hysso < OF. ysope, < L. hyssopus (Gr. hyssopos); see mint
hyssos, Gr. javelin; see spear
hystera, Gr. womb; hysterikos, of the womb; see womb
hysteros, Gr. after, later; hystatos, last; see after
hystrich, -ichis, L. (Gr. hystrix, -ichos), porcupine; see porcupine
hythlos, Gr. idle talk, gossip, nonsense; see speak

-i, L. forms second declension genitives, and masculine specific terms with personal names; see -ae under nature
-i < L. in, not; see not
-ia, L., Gr. suffix denoting pertaining to; see nature
iacho· < Gr. iache, shout, cry, shriek; see call
iachros, Gr. softened, calm, tranquil; see rest
ialemos, Gr. dirge, lament, wail, melancholy; see weep
ialtos, Gr. sent forth; see send
iama, Gr. medicine, remedy; see iaomai under heal
iambus, L. (Gr. iambos), a metrical foot; see measure
ianthinus, L. (Gr. ianthinos), violet-blue; see ion under blue
iaphetes, Gr. archer; see arc
iapyx, Gr. northwest wind; south Italian; see wind
iasione, Gr. probably a bindweed, but now applied to a campanula; see bindweed
-asis, Gr. a diseased condition; see disease
iaspis, Gr. jasper; see stone
iatry < Gr. iatreia, a healing, treatment of disease; iatros, physician; see heal
ibanos, Gr. water-bucket; see bucket
iberis, L., Gr. a kind of pepperwort; see mustard
ibex, L. a kind of goat, chamois; see goat
ibis, L., Gr. a wading bird; see heron
ible < L. -bilis, capable of, having the quality of; see nature
ibyctero· < Gr. ibykter, -os, leader in a war song; see sing
ibyx, Gr. crane; see crane
-ic, Suf. denoting the greater valence in a chemical compound; see -acus under nature
icaco, Ab.Am. coco-plum; see plum

icano- < Gr. ikanos, competent; sufficient; see strong

Icarus, L. (Gr. Ikaros), protege of Dionysus, who taught him viticulture; see vine

ice< AS. is: icy, icicle, Iceland, iceberg, Cetraria islandica (a lichen).
Gr. chalaza, hail, sleet, pimple; chalazion, dim.; chalazios, pertaining to hail; see pimple
Gr. cheima, winter weather, cold, frost; see year
Gr. chion, -os, f. snow; chionoës; chionodes; chionopos, like snow, snow-white; chionotos, snowy: chiolite, chionoblepsia, Chionodoza cretica (a liliacead), Chionea nivicolia (snow-gnat), Chiogenes hispidula (creeping snowberry), Chio
cocca alba (cachina-root), Hedychium flavum (yellow ginger-lily).
AS. frost (forst), white, congeneren dew or vapor: frost, frosty, hoarfrost, frostbite.
L. gelatus, frost, < gelo, -atos, freeze; see cold
L. glacies, -ei, f. ice, icy cold, chill; glacialis, icy, frozen; glacio, -atus, freeze, solidify; conglacio, freeze up: glacier, glaciar, glaciation, subglacial, Mer de
Glacé, Eubalaena glacialis (right whale), Theridium glaciale (a spider).
L. grandis, -ini, f. hail, hailstorm; grandinæ; grandinosus, full of hail:
Gr. kryos; kryos, icy cold, frost, chill; see cold
Gr. krystallos, ice, rock-crystal; see stone
L. nünsis, -is, f. snow; ninduidus, snowy:
Gr. nipha, f. snow; niphos, -ados, f. snowflake; niphetos, m. falling snow, snow- storm; dysniphos, snowy, wintry; niphablepsia, Niphopelta imperialis (a beetle),
Niphodes nipeta (a moth), Niphophora maculipes (a beetle).
L. niz, nivis, f. snow; Sp. nieve, f. snow; niveal; nivearius; niveus, of snow, snow-white; niveosus, snowy: nival, nivation, neve, Nevada, Bohmeria nivea (ramie),
Chasmorhynchus niveus (bell-bird), Lissomerus niveocomatus (a fly), Taeniop
teryx nivealis (a snowy), Trillium niveale (early trillium), Acholeutes nivicola (a snowlea), Charadrius nivosus (a plover), Chlamydomonas nivalis (red-snow
gllagellate), Potentilla nivea (snowy cinquefoil), Opalus nivarius (a wasp).
Gr. pachne, f. frost, rime; pachnodes, chilly, cold: pachnolite, Pachnobia tecta
(a moth).
Gr. pagetos; pagos, m. frost; pagaros; pagetodes, frosty, cold: Pagomys foetidus
(a ringed-seal).
L. pruina, f. rime, frost; pruinosus, frosty: Halictus pruinosus (a bee).
Gr. rhigos, n. frost, cold; rhigion, colder; rhigistos, coldest; rhigosis, f. a shivering;
rhigelas, chilling: rhigolene.
AS. snow, snow: snowball, snowball, snowberry, snowdrop, snowflake, snowshow.
Gr. stibe, f. frost, rime;
L. stira, b. frozen drop, icicle; stiricidium, n. snowfall:
See: cold, year, thick

icelo- < Gr. ikelos, like; see like

ichneumon, Gr. the tracker, mongoose; a wasp that hunts spiders; see weasel, w.asp

ichnos, Gr. footprint, track; ichnion, dim.; ichneutes, tracker; see mark

ichor, Gr. serum; see juice

ichthys, -yos, Gr. fish; ichthydion, dim.; ichthyeros, fishy; see fish

-ician < F. -icien, one who specializes in or practices; see make

-icle < L. -iculus, diminutive suffix; see -culus under little

icmado- < Gr. ikmas, -ados, moisture; see wet

ico- < Gr. eikos, likely, probable, reasonable; eikatos, reasonably, fairly, see true; 
< iz, ikos, a kind of worm, see worm

icon, L. (Gr. eikon), image, figure; icuncula, dim.; see form

icosi- (icosa-) < Gr. eikosi, twenty; eikostos, twentieth; see ten

icoto- < Gr. eikotos, probably, perhaps, reasonably, naturally; see lot

icrio- < Gr. ikrión, scaffold, bench, flooring, platform; see frame

ictaro- < iktar, a herringlike fish; see herring

ictero- < Gr. ikteros, jaundice; ikterikos, jaundiced, yellow, see disease; a yellow
bird, see oriole

ictico- < Gr. eiktikos, yielding readily, pliable; see bend

ictino- < Gr. iktinos, kite; see hawk

ictis, L. Gr. martens, weasel; see weasel

ictus, L. blow, stroke, stab, sting; see strike

-icus, L. (Gr. -ikos), belonging to, pertaining to; see -acus under nature

-id; -ide < L. -itus, having the nature of; see nature
-idae, NL. suffix denoting a family of animals, < Gr. -ides, a patronymic suffix; see class

idaeus, L. (Gr. Idaios), pertaining to wooded Mount Ida, < ide, tree; see tree

idalimo- < Gr. eidalimos, comely, shapely; see eidos under form

idanos, Gr. fair, comely; see beauty

-ide, Suf. of binary chemical terms of which the first part is the name of a non-metal; see -id under nature

idea, L. mental image, form, appearance; see eidos under form

idechtho- < Gr. eidechthes, of repulsive appearance, ugly; see ugly

idem, L. the same; see equal

idemono- < Gr. eidemon, -os, expert, skilled; see know

-ides, Gr. son of, descendant of; see son

idetico- < Gr. eidetikos, scientific; see eidemon under know

idico- < Gr. eidikos, specific; see alone

idio- < Gr. idios, one's own, personal, individual; idiates, hermit, recluse; see alone

idiot < L. idiota, ignorant person, < Gr. idiotes, private person; see dull

idium, L. (Gr. -idion), a diminutive suffix; see diminutives under little

idle < AS. edu; empty, vain, useless; see rest

idmono- < Gr. idmon, -os, skilled, expert; idmosyne, skill, knowledge; see eidemon under know

ido- < Gr. eidos, form, resemblance; see form, -oid under like

idol < L. idolum (Gr. eidolon), image, form; see eidos under form

idoneus, L. fit, capable, appropriate; see fit

idris, -idos, Gr. experienced, skillful, knowing; see know

idylo- < Gr. idyllo, (Gr. eidyllion), a poem describing pleasant rustic conditions; see poem

idylo- < Gr. eidylos, expert; see eidemon under know

if < AS. gif, on condition that; see lot

igdis, Gr. mortar; igdion, dim.; see mortar

ignarus, L. ignorant; see dull

ignavus, L. inactive, lazy, idle, sluggish, coward; see dull

ignis, L. fire; igniculus, dim. spark; igneus, of fire, fiery, ardent; ignitus, fiery, glowing; see fire

ignobilis, L. unknown, obscure, low, mean; see bad

ignominia, L. disgrace, dishonor, shame; see shame

ignorant < L. ignorans, -antis, < ignoror, -atus, have no knowledge, be unaware; see dull

ignotus, L. unknown, strange; see secret, strange

ignya, Gr. ham; see leg

il- < L. in, in, not; see in, not

ilapinasto- < Gr. eilapinastes, feaster, guest; see guest

ile, Gr. crowd, band, troop, company; iladon, in troops, bodies; see number

ilemato- < Gr. aiemen, -tos, wrapper, envelope; see sheath

iletico- < Gr. eiletikos, wriggling; see eilo under turn

ileum, L. last part of the small intestine; see intestine

ileus, L. (Gr. ileos; ileos), severe colic; iliacus, of colic; see disease

ilex, -icis, L. holm-oak; now a genus of the holly family; iliinaeus, oaken; see holly

ilingo- < Gr. ilinx, -ngos, whirling, agitation; ilingos, dizziness; see turn

illipodo- < Gr. eilipous, -odos, with rolling gait; see walk

illis, L. having the nature or quality of; see nature

illum, L. groin, flank; see groin

illabefactus, L. unbroken, unimpaired; see all

illacrimabilis, L. unmoved by tears, pitiless; see merciless

illaeus, L. unhurt, unimpaired; see all

illas, -ados, Gr. rope, band, see rope; thrush, see thrush

illativus, L. inferring, concluding; see think
illecebra, L. enticement, allurement, bait; illecebrosus, attractive, seductive; see lacio under draw
illegitimus, L. unlawful; illex, -egis, contrary to law, lawless; see exlex under forbidden
illepidus, L. impolite, rude; see rough
illecebra, Gr. Dysbatus singularis (a moth).
illecebra, Gr. Westwoodia (Aprosictus) duivendodei (a beetle).
Gr. *aprositos; dysprositos; dysprosoistos*, unapproachable, hard to get at: *Aprosita ulothrix* (a moth), *Dysprosoestus costatus* (a beetle).

L. *intransibilis*, impassable:
L. *intransmeabilis*, impassable:
L. *ininvius*, without a road, impassable:

See: *difficult
impastus*, L. unfed, hungry; see *hunger
impatien*ta, L. restlessness, want of endurance, desiring immediate action; see move
impavidos*, L. fearless, intrepid; see *bold
impedio, -itus*, L. hinder, prevent, obstruct; see *hinder
impendens*, L. overhanging, imminent; see *pen*do under *hang
impendum*, L. charge, cost; see *pen*do under *pay
impensus*, L. ample, great, large, strong; see *large
imperfect < L. *in*, not, *perfectus*, complete; see *fault
impero, -atus*, L. command; *imperator*, -is, commander-in-chief, general, ruler; *imperialis*, of the empire or emperor; *imperiosus*, possessed of command, mighty, domineering; see *govern

imperitus*, L. inexperienced, ignorant; see *dull
impertilis*, L. indivisible; see *one
impervius*, L. impassable, impenetrable, closed; see *close
impetigo*, L. a skin eruption; see *disease
impetrabilis*, L. easily obtainable; see *rest
impetus*, L. attack, charge, spasm; *impetuosus*, violent; see *stroke
impexus*, L. uncombed; see *rough
impiger*, L. diligent, active; see *busy
implillum*, L. a felt shoe; see *shoe
impingo, -actus*, L. push, strike, drive, thrust; see *strike
impius*, L. irreverent, wicked; see *profane
implacabilis*, L. unappeasable; see *merciless
impexus*, L. entwined, interwoven; see *plecto* under *weave
implicate < L. *implico*, -atus, involve, entangle; see *trap
impluvium*, L. the skylight in the roof of a Roman house; see *hole
implitius*, L. rough, unpolished; see *rough
important < L. *importo*, -atus, bring in, bring about, cause; see *worth
impossible < L. *impossibilis*, not possible.
Gr. *anenchoretos*, impossible:
Gr. *anendektos*, impossible, inadmissible:
Gr. *apoietos*, undone, unfinished, impossible:

impotens*, L. powerless, weak; see *weak
impregnate < L. *imprægnō*, -atus, engender; see *begin
improbo, -atus*, L. disapprove, blame, condemn, reject; see *blame
impobrus*, L. below standard, of bad quality, poor, inferior; see *bad
improper < L. *improprius*, unfit, unsuitable, unseemly; see *unfit*, *bad
improvudus*, L. not anticipating or foreseeing; *improvisus*, unexpected, unforeseen; see *lot

impudicus*, L. lewd, unchaste, unashamed; see *lewd
impurinus*, L. free from danger, safe; see *free
impure < L. *impurus*, unclean, base; see *dirt*, *mix
imus*, L. lowest; see *inferus* under *low
-imus*, L. (Gr. -imos), pertaining to, having the quality of; see *nature

in < AS. *in*: into, income, inlet, inner, inmost, inward, within.
L. *centrōsus*, inward, internal; see *centrum* under *point
Gr. *eis*, in, into, to: *eisegesis*, *isagoge.*
Gr. *en*, in; *endon*; *entos*, within; *enapos*, in; *endoternos*, interior; *endotatos*, inmost; *endothi*, within: emblem, embroy, emphasis, enthusiasm, endocrine, endophyte, endopodite, endogen, endoderm, entoptic, endocarp, Entozoa, ental, *imp*, ink, *Endomychus chinensis* (a beetle), *Endothia parasitica* (chestnut-blight), *Encephalartos caffer* (Hottentot breadfruit).
Gr. eso, within; esoteros, inner, esotatos, inmost; esoterikos, internal: esoderm, esoteric, esotropia, esophoria.

L. il-, im-, in-, ir-, < in, in as in illuco, shine in, light up; immigro, go in; invado, move in; irrumpo, rush in: illuminator, illustrate, illation, immigrant, imbibe, imply, impact, incident, include, incinerate, indigenous, indicator, infusion, inhale, inquisitive, investigate, inspire, irruption, irrigate, anoint, embrace, embargo, enclose, enfold, enforce, encourage, entitle, engine, encounter, emperor, Ctenochira inflata (a wasp).

L. intra-, intro-, within, < inter, among, amid; interior, inner; intimus, inmost; internus, inside; interaneus, inward, interior, internal; interulus, inward, inner; intraneus, inner; intraneus, on the inside, inwardly; introrsus, toward the inside; introrsus, directed inward: intracellular, intramural, intravenous, introspection, introduction, intromission, introserse, introvert, interior, intimate, internal, interne, enter, intrinsic, Juncus interior (inland-rush).

L. intus, within, inside: intestinus, internal: intussusception, intestine, denizen.

Gr. mychos, inmost part, recess, sinus, closet; see room

L. penitus, inward, inner, interior: Penates, penetrate, Pyrausta penitalis (a moth).

in- < L. in, in, into, against, see in; not, without, see not; at, on, see on

ina, L. fiber; see is under thread

-ina, L. feminine suffix sometimes with diminutive implications, see woman; designating an order of animals, see class

inaccessible; see impassable

-inae, L. suffix denoting subfamilies of animals; see class

inaequalis, L. uneven, rough, unequal, different; see different

inanis, L. empty, void, useless, vain; see empty

inauris, L. earring; see earring

incanto, -atus, L. charm, spell; see cantamen under magic

incanus, L. quite gray, hoary; see canus under gray

incassus, L. vain; see cassus under empty

incendiarius, L. causing fire; incendium, fire; see incendo under burn

incense < L. incensum, resinous material that yields a fragrant odor or smoke when burned; see resin

inceptives; see -escens under begin

incertus, L. doubtful; see doubt

incessans, L. unceasing; see always

incestus, L. defiled, impure, unchaste; see lewd

inch < L. uncia, a twelfth part; see uncia under twelve

inciens, L. pregnant; see fertile

incilis, L. cut in; incile, ditch; see caedo under cut, ditch

incipient < L. incipio, -ceptus, begin; see coepio under begin

incisus, L. cut into; see caedo under cut

inclemens, L. rough, severe, unmerciful; see rough

incognitus, L. unknown, strange; see secret, strange

incohatus (inchoatus), L. only begun, incomplete; see begin

incola, L. resident, native; see colo under life

incolumis, L. unimpaired, safe, sound, entire, whole; see columis under safe

incomptus, L. unadorned; see simple

inconditus, L. unformed, rough, rude; see rough

incongruus, L. unfit, unsuitable; see unfit

in conspicuus, L. not readily visible, not prominent; see dim

inconvenient; see unfit

incredibilis, L. unbelievable, extraordinary; see wonder

incrementum, L. growth, increase; see cresco under grow

incubus, L. nightmare, a male demon supposed to lie upon persons, especially women, in their sleep; see dream, spirit

inculco, -atus, L. tread down, stuff, cram; see press

incultus, L. untitled, rude, unpolished; see rough

incunctabilis, L. admitting no delay; see press

incus, L. anvil; incudo, -cusus, forge with a hammer; see anvil, strike
inevitable

indago, -atus, L. hunt for, investigate; indagator; indagatrix, hunter, searcher; see try

indecent, L. unbecoming, unseemly, unfit, improper; see unfit

indeffusus, L. unwearied, indefatigable; see strong

indefinite < L. indefectus, indeterminate, uncertain, vague; see doubt

indelibatus, L. untouche, uninjured; see safe

indelible < L. in, not, delebilis, erasable.

Gr. anekiptos, indelible:
Gr. anekpylowts, indelible:
Gr. anekktros, indelible:
Gr. anekxaleiptos, indelible:
Gr. anezixiteinos, indelible:
L. ineluibilis, that cannot be washed out, indelible:

indefinmis, L. unhurt, uninjured; see safe

indepressus, L. unobserved, undiscovered; see secret

indeptus, L. attained, reached; see apiscor under take

index, -icis, L. pointer, sign, token, forefinger, catalogue, spy; indicium, sign, mark, disclosure, discovery; indico, -atus, point out, reveal; see mark, dico under speak, list

indicum, L. indigo, < Indicus, of India; see blue

indifferent; see dull

indigens, L. in want, needy; see egenus under poor

indigens, L. belonging to a country, native; see native

indignans, L. angry; see anger

indigo < L. indicum; see blue

indigus, L. in want, needy, poor; see egenus under poor

indiscretus, L. undivided, closely connected; see one

indistinctus, L. obscure, dim; see dim

inditus, L. put upon, imposed; see place

indivisus, L. undivided; individuus; indivisibilis, not to be divided; see all, one

indoles, L. nature, disposition, talents; see nature

indomitabilis, L. that cannot be conquered, see strong; indomitus, untamed, wild, see nature

inductura, L. covering, coating; see blanket

indulgeo, -dultus, L. be forebearing, concede, grant, favor; see give

indusium, L. tunic, garment; indumentum, clothing, garment; induvia, garment; see garment

industrius, L. busy, active, diligent; see busy

indutia, L. truce, armistice; see rest

indutilis, L. that can be inserted or joined in; see insert

indutus, L. clothed, covered, < induo, -atus, put on clothes; see indusium under garment

-ine; -in < L. -inus, suffix denoting chemical terms, drugs; see drug, -anus under nature

ineffable < L. ineffabilis, inexpressible, unutterable: ineffability.

Gr. agryktos, not to be spoken of:
Gr. anaduketos, unutterable:
Gr. aphatos, inefable, unutterable: Aphatum rufulum (a beetle).
Gr. arrhetos, unutterable, inexpressible: Arrhetus volxemi (a beetle), Arretherium [Arrhetotherium] acridens (an Oligocene mammal).
Gr. athesphatos, inexpressible, ineffable, marvelous; see large
Gr. ekphatos, beyond the power of speech, ineffable:
L. incompellabilis, that cannot be named or addressed by name:
L. tacendus, not to be uttered, secret; see tacea under silent

See: secret, wonder, silent

ineptus, L. unsuitable, silly, absurd; see fool

inermis, L. unarmed, without weapons; see bare

inert < L. mers, -artis, inactive, idle, lazy; inertia, idleness; see rest

inesco, -atus, L. allure with bait, entice; see esca under food

inevitable < L. in, not, evitabilis, avoidable; see sure
inexorabilis, L. that cannot be moved by entreaty, inflexible, relentless; see merciless
inimplebilis, L. that cannot be filled, insatiate; see hunger
inexplicabilis, L. unexplainable; see secret
infacetus, L. rude, coarse, blunt; see rough
infallible < L. infallibilis, not making mistakes, inerrant; see sure
infandus, L. unspeakable, abominable; see bad
infans, -antis, L. speechless; a little child; infantilis, pertaining to children, childish; see child, silent
infatigatus, L. unwearied; see strong
inaustus, L. unfortunate; see faustus under lot
infectus, L. dyed, stained, tainted; infectarius, serving for dyeing; see color
inflexi, -icis, L. unhappy; see sad
infensus, L. hostile, unfriendly; see enemy
infer < L. infero, illatus, bring in, conclude; see illatius under think
infernalis, L. pertaining to the lower regions, underground; see inferius under hell
inferus, L. low; inferior, lower; infimus; imus, lowest, last; see low, end
infestus, L. hostile, inimical, dangerous, unsafe; infesto, -atus, attack, injure; see danger
infidelis, L. unreliable, unfaithful, false; see lie
infimus, L. lowest; see inferus under low
infinite < L. infinitus, boundless, unlimited: infinity, infinitive, infinitesimal, ad infinitum.
Gr. apeiros; apereiastos, boundless, infinite, countless; apeiron, immeasurable:
L. illimitatus, boundless, illimitable:
L. infinibilis, endless:
See: number
infirmitus, L. weak, feeble; see weak
inflammo, L. set on fire, kindle; see flamma under fire
inflatus, L. puffed up, swollen; see flo under blow
infra, L. underneath, below; see under
infractus, L. unbroken; see all
infrequens, L. seldom, rare; see few
influcatus, L. painted; see fucus under color
infula, L. band, bandage, fillet; see ribbon
infundibulum, L. funnel; see funnel
infusio, L. a pouring into, a steeping; see wet
infusorium, L. receptacle, vessel, can; see pot
-ing < AS. ende; -ing, forms present participles and verbal nouns, see make; patronymics and diminutives, see son
inga, Ab.Am. a kind of legume; see bean
ingeniousus, L. superior in intellect, gifted, talented; ingenium, genius; see know
ingens, L. vast, huge, great, immoderately large; see large
ingluvies, L. crop, maw; ingluvius, gluttonous; see stomach
inguinalis, L. of the groin; see inguen under groin
inion, Gr. back of the head, occiput; see head
iniquus, L. uneven, unjust, hurtful; see hurt
inis, Gr. son, daughter; see son
initialis, L. beginning, first, original; see ineo under begin
injectivus, L. pertaining to insertion; see insert
injury < L. injuria, harm, wrong, injustice; see hurt, bruise, pain, sore, cut, break
injustus, L. wrong, harsh; see bad
ink < OF. enque, < L. encaustum (Gr. enkauston), a purple-red ink.
Gr. alabe, f. a kind of ink:
L. atramentum, n. any black fluid, ink; atramentarium, n. inkstand: Coprinus atramentarius (a mushroom).
Gr. brochis, -idos, f. inkmort:
Gr. kekis, -idos, gall, ink; kekidion, dim.; see gall
Gr. melan, -os, n.; melanteria, f. black pigment, ink:
L., Gr. sepia, cuttlefish, squid, ink; see mollusk
Gr. tholos, mud, dirt, squid-ink; see dirt

inlay; see mosaic

inn, AS. house, tavern, lodging-place; see house

innocent < L. innocens, -entis, harmless, guiltless: innocence.
Gr. adolos, guileless, honest; see true
Gr. akakos, guileless, innocent; akakia, f. guilelessness: Acaecius.
Gr. amomos, blameless:
Gr. amomphos, blameless:
Gr. anaitios, guiltless:
Gr. apemon, harmless; see safe
L. expers, -entis, having no part in, not sharing, devoid of, free from:
L. inculpabilis; inculpatus, blameless, faultless, flawless:
L. indelictus, blameless, faultless, innocent:
L. immenser, undeserving, innocent; immertus, undeserved, guiltless: unmerited.
L. insons, -ontis, guiltless, innocent: Xiphomyrmex spinosus insons (an ant).
Gr. nelttes, guiltless, harmless:

See: pure, free

innominatus, L. nameless; see secret
innocuus; innoxius, safe, harmless; see safe
ino- < Gr. is, inos, muscle, fiber, sinew, strength; see thread
inocolo, -atus, L. ingraft, implant; see begin
inopinatus; inopinus, L. unexpected; see lot
inops, L. poor, weak, helpless; see poor
inornatus, L. undamaged; see simple

inquininus, L. temporary inhabitant, sojourner, tenant, lodger; see guest, colo under life

inquino, -atus, L. befoul, stain, pollute, defile; see dirt

inquire < L. inquiro, -quisitus, seek after, search for, pry into, examine; see quaero under try, ask

insanus, L. of unsound mind; see mad

insatiabile < L. insatiabilis, that cannot be satisfied; see insatiatus under hunger

insaturatus, L. unfilled, insatiate; see hunger

inscitus, L. ignorant, awkward, absurd, silly; see dull

inscrutable < L. inscrutabilis, incomprehensible, mysterious; see secret

insculptus, L. engraved; see sculpo under cut

insect < L. insectum, n., < inseco, -sectus, cut into: insectarium, insectary, insectean, insectile, insectine, insecticide, insecticidal, insectival, insectivore, Trochuscrus insectus (a spider).

L. bestiola, small animal, insect; see bestia under animal
Gr. bostrychos, a kind of insect; see curl

L. cutio, -onis, m. a small insect:
Gr. entomon, n. insect, < entomos, cut into: entomology, entomologist, entomophilous, entom, entomogenous, entomoid, entomolite, Entomostraca, Entomolithus paradoxus (a trilobite), Entomophthora sphaerosperma (a fungus), Eosentomon yosemitense (a proturan).

Gr. sphondyle, f. an insect that lives on the roots of plants: Sphondylia tomentosa (a beetle).

See: ant, bee, beetle, bug, butterfly, flea, fly, grasshopper, moth, wasp

insert < L. insero, -ertus, introduce into, place in or between, mix or mingle with:
injection.
Gr. embolon, n.; embolos, m. anything inserted, bolt, bar, peg, wedge; embole, f. insertion, invasion; embolimos, inserted; emballo, insert, graft; epenbole; parembolos, f. insertion, parenthesis: embole, embolism, embolic, Collembola, Embolichthys misukuri (a fish), Embolimus americanus (a wasp), Embola xanthocephala (a moth), Parembola litterata (a pelecypod).
Gr. enetos, injected:
Gr. enophthalmisso, inoculate, graft; see graft
Gr. enaen, f. insertion:
Gr. enthesis, -eos, f. insertion; epenthesis; parenthesis, f. a putting in extra, insertion; enthetos, capable of being put in: parenthesis, parenthetic, enthetic.
L. indutilis, that can be inserted or joined in:
L. *injectivus*, pertaining to insertion or injection; *interjectus*, thrown or placed between, interposed: inject, injector, interjection, *Hedulia injectiva* (a moth).
L. *insinuo*, -atus, introduce gently, craftily, or insidiously: insinuate, insinuation.
L. *intercalaris; intercalarius*, of or for insertion, extra; intercede, -cessus, go between, intervene, arbitrate; *intergerivus*, placed between; *interloquor*, -locutus, speak between, interrupt in speaking; *interludo*, -lusus, play between; *interpolatio*, -onis, f. intercalation of new or modified material; *interpono*, -positus, place between, insert, introduce, interfere; *intersitus*, interposed; *intervenio*, -ventus, come between, interrupt, interpose: intercalate, intercalary, *Gryllus intercalatus* (a cricket), intercede, intercession, interlocutor, interlude, *interpolare*, *Actidium interpolatum* (a beetle), interpose, *Melania intersita* (a gastropod), intervene.
L. *introduco*, -actus, lead in, put in, insert: introduce, introduction, introductory.
L. *intromitto*, -actus, put in, introduce: intromittent.
L. *intrudo*, -actus, enter without invitation or permission: intrude, intrusive, intrusion.

See: *graft, middle, space, break, coitus, enter*

L. *insicium*, *L. baccato*, see *food*

L. *insidious, L. cunningly deceitful; insidia, ambush; see trap*

L. *insignis*, L. remarkable, notable, distinguished; *insignitus*, marked, clear, plain; see *signum* under *mark*

L. *insilium; insubulum*, L. treadle of a loom; see *step*

L. *insipidus, L. tasteless; see *tasteless, dull*

L. *insist* < *L. insisto, institus*, press upon, urge; see *press*

L. *insiticus*, L. grafted, inserted; see *insert*

L. *insolens, L. haughty, arrogant; see proud*

L. *insolitus, L. unusual, uncommon, strange; see *strange*

L. *insomnia, L. sleeplessness; see *awake*

L. *insons, L. innocent; see *innocent*

L. *insopitus, L. wakeful, sleepless; see *awake*

L. *inspector, L. examiner, searcher; see *try*

L. *inspissatus, L. thickened; see *spissus* under *thick*

L. *instabilis, L. unsteady, changeable; see *shake*

L. *instant* < *L. instans, standing by; see *now*

L. *instar, L. form, figure, image, likeness; see *form*

L. *instigo, -atus, L. incite, stimulate; see *arouse*

L. *instinct* < *L. instinctus*, natural impulse; see *nature*

L. *insita, L. border, flounce; see *border*

L. *institutor, L. founder, creator; *institutum*, establishment, organization; see *make, plan*

L. *instragulum, L. covering, coverlet; see *cover*

L. *instruct* < *L. instruo, -actus*, build in, equip, teach; see *teach*

L. *instrument* < *L. instrumentum*; see *tool, vessel*

L. *insubidus, L. stupid, foolish; see *fool*

L. *insuetus, L. unaccustomed to, inexperienced in, unusual; see *strange*

L. *insula, L. island; insulanus; insularis, of islands; see *island*

L. *insulatus, L. unsalted, tasteless, insipid, foolish; see *tasteless*

L. *insult* < *L. insultus, scoffing, reviling; see *curse*

L. *intactus, L. untouched, entire, chaste; see *all*

L. *intaminatus, L. unpolluted, pure; see *pure*

L. *integer, L. whole, entire, sound; integro, -atus, make whole, restore; see *all*

L. *integumentum, L. covering; see *tego* under *cover*

L. *intellectus, L. understanding, perception; see *intellego* under *know*

L. *interemeratus, L. undefiled, inviolate, virgin, pure; see *pure*

L. *intemperatus, L. immoderate, uncontrolled; see *free*

L. *intensifiers; intensives; see *very*

L. *inter- < L. inter, between, among; see *middle*

L. *interaneum, L. gut, intestine; see *intestine*
intercalaris, L. of or for insertion, extra; see insert
interdictum, L. a prohibition; see forbid
interest < L. intersum, be between, be different, be of concern; premium paid for the use of money; see gain
intergerivus, L. placed between; see intercalaris under insert
interim, L. meantime, meanwhile; see inter under middle
interitus, L. perished, destroyed, lost; interibilis, perishable, mortal; see death
interior, L. inner; see intra- under in
interluvies, L. strait; see way
internecinus, L. deadly, destructive; see neco under kill
internode < L. internodium, the space between knots; see nodus under knot
internus, L. inward, interior; see intra- under in
interpretor, -atus, L. explain, translate; interpres, -etis, agent, intermediary; see clear
interrogatio, L. question, inquiry; see rogo under ask, FIGURES OF SPEECH under form
interruptus, L. broken apart, between, off, or asunder; see rumpo under break
interstinctus, L. checkerered, variegated; see color
interstitium, L. space between, interval; see space
interulus, L. inward, inner; see intra- under in
interval < L. intervallum, space between two palisades, intermission, pause; see space, break
intestine < L. intestinum, n. bowels, gut: intestinal, intestiniform, Gastrophilus intestinalis (a botfly).
   L. anus, m. rectal opening, fundament: anus, anal, Chaetogyne analis (a fly).
   Gr. archos, m. rectum, anus: architis, archocele, Crossarchus obscurus (kusimansel).
   Gr. batalos, anus, hinder parts; see rump
   Gr. cholis, -ados, f. bowels, gut; cholix, -ikos, f. gut; cholikion, n. dim.:
   L. chorda (Gr. chordê), gut, string made of gut, catgut; epichordis, -idos, mesentery; see rope
   L. colon (Gr. kolôn), n. large intestine; kolikos, pertaining to the colon; pain in the colon: colitis, colic, colotomy, Bacillus coli (a bacterium).
   ML. duodenum, n. first part of the small intestine: duodenum, duodenal, Coelothauma duodenum (a radiolarian).
   Gr. endikôn, n. entail:
   Gr. enteron, n. intestine; enteridion; enterion, n. dim.: enterikos, intestinal:
   enteritis, enteroid, enterocele, dysentery, mesentery, lientery, Coelenterata, Enterolobium cyclocarpum (a legume), Enteridium rozeanum (a myxomycete).
   Gr. entosthôn, n. entail:
   L. extalis, m. rectum, < extum, n. an internal organ:
   L. gigerum, n. entail, particularly of birds: gigerium, gizzard.
   L. hira, f. gut, intestine; hilla, f. dim. small intestine, sausage:
   L. ileum, n. last part of the small intestine: ileum, ileac, ileocolic.
   L. interaneum, n. gut, intestine: entail:
   NL. jejum, n. middle part of the small intestine: jejunum, jejunectomy. See jejunus under hunger
   L. lactis, f. small intestine, chitterling:
   L. longana, -onis, m. straight gut, sausage:
   L. nestis, -idis (Gr. -idos), f. jejum:
   Gr. proktos, m. anus, rectum, fundament, hinderparts, tail: proctal, proctitis, proctotyrid, proctoelysis, proctodaeum, proctoplegia, proctoscope, proctoptosis, Dysaeprocta agouti (agouti), Euproctis chrysorrea (brown-tailed moth), Proctonotus mucroniferus (a gastropod), Thyroproctus townsendi (a milleped), Aphonoproctus pentodontinus (a beetle), Gymnoprontus abortivus (a grasshopper).
   L. rectum, n. straight gut or end of the large intestine: rectum, rectal, rectocele.
   Gr. splanchnon, n. entail; splanchnidion, n. dim.: splanchnic, asplanchnic, Splanchnum[Splanchnum] ampullaceum (a moss).
   L. viscera, n. entrails, pl. of viscus, -eris, flesh or organ inside the body; viscereus, of flesh: viscera, visceral.
See: sausage, pipe
intimus, L. inmost, deepest; see intra- under in
intitubabilis, L. firm, unwavering; see stand
intolerable < L. intolerabilis, not bearable, insupportable; see hard, difficult, trouble

intonsus, L. unshorn, bearded, rough; see rough

intra-; intro-, L. within; see in

intractabilis, L. that can be entered; see enter

intractabilis, L. unmanageable; see rough

intraneus, L. inner; see intra- under in

intrepidus, L. unshaken, undaunted, brave; see bold

intricate < L. intrico-, -itus, entangle, perplex; see complex, trap

intrinsicus, L. on the inside, inward; see intra- under in

intro-, L. inside, within, in; see intra- under in

introrsus, L. toward the inside, inward; see intra- under in

intrude < L. intrudo, -usus, enter without invitation or permission; see insert

intuition < L. intueor, -itus, look at, contemplate; see know

intus, L. within, inside; see in

intybus, L. endive, succory; see lettuce

inula, L. elecampane; see composite

-inus, L. pertaining to; see -anus under nature

inusitatus, L. rare, unusual; see few, strange

inutilis, L. useless, worthless; see worthless

Inuus, L. god of fecundity in herds; see fertile

invalidus, L. infirm, weak; see weak

invasor, L. intruder; invasio, -onis, attack; see enter

invectivus, L. scolding, abusive; see scold

invent < L. invenio, -ventus, devise, contrive; see make

inventarium, L. list; see list

inversus, L. turned upside down; see verto under turn

investigate < L. investigo, -atus, inquire into, search after, trace; investigator, inquirer, searcher; see try

invictus, L. unconquered, strong; see strong

invidus; invidiosus, L. envious, jealous, hostile; see jealous

inviolatus, L. unhurt; see safe

invisibilis, L. unseen; see secret

invisus, L. hated, hateful, detested; see hate

invito, -atus, L. bid, ask; see ask

involucrum, L. wrapper, case, envelope; see sheath

involutus, L. complex, intricate; see complex

inunvatibilis, L. unwoundable; see safe

Io, Gr. daughter of Inachus, a stream god; see Inachus under stream

iochmos, Gr. rout; see dioktos under hurt

iodo- < iodine, < Gr. iodes, violetlike in color; see elements under thing

ion < Gr. ion, -los, participle of cimi, go, move, see move; < ion, violet; iodes, violetlike, see violet

-iion; -ion; -tian < L. -io, -onis, act of, process of, having the nature of, see nature; < Gr. -ion, comparative ending, see comparatives; diminutive suffix, see -idium under little

ionisco- < Gr. ioniskos, a gilthead; see bream

ionthas, -ados, Gr. shaggy; ionthos, young hair; see hair

iops, Gr. a small fish; see fish

-ior; see -or under make, comparatives

ioros, Gr. guard, keeper; see guard

ios, Gr. arrow, poison; see poison

iota, Gr. ninth letter of the Greek alphabet; anything very small; see letter

iotocho- < Gr. iotokos, poisonous; see ios under poison

ipecac < an Ab. Am. word; see drug

iphio, Gr. strongly, mightly; iphthimos, stout, strong; see strong

iphyum, L. (Gr. iphyon), a plant; see plant
ipne, Gr. a woodpecker; see woodpecker
ipnos, Gr. oven, furnace, kitchen, lantern; see oven
ipnum, L. (Gr. ipnon), a marsh plant; see plant
ipomoea, NL. a genus of the morning-glory family; see bindweed
ips, -pos, L. a kind of worm; see worm
ipse, L. self; see alone
ipsis, Gr. a pressing; see ipoo under press
ipsus, L. (Gr. ipsos), a kind of ivy; see ivy
ir- < L. in, in, not; see in, not
ira, L. anger, fury, rage, wrath; iracundus, inclined to anger, wrathful, < irascor, iratus, see anger
ireno- < Gr. eirene, peace; see rest
irio, L. a kind of cress; see mustard
iris, -idis, L. (Gr. -idos), f. rainbow, see color; a genus of plants: Iris pallida (sweet iris), Haliotis iris (an abalone), Canna iridiflora (a canna), Oberonia iridifolia (an orchid), Moraea iridioides (an iridaceae).
NL. acidanthera, f. a genus of the iris family: Acidanthera bicolor (a gladixia). L. crocus (Gr. krokos), a plant of the iris family; see crocus
NL. cypella, f. a genus of the iris family: Cypella peruviana (an iridaceae). L. gladiolus, m. sword-lily: Gladiolus carmineus (carmine gladiolus).
Gr. ixia, f. a plant; now a genus of the iris family: Ixia maculata (African ixia), Ixiolirion montanum (an amaryllidaceae).
L. sistyrinchium (Gr. sistyrinchion), n. a genus of the iris family: Sistyrinchium angustifolium (blue-eyed grass).
NL. tritonia, f. a genus of the iris family: Tritonia deusta (a tritonia).
L. yzris, -idis (Gr. -idos), f. wild iris: Xyris fimbriata (a yellow-eyed grass).
Irish < AS. Irau, a Celtic people in western Britain; see Celt
irmo- < Gr. eirmos, series, train; see line
iron < AS. iren; isen (G. eisen). See elements under thing
Gr. chalpy, -ybos, m. hardened iron, steel; chalybikos, of steel: chalybeate, chalybeous, Chalbyion caeruleum (a wasp), Cinnyris chalybeus (a sunbird), Altica[Hal fitted] chalybea (a flea-beetle).
L. ferrum, n. iron; ferreus, of iron; ferratilia; ferratus, ironed, armed; ferrarius, m. blacksmith; ferruginus; ferrugineus, like iron rust, rust-colored: ferreous, ferrous, ferric, ferromagnesian, ferrocyane, ferricyanide, farrier, ferruginous, nife, Taliaferro(Tolliver), fer-de-lance(Trigonocophalus lanceolatus), Mesua ferrea (a clusiaedaceae), Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum (a horseshoe-bat), Colubrina ferruginosa (snakebark), Spirophyllym ferrugineum (an iron-depositing bacterium).
Gr. sideros, m. iron; sideres; siderikos, of iron; siderion, n. iron implement; siderites, m. lodestone: siderographer, siderite, pharmacosiderite, Sideroxylon quadriloculare (Trinidad ironwood), Sideritis syriaca (Syrian ironwort), Metro sideros robusta (rata), Rhinolophus hipposideros (a horseshoe-bat).
Gr. solos, m. a mass of iron:
irono- < Gr. eiron, -os, dissembler; see lie
irony < L. ironia (Gr. eironia), dissimulation; see figures of speech under form, lie
irpus, L. wolf; see wolf
irrationalis, L. without reason; see mad
irregular < OF. irregular, < L. in, not, regularis, according to rule; see different, confusion
irrettitus, L. caught in a net; see reta under net
irrigate < L. irrego, -atus, supply with fluid; see rigo under wet
irrisor, L. derider, mocker, scoffer; see video under laugh
irrito, -atus, L. excite, provoke; see arouse
irritus, L. invalid, vain, useless, infertile; see worthless
irroratus, L. bedewed, moistened, covered with granules; see ros under drop
irrumpator, L. one who practices beastly obscenity; see lewd
irtiola, L. a kind of grape in Umbria; see grape
Irus, L. (Gr. Iros), proverbial name for a beggar, poor man; see beggar
is- < Gr. eis, in, into, to; see in
-is, L. adjectival suffix meaning with, having, nature of; see nature
isatis, L., Gr. woad; see mustard
isca, L. (Gr. iska), a kind of fungus on trees; see fungus
ischas, -ados, Gr. dried fig; see fig
ischion, Gr. hip; see hip
ischnos, Gr. withered, thin, lean, weak; ischnoites, thinness, leanness; see thin
ischyros, strong, force, might; ischyros, strong, mighty, stubborn, excessive; see strong
-iscus, L. (Gr. -iskos), diminutives; see diminutives under little
-is < L. -ita, make, give, act; see make
-ish < AS. -isc, denoting origin, pertaining to; see nature
Isis, L., Gr. an Egyptian goddess of fertility; see spirit
-isk < Gr. -iskos, diminutives; see -iscus under little
island < AS. isgland: islander, island of Langerhans, Rhode Island.
Malay adal, island with a reef surrounding a central lagoon: atoll, Atolla wyvillei (a jelly-fish).
Sp. cayo, m. islet: cay, key, Florida Keys, Key Largo.
L. insula, a (OF. ile; It. isola), f. island; insularis, of an island; insulatus, isolated; insulatus, full of islands: insular, insulate, isolate, peninsula, insulins, insulinate, islet, British Isles, Isle of Man, Belle Isle, Bothros insularis (a snake), Mustela pensilis. (Florida weasel), Begonia insularum (a begonia), Tipha isolata (a wast), Ferocactus insularis (a cactus). For island:
Gr. nesos, f. island; nesidion; nesion; nesydrion, n. dim.; nesioites, insular, m. islander: nisiote, nesogean, Polynyesia, chersonee, Peloponnesian, Nesixophasma spinulosum (a phasmatid), Nesyridron fuscum (a neuropteter), Nesotragus moschatus (a fossil antelope), Nesidobius ramulus (a beetle), Speonesioites hirsutus (a beetle).
-is < L. -ismus (Gr. -ismos), denoting condition, quality, doctrine, sect; see nature
iso- < Gr. isos, equal, like; see equal
isoetes, L., Gr. name for a kind of houseleek; see quillwort
isolatus, NL. detached, separate, < It. isola, < L. insula, island; see island
-issimus, L. adjectival superlatives; see very
issue < OF. eissue, < L. ezeo, -itus, go forth; see end, lot
-ist < F. -iste, < L. ista (Gr. -istes), agent, one who; see make
isthmus, L. (Gr. isthmus), neck, narrow passage, neck of land; see neck
-istos, Gr. adjectival superlatives; see very
-ita, Sp. diminutives; see diminutives under little
italos, Gr. bull; see vitulus under cattle
itamos, Gr. hasty, headlong, impetuous, reckless; see swift
itch < AS. gicce.
Gr. knesis; knesmos, an itching, < knetha, scratch, scrape, tickle, sting; see scrape
Gr. knesmos, m. an itching, tickling; knisma, -tos, n. scratch, < knizo, annoy, nettle, tease, tickle, scrape: Cnismatocentrum (a section of Brachiopoda).
Gr. odagmos, m. itching, irritation: Odagmia ornata (a fly), Discophyria odagmiina (a fly).
L. prurigo, -inis, f. itch; pruritus, -us, m. an itching, itch; pruriosus, pruritus, causing itching; pruriginosus, itchy, scabby; pruria, itch, be eager for; prurent, pruritic, prurigo, pruriginous, pruritus, Stizolobium pruriums (cowhage).
Gr. psora, f. itch, scab, mange; psoraleos; psoros, itchy, scabby, mange, rough; psorikos, of the itch: psoriasis, Psoralea esculenta (breadroot-seurifpea), Psoroptes communis (mange-mite), Melampsora lini (flax-rust), Psorophora ferox (a mosquito).
L. scabies, f. roughness, scurf, mange, itch: scabies. See scaber under rough
-ite; -ites < L., Gr. -ites, having the nature of, like, descendant, follower; salts of -ous acids, see nature; mineral terms; see stone
itea, Gr. willow; now a genus of the saxifrage family; see saxifrage
item, L. so, likewise, in like manner, as, part of a series; see one
iter, itineris, L. journey; itinerarius, of a journey; see eo under move
itero, -atus, L. repeat; iterabilis, that may be repeated; see return
-ites; see -ite under nature
ithris, Gr. eunuch; see sterile

ithycteano- < Gr. ithykeanos, tall, slender; see eukteanous under thin

ithys, Gr. straight, direct, upright; see straight

-itis, Gr. suffix denoting inflammation, disease, pain; see disease

iton, Gr. a mushroom; see fungus

-itus, L. having the nature of, pertaining to; see -atus under nature

itys, -yos, Gr. rim or felly of a wheel; see border

iulis, L. (Gr. ioulos, down, wool), catkin, see catkin; milleped, see myriapod

-iium, L. quality or nature of, see nature; diminutives, see -idium under little

iva, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite

ive < L. -ivus, denoting nature, quality, action; see nature

ivory < L. ebur, eboris, n.; eboraeus; eburneous; eburnus, of ivory; eborarius, m. worker in ivory; eburatus, inlaid with ivory; eburneous, eburnine, eburine, ivory-nut palm (Phyllocladus macrocarpa), Cymbidium eburneum (an orchid), Yoldia eborae (a fossil pelecypod), Eburia quadridentata (a beetle), Eburna spirata (a gastropod), Eburniola leucogaster (a beetle), Pinniza eburna (a crab), Ficus eburneae (ivory-fig).

Gr. elephantinos, of ivory; see elephant.

ivy < AS. ifig; see vine

ix, Gr. a kind of grub; see worm

ixalos, Gr. bounding, springing; see leap

ixeutes, Gr. bird-catcher; see ixos under glue

ixia, Gr. a plant; now a genus of the iris family; see iris

ixine, Gr. a kind of thistle; see thistle

ixoboros, Gr. missel-thrush; see thrush

ixos, Gr. birdlime, mistletoe; see glue

ixys, Gr. waist, loins; see side

iygmos, Gr. shout, cry; see call

iynx, L., Gr., wyneck; see woodpecker

-ize < Gr. -izein, make, cause to be; action; see make

jacaranda, Ab.Am. a genus of the bignonia family; see bignonia

jacea, L. hayrack; see frame

jaceo, -citus, L. lie; see lie

Jacob < Heb. Yaqob (Gr. Iakobos; L. Jacobus; OF. Jaques; It. Giacomo; Sp. Iago; Diego), supplanter; Jacobean, Jacobin, Jacobite, jacobsite, Jack, jack, jackknife, blackjack, Jackson, Santiago, San Diego, dago, jockey, James, Jamestown, Jim, jimsonweed, applejack, Senecio jacobae (a groundsel).

jactans, L. boasting, bragging, < jacto, -tatus, toss about, make gestures, display ostentatiously, boast; see brag

jactus; jaculatus, L. hurled, cast; jaculus, thrown; see jacio under throw

jaculum, L. dart, javelin; see spear

jail < ONF. gaiole, < L. cavea, cage, stall, coop, hive, enclosure; see pen

jalapa, Sp. a resin, < Ab.Am. Xalapa, a town in Mexico; see resin

janua, L. door, entrance; Janus, god of gates and doors, represented with two faces; janitor, doorkeeper; see door
jar < Ar. jarrah, earthen water-vessel; see pot, barrel, vessel
jasmine < Ar. yasamin, a plant of the olive family; see olive
jasper < OF. jaupre, < Gr. iaspis; see stone
jatropha, NL. a genus of the spurge family; see spurge
jaundice < L. galbinus, yellowish; see disease
javelin < a Celtic word; see spear
jaw < uncertain origin.
Gr. chelyne, lip, jaw; see lip
Gr. gamphela, f. jaw of an animal, beak of a bird:
Gr. genus -yos, f. jaw, cheek, chin, edge of an ax; amphigenys, double-edged:
genoplasty, Genyornis newtoni (a fossil bird), Dermogenys pusillus (a fish), Phoxogenys miilleri (a beetle).
Gr. gnathos, f. jaw; gnathidion; gnathion, n. dim.: gnathic, gnathism, gnathidium, gnatith, gnathotheca, gnathobase, gnathopod, plectognath, prognathous, Polygnathus lobota (a conodont), Gnathodus pustulosus (a conodont), Gnathium franciliom (a beetle), Gnathidium cephalotes (a beetle), Syngnathus acus (a pipefish).
L. magnum, n. jaw, mouth:
L. mala, f. cheekbone, jawbone, cheek: malar.
L. mandibula, f. jaw: mandible, Pterodontus mandibularis (a beetle).
Gr. mastax, -akos, f. jaws, mouth: mastax, Mastacomyys fuscus (broad-toothed rat), Psychomastax psylla (a grasshopper).
L. maxilla, f. jaw, jawbone; maxillars, of the jaw: maxillary, maxilliped, maxillibranch, Maxillaria picta (an orchid).
Gr. siagon, -os, f. jaw; siagonion, n. dim.: Siagonophorus loricatus (a protozoan), Siagonium punctatum (a beetle).
See: chin, face, tooth, bite
jay < uncertain origin; see crow
jealous < OF. jelous.
Gr. dyszelos, very jealous:
L. enulor, -atus, vie with enviously, be jealous of; see equal
L. invidius; invidiosus, envious, jealous; invidia, f. envy, jealousy, < invideo, -visus, look askance at, cast an evil eye upon: envy, envious, invidious.
L. lividus, envious, spiteful; litor, -is, envy, spite; see blue
Gr. phthonos, m. ill will, envy, jealous; phthoneros, envious, jealous: Phthono-

See: hate
jecur, -corsis, L. liver; see liver
jeer < uncertain origin; see laugh, tease, hurt
jeffersonia, NL. a genus of the barberry family; see barberry
jejunus, L. hungry; NL. jejenum, middle part of the small intestine; see hunger, intestine
jelly < OF. gelee, frost, < L. gelatus, congealed, stiffened: jellification, jel(gel), jellyfish, gelatin, gelatinous, gelatigenous.
Malay agar, a gelatinous substance from seaweeds: agar (from Eucheuma spinosum), Agarum cribosum (a sea-colander).
jentaculum, L. breakfast; see eat
jest < OF. geste, < L. gesta, acts, deeds; see laugh
jewel < L. jocus, jest, play, playing; see ornament, stone, earring
jocosus; jocularis, L. facetious, < jocus, jest, play; joculator, jester, joker;
jocundus, merry, sportive; see laugh
John < Heb. Yohanan (Gr. Ioannes; L. Ioannes; OF. Jean; It. Giovanni; Sp. Juan), Jehovah is gracious: John Doe, Johnny, Johnson, Johanna, johannite, Johannesburg, Hans, Hansel, Ivan, San Juan River, Jane, jenny,
join < L. jungo, junctus, unite, connect; see bind
joint < OF. joint, < L. junctus, a connection.
Gr. arthron, n. joint; arthridion, n. dim.; arthrikos, of a joint; arthritikos, of the joints; arthritis, -idos, f. pain in the joints; arthrodex, well-knit; arthrosis, f. a jointing: arthropod, arthrodire, arthropore, arthrosis, arthrolite, arthroderm, arthrodesis, arthroplasty, arthritis, arthritic, Condyloarthra, Triarthrus becki (a trilobite), Arthropodium candidum (a lily).
L. articulus, m. joint, member, knuckle, dim. of artus, m. joint; articularis, of joints; articularis, jointed, distinct; articulosus, full of joints: article, articulation, articular, articulatory, inarticulate, Articulina sagra (a foraminifer), Tetra-
climis articulata (arar tree).
journey < OF. journee, a day's travel; see move

joy < OF. joie, < L. gaudio, n. delight, gladness, joy; gaudiosus, glad, joyful; gavus, causing joy: joyful, rejoice, enjoy, gaudy.

Gr. agalliasis, f. great joy, exultation, < agallao, rejoice exceedingly; Agallia-phagus americanus (a beetle), Agalliasistes pulicarius (a bug).
Gr. asmenos, pleased, glad; asmenistos, acceptable, welcome: Asmenistis cucullata (a moth).

L. Bacchanalies, pertaining to Bacchus and the festivals in his honor; see Bacchus under wine

L. beatus, happy, blessed; beatulus, dim.; beatificus, making happy; beatrix, -icis, f. she that makes happy: beatitude, beatific, Beatrix, Trixy, Oryx beatrix (an antelope).

Gr. chairo, rejoice; charma, -tos, n. source of joy, joy, delight; charmosyne, f. joyfulness, delight; chartos, causing delight; charops, -opos, glad-eyed, joyous; haimatochares, rejoicing in blood: Charmatometra bokeri (a bug), Charmosyna pulchella (a parrot), An throchaera carunculata (wattle-bird), Chaerophyllum bulbosum (chervil), Microchaera albocoronata (a hummingbird), Xanthocharops primus (a wasp), Haimatochares tenebrioides (a beetle).

Gr. chloros, gay, lively:

L. contentus, satisfied; see agreeable

L. convivium, -us, feast, banquet and carouse together; convivium, feast, banquet; convivialis, of a feast; see eat

L. delecto, -atus, cause pleasure; delectabilis, agreeable, delightful; delicio, charm, allure; deliciosus, delightful, tasty: delectation, delectable, delight, delicious, Rubus deliciosus (boulder-raspberry).

L. ecastasis (Gr. ekstasia), f. state of being beside oneself, rapture, trance: ecstacy, ecstatic.

Heb. eden, delight, pleasure: Garden of Eden.

Gr. eupatmos, cheerful, happy:

L. Epicurus (Gr. Epikourois), m. a Greek philosopher who taught that pleasure (but not sensuality) should be the chief purpose of living: Epicurean, epicure, Epicurus laetifera (a moth).

L. evax (exav), joy be! good!: Rhynchospira evax (a fossil brachipod).

Gr. euðiagogos, cheerful: Eudiagogus episcopalis (a beetle).

Gr. euthymos, cheerful, kind; see thymos under mind

Gr. euphrosyne, f. mirth, merriment; euphrosynos, cheery, merry: Euphrosyne, Euphrosyne cirrata (an anelid).

L. exulto, -atus, leap up, rejoice exceedingly; see assilio under leap

L. felix, -icis, happy: Felix, Felicia, felicity, felicitate, felicitous, infelicity.

L. feria, holiday, festival; see day

L. festus, joyful; festivus, gay, joyous, merry; festum, n. feast, holiday; Sp. fiesta, f. holiday, festivity: feast, festive, festival, fete, festal, fiesta, festivity, Amazona festiva (a parrot), Cichlasoma festivum (a fish).

L. fortunatus, happy, lucky, prosperous; see for under lot

L. fruor, fructus; frutus, enjoy, delightful in; frunscor, -itus, enjoy: fruition.

Gr. galeros, cheerful: Galerucerus [Galeroclerus] crinitus (a beetle).

Gr. genialis, jovial, pleasant, friendly; see agreeable

AS. geol (ON. jolf), December: Yule, Yuletide, Yule log, jolly (?).
Gr. *getheo*, rejoice; *gethos*, n.; *gethosyne*, f. delight, joy; *gethosynos*, glad, joyful; *perigethes*, very joyful: *Gethosyne aequivoalis* (a moth), *Meligethes aeneus* (a beetle).

AS. *glaed*, bright, cheerful, happy, shining: glad, gladly, gladden, gladness, glad-some, Gladstone, glade, Everglades.

L. *grator*, -atus, rejoice with one, wish one joy; *gratulor*, -atus, wish one joy; see *gratia* under give

Gr. *hedomai*, take pleasure, enjoy oneself; *hedone*; *hedosyne*; *hesis*, f. delight, enjoyment; *hestos*, glad; *philedonos*, fond of pleasure: hedonism, hedonistic, *Moneses uniflora* (woodymph).

L. *groric*, festive; *heortasma*, -tos, n.; *heorte*, f. festival, holiday; *heortastikos* festive; *heortastes*, m. reveller: *Heortia dominialis* (a moth).


L. *jocundus* (jucundus), merry, sportive; see *jocus* under laugh

L. *jubilo*, -atus, shout for joy; *jubilum*, n. wild shout: jubilant, jubilation.

Gr. *komos*, m. a jovial festivity, revel, carnival; *komastes*, m. reveller; *komax*, -atos, m. debauche; *komastikos*, of a revel, < *komazo*, revel: *Comastes robustus* (a fly).

L. *laetus*; *laetabilis*, joyful, glad, pleasant; *laetitia*, f. gladness, joy; *laetificus*, causing joy, making glad; *laetabundus*, full of joy; *laeticulosus*, overjoyful: *Letitia*, *Acacia laeta* (an acacia), *Sceliphron laetum* (a mud-dauber), *Pericompsus laetus* (a beetle).


AS. *maesse*, feast-day, festival, < L. *missa*, f. the mass: Mass, Candlemas, Chil-dermas, Christmas, Hallowmas, Hilarymas, Lammas, Michaelmas, Roodmas.

L. *majuma*, f. a festival on the Tiber in the month of May, featuring a mock sea-fight:

Gr. *makarios*; *makaros*; *makar*, happy, fortunate; *makarioteros* (makarteros), happier; *makariotatos* (makartatos), happiest; *makaria*, f. happiness; *makarismo*, m. blessing: *Macarocrinus terfucatus* (a Devonian crinoid).

AS. *myrige*, gay, happy; *myrth*, joyous merriment: merry, merriment, mirth, mirthfulness.

L. *oblecto*, -atus, amuse, delight, divert, entertain, please; *oblector*, -is, m. charmer, delights, pleaser.

Gr. *olbios*, blessed, happy, < *olbos*, m. happiness; *olbodotes*, m. giver of happiness: *Olbiorychus fumigatus* (a bird), *Olbodotes copei* (a Paleocene mammal).


Gr. *panegyris*, f. festal assembly; *panegyrikos*, festive, showy, pompous: *panegyrion*.

L. *paradisus* (Gr. *paradeisos*), delightful spot, pleasure grounds, park, abode of the blessed: see park

L. *Saturnalis*, of Saturn, the god of agriculture; see Saturn under till

L. *Sybariticus* (Gr. *Sybaritikos*), pertaining to the luxury and debauchery of Sybaris and the Sybarites: Sybarite, Sybaritic.


Gr. *thiasos*, m. band of street-singers; *thiasodes*, festive: *Thiasophila inquilina* (a beetle).

L. *vitulor*, celebrate, rejoice (probably by sacrificing a calf; *vitulus*): fiddle, violin, violincello, *Amphionchne violina* (a radiolarian).

L. *voluptas*, -atis, f. pleasure, satisfaction; *voluptuosus*, full of pleasure, delightful; *voluptuarius*, of pleasure: voluptuary, voluptuous.


See: laugh, agreeable, play, sing, beauty, rest, heaven, light

juba, L. mane; *jubatus*, maned, crested; see hair

jubar, L. radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, sunshine, splendor, glory; see light

jubilo, -atus, L. shout for joy; see joy

jucundus, L. agreeable, pleasant, merry; see jocus under laugh

judge < *judez*, -icus, c.; *judicium*, n. decision, opinion, sentence: judicial, judiciary, judgment, adjudicate, prejudice, injudicious.

L. *adaero*, -atus, estimate, rate, appraise, value:

L. *aestimo*, -atus, appraise, value; *aestimator*, -is, m. appraiser; *aetimabilis*, valuable: estimate, esteem, aim, inestimable.
L. arbiter, -tri; arbitrator, -is, m. judge, umpire: arbitrter, arbitrator, arbitrary, arbitration, arbitrament.
Gr. brabéus; brabeutes, m. judge, umpire at the games:
L. censure, -sus, judge, appraise; censor, -is, m. a Roman magistrate; census, -us, m. register of citizens and property: censor, censure, censorious, census, recension.
L. conicio, -jectus, discuss, draw a conclusion, infer, foretell; see prophecy
L. consulo, -sultus, reflect, weigh, deliberate, consider; see think
L. criticus (Gr. krítikos), capable of judging; kriterion, n. means of judging, standard, < krino, judge, estimate, discern, distinguish; apokritos, separated, chosen; diakrasis, f. decision, judgment: critic, crisis, critical, criticism, criterion, diacritical, hypocritical, hypercritical, endocrine.
L. damno, -atus, judge, sentence, doom; see punish
L. decerno, -cretus, decide, judge; decretum, decision; decrétorius, decisive; see cerno under separate
Gr. dialllakter, -os; diallaktes; synallaktes, m. mediator: Diallactes melanocephalus (a bird), Synallaktes aenigma (a holothurian).
L. digero, -estus, separate, dispose, classify, render food assimilable; see digest
Gr. dikastés, judge; see dikes under law
L. discépto, -atus, decide, determine, judge:
L. Examino, -ius, weigh, consider; see try
L. mediator, -is, m. go-between, arbitrator, umpire: mediator, mediatorial, mediatrix, mediation.
Gr. mesites, m. umpire, mediator: Mesites variegatus (a bird), Mesitoblasta brongniarti (a fossil insect).
L. opto, -atus, choose; see choose
Gr. rhabdouchos, m. staff-bearer, beadle, judge, umpire: Rhabduchus denticornis (a beetle).
L. sculna (seculna), m. arbiter, mediator, umpire:
L. sufes (suffes), -etis, m. Carthaginian judge:
See: separate, class, think, choose, worth, try
jug < uncertain origin; see bottle, jar, vessel
jugerum, L. a measure of land; see field
juggle < OF. jogler, < L. joiculatior, jester; see play
jugis, L. perpetual, perennial; see always
jugulans, L. walnut; see walnut
jugulum, L. collarbone, throat; jugulator, cutthroat; see throat, kill
jugum, L. yoke, team, pair, ridge, lintel; see jugo under bind
juice < L. jus, juris, n. soup, broth, sauce, fluid; justcellum; juscellum, n. dim.; jurulentus; jussulentus, juicy: juice, juicy, juciness.
L. aqua, water; see water
Gr. chylos, m. juice, moisture; diachylos; enchyllos, juicy, succulent: chyle, chyluria, chyliferous, chylocele, chylous, Chylocladia kaliformis (an alga).
Gr. chymos, m. juice; enchymos, juicy: chyme, chymiferous, chymous, Garcinia xanthochymus (a gamboge-tree).
L. cremor, thick juice, broth; see sauce
Gr. gala, milk; see milk
L. humor, fluid of any kind; see humidus under wet
Gr. ichor, -os, m. serum, watery part of the blood: ichorrhemia, ichorous, ichor.
L. lac, milk; see milk
L. latex, -icis, m. fluid, liquid, sap, juice: latex, laticiferous.
L. liquidum, n.; liquor, -is, m. fluid: liquid, liquor.
L. meconium (Gr. mekonion), poppy-juice, opium; see mecon under poppy
Gr. myron, any sweet juice from plants used for ointment; see fat
Gr. opos, m. juice; opion (L. opium), n. dim., poppy-juice; opisma, -tos, n. milky sap of plants: opium, opiane, opianic, opiate, opianyl, opiophagy, opodeldoc, opopanax, opobalsam, opotherapy.
Gr. oros (orrhos), m. watery or serous part of anything, serum, whey: orrho-therapy.
AS. saep, juice: sappy, sapless, saphead, winesap, sapsucker.
L. sanies, f. bloody matter, serum from sores: sanies, sanious.
L. serum, n. a thin, watery fluid, whey of curdled milk: serous, serum, serosity, serodermatosis, serotonine.
L. sicéra (Gr. sikeria), a fermented liquor; see drink
L. succus, m. juice, sap; succidus, juicy, sappy, fresh; succosus; succulentus, full of juice, juicy: succade, succulent, succivorous, Cinchona succirubra (redbark quinine-tree), Astragalus succulentus (a vetch).
Gr. zomos, sauce, soup, broth; see soup
See: water, drink, resin, sauce, soup, wine, pour
julus < L. iulus (Gr. ιούλος), catkin, multiped; see catkin, myriapod
jumentum, L. beast of burden; see animal
jump < uncertain origin; see leap
junctus, L. joined; see jugum under bind
juncus, L. rush; juncetos; juncinus, of rushes; juncosus, full of rushes; see sedge
junior, L. younger; see juvenis under young
juniper < L. juniperus, f. savin; juniperus, of juniper: juniperic, gin, Juniperus excelsa (Greek juniper), Tamarix juniperina (juniper–tamarisk), Phorodendron juniperinum (juniper–mistletoe), Saxifraga juniperifolia (a saxifrage).
Gr. arkeuthos, f. juniper; arkeuthis, -idos, f. juniper berry; arkeuthinos, of juniper; Arceuthobium pusillum (dwarf mistletoe).
Gr. boraton, n. a juniper:
Gr. brathy, -yos, n. savin:
L. sabina f. the Sabine juniper: savin, Juniperus sabina (savin-juniper), Lycopodium sabinefolium (a clubmoss).
junix (juvenix), L. young cow, heifer; see cattle
Jupiter, Jovis, L. chief of the Roman gods, equivalent to Zeus; Juno, wife of Jupiter; see spirit
Jura, L. mountain range between France and Switzerland; see mountain
jurgo, -atus, L. contend in words, quarrel, scold; jurgium, quarrel; see scold
juridicus, L. pertaining to the administration of justice; see jus under law
juro, -atus, L. swear, take an oath; see swear
jus, juris, L. law, right, see law; juice, broth, soup; juscellum; jusculum, dim., see juice
jussum, L. order, command, law, decree; see jubeo under ask
justice < L. justitia, f. < justus, upright, righteous, fair, impartial, equitable, legal:
just, justice, adjust, justification, Justicia secunda (an ananthacead).
Gr. adekastos, unbribed, impartial:
Gr. dikaiosyne, justice; see dike under law
L. iundus; ius, right, correct, lawful:
L. iuricus, pertaining to the administration of justice; see jus under law
Gr. Nemesis, goddess of retributive justice; see punish
L. vindico, -atus, avenge, deliver, justify; see punish
See: law, right, punish
justus, L. right, equitable, fair; see right, justice
Juturna, L. a spring in Latium; a nymph; see spring
juvenis, L. young; junior, younger; juvencus, young; juvenilis, of youth; see young
juxta, L. near, next to; see near

K

kalanchoë, NL. a genus of the stonecrop family; see stonecrop
kali < Ar. qaliy, ashes of saltwort; see alkali
kappa, Gr. tenth letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
keel < ON. kjôr (Dan. kjøl); see ridge
keep < AS. cepan; see hold, save, guard
keg, prob. < Scan. cag; see barrel
kermes, F. < Ar. qirmiz, deep red; a genus of scale insects; see red
kernel < AS. cyrnel, dim. of corn, grain; see seed, nut, grain
ketone < G. ketone, an aromatic compound having a carbonyl group in the middle of a chain of carbon atoms; the suffix -one signifies a ketone: acetone, testosterone, pulegone, monoketone, mentheneone, rotenone.

kettle < AS. cetal.
L. aenum (aehern), brazen vessel, kettle, caldron; see aes under copper
Gr. chalkion, n. copper kettle, caldron; chalkidion, n. dim.:
L. coculum, n. a vessel for cooking:
L. cortina, f. round kettle, caldron with tripod; cortinula, f. dim.: Cortina furcata (a radiolarian), Cortinetta cortiniscus (a radiolarian), Theopera cortina (a radiolarian).
L. cucuma, f. kettle; cucumella, f. dim.:
L. lebes, -etis (Gr. -etos), m. bronze kettle, caldron; lebetois, n. dim.: Lebetodiscus dicksoni (a fossil cystid), Lebetocrinus grandis (a Mississippian crinoid), Lebistes reticulatus (a puppy).
Gr. thermanter, -os, m. kettle: key < AS. caeg: keyhole, keyboard, keynote, Keystone State, turnkey.
L. clavis, f. key, bar; clavicula, f. dim.; clavicarius, m. key-maker, locksmith: clavicle, clavichord, clavix, clavier, clavicular, clavecake, claviature, cleft, clavicle, autoclave, claviol, Clavicula polymorpha (a diatom), Cressula clavifolia (a stonecrops), Vanillea clavulata (an orchid).
Gr. kleis, kleidos, f. key, latch, collarbone; kleidion, n. dim.: cleidomastoid, ophicleide, Hydrocleys nymphoides (water-poppy), Clidophleps distanti (a cicada).
See: bar, close
kick < uncertain origin.
L. calcitro, -atus, kick; calcitro, -onis, m. kicker; calcitrosus, apt to kick: calcitrate, recalclitront, Stomozyx calcitrans (stable-fly).
Gr. laktizo, kick, trample, spurn; laktisma, -tos, n.; laktismos, m. a kick; laktistes, m. a kicker; laktios, kicking; analaktizo, kick out behind: Lactisomyia insolita (a fly), Lactistes rastellus (a bug).
Sp. patada, f. kick:
Gr. ptternizo, strike with the heel, trip; ptternister, -os; ptternistes, m. tripper: Pternistis capensis (a bird).

kidney < uncertain origin.
Gr. nephros, m. kidney; nephridios, of the kidneys: nephrocyte, nephrolith, nephropexy, nephrolysis, nephrosis, nephrology, nephrotoxin, nephritic, nephritis, nephridium, nephrectomy, epinephrin (adrenalin), Nephrolepis exaltata (swordfern).
L. ren, renis, m. kidney; reniculus; renunculus, m. dim.; renalis, of the kidneys: renal, reniform, renogastric, renal, suprarenal, Renicola pinguis (a nematode), Renilla amethystina (a sea-kidney), Pyrolo renifolia (a pyrolo), Heteranthera reniformis (a mud-plantain), Trichomanes reniformis (a filmyfern), Nephryrops renilla (a radiolarian).

kill, prob. < ON. kolla, hit on the head.
Gr. andranchos, m. executioner:
Gr. artamos, butcher; see butcher
AS. bana, slayer, that which hurts or destroys: bane, baneful, benbane, dogbane, baneberry.
L. carnifex, -eis, m. hangman, executioner: carnifex, Hamaelthes carnifex (a bee).
L. -cida, -cida, pertaining to killing, < caedo, cut down, kill; homicida, murderer; see caedo under cut
L. cultarius, m. slayer of the sacrificial victim: Cephus cultarius (a wasp).
Gr. daikter; daiktis, -o, m. slayer, killer; daiktos, slain: Daictes fukaii (a wasp).
Gr. delemon, -os, baneful, noxious; delema, damage, mischief; see hurt
Gr. ekbibastes, m. executioner:
L. exzistingo, -inctus, put out, kill, destroy: extinction, extinguish.
L. fatifer, -a, -um, deadly, destructive; see fatum under lot
L. funestus, causing death; see funero under cover
L. interficio, -fectus, destroy, kill; interfactor, -os, m. slayer, murderer: Mimetus interfector (a spider).
L. jugulo, -atus, cut the throat, kill, murder; jugulator, -is, m. cutthroat, murderer.
Gr. karantistos, m. beheader: Carantistes lineatus (a beetle).
Gr. kteino; katakeino, kill; ktamenos, killed; ktantes, m. killer, ktones, m. murder: embryoctony, Dendroctonus frontalis (a bark-beetle), Cynochoctomum mitureloa (mitterwort), Rhizocotonia violacea (a fungo), Helioctomenus lusitanicus (a beetle).
L. letho, -atus, kill, slay; lethalis; lethifer, deadly, mortal; see death
Gr. loigios, deadly, fatal:
L. macto, -atus, sacrifice, immolate, kill: mactation, Latrodectus mactans (black-widow spider).
L. neco, -atus, kill; necator, -is, m.; necatrix, -icis, f. slayer, killer; nez, necis, f. death; interneucus, deadly, destructive, pertaining to mutual slaughter; Gr. nekys, -yos, m. corpse: internece, pernicious, Necator americanus (hookworm), Uncinula necator (a fungus), Dermatophora necatrix (a fungus).
L. occisor, -is, m. killer, < occido, -cisus, strike down, kill; Occisor versatus (a fly).
Gr. ouilios, baneful, deadly: Uliodon albipunctatus (a spider), Uliolepis pilosa (a moth).
L. peremtior, -is, m. destroyer, killer: Peremtor pavidus (a fly).
Gr. perthos, destroy, kill, plunder; see destroy
L. phonos, m. murder, slaughter; phonegates; phoneus; phonès, m. murderer, slayer; phonikos, bloody, murderous; phonaz, -akos, bloodthirsty: Thelyphonus (now Mastigoproctus) giganteus (vinegaroon), Nesophontes hycmicus (an insectivore).
L. pio, -atus, sacrifice; see pietas under rite
Gr. promyso, stuff a lamp:
L. sacrifico, -atus, offer a sacrifice: sacrifice, sacrificial.
L. sicarius, m. assassin, murderer: sicarius, Sicarius extinctus (a fossil fish).
L. sphazo, slaughter, kill; sphage, f. slaughter; sphageus; sphaktes, m. slayer; sphagion, n. victim; sphaktos, slain; sphagios, slaying, deadly: Sphagodus pristodontus (a Silurian fish), Sphagebranchus flavicaudus (a fish), Sphactes politus (a bug), Sphagiocrates tusoria (a moth).
L. strages, -is, f. defeat, overthrow, massacre:
Gr. thympothoros, soul-destroying, deadly:
Gr. thyos, sacrifice; see give
L. trucido, -atus, cut to pieces, kill cruelly, butcher, massacre; contrucido, put to the sword, slay: Thamnophilus trucidatus (a beetle).
See: destroy, butcher, victim, cancel
kiłn < AS. cyn, < L. culina, kitchen; see oven
dziewo- < Gr. chilioi, thousand; see thousand
kin < AS. cyn, kind, race: akin, kind, kindred, kinsfolk, kinsman, kinship, kith and kin.
Gr. adelphidesos, m. nephew; adelphike, f. niece:
L. affinis, related to, neighboring, bordering; confinis, adjoining: affinity, confine, paraffin, Sophora affinis (Texas sophora).
L. amita, f. father's sister; amitus, of an aunt; m. cousin:
Gr. ammanos, m. descendant, son, grandson:
Gr. archisteus, m. the next of kin: Archisteus peregrinus (a beetle).
Gr. anepsius, m. cousin, nephew: Anepsius delicatulus (a beetle).
L. antecessor, -is, m. forerunner: ancestor, ancestral.
L. avus, m. grandfather; avia, f. grandmother; avunculus, m. dim. uncle; avitus, of a grandfather, ancestral, old; abavus; atavus; proavus, m. father of a grandfather successively backward, forefather, ancestor: aval, avuncular, uncle, atavism, atavistic, Prolimnocyon atavus (a creodont), Ischyodus avitus (a fossil fish), Serpula avita (a worm), Presbytiscus avunculus (a primate).
L. cognatus, kindred, related: cognate.
L. congener, -eris, of the same kind or race: congener, congeneric.
L. consanguineus, related by blood, kindred: consanguineous, Panicum consanguineum (a grass).
Gr. daer, -os, m. brother-in-law: Daer ales (a beetle).
L. descendens, -entis, c. offspring, posterity: descendant.
Gr. engonos; synengonos, m. grandson:
Gr. ethnos, race, nation; ethnios, of a race or nation; see class
L. familia, f. household; familia, f. dim.; familiaris, of a family or household, knowing intimately: family, famulist, familiar, familiarity, familiarize, Canis familiaris (dog).
L. fratruelis; matruelis; patruelis, m. cousin:
Gr. galos, f. sister-in-law:
Gr. gambros, m. relative by marriage: Gambrostola imposita (a moth).
L. gener, -eri, m. son-in-law:
Gr. genetes, begetter, father, ancestor; see gigno under birth
L. gens, gentis, clan; see genus under class
L. germanus, having the same parents, genuine, true: germane.
L. glos, gloris, f. sister-in-law:
Gr. hekyra, f. mother-in-law; hekyros, m. father-in-law: Hecyrida sordida (a beetle).
Gr. homophylōs; homogenios, of the same race: *Homophylys castaneus* (a beetle).
Gr. ἱγιόνος, grandson; see ἵγιος under son
Gr. -ίδες, patronymic suffix denoting son of, descendant of; see son
Gr. κᾶσις, brother, sister; see brother, sister
Gr. κεδεστής, m.; κεδεστρία, f. kin by marriage, in-law; κεδεστικός, of affinity:
L. levīr, -ī, m. brother-in-law:
L. majorēs, m. adults, forefathers:
L. matertera, f. aunt, mother's sister:
Gr. metryia, f. stepmother; metryios, m. stepfather:
Gr. nepos, -οτις, m. grandson, nephew; nepotulus, m.; nepotula, f. dim.: nepotism, nephew.
L. nepitis, f. granddaughter, niece; nepticula, f. dim.: niece, nepticulid, *Nepticula splendissima* (a moth).
L. nivēra, f. daughter-in-law:
L. nusia, f. daughter-in-law:
L. pappus (Gr. pappos), m. old man, grandfather: *Papposaurus traquairi* (a fossil reptile), *Pappogomeys albinasus* (a rodent).
L. pārens, -entis, procreator, progenitor; see begin
L. patraster, -ī, m. father-in-law:
Gr. πατριος; πατρικος, ancestral, hereditarily; see pater under father
L. patrūs, m. father's brother, uncle; patruelis, of an uncle, cousin: patruity, *Gambusia patruelis* (a fish).
Gr. penthera, f. mother-in-law; pentheros, m. father-in-law; sympenthera, f. stepmother; sympentheros, m. stepfather:
Gr. phrater, -os, m. clansman; phratra, f. clan, brotherhood; phratrios, of a clan: *Phratrioides curvisignis* (a moth).
L. privignus, m. stepson; privigna, f. stepdaughter: *Phaeochlaena privigna* (a butterfly).
L. progenitor, -is, m. founder of a family, ancestor: progenitor.
L. prosator, -is, m. ancestor, < prosero, -atus, beget, produce:
L. prospopia, f. stock, race, family:
L. relativus, referring to, akin to, near to: relative, relativity.
AS. sib, kin: sib, sibling, gossip.
L. sobrinus, m.; sobrina, f. cousin on the mother's side; consobrinus, m. any cousin: cousin: *Nodosaria consobrina* (a foraminifer).
L. socer, -eri, m. father-in-law; socra, f. mother-in-law:
L. stirps, stem, stock, family; see stem
Gr. synaimos; synaimon, -os, authaimon, -os, of the same blood; m. kinsman:
Synemia polignanaria (a moth), *Aithaemon stenomphana* (a moth).
L. tethis, -idos, f. aunt; epitethe, f. greatgrandmother:
L. vitricus, m. stepfather:
See: birth, class, begin, father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister
-kin < D. -kin, diminutives; see diminutives under little
kind < AS. cynd; see mild, mercy, give, class, kin
kinetico- < Gr. κινητικός, pertaining to motion; see kine under move
king < AS. cyng; see govern
kingfisher
L. alcyon, -is (Gr. alkyon, -os; alkyonis, -idos), f. kingfisher: halcyon, *Aleyonum palmatum* (a coral), *Halcyon pyrrhoppygia* (a kingfisher), *Rhamphalcyon amauritera* (a kingfisher), *Ceryle(Megaceryle) alcyon* (belted kingfisher), *Haemoproteus haleponis* (a protozoan), *Daceio gigas* (laughing jackass), *Xiphosustria alcedo* (a radiolarian).
L. ceyx, -yxis (Gr. keyx, -ykos; kex; -ekos; kauaz, -akos), m. kingfisher: *Ceyx tridactyla* (three-toed kingfisher), *Clytoceyx rex* (a kingfisher), *Celastrina ceyx* (a butterfly).
Gr. kerylos, m. a sea-bird, halcyon: *Ceryle americana* (a kingfisher), *Metacerylon parallelum* (a beetle).
L. miluend, n. a kind of kingfisher:
kirk < AS. cyrice, church; see temple
kiss < AS. cysan; cuss, a kiss.
L. basio, -atus, kiss; basium, n. kiss; basiolum, n. dim.; basiator, -is, m. kisser:
L. blanditia, caress, flattery; see blandus under mild
L. columbor, -atus, bill or kiss like doves:
Gr. glottis, m. a lascivious kiss, < glottizo, kiss lasciviously:
Gr. kyneo, kiss; *kynetinda*, f. a kissing-game:
L. osculor, -atus, kiss; osculum, n. little mouth, pretty mouth, kiss: osculation, Misocalius osculans (black-eared cockoo).
Gr. philema, -tos, n. kiss; philemation, n. dim.: Philematium hottentottum (a bee
tle).
L. savior (sauvior), -atus, kiss; savium, n. a tender kiss:
See: embrace

kitchen < AS. cyene, < L. coquina, < coquo, coctus, cook; coquinarion, of the kitchen; see cook
L. culina, f. kitchen; culinarius, of the kitchen: culinary, kiln, Kilmer, Lens culinaris (lentil).
Gr. ipnos, kitchen; see oven
Gr. optanion, n. kitchen:

kite < AS. cyta, a bird belonging to the hawk family; see hawk

klepto, Gr. steal; see steal

knave < AS. cnafa, servant, boy; see rogue

knead < AS. cnedan; see mix

knee < AS. cnéo.
L. compennis, knock-kneed; see bend
Gr. epignonás, -idos, f. kneepan:
L. genu, -us, n.; genua, -us, m. knee, joint, knot; geniculum, n.; geniculus, m. dim.; geniculatus, like the bented knee, knotty, jointed; geniculosis, knotty; con
genulus, fallen upon the knee; ingeniculus, kneeling; genuflection, gen-
iculatus, geniculum, Drymocirrus geniculatus (an Ordovician erinoid).
Gr. gony, gonatos, n. knee, joint, node; gonation, n. dim.; gonykrotos, knock-
knied; gnyz; gonypetes; prochny, with bent knee, kneeling; mesogonation, n. internodal: gonyagra, gonythea, gonyocele, gonaarthrosis, pycno
gonid, Gona
torhynchus tumidus (a crab), Polygonatum latifolium (a solomons-seal), Gonyaulax polypedia (a dinoflagellate), Eriogonum saxatile (a polygonacead), Polygonum pennsy
vpanicum (smartweed), Pycnonogonum littorale (a sea-spider), Proch
yanthes viridescens (an amaryllideace), Gonatium cinctum (a spider), Antigonon leptopus (coral-\nyne).
Gr. igyna, part behind the thigh and knee; see leg
Gr. kóleps, -épos, f. hollow or bend of the knee; kólepion, n. dim. knuckle of beef or pork: Coleps octospinus (a protozoan).
Gr. myle, f. kneepan:
L. patella, kneepan; see patina under pan
L. poples, -itis, m. back part of the knee, knee: popliteus, popliteal.
See: angle, knot, leg, joint

knife < AS. cnjí.
Gr. arbelos, m. shoemaker's rounded knife: Arbelorrhina eximia (a bird).
L. cisorium, n. a cutting instrument:
L. copis, -idis (Gr. kopis, -idos), f. cleaver, kitchen-knife; koparion, n. dim. small surgical knife: Copidoglanus tandanus (tandan), Copidognathus glyptodera
(mite).
Sp. cortadera, f. knife or other cutting instrument: Cortaderia sceliiana (pampas-
grass).
L. culter, -tri, m. knife, plowshare; cultellus, m. dim.; cultatus, knife-shaped:
cultrate, colter, outlass, Milothina cultivata (a foraminifer), Spani
toma cultriger (a fly), Acacia culturiforms (an acacia), Amphibelone cultellata (a radiolarian), Nereia cultri
era (a worm), Pterophyllum cultelliforme (a fossil eyced), Polypora cultellata (a fossil byzoo
can).
Gr. dois, -idos, f. sacrificial knife:
Gr. glyphis, -idos, f. penknife: Glyphidodon chrysurus (a fish), Glyphidops obscurus (a fly), Glyphis cicatrix (a lichen).
Gr. kainis, -idos, f. knife: Caenis locustris (a mayfly).
Gr. kladeuterion; klasterion, n. dim., pruning-knife; kladeutes, m. pruner:
Gr. kotiliskos, m. a hollowed-out, surgical knife:
Gr. kournis, -idos, f. razor: Curis aurifera (a beetle).
Gr. machairis, -idos, razor; see machaira under sword
L. novacula, f. sharp knife, razor, dagger: Novaculaichthys kallosomus (a dams
eel-fish), Canthelophorus novaculatus (a fossil lepidophyte), Xyrichthys novacula
(a fish).
Gr. rhamphe, f. a curved knife:
L. scalprum, n. knife, chisel; scalpellum, n. dim. surgical knife, lancet; scal
tor, -is, m.; ornatus (a cirriped), Pholadomya scalprum (a pelecypod).
Gr. skalme, f. knife, sword: Scalmophorus reticulata (a bug), Syscalma pyrnmaea
(a moth).
know

L. smilax (Gr. smile), f. carving-knife, chisel, graving tool; smilax, n. dim.: Smilodon californicus (a sabertooth), Eusmilus dakotensis (a sabertooth).

Gr. spaghos, -idos, f. sacrificial knife:
Gr. tomeus, m.; tomis, -idos, f. cutter, knife; peritomeus, m. shoemaker's knife;
L. phlebotomus, m. (Gr. phlebotomon, n.), lancet: phlebotomy, Phlebotomus africanus (a sandfly).

Gr. xylon, n. razor; zyron, n. dim.: Xyrichtys psittacus (razor-fish), Xyrophoreus tonsor (a bug).

See: sword, dagger, cut

knob < AS. cnob; see projection, swell, head

knock < AS. cnocian; see strike

knot < AS. cnotta.

L. geniculatus, knotted, jointed, with knees; geniculus, knotty; see genu under knee

Gr. gongros, exercescence, swelling, knot; see swell

Gr. gony, knee, joint, node; see knee

L. Gordius (Gr. Gordios), m. mythical Phrygian king noted for the intricate knot on his chariot pole: Gordian knot, Gordius aquaticus (hairworm), Glomospira gordialis (a foraminifer).

Gr. hamma, -tos, knot; see hapto under bind

L. krobylos, roll or knot of hair on top of the head; see hair

L. nodus, m. knot; nodulus, m. dim.; nodabilis; nodatus; nodosus, knotty; enodos, without knots; inenodabilis, that cannot be freed of knots, inexplicable; innodo, -atus, fasten with a knot, entangle; internodium, n. space between knots or joints; node, nodule, internode, denouement, Sagina nodosa (knotted pearlwort), Anicodes nodigera (a moth), Spirorbis nodulosus (a fossil worm), Nodosaria spinicosta (a foraminifer), Lingulina nodosaria (a foraminifer), Monograptus nodifer (a graptolite), Apium nodiflorum (a celery), Scaphites nodosus (an ammonite).

L. strangalis, -idos, f. an intricate knot:

L. torus, knot, bulge; see swell

Gr. tyle, f.; tylos, m. knot, knob, callus; tylarion; tyleion; ty lion, n. dim.; ty ligma, -tos, n. weal, swelling; tylosis, f. a becoming callous; tylotos, knobby: tylus, tylosis, tylostyle, Tylus, Tylosurus acus (needle-fish), Tylotriton verrucosus (a newt), Monotylus kliringi (a beetle), Tritylodon longaeus (a fossil mammal), Protolytus annenianus (an Eocene camel).

See: bind, complex, gland, joint, knee, lump, pillow, projection, secret, swell

know < AS. cnavan.

L. adaginio, -onis, f. knowledge:
L. adeptus, proficient: adept.

Gr. alopekodes, foxlike, sly; see alopex under fox

L. argutia, f. cunning, shrewdness, subtlety; argutiola, f. dim. piece of subtlety, quibble:


L. astutus, clever, cunning; astus, m. cleverness, cunning: astute, astuteness.

L. Athenae, f. tutelary of Athens and goddess of wisdom; Pallas, -ados, f. another name for Athena: athenaeum, Athens, Athena thetis (a butterfly).

L. auctoritas, -atis, f. opinion, judgment, ability, power, record: authority, authoritarian.

Gr. bathytrupos, crafty:
L. bioneus, witty, biting, < Bion, -os, m. witty Greek philosopher: Bion brevis (a spider), Bionoblatia mastrucata (a blattid).

L. callidus; callens, -entis, experienced, expert, shrewd, skillful, crafty, cunning; calliditas, -atis, f. skill, cunning, artfulness: Aranea callida (a spider).

L. capaz, -acis, able, fit; see capio under take

L. catus, wise, intelligent, clever, cunning, sly:
Gr. charientisma, a witty remark; see laugh

L. colubrinus, serpentlike, cunning, wily; see coluber under snake

L. comperitus, ascertained from personal knowledge or experience; see comperio under learn

L. competens, qualified, able: competent, incompetent.

L. consiliosus, full of prudence, wisdom: consilience, consiliary.

L. consuesco, -etus, become intimate with, know; see suetus under use

L. cordatus, wise, prudent; see cor under heart

L. cultura, care, polish, refinement; see colo under till

AS. cunning, know, be able: cunning, can, could, uncouth.
tical knowledge, skill; expertus, tried, proved, experienced: expert, experience.
L. persibus, extremely keen, knowing, acute:
L. perspicaz, -acis, clear-seeing, keen, penetrating, acute: perspicacious, perspicacity, Ἀλήθια perspicaz (a leech).
Gr. phrade, f. knowledge, understanding, hint; phrades; phradmon, -os, wise, shrewd; phradmosyne, f. understanding, cunning:
Gr. phronimos, sensible, wise: Paraphronima gracilis (an amphipod).
Gr. pingtios, wise, discreet, prudent:
L. politus, cultivated, accomplished: see polio under smooth
L. prudens, discreet, sagacious, foreseeing: prudent, prudence.
L. sagax, -acis, wise: sagacity, sagacious, Sardina sagax (a fish).
L. salinus, salty, keen, witty: see sal under salt
L. sapio, know; taste; sapiens, knowing, wise; sapidus, savory, wise, prudent; consipio, be of sound mind: sapient, savant, sage, insipid, presage, Homo sapiens (man).
L. scientia, f. knowledge, skill; < scio, scitus, know; scientola, f. dim. smatterings; scibilis, knowable, discernible; scitus; scius, knowing, informed, experienced, skillful, wise; scitum, n. tenet, dogma; conscientia, f. consciousness of right and wrong; conscius, having knowledge in common with an accomplice or confidant: science, omniscience, conscience, subconscious, nescience, prescient, nice, unscientific, conscientious, scilicet, Hypnum scitum (a moss).
L. sensatus, intelligent:
L. solerus, -ertis, skilful, clever, expert:
Gr. sophos, wise; sophia, f. wisdom, skill; sophikos, of wisdom; sophisma, -tos, n. clever device, artifice, trick, fallacy; sophistes, m. expert, master; sophistikos, of a sophist; philosophia, f. love of wisdom: sophomore, sophist, Sophia, sophisticated, sophism, philosopher, philosophy, theosophy.
Gr. sophron, -os, sensible, prudent, wise; see phren under mind
Gr. strategema, -tos, n. artifice, trick: stratagem, strategy.
L. subidus, knowing, sensible: Homalota subida (a beetle).
L. subtillis, acute, delicate, keen, elusive, sly, fine: subtle, subtle, subtleness, Composita subtilita (a fossil brachiopod), Bacillus subtilis (hay-bacillus).
Gr. synetos, intelligent, wise: Synetocephalus autumnalis (a beetle).
L. trebax, -acis, experienced, cunning, crafty; < Gr. tribakos, rubbed, worn, experienced:
L. vafer, -fra, -frum, artful, cunning, sly, subtle, crafty: Carabus vafer (a beetle), Trochosa vafra (a spider).
L. versutus, crafty, sly, dextrous, adroit: Festuca versuta (Texas fescue).
L. veteranus, experienced, skilled: veteran.
AS. witan, know: wit, witty, witness, wisdom, wise, wiseacre, wistful, wizard.
See: remember, truth, think, art, feel, mind
knuckle < uncertain origin; see joint, projection, hand
krypton < Gr. kryptos, hidden; see elements under thing

L

la-, Gr. intensive suffix; see very
labarum, L. (Gr. labarón), Roman imperial standard; see flag
labe, Gr. handle, haft, hilt, hold, tool, instrument; labion, dim.; see tool
labecula, L. dim. of labes, blemish, blot, defect, spot, stain; see spot
label < OF. label; lambel, ribbon; see word, mark
labeo, L. one with large lips; see labium under lip
labes, L. a fall, subsidence, stroke of misfortune, first slip, see labor under fall; blemish, blot, defect, spot, stain, see spot
labido- < Gr. labis, -idos, forcepts, tongs; labidion, dim. tweezers; see tongs
labilis, L. slipping, gliding, fleeting, transient; labidus, slippery; labina, a slippery place, landlidel; see labor under fall
labium, L. lip; labiatus, lipped; labiosus, large-lipped; see lip
labo, -atus, L. shake, totter, sink, waver; see shake
labor, L. work; see make, difficult
labrax, -akos, Gr. a sea-bass; see perch
labros, Gr. furious, hasty, greedy; labrosyne, greed; see greed
labrum, L. lip, brim; labellum, dim., see lip; basin, tub, see basin
labrus, L. (Gr. labros), wrasse; see wrasse
labrusca, L. wild grapevine; see grape
laburnum, L. a genus of the bean family; see bean
labyrinthus, L. (Gr. labyrinthos), a structure with many winding passages; see turn
lac, lactis, L. milk, see milk; < Per. lak, a resinous substance, see resin
lacaro- < Gr. lakara, a kind of tree; see tree
lacca, L. an unknown plant; see plant
lacco- < Gr. lakkos, pond, cistern, reservoir; see lake
lace < OF. laç, < L. laqueus, snare, noose; see net, weave
lacerna, L. a kind of cloak; lacernula, dim.; see garment
lacer, L. torn, mangled, cut up, < laceros, -atus, tear, cut up; see tear
laceros- < Gr. lakeros, talkative, see speak
lacerta, L. lizard; see lizard
lacertus, L. upper arm from elbow to shoulder; lacertosus, muscular, strong; see arm
laceryzo- < Gr. lakeryza, screamer, howler; see call
laceoso, -itus, excite, provoke, irritate, stimulate; see arouse
lachano- < Gr. lachanon, potherb, vegetable, see plant; lachania, kitchen garden, see field
lachesis, Gr. lot, destiny; see lot
lachno- < Gr. lachnos, m.; lachne, f. soft, woolly hair, down; see wool
lacido- < Gr. lakis, -idos, a rent or tear; lakistos, torn; see tear
lacinia, L. lappet, fringe; laciniusus, full of flaps, fringed; see fringe
lacio, L. entice, charm; lacto, -atus, allure, wheedle, flatter, cajole; see draw
lacismato- < Gr. lakisma, -otos, tatted; see rag
lack < uncertain origin; see empty, poor, not, little, free, fault, neglect
lacríma (lacrýma), L. tear; lacrinosus, tearful; lacrino, -atus, shed tears, weep; see drop
lacteus, L. of milk, < lac, lactis, milk; lactarius, of milk, dairyman; lacto, -atus, yield milk, give suck; see milk
lactis, L. small intestine, see intestine; Gr. laktis, pestle, see pestle
lactisto- < Gr. laktistes, kicker; laktisma, a kick; laktikos, kicking; see laktizo under kick
lactuca, L. lettuce; see lettuce
laculatus, L. four-cornered, checkered; see four
lacuna, L. cavity, hollow, cavern, pool, place where water collects, < lacus, lake; lacunar, a fluted or paneled ceiling; lacunatus, fluted, paneled; lacunosus, full of hollows, cavities, gaps, sloughs; see hollow, lake
lacus, L. lake; lacusculus, dim.; see lake
lacuturris, L. a kind of cabbage; see cabbage
ladanum, L. (Gr. ladanon), mastic; see resin
ladas, Gr. young stag; see deer
ladder < AS. hlæder.
Gr. anabathra; diabathra; epibathra, f. ladder, stairs, steps, gangway: Epibathra crassa (a trematode).
L. climax, -acis (Gr. klimax, -akos), f. ladder, stairs; klimakidion; klimakion, n. dim.; klimakter, -os, m. rung of a ladder, critical period: climax, climactic, climacteric, Climacteris scandens (brown tree-creeper), Climacium americanum (a moss), Fluvicola climacura (a waterchat).
Gr. *katelips*, -iphos, f. ladder, stairway, upper story of a house:
L. *scala*, f. flight of stairs, ladder; *scalaris*, of a ladder: scale, scaler, scalariform, escalator, echelon, *Scala lineata* (a gastropod), *Scalaria lamellosa* (a fossil gastropod), *Dryobates scalaris* (a woodpecker), *Orthoceras scalariforme* (an Ordovician cephalopod).

ladle < AS. *hlædel*, dipper; see spoon
lady < AS. *hlæfdie*; see woman
laedo, laesus, L. hurt by striking, injure, wound; see strike
laedos, Gr. a bird; see bird
laelaps, L. (Gr. *lailaps*), hurricane; see storm
laelia, NL. a genus of orchids; see orchid
laemargo- < Gr. *laimargos*, greedy; see eat
laemo- < Gr. *laimos*, throat; see throat
laena, L. (Gr. *laina*), cloak; see chlaina under garment
laeo- < Gr. *laios*, left, see hand; a kind of thrush, see thrush
laeph- < Gr. *laiphus*, shabby garment; piece of cloth, canvas, sail; see sail
laepsero- < Gr. *laipseros*, swift, nimble, light; see swift
laersino- < Gr. *laerkinon*, a kind of aromatic wood; see wood
laertes, Gr. a kind of ant; see ant
laesenio- < Gr. *laienson*, shield; see shield
laetamen, L. dung, manure; see dung
laetmato- < Gr. *laetabilis*, joyful, glad, pleasant; *laetilia*, joy, pleasure; see joy
laeva, L. left hand; *laevus*, left; see hand
laevigatus (levigatus), L. smooth; see levus under smooth
laganum, L. (Gr. *laganon*), a thin, broad cake; see cake
lagaros, Gr. loose, slack, pliant, thin; see free
lagena, L. (Gr. *lagenos*, flagon), large jar or bottle with handles and a narrow neck; *laguncula*, dim.; see bottle
lagnos, Gr. lustful, < *lagneia*, coitus, lust; see coitus, lewd
lagodias, Gr. a horned owl; see owl
lagos, Gr. hare; *lagidion*, *lagodarion*; *lagodion*; *lagion*, dim.; see hare
lagynos, Gr. flagon, flask; *lagynion*, dim.; see lagena under bottle
L. *ceterium*, n. fishpond:
Gr. *lakkos*, m. pond, standing water, marshy lake; see marsh
AS. *mere*, pool, lake, sea: mere, mermaid, marsh, meerschaum, Ellesmere, Edge-mere.
L. *piscina*, f. fishpond:
See: *marsh, sea*

lalia, Gr. conversation, talk; *lalos*, talkative; *lalaz*, -agos, babbler, croaker, frog; see lato under speak
lallo, -atus, L. sing a lullaby; see sing
lama, L. slough, bog fen; see marsh
lamb, AS. young sheep; see sheep
lambda, Gr. eleventh letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
lambo, -itus, L. lick, wash, bathe; see lick
lame < AS. *lama*; see hurt
lamella, L. dim. of *lamina*, plate; see plate
lamentum, L. mourning, wailing; see weep
lamia, Gr. witch or monster said to suck blood and eat human flesh; a bugbear to frighten children; a sharklike fish; see animal, shark
lamina, L. a thin plate, blade, sheet; *lamella*, *lannula*, dim.; see plate
laminaria, NL. a genus of seaweeds; see alga
lamium, L. dead-nettle; see mint
lamna, Gr. a voracious fish; see shark
lamp < Gr. lampo, shrine; lampas, -ados; lampe; lampter, -os, torch, lamp; see light
lamperos, Gr. scummy, slimy; see lape under slime
lamprey < ML. lampetra, an eellike fish; see eel
lampros, Gr. bright, brilliant, radiant; see lantern under light
lampyris, Gr. glowworm; see worm
lanyos, Gr. greedy, wanton; see greed
lana, L. wool; lanula, dim.; lanatus, woolly; laniger, wool-bearing; see wool
lancea, L. a light spear; lanceola, dim.; lanceolatus, spearlike; see spear
lancino, -atus, L. tear to pieces, mangle; see tear
land < AS. land; see earth, country, field
language < OF. langage, < L. lingua, tongue; see lingua under tongue, speak
languidus, L. faint, weak, dull, weary; see weak
languria, L. a kind of lizard; see lizard
lanius, L. butcher, < lanio, -iatus, tear, rend, see butcher; the typical genus of shrikes, see shrike
lantana, L. old name for a viburnum, now a genus of the vervain family; see vervain
lantern < L. lanterna (Gr. lampetra), lamp, torch; see light
lanthanum, NL. a chemical element, < Gr. lanthano, escape notice, forget; see elements under forget
lanugo, L. down on plants, first soft down of the beard; see lana under wool
lanx, lancis, L. plate, dish, charger, scale or pan of a balance; lancicula; lancula, dim.; see balance
laos < Gr. laos, people, see people; < las, laos, stone, see stone
lap < AS. laeppe, front of the thighs.
   L. gremium, n. lap, bosom; gremialis, pertaining to a lap; growing in a pollard-like cluster: gremial.
lap < AS. lapian, lick up with the tongue; see lick
lapara, Gr. flank, loin; see side
lapathum, L. (Gr. lapathon), a kind of sorrel; see sorrel
lap, Gr. scum, slime; see slime
laphyrgmos, Gr. greediness, gluttony; laphyktes, gourmand; see laphysso under eat
laphyrion, Gr. booty, plunder, spoils; see plunder
lapidarius, L. of stones; stonecutter, < lapis, -idis, stone; lapillus, dim. pebble; lapidosus, stony; see stone
laistes, Gr. braggart; lapisma, a boasting, swaggering; see bag
lapornea, NL. a genus of the nettle family; see nettle
lappa, L. bur; lappaceus, burlike; see bur
lapsana, L. (Gr. lapsane), a plant said to be the crucifer, charlock, but the name
   is now applied to a genus of the composite family; see composite
lapsus, L. a slipping, fall, error; see labor under fall
lapto, Gr. lap with the tongue, drink, suck; see drink
laquear, L. a pitted, paneled, fretted, or fluted ceiling; laqueatus, fluted, paneled;
   see lacuna under hollow
laqueus, L. snare, noose; laqueo, -atus, ensnare, entangle; see trap
larbason, Gr. antimony; see antimony
larch < L. larix; see gymnosperm
larco- < Gr. larkos, charcoal-basket; larkidon, dim.; see basket
lardum, L. lard, bacon; tardarius, butcher, pork-seller, pantry; see fat
Lares, L. household gods, hearth, home; see house
large < OF. large, < L. largus, abundant; largo, largess. See abundant
   Gr. ametetros, beyond measure, immeasurable, immense, boundless; ametrometros, immeasurable, infinite: Ametromosus helmsi (a katydid).
   Gr. amphidochmos, as large as can be grasped; amphilaphes, enormous, large, vast: Amphilaphurus major (a fossil fish).
L. *amplus*, large; *amplior*; *amplus*, larger; *amplissimus*, largest; *amplitudo*, -inis, f. bulk, breadth, size; *amplifico*, -atus; *amplio*, -atus, enlarge, expand, widen: ample, amplify, amplitude, amplification, ampliative, *Potamogelon amplifolius* (a pondweed).

Gr. *apletos*, immense:

Gr. *aspetos*, unspeakably great:

Gr. *atherephos*, inexpressible, enormous, marvelously great:

Heb. behemoth, beast, a large animal, probably the hippopotamus; hence, something large; see animal

M.E. *big*, large, strong; big, bigger, biggest, bigwig, bigly, bighorn (*Ovis canadensis*).

L. *bu-* (Gr. *bou-*), prefix meaning large, huge, great, monstrous; bulimia, *Bustomum phlebotomum* (a nematode), *Buphagoides erythrorhynchus* (a bird), *Bucephalomyia femorata* (a fly).

L. *capax*, -aeis, roomy, spacious, able, fit; see capio under take

L. *capitaneus*, chief in size, large: *Conus capitaneus* (a gastropod).

Gr. *chreiplethes*, as can be held in the hand:

L. *Cyclops*, -opis (Gr. *Kyklops*, -opos), m. mythical one-eyed giant; *Cyclopeus*, of the Cyclopes, large, massive, rough: *Cyclops*, *Cyclopean*, *Cyclops fimbratus* (a copepod), *Hipposideros cyclops* (a bat).

L. *colossus* (Gr. *kolosos*), m. large statue; *kolossiaios*; *kolossikos*, gigantic: colossal, Colosseum, *Colossochelys atlas* (a fossil turtle), *Belostoma colossicum* (a waterbug).

L. *enormis*, immense, huge, vast: enormous, enormity.

F. *Gargantua*, m. a giant glutton: Gargantuan.

L. *gigas*, -antis (Gr. -anotes), m. giant; *giganteus*, of giants, large: gigantic, giant,

*Gigantoceras cancellatum* (a fossil cephalopod), *Gigantopithecus blacki* (a fossil primate), *Aristolochia gigas* (a birthwort), *Cereus giganteus* (sahuarow, a cactus).


L. *gyas*, m. a giant with a hundred arms: *Gyas annulatus* (a phalangid), *Gyscatulus planicosta* (a beetle).

Gr. *hadros*, well-developed, bulky, stout, strong; *hadroteus*, f. thickness, fulness, vigor, abundance: *Hadrosaurus foulki* (a dinosaur), *Hadropithecus stenognathus* (a simian), *Hadronotus rugosus* (a wasp), *Hadroteus extensus* (a beetle).

Gr. *hamaxiaios*, large enough to fill a wagon:

Gr. *hyperphues*, enormous, excessive, immense, marvelous:

L. *immanis*, enormous, huge, monstrous, frightful, fierce: immense.

L. *immeasurabilis*, not measurable: immeasurable.

L. *immensus*, vast, boundless, immeasurable: immense, immensity.

L. *impensus*, ample, great, large, strong:

L. *indimensus*, immeasurable, innumerable:

L. *inges*, vast, huge, great, immoderately large: *Aepyornis ingens* (an extinct bird).

L. *interminabilis*; *interminatus*; *interminis*, endless, boundless: interminable.

Gr. *ketoios*, monstrous, large: *Cetiosaurus oxoniensis* (a sauropod).

Heb. *liwyathan*, a large aquatic animal; see animal

L. *magnus*, large, great; *major*, m., f.; *majus*, n. greater; *mazimus*, greatest; *majusculus*, somewhat larger or greater; *majorinus*, of a larger kind of form: magnanimous, magnify, main, magnitude, magnificent, magnate, majority, majolica (Majorca), majestic, majuscule, master, mayor, merino, Myers, Charlemagne, maximum, *Monotrypa magna* (a fossil bryozoan), *Phacostaurus magnificus* (a radiolarian), *Vinca major* (a periwinkle), *Tropaeolum majus* (a nasturtium), *Spiropora majuscula* (a fossil bryozoan), *Busycyon maximum* (a fossil gastropod).

Gr. *makros*, long, but often mistakenly used to mean large; see long

Gr. *mammuth* (Russ. *mamnot*), a kind of elephant; something large; see elephant

Gr. *megas*, *megale*, mega, large, great, very; meizon, larger, greater; *megistos*, largest, greatest; *megathos*, n. greatness, size; *megalodynamos*, very powerful; *megaloplotous*, very rich: megaphone, megatherium, megalithic, acromegaly, megalops, megalopore, megalomania, megaloblasm, *Megalosaurus oweni* (a dinosaur), *Megalobatrachus maximus* (giant salamander), *Megalonyx jeffersoni* (a fossil ground sloth), *Megascoops asio* (screech-owl), *Megarkyasa lunator*
large

(thalessa, an ichneumon-wasp), Meganthropus paleojavanicus (a fossil primate), Megistocrinus nodosus (a Devonian crinoid), Asaphus megistus (a trilobite), Otocyon megalotis (an African mammal), Platysternum megacephalum (a tortoise).

Gr. pelikos, how large, how great, of what age: pelikotes, i. magnitude: pelor, -os, n. monster, prodigy: peloria, Pelorosaurus conybeari (a fossil reptile), Pelorus ambiguus (a protozoan), Nerita peloronta (a gastropod).

Gr. periosus, immense: L. prodigiosus, wonderful, large, vast; see wonder

L. spatioius, roony, large; see space

L. stipendus, astonishing, wonderful, large; see wonder

Gr. Titan, -os, m. son or daughter of Uranus and Gaea, symbolic of brute force and large size; titanikos, of the Titans: the Titanic, titaniferous, Titanohyrax ultimus (a fossil mammal), Titanus giganteus (a beetle), Rubus titanus (a blackberry), Aepyornis titan (an extinct bird), Eotitanotherium osborni (a fossil mammal).

L. tremendus, something to be trembled at, dreadful, terrible, large: tremendous.

L. vastus, waste, desolate, empty, enormous: vast, vastness, vastitude, devastate.

L. voluminosus, full of folds, of large bulk: voluminous.

See: heavy, weight, strong, number, abundance, very. Derive: Tipula brodendingnagia (a Chinese cranefly).

largior, -itus, L. give bountifully; see give

larifuga, L. vagabond; see fugo under leave

larimmon, Gr. Arabic name for frankincense; see resin

larimos, Gr. a kind of fish; see fish

larinos, Gr. fattened, fat; see fat

larix, L. larch; see gymnosperm

lark < AS. laerfes.

Sp. alondra, f. lark:

L. alauda, f. lark: Alauda arvensis (skylark).

L. cassita, f. crested lark:

Gr. kalandros, m. a kind of lark: Melanocorypha calandra (a lark).

Gr. korydos; korydalis, -idos, f.; korydalon, m. crested lark: Corydalis(Capnoides) rosea (a fumewort), Corydalis cornutus (hellgrammite).

Gr. piphinx, -ingos, m. a kind of lark:

larkspur; see delphinium under buttercup

larnaco- < Gr. larnax, -akos, box, chest, coffer; see box

laros, Gr. agreeable, pleasant; see agreeable

larus, L. (Gr. laros), gull, mew; see gull

larva, L. ghost, mask, early stage of some animals; larvalis, ghostly; see young

larynx, Gr. gullet; see throat

lasanum, L. (Gr. lasanom), stand, gridiron, nightstool; see frame

lascivus, L. wanton, sportive, lustful, licentious; lascivulus, dim.; see lewd

laserpitium, L. a genus of the carrot family; see carrot

lasios, Gr. hairy, woolly; see wool

lassus, L. weary; lassitude, weariness; see weak

last < AS. laet, see end, after, out, always; < AS. laest, trace, track, see shoe

lastauros, Gr. lewd person; see lewd

latace, L. a magic herb; see plant

latax, Gr. a water quadruped, probably a beaver or otter; see weasel

late < AS. laet; see after, old, slow, delay

latens, L. hidden, secret, < lateo, lie hidden; latebra, hiding-place, retreat; latebrosus, full of hiding-places; see cover

later, -eris, L. brick; laterculus, dim.; laterarius, of bricks, bricklayer; see brick

lateralis, L. of the side; see latus under side

lateralum, L. list, register; see list

latex, L. fluid, liquid, sap, juice; see juice

lathargos, Gr. piece of leather; see leather

lathetico- < Gr. lathetikos, likely to escape notice; lathiphron, forgetful; see lethe under forget

lathraea, NL. a genus of the broomrape family; see broomrape
lathro- < Gr. lathra, secretly, covertly; lathraios; lathrios, secret, hidden, stealthy; see secret
lathyrís, Gr. a kind of spurge; see spurge
lathyrus, L. (Gr. lathys), a legume; see bean
latibulum, L. hiding-place, den, refuge; see latio under cover
Latin < L. Latinus, pertaining to Latium, the province of Italy in which Rome is located: Latinist, latinization.
L. Etruscus, of Etruria in Italy: Crocus etruscus (a crocus).
L. Italia, f. Italy, supposedly < Gr. Italos, bull: Italy, Italian, Cryptochilus italicum (a wasp).
L. Romanus, Roman, Latin, < Roma, f. Rome; Romulus, m. fabled founder of Rome: Rome, Roman, romance, romantic, Romanesque, Romanism, Sideritis romanica (Roman ironwort), Muscinaeus romanorum (a sowbug).
latitudo, L. breadth, width; see later under broad
latomium, L. (Gr. latomion), stone quarry, see mine; latomus, stone-cutter, see mason
lator, L. bearer, proposer; see later under carry
latrans, L. barking, howling; latrator, Barker; see later under bark
latreus; latreutes; latris, Gr. servant; see servant
latrina, L. bath, privy; see room
latro, -onis, L. hireling, robber, brigand; latrunculus, dim.; see steal
-latry < Gr. lateria, worship; see later under servant
lattice < F. lattis; see screen, basket
latypos, Gr. stone-cutter, mason; latype, chip of stone; see mason
laudabilis, L. praiseworthy; laus, laudis, praise; laudo, -atus, praise; see honor
laugh < AS. helehán.
L. balatro,-onis, m. babbler, jester, buffoon: Balatro calvus (a rotifer).
L. cachinnó, -atus, laugh immoderately; cachinnus, m. loud laugh; cachinnation, Herpetotheres cachinnans (laughing-falcon).
L. cavallo,-atus, jest, joke, satirize, rail, scoff; cavalla, f. jeering, scoffing, irony; cavallato, m.; cavallatriz, f. jeerer: cavil.
Gr. charientízma, -tos, n. a witty remark; charitía, f. jest, joke;
Gr. chlevastes, m. mocker, scoffer; chléue, f. joke: Chlevastes colubrinus (a snake-eel).
L. cómicus (Gr. komikós), pertaining to comedy: comoedia (Gr. komódia), f. a humorous drama; komodos, m. comedian: comical, comedy, comedian, comic, encomium.
L. coprea (Gr. kopriaí), m. obscene buffoon or jester;
L. dicaz,-acis, witty, satirical; dicæautus, facetious, witty: dicacity.
L. dossenus, m. clown, jester;
L. facétia, f. wit, jest, quip, drollery, humor; facetus, merry, witty: facetious.
Gr. gelao, laugh; gelanes, laughing, cheerful; gelasímos; gelastos, laughable, ridiculous; gelasímos; gelastes, m. laugh, sneerer; gelasis, f.; gelos, -otos, m. laughter; gelasma, -los, n. a laugh; gelastikos, inclined to laugh; gelotópoiois, m. jester, buffoon; ekgelos, -otos, m. loud laughter; perigelostos, very ridiculous: gelastic, Gelastocoris oculatus (toad-bug), Úca(Gelasimus) vocans (a fiddler-crab).
L. gingilismus, m. pealing laughter:
L. humor, -is, m. fun, comicality: humor, humorous. Explain 'dry humor.'
L. jocus, m. jest, game, sport; joculus, m. dim.; jocabundus; jocularis(jucundus), m. merry, pleasant, sporting; jocosus; jocularis; jocularius, facetious, droll, laughable; joculator, -is, m. jester, joker; jocor, -atus, jest: joke, jokeose, jocularity, jocular, juggler, Joyce, jocundity, jealousy, Joculator caelata (a gastropod), Pycnomontus jocosus(red-whiskered bulbul), Macorincus jucundus (a Mississippian crinoid), Systolederus injucundus (a grous-locust).
Gr. kanchasmos, m. loud laughter; kanchás, -ántos, m. laughter, < kanchazo; kanchalao, laugh aloud:
Gr. katamokesis, f. mockery:
Gr. kertomios, heart-cutting, mocking; kertomikos, jeering:
Gr. kichlismos, m. a tittering, gigglng:
L. lepidus, pleasant, witty; see agreeable
L. ludibrum, derision, mockery, laughing-stock; ludifisco, -atus, make a fool of, mock, ridicule; see ludo under play
Gr. meidad, smile; meidamon, -os, smiling; meidema, -tos, n. smile:
Gr. mokos, m. mocker:
laurel < L. laurus, f. bay-tree; laureola, f. dim.; laurago, -inis, f. a kind of laurel; laureus; laurein, of laurel; laureatus, crowned or adorned with laurel: laureate, laurein, laurete, Laura, Lawrencee, Laurus nobilis (Grecian laurel), Smilax laurifolia (a greenbrier), Daphne laureola (spurge-laurel), Rhus laurina (laurel-sumac), Prunus laurocerasus (laurel-cherry).

NL. aniba, f. a genus of the laurel family, < Ab. Am. anhoaibe, a tropical plant: Aniba coto (a lauracead).

NL. cassyytha, f. a genus of the laurel family, < L. cadytas (Gr. kadytas; kasytas), m. a parasitic plant: Cassyytha filiformis (a woevice), Rhipsalis cassyytha (a cactacead).

Gr. daphne, f. laurel, bay-tree; now a genus of the mezereon family, Thymeleaceae; daphninos, of laurel; daphnis, -idos, f. laurel berry; daphnon, -os, m. laurel grove; daphnodos; daphnatos, like laurel: daphnion, Daphne, Daphne odora (sweet daphne), Chamaedaphne calyculata (leatherleaf).

L. eutholos, f. a kind of laurel: NL. lindera, f. a genus of the laurel family, < Johann Linder, Swedish botanist: Lindera benzoin (spicebush).

NL. litsea, f. a genus of the laurel family, < Chin. li tsai, little plum: Litsea reticulata (a litsea).

L. mustax, -acis, f. a kind of laurel:

NL. oocotea, f. a genus of the laurel family, < an Ab. Am. word: Ocotea canaliculata (a lauracead).

Gr. persea, f. an Egyptian tree; a genus of the laurel family: Persia palustris (swamp redbay).

NL. sassafras, n. a genus of the laurel family: Sassafras albidum (sassafras).

NL. umbellularia, f. a genus of the laurel family: Umbellularia californica (California laurel).

lautus, L. washed, neat, elegant; see lavo under wash

lavender < ML. lavandula; lavendula; see mint

lavo < L. wash; lavabrum, bathtub; lavatorium, place to wash; see wash, basin

law < AS. lagu: lawless, lawyer, unlawful, mother-in-law, scofflaw, inlaw, outlaw.

Gr. ados, n. decree:

Gr. axioma, -tos, n. self-evident principle: axiom, axiomatic.

Gr. kanon, f. (Gr. kanon); rule, standard; kanonikos, according to rule, regular; see measure

Gr. dike, f. right, order, law, manner; dikaios, observant of the right, decent, just, civilized; dikaiosyne, f. justice; dikaspolia, f. a judgment; dikamikos, lawyerlike; dikasmos, judicial; dikastes, m. judge; dikastikos, of law and trials; dikasterion, n. court of justice; endikos, right, just; dosidikos, letting the law take its course; syndikos, c. advocate: syndic, syndicate, Eurydice, Dicastes endymion (a beetle), Dicasticus celatus (a beetle), Dicoithrips[Dicaceothrips] denticollis (a thysanopterid), Dicaeum olivaceum (a flowerpecker).

L. formula, f. rule, method: formula, formulate.
Gr. horos, rule, standard; see border
L. jus, juris, n. law, right; iuridicus, pertaining to the administration of justice:
just, justice, justify, justiciary, jurist, jurisdiction, jury, injustice, unjustly, jurisprudence.
L. iussus, order, decree, law, < jubeo, jussis, bid, command, order; see ask
L. lex, legis, f. law; legalis, of law, according to law; legitimus, lawful; legislator,
-is, m. lawmaker, lawgiver; legirupa, m. lawbreaker; leguleius, m. pettifogger,
skyster; ezlex; ilex, -epis, without law, contrary to law, lawless: legal, legalize,
legislature, legitimate, illegal, privilege, allege, loyal, lead, disloyalty, LLD.
Gr. Lykourgos, m. Lycurgus, Spartan lawyer: Lycurgus subvitta (a bug).
Gr. nomos, m. usage, law, rule, < nemo, distribute, regulate; ennomos, within
the law, legal; eknomos; paranomos, illegal: nomology, nomography, antinom-
ian, Deuteronomy, astronomy, economics, gastronomic, Nemesis.
L. norma, f. rule, pattern, carpenter's square; normalis, according to rule: normal,
norm, abnormal, normalcy, enormous, Carex normalis (a sedge).
L. preceptum, n. maxim, rule, injunction; precept.
L. principium, foundation, beginning; see begin
Gr. psephisma, -tos, n. an ordinance voted by the people:
L. regimen, -inis, n. guide, rule: regimen, regime.
L. rogatio, question, proposed law, bill; see rogo under ask
Gr. Solon, m. celebrated Greek legislator: Solon.
Gr. themis, -mistos, f.; thesmos (lethmos), m. law, decree, rule, justice; themitos;
themitos, lawful; atheimitos; atheimos, lawless, unlawful; enthemos, lawful:
Themis, Themistocles, Themistoneae reticulata (a beetle).
See: justice, right, measure, govern, judge, true, forbidden
lawyer
L. advocatus, m. counselor, attorney: advocate, advocacy, advocateress.
L. causula, f. petty lawsuit:
L. cognitor, -is, m. advocate, attorney, defender,
Gr. dikorrhaphos, m. pettifogger:
L. leguleius, m. pettifogging lawyer:
L. rabula, m. a brawling, wrangling advocate, pettifogger: Rabula davisi (a fish).
laxeutes, Gr. stone-cutter; see mason
laxus, L. loose, slack, unstrung; laxo, -atus, undo, unloose, slacken, lighten; see
free
lay < AS. leogan, put down; see place
lazaros, Gr. corpse; see death
lazy < uncertain origin; see rest
lead < AS. leadan. See elements under thing
L. cerussa, f. white-lead; cerussite.
L. galena (Gr. galene), f. an ore of lead: galena.
L. liveo, turn lead-colored, ashy; lividus, bluish; see blue
Gr. militos, red earth, red-lead, minimum; see red
L. molybdus (Gr. molybdos), m. lead; molybdæa (Gr. molybdaina), f. galena;
molybdion, n.; molybdis, -idos, f. lead weight, sinker, plummet; molybdotos,
leded; molybdos, lead-colored: molybdenum, molybdenite molybde, Molybdo-
gompha biseriata (a moth), Molybdotus lazeunctatus (a beetle), Acarospora
molybdina (lichen).
Gr. pelidnos; pelios, black and blue, livid; see blue
L. plumbum, n. lead; plumbago, -mis, f. a leadlike ore, graphite, a plant;
plumbarius, of lead; m. plumber; plumbeus, leaden; plumbo, -atus, solder
with lead; applubalo, solder: plumb-bob, plumber, plummet, plumb, plunge,
Plumbago europaea (leadwort), Chimæra plumbea (a sharklike fish), Hippelate
plumbellus (a gnat).
Gr. psimythion (psimythion), n. white-lead; psimythistes, m. painted: Psimy-
thymas (a bug).
lead < leadan: leader, leading, leadership, misleading.
Gr. ago, lead, train, guide, stimulate, promote; agogos, leading; m. guide; agopeus;
aktor, -os, m. leader, lead; agope, f. a carrying away, movement; agogimos,
easy to lead; agema, -tos, n. anything led, division of an army: pedagogue,
lemagogue, synagoge, Agogos hirsuta (a composite).
Gr. apithyter; dieuthyter, -os, m. director, pilot, guide,
Gr. archi-, chief, leader; see govern
L. duco, ductus, lead, guide, draw; dúx, ducis, c.; ductor, -is, m.; ductrix, -icis, f.
leader, guide; ducalis; ducamus, of a leader; ducatus, m. leadership; ductilitis,
that can be led, can be drawn out thin; seductor, -is, m. misleader;
seductillis, that may be misled, seducible: duct, aqueduct, viaduct, duke, ductile,
duce, duchess, ducat, douche, education, conducive, conduit, reduce, introduction, product, deduce, abductor, conduct, inductance, seduction, reproductive, traducer, Campsiomorpha ducale (a beetle), Nauocrates duxor (pilot-fish).
Gr. hodegos, guide, teacher; see teach
Gr. hegemon, -os; hegeter, -os; hegetes; hyphgetes; kathegetes; periegetes, m. leader, guide, teacher; hegesis, f. leadership: hegemony, Hegeter politus (a beetle), Hegeterocasa arabica (a beetle), Hegetotherium mirabile (a fossil mammal), Hegasidesmus elianus (a bug), Hegemon regius (a beetle), Cathegesis tridentella (a moth), Archigetes neuropterorum (a fossil neuropterdid).
Gr. karanos, m. a chief:
Gr. koryphoios, leader, chief; see koryphe under head
Gr. pompon, m. leader, conductor, escort, guide; pompinos, conducting: Pompone mirabile (a nematode).
L. praetor, -is, leader, chief, magistrate; see govern
L. procer, -is, m. leader, chief, noble:
Gr. tagos, m. commander: Tagus productus (a bug).
Gr. zenagos, m. commander of auxiliary troops:
See: govern, teach, first, move, begin

leadwort
NL. armeria, f. a genus of the leadwort family: Armeria maritima (thrift), Silene armeria (sweetwilliam—catchfly).
L. limonium, n. sea-lavender: Limonium angustatum (a sea-lavender), Phyteuma limonium (a campanulaeace).
L. plumbago, indus, f. a genus of the leadwort family: Plumbago rosea (a leadwort), Ceratostigma plumbaginoides (a plumbaginaceae), Nicotiana plumbaginifolia (a tobacco), Plumbaginaceae.
L. statice, f. an astringent herb; a genus of the leadwort family: Statice armeria (now Armeria maritima), Aster staticifolius (an aster), Chorisanche staticoides (a polygonaecae).
L. tripolium (Gr. tripolion), n. leadwort: Aster tripolium (an aster).

leaf < AS. leaf: leaflet, leafy, leaf-miner, goldleaf.
L. bractea, scale, small leaf; see scale
L. folium, n. leaf; foliolum, n. dim.; foliaceus; folicitus; foliatus; foliaceus; folius, leafy, leaved: foliage, foliolo, folio, foliculous, folic acid, cinquefoil, trefoil, defoliate, exfoliation, Trifolium tomentosum (woolly clover), Kalmia latifolia (mountain-laurel), Argulus foliaceus (carp-louse), Lonicer caprifolium (a honeysuckle), Eupatorium perfoliatum (bone-set, thorowwort), Betula populifolia (gray birch), Acacia longifolia (wattle), Diplopogrus foliaceus (a graptolite), Adenocarpus folicolus (a legume), Clematis quinquefoliolata (a clematis), Hymenophapsis sylilis (a composite), Coptis trifolia (a goldthread), Rhus sericifolia (poison-oak), Vaccinium parvifolium (red huckleberry).
L. frons, -ondis, f. leafy branch, bough, foliage, leaf; frondiculus, m. dim.; frondeus, of leaves; frondosus, full of leaves, leafy: frondiferous, frondose, Gaylussacia frondosa (dangleberry), Frondicularia compta (a foraminifer), Baetis frondalis (a mayfly), Rubus frinrons (a dewberry).
Gr. petalon, n. leaf of a book, slab, tablet; petala, petal, petaloid, petalaceous, Petalostemon albidus (white prairie-clover), Petaloprocessus cirratus (an annelid), Zygopetalum rosatrum (an orchid), Ceratopetalum gummiferum (a cunonieaceae), Dryas octopetala (a rosaceae), Phaenocaipis petalospyr (a radiolarian), Rollinia dolabripetalata (an annonaceae), Epiphylly unyzpetala (a cactus).
Gr. phyllon, n. leaf; phyllaron; phyllion; phyllon, n. dim.; phyllinos, of leaves; phyllas, -ados, leafy; f. foliage, salad; phyllodes, leaflike: phylloide, phylloclad, phylloxy, cladophyll, cataphyll, sporophyll, chlorophyll. Phyllis, zygophyllaceae, Hymenophyllaceae, Phyllopteryx foliatus (a fish), Phyllophora lanceata (a bug), Phylloidea vitifolia (grape-aphid), Phylladotrips karnyi (a thysanopterid), Phyllium frondosum (a phasmid), Epiphyllum strictum (a cactus), Busbaurnia aphylla (moss), Podostemon ceratophyllum (riverweed), Catanopsis chrysophylla (a chinquapin), Oecophylla smaragdina (red tree-ant), Mitella diphylia (miterwort).
L. pinna, f. leaflet, first division of a frond; pinnula, f. dim. division of a leaflet: pinna, pinnule.
Gr. selis, -idos, leaf, page or sheet of paper: selidion, dim.; see paper
NL. sepalum, n. a leafy division of the calyx: sepal, seploid, Trichostema rubriscapum (a mint), Chorisepalum ovatum (a gentianaecae).
Gr. thrion, n. figleaf:
L. valva, leaf of a folding door; see door
See: plate, paper, tongue, flap, branch, scale
leak < ON. leka, let water or anything come in or escape unintentionally; see lose, pour, run, let

lean < AS. klinian, deviate from a vertical position, see slope; < hlaene, deficient, wanting, see thin

leap < AS. hlepan: lope,elope,interloper,gallop, gantlet, orlop, lapwing.
L. assiolo, -sultus, leap upon; desiolo, leap down, dismount; desultor, -is, m. leaper, inconstant person; desultorius, fickle, inconstant, superficial, skipping about; exitio (exsiolo), bound forth, leap up, rejoice; resiolo, leap back; transiolo, leap across or over: desultory, exult, exultation, result, resultant, resilient.
Gr. elastikos, rebounding, springing: elastic, elasticity, Ficus elastica (rubber-fig).
Gr. hallomai, spring, leap, bound; halma; ezalma, -los, n. leap, bound; hallos, f. a leap; haltikos, good at leaping; L. halter, -is (Gr. -os), m. weight used in jumping; halter, pl. halteres, Allosaurus [Hallosaurus] agilis (a dinosaur), Holmaturus erubescens (a fossil marsupial).
Gr. izolos, bounding, springing: Izalos punctatus (a frog), Izalidium hematoscelis (a grasshopper).
Gr. keletistes, leaper, inconstant person, < keletiza, ride two or more horses at the same time; see keles under ride
Gr. metabolas, m. leaper:
Gr. pedao, leap, spring; pedema, -tos, n. a leap; pedesis, f. a leaping; pedetes, m. leaper; pedetikos, good at leaping: diapedesis, Pedetes cafer (jumping hare), Pedeticozaurus leviseuri (a fossil crocodile), Polypedetes pardinus (a flying frog).
Gr. petauriastes, m. vaulter, tumbler; petauron, n. springboard: Petaurist es femorata (a beetle), Petaurus breviceps (a gliding possum).
L. salio, saltus, leap, bound, jump, bound, dance, hop; salto, -atus, hop, dance; saltito, dance vigorously; saltator, -is, m.; saltatriz, -cis, f. dancer, hopper, leaper; salaz, -acis, fond of leaping; saliens, leaping; salticus, of leaping: salient, salmon, sally, assail, salacious, somersault, assault, insult, Salticus biguttatus (a spider), Talitrus saltator (sandhopper), Pomatomus saltatrix (bluefish), Nevroterus saltatorius (jumping gall-wasp), Thunnus saliens (tuna), Serroalmo rhomboeus (a piranha), Carpcoposa saltitans (moth whose larva activates the Mexican jumping beans, which are seeds of the euribhoeichium, Sebastiania pavoniana), Saltius hacticus (a fish).
Gr. skarthmos, m. a leaping, skipping, < skatro, leap, skip, dance, frisk; skartes, nimbile, quick: Scartichthys rubripunctatus (a fish), Rupiscartes atlanticus (a blenny), Poeciloscarta histrio (a bug), Euscarthmus agilis (a bird).
Gr. skirtao, leap, bound, spring; skirtema, -tos, n. bound, leap; skirtetes, m. leaper: Petroscirtes atrodorsalis (a blenny), Alactaga [Serrtomys] tetradactylus (a mouse), Apterocirtus denudatus (a katydid).
Gr. throsko, leap, spring, attack: Throsctus crotchi (a beetle).
See: run, go, joy

learn < AS. leornian.
Gr. aisthanomai, perceive or apprehend by the senses, feel, learn; see feel
L. alumnus, pupil; see child
L. cognosco, -nitus, learn thoroughly, know; see nosco under know
L. comperio, -pertus, ascertain, learn with certainty, discover: Carex incomperta (a sedge).
L. concipio, -ceptus, take in, comprehend; percipio, observe, feel, comprehend: conceive, concept, conceptible, perceptible, perception.
Gr. didagama, lesson; see didasko under teach
L. disco, learn; discipulus, m. pupil, apprentice; disciplina, f. instruction: disciple, discipline, disciplinary.
L. docibilis, learning easily, teachable; see doceo under teach
Gr. homiletes, disciple, scholar; see homiletikos under speak
Gr. mathematikos, disposed to learn, < manthano, learn; mathetes, m.; matheiros, -idos, f. mathesis, f. act of learning: mathematics, philitomath, polymathy, Mathesis guttigera (a beetle).
L. pupilus, learner, dim. of pupus, child; see child
Gr. pystos, learned, < pynthanomai, hear, learn:
L. scholas, of a school; see school
L. studens, -entis, m. learner, pupil; studiosus, zealous, fond of study, < studeo, be diligent, zealous, learn: study, studious, student.
See: school, find

leather < AS. leather.
L. aluta, a kind of soft leather: alutacius; alutarius, of soft leather: Aluta flexilis (a Cambrian ostracode).
Gr. byrso, f. hide, leather; byrsine, f. strap, thong; byrsinos, leathern; bysodepes, m. tanner: Byrsonima crassifolia (a malpighiaceous).
L. corium, n. leather; coriaceus; coriarius, of leather; m. tanner: corium, coriaceous, excoriatus, cuirass, Coriaria thymifolia (a sapindaceous), Ornithodorus coriaceus (pajarillo tick), Dermatolchelys coriacea (leatherback turtle), Rhus coriaria (Sicilian sumac).

Gr. dermatinos, of skin, leather; see derma under skin
Gr. diphthera, f. leather; diphtherias, clad in a leather frock: diphtheria, Diphtherogaster flava (a centipeded).
Gr. doros, skin, hide, see skin; doros, leather bag, see bag
Gr. kattys,-yos, f. piece of leather:
Gr. lathargos, m. piece of leather:
Gr. masthletos,-etos, m. leather whip, leather; masthletinos, of leather: Masthletinus abbreviatus (a bug).
Gr. spatos, n. hide, leather:
Gr. lecho-, lechios, made of hides, leather, leather; see scortum under skin
Gr. sittyon, small skin, piece of leather; see skin
Gr. skytos, hide, leather; skytinos, leather; see skin
See: skin, strap

leave < AS. laefan, permit, abandon; see let, abandon, depart
leaven < OF. levain, < L. levamen, a lightening or raising; see yeast
leberis, Gr. sloughed skin; see skin
lebes,-etis, L. (Gr. -etos), bronze kettle; lebetion, dim.; see kettle
lebias, Gr. a kind of fish; see fish
lecano- < Gr. lekane, dish, pot, pan; lekanidion; lekanion, lekanis; lekaniske, dim.; see lekos under plate
lechos, Gr. couch, bed, marriage bed, nest; lechaisos, of a couch; see bed
lechrios, Gr. slanting, crosswise; see slope
lecitho- < Gr. lekithos, yolk of an egg; see yolk
leco- < Gr. lekos, plate, dish, pan; lekes; lekiskion; lekiskos, dim.; see plate
lectica, L. bier, litter, sedan; lecticula, dim.; see vehicle
lectro- < Gr. lektron, marriage-bed; see lechos under bed
lectus, L. bed, couch; lectulus, dim.; lectarius, of a bed, see bed; < lego, lectus (Gr. lektos), choose, gather, see lego under choose, gather
lecylthus, L. (Gr. lekythos), flask, bottle, vase, jug; lekythion, dim.; see bottle
Leda, L., Gr. mythical mother of Castor and Pollux who came from two eggs fathered by Jupiter in the form of a swan; see mollusk
ledger < uncertain origin; see list
ledos, Gr. a cheap dress; ledion, dim.; see garment
ledum, L. (Gr. ledon, a cistacead yielding ladanum), now a genus of the heath family; see heath
leech < AS. laece.
Gr. baityz, -ygos, f. leech:
Gr. bdella, f. leech: bdellometer, Bdellostoma forsteri (a cyclostome), Carcinobdella tigrina (a leech), Bdelloura candida (a flatworm), Macrobobdella decorata (a leech).
Gr. hirudo, -inis, f. leech: hirudin, Hirudo medicinalis (leech), Macranthorhynchus hirudinaceus (a worm).
L. sanguisuga, f. bloodsucker, leech: sanguisuge, Sanguisuga decora (a leech).
See: suck
leek < AS. leac; see onion
laes < OF. lie, sediment, dregs; see dirt
left < AS. left, weak (originally referring to the fact that in most persons muscular action is weaker on that side of the body); see hand
leg < ON. leggr.
L. artus, joint, limb; see articulus under joint
L. crus, cruris, n. leg, shank; cruculum, n. dim.; cruralis, of the leg: crural, crus, cruralium, Phylax cruri-<acutus (a phasmid), Brachycerus crusculum (an amphipod).
Gr. dibamos, on two legs: Dibamus novaeguineae (a lizard).
L. femur, -moris, n. thigh: femur, femoral, Coriza femorata (a water-boatman), Paracitus setifemoratus (a fly), Phrizocoma femoralis (a trichopterid).
Gr. gralla, stilt; grallator, one who goes on stilts; see pillar
Gr. gyion, n. limb:
Gr. ignya, f. part behind the thigh and knee, ham:
Gr. kneme, f. leg between knee and ankle, spoke of a wheel; euknemos, with beautiful legs; gastroknemia, f. calf of the leg: cnemidium, gastrocnemius,
Knema glomerata (a myristicacead), Hoplocneme forcipata (a beetle), Chaetocnema punctifrons (a beetle), Oedicnemus crepitans (thick-knee), Pterocnemia pennata (a rhea), Polycnemus verrucosum (a chenopodiacead).

Gr. kolon, n. limb, arm, leg, member of anything, clause; kola; kolen, -os, f. thigh, leg, ham; kolenarion, n. dim.; dikolos, with two legs; brachykolos, with short legs; macrokolos, long-legged: colon, Brachycolus stellariae (an aphid).

Gr. melos, n. limb; melydron, n. dim.; micromeles, small-limbed:
Gr. meros, m. thigh, femur, ham: merocele, epimeron.
Gr. parakerkis, f. fibula:
L., Gr. perna, ham, haunch, leg; see flesh
Gr. plichas, -ados, f. the inside of the thigh:
Gr. rhythis, n. limb:
AS. scina, the part of the leg between knee and ankle: shin, shinbone. De-
rive: shinidig.
Gr. skelos, n. leg; skeliskos, m.; skelidron, n. dim.; microskeles, small-legged: scelalga, scelonicus, isosceles, Sceloporus undulatus (fence-lizard), Ancylosceles heterofozoa (a bee), Ascelichthys rhadus (a fish), Cacocseles crassicrnis (a beetle).
L. sura, f. calf of the leg: Brenthus suratus (a beetle).
L. tibia, f. shinbone, pipe, flute; tibialis, of the tibia: tibia, tibial, Strigilina
ruftibia (a moth), Gongrocnemis tibialis (a katydid).
Gr. trochanter, -os, m. runner; process at end of femur; now a segment of an insect leg: trochanter. See trocho under run.
See: pillar, knee, foot, branch, hip
legalis, L. of law, according to law, < lex, legis, law; legitimus, lawful; see law
legatus, L. appointed, sent; ambassador; see lego under send
legio, -onis, L. body of soldiers, large number; legiuncula, dim.; see number
legitimus, L. legal, proper; see lex under law
legirupa, L. lawbreaker; see fault
leglon, Gr. border, edge; legnolos, with a colored border; see border
lego, -atus, L. send, appoint, see send; lego, lectus (Gr. lego), gather, choose, select, read, say, speak, see choose, gather, read, speak
legos, Gr. lewd; see lewd
legula, L. earlap; see flap
leguleius, L. pettifogging lawyer; see lawyer
legume < L. legumen, pulse; see bean
lelepris, L. a kind of wrasse; see wrasse
lema, L. (Gr. leme), pus in the corner of the eye; see pus
lembus, L. (Gr. lembos), small, swift vessel, cutter, fishing-boat; lembulus, dim.; see ship

lemma, Gr. premise, assumption, subject, see hypothesis; scale, husk, peel, skin, sheath, see lepis under scale

lemma, Gr. an aquatic plant; a genus of the duckweed family; see duckweed
lemmiscus, L. (Gr. lemmiskos), ribbon, band; lemniscatus, beribboned; see ribbon
lemo- < Gr. laimos, throat; see throat
lemos < F. limon, < Ar. laymun; see citrus
lempshos, Gr. mucus from the nose; see slime
lemur, L. shade, ghost of the departed; see spirit, monkey
lend < AS. laenan; see trade
length < AS. length; see long
lenis, L. soft, smooth, gentle, mild; lenitas; lenitudo, softness; see soft
leno, L. panderer, pimp, procurer; lena, bawd, procurer; see prostitute
lenos, Gr. trough, vat, anything with a troughlike cavity, see basin; wool, see
lana under wool

lens < L. lens, lentis, f. lentil, anything shaped like the seed of the lentil; lenticula,
f. dim. freckle; lenticularis, lentillike; lentigo, -inis, f. lentil-shaped spot, freckle; lentiginosus, full of freckles, spotted: lens, lenticle, lenticular, lentiginose,
Lentibulariaceae, lentigo, lentiginous, Lens culinaris (lentil), Lenticula radiata (a foraminifer), Cristelaria lenticula (a foraminifer), Sphenodiscus lenticularis (an ammonite), Euphemites lentiformis (a fossil gastropod), Bufo lentiginosus (a toad).

L. conspicillatum; perspicillatum, n. lens, spectacles: Pelecanus conspicillatus (spec-
taled pelican), Artibeus perspicillatus (leaf-nosed fruit-bat).
Gr. phakos, m. lentil, lens of the eye: phacolitigphacoid, phacocele, phacoscope, Phacopiera granulata (a caddisfly), Phacops cristata (a trilobite).

lenticula; lentigo, L. freckle, lens; lentiginous, freckled, spotted; see lens

lentiscus, L. mastic-tree; see sumac

lentus, L. flexible, slow, viscous; see bend

-lentus, L. full of, prone to; see abundance

leo, -onis, L. (Gr. leon, -ontos), lion; leunculus, dim.; leoninus, of lions; see cat

leontice, L. (Gr. leontike), a genus of the barberry family; see barberry

leontopodium, L. (Gr. leontopodion), lionsfoot; see composite

leoneurus, NL. a genus of the mint family; see mint

leopard < L. leopardus (Gr. leopardos); see cat

lepas, Gr. limpet, see mollusk; a bare rock, see stone

lepaste, Gr. a limpet-shaped drinking-cup; see cup

lepidium, L. (Gr. lepidion), pepperwort; see mustard

lepido- < Gr. lepis, -idos, scale; lepidion, dim.; lepisma, -tos, peel, rind, scale; see scale

lepidotos, Gr. probably a carp; see carp

lepidus, L. pleasant, agreeable, neat, fine, witty; lepor, attractiveness, charm; see agreeable

leprosy < L. leprosus, scaly, scabby, < Gr. lepra; lepros, scaly; see disease

lepsis; -lepsy, Gr. seizure; leptes, seizure, taker, accepter; leptikos, disposed to take; see lambano under take, disease

leptos, Gr. peeled, cleaned of the husks, fine, small, thin, delicate; leptaleos, fine, delicate; see thin

lepus, -oris, L. hare; lepusculus, dim.; leporarius; leporinus, of hares; see hare

lepyron, Gr. rind, skin, husk; lepyron, dim.; see scale

leros, Gr. silly, foolish, nonsensical; lerema, silly talk; see fool

Lesbios, L. (Gr. Lesbios), of the island of Lesbos; lebsiez, be sensual like the Lesbians; see lewd

lescho- < Gr. lesche, gossip, talk; lesches, talker; see speak

lesmon, -os, Gr. forgetful, unmindful; lesmosyne, forgetfulness; see lethe under forget

lespedeza, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean

-less < AS. leass, free from, destitution, without; see not

lessen < AS. laessa, less.

L. aboleo, -itus, check the growth of, retard, efface, decay; abolesco, decay gradually, cease, vanish: abolish, abolition.

Gr. amropitis, f. ebb of the tide:

Gr. anaspastos; syspastos, drawn up, contracted: Anaspastis fascioloides (a beetle), Syspastis brevicornis (an isopod).

Gr. aniemi, relax, slacken:

Gr. apathein, f. a fading, withering:

Gr. apauzein, f. decline, decline:

Gr. apokesleins, f. a drying up, withering:

Gr. apoys, tapering off, becoming less; see oxys under point

Gr. askeles, dried up, withered: Ascleps margoactae (a phasmid).

L. atrings, shrinking, binding, contracting; see stringo under bind

Gr. athales, withered:

Gr. atimaster, -os, m. dishonorer:

L. atrophus (Gr. atrophos), wasting away, consumptive: atrophy.

L. cado, cadus, fall, sink, subside, decline, diminish; see fall

Gr. chalo, loosen, relax, slacken; see charatos under free

L. consuma, -sumptus, eat, destroy, waste, spend; see eat

L. contrako, -tractus, draw together, compress, abridge, narrow, restrict, wrinkle; detrako, withdraw, pull down, disparage: contract, contraction, contractor, contractile, detract, detachment, detractor, Systenopora contracta (a bryozoan).

L. curto, -atus, shorten, diminish; see short

L. decrementum, n. a diminution, lessening, < decresco, -cretus, grow less, diminished: decrement, decrease.

L. densativus, binding, astrigent; see densus under thick

L. derogo, -atus, detract from, disparage, belittle: derogatory, derogation.

Gr. elasso (elattoo), lessen, diminish; see elachys under little
L. emacio, -atus, waste away, make lean: emaciation, *Fenestrellina emaciata* (a fossil bryozoan).
Gr. exitelos, lessening, fading, weakening: *Exitelus exsanguis* (a fossil bug).
Gr. hyponostesis, f. a sinking, subsiding, abatement:
Gr. kachektikos, consumptive, < *kachezia*, f. consumption, a wasting away: cachectic, cachexia.
Gr. karpho, dry up, wither; see dry
L. levo, -atus, raise, lighten, lessen; see raise
Gr. lopho, abate, lighten; lophesis, f. abatement:
Gr. maraino, waste away, wither; maranism, f.; maramos, m. a dying off, a going out, a withering; marantikos, wasting away: marasmus, amaranth, *Marasmus orcadensis* (fairy-ring mushroom).
L. marcidus, withered, wasted, weak; marcidulus, dim.; marcens, drooping, languid; marcor, -is, m. faintness, decay: *Blatta marcida* (a cockroach).
Gr. meiosis, diminution, lessening; miotikos, lessening; see mikros under little
L. minuo, -atus, lessen, reduce, limit, lower; deminuo (diminuo), lessen, make smaller, abate; minoro, -atus, make smaller, lessen; see parvus under little
Gr. minytho, lessen, shorten, decay; minythikos, diminishing; see minys under little
L. mitiigo, -atus, pacify, appease, soften, assuage; see mitis under mild
L. palliatus, cloaked, covered, mitigated, moderated; see pallium under garment
Gr. paresis, f. a letting go, slackening, paralysis: paresis.
Gr. permits, -ei, f. a wasting away, decay, ruin; permitialis, fatal, destructive, ruinous:
Gr. phthio; phthino, waste away, decline, perish; phthisis, f. consumption, decay; phthoe, f. decline; phthinode; phthisikos, consumptive; pithinoplasm, phthisis, phthisical, *Phthinsonymylacris cordiformis* (a fossil insect), *Phthoa graminea* (a phasmid).
L. remitto, -missus, loosen, relax, slacken:
Gr. rhiknos, shrivelled, shrunk, withered, wrinkled; see fold
AS. scrincan, contract, lessen: shrink, shrinkage.
Gr. skeletos, dried up, withered, mummified; see skeleton under frame
Gr. stalsis, f. contraction; staltikos, contractive: peristaltis, peristaltic.
Gr. stryphnos, astringent, harsh; see bind
Gr. stypho, contract; styphsis, f. contraction, astringency; styptikos, astringent; stymma, -tos, n. an astringent: styptic, *Panus stypticus* (a fungus).
L. sub-, less than, < sub, under; see under
L. succiduus, sinking, failing, faltering:
Gr. synptikos, disposed to condensation:
Gr. syseptos, drawn up, contracted:
L. tabeo, waste away, atrophy, melt; tabes, -is, f. a wasting away; tabidus; tabificus, waste away, decaying, languishing; contabesco, waste away gradually: tabefy, tabetic, tabefaction, tabific, contabescence, *Cymindis tabida* (a beetle), *Psilotata tabidosa* (a fossil fly), *Clitocybe tabescens* (a fungus).
Gr. texis, f. wasting, melting, dissolution; see teklo under flow
L. vitus, shrivelled, shrunk, withered; see vieo under weave
See: little, thin, weak, lose, dry, press, narrow
lesson < L. lectio, selection, reading; see learn, read
lessus, L. cry, lamentation, wail; see weep
leasto- < Gr. lestes, robber, plunderer, pirate; lestikos; lestrikos, piratical, predateous; see steal
let < AS. laetan, allow, permit.
Gr. anaschetikos, enduring, patient; anaschetos, endurable:
Gr. anektekos, enduring, patient; anektos, bearable, tolerable: *Anectocleis indicatrix* (a wasp).
L. concedo, -cessus, give up; concessio, -onis, f. permission, leave: concession, concede.
Gr. ezousia, f. license, authority, power:
L. indulgeo, -dultus, be forebearing, concede, grant; see give
L. licet, -itus, be allowed, permitted, lawful: license, licentiate, licentious, licitly, illicit, licelict, videlict, leisure.
Gr. menetos, patient, longsuffering, < meno, stand fast, wait patiently; see stand
L. patior, passus, suffer, bear, allow; see patior under pain
L. permitto, -missus, let go, grant, allow; permission, -onis, f. leave: permission, permit, permissible, permissible.
GREEK LETTERS

1. alpha, A, α: alphabet, alphol, alpha and omega (the first and the last), abraxas, Alphapuffinus assimilis (a bird), Eutaxocrinus alpha (a Devonian crinoid).
2. beta, B, β: betacism, alphabetical, Betapestis takeuchii (a moth).
3. gamma, G, γ: gammation, n. dim.: digamma, gammadion, gamut, Grammanen ferox (a flatworm), Crassatella gamma (a Cretaceous pelecypod).
4. delta, Δ, δ: deltoides; deltotos, shaped like a delta: delta, deltoid, deldtidium, Deltocyathus semifusus (a bug), Deltocathys agassizi (a coral), Populus deltoides (eastern cottonwood), Euasturum didelta (a desmid).
5. epsilon, E, ε: epsilon Lyrae, Epsilonella gracilis (a nematode).
6. zeta, Z, ζ: zeta Ceti, cedilla, Polia zeta (a butterfly).
7. eta, H, η: etacism, eta Leonis, Etazeta aeneicolor (a beetle).
8. theta, Θ, θ: theta Centauri.
9. iota, I, ι: iota, jot, Iotaphora iridicolor (a moth), Iota cobbi (a nematode), Volvula iota (a Miocene gastropod), Plusia iota (a moth).
10. kappa, K, Κ: kappa Orinios.
11. lambda, Λ, λ: lambdacism, lambdoid, zalphadon, Lambdotherium magnus (a tianothere), Argyrolobambba conidens (a fossil mammal).
12. mu, M, μ: mu Scorpionis.
14. xi, Ξ, ξ: Xinema perfectum (a flatworm).
15. omicron, O, ο: Omicronema litorium (a flatworm), Ephrya omicronaria (a moth).
16. pi, Π, π: π(3.1416), pi Virginis.
17. rho, R, ρ: rhotacism.
18. sigma, Σ, σ, ς: sigmoid, Sigmodon hispidus (cotton-rat), Sigmatosiphon gürichi (a pedaliacead), Gyrosigma acuminatum (a diatom), Dolichopus sigmatifer (a fly), Drosophila sigmoidea (a fruitfly), Euglyphella sigmoidalis (an ostracode), Sigma XI (spoudon zynones).
19. tau, T, τ: tau cross, Bombyx tau (a butterfly).
koppa, a letter standing between pi and rho in the Doric alphabet. Kappa took its place in Ionic Greek but Latin borrowed it as Q and as such it survives in the English alphabet. san, a Doric name for sigma. With pi it became sampi, the numeral 900. van or very, a letter standing between eta and zeta in the Doric alphabet. It was later called digamma because it resembled one gamma superposed on another and slightly offset upward. The Romans took it as F and as such it survives in the English alphabet. Although the letter disappeared from Greek words its sound was represented by V in Latin derivatives: oFon (oon), L. ovum, egg; Foinos (oinos), L. vinum, wine; Foikos (oikos), L. vicus, village; Feido (eido), L. video, see; Fion (ion), L. viola, violet; Fis (is), L. vis, strength; kleFis (kleis), L. clavis, key; skaiFos (skaios), L. scævus, left; Festhes (esthes), L. vestis, garment; diFos (dios), L. divus, god; Frhegynym (regynmy), L. frango, break; Fear (ear), L. ver, spring; oFis (ois), L. ovis, sheep; boFus (bous), L. bovis, ox; Fergon (ergon), G. werk; E. work; Fesperos (hesperos), L. hesperus (vesperus), evening.

The gender of all letters is neuter.

lettuce < L. lactuca, f. < lac, lactis, milk; lactuca, f. dim., young lettuce: Lactuca sativa (garden-lettuce), Ulva lactuca (sea-lettuce).

level < OF. livel, < L. libella, f. instrument for determining horizontality.

L. aequor, -is, n. an even, level surface; aequoreus, of any smooth, even surface, particularly the calm sea: Acesta aequorea (a fish).
level

L. amussis, -is, f. rule, level:
L. campus, field, plain; see field
Gr. chorobates, m. instrument for determining levels:
L. degrumor, level off:
Gr. dioptra, f. a sighting instrument for levelling; diopter.
Gr. homalos, level, even: Homalonotus major (a trilobite), Homalium dolichophyllum (a flacourtiaeid), Sauromalus ater (chuckwalla).
F. horizontal, level; see horizon under circle
Gr. hyptios, supine; hypiotes, flatness; see lie
Gr. lagarodes, sunken, flat, slack; see free
L. libatus, level, horizontal; see libra under balance
Gr. listrotos, leveled, smoothed; see listron under shovel
L. oblatus, flattened at the poles, depressed: oblome.
Sp. pampa, f. a plain, < Ab.Am.: pampa, pampean, pampas-grass (Cortaderia argentea).
Gr. pedanos, flat, level, < pedion, n. flat, open country, plain, < pedon, n. ground, earth; pediakos; pediasios, of a plain; apedos, even, flat, level; arpedes, flat, level; dapedon; isopedon, n. any level surface, floor, ground; epipedos; homopedos, on the ground, level, flat; oropedion, n. plateau, tableland: Pedinopella maculipennis (a wasp), Pedononus micrurus (a bird), Dapedoglossus acutus (an Eocene fish), Dapedus politus (a Triassic fish), Epipedodema depressum (a beetle), Epipedosoma zonguebaricum (a beetle), Holopodium irregular (an alga).
L. planus, even, flat, level, smooth, clear: planarius, level; planatus, flattened: plane, plain, explanation, planimeter, esplanade, plan, piano, pianissimo, Sphaerium planum (a fossil mollusk), Planorbus albus (a snail), Vanilla planifolia (Mexican vanilla), Helicotoma planulata (a fossil gastropod), Lycopodium complanatum (a clubmoss), Agave planapata (an agave), Celerinthes deplanatus (a beetle).
Gr. platys, broad, wide, flat, level; see broad
Gr. plaz, -akos, anything flat and wide; see plate
Gr. samidoses, like a plank, flat; see board
See: broad, board, lie, smooth

level < OF. leveor, < L. levo, raise.
Gr. mochlos, m. lever, crowbar; hypomochlion, n. fulcrum of a lever; Mochlodon suessi (a dinosaur).
L. vectis, -is, m. lever, crowbar, pole:
levis, L. light, mild, fickle; leviculus, dim.; levitas, lightness, see light; < levis (laevis), smooth, polished, bald; levigatus, smooth, slippery, see smooth
levo, -atus, lift up, lighten, see raise; < laevus, left, see hand
lewed < AS. laewede, of the laity, ignorant, lascivious, lustful, sensual, wanton.
Gr. akolastos, sensual, licentious:
Gr. andromanes, lusting after men: hippomanes (said of a mare in heat), lusting after horses; see mania under mad
Gr. aselges, dissolute, licentious, lascivious, lewd; Aselgoides insularis (a bug).
Gr. asyres, lewd, filthy; anasyro, pull up the the clothes, expose the body: L. catulo, desire the male; catulitio, -onis, f. desire for the male:
L. cinaedus (Gr. kinaidos): cinaedicus, immodest, unchaste, lewd, shameless:
Labrus cinaedus (a wrasse).
L. concubinalis, lascivious; see concubina under prostitute
L. dissolutes, lax, loose in morals, dissipated; see bad
Gr. dysagnos, unchaste:
L. immoestus, unrestrained, indecent: immoest:
L. impudicus, lewd, unchaste, unashamed; impudens -entis, shameless: impudent, Ihthyallus impudicus (a stinkhorn-fungus).
L. incestus, defiled, lewd, unchaste; incestuosus, lewd: incest, incestuous.
L. indecens, -entis, unseenly, improper, unchaste: indecent, indency.
L. inverecundus, shameless, immodest:
L. irrumator, -is, m. one who practices beastly obscenity:
Gr. kaprao (said of sows), want the boar; kaprios, like a boar, lustful; laiskapros, very lustful:
Gr. katapygon, -os, given to unnatural lust, lecherous, lewd:
Gr. lagrnus, lustful; see lagenia under coitus
Gr. laiskarpols, very lustful:
L. lascivus, sportive, frisky, lustful, wanton: lascivus, dim.: lascivious.
Gr. lastaurus, m. lewd person: Lastaurus anthracinus (a fly).
Gr. legos, lewd:

level
L. Lesbius (Gr. Lesbios), of the island of Lesbos; lesbiazoi, be sensual like the Lesbians; Lesbis, -idos, f. Lesbian woman: lesbian, lesbianism, Lesbia forficatus (a beetle), Cyanolesbia gorgo (a hummingbird), Melanesthes(Lesbidana) coriaria (a beetle).

L. libido, -inis, f. desire, longing, passion, lust; libidinosus, lustful, licentious: libido, libidinous.

L. Liburnus, god of lustful enjoyment; see joy

L. lupanus, lewd; see lup under prostitute

Gr. machlos, lustful, lewd; machlosyne, f. lewdness, lust: Machlolophus xanthogenys (a tit).

Gr. mistia, f. lust, lewdness:

L. obscenus, offensive, indecent; see bad

L. oestrus (Gr. oistros), gadfly, sexual heat, rut, desire; see fly

L. orthophallicus, obscene:

Gr. pornos, of harlots; pornographos, writing about harlots; see porne under prostitute

L. salax, -actis, lustful, lecherous: salacity, salacious.

Gr. skyza, f. lust;

Gr. spatolos, wanton, lascivious; spatolites, m. profligate: Spatalistes cynoxantha (a moth).

L. subo, -atus, be in heat, have sexual ardor; subatio, -onis, of oestrus:

L. suro, be in heat:

L. tentigo, -inis, f. tension, lust: tentigo, tentiginous.

L. urigo, -inis, f. lustful heat, desire:

L. virosus, fond of men, longing after men:

See: bad, dirt, heat, coitus, mania under mad, prostitute, shame, wish

lewisia, NL. a genus of the purslane family; see purslane

lex, legis, L. law; legislator, lawmaker; see law

lexico- < Gr. lexikos, pertaining to words, < lexis, speech, word; lexidion, dim.; see word

lexis, Gr. allotment, < lanchano, obtain by lot; see lachesis under lot

liatris, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite

libanotus, Gr. frankincense, gum of the tree libanos; see resin

libas, ados, Gr. anything that drops, trickles, or runs; libadion, dim.; see stream

libatio, L. a drink-offering, < libo, -atos (Gr. leibo), pour out, taste, take a little of a thing; see drink

libella, L. small silver coin, the tenth part of a denarius, see money; an instrument for determining levels, see level; libellus, dim. of liber, book, see book

liber, L. free; libertas, freedom, see free; liber, -eri, child, see child; liber, -bri, bark, book; libellus, dim., see bark, book

libethron, Gr. meadow; see field

libido, L. violent desire, longing, passion, lust; libidinosus, lustful; see lewd

libitinarius, L. undertaker, < Libitina, goddess of corpses; see undertaker

libitus, L. pleasing, agreeable; see agreeable

libo- < Gr. libos, tear, drop, see drop; < lips, libos, the southwest wind; libonotos, south southwest wind, see wind; < leibo, pour forth, see libas under stream

libra, L. balance; the Roman pound; see balance

librarius, L. pertaining to books; see liber under book

libum, L. cake, pancake; libacunculus, dim.; see cake

Liburnus, L. god of lustful enjoyment; see joy

Libya, L. (Gr. Libye), north Africa; Libys, -yos, a Libyan; Libykos, Libyan, hence, foreign; see Africa

lichado- < Gr. lichas, -ados, space between thumb and forefinger; see measure

lichanos, Gr. forefinger; see finger

lichen < Gr. leichen, -os, m. a thallophyte composed of an alga and a fungus: lichenic, lichenography, lichenoid, Gracilaria lichenoides (a red alga, source of agar-agar).

ON. litmose, a kind of dye-yielding lichen: litmus.

NL. usnea, f. < Ar. oshnah, moss; now a genus of lichens: usnic, Usnea barbata beard-lichen), Dendropogon usneoides (Spanish "moss").

lichnos, Gr. greedy, dainty; see eat

licinium, L. lint; see thread

licinus, L. bent or turned upward; see bend
licitus, L. permissible, lawful, < licet, be allowed, see let; < liceo, be on sale, be valued at; liceor, bid for, see trade
licium, L. thread of the web; see thread
lick < AS. liccian.
  L. catillo, -atus, lick a plate:
  L. lambo, -itus, lick: lambent, lamprey.
Gr. laplo, lap with the tongue; laps, f. a lapping.
Gr. leicho, lick up: elecgma, electuary, Dermatichus mytilaspis (a mite).
Gr. lichmato, lick; lichmas, -ados, licked:
  L. lingo, linctus, lick, lick up; delingo, lick off: linctus, lincture.
See: suck, tongue, eat
licmado- < Gr. likmas, -ados, a winnowing fan; see fan
licmetico- < Gr. likmetikos, pertaining to winnowing; likmesis, a winnowing; see separate
licmo- < Gr. likmos, a winnowing fan, basket, or shovel; see fan
licno- < Gr. likkon, basket or cradle of wickerwork used in winnowing; see basket
licorice < OF. licoreset, < Gr. glykyyrrhiza, plant with a sweet root; see bean
licro- < Gr. likros, antler; see horn
lictor, L. attendant to a Roman magistrate; see servant
lictus, L. abandoned, left, forsaken; see linquo under abandon
lid < AS. hild; see cap
lie < AS. lyge, falsehood, untruth, < leogan, prevaricate. Derive: bogus, fake, quack.
Gr. adokimos, spurious, false, base: Adocimus bellus (a beetle).
L. adultero, -atus, commit adultery, falsify, corrupt; adulterinus, false, counterfeit, impure: adultery, adulteration, adulterate.
L. adumbratus, counterfeit, feigned, false, represented in outline, shaded imperfectly; see umbra under shade
Gr. alazon, -os, c. vagabond, imposter, quack, braggart: Alazonia symbilis (a fish).
Gr. analetes, false, untrue:
Gr. aniatros, m. quack:
Gr. apate, f. deceit, fraud; apatelos, deceitful, deceptive, illusory, wily; apatema, -atos, n. stratagem; apateitikos, deceptive, fraudulent: apate, apatetic, apatelle, Apatoseurus bellus (a fossil insectivore), Apatela populi (a moth).
Gr. apiatos, faithless, untrustworthy; see doubt
Gr. apoplanema, -tos, n. deception; apoplanos, m. fallacy:
L. bifaz, -acis, two-faced; see facies under face
L. bisulcatingua, double-tongued, hypocritical, deceitful:
L. calumnior, -itus, misrepresent, depreciate, accuse falsely, practice trickery; calumnia, f. malicious, false accusation: calumny, calumniate, challenge.
L. capitio, -onis, f. cheat, deception, quibble, fallacy, sophism; captiosis, deceptive; captensula, f. a fallacious argument: captious.
Gr. chaunaz, -akos, m. liar, cheat: Chaunaz umbrinus (a fish).
L. cibdelus (Gr. kibdelos), spurious, base, adulterated, counterfeit, false: Cibdela poecilotricha (a sawfly).
L. circulator (Gr. circulatriz, mountebank, quack, stroller; see circle
L. decipio, -ceptus, beguile, cheat; deceptor, -is, m.; deceptrix, -icis, f. deceiver: deception, deceive, deceit, deceptive, Endomyces decipiens (a fungus).
L. deludo, -lusus, play false, deceive; delude, Echinomyia deludens (a fly).
Gr. diabole, f. slander, false accusation; diabotior, -os; diabolos, m. slanderer;
   diabolikos, slanderous, devilish: diabolical, devil.
L. dissimulo, -atus, feign, disguise, hide: dissimulation, disguise.
L. dolus (Gr. dolos), m. artifice, guile, deceit, craft, bait, trap; dolosus, crafty, cunning, deceitful; doleros; dolos; dolomades, crafty, deceitful, treacherous, wily; doloma, -ios, n. trick, deceit; dolophrosyne, f. craft, subtility; dolops, -opos, m. ambusher; dolosia, f. trickery, fraud; subdolos, somewhat crafty, sly: dolerite, dolerophanite, Dolophilus copiosus (a trichopterid), Dolops hastifer (a wasp), Dolomades fimbriatus (a diving-spider), Archaeodolops clavulus (a fossil mammal), Neda subdola (a beetle), Dolophosynella mirax (a moth), Dolerus nasatus (a wasp).
Gr. epamphoteristes, m. a double-dealer; epampheros, ambiguous:
Gr. epereopes; eperopeutes, m.; eperopeis, -idos, f. cheat, deceiver:
L. fallo, falsus, deceive; fallaz, -acis, deceitful, false; fallacia, f. deceit, untruth; fallaciasus, deceitful; falsarius, m. forger; falsidicus, lying; falsificus, acting falsely; infalsatus, falsified: false, falsehood, falsify, fallacy, fallacious, infallible,
default, faultless, failure, faucet, falsetto, unailing, Bombylius fallax (a bee-fly), Paralina fallaciosa (a beetle), Falsifusus meyeri (a fossil gastropod), Falsicolus obtusus (a fossil gastropod).

L. fictus; fictitious, artificial, counterfeit, not genuine: fiction, fictitious. L. fraud, fraudis, f. deceit, cheating; fraudabilis; fraudulentus; fraudulosus, cheating, deceitful; fraudator, -is, m.; fraudatrix, -icus, f. cheat, deceiving; frauditer; fraudiger, deceitful; defraud, -atus, cheat: fraud, fraudulent, defraud, Xanthophenax fraudator (a wasp), Rhacophila fraudulenta (a trichopterid).

L. frustror, -atus, deceive, thwart, disappoint, trick: see hinder
L. fucosus, painted, simulated, counterfeit; see fuco under color
L. hypocritia (Gr. hypocrites), m. actor, pretender, dissembler: hypocrite, hypocritical. Derive: Pecksniffian.

Gr. hypozylos, with wood underneath metal, that is, spurious, counterfeit: L. illicitor, sham-bidder at an auction to raise others' bids; see liceo under trade
L. illusion, -onis, f. a mocking, deception: illusion, illusory.
L. impostor, -is, m. deceiver, cheat: impostor.
L. infidelis; infidus; perfidus, unreliable, faithless, false: infidel, infidelity, perfidy, perfidious.
L. insidious, cunningly deceitful; see trap
L. insincerus, hypocritical, dishonest: insincere, insincerity.
L. ironia (Gr. eironia), f. dissimulation, the saying of one thing but meaning the opposite; eiron, -os, m. dissembler, pretender: Iromomia nigromaculata (a fly), Ironicus nothus (a fossil beetle), Iron confessus (a mayfly).

Gr. kataSophistes, trickster; see sophos under know
Gr. keras, m. cuckold:
Gr. koper, -os, m. prater, liar:
L. malefìdis, faithless, unfaithful: Otiorhyncus malefìdis (a beetle).
Gr. mangoneustes, m. juggler, trickster, quack; manganon, n. means of charming or bewitching:
L. mendax, -acis, lying; mendacium, n. lie; mentior, -titus, lie, cheat, deceive, counterfeit; ementitus, forged, fabricated: mendacity, mendacious, Bombylius mendax (a bee-fly).
Gr. metrozenos, m. bastard:
OF. mocquer, imitate, counterfeit: mock, mock-orange, mock-turtle.
Gr. nothus, spurious, bastard, false, mongrel; m. illegitimate child: Nothofagusantarctica (a false-beech), Nothoceras bohemicum (a fossil cephalopod), Nothosaurus mirabilis (a fossil reptile).
Gr. paleutes; paleutria; paleutris, -idos, decoy-bird, < paleuo, decoy; see draw
Gr. pararachaktes, m. forger, falsifier, counterfeiter:
Gr. paragogos, misleading, deceitful: Paragogus definitus (a beetle).
Gr. parakousma, -os, n. something misheard, false story:
Gr. parasemus, marked falsely, counterfeit: Parasemus grouweliei (a beetle).
L. pellaz, -acis, seductive, deceitful; see lacio under draw
Gr. penike, false hair, wig; see hair
L. perjurus, lying under oath: perjury, Acalles perjurus (a beetle).
L. perperus (Gr. perperos), wrong, false:
Gr. phelos, deceitful; phleletes, m. cheat, thief: Phelocalocera peregrina (a beetle), Phelochromus sezipunctatus (a beetle), Phleletes bructeri (a beetle).
Gr. phenax, -akos, m. cheat, impostor: phenacite, Phenacodus primaevus (a fossil mammal), Plectrophenax nivalis (snow-bunting).
L. praestigium, n. illusion, trick, deception; praestigiator, -is, m. juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver: prestigiator, prestige, prestigious.
L. pretendu, -us (-sus), allege, simulate: pretend, pretender, pretense.
L. pretexzum, n. pretense, excuse; pretext.
L. prevaricar, -atus, walk crookedly, deviate, transgress, lie: prevaricate, prevarication.
Gr. psanithios, false, vain: Psaenithia pica (a bee).
Gr. pseudos, n. fallacy, lie: pseudes; psydros, false, lying; pseustes, m. liar, cheat: pseudonym, pseudomorph, pseudaconitine, pseudograph, pseudodopium, pseudosequence, pseudology, Pseudotroja japonica (a Douglas-fir), Pseudaspis cana (mole-snake), Pseudomyza auritus (a rodent), Pseudotriton montanus (a salamander), Pseudolmedia spuria (milkwheat), Thiodina pseustes (a spider), Psydros piceus (a beetle).
Gr. sophisma, false conclusion, fallacy; see sophos under know
L. spurius, false, bastard: spurious, spurious, flerial, Icterus spurius (orchard-oriole), Iris spuria (seashore-irise), Delphinium spurium (a larkspur).
L. substititus; substititus, spurious, counterfeit; subdo, -itus, substitute, counterfeit:
L. suppono, -positus, substitute, forge; suppositticus(supposittius), substituted, false, counterfeit: suppose, supposition, supposititious.
lie < AS. liegan, lie to, be prostrate, stretched out, situated.
L. cubo (cumbo), cubitus, lie down, recline, press upon; cubans, lying; cubitorius, of a lying posture; Cuba, f. goddess who protects sleeping children; accumbens, reclining; decumbens, lying down; incumbens, lying upon, filling an office; procumbens, lying forward, falling forward; incubo, -itus, lie upon, brood, hatch; excubo, lie out on guard, sleep out of doors; concubo, lie together: cubicle, covey, cubicle, incumbent, incubus, incumbent, incubator, procumbent, succubus, succumb, Gaultheria procumbens (wintergreen), Petalostemon decumbens (a prairie-clover).
Gr. ektadios, outstretched: Ectadiophatinus tachardiae (a wasp).
Gr. epachnidos, lie upon like dust:
L. exclusus, stretched out, extended, stiff:
Gr. hyptiotes, supine; hyptiotes, -etos, f. flatness, supineness: Hyptiogaster infumata (a wasp), Hyptiotes cavata (triangle-spider), Hyptis emorji (bushmint).
L. judgea, -itus, lie, be situated: adjacent, circumjacent, interjacent, gist, joist, ease.
Gr. klisis, a bending, reclining, lying down; see slope
L. nixor, -atus, lean upon, rest upon:
Gr. prenes, drooping, face downward, prone; see bend
L. prociduus, prostrate; see low
L. pronus, lying on the face, face downward: prone, pronate, pronator, Stenopilus pronus (a trilobe).
L. supinus, lying on the back, back downward, outstretched: resupinus, bent back with the face upward, on the back: supine, supinator, resupinate, Cytisus supinus (a broom), Limyphia resupina (a spider), Dicliptera resupinata (an acanthaceae).
See: low, press, bed, creep, earth
lienicus, L. of the spleen, < lien, -is, spleen; see spleen
life < AS. iIf: lifelike, lifetime, lifelong, lifeless, lifeboat, lively, livelihood, living, live-oak, Livingston, alive.
L. alacer, -cris, -cre, lively; alacrity, alacritas, -atis, f. eagerness, ardor, brashness: alacrit.
L. anima, f. air, breath of life, soul; animus, m. spirit, courage, mind; animula, f.; animulus, m. dim.; animo, -atus, quicken, give life to; animalis; animatus, lively; animosus, full of life, courageous, spirited: animation, animosity, animus, animal, inanimate, unanimity, longanimity, magnanimous, pusillanimous, animadversion.
Gr. bios, m. life; bosis, f. manner of life; biotikos, of life, lively; bioteia, f. livelihood; biote, f.; biotos, m. life, a living, means of living; biothion, n. dim. scant life; biodoros, life-giving; biodotes, m. life-giver; biothamios, lively; biothremmon; biotesios, life-supporting; amphibios, living a double life; ana-biosis, f. revival; brachybios, short-lived; derobios; embios; makrobios, long-lived; symbiosis, f. a living with: biology, biography, amphibian, biotin, symbiosis, biota, cenobite, antibiotic, biochemistry, biometric, Biotus formicarius (a beetle), Dendrobia superbus (an orchid), Polybia flavilans (a wasp), Ochthebius aztecus (a beetle), Myrmecobius rufus (a banded ant eater), Dermo-tobia cyaniventris (a botfly), Petrobius maritimus (a thysanurid), Polygonum amphibium (water-polygonum), Embryoma australis (a fly), Sterlpomyes anti-bioticus (a fungus), Opachistis symbiota (a bittle-tree).
L. colonia, -atus, abide, dwell, inhabit, till; NL. colonum, -um, dwelling in, living among, < -cola, dweller, inhabitant, tiller, as in agricola, m. farmer; incola, c. denizen, dweller, native; limicola, m. mud-dweller; monticola, c. dweller in the mountains; paludicola, m. marsh-dweller; colonus, m. inhabitant of a colony; inquilinus, inhabiting another's house temporarily, tenant, lodger: colony, colonist, colonial, colonial, Lincoln, Cologne, accolyt, inquilin, Agricola, saxicolous, nidicolous, pratincole, arenicolous, aquicolous, deserticolous, Petricola abbreviata (a peleypod), Harpalus agricolus (a beetle), Parus monticolus (green-backed tit), Gecarcinus ruricolus (land-crab), Cardium arenicolum (a peleypod), Ceroxyylon andicolum (wax-palm).
L. constito, -onis, f. a stay, an abiding:
L. conversar, -atus, abide, live, keep company with: conversant, conversation.
AS. civic, alive: quick, quicksilver, quicksand, quickening, whitlow, "the quick and the dead", cushat.
Gr. diaita, f. life, mode of life, regimen: diet, dietetics.
Gr. endemos, living in, native; see native
Gr. enthousiasmos, m. inspiration, ardent zeal: enthusiasm, enthusiastic.
Gr. entonos, eager, vehement, intense:
L. esse, to be, < sum, I am, I be; ens, entis, n. being, thing, that which has existence; essentia, f. the substance of things; futurus, about to be; adsum, be present; consum, coexist: essence, essential, quintessence, absent, present, represent, interest, entity, nonentity, future, futurity, possible, power, Entia non sunt multiplicanda praeter necessitatem (Occam's razor).
Describing the death of Colonel Newcome, Thackeray said, "Just as the last bell stricken, a peculiar sweet smile shone over his face, and, lifting up his head a little, he said quickly, 'Adieu! and fell back.'"
Gr. essymenos, eager; see swift
L. excitatus, animated, lively, vigorous: excited, excitement, excitation.
L. existo, existitio, appear, to manifest, be: exist, existence, existential.
L. -gena, born in, living in; see gigno under born
L. habito, -atus, dwell, abide, live; habitabilis, that may be lived in; cohahito, live together; inhabito, dwell in: habitation, habitat, cohabit, inhabitant.
Gr. homaulos, living together:
Gr. homiestos, sharing the same fireside, dwelling with:
Gr. metoikos, m. emigrant, immigrant: Metoecus paradozus (an amphipod).
Gr. naio, abide, dwell, inhabit; naeetes, nastes, m. inhabitant: Cryptonastes tersus (a wasp).
Gr. nomos, m. place or condition for living; gaionomos, inhabiting: Pedionomus torquatus (a bird).
Gr. oikeo, inhabit, dwell; oikizo, build a house, settle, colonize; oiketes, dweller, servant; see oikos under house
Gr. on, ontos, n. being, thing, that which has existence, < eimi, I am, I be; ousia, f. essence, substance, property, reality: ontogeny, ontology, ontography, paleontology, homousia, Homousian.
Gr. prothymos, eager, zealous, active: Prothymus novus (a chalcid).
Gr. psyche, mind, spirit, life, soul; see mind
L. sessor, inhabitant; see sedeo under sit
Gr. sphedanos, eager, vehement; see busy
Gr. sphriganos, bursting with health and vigor, full, fresh, vigorous:
L. vegetus, lively, animated, brisk, < vegeta, -atus, quicken, arouse; vegetabilis, enlivening: vegetate, vegetation, vegetarian, vegetable, vegetivorous, Crataegus vegeta (a hawkthorn).
L. vehemens, ardent, eager, vigorous; see busy
L. viageo, thrive, be lively; vigor, -is, m. force, energy, liveliness: vigorous, invigorate.
L. vita, f. life; F. vie, life; vitalis, of life; vivax, -acis, lively, vigorous, brisk; vivum, n. that is alive; vivus, full of life, animated; vivus, alive, lively; viviparus, bearing active, living young; longivivax, -acis, long-lived; redivivus, living again, renewed; convictus, living together, < vivo, victus, live: vivacity, vivid, viviparous, vivisection, viva voce, viand, victuals, Vivian, revive, survive, convivial, vitamine, vitalism, viable, eau de vie, arbor-vitae, cevitamic acid, Viviparous capillatus (a snail), Coryphanta vivipara (a cactus), Plasmodium vivax (protozoan causing tertian malaria), Semprevivum hirtum (Italian house-leek), Lunaria rediviva (a satิน-flower), Lacerta vivipara (common-lizard).
Gr. zoë, f. life; zoös, alive, living; zosimos, capable of life; zotikos, lively; zoarkos, life-supporting; aeoizoôn; aeiziôs, -oës, ever-living; L. aizoon, n. an evergreen plant; erizois, long-lived; syzois, living together; Zoe, zoëa, azote, Aizooceae, Zoarcus viviparus (an eelpout), Azotobacter chroococcus (a bacterium), Androsace aizoon (a rock-jasmine), Aizoon canariense (Canary carpet-weed), Draba aizoides (a whittlowwort).
See: arouse, awake, breathe, busy, make, move, swift
lift < ON. lypta, akin to Sw. lyfta; see raise
ligamentum; ligatura, L. band, tie; ligatus, bound; see ligo under bind
Liger, L. the Loire River; see stream
light < AS. leoh, radiant energy: lighting, lightning, lighthouse, lightship, light-year, sunlight, moonlight, starlight, twilight.
Gr. aglaos, splendid, bright, beautiful, noble; aglaia, f. splendor, beauty; aigle, f. radiance, brightness: Aglaonema nitidum (an aracead), Aglaia odorata (a meliacead), Aegle marmelos (bael or bel fruit), Afaeagle paniculata (an African plant).
Gr. amaryso, sparkle; amarygma, -tos, n. sparkle, twinkle: Amarygus speciosus (a beetle).
Gr. anapais, f. a lighting up, kindling, appearance of the stars:
L. ardeo, arsus, burn, blaze, glow, sparkle, shine, glitter; see burn
Gr. argos, white, bright; see white
L. argutus, clear, bright, lively, shiny; see clear
Gr. astrape, f. flash of lightning: Astrapophora romanovi (a moth).
Gr. auge, f. luster, shine; augasma, -os, n. brightness, radiance; antauges, reflecting light, sparkling: augitite, Leucauge venusta (a spider).
L. aura, f. glow, emanation, exhalation: aura.
AS. beorth; berht; bried, bright: brightness, eye-bright, Bertha, Bertram, Ethelbert, Albert, Robert.
L. candeo, shine, glow, be white; candico, shine, be white; candidus, shining white, bright, frank; candidulus, dim.; candela, f. candle; candelabrum, n. candlestick; candelabrarum, m. candlestick-maker: candid, candidate, chandelier, candle, canal coal, incandescent, Candide, Candlemas, candellila (Euophoria antisiphilitica), Populus candidans (a popular), Crypsidium candidum (white moss-camin-flower), Calycophyllum candidissimum (a rubiacead), Pulvinulina candidulosa (a foraminifer), Aulographis candelabrum (a radiolarian), Pleurotus incandescentes (a mushroom).
L. cerus, wax-taper, candle; waxy; see cera under wax
L. claresco, begin to shine, become visible; clarico, glow, gleam, < clarus, clear; see clear
L. corusco, -atrus, flash; coruscus, flashing, gleaming, glittering, tremulous; coruscate; Crataeus coruscus (a hawthorn).
Gr. das, dadions (dais, -idos), f. flaxbrand, pine-torch, pine-wood; dadion, n. dim., taper, dadions, of torches, pine-wood; dadodes; endados, resinous; dadouchos, m. torch-bearer; dalos, m. firebrand: daduchus, Daduchus flavocinctus (a beetle), Dadozyon annulatum (a fossil gymnosperm), Pandalus annulicornis (a decapod).
Gr. deletrum, n. lantern: Deletrocephalus dimidiatius (a nematode).
Gr. dete, f. torch:
L. fax, facis, f. torch, firebrand, flame, light; facula, f. dim.: ultrafax, Pleurotus fucifer (a mushroom).
L. fulgeo, flash; fulgidus, shining, gleaming; fulgor, -is, m. lighting, brightness; fulgur, -is, n. flash of lightning; fulgetrum, n. heat-lighting, lighting; fulguralis, of lightning; fulguritus, struck by lightning; fulguro, -atus, lighten; effulgeo, shine forth, gleam: fulgurite, effulgent, refugent, Fulgora lanteraria (lantern-bug), Opuntia fulgida (cholla), Oxydesmus effulgens (a millepede), Lychnis fulgens (a campion).
L. fulmen, -inis, n. flash of lightning, thunderbolt; fulmineus, of lightning; fulmino, -atus, lighten, thunder and lighten: fulminate, Agulis fulmineus (a beetle).
Gr. ganos, -eos, n. brightness; ganodes, bright; ganotos, polished, brightened: ganoid, ganodont, ganomalite, ganophyllite, Ganolytes aratus (a fossil fish), Ganoprotocyst longicorns (a fly), Ganorhynchus splendens (a Devonian fish), Ganoderma annulatum (a fungous).
AS. glom, twilight; see shade
Gr. grabion, n. torch:
Gr. helene, f. torch, destroyer: Helen, Eleanor, Nellie, Nell, Helenophorus collaris (a beetle).
Gr. ignos, oven, lantern; see oven
L. jubar, -is, n. radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, sunshine, splendor, glory;
L. lanterna (laterna), f. lamp, torch, < Gr. lampeter, -os, m. stand, grate, lantern, < lampo, shine; lampas, -ados, f. torch, beacon; lampsis, f. a shining; lampabulis, shining; lampadarius, m. lamp-bearer, torch-bearer; aelampes, ever-shining; lampros, bright, brilliant, radiant; lamprotes, -etos, f. brilliance, splendor; perilampros, very bright, radiant: lamp, lantern, eclampsia, lamprophyre, Laternaria[Lanteraria] phosphorea (a lantern-bug), Chrysolampis mosquitus (a hummingbird), Lamplastis ventricosus (pocketbook-mussel), Lampopeltis rhombomaculata (brown king-snake), Lampozanthium pandora (a radiolarian), Thalassolampa maxima (a radiolarian), Nematalampas regalis (a cephalopod), Perilampus[Perilamprus] hyalinus (a wasp), Lampterothes inflatus (a Silurian crinoid).
L. lautos, washed. splendid, brilliant, elegant; see lavo under wash
L. liparos, fatty, shiny, bright, brilliant; see lipos under fat
Gr. loiphnis, -idou, f. a kind of torch; lophnidion, n. dim.:
L. lumen, -inis, n.; luminosus, full of light; lumino, -atus, light up; illumo, light up, embellish: lumen, luminous, luminary, luminiferous, luminescence, limn, luminal, luminosity, Volucella lumina (a fly).
L. lustro, -atus, illuminate, light up; illustris, lighted or lit up, bright: luster, lustring, illustrate, illustration, illustrious.
L. lux, lucis, f. light; lucerna, f. lamp; lucernula, f. dim.; lucibilia, bright, clear; lucidus; luculentus, full of light, clear, bright, splendid; luefer; lucius, light-bringing; lucisator, -is, m. light-maker; lucificus, light-making; luco, beam,


L. *mico*, -atus, tremble, shine, twinkle; *micans, -antis*, sparkling, twinkling: "Mica, mica, parva stella", *Buprestis micans* (a beetle), *Olethreutes micantana* (a moth). See *mica* under *little*.

L. *nito*, shine, glitter; *nitidus*, bright, shining, elegant; *nitidulus*, spruce, trim; *nictela* (*nittella*), f. brightness, splendor; *nito*, -atus, make bright, polish: *nitid*, *nitidus*, *Nictella curna* (a characean), *Nodosaria nitidula* (a foraminifer), *Turriteles nitidulus* (a fossil barnacle), *Phanocerus nitidus* (a Mississippian crinoid), *Diaphania nitidalis* (pickle-worm), *Phainopepla nitens* (a fly-snapper), *Chrysocoma nonnitenis* (a fly), *Chlorochrysa nitidissima* (a tanager).


Gr. *periglenes*, very bright:

Gr. *phaino*, *phao*, shine, appear, make manifest, < *phaos*, *phaenos*, n. light; *phaethon*, beaming, radiant, shining; *phaidimos*, shining; *phaidros*, bright, beaming; *phanaios*, giving light; *phaneros*, phantes, evident, visible; *phanos*, light, bright; m. torch, *phamion*, n. dim.; *phasis*, -eos, f. a lighting; *diaphanes*, transparent, distinct; *emphanes*, kataphanes; *prophanes*, evident, manifest; *periphanes*; *telephanes*, conspicuous; *pasiphaes*, shining on all; *phasis*, f. appearance, face, look, state; *symphysis*, f. coincidence, conjunction: Phaethon, phaeton, phenocryst, phenology, phenomenon, phenol, phonolate, phanerogam, diaphanous, gauicraffic, phantom, phanerosis, fancy, phase, *Phaethon rubicula* (a tropic-bird), *Phaeneus carnis* (a dung-beetle), *Phaedrotettix angustipennis* (a grasshopper), *Phaneropolus sigmoideus* (a trematode), *Phanerobunus armatus* (an opilionid), *Nycitophasma australis* (a shrimp), *Phanerosthes flavovariogata* (a beetle), *Phanerotis fletcheri* (an amphibian), *Phanostoma senegalense* (a trichopterid), *Phanomyia biguttata* (a fly), *Phaenotypus palmarum* (a beetle), *Phaenobolus bicolor* (a beetle), *Embranchipus diaphanus* (a fairy-shrimp), *Adiantum diaphanum* (filmy maidenhair-fern), *Telephanus squalidus* (a beetle), *Pasiphaea distincta* (a crab), *Phaedroctonus minutus* (a wasp), *Melamphaes unicornis* (a fish), *Euphausia splendens* (a crustacean).

L. *pharus* (Gr. *pharos*), f. lighthouse, beacon: *Pharos, Phaenophorus struthioneus* (a phasmid).


Gr. *phiaros*, shining, bright: *Phiaurus abdominalis* (a bee).

Gr. *phoibos*, bright, radiant: *Phоеbus, Phoebе*.

Gr. *phos*, *photos*, m. light; *photoinos*, shining, bright, clear; *photismos*, m. illumination; *photistes*, m. enlightener; *photistikos*, enlightening; *phosphoros*, giving light; m. light-giver, Lucifer; *photodes*, lightlike, luminous; *photophanes*, brilliant; *lykophos*, -atos, morning twilight: photograph, photosynthesis, photo-chemical, photoelectric, photolysis, photometer, photomicrograph, photostat, phototropism, photism, photistic, photosene, phosphate, phosphorus, phosphorescence, phosphorylation, photohobic, sodium 2-methyl-4-dimethylaminophenyl-porphin, adenosine-5-triphosphate, *Photocryptus photomorphus* (a wasp), *Pholodotis prochallina* (a moth), *Photopera erythromata* (a wasp), *Photolampis speciosa* (a fern), *Photinia glabra* (Japanese toyon), *Photuris pennsylvanica* (firefly).

Gr. *phryktos*, firebrand, torch, beacon; see *phrygo* under *cook*.

L. *polimen*, -inis, polish, brightness; see *polio* under *smooth*.

Gr. *prestikos*, flashing:

Gr. *pyrrolema*, -tos, beacon, signal-fire; *pyrsos*, beacon, torch, fire; see *pyr* under *fire*.

L. *radiatus*, rayed, beaming, shining; *irradio*, -atus, cast forth rays, illumine: irradiate, radiation.

L. *scintillo*, -atus, sparkle, glitter; *scintilla*, f. spark; *scintillula*, f. dim.: scintilla, scintillate, scintillation, *Scintilla stevensoni* (a pelecypod).
Gr. selas, -a-t, n. light, flash, meteor; selasma, -a-t, n. a shining, < selaske, shine: Selaphora obscura (a spider), Selaphorus rufus (a hummingbird).

Gr. selēnion, moonlight; see selene under moon.

Gr. sigaloeis, glossy, shiny.

Gr. spinther, -os, m.; spintharis, -idos, f. spark; see fire.

L. splendeo, shine; splenditūris, bright, shining; splendor, -is, m. luster, brilliance, glory; splendid, splendor, resplendent, Halotis splendens (an abalone), Calatha splendidia (a calathia), Nodosaria splendidula (a foraminifer).

Gr. sterops, -opoς, flashing; sterope, f. flash of lightning, flash, gleam: Steropus sigillatus (a beetle), Steromorpha lenis (a beetle).

Gr. stilbo, glitter, shine; stilbe, f. lamp, mirror; stilpnos, glittering, glistening; stilpsis, f. a shining; stibite, stilpnomelane, stilbene, diethylstilbestrol, Stilbopteryx costalis (a dragonfly), Stilbella flavida (coffee-disease fungus), Stilpnothorax loricatus (a katydid), Stilpnotia salicis (satin-moth), Astilbe japonica (a saxifrage), Sphaerostilbe repens (a fungus).

L. taeda, torch of pine-wood; see pine.

Gr. thysslon, n. torch carried in the Bacchic festival.

Gr. typhedon, -os, f. a kindling, lighting, torch.

See: fire, burn, clear, white, honor, sun, display.

light < AS. līht, having little weight: lightness, lightly, lighthearted, lighted, lighter, Lightfoot, lightsome.

Gr. achnē, any light substance, foam, froth, chaff, down; see scale.

Gr. aegyros, light as air: Agelagia, quick, light, nimble: agile, agility, Oporornis agilis (Connecticut warbler).

Gr. chaunos, empty, frivolous; see hole.

Gr. chnous (chnoos), -nou, m. any light, porous substance, foam, fine down, bloom; see foam.

Gr. elaphros, light in weight, nimble, < elaphrīzo, lighten, alleviate; elaphria, f. lightness: Elaphrus riparius (a beetle), Elaphroserus bambergi (a fossil reptile), Elaphrothrips nigripes (a thrips), Herminiera elaphrozuylon (a legume).

Gr. kouphos, light, airy, easy: L. levīs, light, mild, fickle; leviculus, dim., trivial, insignificant, lightheaded, vain; levitas, -atis, f. lightness, < levo, -atus, lift up, lighten, relieve, ease: levity, levitation, alleviate, leger, legerdemain.

See: raise, weight, ease, laugh, lessen.

lignum, L. wood; ligneus, of wood, wooden; ligneolas, wooden; lignarius, carpenter; see wood.

lignys, Gr. thick smoke and flame; lignyodes, smoky, sooty, murky; see cloud.

ligo, -onis, L. grubbing-hoe, mattock; see pick.

ligula; lingula, L. little tongue, strap, ladle, dim. of lingua, tongue; see tongue.

ligurio, -itus, L. eat daintily, be fond of good things, lick; liguritor, epicure; see eat.

ligusticum, L. lovage; see carrot.

ligustrum, L. privet; see privet.

ligys; ligyros, clear, sharp, distinct; see clear.

like; likeness < AS. gelic; gelenes: likely, likelihood, childlike, homelike, birdlike, manly, cowardly, saintly, swiftly, truly, freely, westerly, boldly, each, which, ilk, early, Lichfield.

Gr. alinkios, resembling, like.

Gr. analogos, conformable, resembling: analogous, analogy.

Gr. anti, equal to, like, in place of: Antirrhinum glandulosum (a snapdragon).

L. aeternula, carriage, effigy, likeness; see form.

L. conformal; conformis, like, similar: conformity, conformable.

Gr. empheres, resembling, like; emphereia, f. likeness: Empheremyia atra (a fly).

Gr. homotos, like, resembling; homologos, agreeing, corresponding; see homos under equal.

Gr. tikelos, like: Icelus uncinalis (a fish), iceplasmic.

Gr. instar, form, image, likeness; see form.

Gr. isos, equal, like; see equal.

Gr. parapleios, somewhat like: Paraplesiobatis heinrichsi (a Devonian fish).

L. quasi, appearing as if, simulating, < quam, as, si, if: quasi-contract, quasi-official, quasi-logical.

L. sic, thus, so, like, in the manner mentioned; a word within brackets inserted into a quoted passage to show that a statement, misspelling, etc., is exactly as in the original: sic.

L. similis, like; simul, at the same time; simulō, -atus, imitate, copy; consimilis, like in all respects; simulatius, -onis, f. affectionation; simulacrum, n. image, likeness, portrait, effigy; simulator, -is, m.; simulatrix, -icis, f. imitator: similar.
simulate, simile, assimilate, resemble, simple, simultaneous, disseamble, disimulate, dissimilar, assembly, facsimile, simulacrum, simul-transit, Simulium molestum (blackfly), Carex simulata (a sedge), Bombus simulans (a bee-fly), Alampetis simulatrix (a beetle), Ceratorrhina similima (a beetle), Hypericum dissimulatum (a St. Johnswort).

Gr. sympletos, comparable:

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L. *aster*, *-astra*, *-astrum*, diminutive suffix with derogatory implication; resemblance; see little

F. *-esque* (It. *-esco*), like in manner or style: arabesque, burlesque, romanesque, picturesque, grotesque.

Suf. *-ish* < AS. *-isc* (G. *-isch*), denoting origin, pertaining to, like; see nature

Suf. *-ite*, *-ites* < Gr. *-ites*, having the nature of, like; see nature

Suf. *-oid*, *-oides*, *-odes*, *-oideus*, *-a*, *-um*, like, resembling, having the form of, < Gr. *-oides*, like, < *eidos*, n. form, shape, likeness, as *dendroideus*, treelike; *kephaloeides*, headlike; *limnodes*, marshlike; *phylloides*, leaflike. These are adjectives of two terminations, both of which in transliteration are rendered *-es*, and, therefore, give no clue to their gender. Generic terms ending with the noun *eidos* (as *-eidos* or *-idus*) are neuter; but such terms ending with the adjectival derivatives of *eidos* (as *-odes* and *-oides*) may, in practice, be masculine, feminine, or neuter, in accord with the genders of the governing nouns, as in *Cordylineae carbonariae* (a stegeocephalian), < *Cordyline*, m.; *Cryptochelydites spiniferus* (a bee), < *Halictus*, m.; *Dasychirodes obsolaeta* (a moth), < *Dasychira*, f.; *Machiloides appendiculata* (a thysanurid), < *Machilis*, f.; *Centroptiloides bifasciatum* (an ephemerid), < *Centropilum*, n.; *Isochro- modes miniatum* (a moth), < *chroma*, n.; *Miltogrammae maximum* (a fly), < *Miltogramma*, n. Perhaps the best recommendation here is: Do not create *"-oides," "-opsis"* and similar adjectival terms for use as nouns. The *oides*, *-a*, *-um* terms have the gender indicated by the regular *-us*, *-a*, *-um* adjectival endings. Other examples: *celluloid*, cardioloid, colloid, cycloid, crinoid, deldtoid, ovoid, sigmoid, adenoid, geode, nematode, petalody, *Aplectoides caligae* (a moth), *Siculodes mellea* (a moth), *Limacodes argentiifer* (a moth), *Aphobotoideus compar* (a wasp), *Cycadeoidea marylandica* (a fossil cycadophyte).

Gr. *-opsis*, *-ops*, *-opos*, *-opis*, having the appearance of, like, < *opsis*, *-eos*, f. look, appearance, face, sight, eye, < *ops*, *opos*, f. eye, face, as *makropsis*, long-faced; *phakopsis*, freeckled; *chrysops*, golden; *steroeps*, flashing; *melanopos*, black-looking; *teratosops*, marvelous-looking; *dolopis*, artful-looking; *lithopis*, like stone. Genetic terms ending with the noun *opsis* are feminine; but those in which *opsis* is adjectival may, in practice, be masculine, feminine, or neuter, in accord with the genders of the governing nouns, as in *Belemnopsis canaliculatus* (a fossil cephalopod), < *Belemnitinae*, m.; *Oryzopsis asperifolia* (a rice-grass), < *Oryza*, f.; *Trochonemopsis tricarinata* (a Devonian gastropod), < *Trochonema*, n. The many current exceptions to this as well as to the similar rule for *-oides* terms emphasize the need for a guiding principle. Other examples: *Teneropsis sibuyanensis* (a beetle), *Augochloropsis cuprea* (a wasp), *Rosa banksiopsis* (a rose), *Camelops kansanus* (a Pleistocene camel), *Chrysops vittatus* (a fly).

See: equal, form, face

lilac < Sp. *lilac*, < Per. *nilak*, bluish; see *nila under blue*


L. *albuces*, m. bulb of the asphodel; asphodel: *Albuca major* (albueca).

L. *allium*, garlic; a genus of the lily family; see onion


L. *anthericum* (Gr. *antherikon*), n. asphodel: *Anthericum ramosum* (an anthericum)

L. *asparagus* (Gr. *asparagos*), m. a genus of the lily family: *Asparagus officinalis* (asparagus).

L. *asphodelus* (Gr. *asphodelos*), m. a genus of the lily family: *Asphodelus albus* (branching-asphodel), *Asphodeline lutea* (king's-spear), *Geranium asphodeloides* (a geranium).

NL. clintonia, f. a genus of the lily family, < DeWitt Clinton, governor of New York: Clintonia umbellata (speckled beardless).
NL. convallaria, f. a genus of the lily family: Convallaria majalis (lily-of-the-valley).
L. crinum (Gr. 

lima), n. lily; krininos, of lilies; krinotus, adorned with lilies: crinoid, Crinum giganteum (an amaryllis), Leucocorminus montanum (star-lily), Neocirrus decorus (a crinoid), Dendrocrinus minutus (an Ordovician crinoid), Uinctarius socialis (a Cretaceous crinoid).
L. erythronium (Gr. erythronion), n. a genus of the lily family: Erythronium citrinum (lemon fawn-lily).
NL. fritillaria, f. a genus of the lily family, < fritillus, dice-box, spotted: Fritillaria pudica (yellow fritillary).
L. hastula, asphodel; see hasta under spear
Gr. hemerokallis, -idos, f. daylily: Hemerocallis flava (lemon-daylily).
L. hyacinthus (Gr. hyakinthos), m. hyacinth; hyakinthinus, like hyacinth: hyacinthine, Hyacinthus orientalis (a hyacinth), Rhomborrhina hyacinthina (a beetle).
Gr. hypoglosson, n. buttercist-broom: Ruscus hypoglossum (a buttercist-broom).
L. leia, n. lily; leirnus, made of lilies; leiros, of like lilies: Liriodendron tulipifera (tulip-tree), Chamaelirium lutheum (fairywand), Dasylirion serratifolium (a liliacead, sotol), Agave dasylirioideae (an agave).
L. limnice, f. a marsh-plant, pond-lily:
NL. maianthemum, n. mayflower, a genus of the lily family: Maianthemum canadense (beardruby).
L. melanthium, n. a genus of the lily family: Melanthium virginicum (bunchflower).
L. ornithogalum (Gr. ornithogalon), n. star-of-Bethlehem: Ornithogalum speciosum (a star-of-Bethlehem).
L. phasganion, sword-lily, gladiolus; see phasganon under sword
L. phormium, (Gr. phormion), n. a genus of the lily family: Phormium tenax (fiber-lily).
L. polygonatum (Gr. polygonon), n. a genus of the lily family: Polygonatum biflorum (Solomon's-seal).
L. ruscus, m. a genus of the lily family, < ruscum (bruscum), n. butcher's-broom; ruscarius, of broom: brusque, Ruscus aculeatus (a butcher's-broom), Coriaria ruscifolia (tutu), Centrosylium ruscusum (a fish), Elaphrus ruscarius (a beetle).
L. scilla; squilla (Gr. skilla), f. sea-onion, sea-leek: red squill (Urginea maritima), Scilla verna (a sea-onion), Camassia scilloides (a camas).
L. smilax, -acis (Gr. -akos), f. a name given to several different plants but now restricted to a genus of the lily family: Smilax rotundifolia (a greenbrier), Smilax hispida (bristly greenbrier), Smilacina racemosa (false Solomon's-seal), Piper smilacifolium (a pepper).
L. susum (Gr. souson), n. lily; susinus (Gr. sousinos), of lilies: Susum anthelminthicum (a flagellariacead).
NL. trillium, n. a genus of the lily family: Trillium cernuum (nodding trillium).
L. tulipa, f. tulip, < D. tulip, < F. tulipe, < Turk. tulbend, turban: Tulipa rosea (rosy tulip), Siphonia tulipa (a sponge), Botrytis tulipa (a fungus).
L. urbaria, f. a genus of the lily family: Urginea indica (Indian squill).
NL. yucca, f. a genus of the lily family, < Ab.Am. yuca: Yucca filamentosa (a yucca), Agave yuccaeolatia (an agave).
rima, L. file; limula, dim.; limatus, polished, refined; see scrape
limaceus; limarius, L. of mud or slime; see limus under earth
limaco- < Gr. leimax, -akos, meadow; leimakodes, grassy, moist; see leimon under field
limax, -acis, L. slug, snail; see mollusk
limb < AS. lim; see branch, arm, leg, part
limbus, L. border, hem, fringe, edge, selvage; limbatus, bordered; see border
lime < AS. lim, a viscous substance; see glue; calcium oxide, calcium carbonate.
L. calz, calcis, f. lime; calcarius (calcareus), of lime, limy; m. lime-burner; calcaria, f. limekin: calcite, calcium, calcimine, calcine, calcareous, chalk, Gloecoaspa calcarea (an alga), Haplophragmium calcarea (a foraminifer), Delphinium calcicolata (a larkspur), Cucumaria calcigera (a holothurian), Lecidea calcivora (a lichen).
Gr. chernites, m. a kind of white marble: L. creta (Gr. Kreta, Crete), f. Cretan earth, white earth or clay, chalk; cretula, f. dim.; cretaceus, chalky; cretarius, of chalk; cretatus, marked with chalk;
cretosus, abounding in chalk: cretaceous, crayon, Globigerina cretacea (a foraminifer).

L. eglecopala, f. blue marl:
Gr. gypseon, chalk, gypsum; see gypsum
Gr. kimolos, a white, chalky clay from the island of Cimolus; see earth
Gr. lygdos, f. white marble; lygdnos, of white marble: Lygdnus niveus (a mite).
L. marga, f. marl, marly, marlaceous.
L. marmor, -is, (Gr. marmaros), m. marble; marmores; marmoros, made of marble, marblelike; marmarios, of marble; marmusculum, n. small work in marble; marmairo, sparkle: marble, Marblehead, marbled, marmolite, marbrinus, marmoraceous, marmarosis, Kalanchoë marmorata (a houseleek).
Gr. poros, m. tuft, travertine; poridion, n. dim.; porodes, like tuft:
L. tofus (tophus), m. travertine: tufta.

See: stone

limen, -inis, L. threshold; liminaris, of a threshold; see door
limeno- < Gr. limen, -os, harbor, haven, refuge; see harbor
limeros, Gr. hungry; see limos under hunger
limeum, L. a Gallic herb yielding arrow poison; now a genus of the pokeweed family; see pokeberry
limit < L. limes, -itis, boundary; limitaris, on the border; see border
limma, L. (Gr. leimma), remnant; see leipo under leave
limnestis, Gr. a marsh-plant; see plant
limnice, L. a kind of water-plant; see lily
limno- < Gr. lime, marsh, lake, pool; limnion, dim.; limnaios, of a marsh; see marsh
limnobium, NL. a genus of waterweeds; see waterweed
limo- < Gr. leimon, meadow, see field; < Gr. limos, hunger, see hunger; < L. limo, -atus, file, see scrape
limodorum, L. (Gr. limodoron), a plant; a genus of orchids; see orchid
limonium, L. (Gr. leimonion), sea-lavender; see leadwort
lmp < uncertain origin; see walk, weak, hurt
limpidus, L. clear, transparent, pure; limpiditas; limplitudo, clearness; see clear
limula, L. dim. of lima, file; see scrape
limulus, L. somewhat oblique, < limus, sidelong, sideways, askance; see slope
limus, L. mud, mire, slime; limaceus, of mud; limosus, muddy, miry, slimy, see earth; apron worn by priests, see garment
linaria, NL. a genus of the figwort family; see figwort
linctus, L. licked; see lingo under lick
linden < AS. lind: Hohenlinden, Unter den Linden, Carl von Linne, Lindley.
L. corchorus (Gr. korchoros), m. a genus of the linden family: Corchorus hirsutus (a jute plant), Corchoropsis crenata (a tiliaacead).
Gr. philyrra, f. linden:
L. tilia, f. linden: Tilia americana (basswood), Agromyza tiliae (linden gall-fly), Hibiscus tiliaceus (Hibiscus).
line < AS. line, < L. linea, f. linen thread, line; lineola, f. dim.; linearis; lineatus, of a line: linear, lineal, delineate, align, linotype, lineage, lineament, rectilinear, Buteo lineatus (red-shouldered hawk), Schwagerina linearis (a foraminifer), Tabanus lineola (green-headed fly), Dysnoptes lineulus (a beetle), Iceogramma lineigera (a beetle), Lygus oblineatus (a bug), Dentalina multilinieata (a foraminifer), Phirus lineavitris (a bug), Meromacrus lineascripta (a fly), Lymanopoda ignimpleata (a moth), Cleptomita atrilinea (a moth), Hybanthus linearifolius (a violet).
Gr. atylos, unbroken, continuous; see one
L. continuus, uninterrupted; see one
Gr. eirmos, m. series, train, < eiro, join in rows, string together: Eirmocystis [Ermocystis] ventricosa (a protozoan), Epeira scutulata (a spider, now Aranea miniata).
Gr. epallelos, in sequence, in close order, in unbroken succession, continuous:
L. fasciatus, banded, striped; see fascia under belt
Gr. grammìe, f. line, stroke of the pen; grammikos; grammodes, linear, in lines: diagram, Grammostola pulchripes (a spider), Grammostomum porosum (a foraminifer), Grammistes seolineatus (a soapfish), Melanogrammus aeglefinus (haddock), Pityrogramma sulphurea (a gold-fern), Phanerogramma heeri (a fossil beetle).
l. laticlavus, having a broad stripe, laticlavus, m., on the toga:
Gr. oimos, path, way, stripe; see way
Gr. orchos, m. row of trees; orchatos, m. orchard: Orchoporus koehleri (a Miocene echinoid).
L. ordo, -onis, methodical arrangement, line, series, row, order; see class
L. phalanx, -angis (Gr. -angos), f. line, battle-array, bone of the finger or toe; phalangion, n. dim.: a spider: phalanx, phalanges, phalganitis, Phalanges maculatus (spotted phalanger), Phalanxium cinereum (a daddy-longlegs).
Gr. rhabdotos, striped, fluted: Rhabdotorrhinus exaratus (a bird).
Gr. scheros, in a line, successive:
L. series, f. row, succession, train: series, seriation, seriatim, Psacodontus seriatus (a katydid), Cicindela seriquttata (a beetle).
Gr. stathme, f. carpenter's line or rule, < stathmo, measure; stathmetikos, of measuring: Stathmorphus fuscus (a trichopterid), Stathmepora gabbiana (a fossil byrozoan), Stathomotus hemphilli (a fish), Stathmodera lineata (a beetle).
Gr. stichos; stoichos, m. row, line, rank; stichidion, n. dim.: distich, hemistich, stichidium, stichonomyia, stochiometry, acrostic, Stichopus fuscus (a holothurian), Stoecharthrum giardi (a worm), Acrostichum aureum (golden-fern), Orthostoechus maculacauda (a grunt), Distichlis dentata (a saltgrass), Systeoechos oraeas (a bee-fly), Atractostoeus tristoechus (an alligator-gar), Hordeum hexastichon (six-row-barley).
Gr. syrden, in a long line: Syrdenopsis grayi (a beetle).
Gr. taxis, row, line, rank; see tasso under class
L. versus, furrow, line; versiculus, dim.; see poem
L. virgulatus, striped; see virga under branch
See: furrow, thread, class, follow, ribbon, ridge, bruise
linden < AS. linen, < L. linum (Gr. linon), n. flax; lintum, n. linen; lintelum, n. dim.; lintex, of linen; linteatus, clothed in linen; linarius, m. linen-weaver, dealer in linen: lint, Cardium lintea (a fossil pelecypod), Tellina lintea (a pelecypod). Derive: lineny-woolsey, lawn.
Gr. motos, m. shredded linen, lint:
Gr. othonia, f. fine linen, sail-cloth, sail, membrane of the eye; othonion, n. dim.: Othonopon eos (a fish), Cynoscion othonopterus (a weakfish), Cycloleone elongata (a fish).
See: flax
-líng, AS. diminutive; having the quality of: see diminutives under little
linger, linger < AS. lengan, prolong; see stand, delay
lingua, L. tongue; lingula; ligula, dim.; lingulaca, chatterbox, gossip; see tongue
linimentum, L. stuff to be rubbed on the skin, see drug; linimen, grease, see fat; linio, -itus, smear, spread, see spread
link < AS. hlenc; see bind, chain
linnaea, NL. a genus of the honeysuckle family, < Carolus Linnaeus, Carl von Linne, Swedish botanist; see honeysuckle, plant
lín- < Gr. línon, flax, anything made of flax, cord, net; linarion; linidion, dim.; see flax, net
lint < L. lintex, of linen; lintum, linen cloth; see linen
linter, L. boat, skiff, wherry, trough, tub, vat; lintricula, dim.; see ship
linum, L. (Gr. línon), flax, linen, thread; linidion, dim.; see flax
linurgo- < Gr. línourgos, weaver; see weave
linyphus, L. linen-weaver; see weave
lío- < Gr. leios, smooth; see smooth
lion < L. leo, -onis (Gr. -ontos); see cat
lip < AS. líppa.
Gr. cheilos, n. lip, rim; chelearion, n. dim.: chiloplasty, chiloma, childium, Chilopoda, Chilostomella ovoidea (a foraminifer), Chilomatix mesnili (a flagellate), Chilodonella uncinitus (a protozoan), Chilopsis linearis (desert-willow), Chillocorus bivulnus (two-spotted lady-beetle), Isochilus lineare (an orchid), Ptycheilus oregens (squawfish), Prochilodus insignis (a fish), Cheilanthes gracilima (a lipfern), Megachile circumcincta (a leaf-cutting bee), Trichilia emetic (mufa), Plectrochilus machadoi (a fish), Lissochilus speciosum (an orchid), Brachychilus modestum (a beetle).
Gr. chelyne, f. lip, jaw; chelynion, n. dim.: Colochelyna basibifasciata (a wasp).
L. labium, n. lip; labeo, -onis, m. one with large lips; labiates, lipped, labiosus, large-lipped: labium, labial, Labiateae, bilabiate, Labia minor (an earwig),
Labeo niloticus (a fish), Saccolabium guttatum (an orchid), Inoceramus labiatum (a fossil pelecypod), Laboeotropheus curvirostris (a fish).

L. /labrum/, n. lip, brim; /labellum/, n. dim.: labrum, labral, labret, Cylichnostomum labratum (a nematode).

Gr. /myllon/, n. lip;
Gr. /mystax/, upper lip, mustache; see /hair/

See: /border/, /mouth/

liparis, NL. a genus of orchids; see /orchid/

liparos, Gr. oily, greasy, sleek, shiny, comfortable; see /lipos/ under /fat/

lipaupes, Gr. dark, sunless; see /anaugetus/ under /shade/

lipernes, Gr. homeless, outcast; see /alone/

liphameo- < Gr. liphamos, lacking blood, pale; see /gray/

lipo- < Gr. leipo, abandon, leave, be wanting or without, lack; leipsanon, remnant, see /abandon/; < /lipos/, fat, see /fat/

lipothrix, Gr. hairless; see /bare/

lippus, L. blear-eyed, dim-sighted, nearly blind; see /dim/

lipsano- < Gr. leipsanon, relic, remnant; see /leipo/ under /abandon/

liquidambar, NL. a genus of the witchhazel family; see /witchhazel/

liquidus, L. fluid, clear; /liquidum/, liquor, fluid; /liqueo/, be fluid, melt; see /liqueo/ under /flow/, /clear/, /water/, /juice/, /sauce/, /run/, /stream/

lquis, L. sloping; see /obliquus/ under /slope/

liquor, L. fluid; see /liqueo/ under /flow/

lira, L. earth or ridge thrown up by the plow, furrow-slice; /lirella/, dim.; see /ridge/

lirio- < Gr. leiros, lily; /leirios/, of lilies; see /lily/

lit-, /itis/, L. strife; /litigo/, -atus, dispute, sue at law; see /fight/

lisp < uncertain origin, probably imitative; see /falter/

lissos; lispos, Gr. smooth; see /smooth/

list < F. /liste/, roll, catalogue, register.

L. /album/, n. list, register, tablet: album.

Gr. /apographe/, f. register, list, census; /apographeus/, m. registrar:


L. /catalogus/ (Gr. /katalogos/). m. list, register: catalogue.

L. /census/, register of citizens and property; see /censeo/ under /judge/

ML. /dictionarium/, n. alphabetical list of words with their definitions: dictionary.

"A dictionary is the universe in alphabetical order".—Anatole France.

L. /fastus/, m. calendar, almanac:

L. /glossarium/, n. list of words with definitions: glossary.

Gr. /hemerologion/, n. calendar:

L. /index/, -ix, c. catalogue, list, table; /indiculum/, n. dim. short list: index.

L. /inventarium/, n. list: inventory.

L. /laterculum/, n. register, list:

Gr. /lexikon/, dictionary, vocabulary; see /lexikos/ under /word/

L. /matricula/, f. public list, register, roll: matriculation.

L. /nomenclatura/, f. list of names: nomenclature.

Gr. /onomastikon/, vocabulary, list of names; see /onoma/ under /word/

Gr. /pandektes/, m. dictionary, encyclopedia, digest of laws: pandect.

L. /polyptychum/, n. account-book, register:

Gr. /programma/, -tos, n. proclamation, notice, catalogue of proceedings: program.

L. /prospectus/, m. preview, foresight: prospect, prospectus.

L. /recordatus/, m. recollection, remembrance: record, recorder, recordatory.

L. /repestum/, n. list, catalogue, record: register.

L. /repertorium/, n. catalogue, inventory: repertory, repertoire.

L. /schedula/, dim. of /scheda/, leaf of paper; see /paper/

L. /syllabos/ (Gr. /syllabos/). m. list, register: syllabus.

L. /tabula/, board, writing-tablet, list; see /table/

ML. /vocabularyum/, dictionary, lexicon; see /vocabulum/ under /word/

See: /word/, /class/, /follow/, /number/

listen < AS. /hlystan/; see /hear/

listron, Gr. a leveling or smoothing tool, spade, shovel; /listron/, dim.; see /shovel/

litamen, L. sacrifice; /litabilis/, fit for sacrifice; /lito/, -atus, offer a sacrifice; see /give/

litania, L. (Gr. /litaneia/), prayer, entreaty; see /ask/

litargos, Gr. swift, running; see /swift/
-lite < Gr. lithos, stone; see lithos under stone
litera (littera), L. letter; see letter
lithium < Gr. lithos, stone; see elements under thing
litho- < Gr. lithos, stone; lithidion, dim. pebble; lithikos, lithinos, of stone; lithax, -akos, stony; see stone
lithospernum, L. (Gr. lithospermon), gromwell; see borage
lithostrotos, Gr. inlaid with stones, tesselated; see mosaic
liticen, L. trumpet; see litus under rod
litigator, L. disputant, < litigo, -atus, dispute, quarrel, sue at law; see lis under fight
litmus < ON. litmose, a kind of dye-yielding lichen; see lichen
litoralis, L. of the seashore, < litus, -oris, shore; see shore
litos, Gr. plain, simple, frugal; litotes, simplicity; see simple, figures of speech under form
litsea, NL. a genus of the laurel family; see laurel
litter < L. lectus, bed; see bed, carry, dirt
little < AS. lytel.
  Gr. acaeres, short, small, tiny, momentary; akariaios, momentary: Acremys marinus (a fossil porcupine).
  Gr. akation, little man, dwarf; see acatus under ship
  Gr. akolos, f. bit, morsel: Aeolus zabriskiei (a serphid).
  L. alpinus, of high mountains, dwarfed; see mountain
  L. alququantulus, little, small; see alquantus under few
  Gr. apoknisma, -atos, n. snip, bit.
  Gr. apopezma, -atos, a scraping, shred, shaving; see xeo under scrape
  L. atomus (Gr. atomos, indivisible, uncult), f. a small particle: atom, atomic, Artemisia stomifera (a sagebrush).
  Gr. attaragos, m. morsel, bit:
  Gr. baisos; ebaisos, little, small, scanty, few: Baeus Californicus (black-widow killer), Baeolophus bicolor (tufted titmouse), Baeodon allenii (a bat), Baeognatha turanica (a wasp), Baeostoma[Baeostoma] brachialis (a fish), Ebaeomorphus thalassinus (a beetle), Ceratobaeus cornutus (a wasp).
  Gr. batyle, f. female dwarf: Batyle sanguincollis (a beetle).
  L. buccella, f. dim. of bucea, f. morsel, mouthful:
  Gr. chamai, on the ground, low, dwarf, creeping; see low
Sp. chico, little, little one: Chico (Calif.)
L. derogo, -atus, detract from, disparage, belittle; see lessen
  Gr. elachys, little, small, short, low; elassos (elatton), -os, smaller, less; elachistos, smallest, least, < elassos, lessen, diminish: Elaschiton albomarginata (a beetle), Elachista curta (an alga), Carex elachycepala (a sedge).
  L. eziguus, little, short, scanty, poor, meager; eziguum, n. trifle; perexiguus, very small: exiguous, Pulvinulina exigua (a foraminifer), Agathidium exiguum (a butterfly), Ochla exigualis (a butterfly).
L. frustum, bit, piece, scrape; frustillum; frustum, dim.; see part
NL. gnomus, m.; gnom, f. diminutive fabled being, dwarf: Glaucidium gnomus (American pygmy-owl), Gnoma giraffa (a beetle).
Gr. hypokoristikos, use of baby talk, pet names, usually diminutives: hypocoristic English (as: Billy, snookum, palsie-walsie).
Gr. iota, ninth letter of the Greek alphabet; anything very small; see letter
Gr. kerm, -atos, n. small piece, mite; kermation, dim.: Cermatobius martensi (a centipede).
Gr. leptos, fine, small; see thin
L. mica, f. crumb, bit, morsel, grain; as to the mineral mica there may be some association with mico, shine, sparkling, twinkle; micella, micula, f. dim.; micarous, of crumbs, frugal, thrifty: micelle, mica, micaceous, Coprinus micaceus (a mushroom), Liospila micula (a fossil gastropod).
Gr. mikros (smikros), small, little; meion; hessen (NL. -essus, -a, -um, dim. suffix), smaller, less; hekistos, least, worst; mikrotos, f. smallness; hypheisson, -os, somewhat smaller; meiosis, f. diminution, lessening; meiotikos, lessening: microscope, micropyre, mouse, micrometer, micron, microphone, microtome, meiobar, meiotemy, meionite, meiosis, esonite, meiotic, Miocene, mohiipus, hekistotherm, hettocytrosis, Micromorphus perminutus (a fly), Microopuncus undulatus (croaker), Microdragetis bellus (a wasp), Microlestes exilis (a beetle), Smicroplectus jucundus (an ichneumon-wasp), Smicronyx pygmaeus (a beetle), Nesophontes zamicrus (an insectivore), Gygis microrhyncha (a fairy-
tern), Pilocarpus microphyllus (a rutaceae, source of pilocarpine), Miohippus acutidens (a fossil horse), Lophiomus micaetus (a fish), Hessolestes ultimus (a creodont), Essonodontherium gervasi (a fossil edentate), Meniscoëssus conquistus (a fossil mammal), Acœossus siderolithicus (a fossil ungluate), Vampyressa pusilla (a bat), Xiœhoëtheris hecistophylla (a fern), Hlyphæsobrycon rosaceus (a characine fish), Thysanoëssa gregaria (a shrimp).

Gr. minys, little, small, short; minyanthes, blooming a short time; minythesis, f. a wasting, diminishing; minythikos, diminishing, lessening; minytho, make smaller, lessen, shorten: Minyocerus angustus (a decapod), Menyanthes [?Minyanthes] trifoliata (bogbean).

AS. mite, anything very small; a minute arachnid: mite.

L. morsum, n. bit, piece: morsel.

L. nanus (Gr. nānos; nannos), m. a dwarf; nanion, n. dim. puppet: nanosaurus, nanocranous, nanoplankton, nanandrous, nanism, nanization, nanosemia, Nanotragus tragulus (stebnek), Nannostomus trifasciatus (a fish), Amorpha nana (a false-indigo), Achyrodon nanus (a fossil mammal), Anthrax nanellus (a fly), Nannippus gratus (a fossil horse).

L. offa, f. bit, morsel; offella; offula, f. dim.: Offa barrandiana (a fossil ostracode), Offadesmus angasi (a pleocyprid), Offulula patella (a mite).

Gr. oligos, few, small, scanty; see few

L. parcus, frugal, thrifty, scanty, slight; see stingy

L. parvus, little; minor, m.; f.; minus, n. less; minimus, least; parvulus, dim.; parvitas, -atis, f. littleness, insignificance; parum, too little, insufficient; minutus, little, small; minusculus; minutulus, dim.; minutalis, paltry, insignificant; minuo, -atus, diminish, lessen; diminuo (diminuo), lessen: parvule, parvifolious, parvoline, parvirostrate, paraffin, minus, minusule, minute, minuet, minor, Minorca, minority, Asia Minor, menu, miniver, minimize, mischief, minister, minimum, minim, diminutive, diminutive, commination, Thyssanoëssa parva (a shrimp), Schistocrinus parvus (a Pennsylvanian crinoid), Lepidocyclina parvula (a foraminifer), Ranunculus parviflorus (a buttercup), Ulmus parvifolia (Chinese elm), Vinca minor (common periwinkle), Arcitum minus (a burdock), Premula minimæ (a primrose), Pollinia minuta (a sponge), Helix minutalis (a snail), Adjudaco minutus (a fossil squirrel), Sorex minutus (pygmy-shrew), Monomorium minutum (an ant), Scaphosoma minutissimum (a beetle), Vulvulina minutissima (a foraminifer), Pisobia minutiloa (least sandpiper), Triodontophorus diminutus (a nemateod), Onthophagus diminutivus (a dung-beetle).

Gr. Pataikos, m. an odd-shaped, dwarflike, Phoenician deity; Pataikion, n. dim. a mischief-maker: Pataecus fronto (a fish).

L. paucus, few, little; pauculus; paucillus dim.; see few

L. paulus, little; paululus, dim.: Paul, Cremastocheilus paulus (a beetle), Phidippus paululus (a fossil spider).

Gr. pauros, little, few: pauropod.

Sp. pequeno, little, young: picanniny.

F. petit, small: petit jury, petite, petty.

F. picailion, a coin, farthing; hence, something small or of little value: picayune, picayunish.

L. pisannus, small, little:

Gr. pollostos, smallest, least:

Gr. psakas (psekas) -ados, bit, crumb, grain, small drop; see drop

Gr. psix, -ichos, m. bit, crumb, morsel; psichion, n. dim.: Psichion miliaris (a gastropod).

Gr. psomos (blomos), m. morsel, bit; psomion, n. dim.; psomizo, feed in little bits: Psomophilus capensis (a bird).

L. pumilus, pumilis, dwarflike, little; pumilium, -onis, c.; pumilus, m. dwarf, pygmy: Castaena pumila (Allegheny chinquapin), Loxodonta pumilio (pygmy-elephant).

L. pusillus, very little, small, petty, puny, insignificant; pusillus, dim.: pusillanimous, Ranunculus pusillus (a buttercup), Lemna perpusilla (a duckweed).

L. pygmaeus (Gr. pygmäos), m. dwarf: pygmy, Pygmaeomorpha modesta (a moth), Pygmaeochelys michelobonina (a Cretaceous turtle), Pygmaeodrillus qulimananensis (an oligochaete), Neotragus pygmaeus (royal antelope), Pandaka pygmaea (the smallest fish).

L. quantillus; quantulus, how little, how small, dim. of quantus, how much:

L. varus, thin, scanty, dispersed, sparse; see few

Gr. rhathamirx, drop, grain, bit; see drop

L. salaputium, manikin, dwarf; see man

L. scintilla, spark, glimmer, trace; see fire

Gr. skapaios, m. dwarf: Scopaeothrips unicolor (a thysanopterid), Scopaeus delicatissimus (a beetle).

ME. til, a small thing: tit, titbit, titmouse, titlark, titling, tomtit.
L. trica. hindrance, trifle; see trifé
L. trunculus, small piece, bit; see truncus under short
Gr. tytthos, little, small, young; Tytthus pygmaeus (a bug), Tytthocrinus comptus (a Pennsylvanian crinoid), Tryptonomyx rubidus (a beetle).
L. vegrandis, not large, little;
L. vescus, weak, poor, thin, little; vesculus, dim.; see weak

DIMINUTIVES

Besides literal littleness, as metula, small pyramid, noun diminutives may connote endearment, as amicula, dear feminine friend; and belittlement, as regulus, petty king. Adjective diminutives indicate rather or somewhat, as acidulus, rather or somewhat sour; nigriculus, blackish.

The latter idea was effected in Greek by means of the prefix hypo, under, less than, somewhat, as hypoloxos, somewhat oblique; hypoleukos, whitish; and hyperythros, reddish. For intensiveness, diminutives may be doubled, as area, space; areola, small space; areolula, very small space; liber, book; libellus, small book; libellulus, very small book.

Latin diminutives have the same gender as the parent nouns, but Greek diminutives, regardless of the gender of the parent nouns, are neuters in the Latin dictionaries record no diminutive of fusus, spindle. On the -ion, masculines in -iskos, or feminines in -iske. In this book diminutives have been listed with the parent nouns and adjectives, but some may have been omitted inadvertently. Many are also absent from the dictionaries. This, however, should not deter the wordcoiner from inventing them according to analogy with others of the same kind. Thus, the Latin dictionaries record no diminutive of fusus, spindle. On the analogy with rivus, stream, rivulus, streamlet, fusulus, little spindle, is indicated. Similarly, cirratus, curled, becomes cirratulus, somewhat curled. The Greek dictionaries record no diminutive of odous, odontos, tooth. On the analogy with ours, otos, ear, otarion; otion, little ear, the forms odontarion, odontidion, odontion, and odontiskos, little tooth, are indicated.

L. -aster, -tra, -trum; -ister, diminutive suffixes with derogatory implication; wild; resemblance: oleaster, poetastrer, astrapistrum, capistrum, raphanistrum, rapistrum, salicestrum, siliquastrum, sinapistrum, Urticastrum divericatum (wood-nettle), Trianthema portulacastrum (horse-purslane), Aspidistra eliator (common aspidistra).
L. -cel, -culus, -el, -ellus, -illus, -olus, -ulus, -unculus, diminutive suffixes; when adjectival they mean rather or somewhat: animalcelce, armadillo, bagatelle, canticle, Capella, carbuncle, caruncle, chapel, coccinellid, cockerel, codiel, corpuscle, cuticle, curriculum, damsel, disciple, domicile, fennel, flail, floilla, fumarole, gladiolus, granule, homunculus, lapillus, lenticel, libel, lintel, male, miracle, modiolus, nueculus nucleolus, opercleum, oracle, ossicle, patella, peccadillo, pedicle, peduncle, pencil, peril, petiole, pickerel, pinnacle, pistol, quadrille, radicle, receptacle, siphuncle, spectacle, spicule, umbrella, uncle, vacuole, vehicle, Carex cristata (a sedge), Limosella subulata (a mudwort), Mimusus moschatus (a monkey-flower), Pennatula borealis (a sea-pen), Pipunculus cingularus (a fly), Porcellio liliputanus (a sowbug), Ramunculus nemorosus (a buttercup), Setophaga rutila (redstart), Vorticella microstoma (a protozoan).

The following examples illustrate the formation of n ornal and adjectival diminutives by using these suffixes:
aqua, water, aquula, little water, small stream; filia, daughter, filiola;
lamina, plate, lamella; libra, balance, libella; mica, crumb, micula; porta, gate, portula; puella, girl, puellula; sica, dagger, sicula; solea, slipper, soleola; trua, ladle, trulla.
ager, field, agellus; alveus, cavity, alveolus; amicus, friend, amiculus;
atrium, hall, atrium; circius, ring, circulus; conus, cone, conicus, conulus; filius, son, fiulois; gladius, sword, gladiolus; oleaster, wild olive, oleastelius; puer, boy, puellus; ramus, branch, ramulus; rivus, stream, rivulus; sparus, bream, sparulus; torus, knot, torulus.
animal, beast, animalculum; arbor, tree, arbuscula; auris, ear, auricula;
calx, pebble, calculus; caput, head, capitellum, caitulum; caro, flesh, caruncula; cliens, customer, clientulatus; cor, heart, corcillum, corculum; corpus, body, corpusculum; crus, leg, crusculum; cutis, skin, cuticula; flus, flower, fluscules; flumex, stream, flumicellium; frater, brother, fratriculus; homo, man, homunculus; ignis, fire, igniculus; jus, juice, jusculum; lapis, stone, lapillus; leo, lion, leuculus; mas, male, masculus; mens, mountain, monticellus, monticulus; navis, ship, navicula; nubes, cloud, nubecula; nux, nut, nucella, nucula; ops, work, opusculum; os, mouth, osculum; pater, father, paterculus; pes, foot, pedicellus, pediculus; radiz, root, radicula; ret, net, reticulum; rex, king, regulus; sedes, seat, sedecula; senez, old man, seniculus; sus, hog, susculus, m., sucula, f.; turris, tower, turricula; vertex, whirl, verticulus; virgo, maid, virguncula.

cornu, horn, cornicum; domus, house, domucula, domuncula; genu, knee, geniculum; lacus, lake, lacsculus; manus, hand, manicula, manciola.

dies, day, diecula; res, thing, recula; spes, hope, specula.

* * * * *
aureus, golden, aureolus; comatus, long-haired, comatulus; jerus, wild, jericulus; formosus, beautiful, formosulus; frigidus, cold, frigidulus; majus, larger, majuscus; minus, smaller, minusculus; morus, dark like a mulberry, morulus; parus, small, parculus; promus, in form of promus.
glaber, smooth, glabellus; nigre, black, nigellus, nigriculus; pulcher, beautiful, pulchellus; ruber, red, rubellus; scaber, rough, scabellus; tener, soft, tenellus.
acer, sharp, acriculus; levis, light, leviculus; tristis, sad, tristiculus; vetus, old, vetulus, vetusculus.

These adjectival diminutives take the regular -us, -a, -um gender endings.

NL. -esus, -a, -um diminutives; see mikros under little

F. -et, -ette, -let, -ot, diminutives: armlet, ballet, banquet, bracelet, brooklet, bucket, budget, bullet, cabinet, chariot, cigarette, clarinet, cutlet, etiquette, eyelet, gauntlet, gazette, hamlet, kitchenette, leaflet, mignonette, minuet, Henrietta, palmetto, parrot, pellet, Pierrot, pullet, ringlet, rivulet, rosette, stiletto, streamlet, tablet, toilet, turret. Derive: amulent, coverlet.

L. -idium (Gr. -idion); -ium (Gr. -ion); Gr. arion; -ydron; -yllion, neuter diminutives: antheridium, bacterium, basidium, chromidium, enemidium, coccidium, ctenidium, delditium, idyl, sporidium, stephanion, Cymbidium grandiflorum (an orchid), Dactyridium intermediate (a conifer), Hipparion antelopinum (a fossil horse), Lepidium campestre (pepperweed), Pteridium caudatum (a bracken).

The following examples illustrate the formation of diminutives by using these suffixes:

gephyra, bridge, gephyrion, little bridge; glossa, tongue, glossarion, glossidion; oikia, house, oikidion, oikion; pelta, shield, pellarion; petra, stone, petridion; skene, tent, skenedion; skia, shade, skiadion; zone, girdle, zonarion, zonion.

anthropos, man, anthroparion, anthropion; hippos, horse, hipparion, hippidion; logos, word, logarion, logidion, logydrion; potamos, river, potamion; osteon, bone, ostarion.

alopez, fox, alopekion; anthos, flower, anthion, anthyllion; aspis, shield, aspidion; aster, star, astrarion; bou, ox, cow, boidarion, boidion; dory, spear, doridion, dorydion; drys, oak, dryarion; epos, verse, epydrion; gala, milk, galaktion; geron, old man, gerontion; gony, knee, gonation; hepar, liver, hepatidion; hydror, water, hydridion; ichthy, fish, ichthydrion; kreas, flesh, kreidion; lep, scale, lepidion, lepton; mastix, whip, mastixdrion; mela, song, melydrion; onyx, claw, onychion; phleps, vein, phlebion; pyr, fire, pyridion; salpinxia, trumpet, salpingion; skelos, leg, skelidion; sphen, wedge, sphenarion; stoma, mouth, stomion.

L. -ina, feminine suffix sometimes with diminutive implication; see woman

L. iscus (Gr. -iskos), masculine diminutives, as anthropos, man, anthropiskos, manikin; aspis, shield, aspidiskos; aster, star, asteriskos; basileus, king, basiliiskos; kreas, flesh, kreiskos; potamos, river, potamiskos; sphen, wedge, spheniskos: asterisk, obelisk, basilisk, lychnisk, meniscus, Oniscus ornatus (a sowbug), Spheniscus trifasciatus (a penguin), Trochiliscus bilineatus (a fossil characead), Pteronisculus ciceatrosus (a Triassic fish), Basiliscus mitratus (a lizard).

Sp. -ita, feminine diminutives: senorita, esquella, estrella, Paquita.


AS. -ling, diminutives: having the quality of, pertaining to: bittering, changeling, darkling, darling, fingering, foottling, foundling, gosling, groundling, hireling, nestling, nurseling, sapling, scantling, spiderling, starveling, stripling, suckling, titling, twinkling, underling. Derive: cymling (simling), inkling.
L. -uncio, diminutives, as homuncio, little man:
See: few, thin, part, trifle, low, lessen, poor, stingy

litura, L. erasure, blot, blur; see lituro under cancel

liturgus, L. (Gr. leitourgos), public servant, minister; see servant

litus; linitus, L. daubed, smeared, anointed, see lino under spread; litus, -oris, shore, see shore

lituus, L. curved staff or wand of an augur; curved trumpet; see rod

live < AS. lifan; see life

liver < AS. lifer: liverleaf, liverwort, liverwurst.
"Is life worth living? That depends upon the liver."

L. ficatum, n. liver of an animal fattened on figs:
L. hepaticus, a liver; hepatic, hepatectomy, Hepatica, hepatis, hepatodynia, hepatolith, livers, livers, L. hepatica, L. Hepatica, Hepaticola (a nematode), Cymbalaria hepaticafolia (a basket-ivy).
L. jecur, -oris, n. liver; jecuscum, n. dim.; jecorosus, with liver trouble: jecorin, jecoral.

lividus, L. bluish, black and blue; livor, bluish or lead color; see blue

livistona, NL. a genus of palms; see palm

lix, licis, L. ashes, lye; lizivia, lye; see alkali

lixia, L. sutler, camp-follower; see follow

lizard < OF. laisard, < L. lacerta, f.: lacertoid, Lacertilia, alligator, Lacerta muralis (wall-lizard), Alligator mississippiensis (American alligator), Siren lacertina (mud-eel).

Sp. agama, f. a genus of lizards: Agama stellio (starred lizard).

L. amphibisaena (Gr. amphibisaina), f. a fabulous serpent having a head at each end of the body; now applied to a genus of lizards: Amphibiaena fuliginosa (a legless lizard).

NL. anolis, m. < Ab.Am. anoli, a kind of lizard: Anolis carolinensis (American chameleon).

Gr. askalabos; askalabotes, m. spotted lizard: Ascalabota, Ascalabotes ocellatus (a lizard).

L. basiliscus (Gr. basiliskos), a lizard; see basilus under govern

L. caecilia, f. a kind of lizard; now applied to a genus of amphibians: Caecilia tentaculata (a caecilian).

L. chalcis, -idis (Gr. chalkis, -idos), f. a lizard with copper-colored spots: Chalcides ocellatus (sand-skink).

L. chamaeleon (Gr. chamaileon), n. a kind of lizard: Chameleon cristatus (a chameleon), Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps (tilefish).

Gr. champsos, m. crocodile: Champsosaurus infratus (a fossil lizard), Champsodon fimbriatus (a fish).

L. colotes (Gr. kolotes), m. a kind of lizard: Colotes maculatus (a beetle).

L. crocodilus (Gr. krokodilos), m. lizard: crocodilian, crocodility, crocodile (Crocidus niloticus).

L. draco, -onis; -ontis, m. (Gr. drakon, -ontos, m.; drakaina, f.), a fabulous, lizardlike animal; dracunculus, m. dim.; dracteus, of a dragon: dragon, draconic, draconitastic, Draco, Dracunculus, Dracula, firedrake, Draco volans (flying dragon), Dracaena draco (dragonsblood-tree), Dracotettix monstrosus dragon-grasshopper), Dracorecta xenia (a fish), Dracontomelum mangiferum (a dragon-plum), Dracunculus vulgaris (an aracacead), Pegasoa draconis (a flying-tail-house), Dracocephalus speciosus (Himalayan dragonhead), tarragon (Artemisia dracunculus).

Gr. galeotes, m. a kind of lizard: Galeotes lophurus (a lizard).

NL. galvialis, m. a kind of crocodile: Gavialis gangeticus (gavial).

NL. gecko, m. a kind of lizard: Geckotype verticillatus (a gecko).

Ab.Am. iguana, f. a kind of lizard: Iguana iguana (iguana), Celtis iguanoea (a hackberry), iguanodon.

L. languria, f. a kind of lizard; langurium, n. a kind of amber or probably some amber-colored stone said to have been formed from lizard urine:

Gr. pipalis, -idos, f. a kind of lizard:

Gr. saurus, m.; soura, f. lizard: sauridion, n. dim.; saurian, sauroid, saurichnite, sauropod, dinosaur, ichthyosaur, pterosaur, plesiosaur, Saurocoris instans (a bug), Sauropthalmus ozops (a beetle), Saururus cernus (lizardtail), Scymnosaurus ferox (a fossil reptile), Scombresox saurus (saury). Derive: thesaurus.
L. scincus (Gr. skinkos), m. a kind of lizard: skink (Scincus officinalis), scincoid, Scincopus fasciatus (a lizard), Scincosaurus crassus (a stegocephalian).

L. seps, sepsis (Gr. -os), m. a kind of serpent, lizard: Seps marmoratus (a lizard), Melanoscops ater (a skink), Batrachoseps attenuatus (an amphibian).

Gr. souchos, m. Egyptian name for the crocodile: Suchosaurus cultridens (a lizard), Rhamphosuchus crassidens (a fossil reptile).

L. stellaris, -onis, m. spotted lizard: Stellio vulgaris (a lizard).

Ab. Am. teu; Pg. teju, a kind of lizard: teju (Tupinambis tequixin), tegueixin, teiioid.

Gr. typhinos, blindworm; see typhlos under blind

NL. varanus, m. a genus of lizards: Varanus niloticus (monitor-lizard), Tejovaranus branicki (a lizard).

Gr. signis, -idos, f. a kind of lizard: Cicigna ornata (a lizard).

load < AS. hlod; see weight

loaf < AS. hlaf; see bread

lobe < L. lobus (Gr. lobos), a rounded projection or protuberance; lobion, dim., see projection; lobe, ill usage, outrage; lobetos, outraged, see hurt

lobelia, NL. f. type genus of the Lobeliaceae, < Matthias Lobel, Flemish botanist: Lobelia cardinalis (cardinal-flower).

localis, L. of a place; localitas; locatio, place; see locus under place

localo- < Gr. localos, probably an owl; see owl

lochia, L. (Gr. locheia), childbirth, delivery; lochios, of childbirth; see birth

lochne, Gr. bush, copse, thicket; lochmaios; lichmius, of thickets; lochmodes, bushy; see bush

lochos, Gr. a place for lying in wait, ambush; see trap

lock < AS. loc; see bar, key, close, guard

loculus; loccellus, L. cell, compartment, box, purse, dim. of locus, place; see box

locuples, -etis, L. substantial, rich, opulent, wealthy; see wealth

locus, L. place; locellus; locculus, dim.; loca, -atus, quarter, place, put; see place

locust < L. locusta, lobster, crab, grasshopper; see grasshopper, cicada, bean

locutio, L. speech, utterance; loquax, -acis, talkative, garrulous, < loquor, -cutus, speak; see speak

lodix, -icis, L. coverlet, blanket; lodicula, dim.; see blanket

loedoro- < Gr. loidoros, abusive, railing; see loedoria under curse

loego- < Gr. loigos, ruin, havoc; loigios, ruinous; see destroy

loemo- < Gr. loimos, plague; see disease

loepo- < Gr. loipois, remaining, left; see leipo under abandon

loestho- < Gr. loisthos, last; see after

-log: -logue < Gr. lego, gather, choose, speak, reason; see gather, speak, choose

logania, NL. f. type genus of the Loganiaceae, < James Logan, secretary to William Penn: Logania longifolia (a logania).

NL. gelsemium, n. a genus of the logania family: Gelsemium sempervirens (yellow jessamine).

Gr. strychnos, m., f. nightshade; now a genus of the logania family: Strychnos toxifera (curare plant), strychnine.

logicus, L. (Gr. logikos), rational, sensible; see -logy under know

logimos, Gr. notable, remarkable; see worth

logos, Gr. word, discourse; logion, saying; see word

-logy, knowledge of, science, study of, < Gr. logo, choose, gather, reason, speak; see know

loin < OF. logne, side between hip and ribs; see side

loiter < D. leuteren, linger, lag; see stand, delay

loligo, L. cuttlefish, squid; see mollusk

lolium, L. darnel, cockle, tares; a kind of grass; lolliaceus, of darnel; see grass

loma, Gr. fringe, hem; lomation, dim.; see border

lomentum, L. bean meal; name for an indehiscent bean pod; see bag

lonchitis, Gr. a plant with spear-shaped leaves; see orchid

loncho- < Gr. lonce, spearhead, lance, spear, javelin; loncharion; lonchidion, dim.; lonchaisos, of a spear; see spear

L. anfractus, bending, winding, circuitous, prolix; see bend

L. chronius (Gr. chronios), lasting long, enduring, lingering; see chronos under time

Gr. deros, long (time), too long: Derodorus vestitus (a beetle), Deropygus jocosus (a beetle).

Gr. dehio, for a long time:

L. diutinus; diuturnus, lasting long; diutius, longer:

Gr. dolichos, long: dolichocephalic, dolichurus, Dolichopus hastatus (a fly), Dolichorhinus fluminalis (a tannothere).

Gr. ekteino, stretch out, spread; see teina under spread

Gr. erizoos, long-lived; see zoe under life

Gr. grammikos, linear; see gramme under line

L. longus, long; longior; longius, longer; longisimus, longest; longiscusulus; longulus, dim.; longiguus, long, extensive; longitudo, -inis, f. length; longuria, -onis, m. tall man; elongatus, prolonged; oblongus, longer than broad: longevity, longitude, elongated, oblong, prolonged, purloin, Longicollis mollis (a moth), Cyperus longus (galingale), Diabrotica longicornis (corn-root worm), Zoocochna longipes (an ostracode), Bathynectes longispina (a crab), Dolichosoma longissimum (a fossil amphibian), Spinifex longifolius (a grass), Hypseloconus elongatus (a fossil gastropod), Stenopogon elongatissimus (a fly), Eritymon oblongus (a sucker), Echinometra oblongata (a sea-urchin), Usnea longissima (a lichen). Derive: So long!

Gr. makros, long; often mistakenly used to mean large; makrotera; masson, -os, longer; makrototos; mekistos, longest; makraon, -os, lasting long: macron, macrobian, macrostylous, Macrochelys temnincki (alligator-snapper), Macrobiotus schultzi (a tardigrade), Macrodotus lagotis (rabbit-bandicoot), Mecistocephalus longichilatus (a centiped). Examples of misuse of makros to mean large: macrocosm, macrospore, Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey cypress), Magnolia macrophylla (large-leaved magnolia), Vaccinium macrocarpum (cranberry).

Gr. mekos, n. length; mekyno, prolong; eumekes, of good length, tall, great; katameces, lengthwise; palimkeles, as long again; pammekes; permekes; hypermekes, very long; paramekes, oblong, oval: mecometer, Meecoptera, paramecium, Mecynoceras prez (a fossil cephalopod), Catameces thiophora (a moth), Eumeces fasciatius (blue-tailed skink), Palimneces ithyistica (a moth), Parmeconemis erythrostigma (a dragonfly), Promeceratosculus euturthis (a beetle).

L. procerus, tall, slender, long; see high

L. prolotus, extended, elongated: prolate, Gentiana prolata (a gentian).

L. prolizus, stretched out long: prolix, Phthoza proliza (a phasmid).

L. sesquipedalis, excessively long; see semi- under half

Gr. sychnos, long (time), many; see number

Gr. tany-, long, < tano, stretch out; tanaos, outstretched, long, tall; tanymetros, of long measure: Tanytarsus muticus (a midge), Tanytarsus ochraceus (a moth), Tanaognathus spinipes (a mite), Tanysiptera nympha (a kingfisher).

See: high, upright, spread, time

longaeus, L. aged, ancient, old; see old

longano, L. straight gut, sausage; see intestine

longurius, L. long pole, rod; see rod

lonicer, NL. a genus of the honeysuckle family; see honeysuckle

look < AS. locian; see see, face, like, ask, hunt, try

loom < AS. geloma; frame for weaving; see frame

loom < a Scan. word.

L. gavia, f. a bird; now applied to loons: Gavia stellata (red-throated loon), Gavia immer (common loon).

loop < uncertain origin; now applied to loons: Gavia stellata (red-throated loon), Gavia immer (common loon).

loose < AS. leas; see free, thin

loosestrife

NL. cuphea, f. a genus of the loosestrife family: Cuphea miniata (a cuphea).

NL. lawsonia, f. a genus of the loosestrife family, < John Lawson, Scotch traveler: Lawsonia inermis (henna).

L. Gr. lysimachia, loosestrife; see primrose

L. lythrum (Gr. lythron, gore), n. a genus of the loosestrife family: Lythraceae, Lythrum alatum (winged loosestrife).
L. peplis, -idis (Gr. idos), f.; peplion, n. name for several plants, but now a genus of the loosestrife family: Peplis portula (water-purslane), Peplidium maritimum (a figwort), Arenaria peploides (seabeach-sandwort).

lopas, -ados, Gr. flat vessel, plate; lopadion, dim.; see plate
lophema, Gr. rest; lophao, rest from toil, abate; see rest, lessen
lophido- < Gr. lophis, -idos; lophion, a kind of case; see box
lophnido- < Gr. lophnis, -idos, a kind of torch; lophnidian, dim.; see light
lopho-; lophio- < Gr. lophos; lopia, mane, crest, comb, tuft; see crest
lopo- < Gr. lope, cloak, mantle, robe; lopion, dim., see garment; < lopos, husk, peel, see lepis under scale
lopodytes, Gr. thief; see steal
loquax, -acis, L. talkative; see loquor under speak
lordos, Gr. bent backward; see bend
loria, L. leather cuirass or corselet; lorica, dim.; see harness
lorius, NL. < Malay luri, a kind of parrot; see parrot
lorum, L. strap, thong, scourge; see strap
lose < AS. leosan: born, forborn, lovelorn, lost.
L. amissus, lost; amissio, -onis, f. loss; amissibilis, losable: Stegotheca amissa (a moth), amissible.
Gr. apoktesis, f. loss; apoktetos, lost:
L. clades, loss, damage, defeat; see destroy
Gr. elattoma, -atos, n. loss, defeat:
Gr. hessa (hetta), f. defeat:
L. irreuvocabilis, that cannot be recalled, unchangeable; see stand
L. irreparabilis, irrecoverable, irretrievable: irreparable.
L. orbo, -atus, bereave; orbis; orba, orphan; see alone
Gr. steresis, f. deprivation, loss:
L. strages, -is, f. defeat, overthrow, ruin:
L. vidua, bereft; vidua, f. widow; viduo, -atus, deprive, cause to lose: void,
avoidance, devoid, unavoidable, Pipunculus vidua (a fly), Zodarion viduum (a spider), Schistoglossa viduata (a beetle).
Gr. zemia, loss, damage; see hurt
See: lessen, weak, death, fail
lot < AS. hlot: allot, allotment, lottery, lotto.
L. acadentia, f. an unforeseen, unexpected event, chance: accident, accidental.
Gr. aderke, unexpected; see secret
Gr. adoketos, unexpected, surprising: Adocetus buprestoides (a fossil beetle).
Gr. aisi, lucky, auspicious; aisismos, destined: Aesiocrinus magnificus (a Pennsylvanian crinoid).
L. alea, a game of chance with dice; aleator, dice-player, gamester; see play
Gr. apotelesma, -atos, n. influence of the stars on human destiny:
Gr. aprophatos, unforsetold, unexpected: Aprophata fausta (a beetle).
L. assigno, -atus, allot, appoint: assign, assignation.
L. auspiciatus, fortunate, favorable, lucky; see auspex under prophecy
L. casus, a falling down, event, accident, chance; causalis, fortuitous; see cado under fall
Gr. diaidezios, pressing good luck: Diadezia parodes (a moth).
Gr. dyspetes, falling out badly, unfortunate: Dyspetes praerogator (a wasp).
Gr. dyspraxia, f. bad luck, misfortune:
Gr. eikotos, perhaps, probably, reasonably, naturally: Icotopus arcmurostris (a decapod).
L. emico, -atus, appear suddenly, spring forth, become apparent; see open
Gr. eulonchos, fortunate, propitious: Eulonchus smaragadinus (a fly), Eulonchopria psaenthyoides (a bee).
L. eventum, n. consequence, issue, result: event, eventually.
L. fatum, n. utterance of a god, prophecy, destiny, lot, death; fatalis, of fate, destined, fated; fatidicus, prophetic; m. prophet; fatifer, -a, -um, deadly, destructive: fate, fatal, fatality, fatalism, fairy, fay, Fayette, Lycosa fatifera (a spider).

The general term among the Romans for a Fate who presided over human destiny was Parca, f.; among the Greeks, Moira, f. Specifically, there were three Fates; L. Nona; Gr. Clotho, f. who spun life’s thread; L. Décuma; Gr. Lachesis, f. who governed its length; and L. Morta; Gr. Atropos, f. who cut it off.
L. faustus, favorable, fortunate, lucky; infaustus, unfortunate, unlucky; Rhaebothorax faustus (a spider), Cardamine infausta (a bittercress), Faust.
L. fors, fortis, f. luck, chance; fortuna, f. fate, lot; fortuitus, by chance, accidental; fortunatus, happy, lucky, prosperous; forsan; forsitam, perchance, perhaps: fortunate, fortunate, misfortune, unfortunate, fortuitous, Fortunella japonica (round kumquat), Anisonchus fortunatus (a fossil mammal).

ON. happ, chance: hap, happen, happenstance, haphazard, happy, mayhap, mishap, perhaps.

Gr. hermaion, n. gift of Hermes, luck, windfall, godsend;
L. improvidus, not anticipating or foreseeing; improvisus, unexpected, unforeseen: improvident, improvise, improvisation, Didymus improvisa (an opossum).
L. inominatus, unlucky, inauspicious:
L. inopinus, unlucky: Glyptopleura inopinata (an ostracode).
L. insperatus, unlucky, inauspicious:

Gr. kleros, m. lot, chance; kleron, n. dim.; klerotikos, of casting lots; kleratos, appointed by lot; kleroma, -tos, n. the thing allotted; dyskleros, unlucky: cleromany, cleruch, clerk, Clark, clergymen, clerical, Clerodendron spectabilissimum (a verbenacead), Synclerostola pampeana (a moth).
Gr. kybos, cube, die; kybeutes, gambler; kybeutikos, of dice; kybeuteron, gambling-house; see cubus under three.

Gr. lachesis, f. lot, destiny, lanchana, obtain by lot; destiny, < lancha, obtain by lot; lachos, n. allotted portion; lexis, f. allotment; syllexis, f. selection by lot; Lachesis, Lachesis pedicularia (a psocid), Lachesis atrox (a snake), Syllexis chartaria (a moth).

Gr. methektos, participating, sharing, partaking:
Gr. moira, f. part, share, lot, destiny; Moira, f. goddess of destiny; moros, m. doom, fate, destiny, share, portion; morsimos, destined; amoros, without share, unlucky; dysmoros, ill-fated; dysmoria, f. a hard fate: Dysmorodrepanis munroi (a bird).
L. necopinus, unexpected:
L. obtenticus, accidental, adventitious:
L. occasio, -onis, f. opportunity, favorable moment: occasion, occasionally.
L. oitos, m. fate, doom: Octophorus oculatus (a wasp).
L. perikakesis, v. very bad luck:
L. phenomenon (Gr. phainomenon), an appearance, happening, event: see display.
L. potmos, m. lot, destiny, luck; apotmos; dyspotmos, unlucky, unhappy:
L. repentinus, sudden, hasty, unexpected, new:
L. repenticus, accidental, random:
L. sceaeus, on the left, unlucky; see hand.
L. sors, sortes, f. lot, share, fate, kind; sorticula, f. dim.; sortio, -itus, draw lots: sort, sortition, sorcery, sortilege, assortment, consort, resort, unassorted.
Gr. symphora, f. event, circumstance, chance, mishap; symphoros, happening with, accompanying: Symphora rugosa (a beetle), Symphorostola encomias (a moth).
Gr. symptoma, anything that befalls one, chance, mishap; see mark.
Gr. synantema, -tos, n. incident, happening, occurrence:
Gr. synskeuasia, f. coincidence:
Gr. tyche, f. good fortune, luck, chance, accidental; tychedion, n. dim.; tycheros, lucky; tychoais, tychikos, casual, fortuitous; atychhema, -tos, n. misfortune; dystyche, unlucky; eutycheia, f. good luck; syntychikos, accidental: Tychoistylops marculus (a fossil mammal), Tycherus (a wasp), Atychia notata (a moth), Ectyche erveba (a beetle), Eutycheia caffra (a butterfly).
Gr. xenisma, amazement, strangeness, surprise; see xenos under guest.
See: fall, choose, separate, prophecy, cut, break, swift, play.

lot, NL a kind of fish; see cod.
lotax, Gr. buffoon; see fool.
lotium, L. urine; see urine.
lotus, L. (Gr. lotos), name of several plants, see bean, waterlily; < lotus, washed, see lavo under wash.

louder < AS. hlud.
Gr. alalage; alalagmos, a loud noise; see alalazo under call.
Gr. convicium, n. loud noise, clamor, sound of wrangling: convicium.
Gr. erigerys, loud-speaking; see gerys under speak.
L. fragor, -is, loud noise; see sound.
Gr. gegonos, loud-sounding, sonorous:
Gr. kelados, sound of rushing waters, loud noise; see sound.
Gr. krambos, loud, ringing; see dry.
Gr. otobus, loud, startling noise, din; see sound.
L. sonorus, loud, noisy, resounding; see sono under sound.
Gr. stombos, deep or loud-sounding: Stombus (an amphibian).
Gr. thorybos, cheers, uproar; see sound.
See: sound, roar, ring, thunder.
love < AS. lye: lover, lovely, loveliness, loveless, Lovelace, Lovewell, Lowell, Lovejoy.

L. affectio, -onis, f. favorable disposition toward anyone, love, goodwill; affectuosus, affectionate: affection, affected, affectionate.

Gr. agape, f. love, charity; agapesis, f. affection; agapetos, beloved; agapema, -tos, n. darling; agapetikos, affectionate: agapetid, Agapostemon radiatus (a bee), Agapornis cana (a lovebird), Agapema galbina (a moth).

L. allubentia, f. liking or fondness for:

L. amor, -is, m. love, < amo, -atus, love physically or passionately; amabilis, lovely, lovable; amasio, -onis; amasius; amator, -is, m.; amatrix, -cis, f. lover; amasiunculus, m. dim. fond lover; amatorculus, m. dim. poor lover; amatios, -onis, f. a loving, fondling, caressing; amatorius, loving; amorabundus, amorous; amorficus, awakening or causing love; peramans, very fond: amative, amorous, amator; Amanda, Amadeus, Amanda, Amy, Mabel, enamor, inamorata, Isoloma amabile (a gesneriacead).

L. amplexus, an embrace, caress; see embrace

Gr. anakampseros, an herb, the touch of which was said to restore lost love; see purslane

L. animula; animulus, little soul, darling; see anima under life

Gr. Aphrodite, f. goddess of love; aphrodisios, of Aphrodite; aphrodisiakos, arousing sexual desire; aphrodisiosos, m. sexual intercourse, lustfulness; epaphroditos, lovely, charming; L. Cnidus (Gr. Knidos; Gnidos), f. Doric city with Praxitelean statue of Aphrodite: Aphrodite, aphrodisiae, hermaphrodite, Aphrodite aculeata (a pelecypod), Argynnis aphrodite (a fritillary), Gnidia penicillata (a thyme-leaved).

Gr. appha, f. dear one; appharon; apphidiun, n. dim.: Gr. Astarte, f. Phoenician goddess of love and fertility: Astarte castanea (a pelecypod), astartine.

L. benevolentia, f. friendliness, kindness: benevolent, benevolence.

L. carus, dear; caritas, -atis, f. regard, esteem, affection, love: caress, cherish, charity, charitable.

L. comis, courteous, affable, kind, friendly, loving; see friend

L. Cupido, -inis, m. instigator and god of love, < cupio, desire, long for: Cupid, Tympanuchus cupido (heath-hen).

L. delicatus, m.; delicata, f. favorite, darling, pet, sweetheart, beloved; delicola, f. darling:

L. dilectio, -onis, f. love; dilector, -is, m. lover; diligo, -lectus, esteem highly, love; diligibillis, estimable, amiable.

Gr. Dione, f. Aphrodite; Dionaios, of Aphrodite: Dionaea muscipula (a flytrap), Hysterocconcha dione (a pelecypod).

Gr. eros, -otos, m. love; Eros, instigator and god of love, < eroo, love physically or passionately; eros, -essa, -en, lovely, charming; eranos; erasmios; eratos, beloved, lovely; Erato, f. the Muse of lyric poetry; erastes, m.; erastria, f. lover; erotyllos, m. darling, sweetheart; anerastos, unloved, unloving; eperatos, beloved, lovely; Eros, erotic, eromantia, erotopathy, Erasmus, Eratosthenes, erogenous, pederasty, Eragrostis secundiflora (a grass), Erato peregrina (a Miocene gastropod), Eratocerinus ramosus (a Mississippian crinoid), Crypteronia paniculata (bekoi).

L. favor, -is, m. goodwill, inclination toward: favor, favorite.

L. Ioveo, lotus, warm, cherish, pet:

AS. freon, love: friend, friendship, free, Friday.

Gr. himetos, desired, lovely, longed for; see beauty

L. indulgens, kind, loving, conceding; indulgentia, f. gentleness, tenderness, fondness, forbearance: indulgence, indulgent.

Gr. kедeitos, cared for, beloved:
Gr. korizomai, fondle, caress: hypocoristic.

Father (to son who wanted spending money): “I want you to let those wild women alone.”

Son: “Oh, dad, they’re not wild. They’re tame. Anybody can pet them!”

Dean of women reads notice to student body: “The president and I have decided to stop necking on the campus.”

Gr. melema, -tos, n. object of care, something beloved, darling: L. melliculus; mellilla; mellitucus; mellitus, darling, honey; see mel under honey

OHG. minna, love; minnesinger, mignonette.

L. monnula, f. darling:

L. mulsas, f. sweetheart, honey:

L. occlusissimus, dearest:

Gr. pallakos, lover; pallakion, dim.; see palla under young

Gr. philia, f. friendly love, affection, fondness, < phileo, love as a friend, regard with affection, esteem; philos, beloved, dear; phileros, dearer; philatos, dearest; philemon, -os; philios, loving, friendly; philadikos, disposed to love; philerastos, amorous; philadelphia, f. brotherly love; philtron, n. love-charm; philletes; philiter, -os, m.; philetria, f. lover; philis, f. a loving, feeling of affection; aphilos, friendless, unloved; pasophile, f. one loved by all: philosophy, philanthropist, philately, philater, philanderer, Philander, Philadelphia, Philip, Philippines, bibliophile, hydrophilous, spermophile, toxophily, Philodendron verrucosum (an aracead), Philanthus gibbosus (a bee-killer wasp), Carpolitithus hemipterus (dried-fruit beetle), Ammophila arenaria (a beach-grass), Dro sophila guttifera (a fruitify).

L. pietas, duty, affection, loyalty; see pio under holy

L. Salambo, -onis, f. Babylonian goddess of love:

Gr. storge, f. affection, love, < stergo, love; stergema, -tos; stergethron, n. love-charm; sterktitos, affectionate:

L. studium, assiduity, eagerness, devotion; see studeo under busy

L. Venus, -eris (syn. Cypris, -idis, < Cyprus, supposed birthplace of Venus; Cytherea), f. goddess of love; venereus (venerus), of Venus; venustus, charming, lovely, beautiful, graceful: venereal, cypriaphobia, dies Veneris (F. vendredi, Friday), Venus magnifica (a clam), Venericardia borealis (heart-cockle), Hezoplon venus (a beetle), Simulium venustum (a gnat), Chiloneus veneratus (a beetle), Cypris fusca (an ostracode), Cyproa tigris (a gastropod), Cyriopedium arietinum (a moccasin-flower), Spondias cytherea (a hog-plum), Osmia cypriocla (a bee).

L. voluntas, -atis, f. goodwill, favor, affection:

See: draw, friend, beauty, woo, marry

low < ON. lagra.

LL. bassus, low, deep: base, debase, bass, basset, bassoon, bas-relief.

Gr. chamaι, on the ground, dwarf; chamaelos, on the ground, creeping: chameleon, chamomile, Chamaecyparis thyoides (white-cedar), Chamaelirium luteum (devil's-bit), Chamaerops humilis (hair-palm), Urtica chamaedrys (a nettle), Chamaea fasciata (wren-tit).

Gr. chthamalos, on the ground, low: Chthamalus fuscus (a barnacle), Chthamalop teryx melbourensis (a fish).

L. contritus, worn down, broken, humble: contrite.

L. dejectus, sunk down, low, dispirited: dejected, dejection.

L. demissus, low, hanging down, drooping, feeble; see hang

L. depressus, pressed down, low, flat: Ampullina depressa (a fossil brachiopod), Megistocrinus depressus (a Devonian crinoid).

Gr. gelechus, sleeping on the ground; see sleep

L. humilis, low, on the ground, shallow, poor; humifusus, low, procumbent: humble, humility, humiliation, humifuse, Agrostis humilis (a grass), Begonia humilicaulis (a begonia), Asperula humifusa (a woodruff), Astrolophum humifusum (an epacridacead).

L. inferus, infer, low; inferior, lower; infimus; imus, lowest, last; infrinalis, nether, lower; infirmus, lower, beneath; infimo, -atus, make low, lower: inferior, inferiority, inferiority, infima, Gerrhonotus infrernalis (alligator-lizard).

Gr. nerthe, beneath, below; nerteros; enerteros, lower; nerterios, underground: Nerthomma stictica (a beetle).

L. procidius, fallen down, prostrate: Formica procidua (an ant).

L. procumbo, fall forward, become prostrate; see cubo under lie

L. pronus, lying on the face, face downward; see lie

L. prostratus, down flat, overthrown, laid low: prostrate, prostration, Ceanothus prostratus (squam-carpet ceanothus).

L. subterior, lower; see sub under under

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L. supinus, lying on the back; see lie
Gr. tapeinos, low, humble, abject, poor: Tapinocoma subnudus (a beetle),
Tapinotarsus maculatus (a beetle).
L. supplicz, -icus, beseeching, humble:
See: under, lie, down, creep, poor, base, earth
loxos, Gr. slanting; see slope
lozenge < F. losange, a diamond-shaped figure; see diamond
lubricus, L. slippery; lubricitas, slipperiness; see slip
lucanus, L. a kind of beetle; see beetle
lucarís, L. of a Grove; see lucus under forest
Lucerna, L. lamp; lucernula, dim.; lucernaris, of a lamp; see lux under light
lucidus, L. full of light, shining, bright; see lux under light
lucifugus, L. light-shunning; see fuga under depart
lucius, L. pike; see pike
luck < D. geluk (Gr. ülick); see lot
lucrum, L. gain; lucellum, dim.; lucrativus; lucrosus, gainful, profitable; see gain
luctator, L. wrestler; luctamen, -inis, contest; see luctor under fight
luctus, L. grief, distress, lamentation; luctuosus, mournful; see lugubris under sad
lucubro, -atus, L. work by lamplight; see lux under light
luculentus, L. full of light, splendid; see lux under light
Lucullus, L. a Roman consul and general famous for his wealth, luxury, and
banquets; see wealth
lucuma, Ab. Am. a genus of the sapodilla family; see sapodilla
lucunculus, L. dim. of lucuns, a kind of Pastry; see cake
lucus, L. sacred grove; lucitus, dim.; lucaris, of a grove; see forest
ludibundus, L. playful; ludicer, -cr, -crum; ludicus, sportive; ludifico, -atus, ridicule; see ludo under play
ludovicianus, Latinized form of Ludwig (Louis): Louisa, Aloysius, Lanius
ludovicianus (a shrike), Carludovica palmata (a cyclanthacead, source of
material for Panama hats), Martynia louisiana (a Devilsclaw)
lues, L. pestilence, plague; see disease
lugubris, L. doleful, mournful; see sad
lukewarm
Gr. chliaros (chlieros), tepid, lukewarm; chliodes, slightly warm:
Chliarostoma
relecta (a moth).
L. egelidus, lukewarm, tepid, chilly:
Gr. metakeras, lukewarm: Metaceradocus perdentatus (a crustacean),
Metacerasperterceros fortunatus (a wasp).
L. tepidus, lukewarm: tepid, tepefaction, tepidarium, tepidity,
Theridium tepidariorum (domestic spider).
Gr. thermodes, lukewarm:
See: heat, cold
luma, L. thorn; lumarius, of thorns; lumectum, thorn-thickets; see thorn
lumbago, L. pain in the small of the back; see disease
lumber < uncertain origin; see beam, board, rod, wood
lumbricus, L. earthworm; see worm
lumbus, L. loin; lumbellus, dim.; see side
luminosus, L. full of light; see lumen under light
lump < uncertain origin, but probably from D. lompe, mass, piece: lumpier, lumpy,
lumpfish (Cyclopterus lumpus).
L. blatta, f. bloodclot:
L. bolus (Gr. bolos), m.; bolax, -akos, f. lump, clot; bolarion; bolion, n. dim.;
bolinos, made of clay: Bolacothrips jordani (a thrips), Actinobolina vorax (a
protozoan).
AS. clott (G. klotz), lump, piece, mass: clot.
L. gleba, f. clot, lump; glebula, f. dim.; glebalis; glebarius, of clods; glebosus;
glebuletus, full of clods, lumpy: glebe, glebulose, glebus, gleba, Unio(Glebula)
rotundula (a pelecypod), Lectidea glebulosa (a lichen).
L. massa, f. quantity, bulk, body, mass, lump; massula, f. dim.; massalis, of a
mass: mass, massive, massif, massula, mass meeting.
Gr. megeethos, greatness, size; see magnus under large
Gr. onkos, bulk, mass, weight, tumor; onkeros; onkotos, swollen; see swell
Gr. platys, breadth, amplitude, bulk; see platys under broad
Gr. solos, a mass of iron; see iron
Gr. thrombos, m. lump, piece, bloodclot; thrombion, n. dim.: thrombus, thrombois, Trombidium[Thrombidium] tinctorium (a harvest-mite).
L. tumor, a swelling, lump; see tumo under swell
See: ball, knot, heap, projection, swell, large
luna, L. moon; lunula, dim.; luno, -atus, bend into a crescent or half-moon; see moon, crescent
lung < AS. lungen.
Gr. pneunon, -os, m. lung: pneumonia, pneumococcus, pneumectomy, pneumolith, pneumonic, pneumonocelle, pneumonitis.
L. pulmo, -onis, m. lung; pulmunculus, m. dim.; pulmonarius; pulmoneus, of the lungs: pulmonary, pulmatory, pulmoagastic, pulmonate, pulmoniferous, Pulmonaria saccharata (lungwort), Lobaria pulmonaria (a lichen).
See: breathe
lupanar, L. brothel; lupanus, lewd; see lupa under prostitute
lupinus, L. a genus of the bean family; see bean
lupulus, L. hop; see hop
lupus, L. wolf; Lupercus, deified she-wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus; see wolf
lura, L. sack; see bag
lurco, L. gormand, glutton; see eat
lure < F. leurre; see draw, trap
luridus, L. pale yellow, dull red, ghastly; see yellow
luscinia, L. nightingale; lusciniola, dim.; see nightingale
luscinus; luscus, L. one-eyed, with one eye shut, half-blind; luscitosus, dim-sighted; see dim
lusor, L. player; lusorius, of a player; see ludo under play
lusso- < Gr. lousson, pith of a coniferous tree; see pith
lust < AS. lust, pleasure, longing; see lewd, wish, heat, joy, mania under mad
luster < F. lustre, < L. lustro, -atus, illuminate; see light
lusto- < Gr. loustes, one fond of bathing; see loutron under wash
lustrago, L. a kind of vervain; see vervain
lustralis, L. relating to purification from guilt; lustrum, a purificatory sacrifice; see pure
lusus, L. play, game, sport, fun; lusor, player; see ludo under play
luter, L. (Gr. louter), bathtub, basin; louterion, dim.; see loutron under wash
luteus, L. yellow; luteolus, dim. yellowish; see yellow
lutra, L. otter; lutreola, dim.; see weasel
luto- < Gr. loutron, bath; see wash
lutum, L. mud, mire, clay; lutulentus; lutosus, muddy; see earth
lutus, L. washed; see luo under wash
lux, lucis, L. light; lucifer, light-bringing; lucifeus, light-making; see light
luxus, L. dislocated, < luxo, -atus, put out of joint, dislocate; see separate
luxury < L. luxuria, profusion, rankness, excess, extravagance, delicacy; see abundance
luzula, NL. a genus of the Juncaceae; see sedge
lycaeno- < Gr. lykaina, she-wolf; see lykos under wolf
lyceum < Gr. Lykeion, n. a famous gymnasium at Athens; see school
lychnis, Gr. a plant with scarlet flowers; now a genus of the pink family; see pink
lychnos, Gr. lamp, light; lychnidion; lychnion; lychniskos, dim.; see light
lycium, L. a thorny plant of Lycia; see nightshade
lyco- < Gr. lykos, wolf; see wolf
lycoctonum, L. (Gr. lykoktonon), wolfbane; see aconite
lycopersicum, NL. (Gr. lykopersion), tomato; see nightshade
lycopodium, NL. clubmoss; see clubmoss
lycopsis, Gr. wild bugloss; see borage
lycopus, NL. a genus of the mint family; see mint
lycosa, NL. a genus of spiders; see spider
lyctus, NL. a genus of beetles; see beetle
Lycurgus, L. (Gr. Lykourgos), Spartan lawgiver; see law
lygdos, Gr. white marble; lyginos, of white marble; see lime
lyge, Gr. twilight; lygaios, gloomy, shadowy; see shade
lygeros, Gr. pliant, flexible; lygistos, bent, pliable; see bend
lygistes, Gr. basket-maker; see lygos under willow
lygos, Gr. willow twig, tree with pliant twigs; lyginos, of willow twigs; lygodes, willowlike; see willow
lygros, Gr. willow twig, tree with pliant twigs; lyginos, of willow twigs; lygodes, willowlike; see willow
lyme, outrage, ruin; see destroy
lynca, Gr. pain, grief; lyperos, painful, distressing; see pain
lypros, Gr. poor, wretched; lyprotes, poverty; see poor
lyre, a stringed instrument; lyre, lyricen, harpist; see harp
lytron, ransom; see pay
lythrum, L. (Gr. lythron), a genus of the loosestrife family; see loosestrife
lytron, Gr. ransom; see pay
-lyze, suffix meaning to do or make; see make

Mac; Mc < C. mac, son of; see son
macaca, NL. a genus of monkeys; see monkey
macario- < Gr. makarios; makaros, happy; see joy
maccus, L. buffoon, simpleton; see fool
macellarius, L. pertaining to the meat or provision market; meat-seller, butcher, victualler; macellum, market; see trade
macello- < Gr. mekella, pickax with one point; see pick
macer, -era, -crum, L. lean, thin, poor; macellus; macriculus, dim.; see thin
maceria, L. wall, enclosure; see wall
macero, -atus, L. soften; see soft
machaera, L. (Gr. machaira), bent sword, dirk, dagger, knife; see sword
macheticus- < Gr. macheticos; machinos, warlike, quarrelsome; machetes, fighter, warrior; see fight
machine < L. machina (Gr. mechna), engine, device; machilla; machinula, dim.; see tool
machlos, Gr. lustful, lewd; see lewd
macia, L. pimpernel; see *primrose*

macilentus, L. thin, lean, poor, meager; see *macer* under *thin*

mackerel < OF. maquerel.
L. colias (Gr. kolias), m. mackerel: *Scomber colias* (chub-mackerel).
NL. gempylus, m. mackerellike fish: *Gempylus serpens* (snake-mackerel).
L. scumbber, -bri (Gr. *skombros*), m. mackerel: *Scomber scombrus* (mackerel), *Scomberomorus maculatus* (Spanish mackerel), *Chloroscombrus chryurus* (casabe).
Gr. *trachouros*, m. a kind of mackerel: *Trachurus crumenophthalmus* (a fish), *Caranx trachurus* (scad).

macraeo- < Gr. *makraion*, lasting long; see *makros* under *long*

macro- < Gr. *makros*, long; see *long*

mactans, L. killing, sacrificing; see *macto* under *kill*

mactro- < Gr. *maktra*, kneading-trough, see *basin*; < *maktron*, wiper, towel, see *napkin*

mactus, L. honored, worshipped; see *honor*

macula, L. spot, stain, mark; *maculosus*, dappled, spotted; see *spot*

mad < AS. *gemad*, crazy, insane, frantic, furious.
L. alieno, -atus, estrange, drive insane; see *alienus* under *strange*
L. alogus (Gr. *alogos*), irrational, absurd; see *fool*
L. arrecticus, raving, delirious:
L. cerebrus, hare-brained:
L. cerritus, frantic, mad: *cerritus*, dim.:
L. delirus, silly, doting, crazy, < *deliro*, get out of the furrow; *delirium*, n. madness, giddiness: *delirium*, delirious.
L. demens, -entis, insane; *dementia*, f. insanity; *amens*, -entis, senseless, mad, insane, foolish; *amnesia*, f. madness, folly: *demented*, *dementia praecox*.
L. deseps, -sipis, insane:
Gr. ekphron, -os, out of one's mind, frenzied; *ekphrosyne*, f. madness, nonsense:
Gr. ekthymos, insane, demented:
Gr. aleos (aleos), astray, distraught, crazed: *Aleomyia alpha* (a fly), *Aleodrillus keyesi* (a worm).
L. fanaticus, madly enthusiastic, over-zealous, unbalanced: fanatic, fanatical, fanaticism.
L. furia, f.; *furos*, -is, m. madness, rage, fierce passion; *Furia*, f. a goddess of vengeance causing madness; *furiatus*, enraged, maddened; *furious*, raving, mad; *furia*, be mad, rage: fury, furore, furious, infuriated, *Furia horrens* (a bat), *Arbutus furiens* (Chilean arbutus).
Gr. hallucinor, -atus, wander in mind, dream; see *dream*
L. insanus; *vesanus*, of unsound mind, crazy; *insania*, f. mental unsoundness, madness: insane, insanity:
L. insensatus, irrational: insensitive.
L. irrationalis, without reason: irrational, irrationality.
Gr. korybantikos, of the Corybantes, < *Korybas*, -antos, m. priest of Cybele, whose religious rites were accompanied by frenzied music and dancing: corybantic.
Gr. kybebos, m. priest of Cybele (Cybele; Kybebe); one in religious ecstasy or frenzy: *Cybebus dimidiatus* (a beetle).
L. lymphatus, distracted, crazy, mad; *lymphaticus*, frantic, panic-stricken: lymphatic.
Gr. lyssas (lytta), f. madness, fury, rage; *lysseter*, -os, m. madman; *lyssaleos*; *lyseitikos*, furious, raging; *alyssos*, curring madness: lyssic, *Lytta vesicatoria* (Spanish 'fly', a beetle), *Alyssonum atlanticum* (an alyssum), *Antholyza paniculata* (an iridacead).
Gr. mania, f. madness, < *mainomai*, rage, be mad; *manikos*, mad, frenzied; *andromanes*, lusting for men; *ekmanes*, quite mad; *gyndikomanes*, mad for women; *hippomanes* (said of a mare in heat), lusting after horses, horse-mad; *perimenes*, furious: mania, maniacal, kleptomania, melanoma, pyromaniae, gynecomania, maenad, *Hippomane mancinella* (manchineel), *Thryomanes bewicki* (a wren), *Trichomanes crispum* (a filmy-fern).
L. margos, raging mad, furious:
Gr. oistros, gadfly, frenzy, madness; see *oestrus* under *fly*
Gr. paranoia, f. derangement, madness: paranoa, paranoic, paranoid, *Paranoeea latecens* (a moth).
L. phrenetieus (Gr. *phrenetikos*), suffering from phrenitis, delirium: frantic, frenzy, phrenesis, phrenitis, phrenetic (frenetic).
L. rabidus, mad, furious, < *rabio*, rave; *rabies*, f. madness, frenzy; *rabiosus,*
raving: rage, rave, rabies, rabid, enrage, outrageous, reverence, Lycosa rabida (a spider).

L. saevus; saevis, raging, savage, fierce, cruel; saevitia, rage; see rough
Gr. thyas (thyias), -ados, f. woman frantic for love, a Bacchante:
L. vecors, -cordis, senseless, silly, insane, foolish; see fool
See: anger, wander, dream, wish, heat, arouse, love, strange

madaros, Gr. bald; see bare

madder < AS. maedere.
Gr. ampelokarpon, n. a kind of bedstraw:
Gr. aparine, f. bedstraw: Galium aparine (catchweed-bedstraw), Campanula aparinoideas (a bellflower).
NL. asperula, f. a genus of the madder family: Asperula tinctoria (dyer's woodruff).
NL. cinchona, f. a genus of the madder family, < Countess Chinchon: Cinchona pallida (a quinine-tree).
NL. coffea, f. a genus of the madder family, < Ar. qahwah, coffee: coffee, coffee-house, cafe, cafeteria, caffeine, Coffea arabica (a coffee), Drosophila coffeata (a fruitfly), Melampus coffea (a gastropod).
Gr. ereuthedanon, n. madder:
Gr. erithalis, -idos, f. an unidentified plant; now a genus of the madder family: Erithalis frutcosa (a rubiacead).
L. erythrodanum (Gr. erythrodanum), n. madder:
L. galium (Gr. galion), n. bedstraw, cleavers: Galium pilosum (hairy bedstraw).
NL. gardenia, f. a genus of the madder family, < Alexander Garden, American physician: Gardenia jasminoides (Cape jasmine).
NL. houstonia, f. a genus of the madder family, < William Houston, English botanist: Houstonia angustifolia (a bluet).
NL. manetti, f. a genus of the madder family, < Xavier Manetti, Italian botanist: Manetta inflata (a rubiacead).
NL. mitchella, f. a genus of the madder family, < John Mitchell, American botanist: Mitchella repens (partridge-berry).
L. rubia, f. madder: Rubiaceae, Rubia cordifolia (a madder).

madidus, L. moist, soaked, sodden; mador, moisture; see wet

madonia, Gr. waterlily; see waterlily

madulsa, L. a drunken man; see madidus under wet

maena, L. (Gr. maine), a small, sparoid fish; see bream

Maenas, -adis, L. (Gr. Mainas, -ados), priestess of Bacchus; see priest

maestus, L. sad, dejected, gloomy; maesticus, saddening; see sad

magadis, Gr. a harplike instrument; see harp

magado- < Gr. magas, -ados, bridge of the cithara; magadion, dim.; see bridge

maganum, L. wine-vessel made of wood; see barrel

magdalium, L. cylindrical figure, pill; see cylinder

maggot < uncertain origin; see worm

magic < Gr. magikos, of the Magians, < Magos, m. priest or wise man of Persia, wizard: mageia; magentike, f. magic; mageutes, m. wizard: Magi, magician, magical, Magomymphia chrysocoma (a moth), Magosphaera planula (a protozoon), Magilus antiquus (a gastropod).
NL. abrazas, a magic word whose Greek letters as numerals amounted to 365: Abrazas fasciaria (a moth), Abraximorpha davidi (a butterfly), Abraxaphantes perampla (a moth).
L. aerusulator, -is, m. sleight-of-hand performer, juggler:
L. amuletum, n. a magic object worn as a charm against evil and disease: amulet.
L. aquaelicium, n. a sacrifice to produce rain:
Gr. baskanos, practicing sorcery, bewitching, slandering; baskanion, n. amulet, charm: Bascanichthys scuticaris (a fish), Bascanium (Coluber) piceum (a snake).
L. cantamen, -inis, n. charm, spell; incanto, -atus, charm: incantation.
L. Circe (Gr. Kirke), f. notorious enchantress: circean, Circeae alpina (dwarf enchanters-nightshade).
L. fascino, -atus, bewitch, charm, enchant; fascinum, n. spell, witchcraft: fascinate, fascination.
Gr. goës, -étos, groaner, howler, wizard; see goëros under weep
L. Hecate (Gr. Hekate), f. goddess of magic and witchcraft: Onthophagus hecate (a dung-beetle).
Gr. ipnikos, magical; see ipnzo under woodpecker
Gr. keletron, charm, spell; see keletikos under agreeable
Gr. lamia, witch or monster said to suck blood and eat human flesh, a bugbear to frighten children; see animal
L. larvo, -atus, bewitch, enchant; see larvo under young
Gr. manganon, n. means of charming or bewitching; see manganestes under lie
Gr. mantis, diviner, soothsayer, prophet, seer; see prophecy
L. Medea (Gr. Medeia), f. a fabled enchantress: Medeola virginiana(cucumber-root).
L. omen, portent, sign, augury, foreshadowing; see prophecy
Gr. pharmakos, -idos, f. witch:
L. philtronum (Gr. philtron), n. love-charm, spell, potion: philter.
Gr. phyllacterion, n. safeguard, amulet, charm: phylactery.
L. praestigium, illusion, trick; see lie
Gr. sophis, -idos, wise woman, witch:
L. stergethron, love-charm; see storge under love
L. striglia, m. wizard; striglia, f. witch: Strigilla lineola (a moth).
Gr. thelgo, charm, enchant, spellbind, cheat; thelket, -os, m. enchanter; thelketarios, charming, enchanting; thelgema, -tos; thelgetron, n. charm, spell; thelizis, f. an enchanting; katathelkis, f. enchantment: Thelgetrum ampliatrum (a beetle), Thelcteria pupula (a moth), Thelziope viridicyanea (a beetle), Thelzinoa epiphracta (a moth).
L. theurgus (Gr. theourgos), m. magician:
L. veneficus, magical, poisonous; m. wizard; venefica, f. witch: Depressaria veneficella (a moth).
AS. wicce, female practitioner of the black art: witch, witchcraft.
See: secret, draw, spirit, prophecy, rite, lie, lot, wonder
magirus, L. (Gr. mageiros), cook; see cook
magis, Gr. dish, plate, platter, cake; magidion, dim.; see plate, cake
magister, L. master; magistratus, public administrator; see govern
magma, Gr. salve, kneaded mass; see masso under mix
magnet < L. magnes, -etis, lodestone, < Magnesia in Thessaly; see draw, elements under thing
magnificus, L. noble, eminent, splendid; see honor
magnolia, NL., f. < Pierre Magnol, French botanist: Magnoliaceae, Magnolia stellata (star-magnolia), Dendroica magnolia (magnolia-warbler).
NL. illicium, n. a genus of the magnolia family: Illicium verum (star anise-tree).
NL. liriodendron, n. a genus of the magnolia family: Liriodendron chinense (Chinese tulip-tree).
magnus, L. large, great; major, majus, greater; maximus, greatest; see large
magpie; see crow
magulum, L. jaw, mouth; see jaw
mahogany < Ab.Am. mahagoni: Swietenia mahagoni (mahogany), Anguillulina mahogani (a nematode).
NL. carapa, f. a genus of the mahogany family, < Ab.Am.: Carapa grandiflora (Uganda crabwood).
NL. cedrela, f. a genus of the mahogany family: Cedrela odorata (cigarbox-cedrela).
Gr. melia, f. ash; now a genus of the mahogany family; melinos, ashen: Meliaceae, Melia azedarach (China berry).
NL. swietenia, f. a genus of the mahogany family, < Gerard van Swieten, Austrian botanist: Swietenia macrophylla (Honduras mahogany), Chloroxylon swietenia (satindwood).
NL. toona, f. a genus of the mahogany family: Toona ciliata (Burma toon).
NL. trichilia, f. a genus of the mahogany family: Trichilia emetica (a meliacead).
maia, Gr. a kind of crab, see crab; good mother, nurse, midwife, see nurse
maianthemum, NL. a genus of the lily family; see lily
maiden < AS. maegden; see child
Maius, L. May; maiialis, of May, in May; see month
maize < Sp. maiz, < Ab.Am. mahiz; mayz; see grain
majalis, L. gelded boar, barrow, eunuch; see sterile
major; majus, L. greater; majusculus, dim. somewhat greater; see magnus under large
make < AS. macion: maker, makeshift, make-believe, peacemaker, remake, unmake.
L. aedifico, -atus, build, erect, establish; see aedificium under house
L. affectus, acted upon, influenced: affect, affection.
L. ago, actus, do, perform, drive; activus, in action, energetic; actuus, full of activity; actum, n. deed, performance; actor, -is, m.; actrix, -icis, f. doer, performer: act, active, actual, actuary, actor, actress, agent, agitate, agile, transact, enactment, exact, reaction, counteract, activate, inactivity, redaction, essay, assay, cogent, cogitation, squat, ambiguity, navigation, castigate, chastise, purge, fumigate, litigation, mitigatory, prodigal, Solidago speciosa (a goldenrod), Tussalego farfara (coltsfoot).

Gr. anysimos, effectual; anystos, practicable, able; anys, f. accomplishment, end, < anyo, effect, achieve, accomplish: Anysis australiensis (a wasp).

Gr. askeo, exercise, practice, fashion; askema, -tos, n. exercise; askesis, f. training, trade, profession; asketos, m. practitioner, athlete; asketikos, industrious, rigorous, austere; asketos, practiced, expert, curiously fashioned: ascetic, asceticism, Ascetocrinus rusticellus (a fossil crinoid).

L. auctor, -is, m.; auctrix, -icis, f. originator, causer, doer: author, authority, unauthorized.

Gr. banausos, working by the fire, mechanical; see banausia under art
Gr. boupalis, struggling hard:
AS. byldan, build: builder, building, rebuild.
L. capax, -acis, able, fit; see capio under take
L. causa, agent, reason, motive; see begin
L. cerdo, -onis, handicraftsman; see kerdeleos under know
Gr. chernes, -etos, m. laborer; poor, needy: Chernes peninsularis (a pseudoscorpion), Adelphochernes aethiopicus (a pseudoscorpion).
L. coepio, coeptus, begin, found, undertake; see begin
L. commentus, devised, fabricated:
L. como, comptus, form, construct, embellish; see ornament
L. concoquio, -coctus, boil together, prepare, devise; see cook
L. conco, -ditus, put together, form, found, establish, preserve; conditor, -is, m. founder, author: A.U.C.(ab urbe condita), Leporillus conditor (a stick-nest rat), Bruchus inconditus (a beetle).
L. conor, -atus, undertake, endeavor, try; conabalis, laborious, difficult; conamen, -inis, n. effort, struggle; conatio, -onis, f. undertaking, effort: conation, conative.
L. constitutus, established, founded, arranged: constitute, constitution, constituent.
L. contigno, -tions, join with beams, joists, or rafters; see tignum under beam
AS. craeft, strength, skill, art, cunning; see art
L. creo, -atus, make, produce; creator, -is, m.; creatrix, -icis, f. author, founder, maker; creatio, -onis, f. a making; creatura, f. the thing made; creatiblis, makeable: create, creator, creature, creation, Creole, recreation.
Gr. demo; domeo, build; okodomas, architect; lithodomos, mason; see carpenter, mason
AS. don, act: do, doff, don, did, deed.
L. drao, do, do, perform, drama, -tos, n. deed, play; dranos, n. deed; draster (drexter), -os; drestes, m. laborer, worker; dresteros, active, efficacious, vigorous; drestikos, powerful, efficacious; dras, f. strength, efficacy; drastosyne, f. service: drama, dramatic, drastic, dramamine(β-dimethylaminoethyl benzohydryl ether S-chlorothioephylinate).
L. ergon, n. work; ergane, f.; ergaster; ergates; ourgates, m. worker; -ourgos, suffix meaning work or worker; ergasia, f. work, business; ergasimos, workable; ergastikos, active, industrious, laboring; ergodes, irksome, troublesome; ergocheiron, n. manual labor; energetos, active, busy; periegros, overcareful; syn ergos, working together; chrysourgos, m. goldsmith; himatourgos, clothes-maker, tailor; L. ergastulum, n. workhouse, penitentiary: erg, energy, energetic, syn ergos, ligary, liturgy, metallurgy, argon, surgeon, George, organ, Ergates serrarious (a beetle), Linerges mercurius (a jellyfish), Polyergus lucidus (an ant), Periergopus rodriguezi (a beetle), Periergopus sculptus (a beetle), Pseudogastus furcatus (a fish), Calliergon cordifolium (a moss).
L. exercoe, -citus, practice, drill, work: exercise.
L. exsecutio, -onis, f. accomplishment, achievement: execute, execution, executive.
L. faber, -bri, m. craftsman, worker, smith; faber; affaber, -bra, -brum, workmanlike, skillful; fabrica, f. workshop; fabulis, of a craftsman; fabricor, -atus, make, build: fabricate, fabric, forge, forgery, affabrors, Baridius affaber (a beetle).
L. facio, factus, do, make; facesso, -itus, do eagerly; factum, n. act, deed, achievement; facetus, well-made, fine; facinus, -oris, n. act, deed, misdeed, crime; factor, -is, m. doer, maker; factura, f. creation, work; -fex, m. suffix denoting doer, maker, agent, as in artifex, -fics, artist, craftsman; cornifex, executioner, hangman; munifex, one on duty; opifex, workman; pontifex, chief priest; concicio, -fectus, make, prepare: confector, -is, m. maker, preparer, destroyer: fact, flat, factory, factotum, facility, facsimile, faculty, facultative, feasible, feat, feature, fetish, forfeiture, fraction, factitious, fashion, affect, effect, amplify,
artifice, beautility, beautify, chafe, clarify, edifice, classification, coefficient, perfection, ossify, liquefaction, defective, olfactory, petrify, prolific, office, significant, affectionate, defeat, magnify, qualify, malfeasance, counterfeit, profit, imperfect, deface, beneficial, dissatisfaction, difficult, affair, discomfit, humidifier, hacienda, artificer, carniex, opificer, pontific, Spinifex hirsutus (an Australian grass), Ichneumon confracctor (a wasp).

L. jingo, fictus, form, fasion; fictilis, capable of being fashioned, especially clay; ficto, -onis, f. a making, forming; figura, -atus, form, mold, shape; fition, fictitious, ficitour, figure, figurative, configuration, fictile, feign, feint, faint, effigy.

L. forma, -atus, shape, prepare; see form
L. fungur, functus, perform, discharge, execute; functio, -onis, f. a doing, performance; function, functionary, perfunctor. defunct, fungible.

L. genero, -atus, beget, produce, create; see begin
L. gestum, n. act, deed, event; gestuosus, full of action: Gesta Romanorum, jest.
Gr. gymnastikos, pertaining to bodily exercise; gymnastics.
Gr. heurisko, invent, find out; heuretes, inventor; see find
Gr. hidryma, establish, found, settle; hidryma, -tos, n. an establishment, building, seat; hidrysis, f. a founding.
Gr. hyphan-tes, weaver; see weave
L. impetro, -atus, accomplish, effect, get.
L. institutor, -is, m. founder, creator; institute, institution, institutor.
L. inveno, -ventus, come or light upon a thing, devise, contrive, effect; inventor, -is, m.; inventrix, -icis, f. author, contriver, deviser: invent, inventor, invention.
Gr. kamno, work, suffer; kamatos, m. toil, labor, trouble; kamatertos; kamatodes, toilsome, exhausting: Camatopis dicaeta (a fly), Camatopis rubra (a crab).
Gr. ktizo, found, settle, create; ktisis, f. a founding, creation; ktistes, ktistos, m. founder, creator; ktistikos, creative; ktistos, grounded, established: Oreoctistes leusops (a bird).
L. labor, -is, m. work, toil; laboro, -atus, work, strive, toil; laboriosus, toilsome, difficult, wearisome; elaboro, work out, develop: labor, laborer, laborsious, Labrador, elaborate, collaborator, Tetragnatha laboriosa (a spider), laboratory, Histiotostoma laboratorium (laboratory-mite).
Gr. latypos, stone-cutter, mason; see stone
L. lucubro, -atus, work by lamplight, burn the midnight oil; see luz under light
L. machinor, -atus, contrive skilfully, design, invent; machinator, architect, engineer; see machina under tool
L. mimus (Gr. mimos), imitator; see equal
Gr. mogos, toil, trouble; see mochtheros under trouble
L. molitor, -litus, use power, strive, set in motion, build; molimen, -inis, n. attempt, effort, endeavor; demolior, destroy: demolish, demolition, emolument.
L. munus, -eris, n. service, office, performance of a duty; munus, -e, ready for service; munium, n. duty, function: immunity, municipal, community.
L. nitor, nius; nizus, bring pressure to bear upon, labor, strain, strive; nitabundus, nizabundus, pressing, straining, striving; nius, -us, m. effort, exertion, conmitter, endeavor, struggle; innitor, press upon; obnitor, resist, strive, struggle: nius.
L. officialis, pertaining to duty, service < officium, n. service, favor, duty; officina, f. workshop, laboratory; officinalis, of a laboratory, pertaining to drugs; officinator, -is, m. artisan, keeper of a workshop; officiosus, obliging, dutiful, ready to serve: office, official, officiousness, Lithospermum officinale (gromwell).
L. opus, -eris, n. work, literary or musical composition; opusculum, n. dim.; opero, -atus, work, be busy; opera, f. service, work, care; opella, opera, f. dim.; operarius; operator, -is, m.; operatrix, -icis, f. worker: opifex, -icis, m. worker, maker, artisan; operosus, active, busy, industrious, difficult; operativus, creative: opus, operate, operator, opera, operation, opificer, maneuver, inure, inoperative, cooperate, Noctua operosa (a moth), Opifex fuscus (a mosquito).
L. paro, -atus, prepare, make ready; see fit
L. patro, -atus, perform, accomplish, effect; patrator, -is, m. achiever; perpetro, -atus, effect; perpetuator, -is, m. doer: perpetrate, perpetrator, Eupipodyphorus patruus (a fossil mammal).
Gr. phyteuo, plant, engender, cause, produce; see phyton under plant
Gr. plasso, form, mold; plasmes, -los, n. the thing formed or molded, image, figure, fiction, substance; plasis, f. a molding; plastes, m.; plastis, -idos, f. molder, modeler; plastikos, suitable for molding, pliable; plastos, formed, molded: plasma, plastic, plastid, plasmolysis, protoplasm, plasmocyte, plasmogum, homoplasmy, anaplasty, Plasmatoceras plasmum (an ammonite), Plasmodiophora brassicae (a fungus), Plasmodium ova (protozoa causing a kind of malaria), Histoplasma capsulatum (a fungus causing histoplasmosis), Cero-plastes cerifer (a scale-insect).
Gr. poioe, make; poietes, m. maker, poet; poietikos, creative; ponema, -tos, n. work; poneros, toilsome; ponikos, hard-working, laborious; ponos, m. hard work, toil; ergoponos, m. husbandman; kaliponos, beautifully made; philoponos, industrious; chrysoponos, m. goldsmith; lithoponos, turning to stone; meloponos, m. poet; pelopoios, m. potter; tozopoios, m. bow-maker; trichoponos, getting hair: geoponos, hydroponics, poet, poem, poetry, Narcissus poeticus(narcissus), Melipona favosa (a bee), Philoponus pteropus (a spider), Termitopone marginata (an ant), Sphez pelopoeforism (a wasp), Seenopoietes dentirostris (a bowerbird).

Gr. poroio, cause, provide, invent; see supply

L. possibilia, that may exist or may be done, < possum, be able: possible, possibility, impossible.

Gr. prasso (pratto), do, cause, effect; pragma, -tos, n. act, deed, fact; praxis, f. a doing, acting; prakto; praktor, -os, m. doer; praktikos, active, busy, able, effective; pragmatikos, pertaining to experience resulting from practice; sym-praktor, -os, m. helper, assistant: pragmatic, pragmatic, practical, practice.

L. procudo, -cusus, fashion by hammering, forge; see cudo under strike

L. produco, - ductus, bring forth, make: produce, product, productivity, Merluccius productus (a hake).

L. promo, -umptus, put forth, produce, reveal: prompt, prompter.

Gr. prozenetes, m. agent, negotiator: Prozenetes flabellifer (a flatworm).

L. resulto, rebound, terminate as a consequence; see end

Gr. rhekter, -os; rhektes, m. worker, doer, < rhezo, do, act; rhekterios, active, busy: Rhecetes analogus (a bird).

Gr. skevastes, preparer; skevastos, artificial, prepared; see skeuos under tool

A.S. smith, a worker in metal, < smian, strike: smith, blacksmith, silversmith, Goldsmith, Smith, smitheraf, jokesmith, wordsmith.

Gr. speudo, urge on, press, hasten; see swift

L. struo, -actus, build; structilis, of building; structor, -is, m. builder, carpenter, mason; structura, f. something built, building: structure, structural, construct, construe, destroy, destruction, obstructive, instrument.

Gr. synthesis, a putting together, compounding, composition; synthetos, put together, compounded; see lethemi under place

L. talaiporeo, do hard work, suffer; talaiporia, f. hard work, hardship: Talaeporia triquetrella (a moth).

Gr. teche, art, craft, trade; see art

Gr. tekton, carpenter, joiner, builder, craftsman; architekton, master-builder, engineer; see carpenter

Gr. thes; thesa, hired laborer; see servant

Gr. trygos, n. labor, toil:

Gr. tyktos, created, wrought, < teuco, make, build, prepare; teuxis(tyxis), f. a making, attainment:

A.S. wyrcan; woescan, labor; wryhta, workman, artisan: work, workshop, rework, handiwork, workmanship, wrought iron, wright, Wright, Cartwright, wheelwright, shipwright, millwright, bulwark.

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L. arius, masculine suffix denoting one who, agent, actor, as aerarius, coppersmith; albarius, plasterer, whitener; argentarius, silversmith; aurarius, goldsmith; bractearius, gold-beater, maker of goldleaf; candelabrarius, candlestickmaker; carpenterius, chariot, wagon, or carriage-maker; cinerarius, hair-curler; clavicarius, key-maker, locksmith; clausarius, locksmith; coactiliarius, maker of thick cloth or felt; corarius, tanner; cornarius, maker of horns; culeciarius, cushion-maker; cupidarius, jeweler; lactarius, dairyman, milkman; lapidarius, gem-cutter, stone-cutter; lignarius, carpenter, turner, cabinet-maker; monetarius, coiner, mintier; pararius, broker, agent; piscarius, fisherman; plumarius, plumber; scoparius, sweeper; scrutarius, ragman, second-hand dealer; scutarius, shield-maker; lignarius, carpenter: antiquary, librarian, vicar, friar, secretary, sectarian, Unitarian, auxiliary, liar, auctioneer, cannoner, engineer, privateer, charioteer, amateur, connoisseur, cashier, financier, gondolier, grenadier, brigadier, clothier, miller, baker, waiter, cutter, lawyer, sawyer, villager, Marylander, messenger, passenger, harbinger, scavenger, Serrarius microcephala (an aecaridin).

F. -ee, denoting agent or object of an action: absentee, committee, drawee, grandee, grantee, guarantee, payee, referee, refugee, repartee, standee, trustee.

Gr. -eus, m.; -eia, f. suffixes meaning agent, doer, as basileus, king; basileia, queen; goneus, goneia, begetter; grapheus, grapheia, writer, painter; halieus,
haleia, fisher, sailor; koureus, barber; skyteus, leather-worker; tomeus, cutter; xyleus, woodcutter: Halieus leucogaster (a cormorant), Ironeus duplex (a beetle). Xyleus rosulentus (a grasshopper), Basilia ferruginea (a fly).

L. -fex, denoting doer, maker, worker, < facio, do, make; see facio above. Suf. -ician, < -ien, specialist, practitioner: physician, technician, mortician, musician, dietitian.

AS. -ing, < -ende, forms present participes and verbal nouns: building, counting, loving, making, reading, writing, meaning, feeling, clothing, leaving, roofing.

Suf. -ist, < F. -iste, < L. -ista (Gr. -istes), signifying agent, doer, maker, one who: anatomist, artist, botanist, Buddhist, Calvinist, geologist, florist, organist, linguist, pupil, socialist, zoologist. Bynastes cristas (a bird), Rhopolista ignifera (a moth), Hammamelistes spinosus (a witchhazel gall-insect), Glyphaeissis mormorea (a moth).

Gr. -ile, -itis, one who, descendant, doer; see nature
L. -ivus, suffix denoting quality, action, agent; see nature
Gr. -ize, -lyze, < -izein, verbal suffix meaning do, make, action: advertise, analyze, baptize, compromise, criticize, equalize, exercise, fertilize, fletcherize, ionize, legalize, macadamize, mineralize, minimize, ostracize, paralyze, sterilize, summarize.

L. -mentum, tool, means, action or result of action; see tool
L. -montium, tool, means, action or result of action, as testimoniun, evidence; Gr. hegemonia, leadership: ceremony, maternity, patrimony, harmony, hegemony, tunomy, avarony, testamenty, patrimony, alimony, sanctimonious.

L. -or, -sor, -lor, m.; -triz, f. suffixes signifying one who, actor, agent, as actuor, -is, m.; actrix, -icis, f. originator; auditor, auditrix, hearer; doctor, doctriz, teacher; donor, donator, donatrix, giver; fusor, pourer, caster, founder; generatrix, generatrix; piscator, fisherman; sensor, feeler; sutur, sutrix, sewer; tonsor, tonsrix, barber; vexator, vexatrix, trouble-maker; victor, victrix, conqueror: actor, author, doctor, donor, governor, inventor, operator, ligator, sponsor, Beatrice, Bellatrix, directrix, dictatrix, administratrix, executrix, testatrix.

Gr. -sis, -sy, -cy, denoting act or process of, as likesis, a winnowing; thesis, a placing: analysis, ellipsis, emphasis, genesis, parenthesis, synthesis, hypocrisy, palsy, poesy, prophecy.

AS. -ster, -stress, suffixes meaning agency, condition, state, profession: barrister, Baxter, Brewster, Dempster, gamester, huckster, seamstress, songster, songstress, spinner, tapster, Webster, youngster.

L. -sura, -tura, -ura, suffixes denoting product or result of action, as caesura, a cutting, pause; scriptura, a writing: capture, creature, enclosure, figure, fissure, fracture, fracture, ligature, literature, measure, pastura, picture, pressure, rapture, signature, structure, tounsure.

L. -ter, -tes, -tor, m.; -leira, -tis, -tria, -tris, f. suffixes signifying agent, doer, as aischynter, dishonor; alexeter, alexeter, averer; bosanistes, examiner; deleter, destroyer; dynastres, dynasties, ruler; erastes, erastis, lover; genetor, geneleira, begetter; holocetes, fisher, sailor; kolaster, kolastes, punisher; kybernetor, kybernetes, kyberneteira, kybernetes, governor; melanastes, migrant; misistes, hater; orches, orcesthes, orchestreas, orchestra, orchester, dancer; orykter, oryktres, digger; penistes, workman; philetet, philetet, lover; plastes, molder; prophetes, prophethes, prophet; soter, sotia, sotia, savior; technites, craftsman: Deleter obscurus (a wasp), Heuretes picicornis (a moth), Melanastes australis (a beetle), Metelles papilio (a fish), Technetes trifasciatus (a beetle), Hegetor herculeus (a moth), Barydotira hammeri (a wasp), Machetis aphroloba (a moth), Metanastes rubi (a butterfly), Tropocholeptria variolosa (a bee), Damastis similis (a beetle), Parasectris thaloea (a moth), Philometris aethalopa (a moth).

L. -tion, act of, result of, process of, state of; see -ion under nature

See: begin, form, fit, art, edit, strike, think, tool, carpenter, cobbler, cook, mason, carry, etc.

mala, Gr. very, much; mallon, more, malista, most, see very; L. mala, cheekbone, jaw, see jaw

malabathron, Gr. aromatic leaf of an Indian plant; see smell

malache, Gr. mallow; see mallow

malaco- < Gr. malakos, soft; malakie, softness; see soft

malagma, Gr. an emollient plaster, poultice; see plaster

malaria < It. mala, bad, arie, air; see disease

male < OF. masele, < L. masculus; see man

maleicus, L. abusive, scurrilous, slanderous; see curse
malefactor, L. evildoer; maleficus, criminal, wicked; malevolens, ill-disposed, inimical; see m unus under bad
maleros, Gr. fierce, fiery, mighty; see rough
malice < L. malitia, badness, spite; see malus under bad
malignus, L. bad, malevolent, fatal; see malus under bad
malinus, L. pertaining to apples, apple-green; see malum under apple
malleus, L. hammer; malleolus, dim.; malleator, hammerer; see hammer
mallos, Gr. wool; mallotus, fleecy, woolly; see wool
mallow < AS. malwe, < L. malva (Gr. malache; molecho), f.; dendromalache, f. tree-mallow: Malvaceae, malaceous, malachite, mave, marshmallow (Althaea officinalis), Indian mallow (Abutilon avicennae), Malva rotundifolia (dwarf mallow), Physocarpus malvaceus (mallow-ninebark), Anthophila malachitus (a beetle).
NL. abutilon, n. a genus of the mallow family: Abutilon vitifolium (grape-leaved abutilon).
L. alcea (Gr. alkeα), f. a kind of mallow: Sphaeralceae rosea (rose-globemallow). L. althaea (Gr. althia), f. a mallow: Althaea ficifolia (a hollyhock).
L. hibiscus (Gr. hibiskos), m. mallow: Hibiscus syriacus (shrubby althaea).
L. malope, f. a kind of mallow: Malope trifida (a mallow).
NL. sida, f. a genus of the mallow family: Sida spinosa (prickly sida), Sidalcea malvaefolia (a checker-mallow).
NL. urena, f. a genus of the mallow family, < Malay uren: Urena lobata (cadillo).
malluvium, L. washbasin; see basin
maltha, L. (Gr. malthe), a kind of asphalt or wax; malthodes, pliant, soft; see resin
malum, L. apple; malus, apple-tree; mali nus, of apples; see apple
malus, L. bad; pejor; pejus, worse; pessimus, worst; see bad
malva, L. mallow; see mallow
mamma, L. breast, teat; mammilla; mammula, dim.; see udder
mammoth < G. mammuth; see elephant
mamphula, L. a kind of Syriean bread; see bread
man < AS. man: mankind, gentleman, manly, alderman, clergyman, henchman, husbandman, nobleman, sportman, statesman, superman, workman, manikin, men, women. Drive: talisman.
Gr. aner, andros, m. man, male; andarion; andron, n. dim.; andreios, of man; andrikos, of man, manly, masculine; androdes, like a man, manly; andromeos, of man, human; andrias, -autos, m. image of a man, statue; androgynos, m. hermaphrodite; androsyne, f. manliness; epandros, manly, masculine: android, androcyte, androcracy, androphore, androserme, androstep, androecium, androgynous, Andrew, Alexander, diandrous, polyandry, Philander, philanderer, Henderson, Andropogon scoparius (little bluestem), Andrias scheuchzeri (a fossil salmonander), Androrhinum pumilio (a gastropod), Adinandra dumosa (a tiup-tree), Ceiba pentandra (kapok-tree), Heterandra formosa (a fish), Synandra hispidula (a mint), Philander laniger (a woolly opposum).
Gr. anthropos, m. man; anthropariion; anthropion, n.; anthropiskos, m. dim.; anthropetikos; anthropinos, of man, human; anthropismos, m. humanity; anthropodes, manlike: anthropology, anthropoid, anthropomorphism, misanthrope, philanthropist, Anthropophus niger (chimpanzee), Sinanthropus pekinensis (Peking man), Anthropoides virgo (Numidian crane).
Gr. arthron, -tos, m. male, masculine; arthrondos; arthrokos, manly, masculine: arthropoiesis, arthronotoma, arthronostoma, Arthronothum bulbosum (an oostree), Diplarhena moraea (an iridacead), Diarrhena americana (a grass).
Gr. brates, m. man, mortal, human; brateos, mortal, human; brotosomas, with human body:
L. casnar, n. an old man:
L. concobinus, male paramour; see concubina under prostitute
L. dominus, master; see govern
Gr. eneliz, -ikos, of age, in prime of manhood; see ripe
Gr. geron, -tos, old man; gerontion, dim.; gerontikos, like an old man, senile; see geras under old
Gr. gyennis, -idos, m. a womanish man: Gymnido morpha mesozutha (a moth).
L. homo, -inis, c. human being, man, mankind; homullus; homunculus, m. dim.; humanus, of man, human: hominal, hominoid, homage, Hominidae, hemicide, human, humanitarian, inhumanity, hominivorous, humanism, omer, Bon Homme Richard, Homo sapiens (man), Actinomyces hominis (a fungus), Anaptomorphus homunculus (a fossil lemur).
manage < It. maneggio, < L. manus, hand, and F. menage, household, < L. manusio, dwelling; see govern, guard

manalis, L. flowing, < mano, -atus, flow, trickle; see flow

manciola, L. dim. of manus, hand; see hand

mancipatus, L. delivered, transferred; see manceps under trade

mancus, L. crippled, lame, maimed; see hurt

-mancy, pertaining to divination, < Gr. mantis, diviner, seer, prophet; see prophecy

mandalos, Gr. bolt, bar; mandalotos, with the bolt shot; see bar

mandatus, L. commanded, ordered; mandativus; mandatorius, of a command; see mando under ask

mandibula, L. jaw, < mando, maneus, chew; see jaw, bite

mandra, Gr. stall, stable; see room

mandrake < AS. mandragora, < Gr. mandragoros; see nightshade

manducus, L. glutton; see mando under bite

mandya, Gr. woollen cloak; see garment

mane < AS. manu, see hair; L. mane, morning, see dawn

manentia, L. stability; see maneo under stand

manes, Gr. a kind of cup, brazen figure, slave; see cup, mania under mad, manis under spirit

manettia, NL. a genus of the madder family; see madder

manganese < a corruption of Magnesia; see magnes under draw, ELEMENTS under thing

manganeutes, Gr. juggler, trickster; see lie

manganon, Gr. charm, spell; see magic

manger < OF. maingeure; see box

mango < Malay manga, a fruit from a tree belonging to the sumac family, see sumac; < L. mango, -onis, dealer, see trade

mangrove < Sp. mangle, and E. grove.

NL. anisophylea, f. a genus of the mangrove family: Anisophylea laurina (a rhizophoracead).

NL. crossostyles, f. a genus of the mangrove family: Crossostyles biflora (a rhizophoracead).

NL. gynotroches, f. a genus of the mangrove family: Gynotroches azillaris (a rhizophoracead).

NL. poga, f. a genus of the mangrove family: Poga oleosa (a rhizophoracead).

NL. rhizophora, f. a genus of the mangrove family: Rhizophoraceae, Rhizophora mangrove (common or red mangrove).

mania, Gr. madness, frenzy; manikos, mad, frenzied, see mad; bugbear to frighten children, see fear

manica, L. long sleeve of a tunic, glove; manicarius, of sleeves or gloves; see sleeve

manicula, L. dim. of manus, hand; see hand

manifestus, L. clear, distinct, evident; see clear

manifolium, L. a plant; see plant

maniola, L. dim. of mania, bugbear; see fear

manipulus, L. handful, bundle; see bundle

manis, L. ghost, shade, soul of the departed; pl. manes; see spirit

manna, Gr. morsel, grain, gum of a tree or exudate of an insect; see resin
manner < OF. maniere, < L. manuarius, of the hand, skillful.
L. decorum, propriety, fitness; see decens under fit
L. ethicus (Gr. ethikos), of habits, morals, and character; see ethos under use
L. methodus (Gr. methodos), mode of procedure; cumethodos, well-arranged; see class
L. modus, proper measure, custom, manner; see measure
L. mos, moris, m. manner, custom, practice, usage; moralis, of manners: moral,
morale, mortality, immorality, immoral, demoralize, morose, demure.
L. ratio, understanding, procedure; see reor under think
L.secta, f. way, mode, manner:
Gr. tropeos, turn, manner, way; see trepo under turn
AS. wise, way, manner: edgewise, contrariwise, fanwise, lengthwise, likewise, otherwise,
nowise, righteous.
See: art, fit, beauty, ornament, rough, way
mannon, Gr. collar, necklace; see necklace
mannus, L. a small Gallic horse, coach horse; mannulus, dim. pony; see horse
manon, Gr. sponge; see sponge
manos, Gr. thin, rare; see thin
mansio, L. abode, dwelling; mansiuncula, dim.; see house
mansor, L. guest, sojourner; see guest
mansuetis, L. tame, gentle; see tame
mansus, L. bitten, chewed, see mando under bite; < L. maneo, remain, stay, see stand
mantelum, L. cloak; mantuelis, cloaklike, see garment; mantele, towel, napkin, see napkin
mantica, L. handbag, wallet; manticula, dim.; see bag
mantichora, L. fabulous beast with human face, lion's body, and scorpion's tail; see animal
manticulator, L. pickpocket, purse-snatcher; see steal
mantis, Gr. diviner, soothsayer, seer, phophet; see prophecy
mantissa, L. a trifling addition; see trifie
manubrium, L. handle, haft; see handle
manus, L. hand; manicola; manicula; dim.; manuarius; manuarius, of the hand; see hand
manutergium, L. towel; see napkin
many < AS. manig; see number, abundance
map < L. mappa, f. napkin, towel; mappula, f. dim.: mapping, mapmaker, map-
land, napkin, napery.
L. catagraphus (Gr. katagraphos), drawn in profile, painted, depicted:
L. charta (Gr. charte), leaf of paper; see paper
L. delineatio,-onis, sketch, design, outline; see form
Gr. diagramma, -tos, n. outlined figure, form, plan: Simochromis diagramma (a
fish), diagram.
Gr. ichnographia, f. ground plan, map: ichnography.
Gr. pinax, -akos, board, tablet, chart, register; see board
Gr. schema, plan, form, shape; see aim
L. tabula, board, tablet, map, chart; see tablet
See: form, aim
mapaiium, L. African hut; see house
maple < AS. mapol.
L. acer, -eris, n. maple; acerneus; acernus, of maple: Aceraceae, acerin, acertannin,
Acer pennsylvanicum (striped maple), Aceranthus diphylus (maplewort),
Platanus acerifolia (London plane-tree), Phenacoccus acericolia (a mealybug),
Xylotrechus aceris (maple-borer), Viburnum acerifolium (maple-leaved
viburnum), Phyllocoptes acercola (a maple gall-insect), Aegeria acerni (a
moth), Rhythesis acerinum (a fungus).
Gr. glinos, m. a kind of maple: Glinus radiatus (a carpet-weed).
Malay negundo, name for a chastetree; now a genus of the maple family; see vervain
L. opulus, f. a kind of maple: Viburnum opulus (a viburnum), Physocarpus
opulifolius (common ninebark).
L. rumpotinus, f. a kind of maple:
Gr. spenhamnos, f. maple: Sphendamnocarpus madagascariensis (a malpighi-
acead).
mappa, L. napkin, towel; mappula, dim.; see napkin, map
maps, Gr. idly, vainly; mapsidios, vain, useless; see worthless
marantico- < Gr. marantikos, wasting away; marans; marasmos, causing to
decay, waste away; see marairo under lessen
marathrum, L. (Gr. marathon), fennel; see carrot
maraugia, Gr. loss of sight; see blind
marble < OF. marbre, < L. marmor; see lime
marcidus, L. withered, wasted, weak; marcor, faintness, decay; see lessen
marcus, L. a large hammer; marculus, dim.; see hammer
mare, maris, L. sea; marinus; maritimus, of the sea; see sea
mareca, NL. a genus of ducks; see duck
marga, L. a kind of earth, marl; see earth
margarita, L. (Gr. margites), pearl; see pearl
margellion, Gr. a kind of palm; see palm
margin < L. margo, -inis, brink, border; margino, -atus, enclose with a border; see
border
margos, Gr. raging mad, furious; see mad
marilo- < Gr. marile, embers of charcoal; see coal
marinus, L. of the sea; see mare under sea
mariposa, Sp. butterfly; see butterfly
mariscus, L. a kind of rush; see sedge
marita, L. wife; maritus, husband, see spouse; maritalis, pertaining to marriage,
conjugal, nuptial, see marry
maritimus, L. of the sea; see mare under sea
marjoram < NL. majorana; see mint
mark < AS. mearc: marker, marksman, Mark Twain, landmark, remarkable, hall-
mark.

L. bulla, seal, any round boss or knob, bubble; see bubble
L. cauter (Gr. kauter), branding-iron; cauteroma, brand; see kaio under burn
L. character, -is (Gr. charakter, -os), m. mark, figure, letter, habit, usage;
charagma, -atos, n.; charagmos, m. any mark, cut, engraved, or stamped;
charaktos, graven, cut in, < charasso, cut, engrave: character, characteristic,
Charagma porphyrion lineatus (a beetle), Charagma gressorius (a beetle), Charac-
tocephalus tintzi (a beetle), Charactophyllus radiculum (a fossil coral),
Charassobates cavernosus (a mite).
L. cicatrix, -esis, f. scar; cicatricula, f. dim.; cicatricosus, full of scars: cicatrice,
cicatrice, cicatriz, cicatization, Ctenoloculina cicatrosa (a fossil ostracode).
Gr. emblema, -atos, n. inlaid work, thing put in or on, mosaic, token: emblem,
emblematic.
Gr. eschara, f. scar, scab; escharion, n. dim.; escharotikos, producing a scar: scar,
scary, eschar, esharotic, Escharipora philomela (a bryozoan).
Gr. gnoma, -atos, n.; gnomus, f. mark, token, mind, judgment; gnorisma, -atos,
mark of identification:
L. hitum, n. bit, scar: hilum.
Gr. ichnos, n. footprint, track, trail; ichnion, n. dim.; ichneutes, m. tracker,
man, hunter; ichneutikos, good at tracking: ichnology, ichneumon, parichnus,
Ichnotherium cotta (Permian amphibian tracks), Ichneutes abdominalis (a
wasp), Pelobichnus multipartitus (a fossil track), Treptichnus bifurcus (a fossil
track), Mirichnus scotti (a Triassic footprint), Gypsichnites pacensis (a
Cretaceous footprint).
L. index, -esis, c. sign, token, forefinger; indicium, n. sign, mark, discovery, proof;
indiceus, indicative: index, indicator, indicium, indici.
Gr. klosma, -atos, thread, line, clue; klosmation, dim.; see thread
L. litera, alphabetical character; see letter
L. litura, f. erasure, blot.
L. menda, bodily defect, blemish; see fault
Gr. messoros, boundary-stone; see stone
L. naevus, m. mole, birthmark, wart, blemish; naevulus, m. dim.; naevius, with
a mole or birthmark: nevus, Agalena naevia (a spider), Ixoreus naevius (a
thrush).
Gr. nosos, pertaining to symptoms, < nosos, disease; see disease
L. nota, f. mark, cipher, character, sign, letter; notula, f. dim.; notaculum, n.
mark, sign; notatio, -onis, f. a marking, noting; notarius, m. shorthand writer;
notabilis, noteworthy; noto, -atus, mark; denotatus, marked out, conspicuous:
note, notable, notary, annotation, connote, denote, prothonotary, **Penicillus notatum** (a mold, source of penicillin), *Euryseca binotata* (a beetle), *Aphrophora quadrinozata* (a spittle-bug), *Nosema notabilis* (a protozoan).


L. *portentum*, sign, omen; see *prophecy*

Gr. *sema, -tos; seecion, n. sign, token, flag, mark; *semanation, n. dim.; semantikos, significant, indicative; semanterion; semantron, n. seal; semaphore, semantic, semantics, semiology, *Sematopoda elata* (a fly), *Semonotus elongatus* (a fossil fish), *Semiophora gothica* (a moth), *Semecarpus cuncifolius* (an anacardiaceous), *Brachysema acuminatum* (pea-bush), *Scmotilus atromaculatus* (horned dace), *Semantrmn signarium* (a radiolarian).

L. *signum*, n. mark, flag, seal; *sigillum; sigilliolum*, n. dim.; *signaculum*, n. mark, sign; *signifer, -a,-um*, bearing marks, figures, signs; *sigillatus*, adorned with little figures or marks; *significans*, having meaning, important; *signifex, -icis, m. sign or image maker; *signatorius*, of sealing; *signo, -atus*, mark, stamp, underwrite; *asigno, allot, appoint; designo*, mark out, appoint, *insignis*, marked, noted; *insignatus*, marked, plain, clear; *presignis*, distinguished, illustrious: sign, signal, signify, signet, signature, seal, assignment, assign, consignment, countersign, designer, designation, ensign, insignificant, insignia, resigned, sigillate, *Sigillaria scutellata* (a fossil lycopod), *Combophora signata* (a bug), *Chrysobothris sexsignata* (a beetle), *Clytrasoma quadrisignata* (a beetle), *Thymallus signifer* (Alaska grayling), *Bumastus insignis* (a trilobite), *Cymbidium insigne* (an orchid).

Gr. *sphragis, -idos, f. seal, signet; sphragidion, n. dim.; sphragister, -os; sphragiates, m. scaler, signet; *sphragistikos*, pertaining to sealing: *Sphragidiothoros violaceus* (a beetle).

Gr. *stigma, -tos, n. mark, brand, spot, surface of the female floral structure that receives the pollen; *stigme, f. prick, point, dot, spot, < *stizo*, mark, brand, prick; *stigmatidion; stigmatization, n. dim.; *stigmatias; stigon, -os, m. a tattooed or branded person: stigius, m. tattooer, needle used in tattooing; stizis, f. a marking, mark, spot; L. *stigmosus*, full of marks: stigma, stigmatize, stigmaster, anastigmatic, astigmatism, physostigmine, neostigmine, tristigmatic, *Stigmatonotus australis* (a fish), *Stigmatopora micans* (a moth), *Sigiphora hystulates* (a beetle), *Stigmatidium difficile* (a copepod), *Stigmatium dorsigerum* (a beetle), *Stizolobium giganteum* (oxeye bean), *Stizostedion[Stizostethium] vitreum* (wall-eyed pike), *Stizis punctata* (a beetle), *Stigonema ocellatum* (an alga), *Anisota stigma* (a moth), *Eucaphnops stigma* (a plecopterid), *Buprestis chrysostaigma* (a beetle), *Physostigma venenousum* (Calabar bean), *Thyloga stigma* (a wallaby), *Stigeoclonium flageliferum* (an alga).

L. *symbolum* (Gr. *symbolon*), n. sign, mark, token; *symbolikos*, emblematic, figurative, significant: symbol, symbolic, symbolism.

Gr. *symptoma, -tos, n. anything that befalls one, mishap, sign of disease: symptom, symptomatic.

Gr. *tekmar, a fixed mark, boundary, goal; tekmerion, sure sign, positive proof; see end, sure*

L. *titulus*, inscription, label; see word

L. *tropaeum* (Gr. *tropaion*), n. mark, token, shield or memorial of victory, that is, the enemy’s turning in defeat: *troph*y, *Tropaeolum peregrinum* (canary-nasturtium).

Gr. *typos*, impression, shape, figure, mark or effect of a blow; see form, strike

L. *vestigium*, n. footprint, track, < *vestigo, -atus*, trace, search out: vestige, vestigial, investigate, investigation.

L. *vibex, -icis, f. mark, weal: *Nassa vibex* (a gastropod).

Derive: *ampsan, bre, care, cedilla, diaeresis, diesis, macron, obelus, serif, tilde, swastika*.

See: spot, flag, bruise, fault, color, end, way, letter, number, form

**marmor**, L. (Gr. *marmaros*, marble; *marmareus*, of marble; see lime

marmot < F. *marmotte*, f.: *Marmota monax* (woodchuck), marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*).

**marra** L. *hoe, weeding-hook; see hoe*

marrubium L. *horehound; see mint*

**marry** < OF. *marier, < L. marito, -atus, wed; maritalis, pertaining to marriage, conjugal, nuptial: marital, marriage.

L. *confarreo, -atus, marry:

L. *conjugalis*, pertaining to marriage, connubial; *conjuz, -uqis, c. consort: conjugal.

ON. *Frigg* (*Frigga*), wife of Odin and goddess of marriage and domestic life: *Frigga hamata* (a spider), *Friday*.
Gr. *gamos*, m. marriage, wedding, union; *gamelios*, of a wedding, nuptial; *gamikos*, of marriage; *artigamos*, just married; *gamete*, gametophyte, gamopetalous, cryptogam, monogamous, polygamous, *Thalictrum polygamum* (tall meadowrue).

Gr. *hednios*, bridal, nuptial; *hednon*, n. wedding-gift: *Hedumphora pyritis* (a moth).

Gr. *Hymen*, -os, m. god of marriage; *hymenaios*, of a wedding: *Hymen, hymeneal, Hymenaea verrucosa* (a legume yielding copal).

Gr. *kouridios*, wedding, nuptial:

L. *matrimonium*, n. wedlock; marriage: matrimonial.

Gr. *mnestoys*, wooed, won, married; *mnestrion*, n. betrothal, marriage; *mnester*, -os; *mnestes*, m. suitor, wooer: Clytemnestra.

L. *nubo*, nuptus, cover with a veil, marry; *nubilis*, marriageable; *nuptialis*, of marriage; *pronuba*, f. brideswoman; *pronubus*, m. groomsmen; *connubium*, n. marriage; *connubialis*, of marriage; *denubo*, marry below one's rank: nubile, nuptial, connubial, *Panorpa nuptialis* (scorpion-fly), *Pronuba yaccasella* (yuea-moth).

Gr. *opyo*, marry:

L. *sponsus*, bride; *sponsus*, groom; see *spouse*

L. *unio*, -itus, join together, make one; see *unus* under one

See: bind, *spouse*

**Mars**, L. god of war; *Martialis*, of Mars; see *fight*

marsh < AS. merc.

Gr. *balte*, f. swamp; *baltodes*, swampy:

L. *carectum*, place covered with sedges of rushes; see *carex* under *sedge*

AS. *fen*, bog, marsh: *fen*, fenland, fenberry, fenfire.

Gr. *helos*, n. marsh, meadow; *helioi*, of a marsh, dwelling in a marsh; *helodes*, marshy; *heliespis*, -idos, f. marshland, meadow; *helieonomos* (helonomos), living in marshes: helobious, helophyte, *Elionymus* [*Heliomyis*] *nitela* (a garden-dormouse), *Elodea* [*Helodea*] *densa* (a waterweed), *Eleocharis* *ovata* (a spike-rush), *Philohela* *minor* (woodeck).

L. *lacuna*, cavity, pond, pool, ditch; see *hollow*

L. *lama*, f. bog, fen, slough:


L. *iustrum*, n. bog, morass, puddle, slough:

AS. *mor*, a peaty of heathery wasteland: *moo*, Dartmoor, Broadmoor.

ON. *myrr*, bog, swamp, deep mud: *miere*, miry, quagmire, quickmire.


L. *scaturiginosus*, full of springs, marshy, boggy; see *spring*

L. *stagnum*, n. pool, swamp, fen; *stagnalis*, of pools; *stagnosus*, full of pools; *stagna*, -atus, form a pool of standing water: stagnate, stagnant, stagnicolous, *Callitriches stagnalis* (water-starwort), *Hydrometa stagnorum* (a water-strider).


Gr. *tiphos*, n. standing water, pool, marsh: *Tiphodytes gerrhiphagous* (a wasp). L. *uliginosum*, marsh, swamp; see *udus* under *wet*

L. *volutabrum*, n. place where pigs roll, slough, puddle:

See: field, *wet*

**marsilea**, NL. a genus of aquatic ferns; see *fern*

**marsupium**, L. (Gr. *marsipion*), pouch, bag, purse; see *bag*

**marten** < Teut. *martre*; L. *martes*, marten; see *weasel*

**martin** < F. *martin*, < L. *Martinus*, of Mars; see *swallow*

**martyr**, Gr. witness; see *witness*

**marulium** L. (Gr. *maroulion*), lettuce; see *lettuce*

**marum**, L. (Gr. *maron*), a kind of sage; see *mint*

**marvel** < OF. *marveille*, < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful; see *miror* under *wonder*

**mas**, L. male, man; *masculus*, dim.; *masculinus*, manly, male; see *man*
-mas < AS. maesse, feast-day, festival, < L. missa, the Mass; see joy
maschale, Gr. armpit, hollow bay; see angle
maseter, Gr. chewer; masema, quid; see bite
mash < AS. masc; see plaster, break
mask < F. masque; see face, cover
mason < OF. maçon: masonry, masonic.
L. caementarius, m. mason, < caementum, n. rough stone chips, but now applied to a substance used as binder: cement, Sceliphron caementarium (a mud-dauber).
L. latomus (Gr. latomos), m. stone-cutter, mason:
Gr. latypos (laotypos), m. stone-cutter, mason; latype, f. chip of stone:
Gr. lazveutes, m. stone-cutter; lazveutos, carved out of rock:
Gr. lithodomos, m. mason: Lithodomus plumula (a pelecypod).
mass < L. massa, quantity, bulk, body, lump; massula, dim., see lump, heap; < AS. maesse, feast-day, festival, < L. missa, the Mass, see joy, rite
mast < AS. maest; see rod
mastaco- < Gr. mastaz, -akos, mouth, jaw; see jaw
master < OF. maistre, < L. magister, see govern; < Gr. master, -os; mastes, searcher, seeker, see try
masthles, Gr. leather whip, leather; see leather
mastiche, Gr. resin from the mastic tree; see resin
mastico, -atus, L. chew; see bite
mastigo- < Gr. mastiz, -igos, whip; mastigias, one deserving whipping, knave, rogue; see whip
mastos, Gr. breast; see udder
mastrucatus, L. clothed in skins; see skin
masturbate < L. masturbor, -atus, practice self-orgasm without coitus, onanize: masturbation, masturbator.
Gr. anaphlasmos, m. masturbation:
L. depso, deptus (Gr. depho; depso), soften by working with the hand, masturbate; see mix
mat < AS. matt, < L. reta; see rug
mataeo- < Gr. mataios, vain, idle, foolish; see fool
mataris, L. a Celtic javelin; see spear
mataxa (metaxa), Gr. raw silk; see silk
mate < uncertain origin; see spouse, companion
mater, -tris, L. mother; matercula, dim.; maternus, of a mother; see mother
materia, L. matter; materiola, dim.; materialis, of matter; see thing
mathalis, Gr. a kind of cup; see cup
mathematicus, L. (Gr. mathematikos), disposed to learn, pertaining to mathematics; see learn, number
matricaria, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite
matricula, L. public list, register, roll; see list
matrix, L. mother, womb, source, embedding or enclosing substance; matricula, dim.; matricula, of the womb; see womb
matrimonium, L. wedlock, marriage; see marry
matrona, L. married woman; matronalis, of a married woman; see spouse
mattea, L. (Gr. mattye), dainty dish, delicacy; matteola, dim.; see food
mater < L. materia, stuff; see thing
mattock < AS. matte, instrument for digging and grubbing; see pick
matula, L. vessel, pot; matella, dim.; see pot
maturus, L. ripe; maturitas, ripeness; maturo, -atus, ripen; see ripe
matutinalis; matutinus, L. of the morning, early; see dawn
maulis, Gr. bawd; maulistes, pimp; see prostitute
mauros, Gr. dark; see black
mausoleum, L. (Gr. mausoleon), magnificent tomb erected for Mausolus at Halicarnassus; see grave
maw < AS. maga, stomach; see stomach
maxilla, L. jawbone; maxillaris, of the jaw; see jaw
maximus, L. greatest; see magnus under large
maytenus, NL. a genus of the staff-tree family; see staff-tree
maza, Gr. barley-cake; mazion; maziske, dim.; mazinos, of barley-meal; see cake
mazines, Gr. a kind of cod; see cod
mazo- < Gr. maza, barley-cake, placenta, see cake; < mazos, breast, see mastos
under udder
me-, Gr. not; see not
meabilis, L. passable; see meatus under way
meadow < AS. maedew, a grassy, treeless, usually moist, lowland; see field
meal < AS. melu, flour, see flour; < mael, measure, appointed time, repast, see eat
meander < L. Maeander (Gr. Maiandros), a river in Asia Minor noted for its
winding course; see turn
meaning < AS. meanan, intend, signify; see mark
measles < D. maselen; see disease
measure < L. mensura, f. a measuring, < metior, mensus, measure; metor, -atus,
measure off, mark out; metator, -is, m. a fixer of boundaries; agrimensor, -is,
m. land-surveyor: dimensio, -onis, f. a measuring: mensuration, measurement,
mete, commensurate, immense, dimension.
L. amussis, f. rule, level:
L. canons, -onis (Gr. kanon, -os), m. measuring-rod, rule, standard, model; kanonion,
n. dim.; kanonikos, according to rule, regular: canons, canonical.
Gr. choimiz, -ikos, a dry measure; see box
Gr. gnomen, carpenter's square, rule; see nosco under know
L. groma, f. surveyor's measuring-rod; gromaticus, pertaining to field surveying;
L. iambus (Gr. iambos), a metrical unit or foot consisting of an unaccented
followed by an accented syllable: iamb, iambic, galliambic.
L. jugerum, n. acre:
Gr. lichas, -ados, f. space between thumb and forefinger, span: Lichas ferrisi (a
trilobite), Acrolichas eucullus (a trilobite).
L. medimnus (Gr. medimnos), m. a corn measure corresponding to a bushel:
Gr. metron, n. measure, rule; metrikos, of measuring; metrios, within measure,
moderate; metretos, measurable; metretes, m. measurer; geometres, m. sur-
veyor; < metreo, measure, count: metrical, metric, meter, metronome, barom-
ter, speedometer, thermometer, geometry, geometris.
L. modus, m. proper measure, custom, manner; modulus, m. dim. norm, meter;
modius, m. a dry measure, peck; modiolus, m. dim. nave or hub of a wheel,
box; modulor, -atus, measure off properly, regulate; modulator, -is, m. regulator,
director; modifico, -atus, qualify, regulate: mode, modish, model, moderator,
modulator, modulation, modest, modify, commodious, modiolus, Modiolus
placatus (a pelecypod), Modiolaria nigra (a pelecypod).
L. norma, rule, carpenter's square; see law
Gr. orgyia, f. length of the outstretched arms, fathom:
Gr. plethron, n. acre:
Gr. podizo, measure with the feet; see pous under foot
L. rasta, f. German mile:
L. regula, f. ruler, measure, pattern; regularis, according to rule: regula, regular,
irregularity, Spalthogenses regularis (a conodont).
L. spithama (Gr. spithame), f. span: Convolutus spithamaeus (a bindweed).
L. stadium (Gr. stadion), n. a measure of length, stade: stadium, stadia rod.
Gr. stathme, carpenter's rule or line, < stathmo, measure; stathmikos, of measur-
ing; see line
L. tornus (Gr. tornos), lathe, compass; see turn
See: long, broad, level, number, tool
meat < AS. mete; see flesh
meatus, L. passage, course; meabilis, passable; see way
mecistro- < Gr. mekistos, longest; see makros under long
meco- < Gr. mekos, length; mekyno, lengthen; see long
mecon, L. (Gr. mekon), poppy; mekonidion; mekonion, dim. poppy-juice, opium;
see poppy
meconium, L. first excrement of new-born infants; see dung
medaminos, Gr. worthless, see worthless; medamos, none, see not
meddix, L. caretaker, curate; see guard
Medea, L. (Gr. Medea), a fabled enchantress; see magic
mediastinus, L. drudge, menial; see servant
mediator, L. go-between, arbitrator, umpire; see judge
medica, L. lucerne, clover, < Gr. Medike, Mede, Persian; NL. medicago, alfalfa; see clover
medicatus, L. healing, curing, < medico, -atus, heal, cure; medeor, heal, cure; medicabilis; see heal
medicine < L. medicina, remedy, see drug; medicus, physician, see medicatus under heal
mediocris, L. middling, ordinary; see medius under middle
medion, Gr. a kind of plant; see plant
meditator, L. thinker; see meditor under think
medix, L. curator; see guard
medo- < Gr. medos, counsel, plan; pl. medea, see aim; < medon, guardian, see guard
medulla, L. marrow, inmost part, pith; medullaris, of pith; see pith
Medusa, L. (Gr. Medousa), a gorgon with snaky locks and capable of turning beholders to stone; see fear
meet < AS. metan, come together; see gather
megal-; megalo- < Gr. megas, large, great, very; meizon, larger, greater; megistos, largest, greatest; see large
megallium, L. an ointment; see fat
megaron, Gr. large chamber, room; see room
mel, melleis, L. (Gr. meli, -itos), honey; melinus; melleus, of honey; see honey
melampodium, L. (Gr. melampodion), blackfoot; see composite
melan-; melan-; mela- < Gr. melas, melanos, black; see black
melancholy < Gr. melancholia, black bile, depression, sadness; see sad
melanthemon, L. an ointment; see composite
melanthium, L. a genus of the lily family; see lily
melathron, Gr. roof, ceiling; see roof
melea, Gr. apple-tree; see malum under apple
meleagris, Gr. guinea-fowl; see peacock
meledonos, Gr. caretaker, guardian; meledone, care, sorrow; see guard
meleos, Gr. idle, useless; see worthless
meles, L. marten, badger; melinus, of a marten; see weasel
meleteros, Gr. diligent; meletikos, of practice; see meletas under busy
melia, Gr. ash; now a genus of the mahogany family; see mahogany
melica, It. sorghum; see grass
meliceris, L. (Gr. melikeris), a kind of skin eruption; see disease
melicratum, L. (Gr. melikraton), a kind of mead; see drink
melico- < Gr. melikes, flute-player; see music
melicus, L. (Gr. melikos), musical, tuneful, melodious; see melos under sing
meligerys, Gr. sweet-voiced; see gerys under speak
melilotos, NL. a genus of the bean family; see lotus under bean
melina, Gr. millet; see grain
melinus, L. (Gr. melinos), of quinces, quince-yellow, see malum under apple; of honey, honey-colored, see mel under honey; of a marten, see meles under weasel; of ash, see melia under mahogany; of millet, see meline under grain
melior; melius, L. better; see bonus under good
melis, Gr. apple-tree; see malum under apple
melissa(melitta), Gr. honey-bee, see bee; a genus of the mint family, see mint
mellarium, L. beehive; see hive
mellitus, L. pertaining to honey, sweet; melilicus; mellitulus, honeyed; see honey
mello- < Gr. mello, be about to do, only think of doing; melletes, delay; see delay
mellow < ME. melwe, soft, genial, mature; see ripe
melium, L. dog-collar; see collar
melo- < Gr. melos, leg, limb, see leg; < melos, song, tune, air, see sing; < melon, apple, see apple; melon, cheek, see cheek; melon, sheep, see sheep; melo, care for, see meledonos under guard
melody < Gr. melodía, singing, song; melodos, musical; see melos under sing
melonthion, Gr. cockchafer; see beetle
melon < L. melo, -onis, m. (Gr. melon, n.), an apple-shaped melon, a fruit of the gourd family; melothion, n. a bryonylike plant: meloniforum, Melo diadema (melon-shell), Cucumis melo (muskmelon), Melothria pendula (creeping cucumber), Meloactus caesius (gray melon-caactus).
Pg. abobra, f. a kind of gourd: Abobra tenuifolia (a gourd).
L. anguria (Gr. angourion), n. watermelon: gherkin, Cucumis anguria (West Indian gherkin).
L. apronia, f. bryony: L. archezostis, f. bryony: Gr. boubalion, n. a kind of gourd or wild cucumber:
Gr. bryonia, f. a vine of the gourd family: Bryonia alba (white bryony).
Sp. calabaza, f. gourd: calabash, calabazilla (Cucurbita foetidissima).
L. citrinum, n. a kind of gourd:
NL. citrullus, f. a genus of the gourd family: Citrullus vulgaris (watermelon), Solanum citrullifolium (a nightshade).
L. colocynthis, -idis (Gr. kolokynthis, -idos), f. a kind of gourd, pumpkin, or melon: Citrullus colocynthis (colocynth).
NL. crescifia, f. a genus of the gourd family, < Pietro Crescenzi, Italian agri-culturist: Crescifia alca (a calabash tree).
L. cucumis, -eris, m. cucumber: Cucumis sativus (cucumber), Epitrix cucumeris (a flea-beetle), Trichosanthes cucumeroides (a gourd), Cucumaria miniata (a holothurian), Macrosporium cucumerinum (a fungus).
L. cucurbita, f. gourd; cucurbitula, f. dim.; cucurbitinus, of gourds: Cucurbitaceae, gourd (Lagenaria vulgaris), Cucurbita maxima (squash), Cucurbitina cruciata (a foraminifer), Crescentia cucurbitina (a calabash-tree), Dacus cucurbitae (melon-fly).
L. dinuptila, f. a kind of bryony:
Gr. echetrisis, f. bryony: Gr. hedrostis, f. bryony:
NL. luffa, f. a genus of the gourd family: Luffa cylindrica (vegetable-sponge).
L. notion, n. a wild cucumber:
L. pepo, -onis (Gr. pepon, -os), m. melon; pepunculus, m. dim.: pepino, pumpkin, pompion, pepinella (Sechium edule), Cucurbita pepo (pumpkin), Peponocyathus variabilis (a coral).
NL. sechium, n. a genus of the gourd family: Sechium edule (chayote).
L. sicys (Gr. sikys), m. cucumber, gourd; sikydion, n. dim.: Sicys[Sicys] angulatus (bur-cucumber), Sicyogaster concolor (a fish), Sicyodium antillarum (a fish), Cissus sicoides (a treebine), Acanthosicyos horridus (a cucurbitacead).
melota, L. (Gr. melote), sheepskin with the wool; see skin
melonthion, Gr. bryonylike plant; see melon
melt < AS. meltan; see flow
Melusina < F. Méthuline, a legendary fairy; see spirit
melydron, Gr. dim. of melos, leg, song; see leg, sing
mematios, Gr. desired; see mao under wish
membraco- < Gr. membraz, -akos, a kind of cicada; see cicada
membrado- < Gr. membras, -ados, a kind of anchovy; see bembras under herring
membrane < L. membrana, f. skin that covers special parts of the body, parchment; membranaceus; membraneus, of skin or parchment: membranaceous, Vaccinium membranaceum (big whortleberry).
Gr. amnion, n. membrane around the fetus: amnion, amniotic, Rhodamnia trinervia (mempoyan).
Gr. chorion, n. membrane enclosing the fetus: chorion, choriod, allantochorion, Rhus choriphylla (a sumac).
NL. conjunctiva, membrane lining the eyelid; see jungo under bind
Gr. dertron, n. caul, omentum:
Gr. epiploon, n. caul, omentum:
Gr. hymen, -os, m. membrane; hymenion, n. dim.: hymenium, hynenectomy, Hymenoptera, Hymenomyctes, Hymenophyllum recurvum (a filmy-fern), Hymenocalcis tubiflora (a spider-lily), Hymenodictyon exzelsum (a rubiacead), Hymenopus bicornis (a mantid).
merciless, without compassion, pitiless, unsparing.

Gr. allistos, inexorable:
Gr. anaides, shameless, ruthless: Anaides[Anaides] fossulatus (a beetle).
Gr. anelesos; neles, -eos, pitiless, ruthless: Neleopisthus elegans (a wasp).
Gr. anilastos, merciless, cruel, pitiless: Anilastus rapax (a wasp).
Gr. anoiktos; anoiktirmos, -os, pitiless, ruthless, merciless:
Gr. apenes, rough, harsh, cruel; see rough
Gr. astorgos, heartless, cruel: Astorga saccharicida (a bug).
L. atroz, -ocs, cruel, harsh, horrible, severe: atrocious, atrocity, Psammochares atroz (a wasp).
L. crudelis, rude, severe, unmerciful; see crudus under rough
L. durus, hard, tough, unfeeling; see hard
Gr. dysaziotos, inexorable:
L. ferreus, hard, firm, unfeeling; see ferrum under iron
L. illacrimabilis, unmoved by tears, pitiless, inexorable:
L. immisericors, -ordis, pitiless:
merciless

L. immitigabilis, that cannot be softened or allayed: immitigable.
L. implacabilis, unappeasable: implacable.
L. inclemens, rough, unmerciful; see rough
L. inexorabilis, that cannot be moved by entreaty, inflexible, relentless: inexorable.
L. inhumanus, cruel, unmerciful: inhuman, inhumanity.
L. Nero, -onis, m. Roman emperor, notorious for his cruelty and tyranny: Neronian.
L. saevus, cruel, harsh; see rough

See: rough, hurt, stand

mercury < L. Mercurius, m. messenger of the gods and fabled inventor of chemistry: mercuric, mercurous, mercurial, Mercurialis perennis (a euphorbiacead).
See elements under thing
L. cinnabaris (Gr. kinnabari), red sulphide of mercury; see cinnabar
Gr. Hermes, m. messenger of the gods: hermética, hermeneutics, Hermodactylus tuberosus (snakeshead-iris), Hermaea cruciata (a sea-slug).
Gr. hydargyros, m. quicksilver, mercury: HgCl₂ (mercury bichloride, corrosive sublimate), hydrargyrol, hydrargyriasis.

mercy < OF. merci, < L. mercis, -edis, f. pay, reward: merciful, unmerciful, merciless.
L. clementia, kindness, sympathy, mercy; clemens, merciful; see mild
L. eleemosyna (Gr. eleemosyne), f. alms, < eleos, m. pity, mercy; eleemon, -os, compassionate, merciful: eleemosynary, alms, almoner.
L. gratificus, kind, obliging; see gratia under give
L. misericordia, f. pity, compassion, mercy; misericors, -ordis, pitiful, merciful, tender-hearted; miseror, -atus, lament, pity: misericorde, misericordious.
Gr. oiktos, m.; oiktosyne, f. pity, mercy, < oikytos, pity; oiktos, oikytos, of pity; oiktros, pitiable: Oecetopera sincera (a moth), Oectropsis latifrons (a beetle).
See: mild, give, help

merda, L. dung; see dung

-mere; -meri; -mero; -merous < Gr. meros, meris, part, portion, share; meridion, dim.; see part

merenda, L. afternoon luncheon; see eat
meretrix, L. harlot; meretricula, dim. public courteesman; see prostitute
merges, L. sheaf; see bundle
mergus, L. diver, a kind of waterfowl; mergulus, dim.; see merge under dip

merico- < Gr. merikos, particular; see choose
meridies, L. midday, noon, south; meridionalis, southern; see dies under day
merimna, Gr. anxious care or thought; see think
meringo- < Gr. merinz, -ingos, bristle; see hair
merinthos, Gr. cord, line, string; see rope
meris, -idos; meros, Gr. part, portion, share; meridion, dim.; merisma, -tos, part; merismos, division; meristos, divided, divisible; see part, separate

merit < L. mereo, -itus, deserve, earn; see honor

merlucius, NL. a kind of hake; see cod

mermitho- < Gr. mermis, -ithos, cord, rope; see rope

merrnmos, Gr. a kind of hawk; see hawk

merops, Gr. bee-eater; see bird

meros, Gr. thigh, ham, femur, see leg; part, portion, share, see part

merry < AS. myrige, gay, happy, mirthful; see joy, laugh

mertensia, NL. a genus of the borage family; see borage

merula, L. blackbird, thrush; see thrush

merulentus, L. drunk; see drink

merum, L. unmixed wine; see wine

merus, L. pure, unadulterated, genuine; see pure

meryco- < Gr. meryx, -ykos, a ruminant, < merykizo, chew the cud; see bite

merx, mercis, L. commodities, goods, wares; see mercor under trade

mesembria, Gr. midday, noon, south; see day

mesentery < Gr. mesenterion, membrane investing and supporting the intestines; see membrane

mesites, Gr. arbitrator; see judge

meso- < Gr. mesos (messos), middle; messatos, midmost; mesotes, mean, middle; see middle
mespilum, L. (Gr. mespilon), medlar; mespilus, medlar-tree; see tree
messenger < OF. messager, < L. mitto, missus, send; see send
messoros, Gr. boundary-stone; see stone
messura, L. a reaping, < meta, messus, reaping; see messor, reaper; see reap
mesto- < Gr. mestos, full, filled; mestotes, fulness; see abundance
mestor, Gr. adviser, counsellor; see medos under aim
meta, L. conical or pyramidal column at ends of the Roman Circus, goal-post, boundary-stake; metula, dim.; see pillar
meta- < Gr. meta, between, among, near, after, over, reversely, implying change; see over, change
metal < L. metallum (Gr. metallon), mine, ore, mineral; see stone
metanastes, Gr. migrant; see astatic under move
metaphor < Gr. metaphoron, a simile with the comparing word omitted; see figures of speech under form
metaxy, Gr. between; see middle
metel, NL. < Ar. mithil, the fruit of a datura; see nightshade
metella, L. basket or crate filled with stones for hurling at besiegers; see basket
metelys, -ydos, Gr. emigrant, changing; see move
meteor < Gr. meteoro$, high in the air, suspended, raised, pertaining to things or phenomena in the air: meteorite, meteoric, meteoritics, meteorology.
L. baetulus; baetyles (Gr. baetylos), m. meteorite, sacred stone; baetylon, n. dim.: baetylus (baetulus).
L. ceranus (Gr. keraunos), a stone supposed to have fallen from the sky, meteorite; see thunder
Gr. dokos; dokites, m. a meteor:
L. novendial, -is, rites on the ninth day after, or lasting nine days, as on the occasion of a death or a shower of meteorites; novendialis, -e, of nine days; see rite
Gr. selas, -aos, light, flash, fiery meteor; see light
meter, Gr. mother, see mother; < metron, measure, see measure
methecto- < Gr. methektos, participating, sharing; see lot
methetikos, Gr. methodos), mode of procedure; see class, manner, rest, use
methy, Gr. wine; methysos, drunk, see wine; < methyl-, pertaining to the hydro-carbon radical in wood alcohol, see alcohol
meticulous, L. fearful, excessively careful; see metus under fear
metis, Gr. counsel, wisdom, skill, cunning, craft, plan; see know
metochos, Gr. sharing, partaking; see companion
metoco< < Gr. metoikos, emigrating; see move
metonomy < Gr. metonymia, change of name; see figures of speech under form
metopion, Gr. ointment, gum of an African tree; see resin
metopon, Gr. brow, forehead; metopidos, of the forehead; see head
metoporinos, Gr. autumnal; see opora under year
metra, Gr. womb, entrance to the womb, vulva, heart of a tree, matrix; see womb
metric < L. metricus (Gr. metrikos), pertaining to measuring; see metron under measure
metridios, Gr. fruitful, filled with seed; see fertile
metrios, Gr. within measure, moderate, temperate; see metron under measure
metro- < Gr. meter, -tros, mother; metrorion, dim., see mother; < metra, womb, heart of a tree, matrix, see womb; < metron, measure, rule, see measure
metula, L. dim. of meta, goal-post; see meta under pillar
metus, L. fear, anxiety; see fear
meum, L. (Gr. meon), spignel; see carrot
mezereon < Ar. mazeriyyum, a small shrub, Daphne mezereum: mezereum.
L. chameleæa (Gr. chameleæa), f. olive-daphne (Daphne oleoides):
L. citicacium, n. olive-daphne:
Gr. daphne, laurel, bay-tree; now a genus of the mezereum family, Thymeleaceae; see laurul
NL. pimelea, f. a genus of the mezereon family: Pimelea graciliflora (a pimelea). L. thymelaea (Gr. thymelaios), f. a genus of the mezereon family: Thymelaea hirsuta (a thymeleaf).

mezo- < Gr. meizon, greater; see megas under large
miarolo, It. name for the Baveno granite that contains drusy cavities lined with crystals; see hollow
miasma, Gr. stain, defilement, taint; miantos; miaros, stained, defiled; see dirt
mica, L. crumb, bit, morsel, grain; micella; micula, dim.; see little
micans, L. shining, twinkling; see mico under light
midiclus, L. thin, poor; see thin
mico, L. shine, twinkle; see light
micro- < Gr. mikros, small, little; meion, less; hekistos, least; see little
mictilis, L. worthless, bad; see bad
micto- < Gr. miktos, mixed; see migma under mix
micturio, L. make water, urinate; mictualis, urinary; see mingo under urine
micula, L. dim. of mica, bit, crumb, grain; see little
Midas, Gr. mythical king at whose touch everything turned to gold; see gold
middle < AS. middel: middle, middleman, Middletown, Middlesex, midland, midnight, midsummer, midwife, midshipman, midst.
Gr. adiaphoros, indifferent, neutral: aidaphorous.
L. ascus (Gr. askos, without shadow), under the equator: ascian.
L. centrum, midpoint of a circle; see point
L. premium, lap, middle, center; see lap
L. inter, between, among; interim, meantime, meanwhile: interfere, intermediate, intersect, intercollegiate, interrupt, intercept, interlude, interval, interloper, international, intermarry, interrogate, interpreter, entertain, intelligent, interim.
L. medius, middle; mediocris, -cre, middling, ordinary; medium, n. go-between or means; medialis; medianus; mediatius, middle, in the middle; intermedius, that is between: median, mediator, medieval, intermediate, immediate, medulla, medium, mean, mediocrity, mediocre, mesme, Mediterranean, Metz, meridian, dimidiate, moiety, mezanne, mezzine, mezzotint, Stellaria media (chickweed), Lozoplocus medialis (a fossil gastropod), Pomolobus mediocris (a herring), Taxocrinus intermedius (a Mississippian crinoid), Rhyparida intermedia (a beetle).
Gr. mesos (messos); mesidios, middle; mesatos (messotes), midmost; meson, n.; mesotes, f. middle or central position, mean; mesomphalos, central; meseres; anamesos, in the midst of; mesodme, f. something between: mesoderm, mesobar, mesoblast, mesochilium, mesolite, mesothelium, mesentery, mesoventral, meson.
Mesopotamia, Mesozoic, Mesosaurus brasiliensis (a fossil reptile), Metasaurus rufiventris (an ichneumonid), Mesomphalus hartleyi (a Devonian ostracode), Mesodma ambigua (a fossil mammal), Mesodmodus ornatus (a fossil fish), Stenomesson incarnatum (an amaryllidaceae), Mesembryanthemum aureum (a fig-marigold).
Gr. metaxy, between: Metaxyblata hadroptera (a fossil cockroach), Metaxothyris expectatus (a thyssanoptera). See meta under over
L. modicus, moderate, medium, middling, ordinary, average: modicum, Lycosa modica (a spider).
L. neuter, -tra, -trem, neither one nor the other, middle, impartial: neuter, neutral, neutrality, neuron.
See: centrum under point, insert, bind
midemato- < Gr. meidema, -tos, smile; see meidao under laugh
midge < AS. mycqe, gnat, fly; see fly
migma, Gr. mixture, compound; migas, -ados, promiscous; see mix
mignonette < F. mignonnette, dim. of mignon, darling, favorite.
L. reseda, f. a plant with healing properties: resedaceous, Resedaceae, Reseda odorata (mignonette), Primnoa resedaeformis (a coral).
migrator, L. wanderer; see migro under move
mild < AS. milde.
Gr. acholos, without gall, meek; acholia, f. meekness:
Gr. aganos, mild, gentle, kind: Aganosma acuminata (an apocynaceae).
Gr. akaskatos, gentle:
L. blandus, of a smooth tongue, flattering, friendly, kind, mild; see agreeable
L. cicur, tame, mild; see tame
L. clemens, -entis, calm, mild, merciful; clementia, f. kindness, sympathy, mercy: clement, clemency, inclement, Clementine.
mildew < AS. mildeaw; see fungus
miles, -itis, L. soldier; militaris, of soldiers and war; see army
miliolum, L. a kind of kingfisher; see kingfisher
milio, L. a kind of hawk, kite; see hawk
milium, L. millet; miliaceus; miliarius, of millet; see grain
milk < AS. meol.
Gr. amelktos, milked, < amelgo, milk: amelxis; amolge, f. a milking; amolgaioi, of milk:
Gr. bdallo, milk, suck; bdalsis, f. a milking: Bdalsidothrips levis (a thysanopterid).
L. calostrum, n. first milk after parturition, biestring: calostrum, colostral.
Gr. gala, -aktos, n. milk; galaktion, n. dim.; galaktikos; galaxias, milky, milk-white;
galaxias, full of milk; galakia, m. milkyway, a kind of fish; galax, -aktos, f. a plant of the
diapnsia family; galax, -aktos, without milk, dry, egualos, giving milk; egualges; periglages,
full of milk, with much milk; aphrogala, n. frothed milk; oxygala, n. sour milk, whey:
galactic, galactose, galactan, galactite, lactophore, galaxy, Galactopterus similinus (a wasp),
Galax aphylla (Galax), Galanthus nivalis (snowdrop), Brosimum galactodendron (cow-
tree), Galactia velutina (a milkpea), Gagea officinalis (goats rue), Shortia galacifolia (a
diapensiacead), Glauz maritima (sea-milkwort), Eglages scripta (a bee), Ornithogalum
speciosum (a star-of-Bethlehem), Polygala alba (white polygala).
L. calus, lactis, n. milk; lacteus, of milk, milky; lacteolus, dim.; lactarius, of milk,
milky; m. milkman, dairyman; lactineus, milklike, milk-colored; lacto, -atus, yield milk, give suck:
lactic, lactation, lactose, lactase, lactant, lactamide, lactimide, lactarene, lactarium, lactary,
lacteal, lacteous, lactescent, lactiferous, lactoglobulin, lactyl, ablaetion, prolatin, lettuce,
Lactophrys tricornis (cow-fish), Lactarius deliciosus (a mushroom), Campanula lactiflora (a belflower),
Ornithogalum lacteum (a star-of-Bethlehem), Dendrocoelum lacteum (a planarian),
Gymnema lactiferum (a cow-tree).
L. mulgeo, mulctus, milk; mulchra, f. milk-pail: emulgent, emulsion, emulsion,
Caprimulgus pulchellus (a goatsucker).
Gr. opisima, milky sap of plants; see opos under juice
Gr. pyos, n. first milk after parturition, calostrum:
See: juice, udder, suck
milkwort
NL. acerates, f. a genus of the milkweed family: Acerates pumila (an esclepiadacead).
L. asclepias, -adiis (Gr. asklepios, -ados), f. a genus of the milkweed family, <
Asclepius, god of medicine: Asclepiadaceae, Asclepiae speciosa (showy milkweed).
NL. secamone, f. a genus of the milkweed family: Secamone emetica (an asclepiadacead).
NL. stapelia, f. a genus of the milkweed family, < J. B. van Stapel, Dutch
botanist: Stapelia gigantea (a carrion-flower).
milkwort
L. polygala, f. (Gr. polygalon, n.), milkwort: Polygala sanguinea (a milkwort).
NL. securidaca, f. a genus of the milkwort family: Securidaca elliptica (a polygalacead).
mill < AS. myln, < L. molina, mill; see grind
mille, L. thousand; millenarius, of a thousand; millesimus, thousandth; see thousand
millepeda, L. a myriapod with two pairs of legs to each segment; see myriapod
millet < L. milium; see grain
miltos, Gr. red lead, minium; red; see red
milvage, L. a fish, probably a gurnard; see gurnard
milvus, L. kite, hawk; milvus, of a kite or hawk; see hawk
mimicmos, Gr. neigh; see neigh
mimicus, L. (Gr. mimikos), imitative; mimus (Gr. mimos), actor; mimulus, dim.; see mimus under equal
mimmulus, L. a plant; see plant
mimosa, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
mimulus, L. dim. of mimus, actor; see mimus under equal, figwort
mimusops, NL. a genus of the sapodilla family; see sapodilla
minatio, L. threat, menace; minax, -acis, jutting out, threatening; see minor under projection
mind < AS. gemyn.
L. animus, mind, soul, spirit; see anima under life
L. dyscolus (Gr. dyskoloς), of bad temper, irritable, peevish, hard to please:
Gr. gnome, mind, disposition; gnomidion, dim.; see nosco under know
L. halitus, breath, spirit, soul; see halo under breathe
L. mens, mentis, f. mind; mentalis, of the mind: mental, mention, dementia, memento, commentary, mens sana in corpore sano.
Gr. nous, mind, intellect; noētikos, intelligent; see noēma under think
Gr. phrēn (-phrēn), -os, f. mind, brain; agathophrēn, -os, of good disposition;
artphrēn, of sound mind; kenophrēn, empty-minded; megalophrēn, high-minded, generous; neophrēn, childish; sophrēn, of sound mind, sensible, wise;
sophronikos, temperate; sophrosyne, f. good sense, discretion, moderation;
tlesphrēn, staunch; phrenology, phrenic, phrenitis, frenzy, frantic, phrenologia,
Euphrasia officinalis (eyebright), Sophronormibus dwernygos (a beetle),
Sophrosyne murrayi (an amphipod).
Gr. psyche, f. breath, life, soul, spirit, mind, butterfly; psychikos, of the mind;
psychis, f. animation, quickening; psychotria, f. an enlivening; apsychos,
lifeless, spiritless; evpsychos, courageous: psychology, psychoanalysis, psychosomatic, psychology, psychical, psychopathic, psychiatry, metempsychosis, Psychotria undata (a rubiaccead), Helicopsycbe borealis (a caddisfly), Apsychomyrmex myops (an ant), Hydropsychodes albocincta (a trichopterid).
L. spiritus, soul; see spirit
Gr. thymos, m. mind, soul, spirit, temper, courage; thymikos, high-spirited,
passionate; athymos, spiritless, fainthearted; euthymos, cheerful, kind; mega-
thymos, high-minded; mikrothymos, narrow-minded; tlethymos, stouthearted,
staunch: epithymetic, lymphymia.
See: think, know, spirit
mindax, Gr. a Persian incense; see resin
mine < VL. mina, < a Celtic word like Ir. mein, W. mwyn: miner, mining, mineral.
L. arrigia, shaft, pit; see hole
Gr. chryseion, n. gold mine; chrysoplyson, n. placer.
L. columnar, -is, n. stone quarry:
L. cotoria, f. whetstone quarry:
L. cunicularius; cuniculator, -is, m. miner; cuniculum, n. underground passage,
hole, pit: Furnarius cunicularius (a bird), Speotyto cunicularia (burrowing-owl).
L. fodina, f. pit, mine; arenifodina, f. sand-pit; ferrifodina, f. iron mine:
Gr. hyponome, f. underground passage, tunnel, mine: hyponome, hyponomic.
L. lapidicina, f. stone quarry; lapidicina (lapicida), m. quarryman, stone-cutter;
Raphistomina lapicida (a fossil gastropod).
L. latomium (Gr. latomion), n. stone quarry:
L. metallum (Gr. metallon), mine, quarry, ore, mineral; metallarius, miner; see stone
Gr. oryga, -tos, pit, mine, tunnel, excavation; see oryso under dig
See: dig, hole, stone
mineral < F. mineral; see stone, mine
Minerva, L. goddess of wisdom, identified with the Greek Athena; see know
mingo, -inctus; -ictus, L. urinate; see urine
miniatus, L. bright red; see red
minimus, L. least; see parvus under little
minister, L. servant; see servant
minimum, L. native cinnabar; red lead; see cinnabar
minnow < AS. myne; see carp, fish
minor, L. less; see parvus under little
Minotaurus, L. (Gr. Minotauros), monster with the head of a bull and body of a man; see animal
mint < AS. minte, < L. mentha (Gr. minthe), f.; menthastrum, n. wild mint; calamintha (Gr. kalaminthe), f. a mint: menthol, mintbush (Prostanthera nivea), calamin (Satureja calamintha), peppermint (Mentha piperita), spearmint (Mentha spicata), Mentha citrata (a mint), Spilosoma menthastr (a moth).
L. abiga, f. a species of mint said to produce abortion:
NL. agastache, f. a genus of mints: Agastache urticifolia (a giant-hyssop).
L. ajuga, f. a mint: Ajuga pyramidalis (a bugleweed).
Gr. akinos, m. basil-thyme: Satureia acinos (basil-balm), Acinocoris cornutus (a bug).
L. amaracum (Gr. amarakon), n. marjoram; ML. majorana, f.: sweet marjoram (Majorana hortensis), Amaracus cordifolius (a mint).
L. ballota (Gr. ballote), f. horehound: Ballota nigra (black horehound), Salvia ballotaeflora (a sage).
L. betonica, f. a genus of the mint family: betony (Betonica officinalis).
Sp. bugula (L. bugillo, -onis, m.), f. a kind of mint: bugleweed (Ajuga reptans).
L. campsanema (Gr. Kempsanema), n. rosemary:
L. chamaedrys (Gr. chamaidrys), f. germander: Teucrium chamaedrys (germander).
L. chamaepitys (Gr. chamaipitys), f. ground-pine, a mint: Ajuga chamaepitys (a bugle).
Gr. chondris, -idos, a kind of mint:
L. citrato, -tris, f. lemon balm:
L. cleonicum, n. a kind of basil:
L. clinopodium (Gr. klinopodium), n. field-basil: Clinopodium coccineum (basil).
L. coleus (Gr. kaleos, sheath), m. a genus of the mint family: Coleus pumilus (dwarf coleus).
NL. collinsonia, f. a genus of the mint family, < Peter Collinson, English botanist: Collinsonia canadensis (horse-balm).
L. conula, f. a kind of mint:
L. cortssum, n. a kind of mint:
L. crosim, f. a kind of sage:
L. cunila (Gr. konile), f. a mint: Cunila origanoides (dittany).
L. dictamnus (Gr. diktamnos), dittany; now applied to a genus of the Rutaceae; see rue
L. dochlea, f. a mint:
L. galeopsis (Gr. galiopsis), f. a kind of mint: Galeopsis ladanum (red hemp-nettle).
Gr. glechon (blechon), -os, f. pennyroyal: Glechoma hederaeac (ground-ivy), Aylax glechomae (catnip gall-wasp).
NL. gomphostemma, -tos, n. a genus of the mint family: Gomphostemma niveum (a mint).
NL. hedeoma, f. a genus of the mint family: Hedeoma hispida (a pennyroyal).
Gr. hedysmos, m. mint:
L. holocryum, n. a mint:
L. horminum (Gr. horminon), n. a kind of sage: Horminum pyrenaicum (a sage), Salvia horminum (Joseph sage).
NL. hyptis, f. a genus of the mint family: Hyptis spicigera (a bushmint).
L. hyssopus (Gr. hyssapos), f. a genus of the mint family: Hyssopus officinalis (hyssop), Sideritis hyssopifolia (hyssop-ironwort), Hedeoma hyssopifolium (a pennyroyal).
Gr. kamelopodion, n. a kind of horehound:
Gr. knektion, n. marjoram:
L. lamium, n. dead-nettle: Lamium maculatum (spotted dead-nettle).
NL. lavandula (lavendula), f. a genus of the mint family; Lavandula dentata (toothed lavender), Streptomyces lavendulae (source of streptothricin), Oenothera lavandulaefolia (an onagracead).
NL. leonurus, m. a genus of the mint family: Leonurus sibiricus (Siberian motherwort).
Gr. linostraphon, n. horehound:
NL. lycoicus, m. a genus of the mint family: Lycopus virginicus (a mint).
L. marrubium, n. horehound: Marrubium vulgare (horehound).
L. marum (Gr. maron), n. a kind of sage: Teucrium marum (cat-thyme), Eriogonum marifolium (a polygonacead).

Gr. melissa (melita), f. honey-bee; a genus of the mint family; melittaina, f.; melissophyllum, n. a mint: Melissa officinalis (common balm), Melittis melissophyllum (a mint).

NL. monarda, f. a genus of the mint family, < Nicolas Monardes, Spanish botanist: Monarda fistulosa (wild bergamot), Monardella odoratissima (a mint).

L. nepeta, f. catnip: catnip(catnap), Nepeta amethystina (a catnip), Agastache nepetoides (a giant-hyssop), Leonotis nepetaeloia (lion's ear), Satureia nepeta (catnip-savory).

L. ocium (Gr. okimon), n. basil: Ocimum sanctum (holy basil), Saponaria ocimoides (rock-soapwort).

Gr. onitis, -idos, f. a kind of mint: Onitis furcifer (a beetle), Onitecellus cinctus (a beetle), Majorana onitis (pot-marjoram).

L. originum (Gr. originon), a mint: Originum vulgare (wild marjoram), Linaria originifolia (a toadflax).

L. orozelum, n. a kind of mint:

NL. perilla, f. a genus of the mint family: Perilla frutescens (perilla).

Gr. phlomis, mullein; now a genus of the mint family; see mullein.

NL. phyllostegia, f. a genus of the mint family: Phyllostegia vestita (a mint).

L. potilum (Gr. potilon), n. an aromatic plant, probably a germander: Teucrium potilum (golden germander), Kalmia polifolia (bog-laural).

Gr. prasion, n. horehound: Prasium majus (a mint).

NL. prunella, f. a genus of the mint family: Prunella(Brunella) vulgaris (common selfheal).

L. pulegium, n. fleabane, pennyroyal: pulegol, pennyroyal (Mentha pulegium), Hedeoma pulegioides (American pennyroyal).

NL. pycnanthemum, n. a genus of the mint family: Pycnanthemum incanum (hoary mountain-mint).

L. rosmarinus, m. rosemary: Rosmarinus officinalis (rosemary), Haplostachys rosarinifolia (a mint), Lithospermum rosarinifolium (a gromwell).

L. salvia, f. sage: Salvia splendens (scarlet sage), Salvia coccinea (Texas sage).

Gr. sampsychon, n. marjoram;

L. satu'areia, f. savory: Satureia hortensis (savory).

L. scordium (Gr. skordion), n. a mint with a garliclike smell: Teucrium scordium water-germander).

NL. scutellaria, f. a genus of the mint family: Scutellaria altissima (a skullcap).

L. serpyllum (Gr. herpyllion, n.; herpylos, m.), n. thyme: Thymus serpyllum (wild thyme), Veronica serpyllifolia (a speedwell).

L. serr'atula, betony; now a genus of the composite family; see composite

Gr. sideritis, -idos, f. ironwort; a genus of the mint family: Sideritis libanotica (Lebanon ironwort).

Gr. spake'sos, m. sage; spakodes, abounding in sage: Sphacophyllum bojeri (a composite), Sphacele calycine (wood-balm).

L. stack'sys, -yos, f. (Gr. -yos, m.), a mint: Stachys sylvatica (a betony), Haplostachys truncata (a mint).

L. stoechas, -adis (Gr. stoechas, -ados), f. a kind of mint: Lavandula stoechas (French lavender), Arctotis stoechadifolia (a composite).

NL. synandra, f. a genus of the mint family: Synandra grandiflora (a mint).

L. teuch'rium (Gr. teukrion), n. germander: Teucrium montanum (mountain-germander), Teucrium parvifolium (a verbenacead), Verbena teucrioides (fragrant verbena).

Gr. think'bra, f. savory: Thymbra speciaca (a mint).

L. thym'mum (Gr. thymon), n. thyme: thymol, glycothymol, Thymus vulgaris (thyme), Cuscuta epithymum (a dodder), Euphorbia thymifolia (a spurge), Hedeoma thymoides (a pennyroyal).

NL. trichostema, n. a genus of the mint family: Trichostema dichotomum (blue curls).

L. trigo'sago, -nis, f. germander;

NL. zizyphora, f. a genus of the mint family: Zizyphora clinopodioides (a mint).

Gr. zig'ys, -idos, f. wild thyme:

mint < AS. mynet, coin, money, < L. moneta, coin, place where money was coined; see money

minus, L. less, see parvus under little; bare, smooth, see bare

minute < L. minuta, see time; < minutus, little, small; minusculeus; minutulus, dim., see parvus under little

minyas. L. a plant; see plant
mitos, Gr. short-lived; see short

minyrisma, Gr. a warbling; minyristria, warbler; minyros, warbling, whimpering; see sing

minys, Gr. little, small, < minytha, lessen, shorten; see little

mio- < Gr. meion, less; see mikros under little

mirabilis, L. wonderful, strange; mirificus, causing wonder; see miror under wonder

miracle < L. miraculum, a strange, wonderful thing or occurrence; see miror under wonder, strange

miraco- < Gr. meirax, -akos, young girl, lass; meirakidion; meirakion, dim.; see child

mirandus, L. wonderful, strange, singular; see miror under wonder

mire < ON. myr, bog, swamp, deep mud; see marsh, earth

mirmillo, L. a gladiator; see fight

mirror < OF. mirour, < L. miror, look at, wonder at.

Gr. enoptron; esoptron; katoptron, n. mirror; catoptrics, catoptrite, catopromancy, Catoptrophorus semipalmatus (willet), Enoptroteuthis spinicauda (a cephalopod).

Gr. hyptalos, n. mirror.

Gr. skaphion, small bowl, basin, concave mirror; see cup

L. speculum, n. mirror; specularis, of a mirror: speculum, Specularia biflora (a Venus’ looking-glass), Orpocophora speculifera (a katydid), Hirundichthys speculiger (a fish), Garrulus bispecularis (a jay), Distephanus speculum (a flagellate).

Gr. stilbe, lamp, mirror; see stilbo under light

mirth < AS. myrth; see myrige under joy

mirus, L. wonderful; see miror under wonder

mis- < AS. mis-; OF. mes-, < L. minus, less; wrong, ill, not; see bad

miscellaneous, L. mixed; see misceo under mix

mischief < OF. meschief; see bad, hurt, trouble

mischos, Gr. pedicel, stalk; see stem

miscix, -icis, L. changeable, inconstant; see change

miser, L. wretched; misellus, dim., see sad; miseror, -atus, lament, pity, see mercy

missettia, Gr. lewdness, lust; see lewd

miso- < Gr. misos, hate; misetes, hater; see hate

miss < AS. missan, fail; see fault

missile < L. missile, -is, n. anything cast, hurled, or thrown; missilis, that may be cast, hurled, or thrown:

Gr. bolis, -idos, f. missile: bolide, Dibolia timida (a beetle).

L. falarica, f. an incendiary missile of tow and pitch hurled by a catapult:

See: throw, ball, arrow, stone

missus, L. sent; see mitto under send

mist < AS. mist, darkness; see cloud, drop

mistake < AS. mis, wrong, tahan, take; see fault, falter, bad

mistsus, Gr. pay, wages; misthoma, price; see pay

misticius, L. hybrid, mongrel; see misceo under mix

mistletoe < AS. misteltan.

Gr. hyphear, -os, n. a kind of mistletoe:

Gr. izos, mistletoe, birdlime; see glue

NL. loranthus, m. a genus of the mistletoe family: Loranthaceae, Loranthus cocineus (a mistletoe).

NL. phoradendron, n. a genus of the mistletoe family: Phoradendron villosum (Pacific mistletoe).

Gr. stelis, -idos, f. a kind of mistletoe: Stelis foliosa (an orchid).

L. viscum, n. mistletoe, birdlime: Viscum album (European mistletoe), Turdus viscivorus (missel-thrush).

mite < AS. mite, a minute arachnid, anything very small; see tick, small

mitella, L. turban; see mitra under cap

mitraxis, L. a kind of Persian stone; see stone

mitis, L. mild; mitigo, -atus, soften, mellow, appease, soothe; see mild

mitos. Gr. thread; see thread
mitra, L., Gr. turban; mitella; mitrula; mitrion, dim.; see cap
mitten < OF. mitaine; see glove
mittendarius, L. provincial tax-collector; see pay
mitylos, Gr. hurt, shortened; see hurt
mitys, Gr. beeswax; see wax
miuro- < Gr. meiouros, curtailed, shortened; see short
mix < AS. miscian.
Gr. adiakritos, undistinguishable, mixed:
L. adultero, -atus, falsify, corrupt; see lie
Gr. androgynos, m. a man-woman, hermaphrodite: androgynous, Androgynoceras appressum (an ammonite).
L. aquatus, mixed with water, watery, thin; see thin
L. ardelio, meddler, busybody; see busy
L. bigener, -a, -um, hybrid, mongrel:
L. compono, -ostus, put together, mix, unite: compose, composition, compound.
L. concoquor, -octus, boil together, prepare, devise: concoct, concoction.
L. confusio, -onis, mixture, disorder, < confundo, -fusus, pour together, mingle; see confusion
L. depso, depstus (Gr. depso; depho), knead; depsticius, kneaded: Dephomyis defusa (a mouse).
L. dilutus, mixed, thin, weak; dilute, Chrysocoma dilutum (a fly).
L. farrago, -inis, f. medley, mixture: farrago.
Gr. hermaphroditos, m. a person having both male and female characters, like Hermaphroditus, son of Hermes and Aphrodite: hermaphrodite, Calliriche hermaphroditica (a water-starwort).
L. hybrida, f. mongrel: hybrid, hybridization, Petunia hybrida (common petunia).
L. infundo, -fusus, pour into, mix: infuse, infusion.
Gr. kerranyi, mix; kerasma, -tos, n. mixture; kerastes, m. mixer; kerastikos, of mixing; kerastos, mixed; krama, -tos, n. mixture; kramation, n. dim.; krasis, f. a mixing, compounding; akrasia, f. poor mixture; synkerasma, -tos, n. mixture, hash: crasis, idiosyn eryasy, crater, grail, Cerasus cornutum (a trichopterid), Achasia granulata (a myxomycete), Syncrasis fucicola (a wasp).
Gr. kinetron, ladle, stirring-rod; see spoon
Gr. kykaos, mix, stir up; kykeon, -os, m. mixed drink; kykesis, f. a mixing; kyketes, m. mixer, agitator, stirrer; kykethra, f. mixture; kykethron, n. ladle, mixer, agitator: Cyctetes thysrophorides (a pscoptertid), Cycethra simplex (a starfish).
Gr. masso, knead; magma, -tos, n. salve, kneaded mass; maktra, f. kneading-trough; makto, s. kneaded: message, magma, magmatic, Mactra solidissima (a surf-clam).
Gr. migas, -tos, n. mixture, compound, < mignymi, mix up, mingle; miktos, mixed, blended; mizis, f. a mixing, mingling; mixis, m. mixer; migan, -ados, promiscuous; anamizis, f. a mingling; haimomizia, f. incest; symmigma, -tos, n. a commixture: apomixis, migmatis, Mictocrinus robustus (a Devonian crinoid) Polyomyiza japonica (a fish), Mixodecetes crassiusculus (a fossil mammal).
L. miseo, mixtus, mix, mingle; miscellaneous; miscellus, mixed; misticius; mixtius, of mixed race, hybrid, mongrel; mixtura, f. a mingling, compound; miztarius, m. a mixing-vessel; permixtus, mixed, confused; promiscus, mixed, indiscriminate: mixture, admixture, miscible, miscellaneous, promiscuous, meddle, medley, melange, mestizo, mastiff, miscegenation, Saprolegnia mixta (a fungus). Derive: hodgepodge.
Gr. pelanos, m. any thick liquid mixture:
Gr. phytos, mixed, < phyro, mix, knead; phyrama; phyrrma, -tos, n.; phyrrmos, m. thing mixed or kneaded; symphytros, commingled:
Gr. statis, statitos, n. dough; statitinos, of dough; statitodes, like dough, doughy:
Gr. synchlys, -udos, mixed, promiscuous, washed together by the waves:
Gr. synchyasis, f. commixture, confusion, < syncheo, pour together, confuse, destroy:
Gr. synthesis, compounding, composition; synthetos, put together, compounded; see tithemi under place
Gr. syrophetodes, jumbled together; see syrophetes under dirt
Gr. syrhrhados, promiscuous; see rhados under rest
Gr. tarasso, stir up, confuse; see confusion
L. tempero, -atus, blend or mix in due proportion; see govern
Gr. torynetos, stirred; see toryne under spoon
L. tudiculo, -atus, stir; see tudiole under spoon
See: confusion, complex, dishevel, different, turn, thin, spoon
mnasiun, L. (Gr. mnasion), a kind of sedge; see sedge

mnemo-; mnesi- < Gr. mnemon, -os, mindful, unforgetting; mneme, memory; mnesios, of memory; see mnemon under remember

mnester, Gr. woeer, suitor; mnestos, woood, married; see woo

mnion, Gr. moss; mniaros, mossy; mniodes, mosslike; see moss

mnus- < Gr. mnous (mnos), down; mnoudion, dim.; see feather

moan < AS. maenan; see sad, weep

mobilitas, L. movable; mobilitas, movableness; see move

mochlos, Gr. crowbar, lever; see lever

mochtheros, Gr. suffering hardship, wretched, < mochthos, toil, trouble, distress; see trouble

mock < OF. mocquer; see laugh

moco- < Gr. mokos, mocker; see laugh

model < F. modele, < L. modulus; see form

moderator, L. director, governor, manager; see modoer under govern

modernus, L. of the present; see now

modest < L. modestus, moderate, gentle, unassuming, chaste: modesty, Hyrachyus modestus (a fossil ungulate), Lycosa modesta (a spider).

Gr. aidemon, -os, bashful, modest; aidemosyne, f. modesty; acos, f. sense of modesty, respect, shame: Aedemonophilus erirrhinoideus (a beetle), Aedophron aurorina (a moth), Aedemosyna modesta (a finch).

Gr. aschynetelos, bashful, modest: Aeschynetelus angularis (a bug).

akompastos, modest:

atyphos, not puffed up, modest:

bukos, affected, priggish, prudish:

modius, middling, temperate, modest; see middle

modestus, bashful, modest, shy, coy, demure: Carpocamnium verecundum (a radiolarian), Scirpus verecundus (a sedge), Zephyranthes verecunda (a zephyr-lily).

See: shame, fear, govern

modicus, L. moderate, medium, average, middling; see middle

modiolus, L. nare or hub of a wheel, dim. of modius, a dry measure; see modulus under measure

modus, L. proper measure, custom, manner; modulus, dim. norm, meter; see measure

moecha, L. (Gr. moiche), adulteress; moechus (Gr. moichos), adulterer, paramour; see prostitute

moenium, L. rampart, bulwark, city wall; see wall

moero- < Gr. moira, part, share, lot, destiny; see lot


mogos, Gr. distress, pain, trouble; mgeros, wretched, suffering; see mochtheros under trouble

moist < OF. moiste, < L. mustus, new, fresh; see wet

mola, L. millstone, mill; molaris, of a millstone or mill; see mole under grind

mold < molde, earth, soil, see earth; < ON. mygla, grow musty with mildew, see fungus; modulus, mole, norm, see form

mole < uncertain origin.

NL. blarina, L. shrew: Blarina brevicauda (short-tailed shrew).

Gr. hyrax, -akos, m. shrew: hyracoïd, hyracodon, hyraceum, hyrax (Procavia ruficeps), Hyracotherium ventricatum (an eobiops). Also, hyrax (Procavia ruficeps), Hyracotherium ventricatum (an eobiops).

Spalax, -akos, m. mole: Spalax typhulus (mole-rat), Spalacopus indicus (a rodent).

L. talpa, f. mole: talpinus, of moles, molelike: Gryllotalpa hexadactyla (a mole-cricket).

moles, L. heap, mass; molecule, dim.; see heap

molestus, L. troublesome, irksome, annoying, disturbing; see trouble
molgos, Gr. hide, skin; molginos, of skin; NL. molgula, a tunicate; see skin
molina, L. mill; molinis, of a mill; molinarius, miller; see molo under grind
molitus, L. striven, built, see motior under make; ground, see molo under grind
mollis, L. soft; molluscus, soft; mollio, mollitus, soften; see soft
mollugo, L. carpet-weed; see mollis under soft
mollusk, an animal, with or without a shell, belonging to the group including the clam, oyster, slug, snail, nautilus, squid, and octopus, < L. molluscus, soft: Mollusca.
NL. acmaea, f. a genus of limpets: Acmaea testudinalis (a limpet).
Gr. aporrhais, -idos, f. a kind of mollusk: Aporrhais calcarata (a Cretaceous gastropod).
NL. atrina, f. a genus of mollusks: Atrina serra (a pelecypod).
NL. bittium, n. a kind of mollusk: Bittium tumidum (a snail).
Gr. bolbitis, -idos, f. a kind of squid; bolbidion; bolbition, n. dim.; bolitaina, f. a squid: Bolbitis serratifolia (a fern), Bolitaena pygmaea (a squid).
L. buccinum, a horn-shaped mollusk; see horn
Sp. cardia, f. small vessel; F. cardite, a kind of mollusk: Cardita floridana (a pelecypod).
NL. cerithium, n. a genus of gastropods: Cerithium ferrugineum (horn-shell).
L. chama (Gr. cheme), f. a gaping mollusk, cockle: Chama pulchella (a rock-oyster).
Gr. chamadytes, m. a snail:
Gr. cherambe, f. a kind of pelecypod:
Gr. cheramis, -idos, f. a kind of scallop or mussel:
Gr. Chione, f. a mythological woman; a genus of pelecypods: Chione cancellata (a pelecypod).
Gr. chiton, garment; a genus of mollusks; see garment
Gr. chroirine, f. a sea-mussel; Choerina patula (a gastropod).
L. clacendix, -icts, f. a kind of mollusk:
NL. chione, a genus of pteropods; see Clio under story
L. cochlea, f. (Gr. kochlias; kochlos, m.), snail with a spiral shell; kochlidian; kochlion, dim.: cochlea, Cochliomyia macellaria (a blowfly), Cochlodomas leanyum (a pelecypod), Cochlospermum religiosum (cotton-shellsseed), Cochlearia officinalis (scurvy-grass, a crucifer), Hexastylus cochleatus (a radiolarian), Rotalia cochlea (a foraminifer), Actinoceras cochleatum (a Silurian cephalopod).
L. coluthium, n. a kind of snail:
L. concha, f. (Gr. konche, f.; konchos, m.), snail, shell; konchion, n. dim.; L. conchula (Gr. konchyle), f.; L. conchylium (Gr. konklyion), n. dim.; Sp. conchita; coquina, f. shellfish; coquillo, m. dim.: conch, conk, conchology, conchoid, conchitis, conchylium, cockle, Conkoderma virgatum (a barnacle), Conchidium laqueatum (a fossil brachiopod), Cryptoconchus porosus (a chiton), Pittococoncha concinna (a gastropod), Poly purpos conchifer (a bracket-fungus), Conchita, coquina (Donax variabilis).
L. corphium, n. a snail yielding a purple dye:
NL. cypraea, f. a genus of mollusks, < L. Cypria, Venus: Cypraea guttata (spotted cowry).
L. domiporta, f. snail:
L. donax, -acis, m. a mollusk: Donax denticulatus (a wedge-shell), Tellina donacina (a pelecypod).
NL. dosinia, f. a genus of mollusks: Dosinia subrosea (a pelecypod).
L. echinophora, f. a kind of mollusk:
L. glycymeris, -idos (Gr. glykymeris, -idos), f. a mollusk: Glycymeris laticostata (a pelecypod).
NL. haliotis, f. a genus of mollusks: Haliotis tuberculata (an abalone), Testacella haliotiidea (a snail), Sinum haliotoides (a Miocene gastropod).
Gr. heledone, f. a mollusk; Eleodone (Heledone), verrucosa (an octopus).
L. helix, -acis (Gr. -akos), coil, spiral, snail; see spiral
Gr. kalcho, f. the purple limpet, murex:
Gr. kekiabanos, m. a kind of mollusk:
Gr. keryx, herald, shellfish; see call
Gr. kokalion, n. a land snail:
Gr. krabynos, a shellfish; see crab
L., Gr. Leda, f. mythical mother of Castor and Pollux, who came from two eggs fathered by Jupiter in the form of a swan; a genus of mollusks: Leda hamata (hooked leda), Lozonema leda (a fossil gastropod).
L. lepas, -acis (Gr. -ados), f. a shellfish adhering closely to rocks; now applied to a genus of barnacles: Lepas fascicularis (goose-neck barnacle).
L. limax, -acis (Gr. leimax, -akos), f. slug, snail: limacel, limacon, Limax maximus (gray slug), Limacina elevata (a fossil gastropod), Agriolimax agrestis (a slug).
L. loligo, -inis, f. cuttlefish, squid: *Loigo peali* (a squid).
Gr. *lopadion*, an oyster; see *plate*
NL. *maectra*, a genus of pelecypods; kneading-trough; see *basin*
L. *mya*, f. a pelecypod; *myiscus*, m. dim.; *myaz, -acis* (Gr. -akos), m. sea-mussel: *Mya arenaria* (soft clam).
L. *mytilus* (Gr. *mytilos*), m. mussel: *Mytilus edulis* (sea-mussel), *Styllonica mytiloides* (a oyster), *Mytilaspis pomorum* (a scale-insect).
L. *nautilus* (Gr. *nautilos*, sailor), m. a cephalopod: *Nautilus pompilius* (peary nautilus)
L. *nerita* (Gr. *nerites*), m. a sea-snail: *Nerita ustulata* (a snail), *Neritina zebra* (a snail).
NL. *octopus* (Gr. *oktopous*, eight-footed or armed), m. a cephalopod: *Octopus vulgaris* (common octopus).
Gr. *osmyle*, f.; *osmysos*, m. octopus; *osmylion*, n. dim.; *Osmius maculatus* (a neuropterid), *Osmylosis duplicata* (a fossil neuropterid), *Spilosmylus alciotes* (a neuropterid).
L. *ostrea*, f.; *ostreum* (Gr. *ostreon*), n. oyster; *ostrearius*, of oysters; *ostreus*, abounding in oysters; *ostreatus*, pertaining to oyster shells, rough: *Ostrea virginica* (American oyster), *Pleurotus ostreatus* (a mushroom), *Navicula ostrearia* (a diatom).
L. *otia*, f. (Gr. *otion*, n. little ear), a mollusk:
Gr. *pateis, -idos*, f. a kind of limpet:
L. *pecten, -inis*, m. comb; a pelecypod: *Pecten gibbus* (a scallop), *Aviculopecten papyraceus* (fossil pelecypod).
L. *pegris, -idis*, f. a sea-mussel:
Gr. *peloris, -idos*, f. giant mussel:
L. *perna*, f. a mussel: *Perna ephippium* (saddle-perna).
NL. *phalium*, n. a genus of mollusks: *Phalium granulatum* (a gastropod), *Xenophallium pyrum* (a gastropod).
NL. *physa*, a genus of snails; bellows; see *blow*
NL. *pinctada*, f. a genus of mollusks: *Pinctada radiata* (a pelecypod).
Gr. *pinna*, f. a pelecypod; *pinnikos*, of a pinna: *Pinna carnea* (a pelecypod).
Gr. *pomatias*, m. a snail:
Gr. *pontos*, m. a nautilus:
Gr. *porphyra*, a mollusk that was the source of a purple dye; see *purple*
Gr. *rhombos*, m. woodworm, shipworm:
Gr. *selinon*, m. a snail: *Selatosomus aeneus* (a beetle).
Gr. *sesilis*, m. a snail:
Gr. *solen*, pipe, razor-clam; see *pipe*
NL. *spisula*, f. a genus of mollusks: *Spisula aequilateralis* (a surf-clam).
L. *spondylus* (Gr. *spondylos; spondylos*), m. a pelecypod: *Spondylos regius* (thorny oyster).
Gr. *strabelos*, m. snail:
Gr. *striata*, f. a kind of mollusk:
L. *strombus* (Gr. *strombos*), a gastropod; cone; see *cone*
L. *tellina* (Gr. *tellina*), f. a mollusk: *Tellina radiata* (a tellin-shell).
L. *teredo, -inis* (Gr. *teredon, -os*), f. woodworm, borer, shipworm: *Teredo navalis* (shipworm), *Xylocopa teredo* (a carpenter-bee).
L. *tridacna*, f. in usage, but actually n. pl.; a large pelecypod: *Tridacna squamosa* (giant clam).
Gr. *zephydron* (skiphydron), a mollusk; see *ziphos* under *sword*
See: *shell*

*molo, -itus*, L. grind; see *grind*

*molobros*, Gr. greedy, greedy fellow; see *bibrosko* under *eat*
Moloch < Heb. Molech, a deity worshipped by the sacrifice of firstborn children; see spirit

molops, -opus, Gr. weal, bruise; see bruise

molossus, L. (Gr. Molossus, famous for its hounds), a genus of bats; see bat

molpe, Gr. song; see molpazo under sing

molt (moult) < AS. mutian, < L. muto, change; see change, bare

molurcum, L. broom for sweeping out a mill; see broom

moluro- < Gr. molouros, a kind of snake; see snake

molva, NL. a fish, probably a kind of cod; see cod

moly, Gr. an herb with magic power, identified by some writers as garlic; see onion

molybdenum < L. molybaena, galena; see lead, ELEMENTS under thing

molybdus, L. (Gr. molybdos), lead; see lead

molyno, Gr. stain, defile; molyisma, spot, taint; see dirt

molyos; molyx; molyroS, Gr. soft, weak, feeble; see weak

molyxa, Gr. a kind of garlic; see moly under onion

momentum, L. motion, cause; see move

monos, -adis, L. (Gr. -ados), a unit, alone, single; see monos under one

monedula, L. jackdaw; see crow

monela, L. admonition, reminder; see moneo under warn

moneses, NL. a genus of the heath family; see heath

money < L. moneta, f. the temple of Juno where money was coined, coin; monetalis; monetarius, of the mint, of money; m. minter: mint, monetary, mintage, demonetize, Cypraea moneta (cowry).

L. argentum, silver, money; argentarius, banker; see silver

Gr. argyrophion; argyron, a small coin, piece of money; see argyros under silver

L. as, asis, m. a copper coin; assarion (Gr. assarion), n. dim.:

L. aurum, gold, money; see gold

Gr. chremat, -tos, n. goods, money:

L. collybus (Gr. kollybos), m. a small coin, rate of exchange; kollybistes, m. money-changer:

L. cusor, coiner of money; cusio, -onis, the stamping of money, < cudo, strike, stamp; see strike

Gr. danake, f. a Persian coin:

L. denarius, m. a silver coin equivalent to ten asses: Denarioerinus jerula (a fossil crinoid).

L. drachma (Gr. drachme), f. a weight and coin: dram, drachma, Collybus drachme (a bramid fish).

L. fiscalis, relating to the treasury and money matters: fiscal, confiscate, confiscatory.

L. libella, a small coin, the tenth part of a denarius; see balance

L. manubia, f. money obtained by the sale of booty; manubialis, of booty:

L. nummus, m. (Gr. nomisma, -tos, n.), piece of money, coin; nummulus, m. dim.; nummularis, of money-changing: numismatic, nummulate, Nummulina laevigata (a foraminifer), Nummulites reticulatus (a foraminifer), Cystorartria nummulitica (a foraminifer), Lysimachia nummularia (moneywort), Viola nummulariifolia (a violet), Dadoxylon nummularium (a fossil gymnosperm).

L. obolus (Gr. obolos), m. a small coin: obol, Obolus dolatus (a fossil brachiopod), Obolaria virginica (pennywort), Obolella discoidea (a fossil brachiopod).

L. pecunia, f. money; pecunialis; pecunarius, of money; pecuniosus, moneyed, rich, wealthy: pecuniary, impecunious.

L. raudus, -eris, n. piece of bronze used as a coin; raudusculum, n. dim.:

L. semella, f. a coin, half a libella:

L. sticus (Gr. stiklos), m. < Heb. sheqel, shekel; siklion, n. dim.: shekel.

L. talentum (Gr. talanton), n. a weight and sum of money: talent, Pleurotomaria (Talantodiscus) mirabilis (a gastropod).

L. temo, -onis, m. money as commutation for recruits:

See: wealth, pay, trade, gold, silver, copper

-monger < AS. mangian, trade; see mango under trade

mongrel < a word akin to AS. mengan, mix; see mix
monile, L. necklace, collar; see necklace

monimos, Gr. steadfast, stable; see stand

monios, Gr. solitary, ferocious; see monos under one

monitor, L. admonisher, reminder; monitorius, serving to remind; see moneo under warn

monkey < uncertain origin.
L. callithrix, -trichis (Gr. callithrix, -trichos), f. a kind of monkey: Callitrichidae, Callithrix personatus (masked sagoin).
L. cebus (Gr. kebos), m. a long-tailed monkey: Cebus capucinus (capuchin), Cercocebus huliginosus (sooty mangabey), Leontocebus rosalia (a tamarin).
L. cercopis, -corcholopis, -cholopis, m. a kind of monkey:
L. cercops, -opis (Gr. kerkops, -opos), m. a long-tailed monkey: Cercops holbolli (an amphipod).
L. clara, f. ape; clerinus, of apes:
L. cynocephalus (Gr. kynokephalos), m. a dog-headed ape: Cynocephalus volans (flying lemur).

African gorilla, a large ape: gorilloid, gorilla (Gorilla savagei).
NL. jacchus, m. a kind of simian: Jacchus penicillatus (a simian), Callithrix jacchus (marmoset).
Gr. kallias, m. a tame ape:
Gr. kebos, m. a baboon:
L. lemur, -is, m. ghost of the departed; now applied to a group of monkey-like mammals: Lemur catta (ring-tailed lemur), dwarf lemur (Microcebus murinus), Phenacolemur citatus (a fossil primate), lemuroid.
NL. loris, m. a genus of lemurs: Loris gracilis (slender loris).
NL. macaca, m. a genus of monkeys, < Ab.Am. macaco: Macaca speciosus (a macaque), Lemur macaco (black lemur).
Gr. mimo, -ous, f. an ape:
F. papion, baboon: Papio mormon (mandrill).
Gr. pithekos, m. ape, monkey; pitheklion, n.; pithekos, -idos, f. dim.; pithekeios, of apes: pithekode, apelike: pithekimos, m. a playing the monkey; choiro-pithekos, m. hog-nosed monkey; kerkopithekos, m. a long-tailed monkey: pithecoid, pithecomorphic, Pithecantropus erectus (Trinil, Java man), Pithecoctenium echinatum (Mexican monkey-comb), Pithecellobium brevifolium (a legume), Cercopithecus callithrix (green monkey), Spermatogonius cercopithecus (a protozoan), Choeropithecus leucophaeus (a monkey), Propithecus diadema (a lemur).
L. satyrus (Gr. satyros), a kind of ape; see spirit
L. simia, f. ape; simiolus, m. dim.; simininus, of apes: simian, simioid, Simiidae, Simia satyris (orangutan).
Gr. sphingia, f. a kind of ape:
NL. tarsius, m. a lemurlike primate: tarsoid, tarsier (Tarsius spectrum).

monnula, L. darling; see love

mono- < Gr. monos, one, single, alone; moneres, single, solitary; see one, alone

monopoly < L. monopolium (Gr. monopolion), exclusive control of a given trade; see poleo under trade

monotropa, NL. a genus of the heath family; see heath

monster < L. monstrum, an abnormal or supernatural wonder; see animal, large, strange, wonder

monstro, -atus, L. show, point out; see teach

montanus, L. pertaining to mountains, < mons, montis, mountain; see mountain

month < AS. monath:: monthly.

Months of the year:
Greek: Gamelion, Anthesterion, Elaphebolion, Mounychion, Thargelion, Skirophorion, Hekatombiaon, Metageitnion, Boëdromion, Pyaneispion, Maim-akterion, Poseideon.
Roman: Januarius, Februarious, Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Julius, Augustus, September, October, November, December.
Italian: Gennaio, Febbraio, Marzo, Aprile, Maggio, Giugno, Luglio, Agosto, Settembre, Ottobre, Novembre, Dicembre.
French, Janvier, Fevrier, Mars, Avril, Mai, Juin, Juillet, Aout, Septembre, Octobre, Novembre, Diciembre.
English: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
Gr. men, -os, m. month; emmenos; katamenios; menaios, monthly: menolipsis, menopause, catamenia, emmenagogue.

L. mensis, m. month; mensualis, of a month; mensurnus, monthly; menstrualis; menstruus, happening monthly; bimestris, of two months; semestris, of six months: menses, menstrual, menstruation, semester.

See: year, time

monticellus; monticulus, L. dim. of mensis, montis, mountain; see mountain

monumentum, L. memorial; see remember, pillar

-mony < L. -monium, action or result of action; see make

moon < AS. mona: moonlight, moonstruck, moony, moonseed, moonflower, moonwort, honeymoon, moon, Monday (F. lundi).

L. Cynthia (Gr. Kynthia), f. goddess of the moon, emblem of Diana: Cynthia, Cynthia pyriformis (an ascidian), Philosamia cynthia (a moth).

Gr. heliotis, moon; see helios under sun

L. luna, f. moon; lunula, f. dim.; lunaris, of the moon; lunatus, shaped like a crescent moon; lunatius, moonstruck, crazy; interlunium; intermenstruum, n. new moon, time of the new moon; novilunium, n. new moon; plenilunium, n. full moon; illunis, moonless, without moonlight: lunar, lunate, lunacy, lunula, lunule, semilunar, Lunaria biennis (honesty), Phaselus lunatus (Sieva bean), Tropaea luna (luna moth), Cristallaria semiluna (a foraminifer), Oreocinclia lunulata (a thrush), Selenia bilunaria (a moth), Lunularia cruciata (a liverwort), Tetradella lunatiera (a fossil ostracode).

Gr. mene, f. moon; meniskos, m. dim., crescent; neomenia (noumenia), f. new moon: meniscus, Menispernum canadense (moonseed), Menura superba (lyre-bird), Meniscotherium semicircularum (a Paleocene mammal), Homalomena cordata (an aracaeid).

L. noctiluca, that shines by night, the moon; see nox under light

L. Phoebe (Gr. Phoibe), f. goddess of the moon: Phoebe, Phoebe porosa (a lauraceous), Sayormis phoebe (a flycatcher).

Gr. selene, f. moon; selenion, n. dim.; selenis, -idos, f. crescent; seleniskos, m. dim.: selenium, selinite, selenography, selenodont, Selenicereus grandiflorus (moonlight-cactus), Selenophorus lucidulus (a beetle), Selenastrum biberianum (an alga).

Mopsus, L. (Gr. Mopsos), a celebrated soothsayer; see prophecy

mora, L. delay; morula, dim., < moror, -atus, linger, loiter, tarry; see delay

moral < L. moralis, belong to manners; see mos under manner

morbillus, ML. measles; see morbus under disease

morbus, L. sickness, disease; morbidus; morbosus, sickly, diseased; see disease

mordax, -acis, L. biting, corroding, pungent; mordicus, biting; see mordeo under bite

more < AS. mara; see grow, abundance, other

moretum, L. a kind of garlic salad; see salad

morigerus, L. complying, obedient; see follow

morio, L. fool; see fool

morion, Gr. piece, part, section, fraction, member; see meros under part

mormo, Gr. bugbear, hobgoblin, used to frighten children into good behavior; see fear

mormyr, L. (Gr. mormyros), a sparoid fish; see bream

morn < AS. morgen, morning; see dawn

morning-glory; see bindweed

morochthos; moroxos, Gr. a kind of pipe-clay; see earth

moros, Gr. stupid, foolish, see fool; fate, destiny, doom, share, see moira under lot

morosus, L. fretful, peevish, gloomy; see fretful

morphnos, Gr. a kind of eagle; see eagle

morpho- < Gr. morphe, form, shape; Morpheus, god of dreams; Morpho, Aphrodite, the shapely; see form

morrhua, NL. cod; see cod

mors, mortis, L. death; moribundus, dying; morticus, dead; see death

morsel < OF. morceau, < L. morsum, bit, piece; see little

morsus, L. bitten; see mordeo under bite

mortal < L. mortalis, subject to death; see mors under death
mortal < L. mortarium, n. a basin or trough for mixing a plastic building material; plaster, see plaster; a vessel for grinding or triturating materials:

L. collicula, small mortar; see cos under stone
Gr. holmos, m. mortar; holmiskos, m. dim.: Holmophyllum holmi (a fossil coral).
Gr. igdis, f. a mortar; igdion, n. dim.:
L. pila, f. mortar:
L. piso (pinso), -onis, m. mortar:
Gr. thyrea, f. mortar; thyeidion, n. dim.:

See: grind, pestle, plaster, strike

mortise < F. mortaise, < Ar. murtazz, fastened in; see bind

mortuus, L. dead, < morior, mortuus, die; see mor under death

morulus, L. dark-colored, black; see morus under black

mosaic < F. mosaique, < L. musacius, < Gr. Mousaios, of the Muses who presided over the fine arts; an inlay of small pieces of various colors and geometric patterns; musivarius, m. a worker in mosaic; musivum, n. mosaic work: mosaical, musive, potato mosaic.

L. abacus, small, colored tile for inlay and mosaic work; see abacus under number

L. asarotum (Gr. asaroton), n. floor laid in mosaic:
Gr. lithostrotos, inlaid with stones, tesselated: Lithostrotus caeruleus (a beetle), Lithostroton striatum (a coral).
L. tesselatus, inlaid with small, square stones, checkered, < tesella, f. small, square stone: tesselate, Cryptolithus tesselatus (a trilobite), Eucalyptus tessellaris (carbeen eucalyptus).

moschatus, L. perfumed with musk; see moschus under smell

moscho- < Gr. moschos, calf; moschion, dim.; see cattle

mosquito, Sp. little gnat, fly, < L. musca, fly; see fly

mos < AS. mos, bog.
L. bryum (Gr. bryon), n. moss: Bryum argenteum (silver moss), bryophyte, Bryozoa, Bryales.
L. hypnum (Gr. hypnon) n., a kind of moss: Hypnum nitidulum (a moss), Cassiope hypnoides (Arctic cassiope).
Gr. mnion, n. moss; mnioros, mossy: Mnium undulatum (a moss), Mniontilla varia (black and white warbler), Ptilimnion capillaceum (mock bishop-weed).
L. muscida, m. moss; muscos, mossy: muscose, mushroom, Musci, Nostoc muscorum (an alga).
L. polystichum (Gr. polystichon), n. a kind of moss: Polystichum alpinum (alpine haircap-moss).
NL. sphagnum, n. (Gr. sphagnos, m.), a moss: Sphagnum cymbifolium (a sphagnum-moss).
NL. usnea, < Ar. oshnah, moss; now a genus of lichens; see lichen

most < AS. maest, superlative of much; see abundance

motacilla, L. wagtail; see wagtail

motella, NL. a kind of rockling, < L. mustela, weasel, a fish; see cod

moth < AS. mothhe.

NL. ambulyx, f. a kind of moth: Ambulyx sexoculata (a moth), Oxyambulyx serieipennis (a moth).
L., Gr. bombyzx, silkworm; see silk
Gr. epioles, m. moth: Epiolus lupulinus (a moth).
L. myloecus, m. a moth that breeds in mills: Colon(Myloecus) clavigerum (a beetle).
L. noctua, owl, owlet moth; see owl
L. phalaena (Gr. phalaina), f. a kind of moth: Phalaena typica (a moth), Phalaenopsis amabilis (moth-orchid).
L. pyralis, -idis (Gr. -idos), f. a bird or insect; now a genus of moths: Pyralis farinalis (a meal-moth).
L. pyrausta (Gr. pyraustes), m. a moth that gets singed in the flame: Pyrausta nubilalis (European corn-borer).
Gr. ses, seos; setos, m. moth: Sesiaidae, Sesia muscaformis (a clearwing-moth), Seopis tricolor (a psocopterid), Setophaga ruticilla (redstart), Setolestes genalis (a fly).

See: butterfly

**mother** < AS. *moder*: motherly, motherhood, motherwort, Mother Hubbard, mother-in-law, godmother.

Gr. *geneteira*; *gonoia*, f. mother, parent:

Gr. *moia*, good mother, nurse, midwife; *maievikos*, skilled in midwifery; see nurse

L. *mamma* (Gr. *mamme*), mother, breast; see udder


See: begin, woman, nurse, womb, birth

**mothon**, Gr. impudent fellow; see rough

**mothos**, Gr. battle; see sight

**motivus**, L. moving; *motiuncula*, dim. of *motio*, movement; see move


Gr. *akrolophonos*; *geolophos*, crest of a mountain, ridge; see lophos under crest


AS. *beorg* (G. *berg*), a height, mountain, hill: bergrutsch, iceberg, barrow, Königsberg.

Gr. *bounos*, m. hill, mound, knob; *bounis*, -idos; *bunodes*, hilly; *bounites*, m. dweller in the hills: bunodont, *Bunoocephalus bicolor* (a catfish), *Astrobunus areniger* (an opilionid), *Ezhouhobunus pulcherrimus* (an opilionid).

Sp. *cerro*, m. hill; *cerillo*, f. dim.: Cerro de Pasco (Peru).

Gr. *choma*, -tos, bank, mound, dam; see heap

L. *clivus*, m. ascent, elevation, hill, sloping hillside; *clivulus*, m. dim. hillock; *clivnoun*, hilly; *acclivus*, uphill, ascending, steep; *declivus*, downhill; *proclivus*, sloping, steep, downhill; *reclivus*, sloping backward: acclivity, declivity, *Clivicola riparia* (bank-swallow), *Rubus clivicola* (a blackberry), *Begonia clialis* (a begonia), *Scobicia declivis* (cable-borer), *Neritina reclivata* (a gastropod).

L. *collins*, m. hill, high ground; *collicus*, *colliculus*, m. dim.; *collinus*, hilly, on a hill: colline, *Colliculus*, *Campanula collina* (a bellflower).


Sp. *cuesta*, f. hill or mountain with one side sloping upward to a steep escarpment: cuesta.


L. *grumus*, heap, mound, hillock; *grumulus*, dim.; see heap


AS. hyll, hill: hilly, hillock, Hillsdale, Foxhills, Churchill.

Gr. *Hymetos*, m. a mountain near Athens famous for its honey and marble: *Hymettic, Hymettus reticulatus* (a bug).

L. *Jura*, m. a mountain range between France and Switzerland: Jura, Jurassie, Jurane.

Gr. *knemos*, shoulder of a mountain; see *shoulder*

Gr. *kolone*, f.; *kolonos*, m. hill, mound, barrow: *Colonosaurus mudgei* (a fossil reptile), *Colonocteuncia brevipes* (a bird).

Sp. *loma*, f. hill; *lomita*, f. dim.: lomita.


Gr. *ochthis*, m.; *ochthe*, f. any elevation, hill, bank, mound, tumor, wart; *ochtheros*, ochthodes, hilly; epochthiados, on or of the mountains: *Ochthobothrium merlangi* (a worm), *Ochthophilus ceylanicus* (a beetle), *Ochthebious deletus* (a beetle), *Ochthodacryan wilkinsoni* (a fossil nut), *Calochthebius brevicollis* (a beetle).

L. *Olympus* (Gr. *Olympos*), m. a celebrated mountain in Thessaly, fabled to be the seat of the gods: Olympian, *Verbuscum olympicum* (Olympic mullein).

Gr. *oros, -eos*, n. mountain, hill; *orion*, n. dim.; *oreinos*, mountainous, hilly, wild; *oreios*, of the mountains; *orobios*, living in or on mountains; *orestes*, *orestes*, m. mountains; *oreseinomos*, ranging the mountains; L. *orea*, -adis (Gr. *oriaes, -ados*), f. mountain-nymph: orogenic, orography, orohippus, oreodont, *Orestes, oréad*, *Oreodoula olivera* (cabbage-palm), *Oreoperyx pictus* (mountain-quail), *Oreamnus montanus* (mountain-goat), *Orozylum indicum* (Indian trumpet-flower), *Orophiapha serpenita* (a radiolarian), *Oresbius castaneus* (a wasp), *Abrotocinus orestes* (a Mississippi crinoid), *Oreoscoptes montanus* (sage-thrasher).

Gr. *pago*, m. hill: *Aeepagus, Pagophila alba* (a gull).

Sp. *sierra*, f. saw; mountains with a craggy, irregular skyline: Sierra Nevada.

L. *teba*, f. hill:

L. *tumulus*, raised mound of earth, barrow, hillock; see *heap*

See: *heap, crest, projection, high, fold*

mourn < AS. *murnan*; see *sad, weep*

mouse < AS. *mus*.

NL. *cricetus*, m. hamster, a ratlike European rodent: *Cricetus frumentarius* (hamster), *Cricetomys gambianus* (a banana-rat), *Cricetus griseus* (a rodent).

Gr. *eleios*, m. dormouse: *Elionmys melanurus* (a rodent).

NL. *gerbillus*, m. a genus of mouselike rodents: *Gerbillus aegyptius* (jerboa).


NL. *muscardinus*, m. < F. *muscardin*, dormouse: *Muscardinus avellanarius* (red dormouse).

Gr. *mygale*, f. a field mouse: *mygalid, mygaloid, Mygale moschata* (a rodent), *Mygailina pyrenaica* (a rodent).


L. *nitedula*, f. small, red mouse, dormouse; *nitellinus*, of a dormouse: *Myoxus nitedula* (a dormouse).

ML. *rattus*, m. rat: *Rattus norvegicus* (house-rat).

Gr. *sminthis*, m. mouse: *Sminthurus aquaticus* (a springtail), *Sminthopsis psammophila* (a marsupial-mouse), *Acosminthus dimidiatus* (a mouse).

mouth < AS. *muth*.

L. *aestuarium*, n. channel subject to tidal action at the mouth of a river: estuary, estuarine, *Ceranthus estuari* (a sea-anemone).

Sp. *boca*, f. mouth, entrance; *boquilla*, f. dim.: Boca Chica, Bocagrande (Fla.).

Gr. *chamos*, the open mouth; *chasmema*, a yawn or gape; see *chaino* under open

Gr. *ekbole*, f. outlet, mouth of a river:

Gr. *ezelysis*, f. outlet, mouth of a river:

L. *gingiva*, f. gum; *gingivula*, f. dim.: gingivitis.
Gr. glottis, -idos, f. mouth of the windpipe: glottid, epiglottis.
L. os, oris, n. mouth, opening; oscillum; osculum, n. dim.; orificium, n. opening: oscular, osculate, osculum, oscule, oscitant, orifice, oral, orator, oracular, orotund, Osculina polystomella (a sponge), Stomatodiscus osculatus (a radiolarian).
Gr. oulon, n. gum: uloncucus, ulorhagia, ulitis, parulis, Haemulon macrostomum (striped grunt).
L. palatum, n. roof of the mouth: palate, palatal, palatitris, palatonasal.
Gr. prochoé, f. mouth of a river:
L. rictum; rictus, open mouth; see ringens under open
Gr. stoma, -tos, n.; stomion, n. dim.; stomias, m. large or hard-mouthed animal; stomalimne, n. estuary; mikrostomos, small-mouthed: stoma (pl. stomata), stomodeum, stomach, peristome, anosotomos, Stomozys calcitrons (stable-fly), Polystomella crispa (a foraminifer), Anisodront rhodostoma (a viper), Batrachostomus auritus (frogmouth, a goatsucker), Oxystomina alpha (a nematode), Sclerostomum edentatum (a nematode), Grammostomum scabrum (a foraminifer), Stomias ferox (a fish), Atherestes stomias (a halibut), Ceratostomella pilifera (blue-stain fungus), Rhynchostoma cornigerum (a fungus), Stomatopora dichotoma (a fossil bryozoan).

See: jaw, bite, door, hole, enter
move < moveo, motus, be in action, go, actuate; mobilis, movable; momentum, n. motion, cause; motio, -onis, f. motion; motiuncula, f. dim.; motivus, moving; motor, -is, m. mover; motorius, that has motion; moto, -itus, keep moving; commotio, -onis, f. agitation; promotus, advanced, pushed forward: movement, momentum, movable, motile, motive, mobility, motor, mob, commotion, emotion, immobile, automobile, remove, promoter, remote, unmoved, immovable, locomotive, mutiny, Chironomus motilator (a midge).
L. agitatio, -onis, motion, movement; see arouse, ago under make
Gr. aiolos, shifting, changing, variable; see Aeolus under wind
Gr. akoimetos, sleepless, unresting; see busy
Gr. alysko, wander uneasily; alysmos, m. disquiet, restlessness; algo, be at a loss, be ill at ease:
Gr. astatos, unstable, restless; apanastates; metanastes, m. migrant: Astatocroa funiculago (a moth), Metanastes australis (a beetle).
Gr. baino, walk, go, pass; bains, a stepping; see walk
L. cedo, cessus, be in motion, go, yield; decessus, -us, m. departure; incessus, -us, m. a going: cede, cease, accede, secede, exceed, procedure, cession, excess, successor, dequeue, ancestor, incessant, precedence, antecedent, accessory, excessive, abscess, inaccessible, unsuccessful.
Gr. cheironomia, pantomatic movement, gesticulation; see equal
L. cieo, citus, actuate, excite, move, call; see arouse
L. cillo, move, put in motion:
L. circo, go about, traverse; see circle
Gr. ektopio, migrate, wander; ektopismos, m. migration; ektopistikos, migratory: Ectopistes migratorius (passenger-pigeon).
L. eo, ire, itus, go; itus, -us, m. a going, departure; iter, itineris, n. journey; itio, -onis, f. a going, traveling; abitus, -us, m. departure, < abeo, go away; ambitio, -itus, go around; exeo, -itis, go away, depart: transit, exit, itinerary, circuit, ambulant, amibotio, initial, sedition, perish, issue, coition, sudden, comconitant.
Gr. eunomas, mobile:
L. expeditio, -onis, f. journey, campaign: expedition.
AS. faran, go, travel: fare, welfare, thorofare, wayfarer, warfare, seafaring, eelfare, ferry, ford.
AS. gon, go: going, gone, begone, forego, gang, woebegone.
L. gesticulor, -atus, make an impressive motion of the body, pantomime; see equal
L. grassor, -atus, go about, loiter; grassator, vagabond, footpad; see gradior under walk
Gr. hodos, way, road, journey; hodites, traveler, wayfarer; exodos, departure, exit; see way
L. impatientia, f. restlessness, want of endurance; impatients, -enitis, desiring immediate action: Impatiens biflora (snapweed, touch-me-not), Bombus impatiens (a bumblebee), Cecidomyia impatiens (a gall-midge), impatience.
L. inquietus, restless; irrequies, always in motion:
Gr. ion, -tos, participle of enim, go: ion, ionize, cations, anions, iontophoresis.
Gr. kineo, move; kinesis, -tos, n.; kinesis, f. movement; kinetikos, setting in motion, exciting; kinetos, movable; kinetes, m. mover, agitator, author, initiator; kingma, -tos, n. any moving object; aeikinetos, perpetually moving; eukinetos,
easily moved, moving easily: kinetic, kinesis, cytokinesis, karyokinesis, kineticscope, cinema, Dyscinetus trachypygus (rice-grub).
Gr. klōnos, violent, confused motion, tumult, turmoil, rout; see confusion
Gr. kyklea, revolve, repeat; see cycle under circle
L. meo, -atus, pass; see passage
Gr. metelys, -ydos, c. emigrant; changing:
Gr. metoikos, emigrating; c. emigrant: Metoicoceras gibbosum (an ammonite), Metoecus paradoxus (an amphipod).
L. migro, -atus, move, change habituation; migrator, -is, m. wanderer; emigro, move out; immigrro, move in; migrate, emigrate, immigrate, immigration, transmigration, Locusta migratoria (a grasshopper), Drosophila immigrans (a fruit-fly).
Gr. ochlizo, move with a lever:
L. peregrinor, -atus, travel abroad or around; peragro, -atus, travel through; peregrinus, traveling about, foreign, strange; pereger, on a journey, abroad: peregrination, peregrine, Tropaeolum peregrinum (canary-bird flower), Limnæa pereger (a snail).
Gr. phoitoo, come and go constantly; phoitetes. m. comer and goer; phoitaleos, going about wildly; phoitos, m. a constant coming or going: Phoebaliotes nebrascensis (a grasshopper), Diaphoetes rugosus (a beetle).
Gr. poleo, go about; polens, f. movement:
Gr. prokope, f. advance, progress:
Gr. stolos, m. journey, voyage, expedition, army: Stolotermes africanus (a termite), L. turba, disorder, hubbub; see confusion
See: depart, walk, wander, shake, confusion, turn, circle, spiral
mow < AS. mawen; see cut
mu, Gr. twelfth letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
mucedo, -inis, L. mold, mildew; mucidus, moldy; see fungus
much < AS. micel; see abundance, wealth
mucilago, L. a sticky, gelatinous juice; see glue
mucor, -omis, L. sharp point; see point
mucuna, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
mucus, L. secretion from the nose; mucidus; mucosus, slimy; see slime
mud < uncertain origin, but probably from MD. modde; see earth
mugil, L. a fish, probably a mullet; see mullet
mugitor, L. bellower, < mugio, -itus, bellow, low; see roar
mulberry < AS. morbeam, mulberry-tree.
NL. arctocarpus, m. a genus of the mulberry family: Artocarpus superbus (a breadfruit).
NL. brossonetia, f. a genus of the mulberry family, < Pierre Broussonet, French naturalist: Broussonetia papyrifera (paper-mulberry).
L. Cecropia, f. the citadel of Athens, < Gr. Kekrops, mythical king of Athens; a genus of the mulberry family: Cecropia peltata (trumpet-wood), Samia cecropia (a moth), Thecla cecrops (a hairstreak).
Gr. habrynnon, n. mulberry:
L. morus (Gr. morea), f. mulberry-tree; morum (Gr. moron), n. black mulberry; morulus, m. dim.; dark-colored: morula, murrey, sycamore, Morus rubra (red mulberry), Bombyx mori (silkworm), Rubus chaemamorus (cloudberry), Morinda citrifolia (Indian mulberry), Chrysanthemum morifolium (a chrysanthemum), Laportea moroides (a nettle-tree).
L. sycamorus (Gr. sykaminos), f. mulberry-tree; sykamionon, n. mulberry: sycamine (Morus nigra), Sycamora nigrescens (a flagellate).
mulceo, mulcens, L. stroke, touch lightly, charm, delight, soothe, soften; Muleiber, softeren, a name for Vulecan; see soft, fire
mulcetra, L. heliotrope; see borage
mulco, -atus, L. beat, handle roughly, injure; see hurt
mulcta; multa, L. penalty, fine, < multo, -atus, punish by fining; see pay, punish
mule < L. mulus; see horse
mulgeo, mulctus, L. milk; mulctra; mulgare, milk-pail; see milk, bucket
mulier, L. woman, female; mutiercula, dim.; muliebris, female, feminine; see woman
mullein < OF. moleine, < L. mollis, soft.
L. persolata, f. a kind of mullein:
Gr. phlomis, -idos (phlomos), f. mullein; phlomodes, like mullein: Phlomis fruticosa (Jerusalem sage), Verbascum phlomoides (claspimg mullein).
L. verbascum, n. mullein: Verbascum cressifolium (Portugal mullein), Centaurea verbascifolia (a centaurea), Cucullia verbasci (a moth).

muleolus, L. reddish, < muleus, a reddish shoe; see red, shoe
mullet < OF. mulet, prob. < L. mullus, m. red mullet; pullulus, m. dim.: surmullet, Mullus barbatus (red mullet), Mullus surmuletus (striped surmullet).
Gr. boreus, m. a mullet; boridion, n. dim.: Boreus brumalis (a mecopterid).
L. cephalus (Gr. kephalos), m. a kind of mullet: Leuciscus cephalus (a chub).
Gr. cheltan (chelon), -os, m. a mullet: Mugil chelo (a fish).
Gr. erythros, m. a red mullet: Pagellus erythros (a fish).
Gr. gompharon, a. a mullet:
Gr. krestreus; kestrinos, m. mullet; kestriniskos, m. dim.: Cestrus minimus (a fish), Cestrus obscursus (a beetle).
Gr. lineus, m. a kind of mullet:
L. mugil, -is, m. a fish, probably a mullet: Mugil cephalus (striped mullet).
Gr. myxinos, a kind of mullet; see myza under slime
Gr. perias, m. a kind of mullet:
Gr. plos, -otos, mullet; see pleo under swim
Gr. spheneus, m. a kind of mullet:
Gr. trigle, red mullet; now a genus of gurnards; see gurnard
mulus, L. mixed or sweetened with honey, see honey; softened, soothed, see soft
multicus, L. soft; see soft
multifarius, L. manifold, various; see different
multifidus, L. many-cleft; see findo under cut
multiplico, -atus, L. increase, < multiplex, manifold; see grow
multitudo, L. large number; see number
multus, L. much; plus, more; plurimus, most; see abundance
mulus, L. mule; mulinus, of mules; see horse
mumia, ML. mummy; see body
mundus, L. world, earth; mundanus, of the world, see world; nice, neat; mundulus, dim.; see beauty
muneralis, L. of gifts; munerarius, bestower of gifts; see munus under give
mungo, -unctus, L. blow the nose; munctio, -onis, a blowing of the nose; see blow
municipium, L. town; see town
munificus, L. bountiful, generous; see abundance
muno, -itus, L. fortify; see strong
munus, muneris, L. gift, duty, service; munis, ready for service; see give, make
muraena, L. (Gr. myraína), moray; see eel
muralis, L. of walls; muratus, walled, < murus, wall; see wall
murcidus, L. cowardly, slothful, < murcus, coward; see coward
murex, -icis, L. a mollusk yielding a purple dye; muriculus, dim.; muricatus, spiny like a murex; see mollusk
muria, L. brine; muriaticus, of brine; see salt
murinus, L. pertaining to mice, mouse-gray; see mus under mouse
murmur, -is, n. L. a low sound, hum, mutter, mumble, whisper: murmurl, murmuring.
Gr. bembix, -ikos, a buzzing sound; see wasp
L. bombus (Gr. bombos), m. a booming, humming, buzzing; bombito, hum, buzz; bombinator, -is, m. buzzier, hummer: bomb, bombard, bombolo, Bombus terrestris (a bumblebee), Bombinator igneus (a toad).
Gr. enkelados, buzzing; see kelados under sound
Gr. grykto, grumbling; grymos, m. a grumbling, < gryzo, grumble;
Gr. laryno, coo like a dove;
Gr. ligyptophones, buzzing with the wings;
Gr. minyros, whimpering, whining; see minyrisma under sing
L. musso, -atus, speak in an undertone, murmurl; mussitator, -is, m. mutterer: musstitate.
L. mutio (muttio), mutter, mumble, bleat; muttum, n. a mutter, mumble: motto, mot, bon mot.
Gr. mygmos, moaning, muttering; see sad
Gr. myzo, murmurl, mutter:
Gr. psithyros, whispering; psithyrisma, -tos, n.; psithyromos, m. whispering; psithyristes, m. whisperer, slanderer, < psithyrico, whisperer: Psithyrus laboriosus (a bee), Psithyroedus locustella (a bird).

L. susurro, -atus, whisper, murmur, hum, buzz; susurrus, m.; susurramen, -inis, n. whisper, murrter; insusurro, -atus, insinuate, suggest: susurrus, susurrant.

Gr. tonthryistes, m. mutterer, babbler; tonthrys, f. a muttering:

Gr. tryzo, murmur, mutter; tryzomenos, m. murmur:

See: grunt, sing, speak, sound

murrha, L. a kind of clay for making porcelain or china; murrhina, of porcelain;

see earth

murus, L. wall; see wall

mus, musis, L. mouse; musculus, dim.; musinus, of mice; muricus, mouser; see mouse

Muscha, L. (Gr. Mousa), muse, one of the goddesses who presided over the fine arts, see art; NL. musa, a genius of the banana family, see banana

musca, L. fly; muscula, dim.; muscarius, of flies; see fly

muscardinus, NL. < F. muscardin, dormouse; see mouse

muscula, L. mouse-trap; see trap

mus cle < L. musculus, dim. of mus, mouse; musculosus, fleshy; see flesh

muscus, L. moss; muscidae, muscosus, mossy; see moss

museum, L. (Gr. Mouseion), temple of the Muses, art school, academy; see Musa under art

mushroom < OF. mouscheron; see fungus

music < L. musica (Gr. mousike), f. one of the arts presided over by the Muses:

musical, musician, Tubipora musica (organ-pipe coral).

L. aeneator, -is, m. trumpeter;
Gr. askaulis, bagpipe; see aulos under pipe

L. buccino, -atus, sound the trumpet; see horn

L. campana, bell; see bell

L. canor, -oris, tune, melody; canorus, melodious, harmonious, euphonious; cantica, musical; see cano under sing

L. cicuticus, -inis, m. player upon a pipe made of hemlock:

L. cornicen, hornblower; see cornu under horn

Gr. krouma; krouisma, -tos, n. sound, note produced by stringed instruments;

kroumatikos, of playing a stringed instrument:

L. liticus, clarinetist; see litus under rod

L. Gr. lyra, lyre; see harp

Gr. melitikes, m. flute-player:

Gr. nobla, a stringed instrument; nobistes, the player of a nobla; see harp

Gr. orchestra, f. place where the chorus danced; see orcheomai under dance

L. organum (Gr. organon), n. pipe, church organ: organ, organist.

Gr. Orpheus, m. famous minstrel and husband of Eurydice: Orpheus, Orpheus polyglottus (a bird).

L. pandura (Gr. pandoura), f. a musical instrument of three strings: pandura, bandore, panduriform, pandurate, Ficus pandurata (fiddleleaf-fig).

Gr. psallo, play a stringed instrument; psalmoi, m. sound of the harp, song; psalterion, n. a harplike instrument; psaltikos, of harp-playing: psalter, psalm, Psalmsit, psalmody, psalterium.

L. subula, -onis, m. fluteist:

Gr. symphonia, f. concord in sound, unison: symphony.

Gr. syrisses, m. pipe: Syrisses sibilator (a bird).

L. tibicen, -inis, m. piper, fluteist, < tibia, f. shinbone, pipe, flute; tibicen, -atus, play the pipe, flute: Tibicen linnei (dog-day cicada), Gymnornhina tibicen (a shrike).

Gr. tropon, n. a piece of ecclesiastical music:

L. tympanum, drum; see drum

L. utricularius, bagpiper; see utriculus under bag

See: sound, harmony, harp, sing, pipe, drum, joy

musimo, L. (Gr. mouson), mouflon; see sheep

musk < L. moschus (Gr. moschos), < Per. mushk, a secretion of the male musk-deer; see smell

muskrat

Ab. Am. ondatra, muskrat: Ondatra zibethica (muskrat).

mussel < L. musculus, dim. of mus, mouse; see mollusk

musso, -atus, L. speak in an undertone, murmur; see murmur
must < AS. moste, obliged, required, necessary.
L. necessarius, indispensable, requisite: necessary, necessarily, necessity.
L. requisitus, demanded, necessary: requisite.
mustache < F. moustache, < Gr. mystax; see hair
mustard < OF. moutarde, < L. mustum, n. must, new wine with which the powdered mustard seed was mixed.
L. alyssum (Gr. alysson), n. a genus of the mustard family: Alyssum argenteum (yellowtuft-alyssum), sweet alyssum (Lobularia maritima), Oenothera alyssoides (an evening-primrose), Dasyneura alyssi (a gall-midge).
NL. arabis (Gr. Arabis, Arabian), f. a genus of the mustard family: Arabis hirsuta (hairy rockcress).
L. armoracia, f. horseradish: Armoracia lapathifolia (horseradish).
L. berula, f. a kind of watercresses: Berula erecta (a water-parsnip).
L. brassica, cabbage; a genus of the mustard family; see cabbage
NL. castrule, f. a genus of the mustard family, < Ar. qaulla: Cakile maritima (sea-rocket).
L. cardamum, n. (Gr. kardamon, n.; kardamine; kardamis, -idos, f.), a kind of cress; kardamomon, n. a spice: Cardamine bulbosa (a bittercress), Elettaria cardamomum (cardamom), Coreopsis cardaminefolia (a tickseed), cardamon.
L. draba (Gr. drabe), f. a plant of the mustard family: Draba verna (spring-draba), Lepidium draba (hoary cress), Campanula drabifolia (Greek bellflower).
L. iberis (Gr. erysimon), n. hedge-mustard: Erysimum pulchellum (an erysimum).
L. glastum, n. woad:
L. hesperis, -idis, f. a genus of the mustard family: Hesperis nivalis (a rocket).
L. iberis, -idis (Gr. -idos), f. a kind of pepperwort: Iberis odorata (a rocket), Brachycome iberidifolia (Swan River daisy), Aethionema iberideum (a stone-cress):
L. trio, -onis, f. a kind of cress:
L. isatis, -idis (Gr. -idos). f. woad: Isatis tinctoria (dyer's woad).
L. lepidium (Gr. lepídion), n. pepperwort: Lepidium vesicarium (a pepperwort).
L. nasturtium, n. a kind of cress: nasturtium (Tropaeolum speciosum), Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (watercress).
L. raphanus (Gr. ráphanos), radish, a genus of the mustard family; see radish
NL. roritta, f. a genus of the mustard family: Rorippa obtusa (a cress).
L. sil squastrum, n. pepperwort: Cercis silquastrum (a redbud).
L. sinapis, -is, f. (Gr. sinapi, n.), mustard: sinigrinate, sinigrin (from Sinapis nigrà), Sinapis alba (white mustard), Hebeloma sinapians (a mushroom).
L. sisymbrium (Gr. sísymbrión), n. a fragrant plant; a genus of the mustard family: Sisymbrium altissimum (tall sisymbrium), Solarum sisymbriofolium (a nightshade).
Gr. thlaspis, f. (thlaspì, n.), a kind of cress; thlaspidion, n. dim.: Thlaspi arvense (penny-cress, fanweed), Notolitha spsilatum (a cress), Psylloides thalpis (a beetle).
NL. sulà, f. a genus of the mustard family, < Ar. sillah: Zilla spinosa (a brassica-cress).
mustax, L. a kind of laurel; see laurel
mustela, L. weasel; mustecula, dim.; mustelínus, of wasels; see weasel
mustum, L. new, unfermented wine; see wine
mustus, L. new, young, fresh; see new
mutabilis, L. changeable; mutatus, changed; see muto under change
mute < L. mutus, silent, dumb; see silent
muticus, L. shortened, curtailed; see mutus under hurt
mutilago, L. a kind of spurge; see spurge
mutilla, NL. a genus of wasps; see wasp
mutilus, L. maimed, cut off, docked, shortened; see hurt
Mutinus, L. a name for Priapus; see penis
mutiny < OF. mvete, riot; see rebellion
muto- -atus, L. change; mutator, changer; mutatorius, of changing; see change
mutton < F. mouton, sheep; see flesh
mutter, L. mutter, mumble; see mutio under murmur
mutual < F. mutuel, < L. mutus, borrowed, loaned, reciprocal; see common, alternate, trade, equal
mutus, L. inarticulate, dumb, silent; see silent
muzzle < OF. musel, snout, jaws and face; see nose, bind
mya, L. a kind of mussel; see mollusk
myagra, Gr. mouse-trap; see trap
mycethmo- < Gr. mykethmos, a lowing, bellowing, roaring; myketes, bellower; see roar
myceto-; myco- < Gr. mykes, -etos, fungus; NL. mycelium, hyphal filaments; see fungus
mychos, Gr. inmost part, recess, closet, bay, sinus; see room
myclo- < Gr. myklos, ass; see horse
mycter- < Gr. mykter, -os, nose; see nose
mydios, Gr. boat; see ship
mydros, Gr. mass of red-hot metal; see heat
myelo- < Gr. myelos, marrow, pith, spinal cord; see pith
mygale, Gr. a field mouse; see mouse
mygamos, Gr. moaning, muttering; see sad
myio- < Gr. myia, fly; see fly
mylakris, L. (Gr. mylakris), a kind of cockroach; see cockroach
mylasia, L. a kind of hemp; see hemp
myllen, Gr. lip; see lip
mylylos, Gr. bent, crooked; a fish; see bend, fish
mylo- < Gr. myle, mill, millstone, kneepan; mylax, -akos, millstone; mylias; mylikos, of a mill; see grind, knee
mymar, Gr. blame; see monos under blame
myndos, Gr. dumb; see silent
myo- < Gr. mys, myos, muscle, see flesh; mouse, see mouse; < myo, close, shut, wink, see close
myoctono- < Gr. myoktonos, mouse-killer, a kind of aconite; see aconite
myophonos, Gr. an umbelliferous plant; see carrot
myops, Gr. near-sighted, see optikos under see; horsefly, see fly; goad, spur, see point
myosotis, Gr. forgetmenot; see borage
myoxos, Gr. dormouse; see mouse
myrophion, Gr. dim. of myron, ointment; see fat
myrepsis, Gr. preparer of unguents; see myron under fat
myriapod < Gr. myrios, numberless, pous, foot: Myriapoda.
Teacher: "What is a millennium?"
Pupil: "It is something like a centennial, but it has more legs."
L. centipeda, f. a myriapod with one pair of legs to each segment: centipede.
L. tulus (Gr. ioulos), m. a multiped: Julius terrestris (a milleped), Stemmatoiulus bioculatus (a milleped), Peripatus tuliformis (a myriapod).
L. millepeda, f. a myriapod with two pairs of legs to each segment: millepede.
L. scolopendra (Gr. skolopendra), f. a multiped: Scolopendra cingulata (a centipede), Scolopendrella immaculata (a centipede).
myrica, L. (Gr. myrike), tamarisk, bayberry; see bayberry
myrio- < Gr. myrios, numberless; see number
myriophyllum, L. (Gr. myriophyllon), milfoil; see water-milfoil
myrismos, Gr. an anointing; see myron under fat
myristica, NL. nutmeg; see nutmeg
myrmeco- < Gr. myrmex, -ekos, ant; myrmekion, dim.; myrmekia, anthill, wart; myrmidon, ant-nest; see ant, mountain
myro- < Gr. myron, ointment; see fat
myrobalan < L. myrobalanum, n. (Gr. myrobalanos, f.) a kind of nut yielding an ointment; now applied to a family of trees, Combretaceae.
L. combretum, n. a kind of rush; now applied to a genus of the myrobalan family: Combretum coccineum (scarlet combretum).
L. terminalia, f. a genus of the myrobalan family: Terminalia catappa (Malabar almond).
myrrh < L., Gr. myrrha; see resin
myrrhis, Gr. sweet cicely; see carrot
myrsine, Gr. myrtle; see myrtle
myrsos, Gr. basket; see basket
myrtle < ML. myrtillus, < L. myrtus (Gr. myrtoi), f. myrtle-tree; myrtaceus; myrtus, of myrtle; myrtatus, seasoned with myrtle; myrton, n. myrtleberry, clitoris: myrtol, Myrtle, Myrtaceae, Myrtus communis (myrtle), Rhodomyrtus tomentosa (downy myrtle), Vaccinium myrtillus (whortleberry), Coriaria myrtifolia (myrtle-coriaria).
NL. eucalyptus, f. a genus of the myrtle family: Eucalyptus gigantea (a eucalyptus).
NL. eugenia, f. a genus of the myrtle family, < Prince Eugene of Savoy: Eugenia aromatica (clove-tree).
Gr. myrsine, f. myrtle; now a genus of the Myrsinaceae: Myrsine africana (a myrsinacead), Pachystigma [Pachystigma] myrsinates (Oregen boxwood).
NL. pimenta, f. a genus of the myrtle family, < Sp. pimienta, f. pepper: Pimenta officinalis (allspice).
NL. syzygium, n. a genus of the myrtle family: Psidium guajava (guava).
NL. syzygium, n. a genus of the myrtle family: Syzygium lineatum (a myrtacead).
myrton, Gr. myrtleberry, clitoris; see myrtle, vulva
mys, Gr. mouse, muscle, mussel; see mouse, flesh, mollusk
mysaros, Gr. foul, impure, loathsome, < mysos, dirt, uncleanness, anything disgusting; see dirt
mysis, Gr. a closing of the eyes, lips, pores, etc.; see myo under close
mystaco- < Gr. mystax, -akos, upper lip, the hair upon it; mystakion, dim.; see hair
mystery < L. mysterium (Gr. mysterion), secret rite; mystes, priest; L. mysticus, secret; see secret, magic, wonder, priest
mystron, Gr. spoon; mystron, dim.; see spoon
myth < Gr. mythos, fable, legend, speech; mytharion; mythidion, dim.; see story
mytilus, L. (Gr. mytilos), mussel; see mollusk
myxa, Gr. mucus, see slime; lamp-nozzle, see nose; a kind of plum, see plum
myzo, Gr. suck; see suck

N

nabis, L. giraffe, camelopard; see giraffe
nablitium, L. (Gr. nabella), a stringed instrument; nablistes, player of a nabla; see harp
naco- < Gr. nakos, fleece; see wool
nacca; nacta, L. (Gr. nakte), fuller; see thick
nacto- < Gr. naktos, dense, pressed; see nasso under press
nactus; nanciscor, L. found, got, stumbled upon; see nancisor under find
naevus, L. mole, mark, spot; naevulus, dim.; naevius, having a mole or birthmark; see mark
nag < D. negge, horse, especially a poor or worn out horse, see horse; < the root of gnaw, irritate, pester, torment, see tease
nagma, Gr. anything piled up; see heap
Naia, -dis, L. (Gr. -ados), a water-nymph; see water
nail < AS. naegel: nailer, nailwort, agnail (hangnail), fingernail, toenail.
Gr. balanos, wooden peg, bolt; see bar
L. chela (Gr. chele), f. claw; chelion; chelotion, n. dim.: chela, cheliforous, chelicera, cheliped, chelate, cheloid (keloid), Chelifer cancroides (book-scorpion), Chelodesmus marxi (a milleped), Electrochelifer mengesi (a pseudoscorpion).
narrow

L. clavus, m. nail; clavulus, m. dim.: Clavulinoïdes compressa (a foraminifer), Nephila clavipes (a spider).

L. epigrus, m. wooden pin, peg; Epigrus ischnus (a gastropod).

Gr. epιouros, m. wooden peg, pin: Eριurus brevicornis (a wasp).

L. gamba, hoof; see foot

Gr. gomphos, m. bolt, peg, nail; gomphotikos, fastened with nails: gomphodont, Gomphus xanthematus (a dragonfly), Gomphocarpus textilis (a milkweed), Gomphodendron costaneus (a millepede).

Gr. helos, m. nail, stud; helarión, n.; heliskos, m. dim.; helotos, nailed, nail-shaped: ephelos, nailed: Heliscomyces vetus (a fossil rodent), Heloderma horridum (a Gila monster).

Gr. katalabeus, m. holder, nail:

Gr. kyndalos, m. wooden peg:

Gr. onyx, -ychos, m. fingernail, talon, claw, hoof; a gem stone; onychion, n. dim.; onychinos, nail-colored, resembling onyx; aponychistikos, pertaining to nail-polishing; monyx, -ykos, m. uncloven hoof: onyx, onychoeid, onychophagist, onychia, paronychia, Onychodus sigmoids (a fossil fish), Onychorhynchus regius (king tody), Cyrtomyx montezumae (a quail), Platyonycus ocellatus (a crab), Acinonyx jubatus (African cheetah), Tetranychus bimaculatus (a mite), Paronychia serpylliota (creeping nailwort), Onygena[Onychogena] equina (a fungus).

Gr. passalos, m. peg; passaliskos, m. dim.: Passalus cornutus (a beetle).

L. paxillus, m. peg, small stake: paxilliform, paxillose, Paxillus involutus (a mushroom).

L. skalmus (Gr. skalmos), m. peg or thole for fastening an oar:

L. solipes, one with an uncloven hoof, the horse; see pes under foot

Gr. tykon, pin. dim. of tylos, knot, bolt; see knot

L. unguis, -is, m. fingernail, claw, talon; unguculus, m. dim.; ungula, f. hoof: unguiculate, unguigrade, Ungulata, trigulina, Gomphus ungulatus, Barbula unguculata (a moss), Pilhecellobium unguiculati (catsclaw), Manatus inunguis (Amazon manatee).

See: bar, bind, close

naja, NL. < Skt. naga, snake; see snake

naked < AS. nacoed, nude; see bare

nama, Gr. spring, stream; namatión, dim.; namatodes, full of springs; see spring

name < AS. nama; see word

annamaris, Gr. prodigal, spendthrift; see nannarion under waste

nanus, L. (Gr. nanos), a dwarf; see little

naos, Gr. temple; naiskos, dim.; see temple

nap < MD. noppe, akin to AS. ahneopan, pluck off; see hair

napaeo- < Gr. napaios, of a dell, < nape, wooded vale, dell, glen; see valley

naphtha, Gr. a volatile rock oil; see fat

napkin < OF. nappe, < L. mappa, f. table napkin, towel; mappula, f. dim.: napery, map, apron, Amanita mappa (a fungus).

L. facieterium, n. towel:

Gr. hemitébion, n. towel, napkin:

Gr. kapsidration, n. napkin:

Gr. maktron, n. towel, wiper: cheiromaktron, n. napkin:

L. mantele (mantile), -is, n. towel, napkin:

L. manutergium, n. towel: manutergium.

L. mucinimum, n. handkerchief:

L. orarium, n. napkin, handkerchief:

Gr. phossonion, coarse towel, dim. of phosson, sail, coarse linen; see sail

L. sabanum (Gr. sabanon), n. linen cloth, towel:

L. sudarium, n. handkerchief; sudariolium, n. dim.

napus, L. turnip; napellus; napulus, dim.; see turnip

narcissum, L. (Gr. narkisos), a genus of the amaryllis family; see amaryllis

narcotic < Gr. narkotikos, benumbing, dulling, < narke, numbness, torpor; see dull

nardus, L. (Gr. nardos), a costly, perfumed oil; see fat

naris, L. nostril; narinosus, broad-nosed; see nose

narisos, Gr. liquid, fluid, < nao, flow; see flow

narrativus, L. pertaining to reporting, < narro, -atus, relate; see story

narrow < AS. nearu.

L. angustus, narrow, tight, slender, thin; angustia, f. narrowness, strait, difficulty, distress; angusto, -atus, narrow, restrain; Sp. angostura, f. narrowness: angusti-
narrow

clave, angustirostrate, angostura(Cusparia angostura), Crinum angustum (an amaryllis), Epilobium angustifolium (fireweed), Carex angustior (a sedge).

L. artus, narrow, tight, close; see arco under press
L. astrictus, drawn together, tight, narrow, close; restrictus, bound up, tight, limited, stingy; see bind
L. collectus, contracted, narrowed, concentrated; see lego under gather
L. contractus, drawn together, shortened, tightened; see lessen
Gr. stenos (steinos); stegyros, narrow, tight; stenotes, f. narrowness; mesostenos, narrow in the middle: stenographer, stenotype, stenosis, stenostomia, stenophyllous, Stenochlaena palustris (a fern), Stenopogon indistinctus (a fly), Stenoprotus unipunctatus (a fly), Stenygrocercus silvicola (a spider) Stenanthium gramineum (a melanthiacead), Mesostenoides albamaculatus (a wasp), Hylastinus obscurus (clover-root borer), Metastenotherax punctatipennis (a bug).

See: lessen, bind, press, chose, close, thin

narthecium, L. (Gr. narthekion, dim. of narthes, an umbrella), ointment-box, medicine-chest; see box, carrot

nascens, L. arising, beginning, < nascor, natus, be born, spring forth; see begin

birth

nasisiterna, L. a pot with a large spout; see pot

nasmos, Gr. spring, stream; see nama under spring

nassa; naxa, L. wicker-basket with a narrow neck; see basket

nastes, Gr. inhabitant; see naio under life

nastos, Gr. pressed close, firm, solid; a cake; see nasso under press

nasturtium, L. a kind of cress; see mustard

nasus, L. nose; nasutus, large-nosed; see nose

natalis, L. of birth; see nascor under birth

nataror, L. swimmer; natabulum, swimming-place; see nato under swim

natis, L. rump, buttlock; ML. natica, buttlock; see rump

native < L. nativus, inherent or conferred by birth: naïve, naïvete, Dolerus natus (a wasp).

L. aborigineus, ancestral, native, original: aboriginals, aboriginal.

Gr. autochthonos, indigenous, native: autochthonous.

Gr. chorites, m. countryman, native:

Gr. endemos, living in, native: endemic, endemism.

Gr. engios, of the land, native: Astacus(Engaeus) cunicularius (a crayfish).

L. genuinus, native, natural, authentic; see true

Gr. hemedamos, native, indigenous: L. indigenus, born in a country, native; indigena, m. native: indigenous, Phycita indiginella (a moth).

L. ingenius, native, indigenous, candid: ingenuous.

Gr. palaichthon, -os, c. an indigenous inhabitant:

Gr. patriotes, m. fellow-countryman:

L. vernaculus; vernus, native, < verna, home-born slave; see servant

See: nature, birth, country, class

natrix, L. water-snake; see snake

natro- < Ar. natrum, sodium carbonate; containing sodium; see sodium

nature < L. natura, f. birth, inherent quality or property of things: naturalis, innate, not artificial: innatus, inborn, inherent: natural: natural, Systema naturae.

Gr. acheritos, untouched by the hand of man, untamed.

Gr. adamastos; adamatos; admetos, unconquered, unbroken, untamed, unwedded (females): Admetos fucimanus (a pedipalpid).

L. affectus, -us, m. a state of mind, mood, disposition: affect, affectation, affectionate.

L. agrestis, of the land, rural, wild; Gr. agrios, living in the fields, wild; see ager under field

Gr. anambatos, unmounted, unbroken: Anambates cleroides (a beetle).

Gr. anemeros, wild, savage: Anemurus peregrinus (a beetle).

Gr. apharotos, unplowed, untilled; see rough

L. attributum, n. character, quality: attribute, attributable.

L. character, -is, mark, habit, usage; see mark

L. Cybele (Gr. Kybele), f. goddess of nature: Argynnis cybele (a butterfly).

AS. dom, jurisdiction, state, condition: kingdom, Christendom, pagandom, heathendom, serfdom, wisdom, freedom, foogydom, thraldom, doom, Domesday Book, deem, Dempster.

Gr. emphytos, implanted, inborn, natural:

Gr. entheros, savage, wild, rough:
Gr. ethos, character, usage, habit; see ethos under use
L. ferox -oeis, wild, spirited, fierce, < ferus, wild, untamed; feroculus, dim.; feritas -atis, f. wildness; ferinus, pertaining to wildness and wild animals; ferus, m.; fera, f. wild beast; efferatus, wild, fierce, savage: ferocity, feral, Cryptoprocta ferox (fossa), Fierasger acus (a fish), Ferocactus horridus (a cactus), Amaurobius ferox (a spider), Nyroca ferina (pochard).

L. habitus, -us, m. condition, state, deportment: habit, habitual, habituate, habitat.
L. hylaeus (Gr. hylaios), of the wood or forest, savage, wild; see hyle under wood
L. immansuetus, untamed, wild, savage: Acalles immansuetus (a beetle).
L. immediatus, artless, unstudied, natural:
L. indoles, -is, f. native quality, disposition, talent:
L. indomitus, untamed, wild: Lycosa indomita (a spider).
L. infrenis; infrenus, unbridled, untamed; see frenum under hold
L. ingenius, native, natural, candid; see native
L. instinctus, -us, m. natural impulse; instigated, incited: instinct, instincive.
L. materia, matter, stuff; see thing
Gr. physis, -ioi, f. nature, condition; physikos, concerning nature and matter: physics, physical, physician, physicists, physiology, apophysis, metaphysics, symphysis, physiognomy, physiography.
Gr. poios, of a given nature, kind, quality; poiotes, -etos, f. quality:
L. qualitas, -atis, f. condition, nature, property: quality, qualification, Quisqualis indica (Rangoon creeper).
Gr. scheis, f. state, condition, habit, nature, quality, posture: Anaroschis chinesis (a beetle).
L. status, -us, m. standing, condition, position: state, status.
AS. wilde, in a state of nature: wild, wildfire, wilderness, bewilder.

L. -acus, -icus, pertaining to, belonging to, having the nature of, as cretaceous, chalky; surrepticus, clandestine: arenaceous, cretaceous, herbaceous, farinaceous, glumaceous, testaceous, lateraceous, meretricious, surreptitious, Smilax herbacea (carrion-flower), Carex paleacea (a sedge).
L. -acu, -icus (Gr. -akos, -ikos), belonging to, like of, pertaining to; denoting the greater valence in a chemical compound, as carduus (Gr. kardiakos), of the heart; hypnoticus (Gr. hypnotikos), soporific; meracus, pure; posticus, posterior; Gr. physikos, natural: cardiac, demoniac, elegiac, zodiac, ammoniacal, maniacal, athletic, aquatic, artistic, economic, erratic, fanatic, hypnotic, iconoclastic, gymnastic, lunatic, plastic, lithic, public, narcotic, prognostic, dynamics, mathematics, physics, technique, unique, oblique, Martinique, ferric, nitric, cupric, stannic, sulfurous, perchorlic, Lonicer a japonica (Japanese honeysuckle), Nyssa aquatica (water-tupelo), Fagus sylvatica (European beech), Cyperus cylindricus (a sedge).

Suf. -ad, -ade, pertaining to, relating to, akin to, made of, < F. -ade, < Gr. -as, -ados, as monas, -ados, unit; < F. -ade, Sp. -ada, < L. -ata, as arcade < arco, -atus: armada, ballad, blockade, bravado, brigade, brocade, broomelaid, cannonade, cavalcade, comrade, crusade, cycad, decade, desperado, dryad, dyad, esplanade, Iliad, lemonade, marmalade, masquerade, myriad, orangade, paisade, parade, pomade, salad, stockade, tirade, tornado.
L. -ae, sing.; arum, pl. first declension genitives; -i, sing.; -arum, pl. second declension genitives; -a, sing.; -arun, -um, pl. third declension genitives; -as, sing.; -erum, pl. fourth declension genitives; -ei, sing.; -erum, pl. fifth declension genitives; of longueville, pertaining to: Ammophila arenaria (sand-food), Puccinia gentiana (a rust), Puccinia malvacearum (a rust), Trametes pini (pine-rust), Eobasidium vaccini (a fungus), Thermobia furnorum (firebrat), Pseudomonas juglandis (walnut-blight), Dermamyssus avium (bird-mite).

The -ae and -i endings may be attached to proper names, both personal and geographic, to denote commemoration, dedication, and derivation. In the Augustan Age the genitive ending of masculine names in -ius was not -i, as might be expected and as later developed, but -i. Modern New Latin follows the Augustan simplicity and the double -ii appears only in the genitives of names ending with i, as Marconii, < Marconi. This preserves the current spelling of modern names and avoids cumbersome manipulation of terminal letters. Usage indicates the following formulas for making such genitives, which, when used as specific terms of binomials, are, or should be, decapitalized.

Attach -ae to feminine proper names ending with any letter except a, to which attach -e, as: Psen cheesemanae (a wasp), Osmia sandhouseae (a bee), Sorbus helenae (a mountain-ash), Astragalus thompsonae (a vetch), Begonia mexiae (a begonia), Calochortus catalinae (Catalina mariposa).
nature

Aster punicus (swamp-aster), Stegonotus plumbeus (a snake), Stachys coecinea (Texas betony). Juglans regia (Persian walnut).

Suf. -hood, < AS. had, condition; state: motherhood, fatherhood, hardiness, likeliness, livelihood, neighborhood, falsehood, godhead, maidenhead.

L., Gr. -ia, -cia, -tie, pertaining to, state, condition, names of countries, diseases, biological, chemical, and medical terms, Greek and Latin plurals, as audacia, boldness; tristitia, sadness; Gr. apoplexia, stroke: bacchanalia, saturnalia, militia, regalia, justice, notice, malice, celibacy, confederacy, conspiracy, delicacy, fallacy, lunacy, privacy, aristocracy, democracy, Bulgaria, Australia, India, Virginia, diphtheria, dyspepsia, amnesia, dahlia, petunia, Mammalia, Reptilia, bacteria, morphia.

Suf. -id, -ide, < L. -ides, having the nature of; final part of a chemical term of which the first part is the name of a non-metal, as lucidus, clear: acid, florid, fluid, humid, lucid, morbid, rigid, solid, sordid, splendid, stupid, timid, turrid, viscid, vivid, chloride, bromide, oxide, sulfide, glucoside, nitride, iodide, boride, fluoride, cyanide, carbonate.

L. -imus (Gr. -imos) pertaining to, related to, having the quality of, as maritimus, of the sea; septimus, seventh; Gr. chresimos, useful; machimos, warlike: maritime, Festuca maritima (sea-fescue).

Gr. -inos, of, made of, as kyaminos, of beans; rhodinos, made of roses; xylinos, of wood, wooden: Apanteles xylinus (a wasp).

L. -ion, -sion, -tion, act, process, result or state of, having the nature of, as regio, -on, district; percussio, -onis, a striking; actio, -onis, performance: communion, complexion, contagion, rebellion, oblivion, emulsion, dissension, secession, succession, question, attention, education, preparation, objection, reason, lesson, poison, prison, venison, gudgeon, sturgeon, dungeon.

L. -is, m., f.; -e, n. adjective suffix meaning with, having the nature of, as bicornis, two-horned; consimilis, similar; insomnis, sleepless; quadrivigintus, four-yoked; multiforis, many-doored: Cladius pectinicornis (a wasp), Erianthus brevibarbis (a grass), Zonotrichia albicollis (white-throated sparrow), Coptotermes acinaciformis (a termite), Bromus latiglumis (a grass), Thomomys latirostris (a pocket-gopher), Tozostoma curvirostre (a thrasher), Carex laxiculmis (a sedge), Bibio albipennis (a fly), Empidonax flaviventris (yellow-bellied flycatcher), Cardiomyon reniforme (a fern).

Suf. -ish, < AS. -isc (G. -isch), denoting origin, pertaining to, like: English, Irish, Moorish, whith, reddish, foolish, friendless, sluggish, modish, devilish.

Suf. -ism, < L. -ismus (Gr. -ismos, -gismos), condition, quality, doctrine, result, sect, as baptismos, emersion; kataklysmos, deluge; strabismos, a squinting; strabismus, baptism, heroism, altruism, Buddhism, Judaism, paganism, fanaticism, humanism, idealism, mesmerism, isolationism, globalism, nepotism, favoritism, syllogism, prasm, fantasm, paroxysm, enthusiasm, chasm, witticism, socialism, optimism, pessimism.

Suf. -ite, -ites, < L. -ita; Gr. -ites, m.; -itis, f., having the nature of, like, disciple, descendant, mineral terms, salts of ous acids: The gender of Greek nouns in -ites is generally masculine, as askites, dropsy; galaktites, a kind of stone; hoplites, armed soldier; molochites, a kind of stone; petasites, coltsfoot; phyllites, wreath of leaves; saurites, a serpent; siderites, lodestone; xylites, woodcutter. To form the feminine, change -ites to -itis, as hoplititis, -idos, female warrior: Mennonite, Bryanite, Israelite, chloride, plumbite, ammonite, sulfite, pyrites, Phyllites perplexus (a fossil leaf), Hoplititis adunca (a wasp), Stephanitis mitrata (a bug).

Suf. -ity, < L. -itas, denoting condition, degree, quality, state, as celeritas, -atis, swiftness; humilitas, -atis, lowness: ability, audacity, captivity, celerity, charity, electricity, geniality, gentility, nobility, quality, lucidity, plenty, sagacity, simplicity, utility, veracity.

L. -um, quality or nature of, as gaudium, joy: cambium, delirium, equilibrium, medium, potassium, radium, sodium.

L. -us (Gr. -ios), of, pertaining to, as agrius (Gr. agrios), of the fields, wild; Daucus, of Daucus; fullonius, of fullers; Gr. ouranios, of heaven; pluvius, rainy: Jupiter Pluvius, Zapus hudsonius (a jumping-mouse), Microsciurus isthmius (a squirrel).

L. -us, m.; -ia, f.; -ium, n., suffixes attached to the stems of personal and other proper names to form nominative generic commemoratives.

For names ending with consonants, attach the suffixes unmodified, as Dahlia, Dahlia, Dahlitum (< Dahl); Carpenterius, Carpenteria, Carpenterium (< Carpenter). Sometimes for those ending in r, omit the t, as Gunnerus, Gunnera, Gunnerium (< Gunner). Those ending in us are considered already latinized, as Confucius, Conflca, Confucium (< Confucius).

For names ending with vowels, opinions and usage differ concerning the form of the suffix. Theoretical latinization may occasionally be waived in favor of
the practical purpose of preserving the terminal letters of some modern names, as: Danaus, Danaë, Danaum, or Danaeus, Danaea, Danaeum (< Dana); Saportaia, Saportaia, Saportaiaum, or Saportaean, Saportaean, Saportaeanum (< Saporta); Gilmoreus, Gilmorea, Gilmoreum (< Gilmore); Galvanus, Galvania, Galvanum (< Galvani); Serenous, Serenoa, Serenoum, or Serenoniun, Serenonia, Serenonum (< Sereno), as in Petronius, Petronia, Petronium (< Petro, -onis, Peter); Canuus, Canua, Canuim (< Canu); Murraus, Murraia, Murraiun, or Murrayus, Murraya, Murrayum (< Murray); Sperryus, Sperrya, Sperryum (< Sperry).

F. -ive, < L. -ivus, nature or quality of, action, agent, as festivus, merry: active, negative, positive, effusive, affirmative, corrective, punitive, operative, sedative, motive, festive, lucrative, delusive, decisive, expensive, passive, fugitive, locomotive, relative, adjective, conclusive, motif, caustic, plaintive.

AS. -ing, diminutives; having the quality of; pertaining to; see diminutives under little.

L. -mentum, denoting action, means, result, condition, tool; see tool.

Gr. -mone, denoting quality of, as charmone, joy: anemone, Argemone grandiflora (a prickly-poppy).

AS. -ness, condition, quality, state: brightness, dullness, selflessness, clearness, firmness, wilderness, witness, goodness, likeness, holiness, darkness, loneliness, forlornness, happiness, richness.

Suf. -ome, < Gr. -oma, signifying condition, having the nature of: caulome, coelom (coeloma), mesome, phylome, rhizome, telome, sarcoma.

L. -or, denoting condition, state, as timor, fear: error, favor, liquor, odor, splendor, tremor, vigor.

Gr. -otes, feminine suffix denoting quality, as chlorotes, greenness; hippotes, horiness; lepotes, thinness; mestotes, fullness; psathyrotes, looseness.

Suf. -ous, -ose, -osity, < L. -osus, having the nature or quality of, usually in fullness or abundance; also the lesser valence in a chemical compound, as: adverbial, wordy: ambitious, capacious, censorious, devious, disastrous, laborious, meritorious, malicious, mendacious, notorious, nutritious, nauseous, pugnacious, querulous, sedulous, tremulous, vivacious, virtuous, wondrous, morose, globose, glucose, sucrose, varicos, animosity, monstrality, pomposity, verbosity, ferrous, mercureous, nitrurous, hypochlorious, stannous, sulfurous, Artemus superciliosus (a swallow-shrike), Ledum glandulosum (a ledum).

The successive stages of drunkenness are reputed to be: the jocose, verbose, bellicose, lachrzymous, and comatose.


Suf. -some, < AS. -sun, having the quality of, like, full of: blithesome, burdenosome, buxom, frolesome, fulsome, handsome, lissome, lonesome, noisome, quarrelsome, tiresome.

L. -syna (Gr. -ynke), feminine suffix denoting condition, state, quality, as cerosyn, widowedness; eleemysyn, pity; gnemosyn, prudence; komporrhemosyn, boastfulness; lepotosyn, thinness; orthosyn, straightforwardness; sophrosyn, moderation: Charmosynsa papuensis (a parrot).

L. -ter, -tris, -tre, pertaining to, place where; see place.

Suf. -tude, < L. -tudo, state, condition, pertaining to, as pulchritudo, -inis, beauty: aptitude, amplitude, exactitude, fortitude, gratitude, latitude, longitude, magnitude, multiplicity, rectitude, solitude, vicissitude.

L. -us, -a, -um, masculine, feminine, and neuter terminations of many adjectives, as dubius, -a, -um, doubtful; glaucus, -a, -um, grayish; magnus, -a, -um, large; quadrirmanus, -a, -um, four-handed.

L. -os (Gr. -os), as pertaining to, as quintus, fifth; octavus, eighth; septimus, seventh; Gr. keras, horned; oto, eared; philos, loving; pinthotos, brick-shaped; polylogos, talkative; pterygotos, winged; skios, shaded: quintus, octave, Euryproctus macrocerus (a wisp), Hydrophilus ovatus (a water-beetle).

See: thing, native, rough, field, earth, stone, stream, life, manner.

natus, L. born; see nasor under birth.

nau-; nausi-; nauti- < Gr. naus, ship; nausiploos, sailing in ships; nautikos, of ships; see navis under ship.

naucrates, L. (Gr. naukrates), pilot, master; see krateo under govern.

naucum, L. trifle; see trifle.

nauulum, L. (Gr. nauleon), fare; see pay.

naplulus, L. the larval form of many crustaceans; see young.

nausea, L. (Gr. naustia), seasickness, retching; see disease.

nauta, L. (Gr. nautes), sailor, seaman; see sail.
nautilus, L. (Gr. nautilus), a cephalopod; see mollusk

nave < AS. nafu, hub of a wheel; see box

navel < AS. nafela, little navel.

Gr. omphalos, m. navel, button, boss; omphalion, n. dim.; omphalikos; omphalios, with a boss; omphalodes, navel-like: omphalism, omphalitis, Omphalodes linifolia (Venus navelwort), Omphalida flavida (a mushroom), Chrysomphalus aurantii (red orange-scarb), Mesomphalus submarginatus (a Devonian ostracode).

L. umbilicus, m. navel; umbilicaris, of the navel; umbilicus, navel-like: umbilical, nombli, Umbilicaria arctica (rock-tripe), Umbilicus pendulus (navelwort), Neuteirus umbilicatus (a gall-wasp).

navis, L. (Gr. naus), ship; navicula, dim.; navalis; nauticus, of ships; navigo, -atus, sail; see ship, sail

navus, L. busy, active; see busy

naxium, L. a stone for polishing marble; see stone

ne- < L. ne, not; < AS. ne, not; see not

neanico- < Gr. neanikos, fresh, youthful; see neanis under child

near < AS. neah, nigh.

L. adibilis, accessible; see passage

L. affinis, neighboring, bordering, related; confinis, adjoining; see kin

Gr. anchi, near; anchion; anchoteros, nearer; anchistos, nearest; anchimolos, near, close; Anchiolurus colorus (a dinosaur), Anchi therium aurelianense (a fossil mammal).

L. appono, -positus, place near or by the side of: apposition, apposite.

L. asitus, near: Dusona asita (a wasp).

L. attigius; contiguus, touching, bordering, neighboring: contiguous, contiguity, Callirhytis attigua (a wasp), Polytribax contiguus (a wasp).

AS. be; bi, near: by, because, befall, behold, beyond, below, beneath, beseech, beware, berate, befitting, begin, beget, belie, believe, byword, bygone, byway, standby, about.

L. circa, around, about, near by: circa.

L. circumjectus, lying around, surrounding; circumsitus, situate around, neighboring;

L. cis, on this side; citer, -tra, -trum, lying near, near, close; citerior, nearer; citimus, nearest: cislpine, cisatlantic, Xenotipula cisatlantica (a crane fly).

L. comminus, near, at close quarters, hand to hand;

L. conterminus, bordering, neighboring:

L. contiguus, near, adjacent, bordering: contiguous, contiguity, Polytribax contiguus (a wasp).

L. continens, holding together, lying near; see teneo under hold

Skt. eka, one, next; see one

Gr. enygus, near, at hand, hard by; engion, nearer; en gistos, nearest: En glyphrys sanctolaurentii (a fish), Engel istus bructi (a bug), Engistonu ra parallela (a fly).

L. ferre, almost, nearly;

L. finitimus, adjoining, bordering, near, related: Trimorus finitimus (a wasp).

L. juxta; juxtim, near, close, next to, nigh: juxtaposition, jut tamarine, joust, jostle, Osmia juxta (a bee).

Gr. mello, about to do; see delay

Gr. meto, among, near, after, over, change; see over, change

L. moz, soon, presently, anon;

L. pene (paene), almost: peninsula, peneplain, penumbra, penultimate, Andrea paenefulva (a bee), Paenepediculus simiae (a louse).

Gr. para, beside, near, by; parergos, subordinate, incidental: parasite, parable, paradise, paradox, parallel, parley, parenchyma, parody, paranalysis, palsy, paregoric, parabola, paragraph, paragenesis, paroxysm, parotid, parlor, paraphernalia, dyspareunia, Par aspalangia annulipes (a wasp).

Gr. paredros, sitting beside, next to, near; m. associate: Paredrocoris pectoralis (a bug).

Gr. pareoros, hitched beside: Pareora incin ccta (a gastropod).

Gr. pareunos, lying beside or with; see companion

Gr. plesios, near; plesiateros, nearer; plesiai tatos, nearest: plesiosaurus, plesiomorphous, plesiotype, Plesiosorex germanicus (a fossil mammal), Zaleiptopygus plesius (a wasp).

Gr. procheiros, at hand, near: Procheirich thys ferox (a Triassic fish).

L. prope, near; proprius, n. nearer; proximus, nearest; propinquus, near, neighboring; propinquity, propinquous, approach, reproach, proximity, approximate, proximal, Caryota propinqua (a palm).
Gr. pros, implying motion from, on, or to the side, beside, near, toward, in addition; proslaveos, added; prosmeno, wait longer: prosenchyma, prosody, proselyte.

Gr. prosbalos, accessible; see baino under walk
L. relativus, referring to, akin to, near to; see kin
Gr. schedon, near, close, almost: Trapezium(Schedotrapezium) carinatum (a fossil pelecyphod).
L. vicinus, near, neighboring; see vicus under town

See: kin, border, around, neighbor, companion, friend, touch, bind, accessible

nearos, Gr. young, new, fresh; neatos, youngest, latest; see neos under new

neat < L. nitidus, shining; see fit, beauty

nebraco- < Gr. nebrax, -akos, a young animal; see young

nebrido- < Gr. nebris, -idos, fawnskin; nebristes, like a fawnskin; see skin

nebros, Gr. young deer, fawn; nebrias, spotted like a fawn; see deer

nebula, L. mist; nebulosus, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark; see cloud

nectator; necatrix, L. killer, < neco, -atus, kill; see kill

necessarius, Gr. young, new, fresh; neatos, youngest, latest; see neos under new

neck < AS. hneoca.
Gr. auchen, -os, m. neck, throat: Auchenophorus fulvicornis (a wasp).
L. cervix, -icis, f. neck; cervicula, f. dim.; cervicatus; cervicosus, stiff-necked, stubborn: cervical; cerviculate, cervix.
L. collum, n. neck; collaris, pertaining to the neck; decollo, -atus, behead: collar, collet, accolade, decollation, decolleté, Scarabaeus laticollis (a beetle), Eurymetopus convezicolle (a beetle), Naja nigricollis (a cobra).
Gr. deiredere, dере, f. neck, throat: arthrodirae, pleurodirae, Oncideres cingulatus (hickory twig-girdler), Dirofilaria immitis (a nematode), Derichthys serpentinus (long-necked eel), Ectatoderus nigriventris (a phasmid), Chlamydera maculata (spotted bowerbird), Collyris lissodera (a beetle), Dolichoderus bispinosus (an ant), Ezochotheres avantiacus (a grasshopper), Brachyderes quercus (a beetle).
Gr. ionia, n. back of the head, nape of the neck: ionia.
L. isthmus (Gr. isthmos), m. neck, narrow passage, neck of land; isthmion, n. dim.; isthmios, of a neck or isthmus: isthumus, paristhmitis, Hydrochoerus isthmius (a capybara).
ML. nucha, f. < Ar. nukha, nape of the neck: nuchal, nuchalgia. Paeicologale albinucha (a wasel), Onthophagus nuchicornis (a beetle), Lophophanes rufomucialis (black tit).
Gr. trachelos, m. neck; trachelion, n. dim.; tracheilias, of the neck; trachelodes, necklike: trachelitis, tracheloplasty, Trachelomonas hispida (a flagellate), Conotrachelus nenuphar (plum-curculio), Helianthus trachelfolius (a sunflower), Campanula trachelium (nettle-leaved campanula).

See: throat, passage

necklace
Gr. diéropede, f. collar, necklace; deraion, n. necklace, collar: Diropeda celia (a snake), Deraipohorus elegans (a mite).
Gr. hormos, m. chain, necklace; hormothion; hormidion, n.; hormiskos, m. dim.; hormathos, m. chain of things, string, necklace; kathomion, n. necklace: hormion, hormogonion, Hormocrinus anglicus (a Silurian crinoid), Hormidium flaccidum (an alga), Ormosia{Hormosia} monosperma (necklace-tree), Spatalistas hortaa (a moth), Clastersporium hormicoides (a fungus), Cathormiocerus vestitus (a beetle), Cathormiocerinus globulus (a beetle), Carex hortthodes (a sedge), Hormodendrum solanii (a fungus).
Gr. kathomia, -os, n. necklace, collar:
Gr. mannos (manos) m. necklace, collar; mannakion, n. dim.: Mannophorus laetus (a beetle).
L. monile, -is, n. necklace, string of beads: moniliform, monilethrix, Monilia cinerea (a fungus), Monilothrips kempii (a thysanopterid), Armillifer moniliformis (a tongue-worm), Isoachyla monilifera (a fungus), Formicarius moniliger (an ant-thrush), Garrulaz moniligeria (a laughing-thrush).
Gr. periauchenion, n.; hypoderis; perideris, -idos, f. necklace: Stichopus (Perideris) chloromotus (an echinoid).
L. torques, twisted neck-chain, necklace, collar; torquatus, adorned with a necklace or collar; see collar

See: collar, chain

necopinus, L. unexpected; see lot
neglect - < Gr. negkos, a dead body, corpse; nekrikos, of the dead; see death
nectar, L. (Gr. nektar), drink of the gods; nektareos, sweet as nectar; see drink
necto- < Gr. nektos, swimmer; nektos, swimming, see necho under swim; < necto, nesus, bind, see bind
nectria, NL. a genus of fungi; see fungus
nectrido- < Gr. nectris, -idos, female swimmer; see nectos under swim
nectydalus, L. (Gr. nekydalos), larva of the silkworm; see young
necyo- < Gr. nkys, -yos, corpse; see body
nedymos, L. delightful; see agreeable
nedys, Gr. belly, paunch, stomach, womb; see belly
need < AS. nead; see poor, empty, must
needle < AS. neuld.
L. acus, f. needle, pin, bodkin; acicula; acula, f.; aculeus; aculeolus, m. dim.; aculeatus, prickly, sharp-pointed; acicularis, like a needle; Sp. aguja, f. needle: aculeate, aciculate, acicular, acutencuulm, aget, aiguille, eglandine (Rosa eglanteria), Ruscus aculeatus (butterch's-broom), Nodosaria acicula (a foraminifer), Textularia aciculata (a foraminifer), Tylosurus acus (a needle-fish), Apeites quadracrus (a stickleback).
Gr. akestra, f. darning-needle; akestrion, f. seamstress: akesterion, n. tailor's shop: Acestra aequorea (a fish), Acestrocephalus anomalus (a fish), Acestridium discus (a fish).
Gr. akis, -idos, point, barb, pointed instrument; see point
Sp. alfiler, m. pin, bodkin (Erodium cicutarium).
Gr. belone, f. needle, arrowhead, dart; gar; belonis, -idos, f.; belonion, n. dim.: belonite, Belone pacifica (a gar), Belonidium gracile (a gastropod), Beloniscus simulurus (an opilionid), Belonisculus jacobroni (an opilionid), Belonisculus floresianus (an opilionid), Belinurus [Belonurus] reginae (a eurypterid).
Gr. chelotion, n. netting-needle:
Gr. enete, f. pin, brooch:
Gr. epetrior, n. needle: Epetrium grignonense (a Tertiary gastropod).
Gr. kenteterion, n. awl, needle:
Gr. kobele, f. needle; kobeline, f. needle-woman: Cobelura proliza (a beetle).
Gr. perone, f. pin, anything pointed for piercing, small bone of arm or leg (radius or fibula), buckle, brooch, clasp; peronion, n. dim.: Peronospora parasitica (a downy-mildew), Beloperone guttata (shrimp-plant).
Gr. raphis, -idos, f. needle; raphidotheke, f. needle-box: Rhapis pauciflorus (a grass), Rhaphidograpthus tornquisti (a graptolite), Raphidia [Rhaphidia] oblita (a neuropterid), Rhaphiolepis umbellata (Japanese hawthorn), Rhaphithamnus venustus (a verbenacead), Tylosurus rhaphidoma (a needle-fish).
Gr. stigeus, tattooer, needle used in tattooing; see stigma under mark
See: awl, point, sew, bind, bore, thorn
nefandus; nefarius; nefastus, L. heinous, abominable, criminal, unlawful; see bad nefrens, L. toothless, cannot bite; see tooth
negativus, L. denying; negator; negatrix, denier, < nego, -atus, say no; see no
neglect < L. neglecto, -lectus, pay no attention, disregard, slight, overlook, forget; negotiation, -entis, heedless, careless, indifferent: neglection, negligent, Epicercus neglectus (a beetle), Sturmella neglecta (western meadowlark), Aesculus neglecta (a horsechestnut), Ribeas neglectum (a currant).
Gr. aboulos, unconsidered, ill-advised, without plan:
Gr. akedes; apokedes, careless, heedless, negligent: Acedes lapello (a butterfly).
Gr. amoles, careless, heedless, negligent; ameletes, m. a neglecter; ameletos, unworthy of care; ameletes, neglected, neglectful, careless: Ameletus lineatus (a mayfly), Atemela strumosus (a beetle), Atemelia torquatella (a moth), Ameles nana (a dwarf wasp).
Gr. aneleges, unconsidered, reckless:
Gr. anepibletos, heedless, inattentive:
Gr. aprosecttos, careless, heedless:
Gr. atheristos, unheeded:
L. desum, be absent, fail, neglect:
Gr. epimethes, afterthinking, careless; see prometheus under think
L. ignora, -atus, pay no attention to, disregard: ignore.
L. immemor, -is, unmindful, negligent, forgetful:
L. improvidens, -entis, not foreseeing or anticipating; see improvidus under lot
L. imprudens, -entis, not foreseeing or anticipating: imprudent, imprudence.
L. incataus, heedless, imprudent: incautious.
L. incogittus, thoughtless, inconsiderate, unstudied:
neglect

L. inconsideratus, thoughtless, heedless: inconsiderate.
L. insceptus, indiscreet, imprudent: Cephalorhynchus insceptus (a beetle).
L. incultus, uncultivated, neglected: Buprestis inculta (a beetle).
L. incurvit, f. carelessness, neglect; incuriosus, careless, indifferent:
L. incustoditus, unguarded, heedless, imprudent:
L. indeliberatus, not reflected on, unconsidered:
L. indifferens, -entis, neutral, uninterested: indifferent, indifference.
Gr. methemon, -os, careless, remiss; methemosyne, f. carelessness:
Gr. oligoria, f. a slighting, negligence; oligoros, neglectful:
L. omissus, negligent, heedless, remiss: omit, omission, Polygonum omissum (a
knotweed).
L. perfunctorius, superficial, careless, negligent: perfunctory.
L. remissus, slack, negligent, loose: remiss.
See: forget, abandon, free
nego- < a Malay word for a chasteetree; see verwain
neigh < AS. hnaegan, sound off like a horse.
Tommy: “The horse doth neigh.”
Scotty: “Does the cock neigh too?”
Gr. chremetisma, -tos, n.; chremetismos, m. neigh; chremetistikos, fond of neigh-
ing, chremetizo, neigh, whiny:
L. hinnio, -itus, neigh, whiny; hinnitus, -us, m. a neigh; hinnibilis, neighing;
hinnibundus, constantly neighing: hinnible.
Gr. mimichmos, m. neigh:
L. onco, -itus, bray; Gr. onkema, -tos, n. a braying; onketes, m. brayer, ass;
onketikos, given to braying:
L. rudo, -itus, bray; rudo, -is, m. a braying:
neighor < AS. neahgebur
L. accol, c. neighbor, < accol, -cultus, dwell by or near: accolent, Gongrocnemis
accola (a katydid).
Gr. agyiates, m.; agyiatis, -idos, f. neighbor:
Gr. anchitermon, -os, near the borders, neighboring; anchouros, neighboring:
Anchura carinata (a gastropod).
L. circumcocius, neighborly:
L. confinis, neighboring, adjoining; see affinis under kin
L. contiguus, lying near, neighboring; see near
Gr. etes, m. neighbor:
Gr. geitonon, -os, m.; geitaina, f. neighbor; geitonia, f. neighborhood: Geitonichthys
ornatus (a Triassic fish), Potamogeton crispus (riverweed), Aponogeton dis-
tachybus (Cape lattice-leaf), Halogiton glomeratus (a saltwort).
Gr. homoros, having the same borders, neighboring; m. neighbor:
Gr. kometes, m.; kometis, -idos, f. neighbor: Cometes pretiosus (a beetle).
Gr. pelates (pelastes), m. neighbor, approacher, hireling; petalikos, of neighbors:
Pelates sexlineatus (a fish), Pelastoneurus emasculatus (a fly), Dasypelates
fasciatus (a beetle).
Gr. prosoikos, dwelling near, neighboring:
L. rivalis, user of the same brook, neighbor, competitor; see rivus under stream
L. vicinus, near, neighboring; see vicus under town
See: near, companion, border, friend
neleo- < Gr. neles, pitiless, ruthless; see aneleos under merciless
nelipos, Gr. barefooted; see bare
nelites, Gr. guiltless, harmless; see innocent
nelumbo, NL. a genus of the waterlily family; see waterlily
nemato- < Gr. nema, -tos, thread; see thread
nemertes, Gr. infallible, certain; see sure
Nemesis, Gr. goddess of retributive justice; see punish
nemo- < Gr. nemo, graze, dispense, see eat, give; < L. nemo, no one, nobody,
see ne under not
nemoralis, L. woody, sylvan, < L. nemus, -oris (Gr. nemos), forest or wood with
pasture for cattle, grove, glade; see forest
nemia, L. funeral song, dirge; see sing
neo- < Gr. neos, new, young, recent; neoteros, newer, younger; neatos; neistos,
newest, youngest, latest, last; neotes, youth, see new, young; < neo, pile,
heap up, see heap; < L. neo, netus (Gr. neo), spin, see spin; < Gr. neo,
swim, see swim
neon < Gr. neos, new; see elements under thing
neorion, Gr. dockyard; neoros, superintendent of a dockyard; see navis under ship
neossia (neottia), Gr. nest, brood; neossis, -idos, neossos, young bird, nestling, chick; see nest, bird
nepa, L. scorpion; see scorpion
nepentes, Gr. banishing pain and sorrow, free from sorrow; see painless, pitcher-plant
nepeta, L. catnip; see mint
nephalios, Gr. drinking no wine, sober; see govern
nephelo- < Gr. nephele; nephos, cloud; nephelion, dim., cloudlike spot, white speck; see cloud, spot
nephew < OF. neveu, < L. nepos, grandson; see nepos under kin
nephon, -os, Gr. abstemious, sober; see govern
nephos, Gr. cloud; nephion, dim.; see cloud
nepho- < Gr. nephros, kidney; see kidney
Nepthys, Gr. an Egyptian household goddess; see house
nepios, Gr. infant; see child
nepos, -otis, L. nephew; see kin
nepotalis; nepotinus, L. extravagant, prodigal, profuse; see abundance
nepitis, L. granddaughter; nepticula, dim.; see kin
Neptune < L. Neptunus, god of the sea; see sea
nequità, L. badness, worthlessness; see bad
Nereis, Gr. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus; see sea
nerita, L. (Gr. neriles), a sea-snail; see mollusk
nerithmos; neritos, Gr. countless, immense; see arithmos under number
nerium, L. (Gr. nerion), oleander; see oleander
nerius, NL. a genus of flies; see fly
neros, Gr. flowing, liquid; see nareus under flow
nerteros, Gr. lower; see nerthe under low
nertos, Gr. a vulture; see vulture
nerve < L. nervus, m. (Gr. neuron, n.), sinew, tendon; nervalis; nervinus, of nerves; nervicus, nervous; nervosus, full of nerves or sinews; nervous, enervate, neuritis, polyneuritis, neuralgia, neuropath, Neuroptera, Schizoneura paradoxa (a fossil plant), Calliantha trinervis (silkflower), Mahonia nervosa (Cascade mahonia). Gr. ganglion, n. knot or plexus of nerves: ganglion, ganglionic, paraganglion.
nescius, L. unaware, ignorant; see dull
nesos, Gr. island; nesiôdia, nesion; nesydrom, dim.; nesiotes, islander; see island
-ness, AS. condition, quality, state; see nature
nessa (netta), Gr. duck; nissorion (neltarian); nettion, dim.; see duck
nest < AS. nest.
Gr. anthrenion, n. wasp-nest:
Gr. gype, f. vulture-nest; gyparion, n. dim.;
Gr. kalía, hut, bird-nest; see house
Gr. lechos, bed, bird-nest; see bed
Gr. myrmendon, ant-nest; see ant
Gr. neossia (neottia), f. nest, brood: neossin, Neottia nidus-avis (bird-nest orchid). L. nidus, m. nest; nidulus, m. dim.; nidamentum, n. material for a nest; nidifico; nidulor, build a nest: nidify, nidification, nidifugous, nidulant, nidamental, eyas, Nidularia australis (a bird-nest fungus), Erionogon nidularium (a polypogonacead).
Gr. spheka, f. wasp-nest; sphekion, n. dim. cell in a wasp-nest: Sphecia apiformis (a butterfly), Sphecidiun (a fossil sponge).
Gr. tenthrenion, n. subterranean nest of a wasp:
See: house, den, hive, bed
nestico- < Gr. nestikos, of spinning; see neo under spin
nestis, L., Gr. jejenum, see intestine; fasting, hungry, see hunger
Nestor, Gr. a famous, aged warrior and wise counselor; see teach
nestoris, Gr. a kind of cup; see cup
net < AS. net, an open meshwork.
Gr. agrenon, n. net:
Gr. amphiblestron, n. a casting-net: Amphiblestrum membranaceum (a bryozoan).
Gr. anastomosis, f. formation of a network: anastomosis.
Gr. arachniion, cobweb; see weave
Gr. arkys, -yos, f. net, toils: Pteronarcyous regalis (a stonefly).
Gr. brochos, noose, snare; brochatos, ensnared; in meshes, netted; see rope
L. cassinus, m. dim. of cassis, m. hunting-net, snare: Cassicius coronatus (a bird).
Gr. chelinos; cheleutos, netted, plaited; cheleusis, f. a netting:
L. conopium (Gr. konopeion), n. mosquito-net: canopy.
Gr. diktyon, n. net; diktydon, n. dim.; dikyotos, reticulate: dictyogen, dictyosteie, Dictyophora inquisita (a fungus), Dictyonema flavelliforme (a graptolite), Dictyomma cancellatum (a slime-mold), Dictymna laeta (a wasp), Dictyna subtilata (a spider), Eriodictyon tomentosum (a hydrophylacead), Ieodictyon cibarium (a mushroom), Hydradictyon reticulatum (water-net alga), Mahonia dictyota (a mahonia), Nephrospyrus paradictyum (a radiolarian).
Gr. ganganon, n. net: Gangaopterus cyclopteroidea (a fossil fern).
Gr. hapsis, -idos, f. mesh, network, loop: Hapsidolema lichensis (a beetle).
Gr. hitos, web, tissue; see weave
Gr. kekryphalos, m. hairnet, net; kekryphalion, n. dim.: Cecryphalium lamprodiscus (a radiolarian).
Gr. linon, n. flax, anything made of flax, linen, cord, net; linarion; linidion, n. dim.; lineoplakos, net-making; linoptes, m. net-watcher; linothera, m. net-user; linostates, m. net-layer; lineouchos, using nets; lineuo, take with a net; epineutes, m. one who catches with a net: Linophyene arborifera (a fish), Linopteris obliqua (a pteridorisperm), Linuche unguiculata (a jellyfish).
L. rete, -is, n.; retia, f. net; reticulum; retiolum, n. dim.; reticulatus, netted, net-like; iretillus, caught in a net: retina, reticulate, reticule, Reticularia lycoperdon (a myxymycte), Fenestrella retiformis (a bryozoan), Esoz reticulatus (pickeler), Lima retifera (a fossil pelecypod), Conus retifer (a gastropod), Reticulotermes heperus (a termite), Panaeolus retirogus (a mushroom), Cratis retiaria (a pelecypod), Cyclodenus iretillus (a milleped).
L. sagena (Gr. saga), f. fish-net, snare; saganeutes, m. one who fishes with a net: seine, sagenate, sagenite, sagenitic, Sagenopteris elliptica (a fossil fern), Sagenoceros expansus (a Silurian crinoid).
Gr. taros, woven mat or grate; see foot
L. verriculum (everriculum), n. dragnet, seine: Conus verriculum (a gastropod).
See: weave, screen, trap, fold, rope
nethis, Gr. spinster; see neo under spin
netopon, Gr. oil of bitter almonds; see fat
netos, Gr. heaped up, see heap; spun, see neo under spin
netron, Gr. spindle; netron, dim.; see spindle
netta, Gr. duck; see dessa under duck
nettle < AS. netle.
L. acalepha (Gr. akalophe), f. nettle: acalephoid, acaleph, Acalepha deperdita (a jellyfish).
Gr. adike, f. nettle:
L. cana, f. a kind of nettle: L. cneorum (Gr. kneeron; knestron), n. a stinging plant, nettle: Cneorum tricoccum (spurge-olive), Cneoridium dumosum (a rue), Cneorhimum illibatus (a beetle), Daphne cneorum (rose-daphne).
Gr. knide, f. nettle; cnidarian, cnidoblast, cnidocil, cnidophore, Acnida cannabina (water-hemp), Cnidoscolus urens (drug-treadsofty), Euclena urens (stingbush), Cnidocampo flavescens (a moth), Limnocnida tanganyikae (a fresh-water jellyfish), Cnidium sufruticosum (an umbellifer).
NL. laportea, f. a genus of the nettle family, < Francois Laporte, entomologist: Laportea gigas (a nettle-tree).
NL. pilea, f. a genus of the nettle family: Pilea microphylla (artillery-clearedweed).
L. urtica, f. nettle; Sp. ortiga, f. nettle: urticate, urticaria, ortiga, Urbica gracilis (a nettle), Salvia urticifolia (a sage).
See: point, itch, burn, arouse, tease
numa, Gr. nod; neusis, inclination; see yes
neuro- < Gr. neuron, nerve, sinew, tendon; see nerve
neuster, Gr. swimmer; neustikos, able to swim; see neo under swim
neuter, L. neither the one nor the other, middle, impartial, sexless; see middle, sterile
nevus < L. naevus, birthmark, mole; see mark
new < AS. nīwe: news, newness, newspaper, Newton, Newcastle, Newfoundland, New York, renewal.
Gr. akopos, without weariness, untired, fresh; akopon, n. restorative drug: acopon.
Gr. anaplastis, f. a remodeling, renewing:
L. inauditus, unheard of, new:
L. instauro; restauro, -atus, renew, repair, refresh: store, instauration, restore, restaurant.
L. integro, -atus, renew, make entire; see all
Gr. kainos, new, recent; kainistes, m. innovator; kainotes, f. newness; kainolektos, newfangled; kainoprepes, looking new, novel; kainophanes, appearing new; kainophilos, desiring new things; kainourgos, producing new things; kainosche-mon, -os, new or strangely formed: Cenozoic, Paleocene, Eocene, kainite, Caenophanes incompleitus (a wasp), Caenopimpla rufcollis (a wasp), Caenoph-thalmus tridentatus (a crab), Caenopyrum spinosus (a wasp).
L. mustus, new, young, fresh: must, musty, mustard.
Gr. neo-, new, recent, young; neoteros, newer, younger; neatos, neistos, newest, youngest, last; neophytos, newly planted, beginner; neoterikos, new, modern; nearos, young: neolithic, neophyte, Neocene, neo-Darwinian, Neapolitan, Naples, neologism, neoplasm, Neosorex aquaticus (a shrew), Neatus tenebrioides (a beetle), Nearoblatta parvula (a fossil blattid), Nearomys flavouria (a fly), Neatocenemis punctata (a beetle).
L. novus, new, young, fresh, recent; novellus; noviciolus, dim.; novalis, newly plowed; novissimus, newest, last, youngest; novitos, -atis, f. newness; innovo, -atus, introduce something new in an established setting, alter; renovo, renew, refresh, restore: novel, novice, novitate, innovation, renovate, novelty, Nova Scotia, Renova (Pa.), novocaine, Vernonia noveboracensis (ironweed).
L. nuperus, new, fresh, recent, late: Cheirurus nuperus (a trilobite).
Gr. potamos, fresh, new:
Gr. prospato, new, fresh:
L. recens, -entis, new, fresh, young: recent, recency.
L. recreo, -atus, remake, restore, renew: recreation, recreate.
L. redivinus, living again, renewed: Lewisia rediviva (bitterroot).
L. reficio, -ectus, renew, restore, refresh: refection, refectory.
L. refocio, -atus, warm into life again, revive:
L. refuevo, -atus, warm again, refresh, restore, revive:
L. repentinus, sudden, hasty, unexpected, new; see lot
L. repetitus, anew, again: repetition, repeat.
See: young, begin, change, now, return

newt < AS. ejete, salamander: crested newt (Triturus cristatus), red eft (Triturus viridescens).
Gr. kordylos, m. a kind of newt: Heteroordylus malinus (a bug), Cordylus giganteus (a salamander).
Gr. salamandra, f. a lizardlike animal, newt: salamander, Salamandra maculosa (a salamander).

nexis, Gr. a swimming; see nektos under swim

nice < OF. nice, foolish, < L. nescius, ignorant; see beauty, agreeable, good
nick < uncertain origin; see cut

nickel < G. nickel, demon; see spirit, elements under thing

nico- < Gr. nike, victory, see victory; < neikos, quarrel, wrangle, dispute, see fight

nicotine < NL. nicotiana, a genus of the nightshade family that includes tobacco; see nightshade

nicto, -atus, L. wink; nictus, a winking; nictitans, winking, see wink; < nico, beckon, see call

nidor, L. vapor, steam, smell from cooking; see cloud

nidus, L. nest; nidulus, dim.; nidifico, -atus, build a nest; see nest

niger, -gra, -grum, L. black, dark, dusky; nigellus, dim.; see black

night < AS. niht: nightly, nightmare, nightingale, nightshade, benighted, fortnight.
Gr. achlyo, grow dark; see black
Gr. amolgos, m. dead of night:
L. concubium, n. that part of night covered by the first sleep:
L. conticinium, n. first part of the night, evening:
Gr. deiile, f. afternoon, evening; dieilos, of the evening: Deilemera evergista (a moth), Deilephila lineata (a moth), Dilobates platycephalus (an amphibian), Chordeiles acutipennis (a nighthawk), Dielocerus ellisi (a wasp).
Gr. dnosphos (gnophos), m. darkness, gloom; dnopheros, dark, gloomy, murky: Dnophherula callosa (a grasshopper), Dnophersis scotae (a moth), Gnotoph-thrips megaceps (a thysanopterid).
Gr. dorpeostos, m. suppertime, evening:
Gr. euphron, f. the kindly time, night:
L. hesperus (Gr. hesperos), m. the evening star, evening, west; hesperis; hesperius, of the evening, western; Hesperian, Hesperides, hesperidium, hesperidin, Hesperornis regalis (a Cretaceous bird), Hesperocalis undulata (desert-lily), Hesperis frogs (a rocket), Hesperethusa crenulata (a rutacead), Hesperonoe complanata (an anilid).

L. nox, noctis, f. night; nocturnalis; nocturnus, of the night; nocticola, c. night-lover; noctiluca, that shines by night, the moon, lantern: nocturnal, nocturne, noctambulist, equinox, equinoctial, Noctiluca scintillans (a protozoan), Echidna nocturna (an eel), Cestrum nocturnum (night-cestrum), Pleurotus noctulicens (a mushroom), Nyctalus noctula (noctule), Smilax bona-nox (a greenbrier) Nicotiana noctiflora (a tobacco). Zenilia nox (a fly), Pyrophorus noctilucus (a firefly).

Gr. nyx, nyktos, f. night; nyxios: nykterinos; nykteros, at night, of night; nyktelios, nyktios, nightly; akronymos, at nightfall; ennymios, in the night, at night; mesonyktion, n. midnight; pannya (pannya), lasting all night: nyctanthes, nyctophobia, acronical, Nyctaginaceae. Nyctotherus africanus (an infusorian), Nycteroletus ineptus (a fossil reptile), Nyctantes arbotristis (hur-singlar), Nycticorax noctis (a night-heron), Nyctibius jamaicensis (a nightjar), Acronycta americana (dagger-moth), Nyctea nyctea (snowy owl), Calyctonectis aculeatum (moonflower), Genoa n. nyothemerus (silver pheasant), Nycticirca trimaculata (a bird), Meganyctiphanes norvegica (a shrimp).

Gr. opis, f. latter part of the day, evening:
Gr. orphne, the darkness of night, night; see orphnos under black
L. tenebrae, shades or darkness of night, gloom, obscurity; see tenebrosus under black
L. vesper, -i, m. evening, west; vespertalis; vespertinus; vespers, of the evening, western; vesper, vespers, vespertine, vesperian, Lycnhis vespertina (evening-lychnis), Speciospongia vespera (a sponge).
L. zophos, m. darkness, dusk, gloom; zophoros; zophodes, dusky, gloomy: Zopho- crinus globosus (a Silurian crinoid), Zophomantis trimaculata (a manta).

See: black, shade, west

nightingale < AS. nihtgale, night-singer.
Gr. aedon, -os, f. nightingale: Aédon meridionalis (a bird).
Gr. boutalis, f. nightingale: Boutalíscereállea (a bird).
Gr. Daulías, f. a name for Philomela, nightingale: Daulías həfzi (a bird).
L. luscinià, f. nightingale; lusciniola, f. dim.: Luscinià megarhyncha (English nightingale), Acrocephalus luscinià (Guam reed-warbler).
Gr. Philomela, f. daughter of Pandion, changed into a nightingale: Philomela major (a bird).

nightmare < AS. nihtmara; see dream, spirit

nightshade < AS. nihtscada.
L. altericum, n. henbane:
L. auginis, f. henbane:
L. apollinaria; apollinaris, f. a kind of nightshade, henbane:
NL. atropa, f. a genus of the nightshade family: Atropa belladonna (belladonna).
L. baccina, f. henbane:
NL. capsicum, n. a genus of the nightshade family: Capsicum frutescens (red pepper, chili).
L. cestrum (Gr. kestron, a plant), n. a genus of the nightshade family: Cestrum laurijolium (a cestrum).
L. cucubalus, f. probably a kind of nightshade: Cucubalus paccifer (a pink).
NL. datura, f. a genus of the nightshade family, < Hind. dhatura: Datura querci- folia (oak-leaved datura).
L. derceu, f. a kind of nightshade:
NL. duboisia, f. a genus of the nightshade family, < F. N. Dubois, French botanist: Duboisia hopwoodii (pituri).
L. hyoscyamus (Gr. hyoskyamos), m. henbane: Hyoscyamus niger (henbane).
L. lyctum (Gr. lykion), n. a thorny plant of Lycia; a genus of the nightshade family: Lyctum pallidum (tomatilla), Bumelia lycioides (buckthorn-bumelia).
NL. lykopersicum (Gr. lykopersion, an Egyptian plant), n. tomato: Lycopersicum esculentum (tomato).
Gr. mandragoras, m. mandrake: Mandragora officinarum (mandrake).
NL. metel (methel), < Ar. mathil, the fruit of a datura: metel, Datura metel (Hindu metel), Datura meteloides (sacred datura).
Gr. morion, n. a kind of mandrake:
NL. nicotiana, f. a genus of the nightshade family, < Jean Nicot, introducer of


NL. *physalis* (Gr. *physallis*, -idos, a plant with bladderlike fruits), f. a genus of the nightshade family: *Physalis pruinosa* (hairy groundcherry).

NL. *scopolia*, f. a genus of the nightshade family, < J. A. Scopoli, Italian botanist: *Scopolia carniolica* (scopolia), *scopolamine*.


NL. *stramonium*, n. a plant of the nightshade family: *Datura stramonium* (jimson-weed).

Gr. *strychnos*, nightshade: now a genus of the logania family; see *logania*.


*niglaros*, Gr. whistle; see *whistle*

*nihil*, L. nothing; see *not*

*Nile* < L. *Nilus* (Gr. *Neilos*), a river in northern Africa; *Niloticus*, of the Nile; see *stream*

*nimble* < uncertain origin; see *swift*

*nimbus*, L. rain-cloud; see *cloud*

*nimius*, L. too much, excessive, superfluous; *nimietas*, superfluity; see *abundance*

*nimma*, Gr. water for washing; see *nypo* under *wash*

*nine* < AS. *nigon*.

L. *dodrans*, nine-twelfths or three-fourths of anything:
Gr. *ennea*, nine; *enneas*, -ados, f. the number nine; *enneadikos*, of nine; *enatos*, ninth: ennead, enneatic, enneasyllabic, *Enneadesmus forficula* (a beetle), *Ozalis enneaphylla* (a wood-sorrel).

L. *novem*, nine; *novenarius*, consisting of nine; *novenus*, nine; *nonus*, ninth; *nonarius*, of the ninth; *novemdecim* (*novendecim*), nineteen; *nonaginta*, ninety; *nonagenarius*, of ninety; *nonagesimus*, ninetieth: November, novenial, non-adeane, nonagesimal, none, noon, nonagenarian, *Dasypus novemcinctus* (an armadillo).

*ninguis*, L. snow; *ninguidus*, snowy; *ningor*, snowfall; see *ice*

*ningsulus*, L. nobody; see *not*

*Nioba*, L. (Gr. *Niobe*), daughter of Tantalus, changed by Zeus into stone; see *stone*

*nipho* < Gr. *nīpha*, snow; *niphas*, snowflake; *niphetos*, snowstorm; see *ice*

*nipple* < uncertain origin; see *udder*, *bud*, *projection*

*nipto* (nixo), Gr. bathe, wash; *nipter*, basin, laver; *niptron*, water for washing; see *wash*, *basin*

*nisus*; *nixus*, L. labored, striven; see *nitor* under *make*

*nit* < AS. *hnitu*, egg of a louse; see *egg*

*nitedula*, L. small, red mouse, dormouse; *nitellinus*, of a dormouse; see *mouse*

*nitella*, L. brightness, splendor; see *nito* under *light*

*nitibundus*, L. straining, pressing forward with effort; see *nitor* under *make*

*nitudis*, L. shining, neat, elegant; *nitudulis*, dim.; *nido*, -atuS, make bright, polish; see *nito* under *light*

*nitrogen* < L. *nitrum* (Gr. *nitron*), n. natron, sodium carbonate; nitrogen compounds: natron, niter, nitrate, nitroglycerin, nitrogenous, nitrocellulose, TNT, nitramine, nitric, nitride, nitrification, nitre, nitrite, nitrous, nitrobenzene, nitrosocloride, nitrimer, diethylparanitrophenylthiophosphate, *Nitrosomonas europaea* (a bacterium), *Flavobacterium demitricans* (a bacterium).

Gr. *azo* < *azoos*, lifeless; pertaining to nitrogen compounds: azote, azotic, azolitin, azotemia, azoturia, azoxybenzene, diazobenzene, *Azotobacter chroococcus* (a nitrogen-fixing bacterium).

See: elements under *thing*

*nivalis*; *nivarius*; *niveus*, L. of snow, snowy, < *nīs*, *nīvis*, snow; see *ice*

*nivens*, L. winking; see *conniveo* under *wink*
no < AS. na, < ne, not, a, ever; not, nil, willy-nilly.
L. abdico, -atus, deny, disown, renounce; abdicare, abdicatio.
L. abjuro, -atus, deny on oath; abjure, abjuratio.
L. abnuo, -atus, deny, refuse, decline, reject; abnuto, -atus, deny often, refuse; 
abnunuus, denying; renuo, deny:
Gr. aparnos, denying utterly:
Gr. apomosisia; exomosis, denial under oath; see omnymi under swear
Gr. aporrhema, -tos, n.; aporrhesis, f. prohibition, renunciation; aporrheto, forbidden:
Gr. arnesia, f. denial; arnesimos, arnetikos, of denial, negative; arneomai, deny, disown:
L. confuto; refuto, -atus, disprove, repel, put to silence; confute, refutation, irreproachable.
L. contradico, -ictus, reply in the negative: contradict, contradiction.
L. dedignor, -actus, reject, refuse, scorn:
L. inffloec, -tius, contradict, deny, disown; inffilialis, negative; inffitia, f. denial:
L. nego, -atus, say no, deny, refuse, decline; negativus, that denies; negator, -is, m.; negatrix, f. denier; denego, say it is not, refuse: negative, negation, negator, 
abnegation, denial, deny, renegade, reneges, undeniable.
L. nolo, do not wish: nolition, nolility, nolo contendere.
See: not, lie, against, forbidden
noble < L. nobilis, well-known, excellent; see honor
nocaro- < Gr. nokar, -os, sleep, sloth; nokarodes, sleepy, slothful; see sleep
noceo, -actus, hurt, harm; nocivus; noxius, harmful, injurious; see Hurt
nocheles, Gr. moving slowly, sluggish; see slow
noctua, L. night-owl; see owl
nocturnus, L. of the night; nocticola, night-lover; noctula, night-shiner, moon, lantern; see nox under night
nod < uncertain origin; see bend, yes
nodosaria, NL. a genus of foraminifers; see protozoan
nodus, L. knot, swelling; nodulus, dim.; nodosus, full of knots, knotty; see knot
noeò, Gr. perceive, think; noëma, thought; noëtikos, intelligent; see think
nogalon, Gr. sweetmeat, dessert; see food
noise < uncertain origin; see sound
nola, L. a little bell; see bell
nolens, L. unwilling; see against
noma, L. (Gr. nome), an eating ulcer; see sores
nomado- < Gr. nomas, -ados, roaming about for pasture, roving; see wander
nomen, L. name; nominals, of a name; nominator, nominer; see word
nomo-; nomy- < Gr. nomos, usage, law, pasture, place or condition for living; 
knowledge or science of; see know, law, nemo under eat
non- < L. nonenim, < ne, not, unus, one; see ne- under not
nonnus, L. monk; nonna, nun; see alone
nonus, L. ninth, < novem, nine; see nine
noon < AS. Non, < L. nona, the ninth hour; see day
noös, Gr. mind, intellect; autonómo, self-minded, independent; see noëma under think
noose < L. nodus, knot; see trap
nops, -opos, Gr. blind; see amblyopos under blind
norma, L. rule, pattern, carpenter’s square; normalis, according to rule; see law
norops, Gr. bright, flashing, gleaming; see light
north < AS. north.
L. aequinorialis; aequinolus, north, northern, northerly: Aquinaria turneri (a gastropod), Coccygominus aequinolus (a wasp).
Gr. arkotos, m. bear, north; arkikos, arkilos; arctous, northern: arctic, Arctophila 
fulva (a grass), Arcticioceras ishmae (an ammonite), Arctiosbipus rubida (a moth),
Arctous alpinus (ptarmiganberry), Salix arctica (arctic willow), Lepus 
articus (polar hare), Brigone palaearctica (a spider).
Gr. boreas, -ou, m. north wind, north; boreios, northern; L. borealis; hyperboreus,
northern: boreal, hyperborean, aurora borealis, Boreodromia bicolor (a fly), 
Boreobdella verrucata (a leech), Boriomyia disjuncta (a neuroptid), Clintonia 
borealis (yellow beedlily), Sparganium hypoboreum (northern burreed), 
Tanacetum boreale (arctic tansy).
L. septentrionalis, north, northern: septcentrio, -onis, m. north wind: Hyla septentrionalis (a frog).

L. Thule (Gr. Thūle), f. farthest north: thulium, thulia, thulite, ultima Thule, Ergetta thula (snowy egret).

nosco, notus, L. (Gr. gignosko), know; see know

nose < AS. nosu.

L. beccus, m. beak, bill:
Gr. mykter, -os, m. nose, nostril; mykterismos, m. a turning up the nose, sneering: mycterism, Mycteroperca venenosus (yellow-fin grouper), Mycterusaurus longiceps (a fossil reptile), Mycteria americana (wood-ibis, jabiru), Metopomycter denticulatus (a fish).

Gr. myxa, f. lamp-nozzle:
L. naris, -is, f. nostril; narinus, broad-nosed: nares, naricorn, Nasua narica (brown coati).

L. nasus, m. nose; nasicus; nasutus, large-nosed: nasal, nasality, nasicorn, nasopharynx, nasturtium, Nasalis larvatus (proboscis-monkey), Nasutitermes corniger (a termite), Nasua rufa (red coati), Heterodon nasicus (western hog-nosed snake), Tryxalis nasuta (a grasshopper), Liguus ruginasus (a beetle).

AS. nebb, nose: neb, nib, nipple.

L. proboscis, -idis (Gr. proboskis, -idos), f. trunk of an elephant, snout: Proboscidea, Proboscidea(Martynia) parviflora (a devil's-claw), Cactocrinus proboscidalis (a Mississippian crinoid), Halosaurus proboscidea (a fish).

Gr. rhampos, n. curving beak, bill; rhamphion, n. dim.; rhamphodes, beaklike: rhamphoid, Rhampomyrhus phyllurus (a pterodactyl), Rhamphastes toco (toucan), Hemirhamphus unifasciatus (a halfbeak).

Gr. rhis, rhinos, f. nose, snout, beak, bill; rhinion, n. dim.; epirrhinos:
makorrhinos, long-nosed; mikorrhis, -inos, small-nosed: rhinitis, rhinon, rhinencephalon, rhinolith, rhinology, rhinoplasty, rhinorrhea, rhinotheca, Rhinoceros unicornis (rhinoceros), Rhina nigra (a beetle), Rhinichthys atrosagittalis (black-nosed dace), Rhinanthus cristagalli (cockscomb-rattleweed), Rhinacanthus nasutus (a fish), Rhiniodora aviculosa (a bryozoan), Rhinobatos spinosus (a guitar-fish), Callorhinus ursinus (a fur-seal), Siphonorhynchus americana (a goat-sucker), Bothorrhinia ochreata (a beetle), Ceratorrhina guttata (a beetle), Choerorrhinus squilidus (a beetle), Notorrhinum micrata (a beetle), Rhomborhinus setulosa (a beetle), Platyrhinus marmoratus (a beetle), Antirhinum majus (snapdragon), Heterodon platyrhinus [now contortrix] (hognosed snake).

Gr. rhohonos, -os, m. nose, beak, nostril; roththonion, n. dim.:
Gr. rhynchos, n. snout, muzzle; rhynchion, n. dim.: ornithorhynchus, rhynchodont, Rhynchonella aptyla (a fossil brachiopod), Rhynchium nitidulum (a wasp), Rhynchos wrighti (skimmer), Rhynchites batesianus (a weevil), Amblyrhynchus cristatum (a Galapagos lizard), Leiorynchus castaneus (a fossil brachiopod), Echinorhynchus moniliforme (a nematode), Coregonus oxyrhynchus (a whitefish), Callorhinus capense (a chimaera).

L. rostrum, n. bill, beak, snout, muzzle; rostellum, n. dim.; rostratum, beaked, curved: rostrum, rostrate, rostral, rostellum, Aptenodytes longirostris (a penguin), Acantha rostrifera (a bug), Rostellaria fusus (spindle-shell), Nuculana rostellata (a fossil pelecypod), Rosricellula rostrata (a fossil brachiopod).

L. silus, pugnosed: Crotophytis silus (a leopard-lizard).

L. simus (Gr. simos), pugnosed; simulius, dim.; anasim, with turned-up nose; resimus, with turned-up nose, snub-nosed; simo, -atus, flatten: Simeocephalus vetulus (a water-flea), Simorhynchus pusillus (an auklet), Anasimus fugax (a crab), Rhinocerodus simus (a tick), Ceratotherium simum (a rhinoceros).

See: projection, face, before

nosos, Gr. disease, sickness; noseros, diseased; nosem, sickness; see disease

nosophidos, Gr. clandestine, stealthy; see secret

nosophistes, Gr. embessler, peculator; nosophimos, peculation; see steal

nossax, Gr. chick; see chicken

nostos, Gr. return home; see return

not < AS. nauht, < ne, not, wiht, jot, particle: nought, naught, naughty, nothing, neither, nor, never, none, nonesuch, whatnot.

Gr. α- = an-, α- = an, not, without, private, as in obotanos, without plants; anoplos, unarmed; arrhektos, unbroken: agnostic, atheist, aphanion, asymmetric, amethyst, atom, Azoic, amorphous, aphanitic, anarchy, anomalous, anesthetic, anhydrous, anomolous, anhedral, anisotropic, Anura, arrhythmic, arrhina, arrhizal, Apterix australis (kiwi), Aphyllo uniflorum (naked broomrape), Pyroa aphylla (a pyrola), Atypra gibbosa (a fossil brachiopod), Agnostus acadicus (a trilobite), Achromaticus vesperupinus (a protozoan).

L. careo, -itus, be without, want, be deprived of; see poor
L. de, from; see from
L. dis, without, not, as in discalceatus, unshod; discordia, dissension; dissocialis, unfriendly, selfish: discord, disunion, dissatisfaction, discontent.
L. e, ez, without; see out
L. expers, -tis, having no part in, not privy to, free from, without:
AS. for-, prefix with privative force: forbearance, forbidden, forfend, forgetful, forego, forlorn, forsaken, forswear.
L. i-, ir-, im-, in-, ir-, < in, not, without, as in ignarus, not knowing; illimitatus, unbounded; immature, unripe; infrequent, not often; irrasus, unshaved: ignore, ignoble, ignominious, illegitimate, illegitimate, immature, immovable, immodest, immortal, impure, impossible, indefinite, insane, infallible, innocent, inimitable, insensitive, insoluble, intolerant, inimical, enemy, irregular, irrational, irresistible, irreverent, irrevocable, Tiphia inornata (a wasp).
L. imparatus, unprepared, not ready: Pipunculus imparatus (a fly).
Gr. leipo, abandon, be wanting, be without; see abandon
AS. -less, < leas, free from, without: careless, faultless, harmless, sunless, worthless, headless, helpless, useless, nameless, nevertheless, spotless, smokeless.
Gr. me, not; medamos, none:
L. ne (Gr. ne-); non, not; nemo, -inis, c. no one, nobody: neutralize, nefarious, necessary, neglect, negotiate, nepenthe, nepenthe, nestherapy, denial, non-alcoholic, non-Christian, non-excusable, nonsense, nondenial, nonentity, nonconformity, nonage, nonchalance, nonparadigm, nonconsequential, nonparticipation, umpire.
L. nihil, nothing; annihilo, -atus, bring to nothing, destroy; nihilism, annihilation, hilum, nil.
L. ningulus, nobody:
L. nullus, not any, none, nobody, no: annul, nullification, nulliparous, nullipore, null and void.
Gr. ou, oik, oich, no, not; oudamos, no one, none, in no wise; oudenakis, not once; oudenizo, bring to nothing; oudeterous, neither; ouketi, not now, not longer; oupos, not at all; outis, no one, nobody: Utopia, Udamomitra campestris (a fly).
L. sine, without: sinecure, sine qua non, sine die.
AS. un-, not, back off: uncertain, unnatural, unavoidable, unconscious, unexpected, unfaithful, unloose, unhorse, untruth, unconformity, unfold, unyoke, undo.
L. ve-, without, as in vecors, without reason, silly:
AS. wen, deficient, lacking: want, wane, wanton.
See: poor, cancel, empty, no, bare, from, abandon
nota, L. mark; notula, dim.; nto, -atus, mark; notabilis, remarkable; see mark, honor
notarius, L. stenographer, secretary, clerk; see write
notch < uncertain origin.
Gr. charaktos, notched, toothed; see character under mark
Gr. cheloma, -tos, n. notch: Acheleoma cummini (a fossil amphibian).
L. crena, f. notch, rounded projection; crenula, f. dim.; crenulatus, minutely crenate: crenate, crenulate, crenelated, cranny (?), Crenilabrus melops (cunner), Calceolaria crenatilora (a slipper-flower), Bryophyllum crenatum (a houseleek), Catopyrtis tricrena (a moth), Rhamnus crenata (Oriental buckthorn).
L. emarginatus, without margin, notched at the apex: emarginate, Viola emarginata (a violet).
Gr. entema; entome, incision, notch; see temno under cut
Gr. glyphis, -idos, f. notch or groove on an arrow: Glyphidoptera polynema (a moth).
Sp. mello, f. notch, gap:
L. retusus, blunted, rounded, notched at the apex: retuse, Crotalaria retusa (a rattlebox).
See: cut, dig
nothing < AS. na, not, thing; see not, no, empty, cancel
noto- < Gr. nothos, spurious, bastard; see lie
notro- < Gr. notros, sluggish, torpid, dull; see slow
notidans, Gr. with pointed dorsal fin; see fin
notido- < Gr. notis, -idos, dampness, moisture, wetness; see wet
noto- < Gr. notos, back, see back; south; notios, southern, wet, rainy, see south
notorius, L. widely but unfavorably known; see nosco under know
notula, L. dim. of nota, mark; see mark
novacula, L. sharp knife, razor; see knife
novellus, L. dim. of novus, new; see new
novem, L. nine; novenarius, of nine; novenus, nine; see nine
noverca, L. stepmother; see kin
novus, L. new; novellus, dim.; novicius, rather new; novitas, newness; see new
now < AS. nu, the present moment.
Gr. arti, now, at this time, just, as in artibaphes, newly dyed; artichytos, just poured; artidomos, just built; artigamos, just married; artigenes, just made; artiteles, just finished; artitokos, newborn:
Gr. epautikha, immediately:
L. instans, -antis, present, near, standing by, < insto, -atus, stand in or by: instant, instantly.
L. modernus, of the present: modern.
L. nunc, now, at this time: Nunc Dimittis.
Gr. parakrema, forthwith, immediate:
L. presens, -entis, in sight, at hand, now: present, presence.
Gr. proka, forthwith, straightforward:
See: new, life
nox, noctis, L. night; nocturnus, of the night; see night
noxius, L. hurtful, harmful, injurious; see noceo under hurt
nu, Gr. thirteenth letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
nubecula, L. dim. of nubes, cloud; see cloud
nubilis, L. marriageable; see nubo under marry
nubilus, L. cloudy, gloomy; nubilosus, cloudy; see nubes under cloud
nucleus, L. < Ar. nukha, nape of the neck; see neck
nucula, L. kernel, < nux, nucis, nut; nucella, nucula, dim.; see nut
nudus, L. bare, naked; nudulatus, dim.; nuditas, nakedness; see bare
nugalis, L. trifling, frivolous, worthless, < nugor, -atus, trifle, be frivolous, talk nonsense; nugator, jester, trifler; nugax, -acis, jesting, trifling; see nugor under trifle
nullus, L. nothing, nobody; see not
numb < AS. numen, taken, deprived of sensation; see painless
number < OF. nombre, < L. numerus, m. a quantity; numeralis; numerus, of number; numerarius; numerat, -is, m. counter; numerabilis, that can be counted; numerosus, many: numeral, enumerate, numerical, numerator, innumerable, numerous, numberless, supernumerary.
L. abacus; obax, -acis (Gr. akos), m. counting-board, gaming-board divided into square compartments; abaculus, m. dim.; abakiskos, m.; abakion, n. dim. small, colored tile for inlay and mosaic work: abacus, abacist, Abacorinus tesslatus (a Silurian crinoid), Abaciscus tristis (a moth).
L. agmen, -inis, army on the march, multitude, crowd, train; see army
Gr. anchistinos, close, crowded, in heaps; see thick
Gr. apeiros, infinite, boundless, countless; see infinite
Gr. arithmos, m. number; arithmetes, m. calculator; arithmetikos, of reckoning; anarithmos; nerithmos; neritos, countless: arithmetic, arithmetical, logarithm.
Gr. artios, complete, perfect, even (as applied to numbers); see all
Gr. athroeo, assembled in crowds; see gather
L. calculo, -atus, compute, reckon, < calx, calcis, stone, pebble; see stone
L. caterva, f. crowd, troop, gang:
L. census, register, list, assessment; see censeo under judge
L. chydaeus (Gr. chydaios), poured out in streams, common, numerous; see adaios under abundance
OF. cifre, < Ar. sifr, empty: cipher, zero.
L. cohors, pen, company; see pen
L. complures, several, many; complusculi, several:
L. examen, -inis, n. swarm, throng, crowd, shoal:
L. frequens, -entis, taking place repeatedly; frequentia, f. assembly, crowd, throng; infrequens, seldom: frequent, frequency.
Gr. hales; halis, in heaps, crowds, abundance; see abundance
L. hesmos, swarm, flock; aphesmos, swarm of bees; see herd
Gr. homilos, m. crowd, throng: Homilostola taeniata (a moth).
Gr. ile (eile), f. crowd, band, troop, company; iladon, in troops, bodies:
L. increbro, -atro, do frequently or repeatedly:
L. legio, -onis, f. body of soldiers, large number; legiuncula, f. dim.: legion, American Legion, legionary.
L. mathematicus (Gr. mathematikos), disposed to learn, pertaining to mathematics: mathematical.
L. multiplex, -icus, manifold, numerous; multitudo, -inis, f. large number; multiplex, multiplication, multitude, multitudinous. See multus under abundance
Gr. myrios, numberless; myrias, -ados, f. ten thousand, countless number: myriad, Myriapoda, Myriophyllum tenellum (slender water-milfoil).
Gr. ochlos, m. crowd, mob, multitude; ochlikos, of the mob: ochlocracy.
Gr. perissos, beyond the regular number or size, extraordinary, odd (as applied to numbers); see different
Gr. plethos; plethys, great number, mass, throng, crowd, fulness; see pleres under abundance
Gr. pollache, often, diverse: Gr. polys, many; pleion (pleon), more; pleistos, most: polychrome, polygon, polygamy, polyglot, polypetalous, polytechnic. Polynesia, poly, polysyllabic, polyzoan, polyplioi, pleochroic, pleonasm, Pliocene, pliohippus, Pleiothoe, Polycotyle ornata (a trematode), Polyporus schweinitzi (a fungus), Gnaphalium polypephalum (common everlasting). Epipolytcystus asilus (a wasp), Plioarchus sezspinoeus (an Oligocene fish), Polystichum setiferum (a fern), Polynoë squamata (an anelid), Pleospora graminea (a fungus causing barley-stripe).
L. populousus, abounding in people, numerous; see people
Gr. posos, how many, how much; posotes, f. quantity: posology.
Gr. psephites, accountant, < psephos, pebble; see stone
Gr. Pythagoras, m. celebrated Greek mathematician and philosopher: Pythagorean, Pythagoraea categoria (a moth).
L. quantus, how many, how much: quantity, quantitative, quantic, quantum.
L. quot; quotus, how many: quote, quotation, misquote, quota, quotient.
Gr. sychnos, many, great, far, long(time); episychnos, often: Sychnerus hirticornis (a beetle), Paepalanthus sychnophyllus (a pipewort).
Gr. thama; thameios; thaminos, often, crowded: Thamiocolus viduatus (a beetle).
L. turba, disorderly crowd; see turn
See: abundance, heap, herd, thick, few, gather, mark, infinite, army
numella, L. fetter, shackle; see bind
numen, L. nod, will, sway, majesty, deity, godhead; see spirit
numenius, L. (Gr. nomenios), a curlew; see snipe
numerus, L. number; numeralis, of number; numerosus, many; see number
numida, NL. the genus of birds including the guinea-fowl; see peacock
nummus, L. (Gr. nomisma), coin, piece of money; nummulus, dim.; see money
nuncupo, -atus, L. call by name, name, appoint; see call
nundinor, -atus, L. attend market, trade, traffic; see trade
nuntio, -atus, L. proclaim, call out, announce; nuntius, reporter, messenger; see call
nuperus, L. new, fresh, recent, late; see new
nuphar, L. (Gr. nounphar), a kind of waterlily; see waterlily
nupta, L. wife; see spouse
nuptialis, L. pertaining to marriage; see nubo under marry
nura, L. daughter-in-law; see kin
nurse < L. nutrix, -icis, f. nourisher; nutricula, f. dim.; nutricius, nursing, nourishing: nursery, nursering, nutritious, Blastotrochus nutrix (a coral).
Gr. altrix, -icis, f. nourisher, wet-nurse: altricial, altricious.
L. assa, f. dry-nurse:
L. cura, care, attention; see guard
Gr. maia, f. good mother, nurse, midwife; maia, -ados; maieutikos, of midwifery; maieutria, f. midwife: maieutic.
L. nosocomus (Gr. nosokomos), m. nurse:
L. obstetrix, -icis, f. midwife: obstetric, obstetrician, Alytes obstetricans (a toad).
Gr. thelastria, nurse; see thanze under sick
Gr. tithene, f.; tithenos, m.; tithe, f. nurse, reaper:
Gr. trophos, fadder, nurse; see trepho under eat
See: guard, eat, suck, mother
nut < AS. hnitu.
Gr. akrodrhyon, n. hard-shelled fruit:
Gr. karyon, n. nut, kernel; karydion, n.; karyiskos, m. dim.; karya, f. walnut-tree; karyarion, n. dim.; karyinos, of nuts: carpopis, carpopilie, karyokinesis, karyology, karyoton. Caryya tomentosa (mockernut-hickory), Caryomya perei- coïdes (hickory-gall insect), Caryothraustes poliogaster (a finch), Caryocar nuciferum (a souari-nut), Caryota urens (wine-palm), Hedycarya dentata (kaiwhiria), Pterocarya fraxinifolia (a tree), Curcumba cariae (pecan-weevil), Astrocarum aureum (a palm), Nucifraga caryocatactes (European nutracker).
O'  Ir. son, < ua, descendant; see son
o-  < L. ob, toward; see to
oa, Gr. hem, border; see border

L. *aesculus*, f. ancient name of an Italian oak, now applied to the horsechestnut; *aesculeus; aesculinus*, of oak; *aesculetum*, n. an oak forest: *Aesculus carnea* (red horsechestnut), *Ceiba aesculifolia* (a silk-cotton tree), esculin.
Gr. aria, f. a kind of oak: *Sorbus aria* (whitebeam).
Gr. aspris, -idos, f. a kind of oak:
L. cerrus, f. a kind of oak; *cerricus,* of the Turkey oak: *Quercus cerris* (Turkey oak).
Sp. chaparro, m. evergreen oak, bush: chaparral.
Gr. drys, tree, oak; phellodrys, an evergreen oak; see tree
Sp. encina, f. evergreen or live oak; *encinilla,* f. dim.: encina, Las Encinas, encinillo (*Drypetes ilicifolia*).
Gr. haliphloitos, m. a kind of oak:
L. ilex, -icis, holm-oak; name now applied to holly; see holly
Gr. phegos, oak, according to some dictionaries, but now applied to beech; see beech
Gr. phellos, cork-oak (*Quercus suber*); see bark
L. primus (Gr. prinos), f. a kind of oak: *Quercus primus* (chestnut-oak), *Quercus prinoides* (chinquapin-oak), *Prinobus scutellarius* (a beetle).
L. quercus, f. oak; *quercus*; *quericus*; *querneus*; *quernus,* of oaks, oaken: *quer-citrin, quercitol, quercitron, quercitannic,* *Quercus alba* (white oak), *Cercococcus quercus* (oak wax-scale), *Rhus quercifolia* (poison-oak), *Bufo quercicus* (oak-toad), *Delphinium quercetorum* (oakwoods-larkspur), *Daedalea quercina* (a fungus), *Agrilus quercicola* (a beetle), *Lecidea quernea* (a lichen).
L. robur (robor), -is, n. oak, strength; *robustus,* oaken, strong like oak: robust, roble, roborean, roborant, corroborate, *Quercus robur* (English oak), *Euphorbia robusta* (Rocky Mountain spurge).
Gr. saronis, -idos, f. an old hollow oak:
L. suber, cork-oak, cork; see bark
C. tann, oak: tan, tanner, tannin, tannic acid, tannate, tawny.

oar < AS. *ar*.
Gr. elate, oar made of pine or fir; see fir
Gr. eretmon, n. oar; eretmion, n. dim.; eretes, m. rower; *eretikos,* of rowing, eresso, row: *Eretmocaris remipes* (a decapod), *Eretmochelys imbricata* (hawksbill-turtle), *Xen erotemus leioes* (a fish).
Gr. kope, f. oar; kopion, n. dim.; kopolates, m. rower; *kopolatos,* like an oar; *kopolatikos,* of a rower; *epikopos,* furnished with oars: *copepod, Copercypto rufecauda* (a fly), *Coprophora brevicornis* (a katydid), *Copelatus posticatus* (a beetle).
L. palmula, blade of an oar, oar; see *palm* under hand
Gr. pedos (pedon), oar, rudder; *pedallon,* rudder; see rudder
Gr. plate, f. blade of an oar:
L. remus, m. oar; remulus, m. dim.; remex, -igis, m. oarsman, rower; *remigulus,* m. dim.; *remigo,* -atus, row: *remigate, remiges, trireme,* *Remigulus tridens* (a copepod), *Euryperus remipes* (a Silurian arthropod), *Hygrotrachelus remigis* (a water-strider), *Eretmocrinus remibrachiatus* (a Mississippian crinoid), *Oestocephalus [Oestocephalus] remex* (a fossil amphiban).
L. tonsa, f. oar:
Gr. tropex, -ekos, m. oar:
See: rudder, drive
oaros, Gr. chat, talk, see speak; < oar, -os, wife, see spouse
oasis, Gr. fertile spot in a desert; see field
oat; oats < AS. *ate*; see grain
oath < AS. ath, an affirmation by appeal to deity or revered persons or things; see swear
ob-; o-; oc-; of-; og-; op-; os- < L. ob, toward, to, upon; see to
obba, L. beaker, decanter; see bottle
obelos, Gr. spit; *obeliskos,* dim.; see spear
Oberon, OHG. king of the fairies; see govern
obesus, L. fat; see fat
obex, L. bar, bolt, boom; see bar
obey < OF. *obeir,* < L. *oboedio,* listen to; see follow
obisium, NL. a genus of pseudoscorpions; see scorpion
obitus, L. a going down, downfall, destruction, death; see destroy
object < L. *objectum,* something thrown before, a concrete entity; see thing
oblativeus, L. freely given; see offero under give
oblatus, L. flattened at the poles; see level
oblactator, L. charmer, delighter, pleaser; see joy
oblido, -ius, L. squeeze together; see press
obligatus < L. obligo, bind, pledge, engage; see ligo under bind
oblinitus; oblitis, L. smeared, bedaubed; see lino under spread
obliviis, L. slanting, sideways, indirect; see slope
oblitero, -atus, L. blot out, efface, erase; see cancel
oblivius, L. forgotten; oblivialis, causing forgetfulness; see obliviscor under forget
oblongus, L. longer than broad; see longus under long
obnisus < L. obnitor, resist, strive, struggle; see nitor under make
obnixus, L. steadfast, firm, resolute; see stand
obulus, L. (Gr. obolos), a small Greek coin; see money
obrimos, Gr. strong, mighty; see strong
obrusta, L. (Gr. obryzon), test or assay of gold; see try
obrustus, L. buried, hidden; see cover
obscurus, L. offensive, indecent, filthy; see bad
obscurus, L. dark, indistinct; obscuritas, darkness, dimness; see dim
obsequialis, L. complying, yielding; see sequor under follow
observo, -atus, L. pay attention to, notice, watch; see see
obses, -idis, L. hostage, pledge, surety; obsidatus, of a hostage; see promise
obsessio, L. blockade, siege; see sedeo under sit
obsidatus, L. condition of a hostage; see obses under promise
obsidian < L. Obsidianus, pertaining to the discoverer of the rock in Ethiopia; see stone
obsitus, L. sown, covered, filled; see sativus under sow
obsoletus, L. worn out, decayed; see old
obstacle < L. obstaculum, hindrance; see hinder
obstetrix, L. midwife; see nurse
obstinatus, L. firmly set, steadfast, stubborn; see sto under stand
obstipus, L. inclined to one side, oblique; see slope
obstragulum, L. strap, lace, latchet; see strap
obstreperus, L. clamorous, noisy; see strepo under sound
obstruction < L. obstructio, -onis, barrier; see obstruo under hinder, wall, bar
obtcctus, L. covered over, concealed; see tego under cover
obturatus, L. closed, stopped up; see obturo under close
obtusus, L. blunt, dull; see dull
obtutus, L. look, gaze, stare; see see
obuncus, L. bent in, hooked; see uncus under hook
obvius, L. at hand, lying open, easily seen; see open
oc- < L. ob, toward; see to
occa, L. harrow; occo, -atus, harrow; occamen, -inis, a harrowing; see till
occidentalis, L. of the west, < occidens; occiduus, L. setting (of the sun), western, westerly; see west
occiput, L. back part of the head; see head
occisus, L. lost, ruined, undone; see destroy
occlusus, L. closed, shut; see claudio under close
occo- < Gr. okkos, eye; see eye
occulco, -atus, L. tread, trample; see step
occultus, L. hidden, concealed; occultatio, -onis, concealment; see secret
oce, L. a small bird; see bird
ocean < L. oceanus (Gr. okeanos), the sea; see sea
ocellatus, L. having little eyes, marked with spots; see oculus under eye
ochema, Gr. any kind of carrier, vehicle, horse, ship; see vehicle
ochetos, Gr. aqueduct, conduit, pike; see pipe
ocheuma, Gr. embryo; ocheutos, impregnated; see ocheuo under coitus
ocheus, Gr. anything for fastening or holding; see echo under hold
ochlos, Gr. multitude, crowd, mob; see number
ochleros, Gr. troublesome; see trouble
ochma, Gr. tie, band; see echo under hold
ochne, Gr. a pear-tree; see pear
ochos, Gr. holding, securing, bearing; see echo under hold

ochotona, NL. a rabbitlike rodent, pika; see hare

ochro- < Gr. ochros, pale-yellow, sallow; ochroma, paleness; ochra, earthy oxide of iron; see yellow

ochthos, Gr. any elevation, hill, bank, mound; ochthodes, hilly; see mountain

ochyros, Gr. strong, stout, firm; see strong

ocido- < Gr. okis, -idos, earring; see earring

ocimum, L. (Gr. okimon), basil; see mint

oicor, L. swifter; oicissimus, swiftest; see okys under swift

-ock, AS. diminutive suffix; see diminutives under little

ocno- < Gr. olnos, hesitation, sluggishness, reluctance; okneros, hesitating, shrinking from; see slow

ocotea, NL. a genus of the laurel family; see laurel

ocrea, L. greave, legging, sheath; see sheath

ocrio- < Gr. okris, -ios, projection, roughness; see projection

octo, L. (Gr. okto), eight; octavus, eighth; octonus, consisting of eight; see eight

oculus, L. eye; ocellus, dim.; ocularis, of the eyes; see eye

ocy- < Gr. okys, swift, quick, sharp; see swift

ocymoro- < Gr. okymoros, dying early, short-lived; see short

odagmos, Gr. itching, irritation; see itch

odax, Gr. biting; see dakno under bite

odd < ON. oddt, point, triangle; see different, strange

ode, Gr. song; see aido under sing

-ode < Gr. hodos, way; see hodos under way

-odes, Gr. suffix denoting likeness, fullness; see -oid under like, abundance

odino- < Gr. odis, -inos, childbirth pains; see pain

odinolytes, Gr. a fish; see fish

odium, L. hatred; odibilius, hateful; odiosus, hateful; see hate

odode, Gr. odor, scent; odmeros, smelling; see ozo under smell

odontos-; -odon < Gr. odous (odon), odontos, tooth; see tooth

odor, L. smell; see smell

-ody < Gr. ode, song, see sing; < -odes, likeness, see -oid under form

odyno- < Gr. dyne, pain; dyneros, painful; see pain

odyrtos, Gr. lamentable;odyrtes, complainer, wailer; odyrtikos, querulous; see weep

odysis, Gr. anger, wrath; odyssomai, hate; see anger

oeaco- < Gr. oiax, -akos, rudder, tiller, helm; see rudder

oceeto- < Gr. oiketes, dweller, servant; see oikos under house

oeceo-; -oei < Gr. oikos, house, home, dwelling; oikarion; oikidion; oikion, dim.; see house

ocecodomo- < Gr. oikodomon, architect, builder; see carpenter

oeecto- < Gr. oiktos, compassion, mercy, pity; oiktrous, pitiable; see mercy

oedema (edema) < Gr. oidema, swelling, tumor; oidos, swelling, tumor; see swell

Oedipus, L. (Oidipous), reputed solver of the riddle of the Sphinx; see ask

oego- < Gr. oigo, open; see open

oemo- < Gr. oimos, path, road, stripe; see way

oemocto- < Gr. oimoktos, pitiable; oimuktikos, given to wailing; oimognia; oimoxia, lamentation, wail; see oimozo under weep

oenado- < Gr. oinas, -ados, a wild pigeon; see dove

oenanthos, L. (Gr. oinanthe), blossom of the vine; wheatear; see oine under grape

oeno- < Gr. oinos, wine, see wine; < oine, die, ace, see play

oenothera, L. (Gr. oinotheras), a genus of the evening-primrose family; see evening-primrose

leo- < Gr. oios, alone; see alone

oolene- < Gr. oionos, omen, large bird; oionistes, augur; see prophecy

oeso- < Gr. oisos, a kind of willow; see willow

oestrus, L. (Gr. oistros), gadfly, horsefly, frenzy, sexual heat, rut, desire; see fly
oesypo- < Gr. oisypos, grease from sheep's wool; see fat
oeto- < Gr. oitos, fate, doom; see lot
of < AS. of, from, derived, made; see nature
of- < L. ob, toward; see to
off < AS. of, from; see AS. a under from
offa, L. morsel, bit; offella, offula, dim.; see little
offendo, -enius, L. hit or strike against something, do or suffer damage or injury, stumble, blunder, displease; see hurt
offer < L. offero, present for acceptance, give; see give
officialis, L. pertaining to duty, office, or service, < officium, service; see make
officialis, L. pertaining to drugs and medicines, < officina, laboratory; see drug, make
officio, -rectus, L. hinder, obstruct, oppose; see against
often < AS. oft; see number
og- < L. ob, toward; see to
ogdoos, Gr. eighth; see octo under eight
ogmos, Gr. furrow, swath, row, path, orbit; see furrow
ogygius, L. (Gr. ogygiós), pertaining to Ogyges, mythical king of Thebes, and suggesting primeval or ancient; see old
-oïd; -oïdes, like, resembling, having the form of, < Gr. -eïdes, like, < eidos, form, shape, likeness; see like, form
-oïdeae, L. suffix denoting a tribe of plants; see class
oil < L. oleum; see fat
ointment < OF. oignement, < L. unguentum, perfume, ointment; see fat, heal, smell, drug
oís, Gr. sheep; see sheep
oïstos, Gr. arrow; see arrow
oizyo- < Gr. oizys, -yos, distress, suffering, misery, woe; oizyros, distressing; see trouble
-oil, suffix signifying an alcohol, an oil, or a benzene derivative; see alcohol, oleum under fat, benzene
olax, -acis, L. odorous; see oleo under smell
olbio- < Gr. olbios, blessed, happy, < olbos, happiness; see joy
old < AS. ald (eald): older, oldest, old-fashioned, old, elder, Oldham, world, alderman.
How old was Methuselah?
L. annusus, full of years, long-lived, old, aged: Fomes annusus (a shelf-fungus).
L. antiquus, old, ancient, former, < ante, before; antiquitas, -atis, f. ancient times; antiquarius, pertaining to ancient times and things: antique, antiquity, antiquary, antiquated, Notolophus antiquus (a tuseck-moth), Chrysomus antiquus (red whelk), Colocasia antiquorum (an elephant-ear).
Gr. aphebos; ezebos, past one's youth:
Gr. apheliz, -ikos, past youth, elderly:
Gr. archaioi, ancient, old; see begin
L. avitus, grandfatherly, ancestral, old, ancient; see avus under kin
L. casus, old: Anthrax casca (a fly).
L. decrepitus, worn down and feeble with the infirmities of old age; see weak
Gr. denatos, long-lived, old:
Gr. ekkairos, out of date, antiquated:
L. emeritus, honorably discharged or retired, veteran, worn out; see honor
Gr. geras, -aous; geratos, geros, n. old age; geraios, old, aged; geron, -tos, m. old man; gerontion, n. dim.; gerontikos, like an old man, senile; erigeron, -tos, early old: geratic, geratology, gerontology, geriatrics, gerontal, gerontic, gero-comia, Ageratum houstonianum (Mexican ageratum), Gerontochoerus scotti (a fossil mammal), Amictogeron juniparum (a fly), Erigeron canus (hoary fleabane), Thalassogeron chlororhynchus (yellow-nosed albatross).
L. grandoaevus; longaevus, old, ancient: longevity.
Gr. henois, old, former:
Gr. Kronos, m. Cronos, a nickname for old dotards, old fools: Kronosaurus queenslandicus (a fossil reptile).
L. longivivax, -acis, long-lived:
Gr. messagenes, middle-aged:
L. obsoletus, worn out, decayed: obsolete, Heliothis obsoleta (corn ear-worm), Rallus obsoletus (California clapper-rail).
L. *ogygius* (Gr. *ogygios*), pertaining to Ogyges, mythical king of the Thebes, and suggesting primeval or ancient: *ogygian*.


Gr. *presby*, m. old man, elder, old; *presbyteros*, older; *presbytatos*, presbitos, oldest; *presbytikos*, elderly; *presbyterion*, n. an assembly or council of elders: presbyter, presbytery, Presbyterian, presbyopia, presbyophrenia, priest.

L. *primaevus*, early, young, original; *primitivus*, early, primeval; see *before*, *primus* under *first*.


L. *pristinus*, early, primitive; see *before*.

L. *senex*; *senicus*, old; *senior*, older; *senex*, senis, m. old man; *seniculus*, m. little old man; *senecio*, -onis, m. old man, groundsel; *senectus*, very old, aged; *senectus*, -itis, f. old age, senility; *senilis*, of old people, aged; *senescent*, senate, seniority, senile, Seneca, sir, sire, senectuous, senectitude, senicide, senior, surly, monsignor, *Senecio vulgaris* (groundsel). *Onthophagus senicus* (a dung-beetle), *Cephalocereus senilis* (a cactus), *Mormoops senilis* (a bat), *Cauna caeniella* (a moth).

Gr. *sorelle*, f. nickname for an old man with one foot in the grave: Sorella eminibey (a weaver-finch).

L. *Tithonus* (Gr. *Tithones*), m. mythical consort of Aurora, symbolic of decrepit old age, changed into a cicada: *thithonic*, *Tithonoceras zitlei* (an ammonite).

L. *tritus*, well-worn, commonplace; see *tero* under *rub*.

L. *vetus*, -eri, old; *vetulus*, dim. somewhat old; m. little old man; *vetula*, f. little old woman; *vetusculus*, dim. oldish; *vetanus*, *veterarius*, *veterus*, *vetustus*, old, experienced, aged: *inveteratus*, chronic: veteran, inveterate, *Veterna decorata* (a bug), *Campeloma vetulum* (a fossil gastropod), *Balistes vetula* (oldwife, triggerfish).

L. *vietus*, shriveled, shrunken, withered; see *vieo* under *weave*.

See: *begin*, *before*, *first*, *time*, *age*.

**olea**, L. olive; *oleaceus*, of olive, oily; *olivarius*, of olive; *olivetum*, olive-grove; see *olive*.

**oleander** < uncertain origin: oleandrin, *Oleandra neriflora* (a fern).

L. *nerium* (Gr. *nerion*), n. oleander: *Nerium oleander* (oleander), *Acacia nerifolia* (an acacia).

**oleaster**, -tri, L., m. wild olive-tree, < *olea*, olive, -aster, wild.

NL. *elaeagnus* (Gr. *elaiagnos*), m. a marsh plant; now a genus of the oleaster family: *Elaeagnus commutatus* (silverberry).

NL. *hippophae* (Gr. *hippophaes*, n.), f. a spiny plant; now a genus of the oleaster family: *Hippophae salicifolia* (a sea-buckthorn).

NL. *shepherdia*, f. a genus of the oleaster family, < John Shepherd, English botanist: *Shepherdia argentea* (buffalo-berry).

**olene**, Gr. elbow, forearm; see *arm*.

**olens**, L. odorous; *oldus*, smelling, odorous; see *oleo* under *smell*.

Olenus, L. (Gr. *Olenos*), husband of Lethaea; see *stone*.

**oleraceus**, L. herbaceous, vegetable; see *olus* under *plant*.

**olesco**, L. grow; see *grow*.

**olethros**, Gr. ruin, destruction, death; *olethrios*, destructive, deadly; see *destroy*.

**oleum**, L. oil; *oleus*, oily; see *fat*.

**olfactus**, < L. *olfacio*, smell; see *oleo* under *smell*.

**olibanum**, ML. frankincense; see *resin*.

**olibros**, Gr. slippery; see *olistheros* under *slip*.

**olidus**, L. emitting an odor; see *oleo* under *smell*.

**oligo** - < Gr. *oligos*, few, scanty; see *few*.

**oligobios**, Gr. short-lived; see *short*.

**olings**, Gr. a kind of locust; see *grasshopper*.

**olisbos**, Gr. penis; see *penis*.

**olisthos**, Gr. slipperiness; *olisbros*; *olistheros*, slippery; see *slip*.

**olitorius**, L. pertaining to potherbs, vegetables; see *olus* under *plant*.

**olive**, L. *olea*; *oliva* (Gr. *elaios*), f. olive-tree; *oleaceus*; *oleginus*; *olearius*; *oleas*; *olivarius*, of the olive, of oil, oily; *oleum* (Gr. *elaios*), n. olive oil, any oil; *oleaster*, -tri, m. wild olive-tree; *oleastellus*, m. dim.: Oleaceae, oleaceous, olivine, Oliver, Olivia, elaeolite, elaeoplast, Thymeleaceae, *Olea europaea* (com-
mon olive), Olearia virgata (a daisy-tree), Oliva porphyria (a gastropod), oleaster (Elaeagnus angustifolius), Heterodendron oleaefolium (a sapindceae), Elaeis guineensis (African oil-palm), Chrysophyllum oliviforme (satinleaf star-apple). Cercococcus olivinus (a cuckoo).

Gr. agrrippos, m. wild olive:
L. cercitis, -idis, f. a kind of olive-tree:
L. drupa (Gr. dryppa), an overripe, wrinkled olive; see fruit
NL. forsythia, f. a genus of the olive family, < William Forsyth, English horticulturist: Forsythia suspensa (weeping forsythia).
NL. jasminum, n. a genus of the olive family, < Ar. yasmin: Jasminum nudiflorum (winter jasmine), jessamine, Solanum jasminoides (jasmine-nightshade).
Gr. kotinos, the wild olive; now a genus of the sumac family; see sumac
L. pausea, f. a kind of olive:
NL. phillyrea (Gr. phillyrea, a kind of shrub), f. a genus of the olive family: Phillyrea latifolia (a phillyrea).
NL. syringa, f. a genus of the olive family: Syringa persica (Persian lilac).
olla, L. earthen pot, jar; ollicula; ollula, dim.; ollaris, of a pot; see pot
omla, L. another name for the plant ebulus; see elder
-ology; see -logy under know
ololygon, Gr. croaking of the frog; see croak
olor, L. swan;olorinus, of swans; see goose
olos, Gr. mud, dirt, sepia; see tholos under earth
olpe; olpis, Gr. leather flask, vessel; see bottle
-olus, L. diminutives; see -cle under little
Olympus, L. (Gr. Olympos), a celebrated mountain in Thessaly, fabled to be the seat of the gods; see mountain
olynchos, Gr. an untimely fig; see fig
olyra, Gr. a kind of grain; see grain
-oma, Gr. denoting a tumor or morbid condition; see disease
omasum, L. psalterium or third division of the ruminant stomach; see stomach
ombros, Gr. rainstorm; see drop
-ome, NL. suffix denoting condition, having the nature of; see nature
omega, Gr. last letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
omen, L. sign, augury, portent, prophecy; ominosus, portentous; see prophecy
omentum, L. caul; see membrane
omicha, Gr. urine; see urine
omicron, Gr. fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
omilla, Gr. a circle for playing a game; see circle
omissus, L. negligent, heedless; see neglect
omistes, Gr. porter; see carry
omma, Gr. eye; ommation, dim.; see eye
omnis, L. all; see all
omo- < Gr. omos, raw, rough, unripe; omotes, rawness, see rough; shoulder, upper arm, see shoulder
omorgma, Gr. spot; see spot
omphaco- < Gr. omphax, -akos, an unripe grape, sour grape; see grape
omphalos, Gr. navel; see navel
ompheter, Gr. soothsayer; see prophecy
ompne, Gr. food; see food
on < AS. on, an, upon, in, at: abroad, about, afield, aloft, anon, anvil, again, asleep, athwart, away, onlooker, onslaught, onward, thereon, upon, unless.
Gr. epi, upon, beside, over, after: epidemic, epiphyle, epididyms, epitaph, epithet, epitome, epicycloid, epidermis, epiglottis, episode, Episcopalian, ephemeral, epoch, ephectic, Epidendrum odoratissimum (an orchid), Epitachna sancirtia (a beetle), Ephydra kansis (a brinefly).
L. in- < in, on: impinge, impose, impress, impugn, incubate, incumbent, insistent.
L. inevectus, borne or mounted upon:
See: over, top
-on; -oon < L. -onus, suffix that augments the force or meaning; see very
onager, L. (Gr. onagros), wild ass; see horse
onagra, Gr. a plant; see evening-primrose

oncero- < Gr. onkeros, bulky, swollen; see onkos under swell

onceto- < Gr. onketes, brayer, ass; see onco under neigh

onchno- < Gr. onchne, pear; see ochne under pear

oncidium, NL. a genus of the orchid family; see orchid

onco- < Gr. onkos, hook, barb, see uncus under hook; mass, bulk, swelling, see swell

ondatra, Ab.Am. muskrat; see muskrat

one < AS. an; G. ein: a, an, once, only, oneness, atone, any, adder, auger, orange, nickname, none, einkorn.

Gr. alytos, indissoluble, continuous: Aplytostis tortricitella (a moth).

Gr. arrhakos, of one piece, without seam: Arrhaphipterus olivetorum (a beetle).

Gr. arrhektos; arrhoz, -ogos, unbroken:

Gr. artios, complete, perfect, even; see all

L. as, assis, m. unit: ace, decussate.

Gr. aschides; aschistos, not split, entire:

Gr. athraustos, unbroken, unhurt, sound:

Gr. atmetos, uncut, undivided: Atmetonychus peregrinus (a beetle).

L. continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted, successive: continuity, continuous, discontinuous.

Skt. eka, one, next: eka-caesius, eka-manganese.

L. ens, entis, being, thing, that which has existence; see esse under life

Gr. hapaz, only once, only for all: hapaxanthous.

Gr. haploos (haplos), single, simple; haplosyne; haplothes, f. singleness, simplicity:

haploid, haplodont, haplosis, haploma, aplithe(haplite), Haplococcus reticulatus (a protozoan), Haplochromis multicolor (a fish), Aplopappus[Haplloppappus] squarrosus (a goldenweed), Platyzanthera(Haploetes) curvicornis (a beetle), Haploceras elatum (a Jurassic ammonite).

Gr. heis, henos, m.; mia, mias, f.; hen, henos, n. one; henas. -ados, f. a unit:

henikos, single; henotes, f. unity: hendiadys, hendecandrous, henogeny, henotic, hendecyl, hyphen, henothesism, Henicophaps alibrons (a bird), Henicops maculata (a centiped), Enikoecephalus[Henicocephalus] formicina (a bug), Emericus[Henicurus] maculatus (a bird).

L. imperitis, indivisible:

L. inconsutus, seamless:

L. indiscreto, unseparated, united, not distinguishing, closely connected: indiscrete, indiscreet, indiscretion, Clavulina indiscreta (a foraminifer).

L. inassibiltis; indissessibiltis, indivisible:

L. mones, uniter, whole, complete, unhurt, a whole number; see all

L. item, also part of a series: item, itemize.

Gr. mones, one, single, alone; moneres, single; monios, solitary; monas, -ados, f. a unit, alone, single: monochrome, monotone, monogram, monolith, monopetalous, monopcarpic, monoeocious, monad, monarchy, monopoly, monk, monaster, monogamy, monologue, monoplane, monotrema, monoxide, moneran, Monotropa uniflora (Indian-pipe), Monodon monoceros (narwhal), Monocelatus fuscipes (a spider), Monozenus spinator (a beetle), Monas amyli (a protozoan), Monadopsis vamppyroloides (a protozoan), Pseudomonas rosea (a bacterium), Pinus monophylla (a pinyon-pine).

L. primus, first; see first

L. semel, once, a single time, once for all: Macrorinus semelfurcatus (a Devonian crinoid).

L. simplex, -icis, onefold, unmixed, single; see simple

L. singularis, one; singularis, one at a time, alone: single, singular, singly, singleton, Polyblepharides singularis (an alga).

Gr. tis, tinos, any, anyone, someone:

L. nullus, any, anyone:

L. unus, one, whole; unicus, sole, only, singular; universalis, pertaining to the whole; universus, one, entire, whole; unio, -onis, f. the number one, one, oneness; unio, -itus, join together, make one; ad uno; coaduno, -atus, make one, unite: uniform, universal, unicorn, Unitarian, universe, unicellular, unique, unity, unanimous, union, triune, union, union, United States, E pluribus unum, Inadunata, Unio complanatus (fresh-water mussel), Acanthurus unicornis (unicorn-fish), Lycostomus univittatus (a beetle), Abrotocrinus unicus (a Mississippian crinoid), Camponula uniflora (arctic bluebell), Orbuita universa (a foraminifer), Eleocharis unigulmis (a spike rush).

See: simple, all, alone

-one, suffix signifying a ketone; see ketone
onear, -atis, L. an evening-primrose; see evening-primrose
onerosus, L. burdensome, heavy, < onus, -eris, burden; oneratus, filled, loaded; see weight
onesimos, Gr. beneficial, useful; see use
onetes, Gr. buyer; onetos, bought; onios, for sale; see onecomai under trade
onias, Gr. a sea-fish; see wrasse
onido- < Gr. oneidos, blame, reproach; see blame
onion < F.ignon, < unio, -onis, f. one, a kind of onion.
L. acrocormum, n. a kind of onion:
Gr. aglis, -ithos, f. head of garlic:
L. allium, n. garlic: alliaceous, allyl, diallyl disulfide, thioallylaldehyde, Allium sativum (garlic), Allium ascalloncum (shallot), Allarica officinalis (hedge-garlic), Cordia alliodora (a boraginacead), Adenocalymma alliaceum (a bignonia-cead), Campanula alliarneefolia (spurred bellflower), Sisymbrium alliaria (garlic-mustard).
L. alsidena, f. a kind of onion:
L. cefa, f. onion; cepula, f. dim.; Sp. cebolla, f. onion; cepina, f. bed of onions: cepaceous, Cebolleta (N. Mex.), cebollite, Allium cefa (onion), cibol (Allium fistulosum), chive (Allium schoenoprasum), Phorbia ceparum (onion-fly), Sclerotiun cepivorum (neck-rot fungus), Leptota cepastipes (a mushroom), Ovulca cepula (a gastropod), Succinea cepallia (a gastropod), Succinea cepullia (a gastropod), Oncidium cebolleta (an orchid), Cromytractus ceparius (a fungus), Urocystis cepulae (a fungus).
Gr. detis, -idos, f. head of garlic:
Gr. gelgis, -ithos, f. head or clove of garlic:
L. gelthyum (Gr. gethyon), n. leek; gethylis, -idos, f. dim.; epithylis, -idos, f. a leek: Gelthium atroporpurum (a liliaceous), Gethyllum astra (an amaryllidacead).
Gr. kidolon, n. an onion:
L. kromyion (kromyion), n. onion; kromyddion, n. dim; Cromycrinus ornatus (a fossil crinoid), Stylocromyum amphiconus (a radiolarian)
Gr. moly, n. an herb with magic powers, identified by some as garlic; molyza, f. a kind of garlic with a single clove: Allium moly (lily-leek).
L. opition, -onis, m. a kind of onion:
L. pallacana, f. a kind of onion:
Gr. physinix, -inogis, f. a kind of garlic:
L. porrum, n. leek; porraceus, of leeks; porina, f. bed of leeks: porraceous, Allium porrum (leek), Tiila porracea (Okaloosa linden), Phytophthora porri (a fungus).
Gr. prason, n. leek; prasinos, of leeks, leek-green: prasophagous, praseodymium, prase, praseolite, prasochrome, chrysoprase, Dryophis prasins (a snake), Searus prasiognathus (a parrot-fish), Carex prasina (a sedge).
L. scilla; squilla (Gr. skilla), sea-onion, sea-leek; see lily
Gr. skordon (skordon), n. garlic; skordonion, n. dim.: scorodite, Allium scorodoprasum (giant garlic), Nothoscordum fragans (a false-garlic), Teucrium scorodonia (a germander).
L. ulpicum, n. a kind of leek:
oniro- < Gr. oneiros, dream; see dream
onisicus, L. (Gr. oniskos, dim. of onos, ass), sowbug; see sowbug, onos under horse
onisto- < Gr. oneistos, most useful, < oneios, useful; see use
onitis, Gr. a kind of mint; see mint
onobrychis, Gr. a legume; see bean
onoclea, NL. (Gr. onokleia), a genus of ferns; see fern
onocrotalus, L. (Gr. onokrotalos), pelican; see pelican
onomato- < onoma, -los, name; onomation, dim.; see word
onomatopoeia, L. (Gr. onomatoapia), making of words to imitate natural sounds; see figures of speech under form
ononis, Gr. restharrow; see bean
onophyllum, Gr. a kind of borage; see borage
onopordum, L. (Gr. onopordon), a kind of thistle; see thistle
onopyxos, Gr. an unidentified plant; see plant
onorhynchus, L. (Gr. onorhynchos), a plant; see plant
onos, Gr. ass, beaker, fish, see horse; price, see oneomai under trade
onthos, Gr. dung; see dung
onto- < Gr. on, ontos, being, thing, that which has existence; see life
onustus, L. laden, burdensome; see onus under weight

oncho- < Gr. onyx, -yehos, fingernail, talon, claw, hoof, see nail; a yellowish gem stone, see stone

-onym < Gr. onoma (onyma), name; see word

onyx, Gr. a yellowish gem stone, see stone; fingernail, talon, claw, hoof, see nail

oön, Gr. egg; orion, dim.; see egg

op- < L. ob, toward; see to

opus, L. shady, dark, obscure, dim; opacitas, shadiness, dimness; see shade

opados, Gr. accompanying, attending; opadeter, attendant; see servant

opaeo- < Gr. opaio, with a hole, < ope, hole; see hole

opalus, L. (Gr. opallios), opal; see stone

ope, Gr. hole; see hole

opeato- < Gr. opeas, -atos, awl; see awl

open < AS. open.

Gr. aerktos, unfenced, open:
Gr. akalyptos; akalyphos, uncovered, unveiled; apokalypsis, f. a manifestation, revelation: Acalyptonia violaceae (a water-mite), apocalypse.
Gr. akleistos, open, unfastened, unclosed: Acleistoceras olla (a fossil cephalopod), Aclistoides retractus (a wasp).
Gr. amphaidos, open, public:
Gr. anakpetes, wide open, expanded; diapetes, unfolded, open: Agrion (Anapetes) virgatum (an odonatid).
Gr. anochyros, open, clear:
Gr. anoiktos, opened; anoige, f. act of opening; anoigeus, m. opener; anoigma, -tos, n.; anoxis, f. an opening, < anoignymi, open, unfolded: Anoectochitellus regalis (an orchid), Anoectomychus pudens (a moth), Anoiganthus breviflorus (an amaryllidaceae), Anigozanthus flavidus (an amaryllidaceae).
L. aperio, -ertos, open; apertibilis, causing to open; aperto, -onis, f. an opening; comperto, lay open, disclose wholly: aperient, aperture, opertive, April, pert, malapert, overt, overture, Bulimina aperta (a foraminifer).
L. apricus, lying open, uncovered, exposed to the sun, sunny; apriacito, -onis, f. a basking in the sun: apricum, n. a sunny spot; apriarius, of the open: Antennaria aprica (Rocky Mountain pussytoes), Apion apricans (clover-weevil), Plautilis apricaria (European golden-plover).
L. candor, openness, sincerity; see true
Gr. chaino; chasko, open, yawning, gape; chasmos, -tos, n. the open mouth, a wide yawning or gape; chaskeaz, -akos, m. gaper; chaos, n. yawning abyss, condition of formlessness, utter disorder and confusion; chasma, -tos, n. yawning abyss, gulf; chasme, f. a yawning, amphichaso, gape around: chaos, chaotic, casemate, ache, Chaenobolus virgatus (goldenlocks), Chaenomeles japonica (a flowering-quince), Chaenactis, artemisiaefolia in (a composite), Chaograpitae, crystalloides (a moth), Chaolaimus [Chao1aimus] pellucidus (a nematode), Chaos carolinense (a protozoan), Myiochares pertinax (a pike), Chaenomatosaurus yuani (a fossil reptile), Chasmorhynchus nudicolus (a bellbird), Chasmichthys gulosus (a goby), Macrochasma crenulata (a gastropod), Chaenostoma hispumum (a figwort), Chasos cyprinella (a milkfish), Chama squamosa (an Eocene plecopteryg.

L. coram; palam, in the presence of, openly:
L. detego, -ectus, unroof, disclose, reveal: detect, detective, detection.
L. diasatus, unstitched, ripped, opened: Xystocheir dissuta (a myriapod).
L. emico, -atus, appear suddenly, spring forth, become apparent:
L. endios, at midday, in the open:
L. enopadlos, to one's face, openly:
Gr. epipolaio, superficial, manifest; epibole, f. surface: epipolic, epipolism, Epipolaicus caliginosus (a beetle), Epipolopetra virgatus (a bug).
L. expositus, open, accessible, free: Bombyx exposita (a moth).
L. fatisco, crack open, fall apart:
Gr. foras; foris; forus, out of doors, in the open, abroad; forasticus, public, forensic, of the forum, public; forum, n. an open, public place, market-place; forinsecus, on the outside: forest, forum, forensic, foreign, foreclosure, forfeiture, forisfamilia, Calpodes forutis (a butterfly).
L. hio, -atus; hisco, open, gape; hiatus, m. opening, aperture, gap; hiuleus, gaping, split open, < hiulec, -atus, cause to gape or split open; dehielo, split open, yawn; inhio, -atus, gape at: hiatus, dehisce, dehiscence, dehiscent, Aragonauta hians (a nautilus), Orectochilus dehiscens (a beetle).
Gr. horatos, visible; see horao under see
L. *hyaethrus* (Gr. *hyaithros*), under the sky, open, uncovered:
L. *improfectus*, uncovered, undefended:
L. *inhumatus*, unburied; see *humus* under *earth*
L. *inobseptus*, not hedged up, not closed, open:
Gr. *kechenos*, gaping, yawning; *kechenotos*, open-mouthed: *Cechenosternum nigromaculatum* (a beetle).
Gr. *menyo*, reveal, disclose, betray; see *treason*
L. *obvisus*, at hand, lying open, easily seen: obvious.
L. *oscito*, -atus, open the mouth wide, gape, yawn; *oscitans*, yawning, listless, drowsy: oscitate, *Microsterias oscitans* (a desmid).
L. *pansus*; *passus*, spread out, extended, open; see *spread*
L. *pateo*, lie open; *patulus*, open, spread out, broad; *pator*, -is, m. an opening; *patefacio*, -actus, lay open, disclose; *dispatens*, opening in different directions: patent, patentee, patulin (from *Penicillium patulum*), *Spartina patens* (a grass), *Didymograptus patulus* (a graptolite), *Campanula patula* (a bellflower), *Dodecaetheon patulum* (a shooting-star).
L. *percernis*, easily visible:
L. *pervus*, affording a passage, open, penetrable:
L. *promo*, -omptus, bring out, produce; see *make*
L. *propalo*, -atus, make public, manifest, divulge:
L. *publicus*, common, open; see *populus* under *people*
L. *resero*, -atus, unlock, open:
L. *revelo*, -atus, unveil, lay bare: reveal, revelation.
L. *rimor*, -atus, lay open, turn over; *rima*, cleft, fissure; see *break*
Gr. *saivo*, draw back the lips and show the teeth, grin, snarl:
See: clear, bare, see, spread, hole, display, space, cut, broad, free
*opera*, L. work; *operula*, dim.; *operor*, -atus, be busy, work; *operator*, worker; see *opus* under *make*
*operculina*, NL. a genus of foraminifers; see *protozoan*
*operculum*, L. cover, lid, < *operio*, -ertus, cover, hide; see *cap*, *cover*
*opes*, pl. of *ops*, *opis*, L. riches, wealth, property, power; *opicillum*, dim.; see wealth
*ophelma*, Gr. broom; see *broom*
*ophelos*, Gr. useful, helpful; see *use*
*ophileto* < Gr. *opheiletoes*, debtor; see *ophelio* under *pay*
*ophio* < Gr. *ophis*, -ios, serpent, reptile; *ophidion*, dim.; see snake
*ophioglossum*, NL. a genus of ferns; see *fern*
*ophrys*, Gr. brow, eyebrow; *ophrydion*, dim.; see *face*
*ophthalmos*, Gr. eye; see *ops* under *eye*
-opia < Gr. *ops*, eye; see *optikos* under *see*
*opicus*, L. rude, stupid, foolish; see *fool*
*opidnos*, Gr. awful, terrifying; see *fear*
*opifer*; *opitulns*, L. helper; see *ops* under *wealth*
*opifex*, L. worker, artisan; see *opus* under *make*
*opilio*, L. shepherd; see *guard*
*opimus*, L. fruitful, fertile, well-fed, fat, wealthy, rich; see *ops* under *wealth*
*opinor*, -atus, L. suppose, think; *opinio*, -onis, conjecture, view; see *think*
*opipes*: *opipeuter*, Gr. gaper, starker; see *see*
*opisma*, Gr. milky sap of plants; see *ops* under *juice*
*opisto* < Gr. *opisthen*, behind; see *after*
*opium*, L. (Gr. *option*), poppy-juice; see *ops* under *juice*
-opo* < Gr. *ops*, *opos*, voice, see *speak*; eye, face, sight, see *eye*; *opos*, juice, see *juice*
*opora*, Gr. autumn; *oporinos*, autumnal; *metoporon*, late autumn; see *year*
*opos*, Gr. juice; *opion*, dim., poppy-juice; see *juice*
*oppidum*, L. town; *oppidulum*, dim.; *oppidanus*, of a town; see *town*
*oppilo*, -atus, L. close up, shut up; see *close*
*opportunus*, L. fit, suitable, appropriate; *opportunitas*, timely advantage; see *fit*
*opposite* < L. *oppositus*, setting against; see *against*
oppressus, L. pressed together, pressed down; see primo under press
opprobriosus, L. abusive, taunting, shameful; see probrum under shame
ops, opis, L. riches, means, strength, help, see wealth; < Gr. ops, opes, eye, face, voice, see ophthalmos under eye, ops under speak, -opis under like
opsios, Gr. late; opiotes, lateness; see after
-opsis; -opy, relating to sight and appearance, < Gr. opsis, sight, appearance, view, face, likeness, < ops, opes, eye, face; see optikos under see, ops under face, -opsis under like
opso- < Gr. opson; opsonion, meat, rich fare; opsaridion; opsarion, dim.; see food
optico- < Gr. optikos, pertaining to sight; opter, -os, scout, spy; see see
optimus, L. best; see bonus under good
opto, -atus, L. choose, wish, desire; see choose
opulentus, L. rich, wealthy; see ops under wealth
opus, L. a kind of maple; see maple
opuntia, L. a genus of cacti; see cactus
opus, -eris, L. work; opusculum, dim.; operosus, busy; see make
-or, L. suffix meaning one who, agent, actor, condition, state; see make, nature
ora, L. edge, border, margin, coast, zone, region; orarius, of the coast, see border
oraculum, L. prophetic saying; see prophecy
orange < OF. orange, < Ar. naranj; see aurantium under citrus
orator, L. speaker; see oro under speak
orbis, L. circle; orbiculus, dim.; orbitus, circular; orbita, wheel-rut, circuit; see circle
orbo, -atus, L. bereave; orbis, bereft of parents; orba, orphan; see alone
orca, L. a kind of whale, earthenware pot with a large belly; orcula, dim.; see whale
orchamos, Gr. first; see first
orchard < AS. orceard; ortgeard; see tree
orchestra, Gr. place where the chorus danced; orchestes, dancer; see orcheomai under dance
orchid < L. orchis, -is, f. (Gr. orchis, -ios, m. testicle, orchid), a plant so named from the shape of its tuberous root; orchidion, n. dim.: Orchidaceae, Orchis rotundifolia (an orchid), Iris orchioides (orchid-iris), Veronica orchidea (a speedwell), Gladiolus orchidiflorus (a gladiolus).
NL. cattleya, f. a genus of orchids, < William Cattley, English botanist: Cattleya labiata (an orchid).
NL. coelogyne, f. a genus of orchids: Coelogyne speciosa (an orchid).
NL. corallorrhiza, f. a genus of orchids: Corallorrhiza trifida (early coral-root).
NL. cymbidium, n. a genus of orchids: Cymbidium eburneum (an orchid).
NL. cyprripedium, n. a genus of orchids: Cyprripedium passerinum (Canada moccasin-flower).
NL. dendrobium, n. a genus of orchids: Dendrobium formosum (an orchid).
L. entaticus (Gr. entatikon), a name for satyrion; see entatikos under arouse
NL. epidendrum, n. a genus of orchids: Epidendrum gracile (an orchid).
L. epipactis, -idis (Gr. epipaktis, -idos), f. a plant; now a genus of orchids: Epipactis gigantea (an orchid).
NL. goodyera, f. a genus of orchids, < John Goodyer, English botanist: Goodyera tesselata (a rattlesnake-plantain).
NL. habenaria, f. a genus of orchids: Habenaria fimbriata (purple fringed-orchid).
NL. laelia, f. a genus of orchids, < L. Laelia, a proper name: Laelia crispa (an orchid).
L. limodorum (Gr. limodoron, gift of the meadow), n. a plant; now a genus of orchids: Limodorum (Calopogon) pulchellum (grass-pink).
NL. liparis, f. a genus of orchids: Liparis ramosa (an orchid).
Gr. lonchitis, -idos, f. a kind of orchid: Alethopteris lonchitica (a fossil fern), Polythichium lonchitis (a fern).
NL. odontoglossum, n. a genus of orchids: Odontoglossum maculatum (an orchid).
NL. oncidium, n. a genus of orchids: Oncidium pulchellum (an orchid).
NL. pholidota, f. a genus of orchids: Pholidota articulata (an orchid).
NL. pogonia, f. a genus of orchids: Pogonia divaricata (southern pogonia).
Gr. satyrion, n. an orchid with aphrodisiac properties: Satyrium carneum (an orchid), Satyridium rostratum (an orchid).
ornament

**NL. spira
genes of orchids:** *Spiranthes porrifolia* (a ladies-tresses).

**orchilos**, Gr. wren; see wren
**orchis**, Gr. testicle; *orchidion*, dim., see testicle; a plant, see orchid

**orchos**, Gr. row of trees; see line
**Orcus**, L. the nether world, abode of the dead; *Orcinus*, of the nether world; see hell

**orcy
a kind of tunny; see tunny**

**order** < L. *ordo*, -inis, methodical arrangement, line, row, series; *ordinarius*, of regular or usual manner; see class, govern, line, law, send, ask

**ordior, orsus**, L. begin a web; see weave

**oreo** < Gr. *oros*, -eos, mountain; *orion*, dim.; *oroes*, of mountains; *oreinos*, mountainous, hilly; *oresbios*, living on mountains; L. *oreas* (Gr. *oreias*), a mountain-nymph; see mountain

**orecto** < Gr. *orektos*, stretched out, held out; *oregma*, a stretching out; see orego under spread

**orestes**, Gr. mountaineer; see oros under mountain

**orestium**, L. (Gr. *orestation*), elecampane; see composite

**oreus**, Gr. mule; *orikos*, of a mule; see horse

**orexis**, Gr. appetite, desire, longing; *orektikos*, of desire, appetite; see wish

**orgado** < Gr. *orgas*, -ados, meadow, field; see field

**organ** < L. *organum* (Gr. *organon*), instrument; see tool

**orgasm** < Gr. *orgasmos*, excitement, swelling, kneading; especially the turbidity, pulsation, and discharge accompanying the culmination of sexual intercourse; see coitus

**orgilos**, Gr. easily angered, irritable; see orge under anger

**orgy** < Gr. *orgion*, secret rite; see rite

**orgyia**, Gr. length of the outstretched arms, fathom; see measure

**orient** < L. *orien*s, -entis, the rising sun, east, < *orior*, *ortus*, rise, grow, appear; see east, begin, raise

**orificium**, L. opening; see os under mouth

**origanum**, L. (Gr. *origanon*), a mint; see mint

**origin** < L. *origo*, -inis, source, birth; *originalis*, pertaining to the beginning; see begin

**orino**, Gr. excite, stir; *orintes*, exciter; see arouse

**oriole** < OF. *oriol*, < L. *aureo
golden: *Oriolus kundoo* (a golden oriole), *Haemoproteus oriolii* (a protozoan).

Gr. *chlorion*, -os, m. probably the golden oriole: *Chlorion azureum* (a wasp).

L. *icterus* (Gr. *ikteros*), n. a yellow bird: *Icterus cucullatus* (hooded oriole), *Hypolais icterina* (a warbler), *Icteria longicauda* (long-tailed chat).

**Orion**, L., Gr. fabled hunter transformed into a constellation; see hunt

-orium, L. place where, place for; see -arium under place

**oriundus**, L. born in, descended or risen from; see origo under begin

**ornemen
ts, Gr. shoot, sprout, stalk; see stem


L. *antefixum*, n. little ornament or image for roofs of houses and temples:
Gr. *asketes*, curiously wrought, ornamented; see askeo under make

L. *basilium* (Gr. *basi
tum, n. royal ornament, diadem:
L. *bulla*, bubble, ornament; see bubble
Gr. *chlidon*, -os, m. ornament; *chlidosis*, f. ornamentation: *Terebratula* (*Chlidonophora* incerta) (a brachiopod)
L. *comptus*; *comitus*, ornamented, adorned; *comptulus*, dim.: *Gennaeocrinus comptus* (a Devonian crinoid), *Cordylocrinus comitus* (a Silurian crinoid).

L. *decoro*, -atus, grace, ornament; *decoris*, adorned, elegant, beautiful; *decus*, -oris, n. ornament, splendor; *decorum*, n. propriety, fitness; *decorus*, becoming, fitting, proper, beautiful: decorate, decoration, decorous, decorum, *Sorbus decora* (showy mountain-ash), *Gennaeocrinus decorus* (a Devonian crinoid), *Calliurich-
thys decoratus (a fish), Ribes indecorum (a currant), Aeonium decorum (a crassulacean).

L. eliamus, finished, elaborated, adorned; see lima under scrape
Gr. emblema, inlaid work, thing put in or on, ornament; see mark
L. excullatus, adorned, polished, refined; percullatus, highly adorned: Cassidula inexculta (a foraminifer).

L. frontaliurn, n. an ornament for the forehead of horses:
Gr. kommos, m. decoration, embellishment; kommosis, f. ornamentation; komnotes, m. embellisher, beautifier; kommotikos, of embellishment: Commophila macrocarpana (a moth), Commolenda devusta (a bug), Commoptera solenopsis (a fly).

Gr. kosmos, m. ornament, decoration, dress; kosmarion; kosmion, n. dim.; kosmetikos, pertaining to the art of dress, skilled in the art of arraying, decorating, and beautifying; kosmetos, trim, neat; kosmios, well-ordered, neat, decent; eukosmos, orderly, decorous, graceful: cosmetic, Cosmos bipinnatus (common cosmos), Cosmorinus holzapfei (a Devonian crinoid), Cosmetocrinus gracilis (a Mississippian crinoid), Cosmoconcha parvula (a gastropod), Dryocosmus deciduus (an oak gall-wasp), Cosmarium botrytis (a desmid), Cyclocosmia trucata (a trapdoor-spider), Clephtocosmia mutabilis (a moth).

L. phalera, f. military decoration worn on the breast, a trapping worn on horse's head and breast: Phalera bucephala (a butterfly), Cratosomus phaleratus (a beetle).

L. polymitarus, highly wrought or finished:
L. topium, n. ornamental gardening; topiarius, pertaining to ornamental gardening: topiary.

See: beauty, bracelet, necklace, earring, agreeable, bind, needle
ornitho- < Gr. ornis, -ithos; orneon, bird; ornithion, dim.; see bird
ornus, L. mountain-ash; orneus, of the mountain-ash; see rose
oro-; oreo-; oressi- < Gr. oros, -eos, mountain; see mountain; < oros, watery or serous part of anything, see juice
orobanche, L., Gr. broomrape; see broomrape
orobax, Gr. peony; see peony
orobus, L. (Gr. orobos), vetch; see bean
orodamnos, Gr. bough, branch; see branch
orontium, NL. a genus of the arum family; see arum
oropedion, Gr. plateau; see level
orophe, Gr. roof, ceiling; see roof
orospizos, Gr. mountain-finch; see spiza under finch
orozelium, L. a kind of mint; see mint
orpeco- < Gr. orpet, -ekos, sapling; see tree
orphan < L. orphanus (Gr. orphanos), bereft; orphanotropheion, orphanage; see alone

Orpheus, Gr. famous minstrel and husband of Eurydice; see music
orphnos, Gr. dark, dusky; orphne, the darkness of night, night; see black
orphus, L. (Gr. orphos), sea-perch; see perch
orpine < L. auripigmentum, orpiment; see stonecrop
orrhodia, Gr. dread, terror; see fear
orrhos, Gr. rump, see rump; serum, see juice
orsi- < Gr. ornymi, stir up, excite, raise; see orino under arouse
orsinus, L. a kind of crocus; see crocus
orsites, Gr. a Cretan dance; see dance
ortalis; ortalichos, Gr. young bird, chick, fowl; see bird
ortho- < Gr. orthos, straight, correct, normal, right, direct; see straight, right
orthros, Gr. at daybreak, dawn, early in the morning; orthrios, early; see dawn
ortus, L. risen; a rising of the heavenly bodies; see orior under raise
ortygo- < Gr. ortyx, -ygos, quail; see quail
orycto- < Gr. oryktos, dug, mined; oryktes, digger; oryxis, a digging; orygma, pit, trench, moat, tunnel; see oryso under dig
orymagdos, Gr. loud noise, din, roar; see roar
orythmos, Gr. a howling; see sound
oryx, L., Gr. pick for digging; orygion, dim., see pick; gazelle, antelope, see antelope
oryza, Gr. rice; see grain
os- < L. ob, toward; see to
os, oris, L. mouth, opening; oscillum; osculum, dim., see mouth; < os, ossis, bone; ossiculum, dim., see bone
oscen, -inis, L. a singing bird; see bird
osche, Gr. scrotum; see bag
oschos, Gr. short, young branch; see branch
oscillo, -atus, L. swing; oscillum, swing; see swing
oscito, L. open the mouth wide, gape, yawn; oscitans, yawing, listless, drowsy; see open
oscular, -atus, L. kiss; osculum, little mouth, kiss; see kiss
-ose, suffix indicating a carbohydrate; the product of: dulcose, galactose, glucose, inose, levulose, maltose, proteose, sucrose.
-ose; -osity < L. -osus, having the nature or quality of, usually denoting fullness or abundance; see -ous under nature
-osis, Gr. a suffix denoting a condition, usually morbid; see disease
osme, Gr. smell, odor; osmeros, odorous; osphradion, strong smell; see ozo under smell, smell
osmo- < Gr. osmos, Gr. a pushing; see otheo under push
osmunda, ML. a kind of fern; see fern
osmyle; osmylos, L. an octopus; see mollusk
osor, L. hater; see odium under haet
osphrantos, Gr. smellable; osphresis, smell; see ozo under smell
osphys, Gr. loin, lower part of the back; osphydion, dim.; see side
osprion, Gr. pulse; see bean
ossa (otta), Gr. rumor; see speak
osseus, L. bone, bony; ossiculum, dim. of os, ossis, bone; see bone
ossifragus, L. sea-eagle, osprey; see eagle
ostentatio, L. display, parade; ostentus, spread out, displayed; see ostendo under display
osteo-;osto- < Gr. osteon, bone; see bone
ostigo, L. an eruption on lambs; see disease
ostinon, Gr. bone-pipe; see pipe
ostium, L. door, entrance; ostiolum, dim.; see door
ostlingo- < Gr. ostilinx, -ingos, curled hair, lock of hair, tendril; see hair
ostocatacto- < Gr. ostokataktes, osprey; see eagle
ostraco- < Gr. ostrakon, shell, potsherd; ostrakion, dim.; see shell
ostrea, L. (Gr. ostreon), oyster; ostrarius, of oysters; ostreusus, abounding in oysters; see mollusk
ostrich < OF. ostruche, < L. avis struthio, the bird struthio, < L. struthio, -onis (Gr. struthion, -os), m. < Gr. struthokamelos, m. camel-bird: Struthio camelus (ostrich), Struthioteris nodulosa (ostrich-fern), Peucedanum ostruthum (masterwort), Struthiornis ingens (a dinosaur), Struthiola ciliata (a thymelea-ced)
NL. casuarius, m. a genus of ostrichlike birds, < Malay kasuari: Casuarius papuensis (a cassowary), Casuaria stricta (a beefwood), Corythosaurus casuarius (a dinosaur).
NL. dromiceius, m. a genus of ostrichlike birds: Dromiceius irroratus (an emu).
NL. rhea, f. a genus of ostrichlike birds, < Rhea, f. wife of Cronus: Rhea darwini (Patagonian rhea).
ostrimon, Gr. stable; see house
ostrinus, L. purple, < ostrum, purple dye from a mollusk; see purple
ostrya, L. (Gr. ostrye), hop-hornbeam, ironwood; see hornbeam
-osus, L. suffix signifying nature or quality of, usually fullness or abundance; see -ous under nature
osyris, Gr. an unknown plant; now a genus of the sandalwood family; see sandalwood
-otes, Gr. suffix denoting quality; see nature
other < AS. other: otherwise, another, others, neither, either.
L. alibi (aliubi), elsewhere, at another place, with some other person: alibi.
L. alias, another, other; alienus, pertaining to another: alias, alien, aliquot, else, Ofcookogona alia (a milledep).
Gr. allos, other: allotropic, allomorph, allograph, allegorical, allergy, parallel, allochroite, allophane, allopathy, Allomyces arbuscula (a fungus), Allacodon pumilus (a fossil mammal).
L. alter, -a, -um, the other: alternate, altercation, alternative, altruism, adulterate, adultery, subaltern.
L. ceterus, other: et cetera (etc.).
L. subdo, -itus, substitute, counterfeit; see lie
L. uter, -tra, -trum, other: neuter, neutrality.
See: change, lie, alternate, different, companion, over
othnio- < Gr. othneios, strange, alien; see strange
othono- < Gr. othone, fine linen, sail-cloth, sail; othonion, dim.; see linen
otilo- < Gr. oteile, wound; see sore
otiosus, L. at leisure, idle, < otium, leisure; see rest
otis, L., Gr. bustard; see plover
otlos, Gr. distress, suffering; see trouble
oto- < Gr. ous, otos, ear; otion, dim.; see ear
otobos, Gr. loud noise, din; see sound
otteros, Gr. nimble, quick, busy; see swift
otter < AS. otter; see weasel
otus, L. (Gr. otos), a kind of owl; see owl
-otus, L. having the nature of, pertaining to; see -atus under nature
ounce < L. uncia, a twelfth part; see twelve
-ous; -ose; -osity < L. -osus, having the nature or quality of, denoting usually fullness or abundance; see nature
ousia, Gr. essence, substance, property, reality; see on under life
out < AS. ut, from, beyond: outrun, outplay, outcome, outfield, outside, outlandish, outmost, utmost, utter, lookout, about.
L. e-, e-, ez-, < ex, out, out of, from, by reason of, as in emergo, come out, rise up; effero, carry out; expurgo, cleanse out: educate, emit, elongate, election, evolve, effect, effusio, effluent, effusion, escape, essay, escort, escheat, estrange, exclude, exaggerate, excuse, exacerbate, exasperate, excel, express, except, export, expose, exhibit, explosion, extend, exquisite, exuviate, ex-President, ex-officio, enormous, amend, award, issue, scamper, scarcity, spend, sample, abash, Gallia ecuaduta (a bird).
Gr. ek-, ekto-, ez-, ezó-, < ek; ez, out, out of, from, without, as in ekbaino, step out; ektoos, without; exantheo, flower out, blossom; exoteros, outer; exotatos, outermost; exoterikos, outside, external: eclipse, eclectic, eccentric, eclogue, ecstasy, ectoderm, ectoplast, etogenous, ectotrophic, exoteric, exoskeleton, exogenous, exotic, exodus, exarch, expidote, ectal, exorcise, anecdote, ellipse, Ectocarpus siliculosus (an alga), Ezogyra costata (a fossil pelecypod).
Gr. epipole, surface; see open
L. exterus (exter), out; exterior, outer; extimus; extremus, outermost, utmost; externus, outward, outside; extra, outside, besides, beyond; extraneus, outside, unrelated; extrinsecus, on the outside, outwardly; extrorsus, in an outward direction: external, exterior, extra, extreme, extremity, extrinsic, extrorse, extra-neous, extra-curricular, extrapolate, extravagance, strange, estrange, exine (extine). Alampetis extrema (a beetle), Extra extra (a gastropod), Extracrinus briareus (a crinoid).
L. foras; foris, out of doors; see open
L. superficies, -ei, f. upper side, outside: surface, superficial.
Gr. thyraios, outside the door, abroad:
See: from, open, not, banish
ovary < NL. ovarium, n. the egg-producing organ of the female, < L. ovarius, m. egg-keeper: ovarian, ovaritis, ovarotomy.
F. pistil, female or seed-producing organ of a flower, < L. pistillum, n. pestle: pistil, pistillate, pistillidium.
ovatus, L. egg-shaped, see ovum under egg; a rejoicing, see ovo under joy
oven < AS. ofen, furnace, stove.
Gr. baunos, m. furnace, forge:
L. calcaria, f. limekiln:
L. caminus, m. (Gr. kaminos, f.), fireplace, furnace, oven; kaminion, n. dim.: chimney.

AS. cyln, furnace, < L. culina, kitchen; kiln, brickkiln, limekiln.

Gr. eschar, f. hearth, fireplace; escharion, n. dim.: 

L. focus, m. hearth, fireplace, center, central point; foculus, m. dim.; focatus, of the hearth: Sp. fuego, m. fire, hearth, fireplace: focus (pl. foci), foemeter, epifocal, fuel, fusillade, Tierra del Fuego, Fuegian.

L. fornax, -acis, f. oven; furnus, m. oven, kiln; fornacula, f. dim.; furnaceus, of ovens; furnarius, of ovens; m. baker; Fornaz, f. goddess of ovens: furnace, Fornacalia, Furnarius rufus (red oven-bird), Thermobia furnorum (firebrat), Fornax obtusus (a gastropod).

Gr. hestia, f. hearth, fireside: see house.

Gr. ipnos, m. oven, furnace, lantern; ipnios, of ovens: Ipnops murrayi (a fish), Argyripnus ephippium (a fish).

L. laterina, f. brickkiln:

Gr. plinthia, n. brickkiln:

Gr. pnugeus, m. oven, cover or damper to smother a fire:

L. trasia, grate, kiln; see screen

See: fire, house

over < AS. ofer, above, higher, more than: overhead, overawe, hangover, overlook, Passover.

Gr. ana, up, again; see return

L. anatonus (Gr. anatono), stretching or extending upward:

Gr. anekas, upward; aneko, reach up to, come up to, amount to:

Gr. ano-, up, upward, above; another, above, on high: Anastoma depressum (a snail), Anobium striatum (death-watch beetle), Opssanus pardus (leopard-toad-fish).

L. antistatus, m. superiority in rank:

Gr. epi, upon, beside, over, after; see on

Gr. ezaeios, beyond demand, extraordinary: Exaesiognatha ivanovi (a beetle), Ezaesiognathus torvus (a beetle).

L. extraordinaurus, above or beyond the common or ordinary; see wonder

Gr. hyper; hyperos, above, over, beyond, very; hyperteros, upper, better; hypatos; hypertatos, uppermost, highest, topmost, best: hyperbole, hyperbola, hypertrophy, hypercritical, hyperemia, hypersthene, hyperbaton, hyperthyroidism, Hyperchotitus tanneri (a fish), Hyperothrix orophora (a milleped), Plectrophana hyperboerus (snowflake).

Gr. meta, between, among, beyond, after, over, reversely, implying change: metacarpal, metaphor, metamere, metabolate, metabolism, metaplasm, metaphyte, metatarsal, metachrome, metaphysics, metempsychosis, meteor, Metatitan velicatus (a fossil mammal).

Gr. pera, beyond, across, further, very; peraite, further; peraio, on the other side, opposite: Peraeocyndodon Peraeocynodon inejectans (a fossil mammal), Peraeocyndodon faraminimum (a squaw-apple).

L. praeter, beyond, past, more than; praeteritus, gone by, past: pretergress, preterhuman, preternatural, preterit.

L. redundans, superfluous; redundant.

Gr. simoo, turn up the nose; simoma -tos, n. anything turned up: see bend

L. super-, supra-, sur-, < super, above, over, beyond; superrnus; superus, over, above, on high, high; superior, higher; supremus; summns, highest: superb, superial, superfluous, superhuman, supercilious, supervisor, superintendent, superlative, superstition, supersede, supraorbital, suprarenal, suprascapular, surcease, survey, surtax, surplus, surcingle, surface, surmise, surname, surfeit, surrender, survivor, surround, supernal, superior, summary, sumbit, sumersault, sirlion, sovereign, soprano, insusceptible, Anomalophrys superciliosus (wattled plover), Pomatoctomus superciliosus (a babbler).

L. sursus, upward:

L. trans, across, over, beyond, through: transport, transmit, transverse, transmigration, transfigure, transmutation, transfer, transom, traduce, trajectory, travesty, treason, tramontane (transmontane), tradition, trespass, treslie, Cristellaria translucida (a foraminifer).

L. ultra-, ulter, beyond, far; see far

AS. up, toward a higher point or place: upheave, uphold, upset, upon, upper, upward, upland, upstart, upright, flareup, upholster.

See: on, high, top, far, and

ovis, L. sheep; ovicula, dim.; ovulis; ovillus; ovinus, of sheep; see sheep

ovo, -atus, L. exult, rejoice; ovatio, acclaim, public homage; see joy

ovum, L. egg; ovulum, dim.; ovatus, egg-shaped; see egg
NOTE: On page 582 of the document, the content is a continuation of the previously extracted text with a focus on terms related to birds, particularly owls, and their various names and classifications. The text is divided into sections with specific terms and their definitions or references to related terms. The page contains detailed descriptions of different types of owls, their Latin names, and their natural habitats. The extract includes terms such as Strix, Asio, Bubo, Eleopis, and various other genera and species, along with their Latin and English names. The text is rich in scientific names and provides a comprehensive overview of the bird species, including their geographical distribution and characteristics.
P

pabo, L. wheelbarrow; *pabillus*, dim.; see *vehicle*
pabulum, L. food, fodder; *pabolor*, -atus, forage; *pabularis*, of fodder; see *food*
pachne, Gr. frost; *pachnode*, chilly, cold, frosty; see *ice*
pachys, Gr. thick; *pachyllos*, thickish; *pachos*, thickness; see *thick*
pacificus, L. peacemaking, peaceful, *pax*, pacis, peace; *pacalis*, of peace; *paco*, -atus, quiet, soothed; see *pax* under *rest*
pack, prob. < the same source as D. *pak*, bundle; see *press*, weight, *bag*
pactus, L. agreed upon, settled, covenanted, bound; *pactilis*, entwined, plaïted; *pactum*, agreement, covenant; see *pango* under *bind*
paddle < uncertain origin; see *spoon*, oar
pados, Gr. a tree, probably a cherry; see *plum*
paean, L. (Gr. *painen*), choral song; see *sing*
paeeto- < Gr. *paiktos*, played with; *paiktes*, player; see *paio* under *play*
paedia, L. nasty, filthy, stinky; see *smell*
pado- < Gr. *pais*, *paidos*, child; *paidarion*, dim.; *paidia*, childhood; see *child*
paegnio- < Gr. *paigmion*, playing, toy; *paignios*, sportive; see *paio* under *play*
paeminosus, L. uneven, rough; see *rough*
Paeon, L. (Gr. *Paion*), physician to the gods; see *heal*
paeapo- < Gr. *paipale*, fine flour, meal, pollen; see *pale* under *flour*
paepalimo- < Gr. *paipalimos*, sly, subtle; see *know*
paetus, L. with a wink or blink of the eyes; *paetulus*, dim.; see *wink*
paganus, L. of the country, rustic; see *pagus* under *country*
page < L. *pagina*, leaf of a book; see *leaf*
pageto- < Gr. *pagetos*, frost; *pageros*, frosty, cold; see *ice*
pagina, L. page; *pagella*; *paginula*, dim.; *paginalis*, of a page; see *leaf*
pagios, Gr. firm, solid, steadfast; see *stand*
pagis, Gr. trap, snare; see *trap*
pagos, Gr. hill; see *mountain*
pagrus, L. (Gr. *pagros*), sea-bream; see *bream*
pagurus, L. (Gr. *pagovurus*), a kind of crab; see *crab*
pagus, L. country, district; *pagus*, of the country, rustic; see *country*
pail < AS. *paigel*; see *bucket*
pain < OF. *peine*, < L. *poena* (Gr. *poine*), i. fine, penalty, punishment.
AS. *acen*, pain: ache, headache, backache, toothache, bellyache.
Gr. *achos*, n. pain, distress, grief, sorrow:
L. affectio, -onis, i. pain, suffering, torment: affliction.
Gr. *agoniktes*, i. pain, irritation; *agonaketos*, vexatious; *agonaktikos*, fretful, irritable, peevish: *Agonactes* indecora (a moth).
Gr. *agonia*, f. contest, pain, anguish, intense suffering: agony, agonize.
Gr. *alastos*, insufferable:
Gr. *algos*, n. pain; *algeros*, painful; *algesis*, f. sense of pain; *algeinos*, painful; *algon*, more painful; *algitos*, most painful; *algeo*, feel pain, suffer; -algia, suffix denoting pain: algometer, algolagnia, analgesic, cardialgia, cephalalgia, neuralgia, odontalgia, otalgia.
Gr. *alysis*, f. distress, anguish:
L. *ango*, anctus; anzus, cause to feel or suffer pain, vex, distress, choke; see *choke*
Gr. *chalepos*, painful, grievous; see *difficult*
L. *cruciatibus*, painful, tormenting; see *cross*
L. *dolor*, -is, m. pain, ache, distress, grief, sorrow; *dolidus*, painful; *dolorosus*, painful, full of sorrow; *dolentia*, f. pain; *cordatum*, n. sorrow at heart; *doleo*, feel pain, grieve: dolorous, doleful, condolence, indolent, dole, dolorific, Via Dolorosa, *Pardosa* condolens (a spider).
Gr. *dyo*, f. pain, misery, anguish; *dyeros*, miserable: *Dyeroctra* gravida (a beetle).
L. *ezanclo*, -atus, suffer, endure to the end:
Gr. *gomphasis*, toothache; see *gomphos* under *tooth*
Gr. *karebarea*, f. headache:
Gr. *kolhkos*, pain in the colon; see *colon* under *intestine*
Gr. lype, f. pain, grief; lypereos, painful, distressing; barylypos, very sad; ellypos, grieving, mournful: lypemania, lypothymia, alypin, Lyperosia irritans (hornfly), Lyperanthus antarcticus (an orchid), Lyperosomus aterrimus (a beetle).

L. morboe, be sick; see morbus under disease
Gr. odazo, feel a biting, stinging pain; see daknu under bite
Gr. odis, -inos, f. childbirth or labor pains: parodinia.
Gr. odyn-, -dyneros, painful; polydynos, very painful: osteodinia, odontodinia, Odynerus tempiferus (a wasp).
Gr. pascho, suffer, feel; pathos, n. suffering, tender emotion; -pathy, denoting suffering, disease, treatment; pathetikos, capable of feeling, sensuous; aepathes, ever-suffering; telepathes, wretched: pathos, pathetic, pathology, pathogenic, apathy, sympathy, antipathy, aepathy, psychopathic, osteopath, homeopathy. Derive: paschal.

L. patior, possus, suffer, endure, feel; patiens, -entis, suffering, enduring; passio, -onis, f. suffering, strong emotion; passibilis, passivos, capable of feeling or suffering; patibilis, endurable, sensitive; perpetior, -pessus, endure, suffer with patience; perpessicicus, patient: passion, passive, patient, compatible, compassion, impatiently, Passiflora incarnata(passion-flower), Impatiens biflora (touch-me-not, jewelweed).

Gr. pono(s), labor, pain, suffering; see poieo under make
L. tormentum, n. instrument for hurling stones, windlass, rack, anguish, pain; tortor, -is, m. twister, tormentor; tortura, f. torment, pain, < torqueo, tortus, twist: torment, tormentor, torture, tormentil (Potentilla tormentilla).
Gr. talas, -anos, suffering, wretched; tlemosyne, -os, patient, suffering; tlemosyne, endurance, < tlao, bear, suffer; see atlas under carry
See: disease, hurt, trouble, sad, feel

painless
Gr. alypos, without pain; alypon, n. a plant with pain-killing properties; pausilypos, ending pain: alypin, Globularia alypum (gutwort).
Gr. anaisthesia, f. insensibility, loss of sensation; anaisthetos, insensible, without feeling: anesthesia, anesthetic.
Gr. analgesia, f. insensibility; analgetos, insensible, without pain: analgesia, analgesic, analgetic.
Gr. ananios, without pain or grief:
Gr. anodynos; pausodynos, allaying pain; anodynia, f. freedom from pain; odynephatos, killing pain: anodyne, anodynia, anodynous.
L. indolorius, painless: indoloris, -e, free of pain; indolentia, f. insensibility, inactivity: indolent.
Gr. lysipemon, -os, ending sorrow or pain:
Gr. nepenthes, banishing pain and sorrow: nepenthe, Nepenthes sanguinea (a pitcher-plant).
AŠ. numen, taken, seized, deprived of sensation: numb, numbness, benumb, numb skull (numskull).
L. sopio, -itus, deprive of feeling, lull to sleep, quiet; see sopro under sleep
See: dull, forget

paint < OF. peint, < L. pingo, pictus, color, stain; see color
pair < OF. paire, < L. par, equal; see two, equal
pal- < Gr. pas, all; see all
pala, L. shovel, see shovel; socket of a ring for a jewel, bezel, see hollow
palabundus, L. wandering about; see palor under wander
palace < OF. palais, < L. Palatium, one of the seven hills of Rome; see house
palaestes, L. (Gr. palaistes), wrestler; see fight
palaga, L. ingot of gold; see gold
palame, Gr. palm of the hand; see palma under hand
palasia, L. buttock or rump of an ox; see rump
palasso, Gr. sprinkle, spot, bespatter; see spot
palatha, L. (Gr. palathe), a cake of dried fruit; see fruit
palatum, L. roof of the mouth; see mouth
palatus, L. wandered, straggled; see palor under wander
pale < L. pallidus, ashen, wan, see gray; < palus, stake, see pillar; < Gr. pale, wrestling, fight, see fight; < Gr. pale, fine meal, flour, pollen, see flour
palea, L. chaff; palealis, of chaff; see scale
palear, L. dewlap; see flap
palema, Gr. fine meal; see pale under flour
paleo-; palaeo- < Gr. palaios, ancient, old; see old
Pales, L. god of shepherds and cattle; Palalís, of Pales; see cattle
paleuma, Gr. allurement; paleutes; paleutria, decoy-bird; see paleutes under draw
palin-; palim- < Gr. palín, again, back, repetition; see return
Palinurus, L. (Gr. Palínüros), pilot of Aeneas; see govern
palitans, L. wandering about; see palor under wander
paliurus, L. (Gr. palíouros), a genus of the buckthorn family; see buckthorn
palla, Gr. ball, see ball; robe, mantle, see pallium under garment
pallacana, L. a kind of onion; see onion
pallcido- < Gr. pallakis, -idos, concubine, mistress; pallakidion, dim.; see pellex under prostitute
pallaco- < Gr. pallax, -akos, youth; pallakos, lover; see young
pallidus, L. ashen, pale, wan; palleo, be pale; pallor, paleness; see gray
pallium, L. mantle, robe, cloak, coverlet; palliolium, dim.; palliatus, cloaked, protected; see garment
palm < L. palma, f. hand, inside of the hand, palm-tree; palmula, f. dim.; palmaris; palmarius; palmeus; palmeius, of palms; palmosus, full of palms; palmitus, like the palm of the hand or a palm leaf: palmate, palmetum, palmification, palmitate, palmitin, palmitoleic, palmitic, palmetto(Sabal palmetto), Carludovica palmata (jipijapa, source of leaves for Panama hats), Setaria palmifolia (palm-grass), Rhynchophorus palmarum (palm-weepil), Phytophthora palmivora (a fungus), Palmella miniata (an alga), Pachyrhizus palmatilobus (a legume).
NL. areca, f. a kind of palm: Areca catechu (betel-nut palm), arecoline.
NL. arenega, f. a genus of palms: Arenga pinnata (a sugar-palm).
NL. attalea, f. a genus of palms, < L. Attalus (Gr. Attalos), king of Pergamum: Attalea junifera (piasaba-palm), Attalea cohune (cohune-palm).
NL. bacris, f. a genus of palms: Bacris pallidispina (a palm).
L. baia (Gr. bais), f. palm branch:
Gr. borassos, m. palm fruit: Borassus flabellifer (palmyra-palm).
L. caryota, f. a palm with walnut-like fruit: Caryota mitis (a fishtail-palm), Cyrtium caryotidum (a fern).
NL. chamaedorea, f. a genus of palms: Chamaedorea pumila (a palm).
NL. cocos, f. a genus of palms, < Pg. coco: Cocos nucifera (coconut-palm),
coconut, Poria cocos (tuckahoe), Aphelenchus cocophilus (a nematode).
NL. copernicia, f. a genus of palms, < Nikolaus Copernicus, Polish astronomer: Copernicia cerifera (carnauba-palm).
NL. corypha, f. a genus of palms: Corypha umbraculifera (talipot-palm).
L. cucí (Gr. kouki), n. coconut palm: Hyphaene(formerly Cucífera) crinita (doum-palm).
L. dabra, f. a kind of Arabian palm:
NL. daemonorops, m. a genus of palms: Daemonorops fissus (a rattan-palm).
NL. desmoncus, m. a genus of palms: Desmoncus horridus (a bramble-palm).
NL. geonoma, f. a genus of palms: Geonoma gracilis (a shadow-palm).
NL. licula, f. a genus of palms: Licula acutifida (penang-lawyer).
NL. livistona, f. a genus of palms, < Livistone, Scotland: Livistona rotundifolia (Java palm).
NL. lodoicea, f. a genus of palms: Lodoicea maldivica (a coconut).
NL. manicaria, a genus of palms; see sleeve
Gr. margellion, n. a kind of palm:
NL. nipá, f. a kind of palm: Nipa fruticans (a palm).
Gr. petele, f. a small kind of palm:
L. phoeniz, -icus (Gr. pòiníx, -íkos), f. date-palm, date: Phoenix dactylifera (date-palm), Phoenicophitus palmarum (a tanager), Pseudophoenix vinifera (cherry-palm).
NL. phytelephas, a genus of palms; see elephant
NL. raphia, f. a genus of palms: Raphia vinifera (wine-palm).
NL. roystonea, f. a genus of palms, < Roy Stone, American engineer: Roystonea (Oreodoxa) regia (royal palm).
NL. sabal, f. a genus of palms, prob. < an Ab. Am. word: Sabal parviflora (Cuban palm).
L. sandalis, -idis, f. a kind of palm:
NL. serenoa, f. a genus of palms, < Sereno Watson, American botanist: Serenoa repens (saw-palmetto).
L. syagrus, f. a kind of palm: Syagrus comosa (a palm).
NL. *thrinax, -acis*, f. a genus of palms: *Thrinax punctulata* (a thatch-palm), *Coccothrinax radiata* (a silver palm).

NL. *washingtonia*, f. a genus of palms, < George Washington, first President of the United States: *Washingtonia robusta* (a palm).

**palm**, L. (Gr. *palame*), hand, palm of the hand, palm-tree; *palmula*, dim.; *palma*, palmlike; see hand, palm

**palme**, Gr. shield; see shield

**palmes**, -itis, L. young branch or shoot; see branch

**palmos**, Gr. pulsation, palpitation, quivering, throbbing; see *pallo* under shake

**palo**, -atus, L. wander about, straggle, stray; see wander

**palpebra**, L. eyelid, see eyelid; *palpebro, -atus*, wink, see wink

**palpito**, -atus, L. tremble, throb, beat, pant; see strike

**palpo**, -atus, L. touch, stroke, feel; *palpabilis*, touchable, that may be felt; *palpator*, stroker; *palpus*, soft palm of the hand, feeler; see touch

**palton**, Gr. dart, javelin; see spear

**paludamentum**, L. military cloak; see garment

**paludosus**, L. boggy, marshy; see *palus* under marsh

**palumbus**, L. wood-pigeon, ring-dove; see dove

**palus**, L. stake, see pillar; *palus, -udis*, marsh, swamp, see marsh

**paluster**, -is, -is, L. marshy, swampy; see *palus* under marsh

**pallyno**, Gr. sprinkle; see wet

**pam** - < Gr. *pas*, all; see all

**pampinus**, L. tendril; *pampineus*, of tendrils; *pampinosus*, full of tendrils; see curl

**pan** - < AS. *panne*, prob. < L. *patina*, f. dish, wide shallow vessel; *patella*, f. dim.; *patellarius; patinarius*, of a dish or pan: *paten, patella, Patella vulgata* (a limpet), *Patelloidea corticata* (a limpet), *Anisomyon patelliformis* (a fossil gastropod).

Gr. *andrachile*, f. a kind of pan or chafing-dish: *L. batillum*, fire-pan, incense-pan; see shovel

Gr. *escharis, -idos*, f. pan of coals: *L. fretale, n.* frying-pan:

L. *frizorium*, n.; *frizura*, f. frying-pan:

Gr. *kelebe*, cup, jar, pan; *kelebion, dim.*; see cup

L. *lanz, lanceis*, pan of a balance; see balance

Gr. *lekane*, dish, pot, pan; see plate

L. *sartago, -itis*, f. frying-pan:

Gr. *taganon (tegenon), n.* frying-pan: *Tagenostola turkestanica* (a beetle), *Tagenodes moufletti* (a beetle).

See: plate

**Pan**, Gr. god of hills, forests, pastures, flocks, sportsmen; *Paniskos*, dim.; *Panikos*, of Pan; see herd

**pan** - < Gr. *pas, pantos*, all, the whole, every; see all

**panaca**, L. a drinking-vessel; see cup

**panacea**, L. (Gr. *panakeia*), a universal remedy, heal-all; see drug

**panax**, L., Gr. a plant with cure-all properties; see ginseng

**pancratum**, L. (Gr. *pankration*), a genus of the amaryllis family; see amaryllis

**pancreas** - < Gr. *pankreas*, sweetbread; see gland

**panctus**, L. fastened; see pango under bind

**pandanus**, NL. a genus of monocotyledons, < Malay *pandan*: *Pandanaceae, Pandanus utilis* (common screwpine), *Eryngium pandanifolium* (an umbellifer).

**Pandion**, Gr. a king of Athens; now a genus of hawks; see hawk

**pando**, *pansus, passus*, L. stretch, spread, lay open; see spread

**Pandora**, Gr. fabled recipient of presents from all the gods; see do under give

**pandura**, L. musical instrument with three strings; see music

**pandus**, L. bent, crooked, curved; see bend

**panel** - < OF. *panel*; see hollow

**panegyris**, Gr. national or festal assembly; see agora under gather

**paniceus**, L. of bread; see panis under bread

**paniculus**, L. tuft, dim. of *panus*, ear of millet; see bush

**panicum**, L. a grass; see grass
panis, L. bread, loaf; *panifex*; *panifica*, bread-maker; *panarium*, bread-basket; see bread

pannus, L. piece of cloth, garment, rag, patch; *panniculus*, dim.; *pannosus*, ragged, tattered; see *rag

Panope, Gr. a sea-nymph; see sea

panoros, Gr. produced in every season; see fertile

panos, L. spread out, extended; see *pando* under spread

panteles, Gr. complete, entire; see *telos* under end

pantex, L. paunch, bowels; see belly

panther < L. *panthera* (Gr. panther, -os); see cat

panto- < Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all; see all

pants, dim. of pantaloön, < It. Pantalone, a masked character in Italian comedy; see trousers

panus, L. ear of millet; *paniculus*, dim.; see bush

papas, Gr. father; see father

papaver, L. poppy; *papaverculum*, dim.; *papavereus*, of poppies; see poppy

paper < OF. *papier*, < L. *papyrus* (Gr. *papyrus*), m. the sedge, *Cyperus papyrus*, from whose pith paper was made; *papyreus*, n. dim.; *papyrus*, m., *papryrus*; *papryinus* (*papyrinos*), of papyrus; *papyrodes*, like papyrus: newspaper, papyrus, papyrine, *Betula papyrifera* (paper-birch), *Papyridae hiatus* (a gastropod).

Gr. *bybllos*, papyrus; see *biblion* under book

L. *charta* (Gr. *charte*), f. leaf of paper, thin plate; *chartula*, f. dim.; *chartaceus*, charteus, of paper: card, charter, cartoon, chartaceous, cartridge, Magna Charta, cartographer, *Ascoticha chartarum* (a fungus).

ML. *pergamentum*, n. writing material prepared from the skins of animals, < Gr. *Pergamos*, Pergamum, a city of Asia Minor: parchment, pergameneous, Chaetopterus pergamentaceus (parchment-worm).

L. *plagula*, f. sheet of paper:

L. *scheda* (Gr. *schede*), f. strip of papyrus, sheet of paper; *schedula*, f.; *scherdarian*, n. dim.: schedule.


paphlasmus, Gr. a boiling, blustering; see boil

papilio, L. butterfly, tent; *papilunculus*, dim.; see butterfly, tent

papilla, L. nipple, teat, bud; *papillatus*, budlike; see bud

papio < F. *papion*, baboon; see monkey

pappus, L. (Gr. *pappos*), old man, grandfather; the wool, hair, bristles, setae, teeth or awns that surmount the achene in some Compositae; see hair, kin

paprax, Gr. probably a perch; see perch

papula, L. pustule, pimple; see pimple

papyrus, L. (Gr. *papyrus*), an Egyptian sedge, paper made from it; see paper, sedge

par, L. equal; *parilis*, even, like; see equal

para, Gr. beside, near, by; see near

parabils, L. easily procured; see rest

parabola, L. (Gr. *parabole*), comparison, parallel, allegory, analogy, tale, curve; see story, bend, figures of speech under form

parabolois, Gr. bold, reckless, venturesome; see bold

paradigma, L. (Gr. *paradeigma*), pattern, model, plan; see form

paradise < L. *paradisus* (Gr. *paradeisos*), park, pleasure grounds, delightful spot; see park, heaven

paradoxus, L. (Gr. *paradoxos*), strange, contrary to expectation, marvelous; see strange

paragio- < Gr. *parageitos*, pertaining to shallow water; see shallow

paragogos, Gr. misleading, deceitful; see lie

paragraph < Gr. *paragraphe*, part of a composition, originally distinguished by a special character in the margin; see part

paraitios, Gr. accessory to; see help

paralios; *paralos*, Gr. by or near the sea; see sea

parallel < L. *parallelus* (Gr. *parallelos*), side by side equidistantly; see equal

paralysis, Gr. palsy; see disease
paramecium, NL. a genus of protozoans; see protozoan
parameco- < Gr. paramekes, longish, oblong; see mekos under long
paranoea < Gr. paranoia, derangement, madness; see mad
paraplesios, Gr. somewhat like; see like
parasite < L. parasitus (Gr. parasitos), one who eats at the table of another, guest, sponger; see guest
parastas, Gr. square pillar, doorpost; see pillar
paratus, L. prepared, equipped; paratura, preparation; see paro under supply
Parca, L. goddess of destiny; see lot
parcus, L. frugal, scanty, thrifty, penurious; parcitas, scantiness; see stingy
paradoxo- < Gr. paradoxos, damp, wet; see wet
pardon < OF. pardoner, < ML. perdono, spare; see free
pardos; pardalis, Gr. leopard, ounce, panther; pardalotus, spotted like a leopard; see cat
paredros, Gr. sitting beside, near, assistant; see near
paregoricus, L. (Gr. paregorikos), consoling, assuaging; paregoria, consolation; see soothe
parent < L. parens, -enis, procreator, progenitor; see begin
parenthesis, Gr. putting in extra, insertion; see enthesis under insert
pareis, Gr. a letting go, slackening, paralysis; see lessen
pareunos, Gr. lying beside or with, bedfellow; see evneter under companion
parias, L. (Gr. pareias), a kind of snake; see snake
parietalis; parietarius, L. of walls, < paries, wall; parietaria, wall-plant, pellitory; see paries under wall, pellitory
parilis, L. equal, like; see par under equal
pario- < Gr. pareion, check; see check
paritus, L. present, visible, see pareo under see; < pario, beget, create, produce, see birth
park < OF. parc.
L. paradus (Gr. paradeisos), m. delightful spot, park, pleasure grounds: paradise, paradisiacal, Paradisea apoda (bird-of-paradise), Paradisia liliumstrum (a lily), Paradiagallula carunculata (a bird), Citrus paradisi (grapefruit), Ptiloris paradisea (rifle-bird).
L. vivarium, n. preserve, park: vivarium.
See: field, forest
parma, L. (Gr. parme), a small shield; parmula, dim.; see shield
parnassia, NL. a genus of the saxifrage family; see saxifrage
parnops, Gr. a kind of locust; see grasshopper
paro, L. (Gr. paron), a small, light ship; parunculus, dim.; see ship
paroche, L. (Gr. paroche), a supplying or furnishing; see supply
parodos, Gr. byway; see hodos under way
paronomasia, Gr. pun; see figures of speech under form
paronychia, Gr. whitlow, nailwort; see sore
paropsis, Gr. dessert, dessert-dish; see opson under food
paroros, Gr. untimely, unseasonable; see aoros under unfit
-parous, denoting production, giving birth to; see pario under birth
paroxysm < Gr. paroxysmos, attack, fit, spasm, throe; see disease
parra, L. a bird of ill omen; see bird
parrot < F. perrot (pierrot; perruche); Sp. perico, < L. Petrus, Peter: parakeet.
NL. lorus, m. < Malay buri, a kind of parrot: Lories rotatus (eclectus-parrot), lory.
Sp. papagayo, m. parrot:
L. psittacus (Gr. psittakos; bittakos), m. parrot; psittacinus, of parrots: psitta-
cine, psittaceous, psittacine, psittacosis, Psittacus erithacus (gray parrot),
Psittacula cyanocephala (a parakeet), Bittacus chlorostigma (a scorpion-fly),
Eupsittula aurea (a parrot), Melopsittacus undulatus (budgereegah, a parakeet),
Bittacomorpha clavipes (a cranefly), Apterobittacus apterus (a meecopterid),
Hemithyris psittacea (a brachiopod), Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha (thick-billed
parrot), Glaciobius psittacinus (a gladiolus), Heliconia psittacorum (a musacead),
Cyclophrunchus psittaculus (parrot-anklet).
parsimony, L. frugality; see parcus under stingy
parsley < Gr. petroselinum; see celery
parsnip < OF. pasnoie, < L. pastinaca; see carrot
part < L. pars, partis, f. piece, portion, share; particula, f. dim.; partilis, in part. single: particle, particular, partake, parcel, parse, participate, party, partition, jeopardy, impartial, departure, counterpart, Cyclanthus bipartitus (a cyclanthacead).
Gr. agma; age, fragment, splinter; see agmos under break
Gr. aposmileuma, -tos, n. chip, shaving;
Gr. apospasma, -tos, n. piece torn or broken off: Apospasma fasciata (a fly).
L. appendix, appendage; see and
L. articulus, m. member, part, division: article, articulation.
L. assula, f. shaving, chip, splinter; assulosus, in splinters: Enalocrinus assulosus (a Silurian crinoid).
L. buccella, dim. of buceea, morsel, mouthful; see little
Gr. chnauna, -tos, n. piece, slice:
L. clausula, close or end of a part of a sentence, clause; see close
L. comma, -tis (Gr. komma, -tos), n. part cut off, chip, piece, part of a sentence, clause, mark of punctuation; kommatio, n. dim.; kommatikos, of clauses; apokomma, -tos, n. chip, splinter, merikomma, -tos, n. trimmings: comma, Commatocerus subnilidus (a beetle), Polygonia comma (a butterfly), Vibrio comma (bacterium of Asiac cholera).
Gr. doitrion, portion; see dio under cut
L. fragmen, -inis; fragmentum, n. bit, piece: fragment, fragmentary, fragmental.
L. frustum, n. bit, piece, morsel, scrap; frustum, n. dim.: frustum, frustule, frustulent, Stereum frustulatum (a fungus), Lecanora frustulosa (a lichen).
L. incohatus (inchoatus), only begun, incipient, incomplete: inchoate.
L. ineffectus, incomplete, unfinished:
L. item, part of a series; see one
Gr. klasma, fragment, piece, chip; see kiaos under break
Gr. klerion, small portion; see kleros under lot
Gr. kolon, member of anything, part of a sentence, clause; see leg
Gr. kopainon, -tos, n. piece; see kopto under cut
L. membrum, n. part: member, dismember, membrana, Crioceris trimembris (a beetle).
Gr. meros; merisma, -tos, n.; meris, -idos, f. part, portion, share; meridion, n. dim.; meristes, m. divider; merismos, m. division; meristos, divided, divisible, < merizo, divide, split, distribute; morion, n. piece, portion, section, sexual member: meristem, merosome, blastomere, metamerous, meristematic, Meristobolus forcipatus (a beetle), Meristocarpus fuscus (a tuncate), Meristocrinus tuberosus (a Silurian crinoid), Merisomopedia punctata (an alga), Meridion circulare (a diatom), Catamerus revoli (a beetle), Trimerus delphinocephalus (a trilobite), Cryptomerya japonica (a conifer), Moriodema paramattensis (a beetle), Cycno- morium coccineum (a parasitic plant), Phaeomeria magnifica (a zingiberae).
Gr. moira, part, share, destiny; see lot
Gr. paragraphe, f. part of a composition, originally distinguished by a special character in the margin: paragraph, paragrapher.
Gr. pelekema, -tos, n. chip:
Gr. pharsos, n. part, piece, portion: Pharsophorus laceraus (a fossil mammal).
L. portio, -onis, f. part of a whole; portiuncula, f. dim.: portion, apportion, disproportionate, proportional, El pueblo de nuestra senora la reina de los angeles de porciuncula (Los Angeles, Calif.).
Gr. psacas, -ados, bit, crumb, morsel; see little
L. recissamentum, n. chip, shaving:
L. reduvia, hangnail, remnant, fragment; see sore
L. resiquinum, clipping, paring; see seco under cut
Gr. rhox, -ogos; aporrhgo, fragment; see rhegymi under break
Gr. schiza, f.; schidaz, -akos, m. splinter; schidion; schizion, n. dim.: Schidium lemur (a bug), Yucca schidigera (Mohave yucca).
L. segment, -inis; segmentum, n. piece, cutting, shred: segment, segmentation.
Gr. skarphion, fragment, splinter; see karphos under stem
Gr. sparagma, -tos, n. piece, shred:
Gr. tmema, part cut off, portion, piece; ektmema, section, segment; see temno under cut
Gr. thrasuma, fragment, piece; see thraso, under break
Gr. thrilgema, -tos, n. fragment:
Gr. thrymma, -tos, n. piece, bit: Dyschimus thrummifer (a trichopterid).
L. truncus, piece cut off, tip, end; trunculus, dim.; see short
Gr. *tryphos*, n. piece, morsel, lump: *Tryphomys adustus* (a murid).
Gr. *zysma*, shaving, scraping, particle; see *zeo* under scrape
See: break, separate, cut, tear, little, trifle, lot
parthenium, L. (Gr. *parthenion*), a plant of the composite family; see composite parthenos, Gr. virgin; see woman
particeps, L. comrade, partner, sharer; sharing, see companion
particular < L. *particularis*, of parts, partial; see choose
partition < L. *partitio*, a dividing, that which separates, wall; *partitus*, divided; see wall, separate
partner < OF. *parconier*, < L. *partitio*, sharing, division; see companion
partridge < OF. *pertris*, < L. *perdix*; see quail
partus; *paritus*, L. given birth to, produced; *partualis*, of birth; *parturio*, bear, give birth to; see *pario* under birth
parulido- < Gr. *paroulis*, *-idos*, gumboil; see sore
parus, L. titmouse; see titmouse
parvus, L. little; *minor*, minus, less; *minimus*, least; *parvulus*, dim.; see little
paryphe, Gr. border woven along a robe; see border
pascuus, L. of pasture; *pascuum*, pasture; see *pasco* under eat
pasi- < Gr. *pos*, all; see all
pasis, Gr. gain, possession; see gain
pasma, Gr. a sprinkling; see *pastos* under wet
paspalum, NL. (Gr. *paspalos*), a kind of millet; see grain
passage < OF. *passer*, < L. *passus*, step; see way, accessible, door
passalos, Gr. peg; *passaliskos*, dim.; see nail
passer, L. sparrow; *passerculus*, dim.; *passerinus*, of sparrows; see finch
passernix, L. whetstone; see stone
passion < L. *passio*, *-onis*, a feeling, enduring, suffering; *passibilis*, *passivus*, capable of feeling or suffering; see *patior* under pain
passula, It. raisin, dried grape; see grape
passus, L. step, stride, pace; see step
past < OF. *passer*, < L. *passus*, step; see before, old
paste < L. *posta* (Gr. *paste*), barley broth; see glue, plaster
pastillus, L. dim. of panis, loaf of bread; see bread
pastinaca, L. parsnip, carrot; see carrot
pastinum, L. two-pronged instrument for digging and trenching ground; see hoe
pastor, L. herdsman, shepherd; *pastoralis*, of shepherds, rustic; see guard
pastos, Gr. sprinkled; see wet
pastus, L. fodder, food, pasture; see *pasco* under eat
Pataeco- < Gr. *Patakos*, a dwarflike Phoenician deity; *Patakiion*, dim.; see little
patagium, L. a gold edging or border; see border
patagos, Gr. clatter, rattle, crash; *patagema*, rattle; *patagetikos*, clattering; see rattle
patane, Gr. flat dish; *patanion*, dim. see plate
patasso, Gr. beat, throb; see strike
patch < uncertain origin.
L. *assumentum*, n. patch:
L. *centunculus*, small patch; see *cento* under rag
L. *pannis*, piece of cloth, rag, patch; see rag
L. *splenium* (Gr. *splenion*), plaster or patch with a medicinal preparation; see spleen
See: sew, part, rag
patella, L. small pan, dish, kneepan; *patellarius*, of a pan; see pan
patens, L. open, exposed; see *pateo* under open
pater, L., Gr. father; *paterculus*, dim.; *paternus*, *patris*, of a father; see father
patera, L. saucer; see plate
patetes, Gr. treader; see *peripatos* under walk
path < AS. *path*; see way
pathetic < Gr. *pathetikos*, capable of feeling, sensuous; see feel
patho-; pathy, denoting disease, suffering, < Gr. pathos, suffering, tender emotion; see pascho under pain, disease
patibilis, L. endurable; see patior under pain
patibulum, L. fork-shaped yoke; see bind
patiens, L. suffering, enduring; see patior under pain
patina, L. a wide, shallow vessel, dish; patella, dim.; patinarius, of a pan; see pan
patos, Gr. trodden path, way; see way
patratus, L. accomplished; see pater under make
patricia, L. fatherland, native country; patrioticus, of one’s country; see country
patrimonium, L. inheritance; see receive
patro- < Gr. pater, patros, father; patrios, of a father; see father
patronus, L. protector, supporter; patronalis, of a supporter; see guard
patruus, L. uncle; patruclus, of an uncle, cousin; see kin
pattern < OF. patron; see form, equal
patulus, L. open, spread out, broad; see patco under open
paucus, L. few, little; pauculus; pauxillus, dim.; see few
paulla, Gr. rest, pause; see pausa under rest
paullus, L. little; pautilus, dim.; see little
pauper, L. poor; pauperculus, dim.; paupertas, poverty; see poor
pauros, Gr. little, few; see little
pause < L. pausa (Gr. pausis), halt, rest; see rest
pausilypos, Gr. ending pain; see painless
paviculo, L. rammer; see pavo under strike
pavidus, L. trembling, quaking, fearful; pavibundus, anxious, fearful; see fear
pavimentum, L. floor of stones; see base
pavo, L. peacock; pavonaceus; pavoninus, of peacocks; see peacock
NL. annona, f. a genus of the custard-apple family, < Ab.Am. anon, custard-apple; Annonaceae, anonol, anoncillo, Annona muricata (soursop).
NL. asimina, f. a genus of the custard-apple family, < Ab.Am. rassimina, pawpaw: Asimina trioboa (pawpaw).
pax, pacis, L. peace, tranquility, rest; see rest
paxillus, L. peg, small stake; see nail
pay < OF. pater, < L. paco, -atus, appease, pacify, < pax, pacis, peace.
Gr. agertes, m. collector of dues:
L. agraticium, n. land tax:
L. alimonium, sustenance, allowance for support; see receive
Gr. allagma, that which is given in exchange, price; see trade
Gr. amoibe, exchange, recompense, payment; amoibaios, retributive, interchanging; see change
Gr. analoma, -tos, n. cost, expense; analotikos, expensive:
Gr. anaprasso, exact, levy, collect:
Gr. antellogos, m. compensation:
L. apocha (Gr. apoche), f. receipt:
L. arrha, f.; arrhabo, -onis (Gr. arrhabon, -os), m. down payment, pledge; arrhalis, of a pledge:
L. capitatio, -onis, f.; capitulare, n. poll tax:
L. caritas, dearness, costliness, high price; see carus under love
L. chartula, bill; see charta under paper
Gr. chreos, n. debt, obligation; chrestes, m. debtor: Chreostes venusta (a beetle), Chrestes ephippiatus (a beetle).
L. collobus (Gr. kollybos), a small coin, rate of exchange; kollybistes, money-changer; see money
L. columnarium, n. pillar tax:
Gr. dapanos, extravagant, lavish, expensive; dapane, f. expense, cost: Dapanus cinctorius (a wasp), Dapanoptera plenipennis (a tipulid).
Gr. dasmos, m. impost, tax, tribute: Dasmophora zeropila (a moth).
L. debeo, debitus, owe; debitor, -is, m. one bound to fulfil his obligation; debitum, n. what is owed: debt, debtor, indebtedness, due, duty, debenture, endeavor, dyvour.
L. decima, tenth part, tithe; decimans; decumanus, tithe-gatherer; see decem under ten
L. degro, spend, pass, continue:
Gr. *ellimenistes*, m. collector of harbor dues: *Ellimenistes rusticus* (a beetle).

L. *emolumentum*, n. reward, gain, profit, pay: *emolumentum*.

Gr. *epibathron*, n. fare:

Gr. *epicheiron*, n. wages, reward:

Gr. *eponion*, duty, tax; see *oneomai* under *trade*

Gr. *eranos*, m. contribution to a common fund; *eranikos*, of a contribution:

L. *erogo*, -*atus*, pay out, expend, disburse; *erogator*, -is, m. disburser: erogate, supereorogatory.


L. *exactor*, demander, tax-collector; see *push*

Gr. *ezilasis*, f. atonement:


Gr. *hababotimos*, delicate and costly; see *habros* under *beauty*.

L. *honorarium*, n. reward, fee: *honorarium*.

L. *imputo*, -*atus*, reckon, charge, ascribe: *impute*, *imputation*.

L. *interest*, premium paid for the use of money; see *gain*.

Gr. *karadon*, -os, f. Charon’s ferry fee:

Gr. *katatheke*; *katathesis*, f. deposit, down-payment:

Gr. *komistron*, n. pay, reward:

Gr. *latron*, n. pay, hire:

L. *libripens*, -*enis*, m. paymaster:

L. *lituro*, -onis, f. payment:

Gr. *lytron*, n. ransom; *lytrosis*, f. redemption; *lytrotes*, m. ransomer, redeemer; *lytroza*, hold for ransom: *Lytraphila phaulopa* (a moth), *Lytrosis unitaria* (a moth).


Gr. *misthos*, m. pay, wages; *mistharion*, dim.; *mistharinetikos*, of hired work, mercenary; *misthotikos*, of hiring; *misthoma*, -*tos*, n. contract price; *misthotos*, hired; *misthosis*, f. a hiring; *misthodotes*, m. hirer, payer: *Misthodotes obtusus* (a fossil ephemerid).

L. *mittendarius*, m. provincial tax-collector:

L. *mulcta*, *multa*, f. fine, penalty; *multaticius*, of fines: *multic*.

L. *multinummus*, costly, expensive:

L. *nautum* (Gr. *naulon*), n. fare:

Gr. *opheilo*, owe; *opheiletos*, m. debtor; *opheilema*, -*tos*, n. debt.

L. *pario*, -*atus*, balance an account, pay in full:

Gr. *paragogen*, n. toll paid by ships:

L. *pendo*, *pensus*, weigh, pay; *pensio*, -onis, f. payment; *dispendium*, n. expense, cost, loss; *dispenso*, -*atus*, disburse, pay out; *expensum*, n. payment; *impendi- dium*, n.; *impensa*, f. outlay, cost, charge, interest; *stipendium*, n. tax, tribute, pay: pension, compensation, dispense, dispensation, expend, expenditure, stipend, Spenser.

L. *portorium*, n. customs, duty, excise, toll:

L. *prebenda*; *prebita*, f. allowance for support: prebend, prebendal, prebendary.

L. *pretium*, m. worth, value, price, money, pay; *pretiosus*, valuable, costly, expensive; *impretiabilis*, priceless, invaluable: price, prize, precious, appreciate, depreciation, priceless, appraise, apprise, praise, *Bryobia pretiosa* (almond-mite), *Scala pretiosa* (a gastropod), *Ruvettus pretiosus* (escolar).

Gr. *prodosis*, f. advance money:

L. *remunero*, -*atus*, pay, reward, recompense: *remunerate*.

L. *salarium*, n. salt-money, stipend, pension: salary.

L. *sollo*, loosen, free; *exsollo*; *persollo*, pay debts; see *free*.

L. *sumptus*, m. cost; *sumptuosus*, costly; *insumptum*, n. expense: sumptious, *Gymnopleurus sumptuosus* (a beetle).

L. *susceptor*, -is, m. receiver, collector of taxes:

Gr. *synkoition*, n. harlot’s fee:

Gr. *syntimesis*, f. estimate of value, price:

L. *taxo*, -*atus*, rate, appraise, estimate, reappraise: tax, taxation, task.

Gr. *telos*, n. tax, duty, toll; *telesma*, -*tos*, n. payment; *telones* (L. *telonarius*), m. collector of tolls; *telomion*, n. toll-house, custom-house; *telonikos*, of excuse; *atelia*, f. tax exemption; *polyteles*, very costly: talisman, philately, philatelist.

Gr. *tino*, pay; *tians*, f. payment *ektisma*, -*tos*, n. penalty, < *ektino*, pay in full:

*Tinosaurus stenodon* (a fossil reptile), *Tisiphone rhodostoma* (a snake).

L. *toculio*, -*mos*, m. usurer:


L. *usura*, interest on money lent; see *gain*.
peculator
peculiar < L. peculiarius, one’s own, singular; see alone, different, strange, new pecunia, L. money, property; pecuniarius, of money; pecunious, rich; see money pecus, -oris, L. cattle collectively; pecus, -udis, cattle singly; herd, flock, animal; pecusculum, dim.; see cattle ped-, peda-, pedi-, pedo- < Gr. pais, paidos, child, see child; < L. pes, pedis, foot; pedalis, of the foot, see foot pedalion, Gr. rudder; see rudder pedamen, L. stake, prop; see pillar pedamos, Gr. short; see short pedema, Gr. leap, spring; pedesis, a leaping; see pedao under leap pedestal < L. pes, pedis, foot, and G. stal, a stable or standing place; see base pedetes, Gr. leaper; pedetikos, good at leaping, see pedao under leap; fetterer, prisoner, < pede, fetter, see pen pedica, L. fetter, shackles, anklet, bangle; see bind pedicel < L. pedicellus, dim. of pes, foot; see stem pediculus, L. dim. of pedis, louse; pedicaris, of lice; pedicosus; pediculosus, full of lice, lousy, see louse; dim. of pes, foot, see stem pedidon, Gr. sandal; see shoe pedinos, Gr. flat, level; see level pedio- < Gr. pedion, flat, open country, dim. of pedon, earth, ground, see pedinos under level; pedion, dim. of pede, anklet, shackles, see pedica under bind; vulva, see vulva pedo, -itus, L. break wind; see smell pedon, Gr. ground, earth, see earth; pedon; pedos, blade of an oar, oar, see pedalion under rudder pedum, L. shepherd’s crook; see rod peduncle < L. pedunculus, dim. of pes, foot; see stem, foot peel, prob. < AS. peolian, and OF. peler; see bark, scale, shell, skin peg, prob. < D. pege; see bind, close, nail peganum, L. (Gr. peganon), rue; see rue Pegasus, L. (Gr. Pegasos), fabled winged horse of the Muses; see horse pege, Gr. water, stream, spring, tear; see spring pegma, Gr. anything congealed, fastened, fixed; see thick pegos, Gr. strong, solid; see strong pegris, L. a sea-mussel; see mollusk pejor, L. worse; see matus under bad pel- < L. per, through; see through pelagos, Gr. sea; pelagios, of the sea; see sea pelamis, L. (Gr. pelamys), tunny; see tunny pelamos, Gr. any liquid of thick consistency; see flow pelargonium, NL. a genus of the geranium family; see geranium pelargos, Gr. stork; see stork pelates (pelastes), Gr. approacher, neighbor, hireling; see neighbor pelecanto- < Gr. pelekas, -antos, woodpecker; see woodpecker pelecemato- < Gr. plelekema, -tos, chip; see part peleco- < Gr. pelez, -ekos, helmet; see cap pelecy- < Gr. pelekys, ax, hatchet; pelektion, dim.; see ax pelethos, Gr. human dung; see dung pelia < Gr. pelea, dove; see dove pelic, L. (Gr. pelika; pelike), bowl, basin, cup; see pella under cup pelican < L. pelecanus (Gr. pelekan, -os), m. a water-bird: Pelecanus erythrorhynchos (American white pelican), Pelecanoides ez sul (a diving-petrel), Eurypharynx pelecanoides (pelican-fish), Aporrhais pes-plecani (a gastropod). Sp. alcataz, m. pelican: Alcataz. L. cophan, m. pelican: L. onocrotalus (Gr. onokrotalos), m. pelican: Pelecanus onocrotalus (a pelican). pelichne, Gr. cup, bowl; see pella under cup pelico- < Gr. pelikos, how large, how great, of what age; see large pelidnos; pelios, Gr. black and blue, livid; see blue
pellinos. Gr. pertaining to clay; see pelos under earth
pella; pellis, Gr. bowl, milk-pail; see cup
pellaea, NL. a genus of ferns; see fern
pellatus, L. called; see pello under call
pellax. -acic, L. seductive, deceitful; pellicio, -actus, allure, coax, decoy, entice, inveigle, wheedle; see laecio under draw
pellex, L. concubine, mistress; see prostitute
pellis, L. skin; pelliculo, dim.; pelliceus; pellinus, of skins; pello, -onis, furrier; pellitus, covered with skins; see skin
pellitory < OF. paritoire, < L. pariaterea, f. wall plant: Parietaria officinalis (wall-pellitory).
L. annua, n. pellitory:
L. clybatis (Gr. klybatis), f. a kind of pellitory:
L. helzine, f. probably a kind of pellitory: Helzine soleiroli (babytears).
Gr. kissanthenm, n. probably a kind of pellitory:
L. perdidium (Gr. perdikion), n. pellitory:
pello, pulsus, L. beat, drive, push; see push
pellos, Gr. dark-colored, dusky; see black
pellucidus, L. clear, transparent; see lucidus under clear
pelma, Gr. sole of the foot; see sole
pelo- < Gr. pelos, clay, mud; pelinos, of clay; pelopios, potter; see earth
peloris, Gr. giant mussel; see mollusk
peloros, Gr. huge, monstrous, prodigious, < pelor, prodigy, monster; see large
pelta, L. (Gr. pelta), small shield; pellarion, dim.; see shield
peltastes, Gr. soldier armed with a small shield; see army
pelvis, L. basin; pelvica, dim.; see basin
pelyco- < Gr. pelyx, -ykos, bowl, basin, pelvis; see basin
pema, Gr. suffering, woe; see trouble
pemma, Gr. pastry; see cake
pempheris, Gr. a kind of fish; see fish
pemphigo- < Gr. pemphix, -igos (pemphis, -idos), bubble; see bubble
pemphredon, Gr. a kind of wasp; see wasp
pempes, Gr. sent; pempsis, mission, see pempo under send; fifth, see pente under five
pempobolon, Gr. five-pronged fork; see fork
pen < OF. penne, < L. penne, feather; an instrument for writing.
L. colamus (Gr. kalamos), reed, pen; see reed
Gr. graphis, -idos, f. stila, pen; grapheion, n. pencil, pen; grapheidion, n. dim.:
Graphidium rudicadaudatum (a nematode), Aulographis serrulata (a radiolarian),
Graphis scripta (a lichen).
Gr. skariphos, m. pencil, stilus:
L. stilus (incorrectly stylus), m. pointed instrument used for writing on waxen tablets; stilia (stylus), stilletto, stylo, Styliola striatula (a fossil pteropod),
Styliolina fissurella (a fossil pteropod), Stylatula elongata (a sea-pen), Styloanurus excelsior (a eurypterid).
See: write, reed, feather
pen < AS. penn, inclosure, cage: pigpen, penknife, penstock. Derive: peniten-
tiary.
Gr. anankaion, n. prison:
Gr. apokleisma, -mos, n. guardhouse; apokleistos, shut off, enclosed:
L. cancellarius, kept behind bars; m. doorkeeper:
L. capsus, m. pen or enclosure for animals:
L. capturus, taken prisoner; m. a prisoner: captive, captivity.
L. carcer, -eris, m. (Gr. karkaron, n.), jail, prison; carceralis, of prison; carcerarius,
m. jailer: incarcerate.
L. cavea, f. cage, stall, den, coop, hive, enclosure, cavity, < cavus, hollow;
caveatus, encaged, cooped up: jail, gabion, gabionade.
L. clathrum, bar or grate making a cage for animals; see clathrus under screen
L. cohors, -ortis, f. enclosed space, pen, company: cohort, court, courtier, cortege,
courteous, Curtis, courtmartial.
Sp. corral, yard, pen: corral.
L. custodia, guard, guardhouse; see custos under guard
Gr. desmotes, m. prisoner; desmoterion, n. prison:
pen

L. ergastulum, n. workhouse, house of correction, penitentiary:
L. hara, f. pen, coop, sty:
Gr. heirkte, f. enclosure, prison; heigmos, m. cage, prison:
Gr. herkonte (horkonte), fence, enclosure; see herkos under wall
Gr. hyollos, m. pigsty:
Gr. klobos, m. bird-cage; klobion, n. dim.:
L. obes, hostage, pledge, security; see promise
Gr. pedetes, m. fetterer, prisoner:
L. phylaca (Gr. phylake), prison; phylakistes, jailer; phylakterion, safeguard;
see phylax under guard
Gr. sekos, m. pen, fold, shrine; sekites, m. one kept in the fold:
Gr. zogrorion, n. menagerie, zoo:
See: bind, guard, close, box, hold, house
penalty < L. poena, punishment, pain; see punish, pain, pay
penarius, L. storehouse, granary; see store
Penates, L. household gods, hearth, home; see house
pencil < L. penicillum; penicillus, dim. of penis, tail; see pen, bush
pendens; pendulus, L. hanging, < pendo, pensus, hang, weigh; see hang
pendigo, L. internal tumor; see swell
pene (paene), L. almost; see near
Penelope, Gr. faithful wife of Ulysses; see odysis under anger
penelops, Gr. a kind of duck; see duck
peneto- < Gr. penes, -etos; penes, poor man, day-laborer; see poor
penetralis, L. entering; see penetro under enter
penguin < uncertain origin.
NL. aptenodytes, m. a genus of penguins: Aptenodytes patagonicus (a penguin).
NL. spheniscus, m. a genus of penguins: Spheniscus magellanicus (a jackass-penguin).
penichros, Gr. needy, poor; penia, poverty; see poor
penicillum; penicillus, L. painter's brush, pencil, tuft, < peniculum, dim. of penis, tail; see bush
penico- < Gr. penike, false hair, wig; see hair
peniculus, L. dim. of penis, tail; see penis
peninsula, L. f. a relatively long, narrow body of land almost surrounded by water:
peninsular, Thanatus peninsularis (a spider).
Gr. chersonesos, f. peninsula: chersonesse.
penion, Gr. bobbin, spool, thread on the bobbin; see penos under weave
penis, L., m. tail, male copulatory organ, membrum virile; peniculus, m. dim.;
penirus, failed: penis, penitis, Peniculus clavatus (a copepod), Phaneropclus longipenis (a trematode).
Gr. akrobystia, f. foreskin: acrobystitis.
Gr. akroposthia, f. foreskin:
Gr. balanos, f. acorn, head or glans of the penis: balanitis.
L. colis, -is, m. penis; coleatus, of the penis:
Gr. drilos, m. penis: Oenerodrilus occidentalis (a worm), Eudriloides parvus (a worm).
Gr. epagogion, n. foreskin:
L. fascinum, n. penis; Fascinus, m. the penis as a deity: Fascinus typicus (a gastropod).
Gr. kontilos, penis, dim. of kontos, long pole; see rod
Gr. leko, f. penis:
Skt. linga; lingam, a phallic symbol: Lingayat, Linga columbella (a pelecypod),
L. mentula, f. penis: Mentula marina (a holothurian), Ascidiella mentula (a tunicate), Camelostrongylus mentulatus (a nematode).
L. Mutinus, m. a name for Priapus, hence penis: Mutinus caninus (a stinkhorn-fungus).
Gr. olisbos, m. penis:
Gr. peos, n. penis: peotomy, peophobia.
Gr. phallas, m. penis; phalletarion, n. dim.; phallikos, of the penis: phallic, phallism, phallicitis, Phalocerus caudomaculatus (a fish), Phallogaster sacrata (a fungus), Amorphophallus titanum (a Sumatran arum), Gymnophallus deliciosus (a trematode), Solenophallus ctenophorus (a fish), Amanita phalloides (deadly amanita), Capparis cynophallophora (Jamaica caper).
AS. pintel, penis: pintel, cuckoopint (Arum maculatum).
L. pippina, f. small penis:
Gr. posthe, f. penis; posthion, n. dim.; posthon, -os, m. one with a large penis:
posthetomy, posthitis, Posthon gracilis (a fossil fly), Actinoposthia caudata (a worm).
L. praeputium, n. foreskin: prepuce.
L. Priapus (Gr. Priapos), m. god of reproduction, represented with a large penis, hence
a name for that organ: priapskotos, like a penis; priapismos, m. morbid
erection: priapik, priapism, Priapus caudatus (a worm).
Gr. psolos, m. one circumcised or with the prepuce drawn back, penis: Psolus
operculatus (a holothurian), Thyonepsolus nutricans (a holothurian).
Gr. sathhe, f. penis; sathon, -os, m. one with a large penis:
L. stamen, -inis (Gr. stemon, -os), thread, fiber, male organ of a flower; Gr. stena,
-tos, penis; see thread
L. verpa, f. penis; verpus, m. a circumcised man: Verpa bohemicus (a fungus).
L. vomer, plowshare, penis; see plow
penitent < L. poenitens, -entis, sorry, contrite; see sad
penitus, L. internal, within; see in
penna; pinna, L. feather, wing, arrow, pen; pennula; pinnula, dim.; see feather
penos, Gr. web; Penelope, weaver; see weave
pensilis, L. hanging; pensus, hung, weighed, < pendo, pensus, hang, consider; see hang
pensio, L. payment; see pendo under pay
penta- < Gr. pente, five; see five
pentheros, Gr. father-in-law; see kin
penthos, Gr. sorrow; penthesia, mourning; pentheter, mourner; see sad
penula, L. mantle, cloak; see garment
penuria, L. want; see poor
penus, L. inmost part, sanctuary, storeroom, provisions; see penarius under store
peony < OF. pione, < L. paonia (Gr. paonia), f.: Paonia officinalis (peony).
Gr. glykyside, f. peony:
Gr. orobax, f. peony:
Gr. penterorbon, n. peony:
Gr. selentic, n. peony:
Gr. theodemon, n. peony:
people < OF. poeple, < L. populus, m. the people; popellus, m. dim., rabble, mob;
populatio, -onis, f. a people; popularis, of the people; populosus, many peoples,
numerous; publicus, of the people, common, open; publico, -atus, make com-
mon or known to all, disclose, impart; respublica, f. commonwealth, state:
popular, populace, population, public, John Q. Public, publio, S.P.Q.R., publish,
populous, publication, publisher, publicist, depopulate, republican, Uloborus
republicanus (a spider).
L. civis, c. citizen: civicus; civilis, of citizens; civilitas, -atis, f. citizenship, the
body-politic: conciis, m. fellow-citizen: civil, civilian, civilization, citizen,
city, citadel, incivility, uncivilized.
L. compatriota, m. fellow-citizen: compatriot.
Gr. demos, m. the people: demos; demotikos, of the people, common, popular;
demokratikos, popular; demosios, belonging to the people: democracy, demo-
cratic, demotic, demagogue, deme, Demosthenes, epidemic, Papilio demodocus
(a butterfly), Eudemoticus soror (a fly).
L. deos, m. the people; laikos, of the people; laodikos, tried by the people: lay,
lait, laic, layman, liturgy, Laodice, Menelaus, Laomedea angulata (a hydro-
zoan), Sosilas spiniger (a spider).
L. municeps, -ipis, c. inhabitant of a town, burgher, citizen:
L. persona, f. mask, person; personalis, of a person: person, personal, personnel,
personify, impersonate, parson, parsonage.
L. plebs, plebis, f. the common people; plebeius, of the people, common: plebicola,
m., one who courts the favor of the common people, a friend of the people:
plebian, plebiscite, Rhypparochromus plebeius (a bug), Gentiana plebeia (a
gentian).
Gr. polites, citizen; politikos, of citizens; sympolites, fellow-citizen; see polis under
town
Gr. polloi, the many; see polys under number
L. turba, disorderly crowd; see turn
L. vulgus, the people, public, rabble; see vulgo under common
peos, Gr. penis; see penis
pepiro- < Gr. pepirois, ripe; see ripe
peplis, Gr. name for several plants; now a genus of the loosestrife family; see loosestrife
peplus; see melon, ripe
pepper < AS. pipor, < L. piper, -eris (Gr. peperi), n.; piperatus, peppered: piperine, peperino, pipertone, piperonal, piperynol cyclohexenone, piperylene, piperidine, pippernel, peppermint, peppercorn, pebrine, paprika, pepper (Piper nigrum), Piper betle (betel-pepper, the leaf of which with lime and the betel-nut, Areca catechu, is chewed), Peperomia pellucida (shiny peperomia), Polygonum hydropiper (a smartweed), Eucalyptus piperita (peppermint-eucalyptus), Xanthozymum piperitum (Japanese prickly-ash).
NL. capsicum, n. chili pepper: capsicin, capsacin, Capsicum frutescens (chili, red pepper).
Sp. pimenta, f. pepper; pimiento, m. capsicum: pimenta, pimiento, pimento (from Capsicum tetragonum, paprika).
peptos, Gr. cooked; pepsis, digestion; peptikos, of digestion; see pepto under digest
per- < L. per, through, by, very; see through, very
pera, Gr. pouch, wallet; perula; peridion, dim., see bag; beyond, across, more than, see over
peraeo- < Gr. pereais, beyond, across, apposite; see pera under over
perasimos, Gr. passable; see accessible
perates, Gr. wanderer; see wander
peratico- < Gr. peratikos, alien, foreign; see strange
peratos, Gr. on the opposite side; perate, west; peras, -atos, end, goal, limit; see end
perch < L. perca (Gr. perke; perkis, -idos), f.; peroidion, n. dim.: perciform, Perca flavescens (yellow perch), Percopsis guttatus (sand-roller), Percina rex (a darter), Amphiprion percula (a fish).
Gr. akarnax, f. a basslike fish: AS. baers, perch: bass (Micropterus salmoides).
Gr. beryx, -ylkos, m. a perchlike fish: Beryx splendens (a fish), berycoid, berycine, Scopeloberyx opercularis (a fish).
Gr. channe, f.; channos, m. a sea-perch: Neochanna apoda (a New Zealand mud-fish).
L. coracinus (Gr. korakinos), m. a perchlike fish: Coracinus chalcis (a coracine).
L. gerres, -is, m. a basslike, marine fish: Eugeerres plumieri (mojarra), Gerres rhombus (a fish).
Gr. labraz, -akos, m. a sea-bass; labrakion, n. dim.: Labrax notatus (a fish), Paralabrax clathratus (cabra), Labracoglossa argenteiventris (a fish).
Gr. latos, m. Nile perch: Lates niloticus (a fish), Percalates colonorum (an Australian fish).
L. orphus (Gr. orphos), m. sea-perch: Pagores orphus (a fish).
Gr. papraz, -akos, m. probably a perch: Gr. platax, -akos, m. a perchlike fish: Platax pinnatus (a fish).
L. sciaena (Gr. skiaina), f.; skiaeus, m. a perchlike, marine fish: Sciaena deliciosa (a fish), Clenosaena dubia (a fish), Sciaenops ocellata (red drum), Rhinoscion satunns (a roncador).
NL. serranus, m. a genus of perchlike fishes: Serranus hepatus (a fish).
L. umbra, f. a sciaenid fish: Umbria citrosa (umbra), Umbra limi (mud-minnow).
perculus, L. greatly agitated; see cieo under arouse
percno- < Gr. perkнос, dark-colored; see black
percnoptero- < Gr. perknopteros, a vulture; see vulture
perco- < Gr. perkos, a kind of hawk; see hawk
perculus, L. struck, smitten, upset; see perch under strike
percuusus, L. struck, beaten, shocked; see concutio under strike
perdicium, L. (Gr. perdikion), pellitory; see pellitory
perditus, L. ruined, lost, corrupt; perdior; perditrix, destroyer; see perdo under destroy
perdix, L., Gr. partridge; see quail
perdomai, Gr. break wind; see smell
peregrinus, L. traveling about, foreign, exotic, strange; see peregrinor under move
**perennis**, L. through the years, perpetual, everlasting; see always

**peresus**, L. eaten up, consumed, wasted; see <i>edo</i> under eat

**perfect** <i>L. perfectus</i>, complete, finished; see all, right, pure, innocent

**perfidus**, faithless, false; see <i>infidelis</i> under lie

**perfume** <i>F. parfum</i>, <i>L. per</i>, through, <i>fumus</i>, smoke; see smell

**pergamentum**, ML. writing material prepared from the skins of animals; see paper

**pergula**, L. booth, stall, shop; see store

**pergulo-** <i>Gr. pergoulos</i>, a bird; see bird

**perhaps** <i>L. per</i>, by, and ON. <i>happ</i>, chance; see lot

**peri**, Gr. around, near, very; see around, very

**periclymenum**, <i>L. periklymenon</i>, woodbine; see honeysuckle

**periculum**, L. danger, trial, risk; see danger

**perideris**, Gr. necklace; see necklace

**peridineo**, Gr. whirl around; see <i>dino</i> under turn

**peridinos**, Gr. rover, pirate; see steal

**peridion**, Gr. dim. of <i>pera</i>, pouch; see bag

**periergos**, Gr. over-careful, meddlesome, busybody; see <i>ergon</i> under make

**perilla**, NL. a genus of the mint family, see mint; dim. of Sp. <i>pera</i>, pear, see pear

**perillus**, L. a genus of bugs; see bug

**perimesos**, Gr. edged with purple; see purple

**perimeter** <i>Gr. perimetron</i>, circumference; see circle

**perineum**, L. (Gr. <i>perinaion</i>), area between the anus and pudenda; see rump

**period** <i>L. periodus</i> (Gr. <i>periodos</i>), a completed course; see time, age, end, spot, point

**periosios**, Gr. immense; see large

**peripatos**, Gr. a walking about; see walk

**periphery** <i>Gr. periphereia</i>, circumference; see circle, border

**periscelis**, L. (Gr. <i>periskelis</i>), garter, anklet; see garter

**perish** <i>OF. perir</i>, <i>L. pereo</i>, -<i>itus</i>, pass away, die; see death

**perissos** <i>Gr. perissos</i> (<i>perittos</i>), beyond the regular number or size, extraordinary, odd as applied to numbers, see different; <i>perisseia</i>, abundance, surplus, see abundance

**peristera**, Gr. pigeon; <i>peristerion</i>, dim.; see dove

**peristicto-** <i>Gr. peristiktos</i>, dappled; see spot

**peritus**, L. practiced, clever, skillful, see know; <i>pereo</i>, pass away, perish, see death

**perjurus**, L. lying under oath; see lie

**permanent** <i>L. permanens</i>, remaining forever, enduring; see always, stand

**permit** <i>L. permitto</i>, -<i>missus</i>, let go, grant; see let

**perna**, L., Gr. leg of pork, ham, haunch, see flesh; a shellfish, see mollusk

**perniciousus**, L. baneful, injurious, destructive; see destroy

**pernio**, L. chilblain; see sore

**pernix**, -<i>icis</i>, L. nimble, agile, swift; see swift

**pero-** <i>Gr. peros</i>, disabled, maimed; see hurt

**peronatus**, L. booted, <i>pero</i>, -<i>onis</i>, a kind of boot; see shoe

**perone**, Gr. pin, anything pointed for piercing, small bone of arm or leg, buckle, clasp; see needle

**perpendicular** <i>L. perpendicularis</i>, upright, at right angles; <i>perpendicularium</i>, plummet, plumbing; see upright

**perperus**, L. (Gr. <i>perperos</i>), wrong, false; see lie

**perpetrator**, L. doer; see <i>patro</i> under make

**perpetuus**, L. continuous, constant, forever; see always

**perplexus**, L. intricate, involved, puzzling, tangled; see complex

**persea**, Gr. an Egyptian tree; a genus of the laurel family; see laurel

**persecutor**, L. one who pursues with intent to injure; see hurt

Persephone, Gr. wife of Hades; see <i>Haides</i> under hell
persibus, L. extremely keen, knowing, acute; see know
persica, L. peach; see peach
persimmon < an Ab.Am. word.
Gr. diospyros, m. a kind of plant; a genus of the ebony family: Diospyros virginiana[Gr. Diospyrus virginianus] (persimmon).
L. ebenus (Gr. ebenos), f. ebony tree, a species of persimmon: Ceylon ebony (Diospyros ebenum), Ebenus cretica (a legume).
persolata, L. a kind of mullein; see mullein
persona, L. mask, person; persoll, dim.; personalis, of a person; personatus, masked; see face, people
perspicax, -acis, L. clear-seeing, keen, acute; see know
perspicillum, L. lens, spectacles; see lens
perspicuus, L. clear, transparent, evident; see conspectus under clear
persuadeo, L. prevail upon, induce, win over; see victory
pertaining to; relating to; of; see nature
pertho, Gr. destroy, kill, plunder; see destroy
pertica, L. long pole, flail; perticalis, of a pole; see rod
pertinax, -acis, L. firm, persistent, obstinate; see stubborn
perturbatus, L. agitated, troubled; see trouble
pertusus, L. perforated; see bore
perula, L. dim. of pera, bag, pouch; see bag
perversus, L. wrong, evil; perversio; perversitas, evil; see bad
pervicax; pervicus, L. firm, stubborn; see stubborn
pervius, L. affording a passage, open, see open; pervium, passage, thorofare, see via under way
perysinos, Gr. of last year; see year
pes, pedis, L. foot; pediculus; petiolus, dim.; pedalis, of the foot; see foot
pesco- < Gr. peskos, skin, hide, rind; see skin
pessary < L. pessum (Gr. pesson), plug, tampon; pessulum, dim.; see drug
pessimus, L. worst; see malus under bad
pessos, Gr. a round stone used in playing checkers; see stone
pessulus, L. bolt; see bar
pessum, L. (Gr. pesson), plug, tampon; see drug
pestis, L. plague; pestilentus, unhealthful; see disease
pestle < L. pistillum, n. a club-shaped pounder used in a mortar: pistil, pistillate, piston, Stylophora pistillata (a coral).
Gr. doidyza, -ykos, m. pestle: Daedicularis(Doedycerus) clavicaudatus (a fossil entodonte).
L. fundulus, m. piston:
Gr. hyperos, m. pestle, club: Hyperophora brasiliensis (a katydid), Hyperomorpha squamosa (a beetle).
Gr. kopanom; igdokopanom, n. pestle: Copanogynathus crassus (a fossil fish).
Gr. katalis, f. pestle:
Gr. laktis, -ios, f. pestle:
Gr. leant, -os, m. pestle:
L. pilum, n. pounder, pestle: pilum, Pilumnus.
Gr. thyestes, m. pestle: Thyestes verrucosus (a Devonian fish).
Gr. tripter, -ios, m. pestle; tripterion, n. dim.: Tripteroceras hastatum (a fossil cephalopod).
See: mortar, strike, grind
pet < uncertain origin; see love
petachnon, Gr. a broad, flat cup; see cup
petal < Gr. petalon, leaf, thin metal plate; see leaf
petalos, Gr. broad, flat, outspread; see broad
petasites, Gr. a broad-leaved plant; a genus of the composite family; see composite
petasma, Gr. carpet, rug; see rug
petasus, L. (Gr. petasos), a broad-brimmed hat; see cap
petauristes, Gr. tumbler, vaulter; petauron, springboard; see leap
petax, -acis, L. greedy; see greed
petelis, Gr. a locust; see grasshopper
des, Gr. flyer; see petomai under fly
dego, L. scab, eruption; petitinosus, scabby; see scale
dium, L. a plant; see plant
dilus, L. thin, slender; see thin
dimen, L. sore on the shoulder of beasts of burden; see sore
dius, L. little foot, stalk, stem; see pedunculus under stem, foot
d, -itus, L. seek, ask, desire, strive after, attack; see ask
del < L. Petrelius, dim. of Petrus, Peter; see albatross
eto- < Gr. petra, rock; petridion, dim.; see stone
duns, L. pert, saucy, impudent, peevious, irritable; see fretful
dulcus, L. butting, frisky; see play
dunia, NL. a genus of the nightshade family; see nightshade
decanum, L. (Gr. peukedanion), a genus of the carrot family; see carrot
udo- < Gr. peuke, pine; peukinos, of pine; see pine
esis, Gr. inquiry, question; peuthen, inquirer, spy; see try
atus, L. covered with a napped garment; see garment
xis, Gr. fixation, solidification, coagulation; see pegma under thick
us, L. combed, < pecto, comb; see pecten under comb
za, Gr. edge, border, foot; pezidion, dim.; see border, foot
iza, L. (Gr. pezis), a kind of mushroom; see fungus
o- < Gr. pezos, on foot, walking; see peza under foot
abo- < Gr. phaps, phabos, a wild pigeon; see dove
celo- < Gr. phakelos, bundle, cluster; see cluster
aco- < Gr. phakos, lentil, anything shaped like the seed of a lentil; see bean,
-ado- < Gr. phaitas, -ados, a white shoe; see shoe
deo- < Gr. phaidros, bright, beaming; see phaino under light
drentos, < Gr. phaidryntes, shine, appear; see light
o- < Gr. phaios, dusky; see brown
hanon, Gr. radiant, shining; see phaino under light
-phage; phago- < Gr. phgein, to eat; see eat
degadina, L. (Gr. phagedatina), an eating ulcer; see sore
acro- < Gr. phalakros, baldheaded, bald, smooth; see bare
acrocorax, L. cormorant; see coot
dena, L. (Gr. phalaina), a kind of moth, see moth; whale, see balaena under whale
danga, L. carrying-pole, roller; see rod
angium, L. (Gr. phalangion), a kind of spider; see spider
ax, L., Gr. line, battle-array, round piece of wood, bone of the finger or toe; see line
daris, Gr. name of a grass, see grass; coot, see coot
aros, Gr. having a white patch, white-spotted; see spot
co- < Gr. phalke, a kind of bat, see bat; < phalkes, beam, rib of a ship, see beam
eral, L. (Gr. phalaron), disk or boss of metal used as an ornament; see ornament
ulos, Gr. penis; see penis
also, Gr. bright, shining, white; see phaino under light
aeo- < Gr. phanaios, giving light; see phaino under light
eros, Gr. visible, evident; see phaino under light
no- < Gr. phanos, light, bright, torch; phanion, dim.; phanotes, brightness, clearness; see phaino under light
astasia; astasma, Gr. image, appearance, show, apparition; see fancy, spirit
tos, Gr. visible; see phaino under light
aps, phabos, Gr. a wild pigeon; see dove
, Gr. spelt; see far under grain
pharango- < Gr. pharanx, -angos, chasm, gully, ravine; see valley
pharcido- < Gr. pharkis, -idos, wrinkle; see fold
pharettra, Gr. quiver or case for arrows; see bag
pharmaco- < Gr. pharmakon, drug, medicine, poison; pharmakion, dim.; see drug
pharnaceon, L. a kind of ginseng; see ginseng
pharos, Gr. cloak, mantle, shroud, see garment; plow, see plow; lighthouse, see light
pharsos, Gr. part, portion; see part
pharynx, Gr. throat; see throat
phascolo- < Gr. phaskolos, leather bag; see bag
phase < Gr. phasis, appearance, look, state; see phaino under light
phaseolus, L. dim. of phaseolus (Gr. phaseolus), kidney-bean; see phaseolus under bean
phasganon, Gr. sword; phasganion; phasganis, dim.; see sword
phasianus, L. (Gr. phasianos), pheasant; see pheasant
phasis, Gr. appearance, look, state, see phaino under light; a saying, statement, see phemi under speak
phasma, Gr. a lighting; see phaino under light
pheasant < OF. faisant, < L. phasianus (Gr. phasianos), m., < Phasis, a river in Colchis: Phasianus colchicus (common pheasant).
Gr. tatyros, m. pheasant:
Gr. tetaros, m. pheasant:
Gr. tetraon, -os, m. pheasant: Tetraonoperdix nivicola (a bird).
phelogos, Gr. beech; see beech
phellandrium, L. a plant; see plant
phelleus, Gr. stony ground; see stone
phellos, Gr. cork-tree, cork; see bark
phelos, Gr. deceitful; pheletes, cheat, knave; see lie
pheme, Gr. voice, speech; see phemi under speak
phenaco- < Gr. phenax, -akos, cheat, imposter, see lie; < phenake, false hair, wig, see hair
phene, Gr. bearded vulture; see eagle
phengos, Gr. light, splendor, luster, sunlight; phengodes, bright, shining; phengites, a mineral used for windows; see light
phenico- < Gr. phoinix, -ikos, purple-red, see purple; date-palm, see palm; a fabulous bird, see bird
pheno- < Gr. phaino, appear, shine; see light
phenol; phenyl, denoting benzene and its compounds; see benzene
phenomenon < L. phenomenon (Gr. phainomenon), appearance, happening, event; see display
pheos, Gr. a spiny plant; see thorn
phepsalos, Gr. spark, ember; see fire
-pher; -phor < Gr. phero, bear, carry; see carry
pheretron, Gr. litter, bier; see phero under carry
phero, Gr. burden, load, produce; see phero under carry
pherne, Gr. dowry; see give
phernion, Gr. fish-basket; see basket
phertos, Gr. brave; pherteros, braver; phertatos, bravest; see bold
phi, Gr. twenty-first letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
phiala, L. (Gr. phiale), a broad, flat vessel, saucer, bowl; see cup
phiaros, Gr. shining, bright; see light
phibaleos, Gr. a kind of fig; see fig
phido- < Gr. pheidos, thrifty, stingy; pheidole, thrift; pheidolos, niggard, miser; see stingy
phidono- < Gr. pheidon. -os, oil can; see vessel
phil-; philo- < Gr. philoe, love as a friend, regard with affection; see philia under love
philadelphus, L. (Gr. philadelphos), a genus of the saxifrage family; see saxifrage
philautos, Gr. selfish; see selfish
philax, Gr. tree; see tree
philemon, Gr. loving, friendly; see philia under love
philetis; philetos, Gr. lover; see philia under love
phillyrea, NL. a genus of the olive family; see olive
Philomela, Gr. daughter of Pandion changed into a nightingale; see nightingale
philosophia, Gr. love of wisdom; see sophos under know
philtrum, L. (Gr. philtron), love-charm, spell, potion; see magic
philyra, L. (Gr. phylile), a kind of buckthorn; see buckthorn
philyra, Gr. linden; see linden
phimos; phimotron, Gr. muzzle; phimosis, muzzling or stopping an orifice, see close; cup used as a dice-box, see cup
phito- < Gr. phitys, -yos, begetter, father; see begin
phlasco- < Gr. phlaske, wine-flask; phlaskon, flagon; see bottle
phlauros, Gr. paltry, trivial; see trifle
phlebo- < Gr. phleps, phlebos, vein; phlebion, dim.; see pipe
phledon, Gr. babbler, idle talker; phlenaphos, idle talk; see speak
phlegma, Gr. inflammation, heat, morbid humor; see phlego under burn
phleum, NL. a kind of reed; see grass
phlexis, Gr. a kind of bird; see bird
phlia, Gr. doorpost; see pillar
phloe- < Gr. phloios, bark; see bark
phlogmos; phlogos, Gr. flame, inflammation; see phlego under burn
phlomis, Gr. mullein; see mullein
phlonitis, Gr. a kind of borage; see borage
phlox, -ogis, L. (Gr. -ogos), f. flame, a kind of plant: Phlox dicaricata (a phlox).
See phlego under burn
NL. gilia, f. a genus of the phlox family, < Philip S. Gil, Spanish botanist: Gilia aggregata (scarlet gilia).
L. polemonium (Gr. polemonion), n. a genus of the phlox family: Polemonium caeruleum (Greek valerian).
phlyaco- < Gr. phlyax, -akos, jester, fool, buffoon; phlyaras, nonsense, silly talk, babbling; see phledon under speak
phlyctena, L. (Gr. phlyktaina; phlyktis), bluster, pustule; phlyzakion, dim.; see bubble
phlydarios, Gr. soft, flabby; see soft
phlyzcium, L. (Gr. phlyzakion), dim. of phlyktaina, bluster, vesicle; see bubble
phoba, L. (Gr. phobe), corymb, curl, tuft; see cluster
phobia < Gr. phobos, fear; phoberos, fearful, formidable, terrible; phobetron, bugbear, scarecrow; see fear
phoca, L. (Gr. phoke), seal; see seal
phocaena, L. (Gr. phokaina), porpoise; see whale
phocio- < Gr. phokiion, a kind of bird; see bird
phocis, L. a kind of pear-tree; see pear
phocto- < Gr. phoktos, roasted, baked; see cook
phodo- < Gr. phos, -odos, blister, burn; see phois under bubble
Phoebe, L. (Gr. Phoibe), goddess of the moon, < phoibos, bright, radiant; see moon, light
phoebeto- < Gr. phoibetos, prophet; see prophecy
phoebetria, L. (Gr. phoibetria), purifier; see pure
phoenicuro- < Gr. phoinikouro, redstart; see bird
phoenix, L. (Gr. *phoinix*), Phoenician, purple-red, see purple; date-palm, see palm; a fabulous bird symbolic of resurrection and immortality, see bird

phoeteto- < Gr. *phoetetes*, comer and goer; see move

phois, Gr. blister, burn; see bubble

pholado- < Gr. *pholas*, -ados, a rock-boring mollusk; see mollusk

pholco- < Gr. *pholkos*, bowlegged; see bend

pholeos, Gr. hole, cave, den; *pholeter*, one who lurks in a hole; *pholion*, dim.; see hole

pholido- < Gr. *pholis*, -idos, scale, spot, fleck; *pholidotos*, clad in scales; see scale

phollico- < Gr. *pholliz*, -ikos, scab, sore; *phollikodes*, scabby; see sore

phoma, NL. a kind of fungus; see fungus

phonaco- < Gr. *phonax*, -akos, blood-thirsty; see phono under kill

phono- < Gr. *phone*, sound, voice; *phonion*, dim.; *phonetes*, sounder, speaker; *phonetikos*, of sound, vocal, see sound; < phono, slaughter, murder; *phoneus*; *phonergates*, phonometric, see gray

phor, Gr. thief; *phorios*, stolen, see steal; *phorao*, search for a thief, see try

phoras, -ados, Gr. fruitful, bearing; see phero under carry

phorbe, Gr. pasture, food; see pherbo under eat

phorco- < Gr. *phorkos*, gray, white; see gray

-phore; phoro- < Gr. *phoreus*, bearer, carrier; *phoretos*, borne; *phorimos*, bearing, fruitful; see phero under carry

phoringes, Gr. truffle; see fungus

phorino- < Gr. *phorine*, thick skin, hide; see skin

phorminx, Gr. a kind of cithara or lyre; *phormiktes*, harper; see harp

phormio, L. mat; see rug

phormium, L. (Gr. *phormion*), a genus of the lily family; see lily

phormos, Gr. basket, plaited mat; *phormion*, dim.; *phormis*, -idos, basket; see basket

phortax, Gr. carrier, porter; see phero under carry

phortis, Gr. merchantman; see ship

phortos, Gr. load, cargo; *phortion*, weight, burden, embryo; see weight

phorycto- < Gr. *phoryktos*, stained, defiled; see dirt

phorytoto- < Gr. *phoryttos*, plaited; see dirt

phosphorus, L. (Gr. *phosphoros*), light-bringer, Lucifer, a chemical element; see phos under light, elements under thing

phosson, Gr. coarse linen, sail; see sail

phoster, Gr. illuminator, window; see window

photino- < Gr. *photineos*, shining, bright; see phos under light

photinx, Gr. a kind of flute; *photingion*, dim.; *photingistes*, flutist, fifer; see pipe

photo- < Gr. *phos*, photos, light, see light; man, hero, see man

phoxos, Gr. probably a minnow; see carp

phoxynx, Gr. pointed, peaked; see point

phyx, Gr. a kind of heron; see heron

phragma; phragmos, Gr. fence, partition, screen, hedge, wall; *phraktos*, fenced; see wall

phragmites, L. a reed, now a genus of grasses; see grass

phrase < Gr. *phrasis*, speech; *phraster*, expounder, guide; see speak

phratrer, Gr. clansman, one of a brotherhood, *phratra*; see kin

phreato- < Gr. *phreear*, -atos, well, reservoir; see spring

phreno- < Gr. *phren*, -os, mind, heart, diaphragm; see mind, wall

phrico- < Gr. *phrix*, -ikos, ruffling of a smooth surface, ripple, shivering; *phrikaleos*; *phriknos*, shivering with cold, goose-pimplly, rough; *phriktes*, horrible, terrible; *phrizos*, standing on end, bristling, shuddering, shivering; see shake

phron, Gr. mind; see phren under mind

phronimos, Gr. sensible, wise; see know

phrontido- < Gr. *phrontis*, -idos, thought, attention; see think
phrudo- < Gr. phroudos, fled, departed, gone, ruined; see depart
phruro- < Gr. phrouros, guard; phrourion, fort; see guard
phrycto- < Gr. phryktos, roasted, firebrand, torch, beacon, see cook; < phrykte, a kind of resin, see resin
phrygano- < Gr. phryganon, dry stick, brushwood, firewood; see wood
phrygilos, Gr. a kind of finch; see finch
phrygiolos, Gr. dry; see dry
phryno- < Gr. phryne, toad; see toad
phthalo- < naphthalene; see naphtha under fat
phthano, Gr. anticipate, do first; see before
phthartos, Gr. perishable; phtharsis, corruption; phtharitikos, destructive; see phtheiro under destroy
phthegma, Gr. sound of the voice; phthegmatikos, sounding, vocal; phthenxis, speech, utterance; agaphthenktos, loud-sounding; see phthenxis under speak
phthino- < Gr. phthio, waste away, decline, decay, wane; phthinoes, consump-
tive; phthisis, consumption, decline, decay; see lessen
phthirio-; phthiro- < Gr. phtheir-, -os, louse; phtheiron, dim.; see louse
phthoë, Gr. decline; see phthio under lessen
phthoïs, Gr. a kind of cake; see cake
phthongus, L. (Gr. phthongos), sound, tone; see sound
phthonos, Gr. ill-will, envy, jealousy; phthoneros, envious, jealous; see jealous
phthoro- < Gr. phthora, corruption, decay, destruction; phthorimos, destructive; see destroy
physa, Gr. shoot, sucker; see branch
physicis, L. (Gr. phykis), a fish living among seaweeds; see wrasse
phycos- < Gr. phykos, seaweed, alga; phykion; phykarion; dim.; see alga
phypo- < Gr. phyge, flight, escape, avoidance; phygas, -ados, fugitive; phygadeion, asylum, refuge; see fuga under depart, safe
physlaco- < Gr. phylaz, -akos, guard; phylake, prison; phylakterion, safeguard, amulet; see guard
phyllanthus, NL. a genus of the spurge family; see spurge
phyllitis, Gr. hartstongue-fern; see fern
phyllo- < Gr. phyllon, leaf; phyllarion; phyllion, dim.; phyllikos; phyllinos, of leaves; see leaf
Phyllodoce, L. (Gr. Phyllodoce), a sea-nymph; see sea
physio- < Gr. phyle, tribe, race; phyletikos, pertaining to a tribe; see class
phyma, Gr. tumor; phymation, dim.; see swell
physyo; phyteuo, Gr. produce, beget, make grow; phyge, full growth, prime; see phyton under plant, grow
phyrtos, Gr. mixed; phryma; phrymos, mixture; see mix
physa, Gr. bellows, bubble, win; see blow, bag
physalis, NL. a genus of the nightshade family, < Gr. physallis, -idos, a plant with bladderlike fruits; see nightshade
physalos, Gr. a kind of toad, see toad; whale, see whale
physco- < Gr. physke, blister, sausage; physema, something inflated, bubble; see physema under bubble
physeter, Gr. blower; physetos, blown; see physa under blow
physician < OF. physicien; see heal
physicus, L. (Gr. physikos), concerning nature and matter; physis, nature, condition; see nature, phygo under grow
physinx, Gr. bladder, bubble; garlic; see physema under bubble, onion
physyo- < Gr. physa, bellows; see blow
physyo- < Gr. phyton, plant; phytarion, dim.; phytikos, of plants; phytodes, plant-
like; see plant
phytolacca, NL. pokeweed; see pokewberry
physelis; phyzelos, Gr. cowardly, shy; see coward
physxion; physis, Gr. asylum, refuge, escape; physximos; physios, of flight and
refuge; see fuga under depart
pi, Gr. sixteenth letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
piacularis, L. atoning; piaculum, propitiatory sacrifice, < pio, -atus, sacrifice, appease, perform sacred rites; see pietas under rite

piar, Gr. fat, cream; piaros, fat, rich; see fat

pica, L. magpie; see crow

picea, L. spruce, < pix, picis, pitch; piceus, pitchy, pitch-black; see gymnosperm, resin

pick < AS. pic, pike, a handled tool for grubbing or digging, mattock.

L. dentiscalpium, n. toothpick:
L. dolabra, mattock, pickax; see ax
L. ligo, -onis, m. grubbing-hoe, mattock: Ligionipes illustris (a spider).
Gr. makella, f. pick with one point: Macellodus brodiei (a Jurassic reptile).
L. oryx, -ygis (Gr. -ygos), m. pick for digging; oryglon, n. dim.
Gr. skalis, -idos, hoe, mattock; see hoe
Gr. skapanion, shovel, mattock; skapanion, dim.; see shovel

pick < OF. piquer, pierce, separate; see choose

pickle, prob. < D. pekel; see salt, sour, save, melon

picris, L. bitter lettuce; see lettuce

picro- < Gr. pikros, bitter; see bitter

pictus, L. painted, colored; pictilis, painted, embroidered; pictura, a painting; see pingo under color

Picumnus; Pilumnus, L. brother tutelary deities of wedlock and fertility; see fertile

picus, L. woodpecker; see woodpecker

pidaco- < Gr. pidax, -akos, spring, fountain; see spring

pie < uncertain origin; see cake

piece < OF. pece; see part

pierce < OF. percer; see bore

Pieris, L., Gr. one of the Pierides; see art

piestos, Gr. compressible; piester, press, squeezer; see piezo under press

pietas, L. sense of duty, loyalty, kindness, < pius, dutiful, conscientious, devout; see rite

piezo, Gr. press; see press

pig < uncertain origin; see hog

pigeo, -itus, L. feel annoyance, be irked; see fretful

pigeon < F. pigeon, < L. pipio, a chirping bird; see dove

piger, -gra, -gram, L. slow, lazy, reluctant, dilatory, slothful; see slow

pigment < L. pigmentum, color, paint; see color

pignos, L. pledge, pawn, security; pignero, -atus, pledge, pawn; see promise

pike < AS. pic: pickerel (Esox niger).
Gr. belone, needle, gar; see needle
L. esox, -oçis, m. pike: Esox masquinongy (muskellunge), Scombrenox saurus (saury, a billfish).
Gr. kestron, hammer, probably with one pointed end, a pikelike fish; see hammer
L. lucius, m. pike: Esox lucius (a pike).
Gr. rhamphastos, m. probably a pike:
Gr. sagius, m. a gar: Sarginites pygmaeus (a fish).
L. sphyraena (Gr. sphyraina), f. a pikelike fish: Sphyraena barracuda (barracuda).
L. sudis, a fish, probably a pike; see pillar

pila, L. ball; pilula, dim., see ball; pillar, see pillar; mortar; see mortar

pilatus, L. thick, dense, see thick, < pilo, -atus, grow hairy, plunder, see hair, steal

pile < L. pila, pier, column, mole, see pillar, heap; < AS. pil, arrow, < L. pilum, javelin, see arrow, spear

pilema, Gr. felt; see pileo under press

piles < L. pila, ball; see exochadum and haemorrhoida under disease

pileus, L. (Gr. pileos; pilos), cap; pileolus; pilidion; pilon, dim.; pileatus, capped; see cap

pilatus, L. grown hairy, see hair; plundered, robbed, see steal; armed with a javelin, see pilum under spear

pilentum, L. carriage, coach; see vehicle

pill < L. pilula, dim. of pila, ball; see ball, drug
pillage < F. piller, < L. pilo, deprive of hair, plunder; see destroy, steal, plunder
pillar < L. pila, f. column, pier: pilaster, pile.
L. adrninicum, n. prop, support, stay; adrniniculo, -atus, prop up, support: administering, administrate.
L. ames, -itis, m. forked pole:
Gr. anteris, -idos, f. prop, stay, support, buttress; anteriod, n. dim.; L. anta, f. pillar at the side of a door or corner of a building: Anteris simula (a wasp), Anteriscus abyssinicus (a beetle).
L. aser, beam, post, pole; see beam
L. canteriatus, supported by props:
Gr. charax, -ekos, m. pointed stake, prop, pole; charakion, n. dim.; L. charactus, provided with stakes, propped up: Characcoopus moriote (a wasp), Charachium marinum (an alga)
L. cippus, m. post, pillar, gravestone, palisade:
L. columna, f. pillar; columnella, f. dim.; columnellaris; columnaris, pillarlike; columnarius, of pillars; columnatus, supported by pillars: columnar, columniferous, columnella, colonel, colonnade, Columella edentula (a snail), Idris columnaris (cirio)
L. conamen, -inis, n. support, stay, prop:
L. destina, f. support, prop:
L. erisma, -tis (Gr. eirisma, -tos), n. buttress, stay, support: Erismatopterus levatus (an Eocene fish).
L. firmamentum, support, prop, sky; see sky
L. fulcimen, -inis, n. prop, pillar, < fulcio, fultus, prop up, support; fultor, -is, m.; fultura, f. prop, supporter; fulcimentum (fulmentum), n. prop, bedpost; efultus; suffultus, propped up: Phyllactinia suffulta (a fungus)
L. fulcrum, n. bedpost, support: fulcrum, Solenella fulcata (a conodont)
L. furcula, f. forked prop:
L. gralla, f. stilt; grallator, -is, m. one who walks on stilts: grallatorial, Grallina cyanoleuca (maggpie-lark), Bocathartes grallator (an Eocene vulture).
Gr. hermis; hermin, -os, m. bedpost:
Gr. hypomochlion, n. fulcrum of a lever:
L. impedatio, -onis, f. a supporting with props:
Gr. kalobamon, -os, walking on stilts; kalobates, m. walker on stilts: Calabomon (name for a fossil fly), Calobates radiatus (a bird)
Gr. kamaz, -akos, f. pole, prop, shaft: Camacolaimus tardus (a nemate), Camacopelselaphus fulvis (a beetle)
Gr. keleon, upright beam of a loom; see rod
Gr. kion, -os, m. column, pillar, uvula; kionion; kioniskos, dim.; perikion, -os, surrounded by pillars: cionocranial, Cionus scorophuarue (a beetle), Ectocion colinus (a Paleocene mammal)
Gr. kolobathron, n. stilt; kolobathristes, m. walker on stilts: Kolobathristes chalcocephalus (a bug)
L. meta, f. conical or pyramidal column at ends of the Roma circus, goal-post, boundary-stake; metula, f. dim.; metes and bounds, Meta menardi (a spider), Eucadis metularia (an echinoid).
L. monumentum, n. memorial: monument, monumental.
Gr. nyssa, f. turning-post, goal-post: Nyssa sylvatica (black gum), Gennacocrinus nyssa (a Devonian crinoid)
Gr. obeliskos, dim. of obelos, spit; pointed pillar; see spear
Gr. oche, f. prop, support:
L. palus, m. stake, stick; palaris, of stakes: pale, paleo verde (Cercidium torreyanum)
Gr. parastas, -ados, f. square pillar, doorpost, pilaster:
L. pedamen, -inis, n. stake, prop:
Gr. phira, f. doorpost:
L. postis, -is, m. doorpost, door: post.
Gr. pyramis, -idos, f. an angular structure or figure with pointed apex: pyramidal, Pyromidotettix citri (a bug), Triactiscus tripymas (a radiolarian), Actinostrob us pyramidalis (a conifer), Goniothyllum pyramidalis (a Silurian coral).
L. ridica, f. stake, prop:
Gr. schalos, -idos, f.; schalidoma, -tos, n. forked stick used as a prop: Schalidomitra ambages (a moth)
Gr. staliz, -ikos, f. stake for fastening nets: Staliz histrio (a fish), Sigmatostalis radicans (an orchid)
Gr. stathomos, pillar, post; stathmidion; stathmion, dim.; see house
L. statumen, -inis, n. support, stay, prop:
Gr. stauros, upright pale, stake; see cross
L. stela (Gr. stele), f. column, pillar; stelidion, n. dim.: stelechos, m. trunk, log: stele, stelar, meristele, Stelorrhinus carinirostris (a beetle), Stelidocinus argutus (an Ordovician crinoid), Stelechopus hyocrin (a worm).

Gr. stergma, -tos, n.; sterinz, -inos, f. prop, stalk, base: stergma, Steringophorus furciger (a worm).

L. stilus (incorrectly stylus), pen; see pen
Gr. stylos, m.; stylo, -tos, n. pillar, post; stylarion; stildion, n.; stylis, -idos, f.; stylikos, m. dim.; stylotos, with pillars: style, styliche, stylewort, stylolite, stylobate, Stylocrinus tabulatus (a Devonian crinoid), Stylophora subrebeculata (a fossil coral), Stylups aterrima (a strespektid), Stylolochus speciosus (a worm), Stylidium graminifolium (a stylewort), Styllodon politum (a wasp), Osmorrhiza brevistylix (sweet cicely), Stylosanthes biflora (a legume), Rhopalostylis sapidus (Nikau palm), Microstylum nigrisetosum (a fly).

L. subica, f. stake, pile; sublicus, resting on piles: L. sudis, f. stake, pile, a fish: Sudis borealis (a fish).

L. sustentaculum, n. support, prop:
L. vacerr, f. log, stock, post: Vacerra litalia (a butterfly).

L. vallis, stake, pale; see wall

See: axis, rod, stem, stone

pillow < AS. pylu, < L. pulvinus, m. cushion, pad, pillow; pulvillus; pulvinus, m. dim.; pulvinar, -is, n. a cushioned couch, seat; pulvinaris, of cushions; pulvinatus, cushioned: pulvinar, pulvinus, pulvinate, Pulvinaria innumerabilis (cottony maple-scale), Pulvinulina scitula (a foraminifer), Paepalanthus pulvinatus (a pipewort), Paronychia pulvinata (a whitlowwort).

L. anachlenterium (Gr. anaklenterion), n. cushion:
L. cervical, -is, n. pillow, bolster:
L. cubital, -is, n. cushion for leaning on:
L. culcita, f. cushion, pillow, bolster, mattress; culcetella; culcita, f. dim.; culcitarius, m. cushion-maker: Culcita coriacea (a starfish), Acteocina culcetella (a fossil gastropod).

Gr. hypokephaloton, n. pillow, cushion:
L. phamacium, n. feather-pillow:
L. sedularium, n. cushion of a carriage:
Gr. stoibe, f. cushion, pad:
L. tyleon, n. cushion, bolster; see tyle under knot

pilo- < Gr. pilos, hair, felt, felt cap, ball; see hair, pila under ball, piluses under cap

pilot < It. pilota, steersman; see govern

pilum, L. javelin, pestle; see spear, pestle

pilus, L. (Gr. pilos), hair, cap, ball; pilidion; pilion, dim.; pilosus, hairy; see hair, cap, ball

pimele, Gr. fat; see fat

pimelea, NL. a genus of the mezereon family; see mezereon

pimenta, NL. a genus of the myrtle family; < Sp. pimienta, pepper; see myrtle

pimpiella, It. pimpernel; a genus of the carrot family; see carrot

pimple, prob. < AS. piplian, form pustules.
Gr. aitholiz, -ikos, f. pimple, pustule: Aetholiz flavibasalis (a moth).
L. bullula, a watery vesicle; see bulla under bubble
Gr. chalaza, f. hailstone, sleet, pimple, tubercle; chalazion, n. dim.; chalazos, of or like hail or sleet: chalaza, chalazion, chalazotomy.
Gr. ekphyma, -tos, n. eruption of pimples: Echymatotes torquatus (a lizzard).
Gr. ekthyma, -tos, n. pimple: ekthyma.
Gr. ionthos, young hair, pimple; see ionthas under hair
L. papula, f. pustule, pimple: Papula sceptrofera (an echinoid), Umbilicaria papulosa (a lichen).
L. pustula, blister, pimple; see bubble
L. tuberculum, small swelling, protuberance, pimple; see tuber under swell
L. varus, m. blotch, pimple; LL. variola, f. smallpox: variola, varioloid.
L. vesicula, pustule, dim. of vesica, bladder; see bag

See: bubble, bag, swell, wart, spot, disease

pin < AS. pinn, peg; see needle, nail, bind

pinaco- < Gr. pinax, -akos, board, tablet, chart, register; pinakion, dim.; see board

pinaleo- < Gr. peinaleos, hungry; see peina under hunger

pinaros, Gr. dirty; see dirt

pincerna, L. cupbearer, butler; see carry

pinch, prob. < OF. pincier; see tongs, lessen
pipe

pindalos, Gr. an Indian bird; see bird

pine < L. pinus, f.; pinea, f. pine-cone; pineus, of pine: pincetum, pineapple, pinhte, pineal, pinyon(nut of Pinus pinea), Pinus radiata (Monterey pine), Pinicola enucleator (pine-grosbeak), Spinus pinus (pine-siskin), Fomes pinicola (a bracket-fungus), Parharmonia pini (pine-pitch moth), Chionaspis pinifoli, (pine-leaf scale), Neodiprion pinetum (pine-sawfly), Aquilegia petorum (a columbine), Callistemon pinifolius (a bottlebrush), Hyla pinorum (a frog), Lophodermium pinastri (a fungus).

Gr. das, dados, pine torch, wick; pinus, of pine wood; didanos, of pine wood; see light

Gr. peuke, f. pine; peukinos, of pine: Peucoglyphus corporalis (a beetle), Peucephila essoni (a moth), Pinus peuce (Balkan pine), Peucesestes coronatus (a grasshopper).

Gr. pitys, -yos, f. pine; pitydion, n. dim.: pityline, Pityulus grossus (a grosbeak-tanager), Pityophithys pulicarius (a beetle), Pityophis melanoleucus (pine- or bull-snake), Hypopitys lanuginosa (a pinesap), Monotropa hypopitys (false beechdrops).

L. sapinus, f. a kind of pine or fir; sapineus, of pine:

L. strobos, m. a tree yielding an aromatic resin; name applied to a pine by Linnaeus: Stupos strobos (white pine).


L. tubulus, f. a kind of pine:

dume, L. pine-cone; see cone

pineapple

NL. ananas, m. pineapple, < Ab.Am. word: Ananas comosus (pineapple), Fragaria ananassa (a strawberry).

NL. bromelia, f. a genus of the pineapple family, < Olaf Bromel, Swedish botanist: Bromelia pinguin (pinguin), Bromeliaceae, bromelin, Diaspis bromeliaceae (a scale-insect).

NL. tillandsia, f. a genus of the pineapple family, < Elias Tillands, Swedish physician: Tillandsia fasciculata (a bromeliacead).

pignuis, L. fat; pigniculus, dim.; see fat

pink < uncertain origin; a family of plants including the carnation. See red

Gr. alsine, f. probably a chickweed: Alsine graminea (little starwort).

L. condurum, n. a kind of pink:

NL. dianthus, m. carnation, pink: Dianthus plumarius (grass-pink), Silene dianthifolia (a catchfly), Metridium dianthus (a sea-anemone).

Gr. drypis, -idos, f. a thorny plant; a genus of the pink family: Drypis spinosa (a pink).

Gr. lychnis, -idos, f. a plant with scarlet flowers; now a genus of the pink family:

Lychmis coronaria (mullein-pink, rose-campion).

NL. saponaria, f. a genus of the pink family: Saponaria bellidifolia (a soapwort).

NL. silene, f. a genus of the pink family: Silene pendula (drooping-silene).

NL. sperrula, f. a genus of the pink family: Sperrula sativa (field-spurry), Sperrugaria marina (sand-spurry).

NL. stellaria, f. a genus of the pink family: Stellaria media (chickweed).

pinna; penne, L. feather, wing, fin, pen, leaflet; pinnula, dim.; pinniger, bearing feathers, wings; pinnatus, feathered, plumed, winged, see feather; < Gr. pinna, a plecypod, see mollusk

pinnaculum, L. peak; see top

pinon, Gr. beer; see beer

pinos, Gr. dirt, filth, squalor; pinaros, dirty; see dirt

pinso, pinsus; pistus, L. pound, stamp, crush, grind; see grind

pinus, L. pine; see pine

pinytos, Gr. wise, discreet; see know

pion, Gr. fat, plump, rich; see fat

pipalis, Gr. a kind of lizard; see lizard

pipe < AS. pipe, tube: piping, pipette, pipkin, pipefish, bagpipe, Pipetta tuba (a radiolarian).

Gr. aorte, f. the great artery: aorta.

L. aquagium, n. aqueduct:

Gr. arteria, f. windpipe, aorta: artery, arterial, arteriosclerosis, arteriomalacia.

Gr. aulon, -os, m. channel, pass, pipe; aulos, m. flute, pipe, tube; aulidion, n.; auliskos, m. dim.; auleter, -os; auletes, m. flute-player; auletris, -idos, f. flute-girl; auletekos, of the flute; askaules, m. bagpiper; keraules, m. hornblower: aulophyle, hydraulic, carol, Aulostomus maculatus (a fish), Aulonocephalus
 pipe

lindquisti (a nematode), Auletes rhynchitoides (a beetle), Cystauletes mammillosus (a fossil sponge), Pseudoauletes modestus (a beetle).

Gr. bronchos, windpipe; see throat
Gr. calamis, a reed-pipe; see reed
Gr. canalis, water-pipe, channel; see ditch
Gr. catheter, -is (Gr. katheter, -os), m. a pipe-like instrument for emptying the bladder: catheter, catheterize.

Gr. cloaca, f. canal, sewer, drain; cloacula, f. dim.; cloacalis, of a canal: cloacal, Cloaca Maxima.

Gr. cuniculum, rabbit burrow, underground passage; see cunicularius under mine

Gr. diabetes, m. siphon:

Gr. ductus, m. a leading; tube, pipe, canal; aquaeductus, m. conduit: duct, ductless, aqueduct, Fusarium aquaeductum (a fungus).

Gr. ezagogos, m. waste-pipe, drain:

Gr. fistula, f. pipe, tube, ulcer; fistella, f. dim.; fistularis, of a pipe; fistulatus, with pipes; fistulosus, full of pipes, holes, porous: fistula, fistulous, fester, Fistulipora carbonaria (a fossil bryozoan), Fistulina hepatica (beefsteak-fungus), Fistulina elongata (a fossil pelecypod), Cassia fistula (a senna).

Gr. gongaros, m. flute, pipe:

Gr. gingras, m. a Phoenician flute or fife; L. gingrina, f. small flute:
Gr. glottis, -idos, f. mouth of the windpipe: glottis, epiglottis.
Gr. gorgyra, f. sew, drain; Gorgyra minima (a butterfly).

Gr. gula; gurghulio, gullet, wasand, throat; see throat
Gr. kapne, smoke-hole, chimney; see capnos under cloud
Gr. niglaros, m. small pipe, whistle:
Gr. ochetos, m. water-pipe, conduit, aqueduct: Ochotorychus rufecaudus (a bird), Parochetus communis (a legume), Ochocerca fleuxous (a Jurassic ammonite).

Gr. osophagos, gullet, wasand, throat; see throat
Gr. ostinon, n. bone-pipe, tibia: Ostinops decumanus (crested cacique).
Gr. phleps, phlebos, f. vein; phlebion, n. dim.; phlebodes, full of veins: phlebitis, phlebotomy, aphlebia, Phlebobium aureum (a fern), Phlebotomus minutus (a sandfly), Hyla phlebodes (a frog), Francourtia euphlebia (a flaccouiacead), Habrophlebia vibrans (a mayfly).

Gr. photonz, -inos, f. a kind of flute; photingion, n. dim.; photingistes, m. flutist, fifer:
Gr. physeter, blowpipe, blower; see physis under blow
Gr. plumbarius, plumber; see plumbea under lead
Gr. rhapsate, f. shepherd's pipe:
Gr. salpinx, trumpet, tube; see horn

ML. saphena, f. a vein in the leg: saphena, saphenous.

Gr. sinko, -onis (Gr. sphon, -os), m. pipe, bent tube; sphinculus, m.; siphionion, n. dim.: siphon, siphonal, siphonostome, siphonostele, siphonogamus, siphuncle, Siphonaperta, Siphonops annulatus (a caecilian), Siphonocladus nudus (a worm), Siphonorus angustus (a milleped), Siphunculus nudus (a worm), Macrostomplum psi (pea-aphid), Orthosiphon rubicundus (a mint), Stenosiphon lintifolius (an onagracead), Glossiphonia complanata (a leech).

Gr. solen, -os, m. pipe, channel, razor-clam; solenarion; solenidion; solenion, n.; solenskos, m.; solenos, channelled: solenoid, typhlosole, Solenodon paradoxus (agouta), Solenostomus cyanopterus (a fish), Solenidium nitidum (a sponge), Solen ensis (a razor-clam), Ostrea soleniscus (a fossil oyster).

Gr. syrinx, -inos, f. pine, tube; syringion, n. dim.; syringodes, pipe-like: syrinx, syringe, Syringopora ramulosa (a fossil bryozoan), Syringa vulgaris (lilac), Ancistroxyrina radiata (a gastropod).

Gr. tubia, shinbone, pipe, flute; tubicen, pip, flute; see leg, music
Gr. titiros, m. shepherd's pipe; tityristes, m. pipet: Dynastes titurus (a beetle).
Gr. trachea (Gr. tracheia), windpipe; see throat

Gr. tubus, m. pipe; tubulus, m. dim.: tube, tubular, tubulate, tubuliferous, tubiporous, tubicolous, Tubijeux multisetaeus (a worm), Tubulipora serpens (a bryozoan), Caryomystis tubicola (hickory tube-gall), Tuscarora tubulosa (a radiolarian), Scelpipron tubifex (a mud-dauber).

Gr. urethra (Gr. ourethra), f. urinary canal leading from the bladder: oureter, -os, m. duct from the kidney to the bladder: urethea, urethral, ureter, urethroscope.

Gr. vas, vessel, duct; see vessel
Gr. veno, f. bloodvessel, pipe; venula, f. dim.; venosus, full of veins: vein, venule, venose, venous, venation, venesection, Delphinium venulosum (a larkspur).

See: music, horn, cylinder, reed
piper, L. pepper; piperratus, peppered; piperatorium, pepper-shaker; see pepper, vessel
piphinx, Gr. a kind of lark; see lark
pipilo; pipio; pipo, L. chirp, peep, twitter; pipulus, a chirping; see chirp
pipistrellus, NL. (It. pipistrello), a kind of bat; see vespertilio under bat
pios, Gr. young bird, chick; see bird
pipra, Gr. woodpecker; see woodpecker
pipto, Gr. fall; see fall
pipunculus, NL. a genus of flies; see fly
pira < Gr. peira, attempt, experiment, trial; peirasias, attempt; see try
pirate < L. pirata (Gr. peirates), sea-robbber, corsair; see steal
pirus, L. pear-tree; pirum, pear; see pyrus under pear
piscis, L. fish; pisciculus, dim.; piscator, fisherman; see fish, fisherman
pisinnus, L. small, little; see little
pismato- < Gr. peisma, -tos, ship’s cable; see rope
piso- < Gr. pison, pea, see pisum under bean; < peisa, obedience, see follow; < piso, -onis, mortar, see mortar
pissa (pitta), Gr. pitch, gum; see resin
pissocero- < Gr. pissokeros, beeswax; see cera under wax
pistacia, L. (Gr. pistake), pistachio-tree; see sumac
pistana, L. arrowleaf; see waterweed
pistia, NL. a genus of the arum family; see arum
pistil, F. female or seed-bearing part of a flower; see ovary
pistillum, L. a club-shaped pounder used in a mortar; see pestle
pisto- < Gr. pistos, faithful, genuine, < pistis, faith; see believe
piston < It. pistone, < L. pinso, pistus, pound, stamp, grind; see pestle, pump
pistor, L. miller, baker; pistrinum, mill; pistrina, bakery; see grind, cook
pistra, Gr. water-trough; see basin
pisum, L. (Gr. pison), pea; see bean
pisygos, Gr. shoemaker; see cobbler
pisynos, Gr. relying on, trusting in; see believe
pit < AS. pytt, hole; see hole, hollow, grave, ditch
pitch < AS. pic, < L. pix, picis; see pix under resin, glue
pitcher < OF. picher; see pot
pitcher-plant
NL. cephalotus, m. a genus of pitcher-plants (Cephalotaceae): Cephalotus folicularis (a pitcher-plant).
NL. darlingtonia, f. a genus of pitcher-plants (Sarraceniaceae), < William Darlington, American botanist: Darlingtonia californica (California pitcher-plant).
NL. nepenthes, f. a genus of pitcher-plants (Nepenthaceae): Nepenthes maxima (a pitcher-plant).
NL. sarracenia, f. a genus of pitcher-plants (Sarraceniaceae), < Michel Sarrasin, Canadian physician and naturalist: Sarracenia purpurea (common pitcher-plant), Sarcophaga sarraceni (a fly).
pith < AS. pith.
Gr. enkephalos, brain, pith of a palm; see brain
Gr. enterione, f. inmost part, pith:
Gr. lousson, n. pith of a coniferous tree:
L. medulla, f. marrow, inmost part, pith; medullosus, pithy; medullaris, of pith:
medulla oblongata, medullary, medullar, medullation.
Gr. metro, pith or heart of a tree; see womb
Gr. myelos, m. marrow, pith, spinal cord; myelodes, marrowlike: myelon, myelitis, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis, myelalgia, myeloblast.
See: middle, heart, point
pithanos, Gr. persuasive, plausible, probable, obedient; see peitho under victory
pitheicus, L. (Gr. pithekos), ape; pithekion, dim.; pithekideus, young ape; see monkey
pithon, Gr. cellar, see room
pithos, Gr. earthen wine-jar; pithiskos, dim.; see pot
pittance; see merciless
pittacium, L. (Gr. pittakion), tablet, parchment, label; see book
pituita, L. phlegm, rheum; pititosus, full of phlegm; see slime
pity < OF. pitie, < L. pietas, sense of duty; see mercy
pitylos, Gr. splash of oars; see sound
pityusa, NL. (Gr. pityousa), a kind of spurge; see spurge
pityro- < Gr. pityrion, bran; pityrodes, scalelike; see scale
pitys, Gr. pine; see pine
pius, L. devout, dutiful, kind, tender; see pietas under rite
pivot, F.; see axis, point
pix, pics, L. pitch; see resin
placatus, L. appeased, calmed; see placio under soothe
place < OF. place, < L. platea (Gr. plateia), f.; Sp. plaza, f.; It. piazza, f. square, market-place: placement, placer, emplace, displace, replace, plaza, piazza.
Gr. arthremothesis, f. the setting of a broken limb:
Gr. chora; chorema, room, place, space; choraphion, dim.; see space
Gr. choros, place, land, country; see country
L. committio, -missus, intrust to, resign to: commit, commission, committee.
L. forum, an open, public market-place; see open
Gr. pepante, everywhere, on all sides:
L. indo, -itus, put, set, place into or upon, apply to, impose:
AS. lecgan, put down: lay, lie, laid.
L. locus, m. place; locellus; loculus, m. dim.; localis, of a place; loco, -atus, put, set, arrange, dispose, quarter, place: locus (pl. loci), locality, location, locomotive, locular, locule, loculicidal, allowance, disallow, allocate, couch, lieu, lieutenant.
Gr. oötokos, laying eggs, oviparous:
L. oviparus, laying eggs: oviparous.
Gr. pantothen, from all sides: pantothenic.
L. passim, everywhere, promiscuously:
L. pono, positus, place, put, lay; depositus, laid, put, or set down; dispositus, distributed, arranged; impositus, placed upon, assigned to, taken advantage of: post, position, positive, postilion, poster, postage, posture, apropos, appositeness, composition, compost, deposit, dispose, depot, exponent, impostor, expounder, opponent, ovipositor, postpone, propound, proposition, preposition, provost, proposal, repository, supposition, suppository.
L. scena (Gr. skene), tent, stage, decorative setting or place; see play
L. situs, -us, m. location, place; situatus, located, < sino, situs, put, set down: site, situated, situation, in situ.
AS. stede (G. stadt), place, town: stead, steady, steadfast, instead, bedstead, home stead. East Grimstead, Hampstead, Freistadt, Neustadt.
Gr. stello, place, arrange, send; see send
Gr. tithemi, put, place; thema, -tos, n. thing placed, laid down, deposited; thesis, f. a placing, proposition; thetos, placed; diathesis, f. arrangement, disposition, epithet, added to; euthemon, -os, well-arranged, ordered, neat; euthemosyne, f. good management, tidiness; metathesis, f. change of position; synthesis, f. a putting together; synethos, put together, compounded: thesis, diathesis, parenthesis, hypothesis, antithesis. synthesis, synthetic, epithet, apothecary, anathema, theme, thesaurus, treasury, cyclothem, thesmotheme, Themistocles, metaphysis, Epithetica typhoscia (a moth), Epithea temnotus norvegicam (a geyphrean), Diathetes rufoceollis (a beetle).
Gr. topos, m. place, position, spot; topion, n. dim.; topikos, of a place, local; ektopos, out of place, displaced, strange: topeckomy, topophobia, topttype, Utopia, isotope.

L. -arium, -orium, -eria, denoting place where, place for: sanitarium (sanatorium), aquarium, emporium, moratorium, auditorium, dormitory, rectory, territory, oratorio, scenario, aviary, granary, library, glossary, commentary, dictionary, cataract, sudsateria (laundry), bakery, confectionery, grocery, colliery, vestry, amby.
L. -ensis, -e, denoting place, locality, country. For euphony and smoothness some place-name endings may need adjustment, such as elision or addition of a vowel, keeping a y or changing it to i, etc., before attaching -ensis. Examples of current practice are: Bromus arvensis (a grass), Helix hortensis (a snail), Aster yunnanensis (Yunnan aster), Epidendrum kwenese (an orchid), Ulocrion kansaeensis (a Pennsylvania crinoid), Viola misouriensis (a violet), Solidago ohioensis (a goldenrod), Prunus yedoensis (an Oriental cherry), Sisyrinchium idahoense (a blue-eyed grass), Poteriocrinites illinoisensis (a Mississippian crinoid), Vaccinium canadense (Canada blueberry), Acmis abalambensis (a water-hemp), Crepicephalus towensis (a trilobite), Begonia paraguayensis (a...
begonia), *Rubus allegheniensis* (a blackberry), *Phoenix canariensis* (a palm), *Zygozpora kentuckiensis* (a Silurian brachiopod), *Aristolochia brasiliensis* (a birthwort), *Stanhopea devoniensis* (an orchid).

AS. -ern, direction toward: eastern, northern, southern, western.

L. *-etum, -tum*, place where or for; *grove*: arboretum, pinetum, arbustum, rosetum.

L. *-ile*, place for, as caprile, goat-stall; *ovile*, sheepfold: campanile.


Gr. *-terian*, place where: *deipneterion*, n. dining room; *gymnasterion*, gymnasium; *hesterion*, banquet-hall; *koimeterion*, sleeping-room, cemetery; *lesiterion*, nest of robbers; *louterion*, bathtub:

See: *house, country, nest, space, class, fort, stand, town*

**placenta**, L. cake; *placentarius*, confectioner; see *cake*

**placidus**, L. quiet, still, gentle; *placidulus*, dim.; *placiditas*, calmness; see *rest*

**placitus**; *placibilis*, L. pleasing; see *placeo* under *agreeable*

**placo**- < Gr. *plaz, -akos*, anything flat and wide, tablet; see *plate*

**pladarius**, Gr. wet, damp, insipid; see *wet*

**plaesio**- < Gr. *plaision*, an oblong body, figure, or form; see *form*

**plaga**, L. district, zone, tract, region, see *country*; *plege*, stroke, blow, wound, see *strike*; *snare, net*, see *trap*

**plagiarius**, L. kidnapper, literary thief; *plagium*, kidnapping; see *steal*

**plagios**, Gr. oblique; see *slope*

**plagula**, L. bed-curtain, sheet of paper; see *curtain, paper*

**plagusia**, L. probably a crustacean; see *crab*

**plain** < L. *planus*, level, flat; see *level, simple*

**plan** < L., *planus*, flat, level; see *aim, map, form*

**plancto**- < Gr. *planktos*, wandering, roaming; see *wander*

**plancus**, L. flat-footed, see *foot*; < Gr. *plangos*, a kind of eagle, see *eagle*

**plane** < L. *planus*, even, flat, level, see *level, face, side, smooth, sit*

**planet** < L. *planeta* (Gr. *planes, -etos*, wanderer), wandering star; see *star, wander*

**plane-tree**


**plango**, *plancus*, L. strike; see *strike*

**planguncula**, L. wax doll; see *doll*

**plank** < OF. *planche*, < L. *planca*, board, slab; see *board*

**plant** < L. *planta*, f. vegetation; *plantarium*, n. nursery: plantlet, plantule, planting, plantation, implant, transplant, Plantagenet.

Gr. *botane*, f. herb, grass, pasture; *botamion*, n. dim.; *botanikos*, of herbs; *botanides*, herbaceous, full of herbs: botany, botanical, botanist, paleobotany.

Gr. *Dioskorides*, m. Dioscorides, Greek herbalist and physician: *Dioscorea saliva* (a yam).

L. *herba*, f. soft, usually green vegetation as contrasted with a woody plant; *herbula*, f. dim.; *herbaecae*, of herbs; *herbarius*, m. botanist; *herbas*, full of herbae: herb, herbage, herbal, herbarium, herbaceous, herbivorous, arbor, *Dorycnium herbaceum* (a canary-clover), *Aspergillus herbariorum* (herbarium-mold), *Phoma herbarum* (a fungus), *Salix herbacea* (dwarf willow),

Gr. *lachanon*, n. potherb, vegetable; *lachanidion*; *lachanian*, n. dim.; *lachaneros*, lachanios, of vegetables; *lachanites*, m. vegetable-gardener:

L. *Linnaeus*, Carl von Linne, Swedish botanist, establisher of binomial nomenclature; see *linnea* under *honeysuckle*

L. *olus, oleris*, n. potherbs, vegetables, greens; *oleraceae*, herbaceous, vegetable; *olitor, -is*, m. gardener; *olitorius*, of potherbs: oleraceous, oltory, olericulture, *Brassica oleracea* (cabbage), *Corchorus olitodius* (a jute-plant).

Gr. *phyton*, n. plant; *phytarian*, n. dim.; *phytikos*, of plants; *phytourgos*, m. gardener; *phyteuma, -tos*, n. that which is planted; *phyteutos*, planted; *phytorion*, n. nursery; *phyteuo*, plant: phytoma, phytophagous, phytoysis, phytopathology, phytoexar, dermatophyte, hydrophyte, neophyte, saprophyte, epiphyte, Schizophyta, emphyteusis, *Phyteuma spicatum* (a campanulaceous), *Hydropyrum formicarum* (a plant), *Sarcophyte sanguinea* (a balanophoraceous), *Trichophyton rosaceum* (a ringworm fungus), *Phytophaga destructor* (Hessian fly).
L. Theophrastus (Gr. Theophrastos), m. a renowned botanist and philosopher: Abutilon theophrasti (Indian mallow), Theophrasta americana (a primulalad).
AS. weed, weed: weedy, bindweed, duckweed, driftweed, knapweed, milkweed, seaweed, smartweed.
AS. wyrt, plant: figwort, liverwort, lungwort, milkwort, soapwort, spleenwort, swallowwort, whortleberry.

CLASSICAL PLANTS OF UNCERTAIN IDENTITY

L. achaemenis, -idis, f. an Indian plant: Achimenes grandiflora (a gesneriacead).
L. acrifolium, n. an unknown tree:
Gr. agallis, -idos, f. a plant, probably an iris:
Gr. akeanos, m. a plant:
Gr. akidoton, n. a plant:
Gr. apharke, f. a plant:
L. apiastellum, n. a plant:
L. aproxis, f. a plant:
L. arianis, -idis, f. a Persian plant:
Gr. arkeion, n. a plant, probably burdock:
L. assefolium, n. a plant:
L. asyla, f. a plant:
L. auletica, f. a plant:
Gr. ballis, -eos, f. a plant:
Gr. belemion, n. a kind of plant:
L. burrhinum (Gr. bournimon), n. oxnose, a plant:
L. callicia, f. a plant:
L. caragogus, f. a plant:
L. chalceetum, n. a plant:
L. comula, f. a plant:
L. cotonea, f. a name given to several plants: Cotoneaster bullata (a cotoneaster), meloecoton.
L. corysidia, f. a plant:
L. culix, -icis, m. a plant:
L. diachetum, n. a plant:
Gr. echetrosis, f. a plant: Echetrosis pentasperma (a composite).
Gr. echinopus (Gr. echinopous), m. a plant:
L. euplia, f. a plant:
L. exedum, n. a plant:
L. gabalium, n. an Arabian plant:
L. gith (git), n. a plant: Githopsis specularioides (a campanulacead), Agrostemma githago (corn-cockle).
L. halicacabus, f. (Gr. halikkakabon, n.), a plant with inflated fruits: Cardiospermum halicacabum (heartseed).
L. halimon, n. a plant growing near the sea: Baccharis halimifolia (groundsel).
L. helvella, f. a small potherb: Helvella elastica (a fungus).
Gr. ikme, f. a plant growing in wet places:
Gr. iphyon, n. a plant:
Gr. ipmon, n. a marsh-plant: Ipnum mendocinum (a grass, now called Leptochloa dubia).
Gr. karpyke, f. an Indian plant:
Gr. kolymbatos, f. a plant:
Gr. konnaros, m. a thorny, evergreen plant; konnaron, n. the fruit of konnaros: Connaraceae, Connarus guianensis (zebrawood).
Gr. kopethron, n. a plant:
Gr. kynops, -opus, m. a plant:
Gr. kyoura, f. a plant used to produce abortion:
Gr. labyzos, f. a plant:
L. lacca, f. a plant:
L. lactilago, -inis, f. a plant:
L. lago, -inis, f. a plant:
L. lappago, -inis, f. a plant with burs: Lappago racemosa (a grass, now Tragus racemosus).
L. latace, f. a magic herb:
L. laver, -is, f. a water-plant:
Gr. limnestis, f. a marsh-plant:
Gr. malnathalle, f. an Egyptian plant:
L. manjofium, f. a plant:
L. maurella, f. a plant:
Gr. medion, n. a plant: Campanula medium (Canterbury bells), Epimedium sagittatum (a berberidacead).
plaster

L. mimmulus, m. a plant:
L. minyaş, -dis, f. a plant:
Gr. mnasion, n. an Egyptian water-plant:
L. mustelliago, -inis, f. a plant:
Gr. myagros, m. a plant: *Myagrum perfoliatum* (a crucifer).
L. nyma, f. a plant:
Gr. onopyxos, m. a plant:
Gr. onorhynchos, f. a plant:
Gr. othonna, f. a Syrian plant: *Othonna graveolens* (a composite).
L. pesoluta, f. an Egyptian plant:
L. petillium, m. a plant:
L. phausus, m. a plant:
L. phellandrium, n. a plant: *Oenanthe phellandrium* (water-fennel).
Gr. philistion, n. a plant:
Gr. pylyke, f. an evergreen shrub:
Gr. phrynion, a plant; see *phryne* under *toad*
Gr. polyknemon, n. a plant:
Gr. probataia, f. a plant:
Gr. protogonon, n. a plant:
L. pythonium, n. dragonwort:
L. scardia, f. a plant:
L. semnium, n. a plant:
L. sirph, -is, n. a plant:
L. staphis, -idis, f. licebane; stavesacre (*Delphinium staphisagria*).
L. statumaria, f. a plant:
L. teuthalis, -idis, f. a plant:
Gr. theangelis, -idos, f. a plant:
Gr. thelygonon, n. a plant:
Gr. theobrotion, n. a plant:
Gr. thorybethron, n. a plant:
L. tinus, m. a plant: *Viburnum tinus* (laurustine), *Clethra tinifolia* (a white-alder).
See: tree, flower, leaf, alga, fungus, gymnosperm

planta, L. vegetation, sprout, see *plant*; sole of the foot, see *sole*

plantain & L. plantago, -inis, f.: *Plantago aristata* (a plantain), *Antennaria plantaginifolia* (an everlasting), *Schizocapsa plantaginea* (a taccia).
L. arnoglosa, f. (Gr. arnoglosson, n.), sheep's-tongue, a kind of plantain:
L. psyllium (Gr. *psyllion*), n. fleawort, a plantain: *Plantago psyllium* (fleawort).
L. sicelicon (Gr. *sikelikon*), n. a kind of fleawort:

planus, L. even, flat, level, plain, clear, smooth; *planarius*, level; see level, clear

plasma, Gr. that which is formed or molded, image, figure, substance; *plasis*, a molding; *plastes*, molder, modeler; *plastikos*, fit for molding, pliable; *plastos*, formed, molded; see *plasso* under make

plaster & L. emplastrum (Gr. *emplastron*), n. a medicinal preparation of pasty consistency for external application, saline, coating for walls, mortar; *emplastos*, daubed over; *epiplasma*; *kataplasma*, -tos, n. poultice, plaster, salve; *epiplastos*, plastered; *kataplastes*, m. plasterer: plasterer, plasterwork, plasterboard, plaster-of-Paris, emplastrum, cataplasm.
L. albarium, n. white plaster, stucco; *albarius; albinus; dealbator*, -is, m. whitener, plasterer:
L. arenatum, n. mortar made with sand:
L. caementum, a substance used as a binder; see *caementarius* under *mason*
L. cynanarium, n. a kind of eye-salve:
L. dropaz, -acis (Gr. -akos), m. a pitch plaster used as a depilatory:
L. gypsium (Gr. *gypso*), chalk, lime-plaster; see *gypsum*
L. intrita, f. paste, mash, < *intero*, -tritus, rub, bruise, or crumble to pieces:
Gr. koniako, plaster, daub, stucco; *koniatos*, plastered; *koniami, -os*, n. plaster, stucco; *koniates*, m. plasterer: *Coniatus* [*Coniates*] *minusculus* (a fossil beetle).
L. lipara, an emollient plaster; see *lipos* under fat
Gr. lithokolla, cement; see *kolla* under glue
Gr. malagma, -tos, n. an emollient plaster, poultice: malagma, amalgam.
L. mortarium, n. a plastic building material, plaster: mortar
L. pasta (Gr. *paste*), f. barley broth, porridge: paste, pastel, pastry, pasteboard.
Gr. plangonion, n. a kind of ointment:
L. tektor, -is, m. plasterer; *tectorium*, n. plaster, stucco:
L. trullisso, -atus, plaster, trowel: *Gaudryina trullissata* (a foraminifer).
L. unguentum, ointment, perfume; see *unguen* under fat
See: spread, form, earth, fat, glue, mason
plasticus, L. (Gr. plastikos), pertaining to molding, pliable; see plasso under make
platagema, Gr. clap, slap; see strike
plataleza, L. spoonbill; see heron
platamon, Gr. any broad, flat surface; see plats under broad
platanus, L. (Gr. platanos), plane-tree, sycomore; see plane-tree
platax, Gr. a perchlike fish; see perch
plate < OF. plate, < ML. platus, prob. < Gr. platus, flat.
L. bractea, thin metal plate, gold-leaf, scale; see scale
L. catillus, small bowl, dish, plate; see cup
L. charta (Gr. charte), thin leaf of paper, lamina; see paper
L. cymbalum (Gr. kymbion), n. a musical instrument consisting of two brass plates; kymbation, n. dim.: cymbals, Cymbalopus bigibbosus (a bug).
L. discus (Gr. diskos), m. quoit, flat, circular plate: discal, discoid, disk, discobolus, discus, desk, dish, Discosoria sulcata (a diatom), Discina conveza (a fossil brachiopod), Discinisca lamellosa (a brachiopod), Holodiscus dumosus (a rossacea), Porodiscus elegans (a diatom), Chrysops discalis (a deerfly), Acromyrmex disciger (an ant).
Gr. elasma, -tos, n.; elasmos, m. metal plate: elasmobranch, Elasmophyllum attenuatum (a fossil coral), Elasmosaurus platyurus (a fossil reptile), Streptelasma profundum (a fossil coral).
L. gabata, f. dish, platter: Gabata semipunctata (a beetle).
L. kornos, n. large earthen dish with wells in the bottom for fruits:
L. laminia, f. thin plate, veneer, blade; lamella; lamula, f. dim.: laminal, lamina-tion, lamellall, lamellibranch, omelet, laminarin, Laminaria bulbosa (kelp), Anastomus lamelligerus (a stork), Paradoxides lamellatus (a trilobite), Conopeum lamellosum (a fossil byrozoan).
L. lanz, lancea, f. dish, plate, scale of a balance; see balance
Gr. lekos, n. plate, platter, dish, pan; lekis, -idos, f.; lekiskos, m.; lekarianion:
lekiskion, n. dim.: lekane, f. dish, pot, pan; lekanis, -idos; lekaniske, f.;
lekaniadion; lekaniion, n. dim.: lecotropal, lecanomancy, Lecanium viride (coffee-scale). Lecanidiwm atratum (a fungus), Lecanora esculenta (a lichen), Lecidea granulosa (a lichen).
Gr. lopas, -ados, f. flat dish, plate; lopadion, n. dim.: Lopodiocrinus granulatus (a Perinian crinoid).
Gr. magis, -idos, f. dish, platter, kneading trough; magidion, n. dim.: L. mazonomus (Gr. mazonomos), m. large dish, charger, trencher:
L. missorium, n. dish, charger.
Gr. oxybaphon, n. saucer: Oxybaphus himalicus (a nyctaginacead), Clypeaster oxybaphon (a fossil echinoid).
Gr. poropsis, a dessert-dish; see opson under food
Gr. potane, f. a flat dish; patanion, n. dim.: Patanocrania ovata (a bug).
L. patera, f. saucer, a broad, flat dish: Cinachyrella paterifera (a sponge).
L. patina, a wide, shallow vessel, pan; see pan
L. petalum (Gr. petalon), a thin, metal plate, leaf; see leaf
L. phalerum (Gr. phalaron), disk or boss of metal used as an ornament; see orna-
ment
L. phiala (Gr. phiale), saucer, bowl; see cup
Gr. plathanon, n. platter, dish: Plathanoecra uniformis (a beetle).
Gr. platysma, -atos, n. flat piece, plate; platysmaton, n. dim.: Gr. plaz, plakos, f. anything flat and wide, plate, tablet; plakodes, flat; plakinos, made of boards or flat parts: plaçoed, placomder, placosaurus, siphonoplax, Placobdella rugosa (a leech), Placodontus longicornis (a beetle), Placobdella amethystina (a beetle), Scleroplax granulata (pea-crab), Notoplax violacea (a chiton), Monomma triplacinum (a beetle), Camptoplax coppingeri (a crab).
Gr. ptyx, ptyche, plate; see fold
L. scheda (Gr. schede), strip of papyrus, leaf of paper; see paper
L. scutella; scutula, f. little, flat dish, platter, plate, diamond-shaped figure, dim. of scuta (scutta), f. flat tray, platter: Scutellaria lateriflora (a skullcap), Cactacytium scutellaris (a beetle). See scutum under shield
Gr. sphallos, m. round, metal plate for throwing: Sphalloglandulus unicus (a fly), Sphallonycha roseicolis (a beetle).
L. tabula, board, flat piece of anything on which to write; tabularis, of boards or plates; see table
See: pan, vessel, scale, board, leaf
platea, L. (Gr. platein), street; see way
platessa, L. flounder; see flatfish
plathanon, Gr. dish, platter; see plate

platinum < Sp. platina, a silverlike substance; see planta under silver, elements under thing

platys, Gr. broad, wide, level, flat; platanon, anything broad and flat; see broad

plaudo, plausus, L. strike, clap the hands in praise; plausibilis, praiseworthy; see strike

plaustrum, L. wagon, cart; plostellum, dim.; see vehicle

plautus, L. broad, flat, flat-footed; see broad

plax, Gr. plate, tablet; see plate

play < AS. plegen: player, playful, playmate, plaything, playwright, Playfair, mis-play.
Gr. abax, -akos, gaming-board divided into square compartments; see abacus under number
Gr. akrooma, -tos, n. entertainment with reading or music:
L. actor, -is, m. performer, player: actor, actress.
L. Aeschylus (Gr. Aeschylus), m. Greek dramatist: Aeschylus clathratus (a beetle).
L. alea, f. game of chance with dice; aleator, -is, m. dice-player, gamester; alearis, of dicing; aleatorius, of a gamester: aleatory, Misumena aleatoria (crab-spider).
L. arena, f. place for games and contests: arena.
Gr. athlos, m. contest for a prize; athletes, m. contestant; athletikos, of athletes: athlete, athletic, Pentathlon.
Gr. athyrama, -tos, n. toy, plaything, < athyro, play, sport: Athyrmia interpuncta (a butterfly).
L. avocatio, -onis, f. side interest: avocation.
Gr. cheironomia, f. pantomimic movement, gesticulation: Chironomus plumosus (a midge).
L. circus, circular enclosure for entertainment purposes; see circle
L. comoedia (Gr. komoidia), a light and amusing play, humorous drama; see comicus under laugh
L. cottabus (Gr. kottabos), m. a game in which wine was thrown into cups or saucers: cottoabas.
L. cubus (Gr. kubos), a solid with six square sides, cube, die; kybeutes, gambler; kybeutikos, of dicing; kybeuterion, gambling-house; see cubus under three
L. delecto, -atus, cause pleasure; see joy
L. diverso, -versus, turn aside, entertain: divert, diversion.
Gr. drama, -tos, n. act, play; dranatation, n. dim.; dramatikos, of drama: drama, dramatic.
Gr. eresthesia, f. sport, raillery:
OF. eshec, check, stop, < Per. shah, king; eschequier, chessboard: check, checkers, chess.
L. fritillus, dice-box, spotted; see spot
L. histrio, -onis; hister, m. actor; histriculus, m. dim.; histrionicus; histrionicus, of actors: histrionicus, Hister stercorarius (a beetle), Histriophoca fasciata (ribbon-seal), Histrionicus pacificus (harlequin-duck), Pterophyra histrio (a sargassum-fish).
L. jocus, jest, game, sport; see laugh
Gr. kondaz, -akos, m. a kind of game:
L. lascivus, sportive, frolicsome, frisky, wanton; see lewd
L. ludo, lusus, play; lusus, -us, m. play, sport, jest, fun; lusor, -is, m. player; lusorius, of a player; ludibundus, playful, frolicsome; ludicer, -era, -era, ludicus, sportive; ludibrum, n. derision, mockery, sport; ludibriusos, mocking, scornful; ludimentum, n. plaything; collusor, -is, m. playmate; illusorius, ironical, mocking; ludifico, -atus, make sport of, make a fool of. tease, banter, mock, ridicule: ludicere, allusion, collusion, delusion, elude, illustrous, laughter, interlude, postlude, Anastrepha ludens (orange-maggot), Clytocybe illudens (a mushroom), Chrysobothris ludificata (a beetle).
Gr. managaneutes, juggler, trickster, quack; see lie
L. mimus (Gr. mimos), imitator, actor; mimulus, dim.; see equal
Gr. one, f. die, see: Oene plana (a pelecypod).
Gr. paizo, play like a child, sport; paidia, f. childish play; paizodes, playful; paigma, -tos, n. play, sport; paigndion, n. farse; paignion, n. playing, toy; paignios, sportive; paiktos, played with; paiktes, m. player; sympaistes, m. playmate: Paectophyllum escherichi (a millepede), Paegniodes cupulatus (an ephemeral).
Gr. parodia, f. burlesque: parody.
L. petulus, butting, frisky: Melissodes petulca (a bee).
Gr. plethron, n. circus:
L. sannio, -onis, buffoon, harlequin; see fool
pleb, L. the common people; plebeius, of the people; see people
plec- < Gr. plektos, plaited, twisted; < L. plecto, plexus, braid, plait, interweave; plecitis, plaited, complicated, see weave; < Gr. plektes, striker, see plica under strike
plectrum, L. (Gr. plectron), a tool for plucking or striking a stringed instrument, spur; see point
pledge < OF. plege; see promise
pleganon, Gr. rod, stick; see rod
plegas, Gr. sickle; see sickle
-plegia < Gr. plege, stroke; see plica under strike
plegma, Gr. anything twined or plaited, net, wreath, chaplet; see plecto under weave
Pleiades, Gr. the constellation of the seven stars; see star
pleistos, Gr. most; see polys under number
plemmyris, Gr. flood-tide; see wave
plemno- < Gr. plemne, nave of a wheel; see box
plenty < L. plenitas, fulness, repletion; plenus, full; see abundance
pleo- < Gr. pleo, swim, sail; pleustes; ploter, sailor, see swim; < pleon, more, comp. of polys, many, see number; < pleos; pleres, full, see abundance
pleonasmus, Gr. more than enough, < pleonazo, claim too much, exaggerate; see exceed
plesios, Gr. near; see near
plesmone, Gr. satiety, fulness, plenty; see abundance
pletho- < Gr. plethos; plethys, crowd, multitude, throng, fulness; plethora, fulness, satiety; plethysmos, increase, enlargement; see pleos under abundance
plethron, Gr. circus; see play
pletura, L. fulness; see pleo under abundance
pleumon, Gr. probably a kind of jellyfish; see animal
pleuro- < Gr. pleura, side, see side; < pleuron, rib; pleurikos, of the ribs and side, see rib
plexus, L. braided, plaited, interwoven; see plecto under weave
plicatus; plicitus, L. folded; see plico under fold
plicio- < Gr. plikon, a kind of cake; see cake
piinthus, L. (Gr. plinthos), brick; see brick
plio- < Gr. pleion, more; see polys under number
plisto- < Gr. pleistos, most; see polys under number
ploco- < Gr. plokos; plokamos, lock of hair, braid, curl, chaplet, wreath; plokion, dim.; ploktos, twined, twisted; plokeus, braider, plaiter, weaver; see plecto under weave
plodo, plosus, L. clap, strike; see plaudo under strike
ploco- < Gr. ploion, a floating vessel, any kind of ship; see ship
plorabilis, L. lamentable; see ploro under weep
plot, prob. < AS. plot; see map, aim
plotos, Gr. floating; see ploeo under swim
plunder < OF. plouver, the rain-bird, < pluvia, rain: Pluvialis apricaria (European golden plunder).
L. charadr ius (Gr. charadrius), m. a yellowish bird; a genus of plowers: Charadrius melodus (piping plower).
L. otis, -idis (Gr. -idos), f. bustard, a plowerlike bird: Otis tarda (a great bustard),
Otidiphps insularis (a pigeon).
plow; plough < AS. ploh (G. pf l u g): plowman, plowshare, plowfish, Plowrightia ribesia (a fungus).
L. aratum (Gr. arotron), n. plow; arator, -is (Gr. arote, -os); arote; aroteus, m. plowman, husbandman; arabulis, tillable; arosimos; arotes, arable, fruitful;
arotrios, of husbandsry; aro, -atus, plow, till: arable, aratary, Coelorhynchus aratum (a fish), Arotrophora lividana (a moth), Saxifraga exarata (a saxifrage).
L. auris, ear, moldboard; see ear
Gr. bootes, ox-driver, plowman; see bos under cattle
ML. caruca, f. plow: caruicate, caruage.
L. cultor, plowshare; see knife
Gr. hynis (hynnis); hyne, f. plowshare: Hynnis cubensis (a fish), Metynnis luna (a fish), Hynnodus atherinoides (a fish).
L. lito, -atus, plow; see lira under ridge
Gr. pharos, n. plow; apharotos, unplowed:
L. stiva, plow-handle; see handle
L. vomer, -is, m. plowshare: vomer, vomerine, Vomer dorsalis (a fish), Selene vomer (horsehead-fish), Cristivomer namaycush (Mackinaw trout).
See: till, hoe
pluck < AS. pluccian; see tear
plug < D. plug; see close
plum < AS. plume, < L. prunum (Gr. prounon; prounnon), n.; prunus, f. plum-tree: plum pudding, prune, prune, Prunus domestica (plum),
Prunus ilicijolia (islay), Viburnum prunifolium (black haw), Clitopilus prunulus (a mushroom), Taphrina pruni (a fungus), Evernia prunastri (a lichen).
L. armeniacum, n. apricot: Prunus armeniaca (apricot).
Gr. atalymonos, m. a plum-tree:
Gr. berikokkon, n. apricot:
Gr. brabyllos, f. wild plum-tree; brabylon, n. sloe:
L. cerasus (Gr. kerasos), f. cherry-tree; cerasus (Gr. kersasion), n. cherry;
cerasinus, of cherry: Prunus cerasus (sour cherry), cerasin, cerasin, Pholiota cerasina (a mushroom).
Sp. ciruela, f. plum:
L. coccymelum (Gr. kokkymelon), n. a plum: Prunulum coccymelium (a radiolian).
Gr. dorakion, n. apricot:
Ab. Am. icaco, coco-plum: Chrysobalanus icaco (coco-plum), Icacorea paniculata (marlberry).
L. myxa, f. a kind of plum-tree: Cordia myxa (sebesten-plum).
Gr. pados, f. a tree, probably a cherry: Prunus padus (bird-cherry), Eriophyes padi (cherryleaf-gall), Ficus padifolia (a fig).
NL. parinariun, n. a genus of the plum group, < Ab. Am. pariniar: Parinari um macrophyllum (gingerbread-tree).
Gr. spodias; spondias, a kind of plum-tree; now a genus of the sumac family; see sumac
pluma, L. soft feather, down; plumella; plumula, dim.; plumosus, feathery, downy;
see feather
plumbago, L. a leadlike ore, graphite, a plant; see leadwort, plumbum under lead
plumbum, L. lead; plumbeus, of lead; plumbarius, plumbier; see lead, pipe
plunder < G. plunder, household goods, lumber, trash.
Gr. anairema, booty, spoil; see anae reo under destroy
Gr. enaron, n. spoil, booty:
Gr. harpagma, booty, plunder; see harpago under take
Gr. helor, n. booty, spoil, prey:
Gr. kyrama, -tos, n. booty, prey, plunder:
Gr. laphiron, n. booty, plunder: Laphyroscopus capitatus (a wasp).
Gr. leis, booty, spoil; see lestes under steal
L. pilo, -atus, rob, plunder; see steel
L. praeda, f. booty, plunder; praedator, -is, m.; praedatrix, -iciis, f. plunderer;
praedo, -atus, pillage, plunder, rob; praedonculus, m. petty robber: prey, predatory, predaeous, predacy, depreciation:
L. raptum, plunder; raptor, robber, plunderer; see rapio under take
AS. reaf, spoil: reave, bereave, bereavement.
Gr. *sintis*, plunderer, destroyer; see *sinos* under hurt
Gr. *skylon*, n. spoil, booty:
L. *spoliium*, n. booty; *spoliator*, -is, m. plunderer; *spolio*, -atus, strip, rob, plunder: spoil, despoil, spoliation, *Hemiptera spolia* (a fly).
Gr. *sylema*, -tos, n. booty, plunder; *syletter*, -os, m. robber; *aposylesis*, f. a plundering: *Sylet* *imerinae* (a beetle), *Syletra* *angulata* (a grasshopper), *Charadromia syletor* (a fly).
See: steal, take, hurt
plunge < OF. *plungier*; see dip
plus, L. more; *plurimus*, most; pluralis, pertaining to more than one; see multus under abundance
pluteus, L. shed, parapet, breastwork, backboard; see wall
pluto- < Gr. *ploutos*, wealth, riches, < *Ploutos*, god of wealth; *plousios*, rich, wealthy, ample, abundant, see wealth; < L. *Pluton*), god of the nether world, see hell
pluvius, L. rainy; *pluvialis*, of rain; *pluviosus*, rainy; see *pluo* under drop
plynos-; *pysl-*, -toyo- < Gr. *plynos*; *plynter*, washtub, basin; *plysis*, a washing; *plytos*, washed; see *plyno* under wash, basin
plosma, Gr. dish-water; see water
pneumo- < Gr. pneuma, wind, air, breath; pneumatikos, of the wind, breath; *pneunon*, lung; see breathe, lung
pnicto- < Gr. pniktos, strangled, suffocated; see *pnigo* under choke
pnigamon, Gr. nightmare; see dream
pnigeus, Gr. oven; see oven
pnigma; *pnigmos*, Gr. a choking, stifling; see *pnigo* under choke
pnyx, Gr. place for public assembly in Athens; see gather
poa, Gr. grass; see grass
pocket < OF. *poke*; *poque*, pouch; see bag, hollow
poco- < Gr. *pokos*, fleece, wool; *pokas*, -ados, hair, wool; *pokarion*, dim.; see wool
poculum, L. cup, goblet; *pocillum*, dim.; *pocillator*, cupbearer; see cup
pod < uncertain origin; see bag
podagra, L., Gr. gout; *podagricus*, gouty; see disease
podex, L. fundament, anus; see rump
podistra, Gr. foot-trap; see trap
podium, L. platform, balcony; see projection
podo-; *podi-*, *poda* < Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot; *podarion*, *podion*, dim.; *podister*, one who does anything with the feet; see foot
poecilido- < Gr. *poikilis*, -idos, a kind of finch; see finch
poecilo- < Gr. *poikilos*, varicolored, pied, mot tled, spotted; see color
poem < L. *poema* (Gr. *poieo*), n. a composition in verse; *poietes*, m. maker, creator of verse: poematic, poesy, poet, poetry, poetical, *Dodecatheon poeticum* (a shooting-star).
Gr. *elegos*, m. mourning song or poem: elegy, elegiac.
Gr. *epos*, n. word, tale, song; *epikos*, heroic: epic.
L. *idyllium* (Gr. *eidyllion*), n. a poem describing pleasant rustic conditions: idyl, idyllic.
L. *versus*, -us, m. line of poetry, furrow; *versiculus*, m. dim.: verse, versicle.
poenomeno- < Gr. *poimen*, -os, shepherd; *poimne*, flock; see herd
poet < Gr. *poietes*, maker, creator of verse; see poem, make
-poeus < Gr. *poios*, of a given nature, kind, quality, see nature; < *poieo*, make, see make
pogon, Gr. beard; see hair
pogonia, NL. a genus of orchids; see orchid
poinciana, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
point < OF. *pointe*, < L. *pungo*, *punctus*, prick, sting, punch; *pungens*, sharp, acrid, biting, piercing; *punctum*, n. point, hole, spot; *puncta*, f. prick, puncture: punctum, puncture, pungent, punctual, punctilious, punctuate, puncteone, poignant, punt, appointment, disappointing, compunction, contrapuntal, expunge, spon toon, *Hypericum punctatum* (a St. Johnswort), *Picea pungens* (Colorado spruce), *Pygosteus puntilus* (a stickleback).
L. acuo, acutus, make pointed, sharpen, whet; acer, acris, acre, pointed, pungent, piercing, sharp, stinging, sour; acerbus, sharp, harsh, sour; acies, -ei, f. sharp edge or point, keenness of vision, acuteness of mind; acriculus, testy; aculeus, m. sting, spur; acumen, -inis, n. sharp point of anything; acuminatus, pointed, sharpened; acutalis; acutus, sharpened, pointed, keen; acutulus, dim.: acute, ague, acerbity, acrid, acrimony, acrolein, excræbrite, eager, vinegar, aculate, acumen, acuminare, *Erigeron acris* (bitter fleabane), *Sedum acre* (wall-pepper), *Parkinsonia aculeata* (Jerusalem thorn), *Solanum aculeatissimum* (a nightshade), *Arabis aculeolata* (a rockcress), *Viverravirus acutus* (a creodont), *Quercus acutissima* (sawtooth-oak), *Aster acuminatus* (an aster), *Luffa acantula* (towel-gourd), *Magnolia acuminata* (cucumber-magnolia).

Gr. akis, -idos, f. point, beak, barb; ake; akoke, f. point, sharp edge; akidotes; akidotos, pointed, suf. -eis (-eis), pointed, sharp, as in *amphiktes*, two-edged; euketes, well-pointed; leuketes, fine-pointed; proekes, pointed in front; tanekes, long-pointed; zyrekies, sharp as a razor: *Acidaspis* *fimbriata* (a trilobite), *Acionyx jubatus* (cheetah), *Acanothena venenata* (bushman's-poison), *Pentacle burmanica* (thitka), *Isacis migrans* (a nematode), *Spermacoce glabra* (a rubiacead), *Anampses* (*Amphies*) geographicus (a fish), *Leptecodon rectus* (a fossil fish), *Amphilecostephanus rex* (a mantid).

Gr. akme; akros, highest point, end, tip, akmaios, in full bloom, prime; epakros, pointed at the end; see top

Gr. akoneness, f. a sharpening:
Gr. amphygos, double-pointed, pointed at both ends: *Amphygus piceus* (a beetle).

Gr. amphiotos, cutting on both sides, two-edged:
L. amycticus (Gr. *amyktikos*), sharp, biting, pungent, strong.

Gr. antherix, -ikos, m. ear of wheat, beard of the ear: *Anthericum barberi* (a beetle).

L. apiacus, point, tip, dim. of apex, tip, top; see top

Gr. ardis, f. point of an arrow: *Ardisia crenulata* (a myrsinacead).

L. arista, f. beard of grain, awn, ear; aristatus, with ears, awns; aristosus, full of ears or awns: aristate, arete, arris, *Aristida longiseta* (a grass), *Pinus aristata* (bristlecone-pine), *Juncus aristulatus* (a rush).

Gr. ather, -ös, m. ear of wheat, spike, awn; atherodes, like ears of wheat: atheroid, atherure, *Atherosperma moschatum* (a monimiacead), *Atherura africana* (a porcupine), *Arrhenatherum elatius* (a grass), *Optomurus atherodon* (a fish).

L. aquifolius, having pointed leaves; see holly
L. barba, beard, barb; barbarula, dim.; see hair

Gr. belos, dart, arrow, bolt, sting; acrobeles; oxybeles, pointed at the end, sharp-pointed; tribeles; tribolos, three-pointed; see arrow

L. cacumen, -inis, extreme point, end; see end


ML. calcitrapa, f. a four-pointed weapon placed upon the ground to impede the movements of the enemy: caltop, *Centranthus calcitrapa* (a valerianacead), *Trapa natans* (water-chestnut), *Hemiptara trappeloides* (a Pliocene water-chestnut), *Trappella sinensis* (a pedaliacead).

L. centrum (Gr. *kentron*), n. point, prickle, spur, sting, midpoint; kentrix, n. dim.; *kentriskos*, m. a fish; centrals; centrum, in the middle; centrosis, inward, internal: center, central, centrifuge, centrifugal, centrosome, centripetal, ecntenricity, concentrated, geocentric, heliocentric, concentric, *Centroesma virginianum* (butterfly-pea), *Centranthus ruber* (a valerianacead), *Centella asiatica* (marsh-pennywort), *Polycentropis abbreviata* (a fish), *Schizolobus concentricus* (a fossil brachiopod), *Diceratra spectabilis* (bleeding-heart), *Tetracentron sinense* (a tree), *Microcentron retinerve* (a katydid), *Macrocentrus bicolor* (a wasp), *Isoachyla eccentrica* (a fungus), *Heterocentrotus mammillatus* (a sea-urchin), *Macorhampus* (formerly *Centriscus*), *scolopax* (a fish), *Philander centralis* (a wooly opossum).

L. cuspsis, -idis, f. point, pointed end of anything; cuspid, -is, make pointed: cusp, cuspidate, cuspidal, cusparate, cuspsule, cuspidine, bicuspid, *Fraxinus cuspidata* (fragrant ash), *Cheiropleuria bicuspis* (a fern), *Jacaranda cuspidifolia* (a bignoniacead).

Gr. drimys, piercing, sharp, keen, pungent: *Drimys aromatica* (a tree).
AS. ear (G. ötre), the fruiting spike of a cereal: ear.
AS. egg, point, sharp border or margin: edge, edging, edgestone, edgedways, edge-wise.

Gr. echinos, hedgehog, sea-urchin, spiny; see hedgehog
Gr. epakros, pointed at the end; see akros under top
F. ergot, cockspur: ergot, ergotintine, ergotism.
Gr. ezoche, projection, point; see projection
L. fastigo, -atus, bring to a point, sharpen: Cassiope fastigiata (Himalaya cassiope)
L. focus, hearth, a central point; see oven
ON. gadder, sting, goad: gad, gadfly.
Gr. genys, jaw, edge of an ax; amphigenys, double-edged; see jaw
Gr. glochin, -os, glochis, -idos, f. point of an arrow; glox, -ochos, f. beard of wheat, awn: glochidium, Triplochin maritima (arrow-grass), Glochidion coronatum (a pinflower-tree), Échinocereus triglochidiatus (a cactus), Halicapsa triglochin (a radiolarian).
L. intentus, eager, attentive; see attentus under busy
Gr. karcharos, sharp-pointed, jagged: carcharodont, Carcharodon megalodon (a Miocene shark).
Gr. kenteo, goad, prick, spur, sting; kentetes; kentor, -os, m. goader, driver, prick, piercer; kentetos, pierced: Centetidae, Centetes ecaudatus (a tenrec), Centeter cinereus (a fly), Dermacentor venustus (tick that transmits Rocky Mountain spotted-fever).
Gr. koryphe, head, crown, top, highest point; see head
L. locus, place, spot; see place
L. muco, -onis, m. sharp point; mucronatus, pointed: mucronate, Scirpus mucronatus (a bulrush), Proconotonus mucroniferus (a nudibranch).
L. muricatus, pointed or spiny like a murex; see murex under mollusk
Gr. myops, -opos, m. goad, spur, incentive: Myopocera basalis (a beetle).
Gr. obeliskos, dim. of obelos, spot; see spear
Gr. okys, swift, quick, sharp; see swift
Gr. orpez, sapling, goad; see tree
Gr. oxyz, sharp, acute, keen, quick; oxyno, sharpen, point, goad, provoke; oxynter, -os, m. sharpener; oxypages, sharp-pointed; apoxys, tapering to a point, becoming less; katoxyz, very sharp: amphioxus, oxymoron, paroxysm, Oxycetus vociferus (killdeer-plover), Oxynoblasta alutacea (a fossil blattid), Pomoxyz annularis (crappie), Parozyna aequalis (a fly), Crataegus oxyacantha (English hawthorn), Acacia oxycedrus (an acacia).
Gr. perone, pin, anything pointed for piercing; see needle
AS. pic, point: pike, pickeler, picket, pick, peak, pickar, picador.
Sp. picudo, acuminate, beaked: Sphyraena picudillo (a barricuda).
Gr. phoxos, pointed, peaked: Phoxichilidium maxillare (a pycnognid), Ethesostoma phoxocephalum (a darter).
L. plectron (Gr. plectron), n. a tool for plucking or striking a stringed instrument, spur: plectron, plectridium, Aplectrum hyemale (puttyroot), Buccinum plectron (a fossil gastropod), Plectogenium nanum (a fish), Pletronota spinosa (a rubbeard), Smicroplectrum robustum (an inchneumonid), Polyplectrum bicaratum (a peacock-peashant), Plectranthus saccatus (a mint), Comanthus plectrophorum (a crinoid).
Gr. sauroter, -os, m. spike at the butt end of a spear; saurotos, spiked:
Gr. skolopes, anything pointed, thorn, pale; see thorn
L. spica, f.; spicus, m.; spicum, n. ear of grain, point; spicula, f.; spiculus, m.; spiculum, n. dim.; spicus, of ears of grain; spico, -atus, put forth ears; spiculo, -atus, sharpen to a point: spike, spicate, spicule, spikenard, spikelet, spiciferous, spicigerous, spiciform, Spica (alpha Virginis), Distichlis spicata (saltgrass), Eragrastis sensillespica (a grass), Ergates spiculatus (a beetle), Aristida spiciformis (a grass), Straboscopius spiculosus (a beetle), Jacobinia spigicera (an acanthaceal), Callicarpia spiculifera (a coral).
L. spina, thorn; see thorn
AS. spîr, young shoot, tapering point: spire.
AS. spîtu (G. spît), point, pointed rod: spît, spet, (Sphyraena spet).
Gr. stachys, -vos, m. ear of grain, spike, a mint; stachyodes, like ears of grain; agastachys, with many ears or spikes: Stachys lanata (woolly betony), Stachyochrinus zea (a Peruvian crinoid), Agastache rugosa (a giant-hyssop), Phyllostachys nigra (black bamboo), Aechmea polystachya (a bromeliacead), Ephedra distachya (an ephedra), Pterocaulon pycnostachyum (blackroot).
Gr. stigme, point, dot, prick, spot; see stigma under mark
L. stonys, -ochos, m. any sharp point: Stonychophora julva (a gryllacridid), Dicrostonyx rubricatus (a lemming).
Gr. storthynz, -ygos, m. point, spike: Storthynocrinus frilitus (a Devonian crinoid).
Gr. styraz, -akos, m. spike at the butt end of a spear: Styracosaurus ovatus (a Cretaceous dinosaur).
L. subula, awl; subulatus, awl-shaped, pointed; see awl
Gr. *systenos*, running or tapering to a point: *Systenognathus porosus* (a beetle), *Systenocentrus quinquedentatus* (a phalangid).

*L. tersus*, cleansed, neat, succinet, pithy, pointed; see *tergo* under wash

Gr. *thegeleos*, pointed, sharp; *thektos*, sharpened; *thexis*, f. a sharpening, < *thego*, sharpen, *amphithektos*; *dithektos*, sharp on both sides, two-edged: *Thegelea haemorrhanta* (a moth), *Amphithectus dahliomis* (a gallfly).

See: *thorn*, *hawthorn*, *cactus*, *nettles*, *hedgehog*, *porcupine*, *thistle*, *sear*, *tooth*, *cone*, *sword*, *hook*, *arrow*, *mark*, *aim*, *needle*, *awl*, *horn*, *dagger*, *top*, *bore*, *cut*, *knife*, *sour*, *arouse*, *spot*, *projection*

**poison** < OF. *poison*, < *L. potio*, drink.

Gr. *ios*, m. poison; *iotikos*, poisonous, venomous: *Iophoroxenus exilimanus* (a spider).

*L. noxius*, harmful, sometimes in the sense of poisonous; see *noceo* under hurt

Gr. *pharmakon*, drug, poison; *pharmakos*, poisoner; see drug

Gr. *sepsis*, decay, putrefaction, poisoning from bacterial action; see *sapros* under rot


*L. venenum*, n. poison; *veneficus*, poisonous, magical; *venenosus*, very poisonous: venom, venomous, *Zygodenus venenosus* (death camas), *Physostigma venenosum* (Calabar bean), *Hydnocarpus venenata* (a flavcourtiaceous).

*L. virus*, n. slime, poison; *vioorus*, poisonous, foul, slimy; *virulentus*, full of poison: virus, virulent, virulence, *Cicuta virosa* (water-hemlock).

**pokeberry**

*L. limeum*, n. a Gallic herb yielding arrow-poison; now a genus of the pokeweed family: *Limeum africana* (a phytolaccaceous).

NL. *phytolacca*, f. a genus of the pokeweed family: *Phytolacca americana* (pokeweed), *Phytolaccaceae*.

**pole** < AS. *pal*, < *L. palus*, stake; < *L. polus* (Gr. *polos*), pivot, axis, pole of the earth; see axis, rod, stem, pillar, tree

**polecat** < OF. *poule*, fowl, hen, and cat; see weasel

**poleonium**, L. (Gr. *polemonion*), a genus of the phlox family; see phlox

**polemos**, Gr. war; *polemios*, of war; see fight

**polenta**, L. pearl-barley, barley-meal; *pollentarius*, of pearl-barley; see flour

**polesis**, Gr. movement; see poleo under move

**police** < L. *politia* (Gr. *politeta*), administration, condition of a state, business of government; see guard

**polimen**, L. polish, brightness; see polio under smooth

**polimentum**, L. testicle; see testicle

**polios**, Gr. gray; see gray

**polis**, Gr. city; *polidion*, dim.; *polistes*, founder of a city; *polites*, citizen; see town

**polish** < L. *polio*, -itus, make smooth, adorn, finish, furbish; see smooth, rub, scrape, manner, know, light

**polium**, L. (Gr. *polion*), an aromatic plant; see mint

**pollache**, Gr. often, diverse; see number

**pollachius**, NL. a kind of cod; see cod

**pollen**, L. fine flour, mill-dust, dust; *pollinarius*, of flour; see flour

**pollex**, L. thumb; *pollicaris*, of a thumb; see finger

**pollicium**, L. a promise; *pollicitator*, *pollicitatrix*, promise; see promise

**pollinctor**, L. undertaker; see undertaker

**pollostos**, Gr. smallest, least; see little

**pollubrum**, L. washbassin, see basin

**pollucibilis**, L. sumptuous, rich, magnificent; see wealth

**pollutus**, L. defiled, unchaste; *pollutio*, defilement; see pollutio under dirt

**polos**, Gr. foal, colt, filly, pony; *polion*, dim., see horse; axis, pivot, see axis

**polhos**, Gr. a kind of starchy food; see food

**poltos**, Gr. porridge; see puls under food

**polus**, L. pivot, axis; see axis

**poly-** < Gr. *polys*, many, very; *pleion*, more; *pleistos*, most; see number, very
polygala, L. (Gr. polygalon), milkwort; see gala under milk
polygonatum, L. (Gr. polygonaton), a genus of the lily family; see lily
polygonum, L. (Gr. polygonon), knotweed; see buckwheat
polyp < L. polypus (Gr. polypous); see coral
polypodium, L. a fern; see fern
polytrichum, L. (Gr. polytrichon), a kind of moss; see moss
polymaris, L. of applelike fruits; see pomum under apple
poma, Gr. cover, lid, operculum; pomation, dim., see cover; poma, drink, drinking-cup, see drink
pomegranate < L. pomum, apple, granatum, with many seeds.
L. balaustium (Gr. balaustion), n. flower of the wild pomegranate: balausta, balaustine, Balaustion pulcherrimum (solitary balaustium).
NL. punica, f. a genus of the pomegranate family, < L. Punicus, Carthaginian: Punica granatum (pomegranate), punicine, Punic, Punicaceae.
Gr. rhoa, f. pomegranate; rhoiskos, m. dim.:
Gr. side, f. pomegranate-tree and fruit; sidion, n. pomegranate peel:
pomeridianus, L. in the afternoon; see dies under day
pomerium, L. space free of buildings along the inside and outside of the city wall; see space
pompa, L. (Gr. pompe), solemn procession, parade, display; see display
pomphos, Gr. blister; pompholyz, bubble, slag; see bubble, slag
pompius, L. (Gr. pompios), a fish that follows ships; see fish
pompos, Gr. conductor, guide; see lead
pomum, L. apple, fruit of any kind; pomulum, dim.; pomesus, full of fruit; see apple
pond < AS. pond, enclosure, body of water; see lake, marsh
ponderosus, L. heavy, weighty; pondero, -atus, weigh, consider; see pondus under weight, think
ponema, Gr. work; ponikos, hardworking, laborious; ponos, hard work, toil, labor; see make
poneros, Gr. bad, worthless, useles: see bad
pons, pontis, L. bridge; ponticulus, dim.; see bridge
pontifex, L. high priest; see priest
pontus, L. (Gr. pontos), the open sea, the high sea; pontios, of the sea; see sea
pool < OF. povre, < L. pauper, -a, -um, without means; m. a poor man; pauperculus, dim.; paupertinus, poor, sorry; paupera, -atus, make poor, deprive: poorly, poorhouse, pauper, pauperdom, pauperitic, poverty, impoverish, Vestula paupera (a bug), Gerardia paupercula (a scrophulariacead), Empusa pauperata (a mantid).
L. abjectus, cast away, low, mean: abject, Libellula abjecta (an odonatid).
Gr. achken, -os, poor, needy: Achenermorpus cumbicus (a beetle).
Gr. achreematos, poor, needy:
Gr. agenes, of low family, mean: Agenocimbex maculata (a sawfly), Agenoeotettix deorum (a grasshopper).
Gr. akleros, without lot, poor, needy: Acterus leucopyge (a butterfly).
Gr. aktemon (akten), -os, poor; aktemosyne, f. poverty: Actenenbius saginatus (a beetle) Actenochroma farinosa (a moth).
Gr. amechanos, want of resources, helpless, impotent, impossible: Amechanus fossatus (a beetle).
Gr. anerges, ineffectual, inefficient:
L. angustia, f. want, poverty, scarcity, brevity:
Gr. anolbos, wretched, luckless, poor:
L. caritus, lacking, devoid of, free from, < careio, be without, lack: caret.
Gr. chernes, poor, needy; laborer; see make
Gr. chetos, n. need, want; chetosyne, f. need, destitution: Ichniochetus stigma (a beetle).
Gr. deficiens, lack; see dejectivus under fault
Gr. deilos, wretched, miserable, paltry, weak, cowardly: Dilodendron bipinnatum (a sapindacead), Delotherium simplex (a fossil mammal).
L. destitutus, lacking, without possessions; destitute, Stathmophorus destitus (a trichoapterid).
L. deter, poor, bad; deterior, poorer, worse, less; deterrimus, poorest, worst; see bad
L. egenus; egens, -entis, poor, needy; egestas, -atis, f. poverty, need: indignis, -entis; indigus; indiguis, needy, in want: indigent, indigence, Potamopyrgus egenus (a gastropod), Zodarion egens (a spider), Aphidius indigens (a beetle), Sigodesmus indigus (a centipede).

L. exilis, thin, slender, meager, poor; see thin

L. indotatus, poor, portionless: Andrena indotata (a bee).

L. inops, -opis, without means, poor, helpless, weak; inopia, f. want, lack, scarcity: Platycaphalus inops (a fish), Pyrgops inops (a beetle).

L. Iris (Gr. Ιρος), proverbial name for a beggar, a poor man; see beggar

Gr. kakobiosis, living poorly:
Gr. ὅποκτενας, without property, poor:
Gr. ὕπρος, poor, wretched; ὑπρότες, f. poverty; paralypros, rather poor: Lyprocorrhane anecon (a beetle), Lyprosodes quadricostata (a beetle).

L. macer, lean, thin, poor; see thin

L. mendicus, poor, beggarly; see beggar

L. miser, wretched; see sad

L. pannosus, ragged, tattered, poor, shriveled; see pannus under rag

Gr. penes, -etos; penichros, poor; penestes, m. poor man, day-laborer; penia, f. poverty, need: Penesites tigris (a beetle), Penichroclanus copricephalus (a beetle), Pentagone horrifer (a holothurian).

L. penuria, f. want, need: penury, penurious.

Gr. phaulos, trivial, bad, poor; see trifle

Gr. phlochos, beggar, a poor man; phlochetion, poorhouse; see beggar

Gr. rhakos, rag, remnant; see rag

Gr. skolythros, mean, shabby, poor: Scolyphrus[Scolytherus] obesus (a beetle).

L. tapeinos, low, humble, poor; see low

L. telapeathes, wretched; telapathemia, wretchedness; see pascho under pain

AS. wan, deficient: wan, waste, wanton.

See: beggar, not, empty, hollow, thin, weak, pain, worthless, bad, few, little, sad, low, fault

popillia, NL. a genus of beetles; see beetle

popina, L. cook-house, eating-house; popinalis, of a cook-shop; popinarius, cook; see eat

poplar < OF. poplier, < L. populus, f. aspen; populeus; populneus, of poplar: Populus grandidentata (large-toothed aspen), Betula populifolia (gray birch), Saperda populnea (a beetle), Melampsora populina (a rust), Ranunculus populago (a buttercup).

Gr. acherous, -idos, f. white poplar:

Gr. aigeiros, f. black poplar:

Sp. alamo, m. poplar, cottonwood; alameda, f. poplar grove: Ojo Alamo, Alameda, Alamogordo, Alamosa.

pople, L. knee, back part of the knee; see knee

poppy < AS. popi, < L. papaver, -is, n.; papaverculum, n. dim.; papavereus, of poppies: papaveraceous, papaverin, Papaver setigerum (hairy poppy), Callirhoe popaver (a poppy-mallow), Cistanthera papaverifera (a liliacead). Derive: poppycock.

Gr. argemone, f. a kind of poppy: Argemone mexicana (Mexican prickly-poppy).

L. arsella, f. probably a kind of poppy:

L. chelidonium (Gr. chelidonion), n. swallowwort: chelidonine, chelidonic, celanidine (Chelidonium majus).

NL. eschscholtzia, f. a genus of the poppy family, < J. F. Eschscholtz, German botanist: Eschscholtzia californica (a poppy).

L. glaucum (Gr. glaukion), n. a genus of the poppy family: Glaucium corniculatum (horn-poppy).

Gr. hypekoon, n. a narcotic plant; a genus of the poppy family: Hypecoum grandiflorum (a papaveracead).

Gr. kodaia, poppy-head; see head

L. lethusa, f. white poppy:

L. mecon, -is (Gr. mekon, -os), f. poppy; mekonion, f. poppy-juice, opium; mekonikos, of poppies: meconin, meconic, meconidium, meconium, Dendromecon rigidum (bush-poppy), Meconopsis cambrica (Welsh poppy).

L. rheas, -adis (Gr. rheias, -ados), f. a kind of poppy: Papaver rheas (corn-poppy).

populus, L. people; popularis, of the people, see people; aspen, poplar; populaleus; populneus, of poplar, see poplar

por- < L. pro, before; see before

porca, L. the ridge between two furrows, see ridge; sow; porcula, dim., see hog

porcellio, L. sowbug; see sowbug
porch < OF. porche, < L. porticus, f. piazza, gallery, colonnade, walk; porticula, f. dim.: portico.

Gr. aithousa, f. sun-porch: Aethusa cynapium (fools-parsley).

ML. lobia (laubia), f. porch, gallery: lodge.

Gr. pastas, -ados, f. porch, colonnade:

L. podium, platform, balcony; see projection

Gr. pronaos, m. porch, vestibule: Pronaonota fornicata (a blattid).

L. proscenium (Gr. proskenion), stage; see frame

Gr. prostas, -ados, f. porch, vestibule:

Gr. prothyron, n. porch, veranda:

L. solarium, sun-porch, balcony, sundial; see dial

Gr. stoa, f. porch, colonnade; stotheid, n. dim.; stoikes, of a colonnade: Stoic, stoical, Stoastoma pism (a gastropod).

L. xystus (Gr. xystos), m. a covered colonnade, portico, or gallery; xysticus, pertaining to exercise in a xystus: Xysticus elegans (a spider).

porcinus, L. of hogs, < porcus, hog, pig, swine; porculus; porcula, dim.; porcina, pork; see hog, flesh

porcupine < L. porcus, hog, spina, thorn.

NL. erethizon, m. porcupine: Erethizon dorsatus (Canada porcupine).

L. hystrix, -icis (Gr. hystrix, -trichos), f. porcupine; hystricosus, prickly, thorny: hystricin, hystricoid, hystriciasis, Hystrix cristata (European porcupine), Dio-
don hystrix (a porcupine-fish), Hystricopsylla gigas (a siphonapterid), Syzy-
gops hystrix (a beetle), Carez hystricina (a sedge).

pordon, Gr. stinkard; see perdomai under smell

poristos, Gr. provided; poristes, provider; see supply

pork < L. porcus, hog, swine; see flesh

porno- < Gr. porne, prostitute, harlot; see prostitute

poro- < Gr. poros, hole, passage; see hole

poroma, Gr. callus; see skin

porpaco- < Gr. porpaz, -akos, handle of a shield; see handle

porpe, Gr. buckle, clasp, brooch; see bind

porphyrio, L. (Gr. porphyrion), a gallinule; see crane

porphyro- < Gr. porphyra, purple, a mollusk; see purple, mollusk

porrectus, L. spread out, stretched out, extended; see porrigo under spread

porrho- < Gr. proso, forward; see pro under before

porrigo, L. scurf, dandruff; porriginosus, scurfy; see scale

porrum, L. leek; porraceus, of leeks; porrina, bed of leeks; see onion

porta, L. gate, door; portula, dim.; see door

portabilis, L. that may be carried; see porto under carry

portaco- < Gr. portax, -akos, calf; see portis under cattle

portentum, L. sign, omen; see prophecy

portheo, Gr. destroy, plunder, ravage; see pertho under destroy

portho, Gr. ferry, passage, strait; see way

porticula, L. dim. of porticus, porch; see porch

portio, L. part of a whole; portiuncula, dim.; see part

portis, Gr. calf, heifer; see cattle

portisculus, L. hammer for beating time for rowers; see hammer

portorum, L. customs, duty, excise, toll; see pay

portulaca, L. purslane; see purslane

portus, L. harbor, haven, entrance; portuosus, with many harbors; see harbor

porus, L. (Gr. poros), hole, passage; see hole

Posidon, L. (Gr. Poseidon), god of the sea; see sea

posis, Gr. drink, beverage, see drink; husband, spouse, see spouse

positivus, L. settled, definite, explicit, certain; see sure

positus, L. placed, put, situated; see pono under place

posos, Gr. how many, how much; see number

possessor, L. holder, owner; see possideo under hold

possibilis, L. that may exist or may be done; see make

post < AS. post, < L. postis, doorpost; see pillar
post- < L. post, after, behind; posterus, following; posterior, next, later, hinder; postremus; postumus, hindmost, last; see after
posthe, Gr. penis; posthon, one with a large penis; see penis
posticus, L. that is behind; posticum, back-door; see post under after, door
postilena, L. crupper; see crupper
postpone < L. post, after, pono, place; see delay
postulo, -atus, L. request, ask; see ask
pot < AS. pott, a round, deep vessel: pottery, potash, potassium, potbelly, potluck, potsherd, potpie, poteen, pottle, jackpot. Derive: potlatch, potato, Potomac. Gr. akratophoros, m.; akratophoron, n. a vessel for wine: Gr. amis, -idos, f. chamber-pot; amidion, n. dim.: Amidostomum anseris (a round-worm).
L. amphora, f. (Gr. amphoreus, m.), two-handed vase, pitcher, jar, jug, cinerary urn; amphoriskos, m. dim.: Amphoroides polydesmi (a protozoan), Amphoridium viride (a sponge), Amphiopus testiparus (a sponge), Heliamphora nutans (a pitcher-plant), Acrocrinus amphora (a Mississippian crinoid), Nepenthes phylamphora (a pitcher-plant).
L. aula, f. small pipkin or pot: L. authepsa, f. (Gr. authepses, m.), self-cooker, teapot; pantheipes, m. a vessel for cooking:
L. auxilla, f. small pots:
L. bria (hebria), f. a wine-vessel:
L. burranicum, n. vessel for milk and must:
L. caccabus (Gr. kakkabos), m. a cooking-pot; caccabulus, m. dim.: L. cadus (Gr. kados), m. jar, jug; kadion, n.; kadischos, m. dim.; cadialis, of a jar: Cadoderus bellus (a beetle), Cadium pomum (a beetle), Cadiscusin south-worth (a Devonian crinoid).
L. caldaria, f. pot or vessel for heating; caldariola, f. dim.: caldron.
L. canthus (Gr. kantharos), m. wide-bellied vessel with handles; kantharion, n. dim.: canthus, Canthus globularis (a fossil gastropod), Cantharellus cibarius (chanterelle, a mushroom).
L. caprunculum, n. an earthen vessel:
L. catinus, m. deep vessel, pot, bowl, dish, crucible, cup; catillus; catinus, m. dim.: Peziza catinus (a fungus), Catinus quadrificus (a radularian), Catililinus turbinatus (a Mississippian crinoid), Laudoncrinus catillus (a Pennsylvanian crinoid), Cyclichnostomum catinatum (a nematode).
L. cherimob, n. chamber-pot:
L. choanos, melting-pot; crucible; chonion, dim.; see choane under funnel
L. chytra, f.; chytrion, m. earthen pot, pipkin; chytrion, n. dim.; chytrinos, m. potter; chytrinos, of pottery; L. chytropus (Gr. chytrous), m. pot or caldron with feet: chytriodis, Chytrorchinus laevis (a crinoid), Chytridium olla (a fungus), Cladochythus hyalinum (a fungus), Sethochytris tricouscus (a radularian).
ML. crucibulum, n. earthen pot: crucible, Crucibulum vulgar (a birdsnest-fungus).
L. diota, f. a two-handled jar: Diota rostrata (a moth).
L. ficillarius, potter; see ficellis under earth
L. fidelia, f. earthen vessel, pot:
L. figulus (figinus), pertaining to pottery; figulus, m. potter: figulate, figuline.
L. oemellar, -is, n. vessel for holding oil:
L. hirnea, jug; hirnula, dim.; see bottle
Gr. hydra, f. water-pot, jug, ewer, urn, bucket; hydron, n.; hydriske, f. dim.: Hydria undulata (a butterfly), Nymphidium delicatum (a neuropterid).
Gr. hyrcha (yrcha), f. pickel-jar:
L. infusorum, n. can, reservoir for a lamp:
Gr. kalpis, -idos; kalpe, f. vessel for drawing water, pitcher, urn; kalpion, n. dim.: Calpis approximaria (a moth), Calpidoora auritus (a bryozoan), Calpinella elliptica (a fossil infusorian), Coenocalpa testacea (a moth), Cyrtocalpis urceola (a radularian).
Gr. kataclyton, n. watering-pot:
Gr. keramion, n. pot, jar; keramidon, n. dim.: kerameus, m. potter; keramos, m. anything made of clay, pot, vessel, tile; keramikos, of pottery: ceramics, ceramium, Ceramium roseum (a red alga), Inoceramus labiatu (a fossil pelecypod), Astragalus ceramicus (a vetch).
Gr. klerotris, -idos, f. vase for receiving ballots:
Gr. kribanos (klibanos), m. pot or pan wider at the bottom than at the top:
Gr. krossos, m. pitcher, palil urn; krossion, n. dim.:
L. lasanum (Gr. lasanon), chamber-pot; see frame
L. matula, f. vessel, pot, chamber-pot; matella, f. dim.
L. nastiliana (nastiliana), f. watering-pot with a large spout: Choenicosphaera nastiliana (a radiolarian).
L. olla, f. earthen pot, jar; olicula; ollula, f. dim.; ollaris; ollarius, of pots: olla, Lecythis ollaria (cauchillo), Lecithiocrinus olliculaeformis (a Pennsylvanian crinoid).
L. orca, whale, earthenware pot or jar with a large belly, tun, butt; orcula, dim.; orcularis, of a tun; see whale
Gr. owana; ouretris, -idos, f. chamber-pot:
Gr. pelopoios; peloplothos; pelourgos, worker in clay, potter; see pelos under earth
Gr. pilos, m. large earthen wine-jar; pithiskos, m. dim.: Pithophorus tetraglobus (a worm).
Gr. prochoos (prochous), f. vessel for pouring, pitcher, ewer:
Gr. psykyter, wine-cooler; see psychros under cold
L. seria, f. large earthen jar; seriola, f. dim.: Derive: Seriola sonata (an amber-fish).
Gr. sipya (sipye); sipydnos, f. meal-jar:
Gr. stamnos, m. earthen jar or bottle; stammerion; stannion, n. dim.: Stammnaria equiseti (a fungus).
L. tina, f. a wine-vessel:
L. urceus, m. pitcher, urn; urceolus, m. dim.: urceolate, urceiform, Urceola esculenta (an apocynacead), Urceolaria scruposa (a lichen), Vaccinium urceolatum (a blueberry), Urceolina pendula (urn-flower), Urceolabrum tuberculatum (a fossil gastropod), Tetraplodon urceolatus (a moss).
L. urna, f. pitcher for drawing water, vase, container for the ashes of the dead; urnula, f. dim.; urnatis, of an urn: Urnula geaster (a puffball), Sphecz urnaria (a wasp), Uvigerina urnula (a foraminifer). Traditional last words of Thomas Hood: “I am dying out of charity for the undertaker who wants to earn a livelihood.”
L. vas, vasis, vessel of any kind, jar; see vessel
See: vessel, kettle, barrel, bottle, cup, plate, bucket
potamio- < Gr. potaminios, fresh, new; see new
potamo- < Gr. potamos, river; potamion; potamiskos, dim.; see stream
potamogoton (potamogiton), L. (Gr. potamogeiton), pondweed; see waterweed
potanos; potetos, Gr. flying, winged; see petomai under fly
potassium < D. potasch, < pot and ash: potash, potassium nitrate, potassamide. See Elements under thing
potato < Sp. patata, < Ab.Am. batata, sweet potato; see nightshade
potens, L. powerful; poestativus, denoting power; see strong
potentilla, NL. a genus of the rose family; see rose
poterium, L. (Gr. poterion), a drinking-cup, see cup; a genus of the rose family, see rose
potes, Gr. drinker; see posis under drink
pothos, Gr. fond desire, see wish; NL. a genus of the arum family, see arum
potio, L. drink, draught; potiuncula, dim.; see poto under drink
potis, L. able; potior, abler; potissimus, ablest; see potens under strong
pottor, L. master, possessor; see govern
potmos, Gr. lot, destiny, luck; see lot
potnia, Gr. mistress, queen; see govern
poto-, -atus; potus, L. drink; potor; potrix, drinker; see drink
pouch < OF. poche; see bag
pound < AS. punian, bruise, strike, see strike, mortar; < L. pondus, weight, see weight; < AS. pund, enclosure, see pen
pour < uncertain origin.
L. capsulo-, -atus, pour forth:
Gr. cheo, pour; cheuma, -tos; chyma, -tos, n. anything poured, stream; choë, f. a pouring, stream; chylon, n. anything that can be poured, fluid, liquid; chyotos, poured; anachoë, f. eruption; anachysis, f. effusion; ekchymosis, f. extravasation of blood; enchyma, -tos, n. infusion; enchytos, poured in; synthysis, f. comixture: chyme, chyle, parenchyma, oenochœ, prochoës, ecchymoma, echymosis, Eucheuma speciosum (jelly-plant), Chytolitha lucifosa (a moth).
L. fundo, fusus, pour; fusilis, molten, fluid, pourable; fusio, -onis, f. a melting; fusor, -is, m. pourer, founder; effusus, poured out or forth; infusus, poured in, mixed: fusion, diffuse, effusive, infusion, fusile, infusorial, confuse, confound,
found, foundry, infundibulum, profusion, fusibility, refund, transfuse, funnel, Juncus effusus (a rush), Grippheuera sufusa (a fly), Perenospora effusa (a mildew), Lembus infusionum (a protozoan).
L. libo, -atus (Gr. leibo), pour out; see libatio under drink, libas under stream L. scateo, gush forth, bubble out; see spring
See: flow, stream, belch, vomit, drink
powder < OF. poudre, < L. pulvis, dust; see dust
power < F. poer, < L. possum, be able; see potens under strong
practico- < Gr. praktikos, active, busy, able, effective; prakter; prakter, doer; praxis, action, deed; see prasso under make
praes, L. pre- under before
praecia, L. public crier, herald; see cieo under call
praedium, L. farm, estate, manor; praediolum, dim.; see field
praenomen, L. hatchel; see comb
praeses, L. guard, protector; see guard
praetans, L. preeminent, distinguished, superior, excellent; see honor
praetor, L. beyond, past, more than; see over
pragia, Gr. act, deed, fact, matter; see prasso under make
praise < OF. preisier, < L. pretium, price; see honor
prandium, L. lunch; see eat
prao, Gr. mild, meek, gentle, tame; see tame
prapedilum, L. lionsfoot; see composite
prason, Gr. leek; prasinos; prasios, of leeks; see onion
pratum, L. meadow; pratens, meadow-green, grassy; pratensis, found in meadows; see field
pravus, L. crooked, deformed, perverse, bad; see bad
pray < OF. preier, < L. precor, -atus, entreat, ask; see ask
pre- < L. praes, before, very; see before, very
prechenda; prebita, L. allowance for support; see pay
precarius, L. obtained by prayer, doubtful, uncertain, transient; see doubt
precator, L. one who prays; see precor under ask
precept < L. praecipitum, maxim, injunction; see law
precipice < L. praecipitium, steep place, cliff; praecepis, headlong; see cliff
precipuus, L. particular, peculiar, special; see different
precocious < L. praeco, -ocis, too early ripe, premature; see pre- under before
preda, L. prey, plunder; predator, -is, plunderer; see plunder
predict < L. praedico, -ictus, foretell, prophesy; see prophecy
preface < L. praejatio, introduction, prologue; see pre- under before
prefectus, L. chief, overseer; see govern
pregnant < L. praegnans, with child; see fertile
prehendo, -hensus, L. seize; see take
prejudicial < L. praepidictionis, of judgment beforehand, damaging; see hurt
prelum, L. a press of any kind; see press
prematurus, L. too early, untimely; see immaturus under before
premioso, L. rich; see wealth
premium, L. profit, reward; see gain
premonas, Gr. a kind of tunny; see tunny
premon, Gr. stump of a tree, stem; see stem
renes, Gr. hanging forward, drooping, prone; see bend
preuntary, L. harbinger, omen; see prophecy
prepare < L. praeparo, -atus, make ready; see fit
prepes, L. flying swiftly, fleet, quick; see swift
prepon, Gr. a sea-fish; see fish
preposterus, L. absurd; see fool
preptos, Gr. distinguished, renowned; see honor
preputium, L. foreskin; see penis
prerogativus, L. asked before others, privileged; see pre- under before
presagus, L. foreboding, foretelling; see prophecy
presby, Gr. old man, elder, old; presbyteros, older; presbytatos, oldest; see old
present < L. praesens, -entis, at hand, in sight, now; see now
preserve < L. praeservo, -atus, save; see save
president < L. praesidens, -entis, director, governor, ruler; see govern
press < OF. presser, < L. premo, pressus, bear down upon, crowd; præsum, n. a press; pressul, hemmed in, compressed; compressus, pressed together, squeezed; represus, restrained, curbed; compress, depressive, expression, irrepressible, pressure, suppress, repression, impressionable, print, imprint, sprain, reprimand, Corynophorus compressus (a fish), Ephippiger compressa (a grasshopper), Polyplaga appressipillus (a polygala), Caenothus impressus (Santa Barbara ceanothus.)
Gr. amorous; amoros, m. squeezer, presser, drainer: Amoros indicius (a bug).
L. arcto (arto), -atus, compress, confine, contract, press together; arctus (artus), confined, close, strait, narrow; coarctatus, pressed together, shortened: aractation, caoartate, Androgon arctatus (a beargrass), Platyrhus caoartatus (a fish).
Gr. byo, stuff, bung up; symbo, cram, huddle together; see bysmata under close
L. calcatorium, n. wine-press:
L. coangusto, -atus, confine, compress, enclose; see close
L. consuvo, -atus, stuff, stop up, fill up, sew up; Pachymerus consutas (a beetle).
L. convaso, -atus, pack up:
AS. cramman, stuff, crowd, pack, press; cram.
Gr. epikrotos, beaten hard, trod down:
L. farcio, furtus (furtactus), stuff, cram; factor, -is, m. stuffer; farisilia, fartilis, stuffed, crammed; confercio, -ertus, stuff, press, cram together; infactus, crammed, stuffed, copious; referfus, stuffed, crammed, filled: farce, farical, farcy, forcemeet, Rhaactorhyncha farcta (a fossil brachiopod), Marginulina in- farsa (a foramminifer).
L. inculo, -atus, tread down, stuff, cram: inculate.
L. incunctabilis, admitting no delay, pressing:
L. infulcio, -fultus, cram in, put in, foist:
L. ingero, -ister, carry into, press upon, obtrude: ingest.
L. insicium, stuffing, forcemeet; see food
L. insisto, insitus, press upon, urge: insist, insistance, Megachile instita (a bee).
Gr. ipoo, press down, weigh down; iptomai, press down hard, oppress, hurt, harm; ipos, m. a press, the piece of wood that catches the mouse in a trap; ipoterion, n. a pressing-place, press; ipsis, f. a pressing:
Gr. kandytalis, -idos, f. clothespress:
Gr. nasso (natto), press, squeeze, stuff; naktos; nastos, pressed close, solid, a kind of cake:
L. nitor, nisus; nixus, bring pressure to bear upon, strive, labor; see make
L. obilido, -isis, squeeze together:
L. pavio, -itos, beat, ram; see strike
Gr. piezo, press; piessis, f. a pressing; pieisma; sympiesma, -tos; n. anything pressed; piester, -os, m. press, squeezer; piestes, pressed, compressible: piezometer, piezolectric, Piectostcystis rugosa (a worm), Piestometopecto luteiceps (a fly), Sympiesconemis gigantea (a beetle).
Gr. pileo, compress wool or other material into felt; pilema, felt; see wool
Gr. satto, pack, load; saktor, -os, m. packer; saktos, packed, stuffed: Satocols trash murconata (a proctotroplid).
Gr. stalis, compression, contraction; restriction; staltikos, contractable; see lessen
Gr. steinos, confined, narrow, crowded; see narrow
L. stipo, -atos, press, cram, crowd, fill up, stuff; constipo, -atos, press together;
Gr. stiptos, crammed, packed, trodden down: stipation, constive, constipation, obstipation, stevedore, Stipocurinus spinosus (a fossil crinoid).
Gr. stoibazo, pack, stuff, heap up; stoibusimos, packed; stoibastes, m. packer:
Gr. sympyknos, pressed together, tight; see pyknos under thick
Gr. thibio; thlipeo, press, rub, gall; thlipsis, f. pressure, pinching, constriction; ekthile, f. oppression; ekthlimma, -tos, n. pressure; ekthlipsis, f. a squeezing out: thlipsis, Thlipsura furca (a fossil ostracode), Thliptoconemis bupipes (a moth), Synthliborhamphus antiquus (a murrel).
L. torcular, -is, n. wine-press; torcularius, of a press; tortivus, pressed out:
L. urgeo, press: urge, urgent, urgency.
See: close, thick, push, weight, lie, arouse
pressus, L. slow, measured, precise; see slow
prester, Gr. hurricane; see wind
prestigium, L. illusion, trick, deception; prestigiator, deceiver; see lie
presil, L. public dancer, presider; see dance
pretendo, L. allege, simulate; see equal
preter- < L. praeter, beyond, past, more than; see over
pretext < L. praetextum, allegation, excuse; see excuse
pretho, Gr. swell, blow up; see swell
pretium, L. worth, value, price, money, pay; pretiosus, valuable, precious, costly; see pay
pretor, L. leader, chief, magistrate; see govern
pretty < AS. praettig, clever, crafty; see beauty
previus, L. going before, leading; see before
prex, L. prayer; see precor under ask
Priapus, L. (Gr. Priapos), god of reproduction, penis; see penis
price < OF. pris, < L. pretium, worth, value; see pay
prick < AS. prica, point, puncture; see point, hole
pridianus, L. of yesterday; see dies under day
priest < AS. preost, < Gr. presbyteros, elder.
L. antistes, c. priest, overseer:
L. druis, -idis, m. a Celtic priest or wiseman: druid.
L. episcopus (Gr. episkopos), overseer, bishop; see govern
L. feticis, pertaining to the fetiales or priests who sanctioned war and approved treaties: fetial.
L. flamen, -inis, n. priest:
Gr. hiercus, priest; hieris, -idos, priestess; hierosynos, priestly; see hieros under holy
L. Mænas, -adis (Gr. Mainas, -ados), f. priestess of Bacchus, a Bacchante: maenad.
Gr. mystes, m. one initiated, priest: Sebasteis mysyntos (a rockfish).
L. pontifex, -fis, m., chief or high priest: pontiff, pontifical, Pontifex Maximus, Pelastoneurus pontifex (a fly).
L. popa, m. an inferior priest or priest's assistant with a fat paunch: Exzatosea popa (a phasmid).
L. sacerdos, -otis, m. priest; sacerdotalis, of priests: sacerdotal.
primaevus, L. early, young; see before
primitivus, L. first, early; primotinus, happening early; see primus under first
primordius, L. original; primotius; primotinus, early; see primus under first
primrose < OF. primerole, < L. primula, f.: Primula rosea (a primrose), Viola primuloides (a violet), Androscos primuloides (a rock-jasmine), Campanula primulaceaeja (a bellflower), Gladiolus primulinus (a gladiolus).
Gr. anagallis, -idos, f. pimpernel: Anagallis arvensis (scarlet pimpernel), Hypericum anagallitoides (trailing St. Johnswort).
L. androsaces (Gr. androsakes), n. a genus of the primrose family: Androsace villosa (a rock-jasmine), Arabis androsacea (a rockcress).
L. dodecatheon, n. a genus of the primrose family: Dodecatheon dentatum (a shooting-star).
Gr. glauz (glaz), f. milk-vetch: Glaux maritima (sea-milkwort).
Gr. kyklaminos, f. cyclamen: Cyclamen europaeum (European cyclamen).
L. lysiachia, f. (Gr. lysisichion, n.), loosestrife: Lysisichia punctata (a loosestrife).
L. macia, f. pimpernel:
L. samolus, m. a plant; now a genus of the primrose family: Samolus floribundus (brookweed), Plectris samolifolia (a valerianacead).
It. soldanella, f. a genus of the primrose family: Soldanella alpina (glacier-alpen-cloak), Schizodon soldanelloides (a diapensiacead).
primus, L. first; primulus, dim.; primarius, of the first; see first
princeps, L. first man, chief; principalis, first, chief; see govern
princip < L. principium, foundation, beginning; see begin
print < L. premo, press; see write, type
prinus, L. (Gr. prinos), an evergreen oak; see oak
prono- < Gr. prion, -os, saw; prionotos, jagged, serrated; see saw
prior; prius, L. earlier, former; see primus under first
priscus, L. of former times, ancient; see old
prism < Gr. prisma, anything sawed, sawdust; see form, dust
prison < L. prehensio, a seizing; see pen
pristinus, L. early, original, primitive; see before
pristis, Gr. shark, sawfish; see shark
pristo- < Gr. pristes, sawyer; pristos, sawed; see prion under saw
privet < uncertain origin.
L. ligustrum, n. privet: Ligustrum vulgare (common privet), Lyonia ligustrina (maleberry).

privileged, L. law in favor of an individual, special right; see privus under alone
privo, -atus, L. rob, strip, separate; see separate
privus, L. alone, each, single; privatus, individual; see alone
prize < OF. pris, < L. pretium, value; see pay
pro- < L. pro, before, forward, in front of; prior, earlier; primus, first; < Gr. pro,
before; proteros, earlier; protos, first; see before
proales, Gr. springing forward, abrupt, overhanging; see projection
probabilis, L. likely, credible; see believe
probato- < Gr. probaton, sheep; probation, dim.; see sheep
problem < Gr. problema, question propounded for solution, puzzle, riddle; see ask,
try, hypothesis, make
probleto- < Gr. probles, -etos, thrown forward, projected; see ballo under throw
probo, -atus, L. test; probatio, test, trial, examination; see try
probolos, Gr. any projecting or jutting object or prominence; see projection
proboscis, L. (Gr. proboskis), trunk of an elephant, snout; see nose
probrum, L. shame, disgrace; probrosus, shameful; see shame
probus, L. good, excellent, upright; see good
proca < Gr. proka, forthwith, straightway; see now
procax, -acis, L. bold, forward, impudent; see bold
procella, L. storm, hurricane, tempest; procellosus, stormy; see storm
procer, L. leader, chief, noble; see lead
procerus, L. tall, slender, long; procuratus, dim.; see high
process < L. procedo, -essus, go forward, progress; see cedo under move
prochny, Gr. with bent knee, kneeling; see knee
prociduus, L. fallen down, prostrate; see low
proclivis, L. sloping, going downward; see clivus under slope
procne (progne), L. (Gr. Prokne, fabled woman changed into a swallow); see swallow
proco- < Gr. procz, -okos, a kind of deer, see deer; dewdrop, see drop
procrastino, -atus, L. put off till tomorrow; see cras under day

Procrustes, L. (Gr. Prokroustes), a legendary highwayman who conformed his captives to a celebrated bed by stretching or amputation as required; see fit
procto- < Gr. proktos, anus, rectum, fundament, tail; see intestine
proctum, L. prostrate, face downward; see cubo under lie
procurator, L. agent, manager, steward; see govern
procus, L. wooer, suitor; see woo
prodigiousus, L. strange, wonderful, vast, extraordinary; see wonder
prodigus, L. wasteful, lavish, extravagant; see waste
proditor; proditrix, L. betrayer, traitor; Gr. prodosia, betray, treason; prodotes,
traitor; see prodo under treason
prodromos, Gr. running before, precursor; see pro under before
produce < L. produco, -uctus, bring out, make, beget; see make, birth
proeco- < Gr. proix, -ikos, gift, present, dowry; see give
proelium, L. battle; see fight
proeo- < Gr. proios, early, early morn; proiotes, earliness; see proimos under dawn
profane < L. profanus, outside the temple, unholy, esoteric, irreverent, wicked:
profanity, profanation.
Mother: "Where did you learn those terrible words?"
Son: "From Santa Claus, when he stubbed his toe against my bed on Christmas Eve."
Gr. amystos, profane:
Gr. aniosios, unholy, profane: Anosius angustulus (a beetle).
Gr. asebeia, -os, n. asebeia, f. sacrilege; asebes; dysebes, profane, sacrilegious:
Asebeomyia epira (a mosquito).
Gr. bebelos, profane: Bebelothrips latus (a thysanopterid).
Gr. blasphemia, f. evil, defamatory speech, profanity: blasphem, blasphemy, blasphemos, blasphemer, blame.
Gr. dysages, impious:
Gr. dystheos, ungodly:
Gr. hierosyleo, rob a temple, commit sacrilege; hierosylesis, f. sacrilege; hierosyls, m. a sacrilegious person; anieros, unholy:
L. impius, irreverent, wicked: impious, impiety.
L. irreverens, -entis, lack of veneration, disrespectful: irreverent, irreverence.
L. sacrilegus, that steals or violates sacred things, impious, profane: sacrilegious, sacrilege.
L. temerio, -atus, violate, dishonor, disgrace, profane: temerity.
Gr. theosyila, f. sacrilege:
L. violo, -atus, dishonor, profane: injure: violate, violate, violator.
See: common

Professor, L. teacher; see teach

profiliatus, L. corrupt, dissolute; see bad
profundus, L. deep; see deep
profusus, L. lavish, extravagant; see abundance
progeny < L. progenies, descent, lineage, offspring; see gigno under birth, young
progne (procone), L. swallow; see swallow

progno, Gr. forecast; see prophecy
program < Gr. programma, public notice; see list
progress < L. progresor, -gressus, go forward; see grow
prohibitio, L. a forbidding, preventing; see forbid

projection < L. projicio, -jectus, throw at, push forth.

L. acta (Gr. akte), headland, foreland, promontory, shore; see shore
Gr. akra, f. headland, cape; akrokolion, n. any extremity of the body; akroterion, n. extremity of anything, cape, promontory:
Gr. anteris, buttress; see pillar

Gr. apophysis, f. offshoot, process, prominence; ekphysis, f. outgrowth, projection: apophysis.
Gr. bouns, hill, mound, knob; see mountain
L. broccus; brochus; broncus, projecting, particularly projection of teeth: broach, brooch.
L. bullo, knob, boss, stud, bubble; see bubble
L. caput, head, end, point; see head
Gr. chaulios, outstanding, prominent; chauliodous, with prominent teeth, tusky:
Chauliognathus pennsylvanica (soldier-beetle), Chauliodus sloani (a viper-fish), Chaulioglossa streperus (gadwall).
L. condylus (Gr. kondylcos), m. knuckle, knob, prominence, enlarged end of a bone, bony knob; kondylion, n. dim.: condyle, condylo, Condyloarthra, Condylocrinus verrucosus (a fossil crinoid), Condylura cristata (star-nosed mole), Condylotylos nigrosetosus (a fly).
L. conspicuus, manifest, visible, standing out, prominent; prospicus, that may be seen from afar; see conspicus under clear
L. convexus, with curved surface arched toward the observer, protuberant; see arc
L. crena, notch, rounded projection; see notch
L. denotatus, marked out, conspicuous; see nota under mark
L. ecphora (Gr. ekphora), f. a projection in buildings: Ephora quadricostata (a fossil gastropod).
Gr. ektaioi, capable of extension or prolongation; see teino under spread
Gr. eperephes, overhanging, beetling:
Gr. exochos; ezeches, jutting out, projecting, prominent, eminent; exoche; hyperoche, f. projection, prominence: Exochobita hastata (a fossil cockroach), Exechocentrus lanceolatus (a spider), Hyperoche lutkeni (an amphipod).
L. exsertus, projecting, thrust forth; exerted, Polygonum exsertum (a dock).
L. gibber, -a, -um; gibbus, humpbacked, humped, bent, protuberant, swollen; gibberosus; gibbosus, very humped, crooked: gibbous, Holopedium gibberum (a cladoceran), Lemna gibba (a duckweed), Eunomitis gibbosus (sunfish), Murex gibbus (a fossil gastropod), Kloedenella gibberosa (an ostracode), Ctenodonta gibberula (a fossil pelecypod), Strombus gibberulus (a gastropod), Gibberella zeae (a fungus), Articulina gibbosula (a foraminifer), Echeveria gibbiflora (a crassulacean), Hybogaster gibberosa (a wasp), Gibbium psylloides (a beetle).
Gr. hybos, m.; hyboma, -los, n. hump: hybodont, Hybocrinus tumidus (an Ordovician crinoid), Hybodus plicatilis (a Triassic fish), Hybanthus verticillatus
(nodding violet), Hybosa insculpta (a beetle), Megalybus obesus (a fly), Acrogybus argyatus (a trilobite), Schizolobium parahybum (a legume).
L. impendeo, overhang, be imminent, threaten: imped, impending.
Gr. knemos, shoulder of a mountain; see leg
Gr. kremonos, overhanging wall or bank; see high
Gr. kyphoma, hump; see kyphos under bend
Gr. kyrtos, curved, humped; dikyrtos, two-humped; see bend
L. lobus (Gr. lobos), m. an elongated projection or protuberance, capsule, pod; lobion, n. dim.; ellobos, in a pod: lobe, lobar, lobule, Epilobium hirsutum (hairy willowherb), Bilobites bilobus (a fossil brachiopod), Coccolobis diversifolia (a sea-grape), Trachylobium verrucosum (a legume, source of copal), Allolobophora foetida (an oligochaete), Delphinium trilobatum (a larkspur), Dennstaedtia punctilobula (a fern), Nuclea biloba (a pelecypod), Physeterinus lobatus (a Mississippian crinoid).
Gr. mastos, breast, nipple, teat; see udder
L. minor, -atus; minea, project, overhang, threaten, menace; mina, f. projecting point, threat, menace; minatio, -onis, f. threat, menace; minator, -is, m. threatener; minax, -onis, jutting out, threatening; eminens, prominens, -entis, projecting, standing out; prominulus, projecting; promontorium, n. headland: menace, minatory, eminent, eminence, preeminence, imminent, prominent, prominence, amenable, demeanor, Natica eminula (a fossil gastropod), Salebus minax (a beetle), Sisyphus prominens (a beetle).
Gr. okris, -ios, f. any projection, roughness:
L. papilla, nipple, teat, bud; see bud
L. podium, n. elevated place, platform, balcony, parapet: podium.
L. polypus (Gr. polypos), a growth in the nose, the coral animal; see coral
Gr. proales, overhanging, abrupt: Proales gibba (a rotifer).
Gr. probolos, m. any projecting or jutting object or prominence; probolion, n. dim.: Probolomyrmex petiolaris (an ant).
Gr. pron, -os, m. headlong, promontory: Pronopyge ocreata (a trematode), Pronopharynx nematoides (a trematode).
L. prosto, -atus, stand out, project:
L. protrud, -usus, push forward, thrust out: protrude, protrusion.
L. protubero, -atus, swell or bulge out: protuberance, Barycrinus protuberans (a Mississippian crinoid).
L. protrumidus, protuberant, gibbous:
Gr. rhion, n. a jutting part of a mountain, peak, headland: Rhion pallidum (a spider).
L. scopulus (Gr. skopeilos), observation point, projecting rock, crag; scopulosus, rocky, craggy; see stone
L. solarium, sun-porch, balcony; see dial
AS. stubb, stump: stub. See stem
L. torue, m. round elevation, protuberance, bulge; torulus, n. dim.; torusos, bulging, muscular, fleshy, lusty: torus, toe, tosso, tortosity, torulosis, Torula utilis (a yeast), Torilis nodosa (hedge-parsley), Casuarina torulosa (a beefwood), Stipnium torulentum (a beetle), Triturus torusus (a newt), Rhodoturla rubra (red yeast).
L. umbo, -onis, m. boss, rounded protuberance, knob, shield: umbo, umbonal, Ambocolea umbonatus (a fossil brachiopod).
See: point, tooth, mountain, horn, heap, club, cliff, udder, face, swell, upright, wart, bud
prolatus L. extended, elongated; see long
proles, L. offspring, youth; see young
proletarius, L. a citizen of the lowest class, low, common; see common
prolier; prolificus, NL. fruitful, productive; see fertile
prolixus, L. stretched out, long; see long
prolobos, Gr. crop; see stomach
prometheus, Gr. cautious, forethinking, wary; see think
Prometheus, Gr. fabled Titan who stole fire from heaven and gave it with its derivative arts to man; see fire
prominent < L. prominens, projecting, standing out; see minor under projection
promiscuus, L. mixed, indiscriminate; see misceo under mix
promise < OF. promise, < L. promissum, n. pledge, engagement: promissory.
Gr. apotimema, -tos, n. mortgage, security:
L. arrha, pledge; arrhalis, of a pledge; see pay
Gr. asphalisma, guarantee, security; see asphales under stand
Gr. engyos, giving surety, bail, pledge, promise: Engyophlebus obesus (a moth).
Gr. homeros, m.; homeria, f. hostage, security, surety, pledge: Homeria pallida (an iridacead).

Gr. hypotheke, f. pledge, security, mortgage:
L. obligo, -atus, bind, engage, pledge; see ligo under bind
L. obesus, -is, c. hostage, pledge, surety; obeidatus, m. condition of a hostage:
L. pactio, -onis, f. agreement, covenant, contract, bargain; pact.
L. pignus, -eris, n. pledge, pawn, security; pignerator, -is, m. pledger; pignero, -atus, pledge, pawn; oppignerate.
L. pollicitum, n. promise; pollicitor, -atus, promise: pollicitation.
L. spondeo, sponsus, promise; sponsor, -is, m. bondsman, surety: sponsor, respond, spouse, espousal, correspondent, irresponsible, R.S.V.P.
L. stipulatio, -onis, f. agreement, bargain, promise; stipulor, -is, m. one who demands a promise; stipulor, -atus, exact a promise, bargain, covenant: stipulate, stipulation.
L. vas, vadinus, bail, security; vadimonium, bail; see vador under bind
L. voveo, votus, promise solemnly; votivus, of a promise: vow, vote, votary, votive, avow, devotum, devotional.

Goth. wadi (AS. wed), pledge: wed, wedlock, wedding, wager, wages, gage, engagement, mortgage.

See: swear, bind, speak

promontorium, L. headland; see minor under projection
promotus, L. advanced, pushed forward; see moveo under move
promptus, L. at hand, ready, on time; see time
promulgo, -atus, L. make known, publish; promulgator, publisher; see display
promus, L. pertaining to giving or receiving; promum, storeroom; see give, store
prono- < Gr. pron, -os, headland, promontory; see projection
pronemos, Gr. grazing forward; see nemos under eat
pronuba, L. brideswoman; see nubo under marry
pronus, L. inclined forward, lying face downward; see lie
proof < L. proba, test; see probo under try
prop < MD. proppe; see pillar
propago, L. layer, set, shoot, slip, see branch; propago, -atus, set, generate, see begin
prope, L. near; propior, nearer; proximus, nearest; propinquus, neighboring; see near
proper < L. proprius, one’s own, special, particular; see fit
properus, L. quick, speedy; see swift

prophecy < OF. profecie, < L. prophetia (Gr. propheteia), f. a foretelling or predicting the future; propheta (Gr. prophets), m. forerunner, soothsayer; propheticus, predicting, oracular: prophet, prophetic, prophesy, Cucumis prophetarum (a cucumber).
L. augur, -is, c. diviner, soothsayer: augury, inaugural, inaugurate, Pteroleses augur (a bird).
L. auspez, -icis, c. bird inspector, augur, diviner; auspicialis, pertaining to divination; auspicatius, fortunate, favorable, lucky: auspicious.
L. Cassandra (Gr. Kassandra), f. legendary prophetess of impending evil but believed by no one: Cassandra.
Gr. chresmos, m. oracle; chrester, -os; chrestes, m. prophet, soothsayer; chrestierios, prophetic; chresmodes, like an oracle: Chresmodes obscura (a phasmid).
L. conjector, see, soothsayer, diviner; see conjectura under hypothesis
L. Delphi (Gr. Delphoi), m. city of the famous oracle of Apollo: Delphic, Delphian.
L. divino, -atus, foresee, foretell, prophesy; divinator, -is, m. soothsayer: divine, divination, Troctes divinatorius (a book-louse).
L. fatum, utterance of a god, prophecy, lot; see lot
L. hariolus, m.; hariola, f. soothsayer, prophet: hariolate, Hariola tirata (a bug).
L. haruspex, -icis, m.; haruspica, f. soothsayer, diviner: Haruspex ornatus (a beetle).
Gr. kledon, -os, f.; kledonisma, -tos, n. omen, portent, sign; kledonistes, m. observer of omens: cedism.
Gr. mantia; manteutes, m. diviner, see, soothsayer, prophet; -ancy, pertaining to divination; mantikos, of soothsaying; mantosyne, f. divination; nekromantis, c. spiritualist: crystallogamy, chiromancy, necromancy, Mantis religiosa (praying mantis), Mantispa brunnea (a neuropterid), Cheironomus rufescens (a frog), Mantisia saltatoria (a zingiberacead), Tachysphex mantiraptor (a wasp).
L. Mopsus (Gr. Mopsos), m. a celebrated soothsayer: Onthophagus mopsus (a dung-beetle).
Gr. oionos, m. omen, a large bird; oionistes, m. augur: Oeonoscopus striatissimus (a Jurassic fish).
L. omen, -inis, n. augury, sign, portent, prophecy; ominosus, portentous; ominor, -atus, forebode, forecast, predict, prophesy: omen, ominous, abomination.
Gr. ompheter, -os, m. soothsayer; omphé, f. voice of a god:
L. oraculum, n. divine announcement, prophetic declaration; oracularis, prophetic: oracle, oracular.

L. portentum, n. sign, omen, < portendo, -itus, foretell, presage: portent, portentous, Tropithauma portentus (a fly).
Gr. phoibetes, m. prophet; phoibastra, f. prophetess; phoibastikos, inspired; phoibasma, -tos, n. prophecy: Phoebastria nigripes (a bird).
L. praedico, -itus, foretell, predict, prophesy: predict, prediction.
L. praemoneo, -itus, forewarn, foretell: premonition, premonitory.
L. praenuntio, -atus, foretell, foreshadow, predict; praenuntius, that foretells or forebodes; praenuntium, n. harbinger, omen: prenunciul, Dissacus prunentius (a creodont).
L. praesagat aspect of perceiveth beforehand; praesaquis, foretelling, foreboding, < sagus, m.; saga, sagana, f. diviner, fortune-teller: presage.
L. proscius, foreknowing: prescient, prescience.
L. propicient, -sentus, feel or perceive beforehand, divine: presentiment.
Gr. proagoreuo, -gitus, foretell, prophesy; proagoreuma, -tos, n. prophecy; proagoreutikos, prophetic:
L. profor, -atus, speak out, foretell, predict:
Gr. prognosis, f. foreknowledge, forecast: prognosis, prognostication.
L. pronoea (Gr. pronoeia), f. foresight, providence:
L. Sibyllo, f. a female soothsayer: sibyl, Sibylline, Sibylla.
L. strena, f. sign, omen:
L. Telemus (Gr. Telemos), m. a soothsayer: Monoculus telemus (a gastropod).
Gr. thespio, prophesy, foretell, divine; thespistes, m. prophet:
Gr. Thria, f. nurse of Apollo and inventor of divination by drawing pebbles from an urn; the pebble so drawn; thriobolos, m. soothsayer; thriaso, prophesy: Thria robusta (a moth).
L. vates, -is, c. seer, soothsayer, prophet; vaticinus, prophetical, < vaticinor, -atus, foretell, prophesy: vatic, vaticinate.

See: magic, lot

propinquus, L. near; see prope under near

propitius, L. favorable, gracious, kind; see agreeable

propolis, Gr. bee-glue; see glue

propositio, L. plan, theme, statement; see hypothesis

proprius, L. one's own, special, particular, peculiar; see alone

propylaum, L. (Gr. propylaion), gateway, entrance; see pyle under door

prora, Gr. prow, bow; see face

prorsus, L. onward, straight, direct, forward; see face

pros, Gr. implying motion from, on, or to the side, beside, near, toward; see near prosator, L. ancestor; see kin

prosbatos, Gr. accessible; see baino under walk

proscenium, L. (Gr. proskenion), stage; see frame

proselytus, L. (Gr. proselytos), convert; see change

prosenes, Gr. gentle, soft, smooth; see mild

Proserpina, L. wife of Pluto and queen of Hades; see Pluto under hell

proserpinaca, L. a genus of the water-milfoil family; see water-milfoil

prosio- < Gr. proseiolos, toward the sun, sunny, warm; see heat

prositos, Gr. approachable, accessible; see accessible

proso- < Gr. prosos, forward, onward, in front; see pro under before

prosodia, Gr. song, tone or accent of a syllable; see aido under sing

prosodos, Gr. approach, advance, onset, attack; see come

prosopis, Gr. a plant, now a genus of the bean family; see bean

prospon, Gr. face, front; see face

prosperus, L. agreeable, favorable; see agreeable

prospicus, L. that may be seen from afar; see conspectus under clear

prostato- < Gr. prostates, one who stands first, chief, protector; see guard, gland
prostatus, L. projecting; see prosto under projection
prostethion, Gr. girdle; see belt
prosthe (prosthen), Gr. before, in front; prosthios, foremost; see pro under before
prostheco- < Gr. prosthke, addition, appendage, supplement; see and
prosthetos, Gr. applied; see give
prostitute < L. prostituta, f. whore, harlot, < prostituo, -utus, expose publicly, dishonor, sully: prostitution.
L. adulter, -i, m.; adulterer; adultera, f. adultery: adulterer, adulteress(adultrress).
L. amicus, m. procurer of a mistress, amica, f.:
Gr. anaasytrolis, f. a lewd woman:
Gr. blitas, -ados, f. a worthless woman:
L. concubina, f. kept mistress; concubinus, m. male paramour; concubinalis, lascivious: concubine, concubinage, concubinary.
Gr. epimathis, -idos, f. courtesan:
L. fornicarius; fornicator, -is, m. male who commits illicit intercourse; fornicaria; fornicatrix, -icis, f. prostitute: fornication, fornicator.
Gr. hetaira, companion, concubine, courtesan; see hetairos under companion
AS. hore, harlot: whore, whoredom, whoremonger.
L. intermuculus, m. one who devotes himself to prostitution:
Gr. kasalbas, -ados, f. stampet, whore; kasorion, n. brothel:
Gr. laikastes, m. wench; laikastria, f. stampet; lekema, -tos, n. wenching:
L. leno, -onis, m. pimp, panderer, procurer; lena; vitilena, f. bawd, procurress; lenullus; lenunculus, m. young go-between; lenonius, of pimping or pandering; lenovcinium, n. trade of a procurer; leno, -atus, pimp, pander, procurer:
L. lupa, f. she-wolf, prostitute; lupula, f. dim.; lupanus, lewd; lupanar, -is, n. brothel: lupanarian.
Gr. mastropos, m. panderer, pimp, procurer:
Gr. maulis, -ados, f. bawd; maulistes, m. pimp:
L. meretrix, -icis, f. harlot, prostitute, < meroe, sell for pay; meretricula, f. dim.; meretricius, pertaining to harlots: meretricious.
Gr. misete, f. prostitute:
L. moecha (Gr. moiche), f. adulteress; moechus (Gr. moichos), m. adulterer; moichos, adulterous, moeche, -atus, commit adultery, fornicate: Moecha molitor (a beetle).
Gr. myllas, -ados, prostitute; see myllo under coitus
Gr. myonia, f. mouse-hole, figurative name for a lewd woman:
Gr. mysachne, f. prostitute:
Gr. myzouris, f. tail-sucker, fellatrix:
L. nonaria, f. a public prostitute:
L. Pandaros (Gr. Pandaros), m. son of Lycaon; synonym for procurer: pander, panderer.
Gr. parthenopipes, m. seducer:
L. pellex, -icis (Gr. pallakis, -idos), f. kept mistress, concubine; pallakidon, n. dim.; pellicitus, m. concubinage: Cecidomyia pellex (an ash gall-insect).
Gr. phorbas, -ados, giving pasture, prostitution; see pherbo under eat
Gr. porne, f. prostitute, harlot; pornos, m. male prostitute; pornidion, n. dim.; pornikos, of harlots; porneusis, f. prostitution; porneion, n. brothel: pornographic, pornerastic, pornocracy, Pornothemis serrata (a dragonfly).
L. prostitula, f. harlot; prostitulum, n. brothel:
Gr. superdion, n. nickname for a courtesan, dim. of saperdes, a kind of fish:
L. scortator, -is, m. whoremonger, < scortor, -atus, whore; scortum, n. harlot; scortillum, n. dim.; scortulum, n. young harlot: scortation.
L. scratta, f. an unchaste woman:
L. seductor, -is, m.; seductrix, -icis, f. misleader, enticer: seduce, seduction, seducere, seductor, seductress, Oncopsis seductrix (a fly).
L. sellarius, m. male prostitute: sellary.
Gr. steepitis, -idos, f. prostitute:
L. strictivilla, f. a vile woman:
L. succuba, lecher, stampet; a female demon supposed to prostitute men in their sleep; see incubus under spirit
Gr. tribas, -ados, f. a woman who practices lewdness with herself or other women, < tribo, rub:
See: coitus, shame
prostratus, L. down flat, laid low; see low
protect < L. protego, -tectus, cover, defend, guard; see guard
protein < Gr. proteion, holding first place, primary; a nitrogenous, essential constituent of all living cells: proteinaceous, proteogenous, proteose, proteolytic.
L. albumen, -inis, n. white of an egg: albumen, albumin, albuminoid, albumose, albuminous, albuminosis, albuminate.

proteles, Gr. perfect before; see telos under end

protelum, L. team of oxen; see team

protensus (protentus), L. stretched out, extended; see tendo under spread

protenus, L. before, forward; see pro under before

proteros, Gr. earlier; see pro under before

protervus, L. bold, impudent; see bold

Proteus, Gr. a sea-god capable of changing his form; see change

protos, Gr. first; protistos, the very first; see first

protozoan < Gr. protos, first, zoom, animal: Protozoa.
NL. amoeba, f. (Gr. amoibe, f. change), a genus of protozoans: amebicidal, Ameba dubia (an ameba), Endamoeba histolytica (cause of amebic dysentery).
NL. fusulina, f. a genus of foraminifers: Fusulina cinctria (a foraminifer).
NL. globigerina, f. a genus of foraminifers: Globigerina cretacea (a foraminifer).
NL. nodosaria, f. a genus of foraminifers: Nodosaria radiicula (a foraminifer).
NL. operculina, f. a genus of foraminifers: Operculina complanata (a foraminifer).
NL. paramecium, n. a genus of protozoans: Paramecium caudatum (a paramecium).

NL. robulus, m. a genus of foraminifers: Robulus incrustatus (a foraminifer).
NL. textularia, f. a genus of foraminifers: Textularia sagittula (a foraminifer).
NL. triticites, m. (<L. triticum, n. wheat), a genus of foraminifers: Triticites tumidus (a foraminifer).
NL. trypanosoma, n. a genus of protozoans: Trypanosoma gambiae (cause of African sleeping sickness), trypanosome, trypanosomiasis.

proud < AS. prud, pride.
Gr. agercho, haughty, arrogant:
Gr. enenlos, insolent:
L. arrogans, assuming, haughty; arrogantia, f. presumption, conceit, < arrogo, -atus, appropriate, assume, take: arrogant, arrogance, arrogant.
Gr. brethos, m. haughtiness, arrogance; a kind of bird: Brethos armillatus (a beetle).
L. fastus, -us, m. pride, haughtiness, arrogance; fastosus; fastuosus, proud, haughty: Bromelia fastuosa (a bromelia), fastuous, Deima fastosum (a holothurian).
Gr. gauros, haughty, arrogant, disdainful: Gaura coccinea (scarlet gaura), Gaurocrinus magnificus (a fossil crinoid).
Gr. hyperphialos, arrogant, overbearing:
Gr. hyperthymos, overweening:
Gr. hypsipiron, -os, haughty:
L. insolens, -entis, proud, haughty, arrogant: insolent, insolence, Cucumaria insolens (a holothurian).
Gr. kenodoxia, f. conceit, vanity:
L. ostentatio, -onis, display, parade; see display
Gr. sobaros, haughty, pompous: Sobarus anomalus (a fly), Sobarocephalus rubsament (a fly).
L. sublatus, raised aloft, proud, haughty; see tollo under raise
L. superbus, proud, haughty, distinguished, splendid; see good
L. superciliosus, haughty, arrogant: supercilious, Poecilodryas superciliosa (a bird).
L. tarquinius, proud, haughty, < Tarquinius, a proud Tarquin of ancient Rome: tarquinish.
L. vanus, empty, idle, proud; see empty

prove < L. probo, test; see try

proverb < L. proverbium, adage, maxim; see adage

provide < L. provideo, foresee, prepare for; providus, foreseeing; see thing, supply

provincia, L. a division of a country or empire; see country

prow < Gr. prora, bow; see face

proximus, L. nearest; see prope under near

prudent < L. prudens, -entis, foreseeing, experienced; see providus under think

pruna, L. hoarfrost, rime; prunus, covered with frost; see ice

pruna, L. a live coal; see coal

prune < L. prunum (Gr. prounon), plum; prunus, plum-tree, see plum; < OF. praignier, lop off, see cut
prurio, L. itch or long for; prurigo, the itch; see itch
prymna, Gr. stern of a ship, see stern; prymnos, hindmost, see after
pryanis, Gr. a chief magistrate; see govern
psacato- < Gr. psakos, -ados, small drop, bit, morsel; psakadion; psakion, dim.; psakastos, dripping; see drop
psaenythio- < Gr. psaenythios, false, vain; see lie
psagdan, Gr. an Egyptian unguent; see fat
psalido- < Gr. psalis, -idos, clipper, scissors; psalidion, dim.; psalistos, clipped, see scissors; low building with a vaulted roof, crypt, see house
psalion, Gr. curb-chain, part of a bridle; see chain
psalm < L. psalmus (Gr. psalmos); psalterium, a harplike instrument; see psallo under music, harp
psamathis, Gr. a fish; see fish
psammnos, Gr. sand; psammion, dim.; psamathos, shore sand; psamathion, dim.; see sand
psaro- < Gr. psaros, speckled, dappled, like a starling, < psar, -os, starling; see starling
psapharos; psathyros, Gr. easily powdered, crumbling, friable; see brittle
psacado- < Gr. psekas, -ados, bit, crumb, small drop; psekadion, dim.; see psakas under little
psectro- < Gr. psektra, scraper, currycomb; psegma, scrapings; see scrape
psedno- < Gr. psednos, thin, scanty, bald; see bare
pselaphetos, Gr. palpable, < pselaphao, grope about, feel, examine, touch; see touch
pselio- < Gr. pselion (psellion), armlet; see bracelet
psellos, Gr. faltering in speech; see falter
pseno- < Gr. psen, -os, a gall-insect, see wasp; < psenos, smooth, bald, see bare
psephos, Gr. pebble, see stone; < psephisma, an ordinance voted by the people, see law; < psephenos, dark, obscure, psephos, darkness, see black
psesto- < Gr. psestos, scraped, rubbed; pseizis, a rubbing down, currying; see pseao under rub
psetta, Gr. flatfish, sole, turbot; see flatfish
pseudo- < Gr. pseudvos, lie; pseudes, false; pseustes, liar; see lie
psi, Gr. twenty-third letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
psiado- < Gr. psias, -ados, drop; see drop
psiathos, Gr. rush mat; see rug
psicho- < Gr. psix, -ichos, bit, crumb, morsel; psichion, dim.; see little
psidium, NL. a genus of the myrtle family; see myrtle
psilo- < Gr. psilos, bare, smooth; see bare
psilothrion, L. (Gr. psilothron), depilatory; see psilos under bare
psimythion, Gr. white lead; see lead
psinathos, Gr. wild goat; see goat
psithyros, Gr. whispering, twittering, rustling; psithyristes, whisperer; see murmur
psittacus, L. (Gr. psittakos), parrot; see parrot
psoa, Gr. a muscle of the loin; see side
psochos, Gr. rubbed small; see psao under rub
psocus, NL. a genus of book-lice; see louse
psogo- < Gr. psogos, blame; see blame
psolos, Gr. soot, smoke, see dirt; one circumcised, penis, see penis
psomos, Gr. morsel, bit; psomion, dim.; see little
psophos, Gr. sound, noise; see sound
psoralea, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
psoro- < Gr. psora, itch, scurvy, scab, mange; psoraleos, itchy, scabby, mangy; psoriasis, a skin disease; see itch
psycho- < Gr. psyche, breath, life, soul, spirit, mind, butterfly; see mind, butterfly
psychros, Gr. cold, frigid; see cold
psycto- < Gr. psyktos, cool; psyktikos, cooling; see psychros under cold
psydrax, Gr. blister; see bubble
psydros, Gr. false, lying, untrue; see pseudos under lie
psygma, Gr. fan, a means of cooling; psychos, chilliness; see fan, psychros under cold
psylla, Gr. flea; see flea
psylium, L. (Gr. psyllion), fleawort; see plantain
psyllo- < Gr. psylla; psyllos, flea; see flea
psyros, Gr. a fish; see fish
psyttos, Gr. spit; see spit
ptacismo- < Gr. ptakismos, shyness, timidity; see fear
ptaeum, Gr. ptairos, n. mistake, false step, stumble; see falter
ptarmicus, L. (Gr. ptarmikos), causing to sneeze; ptarmos, sneeze, < ptairos, sneeze, see sneeze; ptarmike, yarrow, see yarrow
ptelas, Gr. a wild boar; see hog
ptelea, Gr. elm; see elm
ptenos, Gr. feathered, winged; see feather
pteris, L., Gr. fern; see fern
pternis, Gr. bottom of a dish, see base; a kind of hawk, see hawk
pternix, Gr. stem of a plant; see stem
ptero- < Gr. pteron, feather, wing, fin; pteridion; pteriskos, dim.; pterinos, pterotos, feathered, winged; see feather, wing
pterygion, Gr. dim. of pteryx, -ychos, wing; see pteron under wing
ptesis, Gr. flight; ptesimos, able to fly; see petomai under fly
ptexis, Gr. terror, < ptexos, cover, crouch; see fear
ptilo- < Gr. ptilon, down, feather, wing, leaf; ptilion, dim.; ptilos, plumage; pilotos, feathered, winged; see feather
ptinus, NL. a genus of beetles; see beetle
ptisane, Gr. hulled barley; see grain
ptisso, Gr. winnow grain; ptistes, winnower; ptismos, a winnowing; see separate
ptochos, Gr. beggar, a poor person, see beggar; < ptos, -ochos, hare, see hare
ptoma, Gr. that which has fallen, corpse, see body; ptosis, a falling, see pipto under fall
ptolemos, Gr. variant of polemos, war; see fight
ptomatis, Gr. cup that must be emptied at once because it will not stand upright, tumbler; see cup
ptorrhos, Gr. young branch, shoot, sucker; see branch
pto- -ochos, Gr. the cowering one, hare; see hare
ptyas, Gr. spitter, a kind of snake; see spit
ptyalon, Gr. saliva, spit; see spit
ptycho- < Gr. ptyx, -ychos, fold, leaf, layer, plate; ptygma, anything folded; ptychos; ptyktos, folded; see fold
ptyngo- < Gr. ptyxn, -ngos, eagle-owl; see owl
ptyon, Gr. winning fan; ptyarion, dim.; see fan
ptyromos, Gr. consternation; ptyrtikos, timorous; see fear
ptytoma, Gr. spit; ptytis, a spitting; see ptyalon under spit
ptyx, Gr. fold, layer, plate; ptyktion, dim.; see fold
puber, L. downy, ripe; see pubes under hair
pubertas, L. period of transition from youth to manhood and womanhood; see young
pubes; pubis, L. down of adulthood and maturity, the signs of manhood, grown up, adult, the private parts; pubesca, develop the hair of puberty, ripen; see hair
publico, -atus, L. make known, disclose, impart to all; publicus, belonging to the people, open; see populus under people
puddle < AS. pudd, ditch, pool; see marsh
puendus, L. shameful; pudicus, bashful, modest; see pudeo under shame
puendero, L. external genitals; see sex organs
puella, L. girl; puellula, dim.; see child
puer, L. boy; puera, girl; puerculus, dim.; puera, youthful, childish, silly; puerperus, parturient; see child
pueraria, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
pufinus, NL. shearwater; see albatross, auk
pugilator, L. one who fights with his fists; see pugilo under fight
pugillar, L. writing tablet; see book
pugillus, L. handful, dim. of pungkin, fist; puggararis, of the fist; see hand
pugio, L. dagger, dirk, poniard; see dagger
pugnax, -acis, L. combative, contentious; see pugno under fight
pugnus, L. fist; pugneus, of the fist; see hand
pulcher, L. beautiful; pulchellus, dim.; puchritudo; pulchrum, beauty; see beauty
pulegium, L. pennyroyal; see mint
pulce, L. beautiful; pulceus, of the fist; see hand
pulgus, L. young animal, particularly a fowl; pullulus, dim.; pullarius, of young animal; pullulo, -inis, produce young, put forth, see chicken; dark, dusky, blackish, see black
pulmentum, L. sauce, relish; see sauce
pulmo, L. lung; pulmunculus, dim.; pulmonarius, of the lungs; see lung
pulpa, L. flesh of animals and fruits; pulposus, fleshy; see flesh
pulpitum, L. frame, stage, desk; see table
puls, pullis, L. porridge, pottage; pulticula, dim.; see food
pulveris, L. dusty, < pulvis, -eris, dust, powder; see dust
pulvinus, L. cushion, pad, pillow; pulvillus; pulvinulus, dim.; see pillow
pulvis, L. dust, powder; pulvisculus, dim.; see dust
pumex, -icis, L. pumice; pumicus, of pumice; pumicosus, like pumice, porous; see stone
pumilus; pumilis, L. dwarfish, diminutive, little; pumilio, a dwarf, pygmy; see little
pump < MD. Pompe.
Gr. antlia, f. bilge-water in the hold of a ship, pump; exantleo, pump out: Antlirrhinus signatus (a beetle).
L. clysterus, -is (Gr. klyster, -os), m. syringe; klysis, f. a drenching; klyisma, -tos, n. injection, drench: clyster, clysis, clyisma.
L. embolus (Gr. embolos), piston or sucker of a pump; see close
Gr. eneter, -os, m. syringe; enesis, f. injection; enetos, injected; enema, -tos, n. claster, injection: enema, Enetia spinosissima (a phasmid).
L. fundulus, piston, sucker; see pestle
L. haurium, n. a machine for drawing water, pump: see haurio under suck
See: suck
pumpkin < OF. pompon, < Gr. pepon, a large melon; see melon
punctum, L. small hole, dot, spot, < pungo, punctus, prick, punch, sting; see spot, point
punctura, L. hole, prick; see hole
pungens, L. sharp, acrid, piercing, biting; see point
punica, NL. a genus of the pomegranate family; see pomegranate
punicus, L. reddish, purplish-red; see red
punish < OF. punir, < L. punio, -itus, inflict pain, take revenge: punitive, impunishment, punishment.
Gr. alastos, unforgetting, avenging; alastor, -os, m. avenger: Asilus alastor (a gadfly), Alastor atropos (a wasp).
Gr. antektisis, f. retribution:
Gr. anterous, m. an avenger of slighted love: Anterus formosus (a butterfly), Anteromorpha australica (a wasp).
Gr. antitos, requited, revenged:
L. castigo, -atus, punish, censure, correct: castigate, chasten, chastize.
L. damno, -atus, sentence to punishment, doom; damnabilis, worthy of condemnation; condemno, -atus, charge with, convict, disapprove: damn, damned, damnation, indemnity, condemn, condemnation, damnable.
Gr. ekdikastes; ekdiketes, m. avenger; ekdikesis, f. vengeance:
Gr. Eriny, -yos, f. an avenging goddess, a Fury (Alecto, Megaera, Tisiphone): Erinya.
Gr. euthynter, -os, straightener, corrector, chastiser; see euthys under straight
L. Furia, f. an avenging goddess: Fury.
Gr. kolasis, f.; kolasma, -tos, n. punishment, correction; kolastes, m. punisher; kolastikos, corrective: Colastes braonis (a wasp).
L. multo, -atus, punish by fining; multa; mulcta, f. fine, penalty: mulct.
Gr. Nemesis, f. goddess of retributive justice: Nemesis, Nemesis cellicola (a spider), Nemesis damna (a cœpod), Nemesisilus montanus (a spider).
L. poena (Gr. poine), f. punishment, pain; poenalis, of punishment: pain, penalty, penance, subpena, penalize, penology, pine, penal, penitentiary, impenent, repentance.
AS. scrifan, impose penance or punishment: shrive, sheriff, shrievealty (sheriﬁwic, sheriﬁsh, sheriﬁalty).
L. talio, -onis, f. punishment in kind for the injury sustained: retaliate, talion, retaliatory, lex talionis.
Gr. thôē, f. penalty: Thôē eros (a crab), Parathôē rotundata (a crab).
Gr. timoros, upholding honor, avenging:
Gr. Tityos, m. a mythical giant punished in Hades for attempted rape by having a vulture feed constantly on his liver: Tityus infamatus (a scorpion), Dynastes tityus (a rhinoceros-beetle).
L. ulciscor, ultus, avenge, punish; ultio, -onis, f. revenge; ultor, -is, m.; ultriz, -icis, f. punisher; ultorius, of vengeance:
L. vindico, -atus, avenge, deliver, justify; vindex, -icis, c. avenger, deliverer; revindico, exact retribution: vindicate, vindictive, avenger, revenge, vengeance.
Gr. zemiotes, punisher; see zemia under hurt
See: justice, hurt, strike, whip, hell, tease
pupa, L. girl, doll; pupilla; pupula, dim.; see child, doll
pupil < F. pupille, < L. pupillus; pupilla, dim. of pupus, boy; pupa, girl; see learn, eye
puppis, L. poop, stern; see stern
pupula, L. pupil of the eye, dim. of pupa, girl, child; see eye, child
pupus, L. boy; pupillus, dim.; see child
pure < L. purus, clean, unadulterated: purity, purify, purification, purine, Puritan, impurity.
Gr. abatos, untrodden, inviolate, pure, chaste: Aster abatus (Mohave aster).
Gr. achrantos, undefiled, immaculate:
Gr. achrostopos, untouched, uncolored:
Gr. adiaphthoros, pure, chaste: aphthoros, uncorrupt:
Gr. adoros, taking no gifts, incorruptible:
Gr. aeiparthenos, ever a virgin:
Gr. akerastos, pure, unmixed:
Gr. akibdelos, unadulterated, genuine: Acibdela alba (a moth).
Gr. akratos, pure, unmixed:
Gr. amiantos, undefiled: Amiantus rusticus (a beetle).
Gr. amiges; amikos, unmixed, pure, unsociable: Amictogeron anomalus (a fly), Amictoides breviventris (a fly).
Gr. amyschos, undefiled:
Gr. anathos, genuine:
Gr. apines, without dirt, clean: Apinoglossa comburana (a moth).
Gr. aspilos, unspotted, spotless: Aspilocoryphus mendicus (a bug), Aspilomyia alba (a fly).
Gr. athiktos, untouched, chaste:
Gr. atrigos, without lees, clear:
Gr. azymos, unleavened, uncorrupted:
L. auricoctor, -is, m. refiner of gold:
L. castus, pure; castificeus, purifying: caste, chaste, chastity, incest, incestuous.
Gr. chrysepesetes, m. refiner of gold:
L. colatus, cleansed, puriﬁed, strained; see colo under sieve
L. denicalis, purifying from dregs, refined:
L. effeescatus, puriﬁed from dregs, strained:
Gr. eikikrines, pure, unmixed:
L. enucleatus, clear of husks, unadulterated:
L. exspurgatus, clean, pure; see purgo under wash
L. februo, -atus, purify, expiate:
Gr. hagnos, pure, innocent, chaste, sacred; hagneia, f. purity, chastity; aphagnismos, m. puriﬁcation: Agnes, Hagnometopias pater (a beetle), Elaeagnus umbellata (an oleaster).
L. immaculatus, unstained, unspotted: immaculate.
L. impeccabilis, faultless, sinless: impeccable.
L. impromacius, unmixed:
L. inalienatus, unspoiled, uncorrupted:
L. incoquinatus, undefiled, unpolluted:
L. incontaminatus, undefiled: uncontaminated.
L. incorruptus, unspoiled: incorrupt, incorruptible.
L. ingenuilis, sincere:
L. intactus, untouched, undefiled: intact.
L. intaminatus, unadulterated, genuine; meracus, pure; meracus, dim.: Eumolpus merus (a beetle).
Gr. phobetria, f. purifier, < phoibao, cleanse, purify: Phoebetria fuliginosa (sooty albatross).
L. putus, cleansed, purified, clear: Noctua puta (a butterfly).
L. sincerus, pure, unmixed, genuine: sincere, sincerity.
Gr. zoros, pure, sheer: Zorotypus longicercatus (a zorapteran), Zoropsocus delicatus (a fossil pscopterid).
See: wash, clear, innocent, white, light
purgatius, L. cathartic, cleansing; see purgo under wash
purple < OF. purpe, < L. purpura (Gr. porphyra), f. the mollusk yielding a purple dye, the dye itself; purpures, purple; porphyrites, like purple, a purple stone; purpura, purpurate, purpurescent, porphyry, porphyritic, lamprophyre, Purpura persica (a gastropod), Euportorium purpureum (a joepyeweed), Acanthephyra purpurea (a shrimp), Laelia purpurata (an orchid), Scabiosa atropurpurea (sweet scabious), Phoebe porphyria (a lauraceae), Feltogyna porphyrocardia (a legume).
L. blatteus, purple:
L. conchylatus, of a purple color, clothed in purple; conchylarius, m. a purple dyer:
Gr. halourgos, sea-purple; paralourgos, edged with purple; halourgis, -idos, f. a purple robe; halourgidion, n. dim.:
L. ostrum, n. purple dye from a mollusk; ostrinus, purple:
Gr. perinesos, edged with purple:
Gr. phoibe, -ikos, purple-red: phenicite, phoeniceous, Phoenician, Phoenicoptus roseus (a flamingo).
L. puniceus, purplish-red; see red
Gr. tyrianthinos, of Tyrian purple:
purpose < L. proposatum, design; see aim
purpureus, L. purple; see purple
purse < AS. purs, < L. bursa (Gr. byrsa); see bag
purslane < OF. porcelaine, < L. porcilaca, a corruption of portulaec, f.: Portulacaceae, Portulaca oleracea (purslane), Sesuvium portulacastrum (sea-purslane).
L. anacampseros (Gr. anakampseros), m. a plant the touch of which was said to restore lost love: Anacampseros albissima (a portulacacead), Sedum anacampseros (shy stonecrop).
Gr. andrachne, f. purslane: Andrachne colchica (andrachne).
NL. lewisia, f. a genus of the purslane family, Capt. Meriwether Lewis: Lewisia rediviva (hitterroot).
NL. talinum, n. a genus of the purslane family: Talinum calycinum (rock-pink).
pursue < OF. prosequire, < L. prosequor, follow; see follow, hunt
pus, L. clean; see pure
pus, puris, L. n. corrupt matter, discharge from a sore; purulent, festering; suppuro, -atus, form pus: pus, pustule, purulent, suppuration, suppuration, seropurulent.
Gr. glamyros, with pus in the eyes, bleary-eyed, watery: Glamyromyrmex beebei (an ant).
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L. *gramia*, f. pus or matter in the corners of the eyes; *gramiosus*, full of pus, watery, blear-eyed:

L. *lema* (Gr. *lema*; *gleme*), f. pus in the corners of the eyes; *glemion*, n. dim.: Gr. *pyon*, n. pus; *pyodes*, like pus: *pyorrea*, empyema, pyoid, pyuria.

L. *sanies*, f. bloody pus, pus; *saniosus*, full of pus: sanies, sanious.

See: *sore, slime.*

**push** < OF. *pousser, < L. *pello, pulsus*, beat, drive, impel; *pulsator, -is*, m. beater, striker; *appello*, drive forward; *compello*, drive together; *expello*, drive out; *impello*, drive against: pulse, pulsation, impulse, compulsory, expulsion, repellent, dispel, propel; *Pulsatrix perspicillatus* (spectacled owl), *Anemone pulsatilla* (pasque-flower), *Cercyon pulsatus* (a beetle).

Gr. *ananche*, force, compulsion; see *strong*. Gr. *apokroustikos*, able to repel; see *krouma* under *strike*.

L. *arieto, -atus*, butt like a ram: *Bitis arietans* (a puff-adder).

L. *coactus*, a foreting, constraint; *exactor*, demander, enforcer, *tax-collector*; see *abigo* under *drive*.

L. *coerceo, -itus*, compel, restrain: *coerce*, coercion.

L. *cornupeta*, f. a going with the horns:

L. *fistuca*, f. rammer; *fistuco, -atus*, ram:

L. *fundulus*, piston; see *pistle*.

L. *impetus*, impulse, attack, charge; see *strike*.

Gr. *koryptilos*, m. one that butts with the head: *Corypilotomyia armigera* (a fly).

Gr. *kydebazo*, butt with head and horns:

Gr. *otheos*, push; *osmos; othismos*, m.; *othesis*, f. a pushing: *osmosis*, osmotic, endosmotic, exosmotic, exosmotic, *Ezothea paniculata* (inkwood).

L. *petulus*, buttling, frisky:

AS. *scafan*, push: shove, shuffle, scuffle, shovel, scoop.

L. *trudo, trusus*, thrust; *trusatilis*, that may be pushed; *contrudo*, thrust together; *intrudo*, thrust in; *obtrudo*, thrust back: abstruse, extrusion, intrude, obtrusive, protrude, *Nannippus retrusus* (a fossil horse).

See: *press, strike, drive, banish, pump, draw*.

**pusillus**, L. very small, little, petty; *pusilillus*, dim.; see *little*;

**pusio**, L. little boy; *pusio*, little girl; see *pusus* under *child*;

**pustula**, L. blister, pimple, bubble; *pustulosus*, full of blisters; see *bubble*.

**pusus**, L. a little boy; *pusa*, girl; see *child*;

**put** < AS. *putian*, set, place; see *place*;

**putamen**, L. cutting, paring, shred, shell; see *shell*;

**putativus**, L. imaginary, suppositional; see *puto* under *think*;

**puteus**, L. well, cistern, pit; *puteolus; paticulus*, dim.; *putealis; puteanus*, of wells; see *hole*;

**putidus**, L. stinking, fetid; *putidulus*, dim.; see *smell*;

**putillus**, L. child; see *pusus* under *child*;

**putor**, L. stench, rottenness; see *putidus* under *smell*;

**putridus**, L. decayed, rotten; *putridulus*, dim.; *putribilis*, corruptible; *putrusus*, very rotten; see *putreo* under *rot*;

**putus**, L. cleansed, purified, clear; see *pure*;

**puzzle**; see *ask*.

**pycnos** < Gr. *pyknos*, dense, thick; see *thick*.

**pycta**, L. (Gr. *pyktes*), boxer, pugilist; see *fight*.

**pycnon** < Gr. *pyktis, -idos*, probably a beaver; see *beaver*.

**pyelis**, Gr. socket, setting; see *pyelos* under *basin*.

**pyelos**, Gr. trough, tub, bathtub, pelvis; see *basin*.

**pygargus**, L. (Gr. *pygargos*), a kind of eagle; see *eagle*.

**pygmo** < Gr. *pygme*, fist; see *hand*.

**pygmy** < L. *pygmaeus* (Gr. *pygmaios*), dwarf; see *little*.

**pygo** < Gr. *pyge*, *pyz, -ygos*, rump, buttocks; *pygridion*, dim.; see *rump*.

**pylo** < Gr. *pyle*, gate, orifice; *pylis*, -idos, dim.; *pyloros*, outlet of the stomach, gatekeeper; see *door, guard*.

**pymatos**, Gr. hindmost, last; see *after*.

**pyndaco** < Gr. *pyndaz, -akos*, bottom of a cup or other vessel; see *base*.

**pyon**, Gr. pus; see *pus*.

**pyos**, Gr. first milk after parturition; see *milk*. 
pyralis, Gr. a kind of insect said to live in fire; see moth
pyramidal, Gr. pyramidal, -idos; see pillar
pyrausta, L. (Gr. pyraustes), a moth that gets singed in the flame; see moth
pyrdalon, Gr. firewood, brushwood; see wood
pyreno- < Gr. pyren, -os, pit or hard seed; see nut
pyrethrum, L. (Gr. pyrethron), a plant of the composite family; see composite
epyretos, Gr. burning heat, fever; see pyr under fire, disease
pyrgidion, dim.; pyrgotos, like a tower; see tower
pyria, Gr. vapor bath; pyriaterion, sudatorium; see wash
pyrites, Gr. a mineral that strikes fire; see stone
pyrylial, Gr. a kind of bird; see bird
pyrylial, Gr. a kind of stone; see stone
pyrostus, Gr. learned; see learn
Pythagoras, Gr. celebrated Greek mathematician; see number
Pythmene- < Gr. python, -os, bottom, foundation, stock; see base
Pythodoron, Gr. a fish; see fish
Pyxis, L., Gr. box; pyxidicula; pyxidion; pyxion, dim.; pyxos, boxwood; see box
Quack < imitative origin; see cackle, lie
quadri- < L. quattuor, four; quadrigeminus, fourfold; see four
quadrus, L. square; quadrula, dim.; see quattuor under four
quaesitus, L. sought; see quaero under ask, question
quaestor, L. a Roman magistrate; see govern
quail < OF. quâille.
Gr. attagas, m. a kind of partridge, francolin: Attagicus[Attagas] falklandica (a bird).
Gr. chennion, n. a kind of quail: Cheniopsis madescassa (a beetle), Chennium bituberculatum (a beetle).
Gr. kakkabis (kakkabe), -idos, f. partridge: Caccabis saxatilis (a bird).
Gr. ortyx, -ygos, m. quail; ortygon, n. dim.: Ortyx plumifera (a quail), Lophortyx californica (California quail), Oreortyx picta (mountain-quail), Collyris ortygia (a beetle).
L. perdis, -icis, (Gr. -ikos), c. partridge; perdikion, n. dim.: Perdix cinerea (gray partridge), Galloperdix lunatulus (a spur-partridge), partridge.

quake < AS. cwician; see shake
quality < L. qualitas, condition, nature, property; see nature
qualum, L. wicker-basket; quasillum, dim.; see basket
quantus, L. how many, how much; see number
quarrel < L. querella, complaint; see fight
quarry < OF. quarrière, < L. quadrum, something square, a squared stone; place for squaring stone; see mine
quartus, L. fourth; quaternarius, fourfold; see quattuor under four

qui, L. appearing as if, simulating; see like
quassim, L. dim. of qualum, wicker-basket; see basket
quasia, NL., f. a genus of the Simarubaceae, < Quassi, a Surinam negro: quassin, Quassia amara (quassia).

NL. ailanthus, f. < East Indian aylanto, tree of heaven: Ailanthus altissima (ailanthus).

NL. simaruba, f. < Ab.Am. simarouba, a tropical tree: Simarubaceae, Simaruba amara (Orinoco simaruba), Bursera simaruba (gumbolimbo).

quassus, L. shaken, broken, shattered; see quatio under shake
quattuor, L. four; see four
queen < AS. cuen, wife; see govern
quench < AS. cwencan, extinguish, slake, wet; see wet
quercus, L. oak; querceus; quercinus; querneus, of oak; see oak
querculeda, L. a kind of duck; see duck
quercuerus, L. shivering; see shake
querulos, L. plaintive, complaining; < queror, questus, complain, find fault; see fault
question < L. quaestio, -onis, inquiry, interrogation, investigation, problem; see ask, try, doubt, secret

-quetrus, L. suffix meaning angled, cornered, sided; see angle
qui; quod; quis; quid, L. who, which, what; see ask
quick < AS. cwic, living; see life, swift
quiet < L. quiesco, quietus, repose, rest; see quies under rest
quillwort
Gr. isoëtes, n. an evergreen plant, now a genus of quillworts: Isoëtes riparia [ripariam] (a quillwort), Sagittaria isoëtiformis (an arrowleaf).

quinarius, L. of five; quini, five; see quince under five

quince < L. cydonium (Gr. kydonion), n.; cydonia (Gr. kydonia), f. quince-tree, < Kydonia, ancient town on the north coast of Crete: cydonium, Cydonia oblonga (quince), Cydonocrinus turbinitus (a Permian crinoid), Cydonium mulleri (a sponge), Adhatoda cydoniaefolia (Brazil bower-plant).

Gr. chrysomelon, n. a kind of quince:
Pg. marmelos, quince; see malum under apple

quincuncx, L. five-twelfths; arrangement in diagonal rows; see twelve, slope

quinine < Ab.Am. quinquina, bark of barks: quinaldine, quinine, quinene, quinoline, antraquinone, quinone, quinidine, hydroquinone, quinovin, Strychnos pseudoquina (copalchi).

NL. cinchona, f. a genus of the madder family, species of which yield quinine and other alkaloids, < Countess Chinchon: cinchonamine, cinchonine, cinchonism, Cinchona officinalis (a quine-tree).

quinque, L. five; quintus, fifth; quinquaginta, fifty; quinquagesimus, fiftieth; see five

quiris, L. spear; see spear
quirito, L. cry out, shriek, wail; see call
quirrito, L. grunt; see grunt
quiscalus, NL. a genus of grackles; see starling
quisquillium, L. refuse, trash, rubbish; see dirt
quitus, L. enabled, strong; see queo under strong
quot, L. how many; quotus, how many; see number
quotidianus, L. daily, recurring; see dies under day
R

rabbit < OF. rabor, prob. < D. robbe; see hare
ravidus, L. mad, furious; rabies, madness, frenzy; rabiosus, raving; see mad
rabula, L. wrangler, petit-fogger; see fight
race < ON. ras, a running, see run; F. race, member of the same stock or lineage, see class
racemus, L. bunch or cluster of grapes; racemosus, full of clusters; see grape
rachis < Gr. rhachis, spine, backbone, ridge, axis, stem or stalk bearing flowers or leaflets; see back
rack, prob. < D. rec, framework; see frame, screen, trouble, pain
radiatus, L. rayed, beamable, shining; see radius under rod, light
radicle < L. radicula, dim. of radiz, -icis, root; radicalis, of roots; see root
radish < L. radiz, root.
L. armoracia, horseradish; see mustard
L. raphanus, m. (Gr. rhaphanos; rhaphanis, -idos, f.), radish; rhaphanidion, n. dim.; rhaphaninos, of radishes: Raphanus sativus (radish), Raphanus raphanistrium (jointed charlock), Dentalina raphanistriformis (a foraminifer).
radius < L. radius, ray; see elements under thing
radius, L. rod, ray, spoke; radiolus, dim.; see rod
radix, L. root; radicula, dim.; radicosus, full of roots; see root
radula, L. scraper; see rado under scrape
rafflesia, NL. a genus of the order Aristolochiales; see birthwort
raft < ON. raptur, rafter; see ship
rag < AS. ragge: ragged, ragfish, ragamuffin, ragman, ragpicker.
Gr. berberion, a shabby garment; see garment
L. cento, -onis, m. patchwork, covering of rags; centunculus, m. dim.: Centunculus minimus (chaffweed), Megachile centuncularis (a bee).
Gr. lakisma, -tos, n. tatter:
L. pannus, m. piece of cloth, rag, patch; pannicus, m. dim.; pannosus, ragged, tattered, poor: pannicus, Cotoneaster pannosa (a cotoneaster).
Gr. rhakos, n. rag, remnant; rhakion, n. dim.; rhakodes, ragged: Rhacophorus marmoratus (a frog), Rhacocheila permagna (a fly), Phororhacus platygynathus (an Eocene bird).
L. scrutum, trash, rags, rubbish; see worthless
Gr. trychos, n. worn garment, rag, shred; trychion, n. dim.; trycheros, ragged, tattered, worn; trychinos, of rags; trychosis, f. exhaustion, < trycho, wear out: Trycherodon megalops (a fish), Trychiopterus geminatus (a beetle), Trychopeplus (a phasmid), Trycherus elongatus (a beetle), Brachytrycherus concolor (a beetle), Microtrycherus luteosignatus (a beetle).
See: garment, worthless
rage < L. rabio, be mad; see anger
raia, L. ray, skate; see shark
raid < AS. rad, road, a riding; see destroy, plunder, steal
rail < OF. ralle, a bird, see crane; < L. regula, a straight piece of wood, see rod
rain < AS. regn; see drop, storm
rainbow; see arc, color
raise < ON. rise, rise.
Gr. airo, raise, lift; arsis, f. a raising; eportikos, causing to rise or swell: arsis, Arsinonche venosa (a moth), Argyroploce arsiptera (a moth), Arsinoë quadririgittata (a beetle).
Gr. anaphora, f. a rising, ascension;
Gr. anastasis, f. a raising up again, erection, convalescence: anastasis, anastatic.
Gr. anatole, a rising, rise, sunrise, east; see east
Gr. anecho, lift up, raise, hold up:
L. antarius, for raising or hoisting:
L. arrigo, -rectus, set up, raise, erect; erigo, raise up, set up: erection, erect.
L. ascendo, -ensus, mount, climb, rise, grow: ascend, ascension, Taxodium ascends (a bald-cypress), Epimedium adscensionis (a spotted grouper).
Gr. bibazo, cause to rise, lift up, mount; bibastes, m. mouter, stallion: Bradybibastes costulatus (a beetle).
L. cretus, arisen, sprung, descended from, born of; see cresco under grow
L. emergo, -ersus, come forth, rise: emerge, emergency.
Gr. epembas, -ados, f. a rising, elevation, increase:
Gr. epitoile, f. rising of anything, rise, appearance: Epitola conjuncta (a butterfly).
L. excello, -celus, rise: excel, excellent, excellency.
AS. hebban, raise: heave, heavy.
Gr. hypossos, f. a raising high, an exalting:
L. levo, -atus, lift up, raise; elevator, -is, m. a raiser, an uplifter: lever, levy,
levee, Levant, leaven, elevate, elevator, elevation, relieve, relevant, unleavened,
Eriscrinus elevatus (a Pennsylvanian crinoid).
L. orior, ortus, rise, grow, appear; orundus, risen from, descended; ortivus, of
rising; exortivus, rising, ascendant: oriental, origin, aborigines, abortive.
Gr. orynymi, stir up, excite, raise; see arouse
AS. stigan, rise: sty, stile.
L. subitmo, -atus, elevate, lift up; see sublimis under high
L. sucula, windlass, winch, capstan; see drum
L. supero, -atus, rise above, surmount, exceed:
L. surg, -rectus, rise; surgens; assurgens, ascending, rising: surge, source, insur-
gent, resurrection, resources, resourceful, resurgence, assurgent, Lavatera assur-
gentiflora (a tree-mallow).
L. suscito, raise, stir up, arouse; see cieo under arouse
L. tollo, sublatus, raise; attollens, raising; sublatus, raised aloft, proud, haughty:
extol, maletolt, Cardium sublatum (a fossil pelecypod).
Gr. zale, surge of the sea; see storm
See: climb, ladder, upright, exceed, swell, light, birth, grow
raisin < OF. raisin, < L. racemus, cluster of grapes; see grape
rake < AS. raca; G. rechen.
Gr. agrophpe, f. harrow, rake:
L. cratis, f. harrow:
L. hirpe, -ics, m. harrow, rake: hearse, rehearse.
L. occo, harrow; see occo under till
Gr. oxina, f. harrow: Oxina maculata (a fly).
L. pecten, comb, rake; see comb
L. rastrum, hoe, rake; see hoe
L. rutabulum, n. fire-rake, stirrer:
See: comb, till, hoe
rallum, L. a kind of scraper; see scrape
rallus, NL. rail, see crane; thin, see thin
ram < AS. ramm; see sheep, push
ramentum, L. chaffy, loose scales, shavings, scrapings; see scale
ramex, L. hernia, rupture; see break
ramula, L. hoof; see foot
ramus, L. branch, antler; ramulus; ramusculus, dim.; ramosus, full of branches;
see branch
rana, L. frog; ranula, dim.; ranunculus, dim. tadpole; see frog
rancidus, L. stinking, offensive, see smell; rancor, stink, grudge, hate, see hate
rangifer, L. reindeer; see deer
ranunculus, L. tadpole, dim. of rana, frog, see frog; buttercup, crowfoot, see
buttercup
rapax, -acis, L. grasping, greedy; see rapio under take
raphanuus, L. (Gr. rhaphanuus; rhapanis, -idos), radish; rhapahnidion, dim.; see
radish
raphia, NL. a genus of palms; see palm
rapid < L. rapidus, quick, swift; see swift
rapina, L. robbery, pillage; raptor, robber, plunderer; see rapio under take
rapum, L. turnip; rapulum; rapunculus, dim.; rapistrum, wild turnip; see turnip
rarus, L. scarce, scattered, thin; raritas; raritudo, scarceness; see few, thin
rascal < OF. rascal, rabble, rubbish; see rogue
rasor, L. scraper; rasulis, scraped, smooth; rasus, scraped, shaved; see rado under
scrape
raspberry. See blackberry
rastrum, L. hoe, rake, mattock; rastellum, dim.; see hoe
rat < AS. raet; see mouse
ratio, L. reckoning, transaction, relation; rationalis, reasonable; see reor under think
ratis, L. raft; ratitus, marked with the figure of a raft; see ship
rattle < AS. hrætel.
Gr. arabos, m. chattering, rattling, or gnashing of the teeth, < arabos, rattle:
Gr. aragmos, m.; aragmos, -tos, n. rattle, clatter, crash:
Gr. bambaino, rattle with the teeth:
L. crepo, -itus, rattle, crackle, creak, clatter; crepaz, -axis, rattling; crepans; crepitans, rattling; crepitalculus, n. rattle; crepundia, f. a child’s rattle; crepusulus, rattling: crepitate, decrepit, discrepancy, decrepititude, crepitant, crepitalculus, craven, crevasses, crevice, Hura crepitalus (sandbox-tree).
Gr. kratonon, n. rattle, castanet, clapper; kratos, m. a rattling noise, < kroteo, rattle; eukratos, well-sounding; katakrotos, noisy: crotalum, crotalin, Crotalus horridus (rattlesnake), Crotalaria mucronata (rattlesnake).
Gr. patagos, m. clatter, rattle, crash; pategma, -tos, n. rattle; patagetikos, clattering:
L. sistrum (Gr. seistron), n. rattle: Sistrum nodulosum (a gastropod), Sistrurus miliaris (pygmy-rattlesnake).
L. strepo, -itus, make a noise, rattle; see sound
See: sound
rattus, ML. rat; see mouse
ratus, L. calculated, fixed, settled, certain; see reor under think
rauca, L. worm in oak roots; see worm
raucus, L. hoarse; raucidulus, dim.; raucedo, raucitas, hoarseness; see hoarse
raudus, L. piece of bronze used as a coin; raudusculus, dim.; see money
ravidus, L. somewhat gray, grayish; see raurus under gray
ravine < OF. ravine, < L. rapina, robbery; see valley
ravus, L. grayish-yellow, gray, see gray; hoarse, see hoarse
raw < AS. hreaw; see rough
ray < L. radius, rod, see rod; < raia, ray, see shark
razor < OF. rasor, < L. rado, scrape; see knife
re-; red-; retro - < L. re, back, again, down, very; see return, very
reach < AS. raecan, extend, stretch out; see spread, come, take
read < AS. raed, counsel; see speak, teach
ready < AS. raede, finished, arranged; see fit
real < OF. real, < ML. realis, of a thing, < L. res, thing; see thing, true
reap < AS. reopan, gather, harvest.
Gr. ametos, m. harvest; ametikos, of harvest; ameter, -os, m.; ametris, -idos, f. reaper:
Gr. analago, glean, pick up crumbs:
L. annona, f. yearly produce, crop, grain:
L. carpo, carpus, pick, pluck, gather; carpura, a sucking or gathering by bees from flowers; see tear
L. decerpo, -ptus, pluck off, break off, gather:
AS. haerfest, crop, gathering of crops: harvest.
Gr. leion, n. crop:
L. meto, messus, reap; messis; messura, f. a reaping, harvest, crop; messor, -is, m. reaper; messorius, of a reaper; demeto, cut off, gather, reap: Messor arenatus (an ant).
L. spicilegium, n. gleaning:
Gr. synkomide, harvest; see synkomizô under gather
Gr. therizo, mow, harvest; see therizia under gather
Gr. theristos, m. harvest; therister, -os; theristes, m. reaper; theristikos, of reaping, harvesting: Theristes cultrella (a moth), Theristicus breviostris (a bird), Missourium theristocaulodon (a fossil mammal).
Gr. tryge, f.; trygeema, -tos, n.; trygetos, m. crop, harvest, vintage; trygeter, -os; trygetos, m. harvester: Trygetes nitidissimus (a spider).
See: gather, take
rear < OF. ariere, hindmost part of, < L. retro, back, backward; see after, back, rump, tail, end
reason < OF. raison, < L. ratio, reckoning; see think, begin
rebellion < L. rebellio, -onis, f. renewal of war, revolt, insurrection: rebel, rebellious.
Gr. apostasis, deflection, revolt; see abandon
L. seditio, -onis, f. insurrection, mutiny, revolt: sedition, seditious.
rebuke < OF. rebuchier, repel; see scold
reburrus, L. one with bristling hair; see hair
receive < OF. recevire, < L. recipio, -ceptus, take back, regain, take in; receptor, -is, m.; receptrix, -cis, f. receiver: receiver, receptacle, reception, receptive, receptor.
L. acquirō, -isitus, get: acquire, acquisition, acquisitive.
L. adscītus, accepted, received:
L. alimonium, n. sustenance, allowance for support: alimony.
Gr. dektēr, -os; dektēs; apodektēs, m. receiver, beggar; dektikos, acceptable, capacious; dechomai, take, accept, receive; apodektōs, welcome; diadektōr, -os, m. inheritor; diadochōs, succeeding, receiving: diadoche, diadochite, Polydectes, Decticogaster zonularis (a moth), Apodecter stromeri (a Miocene murid).
L. heres, -edis, c. heir; hereditātas, -atis, f.; hercūrum; heredītum, n. inheritance; herediōtum, n. dim.: heredity, heir, heiress, heritage, heirloom, inherit, disinherit.
Gr. paraeleptor, -os, m. inheritor:
L. patrimonium, n. inheritance: patrimony.
See: take, gain
recens, -entis, L. new, fresh, young; see new, young
receptacle < L. receptaculum, place or vessel for keeping things; see vessel
receptor; receptrix, L. receiver; see receive
recessus, L. corner, nook, retreat; see hollow
recidivus, L. recurring, returning; see return
reciproco, -atus, L. return, move back and forth, alternate; see alternate
reclīsantum, L. chip, shaving; see part
reclīnis, L. leaning back; see clino under slope
reclusus, L. shut up, separated, removed; see separate
reconditus, L. hidden, concealed; see condō under cover
record < L. recordor, -atus, remember; see book, list, story, remember
rectum, L. end of the large intestine; see intestine
rectus, L. straight, upright, proper, right; rector, leader, director; see right, rex under govern
recula, L. trifle, dim. of res, thing; see thing
red- < L. re, back, again; see return
red < AS. read: redbird, redfin, redstart, redtop, redwood, Redfield, Red River.
Gr. aithos, burnt, fiery, reddish-brown; see aitho under burn
Ab. Am. annatto, a tree yielding a yellowish-red or salmon-colored dye: annatto (from Bixa orellana).
Ab. Am. altamasco, stained with red: Zephyranthes atamasco (zephyr-lily).
L. cardinalis, red (by transfer of meaning); see cardinal under hinge
L. cerasinus, red; see cerasus under plum
L. cinnabarinus (Gr. kinnabaronis), red like cinnabar; see cinnabar
L. coccineus; coccinus, red like a berry, scarlet; coccinatus, clad in scarlet:
Hygrophorus coccineus (a mushroom), Quercus coccinea (scarlet oak).
L. corallinus, coral-red; see coral
L. cruentus, blood-red; see crūrus under blood
Gr. daphoinos, blood-red, gory: Daphoenositta miranda (a bird).
Gr. erythros; erythraios, red; erythrote, -etos, f. redness, ruddiness; erythema, -tos, n.; erythriasis, f. blush; erythromos, red-haired; dierythos, spotted or variegated with red; ezerythros, very red; katerythros, deep red: erythrin, Erythrean, erysipelas, erythrocyte, haemoerythrin, Erythrozytum coca (coca tree), Erythroremium americanum (a fawn-lily), Erythrina speciosa (a coral-bean), Erysibe (now Erysiphe) communis (a mildew), Melanerpes erythrocephalus red-headed woodpecker), Ichthyoxampus erythraeus (a fish), Eperythrozoon suis (a blood-parasite of the pig).
L. ferrugineus; ferruginus, rust-colored, dark-red, dusky, rusty; see ferrugo under rust
L. flammeus, fiery-red, flame-colored; see flamma under fire
L. fuco, -atus, rouge, dye, color; see color
Gr. haimaleos; haimatinos; haimatodes; haimonios, blood-red, bloody; see haima under blood
Gr. hyssaginon, n. crimson or scarlet dye; hyssaginoës, scarlet: Hyssinum nivele (a protozoan).
L. ignicolor, fire-colored; see ignis under fire
Gr. kokkypinon, purple-red; see coccyxia under sumac
Gr. miilitos, red, red earth; miilitokarenos, red-headed; emmiilitos, tinged with red: Millogramma oculata (a fly).
L. minutus; miniatæus; minianus; mineus; minius, bright red, cinnabar-red, vermilion; miniatulus, dim.; minio, -atus, paint red with cinnabar; minium, n.
cinnabar, red: lead: miniature, carmine, Aechmea miniata (a bromeliad), Polytrema miniatum (a foraminifer).

L. milleolus, reddish, < milleolus, a reddish shoe; see shoe
Gr. philogeos; philologos, fiery-red; see philo under burn
Gr. phoinix, purple-red; see purple

L. punicicus, reddish, purlsh-red, < Punicus, Carthaginian, < Poenus, Phoenician: puniceous, punicin, Punicaeae, Punicia granatum (pomegranate), Mimus punicusus (red monkey-flower).

Gr. pyrodes, like fire, fiery-red; see pyr under fire
Gr. pyrrhos (L. burrus; byrus), red, flame-colored, yellowish-red; pyrrhias, m. redhead; empyrrhos, ruddy; epypyrhos, reddish; katapyrhos, very red: pyrrole, pyrrhite, pyrrhotism, Pyrrhocoridae, Pyrrhocoris apterus (a bug).

Gr. pyrokomos, red-haired; see pyr under fire
Ar. qirmiz, deep red; F. kermes, a coedic insect: kermes (on Quercus coccifera), kermesite, crimson, carmine, Kermes galiliornis (a coedic), Chermes[Kermes] pinicortice (pine-bark aphid), Kermesia albida (a bug), Callistochernes rubrovariegata (a bug), Gladiolus carmineus (a gladiolus), Kermococcus vermilio (a bug).

Gr. rhodon, n. rose; red: rhodochroos, rose-colored; rhodopos, rosy: rhodium, rhodinite, rhodophyll, rhodamine, rhodochrose, Rhoda, Rhode Island, Rhodophyceae, Rhodococcus cinnabareus (a bacterium), Rhodocyathus ceylonensis (a coral) Rhodopteryx pulchripennis (a katydid). See rose
Gr. rhousios, reddish:

L. roesus, rose-colored; see rosa under rose
L. ruber, -bra, -brum; rubellus; rubellus, dim.; rubens; rubeus; rubicondus; rubidus; surruber; surrubes, reddish, ruddy, red; rubor, -is, m. redness, blush; rubesco; erubesco; irrorubesco, grow red, redden, blush; rubrico, -atus, color red: ruby, rubella, rubella, rubellite, rubefaction, rubefacient, rubescent, rubidium, rubiginous, rubicund, Rubicon, rouge, rubric, Phoenicopterus ruber (a flamingo), Myrica rubra (red bayberry), Acer, rubrum (red maple), Callicarpa rubella (a beautyberry), Picea rubens (red spruce), Crataegus rubicunda (a hawthorn), Mastostethus rubricollis (a beetle), Mesembryanthemum rubriceaus (a figmarigold), Vernivora rubricapilla (Nashville warbler), Pyrocephalus rubinews (vermilion flycatcher), Astacus rubricatus (a lobster), Glymmatophora rubripes (a bug), Sterculia rubiginosa (rusty sterculia), Crinium rubescens (an amaryllis), Apoderus rubidus (a beetle), Arisaema atrorubens (a jack-in-the-pulpit).

L. rufus, red, reddish: rufalos, dim.; surrufus, somewhat reddish: Rufus, rufescent, ruficautade, rufolufous, Macropus rufus (red kangaroo), Tozostoma rufum (brown thrasher), Crataegus rufula (a hawthorn), Xylocopa rufipes (a carpenter-bee), Begonia rufipila (a begonia), Rhynchosorus rufescens (tinamou), Macropus rufidulum (a wallaby), Cephalophus rufilatus (duiker), Viburnum rufidulum (blackbush swallowfly), Terpsiphone unirufa (a flycatcher).

L. russus, red; russels, dim.; russeus, reddish; russels, clothed in red: russet, Barbarossa, Russula emética (a mushroom), Tricholoma russula (a mushroom), Cyanococcus ruscatus (a bug).

L. rutilus, red, < rutilo, -atus, color red; irrtuido, grow red, be ruddy: rutilae, Rutilus rutilus (a diatom), Phalonia rutilana (a moth), Tythonyx rutilis (a beetle).
Gr. sandiz, -ikos, f. vermillion: sandiz.

L. sanguineus, bloody, blood-red; see sanguis under blood
ML. scarlatum, n. cloth of a red color: scarlet, scarlatina.
L. sinopis, -idos (Gr. -idos), a red ocher from Sinope on the Black Sea; see earth
OF. soreal, dim. of sor, reddish-brown, yellow: sorrel, surmelum.
Gr. tingabariinos, vermillion:
L. usta, a kind of red color; see uro under burn
OF. vermeil, bright red, the kermes insect, < L. vermiculus, little worm: vermillion.

redactus, L. edited, reduced; see edit, short
redittus, L. given back, returned; see reedo under return
redimicum, L. band, fillet, girdle; see belt
redivivus, L. living again, revived, renewed; see vita under life
reductus, L. withdrawn, remote; see separate
reduncus, L. bent or curved backward; see uncus under hook
redundans, L. superfluous; see over
reduvia, L. hangnail, remnant, fragment; see sore
reed < AS. hreod; see grass, sedge, cattail, waterweed
reef < ON. rif, rocks just below the surface of the water; see stone
refertus, L. crammed, stuffed; see press

reflexus < L. bent or turned back; see lecto under bend

refractarius, L. obstinate, stubborn; see stubborn

refrain < OF. refrenar, < L. refreno, -atus, bridle, check; see hold

refuge < L. refugium, safety, shelter; see confugium under safe

refuse < OF. refuser, < L. refundo, -fusus, pour back; see no, dirt

refute < L. refuto, -atus, disprove, repel; see no

regalis; regius, L. royal, < rex, regis, king; regina, queen; see rex under govern

regelo, -atus, L. thaw; see flow

regimen, L. guide, rule; regimentum, government; see law

region < L. regio, -onis, district, quarter, tract; see country

regret < OF. regreter; see sad

regula, L. ruler, measure, pattern; regularis, according to rule; see measure

regulus, L. dim. of rex, regis, king; see govern

rein < OF. rene, < L. retinae, hold back; see hold

rejectus, L. cast back, refused, worthless; see jacio under throw

relativus, L. referring to, akin to, near to; see kin

relax < L. relaxo, -atus, loosen, slacken, unbend; see laxus under free

relectus, L. gathered, recollected; see lego under gather

relic < L. reliquia, leaving, remnant; see linquo under abandon

relieve < OF. relever, < L. relevo, lift up, mitigate, lessen, comfort; see levis under light, lessen, soothe

religion < L. religio, -onis, sense of piety, duty, taboo; religiosus, devout, pious; see rite

relish < OF. relais, < L. relaxo, unloose, open; see sauce, lick, joy

reluctans, L. struggling against, resisting; see lucto under fight

remain < L. remaneo, stay; see stand

remedy < L. remedium, medicine, cure; see drug, help

remember < OF. remembrer, < L. memor, mindful; memorabilis, worthy of being remembered; memoriais, of memory: memorable, memory, immemorial, memoir, memorandum, commemorate, memorial, reminiscence.

Gr. alastos, not to be forgotten, unforfeitable, avenging; see punish

Gr. mnemon, -os, mindful, unforgetting; mnemonikos; mnesios, of memory; mneios; mnemosyne; mnestis, f. memory, remembrance; mneuma, -tos, n. memorial, record; mnesimation, n. dim.; mnesikakos, remembering wrongs, revengeful; hypomnema, -tos, n. written reminder, memorandum, note, < mnaomat, remember: mnemonic, Mnemosyne, amnesty, amnesia, Mnemosyne cubana (a bug), Mnestpenthe obliquisignata (a moth), Parnassius mnemosyne (a butterfly).

L. monumentum, n. memorial: monument, monumental.

remigo, L. row; remex, -igis, rower; remigulus, dim.; see remus under oar

remissus, L. slack, relaxed, negligent; see neglect

remora, L. delay, hindrance; a sucking fish; remorator, delayer; see mora under delay

remorse < L. remorsus, a biting back, regret; see sad

remotus, L. distant; see far

remulcum, L. tow-rope; see rope

remus, L. oar; remulus, dim.; see oar

ren, renis, L. kidney; reniculus; renunculus, dim.; see kidney

renodis, L. unbound, loose; see free

repagulum, L. barrier, bar, bolt; see bar

repair < L. reparo, renew, restore; see heal, sew, cobbler

re杜兰特, L. bent backward, turned up, undulate; see pandus under bend

repeat < OF. rapeler, < L. re, back, appello, call; see cancel

repeat < OF. repeter, < L. repeto, seek or attack again; see return

repens, L. creeping; see repo under creep

repent < OF. repentir, < L. re, back, poeniteo, make satisfaction; see poenitens under sad

repentinus, L. sudden, hasty, unexpected, new; see lot
resin, n.
chicle.
see cherry
asphalt.
copalicote
cerasin.

republic < L. respublica, commonwealth, state; see publicus under people
repudio, -atus, L. cast off, reject, divorce; see separate
requisitus, L. demanded, necessary; see must
res, L. thing; recula, dim.; see thing
rescindo, L. abrogate, repeal; see cancel
reseda, L. a kind of plant, mignonette; see mignonette
reser, -atus, L. unlock, open; see open
reses, L. remain sitting, idle, inactive; see rest
resex, L. stub left after pruning; see stem
residuus, L. remaining, left over; see abandon
resigminum, L. clipping, paring; see seco under cut
resigno, -atus, L. cancel, give up, relinquish; see abandon
resimus, L. turned up, bent back; see bend

resin < L. resina (Gr. rhenin), f. pitch, gum; resinula, f. dim.; resinaceus; resinalis, of resin; resinosus, full of resin, gummy: resinous, resinol, rosin, Eucaalpyptus resinifera (kino-eucalyptus), Pinus resinosa (red pine), Rhetenangium arberi (a fossil plant), Retinodiplosis resinica (resin-gnat).
Gr. agallochon, n. an East Indian wood yielding a dark, aromatic resin: agallo-chum, Aquilaria agallocha (lignoloes, agallochum, or eaglewood).
Gr. aloé, a plant yielding a resinous juice; see aloë under lily
OF. ambre, < Ar. anbar, a fossilized resin, amber; see amber
L. ammoniacum (Gr. ammoniakon), n. a gum-resin: ammoniac (from the plant sumbul, Dorema ammoniacum).

Javanese antjar, a poisonous resin: antiar, Antiaris toxicaria (upas-tree).
L. arabicis, Arabian, < Arabia: gum arabic (derived from Acacia senegal and A. arabica).
Gr. asphalos, f. bitumen: asphalt.

Per. asa, mastic: asafetida (from Ferula assafoetida), asaduleis.
Sp. balata, f. a gum, < Ab.Am.: balata gum (from Mimusops globosa).
L. balsamum (Gr. balsamon), n. a fragrant resin; balsameus; balsaminus, of balsam: balsam, balm, embalm, balsamiferous, Balsamorrhiza helianthemoideis (balsam-root), Abies balsamea (balsam-fir), Myroxylon balsamum (tou-balsam tree), Commiphora opobalsamum (Mecca balsam), Euphoria balsamifera (african), Momordica balsamina (a gourd), Cecidomyia balsamicola (a gall-midge).
L. bdellium (Gr. bdellion), n. a gum-resin: bdellium (from Commiphora africana).
NL. benzoine, an aromatic resin; see benzene
L. bitumen, -inis, n. asphalt, pitch; bitumineus, of asphalt; bituminosus, full of asphalt or pitch: bitumen, bituminous, bitulithic, bitustematic, Porsalea bituminosa (a scurfpea).
ML. camphora (Gr. kaphoura), f. < Ar. kapur, camphor, camphirn, campolir, camphoric, Camphoro som monspeliaca (a chenopodiaeac), Cin namomum camphora (camphor-tree), Pluca camphorata (a composite).
L. camcamum (Gr. kankamon), n. an Arabian gum:
Sp. carana, f. a kind of resin, < Ab.Am.: carana gum (from Protium carana).
L. carphatum, n. a kind of incense:
Ab.Am. cauchu, rubber; caoutchouc (from Hevea brasiliensis and Ficus elastica), caucho, (from Castilla elastica).
NL. cerasina, f. cherry gum, < L. cerasus, cherry-tree: cerasin.
Ab.Am. chicli, a gum derived from Achras sapota (sapodilla): chicle.
Ab.Am. copaiba, an aromatic oleoresin: copaiba, Copaifera bracteata (a tree yielding phenin), Prioria copaifera (cativo).
Ab.Am. copalli, a resin from tropical leguminous trees: copal (from the courbaril, Hymenaeas courbaril, and Trachyphyllum mosambicense), copalocote (Crypto-
carpa procera), copalite, Copaifera copallifera (a copal-tree), Rhus copallina (a sumae).

Gr. dadodes, resinous, < das, dodos, torch, pine wood; endados, resinous; see das under light

Malay damar, a resin: dammar, Dammara acicularis (a fossil conifer).

NL. dracina, f. dragon's-blood, a red resin from Dracaena draco (dragon-tree): dracine.

L. elecutm (Gr. elektron), amber; see amber

Sp. elemi (Ar. al lami), m. a fragrant oleoresin: elemen, Amyris elemifera (torch-wood).

NL. euphorbium, n. a resin derived from Euphorbia resinifera (gum-euphorbia): euphorbium.

L. galbanum (Gr. chalbanon), n. resinous sap of an umbellifer in Syria: galbanum (from Ferula galbaniflua).

Malay gambir, a yellowish catechu: gambier (from Uncaria gambir).

NL. gambogium, n. a gum-resin, < Cambodia: gamboge (from Garcinia hang- buryi), Garcinia cambogia (a gamboge-tree).

Malay gelat, gum, perca, tree: guttapercha (from Palaquium gutta).

Ab.Am. guayacan, a tree and the resin derived therefrom: guaiacum, guaiacol, guaol, guaiasol, Guaiacum officinale (lignum-vitae).

L. gummi (Gr. kommi), n. an exudate from plants, resin, sticky substance; gummatus; gummeus, containing gum, gummy; gummosus, full of gum: gum, gummy, gummite, gum arabic, Commiphora myrrha (Arabian myrrh-tree), Eucommia ulmoides (eucommia), Commidendrum gummiiferum (gumwood), Acacia gummiifera (mogador acacia), Machaerocereus gummosus (a cactus).

L. incensum, n. resinous material that yields a fragrant odor or smoke when burned: incense, cense, frankincense.

Sp. jalapa, f. a resin from Exogonium purga, < Ab.Am. Xalapa, a town in Mexico: jalap, Mirabla jalapa (common four-o'clock).

Ar. kababah, dried fruit of Piper cubeba: cubeb.

Malay kachu, a kind of resin: catechu, protocatechuic, cutch, Acacio catechu (catechu-tree).

Maori kauri, a tree and the resin therefrom: kauri gum (from Agathis australis), Synagathis karicola (a beetle).

African kino, a dark-red gum from Lingoum marsupium (Amboina kino): kino, koino, kinofluous.

L. ladanum (Gr. ladanon), n. mastic: ladanum (labdanum), laudanum, Cistus ladaniferus (a rock-rose).

Per. lak, a resinous substance exuded from the scale-insect, Tachardia lacca: lacquer, shellac, lake, laccase, Phytolacca dioica (umbra-tree), Cyrtostachys lakka (sealing-wax palm).

Gr. larimon, n. Arabic name for frankincense.

L. laser, -is, n. a gum-resin similar to asafetida: laser, laserwort (Laserpitium latifolium).

L. latex, -icis, fluid, liquid, sap; see juice

Gr. libanotos, m. frankincense, resin of the tree libanos: libaniferous, Seseli libanatis (an umbellifer).

L. maltha (Gr. malth), f. a kind of asphalt or wax; malthodes, pliant, soft: Malthopterus pallidus (a beetle), Malthodes costatipennis (a beetle), Micro- malthus debilis (a beetle).

Gr. manna, f. morsel, grain, gum of a tree or exudate of an insect: manna, mannitol, mannheptose, Gossyparia mannifera (a scale-insect).

L. mastic, resin from the mastic-tree: mastic (from Pistacia lentiscus), Sideroxylon mastichodendron (mastic-ironwood).

L. metopion, n. ointment, gum of an African tree: Metopium toxiferum (Florida poisonwood).

Gr. mindaz, -akos, f. a Persian incense:

L., Gr. myrrha, f. an aromatic gum-resin; myrrhatus, spiced with myrrh; myrrheus; myrrhinus, of myrrh: myrrh (from Commiphora abyssinica), myrrhophore, myrrhol.

ML. olibanum, n. frankincense: olibanum (from Boswellia carteri, B. frereana, B. papryifera, B. serrata).

L. opium (Gr. opion), poppy-juice; see opos under juice

Gr. phrykte, f. a kind of resin:

Gr. pissas (pipta), f. pitch; pissinos (pittinos), of pitch; pissodes, like pitch, yielding pitch; pissosis, f. a pitching: pittacal, pittize, Pittosporum crassifolium (karoo), Pissodes strioli (white-pine weevil).

L. pix, picis, f. pitch; picula, f. dim.; piceus, pitchy, pitch-black, of pitch; piceatus, bedaubed with pitch, pitchy; pico, -atus, bedaub with pitch, tar: pitch, pitch-
blende, picoline, Melichthus piceus (a trigger-fish), Picea engelmannii (Engelmann spruce), Melanolesus picipes (a bug).
Gr. propolis, bee-glue, a resinos material collected by bees and used as a cement; see glue
L. sacopenum (Gr. sagapemon), n. gum or resin from an umbellifer, Ferula persica: sagapenum.
L. sandaraca (Gr. sandarake), realgar; now applied to a resin; see arsenic
L. sarcocolla (Gr. sarkokolla), f. a Persian gum: sarcocolla, sarcocollin, Sarcocolla squamosa (a shrub), Astragalus sarcocolla (a vetch).
Gr. smyrna, f. a kind of resin from an Arabian tree:
L. storax; styrax, -acis (Gr. -akos), m. a tree or the resin therefrom; styracins, of storax: styrracin, styrrael, storax, Styrax officinalis (storax-tree), Liquidambar styraciflua (sweetgum).
L. succinum, amber; see amber
Ab-Am. tecomahyac, stinking-pot tree: tacamahac, Populus tacamahaca (balsam poplar), Calophyllum tacamahaca (a clusiaead).
L. terebinthus (Gr. terebinthhos), f. terebinth-tree; terebinthinus, of the terebinth-tree: turpentine, sesquiterpene, terpinol, terpene, Pistacia terebinthus (terebinth), Silphium terebinthinaceum (dock-resinweed), Rhus terebinthifolia (a sumac).
L. thus, thuris (tus, turis), n. incense; thuralis, of incense; thurifer, incense-yielding; thurifico, -atis, burn incense: thurible, Juniperus thurifera (incense-juniper).
Sp. tolu, a balsam, < Santiago de Tolu: tolu (from Myroxylon balsamum), toluene, toluc, toliud, toluol, toyl, tolyl, tolylene.
L. tragacanthum, n. a gum from tragacantha (Gr. tragakantha), f.: tragacanth from Astragalus gummifer, Astragalus tragacantha (a vetch).
Ab. Am. umiri, a kind of balsam: umiri (from Humiria balsamifera).
NL. vernix, -icis, < OF. vernis, varnish: varnish, vernicose, Rhus vernix (poison-sumac), Rhus verniciflua (lacquer-tree), Acacia vernicosa (an acacia).
See: glue, amber, juice, jelly
resolutus, L. bold, firm; see bold
responsum, L. reply, answer; responsivus, answering; see answer
rest < AS. rest.
Gr. aderitos, without strife, uncontested:
Gr. aergos (argos); apergos; dysergos, not working, idle, lazy:
L. aequanimes, calm, composed: equanimity.
Gr. akineto, not moving, motionless, idle, steadfast: acinetan, Acineta tuberosa (a protozoan), Acinetopsis rara (a protozoan).
Gr. akonitos, without the dust of the arena, without contest or struggle:
Gr. akymatos, waveless, calm:
L. alcyon (Gr. alkyon), kingfisher, supposed period of calm and quiet; see kingfisher
Gr. amerimos, free from care, unconcerned:
Gr. anememos, without wind, calm:
Gr. anetos, relaxed, slack; see aneticus under free
Gr. anoche; epoche, f. stop, pause, armistice: epoch, epochal.
Gr. aochletos, undisturbed, calm: Aochletus cinctus (a fly).
Gr. aphrontis, -idis, carefree:
Gr. aponos, idle, untroubled, lazy, easy: Aponogeton fenestralis (lattice-leaf).
Gr. ataraktos, undisturbed, calm, cool, steady:
Gr. blakikos, lazy, stupid; see blax under dull
L. caesura, a pause or break in a verse; see break
L. cesso, -atus, rest, loiter, idle; cessator, -is, m. dawdler, idler, a dilatory person: cessation, cease, incessant, Arotrophora incessana (a moth).
L. comma (Gr. komma), part cut off, clause, a punctuation mark denoting a pause; see part
L. contentus, satisfied; see agreeable
L. deses, -dis, idle, lazy, slothful; desidiosus, slothful; reses, -idis, remaining sitting, inactive, idle; Euglena deses (a flagellate).
Gr. eirene, peace; eirenikos, of peace: irenical, irenarch, Irene, Ireneasauripus [Irenosaurus] occidentalis (a Cretaceous footprint).
Gr. ekecheira, f. rest, holiday, vacation, holding of hands, armistice:
Gr. ekklietes, m. one who shuns work, drone: Eccelites clypeatus (a braconid).
Gr. elinyo, rest:
Gr. enauros, windless, calm, still:
Gr. eremaios, quiet, still, gentle: Eremaeus modestus (a mite), Eremaeozetes tuberculatus (a mite).
Gr. evudios, calm, fine, clear; see clear
Gr. eukalos (eukelos), carefree; eukalia (eukelia), f. quiet:
Gr. eukolos, easily satisfied, contented, at peace:
Gr. eumareia, f. ease, comfort; eumares, easy:
Gr. eupetes, easy; epyteia, f. ease: Eupetodromus exhibitus (a beetle).
L. facile, easy, without difficulty: facile, facility.
L. feria, day of rest, holiday; ferio, -atus, rest from work, keep holiday; see day
L. flustrum, n. calm, quietness:
AS. frith (OHG. frido; G. friede), peace: affray, fray, afraid, frith, Friedensville (Pa.), belfry.
L. fucus, drone; see bee
Gr. galenos, n. calm: Galenomys garleppi (a mouse).
L. grossator, -is, idler, vagabond; see gradior under walk
Gr. hekelos (hekalos; akalous), at rest, at ease, at will; eukelos, free from care:
Heccalus pallescens (a bug), Acalodegma marginipennis (a beetle).
Gr. hyschos; hyschous, still, quiet, at ease; hysychia, f. stillness, quiet, rest: Hyschochrysa miniata (a beetle).
L. hiberno, -atus, spend the winter, keep in winter quarters, be inactive; see hibernum under year
Gr. iackros, softened, calm, tranquil:
L. ignavus, idle, slothful, listless, sluggish; see dull
L. imbells, peaceful:
L. imperturbatus, unruffled, calm: imperturbation.
L. impetrabilis, easily obtainable, attainable:
L. indutia, f. temporary cessation of hostilities, truce, armistice:
L. iners, -eris, inactive, idle, lazy; inerticulus, dim.; inertia, f. idleness: inert,
 inertia, Cimnominum iners (a lauracaceae).
L. inexitus, unmoved, quiet, calm:
L. inficis, -entis, inactive:
L. intercapedo, interval, pause, respite; see break
Gr. kephe, drone, lazy fellow; see bee
Gr. lophao, rest from toil, abate; lophema, -tos, n. rest:
Gr. malakia, calm at sea; see malakos under soft
Gr. methethikos, letting go, relaxing:
L. nequicia, f. laziness, idleness, inactivity:
L. nizor, lean upon, rest upon; see lie
L. oscito, -atus, gape, yawn, be lazy, idle; see open
L. ottium, n. leisure, rest; otiosus, idle, useless: otium, otiose, negotiate, Agrilus otiosus (a beetle).
L. parabulis, easily procured, easily attained:
L. pausa (Gr. pausis; pausole; paula), f. temporary stop, halt, rest; pauso, -atus,
halt, cease, rest; anapauma, -tos, n. repose, rest: pause, pose, paulospore, meno-
pause.
L. paz, pacis, f. peace; pacalis, of peace; pacator; pacicator, -is, m. peacemaker;
pacatorius, pacator, -a, -um; pacificus, peacebringer, peaceful; paco, -atus,
quiet, soothe: peace, pacify, Pacific Ocean, peaceably, appease, pay, unpaid, La
Paz, Rhinoclimaera pacifica (a fish).
L. piger, -gra, -grum, disinclined, lazy, slow; see slow
L. placatus, appeased, calmed, quiet, still; see soothe
L. placidus, quiet, still, gentle; placidulus, dim.: placid, Rhabospilus placidus (a wasp).
L. quies, -etis, f. rest; quiesco, -etis, repose, rest; requietus, rested, refreshed:
quiet, quiescent, quit, acquit, acquiesce, disquietude, requiem, R.I.P., requitual,
unrequited, coy.
L. resupinus, lying on the back, lazy; see supinus under lie
Gr. rhadios, easy, ready, light; rhoan, easier; rhastos, easiest; syrrhadios, very
easy, promiscuous:
Gr. rhathymos, carefree, inactive, indifferent, lazy; rhathymia, f. lightheartedness:
rhathymia, Rhathymodes lechiroides (a moth).
Gr. schola (Gr. schole), leisure, given to learning, school; see school
L. securus, free from care, tranquil; see safe
L. sedatus, composed, calm, quiet, sober, tranquil; see sedo under soothe
Heb. shabbath, day of rest: Sabbath, sabbatical.
Gr. spone, f. truce:
L. tranquillus, quiet; tranquillitas, -atis, f. quietness, stillness: tranquil, tranquillity.
Gr. triodites, m. frequenter of crossroads, loafer: Triodites mus (a fly).
L. umbraticus; umbratilis, retired, private; see umbra under shade
See: lie, health, forget, painless, harbor, safe, soothe, silent, smooth, free,
sit
restis, L. rope, cord; resticula, dim.; restio, rope-maker; see rope
restless; see move
rhaco-
rhadion, Gr. a kind of easy shoe; see shoe

rhadico- < Gr. rhadix-, -ikos, branch, frond; see branch

rhadinos, Gr. slender, tapering, lithe; see thin

rhadion, Gr. a kind of easy shoe; see shoe

rhadios, Gr. easy, ready, light; rhaon, easier; rhastos, easiest; see rest

rhaebos - < Gr. rhaibos, bent, bowlegged; see bend

rhaesteros- < Gr. rhaister-, -os, hammer; see hammer

rhadagor- < Gr. rhagas, -ados, crack, chink, rent; see rhegynymi under break

rhego- < Gr. rhax, -agos, grape, berry; rhagion, dim., see grape; < rhage, burst, crack, rent, see rhegynymi under break

rhanna, Gr. anything sewn, seam, thread; see rhapso under sew

rhamnos, L. (Gr. rhamnos), buckthorn; see buckthorn

rhamphestos, Gr. probably a pike; see pike

rhamphis, Gr. hook; see hook

rhampho- < Gr. rhamphos, curving beak, bill; rhamphion, dim., see nose; < rhamphe, a curved knife, see knife

rhanido- < Gr. rhanis, -idos, drop, rain, spot; see drop

rhapsos, Gr. sprinkled; rhanter, sprinkler, wetter; see wet

rhapsanis, Gr. radish; see radish

rhapsanos, Gr. cabbage, but applied to the radish by the Romans; see radish

rhapsido- < Gr. rhapsis, -idos, needle; rhape, seam; rhapsus; rhapsideus, sewer; see needle, sew

rhapido- < Gr. rhapsis, -idos, rod, stick; see rod

rhapsisma, Gr. blow with the palm of the hand, slap; see strike

rhaponticum, NL. rhubarb; see rheum under buckwheat

rhapsody < Gr. rhapsodia, recitation of an epic poem; see poem

rhapto- < Gr. rhapsos, stitched, sewn; see rhapso under sew

rhama, Gr. shower; see rhanis under drop

rhastos, Gr. superlative of rhadios, easy; see rest

rhathymos, Gr. indifferent, lightly, easy; see rest

rhea, NL. a genus of ostrichlike birds; see ostrich

rhectero- < Gr. rhektor, -os, worker, doer; rhektarios, active, busy; see make

rhecto- < Gr. rhektos, breakable, brittle; rhektes, breaker, earthquake; see rhegynymi under break

rheca, L. (Gr. rheca), four-wheeled wagon or carriage; see vehicle

rhegeus, Gr. dyer; see color

rhegma, Gr. break, fracture, tear; see rhegynymi under break

rhegmin, Gr. line of breakers, surf; see shore

rhegos, Gr. rug, blanket; see rug

rhema, Gr. word, saying, verb; rheamation, dim.; see word

rhembos, Gr. a wandering, roving; see rhembo under turn

rhen, Gr. sheep; rhenikos, of sheep; see sheep

rhencos- < Gr. rhenkos (renchos), a snore; see rhonchus under snore

rheos, Gr. stream, current; see rheo under flow, stream

rhethos, Gr. limb (arm, leg); see arm

rhetine, Gr. pitch, resin; see resin

rhetor, Gr. orator, teacher of oratory; see speak

rheum, L. (Gr. rheon; rha), rhubarb, a genus of the buckwheat family; see buckwheat

rheuma, Gr. flow, current, see rheos under stream; rheumatismos, a disease, see disease

rhexia, L. a kind of plant; see plant

rhexis, Gr. a breaking; see rhegynymi under break

rhicno- < Gr. rhiknos, shriveled, shrunk, withered; see fold

rhigos, Gr. frost, cold; rhigelos, chilling; see ice

rhimma, Gr. cast, throw; see rhiptos under throw

rhimpha, Gr. swiftly; see swift
rhyter, Gr. rein, trace; see hold

rhine, Gr. file, rasp, shark; rhinion, dim.; see scrape, shark

rhino- < Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, snout, beak, bill; rhinion, dim.; see nose

rhinoceros, -otis, L. (Gr. rhinokeros, -otos), m. rhino: Rhinoceros unicornis (Indian rhino).

rhion, Gr. peak, headland; see projection

rhipido- < Gr. rhipis, -idos, fan; rhipidion, dim.; see fan

rhipo- < Gr. rhips, -ipos, wickerwork, mat, screen; see screen

rhips, NL a genus of the cactus family; see cactus

rhiptos, Gr. thrown; rhipsis, a casting; see rhipo under throw

rhisco- < Gr. rihiskos, box, chest; see box

rhithro- < Gr. rheitron, stream; see stream

rhizo- < Gr. rhiza, root; rhizion, dim.; see root

rho, Gr. seventeenth letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter

rhoe, Gr. pomegranate; see pomegranate

rhychmos, Gr. cleft, gully, see rhegnymi under break; a wheeze, see sound

rhochthos, Gr. roaring of the sea; see roar

rhodane, Gr. the spun thread; see thread

rhodatos, Gr. waving, flickering; see wave

rhodo- < Gr. rhodon, rose, red; see rose, red

rhododendron, Gr. rosebay, a genus of the heath family; see heath

rhodora, L. a kind of plant; see heath

rhoeas, L. (Gr. rhoeis), a kind of poppy; see poppy

rhoeo- < Gr. rhoikos, crooked; see bend

rhoezo- < Gr. rhoizos, whistle or whizz of an arrow; rhoizetor, whizzer; see whistle

rhogo- < Gr. rhox, -ogos, cleft, break; rhogaleos, broken; rhogme, fracture; see rhegnymi under break

rhoi- < L. rhus, rhois (Gr. rhous), sumac; see sumac

rhomalaeos, Gr. able-bodied, strong; rhome, bodily strength, might; see strong

rhombus, L. (Gr. rhombos), spinning-top, magic wheel, see rhembo under turn; lozenge, see diamond; turbot, see flatfish

rhomphaelo- < Gr. rhomphaia, a Thracian sword; see sword

rhumphus, Gr. shoemaker's waxed thread; see thread

rhonchus, L. (Gr. rhenchos), snore; see snore

rhopalon, Gr. club; rhopalion, dim.; see club

rhope, Gr. downward inclination, bias; see rhepo under slope

rhophema, Gr. gruel, soup, rhopheo, sip, gulp; see soup

rhopo- < Gr. rhops, -opos, shrub, bush; rhopian, dim., see bush; rhapos, small, petty, or trifling wares, see trifle

rhoptron, Gr. spring bar or rod of a trap; see rod

rhoros, Gr. strong; rhosis, strength, strengthening; see strong

rhothon, Gr. nose, beak; rhothonion, dim.; see nose

rhosthos, Gr. rushing or dashing noise; rothios, rushing, dashing, as of breakers and surf; see sound

rhubarb < ML. rabarbarum, < Rha, Volga River, barbarus, foreign; see rheum under buckwheat

rhus, L. (Gr. rhous), sumac; see sumac

rhya- < Gr. rhaz, -akos, stream, torrent; see stream

rhgydon, Gr. abundantly; see abundance

rhymes, Gr. pole of a vehicle; see rod

rhyncho- < Gr. rhynchos, nose, snout, muzzle; rhynchion, dim.; see nose

rhyndoco- < Gr. rhyndake, probably a bird-of-Paradise; see bird

rhypos, Gr. dirt, filth; rhyparos, dirty, filthy; see dirt

rhytico- < Gr. rhytikos, cleaning; see wash

rhyso- < Gr. rhysis, deliverance, see save; rhysion, booty, see plunder

rhysos (rhysossos), Gr. winkled; rhysema, wrinkle; see rhytis under fold

rhyter, Gr. rein, trace; see hold
rhythm < L. rhythmus (Gr. rhythmos), regular recurring motion, measure, proportion; see swing

rhythdo- < Gr. rhytis, -idos, wrinkle, fold, pucker; rhysos, drawn up, wrinkled; see fold

rhythisma, Gr. patch; see patch

rhythum, L. (Gr. rhytion, dim. of rhyton), drinking-horn; see horn

rhynos, Gr. flowing, fluid, liquid; see rhea under flow

rib < AS. rib.

L. costa, f. rib, side, ridge; costula, f. dim.; costabilis, riblike; costatus, ribbed: costal, costalga, intercostal, coast, accost, cutlet, Costa Rica, Exogyra costata (a fossil pelecypod), Dyera costulata (jelutong), Cristellaria bicostata (a foraminifer), Polystomella costifera (a foraminifer), Cinyra costulifera (a beetle).

Gr. phalke, beam, rib of a ship; see beam

Gr. pleuron, n. rib, side; pleurion, n. dim.; pleurikos, of the ribs: pleuron, pleurapophysis, Pleurocanthus dilatatus (a fossil fish), Bupleurum rotundifolium (a thorny).  

Gr. skelis (schelis), -idos, f. rib, side, sometimes leg; skelidion, n. dim.: scelidosaur, ornithoscelidan, Scelidotherium leptcephalum (a fossil mammal), Acanthoscelides obtectus (bean-weevil), Euscelis striatus (a leafhopper).

See side, beam, frame

ribbon < OF. riban.

Gr. ampyza, -ykos, m. headress, fillet: ampyx, Ampyx nasutus (a trilobite), Leucampyx newberryi (wild cosmos), Cercopithecus leucampyx (a monkey).

Gr. diadema, headband, filament, crown; see crown

L. fascia, band, fillet; see belt

L. galbæum, n. armband, fillet:

L. infusa, f. band, fillet; infulatus, adorned with a fillet:

L. lemniscus (Gr. Lemniskos), m. ribbon, fillet, band; lemmiscatus, adorned with ribbons: lemniscate, lemniscus, Lemniscomyys pulchellus (an African rodent), Rhacochlaena lemniscata (a fly).

Gr. metopis, -idos, f. headband:

L. redimiculum, band, filament, girdle; see belt

Gr. sparganum, n. band, swaddling cloth; sparganium, n. dim.: Sparganium proliferum (a cestode), Sparganophasma concitata (a beetle), Sparganium minimum (little burreed).

L. taenia (Gr. tainia), f. ribbon, fillet, band, stripe, tapeworm; taeniola, f.; tainidion; tainion, n. dim.: taenidium, taeniiodont, taenioGLOSSATE, taeniolite, Taenia solium (tapeworm), Taenioperis vittata (a fossil fern), Taenidia in tegerrima (yellow pimpernell), Cryptotaenia canadensis (hnowert), Linotaenia crassipes (a centiped), Spirataenia bryophila (a desmid), Cepola taenia (ribbon-fish), Hemiodus semitaeniatus (a fish).

L. vitta, f. ribbon, band, filament, plait, stripe; vittatus, decorated or bound with a ribbon: vittate, Vittaria lineata (ribbon-fern), Agave univittata (an amaryllideacead, Amblyopus vittatus (a beetle), Pedicia albivittata (a cranefly), Zaprionus vittiger (a fly), Hyla evittata (a frog).

See: line, collar, strap, bind, belt

ribes, NL. currant, gooseberry, < Ar. ribas, a berry with an acid flavor; see currant

ribo-, a chemical affix derived from a transposition of letters in arabicinose; see arabicus

rica, L. veil; ricula, dim.; see curtain

rice < Gr. oryza; see grain

rich < AS. rice, powerful, wealthy; see wealth, abundance, money

ricinus, L. castor-oil plant, tick; see spurge

riddle < AS. hriddel; see question

ride < AS. ridan.

L. angarius (Gr. angaros), m. mounted courier, messenger: Angarodon kumassiensis (a pelpecypod).

L. caballarius, m. rider, horseman:

Gr. epibates; anabates; anabates, m. rider, passenger: Epibates funestus (a fly), Ambates pictus (a beetle).

L. equis, -atus, ride on horseback; eques, -uitis, m. horseman, rider; equester, -tris, -tre, pertaining to riding and cavalry: equitation, equitant, Eques punctatus (a ribbon-fish).

Gr. hippewo, be a horseman, ride; hippewus; hippoutes; hippotes, m. horseman, rider, driver; hippocas, f. a riding; hipposyne, f. horsemanship, driving:

Gr. kathistes, m. rider:
Gr. keles, -etos, m. courser, riding-horse; keletion, n. dim.; keletistes, m. leaper, inconstant person, < keletizo, ride two or more horses at the same time:

ridge < AS. hryeg, back of an animal, any elongated elevation.
Gr. akrolophos, mountain crest, ridge; see lophos under crest
Gr. ambon, ridge, crest, rim; see border
Sp. amelga, f. ridge between two furrows:
AS. balca, ridge: bank.
L. carina, f. keel; carinatus, keeled: carinal, carinate, careen, Cariniana excelsa (a lecythidacead), Ostrea carinata (a fossil oyster), Clavulina tricarinata (a foraminifer).
L. costa, rib, side, ridge; see rib
L. crista, crest, ridge; see crest
L. culmen, summit, ridge of a roof; see top
Gr. deivos, -ados, f. ridge of a hill: Deiradognathus [Diradognathus] fasciatus (a beetle).
L. dorsum, back, ridge of a hill; see back
L. fastigium, top of a gable, ridge of a roof; see gable
L. jugum, n. ridge, summit of a mountain:
L. lita, f. earth or ridge thrown up by the plow, furrow-slice; lirella, f. dim.; lito, -atus, plow: lirate, delirium,delirious, deliriacent, Venus latillirata (a fossil pelecypod), Dickocrinus latiratus (a Mississippian crinoid).
Gr. lophos, nape, crest, ridge; see crest
L. monticaulis, little mountain, mount; see mons under mountain
L. porca, f. earth or ridge between two furrows; imporco, -atus, put into furrows;
Imporcor, -is, m. god of plowing: Scaurus porculus (a beetle).
L. pulvinus, cushion, ridge, bank; see pillow
Gr. rhachis, ridge, midrib; see back
L. scamnum, balk or ridge of earth left unplowed; see sit
L. stigma, f. row of grain or hay, swath, winnow, bristle, strigilla; strigula, f. dim.;
strigosas, full of strigae, thin, lean: strigose, strigillose, Strigilla carnaria (a pelecypod), Strigula complanata (a lichen), Lythrodex discistriga (a moth), Ditrinia strigata (a wasp), Mallochella strigoidea (a wasp).
L. tropis, -eos, -idos, f. keel: Tropidorhynchus corniculatus (friar-bird), Calotropis gigantea (Akund calotrope), Nototropsis cornutus (redfin), Molossus tptorhynchus (a bat).
AS. walu, ridge, stripe, or mark caused by the blow of a whip or stick; see bruise
See: back, fold, furrow, crest, top, stem, line, bar, rib
ridibundus, L. laughing, prone to laughter; see rideo under laugh
ridica, L. stake, prop; see pillar
ridiculus, L. exciting laughter, absurd; see rideo under laugh
rigator, L. waterer; rigus, wetting; see rigo under wet
right < AS. riht, straight, direct, correct:rightness, rightful, righteous, rightward, upright, downright.
L. accuratus, careful, exact: accurate, inaccuracy.
L. adammusim; ezamussim, according to rule, exactly, accurately, <amussis, rule, level:
Gr. akribes, exact, precise, accurate, perfect; akribos, exactly, precisely:
Gr. artios, complete, perfect, exact; see all
Gr. atrekeia, f. accuracy, strict truth, reality; atrekes, exact, true, sure, real:
Gr. dikaios, observant of the right, decent, just, < dikex, right, custom, law; see law
L. emendo, -atus, free from errors, improve, correct; see edit
Gr. euthynter, straightener, corrector; see euthys under straight
L. exactus, accurate, precise: exact, exactly, exactness.
L. fondus, right, correct, lawful; see justice
L. justus, right, equitable, fair; see justice
L. legitimus, lawful, right, proper; see lex under law
Gr. orthos, straight, right; see straight
L. polio, -itus, make smooth, adorn, finish; see smooth
L. pressus, close, exact, accurate:
L. rectus, straight, upright, proper, right; corrected, improved, amended; directus, straight, arranged: rectify, rectangle, correct, direct, incorrigible, Volsella recta (a fossil pelecypod), Paltorhynchus rectirostris (a fossil beetle).
See: straight, justice, edit, law, hand, true, sure
rigidus, L. stiff, hard, inflexible; rigor, stiffness; see stiff
rim < AS. rima, border, edge, margin; see border
rima, L. cleft, fissure; rimula, dim.; rimator, investigator, < rimator, -atus, lay open, turn over, examine; see break, try
ring < AS. hringan, sound like a bell; < AS. hring, circle, see circle, collar, earring, belt, bind
L. clangor, -is, m. loud, ringing sound, noise: clang, clangor, clangorous, Glauconetta clangula (golden-eye).
Gr. kanache, f. sharp sound, ring, clang; kanachos, noisy: Canachus crocodilus (a phasmid).
Gr. krambos, loud, ringing; see loud
L. resonus, reechoing, ringing; see sono under sound
L. tinnio (tintinnio), -itus; tintinno, -atus, ring, clink, jingle, tinkle; tinnitus, -us, m. a ringing, tinkling; tintulus, ringing, tinkling; tintinnaculus, tinkling, clang: tintinnabulation. See bell
ringens, L. gaping, < ringor, rictus, open the mouth wide, gape; see open
rio, Sp. river, < L. rivus, stream; see stream
riot < OF. riote, quarrel, dispute; see fight
ripa, L. bank, shore; ripula, dim.; riparius, of stream banks; see shore
ripe < AS. ripe, mature.
L. adultus, grown up: adult.
Gr. akmaios, in full bloom, prime; akmenos, full grown; epakmos, in full bloom, mature; see akme under top
Gr. apheliz, -ikos, beyond youth, elderly; eneliz, -ikos, of age, in prime of manhood.
Gr. drypetes, ripened on the tree, ready to fall: Drypetes diversifolia (a Guiana plum).
Gr. ephelbos, arrived at puberty; see hebe under young
L. exoletus, grown up, mature: Polystomella exoleta (a foraminifer).
L. fracidus, overripe, soft, mellow; fracesco, soften, rot, spoil: fracid, fracedinous.
Gr. hadrynis, f. a coming to maturity, a ripening; hadryntikos, of ripening, < hadryno, ripen.
L. horais; horimos, seasonable, timely, ripe: Horaeomorphus eumicroides (a beetle).
L. imago, -inis, the adult or mature form of an insect; see form
L. maturus, ripe: mature, maturity, maturation, immature, premature, Wellerella immatura (a fossil brachiopod).
L. parectatus (Gr. parektatos), grown up, marriageable: Parectatosoma hystriz (a phasmid).
Gr. pepeiros, mature, ripe, pepon, -os, ripe, mellow, tender; drypepes, ripened on the tree:
L. praecozi, -ois; precoquus, too early ripe, premature; see before
L. puber, downy, ripe; pubes, grown up, adult; see pubes under hair
Gr. spargao, swell to ripeness; see swell
See: all, abundance, strong, fit
ripple < uncertain origin; see wave, fold, furrow, curl, rough
riscus, L. (Gr. riskos), trunk, chest; see box
rise < AS. risan; see raise
risibilis, L. capable of laughing, causing laughter; risor, laughter; see rideo under laugh
risk < F. risque, < It. risco; see danger
rissa, NL. a kind of gull; see gull
rite < L. ritus, -us, m. ceremony; ritualis, of ceremonies: ritual, ritualistic, ritualism.
L. adora, -atus, honor, esteem, worship; see honor
L. amburbium, n. expiatory sacrificial procession around the city of Rome:
L. caeremonia, f. rite; caeremonialis, of rites; caeremoniosus, devoted to rites: ceremony, ceremonial.
Gr. eulabes, reverent, pious, religious: Eulabes religiosa (hill-myna).
Gr. eusebes, dutiful, pious, religious, holy; see holy
Gr. hosia, sacred rite, worship; see hosios under holy
Gr. latieia, worship, service; see latreus under servant
LL. missa, f. celebration of the Lord's Supper: Mass.
L. novendial, -is, n. rite or ceremony on the ninth day after or lasting nine days, as on the occasion of a death or a shower of meteorites: novendialis, -e, of nine days:
Gr. orgion, n. secret rite; orgiastes, m.; orgiastis, -idos, f. celebrator of rites; orgiophantes, m. priest, teacher of orgies: orgy, orgiast, orgiastic.
L. pielos, -atis, f. sense of duty, loyalty, kindness, < pius, dutiful, conscientious, devout, tender; piaclum, m. propitiatory sacrifice; piaclaris, atoning, < pio, -atus, sacrifice, appease, perform sacred rites: piety, pious, pitty, pitiful, piteous, pia mater, pittance, expiate, impious, Scaerabaeus impius (a dung-beetle).
L. religio, -onis, f. sense of piety, duty, taboo; religiousus, pious, devout: religion, religious, Ficus religiosa (pupal, sacred fig).
L. sacramentum, n. a sacred rite: sacrament.
Gr. threskia, f. religious worship; threskos, religious; threskeutes, m. worshipper: Threskeutes (or Thresciomis) aethiopica (sacred ibis).
Gr. thyros, a shrine, offering, sacrifice, sacred rite; see give
See: display, honor, servant, holy, magic, law, feast
rival < L. rivalis, user of the same brook; see rivus under stream, enemy
rivea, NL. a genus of the mahogany family; see bindweed
rivus, L. stream, brook; rivulus, dim.; rivalis, of a stream; see stream
rix, L. quarrel, brawl, strife, scuffle; rizosus, quarrelsome; see fight
road < AS. rad; see way
roar < AS. rarian.
Gr. adinos, thick, loud; see thick
Gr. agapathentos, loud-sounding; see phthegma under speak
L. boö, -atus (Gr. boao), roar, shout, bellow; boama, -tos, n.; boö; boësis, f. loud cry, bellow, roar; boötes, m. clamorer, clamorous; amphiboeös, re sounding; hedysboeös, sounding thick; kalloboa, sounding beautiful:
Gr. brychima, -tos, n. roar, bellow; brychetes, m. roarer, bellower; brychetikos, roaring, bellowing:
AS. bylgon, sound like a bull: bellow.
Gr. eryngmelos, loud-bellowing:
L. fremo, -itus, roar, howl, growl, grumble, snort; fremor, -is, m. roar, growl; fremitus, -us, m. loud noise, roaring sound; confremo, sound aloud; infremo, growl, roar: fremitus.
L. mugio, -itus, bellow, low; mugitor, -is, m. bellower: mugient.
Gr. mykethmos, m. a lowing, bellowing, roaring; myketes, m. bellower: Mycetes senicuslus (howling monkey).
Gr. orymaqdos, m. loud noise, din, roar:
Gr. rhochthos, m. the roaring of the sea:
L. ululo, -atus, howl, make a mournful outcry; see call
See: call, thunder, loud
roast < OF. rostir; see cook, heat
rob < OF. rober, < OHG. roubon; see steal
robin < F. Robin, dim. of Robert; see thrush
robulous, NL. a genus of foraminifers; see protozoan
robur, L. oak, strength; see oak
robustus, L. hard and strong like oak; see strong
rock < AS. rocc (F. roche); see stone
rockrose
L. cistus (Gr. kistos; kisthos), m. rockrose: Cistaceae, Cistus hirsutus (hairy rockrose), Cisticola robusta (a grass-warbler), Rhodothamnus chamaecistus (an ericacead).
NL. helianthemum, n. a genus of the rockrose family: Helianthemum canadense (a sunrose).
NL. hudsomia, f. a genus of the rockrose family, < William Hudson, English botanist: Hudsonia tomentosa (beach-heather).
NL. lechea, f. a genus of the rockrose family, < Johan Leche, Swedish botanist: Lechea villosa (hairy pinweed).
rod < AS. rod.
L. aerumna, f. traveler’s stick for carrying a bundle:
L. agoton, m. shepherd’s staff or crook:
Gr. aktis, -inos, f. ray, beam; aktinotos, with rays; aktinodes, like rays: actinolite, actinic, Actinozaoa, actinomyces (caused by Actinomyces bovis), Actinicyclus ovatis (a diatom), Actinida arguta (a diilenieacead), Actinea scaposa (a composite), Asteriactis expansa (a sand-anemone), Helicactus cornutus (a hummingbird), Pelactis couleri (a composite), Thracites tricuspid (a radiolarian), Hydractinia echinata (a hyroid).
L. ames, -itis, m. pole:
L. asser, -ersis, beam, stake, pole; see beam
L. axis, pole, line, hinge; see axis
L. baculum, n.; baculus, m. stick, rod, cane, staff; bacillum, n.; bacillus, m. dim.: bacillus, bacillary, bacillosis, baguet, Baculipalpus rarus (a beetle), Baculites compressus (an ammonite), Bacillus ellenbogensis (a bacterium), Nephila baciliger (a spider), Prionocidarix baculosa (an echinoid), Fuchsia bacillaris (a fuchsia).
Gr. baktron, n. staff, cane, stick, rod; bakterion, n. dim.: bacterium, Bactrognathus hamata (a conodont), Bactrites elegans (an ammonite), Bactris horrida (a palm), Corynebacterium diphtheriae (diphtheria-bacillus), Nitrobacter winogradskyi (a bacterium), Abactrus championi (a beetle).

OF. baston (F. baton), rod, staff, stick: baton, Baton Rouge (La.).

L. caduceus, m. wand of Mercury, herald's staff: caduceus, Isograpthus caduceus (a graptolite).

L. canon (Gr. kanon), measuring-rod, rule, model; see measure

L. cerycium (Gr. keryktion), n. caduceus, herald's staff: Cercidochela paradoxa (a gastropod).

Gr. chakos, m. herald's staff:

L. colus, distaff; see axis

L. contus (Gr. kontos), m. long pole for pushing a boat, pine; kontarian, n.; kontolos, m. dim.; L. contiger, m. spear-bearer: chondriocent.

ML. croca, f. shepherd's crook:

Gr. dokis, -idos, small beam, rod; see dokos under beam

Gr. dryphaktos, m. handrail:

L. ferula, f. rod, whip, staff: ferule.

Gr. garka, f. rod:

AS. gierd; gyrd, rod, stick: yard, yardstick, halyard, sailyard.

L. groma, f. surveyor's measuring-rod:

L. hostile, -is, n. shaft of a spear: Xanthorhrea hostilis (a liliaceous).

L. kalamis, -idos, a reed fishing-rod; calamus under reed

Gr. kalaurops, -opos, f. shepherd's staff: Calauropsis lituiformis (a fossil gastropod).

Gr. kampyle, f. a crooked staff:

Gr. kerkis, -idos, f. rod or comb for striking the woof in a loom; kerkion, n. dim.: Cercidocerus niger (a beetle), Cercidochela lankesteri (a sponge).

Gr. kneme, leg, spoke of a wheel; see leg

L. lituus, m. curved staff or wand of an augur, curled trumpet; liticen, -inis, m. trumpet: lituus, Lituola subglobosa (a foraminifer), Spirula (formerly Lituus vulgaris) (a cephalopod).

L. longurus, m. long pole, rod.

L. pedum, n. shepherd's staff or crook:

L. pertica, f. long pole, flail; perticidal, of a pole: perch.

L. phalanga, f. carrying-pole, roller:

Gr. phrygamon, dry stick, bushwood; see wood

Gr. pleaganon, n. rod, stick: Pleganophorus bispinosus (a beetle).

L. radius, m. ray, rod, spoke; radiolus, m. dim.: ray, radiate, radiance, radio, radium, radiator, irradiate, interradial, radiolarian, Radius volva (shuttle-shell), Dendrosoma radians (a protozoan), Cheilanthes radiata (a lip-fern), Theridiosoma radiosa (a spider), Actinopterella radialis (a fossil pelecypod), Pecten irradians (a scallop), Entomaspis radiatus (a trilobite), Anisocrinus interradialus (a Silurian crinoid).

Gr. rhabdos, f. rod; rhabdion, n. dim.; rhabdouchos, m. staff-bearer: rhabdosome, rhabdite, rhabdocyst, rhabdosphere, rhabdomancy, Rhabdophaga strobiloides (a willow-cone gall-gnat), Magorhabda elytrata (a moth), Hephessobrycon heterorhabdus (a fish).

Gr. rhapsis, -idos, f. rod: Rhapsis excelsa (a palm), Rhapidophyllum hystrix (needle-palm), Rhipidostreptus virgator (a millepede).

Gr. rhoptron, n. spring bar or rod of a trap: Rhoptrocerus xylophagorum (a wasp).

L. rhynchos, m. pole of a vehicle: Rhymodus oblongus (a fossil fish).

L. rudis, f. stirring-rod, staff; rudicula, f. dim. wooden spoon, spatula:

L. sceptrum (Gr. skeptron), n. staff, walking-stick, baton, wand: scepter, Sceptrophorus sceptriger (a chaldic), Hexacanthium sceptrum (a radiolarian).

L. scipio, -onis (Gr. skipon, -os), m. staff, wand: Scipio tripedatus (a louse), Scipionoceras baculoides (a fossil cephalopod), Scopus sexguttatus (a fly).

L. scytala (Gr. skytale), f. staff, cudgel; skytation, n.; skytalis, -idos, f. dim.: Scytala scytale (a snake), Scytalocrinus robustus (a Mississippian crinoid), Scytalites tentacularum (a coral).

L. talea, f. slender staff, rod, stick, bar, set, layer; taleola, f. dim.: tally, tallage, tail, detail, tailor.

L. trabs, beam; see beam

L. vectis, lever, bar, bolt, spar; see lever

L. virga, twig, rod; see branch.

See: beam, bar, lever, axis, club, pillar, reed, spear, whip

rodent < L. rodo, gnaw, nibble at; see beaver, hare, mouse, squirrel, bite

rogo, -atus, L. ask, beg; see ask

rogue < uncertain origin.

L. fucifer, yoke-bearer, jail-bird; see fork
Gr. kobalos, m. rogue, knave: Cobalus triangularis (a butterfly), Cobaloblatta simulans (a fossil cockroach), gobin (?).
Gr. kyphon, one pilloried, knave; see kyphos under bend
L. mastigia (Gr. mastigias), one deserving whipping, knave, rogue; see whip
Gr. palaiomolops, -opos, m. old rogue:
Gr. panourgos, m. knave, rogue, villain: Panurge, panurgy.
Gr. phyrnondeias, m. thief, rogue, swindler:
L. scelio, -onis, m. scoundrel: Scelio ater (a wasp), Sceliotrachelus braunsi (a wasp).
Gr. strophis, -ios, f. a twisting, slippery person, rogue:
Gr. trion, -os, m. crafty fellow, rogue:
L. verbero, -onis, one worthy of stripes, rascal, scoundrel; see whip
L. veterator, -is, m. old fox, cunning fellow:

rogus, L. funeral pile; rogulis, of a funeral pile; see heap

roll < L. rotula, dim. of rota, wheel; see wheel, cylinder, turn

Romanus, L. Roman, Latin, < Roma, Rome; Romulus, fabled founder of Rome; see Latin

roof < AS. hrooff, top.
L. caelum, arched covering, sky, heaven; see heaven
L. constratum, n. covering, deck:
Gr. erepsis, r. roof; erepsimos, of roofing: Erepsimus setiferus (a beetle).
Gr. melathron, r. roof, ceiling:
Gr. orope, r. roof of a house, ceiling; orophos, m. material for thatching; orophikos, of a roof: Orrophus mexicanus (a katydid), Orophyrhynchus spinoculatus (a crab), Orophicus antelmi (a beetle).
Gr. ouraniskos, r. roof, ceiling, dim. of ouranos, sky; see sky
L. palatum, r. roof of the mouth; see mouth
Gr. stege, f.; stegos; tegos, -eos, r. roof; stegion, n. dim.; stegodont, Stegosaurus undulatus (a dinosaur), Tegonotus serratius (a mite), Cryptostegia grandiflora (a rubber-vine), Schistostega pennata (luminous moss), Rhynchostegium serratum (a moss).
L. tectum; tegulum, n. roof; tectulum; tegillum, n. dim.: tegulum, protegulum, Crepis tectorum (a composite).

See: cover, cap, heaven

room < AS. rum: roomy, roomful, roommate, barroom, sickroom, schoolroom.
Derive: mushroom.
L. andron, -onis (Gr. -os), m. men’s apartment:
Gr. apodyterion, n. undressing room at a bathhouse:
L. atrium, n. vestibule, hall, entry, passage; atrium, n. dim.: atrium, atrial.
L. auditorium, n. a room for hearing; auditorium.
L. aula (Gr. aule), court, courtyard, hall; see space
L. babile (bovile), -is, n. stall for oxen:
L. calcarium, n. cupboard:
L. camera (Gr. kamara), f. chamber or vault with arched roof; camella, f. dim.: camerate, cameritelous, bicaemoral, camarilla, chamber, Camerata, comrade, Camelophora plicata (a fossil brachiopod).
L. carrarium, n. larder, pantry:
L. cella, f. storeroom, chamber; cellula, f. dim.; cellarium, n. storeroom; cellarius, m. storekeeper, steward, butler; cellulosus, full of cells: cell, cellar, cellular, celloid, cellulose, cellulosic, methyelcellulose, intracellular, multicellular, Orbicella annularis (star-coral), Cyperus cellulosus (a sedge), Clathrodictyon cellulosum (a fossil bryozoan), Taloeporla lapidicella (a moth), Celliforma nuda (a fossil bee-chamber).
L. cenaculum, dining-room, upper story; see cena under eat
Gr. choros; chorema, room, place, space, choraphion, dim.; see space
L. coilotum, n. inmost part of the house where the Lares were worshipped:
L. conclave, -is, n. room, private chamber: conclave.
L. consistitorium, n. a place of assembly, council chamber where the emperor’s cabinet met: consistory.
L. cubiculum, n. sleeping-room, bedchamber: cubicile.
L. dolarium, n. place for casks, cellar:
L. dormitorium, n. sleeping-room: dormitory.
L. eunaterion, n. bedroom:
Gr. exedra, f. hall, arcade:
L. favissa, f. cellar or reservoir of a temple:
L. fornix, arch, vault; see arc
L. frigidarium, n. cooling-room; frigidaria, f. cool larder, provision-room: Frigidaire.
L. fumarium, smoke-chamber; see fumus under cloud
AS. *heall* (Gr. *halle*), large room or apartment: hall, hallmark, Valhalla.
Gr. *histon*, a weaving-room; see *histos* under *weave*
L. *hypogeum*, n. cellar:
Gr. *koinesterion; koiton*, n. sleeping-room, bedchamber:
Gr. *koureion*, n. barbershop:
Gr. *kyttaros*, m. cell of a comb, any cell; *kyttarion*, n. dim.: poecilocytarous, *Cyttarocrinus eriensis* (a Devonian crinoid).
L. *latrina*, f. bath, privy: latrine.
L. *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, place, cell, room; see *box*
Gr. *megarion*, n. large room, chamber, hall:
Gr. *mellition*, n. cell of a honeycomb:
Gr. *mychos*, m. innermost part, recess, bay, alcove, sinus: *Mychodesmus macrampa* (a milleped), *Endomycus biguttatus* (a beetle).
L. *oeus* (Gr. *oikos*), room, house; see *house*
L. *officina*, workshop, laboratory; see *officialis* under *make*
Gr. *pastos*, m. bridal chamber, bridal bed:
L. *penus*, inmost part, sanctuary, storeroom; see *penarius* under *store*
Gr. *pithon*, -*os*, m. cellar:
Gr. *prytaneion*, town hall; see *prytanis* under *govern*
Gr. *schadin*, cell in a honeycomb: the larva in the cell; see *young*
L. *sirus* (Gr. *siros*), m. underground pit for grain, cellar:
L. *spatium*, room, distance; see *space*
Gr. *sphektion*, n. cell in a wasp-nest:
Gr. *stathmos*, stall, stable, abode, quarters; see *stasis* under *stand*
L. *thalamus* (Gr. *thalamos*), m. room, chamber, bedroom, bridal chamber; *thalame*, f. den, hole; *thalamos*, of a room: *thalamus*, thalamite, thalamiflor, epithalamium, *Thalamocrinus globosus* (a Silurian crinoid).
Gr. *thyron*, -*os*, m. hall, vestibule:
L. *vestibulum*, n. entrance court, hall: vestibule.
L. *zothecula*, f. dim. of *zotheca* (Gr. *zothekte*), f. chamber, closet: *Zotheca meridionalis* (a moth).

See: *space, house, hollow, den, vessel, bag, box, pen*

**root** < AS. *rot*.

**rope** < AS. *rāp*.
Gr. *anchone*, a cord for hanging, halter; see *ango* under *choke*
L. *ancorale*, -*is*, m. cable:
L. *anquina*, f. rope binding the sailyard to the mast:
Gr. *artane*, f. rope, noose, halter:
Gr. *balbis*, -*idos*, f. the rope across the race-course, the start and finish line: *Balbis assumptiana* (a moth).
Gr. *boeust*, -*eos*, m. rope of ox-hide:
Gr. *brochos*, m. noose, halter, snare; *brochoto*, ensnared: *Brochocephalus paradozes* (a cestode), *Brochopelis mjöbergii* (a millepede).
Gr. *cheleuma*, -*tos*, n. cord, bond:
L. *corriga*, f. shoelace:
L. *desmos*, cable; see *deo* under *bind*
L. *Ricicula*, cord, line, string, dim. of *fides*, harp, lyre; see *harp*
L. *funis*, -*is*, m. rope, line, cord; *funiculus*, m. dim.; *funalis*; *funarius*, of a rope
or cord: funicle, funambulist, funicular, uniform, Funaria hygrometrica (cord-moss), Funisecius auriculatus (a squirrel).
Gr. hippos or cord, thread:
Gr. himonia, f. rope of a well:
Gr. hormia, f. fishing-line:
Gr. illas, -ados, f. rope, band:
Gr. kalam, m. rope, line, cable; kalodion, n. dim.: Calodium annulosemum (a nematode).
Gr. kamilos, m. rope, cable:
L. linea, linen thread, line, string; see line
Gr. linon, flaxen cord; see flax
L. medipontus, m. a kind of thick rope:
Gr. merinthos (smerinthos), f. cord, line, string: Smerinthus ocellatus (a hawk-moth), Smerinthichthys sanchezii (an eel).
Gr. mermis, -ithos, f. cord, rope, string:
Gr. parolkos, m. tow-rope:
Gr. peisma, -tos, n. ship's cable:
L. pendiculus, m. cord, noose:
Gr. plekte, rope, cord; see plekto under weave
Sp. reata, f. rope: lariat, riata.
L. remulcum (Gr. rhymoukleo, tow); promulcum, n. tow-rope; Astragulus remulcum (towline-vetch).
L. restis, f. rope, cord; resticula, f. dim.; restio, -onis, m. ropemaker: Resticula getida (a rotifer), Restio complanatus (rope-grass).
L. rudens, -entis, m. rope, line, cord:
L. saphon, -onis, m. ship's cable:
Gr. sardon, -os, f. a kind of rope; sardonion, n. dim.:
L. schoenus (Gr. schoinos), f. rope, band, string; schoiades, of a cord, tied by a cord: sirogonimidion, Melosira hyperborea (a diatom), Cystoseira ericoides (a seaweed).
L. serilium, n. rope, cord:
Gr. sparte; spartine, f.; sparton, n. cord, rope, cable; spartion, n. dim.: Spartina cynosuroides (a cord-grass), Spartium ochroleucum (a broom).
Gr. strophos, m. a twisted cord, rope, band; strophion (L. strophium; strophion), n. dim.: Strophanthus hispidus (an apoecynacead yielding strophanthin), Acacia estrophiolata (an acacia).
Gr. syrtzes, m. cord, rein:
Gr. tenon, sinew, thread; see thread
Gr. terthrios, m. rope or brace at end of sailyard:
Gr. thomex, -inos (thomix, -ikos), m. cord, string, line, thread: Thominx manica (a worm).
Gr. throsis, f. cord, line:
Gr. tonos, cord, rope; see draw
See: thread, bind, chain

drop < L. rosa, f.; rosula, f. dim.; rosaces, rosarius; roseus, of roses; rosulentus, full of roses, rosy; rosetum, n. rose garden: rosy, roseate, roseola, rosette, rosary, rosulate, sub rosa, Rosicrucian, Rosaceae, rosewood, rosebud, roselle (Hibiscus sabdarifa), Rosa cinnamomea (cinnamon-rose), Rosalia alpina (a beetle), Althea rosea (hollyhock), Crassula rosularis (a stonecrop), Aspidostaphyros rosula (a foraminifer), Archips rosana (rose-worm), Hylotoma rosaria (rose-sawfly), Typhlocyba rosae (rose-leafhopper), Discorhis rosacea (a foraminifer), Leonotiscus rosula (silky tamarin), Sisyrichium rosulatum (a blue-eyed grass), Erythropteryx roseotincta (a moth), Pontentilla rosulata (a cinquefoil), Robulina rosseta (a foraminifer), Hibiscus oculiroseus (a rose-mallow). Derive: primrose, tuberose.

A. agrimonia, f. a genus of the rose family: agrimony, Agrimonia hirsuta (hairly agrimony).
NL. alchemilla, f. a genus of the rose family, < an Ar. name: Alchemilla sericea (a lady's-mantle).
NL. amelanchier, f. serviceberry, a genus of the rose family: Amelanchier alnifolia (Saskatoon serviceberry).
L. amygdalus, almond-tree; see peach
NL. aronia, f. a genus of the rose family: Aronia arbutifolia (red chokeberry).
L. aruncus, m. a genus of the rose family: Aruncus sylvestre (goatsbeard).
NL. cercocarpus, m. a genus of the rose family: Cercocarpus argyrodes (a mountain-mahogany), Aphis cercocarpus (an aphid).
L. coroniola, f. an autumnal rose:
rose

L. crataegus (Gr. krataigos), m. (but f. in use), flowering thorn, a genus of the rose family: Crataegus prunifolia (a hawthorn).

L. cydonia (Gr. kydonia), quince; see quince

NL. filipendula, f. a genus of the rose family: Filipendula purpurea (Japanese meadowsweet), Sargassum filipendula (a gulfweed).

NL. fragaria, f. a genus of the rose family; see fragum under strawberry

L. geum, n. avens, bennet: Geum coccineum (an avens), Saxifraga geum (a saxifrage).

Gr. kynosbatos, f. dogthorn, dogrose:

L. malus, apple-tree; see malum under apple

Gr. oa (oia), f. mountain-ash, equivalent to sorbus:

L. ornus, f. mountain-ash, equivalent to sorbus; orneus, of mountain-ash: Frazierius ornus (flowering ash).

Gr. paideros, -otos, m. a plant with rosy flowers, rouge:

L. persica, peach; see peach

NL. photinia, f. a genus of the rose family: Photinia arbutifolia (toyon).

NL. potentilla, f. a genus of the rose family: Potentilla villosa (hairy cinquefoil).

L. poterium (Gr. poterion), n. a plant, now a genus of the rose family: Poterium spinosum (spiny burnet).

L. prunus, plum-tree; see plum

L. pyrus, pear-tree; see pear

Gr. rhodon, n. rose, red; rhodarion, n. dim.; rhodeon, -os, m.; rhodonia, f. rose garden; rhodeos; rhodinos, of roses; rhodochroos, rose-colored; rhodopoos, rosy; kynorhodon, dogrose: rhodora, Rhodessa, cynorrhodon, Rhoda, Rhododendron macrophylium (coast-fruit-dendron), Chamaerhodus erecta (a roseaceous).

L. rubus, bramble, blackberry; see blackberry

NL. sanguisorba, f. a genus of the rose family: Sanguisorba obtusa (Japanese burnet).

L. sentiz, -icus, m. dogrose:

L. sorbus, f. mountain-ash; AS. syrfe, service, sorb; a genus of the rose family: sorbose, Sorbus domestica (a mountain-ash), Sorbaria arborea (a false-spiraea), Xanthoceras sorbifolium (a sapindaceous).

L. spiraea (Gr. spéraia), f. a genus of the rose family: Spiraea salicifolia (a spirea), aspirin.

rosemary < L. rosmarinus; see mint

rostrum, L. beak, bill, snout, muzzle; rostellum, dim.; rostratus, beaked, curved; see nose

rosus, L. gnawed; see rodo under bite

rot < AS. rotian, decay.

L. caries, f. decay: carious, decayed, rotten, withered: caries, carious, carrion, Tilletia caries (a fungus).

L. corruptus, spoiled; see bad

Gr. euryn, -otos, m. mold, decay: Eurotia lanata (common winterfat), Eurotium herbariorum (a mold), Cephalouros virescens (an alga).

L. frasco, soften, rot, spoil; see fracidus under ripe

Gr. phthisis, corruption; see phtheiro under destroy

Gr. phthisis, wasting, decay; phthoiosis, infection; see phthio under lessen

L. putreo, rot; putrilago, -inis, f. rottenness; putridus, decayed, rotten, corrupt; puter, -tis, -tre, rotten: putrid, putrefy, putrefaction, potpourri, putrescent.

Gr. pykthon, -os, f. putrefaction, < pytho, decay, rot:

Gr. sabakos, rotten, enervated:

Gr. sapros, decayed, rotten, putrid, < sepo, rot, fester, mortify; sepsis, f. putrefaction, decay, poisoning from bacterial action; sepedon, -os, f. rottenness, decay; sepedonikos, causing decay; seps, sepos, f. a putrefying sore; septikos, putrefactive; septos, rotten; aseptos, not subject to decay: saprophyte, saproite, saprophagous, saprine, sapremia, sepsis, urosepsis, antiseptic, septic, aseptic, septicemia, Septosidae, sepedonium, Saproleghnia ferax (a fish-mold), Saprophotothecia neglecta (a mite), Saprinus cruciatus (a beetle), Fuligo septica (a slime-mold), Chaoborus antisepticus (a fly).

Gr. sathros, decayed, rotten, unsound: Sathrocercus cinnamomeus (a bird).

Gr. sphakekos, m. gangrene, mortification, necrosis; sphakelodes, like gangrene: sphacelus, sphacelous, sphacelate, Sphacelotheca hydropiperis (a fungus), Brachychaeta spacialata (false goldenrod).

Gr. tangos, rancid; tange, rancidity, a putrid abscess; see smell

See: dirt, poison, slime, disease, smell, bad, destroy, death

rota, L. wheel; rotula, dim.; rotalis, of wheels; see wheel

rotatio, L. a turning around; see roto under turn
rotundus, L. circular, round, spherical; see circle

rough < AS. rúh.

Gr. adiazetos, unpolished:
L. agrestis, of the fields or country, wild, rough, boorish; Gr. agriotes, savageness, wildness; agroikos, rustic, boorish, coarse; see ager under field

Gr. akompsoς, rude, boorish: Acomposaurus wingatensis (a fossil crocodile).

Gr. amotos, furious, insatiate, savage: Amotus longisternus (a beetle).

Gr. anasteiös, unmanly:
Gr. anergastos, not thoroughly wrought, raw:
Gr. anerotos, unpolowed, untitled: Anerota falcata (a grasshopper).

Gr. apenes, rough, harsh, cruel: Apenes lucidula (a beetle), Apenophyseter patagonicus (a fossil cetacean).

Gr. apetos, uncooked, raw:
Gr. aphanotos, unpolowed, untitled:
Gr. arrhenes, fierce, savage: Arrhenophagus chionaspidis (a wasp).

Gr. aschetos, irrepressible, ungoovernable: see strong
Gr. askalos, unhoed, unweeded:

L. asper, -a, -um, rough, harsh, uneven; asperulus, dim.; aspratilis, rough, scaly; aspredo, -inis; aspritudo, -inis, f. roughness; aspretum, n. a rough place; aspero, -atus, roughen: asperity, exasperate, per aspera ad astra, asperate, asperite, asperulous, Asperula odorata (sweet woodruff), Asperugo procumbens (German madwort), Xylergaster asper (a beetle), Eurynotus asperatus (a beetle), Schismatoglottis asperata (an aracæcead), Ficus asperrima (a fig), Galium asprium (rough bedstraw), Criptostogia aspera (a foraminifer), Cornus asperifolia (rough-leaved dogwood).

L. atroz, -ocis, cruel, harsh, severe; see merciless
L. barbarus (Gr. barbaros), foreign, therefore outlandish, crude, rude; barbarikos, foreign, crude; see strange

Gr. barycholos, savage:
L. belumus, animal, brutal, bestial; see belua under animal

Gr. biastos; biastikos; biāios, violent, forcible; biastes, m. one who uses force; biamos, m. violence: Biastoides punctata (a bee), Bisma guttata (a beetle), Biastes schotti (a bee), Biasticus impiger (a bug).

L. brutus, stupid, rough, heavy: brute, brutish, brutality, brutalize, imbute, Ériboea bruta (a butterfly), Sphenophorus brutus (a billbug).

L. censorius, rigid, severe: censorious.

L. crudus, bloody, raw, rough, rude; crudelis, rude, unmerciful, severe; cruditas, -atis, f. ranness: crude, crudity, cruel, recrudescence.

Gr. dasys, hairy, shaggy, rough; dasytes, roughness, hairiness; see hair
L. ferus; ferox, -ocis, wild, untamed, rough, savage; see nature
L. fragosus; confragus, broken, rough, uneven: Daedalea confragosa (a fungus).

L. hirtus, shaggy, rough, hairy, prickly, uncultivated; see hair
L. hispidus, rough, bristly, hairy; see hair
L. horridus, rough, dreadful; see fear
L. illepidus, impolite, rude, disagreeable:
L. immitis, harsh, rough, rude, inexorable: Coccidioides immitis (a fungus).
L. impetus, violent; see impetus under strike
L. impexus, uncombed, disheveled: Agrius impexus (a beetle).
L. implacidus, rough, fierce: Lycosa implacidus (a spider).
L. implanus, uneven: Tentyria implana (a beetle).
L. impolitus, unpolished, rough: Anolotichia impolita (a fossil bryozoan).
L. importunus, unmannerly, rude, churlish: importunate, importunity.
L. imputatus, unpruned, untrimmed: Ostrea imputata (a pelecypod).
L. inaequālis; iniquus, uneven, unequal, unjust, unlike, rough: inequality, iniquity.
L. inaratus, unpolowed, fallow: Pleurotoma inarata (a gastropod).
L. inacutus, untamed, wild:
L. inelenes, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe, unmerciful: inclement.
L. inoecutus, uncooked, raw:
L. incomputus, unadorned, rough: Cerithium incompentum (a gastropod).
L. inconditus, uniformed, rough, rude: Begonia incondita (a begonia), Lachnopus inconditus (a beetle).
L. inconsitus, unsonw, untitled;
L. incultus, untitled, unpolished, rude: Tachina inculta (a fly), Deretaphrus incultus (a beetle).
L. indolatus, unhewn:
L. ineffectuatus, formless, shapeless:
L. infabricatus, unfinished, unwrought:
L. infacetus, coarse, rude, blunt, unmannerly: Lordops infacetus (a beetle).
L.iformis, shapeless, uniformed, hideous: Cryptorhynchusiformis (a beetle).
L. inhumanus, uncivil, rude, savage; inhuman, inhumane.
L. intonus, unshorn, bearded, rude; Lamia intonsa (a beetle).
L. intractabilis, unmanageable, rough; intractable.
L. inurbanus, rustic, boorish, unpolished; Brachycerus inurbanus (a beetle).
L. irrasus, unshaved, unpolished; Batostoma irrasum (a fossil Bryozoan).
Gr. kerchaleos; kerchnos, rough, fierce, hoarse; see hoarse
Gr. kestros, m. roughness on the tongue:
Gr. kranaos, rugged, rocky:
Gr. ktenedos, like a beast, brutish; see ktenos under cattle
Gr. labros, furious, hasty, greedy; see greed
Gr. leppos, scaly, rough; see lepis under scale
Gr. maleros, fierce, fiery, mighty:
Gr. mothon, -os, m. impudent fellow; mothonikos, impudent: Mothonodes obtusa (a moth), Aphodius (Mothon) sarmaticus (a beetle).
Gr. okrits, -itos, f. any roughness:
Gr. omos, raw, uncooked, unripe; omotes, -etos, f. rawness; enomos, rather raw:
omphagous, omotocia, Omomyx minutus (a fossil mammal), Omophagus artus (a beetle), Omotrachelus difformis (a beetle).
L. ostreatus, pertaining to oyster shells, rough; see ostrea under mollusk
L. paeminosus, uneven, rough:
Gr. phaullos, coarse:
Gr. phonaz, -akos, bloodthirsty; see phonos under kill
Gr. phrtrz, -akos, a ruffling of a smooth surface, ripple, shivering; see shake
Gr. phrulia, -os, scabby, mangy, rough; see itch
L. rudis, rough, unpollished, raw, wild: rude, rudiment, erudite, erudition, Lithorida rudis (a gastropod), Cortaderia rudidcula (pampas-grass).
L. rudis, rough: Dynichus ruidus (a beetle).
L. rusticus, of the country, plain, homely, awkward, boorish; see rus under country
L. saevus: saevis, raging, fierce, cruel, harsh; Acanthoclonia saevissima (a phasmid).
L. salebra, f. roughness in a road; salebosus, rough, rugged, uneven: Talaurinus salebosus (a beetle).
L. scaber, -bra, -brum, rough, securvy, securty, mungy, itchy; scabiosus, rough, securvy; scabridus, rough, rugged; scabies, f. roughness, secur, mungy, itchy; scabies, scabrous, scabious, scabrites, scaberulous, scabrescent, scabridulous, scabrir (from Helopis scabra), Scabiosa stellata (star-scabious), Leptospermum scabrum (ti-tree), Centaurea scabiosa (a dusty-miller), Calceolaria scabio-saeolia (a slipper-flower), Coreus scabator (a bug), Physocalymma scaberrimum (a lythracea), Festucia scabrella (rough fescue), Actinomyces scabies (potato-scab fungus), Sacropect scabei (an itch-mite), Impatiens scabrida (a snapweed), Carex scabra (a sedge).
L. scrupus; scruposus; scrupulousus, rough, rugged; see scrupus under stone
L. sentus, thorny, rough; see sentis under thorn
L. severus, harsh, rough, sharp, stern, rigorous; assevero, -atus, pursue earnestly, assert strongly: severe, severity, perseverance, asseverate, Heliocauls severa (a moth).
L. soles, -ock, coarse, rough, bristly:
Gr. sphenadon, eager, vehement; see busy
Gr. sphaedros, violent, impetuous, strong; see strong
L. squalidus, rough from want of attention, filthy, dirty; see dirt
L. squarrosus, rough with stiff scales, bracts, leaves, or processes: squarrose.
Rubus squarrosus (bush-lawyer), Grindelia squarrosa (gumweed).
Gr. strenes, harsh, hard:
Gr. styphelos; styphlus, hard, harsh, rough, sour: Styphelia viridiflora (an epacridaceae), Styphliodes esculpatus (a beetle).
L. tetricus, forbidding, harsh; see teter under bad
Gr. theroides, wild, brutal, savage; see therion under animal
L. torvus, wild, fierce, < torvis, wild, severe, grim: Ezaesiopus torvus (a beetle).
Gr. trachys; trachodes, of rough nature; trachoma, -tos, n. roughness: trachyte, trachoma, trachea, tracheid, trachysperuous, trachyphonie, Trachys nomas (a beetle), Trachystoma multidedus (a fish). Trachinus draco (weever), Trachypterus iris (a fish), Trachysycyon nodosum (a Cretaceous sponge). Trachodon annectens (a dinosaur), Trachymene caerulea (lanceflower-didiscus), Diploporum trachyptorum (faery-bells).
L. trux, -acis, rough, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim; trunculentus, savage, fierce, harsh: truculence, cruelent, Trucifers fatales (a fossil carnivore).
L. verrucosus, full of warts; see verruca under wart
AS. wilde, in a state of nature; see nature
See: scale, wart, wave, hoarse, nature, hair, scrape, rub

round < L. rotundus; see circle, ball, wheel, berry, turn, cylinder
row < AS. raw, line, rank, see line; < rowan, propel with oars, see oar

roystonea, NL. a genus of palms; see palm

rub < uncertain origin.
L. frico, -ictus, -atus, rub, rub down; confrico, rub vigorously; infrico, rub in: friction, friecative, fray.
L. frio, -atus, rub or crumble into small pieces; friabilis, easily broken; see break
Gr. pscho, pscho, rub; pscheto, rubbed, scraped; pseizis, f. a rubbing down, currying; psakos, rubbed small: palimpsest, Pseistophles neobisignata (a bug), Pschochusus crescentis (a millepede).
L. scabo, scratch, rub; see scaber under rough.

rubbish < uncertain origin; see dirt, worthless, trifle
ruber, -bra, -brum, L. red; rubellus, dim.; rubicundus; rubidus, reddish; see red
rubeta, L. a kind of toad; see toad
rubetum, L. bramble thickets; see rubus under blackberry
rubia, L. madder; see madder
rubidium < L. rubidus, reddish; see elements under thing
rubigo, L. rust (iron), blight; rubiginosus, rusty; see rust
rubrica, L. red earth; rubricosus, full of red earth; see earth
rubus, L. bramble, blackberry, raspberry; see blackberry

ructo, -atus, L. belch; ructabundus, belching repeatedly; see belch

rudbeckia, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite

udder < AS. rother.
L. gubernum; gubernaculum, n. helm, rudder, guidance: gubernaculum.
Gr. holkeion; holkion, n. rudder: Holsciophorus ater (a beetle).
Gr. oiax, -akos, m. rudder, tiller, helm; oiaxion, n. dim.; oiaxistes, m. steersman, pilot: Oeax triaules (a beetle).
Gr. pedallon, n. rudder; pedalliotos, with a rudder: Pedaliaceae, Pedalium murex (a pedalium).
L. serraculum, n. rudder;
See: govern

dudens, L. rope, line, cord; see rope

rudero, -atus, L. pave with crushed stones or rubbish, < rudus, -eris, crushed stone, rubbish, debris; see stone

rudicula, L. wooden spoon, spatula; see rudis under rod

rudimentum, L. first principle, beginning; see begin

rudis, L. rough, raw, wild, see rough; stirring rod, staff; rudicula, dim., see rod

rudor, L. a braying; see rudo under neigh

rudus, -eris, L. crushed stone, rubber, debris; see stone

rue < L. ruta (Gr. rhyte), f. a bitter herb; rutaceus, made of rue; rutatus, flavored with rue: Ruta graveolens (common rue). Rutaceae, rue, rueful, rutin.
NL. amyris, f. a genus of the rue family: Amyris balsamfera (an amyris)
L. citrus, citron tree; a genus of the rue family; see citrus
NL. cusparia, f. a genus of the rue family: Cusparia odoratissima (a rutacead).
L. dictamnus (Gr. diktamnos), f. dittany, a mint; now a genus of the rue family: Dictamnus alba (gasplant-dittany), Origanum dictamnus (Cretan dittany), Ballota pseudodictamnus (bastard dittany).

L. Feronia, f. a Roman goddess; a genus of the rue family: Feronia limonia (wood-apple), Feroniella obtata (a rutacead).

Gr. harmala, f. wild rue: Peganon harmala (harmel), harmaline.

L. peganum (Gr. peganon), n. rue: Peganum mexicanum (Mexican harmel).

NL. xanthozyllum, n. a genus of the rue family: Xanthozyllum americanum (prickly-ash).

ruffle < D. rufelen, rumple, wrinkle; see fold, wave, rough

rufus, L. red, reddish; rufulus, dim.; see red

rug < uncertain origin.

Gr. dapis, -idos, f. carpet, rug; dapidion, n. dim.: Dapidodigma ligur (a moth).

Gr. epeuchion, n. prayer-rug:

Gr. kanes, -etos, n. reed-mat:

L. matta, f. mat made of rushes: mat.

Gr. peristoma, -tos, n. coverlet, tapestry, carpet:

Gr. petasma, -tos, n. carpet, rug:

L. phormio, -onis (Gr. phormos), m. mat:

Gr. psiathos, f. rush-mat: psiathon, n. dim.: Psiatholusis bombyliformis (a fly).

Gr. rhegos, n. rug, blanket: regolith [rhegolith].

Gr. rhips, -topos, wickerwork, mat; see screen

Gr. samax, -akos, m. rush-mat:

L. storea, f. mat:

L. stragulum, spread, rug, blanket; see blanket

L. tapete, -is, n. (Gr. tapes, -etos, m.), carpet, drapery, coverlet; psilotapis, -idos, f. carpet without nap: tapestry, Trichophaga tapetzella [tapetizella] (tapestry-moth).

L. teges, -etis, f. covering, mat: tegeticula, f. dim.: Tegeticula alba, (a moth), Cyperus tegeticiformis (mat-sedge).

ruja, L. wrinkle, crease; rugosus, wrinkled, shriveled; see fold

ruidus, L. rough; see rough

ruin < L. ruina; ruinous, falling to pieces; see ruo under destroy

rule < OF. ruiler, < L. regula, direct, guide; see govern, law, right, straight, measure

rumble < imitative origin; see thunder

rumen, L. throat, gullet, paunch; see stomach

ruminator, L. one who chews again; see rumino under bite

rumis, L. breast, teat; see udder

rumor, L. report, gossip, hearsay; rumusculus, dim.; rumigerulus, newsmonger; see speak

rump, prob. < ON. rump.

Sp. anca, f. buttock:

L. anus, rectal opening, fundament; see intestine

Gr. batalos, m. anus, hinder parts:

Gr. chodanos, m. breech, buttocks:

L. clunis, -is (Gr. klionis, -ios), f. buttocks, rump; cluniculus, m.; klionion, n. dim.; clinalis, of the hind parts: Nucleolites (Cluniculus) kimmeridgensis (a Jurassic echinod).

NL. crissum, hind parts of a bird around the cloacal opening, < crissio, move the haunches: Pipilo crissalis (California towhee), Toxostoma crissale (a thrasher).

L. culus, m. fundament, buttocks:

L. fundamentum, n. bottom, buttocks: fundament.

Gr. gloutos, m. rump, buttocks; apogloutos, with small rump; ezecheogloutos, with prominent buttocks: gluteal, gluteus, Glotozys elegans (a fly).

AS. ham, thigh and buttlock: ham.

Gr. hedra, seat, breech, rump; see sit

Gr. ignya, f. ham:

Gr. kathisma, seat, buttocks; see sit

Gr. kochone, f. area between the anus and pudenda:

L. natis, f. rump, buttocks; ML. natica, f. buttock: nates, natiform, aitchbone, Natica immaculata (a gastropod).

Gr. orrhos, m. rump: Onopygia (formerly Orthopygia) myrmecophila (a pselia-phid).

L. palasea; plasea, f. buttock or rump of an ox: Palasea albimacula (a butterfly).
L. perineum (Gr. perinaion), n. area between the anus and pudenda: perineum, perineal.

L. podex, -icus, m. fundament, anus: Podiceps ruficollis (dabchick, a grebe), Podilymbus podiceps (pied-billed grebe).

L. posticum, n. fundament, buttocks:
Gr. proktos, anus, fundament, tail; see intestine
Gr. pyge; pyx -ygos, f. rump, buttocks; pygigion, n. dim.; pygaios, of the rump; musopygion, n. part between the buttocks; orthopygion, n. rump or tail of a bird: pygidiunm, isopygous, heteropygous, pyarg, callipygian, callipygian, pygope, pygopod, pygopodoid, Pygocryptus grandis (a wasp), Pygorchis affinis (a trematode), Pygrium vulgare (a rosacea), Megahypogeae crispata (a moth), Deropygus histrion (a beetle), Thyropygus poseidon (a milleped), Xanthopygus bella (a flycatcher), Molpastes pygaicus (black bulbul).

L. strebula, f. flesh about the haunches:
Gr. stragio, -inis, f. ham:
Gr. tramis, f. perineum:
See: stern

ruppotinus, L. a kind of maple; see maple

run < AS. rinnan.
Gr. apostates, deserter, renegade; see abandon
Gr. astartes, m. courier: Astartes densatus (a Cretaceous gastropod).
L. Atalanta (Gr. Atalante), f. a legendary maiden noted for her fleetness of foot: Atalanta ceylonica (a rutacea), Pyrameis atalanta (red admiral).
L. commaner, messenger; see send
Gr. dromos, m. a running, race; dromas, -ados, running; dromaian, running fast, fleet, swift; dromeus, m. runner; dromikos, fleet, swift; drasmos, m. flight.
L. drapeta (Gr. drapetes), m. runaway slave, fugitive: dromon, -os, m. light, fast vessel; apodrome, f. a running from, divergence, error; didraksos, m. dromedary, hippodrome, anadromous, syndrome, aerodrome, drapetomania, Apodroma subcaerulea (a moth), Ammodramus bimaculatus (a grasshopper-sparrow), Paradraperetes villosus (a beetle), Dromomeryx americanus (a fossil mammal), Dromiocedrus bernieri (a snake), Dromicosaurus gracilis (a fossil reptile).
L. fugio, -itus, fly from, flee, run away; see depart
Gr. iochmos, m.; ioke, f. rout, < dioko, cause to run; see dioktos under hunt
Gr. kele, riding-horse; see ride
ON. ras, a running: race, racer, horserace, tailrace.
L. stadion, arena, race-course; see play
L. tolutarius; tolutilis, on a trot, trotting:
Gr. trecho, run; trochalo, running; trochanter, -os, m. runner, segment of an insect leg; thrakitikos, able to run; trochis, m. runner, messenger; epitrochus, running, flowing: trochanter, trechometer, Trechomys bondiellus (a fossil rodent), Hygotrechus conformis (a water-strider), Trochalopteran cachinnans (a laughing-thrush).

See: flow, walk, swift, fly, leap, send, move, depart, pour
runa, L. javelin, dart; see spear
runcator, L. weeder; see runco under till
runcina, L. a plane; see smooth
rupes, L. rock; rupecula, dim.; rupestris, of rocks, rocky; see stone
rupex, L. uncultivated man, boor; see dull
rupina, L. rocky chasm; see valley
ruppia, NL. a genus of aquatic plants; see waterweed
rupture < L. ruptura, fracture, break; see rumpo under break
ruralis, L. of the country, < rus, ruris, country, farm, land; see country
rursus, L. turned back, backward, reverse; see return
ruscum, L. butcher's-broom; ruscarius, of broom; see ruscus under lily
rush < OF. ruser, see run, swift; < AS. ryse, see grass, reed, sedge, waterweed 
russus, L. red; russatus, clothed in red; russeus; russulus, reddish; see red 
rust < AS. rust. 
L. aerugo, -inis, copper rust; aeruginosus, rusty; see aes under copper 
L. ferrugo, -inis, f. iron rust; ferrugineus; ferruginus, rusty, rust-colored: ferru-
ginous, Digitalis ferruginea (a foxglove), Cyperus ferrugineascens (a sedge). 
Gr. ios, m. rust: Iospilus phalacroides (an annulate). 
L. rubigo (robigo), -inis, f. rust, blight, mildew, mold; rubiginosus, rusty: rubi-
ginous, Robigalia, Erioglossum rubiginosum (kelatlayu). 
See: fungus, red, rot, lessen 
rusticus, L. of the country, rural; see rus under country 
ruta, L. rue; rutaceus, of rue; see rue 
rutabulum, L. instrument for raking or stirring; see rake 
ruthless < AS. hreow, sorrow, mercy, -less, without; see rough, merciless 
rutilus, L. red, < rutilo, -atus, color red; rutilesco, grow reddish; see red 
rutrum, L. shovel, spade; rutellum, dim.; see shovel 
rutus, L. everything dug up, ruined; see ruo under destroy 
rye < AS. ryge; see grain 

S 
sabaco- < Gr. sabakos, rotten, enervated; see rot 
sabaia, L. drink made of barley; see beer 
sabal, NL. a genus of palms; see palm 
sabanum, L. (Gr. sabanon), linen cloth, towel; see napkin 
sabatenum, L. a kind of slipper; see shoe 
Sabbath < Heb. shabbath, day of rest; see rest 
sabbatio, NL. a genus of the gentian family; see gentian 
sabellum, L. dim. of sabulum, sand; see sand 
sabina, L. savin, the Sabine juniper; see juniper 
sabrina, L. Severn River; a river-nymph; see stream 
sabulum, L. gravel, sand; sabellum, dim.; sabulosus, sandy; see sand 
saburra, L. sand used as ballast; see sand 
sabyttos, Gr. female pudenda; see vulva 
saccatum, L. urine; see urine 
saccharum, L. (Gr. sakcharon), sugar; see sugar 
saccus, L. (Gr. sakkos), bag; sacculus, dim.; sacarius, of bags; sakkinos, of sack-
cloth; sacco, -atus, strain or filter through a bag; see bag 
sacellum, L. small shrine, dim. of sacrum, temple; see sacer under holy 
sacer, -cra, -crum, L. holy; sacerdos, priest; sacrum, holy thing, temple; see holy, 
prist 
sack < AS. sacc < L. saccus; see bag 
saco- < Gr. sakos, shield; see shield 
sacoma, L. (Gr. sekoma), counterpoise; see balance 
sacrificium, L. offering to the gods; see give 
sacrilegus, L. that steals or violates sacred things; see profane 
sacrum, L. holy thing, temple; sacellum, dim.; see holy, temple 
sacto- < Gr. saktos, crammed, stuffed; see satto under press
sad < AS. saed.

Gr. achoreutos, joyless, melancholy, banished from the dance; see choros under dance
Gr. achchos, pain, distress, grief, sorrow; see pain
Gr. achthos, burden, sorrow, grief; see weight
L. aegritudo, sickness, sorrow; see aeger under disease
Gr. aitinos, mournful, plaintive; see weep
Gr. amia, trouble, grief; see trouble
Gr. apotmos; dyspotmos, unlucky, unhappy; see potmos under lot
Gr. aterpes, joyless: Aterpis anderregiana (a moth).
Gr. baryphron; dysphron, -os, sad, melancholy, sorrowful; baryphrosyne, f. melancholia:
Gr. barypsychos, dejected:
Gr. barystonos, groaning heavily:
L. dejectus, cast down, sunk down, dispirited: dejection, Artemon dejectus (a gastropod).
L. dolor, pain, grief, sorrow; dolorosus, painful, sorrowful; see pain
Gr. dysdaimon, -os, unhappy; dysdaimonia, f. misery: Dysdaemonia boreas (a moth).
Gr. dysstenos, unhappy, wretched:
Gr. dysthymia, f. despair, melancholy; dysthymos, desponding: Dysthymus brunneus (a millepede).
Gr. elegos, mourning song; see poem
Gr. ellypos, in grief, mournful; see lype under pain
L. flebitia, tearful, doleful, lamentable; see leo under weep
L. Jenebris, pertaining to a funeral; see Jenero under cover
L. gemo, -itus, sigh, groan, moan, bewail, lament; gemulus, moaning; gemebundus, groaning, sighing; congemo, sigh deeply; ingemo, mourn over, lament: gemitorial.
Gr. ialemos, sad, melancholy:
L. illaetabilis, cheerless, gloomy, sad: Geonemus illaetabilis (a beetle).
L. infeliz, -icus, unhappy, miserable: infelicity.
Gr. katastagnos, of sad countenance: Catastagnus rivulosus (a beetle).
Gr. Katephes, downcast, mute; Katepheia, f. dejection, sorrow: Catephia alchymista (a moth).
Gr. kedos, sorrow, trouble; see kednos under guard
Gr. keugaleos, sorrowful:
L. lugubris, mournful, doleful, < lugeo, luctus, mourn, lament; luctuosus, sorrowful, mournful, doleful; lugubrious, luciferous, Discinisa lugubris (a Miocene brachiopod), Dolichoderus lugens (an ant), Dorcopsis luctuosa (a kangaroo).
Gr. lygros, baneful, mournful; see hurt
L. maestus, sad, mournful, dejected, melancholy; maestitia, f. sadness, sorrow; maestifico, -atus, saddened, cause sorrow: Chthonius maestus (a pseudoscorpion).
Gr. melanchoia, f. black bile, depression, sadness: melancholy, Catamon melancholicus (a beetle).
Gr. meledone, care, sorrow; see meledonos under guard
L. miser, wretched; misellus; miserulus, dim.; miserabilis, pitiable, wretched; miserandus, lamentable: misery, miserable, miser, misericorde, commiserable.
L. morosus, fretful, peevish, gloomy; see fretful
Gr. mygmos, m. moaning, muttering:
Gr. odyrtos, lamentable; see weep
Gr. oimoktos, pitiable; see oimozo under weep
Gr. penthos, n. grief, sadness, sorrow; penthema, -tos, n.; penthesi, f. mourning; pentheros, of mourning; penthetery, -os, c. mourner; pentikos; penthmos, mournful: Penthocrates bigenita (a moth), Penthetes atricapillus (black-capped chickadee), Nenepeles villosa (a pitcher-plant).
L. poenitens, -entis, contrite, sorry: penitent, penitential, repentant.
L. remorseus, -us, m. a biting back, regret: remorse, remorseless, remorseful.
Gr. stenagma, -tos, n. groan, moan, sigh; stonos, m. groan, sigh, < stenazo, groan sigh:
L. suspirium, sigh; see spiro under breathe
Gr. talas, -anos, wretched, sad, sorry; dystalas, very unhappy:
Gr. threnos, funeral song, dirge; see sing
L. tristis, sad; tristicus, dim.; tristitia, f. sadness, gloominess, grief; tristificus, causing sadness; contristo, -atus, saddened, dark: tristful, tristtious, tristiloquy, tristemonia, Astragalinus tristis (goldfinch).

See: weep, trouble, pain, shade, rue, discontent
saddle < AS. sadol.  
Gr. astrabe, f. mule's saddle; Astrabe lactisella (a fish), Astrabodus expansus (a fossil fish).  
L. citella, f. pack-saddle; citellum.  
L. ephippium (Gr. ephippion), n. saddle, saddle-cloth; ephippium, Ephippigera carinata (a grasshopper), Anomia ephippium (saddle-shell), Nepenthes ephippiata (a pitcher-plant), Micrurus ephippiger (a snake), Psolus ephippiger (a holothurian), Zetes ephippiatus (a pycnogonid).  
Gr. kanthelion, n. pack-saddle, pannier: Cantheliophorus robustus (a fossil lepidophyte).  
Gr. saga, -los, n. pack-saddle; sagsation, n. dim.; sagmarion, n. pack-horse; sagmarius, of a saddle: Sagmarorrhina lathami (a bird), Sagmidium crucicorne (a radiolarian).  
L. sella, seat, saddle; see sit  
saeno- < Gr. saino, wag the tail, fawn upon; see flatter  
saevus; saevis, L. raging, wild, violent, fierce; saevitia, rage; see rough  
safe < OF. sauf, < L. salvus, preserved, unhurt, well, sound: Safety First!, vouch-safe, unsafe, save, safeguard, save, saving, savior.  
Gr. ablabes, harmless, innocent: Ablabesmyia fastuosa (a midge), Ablabus ornatus (a beetle), Ablabophis rufula (a snake).  
Gr. abletos, unhit: Abletobium pallescens (a beetle).  
Gr. adeia, f. freedom from fear, safety, security: Nipponysson adiaphilus (a wasp).  
Gr. adelotos, unhurt:  
Gr. akinindynos, without danger, safe:  
Gr. aklysto, sheltered:  
Gr. anatos, harmless: Anatochilus glabratatus (a beetle).  
Gr. anepaphos, unharmed, untouched:  
Gr. anipsalon, unhurt:  
Gr. anoutatos, unwounded:  
Gr. apemon, -os, harmless; apemantos, unharmed, unhurt; apemosyne, f. safety: Apemon nigriventris (a fly).  
Gr. asphales, steadfast, safe; see stand  
Gr. asylon, n. sanctuary, refuge; asylus, safe: asylum.  
Gr. atrotos, unwounded, invulnerable: Atrotus forcipatus (a beetle).  
L. columnis, unhurt, safe; incolumis, unimpaired, safe, sound, entire, whole: Oxytelus incolumis (a beetle).  
L. confugium; perfugium; refugium; suffugium, n. safety, shelter; see fuga under depart  
Gr. diaphyge, f. refuge:  
Gr. echyros, strong, secure; see strong  
Gr. euerkes, well-fenced, well-walled, safe:  
L. impunctus, free from danger, safe, secure; see free  
L. indelinibus, untouched, uninjured:  
L. indemnis, unhurt, uninjured: indemnify, indemnity, Ectopimorpha indemnis (a wasp).  
L. innocus; innoxius, safe, harmless: innocuous, Hapalocrinus innoxus (a Devonian crinoid).  
L. inviolatus, unhurt; inviolabilis, invulnerable; inviolate, inviolable.  
L. invulnerabilis, unwoundable: invulnerable, invulnerability.  
Gr. phygadeion; phyxion, n.; phyxys, f. asylum, escape, refuge: Phygium ignarium (a beetle).  
L. secularis, free from care, safe; secure, security.  
Gr. skepe, f.; skepas, -aos; skepastis, -los, n. shelter, protection, cover; skepanon, n. a covering; skepanos, sheltering; skepastos, covered; skepastron, n. veil: sepal, sepaloid, Seepasma gipsa (a fossil insect), Seepanotrocha rubra (a worm), Hedyscepe canterburyana (an umbrella-palm).  
Gr. sos, safe, sound; see soter under save  
L. tutus, safe, secure; tutum, refuge; see tueor under guard  
See: save, innocent, sure, all  
saffron < OF. safran, < ML. safranum, < Ar. safra; see yellow, crocus  
sagana, L. fortune-teller, soothsayer; see praeagatus under prophecy  
sagapanon, Gr. a plant of the carrot family; see carrot  
sagaris, Gr. a kind of sword; see sword  
sagax, -acis, L. wise; sagacitas, intellectual keenness; see know  
sage < L. salvia, see mint; < sapidus, savory, wise, see sapio under know  
sage, Gr. pack, baggage; see weight  
sagebrush; see wormwood
saliunca, L. (Gr. *sagene*), fish-net; *sageneutes*, one who fishes with a net; see net
sagido- < Gr. *sagis*, -idos, wallet; see bag
sagina, L. a feasting, stuffing, fattening; *saginatus*, fattened; see eat
sagittula, of an arrow, archer; see arrow
sagittaria, NL. a genus of aquatic plants; see waterweed
sagmation, dim.; *sagmarion*, pack-horse; see saddle, horse
sagmen, L. tuft of sacred herbs rendering the bearer inviolable; see cluster
sagum; *sagus*, L. (Gr. *sagos*), cloak, mantle; *sagulum*, dim.; see garment
sagus, L. presaging, predicting, prophetic; see *praesagatus* under prophecy
sail < AS. *segel*
Gr. *artemon*, -*os*, m. foresail, pulley: *Artemon candidus* (a sail). L. *eremigo*, -*atus*, navigate, row, or sail:
L. *navigator*, -*is*, m. sailor, mariner; *navigo*, -*atus*, sail: navigate, navigator, *Strigilina navigatorum* (a moth).
Gr. *othone*, fine linen, sail-cloth, sail; *othion*, dim.; see linen
Gr. *paraseion*, n. topsail:
Gr. *phosson*, -*os*, m. coarse linen garment, sail; *phossonion*, n. dim. coarse towel:
Gr. *ploter*, sailor; see *plotos* under swim
Gr. *sipharon*, m. topsail:
L. *supparum*, n. topsail:
L. *velum*, n. sail, covering, curtain, veil; *velifer*, sail-bearing; *velivolus*, with flying sails; *velificor*, -*atus*, set sail, sail: veliferous, veliger, velic, *Plecoglossus altivelis* (ayu, sweetfish). See *velo* under cover
Gr. *Zetes*, m. son of Bores and one of the Argonauts: *Zetes hispidus* (a pycnogonid), *Ceratozetes pusillus* (a mite).

See: ship, swim

St. Johnswort
L. *ascyron* (Gr. *askyron*), n. a kind of St. Johnswort: *Ascyrum hypericoides* (St. Andrew's cross), *Histiurus ascyron* (giant St. Johnswort).

sal, *salis*, L. salt; *salinus*, of salt, salty; salted; see salt
salaco, L. (Gr. *salakon*), braggart, see brag; < *salax*, -*akos*, sieve, see sieve
salad < OF. *salade*, < L. *sal*, salt.
Gr. *abrytike*, f. salad of leeks, cresses, with sour sauce:
L. *acetaria*, f. salad prepared with vinegar and oil:
L. *moretum*, n. a kind of garlich salad:
Gr. *phyllas*, -*ados*, litter of leaves, salad; see *phyllen* under leaf
Gr. *tybaris*, m. a kind of salad:

salamander < Gr. *salamandra*, a lizardlike animal, an amphibian; see newt
salambe, Gr. vent, chimney, door; see hole
salanx, Gr. a kind of fish; see fish
salapitta, L. box on the ear; see strike
salaputium, L. manikin; see man
salar, L. a kind of trout; see trout
salax, -*akos*, L. lustful, see lewd; < Gr. *salax*, -*akos*, sieve, see sieve
sale, Gr. road, see way; < ON. *sala*, sale, see trade
salebra, L. roughness in a road; *salebra*, rough, rugged, uneven; see rough
salgumam, L. pickle; see sour
salicornia, NL. a genus of the goosefoot family; see goosefoot
salinum, L. saltcellar; *salillum*, dim.; see vessel
salio, *saltus*, L. leap, jump, bound, dance; *saliens*, leaping; see leap
saliunca, L. a kind of valerian; see valerian
saliva, L. spit, spittle; salivarius, of spit, slimy; see spit
salix, L. willow; salictum, willow thicket; salignus, of willow; see willow
salmon < L. salmo, -onis; see trout
salos, Gr. a shaking, tossing motion; see shake
salpa, L. (Gr. salpe), a kind of gilthead; see bream
salpingo- < Gr. salpinx, -inos, trumpet; salpinkses, trumpeter; see horn
salsola, NL. a genus of the goosefoot family; see goosefoot
salt < AS. seal.
L. adarca (Gr. adarker), f. salt coating on marsh vegetation; adarkion, n. dim.: G. aster, an alkyl salt: aster, glycercyl ester.
Gr. hal's, halos, m. salt, sea; halimos, of salt; halistos, salted, pickled; halimon, n. a plant growing on the seashore, saltwort; halme, f. salt water, brine; halmyros, salt, brine; ephatmos, pickled, salted; kathalos, full of salt: halophyte, halmyrolysis, phalophilous, halogen, halite, halide, haloid, Halimodendron (Siberian salt-tree), Halogoton sativus (a saltwort), Halosaurus oweni (a fossil fish), Lycium halimifolium (matrimony-vine), Aster halophilus (an aster).
L. muria, f. brine; muriaticus, of brine: muriate, muriatic.
L. sal, salis, m. salt; salarius; salinus, of salt, saltly; salwsara, f. a salting; salsus, salted, salty, witty; salsiusculus, dim. brackish; salsisudo, insuis, -inis, f. saltiness, brackishness; salio, -itus, salt, salt down; insulsudo, unsalted, insipid: saline, salinity, salary, salad, sauce, cum grano salis, sausage, saucy, insulise, Salsola kali (common saltwort), Salicornia europaea (samphire, glasswort), Artemia salina (a brine-shrimp), Erigeron salsuginosus (a fleabane), Carex salina (salt-sedge), Sphaerophysa salsula (globe-pea).
Gr. tarichos, pickled meat, fish, etc.; see flesh
See: sea, taste
saltator, L. hopper, dancer; salticus, of dancing; see salio under leap
saltus, L. woodland, forest; saltarius, of forests, forester, ranger; see forest
salum, L. the open sea; see sea
salus, L. health; salubris; salutaris, healthful, wholesome, beneficial; see health
saluto, -atus, L. greet, address; salutarius, of greeting; see speak
salvator, L. deliverer, preserver; see save
salve < AS. seal; see plaster
salvelinus, NL. char, trout; see trout
salvia, L. sage; see mint
salvus, L. preserved, unhurt, well, sound; see safe
salyx, Gr. a kind of borage; see borage
samamthion, Gr. a kind of worm; see worm
samara, L. seed of the elm, any dry, indehiscent, winged fruit, key; see fruit
samardacus, L. (Gr. samardakos), buffoon; see fool
sambucus, L. elder; sambuceus, of elder; see elder
same < ON. samr; see equal, like
samio, -atus, L. polish; samiator, polisher; see smooth
samolus, L. a plant, now a genus of the primrose family; see primrose
sample < OF. example, < L. exemplum, imitation, copy; see form, thing
sampsychon, Gr. marjoram; see mint
sanctify < L. santifico, -atus, make holy; see sanctio under holy
sand < AS. sand; sandy, sandwort, sandworm, sandstone, sandpiper, sandman, quicksand, greensand. Derive: sandwich.
Gr. ammos (psammos; amathos), f. sand; psammion, n. dim.; psamathos, f. sand of the seashore; psamathion, n. dim.; psamminos, of sand: amphilophus (psammophilous), ammotherapy, ammonytd, psammic, psammophyte, Ampmophila breviligulata (a beach-grass), Ammobia ichneumonea (a wasp), Ammopermophillus leucurus (antelope-squirrel), Amathomyia persiana (a fly), Psammobia vespertina (sunset-shield), Psammichthys nudus (a fish), Psammato-dendron (Psammodendron) arborescens (a foraminifer), Psammomyia pectinata (a fly), Psamathocrita ossealla (a moth), Georyssus (or Cathammites) pygmaeus (a beetle).
L. arena, f. sand, sandy place; arenula, f. dim.; arenaceus; arenarius, of sand, sandy; arenatus, with sand; arenosus, full of sand: arena, arenaceous, arenicolous, arenite, Arenaria serpyllifolia (a sandwort), Arenicola marina (lug-worm), Ammophila arenaria (a beach-grass), Hylia arenicolor (a frog), Blymus arenicola (sand wild-rye), Helichrysum arenarium (yellow everlasting).
L. balluz, -ucis; balluca, gold-sand, gold-dust; see gold
Gr. konia, dust, sand, powder; see dust
L. sabulum, n.; sabulo, -onis, m. coarse sand, gravel; sabellum, n. dim.; sabulosus, full of sand, sandy: Sobella penicillus (a worm), Sobellaria vulgaris (a worm), Sphez sabulosus (a wasp).
L. saburra, f. sand used as ballast; saburrate, Halichondria saburratea (a sponge). Gr. Syrtis, -idos, f. name of a sandbar off the coast of Africa, quicksand; Syrtikos, of the sandbar: Salix syrticola (a willow).

See: grain, stone
sandal < L. sandalium (Gr. sandalion), slipper; see shoe
sandalis, L. a kind of palm; see palm
sandalwood
NL. comandra, f. a genus of the sandalwood family: Comandra umbellata (common comandra).
Gr. osyris, f. a plant, now a genus of the sandalwood family: Osysris alba (a santalacead).
L. santalum (Gr. santalon), n. sandalwood tree: Santalaceae, santalol, santalin, Santalum album (sandalwood), Pterocarpus santalinus (padauk).
L. thesium (Gr. thescion), n. a genus of the sandalwood family: Thesium alpinum (a santalacead), Thesium fruticulosum (a santalacead).
sandapila, L. bier for the lower classes; see bed
sandaraca, L. (Gr. sandarake), realgar; see arsenic
sandix, Gr. vermilion; see red
sandpiper; see snipe
sanguis, L. blood; sanguinarius, of blood, bloody; see blood
sanguisorb, NL. a genus of the rose family; see rose
sanguisuga, L. bloodsucker, leech; see leech
sanicula, NL. a genus of the carrot family; see carrot
sando- < Gr. sanis, -idos, board, plank, tablet; see board
sanies, L. bloody matter, pus; saniosus, full of pus; see pus
sanitas, L. health, soundness of mind; see sanus under health
sannio, L. one who makes faces, grimaer, buffoon, harlequin; see fool
santalum, L. (Gr. santalon), sandalwood tree; see sandalwood
santerna, L. borax; see borax
santonium, L. (Gr. santonia; santonikon), a kind of wormwood; see wormwood
sanus, L. sound, healthy; sano, -atus, heal, cure; see health
sap < AS. saep; see juice
saperda, L. (Gr. saperdes), a kind of fish from the Black Sea, herring or sardine; see herring
saperdion, Gr. courtesan; see prostitute
saperion, Gr. an animal; see animal
saphena, ML. a vein in the leg; see pipe
saphes, Gr. clear, distinct, certain; see clear
sapidus, L. savory, tasty, witty, < sapio, taste, know; see taste, know
sapiens, L. prudent, wise; see sapio under know
sapindus, NL. soapberry; see soapberry
sapinus, L. a kind of pine or fir; see pine
sapium, NL. a genus of the spurge family; see spurge
sapo, L. soap; see soap
L. bumelia (Gr. boumelia), f. a kind of ash, now a genus of the sapodilla family: Bumelia monticola (a bumelia). NL. chrysophyllum, n. a genus of the sapodilla family: Chrysophyllum africanum (African star-apple).
Ab.Am. lucuma, f. a genus of the sapodilla family: Lucuma salicifolia (a lucuma).
NL. mimusops, f. a genus of the sapodilla family: Mimusops caffra (a bulletwood).
NL. sideroxylon, n. a genus of the sapodilla family: Sideroxylon foetidissimum (a jungle-plum).
saponaria, NL. a genus of the pink family; see pink
sapor, L. taste. flavor; see sapidus under taste
sapphire < L. sapphirus (Gr. sappheiros); sapphirinus, of sapphire; see stone
saps, Gr. rotten; see rot
sarabos, Gr. female pudenda; see vulva
sarcasm < Gr. sarkasmos, biting mockery; see laugh, form
sarcina, L. package, bundle, burden, load; sarcinula, dim.; see bundle
sarcio, sartus, L. sew, patch, mend, repair; see sartor under sew
sarc- < Gr. sarkos, flesh; sarcion, dim.; sarkodes, fleshy; see flesh
sarcocolla, L. (Gr. sarkokolla), a Persian gum; see resin
sarcodes, NL. a genus of the heath family; see heath
sarcoma < Gr. sarkoma, tumor, cancer; see disease
sarculum, L. hoe; see hoe
sardina, L. a kind of fish caught near Sardinia and pickled; see herring
sardius, L. a kind of carnelian; see stone
sardon, Gr. a kind of rope; sardonion, dim.; see rope
sargane, Gr. wickerwort, plait, braid; see weave
sargasso, Pg. gulfweed; see alga
sarginos, Gr. a gar; see pike
sargus, L. (Gr. sargos), a sparoid fish; see bream
sarisa (sarissa), Gr. a long, Macedonian lance; see spear
sarma, Gr. chasm in the earth; see hole
sarmamentum, L. twig, light branch, brush; sarmenstysus, full of twigs; see branch
sarmos, Gr. heap of earth or sand; see heap
saros, Gr. a kind of fish; see sardina
saron; sarontron, Gr. broom; sara, the sweeping; see broom
saronis, Gr. an old, hollow oak; see oak
sapos, Gr. Babylonian cycle for the recurrence of lunar and solar eclipses; see circle
sartor, sartago, L. tailor, patcher; sartura, a mending; see sew
sassafras, NL. a genus of the laurel family; see laurel
satagius, L. anxious, troubled, worried; see trouble
satan < Heb. satan, an enemy, the devil; see spirit
satelles, L. guard, companion, lackey; see companion
sathe, Gr. penis; see penis
satherion, Gr. probably a kind of beaver; see beaver
sathrax, Gr. louse; see louse
sathros, Gr. decayed, rotten, unsound; sathroma, something unsound, flaw; see rot
satine, Gr. chariot; see vehicle
satire < L. satira, a poetic medley devoted to ridicule and sarcasm; see laugh, form
satis, L. enough; satio, -atus, fill, satisfy; see abundance
sativus, L. sown, planted, cultivated, < sero, satus, sow; see sow
satrapa, L. (Gr. satrapes), governor of a province; see govern
satur, L. full, rich; satullus, filled, satisfied; satu, -atus, fill, glut; see abundance
satureia, L. savory; see mint
Saturnus, L. god of agriculture; see till
satyrion, Gr. an orchid; see orchid
satyro, Gr. a woodland deity typifying lasciviousness, a kind of ape; see spirit
sauce < OF. sauce, < L. salus, salted.
Gr. abyrto, a sour sauce; see salad
L. aec, -is, f. sauce prepared from small fish; aecula, f. dim.: Halecodon denticus (a fossil fish), Regaleucus glesne (oar-fish).
L. cepolindrum, n. a kind of condiment;
L. condimentum, n. a pungent or spicy substance added to food; see spice
L. cremor, -is, m. thick juice, broth, gravy:
Gr. embamna, -tos, n. sauce, soup:
L. garum (Gr. garon), n. sauce made of small fish;
Gr. hedysma, seasoning, sauce, spice, perfume; see hedys under sweet
L. jus, broth, soup, sauce; see juice
Gr. katabysma, -tos, n. sauce:
Malay kechap, a kind of sauce: catchup (ketchup).
L. liquamen, -inis, n. sauce, gravy: liquaminosus, full of gravy;
Gr. opson, meat, rich fare, sauce; see food
Gr. ozolme, f. pickle or sauce made of vinegar and brine:
L. pulmentum, n. sauce, relish:
Gr. zomos, soup, sauce; see soup
See: juice, soup, spice, jelly
saucer < OF. saussier, a dish for sauce; see plate
sauciis, L. wounded, hurt; see hurt
saucro- < Gr. saukros, graceful, pretty; see beauty
saulos, Gr. a waddling, swaying, or swaggering gait; see walk
saunion, Gr. javelin; see spear
sauros, Gr. lizard, reptile; sauridion, dim.; see lizard
sauroter, Gr. spike at the butt end of a spear; see point
sausage < OF. saucisse, < L. salus, salted.
Gr. allas, -antos, m. sausage; allantion, n. dim.: allantoid, allantoidis, allantoidis.
L. apexado, -onis, m. a kind of sausage:
L. botulus, m. sauce; botellus, m. dim.: botuline, botulism, botuliform, bowel,
Clostridium botulinum (bacterium causing botulism), Dentalina botuliformis
(a foraminifer).
Gr. chordéum, -tos, n. sausage:
L. farcimen, -inis, n. sauce: Farciminaria uncinata (a cheilostome).
L. fundulus, a kind of sausage; see fundus under base
L. hilla, small intestine, a kind of sausage; see hira under intestine
L. longano, small intestine, a kind of sausage; see intestine
Gr. physeke, sausage, blister; see bubble
L. scrutillus, a pork-sausage:
L. tomacina, f.; tomaculum, n. a kind of sausage:
L. tucetum, n. a kind of sausage:
See: intestine, press
save < OF. salver, < L. salvo, -atus, rescue, preserve, retain; salvator, -is, m.
deliverer, preserver; salus, preserved, unhurt: salvation, salvage, savior, salvarsan (606), safe, salver, salvo, sage (Salvia officinalis), Hydrococcus salvator
(a monitor-lizard), San Salvador, Salvadora persica (toothbrush-tree).
Gr. asphalizo, make safe, secure; as aphales under stand
L. condio, -itus, pickle, preserve: condo, -itus, lay up, treasure, preserve; conditio,
L. the thing preserved, store; conditaneus; conditivus, suitable for preserving:
L. frugalis, economical, sparing, thrifty: frugal, frugality.
L. micarius, frugal, economical:
L. parco, parsus, spare; parcos, frugal, thrifty, scanty; see stingy
Gr. pheidos, saving, sparing, thrifty, stingy; pheidolos, niggard, miser; see stingy
Gr. rhysis, f. deliverance; rhysis, saving: Rhysipolis meditator (a wasp).
L. servo, -atus, keep preserve; conservo, -atus, retain, keep in existence: conserve,
conservation, conservatory, observatory, observatory, preservative, reservoir, reservation.
L. soopes, -pitis, saving, delivering; dosipialis, salutary: Juno Sospita.
Gr. soter, -os, m.; soteira; sostria, f. savior, deliverer, preserver; sotarios, saving,
preserving; soteriodes, wholesome; sos, safe, sound; sosis, f. salvation; sostikos,
able to save; sostos, saved; sozo, save: soteriology, Soberates, sozobranchiate,
sozolic, Sozura, Sozodont (a dentifrice), Hyposoter fugitivus (a wasp), Sycosoter lavagni (a wasp), Sosippeus floridanus (a spider), Sosthenes dyschoirioides
(a beetle).
See: safe, hold, guard, cover, heal, stingy, store
saw < AS. saga (G. säge): sawbuck, sawdust, sawmill, Sawyer, jig-saw, seesaw.
Gr. прон, -ос, m. saw; прозо, saw; пронотос, jagged, serrate; прима, -tos,
n. anything sawed, sawdust; пристес, m. sawyer; пристос, sawed; пристин, f. saw-
fish: prionodont, Prionodesmaces, Prionosaurus regularis (a fossil lizard),
Prionotus birostratus (a gurnard), Prionus laticollis (a beetle), Priononyx
atrus (a wasp), Pristomyrmez pungens (an ant), Helicoprion nevadensis (a fossil fish), Polyprion americanus (a stobe-bass), Zapironus spinosus (a fly), Centropristes striatus (sea-bass), Dasycopelus pristilepesis (a fish), Dipron polytomum (spruce-sawfly).

L. serra, f. saw; Sp. sierra, f. saw; serral, f. dim.; serrator, -is, m. sawyer; serratus, toothed like a saw; serrate, serration, serrulate, Sierra, serried, serriferous, Serrasalmo piraya (a piranha), Serranus cabrilla (a Mediterranean fish), Serratula tinctoria (a sawwort), Sierra cavailla (cero), Hemipristis serra (a fossil shark), Barosma serratifolia (a buchu), Eractocrinus serratus (a Mississippian crinoid), Amphilodops serrifer (a fossil mammal), Mergus serrator (red-breasted merganser), Brontes serricollis (a beetle), Cleome serrulata (bee spider-flower), Lactuca serriola (prickly lettuce), Lasioderma serricorne (cigarette-beetle).

See: tooth, notch, scrape, cut

saxifrage < L. saxifraga, f.: Saxifragaceae, sassafras, Saxifraga aquatica (watersaxifrage).

L. apruco, -onis, f. a kind of saxifrage:
NL. astilbe, f. a genus of the saxifrage family: Astilbe simplicifolia (star-astilbe).
NL. hydrangea, f. a genus of the saxifrage family: Hydrangea quercifolia (oak-leaved hydrangea), Schizophragma hydrangeoides (a saxifragacead).
Gr. itea, f. willow, now a genus of the saxifrage family; iteinos, of willow: Itea virginica (Virginia sweetspire).
NL. parnassia, f. a genus of the saxifrage family, < Mt. Parnassus in Greece: Parnassia fimbriata (Rocky Mountain parnassia), Parnassus glacialis (a butterfly), Ranunculus parnassifolium (a buttercup), Protocidela parnassiana (a moth).
L. philadelphus, m. (Gr. philadelphon, n.), a shrub, a genus of the saxifrage family: Philadelphus floribundus (a mockorange).
NL. tellima, f. a genus of the saxifrage family: Tellima odorata (a fringe cup), Boykinia tellinaoides (Japanese boykinia).

Saxon < OF. Saxon, perhaps ultimately from the same root as AS. seaz, short sword; see sword

saxum, L. rock; saxulum, dim.; sazeus, of stone; saxatilis, among rocks; saxosus, rocky, stony; see stone

say < AS. secgan; see speak

sbestos, Gr. quenched; sbester, extinguisher; see sbennymi under wet

scab < AS. scabe, crust over a sore; see scale, disease, fungus

scabellum, L. footstool; see sit

scaber, -bra, -brum, L. rough, scabby, mangy; scabies, roughness, scurf, mange, itch; scabiosus, scabby, mangy; see rough

scaeo- < Gr. skais, left, awkward, ill; see hand

scaero- < Gr. skairo, dance, skip; see leap

scaevus, L. (Gr. skais), left, toward the left, west; see hand, west

scaffold < OF. escafaut; see frame

scala, L. flight of stairs, staircase, ladder; scalaris, of a ladder; see ladder

scale < ON. skal, bowl, dish, balance; see balance

scale < OF. escale, husk, shell.

Gr. achne, f. any light substance, foam, down, chaff: Achne phalaenoides (a moth), Achnocampa ilicis (a moth), Neurachne michelliana (a grass), Trich-achne hitchcocki (a grass).
Gr. acror, -os, m. scurf, dandruff: Achoroccephalus cinctipes (a wasp), Achorion schoenleini (fungus causing favus).
Gr. achyron, n. chaff, bran, husk; achyrinos, of chaff: Achyrospermum densiflorum (a mint), Achyrantus asper (a lamaranth).
L. acus, aceris, n. husk, chaff; aceratus, with chaff; acerosus, chaffy: acerate, acerose, Acalles acerosus (a beetle).
L. aptula, f. chaff, bran: Aptula varia (a grass).
Gr. apoptisma, -tos, n. chaff, husk:
L. bractea, f. thin, metal plate, scale, small leaf, gold-leaf; bracteatus, gill; bractearius, m. gold-beater, maker of gold-leaf; imbracteus, -atus, overlay with leaf-metal: bract, bracteat, Plusia bractea (a moth), Helichrysum bracteatum (strawflower), Pedicularis bracteosa (a lousewort), Samolus ebracteatus (a brookweed).
L. canica, f. a kind of bran:
L. cantabrum, n. a kind of bran:
L. cretura, f. bran, chaff, sittings:
L. derbioso-sus, scabby:
L. furtur, -urus, m. bran, scurf, scale, danduff; furturicula, f. dim.; furturaceus; furturarius; furturus, of bran, like bran: furtur, furturaceous, furiol, fururamide, furan, furoin, Begonia furturacea (a begonia), Chionaspis furtura (scurfy scale).

L. gluma, f. hull, husk, bract: glume, glumiferous, glumaceous, Bromus latifolius (a grass), Puccinia glumarum (a rust).

Gr. ichthyema, -tos, n. fish-scale:
Gr. karphos, n. chaff, chip, straw; karphion, n. dim.: Carphophis amoenus (a worm-snake), Psilocarphus tenellum (a composite), Hemicarpha aristulata (a sedge).

Gr. kyreion, n. husk, bran: Cyrebiun[Cyrebum] laticorns (a beetle).

Gr. lepis, -idos, f. scale; lepidion; lepion, n. dim.; lepidotos, scaly; lemma; lepisma, -tos; lepyron, n. peel, husk, sheath, shell, scale; lepyron, n. dim.; lepros, scaly, rough; leptos, like a scale or peel, thin, fine, small, delicate; lopos, m.; lopisma, -tos, n. peel, scale: leper, leprosy, lepidolite, lopolith, lepidocrocite, lemma, telolemma, Lepidoptera, Lepidodiscus squamosus (a fossil echinoderm), Lepidosaphes fici (fag-scale), Lepidoderon selaginoides (a fossil clubmoss), Lepidium sativum (a pepperweed), Lepisma saccharina (silverfish), Lepiota americana (a mushroom), Lepionurus sylvestris (catberry), Lepomis auritus (red-breasted bream), Lepyrolobus recurvatus (a gastropod), Lopomorphus dolabratus (a bug), Lopodytes dolichomerus (a bug), Lematophila atomella (a moth), Lematophorophora sibirica (a fossil stonefly), Selaginella lepidophylla (resurrection-plant), Nephrolepis pendula (a fern), Salix lasiolepis (arroyo-willow), Stephanolepis hispidus (a filefish), Xenophora leprosa (a fossil gastropod), Repipta depidula (a bug), Sclerolepis uniflora (a composite), Monotropoidus major (a composite).

L. palea, f. chaff; palealis; palearis, of chaff: palet, paleaceous, paleola, Carex paleacea (a sedge), Calamagrostis brevipaleata (a grass).

L. petigo, -inis, scab, eruption: petechia, petechial.

Gr. Pholis, -idos, f. scale, spot, fleck; pholidotos, scaly; pholidolite, Pholidosaurus schaumbergeri (a lizard), Pholidota imbricata (an orchid), Cephalopholis fulvis (a fish), Pholiota squarrosa (a mushroom).

Gr. pityron, n. bran, scale; pityrodes, branlike: pityriasis, pityroid, Pityrogramma chrysolepis (gold-fern).

L. porrigo, -inis, f. danduff, scurf: porrigo.

L. ramentum, n. chaffy, loose scales, shavings, scrapings: ramentum.

L. scabies, roughness, scurf, mange, itch; see itch

NL. scariosus, thin, papery, or scaly like a bract: scarios.

L. squama, f. scale; squamula, f. dim.; squamatus; squameus; squamosus, scaly; desquamo, -atus, scale off, peel off: squamoid, squamosal, squamella, Squamata, desquamate, Annona squamosa (sweetsap), Macromischa squamifer (an ant), Barynotus squamosus (a beetle), Hypopitys latissquama (a pinesap), Chironema squamiceps (a fish), Silene squamigera (a catchfly).

NL. squarrosus, rough with stiff scales, bracts, leaves or prominences; see rough

See: plate, leaf, scrape, rough, bug

scalenum, L. (Gr. skalenos), unequal; see different

scalido- < Gr. skalis, -idos; skalothron, hoe; skalidion, dim.; see hoe

scalidris, L. (Gr. skalidris), a speckled shore bird; see calidris under snipe

salmo - < Gr. skalma, knife, sword, see knife; < skalmos, peg or thole for fasten- ing an oar, see nail

scalopo - < Gr. skalops, -opos, mole; see mole

scalpel < L. scalpellum, surgical knife, lancet, dim. of scalprum, chisel, knife; see knife

scambus, L. (Gr. skambos), bent, crooked, bowlegged; see bend

scammellum; scammillus, L. dim. of scamnum, bench, stool, oak; see sit

scammato- < Gr. skamma, -tos, that which has been dug, trench, pit; see ditch

scammony < L. scammonia (Gr. skammonia); see bindweed

scamnum, L. (Gr. skannon), bench, stool, step, oak; scamellum; scamillus, dim.; see sit

scandal < Gr. skandalon, snare; see trap

scandix, L. (Gr. skandix), an umbrella; see carrot

scando, scensus, L. climb; see climb

scapano- < Gr. skapane, a digging tool, spade; skapanion, dim.; see shovel

scapha, L. (Gr. skaphê), light boat, skiff; scaphula, dim.; see ship

scaphio- < Gr. skaphion; skaphidion, dim. of skaphê; skaphis, bowl, basin, small boat, shovel; see cup, ship, shovel
scapho- < Gr. skaphe; skaphos, anything dug or hollowed out, scoop, trough, vessel; see hollow, cup, ship, shovel
scapto- < Gr. skapto, dug, < skapto, dig; skapter, digger; see dig
scapula, L. shoulder-blade; see shoulder
scapus, L. (Gr. skapos), stem, staff; see stem
scar < Gr. eschara; see mark
scarabaeus, L. a kind of beetle; see beetle
scarce < OF. escars, few, rare, sparse; see few, thin, stingy, little
scardamycto- < Gr. scardamyktes, blinker, winker; see wink
scardamyke, L. a plant; see plant
scarclinius, NL. name for a cyprinoid fish; see carp
scarce < ON. skirren, frighten; see fear
sacrifico, -atus, L. scratch open; see scrape
scariousus, NL. thin, papery, scaly; see scale
scarlet < ML. scarlatum, cloth of a red color; see red
scarto- < Gr. skartes, nimble, quick; skarthmos, leap, skip; see skairo under leap
scarus, L. (Gr. skaros), a kind of fish; see wrasse
scato- < Gr. skor, skatos, dung; see dung
scatter < from the same root as shatter; see spread
scatula, ML. a kind of pill-box; see box
scaturigo, L. bubbling spring; see spring
scaurus, L. (Gr. skaurus), having large or swollen ankles; see swell
scedasto- < Gr. skedastos, scatterable; skedastes, scatterer; see skedannymi under spread
scelastus, L. wicked, infamous, abominable; scelus, -eris, evil deed, crime; see bad
scelito- < Gr. skelitos, dried up, withered; see frame
scelido- < Gr. skelis, -idos, rib, side, leg; skelidion, dim.; see rib, leg
scelio, L. soundrel; see rogue
sceliphros- < Gr. skeliphros, dry-looking, lean, thin; see thin
scelio- < Gr. skellos, bow-legged; see bend
scelio- < Gr. skelos, leg; skeliskos; skelidion, dim.; see leg
scelus, -eris, L. evil deed, crime; see bad
scemmate- < Gr. skemma, -tos, question, speculation; see skeptikos under think
scene < L. scena (Gr. skene), tent, stage, decorative setting or place; see play
scent < OF. sentir, perceive, especially by smell; see smell
scepano- < Gr. skepanon, a covering; skepanos, sheltered; see skepe under safe
sceparno- < Gr. skeparnon, ax; see ax
scepasto- < Gr. skepastos, covered; see skepe under safe
scepastro- < Gr. skepastron, veil; see curtain
scepto- < Gr. skeptos, thunderbolt; see arrow
sceptrum, L. (Gr. skeptron), wand, baton, staff; see rod
scebolos- < Gr. skerbolos, scolding, abusive; see scold
sceuo- < Gr. skueuos, vessel, implement, utensil, gear; skueastos, artificial; see tool
scheradon, Gr. cell in a honeycomb, the larva in the cell; see room
schalidoma, Gr. forked prop; see pillar
scheda, L. (Gr. schede), strip of papyrus, sheet of paper; schedula; schedarion, dim.; see paper
schedius, L. (Gr. schedios), hastily made; see swift
schedo- < Gr. schedon, near, almost; see near
schelis, Gr. rib; schelidion, dim.; see rib
schema, Gr. form, shape, plan; schemation, dim.; see aim
scheros, Gr. in a line, successive; see line
schesis, Gr. state, condition, habit, nature; see nature
schidaco- < Gr. schidaz, -akos, splinter; schidion, dim.; see part
schinus, L. (Gr. schinos), mastic-tree; see sumac
schistos, Gr. split, divided; schisma, a split; see schizo under cut
schiza, Gr. splinter or chuf of wood; schizion; schizion, dim.; see part

schoeniculo- < Gr. schoiniklos, a reed-bunting; see schoenus under sedge

schoenus, L. (Gr. schoinous), a rush, rush-rope; schoinion, dim.; see sedge

school < AS. scola, < L. scola; schola (Gr. schole), i. leisure, learned disputa-
tion, a place for such activity; scholaris; scholasticus, of schools and scholars:

scholar, scholastic, scholium, schoolcraft, scholarly, escolar (It. ventum pretiosus),
Aistonia scholaris (an apocynaceous).

L. academia (Gr. akadimia), f. an association of learned men: academy, aca-
demical, academic.

L. collegium, n. an association of colleagues: college, collegiate.

Gr. didaskaleion, school; see didasko under teach

L. gymnastium (Gr. gymnasion), n. school for bodily exercises; gymnikos, of


gymnastic exercises: gymnasium, Sciurus gymnicus (northern red-squirrel).

Gr. Lykeion. n. famous gymnasium at Athens: Lyceum.

L. universitas, -atis, f. body of scholars, guild: university.

See: learn, teach, think

schyr, Gr. hedgehog; see hedgehog

sciado- < Gr. skias, -ados, skiaedion, canopy, umbrella; skia, shade, shadow;

skieros, shady; see skia under shade

sciadena, L. (Gr. skiaaina), a perchlike marine fish; see perch

sciaro- < Gr. skiaros, shady; see skia under shade

science < L. scientia, knowledge, skill, < scio, scitus, know; see know, think,

try, question, hypothesis

scilla; squilla, L. (Gr. skilla), squill, shrimp; see lily, crab

scimpiodium, L. (Gr. skimpiodion), low bed, couch; see bed

scinaco- < Gr. skina, -akos, quick, nimble; see swift

scincus, L. (Gr. skinkos), a kind of lizard; see lizard

scindapho- < Gr. skindaphos, vixen; see fox

scindapso- < Gr. skindapsos, a plant, now a genus of the arum family; see arum

scindo, scissus, L. cut, cleave; see cut

scindula, L. shingle; see shingle

scintho- < Gr. skinthos, diving; see dip

scintilla, L. spark; scintillula, dim.; see scintillo under light

scio- < Gr. skia, shade, shadow; skietos, shady; see shade

scion < F. scion, branch, shoot, slip; see branch

scipio, L. staff; see rod

sciridio- < Gr. skiridion, a kind of fish; see fish

sciro- < Gr. skiros, gypsum, stucco; see gypsum

scirpus, L. rush; scirpeus, of rushes; see sedge

scirrho- < Gr. schirrhos, hard, hardening, gypsum, tumor; see hard

scirto- < Gr. skirto, bound, leap; skirtetes, leaper; see leap

scisco, scitus, L. seek to know, inquire, search; scitor, -atus, ask, inquire; see try

scissors < OF cisires, < L. caedo, caesus, cut.

L. axicia, f. shears:

L. forfex, -icis, f. scissors, shears; forfica, f. dim.; forficus, scissors-shaped,

forked; forficate, Forficula auriculata (earwig), Museivora forficata (a fly-
catcher), Ophiogomphus forfica (a dragonfly).

Gr. psalis, -idos, f. clipper, scissors; psalidion, n. dim.; psalistos, clipped; psalizo,
cut with a scissors: Psalidognathus modestus (a beetle), Psalidomyrmex
foveolatus (an ant), Idopsis riveti (an earwig), Euypalis minutata (a beetle),
Psalidium forcipatum (a beetle), Psalitustus sordidus (a beetle).

scissus, L. cut, rent, split; scissura, rent, cleft; scissilis, that may be split readily;

see scindo under cut

scitulus, L. beautiful, elegant, handsome, pretty; see beauty

scitus, L. experienced, informed, knowing, skillful, wise, fine; scitus, dim.; see

scio under know, beauty

sciurus, L. (Gr. skiuuros), the shadow-tail or squirrel; see squirrel

sclero- < Gr. skleros, tough, hard; see hard

scnipo- < Gr. knipos, niggardly, stingy; see knipos under stingy

scobina, L. rasp; see scrape

scobis, L. scrapings, powder, dust; see dust
scoff < uncertain origin; see tease
scold < uncertain origin.
L. accuso, -atus, blame, charge; see blame
L. compellatio, -onis, f. reprimand, reproof, rebuke; compello, -atus, accost re-
proachfully: compellative.
L. convicirpo, -eruptus, tear to pieces, abuse, revile;
L. convicirjo, -atus, revile, reproach, taunt; convicirator, -is, m. reviler: convicium.
L. denuntio, -atus, upbraid, threaten: denounce, denunciation, denunciatory.
Gr. enipe, f. reproof, rebuke, < enipto; enisso, reprove, reproach:
Gr. epiplexis, f. reproof: epiplexis, epiplectic.
Gr. epitimesis, f. reproof: epitimesis.
L. incilo, -atus, blame, scold, rebuke:
L. increpo, -itus, make a noise, upbraid loudly, chide, rebuke, accuse: increpation.
L. inictus, scolding, reproachful, abusive: inceptive.
L. jurgo, -atus, contend in words, quarrel, scold; jurgium, n. verbal quarrel, brawl;
objurgator, -is, m. chider, scolder: objurgate, objurgator, objurgation.
Gr. loidoros, abusive, railing; loidoresis, abuse, reproach; see curse
L. reprehendo, -hensus, seize, blame, censure, reprove: reprehensive, reprehensible.
Gr. skerbolos, scolding, abusive:
Gr. stobos, m. abuse, scolding:
L. vitupero, -atus, censure, scold, disparage: vituperation, vituperative.
See: curse, blame, fight, fault, hurt
scoleco- < Gr. skolez, -ekos, worm; skolekion, dim.; see worm
scolibrochum, L. a kind of fern; see fern
scolio- < Gr. skolios, -ekos, curved, bent, oblique; see bend
scolo- < Gr. skolos, pointed object, horn, see thorn; < skolon, stumbling-block,
hindrance, see hinder
scolopax, L. (Gr. skolopax), snipe, woodcock; see snipe
scolopendra, L. (Gr. skolopendra), a multiped; see myriapod
scolopo- < Gr. skolops, -opos, anything pointed, horn, pale; see skolos under
thorn
scolymus, L. (Gr. skolymos), a kind of artichoke; see thistle
scolythro- < Gr. skolylthros, mean, shabby, poor; see poor
scombe, L. (Gr. skombros), mackerel; see mackerel
scomma, L. (Gr. skomma), taunt, jeer, jest; see laugh
scoop < D. schope; see shovel, cup
scopa, L. twigs, broom; scopula, dim.; scoparius, sweater; see broom
scopaeo- < Gr. skopaios, dwarf; see little
scope < Gr. skopos, watcher, mark, range of view; skopelos, observation point,
peak; see see, stone
scopimo- < Gr. skopimos, suitable for a purpose; see fit
scio, L. stem, stalk; see stem
scopolia, NL a genus of the nightshade family; see nightshade
scops, L. (Gr. skops), a small kind of owl; see owl
scoto- < Gr. skoptikos, jesting, mocking; skoptes, scoffer; see skomma under
laugh
scopulus, L. (Gr. skopelos), projecting rock, shelf, ledge, cliff; see stone
scopus, L. mark at which to shoot; see aim
scorbutus, ML. scurvy; see disease
scordalus, L. wrangler, quarreler, brawler; see fight
scordium, L. (Gr. skordion), a mint with a garliclike smell; see mint
scordyllo- < Gr. skordylle, a young tunny; see tunny
scoria, L. dross, slag; see slag
scorn < OF. escarn; see hate, laugh
scorobylo- < Gr. skorobylos, a kind of beetle; see beetle
scorodo- < Gr. skorodon (skordon), garlic; see onion
scorpaen, L. (Gr. skorpaina), sculpin; see sculpin
scorpion < L. scorpio, -onis (Gr. skorpion, -os; skorpios), m.: scorpion, Scorpio, Scorpio afer (a scorpion), Scorpiurus vermiculata (a legume),
Myoxositis scorpioidea (forgetmenot), Opisthorrhiza scorphioidea (a madder),
Myzocepalus scorpius (a sculpin).
L. nepa, f. scorpion: Nepa apiculata (water-scorpion).
NL. obsimum, n. a genus of pseudoscorpions: Obisium lubricum (a pseudoscorpion).

scortator, L. whoremonger; scortor, -atus, whore; see prostitute

scortum, L. skin, hide; scorteus, of hide or leather; see skin

scorzonerà, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite

scoto- < Gr. skotos, darkness; skoteinos, dark; skotios, dark, obscure; see shade

Scotus, L. an individual of a Celtic people in northern Britain; see Celt

scoundrel < uncertain origin; see rogue

scrape < AS. scrappian.
Gr. apomaktron, n. stickle:
Gr. knetho; knao, scrape, scratch, tickle, itch, irritate, sting; knesis, f.; knesmos, m. a scratching, tickling, irritation; knesit, -idos, f.; knestros, n. scraping; knestos, scraped, rasped: Cnethocampa processionea (oak-processionary), Cnestis ferruginea (a connaracead), Cnestidium rufescens (a connaracead), Cnestrostoma polyodon (a fish), Cnestochina fuscata (a beetlet).
Gr. knizo, scrape, tickle, tease, nettle; see tease

L. lima, f. file; limula, f. dim.; limo, -atus, file, polish; limatulus, dim.; delimator, -is, m. filer; elimatus, filed, polished: Lima reticulata (a fossil pelecypod), Limatula maorâ (a pelecypod), Aphelecrinus limatus (a fossil crinoid), Acmæa limatula (a limpet), Ammonites elimatus (an ammonite).
Gr. psektra, f. scraper, currycomb; psektrion, n. dim.; pseigma, -tos, n. scrapings; psegmation, n. dim.: Psectrocephalus caecus (a bug), Psegrampterus ancho-menoides (a beetle).

L. rado, rasus, shave, scrape; radula, f. scraper; rasilis, scraped, shaved, smoothed, polished; interrasilis, scraped to give the appearance of low relief, embossed: radula, abrade, abrasion, erase, corrasion, razor, raze, ramentum, rastrum, rastellum, rasorial, Taeniopsetta radula (a fish), Ficinus radulina (a fig), Vaginulina raduliformis (a foraminifer).

L. râllum, n. a kind of scraper:
Gr. rhine, f. file, rasp, a kind of shark; rhinion, n. dim.; rhinemà, -tos, n. fillings: L. runcino, -atus, plane off; see runcina under smooth
L. scabo, scrape, scratch: scab, scabies, scabious, scabrous.
L. scalpo, sculptus, scrape, scratch, engrave: sculpture.
L. scarifico, -atus, scratch open: scarify, scarification.
L. scobina, f. rasp; scobia, f. scrapings, filings, sawdust; discobino, -atus, file away, scrape: Scobicia declvis (lead-cable worm).
Gr. stelgis (stlengis), -idos, f.; stelgisma, -tos, stelgistron, n. scraper; stlengidion, n. dim.: Stelgidopteryx serripennis (a swallow), Stelgidopteryx stejnegeri (a fish), Cyttomimus stelgis (a fish), Stelgnios osensis (a fish).
L. striiglas, f. scraper; striiglecula, f. dim.: strigil, Formicius striiglata (an ant-wren), Madaras bistrigellus (a beetle), Delima(Stigilodelima) platystoma (a gastropod).

Gr. zêo; zyo, scrape, scratch; zesis, f. a scraping; xester, -os; zestos, scraper, polisher; zestos, scraped, polished: zesma, -tos, n. scrapings; zeyle, f. tool for scraping wood, rasp, dagger; zyron, n. razor; zy silos, shaved, smoothed; zysma, -tos, n. shaving, scraping, particle; zymation, n. dim.; xyster, -os, m.; zystra, f.; zystron, n. scraper, rasp, file; zystikos, of or for scraping; zystron, scraped, polished: xyster, Xestobium affine (a beetle), Xestoderma atrum (a beetle), Xestocephalus pulicarius (a bug), Xestoleberis punctata (an ostracode), Euxestina spoliata (a fly), Xesurus latilavus (a surgeon-fish), Xystocheir obtusa (a myriapod), Xysticus gulosus (a spider), Xystor fuscus (a chopa), Xylea minor (a sawfly), Prionozystis robiniae (a moth), Xysmallus undulatum (an asclepiadacead).

See: rub, itch, smooth, bite

scream < ON. skreaða; see call

scream, L. a hawking, coughing; screator, hawker; see screo under cough

screche < imitative origin; see squeak

screen < QF. escren.
L. cancellus, m. lattice, grating, grill; cancellatus, cross-barred, latticed: cancel, chancel, Exogrya cancellata (a fossil pelecypod).
L. canteriösus, m. trellis for plants:
L. clathratus, latticed, grated, screened; clathrum (Gr. kleithron), n. lattice, grate; kleithron, n. dim.: Clathrate, Clathrus cancellatus (a fungus), Clathrocystis aeruginosa (an alga), Clatharella pusilla (a fungus), Clathrocanum diadem (a radiolarian), Cleithrolepis granulatus (a fossil fish), Fenestella clathrata (a fossil bryozoan).
L. cratis, f. wickerwork, hurdle; craticula, f. dim.; craticius; craticulus, of wickerwork, latticed, wattled: grate, crate, crack, grill, Cratis delicatula (a pelecypod), Craticularia paradoxa (a fossil sponge), Aphrodes cratica (a bug), Polystomella craticulata (a foraminifer).
Gr. dryphaktoi, m. latticed partition, railing:
Gr. gerrhon, n. screen, wickerwork: Gerrhosaurus major (African skink), Gerrhonoto-
Caeruleus major (a lizard).
Gr. kinklis, -idos, f. latticed gate or bar, hence any network: Cinclidera quad-
ratum (a fossil sponge), Cinclidoceramus pinniformis (a fossil pelecypod), Cinclidio-
ritus riparius (a lattice-moss).
Gr. pleigma, plaited work, wickerwork; see plecto under weave
Gr. prokalymma, -tos, n. covering, screen, veil:
Gr. rhipis, rhipos, f. wickerwork, mat, screen: Rhipocarabus alysidotus (a beetle), Rhipis-
basis rosea (a cactus).
Gr. tarsos, woven mat or grate; see foot
Gr. trasia, f. grate, kiln:
L. umbraculum, shaded spot, screen; see umbra under shade
See: sieve, weave, net, cover, garment, shield
screw < OF. escroue, < L. scrofa, breeding-sow, and scrobis, ditch, hole, vulva; see
turn
scriblita, L. tart; see cake
scribo, scriptus, L. write; scriptor, writer; scriptorius, of writing; see write
scrinium, L. cylindrical case, portfolio; see box
scriptura; scriptio, L. a writing; scriptilis, that can be written; see scribe under write
scrobis, L. ditch, dike, trench; scrobusculus, dim.; see ditch
scrofa, L. breeding-sow; scrofula, dim.; scrofinus, of sows; see hog
scrofula, L. dim. of scrofa, sow; a swelling, like little pigs, of the glands in the neck: see disease
scrophularia, NL. a genus of the figwort family; see figwort
scrotum, L. pouch containing the testicles; see bag
scrupus, L. sharp stone, anxiety; scrupulus, dim.; scruposus, rough stony; see stone
scrotor, -atus, L. examine thoroly; scrutator, examiner; see try
scrutum, L. rubbish, trash; scrutarius, second-hand dealer, ragman; see worthless
sculna, L. arbiter, mediator, umpire; see judge
sculpin < uncertain origin.
L. cottus (Gr. kottos), m. sculpin: Cottus gracilis (miller's-thumb), Cottunculus
microps (a fish), Acanthocottus groenlandicus (sculpin), Pterygiocottus macouni
(a fish).
L. scorpoea (Gr. skarpaima), f. sculpin: Scorpaena guttata (a scorpion-fish),
Scorpaenobolla elegans (a leech), Scorpaenichthys marmoratus (cabezon).
sculpo, sculptus, L. carve; sculptor, graver, cutter; sculptilis, carved; see cut
sculponea, L. wooden shoe; see shoe
scum < D. schum; see slime, dirt
scurf < AS. scurf; see scale
scurrara, L. jester, buffoon; scurrilis, jesting; scurrilitas, abusive buffoonery; see laugh
scutella, L. dim. of scuta (scutum), tray, platter see plate; scutellum, dim. of scutum,
shield, see shield
scutellaria, NL. a genus of the mint family; see mint
scutica, L. whip; see whip
scutula, L. small plate, diamond or lozenge-shaped figure; see scutella under plate
scutum, L. shield; scutellum; scutulum, dim.; see shield
scybalo- < Gr. skybalon, dung, refuse; see dung
scydmaeno- < Gr. skydmains, angry; see anger
scylaco- < Gr. skyklaz, -akos, young dog, whelp, puppy; see dog
scylio- < Gr. skyllon, dogfish; see shark
Scylla, L. (Gr. Skylla), a sea-monster; famous rock between Italy and Sicily,
opposite the dangerous whirlpool, Charybdis; see animal
scyllaro- < Gr. skyllaros (kyllaros), hermit-crab; see crab
scymno- < Gr. skymnos, a tearing, rending, plucking; see skylo under tear
scylo- < Gr. skylon, spoil, booty, see plunder; < skyloros, skin, hide, see skin
scymnus, L. (Gr. skymnos), a young animal, cub, whelp; see young
scynium, L. (Gr. skynion), the skin above the eyes; see face
scyphus, L. (Gr. skyphos), cup; skyphon, dim.; see cup
scytala, L. (Gr. skytale; skytalon), staff, cudgel; skytalon; skytalis, dim.; see rod
scytanum, L. mordant; see bind
scythe < AS. sithe; see sickle
scythro- < Gr. skythros, angry, sullen; see anger
scyto- < Gr. skytos, hide, skin, leather; skytinos, of leather; see skin
scyzinin, L. a kind of wine; see wine
sczyzo- < Gr. skyza, lust; see lewd
se- < L. se, apart, aside, separation; see separate
sea < AS. soc.
Gr. abyssos, the deep sea; see deep
ON. Aegir, god of the sea: aegerite, aegirinolite.
L. aestuarium, n. firth, inlet, creek: estuary.
Gr. anachysis, f. estuary:
L. angulus, m. bay, gulf:
Gr. bythos, the deep, the depths of the sea; see deep
L. Cydippe (Gr. Kydippe), f. a Nereid: Cydippe dimidiata (a ctenophore), Alazona cydippe (a butterfly).
L. Cymodoce (Gr. Kymodoke), f. a Nereid: Cymodocea manatarum (manatee-grass).
L. Doris, -idis (Gr. -idos), f. daughter of Oceanus and wife of Nereus: Doris tuberculata (a sea-slug), Dorididae, doridoid.
Sp. ensenada, f. creek, bay, cove: Ensenada.
ON. fjordhr, an arm of the sea: fjord, frith, Firth of Forth, Firth of Clyde.
L. Galatea (Gr. Galateia), f. a sea-nymph: Galatea rugosa (a crab), Papilio galatea (a butterfly).
Gr. hals, halos, f. sea, salt; halme, f. salt water, brine, the sea; halimos; halios, of the sea, marine; haliplos, sailing the sea, seaman; halirkytos, washed by the sea; Halosynx, f. a name for Amphitrite; amphiolos, seagirt; anchialos, near the sea, maritime; enalios, in, on, or of the sea; ephalos, on the sea; ezalos, out of the sea; hyphalos, under the sea, submerged; paralios; paralos, by or near the sea; halophilous, paraic, Halobates sobrinus (a water-strider), Halosynx brevisetosa (a scale-worm), Halimeda gracilis (an alga), Haliotis rufescens (red abalone), Halicampus fasciatus (a beetle), Hyphalonedrus chalybeus (a fish), Anchialus spinosus (a water-beetle), Enaliosuchus macrospinolus (a deep crocodile), Paralichthys dentatus (summer-flounder), Atriplax halimus (orach).
Gr. kolpos, bay, gulf; kolpodes, full of bays, sinuous; see womb
Gr. laitma, -tos, n. the deep sea: Laetomatophillus tuberculatus (an amphipod), Laetmotonema [Laetomatogone] violacea (a holothurian).
L., Gr. Leucothea, f. a sea-goddess, sometimes called Ino: Leucothea formosa (a coelenterate).
L., Gr. mare, mari, n. sea, ocean; marinus; maritimus, of the sea: marine, marinate, maritime, submarine, ultramarine, maricolous, rosemary, Hordeum marinus (seaside-barley), Thalarctos maritimus (polar bear), Alnus maritima (seaside-alder). Derive: meerschaum, mermaid, marigold.
AS. mere, pool, lake, sea; see lake
Gr. mesaktos, in mid-ocean:
Gr. mychos, bay or creek running far inland; see room
L. Neptunus, m. Neptune, god of the sea; Salacia, f. wife of Neptune and goddess of the sea: neptunium, Neptunia tabulata (a gastropod), Virgula neptunia (a fossil sponge).
L. Neris, -idis (Gr. -idos), f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus, a sea-god;
Nerinus, of Nereus; Polyneid, f. daughter of Nereus: Nereid, nereid, Nereis pelagica (a sea-worm). Nerinea dilatata (a fossil gastropod), Lumbronicseris flabellicola (an annelid), Sterna nereis (a tern), Polyneid squamata (a worm).
L. oceanus (Gr. okeanos), m. the sea: ocean, oceanid, oceanography, Oceanus, Oceanops lativittata (a fish), Oceanoderma furcata (a petrel), Gobionellus oceanicus (emerald-fish).
L., Gr. Panope, f. a sea-nymph: Panopea generosa (gweduc), Panopaea americana (a Miocene pelecypod).
Gr. pelagos, n. sea; pelagikos; pelagios, of the sea: pelagic, pelagosaur, archipelago, Pelagodromia marina (a storm-petrel), Pelagobia longictviata (an anellid), Phalacrocorax pelagicus (a cormorant).
L. Phyllodoco (Gr. Phyllodoke), i. a sea-nymph: Phyllodoco caerulea (blue mountain-heath).

L. pontus (Gr. pontos), m. the open sea, the high sea; pontios, of the sea, the Black sea: Hellespont, Pontobodella nuricata (a leech), Pontioceramus grandis (a starfish), Rhododendron ponticum (Ponic rhododendron).

L. Poseidon, -is (Gr. Poseidon, -os), m. god of the sea, Neptune; Amphitrite, f. wife of Poseidon: Posidonia oceanica (a marine plant), Ornithoptera (Papilio) poseidon (a butterfly), Amphitrite ornata (a marine worm).

L. salum, n. the open sea, high sea, main, deep:

L. sinus, bay, gulf; see hollow

L. Spio, -is (Gr. Spio, -ous), f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus: Spionidae, Spio filicornis (an annelid), Prionospio cirifera (an annelid).

L., Gr. Tethys, -yos, f. a sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus: Tethys, Tethys fimbriata (a gastropod), Tethyceramus emigrans (a fossil pelecypod), Procellaria tethys (Galapagos petrel), Tethy a aurantia (a sponge), Tethyopsis steinmanni (a fossil sponge).

Gr. thalassa (thalatta), f. sea; thalassikos; thalassinos; thalassios, of the sea, like the sea, sea-green; limnothallassa, f. salt-marsh estuary: thalassic, thalassophilous, thalassophobia, thalassiohyte, Thalassophyrene maculosa (a toadfish), Thalassiosolen atlanticus (a radiolarian), Thalattosaurus alexandrei (a fossil reptile), Cirrotettix thalassinus (a grasshopper).

L. Thetis, -idis (Gr. idos), f. a sea-nymph, the sea: Mocropus thetidis (a wallaby), Themistocirrus piriformis (a Permian crinoid).

L. Triton, -is (Gr. -os), m. a sea-god who used a conch to control the waves: Triton variécatum (a sea-snail), Tritonia crocata (saffron tritonia), Tritonofusus roseus (a gastropod), Typhlotriton speleus (a cave-salamander), Dolo-medus triton (a diving-spider).

Gr. thalassa, see seal, surge of the sea; see wave

See: wave, water, deep

seal < AS. seolh, an aquatic animal; < L. sigillum, dim. of signum, mark, sign, see mark

L. phoca (Gr. phoke), f. seal: phocacean, phocoid, phocomelus, Phoca hispido (a seal).

ON. rosmhvalr, walrus: rosmarine, walrus (Odobenus rosmarus).

seam < AS. seam, suture; see joint, border, sew, bind

search < OF. chercher, < L. circum, around; see try, hunt, ask

season < OF. seson, sowing time, < L. sero, satus, sow; see year, salt, spice

seat < AS. sittan, sit; see sit

sebastos, Gr. venerable, august; sebasnos, reverence; see honor

sebenion, Gr. sheath of the palm flower; see sheath

sebum, L. tallow, suet, grease, oil; sebecus, fatty, greasy; see fat

secale, L. a kind of grain, rye; see grain

secamone, NL. a genus of the milkweed family; see milkweed

sechium, NL. a genus of the gourd family; see melon

seclusus, L. separated, removed; see separate

seco- < Gr. sekos, pen, fold, shrine; see pen

second < L. secunda, see time; < secundus, following, see sequor under follow

secotero- < Gr. sekotére, -os, beam of a balance; see balance

secret < OF. secret, < L. secretum, n. mystery, something hidden, < secerno, secretus, separate, set aside; secretive

L. abditus, hidden, concealed, < abdo, -itus, put away: abductive, abditor, Microtus abditus (a vole)

L. abstrusus, hidden, concealed: abstruse.


Gr. adelos, unseen, unknown, obscure: adelite, adelopod, Adelosina pulchella (a foraminifer), Adelophidosthia elegans (a worm).

Gr. aderkes, unseen, invisible, unexpected: Aderces sutorialiis (a beetle).

Gr. adespotos, anonymous:

L. aenigma, -atis (Gr. aëigma, -atos), n. something obscure, riddle, mystery; ainiktos, baffling, obscure: enigma, enigmatic, aenigmatite, Oedaleonotus enigmatus (valley-grasshopper), Aenigmatomyia unipuncta (a fly), Aenigmophyllum bipinnatum (a fossil plant), Enigmaticithys attenuata (a fossil fish), Aenictomorpha variipes (a beetle), Aenictomyia chapmani (a fly), Araestostoma aenicta (a moth).
Gr. agnostos, unknown, unknowing: agnostic, agnosticism, Agnostus bolivianus (a trilobite).
Gr. aídelos, unseen, unknown, obscure:
Gr. aístos, unseen: aistopod.
Gr. alektos, not to be told, indescribable:
Gr. anekdotos, unpublished, kept secret: anecdot.
Gr. aneuaretos, undiscovered: Aneuaretus simoni (a wasp).
Gr. anonymos; nonymos, nameless, unknown: anonymous, anonym, Nonyma egregia (a beetle), Carpoglyphus anonymus (a mite).
Gr. anoptos, unseen:
Gr. aepeuthes, unknown, unknowing:
Gr. aphanes; aphantos, unseen, invisible, secret, obscure: aphanite, aphanophyre, Aphananthe aspera (an ulmacead), Aphanes arvensis (a rosacead), Aphanopterus bonasia (a bird), Aphanopetalum resinorum (a cunoniacead).
Gr. aporrhetos, not to be spoken, secret:
L. arcanus, shut up, secret, private, mysterious: arenanum, arenanite, Royal Areanum.
Gr. atheetos, unseen, invisible, secret, blind:
ML. cabala, < Heb. qabbalah, tradition, secret: cabal, cabalistic, cabala.
L. clancularius, secret, anonymous, unknown, < clanculum, secretly: Clanculus pharaonicus (a gastropod).
L. clandestinus, secret, concealed, hidden, < clam, secretly, private: clandestine, Utricularia clandestina (a bladderwort).
L. colludo, -lusus, play together, cooperate with a secret understanding: collusion.
L. conditus, hidden, secret: absconditus, concealed, secret; see condo under cover
Gr. esoterikos, inside, abstruse: esoteric.
L. furtivus, stolen, secret, concealed, clandestine; see fur under steal
Gr. hyphalos, under the sea, secret; see hals under sea
L. ignotus, unknown: Chirotetes ignota (an ephemerid).
L. incognitus, unknown; incognoscibilis, not to be known, incomprehensible: incognizable, incognizable, Aphis incognita (an aphid).
L. incompertus, unknown:
L. incomprensibilis, that cannot be grasped, inconceivable: incomprehensible.
L. indemonstrabilis, that cannot be proved: indemonstrable.
L. indepressus, unobserved, undiscovered; indepressibilis, undiscoverable: indepressible.
L. ineditus, not made known, unpublished: Buprestis inedita (a beetle).
L. m. inedabilis, that cannot be freed from knots, inexplicable:
L. incognitabilis, incomprehensible:
L. inexplicable, unexplainable; inexplicitus, unexplained, obscure: inexplicable.
L. inexploratus, unexamined, unknown:
L. inominatus, nameless; inominabilis, unnameable: innominate.
L. inscrutabilis, incomprehensible, indemonstrable; inscrutable.
L. intellibrilis, not to be grasped, intangible: intangible.
L. invisible, unseen: invisible, invisibility.
Gr. kryptos, hidden, secret: apokryptos, concealed, obscure, spurious; see krypto under cover
L. latens, -entis, concealed, secret, hidden: latent.
Gr. lathra (lathre), secretly, covertly; lathraios, lathridios; lathrios, secret, hidden, stealthy: Lathraea squamaria (toothwort), Lathrolestes nasoni (a wasp).
L. mysterium (Gr. mysterion), n. secret rite; mystes, m. one initiated; mystikos, secret: mystery, mysterious, mystic, Sphenoptera mystica (a beetle).
Gr. nosphidios, stealthy, clandestine:
L. obscurus, dark, indistinct; see dim
L. occultus, secret, hidden, reserved: occult, occultation, Phrizocoma occulta (a trichopterid).
L. operanteus, concealed, secret; see operio under cover
L. silendunm, n. mystery, secret:
L. surreptitius, concealed, clandestine: surreptitious.
L. tacendus, to be kept silent, secret; see taceo under silent
L. tectus, covered, concealed, secret, disguised; see tegeo under cover
See: cover, magic, wonder, strange, ineffable, ask, silent
secretio, L. a separation; see separate
secta, L. way, mode, manner; see manner
sectator; sectatrix, L. follower; see sequor under follow
sectilis, L. cut; see seco under cut
secula, L. sickle; see sickle
seculum, L. age, race, times, world; see age
null
horatikos, able to see; horatos, visible; dioratikos, clear-sighted; panorama, diorama, Horatopyga caligata (a beetle).
L. inconnuus, that does not close the eyes, sleepless; see awake
Gr. koryxaios, m. spy: Corycaeus crassusculus (a cyclops).
Gr. mantis, seer, diviner, prophet; see prophecy
L. observo, -atus, pay attention to, notice, watch, regard: observe, observation, observatory.
Gr. opipes; opipeutet, -os, m. gaper, starer; arrenopipes, m. one who looks lewdly on males; gynakopipes, m. one who looks lewdly on females.
Gr. optikos; optipes; opipes; opy, pertaining to sight, vision, < opsis, -os, f. sight, appearance, look, face, aspect, likeness; apopsis, -os, f. outlook, view; synopsis, -os, f. general view, summary; diopter; katopter; opter, -os, m. eyewitness, scout, optical instrument; euvops, -oos, of good appearance; myops, -oos, near-sighted: optical, optics, optometrist, myopia, synop.sis, autopsy, dioptics, diopside, dioptrase, Dioptroris fischeri (a bird), Coreopsis palmata (a tickseed), Lycopsis arvensis (small bugloss), Amblyopsis speleaus (a Mammoth Cave blindfish), Myopias amblyops (an ant), Myopopone maculata (an ant), Telopea speciosissima (a waratah).
Gr. parakypoto, stoop for the purpose of looking, peep:
L. pareo, -atus, appear, become visible, evident, manifest; appareo, come in sight: appear, appearance, disappear, apparent, transparent, peer, apparition.
Gr. phantos, visible; see clear
Gr. skopos, m. watcher, mark, range of view, < skopeo, look, behold, contemplate; skope; skopia, f.; skopelos, m. observation point, watch-tower, peak: scope, telescope, microscope, stereoscope, electroscope, scopograph, bishop, San Luis Obispo, Episcopal, Gillespie, Astroscopus guttatus (stargazer fish), Eury-scopya pulchella (a beetle), Dasycyclus spinosus (a fish).
L. specio; spicco, spectus, behold, look; specto, -atus, look at, behold, observe; spectator, -is, m.; spectatrix, -is, f. beholder, observer; specula, f. observation point; spectator, -is, m. explorer, searcher; speciosus, showy, beautiful; spectabilis, visible, remarkable; aspectus, -us, m. look, appearance; circumspectus, looking cautiously; conspicabilis; conspicicus; conspectus, visible, striking, inspector, -is, m. observer, examiner; perspicax, -acis, sharp-sighted, keen; prospector, -is, m. forseer, investigator: spectator, spectacle, species, specialist, specialty, specimen, specific, specter, speculation, spic, spy, spex, spectrum, aspect, auspicious, especially, espionage, frontispiece, despie, expectancy, circumspect, conspicuous, suspicious, inspector, inspectable, respectable, respite, perspicacity, Campanula speciosa (a bellflower), Sedum spectabile (showy stonecrop, Rubus spectabilis (salmon-berry), Specularia perfoliata (Venus looking-glass).
Gr. theaomai, behold, view; theates, m. spectator; theatikos, for seeing: Theatops postica (a centipede), theater.
Gr. theoreo, look at, view; theorema, -tos, n. sight, spectacle, speculation; theoretes, m. spectator: theorem, theory.
L. video, visus, see; visibilia, that may be seen; visio, -onis, f.; visum, n. something seen, sight; visualis, of sight: vision, visual, visibility, visit, visitatio, vizor, q.v., viz., advisable, Buena Vista, video, Montevideo, review, invisible, clairvoyant, supervisor, invidious, survey, evident, providential, purveyor, improvise, Belvidere.
AS. waecan, watch: watch, watchful, watchman, watchword.
See: open, clear, light, form, witness
seed < AS. sead: seeder, seedling, seedtime, tickseed.
Gr. gigarton, n. grape seed; agrigartos, seedless: Gigartina mammillosa (a red alga).
Gr. gone, f.; gonos, m. that which is begotten, that which produces seed, seed, young; gonion, gonidion, n. dim.; gonikos, of seed; polygonos, prolific: gonad, gonophore, gonangium, gonadectomy, gonidial, gonorrhea, archeogonium, epi-gonium, Myxogone rosea (a fungus), Gonactinia prolifera (a sea-anemone).
L. granum, small kernel, seed; see grain
Gr. kenchranitis, -idos, f. fig seed:
Gr. kokkalos, seed from a cone; kokkos, seed, grain, berry; kokkonion, dim.; see berry
Gr. pyren, pit or hard seed; see nut
L. samara, seed of the elm; any dry, indehiscent, winged fruit, key; see fruit
L. semen, -inis, n. seed; seminum, n. dim.; seminalis; seminarius, of seed; seminarium, n. seed-plot, nursery; semina, -atus, sow, seed, beget; consemneus, sown with several kinds of seed; dissemina... sow scattered; insesino, implant, impregnate: semen, seminule, seminal, seminary, disseminate, inseminate, seminiferous, Seminula argentea (a fossil brachiopod), Millotina seminulum (a foraminifer), Serpula seminulum (a marine worm).
Gr. sperma, -tos, n. seed; spermination, n. dim.; spartos, grown from seed, cultivated; spora, f.; sporos, m. a sowing, the seed sown; spern, spermatozoon, spermyphile, spermatic, spermatium, spermatogenesis, gymnospem, spore, sporophyle, sporadic, diaspore, sporiferous, teleutospore, teliospore, Spermato-tolonchaeae minuscula (a fly), Spermatozopa exsultans (a protozoan), Lithospernum arvense (corn-gromwell), Aspidospem quebracho (quebracho), Atherosperm moschatum (an Australian tree), Spermesteres cucullata (a finch), Dolichos sphaerospermus (a bean called black-eyed pea), Cylindrosporum acicolum (a fungus), Disporum maculatum (spotted fairy-bells), Rynchospora stipitata (a sedge), Pityrosperm ovale (bottle-bacillus), Sporobolus microspermus (a dropseed), Cladosporium herbarum (a fungus), Helminthosporium sativum (a fungus).

Gr. thoros, m. seed of the male, semen; thorikos, of semen: Cistothorus stellaris (marsh-wren).

See: fruit, egg, young, grain, sand, sow, spread, begin
seek < AS. secan; see hunt, try, ask, woo
seem < uncertain origin; see like, lot, see, dream
segos, -etis, L. grainfield, standing grain, crop; segetalis, of standing grain; see field
segmentum, L. piece, cutting, shred; see part
segnis, L. slow, slothful, dilatory; see slow
segrego, -atus, L. set apart, separate; segrez; segregus, apart; see separate
segulium (segullum), L. earth supposed to indicate the presence of gold; see earth
seismos, Gr. earthquake; see shake
seize < OF. seize; see take, hold
sejunctus, L. disjoined, separated; see separate
selachos, Gr. a cartilaginous fish, shark, ray; see shark
selago, L. a kind of clubmoss; see clubmoss
selas, Gr. light, flash, meteor; selasma, a shining; see light
selates, Gr. snail; see mollusk
seldom < AS. seldom; see few, little, number
select < L. seligo, selectus, choose; see choose, sieve, judge, separate
selenium < Gr. selene, moon; see ELEMENTS under thing
seleno- Gr. selene, moon; selenion, dim. moonlight, peony; selenites, moonstone, gypsum; see moon, peony, gypsum
seleucido- < Gr. seleukis, -idos, a kind of woman’s shoe from Seleucia; a bird; see shoe
self < AS. self; see alone
selfish < AS. self, and -ish.
L. cupititas, avarice, lust; see cupid under wish
L. dissociatis, selfish, unsocial; see alone
Gr. dysareskos, unaccommodating:
Gr. phileutos, loving oneself, selfish:
See: stingy, alone
selia, Gr. Attic for telia, gaming table with raised border; see table
selido- < Gr. selis, -idos, plank, leaf of papyrus, page of a book, sheet of paper; see paper
selinum, L. (Gr. selinon), parsley; see carrot
selion, Gr. small vessel used by bakers; see vessel
sell < AS. sellan; see trade
sellia, L. seat, chair, stool, saddle; sellula, dim.; sellarius; sellularius, of a chair; see sit
selma, Gr. deck, floor; see base
selmido- < Gr. selmis, -idos, noose; see trap
sema, Gr. sign, token, seal, mark; semation, dim.; semantikos, significant, indicative; see mark
sembella, L. a coin; see money
semei, L. once; see one
semen, L. seed; seminulum, dim.; seminalis; seminarius, of seed; see seed
semestrus, L. semiannual; see six
semit- \( < \) L. semis, a half; see half

seminulum, L. dim. of semen, seed; see seed

semio- \( < \) Gr. semeion, sign, signal, flag, standard; see sema under mark

semita, L. footpath; sentalis, of footpaths; see way

semnos, Gr. grave, solemn, august, sacred; see serious

semotus, L. distant, removed; see far

semper, L. always; see always

semyda, Gr. probably a birch; see birch

senatus, L. senate; see gather

send \( < \) AS. sendan.

L. angarius (Gr. angaros), mounted courier, messenger; see ride

L. angelus (Gr. angelos), m. messenger, envoy; angela, f. message, tidings, news; angelikos, of messengers: angel, angelic, evangelist, Evangeline, evangela, Angelina, Los Angeles, Angelica pinnata (an umbellifer), Helianthus microaster (a hummingbird).

L. comminitor, -is, m. messenger:

Gr. diadeiktes, m. transmitter: Diadectes latibucatus (a fossil reptile).

Gr. hienia, send, let go; hesis, f. a sending forth, impulse; hesia, f. mission: aphesis, aphetize, enema, catheter, paresis.

Gr. taltos, sent forth:

L., Gr. Iris, female messenger of the gods; see color, iris

L. lego, -atus, send, appoint, bequeath: legate, legacy, allocation, delegate, relegate, college, colleague.

L. mitto, missus, send, quit; amitto, send away, dismiss, lose; emissarius, m. messenger, spy: missile, remiss, commission, remittance, omit, transmit, mission, missal, missionary, emissary, commissary, demise, dismissal, promise, compromise, surmise, message, mass, mess, committee, premise, permit, emit, inadmissible, promissory, committal, submissive, intermittently.

Gr. pempo, send; pempsis, f. mission; pemptos, sent: Apopempsis pulchra (a beetle).

Gr. stello, place, arrange, equip, send; apostolos, m. messenger, ambassador: apostle, epistle, apostolic.

See: throw

senecio, L. groundel; see composite

senex; senectus; senilis, senicus, L. old; senior, older; see old

senna \( < \) Ar. sana, a species of cassia; see cassia under bean

sense \( < \) L. sentio, sensus, perceive, feel, experience, think; sensibilis, perceptible; see feel

sentence \( < \) L. sententia, f. opinion, judgment; sententiosus, full of meaning: sententious.

Gr. apokrīma, -tos, n. judicial sentence, condemnation:

L. decretum, decision, ordinance; see cerno under separate

Gr. gnome, opinion, judgment; see nosco under know

L. irrego, -atus, impose, ordain, inflict:

L. judicium, decision, opinion, sentence; see judge

Gr. krisis, decision, issue, judgment; see crisis under turn

sentina, L. bilge-water; see water

sentis, L. thorn, brier, bramble; sentus; senticosus; sentosus, thorny; see thorn

sentix, L. dogrose; see rose

seorsus, L. apart, separate, several; see separate

sepal \( < \) NL. sepalum, \( < \) Gr. skepe, covering; see leaf

separate \( < \) L. separo, -atus, sever, divide, part: separation, separatist, Hydro-


psyche separata (a trichopterid):

L. abjunctus; disjunctus; sejunctus, unyoked, disunited, separated; sejugas, unyoked: disjunctive, disjoined.

Gr. aloa, thresh; aloesis, f.; aloetos, m. a threshing:

Gr. analysis, f. resolution of a whole into its parts; analytikos, of analysis; dialysis, f. dissolution, separation: analysis, analytical, dialysis. See lyo under free

L. anatomia (Gr. anatome), f. a cutting up, dissection: anatomy, anatomical.

Gr. apahrizo, skim off froth; ezaphrismos, m. a foaming off:

Gr. apidiastikos, retired, secluded:
Gr. apo, from; separate; apodasmios, separated; apodasmos, m. a division; apodastos, separated, apportioned; apospastos, separated: Aposdasmia rufonigraria (a moth).

L. articulatus, jointed, distinct; see articulus under joint

Gr. asynaptos, unconnected; asynchynatos, not confused, unmixed; asynthiaos, unconnected, loose;

L. avello, avulsus, tear away, separate: avulsion.

Gr. azyx, -ygos, unyoked, unpaired:

Gr. brasso, shake violently, winnow grain; see shake

L. cerno, cretus, sif, separate, distinguish; decerno, decide, judge; decretorius, decisive; decreet, n. decision; discretus, separated; secretus, separated, isolated; decreet, decretal, decratory, discern, discretion, excrement, excretory, indiscrimate, secretary, secretion, secret, Metriophilus discretus (a beetle).

Gr. choris, apart, asunder; choris, f.; chorismos, m. separation; choristes, m. separator; choristikos, separative; choristos, separated, < chorizo, separate, distinguishing: choripetalous, chorisis, chorism, Chorizema ilicijolium (holly-flamepea), Chorisepalum carnosus (a gentianacead), Chorizomma sequiae (a spider).

AS. daelan, apportion, distribute, divide, parcel out; dael, part, portion, share: deal, ordeal.

Gr. daithmos, division, boundary; see daio under cut

L. despunmo, -atus, skin; see spuma under foam

Gr. dia, through, between, asunder, as in diadelos, distinguishable; diaireto, divide, separate; diiresis, f. division, separation; diaireses, m. divider; divisores, divided, divisible; diastatikos, separable, distinctive; diastatos, divided; diedros, sitting apart, separated: Diadelia bipliagia (a beetle), diareesis, diastatic, diastasis, diastase, Diedrus areolatus (a wasp), Diedronotus rosulentus (a grasshopper).

Gr. dicha, in two, apart, asunder; see di- under two

L. dis (di-), asunder, separate, as in diduco, -uctus, separate; digero, -estus, separate, classify, render food assimilable; dimittio, -missus, send apart, dissolve; dirideo, -utus, lay apart, separate, sort; diribitor, -is, m. separator, sorter; dirimo, -emptus, take apart, separate, divide; discapedino, hold the hands apart; discudium, n. separation, disagreement, divorce; discrimino, -atus, separate, divide; disruptus, broken up, separated; dissitus, apart, remote; dissolvo, -solutus, disunite, separate; dissoo, -atus, rip open; disterminus, separated, divided; distinguo, -stinctus, separate, discriminate; disto, -atus, stand apart, be separate, differ; divarico, -atus, spread apart, spread out, fork; dividus, separated; divortium, n. separation, dissolution of marriage: diductor, diduction, digest, dimissary, dimissary, dierepsis, discrimination, indiscriminate. Disjunct, disparate, disruption, dissolve, dissolution, distinguish, distinct, distinction, distant, distal, dividual, dividuity, dividual, divide, divorce, Cenomoporella distincta (a fossil bryozoan), Deltocephalus distinguendus (a bug), Lacuna divaricata (a gastropod).

Gr. ekkrisma, -tos, n.; ekkrasis, f. separation, secretion: ecresis, ecritic.

Gr. ekpales, out of joint; ekpalesis, f. dislocation:

L. enucleo, -atus, remove the kernels, clear of husks; see nux under nut

Gr. eukrines, clear, distinct, well-separated; see clear

L. excerptum, extract, selection; see choose

L. extractus, drawn out; see traho under draw

L. factiosus, forming parties, usually given to contention: factious.

Gr. hyphen, f. a punctuation mark: hyphen, hyphenate.

L. incommiscibilis, that cannot be mixed: incommiscible.

L. inconnexus, unjoined:

L. interstinctus, marked off, separated: Heliolites interstinctus (a Silurian coral).

NL. isolatus, detached, separate; see insula under island

Gr. krino, judge, estimate, discern, distinguish; kritos, separated; diakritikos, separating, distinguishing; see criticus under judge

Gr. likmaoe, winnow; likmesis, f. a winnowing; likmeter, -os; likmetes, m. winnower; likmetikos, of winnowing:

L. luxo, -atus, put out of joint, dislocate; luxatura, f. dislocation; luxus, dislocated: luxate, luxation.

Gr. merismos, division; meristos, divided, divisible; see meros under part

L. particularis, of parts, partial; see choose, part

L. partitus, divided: partitive, partition.

L. privo, -atus, rob, strip, separate: deprive, privation.

Gr. ptisso, winnow grain; ptismos, m. a winnowing; ptistes, m. winnower; ptistikos, of winnowing: Ptistes coccineopterus (a bird).
L. reclusus; seclusus, shut up, separated; removed: reclus, seclude, seclusion, Batyle seclusa (a beetle).
L. remotus, distant; see far.
L. repudio, -atus, cast off, reject, divorce: repudiate, repudiation.
AS. sundrig, separate, sever; sundrian, separate: sunder, asunder, sundry.
L. se, apart, aside, separation: seclude, separate, secure, seduce, sedition, segregate, secrete, solution, sober, santer, sure.
L. secentio, -onis, l. separation: secretion.
L. segetro, -atus, set apart, separate; segrex, -egis, apart, separate: segregate, segregation, Paryphostomum segregatum (a worm).
L. seorus, severed, apart, separate.
L. sepono, -positus, set aside, separate, select, reserve, hoard; sepositus, apart, distinct, special, remote: sepose, seposition, Echinaster sepositus (a starfish).
L. sequestro, -atus, set apart, remove, separate; sequester, -iris, m. a trustee: sequester, sequestrate, sequestrum.
L. tribulo, -atus, thresh, afflict, oppress; tribulum, n. threshing flail: tribulate, tribulation.

See: banish, break, choose, cut, different, free, from, screen, sieve, steal, wall, wean, alone, di-under two.

sepedon, Gr. rottenness, decay, see sapos under rot; a kind of snake, see snake.

sephia, L. Gr. cuttlefish, squid, ink; sepiola, dim.; sepión, cuttlebone; see mollusk.

sepicula, L. dim. of sepes, hedge, fence; see septum under wall.

sepimentum, L. fence, hedge; see wall.

sepidon, Gr. internal shell or proostracum of the squid; see sepia under mollusk.

sepo- < Gr. seps, sepos, a serpent, lizard, see lizard; a putrefying sore, see sapos under rot.

sepositus, L. apart, special, distinct, remote; see separate.

sepsis, Gr. decay, putrefaction, poisoning from bacterial action; septíkos, putrefactive; septós, rotten; see sapos under rot.

septem, L. seven; septimus, seventh; see seven.

septentrionalis, L. north; see north.

septum, L. hedge, fence, partition; see wall.

septuosus, L. obscure; see dim.

sepullculum, L. grave, tomb; sepultus, buried; see grave.

sequax, -acis, L. following, follower, attendant; see follow.

sequence < L. sequentia, consecutive continuity, orderly succession; sequela, that which follows; see sequor under follow.

sequestro, -atus, L. set apart, remove, separate; see separate.

sequoia, NL. a genus of conifers; see gymnosperm.

séra, L. bar for fastening doors; see bar.

seranx, Gr. cave, hollow; serangión, dim.; see hollow.

serenus, L. clear, bright; serenitas, clearness, calmness; see clear.

seria, L. large, earthen jar; seriola, dim.; see pot.

sericum, L. (Gr. serikon), silk; sericus, sericeus, silken; see silk.

series, L. row, succession, train; see line.

serilium, L. rope, cordage; see rope.

serinus, NL. a finch; see finch.

serious < L. serius, grave, earnest.
Gr. agelastos, grave, gloomy, not laughing: Agelastus meleagrides (a bird).
Gr. asketikos, given to rigorous discipline, austere; see askeo under make.
L. augustus, venerable, majestic; see honor.
L. austerus (Gr. austeros), stern, harsh, gloomy, hard: austere, austerity.
L. gravus, heavy, severe, serious; see heavy.
Gr. semnos, grave, solemn, august, sacred: Semnopithecus entellus (hanuman or sacred monkey).

L. severus, harsh, stern, strict; see rough.

L. sobrius, not drunk, moderate, temperate, cautious; see sober.

L. solemnis, stated, religious, serious, solemn, solemnity.
L. soneius, serious, dangerous, critical, < soneis, soneis, guilty; m. criminal.
L. strictus, drawn together, tight, close, severe; see stringo under bind.
L. tetricus, forbidding, gloomy, Stern; see teter under bad.
L. torvus, wild, gloomy, severe, grim; see torvidus under rough.
L. tragicus (Gr. tragikos), pertaining to tragedy; tragoedia (Gr. tragoidia), f. a serious or heroic drama: tragedy, tragic.

Serious, think, sad

Seriphos, Gr. a kind of wormwood; see wormwood

Serius, L. grave, earnest; see serious

Sermon, L. a kind of endive; see lettuce

Serbo, sertus, L. join, knit, connect, see bind; soro, satus, sow, see sativus under sow

Serotonin, L. happening late; see serus under after

Serpent < L. serpens, -entis, snake, < serpo, serptus, creep; see snake

Serphos, Gr. a small, winged insect; see wasp

Serpula, L. little snake; see serpens under snake

Serpullum, L. thyme; see mint

Serra, L. saw; serrula, dim.; serrago, sawdust; see saw, dust

Serraculum, L. rudder; see rudder

Serranulus, NL. a genus of perchlike fishes; see perch

Serratula, L. betony, now a genus of the composite family; see composite

Sertula, L. dim. of sertis, garland, wreath; see branch

Serum, L. a thin, watery fluid, whey of curdled milk; see juice

Serus, L. late; senior, later; serotonin, happening late; see after

Servant < L. servitio, -itus, serve, assist; servus, slavish, subject; m. male slave; serva, f. female slave or servant; servulus, m.; servula, f. dim.; servitor, -is, m. servant; servitis, slavish; servitudo, -inis, f. slavery: serve, service, serf, deserve, desert, sergeant, servitude, subservient.

L. accensus, m. attendant, servant:
L. agaso, -onis, m. groom, stable-boy, driver, jockey, lackey:
Gr. aletris, female slave who ground grain; see aleo under grind
L. alciplius, m. slave who plucked hair from the armpits of bathers:
L. amanuensis, m. clerk, secretary: amanuensis.
L. ambactus, m. vassal, dependent: ambassador, embassy.
Gr. amorphos, m. follower, attendant: Amorphus alternatus (a bug).
L. ancus, m. servant; anculus, m. manservant; ancal, i. maid servant; ancella, -cellula, f. dim.; ancellaris, of maid servants, subservient; ancellor, -atus, serve, attend upon: Ancilla subulata (a fossil gastropod).
Gr. andropodon, n. slave; andrapodistes, m. slave-dealer; andrapodes, slavish, servile:
L. apothecarius, m. warehouse-man, clerk: apothecary.
L. apparitor, -is, m. public servant; appartura, f. service: apparitor.
L. aquariolus, m. an attendant of lewd women:
L. assecla, c. attendant, sycophant; assector, -is, follower, attendant; sectator, -is, m. follower, attendant, adherent:
Gr. atmen, -os, m. slave, servant:
Gr. aulites, m. farm-servant:
Gr. bolize, f. female slave:
L. cacula, m. servant, particularly servant of a soldier:
L. calator, -is, m. servant, attendant, especially of priests; see calo under call
L. clericus, -is, m. servant, minister of the church; diaconicus, of a deacon: deacon; deaconess.
Gr. demos; dmoë, slave taken in war; dmos, servile, see dmetos under tame
L. domeseda, f. a domestic:
Gr. doulos, m. bondman, slave; doule, f. bondwoman; doularion, n. dim.; doulikos; dolos, servile, slavish; doula, f. servitude: dulosis.
Gr. erithos, m. hired servant: Erithophilus neopus (a centipeded).
L. famulius, serving, servile; m. servant; famula, f. servant; famularis, of servants; famulatorius, slavish; famulor, -atus, serve, attend:
L. focaria, f. kitchen-maid, housekeeper:
Gr. habro, f. favorite slave: Habra securifera (a grasshopper).
Gr. Harpalus, m. one of Cicero's slaves: Harpalus hirsutus (a beetle).
L. Helotes; Hílota (Gr. Heilotes), m. Spartan serf; helot.
Gr. hieréus, priest; híereia, priestess; see híeros under holy
Gr. hippocómos, m. groom, squire, attendant to a horseman:
Gr. hyperetés, m.; -etis, f. underling, servant, menial:
Gr. hypochos, subject to, liable to, subordinate to:
L. infértor, -is, m. waiter, steward:
L. latréus; latréutes, m.; latris, -ios, c. hired servant; latréia, f. service, worship:
Latreutes enstiformis (a crustacean), Latrís cilíaris (a fish).
L. lictor, -is, m. attendant to a Roman magistrate; lictorius, of a lictor: lictor,
Salebius lictor (a beetle).
L. liturgus (Gr. litourgos), m. public servant, minister: liturgy, liturgical.
L. mancipium, n. slave by purchase or prisoner of war: mancipium, mancipate,
Mandpium helicta (a butterfly).
L. mediastinus, m. servant, drudge, menial, intermediary; mediastinum.
L. minister, -tri, m. attendant, servant, waiter; minister, -tra, -trum, serving,
helping; ministra, -atus, attend, serve: minister, ministerial, minstre, administer.
L. munífex, -iciis, m. one on duty; muníum, n. duty, function: mean, municipal,
immunity.
L. officiális, pertaining to duty, office, or service; officium, n. service, duty, favor;
officiosus, obliging; see make
Gr. oikètes; oiketis, house-servant, menial, housewife: oiketikos, pertaining to
servants; see oikos under house
Gr. opados, accompanying, attending; opadéter, -os, m. attendant: Opodothrips
fritschianus (a fossil thysanoterid).
Gr. paratúlria, f. female slave who depilated her mistress:
L. pedisequiús, m. lackey, footman:
Gr. pelates, approacher, hireling; see pelazo under come
Gr. penes, -etos, servant, poor man; see poieo under make
L. pincerna, f. cupbearer, butler: Pincerna liratula (a gastropod).
L. próraga, f. stable-boy:
L. satelles, guard, companion, attendant; see companion
L. stipator, -is, m.; stipatriz, -iciis, f. attendant:
L. strator, -is, m. groom, hostler:
L. subjectus, brought under: subject, subjective, subjection.
AS. thegn, servant to a lord, warrior: thane, thaneland, thaneship.
Gr. therapeuo, attend, serve, give medical treatment; therapon, -os, therapeus,
-thrapos, -tritos, therapist, m. male attendant; therapne, f. female attendant, hand-
maid: therapy, therapeutic, Theraps irregularis (a fish), Therapsida.
Gr. thes, -etos, hired man; thess, f. hired girl; thetikos, of a hireling, menial:
Thetomys naru (a mouse).
ON. thrael, serf: thral, thraldom, enthral.
Gr. threptos, servant; see trepho under eat
L. vassus, < C. guas, servant: vassal, vassalage, valet, varlet.
L. vernus, a. home-born slave; vernula, f. dim.; vernaculus, of home-born slaves;
vernilis, cringing, fawning, servile: vernacular.
See: make, guard, help, ride
servo, -atus, L. keep, preserve; servátor; servátrix, preserver; see save
ses, seos; setos, Gr. moth; see moth
sesame < Gr. sesame, f. a plant with oily seeds; L. sesamum (Gr. sesamon), n.
the seed of sesame; sesamion, n. dim.; sesaminos, of sesame: Sesamum indicum
(sesame), sesamoid, Sesamothamnus benguellensis (a pedaliacead).
sesbania, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
seselis, Gr. an unknown plant; now a genus of the carrot family; see carrot
seserinos, Gr. a sea-fish; see fish
sessedos, Gr. a snail; see mollusk
sesquii, L. one and one-half; sesquipedális, one and one-half feet long; see semi-
under half
sessilis, L. sitting; see sedeo under sit
sestertius, L. two and one-half; see semi- under half
sestron, Gr. sieve; see sieve
set < AS. settan, put, place, cause to sit, go down, see place, sit, down, west
seta, L. bristle; setula, dim.; setiger; setosus, bristly; see hair
setania, L. a kind of medlar; see apple
setanios, Gr. this year's; see year
setho, Gr. sift, sieve; see sieve
seto- < Gr. ses, seos; setos, moth; see moth
setodocido- < Gr. setodokis, -idos, a butterfly; see butterfly
settle < AS. setlon; see sit, down, agreeable, yes
seven < AS. seafon.
Gr. hepta, n. seven; hebdomas, -ados, hebptas, -ados, f. the number seven, a group of seven, a week; hebdomatos; hebdomos(for heptomos), seventh; heptakis, seven times; heptaplasis, sevenfold: heptagonal, heptane, heptene, heptahydric, heptadactylus; hebdomad, heptadecane, heptarchy, heptamuraos, Hepthalea kimurai (a spider), Heptasogaster stultus (a mallophagid), Protrim heptaphylhum (a burseracead).

L. septem, seven; septenarius, consisting of seven; septimus, seventh; septifarius; septiformis; septemplax, sevenfold; septeni, seven each; septendecim, seventeen; septuaginta, seventy; septigenti, seven hundred: septamuraos, septentrional, September, Septuagint, Tibicen septendecim (seventeen-year cicada, 'locust'), Erioaulon septangulare (a pipewort).

severus, L. harsh, sharp, stern, rough, rigorous; severitas, harshness; see rough

sew < AS. seovian.
Gr. akestria, seamstress; see akestra under needle
Gr. epetes, m. mender; epesis, f. a mending:
Gr. rhapto, sew, stitch, seam; rhaphe, f.; rhamma, -tos, n. seam, suture; rhaphéis; raphidéus; raphidéutes; rhapses, m. sewer, stitcher, cobbler; rhapsos, sewn, stitched; syrphapto, sewn or stitched together: rhaphe, rhapody, Rhammatopoda opilionoides (a katydid), Syrphaptes tibetanus (a bird).

L. sartor, -is, m.; sartiz, -iciis, f. tailor, mender; < sario, sartus, mend; sarnicatar, -is, m.; sarontrix, -iciis, f. mender; sartor, -hus, n. seam, suture; sarsurus, mending, patching; consarca, -atus, patch together: sartorial, sartorius, Sartor resartus by Thomas Carlyle, Hilara sartor (a fly), Hyracotherium resartum (an eohippus).

L. suo, sutus, sew; sutor, -is, m.; sutorix, -iciis, f. sewer; sutura, f. seam; sutilis, sewed together; consutilis, sewed together: suture, sutural, Sutoria longicauda (tailorbird), Dysderrcus cuttellus(cotton-stainer), Peliocypas suturalis (a beetle), Hemirhaphus suturale (a beetle).

OF. tailleor, < tailier, cut: tailor, tailorbird, tailor-made, Taylor.
L. vestitor, -is, m. tailor:
See: bind, needle

sewer < OF. sewiere; see ditch, pipe

sex, L. six; senarius, of six; sexus, sixth; sedecim, sixteen; see six

sex organs < L. sexis, -us, m.; secus, n. male or female sex, < seco, cut, divide; sexualis, of sex: sex, sexual, bisexial, sexuality, Cyllloepus sexualis (a beetle).
Gr. aidoion, n. private part, genital: adeagus, edology.
Gr. genitalis, pertaining to procreation: genital, genitalia.
Gr. medea, pl. of medos, n. genitals:
Gr. morion, piece, part, member; see meros under part
Gr. muliebria (pl.), n. female pudenda:
Gr. obscenum, n. private part:
Gr. pubes, -is, f. private parts; pubic.
Gr. pudenda (pl.), n. external genitals, particularly female: pudenda, pudendal.
Gr. veretrum, n. private parts; veretillum, n. dim.: Veretillum cynomorum (an alcyonarian).

L. virilia (pl.), n. male genitals:
See: ovary, penis, testicle, vulva, womb

shackle < AS. scacul; see bracelet, collar, bind

shad < AS. sceadd.
L. alosa, f. shad: Alosa sapidissima (common shad).

shade < AS. sceadu.
Gr. akronychos; akronyktos, at nightfall: Acronyches fenestratulus (a fly), Acronychodes insignata (a moth).
Gr. alampetos, dark, obscure: Alampetis ambiqua (a beetle).
Gr. anagetoq, rayless, sunless; lipauges, dark, sunless.
Gr. anemos, sunless:
Gr. aphos, -otos, without light; aphotistos, dark, obscure: Aphotismus niger (a wasp).
L. caeco, -atus, make blind, darken; see blind
L. caliginosus, foggy, dark; see black
L. cephosus, dark, < Gr. knephas, -tos, n. darkness, dusk, twilight; knephatos, dark, dusky, at twilight: Cnephaotachina crepusculi (a fly).
L. creper, -a, -um, dark, obscure; crepusculum, n. twilight, dusk: crepuscle, crepuscular.

Gr. eplex, -ygos, overshadowing: Eplex latus (a beetle).

L. Erebus (Gr. Erebos), m. a place of darkness in the nether world, god of darkness; erebennos, dark, gloomy: Erebus.

AS. glom, twilight: gloaming, gloom.

Gr. lyge, f. twilight; lygais, gloomy, shadowy; ulyge, f. shadow, shade: Lygaeus tripunctatus (a bug).

Gr. lykopophos, -otos, n. twilight, gloaming:

L. obscurus, dark, dim; see dim

L. opacus, shady, dark, obscure;[dim] opaque, opacity, opacite, Ilex opaca (American holly). Pipunculus subopacus (a fly), Ponera opacieps (an ant).

Gr. paropion, n. eyeshade, blinker: Paropioxyx opulentus (a bug).

Gr. skia, -as, f. shade, shadow; skiaedion, n.; skiaiske, f. sunshade, umbrella, parasol; skias, -ados, f. anything providing shade; skisma, -tos, n. shadow; skiaros; skiodes, giving shade, shady; skistikos, shading; skitos, shaded; skipios, -otos, n. twilight; daskios, very shady, bushy; hyposkios, shaded; syskios, densely shaded: scimancy, sciphilious, squirrel, antisians, Scioius muricatus (a beetle), Scirurus Hudsonicus (red squirrel), Sciadopitys verticillata (umbrella-fir), Scira hirtella (a fungus-gnat), Dasciopteryx polynemes (a moth), Episca cupreata (a gesneriacead), Polyscias fruticosa (an araliacead), Xylosicia submersa (a moth).

Gr. skotos, m. darkness, gloom, obscurity; skotia, f. darkness, gloom; skoteinos; skotios, dark, obscure; skotoma, -tos, n. dimness of vision: scotophobia, scotophious, scota, scotomatosus, Sciotricchia oceata (a trichopterid), Scoteius balstoni (a bat).

Gr. synerephes, densely shaded:

L. tenebrae, shades of night, darkness; see tenebrerus under black

L. umbra, f. shade, shadow; umbella, f. dim.; umbraculum, n. shady place, arbor; umbraticus; umbratilis, of shade, retired, private; umbrosus, shady; umbro, -atus, cast a shadow; adumbratus, vaguely outlined, hazy, foreshadowed, feigned: umbrageous, uber, umbral, umbel, adumbration, penumbra, somber, Umbelliferae, Umbra limo (mud-minnow), Umbellula pellucida (a coral), Umbellularia california (California laurel), Umbellulifera planaregularis (a coral), Umbraculum flabellatum (a liverwort), Anthomia umbritica (a fly), Pteris umbrosa (forest-brake), Pelastoneurus umbitricola (a fly), Sabal umbraculifera (a palmetto), Tanacetum umbellatum (a liverwort), Ornithogalum umbellatum (star-of-Bethlehem), Laccophilus umbritus (a beetle), Baridius obumbratus (a beetle).

See: black, brown, night, dim, secret

shaggy < AS. seeacga, thick mat of hair or wool; see thick

shake < AS. seeacan

Gr. ahebaivos, uncertain, unsteady, wavering, fickle; see change

Gr. astatos, unstable, unsteady: Astatochroa fuscimargo (a moth).

Gr. asterilotos, unstable:

Gr. brasso, shake violently; brastes, m. shaker, earthquake:

L. casabundus, ready to fall; tottering; caso, -atus, shake, waver:

L. ceveo, -etus, move the haunches, wag the tail:

L. convulusus, shaking spasmodically, wrenching, tearing: convulsive, convulsion, convulse.

L. criso, -atus, move the haunches:

AS. cvacian, shake, tremble, quiver, wag: quake, quagmire, Quaker, quakegrass (Briza maxima).

L. desulitoris, skipping about, fickle, wavering, superficial; see change

Gr. diadeneo, shake to pieces:

Gr. elelechthon, earth-shaking:

Gr. enosis, f. a shaking, quake: Enosis quadrinotata (a moth).

Gr. epiklintes, moving sideways, shaking:

Gr. gakinos, m. earthquake:

L. inconstans, changeable, fickle, unstable: inconstancy, inconstant, Eucalia inconstans (brook-stickelback).

L. instabilis, unsteady, changeable, tottering: unstable: instability, Pheidole instabilis (an ant).

Gr. klonos, m. confused motion: clonic spasm.

Gr. kradalos, quivering:

L. labo, -atus, totter, shake, waver: labefy, labefaction.

L. mico, tremble, twinkle; see light

L. nutabilis; nutabundus, tottering, staggering, swaying:

L. oscillo, -atus, swing; see swing
Gr. pallo, shake, sway, brandish; palmos, m., pulsation, quivering, throbbing; palnikos, of palpitation: pallograph, paliometric, palpomassy.

L. palpitō, -atus, tremble, throb, beat; see strike

L. pavidus, trembling, fearful; see fear

Gr. phrikz, -ikos, f. ruffling of a smooth surface, ripple, shaking; phrike, f. a shuddering or shivering from fear or cold; phrikaleos; phrikos, shivering from cold, goose-pimply, rough; phrikos, standing on end, bristling, shuddering, shivering; phrikos, horrible, terrible; phrixothriz, -richos, with bristling hair; phrisso (phrito), bristle up, roughen, shiver; metaphrisso, shiver: Phricocara-beetle), Phrixothrix pallida (a beetle), Phrixocoma forcipata (a trichopterid), Misophrice hispida (a beetle), Cocophriuss pauper (a beetle).

L. quatio, quassus, shake, agitate; quasso, -atus, shake severely: quash, cask, fracas. See concitio under strike.

L. quergerus, shaking:

Gr. rhektes, breaker, render, earthquake; see break

Gr. rhigosis, a shivering from cold; see rhigos under ice

L. saino, wag the tail; see flatter

Gr. salos, m. a tossing by the sea; episalos, be tossed on the sea, unstable: Salobrama icemae (a moth).

L. scitillo, -atus, sparkle, flash; see light

Gr. seismos, m. a shaking, shock, earthquake, < seio, shake; seismatis, shaking, tremulous; onassisma, -tos, n. a shaking up and down, a threatening gesture: seismic, seismograph, seismogram, seismology, Seiura inquieta (restless fly-catcher), Seivurus auricapillus (oven-bird).

Gr. spasmos, convulsion, fit; see disease

Gr. sphygmos, pulse, throbbing, vibration; see strike

Gr. stembo, shake, agitate:

AS. swingan, flutter, sway: swing, singletree (singletree).

L. tinagna, -tos, n. a quake, shake, < tinasso, shake; tinaktor, -os, m. shaker: Tinagna dentella (a moth), Tinactor fucus (a bird).

L. titubo, -atus, stagger, totter, reel: titubate, titubancy, titubation.

L. tremo, shake, quiver, tremble; tremor, -is, m. a shaking, quivering; tremebundus; tremulus, shaking, quivering; contremulus, trembling violently: tremble, tremor, delirium tremens, tremolo, tremulous, Populus tremula (European aspen), Populus tremuloides (trembling aspen).

L. trepido, -atus, tremble, be agitated; trepidus, agitated, alarmed, disturbed; trepidulidus, dim.: trepidation, intrepid.

Gr. tromos, m. a trembling, quivering, < tromeo, tremble, quiver; tromeros; trometos; tromikos; tromodes, trembling: Tromosternus haagi (a beetle), Tromicosa koehleri (an echinoid).

L. vacilo, -atus, wavering, vacillate, vacillation, vacillatory, Vaccinium vacillans (late low-blueberry), Rhyssomatus vacillatus (a beetle).

L. vezo, -atus, shake, agitate, annoy; see rase

L. vibro, -atus, shake, quiver; vibrabilis; vibrabundus, quivering: vibrate, vibration, vibraculum, vibrisa, Vibrio rubula (a bacterium).

See: move, dizzy, whip, strike, wander, change

shallow < AS. sceolh, not deep: shoal.
Gr. abathes, shallow: Abathoceramus percostatus (a fossil pelecypod).

Gr. brachos, n. shallows:

Gr. parageneos, pertaining to shallow water:

L. superficialis, on the surface, shallow: superficial, superficiality.

Gr. tenagoes, n. shoal, shallows: Tenagocerinus sulcatus (a Permian crinoid).

L. vadosus, full of shoals, shallow, < vadum, n. shoal, ford: vadose.

sham < AS. scamu, shame; see lie

shame < AS. scamu.
Gr. aidos, sense of modesty, respect, shame; see modest

Gr. aischyne, f. shame, disgrace; aischynotos, shameful: Aeschynomene viscidula (sticky joint-veitch), Aeschynanthus marmoratus (marbled basket-vine), aeshynite.

Gr. atimia, f. disgrace; atimos, dishonored:

L. dedicus, -oris, n. shame, disgrace, dishonor; dedecorus, disgraceful, shameful:

L. defamus, shameful; infamus, disreputable; infamia, f. shame, disgrace: defame, infamy, infamous.

L. flagitum, n. shame, disgrace, infamy; flagitious, shameful: flagitious.

Gr. elenchos, disgrace, reproach; see try

L. ignominia, f. disgrace, dishonor: ignominy, ignominious.

L. indecorus, unseemly, shameful: indecorous.

L. inglorious, without honor, shameful, ignominious: inglorious.

L. inhonestus, dishonorable, shameful:
L. probrum, n. disgrace, shame; probrusus, shameful, infamous; approbriosus, shameful, abusive, taunting; approbrium, approbrious.
L. pudeo, -itus, be ashamed; pudentus, shameful; pudicus, modest, bashful; pudor, -is, m. shame, shyness; pudoratus, shamefaced, modest; propudiosus; pudibundus, ashamed, modest; impudicus, lewd, unchaste, unashamed, shameful, infamous: pudency, pudenda, pudic, impudent, repudiate, Mimosa pudica (sensitive-plant), Dasychira pudibunda (pale tussock-moth).
L. tetu, foul, shameful, abominable; see bad
L. turpitude, -inis, f. disgrace, infamy, < turpis, ugly, foul, shameful: turpitude. See: bad, lewd, cover

shape < AS. sceap, form; see form
share < AS. scenan; see lot, cut, part, give

shark < uncertain origin.
Gr. akanthis, m. a prickly thing, a kind of shark: Squalus acanthias (spiny dogfish, formerly called Acantias vulgaris).
Gr. batis, -idos, f.; batos, m. a flatfish, skate, ray: Raia batis (skate), Aetobatis aquila (an eagle-ray), Rhinobatus productus (a guitar-fish).
L. canicula, f. dogfish, dim. of canis, dog:
Gr. galeos, m. shark: Galeorhinus galeus (tope).
Gr. karcharias, m. shark: Carcharias obtusus (dusky shark), Agave carchario-donta (an agave).
Gr. Kentrites, m. a kind of shark: Centrina centrina (a fish).
Gr. lamia, f. a shark-like fish: Carcarias lamia (cub-shark).
Gr. lamna, f. a kind of shark: Lamna nasus (porbeagle).
Gr. pristis, f. shark, sawfish: Pristis pectinata (sawfish), Orthopristis chrysopera (a pigfish), Diplogrampus pristis (a graptolite).
L. raia, f. ray: Raja maculata (homelyn), Raja laevis (smooth skate), Squaloraja polypondyla (a fossil fish).
Gr. rhine, f. shark with a rough skin like a file: Cetorhinus maximus (a basking-shark, largest fish), Rhineodon (originally Rhinodon) typus (whale-shark).
Gr. selachos, n. a cartilaginous fish, shark, ray: selachian, Selachichthonus serridensatus (a pseudoscorpion).
Gr. skylloton, n. dogfish: Scyliorhinus canicula (spotted dogfish), Chiloscyllium [Chiloscylliium] punctatum (a shark).
N.L. spylerna, f. a genus of sharks: Sphyraena prisca (a hammerhead-shark).
L. squalus, m. a kind of sea-fish: Squalus ferrandinus (a dogfish), squalliform, Squalodon atlanticus (a fossil aquatic mammal).
L. squatina, f. skate: Squatina squatina (angelfish).
L. torpedo, -inis, f. numbness; a ray: Torpedo occidentalis (a ray), Narcobatus torpedo (a ray), torpedo.
Gr. trygon, -os, f. sting-ray: Trygonidae, Trygon tuberculata (a fish), Trygonobatus torpedo (a ray).
Gr. zygaina, f. a kind of shark: Sphyraena zygaena (a hammerhead-shark).

sharp < AS. scearp; see point, cut, sour

shatter < ME. schateren; see break
sheaf < AS. seceaf; see bundle
shears < AS. scenan, cut; see scissors

sheath < AS. sceath, case, cover.
L. coleus (Gr. koleos), m. sheath, scabbard, scrotum: coleorhiza, coleoptile, Coleoptera, cullion, Coleus thyrsoides (a mint), Coleomyx variegatus (a lizard), Lepidocoleus jamesi (a Silurian cirriped), Coleanthus subtulis (a grass), Scutigera coleoptrata (a centipede).
Gr. eilema (eilyma), -tos, n. wrapper, envelope: Ilemodes heterogyna (a moth), neurilemma.
Gr. elytron, n. cover, sheath, husk, shell; elymos, m. case, quiver, < elyo, wrap up: elytron, Elytridium rugulosum (a fossil beetle), Atriplex hymenelytra (desert-holly saltbush), Elytranthe flavida (yellow mistletoe), Elymus glaucus (a wild-rye), Elymocaris siliqua (a Devonian crustacean), Brachyelytrum erectum (a grass).
Gr. epitelis, with a husk or shell:
Gr. gorytus, m. quiver, bow-case: Gorytodes personaria (a moth).
L. involucrum, n. wrapper, case, envelope: involucrale, involucrate, involucel, Lonicera involucrata (a honeysuckle).
Gr. kalypster, covering, wrapper, sheath; see kalypto under cover
Gr. kolpos, bosom, fold, bay, uterus, vagina; see womb
Gr. lemma, scale, husk, sheath; see lepis under scale
L. ocrea, f. greave, husk, sheath: Scotoctrichia ocreata (a trichopterid).
Gr. sebenion, n. sheath of the palm flower:
sheath

L. vagina, f. sheath, seaboard, case; vaginula, f. dim.; Sp. vaina, f. sheath, seaboard, pool; vainilla, f. dim.; evaginoo, -atus, unshield: vagina, vaginal, evagination, invagination, Vanilla aromatica (an orchid), Vaginula davidi (a pteropod), Vaginella depressa (a fossil gastropod), Vaginulina denudata (a foraminifer), Vaginicola cristalina (a protozoan), Sporobolus vaginiflorus (a grass), Salpa vagina (a tunicate), Eriophorum vaginatum (a cotton-sedge), Trichomonas vaginalis (a protozoan).

L. vulva (vulva), f. cover, wrapper; a cup-shaped sheath or envelope at the base of some mushrooms; see vulva

See: cover, bag, sleeve

shed < AS. scedadan, part, take off; see abandon, bare, cancel, drop, throw

sheep < AS. sceap.

L. agmus, m. lamb; agnicellus; agniculus, dim.; agninus, of a lamb:
Gr. ammos, m. lamb; amnion, n. dim.; amnetos, of a lamb: amnion, Oreamnus americanus (a mountain-goat).
L. aries, -etis, m. ram; arietinus, of a ram: Aries, Ovis aries (sheep), Cicer arietinum (chickpea).
Gr. arnos, m. sheep, lamb; arnion, n. dim.; arneios, of a sheep or sheep: Arneseris minima (lamb-succory).
L. arvix, -eis, f. a ram for sacrifice:
Gr. krios, m. ram; kridion, n. dim.: Cricogeris maragdina (a beetle).
L. kiitos, m. ram: Citocephala pellucens (a beetle).
AS. lamb, young sheep: lamb, lambiness, lambkin, lambskin.
Gr. melon, n. sheep, goat: Melophagus ovinus (sheep-tickfly).
L. musimo, -onis, m. moufflon; Ovis musimon (mouflon).
Gr. ois, oios, c. sheep: Ophthalmis[Ophthalmis] australis (a beetle).
L. ovis, f. sheep; ovicula, f. dim.; oviiarius; ovius; ovillinus; ovillus; ovinus, of sheep; ovine, Ovis ovis (Macco Polo sheep), Ovisibos moschatus (musk-ox), Festucca ovinna (sheep-grass), Eperthyrozo ovis (a blood-parasite).
Gr. phaiolos, m. lamb:
Gr. probaton, n. sheep; probation, n. dim.: Archosargus probatocephalus (sheep-head fish).
Gr. rhen, -os, f. sheep, lamb; rhenikos, of sheep:
L. verex, -eis, m. wether, stupid fellow; vervecinus, of a wether: vervecine.
AS. wether, a castrated ram: wether, bellwether.

sheet < AS. sciete; see cover, paper, plate, leaf, scale

shelf < AS. scifel.

L. calicarium, n. cupboard:
L. forulus, bookcase; see box
Gr. herma, sunken rock, reef; see stone
Gr. kylikeion, n. sideboard, buffet:
L. pegma, fixture, bookcase, shelf; see thick
L. pluteus, backboard, breastwork, shelf; see wall
See: frame, table

shell < AS. sceall.

Gr. chelolonion; cheylon, tortoise shell; see turtle
L. cochllea (Gr. kochlus; kochlos), snail with a spiral shell; see mollusk
L. concha (Gr. konche), snail, shell; see mollusk
L. crista, hard outer surface of a body, rind, shell; crista, dim.; see skin
Gr. lepyton, husk, rind, shell; see lepis under scale
Gr. ostrakon, n. shell, tile, potsherds; ostrakion, n.; ostrakis, -idos, f. dim.: ostraecoderm, ostracism, Ostracina[Ostracum] trigonum (a trunk-fish).
L. putamen, -inis, n. shell, shred, paring: putamen.
Gr. sepion, internal shell or proostracum of the squid; see sepia under mollusk
L. testa, f. piece of burned clay, potsherd, shell, skull; testula, f. dim.; testaceus, with a shell of earthenware: testeus, earthen; test, testaceous, tester, tete a tete, Testudinata, Testacella haliotoides (a slug), Lilium testaceum (Nankene lily), Lysiphebus testaceipes (a wasp).
L. vulva, leaf of a folding door; valvola, dim. pod, shell; see door
See: mollusk, cover, skin, bark

shelter < AS. scildtruma, a troop with shields; see cover, house, harbor, save, guard, fort

shield < AS. sculd (ON. skjöldr; Gr. skield): shield-fern, shieldtail, windshield, Nordenskjold, Rothschild.
L. aegis, -idis (Gr. aigis, -idos), f. shield of Jupiter: aegis.
L. ancile, n. sacred shield that fell from heaven: ancie.
Gr. aspis, -idos, f. shield; aspidion, n.; aspidiskos, f. dim.; aspidiotes; aspieter, -os; aspietes, m. warrior: aspidate, aspidium, aspidinol, Aspidosperma tomento-
ship

L. cymba (Gr. kymbê), f. small boat, skiff; cymbella; cymbula, f.; kymbion, n. dim.: Cymbella lanceolata (a diatom), Cymbium proboscideale (a gastropod), Cymbopogon flexuosus (a grass), Derbymia cymbula (a fossil brachiopod).

Gr. dromon, light, fast vessel; see dromos under run
Gr. epaktiris, -idos, f. skiff: Epactris melanachata (a moth).
L. geseoreta, f. a kind of boat:
L. hezenis (Gr. hezeres), f. vessel with six banks of oars:
Gr. holkas, -ados, f. a towed ship; epholkion, n. a small, towed boat; epholkis, -idos, f. burdensome appendage: Epholcis divergens (a beetle), Laphria (Epholcilaphria) gilua (a fly).
L. horia (orla), f. fishing-smack; horiola, f. dim.: Horia maculata (a beetle).
L. lembus (Gr. lembos), m. small, swift vessel, cutter; lembulus, m. dim.: Lembodes solitarius (a beetle), Lembus pusillus (a protozoan).
L. linter, -iris, f. boat, skiff, wherry; lintricula, f. dim.; lintrarius, m. boatman: Linter acutus (a Cretaceous pelecypod), Olivancillaria(Lintricula) vesica (a gastropod).
Gr. mydion, n. boat:
L. navis (Gr. naus, neos), f. ship; naucella; navicella; navicula, f. dim.; navalis; navicularia; navicularius; nautilus (Gr. nauktos), of ships; navigator, -is; navia; nauta (Gr. nautes); nautilus (Gr. nautilos); naubates, m. seaman, sailor; nauosphoretos, carried by ship, seafaring; nauispolos, sailing in ships; neorion, n. dock, shipyard: navigate, navigator, navigation, naval, navel, navy, circum-navigate, Argonaut, nausea, nautical, nautilus, aeronautics, Navicula crucigera (a diatom), Navicula esculenta (burflower), Nauocrates ductor (pilot-fish), Nausiagster punctulata (a fly), Argonauta argo (paper-nautilus).
L. paro, -onis (Gr. paron, -os), m. small, light ship; parunculus, m. dim.:
Gr. phortis, -idos, f. merchantman: Phortis gibbosa (a hydrozoan).
L. ploton, n. a floating vessel, any kind of ship:
L. prosumia, f. small boat for sipping:
L. ratis, f. raft, a float made of logs fastened together; ratitus, marked with the figure of a raft: ratite.
Gr. sanguaron, n. a kind of boat:
L. scapha (Gr. skaphê), f.; skaphos, m. light boat, skiff; skaphidion; skaphion, n.; skaphis, -idos; scaphula, f. dim.; skaphites, m. steersman, pilot, boatlike: Scaphites ventricosus (an ammonite), Hydroscapha natans (a beetle).
L. trobica, f. vessel made of beams fastened together, raft:
Gr. trampis, -idos, f. ship:
See: hollow, cup, sail, swim

(ship) < AS. scepe, state, condition; see nature
shirk, prob. < a German word; see shun
shirt < AS. sceyrte; see garment
shiver < uncertain origin; see shake
shoal < AS. sceoh; see shallow

shoe < AS. sceoh: shoemaker, shoecraft, shoestring, shoehorn, shoebill, snowshoe, horseshoe.
L. aluta, shoe made of soft leather; see leather
Gr. arbye; arbylos, -idos, f. half-boot:
Gr. arter, -os, m. felt shoe:
Gr. askera, f. shoe lined with fur; askeriskos, m. dim.: Ascerodes prochloa (a moth).
L. baza, f. a kind of woven shoe:
Gr. blauete, f. a kind of slipper; blaution, n. dim.; ablautos, unslippeder: Ablautus trifarius (a fly).
L. calceus, m. shoe; calceolus, dim. half-boot; calceolarius, m. shoemaker; calceo, -atus, provide with shoes: caleceolate, Chaucer, Calceola sandalina (slipper-coral), Calceolaria pinna (a slipper-flower), Cypridium calceolus (European moccasin-flower).
L. caliga, f. soldier's shoe, boot; caligula, f. dim.; caligaris; caligarius, of shoes or boots; caligatus, booted, shod: Caligula, Marmota caligata (a marmot), Cristella caligata (a foraminifer).
L. campagnus, m. boot worn by military officers: Campages fuficera (a brachiopod).
L. carbatina (Gr. karbatine), f. shoe of undressed leather, brogue: Carbatina levigata (a moth).
L. carpiculus, m. a kind of shoe:
L. cernus, m. a kind of shoe:
L. cothurnus (Gr. kothornos), m. high boot, hunting-boot, buskin: Cothurnocystis curvata (a cystid), Stibis kothornostobus (an ostracode).
short

L. crepida (Gr. krepis, -idos), f. boot, sandal, shoe, base; crepido, -onis, f. base, foundation; crepida, f. dim.; crepidarius, of shoes; crepidatus, wearing sandals; eukrepis, -idos, well-shod, well-based: crepidoma, Crepidula livata (a fossil slipper-limpet), Crepidomenus decoratus (a beetle), Hippocrepis comosa (horse-shoe-vetch), Cristellaria crepidulaeformis (a foraminifer), Scaphites hippocrepis (an ammonite).

L. diabathrum (Gr. diabathon), n. a kind of slipper:
Gr. elips, -ipos, m. a Dorian shoe:
Gr. embas, -ados, f. a felt shoe; embadion, n. dim.: Embadomonas agilis (a protozoan).

Gr. eumaris, -idos, f. an Asiatic shoe or slipper:
L. gallica, f. a Gallic shoe; gallicula, f. dim.: galosh.
Gr. harpis, -idos, f. a kind of shoe or sandal:
Gr. hippocideros, m. horseshoe; Hipposideros cervinus (a horseshoe-bat).
Gr. hypodema, -tos, n. sandal; hypodemation, n. dim., horseshoe:
L. impillum, n. a felt shoe:
Gr. kalopous, -ados, m. shoemaker’s last; kalopodia, n. dim.:
L. kroupeza, f. high, wooden shoe; kroupezion, n. dim.:
L. malleus, m. a reddish or purplish shoe; mulleolus, dim. reddish:
L. mustricola, f. shoemaker’s last:
Gr. pedilon, n. sandal; kalopedion, n. wooden shoe: Pedilanthus macrocarpus (a slipper-flower).
L. pero, -onis, m. a kind of rawhide boot; peronatus, booted:
Gr. phakias, -ados, f. a kind of white shoe; phakasion, n. dim.: Phaeodaphora fimбриata (a moth).

Gr. rhadion, n. a kind of easy shoe: Calorhadia[Calorhadium] pharcida (a fossil mollusk).
L. sabatenum, n. a kind of slipper:
F. sabot, wooden shoe, clog: sabot, sabotage.
L. sandalium (Gr. sandalion, dim. of sandalon, n. wooden sole), n. slipper: sandal.
L. scupeda, f. high, wooden shoe:
L. sceoponea, f. wooden shoe:
Gr. seleukis, -idos, f. a kind of woman’s shoe from Seleucia; a bird: Seleucides ignotus (a bird).
L. socceus, m. a low-heeled, light shoe, slipper; socculus, m. dim.: sock.
L. solea, sandal, sole of the foot, see sole
Gr. synchis, -idos, f. a kind of shoe:
Gr. trochas, -ados, f. a light shoe for running:
L. udo, -onis (Gr. oudon, -os), a felt shoe or sock; see stocking
See: sole, base, iron, leather, cobbler

shoot < AS. sceotan, move rapidly, dart, rush; see swift, throw, pour, branch
shop < AS. sceoppa; see make, store, room

shore < AS. score, edge, border.
L. acta (Gr. akte), f. seashore, beach, strand, promontory; aktaios; aktios; epaktios, coastal; aktites, m. shore or coast dweller; paraktios, on the coast: Actaeus(Attica), Actitis macularia (spotted sandpiper), Epaetiothynnus opaci-ventris (a wasp).
Gr. aigialos, m. seashore, beach; aigialeios, of the shore; aigialeus; aigialites, m.; aigialitis, f. one on the shore: Aegialitis hiaticula (ringed plover).
L. costa, rib, side, coast; see rib
Gr. eion, -os, f. shore, beach: Eionaeus bilineatus (a bug).
Gr. krokoale, f. beach, seashore; rounded pebble on the shore; halikrokalos, shingly, pebbly: Crocalia aglossalis (a moth).
L. litus (littus), litoris, n. shore; littoralis; litoreus, of the seashore: littoral, Littorella uniflora (a plantain), Littorina littorea (aperiwinkle), Grammo-stomum littorale (a foraminifer).
L. ora, edge, border, coast; orarius, of the coast; see border
Sp. playa, f. shore, strand, beach: playa.
Gr. rachxia, f. shore, beach, surf:
Gr. rhegmon, -os, f. line of breakers, surf:
Gr. rhokhion, n. breakers, surf:
L. ripa, f. bank, shore; ripula, f. dim.; riparius, of stream banks: riparian, riparius, river, Riviera, Ronpa obtusa (a marsh-cress), Lycoea riparia (a spider), Begonia ripicola (a begonia)
Gr. this, thinos, m. beach, shore, strand, sand-heap: thinolite, Thinopus antiquus (a Devonian footprint), Thineolites aniceps (a fossil mammal).

short < AS. sceort: shorten, shortcoming, shortcake, shorthand, shorthand.
L. abortivus, prematurely terminated, shortened; see birth, abortion
L. actuarivus, shorthand writer; see write
Gr. akarez, short, small, brief, momentary; see little
L. amputo, -atus, cut away, lop off, shorten: amputate, amputation.
L. apocope (Gr. apokope), f. a cutting off, dropping, stoppage: apocope, apopate, Apocope oscula (a fish).
Gr. aporrhox, broken off, abrupt, steep; see rhegnymi under break
Gr. apotomos, cut off, abrupt, precipitous; synomos, concise, abridged, abbreviated: Apotorrhampus splendens (a beetle), Symptomomelus rossicus (a wasp).
Gr. brachus, short; brachyteros, shorter; brachystatos; brachistos, shortest; brachytes, -etus, f. shortness; brachyno, shorten: brachycephalic, brachydont, brachyterous, brachistochrone, brachypinacid, amphibrach, Brachyhinus ovatus (strawberry-root weevil), Brachycome iberidifolia (Swan River daisy), Brachyderes signatus (a beetle).
L. brevis, short; brevier, shorter; brevissimus, shortest; breviculus, dim.; breviarius, shortened; brevis, -atis, f. shortness, narrowness; brevio, -atus, shorten: brevity, brief, briefet, abridge, abbreviate, unabbreviated, breviary, Brevipes gibbosum (an amphibian), Brevipes melanogaster (a bird), Aphis abbreviata (an aphid), Gryllus abbreviatus (a cricket), Yucca brevifolia (Joshua tree).
L. cohibitis, short, abridged:
L. compendium, n. abridgment, abstract, summary; compendiarius; compendiosus, short, brief; compendio, -atus, shorten, abridge: compendium, compendious.
L. concisus, brief, short: concise.
L. contractus, drawn together, abridged, shortened; see traho under draw
L. curtus, short; curto, -atus, shorten: curt, curtail, curtate, curtness, Lucina curta (a fossil pelecypod), Mulhenbergia curtifolia (a grass), Melipona curtula (a bee), Corycaceae decurtata (a cyclops).
Gr. ephemerous, living only a day, short-lived, temporary; see day
Gr. epitome, f. abstract, abbreviation: epitome, epitomize.
L. evanesco, disappear, pass away; see vanescer under depart
L. improcerus, short, undersized:
L. kartos, shorn close, shortened: Cartocometes io (a fly).
Gr. kolos; kolobos; kolobikos; anakolos, docked, curtailed, shortened, stunted, incomplete; kolobodes, stunted; kolobotes, f. stuntedness; kolouros, bobtailed; kolou, shorten, dock: coloboma, colobium, colure, colocephalous, Colobognatha, Colobus guereza (a monkey), Colobodes magicus (a beetle).
Gr. kontos, short: Contoderus acanthocinoides (a beetle), Conopteryx illilistris (a fly).
Gr. meiouros, curtailed, shortened: Ameirusus melas (bullhead).
Gr. mikroschemos, of small stature, short; mikrophyes, short, small:
Gr. minyrios, short-lived: Minyorius pusillus (a spider).
L. mutilus, mained, cut off, docked; see hurt
Gr. okymoros, dying early, short-lived: Hemiteles(Ocymorus) cingulator (a wasp).
Gr. oligobios, short-lived: Oligobiotherium divisum (an Eocene marsupial).
Gr. pedanos, short: Pedanus quadrilunatus (a beetle), Pedanostethus lividus (a spider).
L. premordicus, bitten off in front, at the end, or at the top:
L. redactus, edited, reduced, abridged; see edit
L. sigillum, n. a sign of character signifying an abbreviation: Siglophora bella (a moth).
L. simus, flat-nosed, pug-nosed; simulus, dim.; see nose
L. succinctus, brief, short, concise: succinct, Cyrtacathacris succincta (Bombay locust).
L. summarium, n. abstract, epitome: summary.
L. syncope (Gr. syncope), f. abbreviation by elision of letters; syncope, Syntomobillata thoracica (a fossil blattid).
Gr. synopsis, f. a general view, sketch, outline, abstract, summary: synopsis, synoptic.
Gr. synomos, abridged, shortened:
L. transitorius, passing, evanescent, fleeting, temporary; see depart
L. truncus, mained, cut off; truncus, m. piece cut off, tip, end; trunculus, m. dim.; truncus, -atus, maim or shorten by cutting off: truncate, trunk, trunccheon, trunnion, detruncate, Truncatella truncatula (a gastropod), Truncatulina tenella (a foraminifer), Zygocactus truncatus(Christmas cactus).
See: little, cut
shoulder < AS. scelidor.
L. armus (Gr. karmos), m. shoulder, shoulder-joint:
L. humerus, m. shoulder, bone of the upper arm; humerus, m. dim.: humerus, humeral, Falsophrizzothrix humeralis (a beetle), Lycopolemius inhumeralis (a beetle), Turritella humerosa (a fossil gastropod).
Gr. *knemos*, m. shoulder or limb of a mountain:
Gr. *omos*, m. shoulder, upper arm; *akromion*, n. point of the shoulder-blade;
L. *catamus*, m. shoulder; *epomis*, -idos, f. point of the shoulder, acromion;
*eptomidos*, on the shoulder: acromion, omphore, omodynia, *Epomidiothorium anatinum* (a nematode).

**shout** < uncertain origin; see call

**shovel** < AS. *scof*.
Gr. *ame*, shovel, water-bucket; see bucket
L. *batillum*, n.; *batillus*, m. shovel, fire-pan, chafing-dish: *Batillipes mirus* (a tardigrade).
Gr. *listron*, n. a leveling or smoothing tool, spade, shovel; *elistron*, n. dim.:
L. *pala*, f. shovel: spalae, palaceful, palaceful, pallet.
L. *rutrum*, n. shovel, spade; *rutellum*, n. dim.: *Rutripalpus limicola* (an arachnid).
L. *spatula*, a broad blade for stirring liquids, a small spade; see spoon
Gr. *skapane*, f. spade, hoe; *skapanion*; *skapheion*, n. dim.: *Scapanorhynchus elongatus* (a fish), *Scapitopus holbrooki* (an amphibian), *Scapanya nemorosa* (a liverwort), *Scapanonyx palpus* (a cricket).
L. *vanga*, f. spade or mattock: *Vanga flaviventris* (a bird), *Vanganella taylori* (a peneycopd).

**show** < AS. *sceawan*; see display, lead, teach, bare, treason, open

**shower** < AS. *sceow*; see storm, drop

**shred** < AS. *screade*, thin, cut, or torn strip; see part, tear, fringe, flap

**shrew** < AS. *screawa*; see mole

**shrike** < AS. *seric*, butcher-bird.
L. *lanius*, m. butcher, the typical genus of shrikes: *Lanius ludovicianus* (a shrike).
Gr. *malakokraneus*, m. a shrike.

**shrimp** < uncertain origin; see crab

**shrine** < AS. *serin*; see temple, holy

**shrink** < AS. *seric*; see lessen

**shrivel** < uncertain origin; see dry, fold, lessen

**shrub** < AS. *scrof*; see bush

**shun** < AS. *sceaw*.
Gr. *apotropos*, turned away, averted, banished:
L. *averruncus*, avert, remove; see guard
L. *averto*, *aversus*, turn away from: avert, aversion.
Gr. *diadidrasko*, run away from, avoid, shirk, shun; *diadrasis*, f. a shirking, escape:
L. *eludo*, *elusus*, avoid, evade, frustrate, baffle: elude, elusive.
Gr. *pheuktos*, to be avoided or shunned; see fuga under depart
L. *vito*, -atus, shun, avoid; *vitabilis*, avoidable, that ought to be shunned; *vitabundus*, shunning; *evito*, shun; *evitabilis*, avoidable: evitable, inevitable.
See: depart, run, abandon, hate

**shut** < AS. *scyttan*; see close, bar

**shy** < AS. *sceoh*; see modest, fear

**siagon**, Gr. jaw; *siagonion*, dim.; see jaw

**sialis**, Gr. a kind of bird; see bird

**sialon**, Gr. saliva; see spit

**sialos**, Gr. fat; see fat

**sibilo**, -atus, L. hiss, whistle; *sibilatrix*, -icis, hissing; see whistle

**sibyl** < Gr. *Sibylla*, a female soothsayer; see prophecy

**sibyna**, L. (Gr. *sibyne*), a kind of spear; see spear

**sic**, L. thus, so, like; see like

**sica**, L. dagger; *sicula*, dim.; *sicarius*, assassin; see dagger, kill

**siccus**, L. dry; *sicativus*, drying; see dry

**sicelicum**, L. a kind of fleawort; see plant

**sicera**, L. (Gr. *sikera*), a spirituous drink; see drink
sicilis, L. sickle; sicilicula, dim.; see sickle

sicinnis, L. (Gr. sikinnis), a satyric dance; see dance

sick < AS. secu; see disease, pain

sickle < AS. sicel.

Gr. aneterion, n. sickle:
Gr. drepan, f.; drepanon, n. sickle, scimitar; drepanion, n. dim.: drepanium, drepaniform, Drepane punctata (sickle-fish), Drepanophorus modestus (a nemertean), Drepanorhynchus schistaceus (a bird), Drepanidium ranorum (a protozoan), Asparagus drepanophyllus (an asparagus), Acacia drepanolobium (an acacia).

L. falx, falcis, f. sickle, scythe; falcicula; falcula, f. dim.; falcatus, sickle-shaped, curved; falcipiedius, bowlegged: falciform, falcate, falchion, defalcation, Amphicoryne falx (a foraminifer), Habrodesmus falx (a millepede), Chrysopnis falcata (a golden aster), Anchura falciformis (a fossil gastropod), Plasmodium falciparum (protozoan causing a kind of malaria).

Gr. harpe, f. sickle, hook, a kind of hawk: Harpethriz plana (a millepede), Harpordium rotundum (a fossil brachiopod), Harpephyllum caffrum (an anacardiaceae).

Gr. kropion, n. scythe:
Gr. plegas, -ados, f. sickle: Plegadis falcinellus (glossy ibis).

Gr. poastrion, n. sickle for cutting grass:
L. sicis, f. sickle; sicicula, f. dim.:
Gr. zanklon, n. sickle: Zancus cornutus (a fish), Zanclopalpus rasalis (a moth), Zanclorhynchus spinifer (a fish), Dermatolepis zancus (a fish).

See: sword, cut, knife

siclus, L. (Gr. siklos), shekel; siklion, dim.; see money

sicula, L. dim. of sica, dagger; see dagger

sicyus, L. (Gr. sikyos), cucumber, gourd; sikydion, dim.; see melon

sida, NL. a genus of the mallow family; see mallow

side < AS. side.

L. cost, rib, side; see rib
Gr. eraz, on one side, sideways:
Gr. hedra, base, plane, side; see sit
L. ilium, groin; see groin
Gr. ixys, -yos, f. waist, loins:
Gr. keneon, -os, fl. flank:
Gr. lagon, -os, f. flank: Lagosticta nitidula (a bird).
Gr. lapara, f. flank, loin: laparocoele, laparotome.
L. latus, -eris, n. side, flank; latusculum, n. dim.: lateralis, of the side: lateral, bilateral, collateral, Spirifer lateralis (a fossil brachiopod), Scutellaria lateriflora (a skullcap), Tmesisternum laterimaculatus (a beetle), Poa unilateralis (sealcliff-bluegrass).

L. lumbus, m. loin; lumbitus, m. dim.; delumbis, lamed in the loins, weak: lumbar, lumbago, lumbarization, lumbosacral, iliolumbar.
Gr. osphyn, -yos, f. lower part of the back, loin; osphydon, n. dim.: osphalgia, Osphylax pellucidus (a fish), Osphylodes anophthalmus (a beetle).

Gr. para, beside, alongside, near; see near
Gr. pleura, f. side, rib; pleurikos, of the side and ribs: pleural, pleurisy, pleuropneumonia, pleurodont, Pleuronectes platessa (plaice), Pleurotomababylicana (a snail), Pleurotus ulmarius (a mushroom), Pleuricospora fimbriolata (an ericaceae), Coscinoplena digitata (a fossil bryozone), Empuleum serrulatum (a roa), Gymnopleurus azureus (a beetle).
Gr. psos, f. a muscle of the loin: psoas, psiotics.
L. secundus, ranking below, unilateral; see follow
L. skelis, -idos, rib, side; see rib
See: border, hip, wall, rib

sidereal < L. sidereus, of the stars, < sidus, -eris, star, constellation; see star

sideritis, Gr. ironwort, a genus of the mint family; see mint

sideros, Gr. iron; see iron

sieve < AS. sife.
Gr. athelbo, filter:
L. colum, n. sieve, strainer, < colo, -atus, filter, strain: colander, culet, colation, colature, colatorium, culvert, percolator.
L. cribrum, n. sieve; cribellum, n. dim.; cribarius, of a sieve, < cribro, -atus, sift: cribrate, cribrose, cribellum, cribble, Cribrostomum pumiforme (a foraminifer), Coscinium cribiforme (a fossil bryozone), Crabro cribarius (a wasp),
Dorcas cribellatus (a beetle), Pronaonota cribrosa (a bladdit), Gramm ostomum cribrum (a foraminifer), Pagiocerus cribicollis (a beetle).
Gr. dierama, -tos, n. strainer: Dierama pendulum (elfin-wand).
L. eliquo, -atus, clarify, strain, sift: eliquiate.
Gr. ethmos; etheter, -os, m. strainer, colander, < etheo, filter, strain; apetheo, strain off; dietheo, strain through, percolate: ethmoid, Ethmocryptus lineatus (a sponge), Ethmophyra polysiphonia (a radiolarian), Etho stoma maculatum (a darter).
ML. filtrum (feltrum), n. fullled wool for straining: felt, filter, infiltration.
Gr. haimo, sift, winnow: Haenoblatiina tenuis (a fossil bladdit).
Gr. hylistes, -os, m. colander, filter, strainer; hyliostos, strained, filtered; hylizo, filter, strain:
L. incerniculum, n. sifter, sieve, < cerno, cre tus, separate, sift, distinguish: discern.
Gr. kinachyra, f. bag or sieve for bolting flour: Cinachyra barbata (a sponge), Cinachyrella crustata (a sponge).
Gr. koskinon, n. sieve; koskis, n. dim.: Coscinium latum (a fossil bryozoan), Coscinodiscus perforatus (a diatom), Metacoscinus retes erectus (a coral).
Gr. kresera, f. flour sieve; kresseron, n. dim.: Cresera annulata (a moth).
Gr. ptisas, winnow grain; ptistes, winnower; see separate
L. saccu, -atus, strain or filter through a bag; see succus under bag
Gr. salax, -akos, m. sieve: Salax lacordairei (a beetle).
Gr. sestron, n. sieve, < setho, sieve, sift: Stylactrus setho pus (a radiolarian).
Gr. sinion, n. sieve: Sinion hageni (a trichopterid), Siniopella costazi (a bryozoan).
Gr. trypeter, -os, m. colander, sieve, strainer:
See: choose, judge, separate, screen, fan
sift < AS. sifian; see sieve, separate, choose
sigioma, Gr. a smoothing, polishing instrument; see smooth
sigelos (sigalos), Gr. mute, silent; sige, silence; Sigalion, Egyptian god of silence; see silent
sigh < AS. sican; see sad, breathe
sigillum; sigiliiolum, L. dim. of signum, mark; see mark
siglos, Gr. shekel, earring; see earring
sigma, Gr. eighteenth letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
sign < L. signum, mark, flag, seal; see mark
sigras, Gr. a wild fig; see fig
sigyno- < Gr. sigynes (sigynos), spear; see spear
sil, L. a kind of yellowish earth, yellow ocher; see earth
silanus, L. (Gr. silenos), a fountain or jet of water from a head of Silenus; see spring
silalus, L. a genus of the carrot family; see carrot
silene, NL. a genus of the pink family; see pink
silenus, L. (Gr. seilenos), a bearded, bald, woodland deity; see spirit
silent < L. silens, -entis; silentium, n. stillness, quietness; silentus, still, quiet; consilesco, become still, hushed, dumb: silence.
Gr. abakes, speechless, childlike, innocent: Abacetus antiquus (a beetle), Meta bacetus immarginatus (a beetle).
Gr. achesan, mute with astonishment: Achanodes sympathetica (a moth).
Gr. aglossos, without tongue, dumb:
Gr. agryktos, not to be spoken of:
Gr. aklytos, unheard:
Gr. alalos, speechless, dumb: alalia, Alalomantis muta (a mantid).
L. alalop, -us, m. silent or stealthy approach:
Gr. alogos, speechless, absurd, irrational; see fool
Gr. anaudia, f. loss of speech; anaudos, speechless: Anaudia felderi (a moth).
Gr. anepes, without a word, speechless:
Gr. aphasia, f. speechlessness: aphasia.
Gr. aphonos, dumb, silent: Aphonogryllus apteryx (a cricket), Aphonopelma seemannii (a tarantula).
Gr. apkhthongos; opthentkto, speechless: aphthinga, aphthongia.
Gr. arrhemon, -os, silent, dumb: Arrhemon atropileus (a bird).
L. elignus, speechless:
Gr. ellpis, -opos, mute (generally said of fish): Ellopostoma megalomycter (a fish).
Gr. eneos, dumb, stupid; eneotes, -etos, f. dumbness: Eneodes hirsuta (a beetle), Eneoptera fasciata (a cricket).
L. inarticulatus, dumb, indistinct, not fluent: inarticulate, inarticulateness.
L. infans, -antis, speechless: infant, infantile, infantilism.
L. insanus, silent: Sylvilagus insonus (a rabbit).
Gr. kataphos, downcast, mute; see sad
Gr. kophos, dumb; see dull
L. musso, -atus, keep relatively silent, murmur; see murmur
L. mutus, speechless, inarticulate, silent, dumb; a m. mute person: mute, Lachesis mutus (bushmaster).
Gr. myndos, dumb: Myndus picitifrons (a bug).
Gr. mythos, dumb: Nythobia pusio (a wasp), Nythosaurus larvatus (a fossil reptile).
Gr. sigelos (sigalos); sigodes, silent; sige, f. silence; Sigalion, m. god of silence: Sigelotroxis parvus (a fly), Sigaloceras calloviense (an ammonite), Sigodesmus innutatus (a centipede), Sigalon arenosum (a polychaete), Codosiga botrytis (a protozoan).
Gr. siopelos, silent, still; siope, f. silence; siopesis, f. taciturnity: Siopelus calabaricus (a beetle).
L. taceo, -atus, be silent, say nothing; tacendus, to be kept silent, secret; taciturnus, not talkative, of few words; tacitus, implied, unmentioned; tacitulus, dim.; reticio, keep silent: tacit, taciturn, reticient.
See: rest, deaf, sound, speak, ineffable
siler, L. a kind of willow; see willow
silica, L. silex, -icis, any hard stone, a flint; siliceus, flinty; see stone
silicon < L. silex; flat (under things
siligo, L. a white wheat; see grain
siliqua, L. pod; silicula, dim.; see bag
silk < AS. seolc, < L. sericum (Gr. serikon), < Serikos, of the Serae (Chinese); sericis; sericus, sericulus, silken, silky; sericarius, of silks: silken, silky, silkworm, sericulture, sericif, sericeous, serge, seric, serine, Sericotachina vulpecula (a fly), Sericulus chryscephalus (a bower-bird), Xylopia sericea (a annonacead), Aranea sericata (a spider).
L. bombyx, -ycis (Gr. -ykos), m. silk, silkworm; bombycinus, silken: bombycine, Bombyx mori (silkworm), Volvaria bombycina (a mushroom), Nosema bombycis (a protozoan).
NL. ceiba, f. a genus of the silk-cotton family, < Ab.Am. zeiba: Ceiba pentandra (kapok-tree).
Gr. mataza (metaza), f. silk; metazion, n. dim.; metazoton, n. silk cloth: Mataza elegans (a gastropod).
sillos, Gr. lampoon, satire; see laugh
silly < AS. saelig; see fool, simple
silphe, Gr. a kind of insect, now applied to a genus of beetles; see beetle
silphium, L. (Gr. silphion), a genus of the composite family; see composite
silurus, L. (Gr. silouros), sheatfish; see catfish
silus, L. pugnosed; see nose
silva (sylva), L. forest; silvula, dim.; see forest
silver < AS. seolfor: silversmith, silverware, silverfish, quicksilver, silverweed (Argentina anserina). See elements under thing
L. argentum, n. silver; argentatus; argenteus; argentinus, of silver, silvery; argentarius, of silver; m. silversmith: argent, Argentina, argenti, argentiferous, argentol, argentate, argents, argentic, Leucodendron argenteum (silver-tree), Parthenium argentatum (guayule), Ganoplectus argentifer (a fly), Bryophila argentacea (a moth), Sphyrana argentea (a barraeuda), Begonia argentensia (a begonia).
Gr. argyros, m. silver; argyridion; argyron, n. dim. a small coin; argyreos; argyritos, argyrites, of silver, silvery; argyphos, silver-white, bright: argyrocephalus, argyrosis, argyria, argyrol, pyargyrite, argyrodite, Argyrochlamys impudicus (a fly), Argynona palustris (a spider).
Sp. plata, f. silver; platina, f. a substance like silver: platinum, platinoïd, La Plata, hexachloroplhatinate.
silybum, L. (Gr. silybon), a kind of thistle; see thistle
simaruba, NL. a genus of the quassia family; see quassia
simblos (simblion), Gr. beehive; simblios, of a hive; see hive
simia, L. ape; see monkey
simila; similaga, L. finest wheat flour; see flour
similis, L. like, resembling; see like, Figures of speech under form
simoma, Gr. anything turned up; see over

simple < L. simplex, -icus, onefold, unmixed, single: simplicity, Hastula simplex (a fossil gastropod), Thorectes simplicidens (a beetle), Jasmínium simplicifolium (a jasmine).

Gr. aphiéles, even, smooth, simple; see smooth

L. elementarius, pertaining to rudiments and first principles: elementary.

L. inaffectus, natural, simple:

L. inalienatus, unspoiled:

L. incomptus, unadorned: Míltogramma incompta (a fly).

L. inornatus, unadorned: Amblyorhynchus inornatus (gardner-bird).

Gr. litos, plain, simple, frugal; litotes, f. plainness, simplicity: litotes, Litoterium complicatum (a fossil mammal), Litolethérips pasiâe (a bug), Harmolita tritici (wheat joint-worm).

See: one, clear, bare, letter, begin

simpulum, L. small ladle; see spoon

simpúvium, L. a kind of bowl; see cup

simulo, -atus, L. imitate, copy; simul, at the same time; simulacrum, image, likeness; see similis under like

simus, L. (Gr. simos), flat-nosed; simulus, somewhat pug-nosed; see nose

sin < AS. sín; see fault, falter, wander, bad, hurt

sinado- < Gr. sinas, -ados, destructive; see sinus under hurt

sinamoros, L. Harmolita sinamoros, Gr. L. sinamoros, f. sinamos, mustards; see mustard

síncerus, L. pure, unmixed, genuine, see pure, true, free, open

sinciput, L. front part of the head; see caput under head

síndon, Gr. muslin; see cloth

síndron, Gr. mischievous; see bad

síne- < L. sín, without; see not

sínea, NL. a genus of bugs; see bug

sinew < AS. sihnu; see thread, flesh

sing < AS. singan: singer, singing, singsong, song, songster.

Gr. aédo, sing; asma, -tos, n. song; asmatión, n. dim.; astés, m. singer; ode, f. song; odikós, musical, of singing; prosodia, f. song, tone or accent of a syllable: ode, melody, comedy, rhapsody, parody, prosody, tragedy, threnody.

Gr. aílitos, song of lament, dirge; see weep

L. axámentum, n. religious hymn:

L. bardus, m. minstrel, singer; barditus, m. war song of the Germans: bard.

L. cano, cantus, sing; cantóilo, -atus, sing low, hum; cantitó, -atus, sing often; canturio, chirp; canor, -is, m. song, tune, sound; cantícum, n. song in comedy; cantículum, n. dim.; cantus, -us, m. song; cantílus, m. dim.; cantábilis, worthy to be sung; cantátor; cantor, -is, m. singer, minstrel, poet; cantilena, f. same old song, ditty, twaddle, chatter; canorus, canticus, singing, melodious, musical; cantilenosus, of song, poetic; accentor, -is, m. song-leader; sincínium, n. solo: cant, chant, canto, canticle, cantillate, cantata, incantation, enchant, accent, recant, incentive, descant, accentor, oscine, chanticleer, Accentor modularis (hedge-sparrow), Melierax canorus (a hawk), Calamodyta cantillans (a bird).

L. carmen, -inis, n. song, poetry, ballad: charm.

Gr. elegos, mourning song or poem; see poem

L. epicádium (Gr. epikdéion), n. funeral song, dirge: epicádium, epicádial, Epicádia bigemnata (a beetle).

AS. galán, sing: gale, nightingale.

Gr. hymnán, m. song of praise; hymn, hymnody, Polymnia (Poly-hymnía), Polyhymnia wedelia (leafcup).

Gr. íbyker, -os, m. leader in a war song: Ibyker ater (a caracara).

Gr. kátalegma, -tos, n. dirge:

L. lallo, -atus, sing a lullaby:

Gr. melos, m. tune, air, song; melýdrion, n. dim.; melodia, f. singing; melodés, musical; L. melicus (Gr. melikós), musical, tuneful; melópois, tuneful; eumeles, musical, euphonious: melody, melodrama, melodious, melodion, Melломéne, dulcimer, Philomela, Melospíza melodia (song-sparrow), Zamelodia ludoviciana (rose-breasted grosbeak), Melierax cantans (a hawk).

Gr. minýrisma, -tos, n. a warbling; minýrstría, f. warbler; minyros, warbling, whining; minyrizo, warble, hum: Minýrus exaratus (a beetle).

Gr. molpazo, sing; molpē, f. song; molpastes, m. minstrel; molpetis, -idos, f. singer and dancer; emulómos, singing sweetly, singing well: Molpemýria purpurea (a fly), Molpastes atricapillus (a bird), Eumolpus obscures (a beetle).
L. *nenia*, f. funeral song, dirge:
L. *osce*, a singing bird; see bird
Gr. *paian*, -os, m. a hymn to Apollo to whom was transferred the office of Paian, physician to the gods: paean.
L. *psalmus* (Gr. *psalmos*), sacred song; see *psallo* under music
Gr. *skolion*, n. a kind of banquet song:
Gr. *Thamyris*, -idos, m. a baoastful singer: *Thamyris antipodes* (an amphipod).
Gr. *threnos*, m. funeral song, dirge, lament; *threnodia*, f. lamentation: threnody, *Threnopipo borealis* (a bird).
See: music, call

**singultus**, L. sobbing, hiccup; see hiccups
**singulus**, L. one; *singularis*, one at a time, alone; see one, alone
**sinido-** < Gr. *sinis*, -idos, ravager, destroyer; see *sinos* under hurt
**sinister**, -tra, -trim, L. left, on the left hand; see hand
**sink** < AS. *sincan*; see dip, sit, down
**sino-** < Gr. *sinos*, harm, hurt, damage, injury, see hurt; < *Sino-*, pertaining to China and the Chinese, see word

**sinodon**, Gr. a fish; see bream
**sinopis**, Gr. a red ocher from Sinope on the Black Sea; see earth
**sintor**, Gr. ravenous, tearing; see greed
**sinum**, L. large cup or bowl; see cup
**sinuosus**, L. full of bendings, windings; see sinuo under bend
**sinus**, L. pocket, recess, bay; see hollow
-**sion**, L. suffix meaning act of, process of, having the nature of; see -ion under nature

**siopelos**, Gr. silent, still; see silent
**sipalos**, Gr. crippled; see siphos under hurt
**siparium**, L. a theater curtain; see curtain
**siphlos**, Gr. crippled, maimed; see hurt
**siphneus**, Gr. mole; see mole
**siphon** < L. *sipho* (Gr. *siphon*), pipe, bent tube; *siphunculus*, dim.; see pipe
**siptachoras**, Gr. an Indian tree; see plant
**sipyda; sipydinos**, Gr. meal-jar; see pot
**sircula**, L. a kind of grape; see grape
**siren** < *Siren* (Gr. *Seiren*), a sea-nymph who lured mariners to destruction; see draw

**sirico-** < Gr. *seirikon*, chicory; see lettuce
**sirium**, L. a plant, mugwort; see wormwood
**Sirius**, L. (Gr. *seiros*; *seiros*, the scorcher), dog-star; see heat
**siro-** < Gr. *seiro*, cord, rope, band, string, see rope; < *siros*, pit, pitfall, see hole
**sirpe**, L. an asafetida plant; see carrot
**sirus**, L. (Gr. *siros*), underground pit for grain, cellar; see room
-**sis**; -**sy**; -**cy**, Gr. act or process of; see make
**sisaal** < Ab.Am. *Sisal*, a seaport of Yucatan; see thread
**sisarum**, L. (Gr. *sison*), skirret; see carrot
**sisimos; sisilismos**, Gr. a hissing; see whistle

**sisopgyido-** < Gr. *seisopygis*, a wagtail; see wagtail
**sister** < AS. *sweoster*.
Gr. *adelphe*, f. sister:
Gr. *kasignete*, f. sister; *kasis*, -ios, f. sister: *Casigneta cochleata* (a grasshopper), *Casignetella argyntula* (a moth).
See: woman, brother

**sistrum**, L. (Gr. *seistron*), a rattle; see rattle
**sisum**, L. (Gr. *sison*), a genus of the carrot family; see carrot
**sisymbrium**, L. (Gr. *sisymbrium*), a fragrant plant; see mustard
Sisyphus, L. (Gr. Sisyphos), a mythological king whose perpetual punishment in Hades was to roll to the top of a hill a large stone that always rolled down again; typical of unavailing effort; see hopeless

sisyra, Gr. shaggy garment; see garment

sisyrinchium, L. (Gr. sisyrinchion), a genus of the iris family; see iris

sit < AS. sitan.
Gr. amischos, without stalk, sessile: Amischogaster [Amischogaster] ruskini (a wasp).
L. basterna, f. sedan chair, litter:
L. citella, pack-saddle; see saddle
Gr. diaphros, seat, chariot; see vehicle
Gr. enolmos, sitting on a tripod:
L. ephippium, saddle; see saddle
Gr. epopos, sit on eggs, brood; epoasis, f. brooding; epoastikos, fond of sitting: Gr. epochos, sitting upon, mounted:
L. ffortorum, n. sedan chair:
Gr. hedos, n. seat, abode, base, pedestal; hedolion, n. seat of the rows, bench in a theater: Hedotetitex rusticus (a grasshopper).
Gr. hedra, f. seat, chair, base, plane, side; hedrion, n. dim.; hdraios, sitting, sessile, sedentary, stable, steadfast; hdraon, n. abode, dwelling, seat; ephedra, f. a sitting by, siege; ephedros, sitting upon; kathedra, f. seat of a bishop, abode, fundament, rump: hedrocele, tetrahedral, dodecahedron, octahedrite, cathedral, Sanhedrin, chair, chaise, Édrioaster [Hedrioaster] saratogensis (a cystoid), Ephedra distachya (a joint-fir), Gonyaulax polyhedra (a flagellate).
Gr. hisma, -tos, n. foundation, seat; hizema, -tos, n. a settling down, sinking, < hizo, seat, place, settle, sink; enizema, -tos, n. seat; kathisma -tos, n. that on which one sits, seat, buttock:
Gr. hypopodion, n. footstool:
L. lasanum (Gr. lasanon), n. nightstool, closestool:
L. pulvinum, cushioned couch, seat; see pillow
L. scannum (Gr. skannon), n. bench, stool, seat, bulk or ridge of earth left unplowed; scabellum; scamellum, n.; scamillus, m. dim.: shamble, Scannoceras angulatum (an ammonite), Heptium scamillatum (a millepede)
L. sedeo, sessus, sit; sessilis, sitting, seated; sessibulum, n. seat, chair; sessio, -onis, f. a sitting; sessor, -is, m. sitter, inhabitant; sessorium, n. seat, chair, abode; sedes, -is, f. seat, place, abode, home; sedecula, f. dim.; sedile, -is, n. seat, bench, stool; sedentarius, of sitting; sedibilis, that can be sat upon; sedimentum, n. a settling; assideo, sit beside; insideo, sit upon; obsideo, stay; sessito, sit long; subsido, sit down, settle, sink: session, sessile, sedimentary, seat, see, seance, siege, assessor, assize, size, residence, residue, residual, dissident, president, assiduous, possessive, supersede, subsidiary, insidious, surcease, incertae sedis, Cornus sessilis (a dogwood), Trillium sessile (a trillium), Chaetodon sedentarius (butterfly-fish), Smilacina sessilifolia (a false Solomon's-seal), Acanthus anisi (an araliacead), Sisyphus subsidens (a beetle).
L. seliquastrum, n. seat:
L. sella, f. seat, stool, settle, saddle; sellula, f. dim.; sellaris, of a seat; bisellium, n. seat of honor; subsellum, n. bench, seat: selliform, sellary, angustisellate, Murnphorus sellatus (a beetle), Copephillus sellula (a beetle), Dasyclus albisellula (a fish), Iridio sellifer (a fish), Cyprideipus selligerum (a moccasin-flower), Amia sellicauda (a fish), Tineola bisselliella (a clothes-moth).
Gr. selma, deck, rowing-bench, seat; see base
L. sida, sit down, settle, alight, sink:
Gr. skolythron, n. stool:
Gr. skoramis, -idos, f. night-stool:
L. solium, n. royal seat, throne, chair of state: Taenia solium (a tapeworm).
Gr. sphelias, -tos, n. footstool, pedestal: Sphelatis lehoni (an Eocene echinoid).
Gr. sympselion, n. bench, seat:
Gr. thakema, -tos, n. a sitting, seat; thakesis, f. a sitting; thakos, m. chair, seat, office; thasso (thatto), sit, sit idle: Coprohassia sordida (a beetle).
Gr. thronos, m. bench, form, stool; thranion, n. dim.: Thranimis tenuipes (a dino-flagellate).
L. thronus (Gr. thronos), m. an elevated seat; thronion, n. dim.: throne.
L. transtrum, n. bench for rowers, bank of oars:
L. tripus, three-legged chair or stool; see frame
See: rest, place, house, base, frame

sitanion, NL. a genus of grasses; see grass

sitis, L. thirst, dryness; sitiens, thirsty; siticulosus, thirsty; see dry

sitios, Gr. food, grain; sitorion, sition, dim.; sitikos, of food; see food
sitta, L. (Gr. sitte), nuthatch; see nuthatch
sittybus, L. strip of parchment; Gr. sittybon, small skin, piece of leather; see skin
situla, L. bucket or urn for drawing water; sitella, dim.; see bucket
situs, L. place, site, location; situatus, located; see place
sium, L. (Gr. sion), water-parsnip; see carrot

six < AS. six.
Gr. hex, six; hexas, -ados, f. the number six; hexadikos, of six; hektos, six; hexakis, six times; hezekonta, sixty; hexekostos, sixtieth; hexakostoi, six hundred: hexameter, hexagram, hexose, hexylamine, hexachlorocyclohexane (gammexane), Hexagenia bilineata (a mayfly), Hexamitus intestinalis (a protozoan), Hazatehele hochstetteri (a tartanula).
L. sex, six; sextus; sextarius, sixth; seni, six, six each; senarius, consisting of six; sexdecim(sedecim), sixteen; sexoginta, sixty; sexagesimus, sixtieth; sescenti, six hundred; semestri, of six months, semi-annual; sezzvir, m. board or committee of six: sexet, sextant, sextile, Sistine, semester, sexagesimal, sexangular, sexennial, senery, sextuplet, sextan, Cnemidophorus sexlineatus (a lizard), Eucapnodes sexmaculata (a moth), Atta sexdens (an ant).

sixis, Gr. a hissing; see siamos under whistle
skate < D. schaats, see slip; < ON. skata, see shark
skeleton, Gr. dried body, mummy; see bone, frame
skeptick < Gr. skeptikos, thoughtful, critical, doubtful; see doubt, think
sketch < D. schets, < It. schizzo, < L. schedius (Gr. schedios), made suddenly, offhand, on the spur of the moment, hence a rough outline of a design; see form, map
skill < ON. skil; see art, know
skim < OF. escurm, < OHG. scum; see separate

skin < ON. skinn: skinny, skinfint, redskin, foreskin, Skinner.
L. arnakis, -idis (Gr. arnakis, -idos), f. sheepskin:
L. brisa, f. grape-skin, refuse after pressing: Brisa lucida (a crab).
Gr. byrza, hide, skin; see leather
L. callum, n.; callus, m. hard skin; callosus, with a hard skin; ocellatus, indurated: callus, callous, callosity, corpus callosum, Catasetaum callosum (an orchid).
Gr. chroo; chroia; chroma; chros, surface of the body, skin, color of the skin; see chroma under color
L. crista, f. hard outer surface of a body, coat, rind, bark, shell; crustula, f. dim.; crustosus, covered with a rind; crusto, -atus, cover with a coating: crust, crustate, crustose, crustaceous, crustaceous, crustification, incrustation, crusty, Penicillium crustaceum (green cheese-mold), Conularia crustula (a fossil coelenterate), Sisyrinchium incrustum (a blue-eyed grass), Chamaesiphon incrustans (an aiga).
L. cutis, f. skin; cuticula, f. dim.; intercus, under the skin: cuticle, cutis, cutin, subcutaneous, cuticular, cuticulum, cutigeral, Neascus cuticula (a worm).
L. deplubo, -uptus, peel off, husk, shell.
Gr. derma, -tos; deros, n.; dora, f. skin, hide; dermation, n.; dermatis, -idos, f. dim.; dermatikos; dermatinos, of skin, leather; dorikos, of skin or hide; darios, skinned, flayed, < dero, skin, flay; doreus, m. flayer: apodora, f. a peeling of the skin; epidermis, -idos, f. outer skin, cuticle: dermis, epidermis, dermatitis, dermatogen, dermatophyte, dermatosis, dermatoglyphics, Dermatolepis inermis (a fish), Dermatinus yugens (a bug), Dermacentor venustus (a tick that transmits Rocky Mountain spotted fever), Dermangus stium (a mite), Dermestes vulpinus (leather-beetle), Lasioderma serricorne (cigarette-beetle), Schleroderma vulgare (a fungus), Chalcodermus segnis (a beetle), Cryptococcus epidermidis (a fungus), Apodorus biguttatus (a beetle), Lasiodora rosea (a tartanula), Leptodora kindtii (a cladocera), Acanthodorus spinosissima (a catfish).
L. derris, leather covering, coat, skin; see garment
Gr. eklemma, -toss, n. peel, rind:
Gr. episkynion, n. skin over the eyebrows: Episcynia inornata (a gastropod).
L. exuvia, f. cast skin, slough: exuvial, exuviate.
Gr. izeale, f. goat-skin worn by actors:
Gr. koas, fleece, sheepskin; kodion, dim.; see wool
Gr. leberis, -idos, f. sloughed skin: Scapholeberis mucronata (a water-flea).
L. liber, bark of a tree; see bark
Gr. lopos, m.; lopisma, -tos, n. bark, husk, peel, skin; see lepis under scale
L. mastruca, f. sheep-skin; mastrucus, clad in skins: Bion mastrucus (a blattid).
L. melota (Gr. melote), f. sheepskin with the wool: melote.
L. membrana, skin that covers parts of the body; see membrane
Gr. molgos, m. hide, skin; molginos, of hide or skin: Molgosporidium ellipticum (a protozoan), Molgula tubulosa (a tunicate).
Gr. nebris, -idos, f. fawnskin; nebriton, n. dim.; nebrites, like a fawnskin: nebris, nebrismus.
L. omentum, apron of skin, caul; see membrane
Gr. peklos (peskos), n. hide, rind, skin: Pecomyia maculata (a fly).
L. pellis, f. skin; pellicula, f. dim.; pellicus; pellitus; pelli tus, of skins, made of skins, covered with skin; pello, -onis, m. furrier: pellicle, pelliculate, pelt, peltry, pelisse, pellagra, erysipelas, surplice, Baridius pellicus (a beetle), Eucalyptus pellita (a eucalyptus), Tinea pellionella (clothes case-moth), Trachonurus sentipellis (a fish).
Gr. phorine, f. thick skin, hide; phorion, n. dim.: Phoriniophylax phoeda (a fly).
Gr. poroma, -tos, n. callus; porosis, f. formation of a callus.
L. scortum, n. skin, hide; scorteous, of hide or leather:
L. sittybus, m. strip of parchment; Gr. sittybon, n. small skin, piece of leather:
Gr. skylotos, n. hide, skin; skytinos, of leather, leathern: scytodepsie, Scytonema mirabile (an alga), Scytonotus nodulosus (a millepede).
Gr. sterphos (terphos), n. hide, skin: Sterphus antennalis (a fly), Terphothriz lanaria (a fly).
AS. sweard, skin, covering, turf; see sod
Gr. syphar, -os, n. slough of skin, old or wrinkled skin: Sypharochiton pelliserpentis (a chiton).
L. tala, f. onion-skin: Talla quercus (a coccid).
L. tergilla, f. skin or sward of pork; tergimum, n. rawhide: Tergilla familiaris (a mite).
L. tunica, garment, skin, husk, peel; see garment
Gr. tyle, callus, pad, bolster; see knot
L. vellus, fleece, pelt; see wool
Gr. zalmos, m. Thracian word for a skin:
See: membrane, cover, leather, shell, bark, bag, sheath

skull < ON. skál; see head
skunk < Ab.Am. segonku; see weasel
sky < ON. sky, cloud; see heaven
-sky; -off; -witch, Slav. relative of, son of, residence at; see son
siack < AS. slaec; see free, rest, weak
slag < G. slagge; schlacke, dross, scoria.
Gr. diphryges, n. slag from copper-smelting:
Gr. ekbolas, -ados, f. anything thrown out, dross:
Gr. pompophyza, bubble, slag; see bubble
L. scoria (Gr. skoria), f. dross, slag; scoria, scoriaceous.
See: ash, dirt
slander < OF. esclandre, < L. scandalum (Gr. skandalon), trap; see curse, lie
slant < uncertain origin; see slope
slate < OF. esclat, splinter, chip; see stone, part
slave < ML. sclavus, one taken in war, a Slavonian; see servant, make, bind
sleep < AS. sleepe: sleeper, sleepless, sleeping sickness, Sleepe Hollow, oversleep.
Gr. brizos, be sleepy, nod:
L. concubius, lying in sleep; concubium, n. time of first sleep; Cuba, goddess who protected sleeping children; see cubo under lie
Gr. darthano, sleep:
Gr. derkeunies, sleeping with the eyes open:
L. dormio, -itus, sleep; dormito, -atus, be drowsy, begin to sleep; dormitatio, -onis, f. sleep; dormitator; dormitor, -is, m. sleeper; dormitatorium, n. sleeping-room; dormitorius, of sleeping: dormant, dormitory, dormer, dormouse, obdormition, Dormitator maculatus (a fish).
Gr. dysegeritos, hard to waken:
Gr. geleches, sleeping on the ground: Gelechia notatella (a butterfly).
L. hiberno, -atus, keep inactive in winter quarters; see hibernum under year
Gr. hypnos, m. sleep, slumber; hypnikos, of sleep; hypnaleos; hypnelos; hypneros; hypnidios; hypnodes, drowsy; hypnotikos, putting to sleep; kathypnos, fast asleep; phylhypnos, sleep-loving: hypnotism, hypnoeyst, hypnophobia, hypnosis, hypnobiote, hypnototion, agrypnia.
Gr. iauo, sleep; iauthmos, m. sleeping-place, den, lair.
Gr. karos, m. heavy sleep, torpor; karodes, drowsy; karosis, f. drowsiness; karotikos, soporific: carotid.
Gr. katanyxis, f. stupefaction, slumber:
Gr. kathuleido, lie down to sleep, lie still, sleep.
Gr. knosso, slumber, sleep.
Gr. koma, -tos, n. deep sleep, slumber, < koimau, put to sleep; koimesis, f. a lying down to sleep; koimethra, f. a place to sleep; koimeterion, n. sleeping-room, burial-place; koismimos, m. a putting to sleep; koimistikos, of putting to sleep: coma, comatose, cemetery, Comatopselaphus paricepspunctatus (a beetle), Cephaloecema lineata (a grasshopper).

Gr. lethargos; lethargikos, drowsy, forgetful; see lethe under forget
Gr. Morphheus, god of dreams; see morphe under form
Gr. negretos, unwaking, in deep sleep: Negretus eriti (a neuropterid).
Gr. nokar, -os, n. sleep, sloth; nokarodes, sleepy, slothful: Nystagmus, drowsiness; nyctaktom, n. nodder: Nystagmus, Nystactes tamatia (a bird).

gr. olisthos, drowsy, sleepy, < nytslos, nod, nap; nystamos, m. drowsiness:

See: rest, droll, forget, soothe

sleeve < AS. alief.
Gr. cheiris, -idos, sleeve, glove; cheiridion, dim.; see glove
Gr. knemis, -idos, f. greave, legging; knemidotis, with legging: Chnemidophorus tesselatus (a lizard), Cnemidophirtis protensus (a beetle), Gongrocnemis mutica (a katydid), Pelorocnemis puntilo (a beetle), Priocnenis flavicornis (a wasp).
Gr. manica, f. long sleeve of a tunic, glove; manicarius, of sleeves; manicatus, with sleeves; manuela, f. a long sleeve; manuleatus, with long sleeves; manucium, n. glove, muff: Manicaria saccifera (sleeve-palm), Gunnera manicata (a halorhagidaceae), Anthidiium manicatum (a carder-bee).

Gr. ocrea, greave, legging, sheath; see sheath
See: sheath, garment, cover, stocking

slender < uncertain origin; see thin

slide < AS. slidan; see slip

slime < AS. slim.
Gr. asis, mud, slime; see earth
Gr. blennos, n. mucus: blennorrhea, antiblennorrhagic, Blennosperma californicum (a composite).
Gr. blékodhes, running at the nose; blékanodes, clammy:
Gr. ekbrasmos, -tos, n. scum:
Gr. kóryzo, a running at the nose, catarrh; see disease
Gr. laphe (lampe), f. scum, mold, phlegm; lamperos, scummy, slimy: Lamperos micans (a beetle), Lamperostoma maculatun (a gastropod).
Gr. lemphos, n. mucus from the nose, snotty: Lepnthus muncus (a beetle).
Gr. limus, mud, mire, slime; see earth
Gr. mucus, m. secretion from the nose; mucidus, slimy: mucus, mucin, mucilage, mucosity, pyromucie, Treponema mucosum (sphirochaete of pyorrhea), Ptys & mucosa (rat-snake).
Gr. myza, f. mucus; myzarian, n. dim.; myodes, mucid; myzinos, m. slime-fish, a kind of mullet: myxedem, myxadenitis, myxoma, myxomatosis, Myxomyct, myxamoeba, polymyxin, Myxine glutinosa (hagfish), Lithomyxus caliginus (an alga), Myxosoma cerebralis (a protozoan), Myxidium folium (a protozoan).
Gr. pituita, f. phlegm, rheum; pituitous, full of phlegm: pituite, pituitary, pituitous.
Gr. virus, slimy liquid, poison; see poison
See: glue, earth, smooth

sling < AS. sligan; see throw

slip < AS. slipan.
L. labor, lepus, slide, glide, slip, fall; labidus, slippery; see fall
L. lubricus, slippery, < lubrico, -atus, make smooth or slippery: lubricate, lubricator, lubrication, Nemalion lubricum (a red alga), Holothuria cubica (a sea-cucumber).

L. olithos, m. slipperiness; olithéros; olíbros, slippery; olíthesis, f. a slipping: Diaperus olithostomus (mojarra), Olibrosoma testaceum (a beetle).
Gr. sphaleros, slippery, treacherous: spherelite, Sphalerosoma layardi (a gastropod).

AS. slidan, slip: slide, landsli, slide-rule.
See: smooth, fall, fat
slit < AS. slitan; see cut, hole

slope < AS. aslopen.

Gr. anantes, uphill, steep; katantes, downhill: Catantostoma clathratum (a fossil gastropod).

L. arduus, lofty, steep: arduous.

F. bias, slant, slope: bias.

L. clino (Gr. klīme), f. supposed inclination of the earth from the equator to the poles; region, zone: clime, climate, acclimated.

L. clino, -atus (Gr. klino), bend, slope, slant, tend: klisis, f. inclination, bending; klitos, n.; klītys, -yos, f. slope, hillside; acclinis; declinis; inclinis; reclinis; leaning, sloping (in the direction indicated by the preposition) apoklines; enklines; epiklines; periklines, leaning, sloping; epiklintes, moving sideways: incline, declination, anticline, syncline, dīclinis, dīclimic, microcline, percline, recline, declension, enclitic, Clinoportium coccineum (basil). Apochilus rupestris (a moth), Colubrina reclinata (a rhamnaceae), Clitocybe dealbata (a mushroom), Fundulus heteroclitus (a killifish), Trillium decticatum (a trillium), Epiclentes radians (a protozoan).

L. clivus, sloping hillside; clivulus, dim.; acclivis, uphill, steep; declivis, downhill: see mountain

L. descensus, m. downward course, inclined way, declivity: descent.

L. devexus, inclined, descending, sloping, steep; subdevexus, sloping upward:

L. diagonalis, < Gr. diakron, from angle to angle, oblique: diagonal.

Gr. dochosmos, dochmios, slanting, oblique: Dochmiogramma filamentosa (a moth).

Gr. eurax, on one side, sideways: see side

L. fastigium, slope, declivity, pitch, gable-end; see gable

L. gradus, degree, stage, pitch; see step

Gr. illos; illis, -idos; illodes, looking obliquely, squinting; illiosis, f. distortion, < illaino, look obliquely, squint: Illops corniculata (a beetle), Illis medana (a beetle).

Gr. katapheres, inclined, downhill:

Gr. lechrius, slanting, crosswise: lechriodont, Lechriopia myrist (a protozoan), Lechriolepis anomalica (a moth).

L. limus, sidelong, sideways, oblique; limulus, dim.; Limulus polyphemus (king-crab), Pteria limula (a fossil pelecypod), Hemiopis limuloides (a Silurian crustacean), Paleolimulus avitus (a eurypterid).

Gr. loxos, slanting, crosswise: loxoclase, loxodromic, loxic, Lozocrinus globulus (a Permian crinoid), Lozorhyynchus crispatus (a crustacean), Lozoconcha granulata (an ostracode), Loxops virens (a bird).

Gr. neusis, inclination, < neuo, incline, nod; see yes

Gr. pronopes, stooping forward:

L. obliquis, slanting, sideways, indirect, < liquis, oblique: oblique, obliquity, Ctenodonta obliqua (a fossil pelecypod), Euzestina obliquistriata (a fly), Pteraxylon obliquum (a sneezewood).

L. obstipus, inclined to one side, oblique: Marginulina obstipa (a foraminifer).

Gr. parabolops, -opos, looking askance, squinting: Parabolops pauper (a beetle).

L. pentonchium (Gr. pentonkio), n. quincuexi:

L. thepo, incline, slope; thepesis; rhópe, f. inclination, downward bias; anarhopes, tilted up; anorhopes, inclined upward; eurhopes, inclining or sliding easily; katarhopes, sloping downward: Dirhopes rufa (a wasp).

L. rhombus (Gr. rhombos), a figure with sloping sides; see diamond

Gr. skotios, curved, bent, oblique; see bend

L. strabus (Gr. strabos), squinting, oblique; strabo, -onis, m. squinter: strabismus, Strabosclerus aculeatus (a beetle).

F. zigzag, alternatingly changing direction by sharp angles: zigzag, Zigzagceras postpollubrum (a Jurassic ammonite), Quinqueloculina zigzag (a foraminifer), Pecten zigzag (a scallop), Aturia ziczac (a fossil cephalopod).

See: bend, cliff, fall, mountain

slough < AS. sloh; see marsh

slow < AS. slaw: slowly, slowness, sloth. Derive: slowworm.

Gr. brady, slow, late; bradyteros, slower; bradistos (bradistos), slowest; bradytes, f. slowness, < bradyos, slow up, delay; bradykarpos, late-fruiting; bradytokos, late-bearing: bradycrotic, bradypepsia, bradysuria, Bradythus triculatus (three-toed sloth). Bradytomaenetus gayi (a wasp), Bardistopous papuanum (a fly).

L. desidiosus, slothful, idle; see deses under rest

L. dilatorius, delaying; see delay

L. impromptus, not ready, not quick:

L. instrenuus, inactive, sluggish:

L. lentus, viscous, slow; see bend

Gr. mocheles, moving slowly, sluggish:
Gr. nothros; nothes, sluggish, slothful, torpid: Nothrotherium shastense (a fossil mammal).
Gr. oknos, m. hesitation, sluggishness, reluctance; okneros, hesitating, shrinking: Ocnotherium gigas (a fossil sloth), Ocnestoma piniarella (a moth).
L. piger, -gra, -grum, reluctant, slow, dull, lazy; pigerdo, -inis, f. slothfulness, < pigro, -atus, be indolent, slow, dilatory; repigratus, retarded, slow: Didelphys pigra (Florida opossum).
L. pressus, moderate, slow, suppressed:
L. segnis, slow, slothful, dilatory; segnitia, f. slowness, dilatoriness: Thinobadiestes segnis (a fossil ground-sloth).
L. spissus, thick, slow, tardy, late; see thick
L. tardus, slow; tardo, -atus, hinder, delay; tardabilis, that renders slow: retardatus, delayed, hindered: tardy, retard, retardation, tardigrade, bustard (Otis tarda).
See: delay, stiff, thick, against, lessen, hold, rest, stand, dull
sly < ON, slaegr; see know, art
small < AS. smael; see little
smaragdus, L. (Gr. smaragdos), a precious stone of green color, emerald; smaragdinus, emerald-green; see stone
smaris, L. Gr. a sparoid fish; see bream
smart < AS. smeortan; see bite, burn, pain, nettle, arouse
smear < AS. smerian; see spread, plaster, fat, dirt, spot
smeche, Gr. a kind of beet; see beet
smecticus, L. (Gr. smektikos), cleansing; smegma, any cleansing agent, soap; see wash
smell < uncertain origin.
Gr. aroma, -tos, n. smell, spice; aromatikos, fragrant, spicy: aromatic, aromatite, Aromia moschata (musk-beetle), Aromachelys odorata (musk-turtle), Rhus aromatica (fragrant sumac).
L. aspalathus (Gr. aspalathos), a thorny shrub yielding a fragrant oil; see bean
L. balsamum (Gr. balsamon), a fragrant gum; see resin
Gr. bdeo, break wind, stink; bdesma, -tos, n.; bdolos, m. stench: Bdeogale crassicauda (a civet), Lamium galeobdolon (yellow dead-nettle).
Gr. bromos, m. stench, smell; bromodes; bromosus, stinking, fetid: bromine, bromide, hydrobromic acid, tribromethanol (avertin).
Gr. eurhôs, -inos, keen-scented: Leistis (Eurhinophorus) depressus (a beetle).
L. fetoeo (foeteo), stink; fetidus; fetulentus, stinking; fetor, -is, m. bad or offensive smell; fetutina, f. a stinking place: fetid, asasfetida, fetor, Symlocarpus foetidus (skunk-cabbage), Synodus foetens (galliwasp), Ferula foetida (devil-dung), Sideroxyton foetidissimum (an ironwood).
L. fragro, -atus, smell sweetly: fragrance, Osmanthus fragrans (yellow olive), Gaultheria fragrantissima (fragrant wintergreen).
Gr. gramos, m. odor of a goat; grason, -os, smelling like a goat:
L. halatus, m. odor, fragrance, perfume:
L. hedynnoos, sweet-smelling, fragrant:
L. incensum, incense; see resin
Gr. yades, fragrant like incense:
L. kinabra, f. smell of a he-goat: Cinabra hyperbros (a moth).
L. knisa (knissa), f. steam and smell from cooking fat meat; knisarion, n. dim.; knisaleos, filled with the smell of cooking; knidades; knisotos, steaming, smelling: Cnissocnema neauhussi (a moth).
Gr. libanotos, frankincense; see resin
Gr. malabathron, n. aromatic leaf of an Indian plant: malabathrum, Cinnamonum malabathrum (Malabar leaf), Melastoma malabathricum (a melastoma).
L. mephitis, -is, f. noxious exhalation, bad odor, stench: mephitic, Mephitis occidentalis (skunk), Psoralea mephitica (a scuriflea).
L. moschus (Gr. moschos), m. < Per. muskh, musk (secretion of the musk-deer, Moschus moschiferus), musky, moschiferous, muscatel, nutmeg, muscat, moschate (Adoxa moschatellina), muskrat, muskmallow (Hibiscus abelmoschus), Rosa moschata (musk-rose), Abelmoschus esculentus (okra, gumbo).
L. nidor, steam and smell from cooking; see cloud
L. odor, -is, m. smell, scent; odoratus; odorous, having a smell, fragrant; inodorus, without smell: odor, odoriferous, Viola odorata (sweet violet), Artocarpus odoratissimus (marang), Solidago odora (sweet goldenrod), Monarda citriodora (lemon bee-balm), Myrica inodora (a wax-myrtle).
L. oleo, emit an odor, smell; olaz, -acis; olens; oldius, smelling, odorous; olicio, -actus, smell, scent; olfactorium, n. smelling-bottle; beneolens, fragrant; graveolens, strong-smelling, noisome; odoriferous; suaveolens, fragrant: ola-
tory, redolent, Olaz imbricata (stinkwood), Staphylinus olenus (a beetle), Pelargonium graveolens (a geraniaceous), Artemisia redolens (Chihuahua sagebrush), Callistoma suaveolens (a beetle).

Gr. ozo, smell; odme; odme; osme, f. odor, scent; odners, osmers, odorous; osphrantos, smellable; osphrantikos, capable of smelling; osphradion, n. strong smell; osphresis, f. sense of smell; odmaleos, stinking; anosmos, without smell; dysodia, f. stench; enodes, fragrant; dysodes; kakodes, stinking, foul; epodes; kakosmos, ill-smelling; ozaina, f. fetid polyp in the nose: ozone, ozocerite, ozena, osmium, anosmia, anosmatic, acetyl oxide, osphradium, osmiaterium, Osmanthus ilicifolius (holy-leaved olive), Barosma ovata (a buchu), Diosma ericoides (a rutaceous), Osphromenus olfax (a fish), Oophranter robustus (wallaroo), Cacosmus gracilicornis (a bug), Osmerus mordax (smelt), Osmorhiza cerasiformis (osmo- berry), Dysodia acerosa (prickly dogweed), Xylosma heterophylla (holly-xylosma), Melinosma pannosa (a sabiaceae), Evodia(Euodia) fraxinifolia (a rutaceous), Klebsiella ozaenae (a bacterium).

L. paedidus, nasty, filthy, stinking; paedor, -is, m. filth, stench: Paederia foetida (Chinese fever-vine).

L. pedo, -itus, break wind; peditum, n. a breaking wind:

Gr. perdomai, break wind; peppadile (pradeil); porde, f. a breaking of wind; pordon, -os, m. stinkard: Lycoperdon lilacium (a puffball).

L. putidus, stinking, fetid, < puteo, stink; putor, -is, m. foul smell, stench; oriputidus, having a stinking mouth, with bad breath: Mustela putorius (European polecat, fitchew).

L. rancidus, stinking, offensive; rancidulus, dim.; rancor, -is, m. bad smell or flavor: rancid, rancidity, rancescens, rancor.

AS. stican, smell offensively: stink, stinker, stinkard, stench.

L. suffo, -itus, fumigate, perfume, scent; suffimentum, n. incense; suffitor, -is, m. fumigator; suffitus, -us, m. a fumigation, perfuming:

Gr. tangos, rancid; tange, f. rancidity, a putrid abscess:

L. teter, foul, noisome, offensive, hideous; see bad.

L. thus, thurs (tus, turs), incense; thurials, of incense; see resin.

L. unguentum, ointment, perfume; see fat.

L. urvensus, slimy, fetid, foul, poisonous; see virus under poison.

L. visium, n. stench:

ML. sibethum, < Ar. zabad, civet; see civetta under weasel.

smelt < AS. smelt.

Gr. atherine, f. a kind of smelt: Atherina presbyter (a fish), Atherinopsis californiensis (a silversides).

NL. nepetos, m. a small fish: Atherina hepetus (sand-smelt).

NL. osmeros, m. odorous, m. smell: Osmerus mordax (smelt).

smenos, Gr. beehive, swarm of bees; see hive.

smerdaleos, Gr. terrible; see fear.

smerdos, Gr. a fish; see fish.

smeringo- < Gr. smerinx, -ingos, bristle; see merinx under hair.

smicro- < Gr. smikros, Ionic for mikros, little; see mikros under little.

smilax, L., Gr. a name for several different plants but now restricted to a genus of the lily family; see lily.

smile < uncertain origin; see laugh, joy.

smilo- < Gr. smile, knife, chisel, graving tool; milion, dim.; see knife.

sminthos, Gr. mouse; see mouse.

sminye, Gr. two-pronged hoe; sminydon, dim.; see hoe.

smith < AS. smith, a worker in metal; see make.

smodix, -ingos, Gr. bruise, weal; see bruise.

smoke < AS. smoça; see cloud.

smooth < AS. smooth.

L. aequor, any level, even surface; see level.

Gr. akymatos, waveless, calm;

L. allagmus, silent or stealthy approach; see silent.

Gr. anaxee, hew smooth, polish;

Gr. apheres, even, smooth, simple: Aphiloglossa rufipennis (a beetle), Aphilops megalodus (a fossil rhinoceros), Aphelandra squarrosa (an acanthaceae), Metaphaeus dinora (a butterfly), Aphilocoma insularis (a jay).

L. calvus, bald; see calvatus under bare.

L. enonis, without knots, smooth; see nodus under knot.

L. erudo, -itus, polish, educate: erudite, erudition.

L. erugo, -atus, clear of wrinkles, smooth:
L. fastidiosus, full of loathing, nice, dainty; see hate
L. glaber, without hair, smooth; see bare
Gr. glaphyros, hollowed out, smoothed, polished; see hollow
L. imberbis; imberbus, beardless; see barba under hair
L. inermis, unarm'd; see bare
Gr. leios, smooth, bald: iiodermatos, Liosternus vittatus (a grasshopper), Liostethus gladius (a grasshopper), Leiothyrriz callipypa (a hillitt), Leiophyllum buxifolium (sand-myrtle), Sambucus leitosperma (an elderberry), Lioptelis vernalis (grass-snake).
L. levis, soft, smooth, mild; see soft
Gr. leuros, smooth, level, polished, even: Leurognathus marmorata (a salamander), Leuresthes tenuis (grunion).
L. levis (laevis), smooth, polished, bald; levigatus, smooth, slippery; levigo, -atus, make smooth, polish: Aster laevis (smooth aster), Equisetum laevigatum (smooth horsetail), Pentstemon laevigatus (a pentstemon), Frondicularia laevissima (a foraminifer).
L. limatulus, somewhat filed, polished, smooth; see lima under scrape
Gr. liosos; liisos, smooth, polished: lissotrichous, lissoflagellate, Lispothrips wasastjerniae (a thysanopterid), Perilissus lucidulus (a wasp), Lissanthe sapida (an epacridaceae).
L. lubricus, slippery; see slip
L. planus, smooth, even; see level
L. polio, -itus, make smooth, adorn, finish; polimen, -inis, n. polish; politor, -is, m. polisher: polish, politeness, politesse, impolite, unpolished, interpolate, Fusimitra polita (a fossil gastropod), Cirrhoscyllium expolitum (a dogfish), Ceratina politula (a bee).
Gr. psilos, bare, smooth; see bare
L. rasitis, scraped, shaved, smoothed, polished; see rado under scrape
L. runcina, f. plane; runcino, -atus, plane off: Crepis runcinata (hawksbeard).
L. sanio, -atus, polish; saniator, -is, m. polisher:
Gr. sigaloma, -los, n. a smoothing, polishing instrument:
Gr. sphaleros, slippery; see slip
Gr. teren, smooth, delicate; see teramnos under soft
L. teres, -etis, rubbed off, rounded, smooth; see circle
Gr. zoster: zyotos; zyatos, scraped, shaved, planed, polished, smoothed; see zoe under scrape
See: bare, slip, level, mild, scrape, spread, rest
smut, prob. from the same root as G. schmutz, dirt, filth, stain; see dirt, fungus, slime
smylla, Gr. a fish; see fish
smyrna, Gr. myrrh; see resin
smyrnium, L. (Gr. smyrnion), a genus of the carrot family; see carrot
smyrus, L. (Gr. smyros), a kind of eel; see eel
snail < AS. snaegel; see mollusk
snake < AS. snaca.
Sp. aboma, f. any large snake: Aboma ethestoma (a fish).
Gr. ammydotes, m. a kind of serpent: Ammodobytes tobianus (sand-launce).
L. anguis, m. snake; anguiculus, m. dim.; anguineus, of snakes, snaky: anguine, Anguis fragilis (a lizard), Chlamydoselachus anguineus (frilled shark), Trichsanthes anguina (snake-gourd), Anguispira alternata (a snail), Chicococca anguijuga (a Brazilian shrub).
Gr. argetes, m. a kind of snake:
Gr. aryulus, m. a kind of serpent:
L. aspis, -idis (Gr. -idos), f. viper: asp (Naja haje), Aspidoboa curta (a snake), Dendrasis angusticeps (mamba).
NL. bitis, f. a genus of snakes: Bitis nasicornis (a puffadder).
L. boa, f. a large serpent: boa (Constrictor imperator), Sithenelais boa (a worm).
NL. bungarus, m. a genus of snakes: Bungarus caeruleus (krait), Naja bungarus (a cobra).
L. cerastes (Gr. kerastes), m. a horned serpent: Cerastes cornutus (horned viper), Crotaulus cerastes (sidewinder).
L. chamaedracon, -ontis, m. an African snake:
Gr. chelydros, a kind of snake; see chelys under turtle
Gr. chersydros, m. a kind of snake: Chersydryus fasciatus (a snake).
L. coluber, -bris, m. snake, serpent; Sp. culebra, f. snake; colubrinus, snake-like, wily; Coluber constrictor (blacksnake), Colubrina glabra (snakebark), Strychnos colubrina (snakewood), Trochilus colubris (ruby-throated hummingbird).
Gr. diphæs, f. a kind of serpent:
Gr. dipsas, -ados, i. a venomous snake: Dipsas nebulata (a snake), Dipsadophidium weileri (a snake).
Gr. dryñas, m. a kind of snake:
Gr. echis, -eos, m. viper; echidion, n. dim.; echidna, f. viper, adder: Echis carinatus (Indian viper), Echidna catenata (an eel), Echium fastuosum (a viper's-bugloss), Echites umbellata (an apocynaceous), Pseudechis porphyriacus (a blacksnake), Notechis scutatus (tiger-snake).
NL. elaps, -pis, m. a kind of snake: Elaps corallinus (coral-snake), elapine, Aspidelaps lubricus (an African snake).
L. eczétra, f. snake, serpent:
Gr. herpes, -etos, m. a creeping thing, shingles; herpeton, n.; herpestes, m. a creeping animal, snake, reptile; herpilla (herpele), f. a marine animal; herpestikos, creeping, < < herpo, crept; herpetology; herpes, Herpetomonas muscae (a protozoan), Herpestus nijida (a mongoose), Herpeodella punctata (a leech), Herpele squalostoma (a caecilian), Cauderpa crassifolia (a seaweed).
Gr. kiéra, f. a kind of serpent, an antidote against poison:
Gr. hydra, f. a fabulous many-headed serpent, whose slaying was difficult because no sooner was a head lopped off than two others came up in its place; hydros, m. a water-snake; hyllon, m. dim.: Hydra viridis (a fresh-water polypl), Hydurus foetida (a flagellate).
L. hympale, f. a kind of adder: Hypnale hypnale (a snake).
Gr. kausos, m. a kind of serpent: Causus rhombeatus (a snake).
Gr. kinopetn, n. serpent, a venomous beast; knops, -opos, m. a short form of kinopetlon: Cnopus flohri (a beetle).
Gr. kophias, m. an adder: Cophias atrox (a snake).
Gr. libys, -vos, f. a kind of snake; see Libya under Africa
L. Medusa (Gr. Medousa), a gorgon with snaky locks; see fear
Gr. molounros, m. a kind of serpent:
Gr. myagros, m. mouser, a kind of snake: Myagrostoma plexum (a fossil gastropod).
NL. naja, f. a genus of snakes, < Skt. naga, snake: Naja tripudians (cobra).
L. natrix, -icis, m. water-snake: Natrix rhombifera (a snake), Ononis natrix (snake-root restharrow).
Gr. ophis, -ios, m. serpent, reptile, snake; ophidion, n. dim.; ophiakos, of snakes: ophicleide, ophite, ophitic, Ophidia, ophiolite, Ophiuchus, Ophioglossum engelmanii (an adderstongue-fern), Ophiosaurus ventralis (glass-snake), Ophidion elongatus (a greenling, buffalo-cod), Ophiueta complanata (a fossil gastropod), Ophiura multipinna (a bittering), Ophidion barbatum (a cusk-eel), Breemochoa ophiuroides (centiped-grass), Cristatella ophidea (a bryozoan), Ophiidiaster convexus (a starfish), Ophiopholis aculeata (a brittle-star), Acanthophis antarcticus (death-adder), Ichthyophis glutinosus (a caecilian), Ophiopsis dorsalis (a fossil fish).
L. parias, -ae (Gr. pariaios, -ou), m. a kind of snake: Paria variegatus (a snake).
Gr. prester, hurricane, a kind of serpent; see wind
Gr. ptyas, -ados, spitter, a kind of snake; see ptyalon under spit
Gr. Python, -os, m. mythical serpent slain by Apollo near Delphi; pythonion, n. a plant: Python reticulatus (Malay python).
L. reptile, -is, n. snake, serpent, < reptilis, creeping, crawling: reptile, reptilian.
Gr. sepedon, -os, f. a serpent whose bite causes mortification: seps, sepos, m. a kind of serpent: Sepedon pusilla (a fly), Natrix sipedon [sepedon] (water-snake).
L. serpens, -entis, f. snake, < serpo, serptus, creep, crawl; serpula, f. dim.; serpentinus, of or like a serpent, twisting, winding; serpentina, f. snakeweed: serpent, serpentine, serpentarium, serpigo, serpiginous, Serpula arenicola (a worm), Aristolochia serpentaria (Virginia snakeroot), Proserpinaca palustris (mermaid-weed), Gymnopus serpens (snake-mackerel).
L. vipera, f. adder, snake, serpent; viperalis; viperinus, of adders; vipersin, f. snakeweed: vinerin, viverin, viperverin, vip (Vipera berus), Cerastes viperata (an Egyptian snake), Trachinus viperata (lesser wheever).

snare < AS. snear; see trap
sneer < uncertain origin; see laugh
sneeze < AS. sneasan.
Gr. erRhínon, n. a sternutative medicine:
Gr. planmos, m. a sneeze, < plário, sneeze; plarmikos, causing sneezing: Achillea ptarmica (sneezewort-yarrow), Pteroxylon utile (sneezeweed).
L. sternuto, -atus, sneeze; sternutatio, -onis, f. a sneeze: sternutation, sternutatory.

snipe, prob. < ON. spíne.
Gr. akíttes, m. shore-dweller: Actitis hypoleuca (European sandpiper).
Gr. askalopas, m. probably a woodcock:
It. avocetta, f. a shore bird: avocet (Recurvirostra avocetta).
Gr. erythropolis, m. redshank: Totanus erythropus (spotted redshank).
L. himantopus (Gr. himantopos), m. a stilt: Himantopus mexicanus (black-necked stilt).
Gr. kalidris; skalidris, -idos, f. a speckled shore bird: Calidris leucophaea (sandpiper).
Gr. nounemos, m. a kind of curlew: Numenius americanus (long-billed curlew).
NL. phaeopus, m. a kind of curlew: Phaeopus borealis (Eskimo curlew), Numenius phaeopus (whimbrel).
L. scolopax, -acis (Gr. skolopaz, -akos), m. snipe, woodcock: Scolopax rusticola (European woodcock), Macrorhamphous scolopax (a snipe-fish), Nemichthys scolopaeus (snipe-eel).
NL. totanus, m. < It. totano, moon hen: Totanus flaviipes (yellowlegs, tattler).
Gr. tryngas, m. a kind of sandpiper: Tringa[Tryngas] canutus (red sandpiper, knot), Palaeotringa vetus (a Mesozoic bird).

snore < uncertain origin.
L. rhonchus (Gr. rhenchos; rhenkos), m. a snore; rhenzis, -eos, f. stertorous snore, < rheno, snore: rhonchus, rhonchial, Serra do Roneador, Roncador stearnsi (a fish), Pomadassia(Rhenchus) panamensis (a fish).
L. sterto, snore; stertens, -entis, snoring, snorer: stertor, stertorous.

snow < AS. snaw; see ice
soak < AS. sociabas, saturate, steep; see wet
soap < AS. sace.
Gr. rhymma, -tos, n. any cleansing agent, soap:
L. sapo, -onis (Gr. sapon, -os), m. soap: saponify, saponin, saponite, saponule, saponaceous, Saponaria officinalis (soapwort), Sapindus saponaria (a soapberry), Rhyticus saponaceus (a soapfish).
Gr. smegma (smema), -tos, n. any cleansing agent, soap: smegma, Mycobacterium smegmatidis (a bacterium).
See: wash

soapberry
NL. cardiospermum, n. a genus of the soapberry family: Cardioespermum dissectum (a heartseed).
NL. dodonaeas, f. a genus of the soapberry family, < Rambert Dodoens, Dutch botanist: Dodonaea viscosa (a sapindacead).
Gr. hypelate, f. a shrub, now a genus of the soapberry family: Hypelate trifoliata (inkwood).
NL. koelreuteria, f. a genus of the soapberry family, < Joseph Koelreuter, German botanist: Koelreuteria paniculata (a Chinese tree).
NL. paulilina, f. a genus of the soapberry family, < C. F. Paullini, German botanist: Paullinia thalictrifolia (a sapindacead).
NL. sapindus, f. soapberry: Sapindaceae, Sapindales, Sapindus marginatus (a soapberry).
NL. serjania, f. a genus of the soapberry family, < Paul Serjeant, French botanist: Serjania fusciolia (a serjania).
NL. ungadia, f. a genus of the soapberry family, < Ferdinand Ungnad, who introduced the horsechestnut to western Europe: Ungnadia speciosa (Mexico buckeye).

sob < AS. seofan; see sad
sobaros, Gr. frightening, pompous; see fear
sobe, Gr. horse's tail; see tail
sober < L. sobrius, not drunk, temperate, serious: sobriety, Lepthyphantes sobrius (a spider).
Gr. amethystos, not drunk, sober; see stone
sobetes, Gr. frightener; see sobaros under fear
soboles (suboles), L. sprout, shoot, twig; see branch
sobrinus, L. cousin on the mother's side; see kin
sobrius, L. not intoxicated, serious; see sober
soccus, L. a low-heeled light shoe, slipper; socculus, dim.; see shoe
socer; socrus, L. father-in-law; socra, mother-in-law; see kin
socius, L. companion; socialis, of companionship; sociabilis, companionable; see companion
sock < AS. socc, < L. soccus, a kind of light shoe; see stocking
socket < OF. siket, < C. soc, plowshare; see hollow, joint, cup
soco- < Gr. sokos, stout, strong; see strong
socors, L. stupid, silly, negligent, inactive; see excors under fool
Socrates, L. (Gr. Sokrates), a celebrated Greek philosopher; see ask
sod < D. sod.
L. caespes, -pitis, m. sod, turf, mat, tuft, clump, hovel; caespiticus, made of turf; caespitosus; caespitosus, turf, matted: cespitose, Cymbella caespitosa (a diatom).
AS. sward, skin, turf, covering: sward, greensward.
AS. turf, sod, peat: turf, Campylopus turficola (a moss from Rana Kao, Easter Island).
L. viretum, n. greensward, sod, turf:
See: grass
sodalis, L. companion, comrade, crony; sodalitas, club; see companion
sodium < ML. sodanum, headache remedy, < Ar. suda, headache: sodium bicarbonate, sodalite, soda, Salsola soda (a saltwort). See ELEMENTS under thing Ar. natrun, sodium carbonate; natro-, containing sodium: natron, natrolite, trona.
soft < AS. softe.
Gr. amalos, soft, tender, weak: Amalocichla brevicauda (a thrush), Amalopteryx maritima (a fly).
Gr. apapes, not firm, flabby, soft: Apagomera suturella (a beetle).
Gr. atalos, tender, delicate: Atalotricus pilaris (a flycatcher).
Gr. chalaros, loose, slack, supple, languid; see free
Gr. chaumosis, a slackening, lightening; see chaunos under hole
Gr. chlindonos, delicate, luxurious, < childe, f. delicacy, luxury: Childanthus frargans (an amaryllidaceous).
Gr. chnodes, soft, porous, downy; see chnous under foam
L. delicatus, delightful, soft, tender; delicatusus, dim.: delicate, Thuidium delicatulum (a fern-moss).
Gr. depho; depso, soft: by working with the hand, knead; see mix
Gr. eiktikos, yielding readily, pliable; see bend
L. flaccidus, weak, drooping, flabby; see weak
L. fracidus, overripe, soft, mellow; see ripe
Gr. habros, delicate, soft, dainty, graceful; see beauty
L. hapalos (Gr. hapalos), soft to the touch, tender, gentle, delicate; hapalia, f. softness, tenderness: Hapalodectes compressus (a creodont), Hapale pygmaeus (pygmy marmoset), Hapalemur griseus (gray lemur), Hapalocrinus tuberculatus (a Silurian crinoid).
Gr. hygro, moist, hoist, soft; see wet
L. lanatus, soft like wool, velvety, downy; see lana under wool
L. laxativus, loosening, mitigating: laxative.
L. lenis, soft, smooth, mild, gentle, easy, calm; lenimentum, n. a soothing remedy; lenitas, -atis; lenitudo, -itis, f. softness, smoothness, gentleness, mildness; leno, -itas, soften, mollify, alleviate, soothe, calm; delenitorius, serving to soften: leniency, lenity, lenitive, lenitude, lenigallo, lenitic.
Gr. leptaleos, fine, delicate, feeble; see leptos under thin
L. macer-, -atus, soften: macerate, macaroni, macaroon.
Gr. malakos, soft, supple, plant; malakon, dim.; malakia, f. softness; malaxo (malasso), soften: malacoid, malaxation, osteomalacia, Malacostraca, amalgam, Malacosoma americanum (tea-caterpillar), Malacobella grossa (a nemertean), Malachothrix satazitis (a composite), Malachonimus latifrons (a beetle).
Gr. malatohes, plant, soft like resin; see maltha under resin
L. mitigo, -atis, soften, mellow, tame, appease, assuage; see mitis under mild
L. mollis, soft; molliculus, dim.; molluscus, soft; mollit, -itus, soften: mollify, mollient, mollitious, mollusk, mullein, Mollusca, Mollugo verticillata (carpetweed), Castanea mollissima (Chinese chestnut), Astragalus mollissimus (woolly locoweed), Geranium molle (a geranium), Thermopsis mollis (a legume).
Gr. molys; molystos, molys, soft, weak, feeble; see weak
L. mulceo, mulmus, touch lightly, allay, soften, soothe; Mulciber, -is, m. softener, a name for Vulcan: demulcent, Mulciber biguttatus (a beetle), Micromulciber notatus (a beetle).
L. multicus, soft:
Gr. pepon, -os, ripe, mellow, tender; see pepeiros under ripe
Gr. phlydroso, soft, flabby:
L. plasticus (Gr. plastikos), capable of being molded or modeled, pliable; see plasso under make
L. summius, lowered, subdued, soft, calm:
Gr. takeros, melting, tender, dissolving; see teko under flow
L. tener, -a, -um, soft, delicate: tenellus; tenellus, dim.: tender, Adiantum tenerum (a maidenhair-fern), Viola tenella (a violet).
Gr. teramnos; teramon, -os; teren, -os, soft, tender, smooth: Teramnus uncinatus (a legume), Lepidopipeurus (Terenochoiton) subtropicalis (a chiton).
Gr. thelyno, make womanish, soften; ekthelynsis, f. a becoming soft:
Gr. tryphe, f. softness, delicacy, luxury; trypheros; trysso, delicate, dainty, soft: Tryphomyus adustus (a mouse), Trypheromium nankineus (a beetle), Trysothele pisii (an arachnid).

L. velutinus, velvety; see villus under hair

See: weak, ripe, dainty, smooth, soothe

soil < L. solum, ground, bottom; see earth

sol, L. sun; solaris, of the sun; solatus, sunburned; see sun

solago, L. a plant; see plant

solanum, L. nightshade; see nightshade

solarium, L. sundial, balcony; see dial

solatus, L. sunburned, see sol under sun; comforted, soothed, see solor under soothe

soldanella, L. a genus of the primrose family; see primrose

solder < OF. souder, < L. solido, -atus, fasten together; see bind, glue

soldier < OF. solider, < L. solidus, a coin, the pay of a soldier; see army

sole < L. solea, f. sandal, bottom of the foot; solea ferrea, horseshoe: insole, galosh, soleiform, Diactis soleata (a milledped).

Gr. hylia, f. shoe sole: Hylia prasina (a bird).

Gr. kassyma, -tos, n. shoe sole: Cassyma quadrinata (a moth).

Gr. pelma, -tos, n. sole of the foot, shoe sole: pelmatogram, Pelmatozoa, Chaetopelma olivaceum (a spider), Gongropelma formosana (a wasp), Stenopelma longispina (sand-cricket).

L. planta, f. sole of the foot: plantigrade, planter, plantain (Plantago major).

See: base

solea, L. bottom of the foot, see sole; a fish, see flatfish

solenmis, L. stated, religious, serious; see serious

solen, Gr. pipe, channel, a mollusk; solenarion; solenidion; solenion; soleniskos, dim.; see pipe, mollusk

solicito, -atus, L. disturb, tempt, vex; see trouble

solidago, NL goldenrod; see composite

solidus, L. dense, hard, firm, thick, entire enduring; see thick, hard

solitarius, L. alone; solitudo, aloneness, isolation; see solus under alone

solitus, L. customary, habitual, usual; see use

solium, L. royal seat, throne, chair of state; see sit

sollers, -tis, L. skilled, clever, adroit; see know

sollicitus, L. agitated, anxious, uneasy; sollicitudo, uneasiness; see fear

sollus, L. entire, complete; see all

soleco- < Gr. solaikos, making a grammatical error; see fault

Solon, Gr. celebrated Greek legislator; see law

solor, -atus, L. comfort, soothe; solator, comforter; see soothe

solos, Gr. a mass of iron; see iron

solox, -ocis, L. coarse, rough, bristly; see rough

solopuga, L. probably a kind of spider; see spider

solstitium, L. longest day of the year, summer solstice; see day

solubilis, L. that can be freed, loosened, explained; see solvo under free

solum, L. bottom of anything, ground, floor, earth, soil; see earth

solus, L. alone, single; see alone

solvo, -utus, L. set free, loosen; see free

-som; -some < AS. sum, like, full of, having the quality of; see nature

soma, Gr. body, flesh; somation, dim.; somatikos, of the body; see body

some < AS. sum, an indefinite quantity or number; see few

somnium, L. dream; see somnus under sleep

somnus, L. sleep; see sleep

somphos, Gr. porous, spongy; see hole

son < AS. sunu; G. sohn: sonship, grandson, stepson, Thompson, Dixon, Harrison, Mendelsohn, Edwards, Roberts, Jones, Davis.

W. ap, son of: Apjohn, Powell (ap Howell), Price (ap Rice), Pugh (ap Hugh), Bevan (ab Evan), Blake (ab Lake).

L. filius, m. son; filiolus, m. dim.; filialis, of a son or daughter; ME. fitz, < OF.
filz, son of, < L. filius, son: filial, affiliate, affiliation, hidalgo, Fitzgerald, Fitzhugh, Fitzpatrick, Fitzjames, Fitzsimmons.

Gr. hyios, m. son; hyionos, m. grandson:
Gr. -ides; -ades, m. patronymic suffixes denoting son of, descendant of, as Priamides, m. son of Priam; Perseides or Perseviades, m. son of Perseus: Aristides, Euripides, Simonides, Attalides.

AS. -ing, belonging to; son of: Browning, Spalding, Manning, Reading, Harding, Billing, Nutting, Nottingham.

Gr. inis, m., f. son or daughter:
Gr. kelor, -os, m. son: Celor semenovi (a wasp).

L. natus, m. son: natulus, m. dim.:
Ir. O' son of: O'Brien, O'Donnell, O'Toole, O'Callaghan.

Scan. sen, son of: Johannsen, Jespersen, Amundsen, Olsson, Nilsson.

Slav. -sky, -off, -vitch, relative of, son of, inhabitant of: Rojestvensky, Dostoyesky, Stokowski, Sobieski, Paderewski, Metchnikoff, Petrovitch, Petrunkevitch.

See: child, kin
sonax, -acis, L. noisy; see sono under sound
sonchus, L. (Gr. sonchos), sowthistle; see thistle
song < AS. singan; see sing
sono, -itus, L. sound; somnivus, noisy; sonorus, resounding; see sound
sonticus, L. serious, dangerous, critical, < sons, santis, a guilty person, criminal; see serious
soon < AS. sona, shortly, presently; see near
soot < AS. sot; see dust, dirt
soothe < AS. soth.
Gr. acholos, allaying anger, soothing:
L. chalasticus (chalastikos), alleviating, soothing:
L. condoleo, suffer with another, sympathize with; see dolor under pain
L. delenificus, soothing, caressing; delenitorius, serving to soften, soothe:
L. levamen, -inis; levamentum, n. alleviation, comfort, consolation:
Gr. melanchole, soothe, appease; meilichos, gentle, kind, soothing; meiligma, -tos, n. anything that soothes: Milichilinus decorus (a beetle).
L. mitigo, -atus, soften, mellow, tame, appease, soothe; see mitis under mild
L. muleco, mulsus, stroke, soothe, appease; see soft
L. paco, -atus, pacify, soothe; see pax under rest
L. paregoricus (Gr. paregorikos), consoling, assuaging, < paregoria, f. consolation, easement: paregoric.
L. placo, -atus, pacify, reconcile, soothe, appease: placate, implacable.
L. sedo, -atus, allay, still, calm, assuage, settle, quiet, stay; sedamen, -inis, n. sedative: sedate, sedative, Reseda alba (white mignonette).
L. solor, -atus, comfort, soothe; solatium, n. comfort, relief; solator, -is, m. comforter; consolabilis, that may be comforted; consolativus, comforting.

See: rest, heal, soft
sophora, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
sophos, Gr. wise; sophistes, expert, master; see know
sophron, -os, Gr. of sound mind, sensible, wise; sophrosyne, good sense, discretion; see phren under mind
sopor, L. sleep, stupor, lethargy; sopio, -itus, deprive of feeling, lull to sleep, quiet; see sleep
-sor, L. agent; see -or under make
soracum, L. (Gr. sorakos), basket, hamper, pannier; see basket
sorbeo, L. suck in; sorbilis, that may be sucked in; sorbitio, drink, portion; see suck, drink
sorbus, L. mountain-ash, a genus of the rose family; see rose
sordidus, L. dirty, filthy; sordes, dirt, filth; sordicula, dim.; see dirt
sore < AS. sar, aching, pain, wound.
L. abscessus, -us, m. a sore with accumulation of pus: abscess.
L. aegilops, -opus, f. (Gr. aigilops, -os, m.), ulcer at the inner corner of the eye: egilops.
Gr. amyche, cut, laceration, tear; see amysso under tear
Gr. anchilops, -opos, m. sore at the inner corner of the eye, sty: Anchilops nodulosa (a decapod).
Gr. anthrax, -akos, m. ulcer, carbuncle: anthrax (caused by Bacillus anthracis).
Gr. apostema, -tos, n. abscess, ulcer: aposteme, apostemate.
L. argema, -tis, n. a small, white ulcer on the eyeball:
AS. blægen, inflammatory swelling, kibe, blain, chilblain.
L. cancer, -cri, m. a benign or malignant growth: cancer, cancerous, canker, chancre, chancroid.
L. carbunculus, m. a severe boil: carbuncle.
L. carcinoma, -tis, n. (Gr. karkinoma, -tos, n.; karkinos, m.), cancerous ulcer: carcinoma.
Gr. chimetlon, n. chilblain, kibe:
L. contusio, bruise; see contundo under bruise
Gr. dothien, -os, m. abscess, boil: Dothidella ulmi (a fungus).
Gr. ektrimma, -tos, n. sore caused by rubbing;
Gr. empyema, -tos, n. a suppurating internal abscess: empyema.
Gr. epuolis, -idos, f. gumboil: epulis.
L. jaredo, -inis, f. a kind of abscess:
L. fistula, f. a kind of ulcer: fistulous, fistula, fester.
L. flemunum, n. a kind of boil:
L. furunculus, petty thief, boil; see fur under steal
L. gangrena (Gr. gangrainea), f. an eating sore, mortification: gangrene.
Gr. helkos, n. wound, sore, ulcer; helkydrion, n. dim.; helkoma, -tos, n. sore, ulcer;
helkodes, sore, ulcerous; helkos, f. ulceration: helcoid, helcosis.
L. hordeolus, m. sty in the eye:
Gr. hypopyon, n. ulcer:
L. lasio, -onis, wound, injury; see laedo under strike
L. nomu (Gr. nome), f. an eating ulcer: noma.
Gr. oteile, f. a fresh wound:
Gr. paronymia, f. whitlow, felon; nailwort: paronymia, Paronymia argentea (whitlowwort).
Gr. parouleis, -idos, f. gumboil: parulis.
L. pernio, -onis, m. chilblain: pernio.
L. petimen, -inis, n. sore on the shoulder of beasts of burden:
L. phagedaena (Gr. phagedaína), f. an eating ulcer: phagedena.
Gr. phlegmone, fiery heat, inflammation, boil; see phlego under burn
Gr. phollix, -ikos, f. scab, sore; phollikodes, scabby: Phollickodes plebeius (a beetle).
L. reduvia, f. hangnail, agnail, whitlow, remainder: Reduvius personatus (masked bedbug-hunter).
Gr. seps, sepos, a putrefying sore; see sapros under rot
L. suppuration, -onis, f. abscess, gathering: suppuration.
Gr. tange, a putrid abscess; see rot
Gr. trauma (troma), -tos, n. wound; traumatiskos, of wounds; trosis, f. a wound-
ing; trotos, wounded, vulnerable: trauma, traumatic, Traumatocampa pinivora (a moth), Trototyris abnormalis (a moth).
L. ulcus, -eris, n. sore, abscess; ulcusculum, n. dim.; ulcerosus, full of sores;
ulcer, -atus, make or become sore: ulcer, ulcerous, ulcuscle, ulceration, Adesma ulcerosa (a beetle), Libertella ulcerata (a fungus).
L. vomica, f. sore, boil, ulcer; vomicosus, full of sores; vomicus, ulcerous: nux vomica (seed of Strychnos nux-vomica).
L. vulnus, -eris, n. wound; vulnusculum, n. dim.; vulnerabiles, susceptible to
wounding; vulnerarius, of wounds; vulnera, -atus, hurt, wound; vulnerable, vulnerary, Anthyllis vulneraria (kidney-vetch), Godetia quadrivulnera (an onagracead), Anemone quinquevulnera (an anemone).
See: bruise, hurt, pain, disease
sorex, L. a shrew-mouse; soricinus, of the shrew-mouse; see mole
sorghum, NL. (It. sorgo), a genus of grasses; see grass
soror, L. sister; sororcula, dim.; sororius, of a sister, sisterly; see sister
soros, Gr. coffin, cinerary urn; soridion, dim., see box; heap, see heap
sorrel < OF. surele.
L. lapathum (Gr. lapathon), n. a kind of sorrel: Rumex hydrolapathum (water-
dock), Piper lapathifolium (a pepper).
L. rumex, -icis, f. dock, sorrel: Rumex verticillatus (swamp-sorrel), Aphis rumicis
(an aphid).
sorrow < AS. sorg; see sad
sort < L. sors, sortis, lot, share, kind, fate; sorticula, dim.; see lot, class, part, separate
sorus, L. (Gr. soros), heap; soridion, dim.; see heap
sory, Gr. probably an ore of sulfur; see sulfur
sos; sosi-, Gr. safe, sound; sosis, salvation; see soter under save
soter, Gr. savior, deliverer, preserver; soterios, saving, preserving; see save
sotron, Gr. sly or rim of a wheel; see border
soul < AS. sowl; see spirit, mind, life
sound < L. sonus, m. noise, tone; sonabilis; sonax, -acic; sonivius; sonorus, noisy, sounding; sono-, -itus, make a noise, sound; absonus, discordant, inharmonious; resonus, reechoing, ringing; sonorous, sonata, sonnet, absonant, consonant, dissonant, person, resonance, resounding, unison, Sonora, Solatisonax injusa (a gastropod), Soteria sonora (jack-in-a-box).
L. accentus, -us, m tone, signal: accent, accentuation, Cymindis accentifera (a beetle).
Gr. alalage, a loud noise; see alalaz under call
Gr. assensus, -us, approval, echo; see yes
Gr. babazo, chatter, chirp; babaz, chattering; see speak
Gr. balo, -atus, bleat; see beat
Gr. barritus, the trumpet cry of the elephant; see call
Gr. bez, bechos, cough; see cough
Gr. bilbo, -itus, swash, as a liquid in a vessel:
Gr. bombos, a booming or humming sound; see murmur
Gr. borborygmos, a rumbling in the bowels; see thunder
Gr. bromos, noisy, boisterous, < bromos, m. any loud noise: Bromides indicus (a beetle).
Gr. bronte, thunder; see thunder
L. bubulo, -atus, hoot like an owl; see hoot
L. Buccina, -atus, sound the trumpet; see Buccina under horn
L. cano, cantus, sing; see sing
Gr. chromados, m. a clashing noise
L. clangor, -is, a loud, ringing sound, noise; see ring
L. coaxo, croak; see croak
L. concivium, n. loud noise, clamor, outcry, sound of wrangling: convicium.
L. crepo, -itus, rattle, clatter, crackle; see rattle
L. destico, -atus, squeak like a mouse; see squeal
Gr. doupos, m. dead, heavy sound, thud; doupem, -tos, n. crash, peal; doupetor, -os, m. clatterer: Doupeter flavicollis (a bird).
Gr. echo, f. a returned sound; echet, f.; echos, m. sound, noise; echetes, m. sounder, noise-maker, musical, shrill; echetikos, ringing; glykeches, sweet-sounding; echos, sound, ring: echo, echoic, echolalia, anechoic, catechism.
Gr. epye, voice, sound, < epyo, call; see call
L. fragor, -is, m. loud noise, crash, din: fragor.
L. fremo, -itus, roar, growl, snarl, grumble; see roar
L. gemo, -itus, groan, moan, sigh; see sad
L. gignantus, cacKling of geeze; see cackle
L. grannio, -itus, grunt; see grunt
L. hinnito, -itus, neigh, whinny; hinnibilis, neighing; see neigh
Gr. homados, m. din, noise:
L. iache, cry, shout, sound; see call
Gr. ioë, f. any loud sound:
Gr. kelados, m. sound of rushing waters, loud noise: dyskelados, ill-sounding, shrieking; enkelados, buzzing; eukelados, melodious; Dysceladus tuberculatus (a beetle), Enceladus gigas (a beetle). Derive: celadonite.
Gr. kompos, din, noise, boast; see brag
Gr. konabos, m. a clashing, din:
Gr. kraitikos, noisy, < krazo, cry, scream, shriek; see call
Gr. krektos, struck, sounded (of stringed instruments), < kreko, sound an instrument:
Gr. krotalon, rattle; see rattle
Gr. krouma, -tos, n. beat, note, sound; kroumation, n. dim:
Gr. ktypos, m. any loud noise; ktyposes, noisy; katakytos, making a loud noise:
L. latro, -atus, bark, howl; see bark
Gr. minyros, warbling, whining; see sing
L. mugio, -itus, bellow, low; see roar
L. murmur, a low sound, hum, mutter; see murmur
L. musica (Gr. mousike), music, one of the arts presided over by the Muses; see music
L. mutio, -itus, mutter; see murmur
Gr. otobos, m. loud, startling noise, din:
Gr. phone, f. sound; phonion, n. dim.; phonetes, m. sounder, speaker; phonetikos, of sound, vocal; phoneo, produce sound, speak; diaphonos, discordant; euphonos, sounding well; kakophonos, sounding ill: phonetics, phonograph, phonolite, saxophone, telephone, anthem, euphony, cacophonous, symphony, Hesperiphona vespertina (evening-grosbeak), Terpsiphone perspicillata (a fly-
catcher), Charadromia microphona (a fly).

Gr. phethugma, sound of the voice, voice; see speak
L. phthongus (Gr. phthongos), m. sound, tone; phthonge, f. voice; phthongarion, n. dim.: phthongal, phthongometer, diphthong.

L. pipilo, -atus, chirp, twitter; see chirp
Gr. pitylos, m. plash of oars: Pitylus violaceus (a bird).

L. plausus, a clapping sound; see plauo under strike
Gr. poppyzeo, smack or cluck with the tongue and lips; see cackle
Gr. psithyos, whispering; see murmur
Gr. psophos, m.; psophema, -tos, n. sound, noise; psophax, -akos, m. noisy fe-
low; psophesis, f. a sounding; psophetikos, able to make a sound; psophodhes, noisy: Psophocarpus tetragonolobus (Goa bean), Psophia creptans (trumpeter),
Psophodes olivaceus (coach-whip-bird).

Gr. rhochmos, m. a wheezing, < rhocho, wheeze:
Gr. rhochthos, roaring of the sea; see roar
Gr. rhothos, m. rushing or dashing noise; rhothios, rushing, dashing, as of waves
and surf:
L. video, risus, laugh; see laugh
L. sibilus, hissing, whistling, < sibilo, hiss, whistle; see whistle
L. singulito, -atus, sob, hiccup; singultus, sobbing, hiccup; see hiccup
Gr. sapharagos, m. noise: Spharagemon cristatum (a grasshopper).
Gr. stenagma, moan, groan, sigh; see sad
L. sterto, snore; see snore

L. strepo, -itus, make a noise, rattle; strepitus, -us, m. loud noise, < strepito, -atus, make a loud noise; obstrepo, roar, clamon, oppose: strepitant, streperous, obstreperous, Strepera fuligipnosa (a crow-shrike).
L. stridulus, creaking, grating; see squeak
L. susurreo, -atus, murmur, whisper, hum, buzz; see murmur
Gr. symphonia, concord in sound, unison; see harmony
Gr. syrbeneue, m. a noisy person:
Gr. syrizo (syrillo), pipe, whistle, hiss; see whistle
Gr. thryobos, m. noise of a crowded assembly, applause, cheers, uproar: Thory-
bothrips graminis (a thysanopterid).

Gr. thrylos, noise of many voices; see thryleo under speak
L. tonus (Gr. tonos), m. sound; toono, -itus, sound, resound, thunder; tonitrus, -us, m. thunder: tone, tune, tonic, monotonous, baritone, attune, detonate, astonish, stun, overtone, astounding, tonitrurous.
L. tumultus, noise, confusion, uproar; see tumeo under swell
L. ululo, -atus, howl, shriek, wail; see call
L. vagitus, crying, squalling, whimpering of children; see sad
L. voco, -atus, call; vocifero, -atus, cry out, clamon; see call
See: call, speak, sing, music, ring, thunder, squeak, chirp, roar, weep,
cackle, murmur, whistle, grunt

soup < F. soupe.
Gr. embamma, -tos, n. sauce, soup;
Gr. etnos, n. pea soup: Etnodona palacropis (a moth).
L. jus, juice, soup, broth; see juice
L. puls, porridge, pottage; see food
Gr. rhophema (rhomma), -tos, n. gruel, soup; rhophetikos, pertaining to sipping;
rhophetos, that can be sipped; rhoptos, sipped, < rhpheo, sip, sup, gulp:
Gr. zosmos, m. soup, sauce; zomidion, n. dim.: zomotherapy.

sour < AS. sur.
L. acidus, sour, tart, < acoo, be sour; acescens, -entis, turning sour; acerbus, sour, sharp, harsh; acerbissimus; acetus, very sour, excruciating; acetum, n. sour wine, vinegar; acor, -iis, m. sour taste, sourness; coacceso, become sour.
deteriorate: acid, acetic, acetate, acetone, acetylsalicylate, acescent, ketone, acidosis, acerbity, acetylene, acetylglycine, phenylacetamide, acetylmethylcar-
binol, Acetobacter acetus (vinegar-bacterium), Rumex acetosa (garden-sorrel), Rumex acetosella (sheep-sorrel), Anguillula aceti (vinegar-eel), Phylloanthus acidus (Malay gooseberry), Lactobacillus acidophilus (a bacterium), Polyporus subacidus (a fungus).
Gr. agleuves, not sweet, sour:
Gr. omphax, -akos, unripe grape, sour grape; see grape
Gr. ozys, sour, acid, sharp, oxygen compounds; ozos, n. sour wine, vinegar;
oxalis, -idos, f. sorrel; oxalme, f. vinegar and brine, pickle; oxotos, pickled; enoxo, turn sour; hypozys, subacid; katoros, very sour: oxygen, oxidize, peroxide, oxides, oxyhydrogen, oxalic acid, oxymyoglobin, Ozydendrum arbo-reum (sourwood), Oxalis acetosella (wood-sorrel), Oxyria digyna (mountain-sorrel), Ozylobium cordifolium (a legume), Ozyptelium caeruleum (an ascle-piaceadace), Hypozyx hirsuta (star-grass), Vaccinium oxycoccus (small cranberry).

L. *salgamum*, n. a pickled cucumber or other object; salmacidus, salty, sour:
See: point, cut, sad

**south** < AS. suth.
Gr. antarktikos, southern: antarctic, *Notthofagus antarctica* (a false-beech).
Gr. antichthon, -os, f. southern hemisphere.
L. auster, -tri, m. south wind, south; austellus, m. dim., gentle south wind; australis; australis, southern: *Australasia, Australopithecus africanus* (a fossil primate), *Microcitsa australis* (a wild lime).
L. meridies, -ei, midday, noon, south; meridionalis, southern; see dies under day
Gr. mesembria, midday, noon, south; see hemera under day


**sow** < AS. sugu, female hog; see hog

**sow** < AS. sawan.
L. jacio, jactus, throw, scatter, sow; see throw
Gr. philipo, phyteuo, sow, plant, beget, engender, produce; see phyton under plant
L. sativus, sown, planted, cultivated, < sero, satus, sow, plant; satio, -onis, f. a sowing; sator, -is, m. sower; satarius, of sowing; consatus, planted with something; consitor, -is, m. planter, sower; dissitus, scattered, sow, obstus, sown, covered, filled: Saturn, *Sator angustus* (a lizard), *Lactuca sativa* (garden-lettuce), *Otiorrhynchus obtusis* (a beetle).
L. semino, -atus, sow, seed; sementis, a sowing, sementivus, of sowing; see semen under seed
L. spargo, sparsus, strew, scatter; see spread
Gr. speiro, sow; spartos, grown from seed, cultivated; spora, f. a sowing, seed; sporadikos, scattered; sporeus, m. sower; sporimos, sown: sporadic.
See: spread, seed, till, begin

**sowbug**, an isopod crustacean.
L. asellus, m. dim. of asinus, ass: *Asellus communis* (an isopod).
L. oniscis (Gr. oniskos), m. dim. of onos, ass: *Oniscus armatus* (a sowbug), *Paranotoniscus tuberculatus* (a sowbug) *Parastenoniscus elbanus* (a sowbug), *Phylloniscus braunsi* (a sowbug), *Psilocus sticticus* (a beetle), *Corbula oniscus* (a fossil pelecypod).
L. corcellio, -onis, m. sowbug: *Porcellio limbatus* (a sowbug).

**sozo**, Gr. keep, save; see soter under save

**sozusa**, L. a kind of artemisia; see wormwood

**space** < L. spatium, n. room, distance; spatium, n. dim.; spatius, roomy, large; spatior, -atus, walk about, promenade: spatial, spacious, expatiate.
Gr. anachyma, -tos, n. an expanse:
L. area, f. an open or vacant space, court; areola, f. dim.; areolatus, with small spaces: area, areal, areole, areola, areolate, areolar.
L. aula (Gr. aule), f. court, courtyard, hall: aula, aularian
L. capaz, -acis, roomy, spacious, able, fit; see capio under take
Gr. chora, f.; chorema, -atos, n. room, space; choraphion, n. dim.; choretos, containing; choreo, make room, withdraw, retire:
L. compluvium, n. open space in the middle of a Roman house for collecting rain water from the roof: compluvium.
L. desertum, a waste place, wilderness; see desert
Gr. dialeima, -tos, n.; dialeipsis, f. interval; diastema, -tos, n. space between, interval; diaphrag, f. gap, interstice: diastem.
L. intermedium, n. space between knots; interstitium, n. space between, interval; interivallum, n. open space between two palisades, pause, intermission: internode, interstice, interstitial, interval, *Psalidium interstitiale* (a beetle).
Gr. kochone, area between the anus and pudenda; see rump
Gr. kosmos, universe; see world
Gr. makrokorys, m. long interval:
Gr. mesodactylon, n. space between fingers or toes; mesogonation, n. internode; mesomazion, n. space between the breasts; mesomerion, n. space between the
hips; mesophrynnon, n. space between the eyebrows; mesopleurios, between the ribs, intercostal; mesostylon, n. space between pillars:
Gr. metasyntes, -etos, f. interval:
Gr. parateichion, n. pomerium:
L. perineum, area between the anus and pudenda; see rump
L. plenum, n. space filled with matter: plenum.
L. pomerium, n. space free of buildings along the inside and outside of the city wall:
Gr. prostasis, f. courtyard, area:
L. vacuum, empty space, void; see vaco under empty
L. vastus, empty, immense; see large
See: open, hole, hollow, empty, world, country, spread, alone
spade < AS. spadu; see shovel
spadix, L., Gr. palm branch, spike of flowers enclosed in a spathe; see branch
spado, L. (Gr. spadon), an impotent person, eunuch; spadonius, sterile, unfruitful; see sterile
Spain < L. Hispania, f.; Hispanicus; Hispanus, Spanish: Hispanic.
Gr. Iberia, f. Spain: Iberian, Iberis sempervirens (evergreen candytuft).
L. Lusitania, f. western Spain, Portugal: Lusitania, Erica lusitanica (Spanish heath).
spalaco- < Gr. spalaz, -akos, mole; see mole
span < AS. spann, spread of space between end of thumb and end of little finger; see measure, bridge
spanios; spanos; sparnos, Gr. rare, scarce; see few
sparacto- < Gr. sparaktes, render, tearer; sparagmos; sparaxis, a tearing; see sparasso under tear
sparaganium, L. (Gr. sparganion), burreed; see waterweed
sparaganon, Gr. band, swaddling cloth; see ribbon
sparagogis, L. Distention, swelling; see swell
spark < AS. spaera; see fire
sparrow < AS. spearwa, a kind of finch; see finch
sparse < L. spargo, sparsus, strewn, scatter, sprinkle; see few, spread
sparteus, L. of broom; see spartum under bean
spartina, NL. a genus of grasses; see grass
sparto- < Gr. spartos; sparton (L. spartum), Spanish broom; spartion, dim., see spartum under bean; < sparte; spartine; sparton, rope, cable, cord; spartion, dim., see rope; < spartos, grown from seed, cultivated, see speiro under sow
sparus, L. (Gr. sparos), gilthead; sparulus, dim.; see bream
spasmos, Gr. convulsion, fit; spastikos, afflicted with spasms; see spasma under disease
spatalium, L. (Gr. spatalion), bracelet; see bracelet
spatalos, Gr. wanton, lascivious; spatalistes, profigate; see lewd
spatangus, L. (Gr. spatanges), a sea-urchin; see echinoderm
spathe < L. spatha (Gr. spathe), any broad blade, paddle for stirring and mixing, stem of a palm leaf, sheath enclosing a spadix; spatula, spatula; spathion, dim.; see spoon
spatium, L. Room, distance; spatillum, dim.; spatiosus, roomy, large; see space
spatos, Gr. hide, leather; see leather
spatula, L. dim. of spatha (Gr. spathe), a broad, flat tool for stirring or mixing, broad-sword; see spoon, shovel, sword
spay < OF. espee, cut with a sword, remove the ovaries; see geld
speak < AS. specan; spreccan; G. sprechen.
L. aitia, f. chatter, idle talk:
Gr. agoretes, m. speaker; agoretya, -yos, f. eloquence; agoreutos, utterable, to be spoken of:
L. aio, say yes, affirm, assent, assert; see yes
Gr. akroasis, f. public lecture; akroama, -tos, n. oral teaching, something heard: acroama, acroamatic.
L. anfractus, bending, winding, circuitous, prolix; see bend
L. arguo, -atus, debate, contend, attempt to prove; argulator, -is, m.; argulatrix, -icis, f. subtle disputant; argutilus, noisy, talkative; argutor, -atus, prattle; argumentum, n. evidence, contention: argue, argument, argumentative.
L. arilator, -is, m. haggler:
Gr. *assevero, -atus, assert strongly, affirm: asseveration.
Gr. *asteismos, m. clever talk, wit:
Gr. *aude, f. voice, speech, < κωτάω, speak:
L. *babulus, m. babbler, fool: babble, babbler, babbling. Derive: gibberish.
Gr. *brazis, f. saying, report, rumor, < βαζω, speak, say; babazo, chatter; babaz,-akos; babaktes, m. chatterer, loud talker; bagma, -tos, n. speech: Babaz lanceolatus (a bird).
L. *blatero, -atus, talk idly, babble, prate; blatero (balatro), -onis, m. babbler, buffoon, fool: blaterate.
L. *bucco, -onis, m. babbler, fool: Buccoidea, Bucco collaris (a puffbird).
L. *causidicus, m. pleader, advocate:
L. *Ciceron, -onis, m. Roman orator and writer: Ciceronian, cicerone, Cicerorinus elegans (a Silurian crinoid).
L. *contionor, -atus, address an assembly; *contuncula, f. short harangue, trifling speech:
AS. *cwethan, say: quoith, bequeath.
L. *declamo, -atus, speak, orate: declaim, declamation.
L. *declaro, -atus, show, manifest, proclaim: declare, declaration, declaratory.
L. *Delphi (Gr. *Delpho”), city of the famous oracle of Apollo; see prophecy.
Gr. *Demosthenes, m. Greek orator: Demosthenes, Demosthenic.
L. *dico, dictus, speak, say, declare; dicabula, f. chatter, idle talk; dicax, -acis, talking sharply, sarcastic; dicaculus, loquacious; dicto, -onis, f. saying, style or mode of expression; dictum, n. saying, word; edictum, n. ordinance, proclamation; dico, -atus, proclaim, devote, dedicate; indico, -atus, point out, disclose, declare, reveal, betray; indicitus, indicative: diction, dictionary, edict, addict, dictate, dictator, dictum, benediction, valedictory, contradict, benison, verdict, ditto, ditty, prediction, preach, indictment, ipse dictum, abdicite, dedication, predicament, vindicate, avenge, revengeful, indicate, indicative, Potnia indicator (a bug).
L. *efutus, -itis, blab, babble, prate, chatter:
Gr. *eipon, speak, name, call:
L. *enteusis; *entychia, f. conversation; *enteuzidion, n. dim.:
L. *epesbolia, f. hasty or scurrilous language:
L. *for, fatus, speak, say, predict; *fateor, *fassus, admit, avow, own; *fabulor, -atus, speak, talk; facundus, eloquent; confabulor, -atus, discuss with, converse; efabilis, utterable; profiteor, -fessus, declare publicly, avow, teach: fable, fabulous, fate, fatal, nefarious, preface, prefatory, fairy, fame, profession, confess, Farrea facunda (a sponge).
L. *garrio, -itus, chatter, prate, babble; garrulus, talkative: garrulous, garrulity, Garrulax leucolophus (a jay-thrush), Garrulius atricapillus (a jay), Myxanthia garrula (a honey-eater).
Gr. *gersys, *yos, f. voice, speech, < γερσυω, speak, shout; Geryon, -os, m. a shouting, three-bodied monster; geryma, -tos, n. voice, sound; gerygone, f. born of sound, echo; meligerys, -yos, sweet-voiced, melodious; erigerys, -yos, loud-voiced: Geryon tridens (a decapod), Geryonia rosacea (a medusa), Gerygone fusca (a babbler), Pseudogerygone igata (a warbler).
L. *gestor, -is, m. tattler:
Gr. *gnomikos, dealing in maxime or pithy sayings:
L. *grammatica (Gr. *grammatike), f. grammar: grammatical.
Gr. *homiletikos, affable, conversable; *homilema, -tos, n.; *homilia, f. conversation; *homiletetes, m. disciple, scholar: homiletics.
Gr. *hythlos, m. idle talk, gossip, nonsense:
L. *intimo, -atus, announce, publish: intimate, intimation.
Gr. *kleo, tell of, celebrate, rumor; see kleos under honor.
L. *kolax, -akos, flatterer, fawner; see *flatter.
Gr. *kopis, prater, wrangler, liar; see lie.
L. *kotillos, babbling, chattering, prattling, < κοτίλλος, babble, chatter, prattle:
L. *lakeros, talkative:
Gr. *lakelo, talk, babble, prattle; lalia, f. conversation, talk; *lalos, talkative; *lalax, -agos, m. babblers, croaker; *lalage, f. a babbling; *alaketo, given to babbling; *kataalos, m. slanderer: lalopathy, lalopelia, lalatry, alalia, bradyalia, Eulalia, Eulalia eixoua (a fly), Catalalus obscurus (a beetle).
L. *Larunda, f. a nymph whose tongue was cut out by Jupiter for her talkativeness: Larunda ceti (an amphidip)
L., Gr. *lege, say, speak, read; *lektikos, pertaining to speaking or reading; lexis, f. a speaking or reading; *lexidion, n. dim.; logos, m. word, speech, talk; lectio, -onis, f. a reading, perusal; *legebilis, distinct enough to be read; *aeologia, f. continual talking; *amphilektos, discussed on all sides, disputed; *dialektos, f.
common language; kenologos, prattling, chattering; leptologia, f. subtle discourse, detailed discussion of trifles, quibbling: eulogy, homology, syllogism, dialogue, genealogy, dialect, dialectic, dyslexia, lecture, legend, legible, lectern, lesson, intellectual, intelligible, Amphitheatrus papillatus (a sponge).
Gr. terema, silly talk; see tero under feel
Gr. lesche, f. gossip, talk; leschema, -tos, n. idle talk, chatter; lesches, m. talker; adolchesos, prating, garrulous; adolcheses, m. idle talker:
L. lingua, tongue, language; lingulaca, chatterbox, gossip; lingulatus, eloquent; lingulus, linguosus, talkative, loquacious; see tongue
L. loquor, locutus, speak; loquax, -acis, talkative, garrulous; loquia, f. speech, language, words; loquelas, of speech; eloquor, -citas, speak out, declare: loquacious, colloquial, eloquent, elocution, circumlocution, obloquy, soliloquy, ventriloquist, Sciusurus loquax (southern red-squirrel).
Gr. menyos, reveal, disclose, betray; menytes, informer; see treason
L. murmur, a low sound, mutter, mumble; see murmur
Gr. mythosma, speak, recount; see mythos under story
L. narror, -atus, relate; see story
L. nuntio, -atus, report, make known; nuntius, speak out, see call
Gr. aoros, m.; aorisma, -tos, n. familiar talk, chat, < oarizo, chat with, daily: Aorisma powesheik (a butterfly).
Gr. ops, opos, f. voice: Calliope, Calliope pectoralis (Himalayan rubythroat), Opopistta diophthalma (a parrot), Trochius calliope (a hummingbird).
L. oro, -atus, speak, plead, pray; oratio, -onis, f. speech; orator, -is, m. speaker; exoro, persuade by entreaty; exorabilis, easily moved or persuaded: orator, oration, orison, oracle, oracular, oratorio, oratrix, inexorable, Amazona oratrix (a parrot), Ponaera inexorata (an ant).
Gr. ossa (otta), f. rumor: Ossea dimidiatea (a bug).
Gr. panegyrikos, a festal oration; see agora under gather
Gr. periglossos, eloquent; glossados, talking until the tongue aches, very talkative: Gr. phemi, speak; pheme, f. voice, speech; phatos, spoken, that may be spoken; aphasia, f. speechlessness; aphatus, ineffable, unutterable; euphemia, f. good speech, use of good names for bad things, praise: blasphemy, blame, euphemism, aphasia, prophet, Polyphemus, Telea polyphemus (a moth).
Gr. phadelphia, -os, m. idle talker, babbleb; phelenphos, m. idle talk; phylaria, f.; phylaro, m. silly talk, nonsense; phlyaz, -akos, m. jester, fool, buffoon: Philyurus basalis (a beetle).
Gr. phoneo, produce sound, speak; see phone under sound
Gr. phrasis, f. speech, < phrazo, speak, tell, indicate; phraster, -os, m. expounder; phrastor, -os, m. guide; phrastikos, expressive, eloquent: phrase, phaseology, paraphrase, periphrastic, Phrasterothripis conducas (a thysanopterid).
Gr. phthenexis, f. speech, utterance, < phthenego, speak, utter, phthema, -tos, n. sound of the voice: phthegmatikos, sounding, vocal; phthengo, use: what; agathenko, loud-sounding; apothegm, -tos, n. a terse saying: apothegm.
L. prodo, -atus, produce, publish, report, disclose, betray; see treason
L. promulgo, -atus, make known, publish; see display
L. publico, -atus, make known, impart, disclose; see populus under people
L. rectio, -atus, read aloud: recite, recitation.
Gr. thesis, f., saying, speech, tale, rheter; rhetor, -os, m. orator, public speaker; rhetorikos, oratorical: rhetoric, rhetorian, rhetorical.
L. rumor, -is, m. common talk, hearsay, gossip; rumusculus, m. dim.; rumigerulus, m. newsmonger, gossipier.
L. saluto, -atus, greet, address: salute, salutation.
AS. seccan, utter in words: say, gainsay, aforesaid, soothsayer, saw, saga, wiseacre.
L. sermo, -onis, m. talk, discourse; sermunculus, m. dim.: sermon, sermonic.
Gr. stomphazo, -akos, a bombastic talker, < stomphazo, speak mouthfuls; see brag
Gr. stomylkos, talkative, wordy; stomylma, -tos, n. chatterbox: Stomylomyia leonina (a fly).
L. susurrus, -atus, whisper, murmure; see murmure
AS. tellan, speak, number: tell, tale, talk.
Gr. thema, -tos, n. subject of discourse: theme, thematic.
Gr. thyrellos, babble, chatter, keep talking: thyrellos, m. noise of many voices; thyrelma, -tos, n. common talk:
L. vates, -is, prophet, soothsayer, seer, poet; see prophecy
L. verbigero, -atus, talk, chat, dispute; see verbum under word
L. voco, -atus, call; vocifero, -atus, cry out, clamor; vox, vocis, voice, sound, call; see call
L. volubilis, turning, spinning, fluent; see volvo under turn
See: call, ask, word, sound, scold, story, adage, swear
Gr. aichme, f. point of a spear, spear; aichmetes, m. spearman, warrior; Aechmophorus occidentalis (western grebe), Aechmea bracteata (a bromeliad).

Gr. akon, -ontos, m. javelin, dart; akontion, n. dim.; akontistes, m. dartier; akontizo, hurl a javelin: Acontosceles hydroropoides (a beetle), Acontistia megalanicaum (an amphipod), Acontistella amazonica (a mantid), Acontistoptera melanderi (a fly), Acontias punctatus (a lizard), Hazoontium floridum (a radiolarian), Acontites gladiator (a bird).

Gr. angon, -os, m. a Frankish javelin:
Gr. anklyleton, n. javelin:
Gr. belemnon, n. dart, javelin: Belemnoteuthis antiqua (a fossil squid).

Gr. cateia, f. a kind of spear: Cateia druryi (a butterfly).

Gr. dibolia, f. a kind of lance; dibolos, two-pointed: Dibolia decorata (a beetle), Dibolosoma quadrripustulatum (a beetle).

Gr. dory, doratos, n. spear; doration; dorydion, n. dim.; dorybolos, hurling spears; doryphoros, spear-bearing; doryssos, wielding the lance; doryzos, m. spearmaker; dorkranoos, spear-headed; dorimachos, fighting with the spear; doritmetos, spear-ierced: doryphorus, Doratonotus megalepis (a fish), Dorydillus mirabilis (an annelid), Dorylus helvonus (a legionary ant), Dorydium lanceolatum (a bug), Acacia doratozylon (currawang-acacia), Coelorhynchos doryssus (a fish), Phytopluteus (Doratistes) absyrthinus (a wasp), Doryphora sassafras (a mon-imiacead), Doryopteris arorilia (a fern).

Gr. embolion, something thrown: a javelin;
Gr. enchos, n. spear, lance: Enchocrates glaucopsis (a moth).

Gr. framea, f. spear, javelin:
L. fuscina, three-pronged fork, trident; see fork
L. gaesum (Gr. gaison), n. a long, heavy javelin: Gaesomyrmex corniger (a fossil ant).

AS. gar, spear, lance: gar (Belone vulgaris), garlic (Allium sativum), garpike (Lepidosteus osseus).

L. g罗斯phus (Gr. g罗斯phos), m. javelin: G罗斯phus madagascariensis (a scorpion).

L. hastea, n. spear, hastula, f. dim.; hastatus, spear-shaped, armed with a spear: hastate, hastilude. Hastigerina pelagica (a foraminifer), Viola hastata (a violet), Phyllostoma hastatum (a vampire), Xanthsoma hastifolium (calalu), Frigga hastigera (a spider), Xanthorrhoea hastilis (a grass-tree).

Gr. hema, -tos, n. dart, javelin:
Gr. hyssos, m. javelin: Hyssura producta (an isopod).

L. jaculum, n. dart, javelin: jaculiferous.

Gr. kontakos, -akos, m. shaft, spear; kontakion, n. dim.:
L. lancea, f. a light spear; lanceola, f. dim.; lanceatus; lanceolatus, lancelike; lanciarius, m. lancer: lance, lancet, lancelet, lanceolate, Lanceolot, Salanum lanceolatum (a nightshade).

Gr. lonche, f. spear, lance, javelin; loncharion; lonchidion, n. dim.; lonchites, m. spearman; lonchonis, of spears: Lonchocarpus latifolius (a lancepod), Hezalonde octococula (a radiolarian), Spermatochoniae magnicornis (a fly).

L. mataris, f. a Celtic javelin: Mataris grouwelii (a beetle).

Gr. obelos, m. spit; obeliskos, m. dim.: obelus, obelion, obelisk, obeliscal, Obelopteryx angusta (a moth), Obelophorus terebratus (a fly), Obeliscus cal-creus (a gastropod), Pelurga obeliscata (a butterfly).

Gr. palton, n. light spear, dart; paltos, brandished, hurled: Paltorhynchus narwhal (a fossil beetle).

L. pilum, n. javelin; pilatus, armed with a javelin: pile.

L. quiris, -itis, f. a Sabine spear:
L. runa, f. javelin, dart:
Gr. saris (sarissa), f. a long, Macedonian pike: Echinocereus sarissophorus (a cactus).

Gr. saunion, n. javelin:
L. sibyna (Gr. sibyne), f. a kind of spear: Sibynomorphus mikani (a snake).

Gr. sigynes (sigynos), m. spear:
L. spica, ear of grain, point, spear; see point
Gr. stochasma, the thing aimed, arrow, spear; see arrow
Gr. styroxy, -akos, spike at the butt end of a spear; see point
L. telum, n. dart, javelin, spear, missile:
L. tragula, f. javelin; tragularis, m. javelin-thrower:
L. trifox, -acis, f. a kind of spear:
L. trudis, -is, f. pointed pole, pike: Trudis caeruleopunctatus (a fish).

L. venabulum, n. hunting spear:
L. verutus, armed with a dart or javelin, < veru; verum; verutum, n. spit for roasting meat, dart, javelin; veruculum (vericulum), n. dim.; verutina, f. a small javelin; Lactistes vericulus (a bug).

Gr. xyston, n. shaft of a spear, spear: Xystophora lucidella (a moth), Xystosomus turgidus (a beetle), Xystodesmus martensi (a milleped), Ezyston cinctulus (a wasp).

See: arrow, point, rod, throw

special < L. specialis, individual, particular; see alone

species, L. look, appearance, form, model, kind; see class

specillum, L. probe; see tool

specimen, L. example, token, evidence, sign; see thing

speciosus, L. beautiful, splendid, showy; spectabilis, notable, showy, < specio; specio, spectus, behold, look; see beauty, see

speckled < AS. specca, bit, spot, stain; see spot

spectabilis, L. notable, showy; see speciosus under beauty

spectacle < L. spectaculum, show, sight, view, eyeglass; see specio under see, lens

specter < L. spectrum, vision, appearance, apparition, image; see spirit

specula, L. watch-tower, see specio under see; dim. of spes, hope, see spero under believe

speculator, L. explorer, scout, investigator; see inspector under try

speculum, L. mirror; see mirror

specus, L. cave, den; see hollow

speechless; see silent, ineffable, wonder

speed < AS. sped, swiftness; see swift

speleum, L. (Gr. spelaion); spelunca (Gr. spelynx), < Gr. speos, cave, den, grotto; see hollow

spelt < AS. spelt, < L. spelta, a kind of wheat; see grain

spend < AS. spendan, < L. expendo, -pensus, weigh out; see pay

speos, Gr. cave, den, grotto; see hollow

speratus, L. expected, hoped; see spero under believe

sperchnos, Gr. hasty, hurried, rapid; see swift

spergula, NL. a genus of the pink family; see pink

sperma, Gr. seed; spermatization, dim.; spermatikos, of seed; see seed

spernax, L. despising, contumacious; see sperno under hate

spes, L. hope; see spero under believe

spseudo, Gr. hasten, quicken, press, urge on; speustikos, to be done or pushed eagerly; see swift

spachelo- < Gr. sphakelos, gangrene, mortification; see rot

spacho- < Gr. sphakos, sage; see mint

spacto- < Gr. sphalotos, slain; sphagion, victim; see sphazo under kill

sphaero- < Gr. sphaira, ball; see ball

sphagido- < Gr. sphagis, -idos, sacrificial knife; sphagidion, dim.; see knife

sphagnum, NL. (Gr. sphagnos), a kind of moss; see moss

sphago- < Gr. sphax, -agos, throat; see throat

sphaleros, Gr. slippery, treacherous; see slip

sphallos, Gr. round, metal plate for throwing; see plate

sphalma, Gr. false step, stumble, trip, fault; see falter

spharagos, Gr. noise; see sound

spheco- < Gr. sphe, -ekos, wasp; sphekion, dim.; spheka, wasp-nest; see wasp, nest

sphedanos, Gr. eager, vehement; see busy

sphelas, Gr. footstool, pedestal; see base

sphendamnos, Gr. maple; see maple

sphendone, Gr. sling; sphendonestes, slinger; see throw

spheneus, Gr. a kind of mullet; see mullet

spheno- < Gr. sphen, -os, wedge; sphenarion; spheniskos, dim.; see wedge

sphere < L. sphaera (Gr. sphaira), ball; spherula, dim.; see ball

sphex, Gr. wasp; see wasp
sphincter, L. (Gr. sphinkter), binder, a closing muscle; sphigmos, bound tight; see sphingo under bind

sphingia, Gr. a kind of ape; see monkey

sphingion, Gr. bracelet, necklace; see bracelet

Sphinx, Gr. female monster of Thebes who asked riddles; see ask

sphodros, Gr. strong, violent; see strong

sphondyle, Gr. an insect that lives on the roots of plants; see insect

sphondylium, L. (Gr. sphondylium), cow-parsnip; see carrot

sphondylos, Gr. vertebra; see back

sphragis, Gr. seal, signet; see mark

sphriganos, Gr. bursting with health and vigor, full, fresh, vigorous; see life

sphygmos, Gr. pulse, throb, beat; sphygmikos, of the pulse; see strike

sphyra, Gr. hammer; sphyryon, dim.; see hammer

sphyraena, L. (Gr. sphyraena), a pikelike fish; see pike

sphyrna, NL. a genus of sharks; see shark

sphyron, L. Gr., a kind of stone

sphingo, of sphinx, personification of wisdom:

seasoned:

Anacampseros (n.): seasoned; Araneaster granulosus (a bug), Galeades araneoides (a solpugid), Ophrys anerifera (an orchid).

Gr. Arigioph, f. a nymph; a kind of spiders: Argiop argentata (a spider), Metargioph trigasiata (banded garden-spiders).

Gr. asterion, n. a kind of spider:

NL. epeira, f. a genus of spiders: Epeira jochiata (now Aranea frondosa) (a spider), Metempeira labarithea (white-cross spider).

Gr. hypodromos, m. a kind of spider:

NL. lysoca, f. a genus of spiders: Lycosa riparia (a wolf-spiders), Geolycosa turricula (a spider).

Gr. nethis, spinster; see neo under spin

L. phalangium (Gr. phalangion), n. a kind of spider: Phalangiium dorsatum (daddylonglegs), Pholcus phalangioides (a spider), Stenorhynchus falangium (a spider-crab).

Gr. rhagion, a kind of spider; see rhax under grape

L. solpuga (soltluga), f. probably a kind of spider: solpugid, Metasolpuga picta (a solpugid).

It. tartantola, f. a large spider, < L. Tarentum, now Taranto: tarantella, tarantism, Tarantula acaulata (a spider), Lycosa tarantula (tarantula), Tarentola mauretanica (a gecko).

NL. uloborus, m. a genus of spiders: Uloborus geniculatus (a spider).

See: spin, weave, mite

spike < L. spica, ear of grain, point, tuft, point, see point, nail

spillas, Gr. rock, crag, cave; see stone

spill < AS. spilien, let fall, let out, spread; see fall, empty, drop, spread, speak

spilos, Gr. spot, speck, stain, blemish; spilotos, stained, soiled; see spot

spin < AS. spinnan: spinner, spinneret, spinning-wheel, spinner, spider, spindly, spin.
spin

L. colus, distaff; see axis
Gr. kataktría, f. spinner:
Gr. klotho, twist, spin; klostes, m. spinner; klostos, spun: Clotho, Clostes priscus (a spider).
L. neō, netus (Gr. neō; neto), spin, weave; nethis, -idos, f. spinner; nestikos, of spinning; netos, spun, twisted; reneō, unravel: Nepheila clavipes (silk-spinner), Nesticus elongatus (a spider), Argyroneta aquatica (water-spider), Callinethis elegans (a spider), Hilara aerometha (a fly).
L. quasillaria, f. spinning-girl:
Gr. talasia, pertaining to wool-spinning: Talasius quadricornis (a beetle).
See: weave, spindle

spinach < ML. spinacia, a plant of the goosefoot family; see goosefoot

spindle < AS. spinel.
Gr. atraktos, m. spindle, arrow; atraktion, n. dim.: Atractosteus spatula (an alligator-gar), Atractoerus luteolus (a beetle), Atractaspis irregularis (an African viper), Megalatracus aruanus (a gastropod), Paratractus caballis (jurel).
L. colus, -us, f. distaff: colulus. Colus hirundinosus (a fungus).
Gr. elakatê, f. distaff, spindle: Elacate atlantica (a sergeant-fish), Elacatinus oceanops (a fish).
L. fusus, m. spindle: fusil, fusiform, fusée, fusin, fuselage, Fusus salebrosus (a gastropod), Fusicladium dendriticum (now Venturia inaequalis) (apple-seab), Fusulina robusta (a foraminifer), Fusarium viride (a fungus), Fusanus acuminate (quandong nut), Fusulinella sphaerica (a foraminifer), Salpa fusiformis (a tunicate), Tritonafusus brunnneus (a gastropod).
Gr. kloster, -os, m. spindle; klostérion, n. dim.: Clisterocrinus elongatus (a Silurian crinoid), Clisterium moniliferum (a desmid), Cladostreis histolyticum (a proteolytic bacterium).
L. turbo, -inis, top, spindle; see cone

spine < L. spina, thorn, backbone; spinula, dim.; spinosus, thorny; see thorn, back

spingos, Gr. a fish; see fish

spinter, L. a kind of bracelet; see bracelet

spinther, Gr. spark; see fire

spinus, L. (Gr. spinos), finch; see Finch

Spiro, L. (Gr. Speio), a sea-nymph; see sea

spionia, L. a kind of grape-vine; see grape

spiraculum, L. air-hole, breathing-pore, vent; see spiro under breathe

spiraea, L. (Gr. speira), a genus of the rose family; see rose

spiral < L. spiralis, < spira (Gr. speira), f. coil, twist; spirula, f. dim.: spire, spiral, spirifer, spirochete, Spiroryza crassa (a green alga), Spiroceras bifurcatum (a Jurassic ammonite), Spirorbis nipponica (a worm), Spirula australis (a cuttle-fish), Spiraphes odorata (an orchid), Spirea bella (a spirea), Spirillum rufum (a bacterium), Vallyslusia spiralis (tapegrass), Cornuspira archimeides (a foraminifer), Coelospira hemisphérica (a fossil brachiopod), Sceliphron spirifex (a mud-dauber), Potamogoton spirulus (a pondweed).
L. helix, -icis (Gr. -ikos), f. whorl, spiral; helikter, -os, m. anything twisted; heliktos, rolled, twisted; anhelix, -ikos, f. inner curve of the ear: helix, helioid, helicite, demonelix, Heltix abolobris (forest-snail), Helicuspsycé limnella (a caddisfly), Helicella caperata (a snail), Helicodóceros muscivorus (an arum), Globigerina helicina (a foraminifer), Helicetera spica (a screw-tree).
L. voluta, f. spiral: volute, Voluta musica (music-shell), Volutospitus castaneus (a gastropod).
See: turn, circle

spiratus, L. breath; see spiro under breathe

spire < L. spira (Gr. speira), coil, see spiral; < AS. spir, young shoot, tapering point, see point

spirio- < Gr. speirion, light garment, dim. of speiron, piece of cloth; see garment

spirit < L. spiritus, -us, m. air, breath of life, energy, apparition, god, ghost, soul, < spiro, -atus, breathe: spiritual, spirited, inspiration, Holy Spirit, spiritus frumenti, spirituous.
AS. aelf, a diminutive, sprightly, sometimes mischievous, fairilyke being: elf, elfin, elfish, Alfred, oaf.
Gr. akko, a bugbear; see fear
Ar. *Allah*, the supreme being of the Mohammedans: *La ilaha illa Allah.*

Egypt. *Amen* (*Amen*), the sun god; see *amido-*.  
Gr. *aústos*, immaterial, without substance; see *ousia* under *thing*.  
L. *apparitio*, -onis, f. unusual appearance, phantom, ghost; apparition.  
L. *asomatus* (Gr. *asomatós*), incorporeal:  
Skt. *brahman*, soul or essence of the universe: Brahma, Brahman, Brahmaputra, Brahmanism, *Cremastocheilus brahma* (a beetle).  

L. *cecelica*, m. dweller in heaven, god:  
L. *Cronus* (Gr. *Kronos*), m. former ruler of heaven and earth, equivalent to Saturn: Cronian.

“*What demon possessed me that I behaved so well?*”  
L. *deus*, *divus* (*diós*), m. god; *dea*, *diva*, f. goddess; Skt. *deva*, *god*; *divus*; *divinás*, of a god, godlike: deity, deist, deify, deism, *deus ex machina*, divine, divination, ‘*dear me!*’, adieu, joss, Amadeus, devadasi, devaloka, *deodor* (*Cedrus deodorá*), *Primula deorum* (Olympian primrose).

L. *diabulus* (Gr. *diábolos*), m. devil; *diabolicus* (Gr. *diábólikos*), slanderous, devilish: devil, devilish, diabolical, bedevil, *Vespa diabolica* (yellow-jacket), *Mobula diabulus* (a devilfish).


L. *Fornax*, goddess of ovens; see *oven*.

AS. *gást*, soul, spirit, apparition: ghost, ghostly, Holy Ghost, ghostly, aghast.  
L. *genius*, m. protecting attendant spirit of a person or place: genius.

AS. *god*, a spiritual being, deity: god, goddess, godly, godlike, godless, godfather, godsend, Godward, Godwin, Godfrey, gossip, demigod, ungodly.

L. *inconcretus*, bodiless;  
L. *incorporátus*; *incorporeus*, bodiless, immaterial, intangible: incorporeal.

L. *incubus*, m. nightmare, male demon supposed to lie upon persons, especially women, in their sleep; *succuba*, f. female demon supposed to prostitute men in their sleep: incubus, succubus.


L. *larva*, ghost, mask; the young stage of some animals; see *young*.  
L. *Lateranus*, god of the hearth, < *later*, brick; see *brick*.

L. *lemur*, -is, m. shade, ghost of the departed: lemur, Lemuria, lemuroid, *Lemur varius* (ruffed lemur).

L. *Liburnus*, god of lustful enjoyment; see *joy*.

L. *mania*, a bugbear to frighten children; *maniola*, dim.; see *fear*.

L. *manús*, m. ghost, shade, soul of the departed: Manes, *Manis tricuspis* (pangolin).

Ab.Am. *manito*, spirit, god: manito, Manitou (Colo.), Manitowoe (Wis.), Manitoba.


Gr. *Mormo* (*Mormon*), bugbear, hobgoblin; see *fear*.


Gr. *noar*, -os, n. phantom, specter:  
L. *numen*, -inis, n. nod, will; sway, majesty, deity, godhead: numen, numenism, numinous.
Gr. opsis, face, likeness, vision, apparition; see ops under face
Gr. Pan, god of hills, forests, pastures, flocks, sportsmen; see herd
Gr. phasma, -tos; phantasma, -tos, n. apparition: phantom, Phasmatocoris spectrum (a bug), Leucopephasma phantasmella (a moth).
Gr. psyche, breath, mind, soul, spirit; see mind
Heb. satan, an enemy, the devil: Satan, satanic, Satanoperca crassilabis (a fish), Satanellus hallucatus (a marsupial-cat), Boletus st anus (a mushroom).
Professor: “What is the origin of the word Satan?”
Student: “I think it is just an Old Nick name.”
L. Saturnus, god of agriculture; see till
Gr. satyros, m. a woodland deity typifying lasciviousness; satyridion, n. dim.; satyriasis, f. or like a satyr: satyric, satyriasis, Tragopan satyris (a pheasant).
AS. s eel, essence of life: soul, soulful.
Jap. shinto, way of the gods: Shintoism.
L. silenus (Gr. seileinos), m. a bearded, bald, woodland deity, similar to but older than a satyr: Scarpaboeus silenus (a dung-beetle).
L. simulacrum, n. image, phantom: simulacrum.
Skt. Siva, supreme deity of destruction and restoration: Sivapithicus indicus (a fossil simian).
Gr. skia, shade, shadow, phantom; see shade
L. species, appearance, vision, kind; see class
L. spectrum, n. appearance, form, image, apparition; ghost: specter, spectrum, Vampyrus spectrum (a bat).
F. sylphe, f. a fairylike spirit of the air: sylph, sylphlike, sylphid.
Gr. theos, m. god; thea, f. goddess; theios, divine; theiotes, f. divinity, religion; theskelos, godlike; thespis, -tos; thespesios, inspired, divine; thesphotos, spoken by a god, ordained; apotheosis, f. deification; antitheos, equal to the gods, godlike, imps; entheos, divinely inspired: theology, theocratic, Pantheon, apotheosis, Theodore, Theophilus (Gottlieb), polytheistic, Thespian, enthusiasm, Dorothea, Dorothy, Dot, Timothy (Phileum pratense), Dodecatheon salinum (a shooting-star), Theocapsa aristotelis (a radiolarian), Thespiesa populnea (a malvacead), Thescelocichla leucopleurus (a bird).
L. Venus, goddess of love; see love
Slav. vampir, a blood-sucking ghost or demon; see vampyrus under bat
AS. Woden (ON. Odinn), chief of the gods: Woden, Wotan, Odin, Odinism, Wednesday, Wainsborough, Wanstead.
Heb. Yehovah (Yahweh), the supreme being of the Hebrews: Yahweh, Jehovah. Identify: afrit (afreet), angel, apparition, Ariel, banshee, bogie, brownie, demon, devil, dryad, dwarf, elf, fairy, Fate, faun, fay, fenodryee, fiend, finnella, fomorian, genie, genius (genii), ghost, ghoul, giant, gnome, goblin, god, godness, gremlin, griffin, hamadryad, happy, hex, hobgoblin, hoodoo (voodoo), hopschneider, imp, incubus, jinn (jinn, djinn), jinx, kobold, lar (lares), larva, lemur, leprechaun, manes, mermaid, merman, muse, naiad, nemesis, nereid, nix, nixie, nymph, oaf, oceand, ogre, oread, phantom, pixy, poltergeist, Puck, salamander, Santa Claus, saskwatch, satyr, shade, silenus, sorcerer, spandule, specter, spirit, spook, sprite, succubus, sylph, troll, undine, valkyrie, vampire, weel folk, widget, witch, wizard, wraith, zombie.
See: wind, life, form, fancy, magic, alcohol
sphiro- < Gr. speira, coil, twist, see spiral; < speiro, sow, see sow; < speiron, piece of cloth, see garment; < L. spiro, -atus, breathe, see breathe
spissus, L. thick, crowded, dense, slow; spissitudo, thickness; see thick
spisula, NL. a genus of mollusks; see mollusk
spit < AS. spittan.
Gr. apereo, spit out, disgorge; aperasis, f. a spitting out:
Gr. chremma, -tos; chrempton, n. spit, saliva; chremsis, f. a hawking, spitting:
L. expecto,r, -atus, drive from the breast, banish, spit: expectorate.
Gr. psytton, n. spit, < psyitto, spit:
Gr. ptyalon, n. saliva, spit; ptyasma, -tos, n. spit; ptyas, -ados, f. spitter, < ptyo, spit: ptyalin, ptyalogogue, ptyalism, ptyalose, ptyalith. Ptyoprocne fuligula (a bird), Ptyas blumenbachii (a snake), Ptylus lineatus (spittle-insect)
L. saliva, f. spit; salivaevus, full of spit, slaver: salivo, -atus, spit out, drivel, slaver: salivary, salivation.
Gr. sidon, n. spit: sialogogue, sialisyrinx
L. spatum, n. spit; spuo, spatus, spit; spitament, -inis, n. spit: conspupo, spit upon in contempt: spatum, cuspidor, Melanophila conspupa (a beetle).
spite < OF. despit, < L. despectus, contempt; see hate
spithama, L. (Gr. spithame), span; see measure
spiza, Gr. finch; see finch
spizias, Gr. sparrow-hawk; see hawk

splanchnon, Gr. entral; splanchnidion, dim.; see intestine

spleen < L. splen, -is (Gr. -os), m. milt; splenicus (Gr. splenikos), of the spleen; spleneticus, depressed, melancholy; splenium (Gr. splenion), n. a fern, spleen-wort, plaster or patch with a medicinal preparation: spleenic, splenetic, splenitis, splenalgia, splenomegaly, splenectomy, splenulus, splenitive, splenoid, spleunle, spenlical, green spleenwort (Asplenium viride), Chrysosplenium alternifolium (a golden-saxifrage).

L. lien, -is, m. spleen; lienicus; lienosus, splenetic: lienitis, lienoele.

splendid < L. splendidus, bright, shining; splendor, brightness, brilliance; see splendere under light, beauty

splenium, L. (Gr. splenion), plaster or patch with a medicinal preparation, spleenwort; see spleen

split < MD. splitten; see cut, separate

splinter < D. splinter; see part

spodos, Gr. ashes, embers, dross, slag; spodos, ash-colored, gray; see ashes, gray

spoil < L. spolium, booty; see plunder, rot, destroy

spoke < AS. spaca; see rod

spolium, L. booty, plunder; spoliator; spoliatrix, pillager; see plunder

sponda, L. bedstead, bed; see bed

sponde, Gr. drink-offering, libation, truece; spondeios (L. spondeus), of libations; spondeion (L. spondium), cup or vessel used in libations; see drink, rest

spondeo, sponsus, L. promise; sponsor, bondsman; see promise

spondias, Gr. a kind of plum-tree, now a genus of the sumac family; see sumac

spondylus, L. (Gr. spondylos; spondylos; spondylos), vertebra, joint, see back; a kind of mussel, see mollusk; cow-parsnip, see carrot

sponge < L. spongia (Gr. spongia; spongia), f.; spongios (spongios), m. any spongy substance; spongion (spicon), n. dim.; spongion, spongose, spongy, spongioblast, Spongiospora subterranea (a slime-mold), Spongostylum perpusillum (a fly), Spongophora bipunctata (an earwig), Spongilla lacustris (a fresh-water sponge), Catulus spongiceps (a fish), Laetmogone spongiosa (a holothurian).

NL. ectyon, m. a kind of sponge: Ectyon sparsus (a sponge), Ectyodoryza loyningi (a sponge).

Gr. epikoilos, spongy, porous; Gr. manon, n. a kind of soft sponge: Manon favosum (a sponge).

Gr. somphos, porous, spongy, see hole

L., Gr. tethea, f. a kind of sponge: Tethea mammillosa (a sponge), Tetheodus pepresho (a fossil fish).

sponsa, L. bride; sponsus, groom; see spouse

spool < D. spoel; see axis

spoon < AS. spoon, chip.

Gr. aryter, -os, m. ladle, dipper; arytaina, f. dipper: arytenoid.

L. bacrio, -onis, m. vessel with a long handle, dipper, ladle: L. cochlear, -is (Gr. kokliarion), n. spoon, ladle: Cochlearia officinalis (seury-weed).

Sp. cuchara, f. spoon; cucharita, f. dim. teaspoon:

L. cyathus (Gr. kyathos), cup, ladle; see cup

Gr. kinetron, n. ladle, stirring-rod:

Gr. kykethron, ladle, agitator; see kykao under mix

L. ligula, ladle, skimmer; see lingua under tongue

L. missiula, f. piece of bread used as a spoon:

Gr. mystron, n. spoon; mystrian, n. dim.; mystile, f. piece of bread used as a spoon: Mystropomus subcostatus (a beetle).

Gr. hatane, f. ladle:

L. rudica, wooden spoon, spatula; see rudis under rod

L. simpulum, n. small ladle: Simpulum trapezium (a gastropod).

L. spatha (Gr. spathe); spathis, -idos, f. paddle for stirring or mixing, broad two-edged sword, any broad blade, stem of a palm leaf, sheath enclosing a spadix; spatula; spatula, f.; spathion, n. dim.: spathe, spatheose, spatula, spatulate, spade, ephaulet, Spatula clypeata (shoveler-duck), Spathognathodus primus (a conodont), Spalthoplopus papuasinus (a fly), Spalthidium caudatum (a protozoan), Spathodea campanulata (a bignoniaeaceae), Circaspathis furcata (a radiolarian), Anthkurium spatiphyllum (an aroid), Polyodon spatula (paddle-fish), Salvia spathecea (crimson sage), Urtica spathulata (a nettle), Hoplogyrion
spatulifer (a wasp), Thamnocalamus spathiflorus (a bamboo), Micromorphus spatulifer (a fly), Listrocyptus spatulatus (a wasp).

Gr. toryne, f. ladle, stirrer; torynetos, stirred, < toryno, stir: Toryna vespoideas (a wasp), Torynobolodon barrumbrownii (a fossil mammal), Torynopsis mintha (a butterfly).

L. trua, f. stirring spoon, skimmer; trulla, f. dim.: Trullula nitidula (a fungus), Plaguea trulla (a crustacean), Clematis trullifera (a clematis), Pterostylis trullifolia (an orchid).

Gr. tryelis, -idos, f. stirrer, ladle:
L. tudiculeo, -atus, stir; see tudes under hammer
L. zomerysis, f. soup ladle

See: mix, dip, cup

spore < Gr. spora, a sowing, seed; sporadikos, scattered; see sperma under seed, sow

sporta, L. basket, hamper; sportella; sportula, dim., gift; see basket, give

spot < ME. spotte: spotted, spotty, spotless, spot (Leiostomus xanthurus).
L. albugo, white spot on the eye; see albus under white
L. alba, a game of chance with dice, spot; see lot
L. alphas (Gr. alphos), white spot on the skin, a kind of leprosy; see disease
Gr. argema; argemos, a white fleck on the eyeballs; see argos under white
Gr. astralos, spotted with stars, speckled; see aster under star
Gr. biastos, spotted, dappled, piebald: Balionycteris maculatus (a bat).
L. cruentus, spotted or stained with blood, bloody; see cruor under blood
Gr. daidealos, dappled, spotted; see daedalus under art
Gr. ephelis (epelis), -idos, f. freckle: ephelis. See ephelis under cap
L. fritillius, m. dice-box, spotted: fritillary (Argynnis diana), Fritillaria lanceolata (rice-root-fritillary)
L. gutta, drop, spot; guttula, dim.; guttatus, dappled, spotted, speckled; see drop
Gr. kelis, -idos, f. stain, spot, blemish: celidography, Celidodacus apicalis (a fly)
Gr. knekis, -idos, f. pale spot, dim cloud:
L. labes, -is, f. spot, stain, blemish, disgrace; labecula, f. dim.
L. lenticerca; lentigo, a lentil-shaped spot, freckle; lentiginosus, full of freckles, spotted; see lens
L. lino, litus, daub, smear, anoint, spread over; see spread
L. litura, blot, blur; see lituro under cancel
L. macula, f. spot, stain, mark; maculosus, spotted, dappled, pied, < maculo, -atus, spot, stain, speckle; immaculatus, unspotted, unstained: macula, macke, masle, maqui, immaculate, Maculifer japonicus (a trematode), Maculopeplum junonium (a gastropod), Euphorbia maculata (spotted spurge), Anopheles maculipennis (a mosquito), Eucalyptus maculosa (a eucalyptus), Stiphromorpha maculigera (a beetle), Clematosigma maculiceps (a psocid), Aphrodos unimacula (a bug), Mochtherus immaculatus (a beetle).
Gr. melasma, a black spot; see metas under black
Gr. miasma, stain, defilement, taint; miantos, stained; miaros, stained with blood; see mioros under dirt
Gr. molysma, -tos, n. spot, taint:
ML. morbillus, measle or measles; see morbus under disease
Gr. nebris, spotted like a fawn; see nebros under deer
Gr. nephelion, cloudlike spot, white fleck, dim. of nephele, cloud; see cloud
L. nota, mark, cipher, character, sign, letter; see mark
L. ocellatus, having little eyelike spots; see oculus under eye
Gr. omorpyma, -mos, n. spot, stain, < omoronymi, wipe:
Gr. palasso, sprinkle, spot, bespatter: Palassopora eocaenica (a fossil coral).
Gr. pardalotos, spotted like a leopard; see pardos under cat
L. petio, scab, eruption, spot; see scale...
Gr. phalaros, having a white patch, white-spotted: phalarope
Gr. pholis, -idos, scale, spot, fleck; see scale
Gr. poikilos, variegated, pied, mottled, spotted; see color
Gr. psaros, speckled, dappled, like a starling, < psar, starling; see starling
L. punctum, n. little hole, dot, point; puncta, f. prick, puncture; punctillum
; punctulum, n. dim.: puncture, punctate, Tabanus punctifer (a horsefly), Ichthyobolia punctata (a leech), Microperca punctulata (a darter), Capelopterus punctatellum (a bug), Subcoccinella 2/4-punctata (a beetle), Eurymetopon punctulatum (a beetle), Rhyparochromus puncticollis (a bug), Selidosema punctularia (a butterfly), Hemerobius sexpunctatus (a lacewing).
Gr. rhamos, sprinkled, spotted; see wet
Gr. rhysisma, patch; see patch
L. sparos, strewn, sprinkled, flecked, spotted; see spargo under spread
AS. specca, bit, spot, stain: speck, speckled.
Gr. spilos, m. spot, fleck, speck, stain, blemish; spilotos, spotted, stained: Spilophora lyra (a beetle), Spilogale pygmaea (a spotted shark), Zaspilota cupricollis (a beetle), Cinyra spilota (a beetle), Platophrys chlorospilus (a fish), Ctenobrycon spilurus (a fish), Aspilogeton nubicola (a bug).

L. stellatus, starred, spotted; see stella under star
Gr. stiktos, punctured, dappled, spotted, < *stizos*, prick; pantostiktos, spotted all over; peristiktos, dappled: Sticta crocata (a lichen), Stictoporella cribrosa (a fossil bryozoan), Polyacticus versicolor (a bracket-fungus), Scaurus sticticus (a beetle), Lophornis stictolophus (a hummingbird). See stigma under mark
L. sugillatum, black and blue spot, bruise; sugillo, -atus, beat black and blue; see bruise

Ll. variola, f. smallpox, spotted: variola, variolate, varioliate, varioloid, Scarabaeus variolius (a dung-beetle).
L. vitiligo, a skin disease manifested by milk-white spots; see disease
L. vulnus, wound, sore, spot; see sore
See: mark, point, drop, eye, peacock, tiger, color, trout, pimple, starling

spouse < OF. espous, < L. sponsus, betrothed, espoused, promised; sponsus, m. groom; sponsa, f. bride: Aix sponsa (wood-duck).
Gr. akoites. bed fellow, spouse; see companion
Gr. alocos, bed fellow, spouse; see companion
L. conjunx (conjux), -jugis, c. consort; conjuga, f. wife: conjugal.
L. consors, -tis, partner, spouse; see companion
AS. brjed, bride, bridal, bridesmaid.
Gr. damar, -tos, f. one tamed or yoked, wife, spouse, < *damao*, subdue, tame; dysdamar, ill-wedded:
L. deserta, the abandoned wife; see desero under abandon
L. destinata, f. betrothed female, bride:
Gr. gamete, f. married woman, wife; gametes, m. husband: gamete, gametophyte.
AS. husbonda, master of a house, < hus, house, bona, dwelling in: husband, husbandman, husbandry.
L. marita, f. wife; maritus, m. husband: marital.
L. matrona, f. married woman; matronalis, of a married woman: matron, Hesperis matronalis (dames-rocket).
L. nupta, f. wife; nuptula, f. dim. young wife:
L. nympha (Gr. nymphé), bride, young woman; nymphikos, of a bride; nymphios, bridegroom; see woman
Gr. oar, -os, f. wife:
Gr. posis, m. husband, spouse:
L. uxor, -is, f. wife; uxorcula, f. dim.; uxorius, of a wife: uxorious, uxoricide, uxorial.
AS. wif, wife; wife, wifey, fishwife, woman.
See: companion, marry

spread < AS. spredan, expand, extend, stretch, open.
Gr. anapetes, expanded, wide open; see open
AS. brod, extended, wide; see broad
L. delibu, -atus, besmear, anoint:
Gr. diaspora, f. a scattering, dispersion: diaspora, Diaspora.
Gr. diastasis, f. separation, distention: diastase, diastatic.
Gr. diastole, f. dilatation: diastole, diastolic.
L. diffire, dilatus, spread, scatter; dilato, -atus, spread out, enlarge, extend; collatatus, extended, diffuse; prolatus, extended, elongate: dilate, dilatation, prolate, Acheilops dilatus (a trilobite), Loxocinus dilatatus (a Permian crinoid).
L. diffusus, effusus, profusus, spread out, extended, dispersed: diffuse, diffusion, effusive, profuse, Aristida diffusa (a grass).
L. discutio, -cussus, break up, disperse, dissipate: discuss, discussion.
L. dispello, -pulsus, scatter, disperse, drive away: dispel.
L. displicio, -atus, scatter: Aranea displicata (a spider).
L. disploido, -plosus, spread out, dilate, extend:
L. dissemino, -atus, sow, scatter, spread; see semen under seed
L. dissipio, -atus, scatter, squander, waste: dissipate, dissipation.
L. distribuo, -butus, divide, apportion: distribute, distribution, distributive.
L. divaricatus, spread apart: divaricate, Aster divaricatus (an aster).
L. divulgo, -atus, spread, publish: divulge.
Gr. elastikos, rebounding, springing, stretching; see leap
Gr. epidemos, prevalent, spreading through a large number: epidemic.
Gr. euryx, broad, widespread; aneurysmos, a dilatation, widening; see broad, disease
L. explicatus, unfolded, unrolled, spread out, plain, clear; see clear
L. interverto, -versus, turn aside, squander:
Gr. lichos, -ados, space between thumb and forefinger, span; see measure
L. lino, litus (linio, linitus), daub, smear, anoint, spread over; allitus; cullitus; illitus; oblitus; perlitus, smeared, bedaubed, polluted: illination, liminent, Escalloma illinita (a saxifrage), Apatelha oblinita (a moth), Ptomatophagus oblinitus (a beetle).
Gr. nemo, graze, dispense; see eat, give
Gr. oreo, stretch out; oregma, -tos, n. a stretching out; orektos, stretched out, held out: Orectochilus costatus (a beetle), Orectoderus obliquus (a bug), Oregma bambusae (an aphid).
L. pandeo, passamus; passus, stretch, spread, extend; pandiculor, -atus, stretch oneself: expand, expansion, pandiation, pass, trespass, passenger, impassable, passage, spawn, Tachina passo (a fly), Lyccophris dispensus (a foraminifer), Tetragonia expansa (an azaeacean), Penicillium expensum (a mold).
Gr. pastos, sprinkled, < passo, sprinkled; see wet
L. patales, spread out; open; see pateo under open
Gr. petasma, -tos, n. anything spread out:
L. porrigo, -rectus, stretch, spread, extend; exprorectus, spread out, smoothed: Cyrtia exprorecta (a fossil brachiopod).
L. prolizus, stretched out, long; see long
L. promulgo, -atus, make known, publish; see display
L. propago, -atus, extend, increase, spread; propagate, propagation.
Gr. skedannymi, disperse, scatter; skedasis, f. a scattering; skedastos, scatterable;
skedastes, m. scatterer:
Gr. skordinaomai, stretch, yawn:
L. spargo, sparsus, stretch, scatter, sprinkle; sparsus, scattered, few, rare, sprinkled, spotted; aspersus, scattered, sprinkled; conspersus, strewn, sprinkled; dispersio, -onis, f. a scattering; interspersus, strewn or sprinkled upon or between: sparse, aspersion, disperse, intersperse, Chrysopa aspersa (a lacewing), Papa conspersa (a gastropod), Spermula arvensis (corn-spurry), Phrixocoma sparsa (a trichopterid), Adenostoma sparsifolium (a rosaceous).
L. spithama (Gr. spithame), span; see measure
Gr. sporadikos, scattered, spotted; see spireo under sow
L. sterno, stratus, spread, pave; stratura, f. pavement; stragulus, spreading, covering: stratum, stratification, street, consternation, prostrate, Stratford, Streatham, estrade, stray, Eryngium prostratum (creeping eryngo).
Gr. strotos, spread, laid; strotos, m. spreader, < stronynni, spread, scatter, stew: Strotocrinus venustus (a Mississippian crinoid).
Gr. syrdon, dragging, in a long line: Syrnodopsis grayi (a beetle).
Gr. teino, stretch, strain, extend, spread; tasis, f.; tonos, m. stretching or tightening; anastasis, f. a stretching out, extension: ektados, outstretched, spread; ektasis, f. extension; ektatos, capable of extension; entanysis, katatasis, f. a stretching or straining: cataticon, ectasin, anectasin, peritoneum, Tinognathus parviceps (a beetle), Teinotrichelus ruficolis (a wasp), Ectenocrinus elongatus (a Silurian crinoid), Ectinogramma collaris (a beetle), Ectenostoma nigriventris (a beetle), Ectotocera longicornis (a beetle), Ectatomma tuberculatum (an ant).
L. tendo, tensus; tentus, stretch, extend, spread out; contentus, stretched, strained, tight; distantus, inflated, full; extensus, stretched out, spread out; intensus, stretched tight, strained; ostentus, stretched out, exposed; protensus (pro-tentus), stretched forth, extended: tense, tensile, tent, tendon, tendency, tender (offer), temptation, attention, attendant, attempt, contend, extensive, intention, intensity, ostensible, ostentation, pretense, portentous, standard, superintend, Paradecorinus protensus (a Pennsylvanian crinoid).
See: broad, level, sow, open, space, waste

spretus, L. despised, scorned; see hate

spring < AS. spring, fountain.
L. Arethusa (Gr. Arethousa), f. famous spring at Syraeuse, named for a wood-nymph: Arethusa bulbosa (an orchid), Plumatella arethusa (a bryozaean).
L. Artesium, n. Artois, a French province where deep water wells were bored: artesian.
Gr. Byblis, -idos, f. a nymph changed into a spring: Byblis gigantea (a sundew-like plant).
L. Callirrhoe (Gr. Kallirrhoe), f. a celebrated spring at Athens: Callirrhoe involucrata (a poppy-mallow).
L. Castalia (Gr. Kastalia), f. famous spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses: Castalian, Castalia(now Nymphaeo) alba (European white waterlily).
L. Dirca (Gr. Dirke), f. a spring in Thebes: Dirca palustris (leatherwood).
L. fons, fontis, m. spring; fonticulus, m. dim.; fontaneus; fontanus; fontanalis (fontanalis), of a spring: font, fountain, fontanel, Bellefonte (Pa.), Fontainbleau,
Philonotis fontana (a moss), Salvelinus fontinalis (brook-trout), Ribes fontinale (a currant).

L. Juturna, f. a spring in Latium; a nymph: Eunecera juturnaria (a moth).

Gr. krene, f. spring: krenidion, n. dim.: eukrexos, well-watered: Hippocrene, Crenothrix polyspora (an iron-depositing bacterium), Phytocrene macrophylla (a water-vinewort).

Gr. krounos, m. spring: Crenobia schincri (a fly).

Gr. ph Academic, anything that drops, trickles, or runs, spring, stream; see stream

Gr. nama, -tos, n.; nasmos, m. spring, stream; namation, n. dim.; namatodes; nasmoside, full of springs: Nama lobbi (a hydropphyllacead).

Sp. ojo, m. eye, spring: Ojo Alamo.

Gr. pege, f. water, spring; pędigion, n. dim.: pégology, Pegasus, Ceropedia gemmifera (an asclepiadaceae).

Gr. phrēcan, -atos, n. well, reservoir; phreasion, n. dim.; phreoryktes, m. well-digger: Phreatogammarius fragilis (an amphipod), Phreatichthys andruzzi (a fish), phreatic, phreatophyte.

Gr. pidax, -akos, f. spring, fountain, < piduo, gush forth; pidulis, -idos, f. a gushing: Dipidax ciliata (a liliacead).

L. Pirene (Gr. Peirenē), f. a spring at Corinth:

L. puteus, well, cistern, pit; puteulus; paticulus, dim.; patealis; puteanus, of a well; see hole

L. scaturigo, -inis, f. spring of bubbling water; scaturiginous, full of springs, marshy, boggy, < scatoe, gush forth, bubble out: scaturient, scaturiginous.

L. silanus (Gr. Silēmus), m. a fountain or jet of water from a head of Silenus: Silenus praefectus (a bug).

Gr. thermydron, n. hot spring:

See: stream, water, flow, begin, hypothesis, ear under year

spring < AS. springan, leap; see leap

sprinkle; see wet, spread

sprout < AS. spreatan, shoot; see branch, bud, young, begin

spruce < ML. Prussia, Prussia; see picea under gymnosperm

spudo- < Gr. spoude, zeal, exertion, see busy; spoudastes, partisan, see help

spuma, L. foam, froth; spumeus; spumidus, foamy, frothy; see foam

spur < AS. spura; see point, arouse

spurcus, L. dirty, filthy, base, foul; spucamen, dirt, filth; see dirt

spurge < OF. espurge, < L. espurgo, -atus, purge, cleanse, purify.

NL. acalypha, f. a genus of the spurge family: Acalypha virginica (Virginia copper-leaf).

NL. codiaeum, n. a genus of the spurge family: Codiaeum variegatum (a spurge).

L. cyparissias, m. a kind of spurge: Euphorbia cyparissias (a spurge).

L. euphorbea, f.; euphorbeum; NL. euphorbium (Gr. euphorbion), n. an African plant with acrid juice, < Euphorbus, Greek physician: euphorbium, Euphorbiae, Euphorbia esculenta (edible spurge).

NL. hevea, f. a genus of the spurge family: Hevea brasiliensis (Para rubber-tree).

NL. jatropha, f. a genus of the spurge family: Jatropha hastata (a euphorbiacead).

Gr. kroton, -os, m. a euphorbiaceous shrub with seeds resembling ticks: Croton glandulosus (a croton).

Gr. lathyris, -idos, f. a kind of spurge: Euphorbia lathyris (lathyrus) (caper-spurge).

NL. mallotus, m. a genus of the spurge family: Mallotus tenuifolius (a euphorbiacead).

NL. manihot, f. a genus of the spurge family, < Ab.Am.: manioc, Manihot utilissima (bitter cassava, source of tapioca).

L. mutilago, -inis, f. a kind of spurge:

NL. phyllanthus, m. (Gr. phyllanthes, n.), a genus of the spurge family: Phyllanthus calycinus (a euphorbiacead).

Gr. pitýnousa, f. a kind of spurge: Euphorbia pitýnousa [pityusa] (a spurge).

L. ricinus, m. castor-oil plant, tick; cici (Gr. kiki), n. castor-oil plant; cicinus, of the castor-oil plant: ricinolein, ricin, Ricinus communis (a castor-oil plant), Mallotus ricinoides (alem), Acanthopanax ricinifolius (an araliacead).

NL. sapium, n. a genus of the spurge family: Sapium japonicum (Japanese sapium).

NL. tigillum, n. croton: tiglic, Croton tigillum (croton-oil plant).

L. tithymalus (Gr. tithymalos), m. spurge: Pedilanthus tithymaloides (a slipper-flower).

spurias, L. false, bastard; see lie

spurn < AS. spurnan; see kick, hate
sputum, L. spit; see spit
spy < OF. espier; see see, hear, secret
spyras (sphyras), Gr. ball of dung; see dung
spyrido- < Gr. spyris, -idos, basket, creel; spyridion; spyrichnion, dim.; see basket
squalidus; squalus, L. rough from want of attention, filthy, dirty; squalor, dirtiness; see dirt
squalus, L. a kind of sea-fish; see shark
squama, L. scale; squamula, dim.; squamosus, scaly; see scale
squander < uncertain origin; see spread, waste
square < OF. esquare, < L. quadratus, four-cornered; see four, right
squarrosus, L. rough with stiff scales, bracts, leaves, or processes; see rough
squatina, L. skate; see shark
squeak < uncertain origin.
  L. destico, -atus, squeak like a mouse:
  Gr. hyizo, squeal like a pig:
  Gr. koizo, squeal like a pig:
  Gr. krizo, creak:
  L. minstro, -itus, squeak like a mouse:
  L. murrio, -itus, squeak like a mouse:
  L. striditus, creaking, grating, < strido, make a harsh, shrill sound, creak, grate;
  stridor, -is, m. any harsh, shrill sound: strident, stridulous, stridulation, stridular-
  tory, stridulator.
Gr. trigmos, m. a strident sound, cry, < trizo, chirp, creak, squeak:
squeeze < AS. cweson; see press, tongs, lessen
squid < uncertain origin; see teuthis, loligo, and sepia under mollusk
squill < L. scilla; squilla (Gr. skilla), a sea-onion, shrimp; see lily, crab
squint < uncertain origin; see slope
squirrel < L. sciurus (Gr. skiuuros), m. the shadow-tail: Sciurus carolinensis (gray
squirrel), Haemulon sciurus (yellow grunt).
Sp. ardilla, f. squirrel:
NL. citellus, m. a genus of ground-squirrels: Citellus tridecemlineatus (striped
spermophile).
Gr. tamias, m. treasurer; the genus including the chipmunk: Tamias striatus
(eastern chipmunk), Eutamias quadrivittatus (western chipmunk).
stable < L. stabulis, firm, steadfast, see sto under stand; < stabulum, stall, shed,
abode, see house
stachyo- < Gr. stachys, -yos, ear of grain, spike, see point; a mint, see mint
stacto- < Gr. staktos, in drops, trickling; see stazo under drop
stacula, L. a kind of vine; see vine
stadium, L. arena, race-course; see play
stacto- < Gr. stais, staitos, dough; staitinos, of dough; staitodes, doughy; see mix
staff < AS. steaf, stick; see rod
staff-tree
NL. catha, f. a genus of the staff-tree family: cathine, cathidine, cathinine, Catha
edulis (kat or hkat).
L. celastrus (Gr. kelastros), f. an evergreen tree; a genus of the staff-tree family:
Celastraceae, Celastrus orbiculata (a bittersweet), Celastrina xanthippa (a
butterfly).
L. euonymus (Gr. euonymos), f. spindle-tree: Euonpmus europaeus[europae]
(a spindle-tree).
NL. maytenus, f. a genus of the staff-tree family, < Ab. Am.: Maytenus ilicifolia
(holly-leaved mayten).
stage < OF. estage, story of a dwelling, platform in a theater; see play, frame
stagma; stagron, Gr. drop; see drop
stagnum, L. pool; stagninus, of standing water; stagnus, full of pools; stagno,
-atus, form a pool of standing water; see marsh, dull
stain < OF. desteign, dye; see spot, color, mark, dirt
stair < AS. staeger; see step
stake < AS. staca, post; see pillar
stalagma, Gr. drop; stalagnion, dim.; stalagmos, a dropping, dripping; stalaktos,
dropping, dripping; see drop
stale < uncertain origin; see dull, old
stalico- < Gr. stalix, -ikos, stake; see pillar
stalk < AS. stælc; see stem
stall < AS. stæll, place, seat, station, stable; see room
stalis, Gr. compression, contraction, restriction; staltikos, contractile; see lessen
stamen, L. (Gr. stémon), warp, thread, fiber, male organ of a flower; stamineus, thready, fibrous; see thread, penis
stammer < AS. stammerian; see falter
stamnos, Gr. earthen jar or bottle; stammarion; stamnion, dim.; see pot
stamp < OHG. stampfen, impress, strike, thrust the foot upon; see strike, step, mark, mortar
stand < AS. stædan, get or place in an upright position, endure, last, tolerate.
Gr. adones, unshaken: Adoneta bicaudata (a moth).
Gr. adrostos, not running away: Adrastotherium dimatum (a fossil mammal).
Gr. akinetos, not moving; see rest
Gr. ametabolos; ametagnostos; ametathetos; ametaptotos; ametastatos; ameta-

strophi, unchangeable:
Gr. amiktos, immiscible, inaccessible, unsociable; see pure
Gr. anallaktos, unchangeable: Anallacta methanoides (a blattid).
Gr. aniketos, unconquered, invincible: Anicetus eeylenonensis (a wasp).
Gr. anereis, f. resistance; antereistikos, of resistance:
Gr. aplanes, steady, unerring: Aplanetes fasciatus (a beetle).
Gr. apolos, immovable: Apolopsychus minusculus (a trichopterid).
Gr. asphales, steadfast, stable; asphalismos, -tos, n. guarantee, security, asphalos, made secure: Asphalidesmus leae (a milleped).
Gr. atinaktos, unshaken, immovable:
Gr. beboios, firm, steadfast, sure, constant; bebaiotes, -etos, f. firmness, stability, certainty: Bebaiotes(Bebaiotes) nig rigor (a bug).
Gr. chronios, lasting long, lingering; see chronos under time
L. contumax, -acis, defiant, insolent, obstinate, stubborn; see stubborn
L. duro, -atus, harden, last, remain; durabilis, lasting, enduring; see durus under hard
Gr. dyslytos, indissoluble:
Gr. empedos, firm, steadfast, lasting: Empedocles, Empedormorpha empedoides (a fly).
L. firmus, strong, stout, durable; see strong
L. haesitos, -atus, stick fast, remain fixed, be undecided: hesitate, hesitation.
Gr. hedraios, sitting, stable, steadfast; see hedra under sit
Gr. hektor, -os, holding fast; see echo under hold
L. immobilis, not movable; immotus, unmovable, steadfast, firm: immobile, immo-

tile, immotive.
L. immutabilis, unchangeable; immutatus, unchanged, unaltered: immutable.
L. imperturbabilis, that cannot be ruffled: imperturbable.
L. inagitabilis, immovable; inagitatus, unmoved:
L. incommiscibilis, that cannot be mixed: inmiscible.
L. inconcussus, unshaken, firm, constant: inconcussible.
L. indeclinabilis, inflexible, unchangeable; indeclinatus, unchanged, constant: in-

declinable.
L. indeemutabilis, unchangeable:
L. inelubilitis, that cannot be washed out, indelible:
L. inezorabilis, that cannot be moved by entreaty, inflexible, relentless: inexorable.
L. initiabilis, firm, unswaying:
L. irrevocabilitis, that cannot be recalled, unchangeable: irrevocable.
L. manevo, mansus, remain, stay in place; manentia, f. stability; emansor, -is, m.
one who overstays his furlough: permanent, mansion, manor, menial, message, remain, remainant, menagerie, immanence, immament.
Gr. meno, stand fast, abide, remain, continue; menetos; menetikos, inclined to stand fast, patient; menemachos, steadfast in battle; menestheus, m. abider; emmenes, abiding, persistent, steadfast; mone, f. a tarrying, stay, delay: menotyphlic, Menestheus, Menelaus, Emmenanthe penduliflora (yellow whisper-
ing-bells).
Gr. monimos, steadfast, lasting: monimolite, monimostylic.
L. obnitzus, steadfast, firm, resolute:
Gr. pagios, firm, steadfast, solid: Pagioerus rimosus (a beetle).
L. patiens, -entis, enduring, suffering; see patior under pain
L. pertinax, -acis, firm, persistent, obstinate; see stubborn
OHG. stal, stand, place: stall, stallion, stalwart, stale, stalemate.
Gr. stasis, f. a placing, a standing, a position; statikos, causing to stand, of standing; statos, fixed, placed, standing; stadios; statheros, standing firm; stasinos, stationary, steady; ekstasis, f. a standing aside; enstathikos, stubborn, opposing, resisting; enstases, m. adversary; epistema, -tos, n. anything set up; eustathes, steady, well-based; systos, -ados, standing together, < histemi, stand, make firm; stasis, stamen, statoblast, statolith, statocyst, stele, eustage, rheostat, cryostat, thermostat, anastasis, apostate, system, diastem, prostate, hemostat, enstatite, Anastatica hierochuntica (a crucifer).

Gr. steriktos, fixed, firmly set:

L. stipulus, firm:

L. sto, status, stand; sisto, cause to stand; stabulis, standing firm, steady; statarius, standing fast; stativus, standing still; statuo, -atus, cause to stand, set up; staturo, f. upright posture, height of the body; status, -us, m. position, attitude, condition; constito, -stitus, stand still, assume an attitude; consto, -atus, stand firm; constituo, -stitutus, cause to stand, set up, establish; obstito, -itus; obsto, -atus, stand against, oppose; obstino, -atus, persist firmly and inflexibly, be stubborn; praesto, -atus, stand out, be superior; resto, -atus, stand firm: stable, stability, stage, state, statue, stature, station, stationary, stationery, stanchion, status, satistics, stance, stanza, stay, armistice, arrest, assistance, circumstance, coexistent, constabulary, constant, Constantine, consistency, constitute, contrast, cost, distance, destiny, destitution, establish, estate, extend, insist, interstice, instantaneous, irresistible, obstacle, obstetrical, obstruct, persist, restive, solstice, substantial, unconstitutional, Clematis stans (a clematis), Acanthochelidonema persicans (a nematode), Rhizothele solstitialis (a cockchafer).

See: always, delay, indelible, long, pillar, place, slow, strong, stubborn, sure

stannum, L. tin; see tin

stepelia, NL. a genus of the milkweed family; see milkweed

stapes, L. stirrup; see stirrup

staphis, L. licebane; see plant

staphylea, NL. bladdernut; see staphyle under grape

staphylinous, Gr. a kind of carrot or parsnip, see carrot; an insect, now applied to the rove-beetle, see beetle

staphylo- < Gr. staphyle, bunch or cluster of grapes, uvula; see grape, uvula

star < AS. steorra: stary, starlit, starlight, starflower, starfish, stargazer, dog-star.

L. aster, -is (Gr. -os), m.; astrum (Gr. astron), n. star; a genus of the composite family; Sp. estrella, f. star; estrellita, f. dim.; asteriscus (Gr. asteriskos), m.; astrion, n. dim.; asterikos; asterikos, of the stars; asterias; asterios, starry; asterismos, m. constellation; asteros, spotted with stars, speckled; astrolethes, full of stars; astrafer; astringer, starred; astrolagos; astronomos, m. students of the stars but for radically different purposes; katasteros, set with stars: aster, astral, asteroid, asterisk, astronomy, astrologer, astronomer, atmosphere, chlorostilete, Estrellita, Aster paniculatus (an aster), Asterina atyphoida (a starfish), Asterochoris australis (a bug), Asteromyophila asterifolia (a midge), Asterionella formosa (a diatom), Asterias vulgaris (a starfish), Astrophyga pulmonata (a sea-urchin), Asters octellatus (a fish), Astarodendrum pustulatum (a brittlestar), Aspidistra burda (a liliadaceae), Geaster formicatus (a puffball), Astrocyrum giganteum (a palm), Polygyra tuberaster (a fungus), Microasteria rotata (a desmid), Calliaster spinosus (a starfish), Euarum vaceus (a desmid), Diospyros ebenaster (Indian persimmon), Stipealia stellata (an asclepiadaceae), Pentacrinus asteriscus (a Jurassic crinoid).

L. cometa; cometes (Gr. kometes), m. comet: comet, cometary.

L. planeta (Gr. planetae), m. planet: planetary, planetarium, planetesimal.

Gr. Pleiades, f. the constellation of the seven stars representing the seven daughters (Celaeno, Electra, Halyeone, Maia, Merope, Sterope, Taygete) of Atlas and Pleione; Pleias, -ados, f. a Pleiad: Pleiades.

L. sidus, sideris, m. star, constellation; sideralis; sidereus, of the stars: sidereal, desire, desideratum.

L. stella, f. star; stellula, f. dim.; stellaris, of the stars; stellatus, starred, starry; constellatio, -onis, f. a group of stars; constellatus, studded with stars, starry: stellar, stellariferous, Stella, Estelle, interstellar, constellation, Stellaria pushe (starwort), Stellula calliope (a hummingbird), Stellaster inspinus (a starfish), Quercus stellata (post-oak), Botaurus stellaris (bittern), Dibranchus stellatus (a fish), Xenisma stellifer (a studsfish), Astronion stelligera (a foraminifer).

starch < AS. starch; see flour

stare < AS. starian, gaze fixedly; see see

starling

NL. cassidiz, -icis, m. a kind of grackle: Cassidiz mexicanus (a grackle).
Gr. kerkion, -on, f. probably the myna:
Gr. psar, -os, m. starling; psaros, speckled, dappled, like a starling; psarolite, Psaronius asterolithus (a fossil fern).
NL. quiscalus, m. a kind of grackle; Quiscalus quiscula (purple grackle).
L. sturnus, m. starling: Sturnus vulgaris (starling), Sturnella magna (meadowlark).

start; see begin

starve < AS. steorfan; see hunger

stasis, Gr. a standing, a position; statikos, causing to stand, standing still; see stand

state < OF. estat, < L. status, condition, position, standing; see nature, country

stater, Gr. a weight and coin; see weight

stathme, Gr. carpenter’s rule or line; stathmetikos, of measuring; see line

stathmo, Gr. stall, stable, abode, post; stathmidion, dim., see house; stathomion, dim. balance, weight, see balance

statice, L. an astringent herb, a genus of the leadwort family; see leadwort

stato- < Gr. statos, fixed, placed, standing; statikos, standing, resting; see stasis under stand

статua, L. image in marble, bronze, or other material; see form

statumaria, L. a plant; see pillar

statumen, L. support, prop; see pillar

status, L. a standing, a position; see sto under stand

stauro- < Gr. stauros, cross, upright stake; stauridion; staurion, dim.; see cross

stauroma, Gr. palisade, stockade; see wall

staxis, Gr. a dropping; see stagma under drop

stay < OF. ester, < L. sto, stand; see stand, delay

stead < AS. stede, place, town; see place

steal < AS. stelan.

L. abductio, -onis, f. forcible carrying off, kidnapping: abduction, abductor.
L. obigerator, -is; abigerus; abactor, -is, m. cattle-stealer, rustler; abigatus, m. cattle-stealing, < abigo, abigus, drive away:
Gr. andropodistes, m. slave-dealer, kidnapper:
Gr. blister (blitto), take honey from the hive, rob, steal: Blissus leucopterus (chinchbug).

L. contractor, -is, m. thief: contraction.
L. depopulator, -atus, ravage, plunder, pillage: depopulate.
L. direptor; ereptor; raptor, robber, ravager, plunderer; see rapio under take
L. effractor, -is, m. house-beaker, burglar:
L. fur, -is, c. thief: furunculus, m. dim., petty thief, boil; furaz, -acis, inclined to steal, thieveship; fortivus, stolen, secret, concealed; furturn, n. petty theft: furtive, furunculus, ferret, Ptinus fur (museum-pest), Cricetulus furunculus (a rodent), Herpetomonas furunculosa (a protozoan), Abacoctus furaz (a beetle), Sycidmaena furivis (a beetle).
L. grassans, -antis, m. robber, thief:
Gr. haliphthoros, m. pirate:
L. harpago, -atus (Gr. harpazo), seize, rob, plunder; harpakter, robber; see take
Gr. keraistes, m. robber, robber:
Gr. Kerkyon, -os, m. a notorious Attic robber: Cercyon fimbriatus (a beetle).
Gr. kizalles, m. highway robber:
Gr. klepto (L. clepo, cleptus), steal; kleptes; klops, -opos, m.; kleptis, -idos, f. thief; kleptides, m. son of a thief; kleptikos; klopios, thievish; klepsia; klopeia, f. thief; klemma, -tos, n. thing stolen; klemmatistes, m. thievish person; epiklopos, thievish; mikrokleptes, m. petty thief: clepsydra, cleptobiosis, kleptomaniac, Phonerates (Clopophora) basilicus (a bug), Cleptophasia scissa (a moth), Cleptodes riculatus (a trematode).
L. latro, -onis, m. hireling, robber; latrunculus, m. dim.; latrociniun, n. robbery, piracy: larcreny, latrocinium, ladrone, Birgus latro (coconut-crab), Latrocteus formidabilis (a black-widow spider).
Gr. lestes, m. robber, plunderer, pirate; lestikos; lestrikos, piratical; leia; leis; -idos, f. booty, plunder; leidios; leistos, of booty: Lestes uncatus (a damselfly), Ornitholestes hermanni (a bird-catching dinosaur), Melanolestes morio (a bug), Perilestes castor (a damselfly), Leistus punctatissimus (a beetle), Lestisidium nudum (a fish), Lestricothynmus subtilis (a wasp), Archilestidium cinna marium (a bug).
L. levator, -is, m. lifter, thief:
Gr. lopodytes, m. clothes-stealer, thief; lopodysia, f. highway robbery:
steal 750

L. manticulor, -atus, act slyly, steal; manticulator, -is, m. pickpocket, purse-snatcher:
Gr. nekrosyliō, f. robbery of the dead:
Gr. nosphistēs, m. embezzler, peculator; nosphismos, m. peculation: Nosphista perplexa (a butterfly).
L. peculor, -atus, defraud, embezzler; peculator, -is, m. embezzler: peculate, peculator, peculation, Phraedrotoma depeculator (a wasp).
Gr. peridnios, c. rover, pirate:
Gr. perikoptes, m. thief, robber:
Gr. phor, -os, m. thief; phorios, stolen: Phororhacus affinis (an Eocene bird), Phoradendron flavescens (American mistletoe).
L. pilo, -atus, rob, plunder; compilo; ezpilo, gather, rob: pillage, compile, compilation, expilate.
L. pirate (Gr. peirates), m. sea-rober, corsair; piraticus (Gr. peiratikos), of pirates: pirate, piratical, piracy, Piratosaurus plicatus (a fossil reptile), Lycosa piratica (a spider).
L. plagium, n. kidnapping, plundering; plagiator; plagiator, -is, m. plunderer, kidnapper, literary thief; plagio, -atus, steal: plagiarism, plagiarist, Euporus plagiatius (a beetle).
L. praedor, -atus, plunder, pillage, rob; praedonius, petty robber; see praeda under plunder
L. raptor; rapinator, robber, ravisher; see rapio under take
L. saccularius, m. pickpocket: Gr. sylletes; syletor, -os, robber; see sylema under plunder
L. tagaz, -aca, light-fingered, thievish:
See: take, plunder, waste

stealthy < AS. stelan, steal; see secret, silent, slip, steal
steam < AS. steam, vapor; see cloud
steato- < Gr. steao, -atos, suet, fat; stetion, dim.; see fat
steel < Gr. stei (Gr. stahl); see iron
steep < AS. steep; see high, upright, cliff, dip
steer < AS. stieran, guide, govern; see lead, govern, rudder
stegnus, L. (Gr. stegnos), closed, constricted; see close
stego- < Gr. stege; stegos; tegos, roof; stegion, dim., see roof; < stego, cover;
steganos; stegastos, covered, enclosed, sheathed; stegaster, coverer, see cover
stela, L. (Gr. stele), pillar, column; stelidion, dim.; stelechos, trunk, log; see pillar
steleon, Gr. handle; steilariun, dim.; see handle
stelgido- < Gr. stelgis, -idos; stelgisma; stelpiston, scraper; see scrape
stelis, Gr. a kind of mistletoe; see mistletoe
stella, L. star; stellula, dim.; stellaris, of the stars; stellatus, starry; see star
stellaria, NL. a genus of chickweeds; see pink
stellio, L. a spotted lizard; see lizard
stello, Gr. arrange, array, dispatch; see send

stem < AS. stemm.
L. caudex, -eis, m. stem, trunk; caudiculus, m.; caudeus; caudicalis; caudicatorius;
caudiceus, of stems or trunks: caudex, caudicle.
L. caulis (Gr. kaulos), m. stem, stalk; cauliculus; kauliskos, m.; kaulion, n. dim.;
kaulikon; kaulinos, of or like a stalk: cauline, caulineus, caulinus, cauliflower,
cauliflory, cole, kohlralbi, caulescent, acaulescent; Caulerpa prolifera (a seaweed),
Caulophyllum thalictroides (blue cohosh), Eriocaulon compressum (pipewort),
Papaver nudicaule (Iceland poppy), Cypripedium acaule (moccasin-flower),
Pinus abies (white-bark pine), Cynometra cauliﬂora (a bean), Polygonum
ameloxicaule (a knotweed), cauliﬂore.
L. culmus, m. stalk, halm, straw; culmus, m. dim.; culmeus, of a stalk or straw;
culmosus, full of stalks, stalklike: culm, Carex laxiculmis (a sedge), Fusarium
culmarum (a fungus).
L. fobolium, beanstalk; see faba under bean
L. festuca, f. stalk, stem, straw; festucula, f. dim.; festucine, Festuca subulata
(bearded fescue), Fluminea festucacea (river-grass), Noctua festucae (a moth).
Gr. kalame, stalk, stem; see calamus under reed
Gr. karphos, chaff, chip, straw; see scale
Gr. kormos, m. trunk of a tree; kormion, n. dim.: corn, cormus, cormophyte,
Cormobates leucophaea (a tree-creepers), Trachycormoccephalus mirabilis (a
centiped), Conomema ovalfolium (a rhoeacead), Pachyormus discolor (an
anacardiacead).
Gr. *kremaster*, suspender; *kremasta*, pedicel, peduncle; see hang
Gr. *mischos*, m. stalk, petiole, peduncle: *Mischoccephalus spinicolis* (a beetle), *Platygnischus dilatatus* (a wasp), *Macromischa fuscata* (an ant).
Gr. *ornenos*, m. shoot, sprout, stalk:
Gr. *phitros*, m. bole, trunk:
Gr. *prennon*, n.; *prennos*, m. stump of a tree, stem: *Premnotrypes solani* (a beetle), *Epipremnum pinnatum* (an aroid).
Gr. *pternix*, -ikos, m. stem of a plant:
Gr. *pythmen*, bottom, stock, stalk; see base
L. *resez*, ecis, m. stub left after pruning:
Gr. *rhachis*, spine, axis, stem, stalk; see back
L. *scapus* (Gr. *skapos*), m. stem, staff: scape, scapose, scapolute, *Kalanchöö scapigera* (a crassulacead), *Psathyrones sceposa* (a composite), *Arctotis breviscapa* (blue-eyed daisy).
L. *scopio*, -onis, m. stalk or stem of grapes:
Gr. *stelechros*, trunk, log; see stela under pillar
AS. *stoc*, stick, stem, trunk, race: stock, livestock.
Gr. *stypos*, n. stem, stump: *Stypodon signifer* (a fish).
L. *truncus*, m. stem of a tree; *trunculus*, m. dim.: trunk.
See: pillar, axis, rod, reed, branch
stema, Gr. penis, stamen; see stamen under thread
stemma, Gr. garland, wreath, crown; stemmation, dim.; see crown
stemon, Gr. warp, thread; see stamen under thread
stemphylon, Gr. pomace of pressed olives or grapes; see dirt
stenagma, Gr. groan, moan, sigh; see sad
stenos; stenygros, Gr. narrow; see narrow
Stentor, Gr. herald with a loud voice; see call
step < AS. *staep*,
L. *ascensus*, -us, m. a flight of stairs:
Gr. *bathmos* (basmos); *anabathmos*, m. step, stair: *bathron*, n. step, rung of a ladder; *bema*, -tos, n. step, pace, < *baino*, walk, go; *bematises*, m. pacer: bema, *Bathmodon seminictus* (an Eocene mammal), *Bematises umbra* (a butterfly).
Gr. *elytron*, f. step:
L. *gradus*, -us, m. step, pace, stair, degree, stage, pitch, < *gradior*, gressus, step, walk, go; *gradibus*, of steps; *gradulus*, gradus, step by step, by degrees: grade, gradu, graduation, gradually, centigrade, degree.
L. *insilium*; *insubulum*, n. treadle of a loom:
Gr. *ithma*, -tos, n. step:
L. *occulto*, -atus, tread, tramule; *proculcöö*, tramule upon:
L. *passus*, -us, m. step, stride: pace, pass.
Gr. *pliz*, -ikos, f. step:
L. *scommum*, bench, stool, step; see sit
L. *vestigium*, footstep, step; see mark
See: walk, ladder
step- < AS. *steop*, not a blood relative; see different
stephanos, Gr. crown, wreath, diadem; *stephanion*; *stephanikos*, dim.; *steptos*, crowned; see crown
-steron; -stress, AS. suffixes denoting agency; see make
stercito- < Gr. *stertiktos*, affection; see storge under love
sterculia, NL. a genus of the chocolate family; see chocolate
stercus, L. dung; *stercoratus*, dunged, manured; *Sterculinus*, god of manuring; see dung
stereos, Gr. solid, firm, hard, three-dimensional; see thick
stereum, NL. a genus of fungi; see fungus
stergema; stergethron, Gr. love-charm; see storage under love
stericto- < Gr. steriktos, fixed, firmly set; see stand
sterigma, Gr. support, prop; see pillar
sterile < L. sterilis, unfruitful, barren, empty: sterility, sterilize, Bromus sterilis (a grass).
Gr. agalaz, -aktos, without milk, giving none: agalactia.
Gr. agonos, seedless, barren, impotent:
Gr. akarpos, fruitless, barren: acarpous.
Gr. akouros, childless, without an heir:
Gr. akymon, -os, barren:
Gr. akythos, unfruitful:
Gr. aphonos, not bearing, barren: aphoria, Aphorogrammuss coleopteratus (a bug).
Gr. apoios, neutral:
Gr. asporos, unseeded, seedless: asporous, asporogenic.
Gr. asylepsia, f. inability to conceive, barrenness:
Gr. atechnos, childless, barren:
Gr. atokos, never having brought forth; atokia, f. barrenness: atokia, atoke.
Gr. atygetos, yielding no harvest, barren:
Gr. bagoas, m. a Persian eunuch:
Gr. bakelos, m. a eunuch in the service of Cybele:
L. eunuchus (Gr. eunuchos), m. a castrated male person: eunuch.
Gr. hemiandros, m. eunuch:
L. illiberis, childless: infecundus, unfruitful; inferax, -acis, unfruitful; infructuosus, unfruitful:
Gr. ithris, -idos, m. eunuch:
L. majalis, m. gelded boar, barrow, eunuch: Majalis indigena (a beetle), Fundulus majalis (a killifish).
L. neuter, sexless: neuter.
L. spado, -onis (Gr. spadon, -os), m. an impotent person, eunuch; spadonius; spadonius, sterile, unfruitful: Pentaspadon velutinus (a peng-tree).
Gr. steiros, barren, sterile: Sticrocnemia flavicosa (a fly), Steironema[Stironema] citatium (a primulacead).
Gr. thladiantha (a cucurbitacead).
See: not, geld
sterilicula, L. womb of an unfarrowed sow; see womb
steringo- < Gr. sterinx, -ings, support; see pillar
sterephos, Gr. firm, solid; see stereos under thick
stern < AS. styrne, see serious
stern, the steering or rear end of a ship, < the root of AS. steor, steer.
L. aplustre, -is, n. stern of a ship: Aplustrum aplustre (a gastropod).
Gr. cheniskos, end of a ship's stern shaped like a goose; see goose
Gr. pryyna, f. stern of a ship; pryynesiros, of the stern: Psalidoprarma gracilis (a bird).
L. puppis, f. stern of a ship, poop, aft: See: after, rump
sterna, NL. tern; see tern
sternax, -acis, L. that throws the rider; see throw
sterno - < Gr. sternon, chest, breast; see breast
sternutatio, L. a sneeze; see sternuto under sneeze
sterops, -opos, Gr. flashing; see light
sterphos, Gr. hide, skin; see skin
sterquillium, L. dung-pit; see stercus under dung
sterrhos, Gr. firm, stiff, solid; see stereos under thick
sterto, L. snore; stertetus, snorer; see snore
stethos, Gr. breast, chest; stethion, dim.; stethikos, of the breast; see breast
stew < OF. estuwer; see soup, boil, cook, mix
sthenos, Gr. strength; sthenarios, strong; see strong
stia, Gr. pebble; stion, dim.; see stone
stibado- < Gr. stibas, -ados, bed, mattress; see bed
stibarios, Gr. strong, sturdy; see strong
stibium, L. antimony; see antimony
stibos, Gr. path, track, way; stibeus; stibeutes, walker, treader; see way, stibo under walk

stichos, Gr. line, row; stichidion, dim.; see line

stick < AS. sticca; stician; see rod, axis, stem, glue, bind

sticto- < Gr. stiktos, punctured, spotted, dappled; see spot

sticula, L. a kind of grape; see grape

stiff < AS. stif.
Gr. ankylosis, f. stiffening of the joints: ancylosis.
Gr. astreptos, inflexible:
L. incurvabilis, inflexible:
L. inflexible, that cannot be bent: inflexible, inflexibility.
L. rigidus, stiff, hard, inflexible; rigor, -is, m. stiffness, < rigeo, be stiff: rigid, rigidity, rigescent, rigor, rigorous, Pinus rigida (pitch-pine), Muhlenbergia rigens (deergrass), Echinocereus rigidissimus (a cactus), Gilia rigidula (a gilia), Gladiolus rigescens (a gladiolus), Oxypolis rigidior (cowbane).

AS. stecar, stiff, strong: stark, starch.
Gr. stereo; sternos, stiff, firm, three-dimensional; see thick
Gr. styo, erect, stiffen; see upright
L. tetanus (Gr. tetanos), stiff, rigid; lockjaw: tetanus (caused by the bacterium, Clostridium tetani), Tetanocephalus rugosus (a beetle), Tetanotema clarum (a trichopterid).

See: hard, upright, strong, thick, slow

stigeus, Gr. tattooer, needle used in tattooing; stigon, a tattooed or branded person; see stigma under mark

stilbo- < Gr. stilbe, lamp, mirror; stilpnos, glittering, < stilbo, glitter, shine; see light

still < AS. stille; see rest, silent

stilla, L. drop; stillo, -atus, drop, trickle, distill; see drop

stilpnos, Gr. glittering, shining; see stilbo under light

stilt < Sw. stylda; see pillar

stilus, L. stake, pen; see pen

stimulus, L. goad; see arouse

stinctus, L. quenched; see stinguo under wet

sting < AS. stigan; see arouse, burn, bite, strike, nettle, bore, point

stingly < uncertain origin.
Gr. adapnos, costing nothing, not spending:
L. frugal, economical, sparing, thrifty; see save
Gr. glischron, -os, niggard; glischros, sticky, greedy, niggardly; see glue
L. illiberalis, ungenerous, niggardly: illiberal.
L. immunificus, stingy:
Gr. kimbix, -kos, n. niggard, miser; kimbeia, f. stinginess:
Gr. knipos (sknipos), niggardly, miserly, stingy; sknipotes, -etos, f. stinginess:
Gniphon, -os, m. a niggard: Cnipodectes subbrunneus (a bird).
Gr. kyminopristes; kyminopristokardamoglyphos, m. cumin-splitter, hence skin-flint:

Gr. mikrodosia, f. stinginess:
L. parcus, frugal, thrifty, scanty, niggardly, penurious, < parco, parsus, spare, save; parcipromus, m. niggard, curmudgeon; parsimonia, f. frugality: parsimony, parsimonious, Begonia parciolia (a begonia).

Gr. pheidos, thrifty, niggardly, stingy; pheidole, f. thrift; pheidolia, f. stinginess; pheidolos, m. niggard, miser, < pheidoma, spare, save; apheides, lavish, unsparing; biopheides, penurious: Phidodonta modesta (a beetle), Phidippus frematus (a fossil spider), Phidolophoton ocelliferus (an ant), Pheidole[Phidola] opaca (an ant), Aphis aceris (maple-aphid).

L. tenaz, holding fast, stingy; see teneo under hold

See: selfis, few, little, hold

stink < AS. stican, smell offensively; see smell

stino- < Gr. stineos, confined, narrow, close, see narrow

stipa, NL. a genus of grasses; see grass

stipator, L. attendant; see servant

stipatus, L. crammed, pressed, crowded, packed; see stipo under press
stipe = L. stipes, -pitis, stock, stem, trunk; stipula, dim.; stipitatus, borne on a stipe; see stem

stipendium, L. tax, tribute, pay; see pendo under pay

stiphros, Gr. firm, solid, stout; see strong

stips, -ipis, L. gift, contribution; see give

stiptos, Gr. crammed, packed, trodden down; see stipo under press

stipulatio, L. promise, bargain; stipulator, -atus, exact a promise, bargain, covenant; see promise

stipule = L. stipula, dim. of stipes, stalk; see stem

stipulus, L. firm; see stand

stir = AS. styrian; see mix, turn, spoon

stiria, L. a frozen drop, icle; see ice

stiro- = Gr. steiros, sterile, barren; see sterile

stirps, L. stalk, stem, stock; see stem

stirrup = AS. stigrap. L. stapes, -edis, m. stirrup: stapes, stapedius, stapediform, Dictyocha stapedia (a radiolarian).

stiva, L. plow-handle; see handle

stizo, Gr. prick, puncture, mark, brand, tattoo; stixis, a pricking, mark, spot; see stigma under mark

stlengido- = Gr. stlengis, -idos, scraper; see stelgis under scrape

stoa, Gr. porch, colonnade; stoidion, dim.; stotkos, of a colonnade; see porch

stochos, Gr. aim, shot, guess; stochasma, the thing aimed at; see aim

stock = AS. stocc, stick, stem, trunk, race; see stem

stocking under mark

stocking = AS. stocc, stem, support.

L. ocrea, greave, legging, sheath; see sheath

Gr. pelletron, n. sock, band around the ankle:

Gr. podeion, n. sock:

L. soccus, a kind of light shoe, slipper; see shoe

L. tibiale, -is, n. legging, stocking:

L. udo, -onis (Gr. oudon, -os), m. felt sock or shoe: Udodon dus diabolicus (a beetle).

See: sleeve, sheath

stoebe, L. (Gr. stoibe), a composite, see composite; cushion, pad, see pillow

stola, L. (Gr. stole): stolis, -idos, a long garment, robe; stolidion; stolion, dim.; stolidotos, of folds, folded; see garment

stolidus, L. unmovable, dull, stupid; stoliditas, dullness; see dull

stolismos, Gr. equipment, dress; see stolizo under supply

stolumus, Gr. raiment; see stola under garment

stolo, L. branch, shoot, runner, sucker; see branch

stolos, Gr. journey, voyage, expedition; see move

stoma, Gr. mouth; stomion, dim.; stomatikos, of the mouth; see mouth

stomach under mark

stomach = L. stomachus (Gr. stomachos), m.; stomachicus (Gr. stomachikos), of the stomach: stomachic, stomacher, Stomachobia pectorum (a fly), Stomachicola secunda (a trematode). The stomach of ruminants consists of four chambers—rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum.

Gr. enystron, n. fourth chamber of the ruminant stomach:

Gr. gaster, -os; -tros, f. stomach, belly, womb, paunch; gastridion; gastrion, n. dim.; gastris, -idos; gastrodes; megalogaster, -os; pithogaster, potbellied; hypogastrion, n. abdomen: gastronomy, gastritis, gastric, hypogastric, gas-trectomy, gastroenteritis, gastrolith, gastropod, epigastric, gastrophile, gastrula, Gastrophilus equi (botfly), Gasterosteus aculeatus (a stickleback), Gastriderum ventricoseum (a grass), Eungaster spinulosa (a tetrigonid), Atractogaster semi-cupula (a wasp), Pithogaster infilata (a fly), Chelidom erythrogaster (barn-swallow).

L. ingluvies, -ei, f. crop, maw; ingluviosus, voracious, glutonous: ingluvies.

Gr. koilia, belly, abdomen, stomach; see coeliacus under belly

L. omasum, n. psalterium, manyplies, or third division of the ruminant stomach: omasum, abomasum.

Gr. pregoreon; pregoron, -os, m. crop:

Gr. prolobos, m. crop:

L. rumen, -inis, n. throat, gullet, paunch: rumen, rumenitis, ruminate, ruminator.

See: belly, womb, bag
stomachosus, L. angry, irritable, cholerie; see anger
stombos, Gr. deep or loud-sounding; see loud
stonimo- < Gr. stomiz, -ikos, wooden beam; see beam
stomotos, Gr. hardened; see stomoo under hard
stomphos, Gr. bombastic; stomphastes; stomphax, braggart; see brag
stomylos, Gr. talkative, wordy; see speak
stone < AS. stan; G. stein: stony, stonebreak, stonecrop, stonewort, Stonewall
Jackson, Stonehenge, Stanfield, Stanford, Stanton, keystone, lodestone, millstone,
brimstone, grindstone, whetstone, madstone, bloodstone, cobblestone, curbstone,
gallstone, flagstone, capstone, ironstone, limestone, mudstone, Rosetta Stone,
Blarney Stone, stein, Goldstein.
L. achales (Gr. Achates, a river in Sicily), m. agate; kerachales, m. wax-agate:
agate: agatize, agatiform, agatiferos, Achatina variegata (a gastropod),
Achatocarpus azzazarus (a phytolaccocead), Crotalaria agata (a rattlebox).
L. adamas, -antos (Gr. -antos), the diamond; see diamond
L. aerizusa (Gr. aerizousa), f. a kind of precious stone, probably turquoise:
Gr. akone, f. whetstone, hone; akonion, n. dim.: Aconeceris visum (an am-
monite), paragon.
L. alabaster (Gr. alabastros), a perfume box carved out of white gypsum or
calcite; see gypsum
L. amethystus (Gr. amethystos), f. a preventive of drunkenness; a bluish precious
stone; amethystinus, of amethyst, like amethyst: amethyst, amethystine, Nepeta
amethystina (a catnip), Python amethystinus (a snake).
L. amphitane, f. a kind of precious stone:
Gr. anthrax, -akos, m. a dark-red, precious stone, carbuncle: anthrax.
L. ariste, f. a precious stone:
L. aspilates, m. a precious stone of Arabia:
L. asteria, f. a precious stone:
L. baetulus; baetylus (Gr. baetyllos), a meteorite, sacred stone; see meteor
Gr. balanites, m. a precious stone:
L. baroptenes; barippe, f. a precious stone:
L. basaltus, m. a dark, African rock: basalt, basaltic, Rana basaltica (a fossil frog).
Gr. basanos, touchstone; see basanistes under try
Gr. batrachites, m. a stone of frog-green color:
L. beryllus (Gr. beryllos), m. a precious stone; beryllion, n. dim.: beryl, berylline,
beryllium, beryllonite, brilliant(?), Cryptotomus beryllinus (a parrot-fish).
L. boria, f. a kind of jasper:
Gr. bostrychites, m. a precious stone:
L. brontea(brontia), f. thunder-stone:
L. buccarda, f. a precious stone:
L. cadmitis, f. a precious stone:
L. caementum, rough, unhewn stone, chips; now applied to a substance used as a
binder, mortar; see caementarius under mason
L. calcis, -atis, f. a greenish-blue, precious stone, probably the turquoise:
L. calcis, calcis (Gr. chaltis, -ikos), f. pebble, gravel, stone, lime; calculus, m. dim.;
calculosus, pebbly, gravelly; calculo, -atus, compute, reckon: calculus, calculation,
chalcosis, Chalicothierum goldfussi (a fossil mammal), Mesembryan-
themum calculus (a fig-marigold). See lime
L. carbunculus, m. a reddish, precious stone: carbuncle.
L. cautes, -is, f. a rough, pointed rock:
L. cepitis; ceparotitis, f. a precious stone:
L. cereaus, m. a stone supposed to have fallen from the sky, meteorite; see meteor
L. chalcedonius, of Chaledon (Gr. Chalkedon, f.), a town in Asia Minor:
chalcedony, Lychnis chalcedonica (Maltese cross).
Gr. cheraodos, n. silt, mud, debris, sand, gravel:
Gr. chermas, -ados, f. large pebble, stone; chermadion, n. dim.:
Gr. cholas, -ados, f. a kind of emerald:
Gr. chrysolithos, m. topaz: chrysolite.
L. cos, cotis, f. any hard stone, flintstone, whetstone, hone; cotica, f. dim.;
cotoria, f. whetstone quarry:
L. crystalum, n. (Gr. krystallos, m.), ice, rock-crystal; crystallinus (Gr.
krystallinos), of crystal, crystalline, phenocryst, Crystallonema fusci-
ccephalum (a nematode), Mesembryanthemum crystallinum (ice-plant).
L. cymias, f. bean-stone, a precious stone:
Gr. epalzites, m. a coping-stone:
L. erystalis, a precious stone, now applied to a genus of flies; see fly
L. erythallis, f. a kind of gem:
L. eueos, m. a precious stone:
L. gemma, bud, jewel, precious stone; gemmarius, of gems, jeweler; see bud
L. glarea, f. gravel; glareosus, gravelly: glareal, glareose, Glareola pratincola (pratincole), Paepalanthus glareosus (a pipewort).
L. hematitites, Gr. haimatites), m. an ore of iron: hematite.
Gr. herma-, -tos, n. prop, ballast, mound, sunken rock, reef; hermax-, -akos, f. heap of stones; hermatypic, bioherm, Herma insignis (a beetle), Hermatostoma gileschopa (a coleopterate).
Gr. iaspis, -idos, f. jasper; iaspachates, m. a kind of agate; iasponyx, -ychos, m. a kind onyx; L. iaspides; iaspis, of jasper: jasper, jasperoid, jaspidius, jaspachate, iasponyx, jasplite.
Gr. iktierias, m. a yellowish, precious stone:
L. -ite, -ites (Gr. -ites), suffixes signifying mineral, rock, rocklike, petrified, fossilized. In some instances -ite is a contraction of -itis, < lithos, stone:
apaite, barite, calcite, chromite, cuprite, fluorite, graphite, greenalite, molybdenite, cryolite, nephelite, pegmatite, pyrite(pyrites), stibnite, syenite, tridymite, vanadinite, wolframite, xanthophyllite, yttrialite, zircone, Betulites populifolius (a fossil leaf-species), Ceratites nodosus (an ammonite). Terms derived from proper names: andesite(Andes Mountains), colemantite(W. T. Coleman), danalite(J. D. Dana), dolomite (Deodat Dolomieu), franklinite(Franklin, N. J.), glauberite(J. R. Glauer), labradorite(Labrador), muscovite(Moscow), powellite (J. W. Powell), rosenbuschite(K. H. F. Rosenbusch), scheelite(K. W. Scheele), sillimanite(Benjamin Stillman), vivianite(J. G. Vivian), wernerite(John G. Werner).
Gr. kachlex, -ekos, m. pebble on a stream bed, gravel:
Gr. kisertes, -eos, f. pumice; kiserion, n. dim.; kiserodes, like pumice:
Gr. klomax (kromax), -akos, m. heap of stones, stony place:
Gr. krokale, shore, pebble on the beach: halikrokalos, shingly, pebbly; see shore
L. lapis, -idis, m. stone, rock; lapillus; lapillulus, m. dim.; lapideus, of stone; lapidosus, stony; lapicida (lapicida); lapidarius, m. stone-cutter, gem-cutter; lapido, -atus, throw stone, stone: lapis lauli, lapidary, lapillus, dilapidated, Bombus lapidaria (orange-tailed bee), Cethphus lapicida (a grasshopper), Purpura lapillus (a gastropod).
Gr. las, laos, m. stone, rock, crag; lainos, of stone, stony: Laopithecus robustus (a fossil primate), Laophexyris priscus (a fossil bird).
Gr. latype, kind of stone; latypos, stone-cutter, mason; see mason
Gr. lepas, -tos, n. bare rock, crag:
Gr. levester, stoner; levustos, stoned; see throw
Gr. lithos, m. stone, rock; litharian; lithidon; lithion, n. dim.; lithax, -akos, stony; lithikos; lithinos, of stone; lithosis, f. turning to stone, petrification; -lite, a suffix derived from lithos and, like -ite (q.v.), signifying mineral, rock: lithology, lithic, lithify, lithium, lithogenesis, lithograph, lithotomy, paleolithic, rhabdolith, coocolith, monolithic, statolith, chrysolith, mellilit, lepidolite, Cryptolithus tesselatus (a trilobite), Lithobius forficatus (a centipede), Lithospermum asperum (a gromwell), Lithops olivacea (an aizoacead), Ditalithus magnificus (a beetle), Heliolites porosus (a Devonian coral).
Gr. lyncurium (Gr. lynkourion), n. a gem thought to have been formed from lynx urine:
L. marga, a kind of earth, marl; acaunumarga, marl; see earth
L. Medusa (Gr. Medousa), a gorgon with snaky locks and capable of turning beholders to stone; see fear
Gr. messoros, m. boundary-stone: Messorus brunneas (a bug).
L. metalium (Gr. metalon), n. mine, ore, mineral; metalles; metalleutes, m. prospector, miner: metal, metallic, metallurgy, bimetallism, Ctenostoma metallicum (a beetle), Cryptorhopalium submetallicum (a beetle), Coptocephala metaliconotata (a beetle).
F. mineral, < VL. mina, mine: mine, mineral, mining, mineralogy, permineralization.
Gr. miny, -yos, n. an ore, perhaps a sulfide or sulfate of copper:
L. mithrax, -acis, m. a Persian precious stone:
Gr. molochites, a precious stone, probably malachite; see mallow
L. muchula, f. a precious stone also called telicardios:
Gr. mylaz, millstone; see grind
L. nazium, n. a stone for polishing marble, Naxian whetstone:
L. nebritis, -idis, f. a precious stone sacred to Bacchus:
L. nilius (Gr. neilios), f. a precious stone:
L. Nioba (Gr. Niobe), f. daughter of Tantalus, changed by Zeus into stone: niobium, niobate.
L. nipparene, f. a kind of gem:
L. Obsidianus (for Obsianus), of Obsiu, discoverer of volcanic glass in Ethiopia: obsidian.
L. Olenus (Gr. Olenos), m. husband of Lethaea, for whose pride both were turned into stone: Olenus trunca tusus (a Cambrian trilobite), Lethaea geognostica (a book by H. G. Bronn).

Gr. onyx, -ychos, m. a yellowish gem stone; onychinos, of onyx: onyx, sardonyx, Crepidula onyx (a slipper-shell).

L. opalus (Gr. opallios), m. a precious stone: opal, opaline, opalescence, Opalina ranarum (a protozoan), Conopia opaleus (a peach-tree borer).

L. passernix, -icus, m. whetstone:

Gr. pessos (pettos), m. a round stone used in playing checkers:

L., Gr. petra, f. rock, shelf or ledge of rock; petridion, n. dim.: Sp. piedra, f. rock; petrinus; petromius, of stone; petralis; petrodies; petrosus, rocky, stony, petraeus; petrensis, among rocks: petrify, petroleum, petrography, petrology, petrofabric, petrophilous, petrours, Peter, Pierre, pierrot, parrot, petrel, samphire, salt peter, petricolous, Pseudo dor mus tetrada ctylus (a shrew), Petrobi um arbo reum (whitewood), Petricola l ith phaga (a pelecypod), Empetrum atropurpureum (a crowberry), Hymenolobium petraeum (a legume), Pteria petrosa (a pelecypod), Petrea arborea (a verbenaceae).

Gr. phellem, m. stony ground:

Gr. poroo, petrify, harden, become calloused:

Gr. portho, psephites, like purple, a purple stone; see purple

Gr. psephos, f. pebble; psephidion; psephon, n.; psephis, -idos, f. dim.; psephistes, m. calculator: psephite, psephism, psephomancy, Psephurus gladius (a fish), Psephophorus polygonus (a turtle).

L. punex, -icus, m. a light, porous, volcanic glass; punicus, of pumice; pumicosus, porous like pumice: pumicite, Dactylocalyx pumicous (a sponge).

Gr. pyrites, m. a mineral that strikes fire; pyrite, chalcopyrite.

AS. roc, stone; F. roche: rock, rocky, Rocky Mountains, Rockford (Ill.), roocco, roches mountannes, Rochelle, traprock.

L. rudus, -devis, n. crushed stone, rubbish, debris; rudero, -atus, pave with eroded stone or rubbish; ruderalis; ruderrarius, pertaining to rubbish: ruderal, rudaceous, rudite, Lithospernum ruderales (wayside-gromwell).

L. rupe, -is, f. rock; rupecula, f. dim.; rupestris, -e, of rocks, rocky: rupestral, rupestrine, ruopicoline, Rupicora tragus (chamois). Rupicola crocea (cock-of-the-rock), Draba rupestris (rockcress), Lagopus rupestris (rock-potmigan), Sedum rupestr e (a stonecrop), Fendlera ru picola (a saxifragaceae).

L. secundios, m. a kind of amethyst:

L. sagda, f. a leek-green stone:

L. sandavesus, f. a kind of onyx:

L. santerna, f. material for soldering gold:

L. sapenos, m. a kind of amethyst:

L. sapphirus (Gr. sappheiros), f. sapphire; sapphirinus, of sapphire, sapphire-blue: sapphire, sapphirine, ElLonchus sapphirinus (a fly), Callithea sapphira (a blue butterfly).

L. sardius (Gr. sardios), m. a kind of chalcedony, cornelian: sard, sardonyx, sardachate.

L. saxum, n. rock; saxidum, n. dim.; saxialis, of rock, rocky; saxatilis, found among rocks; saxificus, turning into stone, petrifying; sazosus, full of rocks, rocky: saxicolous, saxieavious, saxifrage, sassafras, Saxicina arctica (a pelecypod), Saxicola rubetra (whinchat), Parmelia saxatilis (a lichen), Gentiana saxosa (a gentian), Junceus saximontanus (Rocky Mountain rush), Pardosa saxatilis (a spider), Athionema saxatile (a stonecress).

L. scopulus (Gr. skopelos), m. observation point, projecting rock, crag, cliff, ledge; scopullosus, rocky, craggy: Gentiana scopulorum (a gentian), Rhinoceroscopelus rar us (a fish).

L. scrupus, m. sharp stone, anxiety; scrubulus, f. dim.; scrupuses, of sharp stones; scrubosus; scrubullosus, full of sharp stones, rough, rugged: sculpture, unscrupulous, Urceolaria scruposa (a lichen).

L. sedimentum, n. a settling: sediment, sedimentary, sedimention.

L. segullum; segultum, n. a kind of earth or ore supposed to indicate the presence of gold.

Gr. siderites, m. an ore of iron: siderite.

L. sil, -is, n. ocher; siliceus, ochrous; see earth

L. silicz, -icits, m. any hard stone, flint; siliceus, flinty: silica, silicic acid, silicate, siliceous, silicosis, silicon, silicone, sial, sima, Juniperus silicicola (West Indian juniper), Noniomia silicea (a foraminifer), Phacoids silicatus (a Miocene pelecypod).

Gr. skyros, m. chips of stone from hewing:

L. smaraqalus (Gr. smaraqdos), f. a green-colored stone; smaragdinus, like an emerald, emerald-green: emerald, emeraude, Emerald Isle, Esmeralda, esmerald-
ite, Gobius smaragdus (a fish), Oecophylla smaragdina (an ant), Eulonchus smaragdinus (a fly), Halictus emeraldensis (a bee), Cleistocactus smaragdilflor us (a cactus).

Gr. sory, n. a kind ore:
Gr. spilas, -ados, f. rock, slab, cliff, crag; stony: Spiladomyia simplex (a fossil fly).
Gr. stia, f. pebble; stion, n. dim.; stizo, throw pebbles at: Stio desmus stratus (a millepede).
L. Syenites, pertaining to Syene in Egypt: syenite.
Gr. synagma, -tos, n. concretion:
L. tephritis, -idis, f. an ash-colored stone: Tephritis maculata (a fly).
L. tessera, paving tile, square piece of stone; tessella, dim.; see four
Gr. thegane, f. whetstone, < thego, sharpen: Thegoanopteryx fucunda (a blattid).
Gr. thria, a pebble drawn from a divining urn; see prophecy
L. tobus, m. a soft, porous rock: tufo, tuff, tufaceous, tuffaceous, tophus, Prioria tufficola (a fossil legume).
Gr. topazos, m. a yellowish mineral: topaz, Topaza pella (a bird).
OF. turquois, Turkish: turquise.
See: earth, sand, ashes, lime, glass, coral, brick, coal, diamond, plaster, grind, pearl

stonecrop < AS. stanecrop, houseleek, orpine:
L. amerinnum (Gr. amerimon), n. a kind of houseleek:
NL. bryophyllum, n. a genus of the stonecrop family: Bryophyllum uniflorum (a houseleek)
L. cepae (Gr. kepaia), f. a succulent salad herb: Sedum cepae (a stonecrop).
Gr. chrysothale, erithales; erithales; trithales, n. a kind of houseleek:
L. cotyledon, -is (Gr. kotyledon, -os), f. a genus of the stonecrop family: Cotyledon oppositifolia (a crassulacead).
NL. crassula, f. a genus of the stonecrop family, < L. crassus, thick: Crassulaceae, Crassula argentea (silver crassula).
L. digitellum, n. houseleek:
NL. echeveria, f. a genus of the stonecrop family, < Atanasio Echeverria, Mexican botanical artist: Echeveria secunda (a crassulacead).
Gr. epipetron, n. a kind of sedum:
Gr. isoetes, a kind of houseleek, now applied to the quillworts; see quillwort
NL. kalanchei, f. a genus of the stonecrop family: Kalanchei flammea (a crassulacead).
Gr. krinanthon, n. houseleek:
L. sedum, n. houseleek, stonecrop, orpine: Sedum acre (a stonecrop), Crassula sedifolia (a crassula), Penthorum sedoides (Virginia stonecrop).
L. sempervivum, n. houseleek: Sedum sempervivum (a stonecrop).
L. telephium (Gr. telephion), n. a kind of stonecrop: Telephium imperati (orpine), Sedum telephioideus (Allegheny stonecrop), Sedum telephium (liveforever).

stonos, Gr. groan, sigh; see stenagma under sound
stonycho- < Gr. stonyx, -ychos, any sharp point; see point
stool < AS. stol, seat; see sit, dung
stoop < AS. stupian; see bend
stop < AS. stoppiian; see end, stand, rest, delay, destroy, cancel, bar, close, key
stopper; see close
storage, Gr. affection, love; see love
storax, L. resin from the styxax tree; see resin
store < OF. estorer, < L. instaur, -atus, renew, repair: storage, restore, instauration.
L. aerarium (Gr. airarium), n. treasury:
Gr. apo dochoile, n. receptacle, storehouse:
L. apotheca (Gr. apothek), f. storehouse, barn, magazine; apothecarius, m. warehouseman, clerk; apos thesis, f. a storing up; aposetos, stored up; enapothesis, f. deposit, depot; entheke, f. store: apothecary, apothecium.
L. arcarius, m. treasurer:
L. architeum (Gr. archeion), n. depository of original and historic records; the documents themselves: archives.
L. argentaria, f. bank:
L. armamentarium, n. arsenal, armory:
Gr. chryso, -os, m. treasury:
L. conditum, n. thing laid up, store:
L. corbona, f. treasure-chamber:
L. *fenium*, n. hayloft:
L. *fiscalis*, relating to the treasury; see *fiscus* under basket
L. *granarium*, n. a place for storing grain; see grain
L. *horreum*, n. barn, storehouse, granary; *horreaticus*, of a storehouse:
Gr. *keimelion*, n. treasurer; *keimelios*, treasured; *keimeliorchis*, m. treasurer:
*cieimia*, cieimiaarch.
L. *nubilarium*, n. barn, shed:
L. *penarius*, m. storehouse, granary, *< penus*, c. store of provisions:
L. *pergula*, f. bower, booth, stall, shop: *pergola, Pergula turneri* (a wasp).
L. *promum*, n. storeroom.
L. *repatorium*, n. cabinet, place where a thing is stored:
L. *taberna*, booth, shop, inn; see house
L. *tabularium*, n. archives:
Gr. *tamias*, m. dispenser, treasurer, steward, paymaster; *tamiakon*, n. treasury;
tamiakos, of the treasury: *Tamius striatus* (eastern chipmunk).
L. *thesaurus* (Gr. *thesaurus*), m. treasure, storehouse, magazine, chest: thesaurus,
treasury, treasure, treasurer.
See: house, trade, abundance

**storea**, L. mat; see rug

**stork** < AS. *storc*.
Gr. *kelas*, m. a stork, adjutant:
Gr. *pelargos*, m. stork: *Pelargonium odoratissimum* (nutmeg-geranium).

**storm** < AS. *storm*.
Gr. *cheima*, -atos, winter, storm; see *cheimon* under year
L. *imber*, -bris, rain, shower, storm; see drop
L. *jactabundus*, tossed about, stormy; see *jacio* under throw
Gr. *kataigis*, -idos, f. squall, hurricane:
Gr. *keroinobolia*, f. thunderstorm:
L. *laeolaps*, -apis, m. (Gr. *laelaps*, -apos, f.), hurricane: *Proctolaelaps productus* (a mite).
Gr. *niphatos*, snowstorm; see *nipska* under ice
Gr. *ombros*, rainstorm; see *imber* under drop
Gr. *prester*, hurricane; see wind
L. *procella*, f. storm, tempest, hurricane; *procellosus*, stormy: procellarian.
Gr. *rhasma*, shower; see *rhanis* under drop
L. *tempestas*, -atis, f. storm; *tempestuosus*, stormy: tempest, tempestuous.
Gr. *thyella*, f. storm, hurricane, whirlwind: *Puffinus*(*Thyelloidroma*) *sphenurus* (a shearwater).
Gr. *zale*, surge of the sea; see wave
Gr. *zaps*, f. storm:
See: wind, drop, weather, turn

**storphynx**, Gr. point, spike; see point

**story** < OF. *estoire*, < L., Gr. *historia*, f. narrative, account; *histor*, -os, informed,
learned: history, historical, historiettes.
L. *Aesopus* (Gr. *Aisopos*), m. Aesop, a famous Greek fabulist: *Aesop's Fables*,
*Oromys aesopi* (a fossil rodent), *Aesopus japonicus* (a gastropod).
Gr. *ainos*, m. tale, story, fable:
Gr. *akousma*, thing heard, rumor, tale; see *akouo* under hear
L., Gr. *allegoria*, f. a figurative story: allegory, allegorical.
Gr. *aphegema; diegema*, -tos, n. narrative, tale; *diegemation*, n. dim.:
Gr. *apomnemenoura*, -tos, n. memoir, narrative:
L. Clio, -us (Gr. *Kleio*, -ous), f. Muse of history; a sea-nymph: Clio. Clio
*pyramidata* (a pteropod), *Cliona sulphurea* (a boring sponge), *Clione papilionacea* (a pteropod).
Gr. *epos*, word, tale, speech, song; see word
L. *fabula*, f. narrative, story; *fabella*, f. dim.; *fabulosus*, celebrated in fable,
fictitious; *fabularis*, of fables: fable, fabulous, fabulary.
L. *fama*, rumor, report, common talk; *famigeratus*, tale-bearing; see honor
Gr. *logos*, word, story; see word
Gr. *mythos*, m. fable, fiction, legend; *mytharion*; *mythidion*, n. dim.; *mythikos*,
of fables and legends: myth, mythology, mythopoetic, mythoclast.
L. *narratio*, -onis, f. story of events; *narratiumcula*, f. dim.; *narrativus*, pertaining
to reporting; *narro*, -atus, relate: narration, narrative, narrate, narrator.
L. *parabola* (Gr. *parabole*), f. a comparison, allegory, analogy, tale: parable,
paraver, parabola, parabolic.
See: speak, write, word
stout < OF. estout, bold, strong; see strong, bold, thick
stove < AS. stofa; see oven
strablos, Gr. a kind of snail; see mollusk
strabus, L. (Gr. strabos), squinting; see slope
stragulum, L. blanket, pall, spread; stragulus, spreading or covering; see blanket
straight < AS. streth.
Gr. astraphes (astrabes); astreptos, straight:
L. cathetus (Gr. kathetos), i. a perpendicular line: Cathetostoma laeve (a fish).
L. dirigo, directus, set straight, arrange in a straight line, order, guide; see govern
Gr. euthys; ithys, straight, upright, direct, ruled; euthynter, -os; euthyntes; euthynos, m. straightener, chasitser, auditor; euthyntos, drawn straight; euthyno; ithyno,
make straight, guide, rule: Euthynotus micropodius (a fossil fish), Ithyphallus impudicus (a stinkhorn-fungus), Paepalanthus ithyphallus (a pipewort).
Gr. tamos, hasty, headlong, impetuous, reckless; see swift
Gr. kymbachos, head foremost, headlong: Cymbachus pulchellus (a beetle).
Gr. orthos, straight, normal, right, correct; orthotenes, stretched out, straight; epanorthosis, t. revision, correction: orthoclase, orthodox, orthography, orthophonic, Orthoptera, orthodontia, anorthite, Orthoceras luteus (a figwort), Orthoceras striatum (an Ordovician cephalopod).
L. praeceps, headlong, steep; see cliff
L. rectus, straight, upright, proper, right; corrigo, correctus, make straight, set right; see right
L. strictus, straight, tight: strict, stricture, Dendrocalamus strictus (a bamboo), Ozalis stricta (yellow wood sorrel), Potamogeton strictifolius (a pondweed).
See: right, upright, line
strain < OF. estraindre, < L. stringo, strictus, bind; see bind, draw, sieve
strait < OF. estreit, < L. strictus, tight, narrow; see way, narrow
stramen, L. straw, litter; stramineus, of straw; see grass
stramonium, NL. jimsonweed; see nightshade
strangale, Gr. halter; see hold
strangalis, Gr. knot; see knot
strange < OF. estrange, < L. extraneus, outside, foreign: strangeness, stranger.
L. advena, c. stranger, foreigner, alien; Nuphar advena (spatterdock).
Gr. aethes, unusual, strange: Aetherhinus aurichalceus (a beetle).
Gr. agnostos, unknown, unknowing; see nosco under know
L. alienus, foreign, strange, not belonging, not related; alieno, -atus, estrange, drive insane: alien, alienate, alienation.
Gr. allodapos, belonging to another kind, foreign, strange; allophylos; aprosphyllos; ekphyllos, of another tribe, foreign; allotrios, of another, alien, strange; allokotos, strange, unusual: Allodaposuchus precedens (a fossil crocodile), Allophylos occidentalis (a tapinoccephalus), Aprosphyllos strictus (a grasshopper), Allotriozoon prodigiosum (a wasp), Allocotops calvus (a bladder).
Gr. anarsios, incongruous, strange, strange, hostile; see against
L. ascitus, alien, foreign, derived:
Gr. atopos; ektopios; ektopos, out of place, odd, strange, unnatural: ectopic, ectopia, Atopognathus collaris (a wasp), Atopomyrmex moxquereyi (an ant), Ectopiosuchus vanuzeei (a bug), Ectopocerus verticornis (a beetle).
L. barbarus (Gr. barbaros), foreign, strange, therefore outlandish, crude, rude; barbarikos, foreign, crude: barbarian, barbaric, barbarism, barbarity, Barbary, rhubarb.
L. curiousus, odd, strange, inquisitive; see wish
Gr. eknomios, unusual, marvelous; see wonder
Gr. ektrapelos, devious, strange:
Gr. epelys, -ydos, c. stranger, foreigner:
Gr. exhomilos, strange, unfamiliar, alien: Exomilus lutarius (a gastropod).
Gr. exotikes, from the outside, alien, foreign: exotic, Venerupis exotica (a pelecypod).
L. extraordinarius, above or beyond the common or ordinary; see wonder
L. glossa, an obsolete or foreign word; see word
L. hostis, stranger, enemy; see enemy
L. ignotus, unknown, strange: Diplolepis ignota (a wasp).
L. incognitus, unknown, unidentified: incognito, Iliosuchus incognitus (a fossil reptile).
L. insolitus, unusual, uncommon, strange, queer: Trigonocelis insolita (a pelecypod).
L. insuetus, inexperienced in, unused to, unusual: Callistomimus insuetus (a beetle).
L. insurat, unusual, extraordinary, strange: Achatina insutata (a gastropod).
L. invicti, invictus, brought in, imported, exotic:
L. invissetatus, strange, new, uncommon:
L. metoecus (Gr. metoikos), c. stranger, resident alien: Metoicoceras [Metoecoceras] gibbosum (an ammonite).
Gr. othnico, strange, alien: Othnius guttulatus (a beetle), Othniocryptus vari-gatus (a beetle).
L. paradozus (Gr. paradozos), strange, contrary to expectation, marvelous: Paradoxurus; paradoxical, Spinifer paradozus (an Australian grass), Paradoxides lamellatus (a trilobite), Paradozaurus hermaphroditus (musang), Aleuroparadozus iridescentes (a whitefly).
Gr. peratikos, alien, strange, foreign:
L. peregrinus, traveling about, foreign, exotic, strange; see peregrinor under move
Gr. perus, odd, strange; see different
L. praecipios, peculiar, extraordinary: Sciara praecipua (a fly).
AS. wealh, strange, foreign: Welsh, walnut, Walloon, Cornwall.
Gr. xenos, stranger, guest; xenikos, strange, foreign; see guest
See: other, different, wonder, far, secret, over, and, new
strangle < strangulo, -atus, choke, stifle; see choke
strangos, Gr. twisted, crooked; see bend
stranx, Gr. something squeezed out, drop; see drop
strap < AS. stropp, < L. stroppus, thong, band.
L. amentum, strap, thong, catkin; see catkin
Gr. anamachistis, -os, m. shoulder-strap:
L. antilena, f. strap on a yoke:
Gr. aerter, -os, m. strap, sword-belt:
Gr. boeus, m. strap of ox-hide:
Gr. byrsine, thong, strap; see byrsa under leather
L. cophum, n. strap for fastening plowbeam to yoke:
L. corrigia, f. shoe-latchet, thong, rein: Corrigiola littoralis (strapwork).
L. epirodium, n. strap for hitching horse to cart:
L. habena, f. thong, strap, rein; habenula, f. dim.: Habenaria grandiflora (a fringed orchid), Sphex habena (a wasp).
Gr. himas, -antos, m. leather strap, leash, thong; himantidion; himantion, n. dim.: Himantopus albus (a stilt), Himantoglossum hircinum (an orchid).
Gr. holkos, strap, rein; see draw
Gr. lepadon, n. strap on a yoke:
L. ligula, strap, latchet, dim. of lingua, tongue; see tongue
L. lorum (Gr. loron), n. strap, thong, rein; loramentum, n. thong; loratus, bound with thongs: lorate, Lorata, Lorata, europaeus (a mistletoe), Corythoderus loripes (a beetle), Sagittaria lorata (strap-leaved arrowleaf), Cobelura lorigera (a beetle).
L. obstragulum, n. strap, lace, latchet:
Gr. ryther, rein, trace, strap; see hold
Gr. telamon, -os, m. strap, belt:
Gr. tropos, m. twisted leather thong:
See: belt, ribbon, tongue, bind
stratagem < Gr. strategema, artifice, trick; see know
stratios, Gr. army; strategos, general; stratiotes, soldier; see army, govern
stratum, L. cover, blanket, bed, layer, see bed; stratus, stretched out, prostrate, see sterno under spread; strata, a paved road, see way
straw < AS. straw, ripened stalk of grasses; see grass, stem
strawberry
L. fragum, n. strawberry; Fragaria virginiana (a strawberry), Trifolium fragiferum (strawberry-clover), Waldsteinia fragarioides (barren strawberry).
stream < AS. stream.
Gr. Acheron, -tos, m. a river of the nether world, the nether world itself: Acherontemys heckmani (a fossil turtle), Acheronius atropos (death's-head-hawkmoth).
L. amnisc, -is, m. stream of water, river; amniculus, m. dim., rivulet, brook: amnicola, c. inhabitant of or by a river; amnicus, of a stream: annigenous, annicolist, Amnicola limosa (a gastropod), Pisidium amnicus (a pelecypod).
L. aqua, small stream of water; see aqua under water
Sp. arroyo, m. creek, dry channel: arroyo.
stream

L. *Baetis*, -is, m. Guadalquivir River; *baeticus*, pertaining to the Baetis and the excellent wool from that region: *Baetis ephippiatus* (a mayfly), *Baetisca obesa* (a mayfly).

AS. *burna; brunna* (Gr. *brunnen*), spring, brook, rivulet: *burn*(bourne), Bannockburn, Blackburn, Burnham, Eastbourne, Kilbourne, Bournemouth, Osborn.

L. *cataclysium* (Gr. *kataklýsmos*), m. deluge, flood, inundation: cataclysm.

Gr. *charadra*, mountain stream, torrent; see valley

Gr. *cheuma*, stream, flow; see cheo under pour

Gr. *enalous*, m. bed of a stream, torrent:

L. *Eridanus* (Gr. *Eridanos*), m. name of a legendary river in western Europe, either the Po, Rhine, or Rhone: *Eridanus, Erídanid, Eridanosaurus brambllae* (a fossil reptile).

L. *flumen*, -inis; *fluentum, n.; fluvius, m. stream, river, flow; *flumicellum, n. dim.; fluminalis; flumineus; fluviales; fluvialis*, of a stream: fluminose, Flume, fluent, fluvialite, fluviculous, *Fluminea festucaea* (river-grass), *Ochthebius flumineus* (a beetle), *Perca fluvialitis* (European perch), *Fluvicola pica* (a waterchat).


D. *kill*, stream, creek, channel: Catskill, Kaaterskill, Bushkill, Schuykill, Kill Van Kull.

ON. *krik* (AS. *kreca*), a small stream: creek, Cottonwood Creek, Sage Creek, Pohopoco Creek, Creecanford Creek, creek-nettle (*Urtica holoserica*).

Gr. *libas, -ados*, f. anything that drops, trickles, or runs; *libadion, n. dim., < leibo, pour forth, run; aeilbés, even-flowing*; L. *Libethra* (Gr. *Leibethra*), f. a spring sacred to the Muses:

L. *Liger*, -is, m. the Loire River: Ligerian.

Gr. *nana*, spring, stream; see spring

L. *Nilus* (Gr. *Neilos*), m. the Nile River; *Niloticus*, of the Nile: *Cerativa nilotica* (a bee).

Gr. *Phlegethon, -tos*, m. a river of fire in Hades: Phlegeontal.

Gr. *potamos, m. river, stream; potamion, n.; potamiskos, m. dim.; potamios, of a river; potamídes, m. water-finder: potamic, potamometer, potamology, potamophilus, hippopotamus, Mesopotamia, *Cervus mesopotamicus* (a deer), *Helifatamans hippopotamus* (a beetle), *Abulion megapotamicum* (Brazilian abutlon).

Gr. *rheos; rheithron; rheuma, -tos, n. current, stream; *ryax, -akos*, m. rushing stream, torrent, < *rheo, flow; rheumation*, n. dim.; *cheimarrhos, m. a stream swollen by the melting of winter snows; hyporrhyes, f. underground stream or channel: *Rheumalobates rileyi* (a bug), *Rhithrum rivulatum* (a fly), *Rhithrogena semicolarata* (an ephemerid), *Rheithronycteris aphylla* (a bat), *Rhynchospora relicita* (a trichopterid).

Pg. *Río das Amazonas*, Amazon River; see Amazon under woman

L. *rivus*, m. stream, brook, creek; Sp. *rio*, m. river, stream; *rivulus, m. dim., rill; rivalis; rivularis, of a brook; *rivalis, -is, m. user of the same brook, neighbor, competitor; corrivatio, -onis, f.; *corrivium, n. confluence of streams: rivulet, rivose, rivulose, rivul, arrive, derive, derivative, Rio Grande, Rio de la Plata, Rialto, *Rivularia bullata* (an alga), *Rivulus cylindraceus* (a fish), *Usirinus pyriformis* (a fossil plecoypt), *Metriophilus rivalis* (a beetle), *Geum rivale* (water-avens), *Bidessus rivulorum* (a beetle), *Laccophilus rivulosus* (a beetle), *Cyperus rivularis* (brook-seige).


L. *Styx, -ysis* (Gr. *-ysos*), f. a river in the nether world; *Stygus* (Gr. *Stygios*), of the Styx, of the nether world: Stygian, *Stygicola dentata* (a blind brotula), *Juncus stygius* (a rush).

L. *torrens, -entis*, m. swift or violent stream: torrent, torrential, *Charadromyia torrenticola* (a fly).

See: *flow, pour, spring, water, valley*

streblos, Gr. twisted, crooked, wrinkled; see bend

strebula, L. flesh about the haunches; see rump

street < AS. *street*, < L. *strata*, a paved road; see way

stremma, Gr. a twist, wretch, roll, thread; see streptos under turn

strena, L. sign, omen; see prophecy

strenes, Gr. harsh, hard, rough; see rough

strength < AS. *streng*, see strong

strenus, L. brisk, prompt, active, vigorous; see busy
strike < AS. striccan

L. aggressor, -is, m. attacker, assailant; aggressor, -issus, attack, assault

L. alapa; salapilla, i. box or cuff on the ear:

Gr. apolakema, -tos, n. snapping of the fingers:

Gr. arasso, strike hard, dash to pieces; katarasso, dash down: cataract.

L. arieto, -atus, butt like a ram; see push

L. assulitus, -us, m. attack, < assultus, -atus, leap toward, attack: assault.

L. attonitus, thunderstruck, stunned, confounded:

L. battuo, hit, strike; battle, battalion, batter, battery, abate, combat, debate, embattled, battle ship.

Gr. bletos, stricken, smitten:

L. cancello, -atus, make like a lattice, cross out, strike out; see cancel

L. colophus (Gr. kolophos), m. blow, cuff, box on the ear; F. coup, master stroke;

Gr. kope, f. stroke, cutting; kolaptes, m. pecker, < kolapto, strike, peck, chisel: cope, coup, coup d'état, coppice, coupon, Colaphomegra rufulrons (a beetle), Colaptes auratus (a bird).

L. concutio, -cussus, strike together, shake; decutio, beat off; discutio, strike off; execute, drive out; incutio, strike upon, dash against; percutio, strike, beat, shock; succutio, toss up, shake: concussion, discuss, incuss, percussive, succussion, succussatory, successive, rescue, repercussion.

L. convitio, -atus, attack or injure at the same time:

L. cudu, cusus, strike, beat, pound, stamp money; cusio, -onis, f. a stamping of money; cusor, -is, m. crier of money; incudo, forge with a hammer; procudo, fashion by hammering, forge: in cue, incuate.

L. depalmo, -atus, strike with the open hand, box the ear:

Gr. eisdrome, f. attack, onslaught:

Gr. elavno, strike, beat, drive: elatos, ductile; ezelatos, beaten out; sphyrelatos, wrought with a hammer:

Gr. enelysiot, pound, bruise, shiver; ereiktos, bruised, pounded; ereixis, f. a pounding, grinding:

L. exzongo, -actus, strike out, blot out, erase; see cancel

L. fenduus, fensura, strike: fend, fender, fender. See defendo under guard

L. ferio, strike, beat: ferule, interfere, Ferula communis (giant fennel).

L. fligo, flictus, strike down, beat; affligo, strike down; confilio, strike against, contend; infligo, strike upon, impose on: affliction, conflict, inflict.

L. fulguritus, struck by lightning; see fulgeo under light

L. lustrigo, cudgel to death; see fustis under club

L. ictus, -us, m. blow, stroke, stab, sting, < ico, ictus, strike, hit, stab, sting: ictus.

L. impetus, -us, m. attack, assault; impetibilis, assailing; impetuosus, violent:

impetus, impetuous, impetuosity.

L. impingo, -pactus, push, strike, drive, thrust: impinge, impact.

L. incurrus, -cursus, run into, rush at, assail, attack: incursion.

Gr. keraunos, thunderbolt; keraunios, of a thunderbolt; see thunder

L. kopto, cut, strike, chop; see cut

L. kossos, m. box or cuff on the ear:

Gr. kroteo, beat, strike, clap, rattle; krotema, -tos, n. a piece of hammered work;

krotoles, sounding with blows; akrotes, unclapped, unapplauded; apokrotema, -tos, n. a snap of the fingers; dikrotes, double-beating: anacrotism, dicrotic, Acrotus willowbell (a fish).

Gr. krouo, strike, smite, slap; kroma, -tos, n. beat, stroke; krousis, f. a striking;

kroustikos, striking, impressive: apokroustikos, able to repel: Crusimeta versicuda (a moth).

L. laedo, laesus, hurt by striking, attack, injure; laesio, -onis, f. wound, injury;

allido, -lisus, dash one thing against another; collieto, strike together, clash;
elido, strike out, eliminate; illido, strike into, beat upon: lesion, collide, collision, elide, elision.
L. mulco, -atus, beat, handle roughly; see hurt
Gr. oimao, pounce or swoop upon:
Gr. paio, strike, smite:
Gr. palmos, pulsation, palpitation, vibration; palmikos, of palpitation; see pallo under shake
L. palpite, -atus, throb, beat, pant, tremble: palpitate, palpitation.
Gr. paroxyoms, spasm, attack, throe, fit; see disease
Gr. patasso, beat, strike; palaktikos, striking:
L. pavio, -atus, beat, ram, tread down; pavicula, f. rammer: pave, paver, pavement.
L. pello, pulsus, drive, strike, beat; pulso (pulto), -atus, push, strike, beat, knock; see push
L. percello, -culsus, beat down, strike down, shatter:
L. pinso, pinus; pistus, pound, stamp, crush, grind; see grind
L. plaga (Gr. plege), f. blow, stroke, wound; plesso, strike; plektes, m. striker; plektron; apoplexia, f. stroke; astropoplektos, struck by lightning; plagierulus, stripe-bearing: plectrum, apoplexy, apoplectic, hemiplegia, plague, Plectrophenax nivalis (snow-bunting).
L. plango, -actus, strike; plangor, -is, m. a striking: plaint, plaintive, plaintiff, complain, complaint, plangent.
Gr. platagema, -tos, n. clap, slap, < platasso, clap or slap two flat surfaces together:
L. plaudo, plausus (plodo, plosus), clap, acclaim, strike: applause, plaudit, plausible, explode, implosion, implosion.
Gr. rhapisma, -tos, n. blow with the palm of the hand, slap, stroke, < rhapsio, strike: Rhapsima viridipennis (a neuropterid).
L. sileratus, planet-struck, sunstruck:
AS. slaegen, strike: slay, slaughter, sledge, slug, onslaught.
AS. smitan, strike: smite, smith, blacksmith.
Gr. sphygmos, m. throbbing, pulsation, vibration, beating of the heart: sphygmograph, asphyxiate.
L. stochos, aim, shot, guess; see aim
L. supillo, -atus, beat black and blue; sugillatum, black and blue spot, bruise; see bruise
L. talitrum, n. a rap with the finger: Talitrus locusta (an amphipod), Taliatriator eastwoodiae (an amphipod).
L. tundo, tuus, beat, bruise; contundo, beat, crush, grind; obtundo; retundo, beat, dull: contusion, obtund, obtuse, retuse, Rumez obtusifolius (bitter-dock).
Gr. tychano, hit, meet, happen:
Gr. typto, beat, strike; typsis, f. a beating; tymma, -tos, n. blow; typos, m. blow or result of a blow: type, typography, linotype, typtology, Philotymma (a wasp).
L. vapulo, -atus, cudgel, flog: vapulation.
L. verbera, -atus, beat, strike; see verber under whip
See: cut, hammer, whip, club, sword, enter, hurt, ax, push, bruise, mortar
string < AS. strang; see rope, thread, nerve, line
strip < AS. strypan, deprive, divest; a relatively long narrow piece of anything; see bare, skin, destroy, strap, ribbon, tongue, belt
stripe < D. stripe; see line, belt, furrow, ribbon, ridge, bruise, zebra
striphnos, Gr. firm, solid; see hard
strix, L., Gr. screech-owl, see owl; furrow, channel, groove, flute, see furrow
strobilus, L. (Gr. strobilos), anything twisted or that turns, top, pine-cone; see cone
strobos, L. a tree yielding an aromatic resin; applied to a pine by Linnaeus, see pine; < Gr. strobos, anything twisted, cone, see strobilus under cone
stroma, Gr. bed, mattress; stromation, dim.; stromne, couch, mattress; see bed
stromateus, Gr. bed, mattress; stromation, dim.; stromne, couch, mattress; see bed
strombos, Gr. a top, a spiral shell; strombeion, dim.; see cone
strong < AS. strang: strongly, strongly, stronghold, strongbox, strength, headstrong.
Gr. aaptos, invincible: Aaptus chopi (a bird).
L. Achilles, -is (Gr. Achilleus), m. a strong and handsome Trojan warrior: Achillion, Achilles argentea (silver yarrow).
L. agens, -entis, effective, powerful: agent, agency.
Gr. aizenos, strong, active, vigorous:
Gr. akamas, -antos, akamatos, untiring, unresting; akmes, -etos, untiring, unwearied: Acamatozenus suavis (a beetle).
Gr. akopos, unwearied, without fatigue:
Gr. akrotonos, muscular:
Gr. alke, f. strength, courage; alkaios, strong; alkimos, strong, stout, brave: Alcaeosorhynchos grandis (a bug), Alcemonotus gonnei (a spider), Alcinoë rosea (a coelenterate).
Gr. amotetos, untiring, unwearied:
Gr. anakne, f. force, compulsion, necessity; katananke, f. force: Catananche [Catanaeæ] caerulea (a composite used for making a love-philter).
Gr. aniketos, unconquered, invincible; see stand
Gr. anolotos, invincible, impregnable, unattainable:
L. Antacus (Gr. Antaios), m. giant Libyan wrestler whose strength was renewed when he touched the earth: Antaeus, Dorcus anticus (a beetle).
Gr. arhen, arsen, male, masculine, strong; see man
Gr. aschetos, unregenerate, resistless:
Gr. athletikos, pertaining to an athlete: athletic.
Gr. atritos, not worn, unwearied: Atrytone.
L. auctoritas, -atis, f. power, will, influence: authority.
Gr. bio, bodily strength, force, might; biastes, one who uses force, violence; see biastos under rough
Gr. briarios, strong; Briareos, m. a hundred-armed giant: Briareus, Briaromys trouessartianus (a rodent), Pentaceratus briareus (a fossil crinoid).
Gr. brime, f. strength, bulk; see weight
L. competens, qualified, able; see know
Gr. drastikos, efficacious, powerful; drasis, strength, efficacy; see dros under make
Gr. dynamis, f. power, strength; dynamikos, powerful, efficacious; dynatos, strong, powerful; dynastes, m. ruler, master, lord: dynamic, dynamite, dyne, dynasty, hydrodynamics, dynamo, dynamometer, Dynastes neptunus (a beetle).
Gr. dyspeptikos, tolerant of cold, hardy:
Gr. echyros; ochyros, firm, strong, secure, stout: Ochyrocoris electrina (a fossil bug).
L. efficaz, -acis, effectual, powerful: efficacious.
Gr. emphasis, f. intensive stress: emphasis, emphatic, emphasize.
Gr. epizapheles, violent, furious, vehement:
Gr. eri-, intensive particle; very; see eri- under very
Gr. eridmatos, strongly built, immovable:
Gr. erymios, fortified, strong; see eryma under wall
Gr. exousia, f. power, authority, means:
L. factiosus, powerful, eager for power:
L. facultas, -atis, f. capability, power, skill: faculty, facultative.
AS. faest, firm, strong: fast, fasten, fastness, steadfast, bedfast, shamefaced.
L. firmus, fast, powerful, strong; confirmo, -atus, establish, strengthen: firm, firmness, affirmation, confirm, firmament, infirmity, comfrey.
L. fortis, powerful, strong, brave; forticulus, dim.: fortify, fortitude, fortress, force, forcible, forceful, comfort, effort, enforce, pianoforte, reenforcement, uncomfortably.
Gr. fulcio, fulsus, prop up, support, strengthen, sustain; effultus, propped up; see fulcimen under pillar
L. fundatus, firm, grounded, established; see fundus under base
Gr. hadros, thick, bulky, stout, strong; see large
L. Hercules, -is (Gr. Herakles, -os), m. mythical hero celebrated for his strength and twelve great labors: Herculean, Herculaneum, Heracleopolis, Heraclia, Heracleum villosum (a cow-parsnip), Camponotus herculaneus (a carpenter-ant). Xanthoxylum clavaherculis (Hercules-club), Polypondium herculaeum (a fern), Dynastes hercula (a beetle), Cerebratulus herculaeus (a nemertean).
Gr. ikanos, competent, sufficient: Icanodus convexus (a fossil fish).
L. indefatigabilis, that cannot be tired; indefatigatus, untiring: indefatigable.
L. indefectus, undiminished, unweakened:
L. indefessus, unwearied, indefatigable: Formica indefessa (an ant).
L. indomitabilis, that cannot be conquered or subdued: indomitable.
L. inexcocetus, unexhausted:
L. inexpugnabilis, impregnable; inexpugnatus, unconquered: inexpugnable.
L. infatigatus, unwearied:
L. infragilis, unbreakable, strong:
L. invictus, unconquered, strong; invincibilis, unconquerable: invincible, Opuntia invicta (a cactus).
Gr. iphi; iphius, strongly, mightily; ipthimos, strong, stout, stalwart; iphiogeneia, f. one born strong; Iphigenia, Iphthiminus serratus (a beetle), Iphialaoutz testaceus (a braconid).
Gr. is, inos, muscle, fiber, strength; see thread
Gr. ischys, -yos, f. strength, force, might; ischyros, strong, mighty, stubborn, excessive; Ischyodus emarginatus (a fossil fish), Ischyroplectum isolatum (a grasshopper), Ischys iaishya (a fish).

Gr. etkys, -yos, f. strength, vigor: Cicynethus acanthopous (a spider).

Gr. kratys, strong, sturdy; krateros (karteros); kreasion, -os, stronger; kratistos, strongest; kratos, n. strength; kraties, f. might, dominion: cratometer, demerit, acracy, autoacry, Cratypedes neglectus (a grasshopper), Craterocereus phytophagicus (a sawfly), Cterorhinus major (a beetle), Cratzyaxon formosum (a hypericeacead), Pancractium maritimum (a sea-daffodil). See krateo under govern.

L. lacertosus, muscular, strong; see lacertus under arm.

AS. meag, be able; meah, power, force: may, main, might, mighty, dismay.

Gr. menos, n. force, strength, courage, spirit; erromenos stout, strong, vigorous: Menodora scoparia (broom-menodora), Menopteryx binocula (a neuropterd), Erromenostes lucifer (a placoderm), Cenocentronemus marmoratus (a grasshopper).

Gr. monimos, steadfast, permanent: monimolite, monimostyle.

L. munio, -itus, fortify; munimentus, n. fortification; munito, -is, m. fortifier, engineer: munitions, ammunition, Polystichum munitum (a fern).

Gr. obrimos, strong, mighty: Obrimus bufo (a phasmid).

L. ops, might, power, resources; see wealth.

Gr. pegos, strong, solid: Pegohyplemyia spinosa (a fly).

L. potens, -entis, powerful, < possum, posse, potui, be able; potestatius, denoting power; altipotens, mighty, high-powered: potent, potential, potency, potentate, power, puissant, possibility, impossible, impotent, omnipotent, Potentilla tridentata (a cinquefoil).

L. potis, able, capable; potior, abler, better, stronger, preferable; potissimus, ablest, strongest, chief; comos, -otis, having the mastery or control: non compos mentis.

L. queo, quitus, be able, can.

Gr. rhome, f. bodily strength, force, might; rhomaleos, ablebodied, strong: Rhomaleosaurus cramptoni (a Jurassic reptile).

Gr. rhoros, strong; rhostis, f. strength; rhoster, -os, m. strengthener; rhostikos, strengthening, < rhonny, strengthen, confirm; euhostos, stout, strong; Rhorus mesozonanthus (a wasp), Eurosta solidaginis (a gall-fly), Eurostopsis guttatus (a bird).

L. robustus, hard and strong like oak; corroboreo, -atut, strengthen, confirm; robust, corroborate, Cryptodrilus robustus (an oligochaete), Grevillea robusta (silk-oak tree), Cyathophyllum robustum (a fossil coral), Acanthiza robustrostris (a thornbill). See robur under oak.

Gr. sokos, stout, strong.

Gr. sphodros, strong, violent: Sphodroschema crampeli (a beetle), Sphodrolestes vittaticollis (a bug).

AS. steare, stiff, strong; see stiff.

Gr. steripnos, firm, solid; see stereos under thick.

Gr. sthenos, n. strength; sthenaros, strong, mighty: agasthenes, very strong, powerful: sthenic, sthenochire, asthenia, hypersthen, neurasthenia, Demosthenes, Callisthenes, Sthenocephalus indicus (an ophiurid), Sthenosaurus dawkinsi (a fossil reptile), Sthenelais picta (a worm), Peristhenes adustus (a beetle).

Gr. stibaros, strong, sturdy: Stibarobdella superba (a leech).

Gr. stiphros, firm, solid, stout: Stiphromyrmex robustus (an ant).

Gr. strenes, strong, hard, harsh; see rough.

Gr. striphnos, firm, hard, solid; see hard.

L. torus, brawny, muscular, bulging; see torus under projection.

L. robustus, strong, powerful, sound, < velo, -itus, be strong, have strength and worth; valens, -entis, strong, powerful; valentulus, dim.; valentio, f. strength, vigor: valid, valiant, valence, value, valor, Valentine, valedictory, available, ad valorem, convalescence, equivalent, invalid, invalidate, invaluable, prevailing, Valeriana supina (Austrian valerian), Valerianella oltoria (corn-salad), Dichelonix valido (a beetle), Scirpus validus (a bulrush).

L. vehemens, -entis, eager, ardent, vigorous; see busy.

L. viriosus, robust, strong, < vis, f. force, strength: virial, vis vitae, vim, violent, violate.

See: health, make, guard, large, hard, oak, know, bold, govern, honor, stand, pillar.

strongylos, Gr. round, rounded; see circle.

strontium < Strontian, Scotland; see elements under thing.

strophe, Gr. a turning point; strophus, a vertebra, socket; see strephos under turn.

strophinx, Gr. axle, pivot; see axis.
strophus, L. strap, thong; see strap
strotam, L. crossbeam; strotarion, dim.; see beam
strotos, Gr. spread, laid; strotes, spreader; see spread
structulis, L. building. < struo, structus, build, arrange; see build
streges, strixiu, L. heap, pile; see heap
struggle < uncertain origin; see fight, make
struma, L. scrofulous tumor; strumella, dim.; stramosus, scrofulous; see swell
struthio, L. (Gr. struthion), ostrich; see ostrich
strutho- < Gr. struthos, sparrow; struthion; struthis, dim.; see finch
strychnos, Gr. nightshade; now a genus of the logania family; see logania
stryphnos, Gr. astrigent; see bind
stubby < uncertain origin.
Gr. anelatos, not malleable or ductile, stubborn; see hard
Gr. authades; authadikos, stubborn, willful: Anthades dominus (a beetle).
L. cervicatus; cervicosus, stiffnecked, stubborn, obstinate; see cervix under neck
L. contumax, -acis, defiant, insolent, obstinate, stubborn: contumacy, contumacious.
Gr. dyslytos, indissoluble:
Gr. dyspeistos; dyspeithes, hard to persuade, obstinate;
Gr. ischyros, strong, obstinate, stubborn; see ischys under strong
L. obduro, -atur, harden, hold out; see durus under hard
L. obstinatus, firm, stubborn: obstinate, obstinacy.
L. pertinax, -acis, firm, obstinate, persistent: pertinacious, Acerastes pertinax (a wasp).
L. pervicax, -acis; pervicus, firm, stubborn, obstinate:
L. refractarius, obstinate, stubborn; refractariolus, dim.: refractory.
See: stand, against, hard, slow
study < OF. estudier, < L. studeo, be diligent, eager, zealous; studiosus, eager, assiduous; see busy, think, try, learn
stuff < OF. estofer, cram; see press
stultus, L. foolish; see fool
stumble < uncertain origin; see falter
stump < D. stomp; see stem, base, short, projection
stun < OF. estoner; see dull, strike
stupa, L. (Gr. styphe), coarse fiber of flax or hemp, tow, oakum; see flax
stupendus, L. astonishing, wonderful, large; see wonder
stupidos, L. senseless, dull; stupor, dullness, insensibility, numbness; see dull
stupro, -atus, L. ravish, debauch, defile; stuprum, adultery, illicit intercourse; see coitus
sturgeon < OF. esturgeon, < ML. sturio (OHG. sturio). L. acipenser, -is (Gr. akkipesios), m. sturgeon: Acipenser sturio (sturgeon), Acipenser rubicundus (lake-sturgeon), Podotheccus acipenserinus (a fish).
Gr. antakaisos, m. a kind of sturgeon: Antaeus guldenstadtii (a fish).
L. attilus, m. a large fish in the Po River, probably a sturgeon: Attilus cirrhosus (a fish).
Gr. elops; ellops, -opos, m. a large fish, probably a sturgeon: Elops saurus (chiro).
ML., OHG. huso, m. sturgeon: Acipenser huso (beluga), isinglass.
Gr. ichthyokolla, f. a kind of sturgeon from which glue is made:
Gr. sperdisis, f. a kind of sturgeon: Russ. sterbyadri, a small sturgeon: sterlet (Acipenser ruthenus), Averruncus sterletus (a fish).
sturnus, L. starling; sturninus, of a starling, speckled; see starling
stutter < uncertain origin; see falter
sty < AS. sti; stig; see pen
stygetos; stygeros; stygnos; styganos, Gr. hated, hateful; see stygeo under hate
stylos, Gr. pillar, column; stylarion; styldion; styles; styliskos, dim.; see pillar
styma, Gr. erection, stiffening; see stylo under upright
stymma, Gr. an astrigent; see stypho under lessen
stymphalis, Gr. man-eating bird in Arcadia; see bird
staphelos; staphlos, Gr. hard, harsh, rough, sour; see rough
stypico- < Gr. styptikos, astringent; see stypho under lessen
stypo, Gr. stem, stump; see stem
styrax, L., Gr. a tree yielding storax, see resin; spike at the butt end of a spear, see point
styttico- < Gr. styttikos, causing erection, priapism; see stylo under upright
Styx, L., Gr. a river in the nether world; Stygius, of the Styx; see stream
suadeo, suavis, L. advise, impel; see teach
suavis, L. sweet; suavior, sweeter; suavissimus, sweetest; see sweet
sub- < L. sub, under, from, somewhat, less than; see under
subactus, L. oestral; see subo under lewd
subditivus, L. spurious, counterfeit; see lie
subdolus, L. somewhat crafty, sly; see know
subdue < OF. soduire, < L. subdo, -itus, put under; see victory
suber, L. cork-oak, cork; suberinus, of cork; suberosus, corky; see bark
subex, L. basal layer, substratum, support, underlayer; subicula, dim.; see base
subidus, L. knowing, sensible; see know
subis, L. an unidentified bird; see bird
subitaneus; subitus, L. sudden; see swift
subjectus, L. brought under; see servant
sublatus, L. raised aloft, proud, haughty; seeollo under raise
sublestus, L. slight, trifling, trivial; see trifle
sublica, L. pile, palisade; sublicus, resting on piles; see pillar
subligaculum, L. apron; see garment
sublimis, L. uplifted, exalted, lofty, distinguished; see high
subnuba, L. rival; see enemy
subscus, L. tongue or tenon of a dovetail; see tongue
subsellium, L. bench, seat; see sella under sit
subsessa, L. ambush; see trap
subsicivus, L. that remains over and above, extra, odd, spare; see and
subsidarius, L. belonging to a reserve; see and
substantia, L. the material of which a thing consists; see thing
substitute < L. substitutus, replaced; see equal
subter, L. below, beneath; see sub under under
subtilis, L. thin, fine, slender, sly, acute; subtilitas, keenness; see know
subucula, L. shirt; see garment
subula, L.awl; subulatus, awl-shaped, pointed; see awl
subulcus, L. swineherd; see guard
subulo, L. flute-player; see music
suc- < L. sub, under; see under
succeedaneus, L. following after, substitute; see follow
success < L. successus, happy issue, good result; see victory
succidia, L. flitch or side of bacon; see flesh
succiduus, L. sinking, failing, faltering; see lessen
succinctus, L. short, concise; see short
succinum, L. amber; see amber
succuba, L. female demon supposed to prostitute men in their sleep; see incubus under spirit
succus, L. juice, sap; succulentus; succidus, juicy; see juice
succussus, L. tossed up, flung, shaken; see concutio under strike
sucerrda, L. swine dung; see dung
such < AS. suicle; see equal
sucho- < Gr. souchos, Egyptian name for a crocodile; see lizard
suck < AS. sucon.
Gr. daptés, m.; daptria, f. eater of blood by sucking, as a gnat, bloodsucker; see eat
L. jello, -atus, suck; fellator, -is, m.; fellatrix, -ics, f. sucker; fellebris, sucking:
L. haurio, haustus, draw out, drain, suck; haustor, is, m. drawer; haustrum, n. a machine for drawing water, pump; haustus, -us, m. drink, draught: haurient, haustorial, haustorium, n. a haurient, haustorial, haustellum, haustellate, exhaust, inhaustible.

L. irrumo, -atus, give suck to; sursumus, sucking:
Gr. lapo, lap with the tongue, drink, suck; haimolaptis, blood-sucking; leech:
Gr. myzo, suck; myzouris, -idos, f. sucker: myzostomous, Myzodendron brachy-stachyum (a myzodendracead), Agromyza pusilla (a leaf-miner), Petromyzon marinus (lamprey).
Gr. rhophetos, that can be sucked up or absorbed:
L. sorbeo, suck in, sip; sorbilis, that may be sucked or sipped; sorbitio, -onis, f. sip, drink; sorbituncula, f. dim.: absorb, absorption, absorbent, absorbefacient, Sanguisorbua officinalis (burnet).
L. sugo, suctus, suck; csxctus, sucked out, dried up: succion, suctorial, sanguisuge, Mellisia minima (a hummingbird), Lagrophorus exsctus (a fossil bug).
Gr. thelazo, suckle, nurse; thelasmos, m. a giving suck; thalaminos, m. a sucking; thalastria, f. nurse: Thelazomenus poecilocerus (a bird).
See: draw, drink, sponge, leech, milk
sucula, L. piglet, dim. of sus, hog, see hog; winch, windlass, see turn
sudatorius, L. of sweating, < sudo, -atus, sweat, see drop; sudarium, handkerchief, see napkin
sudden < OF. suudain, < L. subitaneus; see swift
sudis, L. stake, pile, a fish; see pillar
sudor, -is, L. sweat; sudoros, sweating; see sudo under drop
sudus, L. without moisture, dry, cloudless, bright, clear; see clear
suetus, L. customary, habitual, usual; see use
suf- < L. sub, under; see under
suffer < OF. sufrir, < L. suffero, endure, bear; see pain, disease, let, carry
suffitus, L. a fumigation, perfuming; see suffio under smell
sufflamen, L. brake, clog, check, impediment; see hold
suffoco, -atus, L. choke, stifle, strangle; see choke
suffragium, L. ballot; see vote
suffultus, L. propped up; see fulcimen under pillar
sug- < L. sub, under; see under
sugar < F. sucre, < Ar. sukkar; sucrose, sucaryl.
L. saccharum (Gr. sakcharon), n. sugar: saccharine, saccharate, saccharic, saccharide, sacchariferous, saccharimeter, saccharose, saccharoid, Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane), Saccharomyces ellipsoides (wine-yeast), Acer saccharum (sugar-maple), Lepisma saccharina (silver-fish), Beta saccharifera (sugar-beet), Glyciphagus sacchari (sugar-mite), Diatraea saccharalis (sugarcane-borer).
See: sweet, -ose, honey
suggestus, L. elevation, height, platform; see high
suggrunda, L. eaves of a house; see border
sugillo, -atus, L. beat black and blue; sugillatum, black and blue spot, bruise; see bruise
sugo, suctus, L. suck; see suck
suillus; suinus, L. of swine; see sus under hog
suitable < OF. siute; see fit
sulcus, L. furrow, groove; sulculus, dim.; see furrow
sulfur < L. sulfur, -is, n. brimstone; sulfureus, of sulfur, sulfury: sulfuric, sulfate, sulfide, sulfurous, sulfuretted, sulfonate, sulfadiazine, sulfonapthol, phthalyl-sulfacetamide, Polyporus sulfuric (a fungus), Frankliniella sulfuripes (a bug), Ereminobates sulfurea (a solpugid). See elements under thing
L. egula, f. a kind of sulfur:
Gr. sory, n. probably an ore of sulfur:
Gr. theion; theaphon, n. brimstone, sulfur; theiodes, sulfurlike: thio acid, thio ether, thiosulfate, thiophene, thionyl, thiocarbonyl, thiol, thiourea, thioyanate, thiamin, thiodiazole, sulfathiazole, dithiopropanol, Thiopsycye pyreri (a moth), Thiothrix nivea (a bacterium).
sum- < L. sub, under; see under
sumac < Ar. summaq.
NL. anacardium, n. a genus of the sumae family: Anacardiaceae, Anacardium exzelsium (esparge), Semecarpus anacardium (a marking-nut), Cupania anacardioides (a sapindacead).
sumac, n. a genus of the sumac family: Astronium fraxinifolium (a star-tree).

L. coccygia (Gr. kokkygia), f. a kind of sumac; kokkyninos, purple-red:
L. cotinus (Gr. kotinos), m. an olivelike shrub; a genus of the sumac family; Cotinus coggyria (European smoke-tree), Ficus cotinifolia (a fig), Viburnum cotinifolium (a viburnum).
L. lentiscus, f. mastic-tree: lentiscine, Pistacia lentiscus (source of mastic).
Mangifera indica, a fruit from a tree belonging to the sumac family: mango (Mangifera indica).
L. pistacia, f. pistachio-tree: Pistacia vera (common pistachio), fustic (Chlorophora tinctoria).
L. rhus, rhus (Gr. rhou), f. sumac; Rhus triolobata (skunk-bush sumac), Pterocarya rhoifolia (a wingnut), Bleeparida rhois (a beetle).
L. schinus (Gr. schinos), f. mastic-tree: Schinus latifolia (Chile pepper-tree), Euroschinus foliata (an anacardiacead), Xanthoxylum schinifolium (a prickly-ash).
Gr. spodias; spondias, -ados, f. a tree belonging to the sumac family: Spondias pinnata (Andaman mombin).

sumen, L. breast, sow's udder; see udder

summa, L. the entire quantity, total; see all

summary < L. summarius, abstract, epitome; see short

summer < AS. sumer; see year

summissum, L. substitute; see equal

summus, L. highest, superlative of superus, high; see super under over

sumptus, L. cost; sumptiosus, costly; see pay, sumo under take

sun < AS. sunne: sunny, sunbeam, sunshine, sunlight, sunrise, sunset, sunburn, sunfish, sunflower, Sunday.
L. apricus, exposed to the sun, sunny; apricum, a sunny spot; see open
Gr. elektor, -os, m. the beaming sun:
Gr. helios, m. sun; heliakos, of the sun; Helias, -ados, f. a daughter of Helios who wept tears of amber on being changed into a poplar-tree; heliotis, -idos, f. a name for the sun: helium, heliocentric, heliograph, helioscope, heliostat, heliolithic, heliotrope, heliophilos, heliophobia, aphelion, perihelion, Helianthus tamentosus (woolly sunflower), Helianthemum pilosum (a cistacead), Heliotopsis scabra (a composite), Heliodrymus viminalis (a radiolarian), Heliornis fulica (finfoot), Helipterum roseum (an everlasting), Euphorbia helioscopia (sunspurge), Cryptohelia pudica (a coral), Lophohelia prolifera (a coral), Heliothis armigera (corn-ear worm, formerly Chloridea obsoleta).
L. orientis, -entis, the rising sun, east; see east
L. sol, -is, m. sun; solaris, of the sun; solatus, sunburned, sunstruck; insolatus, exposed to the sun: solar, solsticie, solarium, parasol, insolation, girasol (Jerusalem artichoke, Helianthus tuberosus), Astrophacus solaris (a radiolarian), Phalaena solata (a moth).

sup- < L. sub, under; see under

supellex, L. household goods, furniture, utensils; see tool

super, L. over, above; supernus; superus, above, over, high; superior, higher; supremus; summus, highest, latest; see over

superbus, L. excellent, superior, splendid; see good

supercilium, L. eyebrow; see face

superficialis, L. on the surface, shallow; see shallow

superior, L. higher; see super under over

superlativus, L. in the highest or utmost degree; see very, comparison of adjectives

supernus, L. on high, celestial; see super under over

superstes, L. bystander, witness; see witness

superstition < L. superstition, unreasoning belief; see believe, rite, spirit, magic, prophecy

supinus, L. lying on the back, outstretched; see lie

supo, L. throw; see throw

supparum, L. topsail; see sail

suppedito, -atus, L. have in abundance, supply abundantly; see abundance

suppes, L. with feet turned under, with twisted feet; see pes under foot

suppetia, L. aid, help; see help
supplementum, L. addition, completion; see and
supplico, -atus, L. beseech, beg humbly; supplix, -icis, humble; see ask
supply < OF. supplier, < L. supplicio, -etus, fill up, furnish: supplatory, supplement.
Gr. biarkes, m. provider, supplier:
Gr. echphorion, n. provisions for traveling:
Gr. kateres, furnished, fitted:
Gr. komide, f. care, provision, carriage, recovery:
Gr. korysso, equip, arm: Coryssochenis uncata (a spider).
F. loger, transport, quarter, and supply troops: logistics.
Gr. paraskueve, prepare; paraskeue, f. preparation; parasychastes, m. provider, preparator:
L. para, -atus, prepare, make ready, furnish, equip, fit out, procure: pare, parry, parapet, parade, parachute, parasel, prepare, preparation, apparatus, emperor, empire, imperative, imperial, repair, preparation, rampart, dissever, irreparable, sever, several, separate, unprepared, vituperation.
L. paroche (Gr. paroche), f. a supplying or furnishing; paroche (Gr. parocho), m. purveyor:
Gr. poristos, provided; poristes, m. provider; porismos, m. a getting, procuring, < porizo, supply, provide: Porismus strigatus (a neuropterid).
Gr. stello, prepare, equip, make ready, dispatch; see send
Gr. stolizo, make ready, trim, equip, adorn; stolismos, m. an equipping, dress, equipment:
L. viaticum, n. provisions for traveling:
See: fit, make
suppose < OF. supposer, < L. suppono, -positus, put under, substitute; see think
supposititus, L. false, counterfeit; see lie
suppururo, -atus, L. form pus; suppuratio, abscess, gathering; see pus
supra, L. above, over; see super under over
supremus, L. highest; see super under over
sur- < L. sub, under, see under; < super, over, see over
sura, L. calf of the leg; see leg
-sura; -tura, L. suffixes denoting result of action; see make
surculus, L. young branch, twig, shoot, sprig; surculus, branchy; see branch
surdus, L. deaf, silent, mute, faint; see deaf
sure < OF. sur, < L. securus, free from care, anxiety, and danger, safe: secure, security, insecure, surely, surely:
Gr. adiaptatos, not likely to err, faultless, infallible; anekdromos, inevitable:
L. appromissor, -is, m. one who goes before another:
Gr. arkois, sure, certain, enough:
Gr. asphalistos, made secure, safe; see asphales under stand
Gr. athetos, inexorable: Athestia elongata (a bug).
Gr. atrekes, certain, sure, true:
Gr. bebaios, firm, steadfast, constant, sure; see stand
L. certus, fixed, settled, definite, sure: certain, certificate, certify, certitude, ascertain, concert, disconcert, uncertainty.
Gr. diengy, f. ball, surety:
L. fidelis; fidus, trustworthy, faithful, sure, true; see fido under believe
L. indubitus, certain, sure; indubius, certain; inequubilis, unavoidable, inevitable; ineuctabilis, unavoidable, inevitable; inerrabilis, unerring; inevitabilis, certain to happen; inexedibilis, unavoidable, inevitable; infallibilis, not making mistakes, inerrant: indubitable, indubitably, inevitable, infallible, infallibility.
Gr. nemertes, infallible, certain; a nereid: nemertine, Nemertimea, Paranemertes peregrina (a nemertean).
L. positivus, settled, definite, explicit, certain: positive, positively.
L. quippe, certainly, surely, forsooth: quip, quipful.
L. ratus, calculated, fixed, settled, certain; see reor under think
Gr. tekmerion, n. sure sign, positive proof: Tecmerium anthophagum (a moth).
L. vador, -atus, bind by requiring bail or surety; see bind
See: safe, guard, true, right, stand, strong
surema, L. a kind of fish; see fish
surface < L. superfacies, upper side, outside; see out, area, face
surgeon < Gr. cheirourgos, working with the hand; an operating physician; see heal
surgo, sreuctus, L. rise; see raise
surnia, NL. a kind of owl; see owl
surprise < OF. surpris, < L. super, above, prehendo, grasp; see lot, strange
surreptitius, L. concealed, clandestine; see secret
surrogatus, L. substituted; see surrogo under equal
sus, L. pig, hog; suilla, pork; suillus; susinus, of swine, swinish; see hog, flesh
sus- < L. sub, under; see under
susculun, L. raise, arouse, stir up; see cieo under arouse
susinus, L. of lilies; see susum under lily
suspect < L. suspicio, -ectus, regard with mistrust; suspicax, -acis, distrustful; see doubt
susum, L. (Gr. souson), lily; see lily
susurro, -atus, L. whisper, murmur, buzz; susurratio, a whispering; see murmur
sutor, L. sewer, cobbler; sutorius, of cobbling; see suo under sew
sutura, L. seam; sutilis, sewed together; see suo under sew
swallow < AS. swalewe.
L. apus, apodis (Gr. apous, apodos), m. a kind of swallow, swift: Motacilla apus (a wagtail).
Gr. chelidon, -os, f. swallow; chelidonios, of the swallow: chelidonion, n. swallow-word: chelidonian, celandine, Chelidon urbica (house-martin), Petrochelidon albinea (cliff-swallow).
Gr. drepanis, -idos, f. a bird, perhaps the swift: Drepanis pacifica (mamo).
Sp. golondrina, f. swallow: La Golondrina.
L. hirundo, -inis, f. swallow; hirundineus, hirundinus, of swallows: hirundine, Hirundo, erythrogaster (barn-swallow), Sterna hirundo (common tern), Dicaeum hirundinaceum (a flowerpecker).
Gr. kypselos, m. swift, swallow: cypseline, Cypselurus furcatus (a flying-fish), Cypseloides niger (black swift), Pseudoprocne cypselina (a bird).
L. proene (progne), f. swallow, < Gr. Prokne, fabled woman changed into a swallow: Progne subis (purple martin), Liospira proene (a fossil gastropod), Iridoprocne bicolore (tree-swallow).
swallow < AS. swelgan, gulp, eat, drink, take in; see eat
swamp < uncertain origin; see marsh
swan < AS. swan; see goose
sward < AS. swearth; see skin, sod
swarm < AS. swearm see; number
sway < ON. sveigja, bend, swing; see swing, wave, bend, turn, govern
swear < AS. swerian, affirm, declare or promise solemnly, curse: swearer, swear-word, forswear, answer.
L. assurro, -atus, assert firmly, declare positively: asseverate, asseveration.
L. ath, an affirmation by appeal to deity, revered persons or things, curse: oath.
Gr. horkos, m.; horkion, n. oath; horkios, of an oath; horkatos, bound by an oath, horkotes, m. officer who administered the oath: enhorkos, epihorkos, ezorkos, sworn falsely, perjured; horkizo, swear an oath, abjure: exorcise, Horcotes quadricostatus (a spider).
L. juro, -atus, take an oath, swear: juramentum; jurandum, n.; juratio, -onis, f. oath; jurativus, of an oath; jurator, -is, m. swearer; adjuro, swear to; conjuro, swear together; ezepjuro, swear falsely: jury, adjuration, conjure, perjury.
Gr. omnymo, swear, affirm by oath; apomosis; exomosis, f. denial under oath: enomoty, enomotarch.
See: curse, promise, yes
sweat < AS. sweat; see drop
sweep < AS. swep.
Gr. kallyno, sweep clean, beautify; see kallytron under broom
Gr. koreo, sweep out; see korema under broom
Gr. saroo, sweep; saron under broom
L. scopa, twigs, broom; scoparius, sweeper; see broom
Gr. syrtos, swept or carried along by a stream; syro, sweep, drag, drift, or trail along:
L. verro, versus, sweep, brush, scour, scrape; converro, sweep along, clear away; converritor, -is, m. sweeper; averro, sweep out: Deverra, f. goddess of sweeping: Deverra tortuosa (an umbellifer).
See: broom, carry, scrape, clear
sweet < AS. swete: sweetly, sweeten, sweetness, sweetheart, sweetmeat, sweetbrier, sweetbread, sweetroot, sweet sop, meadowsweet, bittersweet.

L. dulcis, -e, sweet; dulceculus, dim.; dulcedo, -inis; dulcitas, f. sweetness; dulcicacus, sour-sweet; dulcator, -is, m. sweetener; dulciarius, m. confectioner, pastry-cook; dulcoratus, sweetened; dulcifer, bringing sweetness; induleo, -atus, sweeten: dulce, dulcefullos, dulcimer, dulcitol, dulcamara, dulcify, Dulcinea, Rhinichthys dulcis (black-nosed dace), Synsepalum dulcisicum (a sapotacead).

Gr. glycys; glykeros, sweet; glykasma; glykysma, -tos, n. glykismos, m.; glykytes, -tos, f. sweetness; glykanitos, of sweetening; glykkypikros, sweetly bitter: glycercine, glycogen, glyceral, glycosuria, glycine, glycocholic, glyceride, Glycobius speciosus (maple-borer), Glycyrhiza lepidota (American licorice), Glycera pallida (a manna-grass), Glycine gracilis (a bean), Smilax glyciphylla (green-brier).

Gr. hedys; hedymos, sweet, pleasant, dear; hedion, sweater; hedistos, sweetest; hedyma, -tos, n.; hedymos; hedystes, m. sweetness; hedynte, -os, m. sweetener; hedyptos, sweetened: hedyphane, Hedyarum coronarium (a vetch), Hedychium flavum (yellow ginger-lily), Hedycarya arborea (pigeon-wone), Hedysosmum scabrum (a chloranthacead).

Skt. madhu, sweet, honey; see honey

L. mellitus, sweetened with honey; see mel under honey

L. muleus, mixed or sweetened with honey; see honey

L. suavis, -e, sweet; suavelens, -entis, sweet-smelling; suavidicus; suaviloquens, -entis, entis-sweet-spoken; suave, suavity, assuage, Trichosma suavis (an orchid), Ocimum suave (a basil), Melilotus suaveolens (a sweet-clover), Trigonella suavissima (a legume).

See: sugar, honey, -ose, smooth

swell < AS. swellen.

L. albucus, m. bulb of the asphodel:

L. bova, f. a swelling of the legs:

Gr. bryos, swell, teem: embryo, bryophyte, Bryophyllum pinnatum (a houseleek), Bryonia dioica (a broony).

L. bubo, -onis, m. a swelling in the groin, < Gr. boubon, -os, m. groin:ubo (buboes), bubonic, bubonocele.

L. bulbus (Gr. bolbos), m. a fleshy, usually underground, stem or bud; bulbilus; bulbilus; bolbiskos, m.; bolbarion; bolbidion; bolbion, n. dim.; bulbosus, swollen; bulbodes, bulblike: bulb, bulbil, bulbilla, bulbous, bulbiferous, bulbodium, Bulbophyllum comosum (an orchid), Bolboceras mobilicornae (a beetle), Ranunculus bulbosus (a buttercup), Cystopteris bulbifera (a bladder fern), Sclerotinia bulborum (a fungus), Narcissus bulbocodium (petticot-daffodil).

L. bulla, bubble, knob, boss, stud; see bubble

L. condylus (Gr. kondylis), knob, knuckle, enlarged end of a bone; see pro-jection

L. dilato, -atus, spread out, enlarge; see differo under spread

L. distendo, -entus (-ensus), swell out, extend: distend, distention.

Gr. ektyphos,uffed up: Ectyphus pinguis (a fly).

Gr. emphysema, something inflated, swollen; see bubble

Gr. epartikos, causing to rise or swell; eparma, -tos, n. a swelling: Eparmotostethus madecassus (a wasp).

L. gala, a pathologic swelling or exorscence on plants; see gall

L. gambosus, having a swelling near the hoof:

Gr. ganglion, a swelling, a knot or plexus of nerves; see nerve

Gr. gastris, -idos, potbellied; see gaster under stomach

L. gemursa, f. a swelling between the toes:

L. gibber, humped, protuberant, swollen; see projection

Gr. gonuros, m. exorscence, swelling, knot: Gongrocnemis bivittata (a katydid), Gomoneura brevicornis (a bug).

L. inflatus, puffed up, swollen; see flo under blow

Gr. karanthyle, f. swelling, tumor: Camthyleoselis antennata (a fly).

Gr. kele, f. tumor, hernia: hydrocele, varicocele, lymphocele, celotomy.

Gr. kordyle, club, lump, swelling; see club

Gr. kydonios, swell like a quince, become round and plump; see quince

Gr. kyo (kyeo), swell, be pregnant; kyma, anything swollen, sprout, wave; see fertile, branch, wave

L. nodus, knot, swelling; see knot

L. obesus, fat, corpulent; see fat

Gr. oidea, -tos, n. a swelling, tumor, < oidea, swell; oides, f.; oidos, n. a swelling; otales, swollen: edema, myxedema, Oedogonium citatum (an alga), Oedipus, Ectoedemia populella (a petiole gall-insect on poplar), Bryum oediloma (a moss), Oedaleonotus enigma (valley-grasshopper).
Gr. -oma, suffix signifying tumor or morbid growth; see disease
Gr. onkos, m. bulk, mass, weight, tumor; onkosis, f. a swelling; onkeros; onkodes; onkotos, swollen, rounded, bulky: oncometer, oncology, oncograph, oncosimeter, oncosphere, oncotomy, deradenoneus.
Gr. orgo, swell; see orgasmos under coitus
L. pendigo, -inis, f. internal tumor:
Gr. phyuma, -los, n. tumor, growth; phymation, n. dim.; phymatodes, tumorlike: phymatic, phymatoid, phymatosis, phymatorysin, Phymatothythynus monilicornis (a wasp), Phymatopsis nigrarotris (a tipulid), Chonophyma perforatum (a fossil sponge), Taxophyma lyoni (a fossil echnoid), Phymatodes vulgaris (a fern).
Gr. physas, puff, distend, inflate; see physa under blow
Gr. pneumatikos, inflated; see pneuma under breathe
Gr. pretho, swell, blow up, inflate: Buprestis gigantea (a beetle).
L. scaurus (Gr. skaurus), having large and swollen ankles: Scaurus atratus (a beetle).
Gr. spargosis, f. distention, swelling. < spargao, swell to ripeness:
L. struma, f. any glandular swelling, a scrofulous tumor; strumella, f. dim.; strumosus, scrofulous: struma, strumatic, strumose, strumitis, Strumella coryneoidea (a fungus). Horatypogia strumifera (a beetle), Ocotea strumosa (an octea), Xanthium strumarium (a cocklebur).
Gr. thrombos, lump, blood-clot; see lump
L. torus, round elevation, protuberance, bulge; see projection
L. tuber, -is, n. swelling, lump, bull; tuberculum, n. dim.; tuberosus, full of lumps: tuber, tubercle, protuberant, tubercular, tuberculosus, tuberous, tuberose (Polianthes tuberosa), truffle (Tuber melanosporum), Tubercularia fici (a fungus), Iguana tuberculata (a lizard), Ozalys tuberosa (a wood-sorrel, source of oca), Ullucus tuberosus (ulluco), Tropaeolum tuberosum (a nasturtium), Phylodictyus tuberculatus (warty gecko), Diplodia tubercola (a fungus), Scirpus tuberculatus (a sedge).
L. tumeo, swell; tumidus, swollen; tumidulus, dim.; tumor, -is, m. a swelling; tumidusos; tumorosus, bloated, inflated: tumid, tumor, tumefacient, tymefy, tumidity, tumorous, intumesence, Tropohcrinus tumidus (a Mississippian crinoid), Ophthalmmidium tumidulum (a foraminifer), Phymononas tumefacienus (a bacterium), Corex intumesces (a sedge).
L. turgeo, swell, be inflated; turquis, distended, inflated, swollen; turgidus, dim.; turgor, -is, m. a swelling: turgid, turgor, turgidity, turgescence, Quinquelaobina turda (a foraminifer).
Gr. tylligma, -los, weal, swelling: see tyle under knot
L. umbro, boss, rounded protuberance, knob; see projection
L. ventricosus, potbellied, bulging; see venter under belly
See: blow, bubble, bag, bud, lump, knot, rump, fat, womb, projection, belly, gall, wave, spread

swift < AS. swift. Derive: jiffy.
L. abruptus, sudden, hasty: abrupt.
L. agilis, quick, light, nimble; see light
Gr. aike, f. flight, rapid motion:
Gr. aiolos, rapid, shifting, wily; see Aeolus under wind
Gr. aphniudos, abrupt, sudden, unexpected: Aepniudogenes barbarus (a temate).
Gr. alpeoros, quick, sudden, swift: Aepnora ferruginea (a beetle).
Gr. alithyker, -os, m. darter: Aethyctera electa (a moth).
L. alcer, quick, lively: see life
L. alipes, -pedis, wing-footed, fleet, quick, swift; leveipes, light-footed: aliped.
Gr. argos, swift; chelargos, with fleet hoofs; litargos, running fast; podargos, swift-footed: Argonaut, Podargus cuvieri (a goatsucker), Pulinurus argus (a spiny lobster), Litarogomus maculatus (a beetle).
Gr. artipous, -podos, swift-footed: Artipus psittacus (a beetle).
L. celer, -eris, -e, swift; celero, -atus, quicken, hasten; celox, -ocis, quick, swift: celerity, accelerate, accelerator, acceleration, Scaphula celox (a pelecypod).
L. citatus; citus, quick, rapid, speedy, swift; citior, swifter; citellus, dim.; citipes, -pedis, swift-footed, fleet: Citellus tridecimlineatus (a spermophile), Spermophilus citillus (suslik).
L. currz, -ocis, running fast, quick, swift:
Gr. dieros, active, nimble: Dierobia junciorm (a beetle).
Gr. dromikos, swift; see dromos under run
Gr. elaphros, light, nimble; see light
Gr. epeixis, f. haste, hurry:
Gr. essymenos, hurrying, eager:
L. festino, -atus, move rapidly, hasten, hurry; festinus, hasty: Stictocephala festina (a leaf-hopper).
L. lugaz, -actus, flying swiftly, fleet, fleeting, transitory: fugacious, Melica lugaz (little onion-grass).
L. improvisus, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden; see lot
Gr. itamos, hasty, headlong, impetuous, reckless: Itamus castaneus (a beetle).
Gr. karpalimos, swift: Carpalmirus arcuatus (a beetle).
Gr. keles, -etos, racer, courser; see ride
Gr. kraipnos, swift, rushing:
Gr. labrosytops, rushing furiously; see labros under greed
Gr. lapius, swift, nimble, light: Laeperus (a wasp).
L. neccipinus, unexpected, sudden:
Gr. okys, swift, quick, sharp; okion, swifter; okistos, swiftest; L. ocior, swifter; ocissimus, swiftest: ocypodian, Ocypoda arenaria (a crab), Ocypodorus australis (weka), Ocypterosoma politum (a fly), Ocythoe tuberculata (a cephalopod).
Gr. oteros, nimble, quick, busy:
L. perniz, -icis, swift, nimble, agile, active: Noctua perniz (a butterfly).
L. praeceps, headlong, hasty; see praecipitium under cliff
L. prepeus, -etos, flying swiftly, fleet, quick: Halictus praepus (a bee).
It. presto, < praesto, ready, quick: presto!
L. promptus, ready, quick; prompt.
L. properus, quick, rapid, hasty; propero, -atus, hasten, hurry, quicken, speed: Aeolechara propera (a beetle).
L. rapidus, quick, swift: rapid, rapidity, Grand Rapids (Mich.).
L. repentinus, sudden, unexpected; see lot
Gr. rhimpha, swiftly; rhimphaleos, swift, light: Rimphoctona fulvipes (a wasp).
Gr. rothothis, rushing, dashing, as of waves and surf; see rothos under sound
L. schedius (Gr. schedios), hastily made: Schedius kwannae (a wasp).
Gr. skartes, nimble, quick, < skairo, skip, frisk; see leap
Gr. skinax, -akos, quick, nimble: Scinacopus cemenargus (a wasp).
Gr. sperchnos, hasty, hurried, rapid, < spercho, move rapidly: Spercheus stasimus (a beetle).
Gr. speustikos, hasty; speustus, to be done or pursued eagerly: kataspeusis, f. haste; speudo, urge on, hasten, quicken, press: Speudotelocerus cyanipennis (a beetle).
L. spissus, thick (in rapid succession), fast; see thick
L. strenuos, brisk, nimble, quick, active: strenuous, Anax strenuus (a dragonfly).
L. subitatus, sudden, < subea, -itus, come on stealthily, spring up:
Gr. tachys, swift, quick, fast; tachos, n. speed; tachinos, swift; tachytes, -etos, f. swiftness: tachygraph, tachylite, tachometer, tachyphrasia, Tachysphex mantiraptor (a wasp), Tachinus fimbriatus (a beetle), Tachinoderus fulvipes (a beetle), Tachytes nigra (a wasp).
Gr. thoës, thoë, thoön, quick, nimble, swift, < thoäzo, move quickly, hurry; thoësa, f. speed; amphithoëzo, rush around: Eurhythoe paupera (a worm), Actinnothoe lacerta (a coral). Amphithoe femorata (an amphipod), Nicothoe astaci (a copepod), Cymothoa ovalis (a fish-louse), Hippothoe(now Corynothyra) inflata (a fossil bryozoan), Baccha amphithoe (a fly), Thoatherium crepidatum (a fossil mammal).
Gr. thovros, rushing, impetuous:
Gr. thyo; thyno, rush, dart:
L. torrens, -entis, rushing, rapid; a swift stream; see stream
L. veloz, -ocis, swift, speedy: velocity, velocipede, velodrome, Potamogale veloz (giant water-shrew).
L. volucr, flying, swift; see volo under fly
See: run, fly, make, bold, life, short

swim < AS. swimman.
AS. flotion, swim: float, flotsam, afloat, fleet.
L. fluito, -atus, float, swim: Glyceria fluitans (a manna-grass).
Gr. kolybethra, f. swimming-pool:
L. nato, -atus; no, natus, swim, float; natans; nans, swimming, floating; natalibus; natalitios, that can swim or float; natator, -is, m. swimmer; natabulum; natatorium, n. swimming-place: natation, natatorium, natatorial, natant, supernatant, Salvinia natans (a water-fern), Oryzomys natator (a rice-rat).
Gr. necho. swim; nektos, m.; nektiris, -idos, f. swimmer; nechaleos; nektos, swimming; necheion, n. a swimming-place; nexion, f. a swimming: necton, nectophere, nectopod, nectrianin, Nectonema agile (a worm), Nectophrynus atra (a toad), Necturus maculosus (mud-puppy), Nectria cinnabarina (a fungus), Callinectes hastatus (a blue crab), Lacoonectes fulvescens (a beetle), Eunectes murinus (anaconda), Metronectes auboei (a beetle).
Gr. neo, swim, float; neuster, -os, m. swimmer; neustos, swimming; neustikos, able to swim: neuston, Neusterophis laevissima (a snake), Neusticosaurus pusillus (a Triassic reptile).
Gr. pleo, swim, sail, float; pleustes; plos, -otos; ploter, -os, m. sailor, swimmer; plotos, floating, swimming; plotikos, skilled in seamanship; acroplos, swimming at the surface: pleopod, Pleiades, Pleustes tuberculata (an amphipod), Plotoctode borealis (a jellyfish), Plotornis deltortri (a bird), Plotobia simplex (an annelid), Euplotes patella (a protozoan).
See: dip, sail

Swine < AS. swin; see hog

Swing < AS. swingan.
L. aestus, tide, surge; see heat
Gr. aiora, f. swing, hammock: Aeora cretacea (a fossil pelycypod).
L. oscillo, -atus, swing; oscillum, n. swing; oscillate, oscillator, oscillograph, Oscillatoria limosa (an alga).
Gr. palirrhoia, f. ebb and flow of the tide.
L. rhythmus (Gr. rhythmós), m. regular recurring motion, measure, proportion: rhythm, rhythmic, arrhythmia.
Gr. saulos, a waddling, swaying, or swaggering gait; see walk
L. vibro, -atus, shake, oscillate; see shake
See: wave, shake, return, oestrus, strike, whip

Switch < uncertain origin; see branch, whip

Sword < AS. sword.
L. acinaces, -is (Gr. akinakes), m. scimitar: acinaciform, acinacifolius, Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme (a fig-marigold).
Gr. aer, sword, any tool or weapon; see tool
L. copis (Gr. kopis), short sword, kitchen-knife, cleaver; see knife
L. drepanon, curved sword, scimitar; see sickle
L. ensis, -is, m. sword; ensicusul, n. dim.; ensiger; ensiger, sword-bearing: ensiform, Ensis directus (a razor-clam), Cymbidium ensifolium (an orchid), Cana-valia ensiformis (a jack-bean), Docimastes ensi ferus (a hummingbird), Sisyrinchium ensigerum (a blue-eyed grass), Iris ensata (Russian iris).
L. gladius, m. sword; gladiolus, m. dim.; gladiator, -is, m. swordsman: gladiator, glaive, Gladiolus coccineus (a gladiolus), Orca gladiator (Orca orca) (a killer-whale), Lepidosperma gladiatum (sword-edge).
Gr. knodon, -ontos, m. sword: Cnoodostethus seminudus (a beetle).
L. machaera (Gr. machaira), f. bent sword, dirk, dagger, knife; machairidion; machairion, n.; machatis, -idos, f. dim.: machaerodont, Machaerodus cultridens (a sabertooth), Machaeromeryx tragulus (a fossil ruminant), Makaia (Machaera) ampila (marlin).
Gr. phasgon, n. sword; phasganion, n.; phasganis, -idos, f. dim.: Phasganodus dirius (a fossil fish), Phasganganema melamianthe (a beetle), Notacanthus phas- ganorus (an eel).
Gr. rhomphaia, f. a Thracian sword: Rhomphaea cometes (a spider).
Gr. sagrux, -os, f. a kind of sword: Sagariphora hielochlaena (a moth).
Gr. skalme, knife, sword; see knife
L. spatha, a broad sword without a point; see spoon
Gr. ziphos, n. sword; ziphidion; ziphion, n. dim.; ziphourgos, m. sword-cutter: ziphoid, ziphodont, ziphopagus, Xiphosura, Xiphorhynchus pusillus (a bird), Xiphocera asi a (a grasshopper), Xiphidium faciatum (a grasshopper), Xiphidiopicus percussus (a bird), Iris ziphium (Spanish iris), Argyroxiphium virens (a composite).
See: knife, dagger, ax, sickle, cut

Swordfish
Gr. thranis, -idos, f. swordfish:
Gr. xiphias, m. swordfish: Xiphias gladius (swordfish).

Syaco- < Gr. syax, -akos, a fish; syakion, dim.; see fish

Syena, L. (Gr. syaina), sow; see sus under hog

Syagrus, L. a kind of palm; see palm

Sybaco- < Gr. sybax, -akos, swinish; see sus under hog

Sybarite < L. Sybarita (Gr. Sybarites), a citizen of Sybaris, a town noted for its luxury and debauchery; see joy

Sygalis, L. (Gr. sygalis), a kind of warbler; see warbler

Syccaminus, L. (Gr. sykaminos), mulberry-tree; see mulberry

Sycamore < L. sycamorus (Gr. sykomoros), a kind of fig, see sykon under fig; plane-tree, see plane-tree
sychneon, Gr. thicket; see bush
SYCHNOS, Gr. many, great, long; see NUMBER
SYCO- < Gr. sykon, fig; sykarion; sykidiom, dim.; see fig
SYCOPHANT < Gr. sykopantes, slanderer, flatterer; see flatter
SYENITE < L. Syenites, pertaining to Syene in Egypt; see stone
SYL- < Gr. syn, together, with; see with
SYLETES; SYLETOR; Gr. robber; see SYLGEEMA under plunder
SYLLABLE < L. syllaba (Gr. syllabe); see word
SYLLABUS, L. (Gr. syllabos), list, register; see list
SYLLEPTOR, Gr. partner, assistant; see help
SYLLEXIS, Gr. contribution, selection by lot; see LACHESIS under lot
SYLLIS, NL. a worm; see worm
SYLPH < SYLPE, a fairylike spirit of the air; see spirit
SYLVA ( Silva), L. forest; see forest
SYM- < Gr. syn, together, with; see with
SYMBOL < L. symbolum (Gr. symbolon); see mark, form
SYMMETROS, Gr. in measure with, proportional, corresponding part for part; see equal
SYMPATHY < L. sympathia (Gr. sympatheia), fellow-feeling; see feel
SYMPHERON, Gr. useful; see use
SYMPHONIA, Concord in sound; see music
SYMPHORA, Gr. event, circumstance, chance, luck; symphoros, happening with, accompanying; see lot
SYMPHORICARPUS, NL. a genus of the honeysuckle family; see honeysuckle
SYMPHYSIS, Gr. junction, seam; see joint
SYMPHYTUM, L. (Gr. symphyton), a genus of the borage family; see borage
SYMPLOCARPS, NL. a genus of the arum family; see arum
SYMPOCO- < Gr. symplokos, intertwined, interwoven; see PLECTO under weave
SYMPTOM < Gr. symptomata, anything that has befallen one, a sign of disease; see mark
SYN- < Gr. syn, together, with; see with
SYNA, L. (Gr. -syne), a suffix denoting condition, state, quality; see nature
SYNACTERO- < Gr. synakter, -os, collector; see gather
SYNAGAMA, Gr. accumulation, concretion; see stone
SYNAGOGA, L. (Gr. synagoge), a bringing together, gathering, place of meeting; see gather
SYNAGRIS, Gr. a sparoid fish; see bream
SYNANCIA, NL. < Gr. synankheia, confluence of glens or valleys; see bind
SYNAPTOS, Gr. joined together, united; synaphe; synapsia, connection, union, junction; see hapto under bind
SYNCHIS, Gr. shoe, sock; see shoe
SYNCHYSIS, Gr. commixture, confusion; see mix
SYNCLYDO- < Gr. synkllys, -ydos, mixed, promiscuous; see mix
SYNCOPE, Gr. elision, abbreviation, faint, swoon; see short, weak
SYNDETOS, Gr. bound together; see deo under bind
SYNECDOCHE, Gr. figurative substitution; see FIGURES OF SPEECH under form
SYNECHOS, Gr. holding together, continuous; see echo under hold
SYNEMO- < Gr. synaimos, of common blood, kindred, see kin; < synemon, united, comrade; see companion
SYNERGOS, Gr. associate, partner; see help
SYNETOS, Gr. intelligent, wise; see know
SYNNGnome, Gr. pardon, forgiveness; see free
SYNOD < L. synodus (Gr. synodos), assembly, meeting; synodia, a journey in company, caravan; see gather
SYNODONTIS, Gr. a kind of tuna; see tunny
SYNODUS, L. (Gr. synodous), a sparoid fish; see bream
SYNOECO- < Gr. synoikos, living in the same house, associated with; see companion
synonym < Gr. synonymos, of like meaning; see like
synopsis, Gr. a general view, sketch, outline, abstract, summary; see short
synoria, Gr. borderland; see country
syntegma; syntexis, Gr. a melting or fusing together; see teko under flow
synthesis, Gr. compounding, composition; synthetos, put together, compounded;
see tilhemi under place
synthesis, Gr. channel, passage, strait; see way
synyphe, Gr. web; see weave
syphar, Gr. old or wrinkled skin; see skin
syphax, Gr. sweet new wine; see wine
syphilis, NL. said to be from Syphilus, a swineherd in a Latin poem by Fracastoro;
see disease
syr- < Gr. syn, together, with; see with
syrictero- < Gr. syrikter, -os, male crane; see crane
syringa, NL. a genus of the olive family; see olive
syringe < Gr. syrinx, -ingos, pipe; see pump
syrinx, Gr. pipe; syristes, piper; see pipe, music
syrizo; syritto, Gr. pipe, whistle, hiss; see whistle
syrma, Gr. robe with a train, anything trailed along, sweepings, litter; syrmas, drift; heap
syrmaeo- < Gr. syrmaia, purge; syrmos, a vomiting or purging; see wash
syro, Gr. drag, draw, sweep, trail; see syrtos under carry
syrphos, Gr. sweepings, litter, rubbish; syrphetodes, jumbled together; see dirt
syrphos, Gr. a kind of fly; see fly
syrerho- < Gr. syrrohos, flowing together, confluent; see rheo under flow
syrtes, Gr. cord, rein; see rope
Syrtis, Gr. name of a sandbar off the north coast of Africa, quicksand; see sand
syrtos, Gr. washed along by a stream, as alluvial material; see carry
syrus, L. a broom; see broom
sys- < Gr. syn, together, with; see with
syspastos, Gr. drawn up, contracted; see lessen
systello, Gr. draw together, contract; see systole under lessen
system < Gr. systema, an ordered arrangement of things; see class
systenos, Gr. tapering to a point; see point
systole, Gr. contraction; see lessen
systre, Gr. anything aggregated, consolidated, or twisted together, generally a ball or round object; see ball
szyzygium, NL. a genus of the myrtle family; see myrtle
syzygos, Gr. yoked, united; see sygon under bind

T

tabacum, NL. tobacco, a plant of the nightshade family; see nightshade
tabanus, L. gadfly; see fly
tabebuia, NL. a genus of the bignonia family; see bignonia
tabella, L. dim. of tabula, board, table; see table
taberna, L. hut, store, shop, inn; tabernula, dim., see house; tabernaculum, tent, see tent
tabidus; tabificus, L. wasting away, melting, pining, languishing; tabes, a dwindling, a wasting disease; see tabeo under lessen

**table** < L. tabula, f. board, plank, flat piece of anything on which to write; tabella, f. dim.; tabellarius, of tablets; tabularis, of boards or plates; tabulatus, boarded, plated: tablet, tablature, tableau, tabulate, tabella, tabellary, table d'hote, tabloid, tableland, Tabellaria fenestrata (a diatom), Syringopora tabulata (a fossil coral). *Cataspisolum tabulare* (an orchid).

Gr. *ambon*, os. m. pulpit, reading-desk:
L. *cartulandum*, n. an oblong table of stone on a pedestal:
L. *ciliba*, f. (Gr. *klibibas,* -ants, m.), round dining-table, three-legged stand:
Gr. *cleos*, m. kitchen-table, dresser; *cleastros*, m. manager of the table:
L. *mensa*, f. table; *mensula*, f. dim.; *mensalis; mensarius*, of a table or counter;
L. *pulpitum*, n. frame, stage, desk: pulpit.
L. *scomum*, n. bench, stool, step; *scomillis*, m. dim.: shamble.
Gr. *telia* (selia), f. gaming table with raised border, stage, board: *Megaselia castanea* (a fly).
Gr. *trapeza*, f. table, dining-table; *trapezion*, n. dim.: trapezium, trapezoid. See form
See: board, level, plate, side

**tablet** < L. *tabula*, board, a flat piece of any material on which to write; see book, table

tacero- < Gr. *takeros*, melting, tender, dissolving; see teko under flow

tachina, NL. a kind of fly; see fly

tachys; tachinos, Gr. swift; *tachos*, speed; see swift

tacturnus, L. quiet, of few words; *tacitus*, implied, unmentioned; *tacitulus*, dim.; see loceo under silent

tactilis, L. that may be touched, concrete, < tango, tactus, touch; see touch

tadpole < uncertain origin; see young, frog

taeda, L. pine-tree, torch; see pine

taenia, L. (Gr. *tainia*), ribbon, fillet, tapeworm; *taeniola*, dim.; see ribbon

tagax, -acis, L. light-fingered, thievish; see steal

tagenias, Gr. pancake; see cake

tagemon, Gr. frying-pan; see pan

tagetes, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite

tagma, Gr. something ordered or arranged; see lasso under class

tagos, Gr. commander, chief, ruler; see govern

tail < AS. *taegl.*
Gr. *alkoio*, f. lion's tail:
L. *equisetum*, horsetail; see horsetail
Gr. *kolovros*, bobtail; see kolos under short
L. *penis*, tail, male copulatory organ; *peniculus*, dim.; see penis
L. *puppis*, poop, stern; see stern
Gr. *pyge*, rump, buttocks; see rump
Gr. *sobe*, f. a horse's tail, hence any rough hair:
See: end, rump, penis, catkin

tailor < OF. *tailleor*, < tallier, cut; see sew

taint < F. *teint*, < L. *tingo*, tintus, dye, paint, stain; see color, spot
take < AS. tacan, lay hold of, seize.
L. adopto, -atus, take or receive as one's own; adopt, adoption, adoptive.
Gr. amdero, deprive of, take away; amersis, deprivation:
L. apiscor, aptus, pursue, take, reach, attain; indiciscor, indeptus, obtain, attain, reach:
L. arrego, -atus, appropriate, assume; see arrognas under proud
L. ascisco, -itus, take, receive, adopt:
L. ausceps, bird-catcher; see avis under bird
Gr. blissio (blitto), take honey from the hive, rob, steal; see steal
L. capio, captus, take, receive; captivus, taken prisoner; m. a prisoner; captor, -is, m.; capttrix, -icis, f. catcher, hunter; captura, f. the thing caught or taken; captobalis, that can take; capax, -acis, that can take hold, much, spacious, able, fit; occipio, -ceptus, take, receive; concipio, lay hold of, seize; decipio, catch, deceive; incipio, take in, begin; percipio, take, comprehend; recipio, take back, recover; suscipio, take up, assume, beget: captive, capture, captor, captation, captive, captious, capstan, capsule, case, capable, capacity, capacious, catch, chase, caitiff, accept, anticipate, conceive, concept, conceit, deception, interference, incipient, intercept, forceps, occupation, perception, precept, prince, princel, municipal, participate, receptive, receipt, receptacle,receiver, recover, recuperate, susceptible, mercaptan, Muscicapa striata (a flycatcher), Noctua receptricula (a butterfly), Rhynchotrema capax (a fossil brachiopod).
L. carpo, captus, pluck, pick, gather; see tear
L. confisco, -atus, take for the public treasury, cause to forfeit, appropriate: confiscate.
L. complector, -plexus, clasp, embrace, seize; see complex
Gr. dechomai, take, accept, receive; see receive
L. demo, demptus, take away, subtract, withdraw; demptio, -onis, f. a taking away; adimo, take away, seize; ademptor, -is, m. seizer; eximo, take out; redimo, take back, ransom: exempt, redeem.
L. detraho, -tractus, take away, remove, disparate: detract, detractor, detraction.
L. devirgino, -atus, deprive of virginity, deflower:
Gr. diakoresis, f. rape:
Gr. drassoma, grasp, take a handful; dragmos, grasping; peridraxis, f. a grasping: drassid, Drasodes rubidus (a spider).
L. exeo, -atus, take off, divest, strip; see exutus under bare
AS. gripan, seize: grip, gripe, grasp, grope.
Gr. haireo, take, adopt an opinion; hairesis, f. a taking; hairesos, eligible; hairesikos, able to choose or take; anaireo, take away, destroy; aphaireis, f. removal; aphairema, -atos, n. the thing removed; aphairetos, taken away, diaireos, distinguish, divide; paraireo, withdraw, remove; peraireo, take off: aphaeresis(apheresis), diaeresis(dieresis), hersesy, heretical, Aphaerema spicatum (a flaccuicad).
Gr. halosimos, easy to take, catch, conquer, attain; halosis, f. capture; halotos, attainable; dysalotos, hard to catch: Halosimus noticollis (a beetle), Dysalotus alcocki (a fish), Dysalotosaurus letwoorbecki (a dinosaur).
L. hapto, lay hold of, grasp, seize; see bind
L. harpago, -atus (Gr. harpazo), seize, snatch, plunder; harpago, -onis, m. grappling hook, drag; harpago, f. seizure, robbery, rapine, booty; harpagimos, ravished; harpaktos, obtained by rapine, stolen; harpazo, -agos, rapacious; harpakter, -es, m. robber; harpagma, -atos, n. booty, plunder; harpy, Harpagomyia splendens (a mosquito), Harpagosaurus silberlingi (a fossil reptile), Harpactor cinctus (a bug), Harpagophora diplorodota (a milleped), Harpaquohyptus pro-cumbens (a pedaliacead), Hypeparaz aurora (a moth), Onthophagus harpaz (a beetle), Harpargornis moorei (extinct New Zealand bird).
L. irretitus, caught in a net; see rete under net
Gr. izateus, bird-catcher, fowler; see izos under glue
Gr. karkineutes, crab-catcher; see karkinos under crab
Gr. lambano (labein), take, seize, receive; eulabes, take hold well, holding fast; leptikos, disposed to take or accept; leptes, m. take, acceptor; lepsis, f. a taking hold, seizing: astrolabe, prolepsis, catalepsy, androlepsia, sylepsis, epileptic, epilepsy, Cercolobes prehensilis (a porcupine), Eulabes intermedia (a bird), Cercolepides caudivolvulus (kinkajou).
Gr. lineuo, take with a net; epilinesates, one who catches with nets; see linon under net
Gr. methkeutos, participating, sharing, partaking; see metochos under companion
Gr. myagros, m. fly-catcher:
Gr. nekrotyktes, m. body-snatcher:
L. occupo, -atus, take possession of: occupy, occupant, occupation.
Gr. ornithaeutes, bird-catcher; see ornithos under bird
L. potior, -itus, get, obtain, become master of; see govern
L. praeda, -atus, pillage, plunder, rob; see praeda under plunder
L. prehendo, -hensus, seize; comprehensibilis, seizable, intelligible: apprehend, comprehensible, prehensile, prison, prisoner, apprentice, enterprise, comprise, reprisal, prize, surprise. 
L. psilostrum (Gr. psilostron), depritative; see psilos under bare
L. rapio, raptus, seize, snatch; raptor, -is, m. robber, plunderer; rapax, -acis, grasping, greedy, violent; rapina, f.; raptum, n. robbery, plunder; abripiro, -reptus, take away by violence, drag off; arripio, seize, appropriate; corripio, snatch up, seize; diripio, take apart, rape; direptor, -is, m. plunderer; eripio, take away; erepticus, taken away; ereptor, -is, m. robber, plunderer: ravish, ravine, surreptitious, usurp, rapacity, raptorial, Lycosa raptoria (a spider), Aquila rapax (tawny eagle), Eciton rapax (army-ant), Tachysphex mantiraptor (a wasp).

L. removeo, -motus, take away, withdraw: remove, removable, remote. See far, move
L. sumo, sumptus, take, apply: assume, presume, consume, resumption, sumptuous, 'mumpsimus'.
Gr. symmeristes, m. partaker, sharer: Symmerista albicosta (a butterfly).
Gr. therao, hunt, catch; see hunt
L. usurpo, -atus, take unlawfully, seize; usurpativus, wrongly taken, improper; usurpator, -is, m.; usurpatrix, -icis, f. one who takes possession unlawfully: usurp, usurper, usurpative, usuratory, usurpation.
Gr. zogreus, m. catcher of animals:
See: steal, receive, trap, hunt, hold, plunder
talano - < Gr. talas, -anos, wretched, sad, sorry; see sad
talanton, Gr. balance, scales; the thing weighed; a piece of money; see balance, money
talaris, L. of the ankle; see talus under foot
talaros, Gr. basket; talarion; talariskos, dim.; see basket
talasios, Gr. pertaining to wool-spinning; see spin
tale < AS. talu, speech, narrative; see story
talea, L. slender staff, rod, stick, cutting, set, layer; taleola, dim.; see rod
talentum, L. (Gr. talanton), an ancient weight and sum of money; see money
talido - < Gr. talis, -idos, a marriageable maiden; see woman
talinum, NL. a genus of the purslane family; see purslane	
talio, L. punishment in kind for the injury sustained; see punish
talipes, L. clubfoot; see talus under foot
talis, L. such, the like, in kind; see equal
talitrum, L. a rap with the finger; see strike
talk < AS. talian, speak; see speak
tall < W. tal, high; see high
talla, L. onion-skin; see skin
talpa, L. mole; talpinus, of moles; see mole
talpona, L. a kind of grapevine; see grape
talus, L. ankle, heel, anklebone; see foot	
tamarindus, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean	
tamarix, -icis, L. f. tamarisk: Tamarix gallica (French tamarisk).
Gr. akakalis, -idos, f. white tamarisk:
tame < AS. tamian, render docile, domesticate, civilize.
Gr. cheirotos, tamable; cheriotikos, good at taming: Chirotica inermis (a wasp), Chirotoneutes manca (a mayfly)
L. cicur, -uris, tame, mild: Colymbetes cicur (a beetle), Philota cicura (a spider).
Gr. dmetos, tamed; dmesis, f. a subjecting, taming, < damao, break, subdue, tame; damanter, -os; damastos; dmeter, -os, m. a tamer; dmoê, f.; dmos, m. slave taken in war; dmoïos, servile; adamantos; adamatos; adamatos, unconquerable, inflexible, untamable: adamant.
L. domesticus, of the house, house-broken; see domus under house
L. domo, -itus, tame, break, subdue; domabilis, tamable; domitor, -is, m.; dominix, -icis, f. tamer: domitable, daunt, indomitable, undaunted.
Gr. euaggos, easily lead, docile:
Gr. hemeros, tame, cultivated; hemerotes, m. tamer:
Gr. kitlos, docile, obedient, tame, < kitlo, tame:
L. mansuetus, tame, gentle; mansuetudo, -inis, f. tameness, mildness: mastiff(?), mansuetude.
Gr. *praos*, mild, meek, gentle, tame: *Praopsylla powelli* (a siphonapterid).

L. *sativus*, sown, cultivated; see *sow*

Gr. *tithasos*, tame, domesticated, *< tithaseuo*, tame:

tamias, Gr. dispenser, steward, treasurer; see *store*, squirrel

tamnus, L. wild grapevine; see *grape*

tan < AS. *tannian*, prob. < C. *tann*, oak; see *brown*, oak

tanacetum, NL. a genus of the composite family; see *composite*

tanaos, Gr. outstretched, long, tall; see *tany-* under *long*

tangens, L. touching; *tongibilis*, touchable; see *tango* under *touch*

tangle < uncertain origin; see *complex*, *mix*, confusion, dishevel, trap, turn, weave, bind

tangos, Gr. rancid; *tange*, rancidity, a putrid abscess; see *rot*

Tantalus, L. (Gr. *Tantalos*), a mythological character symbolic of eternal torment; see *tease*

tantillus; tantulus, L. so little, such a trifle; see *trifle*

tantus, L. so much; see *abundance*

tany- < Gr. *tanyo*, stretch out; see *long*

taos, Gr. peacock; see *peacock*

taper < AS. *taper*, a slender candle; narrow to a point like a candle flame; see *point*, lessen

tapete, *-is*, L. (Gr. *tapes*, *-etos*), carpet, drapery, coverlet; see *rug*

taphos, Gr. grave, tomb; see *grave*

taphros, Gr. trench, ditch; see *ditch*

tapino- < Gr. *topeinos*, low, humble, poor; see *low*


taracho- < Gr. *tarache*; *taraktes*, disturber; *taragmos*, disturbance; see *confusion*

tarandus, L. (Gr. *tarandos*), animal of northern latitudes, reindeer; see *deer*

tarantula < L. *Tarentum*, now Taranto, a city in Italy; see *spider*

taraxacum, NL. a genus of the composite family; see *composite*

taraxis, Gr. confusion, disorder; see *tarache* under *confusion*

tarbos, Gr. alarm, fear, terror; *tarboleos*, fearful, frightful, terrible; see *fear*

tardus, L. slow; *tardiusculus*, dim.; see *slow*

tarichos, Gr. mummy, pickled meat, fish, etc.; *tarichion*, dim.; see *flesh*

tarpe, Gr. large wicker-basket; see *basket*

tarphys, Gr. close, thick; *tarphos*, thickest; see *thick*

tarpon < uncertain origin: *Tarpon atlanticus* (tarpon).

tarquinius, L. proud, haughty; see *proud*

tarrhos, Gr. basket, crate, mat; *tarrhion*, dim.; see *basket*

tarry < AS. *tergan*, delay, hinder; see *stand*, *delay*

tarsius, NL. a lemurlike primate; see *monkey*

tarsos, Gr. woven mat or grate, any flat surface, flat of the foot between toes and heel, ankle; see *foot*

tartar < OF. *tartre*, < an Ar. word: cream of tartar, tartar emetic, tartaric acid, tartarous, tartrate, tartronic, tartrate, tartronyl, tartramid, tartarous.

L. *faez*, *faecis*, lees, sediment, tarar; *faecula*, dim.; see *dirt*

Tartarus, L. (Gr. *Tartaros*), the infernal regions; see *hell*

tasconium, L. a white, clayey earth; see *earth*

tasis, Gr. a stretching, extension; see *teino* under *spread*

tassel < OF. *tassel*; *taisal*, a tuft of loose cords, fibers, etc.; see *fringe*, catkin, thread, bush, border

taste < OF. *taster*, feel, touch, try.

L. *acredo*, *-inis*, f. a sharp or pungent taste:
Gr. *artytos*, flavored, seasoned; *artytikos*, of seasoning; see *spice*

L. *conditus*, seasoned, savory; see *condimentum* under *spice*


L. *deliciosus*, delightful, tasty; see *delecto* under *joy*

Gr. *geuo*, taste, try; *geuma*, *-tos*, n. a taste; *geusis*, f. sense of taste; *geustes*, m. taster; *geustikos*, of taste; *geustos*, tasted: ageusia, cacogeusia, *Telegaeus debilis* (a beetle).
L. *gustus, -us*, m. taste; *gustulum*, n. dim. relish; *gustabilis*, tasty, appetizing; *gustator, -is*, m. taster, < *gusto, -atus*, taste; *degusto*, taste, try; *proegustator, -is*, m. foretaster: gusto, gustatory, ragout, disgust, pregustator, *De gustibus non est disputandum*.

Gr. *poppypo*o, smack or cluck with the tongue and lips; see *cackle*

L. *sapidus*, savory, tasty; *sapor*, -is, m. taste, flavor; *saporatus*, seasoned, savory; *saporosus*, of good flavor, < *sapio*, taste, know; *sapid, savor, savory, insipid, Callinectes sapidus* (blue crab), *Alosa sapidissima* (shad), *Musa sopientum* (banana).

See: *spice, bitter, sweet, sour, salt*

tasteless
Gr. *achylos*, without juice, insipid:
Gr. *anaphes*, tasteless, insipid, not to be touched: *Anaphothrips obscurus* (a thysanopterid).
Gr. *anedyntos*, unseasoned:
L. *bileus*, tasteless, insipid, foolish; see *fool*
L. *insipidus*, tasteless: insipid.

tata, L. daddy; see *father*

tathrision, Gr. a fish; see *fish*

tau, Gr. nineteenth letter of the Greek alphabet; see *letter*

taunt < OF. *tanter*, tempt, try; see *tease, laugh*

taurus, L. (Gr. *tauros*), bull; *taurulus*, dim.; *taureus, taurinus*, of bulls; see *cattle*

tautos, Gr. the same; see *equal*

tax < L. *taxo, -atus*, rate, appraise the value of, reproach; see *pay*

tax-; taxia-; taxis; taxo- < Gr. *tasso*, arrange, classify, place; see *class*

taxillus, L. dim. of *talus*, ankle; see *foot*

taxodium, NL. bald cypress; see *taxis* under *yew*

taxus, L. yew, see *yew*; badger, see *weasel*

tea < a Chinese word; NL. *thea, f. a genus of the tea family: thein, theiform, Thea sinensis* or *Camellia thea* (tea), *Pestaloazzia theae* (gray blight), *Malus theifera* (an apple), *Neumannia theiformis* (a flacourtiacead).

NL. *camellia, f. a genus of the tea family, < George J. Kamel, Moravian traveler: Camellia japonica* (camellia), *Pterophylla camelliformia* (a katydid), camellin.

NL. *franklinia, f. a genus of the tea family, < Benjamin Franklin, American philosopher, scientist, and statesman: Franklinia alatamaha[altamaha] (franklinia).*

NL. *gordonia, f. a genus of the tea family, < James Gordon, English nurseryman: Gordonia azillaris* (a gordonia).

NL. *stuartia, f. a genus of the tea family, < John Stuart, Scotch patron of botany: Stuarta pentagyia* (mountain-stuartia).

teach < AS. *taecean.*

L. *alipta* (Gr. *aleiptes*), m. trainer and teacher in gymnasium schools:
L. *alumno, -atus*, nourish, bring up, educate; see *alumnus* under *child*
L. *deiktos, an exhibitor, < deiktymi, show; see deiktos under try*
Gr. *delotikos*, indicative; *delotos*, demonstrable; *delosis*, explanation, < *deloo*, explain, reveal, show; see *clear*
Gr. *didasko, teach; didagma, -tos, n. lesson; didaktikos, apt at teaching; didaktos, taught; didaskalos, m. teacher; didaxis, f. instruction; didaskalon, n. science, art, lesson; didaskaloi, n. school: didactics*
L. *disciplina, training, instruction; see disco under learn*
L. *doceo, doctus, teach, instruct; docibilis; docilis, easily taught; doctor, -is, m.; doctriz, -icis, f. teacher, instructor; doctrina, f. teaching, instruction; documentum, n. lesson, example, paper; doctus, learned, skilled, experienced: doctor, doctrine, docile, docility, document.*
Gr. *dogma, opinion, doctrine, principle; see think*
L. *educo, -atus*, bring up a child, rear, train; *educator, -is, m.; educatrix, -icis, f. rearer, tutor: educate, education, educator, educative.*
L. *erudio, -itus, instruct, educate; see eruditus under know*
L. *ezerceo, -itus, practice, train: exercise.*
Gr. *hodegos; hodegeter, -os, m. guide, teacher; hodegia, f. teaching: Hodegia apatela* (a moth).
L. *inculco, -atus*, tread in, tread down, stuff in, impress on, educate: inculcate.
L. *instillo, -atus*, drop in, inspire: instill.
L. instruo,  -uctus, build in, furnish, teach;  instructor, -is, m. teacher, preparer: instruct, instructor, instruction, instructive.
Gr.  katechetikos, of instruction; katechêtes, m. teacher; katechêsis, f. instruction: catechism, catechetical.
Gr.  kathegetes; perigetes, guide, showman, teacher; see hegemôn under lead
Gr. lakèdon, -os, f. doctrine, saying:
L. lanista, m. trainer of gladiators:
Gr. mèstor; mèstris, adviser, counselor; see medos under aim
L. moneo,  -itus, advise, remind, warn; monstro, -atūs, show, point out, teach; see warn
Gr. Nestor, -os, m. an aged warrior and wise counselor: Nestorian, Nestor notabilitis (kea), Pseudonestor xanthophrys (a bird).
Gr. paidagogos, m. the slave who took the children to school, tutor, teacher: pedagogue, pedagogical, pedant, pedantic.
L. professor, -is, m. teacher: professor, professorial, professorship.
L. promulgo, -atūs, make known, publish; see destroy
L. scitinn.  katechesis:
Gr. suadeo.  persuaus, persuade; suosor, -is, m. adviser; persuasus, convinced, established, settled: suasion, dissuade, persuade, persuasion, persuasive, persuader.
Gr. symbouloos, m. adviser, counselor:
See: school, learn, think, aim, display, lead

team  < AS team. animals hitched together.
L. bign. f. a pair of horses, team: quadriga, four-horse team; triga, three-horse team:
L. bijugis, m. two-horse team; quadrijugis, four-horse team; sejugis, six-horse team:
L. protelum, n. team of oxen:
Gr. zeugos, yoke, pair, team; see zygon under bind

tear  < AS. tear. drop of fluid from the eye; see drop

tear  < AS. teran, pull apart, rend, separate.
Gr. amergo, pull, pluck:
Gr. amyso, tear; amyche, f. a scratch. tear, wound; amyxis, f. a tearing, rending; amyktikos, tearing: amyctic, Amyzodon sivalensis (a mustelid).
Gr. anoxaino, tear open:
L. actuatus, torn to pieces:
L. carpo, carptus, pluck, tear, slander; carptura, f. a sucking or gathering (by bees) from flowers; concerpo, -erptus, tear to pieces, abuse; decerpo, pluck off, break off, gather; discerpo, tear to pieces; excerpo, extract, select: carpet, excerpt, scarce, scarcity.
L. conscindo,  -scissus, tear to pieces; see scindo under cut
Gr. dreptos, plucked, < drepo, pluck:
Gr. drypto, tear; drypsos, torn, worn: Dryptosaurus incrassatus (a dinosaur).
Gr. eryo, drag, draw, pluck; see draw
L. lacero, -atūs, tear to pieces, mutilate, cut up; lacer, -a, -um, mangled, torn:
Lacerate, laceration, Ctenostoma laceratum (a beetle), Philodendron lacerum (an aracead).
Gr. lakis, -idos, f. rent, tear; lakistos, torn: Lacistorhynchus benedeni (a flatworm), Lacistodes tauropsis (a moth).
L. lancino, -atūs, tear to pieces, rend, mangle, destroy:
L. lanio, -atūs, tear, see lanius under butcher
Gr. skyllo, rend, tear, pluck; skylmos, m. a rending, tearing, plucking; skylma, -tos, n. the thing plucked:
Gr. sparargo, rend, tear; sparagma, -atos, n. thing torn, piece, shred; sparagonos, m.; sparaxis, f. a tearing; sparaktes, m. render, tearer: Sparassodonta, Sparassis radicata (a fungus), Sparagnostes lacerinus (a stegocephalian), Sparazis grandi-flora (an iridacead), Catosparactes eburneus (a gull), Sparactolambda looki (a fossil mammal).
Gr. spasma; spasmos, convulsion. fit, three; see disease
Gr. tillo, pluck, tear; tilma, -tos, n. anything plucked, pulled, or shredded, lint; tilmation, n. dim.; tileis, f. a plucking; tillos, plucked, shredded: tillodont, Tillotherium hyracoides (a fossil mammal), Tilmatura lepida (a bird).
Gr. trycheros, ragged, tattered, torn; see worthless
L. vello, vulsus, pluck, tear, pull, twitch; vulsio, -onis, f. a plucking; avulsus, torn away, separated: avulsion, revulsion, convulse.
See: break

tease  < AS. taesam, pull, pluck, and separate wool or other fibers: teaser, teased (Dipsacus sylvestrîs).
L. illudo, -lusus, make sport of, mock; see ludo under play
Gr. skomma, jeer, jest, taunt; see laugh
L. Tantalus (Gr. Tantalos), m. a mythological character symbolic of eternal torment. For revealing the secrets of the gods he was compelled to stand in water up to his chin under branches laden with fruit, but both receded just beyond his reach whenever he attempted to satisfy his hunger and thirst: tantalize, tantalum, tantalite, Mycetera (or Tantalus) loculator (wood-ibis).
L. tormentum, anguish, torture; see pain
L. vellio, -atus, pinch, twitch, nip, twist:
See: arouse, trouble, laugh
teasel < AS. tæsel; see thistle
teat < AS. til; see udder
teba, L. hill; see mountain
tebenna, Gr. a robe of state; see garment
tecedono- < Gr. tekedon, -os, a melting, wasting, decline; see teko under flow
techno- < Gr. techne, art, craft; see art
tecmanto- < Gr. tekmar, -tos, a fixed mark, boundary, goal; see end
tecmerio- < Gr. tekmerion, sure sign, positive proof; see sure
tecno- < Gr. teknon, that which is born, child, young; teknidion; teknion, dim.; see child
tecoma, NL. a genus of the bignonia family; see bignonia
tecto- < Gr. tektos, soluble, molten, fluid; tektikos, of solubility; see teko under flow
tectono- < Gr. tekton, -os, carpenter, joiner, craftsman, builder; tektonikos, of building; see carpenter
tector, L. plasterer; tectorium, plaster; see plaster
tectum, L. roof, ceiling; tectulum, dim.; see roof
tediosus, L. wearisome, < taedium, weariness, disgust; see weak
teges, L. covering, mat; tegeticula, dim.; see rug
tegmen, L. cover; see tego under cover
tegos, Gr. roof; see stego under cover
tegula, L. roofing-tile; see shingle
tegulum, L. roof, ceiling; tegillum, dim.; see tectum under roof
tegumentum, L. cover; see tego under cover
tela, L. web; see weave
telamon, Gr. strap, belt; see strap
telchin, Gr. a person with malicious or spiteful disposition; see bad
tele, Gr. far; teloteros, farther; telistos, farthest; see far
Telemus, L. a soothsayer; see prophecy
teleos; teleios, Gr. having reached its end, finished, complete, perfect; see telos under end
telephanes, Gr. visible from afar, conspicuous; see phaino under light
telephium, L. (Gr. telephion), a kind of stonecrop; see stonecrop
teleisma, Gr. payment; see telos under pay
teleeta, L. (Gr. telete), initiation; see begin
teleuto- < Gr. teleute, completion; see telos under end
telia, Gr. gaming table, stage, board; see table
telis, Gr. fenugreek; see bean
tell < AS. tellan, speak, number; see speak
tellima, NL. a genus of the saxifrage family; see saxifrage
tellina, L. (Gr. telline), a kind of mollusk; see mollusk
tellurium < L. tellus, earth; see elements under thing
tellus, -iris, L. earth; telluster, -tris, -e, of the earth; see earth
telma, Gr. standing water, pool, marsh; see marsh	elos, Gr. end, completion, see end; tax, duty, toll, see pay
telson, Gr. end, boundary; see end
telum, L. dart, javelin, spear, missile; see spear
temachos, Gr. slice; temachion, dim.; see temno under cut
temenos, Gr. piece of land marked off as a reservation; see earth
temeritas, L. venturesome boldness, rashness; see bold, profane
temetum, L. any intoxicating drink; see temulentus under drink
temna, Gr. cut, slice; see temno under cut
temnibilis, L. despicable, hateful; see temno under hate
temo, L. beam, pole, tongue; see beam
temperatus, L. limited, moderate, sober; see tempero under govern
tempest < L. tempestas, storm; see storm
tempestivus, L. happening at the right time; see fit
temple < L. templum, n. sanctuary: temple, Knights Templars, contemplation.
L. adyton (adyton), inmost portion of a temple, shrine: adyton.
L. aedicula, f. small temple, shrine: aedicula.
AS. cyrice, temple. < Gr. kyriakon, n. the Lord’s house: church, kirk, Kirk,
Kirkdale, Dunkirk, Selkirk.
L. delubrum, n. temple, shrine: delubrum.
L. ecclesia (Gr. ekklesia), f. the church; ecclesiola, f. dim.; ecclesiasticus, of the church;
ceclesiastes (Gr. ekklesiastes), m. preacher, clergyman, priest: ecclesiastic.
Ecclesiastics.
L. iunum, n. temple; janulum, n. dim.; janitalis, of a temple: fane, fanatic, pro-
fanity.
Gr. naos, m. temple, nave; naiskos, m. dim.: naosaurus, naology.
Pg. pogude, a temple or memorial, < a Skt. word; see tower
L. sacellum, n. small shrine, temple: sacellum.
L. sacrum, holy thing, temple; see sacre under holy
L. sanctuarium, n. place for sacred things, shrine: sanctuary.
tempt < L. tento (tempto), -atus, try; see try
tempsus, L. time; temporalis; temporarius, of time; see time
temulentus, L. drunken, intoxicated; see drink
ten < AS. ten, tenth, thirteen, nineteen, twenty, sixty, tithe, fortnight.
L. decem (Gr. deka), ten; decimus; decumanus; decimus, tenth; decuplatus,
decuplus, tenfold; decanus, m. chief of ten, dean; decuria, f. division of ten;
decurialis, of a decuria; decussis, m. the number X; denarius, containing ten;
deni, ten at a time; dekas, -ados, f. the number ten, company of ten; dekatos,
tenth: December, decimal, decimfí, decimate, decussate, denarius, dime, dean,
decade, decalogue, decapod, Boccaccio’s Decameron, decane, decylic, decylene,
Decodon verticillatus (swamp-loosestrife), Decumaria barbara (a saxifragacead),
Decadocrinus crassidactylus (a Devonian crinoid), Melastoma decemfídum (a shrub),
Melanophila decastigma (a beetle), Amygdala decussata (a pelecypod),
Plectaster decanus (a starfish), Anemone decapetala (an anemone).
Gr. eikosi (eikosa-), twenty; eikostos, twentieth: iosian, iocahedron, icosatetra-
hedron, Icosidactylocrinus reticulatus (a fossil crinoid), Polydesmus(icosides-
mus) hochstetteri (a millepede).
L. viginti, twenty:
tenagos, Gr. shoal, shallows; see shallow
tenax, -acis, L. holding fast; see hold
tencto- < Gr. tenktos, that may be wetted; tenzis, a wetting; see wet
tender < OF. tendre, < tender, delicate, soft; see soft
tendo, tensus; tentus, L. stretch; tendicula, dim. a little stretcher; see spread
tendon < L. tendo, stretch; see thread
tendril < uncertain origin; see curl
tenebricus, tenebrosus, L. dark, gloomy, < tenebra, darkness (tenebrae, shades
of night); see black
tener, L. soft, delicate; tenellus, dim.; see soft
tenon, Gr. sinew; see thread
tensus, L. stretched, extended; see tendo under spread
tent < F. tente, < L. tendo, tentus, stretch; tentorium, n. tent: tentorium, tentorial,
tentiform, tentmaker, tentwort, Tentorium semisuberites (a sponge).
L. attegga, f. tent.
Gr. aulis, -idos, f. tent, stall:
L. baeta (Gr. baite), coat of skin, tent of skin; see garment
L. papilo, -onis, m. tent: pavilion.
Gr. skene, tent, booth, stage, decorative setting; see play
L. tabernaculum, n. tent: tabernacle.
tentacle < L. tentaculum, feeder, holdfast; see tenco under hold
tentamen, L. trial, test, attempt; see tento under try
tenthes, Gr. epicure; see eat
tentredon, Gr. a kind of wasp; see wasp
tentigo, L. tension, lust; see lewd
tentus, L. holding, see teneo under hold; stretched, see tendo under spread
tenuis, L. thin; see thin
tephras, Gr. ashes; tephros; tephritis, ash-colored; see ashes
tephras, Gr. a cicada; see cicada
tephritis, L. an ash-colored precious stone; see stone
tepidus, L. lukewarm; see lukewarm
ter, L. thire; see three
ter: -tes; -tor; -teira; -tis; -tria; -tris, Gr. suffixes signifying agent, doer, see make; -ter, -tra, -trum, L. signifying tool, instrument, see tool; -ter, -tris, -tre, L. pertaining to, place where, see place
teramnos; teramon, Gr. soft; see soft
terato-, < Gr. teras, -atos, monster, sign, marvel, wonder; terastios, marvelous; see wonder
terchnos, Gr. twig; see branch
terebinthus, L. (Gr. terebinthos), terebinth-tree; see resin
terebro, -atus, L. perforate, pierce; terebra, gimlet, auger, borer; see bore
teredo, L. (Gr. teredon), woodworm, borer, shipworm; see mollusk
tereno-, < Gr. teren, -os, soft, tender; see teramnos under soft
teres, -etis, L. rubbed off, rounded, cylindrical; see cylinder
tereticio-, < Gr. teretikos, watchful, observant; teretes, keeper, observer; see guard
teretron, Gr. borer; teretron, dim.; see teiro under bore
tergens, L. cleansing; see tergeo under wash
tergilla, L. skin or sward of pork; tergimum, rawhide; see skin
tergum, L. back; see back
-terion, Gr. place where, see place; tool, instrument, see tool
termes, L. an insect that eats wood; see termite
terminalia, NL. a genus of the myrobalan family; see myrobalan
terminus, L. (Gr. termon), boundary, limit, end, goal; terminalis, of boundaries; Gr. termios, at the end, last; see end
termite < L. termes (termes), -itis, m. an insect that eats wood: termitarium, termitid, termitophile, Termes bellicosus (a termite), Termitephagus syntermes (a beetle), Calotermes (Electrotermes) affinis (a fossil termite), Reticulotermes arenicola (a termite), Agaricus termitigenus (fungus).
tern < uncertain origin.
L. ceyx, -ycis (Gr. keyx, -ykos; kex, -ekos; kauax, -akos), m. a sea-bird that dives for its prey: Ceyx tridactyla (three-toed kingfisher), Clytoceyx rex (a king-fishier), Celistrina ceyx (a butterfly).
Gr. gyges, m. a water-bird, tern: Gygus alba (a fairy-tern).
NL. sterna, f. tern: Sterna paradisaea (arctic tern).
ternarius; ternatus, L. consisting of three, < terni, in three's; see tres under three
tero, tritus, L. rub; see rub
terphos, Gr. hide, skin; see sterphos under skin
terpnos, Gr. delightful, agreeable; terpis, delight, enjoyment, pleasure, < terpo, delight, cheer, make merry; see joy
Terpsichore, Gr. the Muse of dancing; see choros under dance
terra, L. earth; terrula, dim.; terrestris, -e, of the earth; see earth
terrace < L. terra, earth; see shelf, mountain
terribilis, L. dreadful, frightful; terriculum, bugbear, scarecrow; see fear
territorium, L. district, domain; see country
tersus, L. cleansed, clean, neat, succint; see tergeo under wash
terthreus, Gr. quack; see lie
terthrios, Gr. rope or brace at end of sailyard; see rope
terthon, Gr. end, crisis; see end
tertius, L. third; tertius; tertiaris, of the third part; see tres under three
tessalatus, L. inlaid with small square stones, mosaic, < tessella, small square stone, tessera (Gr. tessares), square piece of anything, tablet, ticket, tile, die; see mosaic, tessares under four

test < L. testum, earthen vessel or cupel for examining, reducing, or refining ores and metals, trial; see try

testa, L. potsherds, urn, brick, shell, skull; testula, dim.; testaceus, having a shell, shelly; see shell

testamentum, L. will; see testor under wish

testicle < L. testiculus, m. dim. of testis, m. male genital gland: testes, testicular, testiculate, testicond, testosterone.

L. coleus (Gr. koleos), scrotum; see coleus under sheath

Gr. didymos, m. testicle: didymitis, epididymis.

Gr. kolotrophos, m. testicle:
Gr. orchis, -los (-eos), m. testicle, orchid (from the shape of the tuberous roots of some species); orchidion, n. dim.; enorches, with testicles, uncastrated; triorches, with three testicles, very lecherous: orchitis, orcheotomy (orchidectomy), cryptorchidism, Orchis mascula (male orchid), Lithobotrys orchidea (a radiolarian), Cynorchis villosa (an orchid), Prosthognomimus macrorchis (a fluke).

testis, L. witness; testificor, -atus, bear witness; testor, -atus, declare, make a will, see witness, wish; testicle, see testicle

testudo, -inis, L. tortoise; see turtle

teta, L. a kind of dove; see dove

tetanus, L. (Gr. tetanos), stiff, rigid; lockjaw; see stiff

tetaros, Gr. pheasant; see pheasant

teter, -tra, -trum, L. foul, hideous, offensive, shameful; see bad

tethe, Gr. grandmother; tethis, -idos, aunt; see kin

tethea, L., Gr. a kind of sponge; see sponge

tethyon, Gr. a tunicate; tethynakion, dim.; see animal

Tethys, L., Gr. a sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus; see sea

teta < Gr. tessares (tettares), four; tetartos, fourth; see four

tetralix, L. a heath; see heath

tetra, Gr. a kind of grouse; see grouse

tetricus, L. forbidding, harsh, stern; see teter under bad

tetrinnio, L. quack like a duck; see cackle

tetrix, Gr. a kind of bird; see bird

tettix, -igos, Gr. cicada; tettiganion, dim.; see cicada

teuchos, Gr. tool, gear, armor, vessel, book; see tool

teucrium, L. (Gr. teukrion), germander; see mint

teuslos, Gr. vain, futile, idle; see worthless

tehalials, L. a plant; see plant

teuthido- < Gr. teuthis, -idos, squid; see mollusk

teutlum, L. (Gr. teutlon), beet; teutlum, dim.; see beet

texis, Gr. a wasting, melting, dissolution; teximeles, wasting of limbs; see teko under flow

texillis, L. woven; textrinus, of weaving; textum, web, cloth; see tezo under weave

textularia, NL a genus of foraminifers; see protozoan

thacemato- < Gr. thakema, -tos, a sitting, seat; thakesis, a sitting, seat; thakos, chair, seat, office; see sit

thaero- < Gr. thairos, hinge of a door or gate, axle of a chariot; see hinge

thalamus, L. (Gr. thalamos), chamber, room, bedroom, bridal chamber; thalame, den, hole; thalamos, of a room; see room, den

thalasso- < Gr. thalassa (thalatta), sea; thalassikos, like the sea; thalassinos, sea-colored, green; thalassios, of the sea; see sea

thaleros, Gr. blooming, vigorous, fresh, active; thaleia, blooming, luxuriance; thalia, abundance, wealth, < thallo, abound, grow, flourish; see grow, abundance

thalictrum, L. (Gr. thaliktron), meadow-rue; see buttercup

thallus, L. (Gr. thallos), young shoot, sprout, green branch, plant body of algae and fungi; thallion, dim.; see branch
thalos, Gr. young (of persons), child; see child
thalpos, Gr. warmth, heat; thealpos, warm; thealpos, a warming; see heat
thalycro- < Gr. thalycros, hot, glowing; see heat
thambos, Gr. astonishment; thambemna, monster; see wonder
thamio-; thamio- < Gr. thama; thamios; thamios, often, crowded; see number
thamnos, Gr. shrub, bush; thamnion, dim.; see bush
thanatos, Gr. death; see death
thank < AS. thanc, express gratitude; see give
thapsia, L. (Gr. thapsia; thapsos), a poisonous umbellifer from Thapsos that was the source of a yellow dye; thapsinos, yellow; see carrot
tharsos, Gr. courage, boidness; tharsaleos (tharrhalos), bold; see bold
thasso (thatto), Gr. sit, sit idle; see thakema under sit
thau, Gr. wonder, marvel; thauwastos, wonderful; see wonder
thaw < AS. thawian; see flow, heat
thea, NL. a genus of the tea family; see tea
theangelis, Gr. a kind of plant; see plant
theaphion, Gr. sulfur; see theion under sulfur
theater < OF. theatre, < L. theatrum (Gr. theatron), playhouse; theates, spectator; see play, theaomai under see
theca, L. (Gr. theke), case, container, envelope, sheath; thekion, dim.; see bag
theca, NL. a genus of butterflies; see butterfly
thegane, Gr. whetstone, < thego, sharpen; thegaleos, pointed, sharp; thektos, sharpened; see stone, point
thele, Gr. teat, nipple; thelion, dim.; thelazos, suckle, suck; see udder, suck
thelema, Gr. will; theleos, willing; theletes, willer; see ethelo under wish, free
thelgo, Gr. enchant, charm, spellbound; thelgeos, thelgetron, thelxis, charm, spell; thelktos, charmer; see magic
thelymnon, Gr. element, foundation of things; see thing
thelypteris, Gr. a fern; see fern
thelys, Gr. female; thelykos, feminine; see woman
theme < Gr. thema, subject of discourse, something laid down or deposited; see speak
themelio- < Gr. themelios, of a foundation, < themelion, foundation, bottom, root; see base
themis, Gr. law, decree, order, justice; themistos, lawful; see law
themon, Gr. heap; see heap
thenar, Gr. palm of the hand; see hand
theobroma, NL. a genus of the chocolate family; see chocolate
theobration, Gr. an evergreen plant; see plant
Theophrastus, L. (Gr. Theophrastos), renowned botanist and philosopher; see plant
theory < Gr. theoria, something seen in the mind, plan, scheme, guess; theorama, spectacle, < theareo, look at, view; see hypothesis, see
theos, Gr. god; see spirit
therapeutico- < Gr. therapeutikos, of medical treatment, < therapeuo, serve, care for, give medical treatment; therapidion, means of cure; therapon, attendant; see heal, drug, servant
therio-; therho- < Gr. therion; theridion; theraphion, beast, dim. of ther, thers, wild animal; therao, hunt; theratron, trap; see animal, hunt, trap
therismos, Gr. harvest; therister, reaper, < therizo, reap; see reap
theristrion, Gr. a light, summer dress; see garment
thermastris, Gr. tongs; see tongs
thermo- < Gr. therme, heat; thermos, hot, see heat; < thermos, lupine, see bean
theros, Gr. summer; thereios; therinos, of summer; see year
thersigenes, Gr. race-destroying; see phthora under destroy
thesaurus, L. (Gr. thesaurus), treasure, storehouse, chest; see store
thesello- < Gr. theskeelos, marvelous; see wonder
thesis, Gr. an arranging, position, proposition; see hypothesis
thesium, L. (Gr. thesion), a plant; see sandalwood
thesmos, Gr. law, ordinance, rule; see themis under law
thespios, Gr. ineffable, divine, wondrous; see wonder
theta, Gr. eighth letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
Theitis, L. a sea-nymph; see sea
theto- < Gr. thes, thetos; thesis, serv, servant; see servant
thiasos, Gr. band of street-singers; thiasodes, festive; see joy
thibe, Gr. basket, ark; see basket
thick < AS. thice.
Gr. adinos, thick, crowded, loud: Adina cordifolia (adina), Adinandra maculosa (a tiup-tree).
Gr. anchistinos, close, crowded, in heaps:
Gr. athroos, crowded, assembled, collected; see gather
L. caespites, turf, sod, clump of plants; see sod
L. coactilis, made thick, < cogo, coactus, compress, assemble, collect: cogen, Salix coactilis (a willow).
L. coagula, -atus, curdle; coagulum, n. rennet, curdler: coagulate, coagulation.
L. compactus, thick, firm: compact, Lecanospora compacta (a fossil gastropod).
L. compressus, pressed together, close, squeezed; see press
L. concretus, thick, hard, stiff: concrete:
L. conjertus, compressed, dense, crowded, thick: Juniperus conferta (shore-juniper), Atriplex confertifolia (shadscale-saltbush), Arctostaphylos confertiflora (a manzanita).
L. congestus, dense, heaped up thick: congested, congestion, Ostrea congenta (a fossil oyster).
L. crassus, thick, fat, stout; crassado, -inis; crassitas, -atis; crassitudo, -inis, f. thickness; crasso, -atus, thicken; incrasso, -atus thicken, make stout: crassus, Crassus, crassitude, crassamentum, crassifying, grease, Mardi Gras, Crassula cornuta (a houseleek), Grassatella pulchra (a pelecypod), Ulmus castella (cedar-elm), Eriodictyon crassifolium (a foraminifer), Betulodes crebraria (a moth), Carex crebriflora (a sedge).
Gr. desus, thick with hair, hairy, shaggy; see hair
Gr. doulos, thick, shaggy, dark: Dauletus plictonis (a beetle).
L. densus, thick, close, compact; densabilis, densativus, thickening, binding:
densitas, -atis, f. thickness; denso, -atus, thicken: dense, density, condensation, condensor, Pugnellus densatus (a fossil gastropod), Elymus condensatus (a wild-rye).
Gr. eptetimos, closely woven, dense, thronged:
L. fullo, -onis, m. fuller: full, fuller, Dipsacus fullonum (fuller's-tesail), Melolontha fullo (mottled chafer).
L. gelo, -atus, freeze, solidify; see gelidus under cold
Gr. hadros, thick, bulky, stout, strong; see large
Gr. lasios, hairy, woolly; see wool
L. nacca; nacta (Gr. naktos), m. fuller; naecinus (nactinus), of a fuller:
Gr. nasso (natto), press close, thicken; see press
Gr. pachys, thick; pachos, n.; pachytes, f. thickness; pachyderm, pachycephalous, pachydyactyl, pachymeter, pachytene, Pachysandra procumbens (Allegheny pachysandra), Pachyclorinus globosus (a Mississippian crinoid), Pachyclusus purpureus (a beetle), Pachyhiris angulatus (a legume).
Gr. pegma, -tos, n. anything congealed, thickened, fastened, < pegynami, fasten;
pektos, fixed, compacted, congealed, fastened; pezis, f. fixation, solidification: pegmatite, parapegm, pectolite, pectin, pectose, amylopectin, calixepoxy, colopoxepoxy, galactepoxy, hepatopexy, nephropexy, desmopexia.
L. pilatus, thick, dense, < pilo, -atus, ram down, thrust home:
Gr. pyknos, dense, thick; pyknotes, f. denseness, thickness; pyknois, f. condensation; pycuum, pyclidium, pycnosis, pycnognid, Pycnoconium littorale (a sea-spriger), Pycnocyclus pluminus (a bulbil), Pycnobaccharis nipper (a wasp), Pycnothrix monocyctoidea (a protozoan), Pycnanthemum virginianum (a mint), Acacia pycantha (golden wattle), Sympycnus minor (a fly), Sympycnodes trigonocosa (a moth).
AS. sceacga, thick mat of hair or wool: shag, shaggy.
L. solidus, dense, firm, hard, thick, entire; solidus, -atus, make firm, establish: solid, solidarity, solidification, solder, consolidate, Solidago arguta (a goldenrod), Soldanella alpina (a primrose), Spisula solidissima (surf-clam), Panaeolus solidipes (a mushroom), Ephebe solida (a lichen).
thin, broad, see thigh, slender; theif, than, thimble, thigh, thin.

Gr. stereo-, stereophos-; stereos, solid, hard, three-dimensional; stereoma, -tos, n. skeleton: stereogram, stereopticon, stereotype, stereochrome, stereome, stereoplasm, stereol, cholesterol, corticosterone, Stereospermum fimbriatum (a bignoniacad), Stereum purpureum (a fungus), Steriphus solidus (a beetle), Sterniphon bedellii (a beetle), Sterrhoptilus capitatis (a bird), Polynus sterope (a fish), Sterrhurus musculus (a trematode).

Gr. tarpys (tarphios), thick, close; tarphos, n. thicket: Tarphygypus ellipticus (a holothurian), Tarphioinimus indentatus (a beetle), Stackytarpheta cocinea (a false valerian).

Gr. thrombosis, a clotting, curdling; see thrombos under lump

See: broad, large, fat, flesh, herd, number, press, dull, hard, slow

thief < AS. thiof; see steal

thigh < AS. thiho; see leg

thigma, Gr. touch; see touch

thimble < AS. thymel; see cap

thin < AS. thynne.

Gr. aknisos, without fat, meager, spare; anousios, without substance, immaterial; apaches, without thickness, thin; apimelos, without fat, lean; asarkos; kenosarkos; mikrosarkos, not fleshy, lean: Apachemyia pallida (a fly), Asarcomya cadaver (a fossil fly), Asarcapsus palmarum (a bug).

L. aquatus, mixed with water, watery, thin, dilute:

Gr. araioi, thin, lean, narrow, loose, porous, few: Araeomorpha atmota (a moth), Araeospora Araeospora spinosa (a fungus).

L. collatus, extended, diffuse:

L. colluto, -atus, let light into the forest, clear, thin:

L. craccens, -entis, slender, graceful:

L. ditlus, mixed, weak, thin; see mix

L. ejuncidus, rushlike, lean, slender: Dentalina ejuncida (a Jurassic foraminifer), Opito ejuncidus (a harvestman).

Gr. enischinos, thin, slight, slender:

Gr. eukleaneos; ithykleaneos, tall, slender: Euceaneus caleclus (a beetle).

L. ezilis, thin, slender, meager, weak: Anobium exile (a beetle), Izobrychus exilis (least bittern), Leibobumum Leibobumum exipes (a phalangid).

L. gracilis, slender: gracie, gracile, gracle, Acalypha gracilens (a euphorbiacead), Andropogon gracilis (a grass), Epidendrum gracile (an orchid), Chenchrus gracilimus (a grass), Rhynchospora gracilenta (a sedge), Strombus gracitor (a conch).

Gr. ischnos, dry, withered, thin, lean, weak; ischnotes, f. thinness, leanness: Ischnopetera pennsylvaniaica (a cockroach), Ischnogaster albicuca (a wasp), Podischis agaror (a beetle).

Gr. kanabinos, lean, slender; kanabos, m. lean person, mere skeleton:

Gr. kolekanos, m. a long, thin person:

Gr. lagoros, loose, slack, thin; see free

Gr. leptos, thin, fine, small, slender, subtle, delicate; leptosyne; leptotes, f. thinness, slenderness; leptysmos, m. a thinning; leptaleos, fine, delicate; leptyno, thin out: leptocepalus, leptosporangiate, leptology, Leptocoris trivittatus (a bug), Leptodactylus albilabris (a bug), Leptarrhena amplexijolia (a saxifragacead), Leptotes bicolor (an orchid), Leptysma obscura (a grasshopper), Leptaleoceras leptum (an ammonite), Leptospermum scoparium (manuka), Leptynoporus donneratus (a beetle), Leptinotarsa decemlineata (potato-beetle), Leptinus testaceus (a beetle), Asterina leptalcantha (a starfish), Tropidoleptus carinatus (a fossil brachiopod).

L. macer, -cro, -crum; macilenti, lean, thin, poor; macellus; macrículus, dim.; macies, f. leanness: meager, emaciated, Hylastes macer (a beetle), Elphidium macellum (a foraminifer), Rubus macilentus (a blackberry), Cladonia macilenta (a lichen).

Gr. manos, thin, rare, scanty, sometimes implying the gaseous state: manometer, manograph, manoxyly, Trichomanes punctatum (a filmy-fern).

L. micidus, thin, poor:

L. petilus, thin, slender:

L. procerus, slender, tall, long; see high

Gr. psednos, thin, scanty, bald; see bare

L. raltus, thin:

L. rarus, scarce, thin; see few

Gr. rhadinos, slender, tapering, lithe: Rhadinocrinus dactylus (a Devonian crinoid).
Gr. skeliphros (sklephros), dry-looking, thin, slender: Sceliphron femoratum (a mud-dauber).

L. strigosus, lean, thin, meager:
L. subtilis, thin, fine, slender, acute; see know
L. tenus, thin; tenuo, -atus, make thin, slenderize, rarely, dilute; attenuatus, drawn out, weakened, thin: tenuity, tenuous, tenuate, tenuirostral, attenuated, extenuation, Alternaria tenuis (a mold), Aster tenuifolius (marsh-aster), Murex tenuispina (a gastropod), Pinus attenuata (knobcone-pine).

See: narrow, little, poor, weak
ting < AS. thing, cause, deed, entity, fact, idea, material object, judicial assembly: anything, nothing, something, husting, Althing, Storting.
Gr. chremos, -tos, needful or useful thing; goods, money; see money
Gr. deigma, deizos, sample, specimen, pattern; see form
L. elementum, n. first principle, rudiment: element, elemental, elementary.
L. ens, entis, being, thing, that which has existence; essentia, the substance of things; see esse under life
L. examplum, pattern, model, copy, specimen; see form
L. factum, n. act, certainty, reality: fact, factual.
Gr. hyle, raw material, matter, stuff, wood; hylikos, of matter, material, worldly; see wood, alcohol
Gr. hypar, hypartos, n. actual appearance, reality; hyparktos, real:
L. materia, f. stuff, constituent of things; materiola, f. dim.; materialis, of matter: matter, material, materialism, materia medica, immaterial.
L. matrix, womb, embedding or enclosing material; see womb
Gr. metra, pith or heart of a tree, matrix; see womb
L. objectum, n. a concrete entity: object, objective.
Gr. on, ontos, being, thing, that which has existence; ousia, essence, substance, property, reality; see life
Gr. pragma, -tos, deed, act, thing; see prasso under make
L. quidvis, anything:
L. re, rei, f. thing, circumstance; recula, f. dim.; ML. realis, of a thing: reality, realism, realize, real, rebus, res publica (republic), Lucretius' De verum natura, Recula parva (a fossil insect).
L. specimen, -inis, n. example, token, evidence, sign: specimen.
L. subjectum, n. basis or substance for thought, theme, topic: subject, subjective.
L. substantia, f. the material of which a thing consists: substance, substantial.
Gr. thelumon, n. element, foundation of things:
AS. waru, article, commodity: ware, warehouse, hardware, tinware, earthenware, chinaware, glassware.
See: nature, form, tool

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

actinium (Ac), < Gr. aktis, -inos, ray.
actinon (An), < actinium.
aluminum (Al), < L. alumen, -inis, alum.
antimony (Sb), < L. stibium, < uncertain origin.
argon (A), < Gr. argon (argon). inactive.
ar senic (As), < L. arsenicium (Gr. arsenikon), orpiment.
barium (Ba), < Gr. barys, heavy.
beryllium (Be), < Gr. beryllion, dim. of berylos, beryl.
bismuth (Bi), < G. bismuth (wismuth).
boron (B), < Per. burah, borax.
bromine (Br), < Gr. bromos, stench.
cadmium (Cd), < L. cadmia (Gr. kadmia), calamine.
calcium (Ca), < L. calx, calcis, lime.
carbon (C), < carbo, -onis, charcoal, coal.
cerium (Ce), < L. Ceres, goddess of agriculture, whose name was given to the first planetoid discovered.
cesium (Cs), < L. caesius, bluish-gray.
chlorine (Cl), < Gr. chloros, green.
chromium (Cr), < Gr. chroma, color.
cobalt (Co), < G. kobalt, kobold, goblin, earth spirit.
copper (Cu), < AS. coper, < L. cuprum, < Gr. Kypros, Cyprus, ancient source of copper.
dysprosium (Dy), < Gr. dysprositos, hard to get at.
erbium (Er), < Ytterby, Sweden.
europium (Eu), < Europe.
fluorine (F), < L. fluor, -is, flow, flux.
gadolinium (Gd), < J. Gadolin, Finnish chemist.
gallium (Ga), < Gallia, Gaul, France.
germanium (Ge), < L. Germania, Germany.
gold (Au, < L. aurum), < AS. gold.
hafnium (Hf), < L. Hafnia, Copenhagen.
helium (He), < Gr. helios, sun; first observed in the spectrum of the sun.
holmium (Ho), < L. Holmia, Stockholm.
hydrogen (H), < Gr. hydor, hydro-, water, -gen, forming.
indium (In), < L. indicum, indigo.
iode (I), < Gr. iodes, violet-colored.
iridium (Ir), < L. iris, -idis, rainbow.
iron (Fe, < L. ferrum), < AS. iren.
krypton (Kr), < Gr. kryptos, hidden.
lanthanum (La), < Gr. lanthano, escape notice.
lead (Pb, < L. plumbum), < AS. lead.
lithium (Li), < Gr. lithos, stone.
lutecium (Lu), < L. Lutetia, former name of Paris.
magnesium (Mg), < L. Magnesia, a district in Thessaly.
manganese (Mn), < It. manganese, corruption of Magnesia.
mercury (Hg, < L. hydrargyrus), < L. Mercurius, Mercury, messenger of the gods.
molybdenum (Mo), < L. molybdaena, galena.
neodymium (Nd), < Gr. neos, new, and didymium (< didymos, twin).
neon (Ne), < Gr. neos, new.
nickel (Ni), < G. nickle, demon.
niobium (Nb), < Gr. Niobe, daughter of Tantalus. Formerly columbium.
nitrogen (N), < L. nitrum (Gr. nitron), niter, native soda, -gen, forming.
osmium (Os), < Gr. osme, smell.
oxgen (O), < Gr. ozys, sour, acid, -gen, forming.
palladium (Pd), < L. Palladium, a statue of Gr. Pallas, a name for Athena, goddess of wisdom.
phosphorus (P), < Gr. phosphoros, bringing light.
platinum (Pt), < Sp. platina, < plata, silver.
polonium (Po), < ML. Polonia, Poland.
potassium (K, < NL. kalium), < D. potasch, < pot, and ash.
pseudo-dymium (Pr), < Gr. prasios, leek-green, and didymium.
protoactinium (Pa), < Gr. protos, first, and actinium.
radium (Ra), < L. radius, ray.
rodon (Rn), < rad, in radium, and on, as in argon.
rhenium (Re), < L. Rhenus, Rhine.
rhodium (Rh), < Gr. rhodon, rose, red.
rubidium (Rb), < L. rubidus, reddish.
ruthenium (Ru), < ML. Ruthenia, Russia.
samarium (Sm), < samarskite, < Samarski, a Russian mine officer.
scadium (Sc), < L. Scandia, Scandinavia.
seelium (Se), < Gr. selene, moon.
silicon (Si), < L. silex, -cis, flint.
silver (Ag, < L. argentum), < AS. seolfor.
sodium (Na, < Ar. natrun, sodium carbonate), < ML. sodanum, headache remedy, < Ar. soda, headache.
strontium (Sr), < Strontian, Scotland.
sulfur (S), < L. sulfur, brimstone.
tantalum (Ta), < Gr. Tantalos, Tantalus, symbol of eternal torment.
technetium (Tc), < Gr. techne, craft.
tellurium (Te), < L. tellus, -uris, earth.
terbium (Tb), < Ytterby, Sweden.
thallium (Tl), < Gr. thallion, dim. of thallos, a young, green shoot. The spectral line is green.
thorium (Th), < thorite, < ON. Thor, god of thunder.
thorium (Tn), < thorium.
thulium (Tm), < L. Thule, farthest north.
tin (Sn, < L. stannum), < AS. tin.
titanium (Ti), < Gr. Titan, one of a mythologic race symbolic of brute force and large size.
uranium (U), < L. Uranus (Gr. Ouranos), god of heaven, for whom the planet was named.
vanadium (V), < ON. Vanadis, a name of Freya, goddess of love.
 wolfram (W), < G. wolfram, < uncertain origin. Formerly tungsten.
xenon (Xe), < Gr. xenos, stranger.
yttrium (YB), < Ytterby, Sweden.
yttrium (Y), < Ytterby, Sweden.
zinc (Zn), < G. zink.
zirconium (Zr), < F. zircon, < Ar. zarqun, gold-colored.

ISOTOPIC OR SHORT-LIVED ELEMENTS

americum (Am), < America.
astartine (At), < Gr. Astarte, Phoenician goddess of love.
berkelium (Bk), < Berkeley, California.
californium ( Cf ), < California.
curium (Cm), < Marie and Pierre Curie.
deuterium (H^2, D), < Gr. deuteros, second.
francium (Fr), < France.
neptunium (Np), < L. Neptunus, Neptune, god of the sea.
plutonium (Pu), < L. Pluto, god of the nether world.
promethium (Pm), < Gr. Prometheus, a Titan who gave fire and the arts to man.
tritium (H^3, T), < Gr. tritos, third.

think < AS. thencan.
L. assumo, -atum, take for granted, suppose; see hypothesis
L. circumspectus, considered, guarded, cautious; see guard
Gr. boule, will, determination, counsel, advice; bouleutes, adviser; aboulos, thoughtless; see bouleutos under aim
L. coactus, well-considered, well-digested; see coquo under cook
L. cogito, -atus, pursue mentally, think, consider, ponder; cogitabilis, conceivable, imaginable; cogitabundus, thoughtful; cogitamen, -inis, n. thought: cogitate, "Cogito, ergo sum" (Rene Descartes).
L. conceptivus, considered, thought out; conceptus, -us, m. thought: conceive, concept, conceivable, conceptual.
L. conjectura, opinion, guess; see hypothesis
L. considero, -atus, contemplate, examine, reflect upon: consider, consideration, inconsiderate.
L. consulco, -altus, consider, reflect, deliberate; consilium, n. a considering together, deliberation; consiliarius, suitable for counsel; consiliator, -is, m. counselor; consilior, -atus, take counsel: consult, consultation, counsel, counsel, counselor.
L. contemptuo, -atus, consider, survey, observe: contemplate, contemplation.
L. cura, care, attention; see guard
L. delibero, -atus, consider maturely, advise upon, weigh: deliberate, deliberation, deliberator.
L. digero, -estus, separate, classify, consider; see digest
L. diligens, -entis, assiduous, attentive, careful; see busy
L. discussio, -onis, f. a shaking down. examination, consideration: discuss, discussion.
L. dispicio, -atus, consider, contemplate, examine; dispector, -is, m. examiner, searcher:
Gr. dokeo, think, suppose, have an opinion; dogma, -tos, n. opinion, doctrine, principle; doxa, f. opinion, glory, praise; doxarion, n. dim.: dozastos, conjectural;
dogmatikos, of opinions; endozos, esteemed, notable: dogma, dogmatic, orthodox, heterodox, doxology, Chionozaola luciae (a liliacead). Endoozocrinus alternicirrus (a crinoid), Photinia amphiadoza (a rosacead), Phyllocoza empetriformis (red heather).

Gr. echephon, -os, prudent, sensible; echephrase, f. prudence, good sense:

Gr. enthymema, -tos, n. thought, argument; enthymistos, deeply considered, taken to heart: enthymeme.

L. examino, -atus, weigh, consider; see try

Gr. gnome, f. opinion, maxim; gnomion, n. dim.; gnomikos, of maxims; gnomosyne, f. prudence, judgment:

Gr. idea, mental image, form, appearance; see cidos under form

L. illatius, inferring, concluding, < infero, illatus, bring in, conclude: Melissodes illata (a bee).

Gr. kedos, care, concern, anxiety; see guard

Gr. lemma, assumption, premise, subject; see hypothesis

L. logicus (Gr. logikos), reasonable: logical, illogical.

L. meditor, -atus, ponder; meditator, -is, m. thinker: meditate, meditator, meditation, premeditated, unpreameditated.

Gr. medos, counsel, plan; see aim

Gr. melo, care for; melema, object of care, darling, duty; see meledonos under guard

Gr. merimna, f. anxious care or thought, solicitude; merimnema, -tos, n. anxiety: Merimna atrata (a beetle).

Gr. noëma, -tos, n. perception, thought; noëmation, n. dim.; noëmon, -os; noëros, noetikos, intellectual, intelligent, thoughtful; noësis, f. intelligence, thought; noëtos, thinkable, reasonable; noös, m. mind, intellect; noötes, -etos, f. intellectual, < noöo, perceive, think; anchinoia, f. sagacity; anchinoös, sacidious; autonoös, self-minded, independent; ennoia, f. idea, concept, thought; ennoös, thoughtful, shrewd: noetic, noematics, dianoetic, paranoiae, noomenon, Ennoia briareus (a gastropod), Autonoê longipes (an amphipod).

L. opinor, -atus, suppose, imagine, think; opinio, -onis, f. conjecture, view, fancy, belief: opinion, opime, opinionated.

Gr. phrontis, -idos, f. thought, attention, < phrnone, think; phronimos, thoughtful, prudent:

L. pondero, -atus, consider, meditate upon, < pendo, pensus, weigh: ponder, pensiv, prepense, Milton’s Il penseroso, pansy (Viola tricolor).

Gr. promethes, forethinking, cautious: epimethes, afterthinking, careless: Prometheus, Ephemathes, Prometheus pulchellus (a wasp).

L. providus; provisus; prudens, -entis, foreseeing, cautious: provident, provision, improvidence, provide, prudent, prudential, jurisprudence.

L. puto, -atus, clear up, think, consider, imagine; putativus, imaginary, supposition; deputo, consider, esteem; allot: putative, computation, dispute, imputation, amputate, discount, deporty, disputable, unaccountable.

L. recor, ratus, reckon, think; ratio, -onis, f. reckoning, procedure, understanding; ratiocula, f. dim.; rationalis, reasonable: rate, ratify, ratification, rational, ratio, reason, ratioeconiatation, irrational, arraign.

L. sentio, sensus, feel, think; see feel

Gr. skeptikos, thoughtful, critically doubtful, < skeptomai, look carefully, examine, consider; skemma, -tos, n. question, speculation; syskemma, joint consideration: skeptic, skepticism, Skemmatopyge[Scemmatopyge] tietzei (a trilobite).

Gr. sophron, sensible, wise; see phren under mind

L. suspicor, -atus, mistrust, surmise; see suspicio under doubt

See: judge, separate, try, hypothesis, ask, read, know, learn, mind

thino- < Gr. this, thinos, beach, shore, strand, sand-heap; see shore

thio- < Gr. theion, sulfur; see sulfur

thirst < AS. thurst; see dry, drink

thistle < AS. thystle.

L. acanthium (Gr. akanthion), n. a kind of thistle: Onopordum acanthium (Scotch thistle).

L. acorna (Gr. akarna; akorna), f. a kind of thistle, prickly plant: Acarna ustulata (a bug).

Gr. akanos, m. a kind of thistle: acanaceous, Akania hilli (an Australian tree).

L. ascalia, f. edible part of an artichoke:

L. atractylis, -idis (Gr. atraktylis, -idos), f. a thistlelike plant: Atractylis gummijera (a composite).

L. cactus (Gr. kaktos), a prickly plant; name now applied to cactus; see cactus
L. carduus, m. thistle: card, chard (Beta cicla), Carduus crispus (a thistle), Cynara cardunculus (cardoon), Aphis cardui (an aphid), Salvia carduacea (thistle-sage).

NL. carthamus, m. a genus of thistles, < Ar. qartam, safflower: Carthamus tinctorius (safflower).

Gr. chalkeitos, f. a thistle-like plant:
L. cirsium (Gr. kirschon), f. thistle: Cirsium arvense (Canada thistle).
L. cnicus (cnicus), m. < Gr. knekos, f. a kind of thistle: cnicin, Cnicus benedictus (blessed thistle).

L. cynara (Gr. kynara), f. a kind of artichoke: Cynara scolymus (artichoke).
L. dipsacus (Gr. dipsakos), m. teasel: Dipsacus pilosus (hairy teasel), Cucumis dipsacus (teasel-gourd).

L. eryngium (Gr. eryngion), n. probably a thistle, but name now given to a genus of the carrot family; see carrot.
L. galliarda, f. hairy teasel:
Gr. ixine, f. a kind of thistle:
Gr. knaphos (knaphos), m. teasel, carding-comb; knapheus, m. fuller: Cnaphoscopus bignotatus (a beetle), Gnaphocercus adela (a bird).
L. onopordum (Gr. onopordon), n. a kind of thistle: Onopordum polycephalum (a cotton-thistle).

L. scolymus (Gr. skolymos), a kind of thistle, artichoke: Scolymus hispanicus (Spanish oyster-plant), Anthocharis scolymus (a butterfly).
L. silybum, n. (Gr. silybon, n.; silybos, m.), a kind of thistle: Silybum marianum milk-thistle).
L. sonchus (Gr. sonchos), m. sow-thistle: Sonchus oleraceus (a sow-thistle), Francoa sonchifolia (a saxifragacead).

thxis, Gr. touch; see thigma under touch
thladias; thlibias, Gr. eunuch; see sterile
thlaspis (thlaspi), Gr. a kind of cress; see mustard
thlastos, Gr. bruised, crushed; thlasma, a bruise; see thlao under bruise
thlipsis, Gr. pressure; see thlibo under press
thnetos, Gr. mortal; see thanatos under death
thoë, Gr. penalty, see punish; quick, nimble, swift, see thoës under swift
theno- < Gr. thoine, meal, banquet, feast; thoinater, giver of a feast; thoinatikos, of a feast; see eat
tholia, Gr. conical hat with a broad brim; see cap
thолос, Gr. mud, dirt; tholeros, muddy, see earth; dome, cupola, see arc
tholus, L. (Gr. tholos), dome, cupola; tholion, dim.; see arc
thominx, Gr. cord, string, line, thread; see rope
thomisso, Gr. whip, scourge; see whip
thomos, Gr. head; see heap
thoës, thoë, thoön, Gr. quick, nimble, swift, see swift
thong < AS. thwang, thwong; see strap
thops, Gr. flatterer, fawner; see flatter
thorax, Gr. breastplate, cuirass; the part of the body covered by this armor, chest; see breast
thorecto- < Gr. thorektos, warrior armed with a breastplate; see shield
thorium < ON. Thor, god of thunder; see elements under thing
thorn < AS. thorn.
Gr. akaina, f. thorn, spine: Acaena microphylla (redspine sheep-bur), Acinonyx jubatus (African cheetah), Acinopterus acuminatus (a bug).
Gr. akantha, f. thorn, prickle; akanthos, m. a prickly plant; akanthikos; akanthodes, thorny: acanthus (Acanthus mollis), Acanthophorus serraticornis (a beetle), Acanthopanax senticosus (an araliacead), Acanthoprococerus cervinus (a tettigonid), Pyracantha coccinea (firethorn), Gleditschia triacanthos (honey-locust), Cephalantherus volitans (gurnard), Glymmatacanthus irishii (a fossil fish), Cyrtanthacris rubella (a grasshopper).
L. batus (Gr. batos), bramble, blackberry, thorn-bush; see blackberry
AS. brer, thorn, prickle: briar, brier, greenbrier, sweetbrier.
Gr. chaskanon, cocklebur; see composite
L. dumus, thorn-bush, bramble; see bush
L. echinatus, spiny, prickly; see echinos under hedgehog
AS. hagathorn, hedgethorn, < haga (hecg), hedge, thorn, thorn: hawthorn, haw, hag, haggard, Hawthorne.
L. *hystricus*, prickly, thorny, < *hystriz*, porcupine; see *porcupine*
L. *luna*, f. thorn; *lumarius*, of thorns; *lumectum*, n. thorn-thicket:
L. *muricatus*, pointed or spiny like a murex; see *murex* under *mollusk*
Gr. *pheos*, m. a spiny plant: *Hippophae salicifolia* (a sea-buckthorn).
Gr. *rhachos*, f. thorn-bush, brier:
L. *senis*, -is, m. thorn, brier, bramble; *senticosus*; *sentosus*; *sentus*, thorny, rough; *senticetum*, n. thorn-thicket: *Xylosma senticosa* (shiny *xylosma*), *Zaphrentis sentosa* (a fossil coral), *Hydatina senta* (a rotifer), *Coelosternus sentus* (a beetle).
Gr. *skolos*, *skolops*, -opos, m. anything pointed, thorn, pale; *skolopion*, n. dim.: *Scolochloa festucacea* (a grass), *Scologaster fuscipennis* (a fly), *Scolocoelatus mirabilis* (a grasshopper), *Scolopia crenata* (a flaucourtiacead), *Scolopocerus secundarius* (a bug), *Chidococcles texanus* (a treadsoftly).
AS. *sticel* (G. *stachel*), prickle, sting, thorn: stick, stickle, stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*).
L. *tribulus* (Gr. *tribolos*), m. caltetrop; *tribulosus*, thorny: *Tribulus terestris* (puncture-vine), *Cenchrus tribuloides* (dune-sandbur), *Tribolium ferrugineum* (a flour-beetle).
L. *vepres* (*vepris*), -is, m.; *veprecula*, f. dim.: *Vepris lanceolata* (a rutacead).
See: *point, thistle, crataegus* under *rose, rubus* under *blackberry, bush, rough, cactus*.

**thoros**, Gr. male seed, semen; *thorikos*, of seed; see *seed*

**thorp** < AS. *thorp*, village; see *town*

**thorybos**, Gr. noise of a crowded assembly, applause, cheers, uproar; see *sound*

**thos, thoes**, Gr. jackal; see *wolf*

**thoughtless**; see *neglect*

**thousand** < AS. *thousand.*
L. *mille*, a thousand; *millenarius*, of a thousand; *millesimus*, thousandth; *millimodus*, thousandfold: milleped, millennium, millimeter, mile, mileage, million, millionaire, *Achillea millefolium* (yarrow, milfoil), *Millepora alcicornis* (a coral).

**thyosmos**, Gr. a barking, baying; see *bark*

**thranis**, Gr. swordfish; see *swordfish*

**thranos**, Gr. bench, stool; *thranion*, dim.; see *sit*

**thrasa** (*thrratta*), Gr. a small, herringlike fish; *thattidion*, dim.; see *herring*

**thrasys**, Gr. bold, courageous, bragging; *thrasos*, boldness, courage; see *bold*

**thraulos**, Gr. brittle; see *thrauo* under *break*

**thraupalos**, Gr. a shrub; see *honesuckle*

**thraupis**, Gr. a kind of finch; see *finch*

**thraustos**, Gr. brittle; see *thrauo* under *break*

**thread** < AS. *thread.*
L. *acia*, f. thread for sewing:
Gr. *agathis*, -idos, f. ball of thread; see *ball*
L. *byssus* (Gr. *byssos*), fine flax, cotton, thread; see *flax*
L. *cirrus*, having fine filaments; see *cirrus* under *curl*
L. *fiba*, f. thread, filament, sinew: fiber, fibrilla, fibril, fibrillar, fibrillos, fibrous, fibroma, fibrovascular, fibril, fibrin, *Sisyrinchium fibrosum* (a blue-eyed grass).
Schizocerania filosa (a fossil brachiopod), Microflaria columbæ (a nematode), Perissus filicornis (a wasp), Vittaria filifolia (a grass-fern), Stylocline flagranea (a composite), Washingtonia filifera (a palm), Ozyopis filiformis (cowbane).

L. *fimbria*, fiber, thread, fringe, shred; *fimbriatus*, fringed, fibrous; see *fringe*
Gr. *harpodon*, cord, thread; see *rope*
Ab. Am. *henequen*, a kind of fiber; *henequen* (from *Agave fourcroydes*).
Gr. *is*, *inos*, f. fiber, sinew, muscle; *Ina*, f. fiber; *inodes*, fibrous: *inoma*, *inosin*, *inositol*, *inisote*, *hioinod*, *amaconite*, *Inoceramus umbonatus* (a fossil pelecypod), *Inodes yapa* (yapa-palm), *Calophyllum inophyllum* (a guttifer).
Gr. *kairos*, m. thrum or ends of the threads in a loom: *Caerosternus laevisissum* (a-beeeel).
Gr. *klomastos*, n. thread, line, clue; *klostro*, n. clue; *kloision*, n. dim.: *kroke*, thread, woof in a piece of cloth; see *wool*.
Gr. *ktedon*, -os, f. fiber; *ekkton*, -os, with straight fibers: *Ctedonia bipunctata* (a fly), *Ctedoctea acanthoecrypta* (a protozoan).
Gr. *lecanium*, n. lint:
L. *licium*, n. thrum or ends of the threads in a loom; *bilix*, -icis, with a double thread; *trilix*, triple-twilled:
L. *linteus*, of linen, linty; see *linen*.
Gr. *mitos*, m. thread; *mitodes*, threadlike; *moliton*, n. linen thread: *mitosis*, mitotic, dimity, samite, *Leptomitus epidermidis* (a fungus), *Dicromita agossi* (a beetle).
L. *motarium*, n. lint:
Gr. *pene*, thread on the bobbin; see *penos* under *weave*
Gr. *rhenna*, suture, seam, thread; see *rhapto* under *sew*
Gr. *rhodane*, f. spun thread:
Gr. *rhompheus*, m. shoemaker's waxed thread:
Gr. *stemma*, that which is twisted, thread; see *stepos* under *turn*
L. *stypa* (Gr. *stupp*), coarse fiber of flax or hemp, tow, oakum; *stupes*, of tow; see *flax*
Gr. *tenon*, -ontos, m. sinew: *Tenontomyura gracilipes* (a fly).
Gr. *thysanos*, fringe, tassel; see *fringe*
Gr. *tilma*, -tos, n. lint:
Gr. *tilos*, m. shred, fiber:
Gr. *tolyte*, ball of yarn; see *ball*
See: *rope*, *cotton*, *flax*, *hair*, *silk*, *wool*, *fringe*, *nerve*, *sew*, *weave*

**threat** < AS. *threat*; see *danger**

**three** < AS. *three*; *thri*: threefold, thrice, third, thirty, thirteen.
L. *cubus* (Gr. *kybos*), m. a solid with six equal square sides, die; *cubicus*, dimensional: *kybeutes*, m. gambler; *kybeuterion*, n. gambling-house; *kybeutikos*, of dieing: *cubic*, cubic, cubical, cuboid. *Acrocubus arcuatus* (a radiolarian), *Cybocephalus pulchellus* (a beetle).
L. *tres* (Gr. *treis*, *trian*): *tribal*; *trinum*, three; *ter*-; *tris*-, *tri*-, thrice, ternarius; *ternatus*, *ternum*; Gr. *tria*, -ados, of three, of three's, tertiarium, tertius, *triens*, -entsis; Gr. *tritos*, third, tertius, of a third; *triantis*, third of a foot; *triparius*, *triplaris*, *triplex*, -icis; Gr. *tricha*, trichtha, *tridyomos*, *triplez*, -akos; *tripycetes*, *trisosa*, trizois, threefold; *tridicem*, trien.; *trigata*, Gr. *triakostos*, thirty; *tricienti*, three hundred: *triplex*, *triplo*, *tritrun*, *trip SYMBOL*; *trinovis*; *tricioz*, *tricien*; *tricentri*, *trilibitium*, *triplyte*, *triploid; Trifolium incarnatum* (crimson clover). *Trithirinax compostis* (a palm), *Triadocidaris*
candiculata (a sea-urchin), Trizis californica (a composite), Triplaris americana (an ant-tree), Trypodoctela prosopodes (a fly), Trichthacerus peristedi (a copepod), Trissocyclus stauroporus (a radiolarian), Trientalis borealis (star-flower), Clitoria ternatea (a legume), Macadamia ternifolia (Queensland nut), Magnolia tripetala (umbrella-magnolia), Ambrosia trifida (tall ragweed), Nassa trivittata (a gastropod), Viola tricolor (pansy), Trillium grandiflorum (snow-trillium), Arisaema triphyllum (jack-in-the-pulpit), Chasmorhynchus tricarunculatus (a bell-bird).

thremma, Gr. creature, slave; see animal

threnos, Gr. funeral song, dirge, lament; see sing

threpsis, Gr. nourishment; threpter, feeder, reaper; see trepho under eat

thresco- < Gr. threskos, religious; see rite

thress < AS. trescan, remove grain from the stalks; see strike, separate

Thria, Gr. nurse of Apollo and inventor of divination by drawing pebbles from an urn; thriobolos, soothsayer; see prophecy

thriambos, Gr. triumph; see victory

thridaco- < Gr. thridax, -akos, lettuce; thridakinos, of lettuce; see lettuce

thrift < ON. thrið, thriði, see save, grow

thriil < AS. thryd, < thyrnian, perforate, < thurh, through; see joy, move

thrinaco- < Gr. thrinax, -akos, trident; see fork; a genus of palms, see palm

thrinco- < Gr. thrinoks, eaves, cornice, coping; thrlinikion, dim.; see border

thrion, Gr. fig leaf, leaf; see leaf

thrips, L., Gr. a genus of Thysanoptera; see bug

thriassa, Gr. a kind of anchovy; see herring

thrix, trichos, Gr. hair; trichion, dim.; see hair

throat < AS. throte.

Gr. bronchhis, m. throat:
Gr. bronchos, m. windpipe, trachea: bronchial, bronchitis, bronchotherapy, Saxifraga bronchialis (a saxifrage).

L. faux, faucis, f. throat, pharynx; pl. faucae: faucal, faucæ, suffocac.

Gr. glottis, -idos, f. mouth of the windpipe: glottis, epiglottis.

L. gula, f.; gurgulio, -onis, m. gullet, weasand, throat: gullet, gular, gargoyles, gules, gully, gularis (Fondulopanchax caerulesus), Cnemidophorus gularis (a lizard), Anas fulvigula (a duck), Chrysococcyx flavigularis (a cuckoo), Neotoma albigula (a wood-rat).

L. guttur, -uris, n. throat; gutturosus, with enlarged throat, goitered: guttural, goiter.

L. jugulum, n. collarbone, throat: jugulator, -is, m. cutthroat, murderer: jugular, jugurate, jugulator.

Gr. laimos, m. throat, gullet: brachylaemid, laemoparalysis, laemostenosis, Laemobothrium nigrum (a bird-louse), Cryptoblemum subviolaceus (a beetle), Pyrrholoma brunneus (a wren), Xantholaema haematocephala (a barbet).

Gr. larynx, -yngos, m. upper part of the windpipe, gullet: larynx, laryngeal, laryngitis, laryngoscope, laryngectomy.

Gr. laukanie (leukane), f. throat:
Gr. oisophagos, m. gullet, weasand: esophagus, esophageal.

Gr. pharynx, -yngos, f. throat: pharynx, pharyngeal, pharyngitis, Saccopharynx ampullaceus (a fish).

L. rumen, throat, gullet, paunch; see stomach

Gr. sphæx, -agos, f. Sphagolobus atratus (a hornbill).

L. trachia (Gr. tracheia), f. windpipe; trachea, Tracheata, tracheid, tracheary, tracheal, tracheitis, tracheole, Syngamus trachealis (gapeworm), Pseudopeziza tracheiphila (a fungus).

See: neck, pipe, mouth, hollow

throb < uncertain origin; see strike

thrombos, Gr. lump, bloodclot; thrombion, dim.; see lump

thron < L. thronus (Gr. thronos), an elevated seat; see sit

thresco- < Gr. throsko, leap; see leap

throsis, Gr. cord, line; see rope

through < AS. thurh.

Gr. dia, through, between, during, as in diometreo, measure through: diameter, dialogue, diagnosis, diabetes, diagonal, diabase, dialect, dialysis, diaphanous, diaphragm, diarrhea, diastole, diatom, diatribe, diallage, diastem, deacon, Diabrotica vittata (striped cucumber-beetle).
through

L. pel-, per-, < per, through, by, by means of, as in pellege, read through; permeo, pass through: perfect, perforation, perjure, perfume, perception, permission, perspiration, perplex, perversion, persecute, persuasive, permutation, impervious, perish, parboil, pardon, paramount, paramour, pellucid, pilgrim, purile, ampersand, Specularia perfoliata (a campanulacead).

throw < AS. thræven.
Gr. akontizo, hurl a javelin:
L. allido, allius, dash, hurl, break:
Gr. anochlizo, heave upward:
Gr. ballo, throw, cast, change; ballistes, m. thrower; L. ballista, f. machine for throwing missiles; blemo, -tos, n. throw, cast; bole, f.; bolos, m. a throw, cast, stroke; bolis, -idos, f. missile; ekballo, throw out; ekbletos, thrown away, rejected; emballo, throw in, insert; lithobletos; lithobolos, throwing stones; probles, -etos, thrown forward, projected: ballisties. parabola, parable, hyperbole, hyperbola, amphihoe, symbol, bolide, bolometer, embolism, diabolic, emblem, problem, parley, parliament, catabolism, Ballistes[ballistes] carolinensis (a triggerfish), Boleosoma nigrum (a darter), Ecballium elaterum (squirt ing cucumber), Ecbletus simplex (a beetle), Ecbletodes psephenias (a moth), Emballonura nigrescens (a bat), Sporobolus ramulosus (red dropped).
L. catapulta, f. a machine for hurling weapons: catapult.
Gr. chermaster, -os, m. slinger:
L. conicio, conjectus, throw together, cast, project: conjecture, conjectural.
L. decutio, decussus, shake off, cast off: decussion.
L. demolius, demolitus; throw down, tear down, destroy; see destroy
Gr. exhoristos, banished, expelled; see banish
L. funda, f. sling; fundalis, of a sling; fundibularius; fundibulor, -is, m. slinger: Dolichopus funditor (a fly).
L. fustibalus, m. a slinging:
Gr. hemon, -os, m. thrower, slinger; hemosyne, f. skill in throwing: Synemosyna formica (antlike spider).
L. jacio, jactus; jacoh, -atus; juculor, -atus, hurl, throw; jactabilis, that can be thrown; jactabundus, tossing to and fro, stormy; juculabiltis, that may be thrown; juculos, thrown, m. thing thrown; dysisio, -jectus, throw around, scatter; ejectus, cast out, expelled; juculator, -atus, throw out, shoot out; injicio, cast in, put in; rejectus, thrown away: jactation, jaculatory, jaculative, ejaculate, conjecture, dejection, subjective, abjectly, eject. rejection. injector, adjective, projectile, gist, jet, jut, jetisson, jetsam, jetty, Alactaga juculus (jerboa), Apatre rejecta (a beetle).
ON. kasta, throw: cast, castaway, casting, casting, broadcast, forecast, telecast, outcast.
Gr. leuster, -os, m. stoner; leustos, stoned:
Gr. palto, brandished, hurled; palton, anything hurled, spear, durt; see spear
L. petrabulum, n. catapult:
Gr. rhipio, throw; rhimma, -tos, n. cast, throw; rhips, f. a throwing, casting; rhipios, thrown: rhiptoglossate.
Gr. sphendone, f. sling: sphendonetes, m. slinger; sphendonesis, f. a sling: Sphenodonmuca camerunense (a centipied).
L. sternaz, -aetis, throwing to the ground, unhorsing:
L. supo, -atos, throw about, scatter: dissipate, dissipation.
See: banish, spear, ball, vomit

thrust < AS. thræve: song-thrust or throttle (Turdus musicus).
L. cichla (Gr. kichle), f. thrust: Cichlasoma nebuliferum (a fish), Hylocichla guttata (hermit-thrust).
L. erithacus (Gr. eritkokos), m. probably a robin: Erithacus rubecula (robin-redbreast). Psittacus erithacus (gray parrot).
L. illas, illuus, -ados, f. a kind of thrust: Illadopsis fulvescens (a babbler), Diaphorilis striata (a bird).
Gr. izoboros, f. missel-thrust:
Gr. kollyrion, -os, m. a kind of thrust: Lanius collurio (red-backed shrike).
Gr. kosyphos (kopischos), m. probably a kind of thrust: Copsychus saularis (magpie-robin), Cossyphopsis reevet (a thrust), Cossypha caffra (a robin-chat), Plesius cossyphus (a beetle).
Gr. laedos, m. probably a thrust:
Gr. laios, m. a kind of thrust: Uralos mariae (a bird).
L. merula, f. a blackbird, thrust: Merula torquata (ring-ouzel), Melurinus tremellosos (a fungus), Turdus merula (European blackbird, a thrust).
NL. sialia, a genus of bluebirds; see sialis under bird
Gr. trichas, -ados, f. a kind of thrust: Trichas personata (a bird).
L. turdus, m. thrust: Turdus migratorius (robin).
Gr. tylas, -ados, f. a kind of thrust: Tylas eduardi (a bird).
thrust < ON. thrysta, press, force, drive; see push, press, projection
thryallis, Gr. wick, a plant used for making wicks; see wick
thryligma, Gr. fragment; see part
thrylos, Gr. noise of many voices; see thryleo under speak
thrymma, Gr. piece, bit; see part
thryon, Gr. rush; see sedge
thryipsis, Gr. a breaking; thryptikos, breakable, brittle; see break
thuja, NL. < L., Gr. thyia; thyia, a resinous sweet-scented tree, arborvitae; see gymnosperm
Thule, L. (Gr. Thouule), farthest north; see north
thump < AS. thumba; see finger
thunder < AS. thunor, akin to ON. Thor, god of thunder: thunderbird, thunderbolt, thunderhead, thunderous, Thursday, thorium, Thor floridanus (a decapod).
Gr. arados, m. rumbling in the bowels: Aradosyritis ghiliiani (a bug).
Gr. borborygmos, m. rumbling in the bowels: borborygmus.
Gr. bronte, f. thunder; brontema, -tos, n. clap of thunder; brontaios, thundering;
brontes, m. thunderer; brontodes, like thunder: Brontosaurus excelsus (a dinosaur), Brontes ceylonicus (a beetle), Bronteopsis gregaria (a trilobite).
L. ceranus (Gr. keraunos), m. thunderbolt, a stone supposed to have fallen from the sky, meteorite; keraunios, of a thunderbolt: ceraunics, ceraunite, ceraunia.
L. tonitus, thunder; see tonus under sound
thunus, L. (Gr. thynnos), tunny; see tunny
thuro < Gr. thoutines, rushing, impetuous, see swift; < thourges, male, see man
thus, thuris, L. incense, see smell; thuribilum, censer, see cup
thwaite < ON. thweet, a tract of tilled land, clearing, meadow; see field
thwart < ON. thvert, transverse, across; see against, cross
thyado < Gr. thyas (thyias), -ados, woman frantic for love, a Bacchante; see mad
thyaros, Gr. darel, a kind of grass; see grass
thyella, Gr. storm, hurricane, whirlwind; see storm
thyestes, Gr. pestle; see pestle
thygater, Gr. daughter; see daughter
thyio < Gr. thyiea, mortar; thyedion, dim.; see mortar
thylaco < Gr. thylakos; thylaz, -akos, bag, sack, pouch; see bag
thymallos, Gr. a fish of the trout family, grayling; see trout
thymbra, Gr. savory; see mint
thyme < OF. tym, < L. thyrum (Gr. thymon); see mint
thymelaea, L. (Gr. thymelata), a genus of the mezereon family; see mezereon
thymele, Gr. place for sacrifice, altar; thyma, victim, sacrifice; see thyos under give
thymos, Gr. mind, soul, spirit, temper, see mind; warty excrescence, see wart
Thylene (Semele), Gr. mother of Bacchus; see Bacchus under wine
thyos, Gr. sacrifice, offering; see give
thyra, Gr. door; thyrion; thyris, -idos, dim. window, see door; thyrion, vestibule, see room
thyreos, Gr. a large, oblong, door-shaped shield; see shield
thyrus, L. (Gr. thyrros), a close-branched cluster or panicle; see cluster
thysanos, Gr. fringe, tassel; see fringe
thyso < Gr. thyssia, rite, sacrifice; see thyos under give
thysthlon, Gr. torch carried in the Bacchic festival; see light
-tia, L. suffix denoting condition, pertaining to; see -ia under nature
tiara, L., Gr. turban; see cap
tibia, L. shinbone, pipe, flute; see leg
tibicen, L. flutist, piper, fifer; see tibia under leg
tibulus, L. a kind of pine; see pine
ticho < Gr. teichos, wall around a city; teichion; teichydrion, dim.; see wall
tick < AS. tica; G. zechke.
NL. acarus, m. (Gr. akari, n.), mite: acarina, acarinosis, acariasis, Acarus serotinae (a mite), Abacarus hystrix (a mite), Acariniola claviger (a nematode), Acariscus multiteticus (a mite).
NL. argas, m. a genus of ticks: Argas persicus (chicken-tick).
tick

Gr. kroton, -os, m. tick, a euphorbiaceous plant with seeds resembling ticks: croton oil (from Croton tiglium), Crotophaga sulcirostris (groove-billed ani), Crotonus variegatus (a mite).

Gr. kynoraistes, m. dog-tick:

AS. mite, a minute arachnid: mite, miticidal.

L. ricinus, tick, castor-oil plant; see spurge

See: flea

tickle < uncertain origin.

Gr. gargarizos, tickle; gargalismos, m. a tickling; dysgargaris, very ticklish, skittish:

Gr. gingalizos, m. tickling, laughter:

L. titillus, -atius, tickle, touch lightly: titillate, titillation, Monochamus titillator (a beetle).

See: itch, tease, touch, laugh

tide < AS. tid, time; see time, swing, wave
	tidy < AS. tid, time; see class, fit

tie < AS. tigan; see bind
	
tiger < L. tigris; tigrinus, of tigers; see cat

tight < uncertain origin; see close, narrow, bind, press, draw, lessen

tignum, L. beam of wood, log; tigillum, dim.; tignarius, carpenter; see beam

tile < AS. tige, < L. tegula; see shingle, brick

tilia, L. linden; see linden
	
till < AS. tilian, cultivate.

Gr. aneastos, unplowed:

L. are, -atus, plow; see plow

Gr. aulakizos, plow; see aulax under furrow

L. colo, cultus, till, farm, inhabit; colonia, f. farm, estate, settlement; colonus, m. farmer, settler; cultum, n. cultivated land, farm, garden, plantation; cultor, -is, m. husbandman, planter, tiller; cultura, f. care, polish, refinement: cultivate, culture, agriculture, horticulture, colonist, inquiline.

Gr. Demeter, goddess of agriculture, equivalent to the Roman Ceres; see grain

Gr. georgyos, farming, husbandman; georgikos, agricultural; see farmer

L. imporco, -atus, put into furrows; see porca under ridge

L. lira, -atus, plow or harvest; see lira under ridge

L. occa, -atus, harrow; occa, f. harrow; occator, -is, m. harrower: Farrea occa (a sponge).

L. pastina, -atus, prepare the ground by digging and trenching; see pastinum under hoe

Gr. phyteuo, plant; see phyton under plant

L. runco, -atus, remove weeds; ranecor, -is, m. weeder; runco, -onis, m. hoe:

L. sarculo, -atus, hoe; see sarculum under hoe

L. carrio, -atus, hoe, weed; carror, -is, m. hoer, weeder; carrorius, of hoeing or welding; consarrio, hoe or rake to pieces:

L. sativus, sown, planted, cultivated, < sero, satus, sow; see sow

L. Saturnus, m. god of agriculture; Saturnalis, of Saturn; Saturn, Saturnalia, satirning, Saturny, Saturnia, Saturnalia atlantica (a moth), Saturnus planetes (a radio-larvian), Lepidogama saturninum (a lichen).

L. subigo, subactus, plow, cultivate; conquer, subdue:

L. sulco, -atus, plow, harrow; desulco, plow up, furrow through; see sulces under furrow

L. urvago, plow a fallow field; see urvactum under field

See: dig, hoe, pick, plow, rake, shovel, plant, field, farmer

tillandsia, NL. a genus of the pineapple family; see pineapple

tillo, Gr. pluck, tear; see tear

tilma, Gr. anything plucked, pulled, or shredded; tilmation, dim.; tiltos, shredded; see tillo under tear

tilon, Gr. a fresh-water fish; see fish

tilos, Gr. shred, fiber, see thread; a thin stool as in diarrhea, see dung

time < AS. tyme; timely, timeless, timekeeper, timepiece, time-signal, meantime, mealtime, bedtime, springtime.

L. aliquantrisper, for a time:

Gr. chronos, m. time; chronikos, of time; chronios, lasting, enduring, lingering; chronize, spend time, pass time, continue, delay, linger: chronometer, chronicle, chronic, chronology, anachronism, synchronize, synchronous, synchrotron.

L. clepsydra (Gr. klepsydra), f. water-clock: clepsydra, Ganoëssus clepsydra (a fossil fish).

Gr. deipnus, mealtime; see deipnon under eat
L. -enus, -urnus, pertaining to time, as hibernus, of winter; diurnus, of the day: hibernal, diurnal, semiperternal, nocturnal.

Gr. hama, at the same time with; see with

L., Gr. hora, f. hour; horalis, of an hour; horarium, n. dial, clock; horologium (Gr. horologion), n. clock: horal, hour, hourglass, horologue, horoscope, horology.

L. interim, meanwhile: interim.

Gr. kairos, fit, opportune, seasonable, of the right or critical time; see fit

L. minuta, f. minute: minute.

L. moz, soon, directly:

L. promptus, at hand, on time, ready: prompt.

L. secunda, f. second: second.

L. semel, once, a single time;

L. simul, at the same time: simultaneous.

L. solarium, sundial; see dial

L. tempus, temporis, n. time; temporalis; temporarius, of time, lasting only a time; tempestivus; temporaneus, timely, opportune, seasonable: temporal, contemporaneous, tempus fugit, pro tem, tempest, tempestive, tense, Rana temporaria (a frog).

AS. tid, time: tide, betide, eventide, Whitsuntide, Christmastide, Yuletide, tidy, "Time and tide wait for no man".

See: day, week, month, year, age, young, old

timidus, L. fearful; see fear

timo- < Gr. time, honor; timetos, honorable; timios, worthy; timoros, upholding honor; see honor

tin < AS. tin. Derive: tinsel, tinker. See Elements under thing

Gr. kassiteros, m. tin: cassiterite.

L. stannum, n. tin; stannus, of tin: stannie, stannous, stanniferous, stannate, stannary, stannite, Mycena stanaea (a fungus).

tina, L. a wine-vessel; see pot

tinagma, Gr. a shake, shake; tinaktor, shaker; see shake

tinca, L. tench; see carp

tinctorius, L. of dyeing; tintura, a dyeing; see tingo under color

tinder < AS. tynder, kindling, punk; see fire

tinea, L. larva of a moth; tineola, dim.; see moth

tingabarinos, Gr. vermilion; see red

tingens, L. dyer; see tingo under color

tinnitus, L. a ringing; tinnulus, ringing, tinkling; see tinnio under ring

tinnunculus, L. kestrid; see hawk

tino- < Gr. teino, stretch, see spread; < tino, pay a penalty, see pay

tintinnabulum, L. bell; see bell

tinus, L. a plant; see plant

-tion, L. suffix denoting act, process, result, or state of; see -ion under nature

tipha, NL. a genus of wasps; see wasp

tiphos, Gr. standing water, pool, marsh; see marsh

tiphy, Gr. nightmare; see dream

tipula, L. water-spider, now applied to the cranefly; see fly

tire < AS. teorian, to be tired, weakened, see weak; cover, rim, tread of a wheel, < OF. olivier, dress, cover, see border

tiro, L. recruit, beginner; tinnunculus, dim.; see begin

tissue < OF. tissu, < L. tezo, weave; see weave, skin, flesh, net, cloth

Titan, Gr. a son or daughter of Uranus and Gaea, symbolic of brute force and large size; see large

tithasos, Gr. tame, domesticated; see tame

tithene; tithenos; tithe, Gr. nurse, reaper; see nurse

Tithonus, L. (Gr. Tithonos), consort of Aurora, symbolic of decrepit old age; see old

tithymalus, L. (Gr. tithymalos), spurge, euphorbia; see spurge

titillo, -atus, L. tickle; see tickle

titio, L. firebrand; see fire

titivillium, L. very small trifle, bagatelle; see trifle

title < L. titulus, inscription, label; see word
titmouse < AS. tītūse, a bird.

L. *a*canthyllis, -idēs (Gr. *akanthyllis, -idos*), f. a small bird, probably a titmouse or goldfinch: *Acanthyllis spinacea* (a bird).


NL. *penthestes*, m. chickadee: *Penthestes atricapillus* (black-capped chickadee).

Gr. *spizites*, m. a titmouse:

titter < uncertain origin; see laugh

tithos, Gr. nipple, teat; *tithion*, dim.; see udder

titubo, -atus, L. stagger, totter, reel; see shake

titulus, L. inscription, label; see word

Tityos, Gr. a giant, punished in Hades for attempted rape by having a vulture feed constantly on his liver; see punish

tityros, Gr. shepherd's pipe; *tityristes*, piper; see pipe

tlemono-; *t*lesi-; *t*leto-, Gr. patient, enduring, suffering, < *tao*, bear, carry, suffer; see Atlas under carry

tmena, Gr. portion, piece, section; *tmesis*, a cutting, separation; *tmetos*, cut; see temno under cut

to < AS. to, toward: today, tonight, tomorrow, together, heretofore.

L. *a-, ab-, ac-, ad-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-, < ad, to, as in ascendo, climb up, rise; *abbrevio*, abridge, shorten; *accedo*, come to, assent; *adduco*, lead to, bring; *affingo*, fasten to; *agglutino*, cement to; *alloquor*, speak to; *annuto*, nod to; *applico*, put to; *arrepro*, creep to; *assumo*, take to; *attraho*, draw to: *abet*, abeyance, amount, agreeable, abbreviate, abridge, ascend, aspiration, avalanche, accumulate, accept, adhere, admiration, add, affect, affirmative, aggregate, alleviation, allude, aliuminium, announcement, annul, apprehend, applaud, arrest, arrange, arrogant, arbiterto, assiduous, assimilate, attach, attach, caudad, dorsad, proximad, ventrad, *Nomada addicta* (a bee).

Gr. *eis*, in, into, to; see in

Gr. *epi*, on, motion toward; see on

L. *a-, ob-, oc-, of-, og-, op-, os-, < ob, to, toward, opposite, upon, reverse, as in *omito*, leave off, neglect; *objecto*, throw against; *occludo*, close up; *offendo*, strike against; *oggero*, proffer; *opprobo*, reproach; *oscillo*, swing: omit, objection, obedience, obesity, obligation, oblong, obviate, obscure, observation, obsolete, obvolute, occlude, occupy, occurrence, offensive, offer, oggation, opponent, opportunity, opposite, oppression, ostensible, ostentation, oscillation, *Quercus oblongifolia* (an oak).

Gr. *para*, beside, motion to the side of; see near

Gr. *pros*, beside, near, toward; see near

AS. *weard*, in the direction of: eastward, westward, homeward, toward, forward, windward, backward, awkward, froward, wayward.

See: against, near, on

toad < AS. *tadie*.


Gr. *phryne*, f.; *phrynos*, m. toad: *phrynin, Phrynum coroneus* (a spider), *Phrynosoma cornutum* (horned 'toad'), *Pterophryne histrio* (a sargassum-fish), *Phrynium capitatum* (a marantacead).

Gr. *physalos*, m. a kind of toad:

L. *rubeta*, f. a kind of toad:

tobacco < Ab.Am. *tabaco*; see *tabacum* under nightshade

toco- < Gr. *tokos*, birth, delivery, offspring; *tokas, -ados*, of birth; *toketos*, that which is brought forth, see birth; interest, usury; *tokarion*, dim., see gain

toculio, L. usurer; see pay

todus, L. a small bird; see bird

toe < AS. *ta*; see finger, nail

toecho- < Gr. *toichos*, wall of a house, side of a ship; *toichidion*; *toichion*, dim.; see wall

tofus, L. *tufa*, tuff; see stone

toga, L. the outer garment of a Roman citizen; *togula*, dim.; see garment

together < AS. *togaedere*; see with, gather, all

toloro, -atus, L. bear, endure; *tolerabilius*, bearable; see carry
tolleno, L. swing-beam; see beam
tolma, Gr. courage, boldness; tolmeros, daring; see bold
tolu < Sp. balsam from Santiago de Tolu; toyl, denoting toluene; see resin
tolutarius, L. trotting; see run
tolype, Gr. ball of yarn; see ball
tomaculum; tomacina, L. a kind of sausage; see sausage
tomato < Ab.Am. tomatll; see nightshade
tomb < OF. tombe, < LL. tumba (Gr. tymbos), sepulchral mound, grave; see grave
tome < L. tomus (Gr. tomos), part, book, volume; tomarion, dim.; see book
tomentum, L. woolly hairs; see hair
tomido- < Gr. tomis, -idos, knife; tomeus, cutter, knife; see knife
tomorrow; see day
tomy-; -tome, dissection, excision; < Gr. temno, cut; tomikos, of cutting; see cut
ton < AS. tun, town; see town
tone < L. tomus (Gr. tomos), sound, pitch; see sound
tongs < AS. lang.
  L. chela, claw; see nail
  L. forceps, -cips, f. nippers, tongs: forcipiform, forcipulate, Forcipula quadrirspinosa (an earwig), Forcipiger longirostris (a butterfly-fish), Orodesmus forceps (a milleped). Oxyena forcipata (a creedont).
  Gr. helkyster, -idos, instrument for drawing, midwife's forceps; see helko under draw
gr. labis, -idos, f. forceps, tongs: labidion, n. dim. tweezers; pyrolabis, -idos, f.; xylabion, n. fire-tongs: Labidomera circumpuncta (a beetle), Labidoplax digitata (a hothothurian), Labidura rivaria (an earwig), Anisolabis annulipes (an earwig).
  Gr. thermastris, -idos, f. tongs: Thermastris brasiliensis (an earwig).
  L. volsella (vulssella), f. tweezers, pincers: Volsella multilinigera (a fossil pelecypod).
tongue < AS. tunge.
  Gr. glossa (glotta), f. tongue; glossarion; glossidion (glottidion), n. dim.; glossikos, of the tongue: glossary, epiglottis, polyglot, proglottid, bugloss, Glossosteris retifera (a fossil fern), Glottidium vesicarium (bagpod), Digitossa pectoralis (a honey-sucker), Glossina morsitans (a tsetse-fly), Elaphoglossum crinatum (a fern), Saccoglosstis amazonica (a humiricacead), Tachyglossus aculeatus (echidna or spiny anteater), Pogonia ophioglossoides (an orchid). According to Pangloss in Voltaire's Candide, “All is for the best in this best of all possible worlds”
  L. lingua, f. tongue, speech; ligula; lingula, f. dim.; lingulaca, f. chatterbox, gossip; linguatus, eloquent; linguax, -acis; linguus; linguosus, loquacious, talkative; lingulatus, tongue-like: linguist, linguistics, trilingual, lingo, lingo, lingulate, ligulate, language, lingua, ligula, ligule, liguliferous. Linguantula serrata (a tongue-worm), Lingulina gracilis (a foraminifer), Ligularia japonica (golden-ray), Ranunculus lingua (tongue-buttercup), Atropa belladonna (a fossil brachiopod), Ezo-glossum maxilliam (stone-toter), Dichomeris linguellus (palmer-worm), Agrostis lingiligula (a bent-grass), Ammophila breviligulata (American beach-grass), Passiflora ligularis (sweet granadilla).
  L. subseus, -idos, f. tongue or tenon of a dovetail:
  See: strap, flap, fringe, leaf, projection
tonitrus, L. thunder; see tonus under sound
tonos, Gr. a stretching, tightening, braeing; tomikos, of tension; see draw
tonsil, L. oar; see oar
tonsil < L. tonsilla, f.: tonsillectomy, tonsillitis.
  Gr. antias, -ados, f. tonsil: antasitis.
  L. glandula, f. gland of the throat, tonsil:
  Gr. paristhmion, n. tonsil:
tonsor, L. barber; tonsorius, of barbering; tonsura, a clipping, shearing; see barber
tonhystes, Gr. mutterer; see murmur
tonus, L. (Gr. tonos), sound, pitch; see sound
tool < AS. tol.
  L. accinctus, well-girded, armed, equipped; see cingo under bind
gr. aor, -os, n. any tool or weapon, particularly the sword: Aorus ferrugineus (a beetle), Chrysaur hercinius (a cephalopod).
  L. apparatus, -us, m. equipment, machine, instrument, trappings: apparatus.
L. arma (pl.), n. weapons; armatura, f. armor, equipment; armiger, -a, -um, bearing weapons, armed; arma, -atus, furnish with weapons: army, armory, armada, armature, armadillo, armistice, armament, alarm, Armadilloidium nasutum (a pillbug), Opilio armatus (a harvestman), Cremastochilus armatura (a beetle), Euphoberia armigera (a fossil centiped), Otiorhynchus armadillo (a beetle).

L. ballista, a machine for throwing missiles; see ballo under throw

L. catapultula, a machine for hurling weapons; see throw

Gr. enteon, n. fighting gear, armor, appliance:

Gr. ergaleion, n. tool, instrument:

L. fabrilium, n. mechanical tool:

Gr. graphis, -idos, n. stylus, graving tool; see pen, write

Gr. hoplon, n. any tool or implement, armor, shield; hoplites, m. man in armor, soldier; hoplittikos, of arms; enoplos, armed; epiplon, n. implement, utensil: hoplite, hopiology, panoply, Hoplophora, anoplotherium, Hoplocarida, Hoplocephalus curtus (tiger-snake), Hoplocheilos paludosus (a fossil turtle), Holothyrus quercinus (a bug), Hoplia mucea (a beetle), Hoplichthys fasciatus (a fish), Hoplitotrichelus spinifer (a beetle), Hoplitosaurus marshi (a dinosaur), Enoplosus armatus (a zebra-fish), Archopilies interruptus (Sacramento perch), Melanopus spretus (Rocky Mountain grasshopper), Sternoplastes temmincki (a beetle), Propalaeokolophorius incisivus (a glyptodont), Cratosomus hoplites (a beetle).

Gr. katas, -ados, f. a surgical instrument:

Gr. lobe, f. handle, haft, hold, hilt, tool or instrument: astrolabe, mesoselae, trilabe.

L. machina (Gr. mechina), f. apparatus, contrivance; machilla; machinula, f. dim.; machinator, -is, m. architect, engineer; machinor, -atus, contrive skillfully, design, invent; mechanikos, of machines: machine, machinery, machination, mechanism, mechanic.

Gr. mele; melotris, -idos, f. instrument for probing:

L. organum (Gr. organon), n. instrument; organitkos, of implements: organ, organic, organization, organism, Francis Bacon's Novum organum, inorganic, disorganize, Sarcinula organum (a fossil coral).

Gr. skapan, a digging tool, mattock, shovel; see shovel

Gr. skeuos, n. implement of any kind, gear,utenesil; skeuaron; skevpjohn, n. dim.; skeuastes, m. preparer; skeuastos, artificial; skeuazo, equip, supply, prepare:

Gr. sosanion, n. shoulder-piece of a coat of mail:

L. specilium, n. probe:

L. supellez, -lectilis, f. apparatus, utensil, furniture: Supella supellectilium (a cockpit), supelletile.

Gr. teuchos, n. tool, armor, gear, book; teucheres, armed; teuchester, -os, m. armed man, soldier; ateuches, unarmed; Pentateuch, Teuchocnemis bocantius (a fly).

L. utensilium, n. a domestic implement: utensil.

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L. -brum, -crum, n. suffixes signifying instrument, tool, means, as candelabrum, candlestick; cribrum, sieve; flabrum, blast; fulcrum, support; sacrum, holy thing:

L. -bulum, -culum, n. suffixes signifying instrument, tool, means, as tribulum, flail; sarculum, hoe; vehiculum, wagon:

L. -mentum, n. suffix signifying tool, means, action or result of action, condition, as ferramentum, iron tool; implementum, tool; instrumentum, tool; tormentum, windlass, rack: implement, instrument, instrumental, achievement, arrangement, astonishment, development, document, entertainment, experiment, fragment, fulfillment, government, integument, judgment, merriment, momentum, movement, nourishment, ornament, regiment, segment, torment, treatment.

L. -ter, m., -tra, f., -trum, n. suffixes denoting tool, instrument, means, apparatus, as culter, knife; mulctra, pail; capistrum, halter: colter.

Gr. -tros, m., -tra, f., -tron, n.; -terion, n. tool, instrument, means, as daitos, carver; iatros, physician; rhetra, agreement; sostra, reward; kestrion, a graving tool; plektron, tool for plucking a stringed instrument; sestron, sieve; skaleutron, hoe; teretron, auger; kauterion, branding-iron; poterion, drinking-cup; skepeterion, proof: cestrum, plectrum, chrytra, electron, cyclotron, cosmotron, betatron, bevatron, infinitron (a waggish invention for helping anyone to neatly and effectively split an infinitive).

See: make, ax, hoe, knife, chisel, spear, hammer, plow, sickle, harp, iron, bore

Toona, NL. a genus of the mahogany family; see mahogany
tooth < AS. toth: toothache, toothpick, toothwort, teeth, teething, bucktooth.
L. brochus, with projecting teeth, projecing; see projection
L. crēn, notch, rounded projection; see notch
L. cusps, -idis, pointed end of anything; see point
L. dens, dentis, m. tooth; denticulus, m. dim.; dentarius, of teeth; dentatus, toothed, pointed; denticulatus, with small teeth; dentio, dentis, -onis, f. a toothing; edentatus; edentulus, toothless: dentate, dentition, dentist, dentifrice, indent, indenture, edentate, trident, dandelion, denticulate, dentiform, dentine, dental, dentalingual, Dentaria diphylla (a toothwort), Dentella repens (a rubiacead), Denialium pretiosum (a tooth-shell), Bidens frondosa (beggarticks), Tridens melanops (a fish), Tridentiger obscureus (a fish), Fissidens hyalinus (a moss), Diplograpthus dentatus (a graptolite), Pehargonium denticulatum (a pelargonium), Ichthyurus dentatipes (a beetle), Didymietis altidens (a creodont), Acer grandidentatum (a maple), Cakile edentula (a sea-rocket), Caullepis longidens (a fish), Linyphia multidenta (a spider), Suleius 6-dentatus (a beetle).
Gr. gomphios, m. molar tooth; gomphiāsis, f. toothache: Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni (a colombloid).
L. laeciniosus, full of flaps, indentations, jagged; see fringe
L. molaris, grinder; see molo under grind
Gr. mylos, grinder, molar; see myle under grind
L. nefrens, -dis, toothless, that cannot bite:
Gr. odous (odon), odontos, m. tooth; odontidion; odontian, n. dim.; odontikos, of teeth; odontotos, with teeth; chauliodous, having prominent teeth; kenodontis, -idos; nodos, toothless; odontokeras, n. tusk: odontalgia, odontitis, odontiasis, odontolact, odontography, odontoid, odontolite, odontology, odontophore, bunodont, creodont, labyrinthodont, orthodontist, creodon, solenodon, Odonata, Odontoglossum pulchellum (an orchid), Odontomachus rizosus (an ant), Odontidium rugulosum (a gastropod), Odontium (now Bemicidium) nitidulum (a beetle), Odocolas virgianus (white-tailed deer), Acr. odontoid, pulvis (a fossil mammal), Anodonta cygnea (swan-mussel), Chauliodus maccoui (a viper-fish), Cynodon incomplectus (a grass), Hybodus reticulatus (a Jurassic fish), Leonodon autumnalis (fall-hawbit), Lozodonta africana (African elephant), Platylabiodon grangeri (a mastodon), Odontospermum aquaticum (a composite), Solenodella lacerata (a conodont), Tripodia flava (purpletop), Desmodus rufus (a vampire-bat), Mastodon americanus (a mastodon), Tetraplodon paradozus (a moss).
Gr. tomeus, cutting tooth, incisor; see temno under cut
See: point, saw, comb, jaw, bite

top < AS. top: topple, topper, topmost, topsail, topsoil, tippet, topsy-turvy, redtop.
See cone
Gr. akme, f. highest point, prime, best time; akmaios, in prime, vigorous; akmenos, full grown; epakmos, in full bloom, mature: acme, acmite, Acromyopanche (a gymnosperm), Acr. persona (a limpet), Acmeeaoblatia lanceolata (a fossil cockroach), Acmeea pulchella (a beetle), Pentame conorta (a dipthercarpedae), Epacmus modestus (a fly).
Gr. akron, n. top, tip, end, summit, peak; akros, at the top, highest; akris, -ios, f. hilltop, peak; epakros, pointed at the end: acrobat, acrodon, acrodromous, acrogenous, acromegaly, acromion, acroarpous, acropodium, acropolis, acrostic, acronym, acrosore, Akron (Ohio), Acrobates pygmaeus (flying phalanger), Acropogon barbatipes (a fly), Acrocercus tabarelli (an ammonite), Acrophylox vernalis (a trichopterid), Epacridaceae, Epacris impressa (an Australian shrub), Polystichum acrostichoides (a fern).
L. apex, -icis, m. top; apiculus, m. dim.: apex, apical, apicular, apiculate, Apicotermes angustatus (a termite), Calopteryx apicalis (a dragonfly), Coscinodiscus apicalis (a diatom), Spongostylum candidapex (a fly).
L. acumen, extreme point or end; see end
L. climax (Gr. klimax), ladder, peak, top, crisis; climaxer, critical period; see ladder
L. columna, -inis, n. top, crown, summit:
L. crisis (Gr. krisis), issue, decision, turning-point; see turn
L. culmen (columna), -inis, n. top, crown, summit: culmen, culminate, culmination.
L. festigillum, a slope, up or down, to point, gable; see gable
Gr. hypercche, projection, prominence, summit; see projection
Gr. kolophon, -os, m. summit, top, climax: colophon, Colophonodon holmesi (a fossil cetacean).
Gr. korymbos, peak, summit; see cluster
Gr. koryphe, top, crown, head; koryphaios, leader, chief; see head
Gr. mesokranon, crown of the head; see kranion under head
topaz, < Gr. topazos; see stone

topium, L. ornamental gardening; see ornament
topos, Gr. place; topion, dim.; see place

t-or, L. suffix signifying agent, usually masculine, in contrast with -trix, feminine; see -or under make
toral, L. valance, border; see border
torch < L. torquero, twist; see light
torcular, L. wine-press; see press
tordylium, L. (Gr. tordylion), an umbelliferous plant; see carrot
toretos, Gr. bored, pierced; see toreo under bore
toreuma, Gr. work in relief, embossed work; toreutos, turned on a lathe; see cut
torgos, Gr. vulture; see vulture
torrentum, L. instrument for hurling stones, windlass, rack, torture; see pain
torminalis, L. gipes, colic; tormidus, or for colic; see disease
tormos, Gr. hole, socket; tormion, dim.; see hole
torno, -atus, L. turn in a lathe, make round; tornus (Gr. torno), turner’s wheel, lathe; turnatilis, turned, finished; see turn
torus, Gr. borer, see toreo under bore; piercing, sharp, clear, see clear
torosus, L. muscular, bulging, lusty; see tursus under projection
torpidus, L. numb, stiff; torpedo, numbness, see dull; a ray, see shark
torquatus, L. adorned with a necklace or collar, < torques, necklace, collar; see collar
torrens, -entis, L. swift stream; see stream
torridus, L. dry, parched, hot, scorched; see dry
torris, L. firebrand; see fire
tortilis; tortuosus, L. twisted, winding; tortor, twister; see torquero under turn
tortura, L. torment, pain; see tormentum under pain
torus, L. round elevation, protuberance, bulge; torulus, dim.; see projection
torvos, L. wild, gloomy, severe, grim; torvidus, wild, fierce; see rough
toryne, Gr. ladle, stirrer; torynetos, stirred; see spoon
tosos, Gr. so much, so very; see abundance
tostus, L. burned, parched; see torreo under burn
totanus, NL. a limicoline bird; see snipe
tothastes, Gr. scoffer; tothastikos, mocking, scornful; see laugh
totietas, L. the whole; see totus under all
totter < uncertain origin; see shake
totus, L. whole, all; see all
touch < OF. toucher: touching, touchstone, touchdown, retouch. Derive: touchy.

L. attrecto; contrecto, -atus, touch, handle, feel for, grope for; contrectation.

Gr. blimazo, feel hens for the presence of eggs; blimasis, f. a lewd handling:
Gr. hapto, touchable, approachable, < hapto, touch, fasten to, lay hold of, grasp; haphe; epaph, f. touch, contact, grip; aaptos, untouchable, unapproachable: haphephobia, Haphospha scolopaz (a fly).
L. manuitum, n. a touching or feeling with the hand:
L. meliceo, muisus, stroke, touch lightly, charm, soothe, soften; see soft
L. palpo, -atus, touch, stroke, feel; palpabilis, touchable, that may be felt; palpator, -is, m. stroker; palpus, m. soft palm of the hand, feeler: palpable, impalpable, palpus, palpalus, palpiferous, pedipalp, Glossina palpalis (a tsetse-fly), Thelxiopoe palpiger (a beetle), Calopteron palpale (a beetle).
Gr. pselapho, grope about, feel, examine, touch; pselaphem, -tos, n. a touch; pselaphins; pselaphia, f. a feeling, handling, touching; pselaphetikos, palpatory; pselaphetos, palpable: Pselaphus justifier (a beetle), Pselaphostomus stussineri (a beetle), Araeopselaphus myrmecophilus (a beetle).
toxo- < Gr. toxon, bow; toxarion, dim.; toxoeides; toxotes, archer, see arc; toxeuma, arrow, see arrow
toy < D. tuig, tool, plaything; see play
trabea, L. a robe of state, toga with border of colored stripes; trabealis, of a toga; trabeatus, dressed in a toga; see garment
trabs, L. beam; trabecula, dim.; trabalis, of beams; see beam
trace; track < OF. trace, track of animals, mark, path; see mark, way
trachea < L. trachia (Gr. trachéia), windpipe; see throat
trachelos, Gr. neck; trachelion, dim.; see neck
trachinus, NL. a genus of fishes; see fish
trachurus, L. (Gr. trachouros), a mackerellike fish; see mackerel
trachys, Gr. rough; trachoma, roughness; see rough
track < OF.trak, trace, trail, mark; see mark, way
tract < L. tractus, a space drawn out, district, region; see country
tractable < L. tractabilis, manageable, < tracto, -atus, handle, manage, haul, < trocho, tractus, draw, haul; see govern, draw
tractuosus, L. clammy, gluey; see glue
trade < AS. trod, track, path, activity.
Gr. agora, f. assembly, market; agorasia, f.; agorasmos, m. a buying, purchase; agorasma, -tos, n. merchandise, article bought or sold; agorastes, m. buyer; agorastikos, of trade; agorastos, buyable, purchasable;
Gr. allaxis, f. exchange, barter, trade; allagma, -tos, n. that which is given in exchange, price; antallaktos, taken as equivalent in exchange, < alasso, change, alter: Enallagma cucurbitina (a bignoniacead).
L. arillator, -is, m. haggler, broker:
L. aromatarius, m. dealer in spices:
L. auctio, -onis, f. public sale: auction, auctioneer.
L. cambio, exchange, barter; see change
L. caupo, -onis, m. tradesman, huckster; caupona; copa, f. landlady; tavern; cauponula, f. dim.: Urechis caup (an echuroid).
AS. ceap, buy; ceap, bargain, sale: cheap, chap, Chapman, chaffer.
L. chartopola (Gr. chartopoia); chartoprates, m. paper merchant; chartula, f. bill:
L. circitor; circuitor, -is, m. peddler:
L. cocio; colio, -onis, m. broker, factor:
L. collybista (Gr. kollybistes), m. money-changer, banker:
L. conducticius, pertaining to hire or rent; conductor, -is, m. lessee, tenant, contractor:
L. conforaneus, selling at the same market-place:
L. copiarius, m. purveyor:
L. creditum, n. loan: credit.
L. danista (Gr. daneistes), m. money-lender, usurer; danisticus, money-lending, usurious:
L. dardanianus, m. grain-speculator:
L. emo, emptus, buy; emotus, -acis, eager to buy; emptor, -is, m. buyer; empticus, bought; emptio, -onis, f. purchase; inemptus, unbought: redemption, peremptory, redeem, ransom, premium, consume, caveat emptor.
L. emporium (Gr. emporion), n. market: emporium.
L. forum, market, public place; see foras under open
L. insititor, -is, m. peddler, huckster:
Gr. kapelos, m.; kapelis, -idos, f. huckster, retailer, peddler; theokapelos, dealing in sacred things: Capelopterum sellatum (a bug).
Gr. kichremi, lend:
L. larpito, -onis, f. bribe:
L. liceo, licitus, be on sale, be valued at; liceor; licitor, offer a price for, bid for; illicitator, -is, m. sham-bidder at an auction to raise others' bids:
L. liza, m. slater, peddler:
L. macellum, n. market; macellarius, of the meat or provision market, meat-seller, butcher: Macellaria compressa (a fly), Ephydra macellarius (a brinefly).
L. manceps, -cips, m. purchaser, contractor, speculator; mancepium, n. a legal form of conveyance of property; mancia, -atus, deliver, transfer: mancipium.
L. mango, -onis, m. dealer who furnishes his wares to give them an appearance of greater value; mangonicus, of a dealer; AS. mangian, trade: fishmonger, gossipmonger, newsmonger, whoresmonger.
L. mercor, -atus, buy, trade, < merx, mercis, f. goods, wares; mercabilia; mercalis, purchasable; mercator, -is, m. trader, dealer; mercimonium, n. goods, wares; Mercurius, Mercury, god of traders and thieves: merchant, merchandise, mer-
cantile, market, Markham, commerce, commercial, Mercer, Mercury, mart, mercurial, F. mercredi (Wednesday).
Gr. metabolos, m. trader, merchant:
Gr. metadosis, f. exchange, barter:
L. mutuum, n. loan; mutuus, borrowed, loaned; mutuor, -atus, borrow: mutual.
L. negotior, -atus, engage in business, deal, trade; negotialis, of business; negotiator, -is, m. trader, agent; negotiosus, full of business, busy; negotiation, n. business. affair, thing: negotiate, negotiable, negotiator, negotiation.
L. mundinor, -atus, attend market, trade, traffic; mundina, f. market-day; mundinalis, of market-day; mundinarius, of a market; mundinator, -is, m. trader:
Gr. oneomai, buy; onema, -tis, n. purchase; onetes, m. buyer; onetos, bought; onios, or for or sale; onos, m. price; eponion, n. duty, tax: Oneites sanguinolentus (a grasshopper).
L. opsono, -atus (Gr. opsonoeo), buy provisions, eater, purveyor:
Gr. piprasko, sell:
L. piscarius, m. fishmonger:
Gr. poleo, sell, barter; enpole, f. merchandise, profit; empoleus, m. merchant; monopolion, n. exclusive control of a given trade; propoles, m. middleman: monopoly.
Gr. praer, -os, m. dealer; praterion, n. market:
L. precia, m. public crier, herald, auctioneer; preconius, of a public crier:
L. prozeneta (Gr. prozenetes), m. agent, broker, negotiator:
L. scrutarius, m. dealer in secondhand goods:
AS. sellan, sell; ON. sola, sale: sell, sale.
L. stipulor, -atus, bargain, state a requirement: stipulate.
L. trapezita (Gr. trapezites), m. banker:
L. vendo, -itus, sell; venditor, -is, m.; venditrix, -icus, f. seller; venditum; venum, n. sale; vendax, -acis, fond of selling; vendibilitas, salable; venalis, of selling; invendibilitas, unsalable; invenditus, unsold: venal, vend, vendor, vendue.
L. Vertumnus, god of change and trade; see change
AS. waru, article, commodity; see thing
See: change, money
traditio, L. a surrender, a saying handed down, < trado, -itus, give up, deliver, transmit; see do under give
tragacanthum, L. a gum; see resin
traganon, Gr. cartilage, gristle; see gristle
tragema, Gr. sweet meat; see food
tragicus, L. (Gr. tragikos), of tragedy; tragedia (Gr. tragoidia), a serious or heroic drama; see serious
tragopan, Gr. a fabulous bird; see bird
tragopogon, Gr. goatsbeard; see composite
tragula, L. javelin; see spear
tragus, L. (Gr. tragos), goat; tragion; tragiskos, dim.; tragicus (Gr. tragikos), of a goat, pertaining to tragedy; see goat
traha, L. drag, sled; see traho under draw
trahax, -acis, L. greedy, grasping; see greed
train < OF. trainer, < L. traho, tractus, draw, drag; see teach, make
trajectio, L. a crossing over, pathway of passage; see way
trama, L. warp, weft; see weave
trames, L. byway, path; see way
tramis, Gr. perineum; see rump
trimpis, Gr. ship; see ship
trample < ME. trampen, tread heavily; see step, walk
transos, Gr. clear, distinct; see clear
tranquillus, L. quiet; tranquillitas, quietness; see rest
trans- < L. trans, across, beyond, through; see over
transenna, L. snare, trap; see trap
transitorius, L. passing, evanescent, fleeting; see depart
translator, L. transferrer, one who renders from one language into another; see change
transtrum, L. crossbeam; see beam
transversus, L. crosswise; see cross
trap < AS. trappe, snare.
Gr. arachnion, cobweb; see weave
L. araneum, cobweb; araneous, full of webs; see weave
Gr. arkys, net, toils, see net
L. aceps, fowler; aucupor, -atus, go bird-catching; see avis under bird
Gr. brochos; embroche, noose, snare; brochotos, ensnared; see rope
L. cassis, trap, snare, hunter's net, spider's web; cassiculus, dim.; see net
L. decipula, f. snare, trap:
Gr. deleastron, baited trap; see delea under draw
Gr. dilemma, -tos, n. a double proposition consisting of unwelcome alternatives: dilemma.
L. dolus (Gr. dolos), bait, trap, trick, treachery; dolops, ambusher; see dolus under lie
L. fovea, pit, pitfall:
L. immenda, -atus, implicate:
L. implico, -atus, involve, entangle: implicate, implicit.
L. inexpeditus, not free, entangled:
L. inepticobitis, that cannot be disentangled: inextricable.
L. insidia, f. ambush; insidiosus, cunningly deceitful; treacherous, dangerous; insidiator, -is, m. ambusher, lurker: Liognathus insidiator (a fish), Chrysarachnion insidians (a flagellate).
L. intrico, -atus, entangle, perplex, embarrass: intricate, intricacy.
L. laqueus, m. noose, snare, trap: laqueo, -atus, ensnare, entangle: laqueary, lasso, lace, Cuna laqueus (a pelecypod).
Gr. lochos, m. a place for lying in wait, ambush; lochites, m. ambusher, comrade: Archichus colubris (a hummingbird).
L. muscarium, n. fly-trap, fly-brush; see musca under fly
L. muscipula, f. mouse-trap: Dionaea muscipula (Venus' fly-trap).
Gr. myagros, f. mouse-trap: Zilla myagroides (a brassicacead).
Gr. myiosobion, f. fly-trap; myiosobion, dim.:
L. nassa, wicker-basket used as a fish-trap; see basket
Gr. pagis, -idos; page, f. snare, trap; pogideuma, -tos, n. snare; pogideutikos, ensnaring:
L. pendiculus, m. cord, noose, snare:
L. plaga, f. snare, net:
Gr. podistrus, f. foot-trap: Podistra alpina (a beetle), Malthodes (Podistrella) meloformis (a beetle).
Gr. selmis, -idos, f. a kind of noose: Zygostemia nebulosa (a protozoan).
Gr. skandalon, n. snare, trap, offence; skandalodes, offensive: scandal, scandalize, scandalous, Scandalon ridiculum (a grasshopper).
L. subeseso, f. ambush; subsessor, -is, m. waylayer:
L. tenus, -oris, n. snare, noose:
Gr. theratron, n. trap, net:
L. transenna, f. snare, trap:
L. verriculum, draget; see net
See: hunt, net, take, pen, draw, bind
trapa, NL. contraction of ML. calcitrapa, calltrop; the water-chestnut; see calcitrapa under point
trapeza, Gr. table; trapesion, dim.; see table, form
trapheco- < Gr. traphez, -ekos, beam, piece of timber; see beam
trash < uncertain origin; see dirt, trifle, worthless
trasia, Gr. grate, kiln; see screen
traulos, Gr. lipping; see falter
trauma, Gr. wound; traumatization, dim.; traumatikos, of wounds; see sore
travel < OF. travailler, labor, toil; see walk, move, make
tray < AS. treg; see plate, vessel
tread < AS. tredan; see walk, step
treason < OF. traison, < L. traditio, -onis, f. surrender, delivery: tradition, traditor, traitor, traitorous, treasonable, betray, betrayal, extradite.
L. detego, -ectus, uncover, disclose, reveal, betray; see bare
Gr. ekodotos, given up, betrayed:
L. infidelis, faithless, false; see lie
Gr. menoic, reveal, disclose, betray; menytes, m. informer; menyktos, traitorous; menyyma, -tos, n. information: Menyanthes trifoliata (bogbean).
L. prodo, -itus, disclose, betray; proditor, -is, m.; proditrix, -iscis, f. betrayer, traitor, traitress; prodicus, treacherous; Gr. prodosia; prodosis, f. a giving up,
betrayal, treason; prodotès, m. betrayer, traitor; prodotètes, abandoned: prodigition, proditious, Prodotiša nymcha (a moth), Prodotišcucus regulus (a bird).
See: bare, open, speak, lie

treasure < OF. tressor, < thesaurus (Gr. thesauros), treasury; see store

trebax, -acis, L. experienced, cunning, crafty; see know

trecho, Gr. run, move quickly; threktikos, able to run; see run

tree < AS. tree: treebine, tree-fern, treefish, singletree, treclet, treetop, Trowbridge, L. arbor, -is, f. tree; arbucula, f. dim.; arborarius; arbores, of trees; arboletum, m. a tree garden; arbus tum, n. orchard; arbutus; arbus tus, with trees: arboreal, arbo retum, arboriculture, arborescent, arboricolous, arbucule, arbucul arbor, Arbor Day, Vaccinium arboreum (farkleberry), Hydranga arborescens (smooth hydrangea), Artemisia arbuscula (low sagebrush), Salix arbusculoides (a willow).

Gr. dendron, n. tree; dendrion; dendryphion, n. dim.; dendras, -ados, woody; dendrikos, of trees; dendrodes, treelike; syndendros, thickly wooded: dendrology, dendrite, dendritic, dendroid, dendrolite, lepidodendron, Dendrobium speciosum (an orchid), Dendroica coronata (myrtle-warbler), Dendrocalamus strictus (a bamboo), Leiophyllum (formerly Dendrium) bauallonum (sand-myrtle), Euc norium cochlentum (a hydroid), Philodendron spectabile (an aracead), Epidendrum roseum (an orchid), Dendrocyma arborea (a tree-duck), Sedum dendroeideum (a houseleek), Bois dendrophila (golden tree-snake).

Gr. drys, dryos, f. tree, oak; dryarian, n. dim.; Dryas, -ados, f. a wood- nymph whose life was that of her tree; dryotomos, m. woodcutter; dryillos, f. Macedonian for drys; phelldryos, f. an evergreen oak; dryad, hamadryad, Dryobates pubescens (hairy woodpecker), Dryopteris cristata (a fern), Dryopticum germanicus (a fossil prime), Dryas drummondi (a rosacead), Halidrya siliquosa (a marine alga), Primula dryadifolia (a primrose), Drypetes lateriflora (a Guiana plum), Veronica chamaedrys (a speedwell), Polyporus dryadeus (a fungus).

Gr. ide, f. tree; L. Idaeus (Gr. Idatos), pertaining to wooded Mount Ida: Rubus idaeus (red raspberry).

Gr. lakara, f. a kind of tree:
Gr. orpez (orpaz), -ekos, m. sapling, pike: Orpacophora coronata (a katydid).
Gr. philaz, -akos, f. tree:
L. pomarium; pometum, n. orchard:
Gr. siplachoras, m. an Indian tree:

See: forest, bush, wood
trellis < OF. treliz, < L. trilix, triple-twilled; see screen
trema, Gr. hole; tremation, dim.; see hole
tremella, NL. a kind of fungus; see fungus
tremendus, L. something to be trembled at, dreadful, terrible, large; see large
tremulus, L. shaking, quivering; tremor, a shaking; see tremo under shake	trench < OF. trence, < L. trunco, -atus, shorten by cutting off; see ditch, furrow, valley
trepho, Gr. feed, nourish; see eat
trepidus, L. agitated, alarmed; see trepido under shake, fear
trepo, Gr. turn; treptos, turned, changed; see turn
teron, Gr. wild dove; see dove	tressis, Gr. perforation; see teiro under bore	trestes, Gr. coward; see coward	tretos, Gr. perforated; see teiro under bore
tri- < L. tres (Gr. treis, trion), three; trias, -ados, in three's; tris, thrice; see three
triaeno- < Gr. triaina, trident; see fork
triangle < L. triangulus, having three angles; see angle
tribaco- < Gr. tribaz, -akos, rubbed, worn, experienced; see tribo under rub
tribe < L. tribus, a division of the people; see class
tribelo- < Gr. tribales (tribolos), three-pointed; see belos under arrow
triben, Gr. tripod; see frame
tribon, Gr. cloak; tribonarion; tribonion, dim., see garment; crafty fellow, see rogue
tribos, Gr. worn path, track; see way
tribulum, L. threshing flail; see tribulo under separate
tribulus, L. (Gr. tribolos), calcrop; tribulosus, thorny; see thorn
tribune < L. tribunus, chieftain, representative; see govern
tribute < L. tributum, tax, contribution; see pay
trica, L. tricle, hindrance; tricor, -atus, daily, trifle; see trifle
triccus, NL. (Gr. trikkos), a small bird; see bird
trichas, Gr. a kind of thrush; see thrush
trichila, L. bower, arbor, summer-house; see house
trichilia, NL. a genus of the mahogany family; see mahogany
trichis, Gr. a kind of anchovy; see herring
tricho- < Gr. thríx, trichos, hair; trichidion; trichion, dim.; trichinos, of hair; see hair
trichomanes, Gr. a kind of fern; see fern
trick < OF. trichier, deceit; L. tricor, -atus, play tricks, make mischief; see lie
tridacna, L. (Gr. tridakna), a large pelecypod; see mollusk
tridens, L. fork with three tines; see fork
tridentalis, L. third of a foot; see tres under three
trifax, L. a kind of spear; see spear
trifidus, L. three-cleft; see findo under cut
trifle < OF. trifile, jest.
L. bulla, bubble, trifle, vanity; see bubble
L. butubuttom, n. trifle, worthless thing:
L. ciecus, m. trifle, bagatelle: Ciecus marmoratus (a bug).
Gr. elémastos, vain, trifling:
L. exiguum, trifle; see exigus under little
L. gerra, f. trifle, nonsense: Gerra radicula (a moth).
Gr. gry, something insignificant, trifle; see gryte under worthless
L. hilum, bit, trifle, scar; see mark
Gr. leros, silly talk; nonsense, trumpery, trifle; see fool
L. leviculus, trivial, insignificant; see levis under light
L. mantissa, f. a trifling addition: mantissa.
Gr. mikrologois, gathering trifles, careful about trifles; mikrolypos, vexed at trifles;
mikrothamnasios, admiring trifles:
L. minutilis, paltry, insignificant; see parvus under little
L. naucum, n.; naucus, m. trifle: Leptota naucina (a mushroom).
L. nugor, -atus, trifle, jest, talk nonsense, be frivolous; nugà, f. trifle, joke;
nugula, f. dim.; nugamentum, n. trifle, trash; nugalis; nugatorius; nugax, -aegis, trifling, futile, worthless; nugator, -is, m.; nugatriz, -is, f. triller, jester:
nugatory, nugation, Bryostemma nugator (a fish), Anonyx nugax (an amphipod).
L. paulum; paululum, bit, trifle; see paulus under little
Gr. phaulos; phausos, trivial, paltry, petty, mean, poor; pamphaulos, all bad:
Phaulobomma clathrata (a fossil cockroach), Phaulothamnus spinescens (a phytolaccaceae).
Gr. phylaxos, foolery, nonsense, silly talk; see phledón under speak
L. recula, trifle, dim. of res, thing; see thing
Gr. rhapos, m. petty wares, knickknacks; rhopikos, of trumpery:
L. sublestus, slight, trifling, trivial:
L. tantillus; tantulus, so little, such a trifle: Cardiophorus tantillus (a beetle).
L. tivivillitium, n. very small trifle, bagatelle: Spermophagus tivivillitius (a beetle).
L. tricor, f. trifle, hindrance; tricula, f. dim.; trico, -onis, m. trickster, mischief-maker;
tricor, -atus, play tricks, trifle, daily: intricate, intrigue, extricate, inextricable.
L. trivialis, belonging to the crossroads, commonplace, vulgar: trivial, triviality.
L. vesculus, little, trifling; see weak
See: little, worthless, empty, laugh
trifolium, L. trefoil, clover; see clover
trigle, Gr. red mullet; now applied to a genus of gurnards; see gurnard
triglochin, NL. a genus of bog plants; see waterweed
trigmos, Gr. a strident sound, cry; see squeak
trigonos, Gr. triangular; see gonia under angle
trillium, NL. a genus of the lily family; see lily
trinma, Gr. anything rubbed or crushed; see tribo under rub
trimbus, L. of three years; see year
trinus, L. in three's, three each; see tres under three
triorchis, Gr. a kind of hawk; see hawk
triplaris, L. threefold; a genus of the buckwheat family; see tres under three, buckwheat

triplex, L. threefold, see tres under three

tripod < L. tripus (Gr. tripous), a three-legged stand; see frame

tripolium, L. (Gr. tripolion), a plant; see leadwort

tripsacum, NL. a genus of grasses; see grass

tripter, Gr. pestle; see pestle

tripium, L. a measured stamping, dancing; see dance

triquetrum, L. three-cornered, triangular; see -quetrum under angle

-trias, -tria, Gr. suffixes signifying agent, doer; see -ter under make

trismos, Gr. a gnashing, grating, grinding, rasping; see grind

trissos, L. threefold; see tres under three

tristis, L. sad; tristicus, dim.; tristicus, saddening; see sad

triticum, L. wheat; see grain

Triton, L., Gr. a sea-god who used a conch to control the waves; see sea

tritos, Gr. third; see tres under three

tritus, L. well-worn, familiar, commonplace; tritor, rubber, grinder; see teto under rub

triunphus, L. victory; triumphalis, of victory; see victory

trivialis, L. belonging to the crossroads, commonplace, vulgar; trivius, three-wayed; see via under way, trifle, common

-trix, L. suffix signifying agent, usually feminine, in contrast with -tor, masculine; see -or under make

trixago, L. germander; see mint

trochado- < Gr. trochas, -ados, a light shoe for running; see shoe

trochalo- Gr. running, round; see trecho under run

trochanter, Gr. segment of an insect leg, runner; see trecho under run

trochilus, L. (Gr. trochilos), a small bird, probably a wren; see wren

trochlea, L. (Gr. trochilia), pulley; see wheel

trocho- < Gr. trochos, anything round or circular, wheel, ball; trochion; trochiskos, dim.; see wheel, ball

trocto- < Gr. troktos, gnawed, eatable; troktes; trox, trosos, gnawer, nibbler; see targo under bite

troglo- < Gr. trogle, hole; trogodytes, a hole-dweller; see hole

trollius, NL. a genus of the buttercup family; see butercup

tromos, Gr. a trembling, quivering; tromerous; tromikos, trembling; see shake

-tron, Gr. suffix denoting tool, instrument; see -tros under tool

tropaeolum, NL. nasturtium in the garden sense; see tropeaem under mark

trope; tropos, Gr. a turn, turning, direction, way; see trepo under turn

tropalis, Gr. bundle, bunch; see bundle

tropeco- < Gr. tropex, -ekos, oar; see oar

trophe, Gr. food, nourishment; trophimos, nutritious; trophos, feeder, nurse; see trepho under eat

trophy < L. tropeaem (Gr. tropaion), mark, token, or memorial of victory, that is, the enemy's turning in defeat; see mark

tropicus, L. (Gr. tropikos), a turning, solstice; see trepo under turn

tropis, Gr. keel; see ridge

tropos, Gr. turn, direction, way, see trepo under turn; a twisted, leather thong, see strap

trossusus, L. top, coxcomb, dandy; see fool

trotos, Gr. wounded, vulnerable; trosis, a wounding; see trauma under sore

trouble < OF. turbler, < L. turbula, f. dim. of turba, f. turmoil, disorder, tumult; perturbatus, troubled: troublesome, troublous, perturbation, perturbed, turbulence.

Gr. achthos, weight, burden, distress; achtheros (achtheres), annoying, distressing; see weight

Gr., ademon, -os, troubled, distressed; ademonia, f. trouble, distress: Ademon deercens (a wasp).

L. aerumna, f. trouble, distress, need; aerumnabilis, wretched, miserable; aerumnosus, full of trouble, suffering:
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L. angor, -is, m. anguish, trouble: anxius, uneasy, troubled: anxious.
Gr. ania, f. trouble, distress, grief; aniaros, troublesome, annoying, grievous:
Aniaris latifrons (a beetle).
Gr. apherteros, insufferable, intolerable:
Gr. aremenos, distressed, harassed:
Gr. argaleos, troublesome, vexatious: Argaleus attenuatus (a beetle).
It. briga, f. trouble, strife: brigand, brigade, brigadier, brigantine.
Gr. chalepos, difficult, harsh, troublesome; see difficult
L. diaplicentifer, f. discontent, dissatisfaction:
Gr. dyschere, annoying, vexatious: dysdaimonia, f. misery; dysdaimon, -os, unhappy; dysprosyme, f. anxiety, care; dysstenos, grievous, lamentable:
Dyschereis griseus (a beetle).
Gr. epistropreis, f. vicissitude:
Gr. ergodes, irksome, troublesome:
L. fatigo, -atus, tire, plague, vex; see weak
L. gravamen, -inis, trouble, inconvenience; see gravis under heavy
Gr. kamatos, toil, labor, distress, trouble, weariness; see kamno under make
Gr. kedos; kedosyme, trouble, affliction, care; see kednos under guard
Gr. meledone, care, sorrow; see meledonos under guard
Gr. mochtheros (mogeros), toiling, suffering, wretched; mochthos (mogos), m. toil, distress, trouble; emmochthos, toilsome, fatiguing: Mochtherus tetraspiliotus (a beetle), Mogoplistes brunneus (a cricket), Barymochtha entherastis (a moth).
L. molestus, troublesome, irksome, annoying; molest, Simulium molestum (blackfly).
Gr. ochleros; ochietikos, troublesome, turbulent; ochlesis; diochlesis; enochlesis, f. annoyance, disturbance: ochlesis, Ochleroptera obtita (a wasp), Enochletica ostentatrix (a grasshopper).
Gr. oizys, -yos, f. distress, suffering, misery, woe; oizyros, distressing, miserable, woeful; oizyo, be miserable, suffer:
Gr. otlos, m. distress, suffering: Otolophorus veprerotam (a wasp).
Gr. pema, -tos, n. suffering, woe:
L. salaptus, anxious, troubled, worried:
L. solicto, -atus, disturb, tempt, vex: solicit, solicitation, solicitor, solicitous, solicitude.
L. tortura, torment; see pain
L. tribulo, -atus, afflict, oppress; see tribulum under separate
L. vezo, -atus, agitate, harass, annoy: vex, vexation, vexatious, Aedes vexans (a mosquito).
See: pain, sad, difficult, hurt, arouse, shake, move, confusion

trough < AS. trog; see basin

trousers < uncertain origin.
Gr. anaeris, -idos, f. trousers:
L. braca, f. breeches, trousers; bracatus, wearing trousers: bracate, Chalcis bracata (a wasp).
L. sarabaram (saraballum), n. wide trousers:

trout < AS. truht, < L. tructa (ML. trutta), f. (Gr. troktos, m.), a fish with sharp teeth: truttaceous, troctolite (forelissenstein), Salmo trutta (sea-trout), Galazias truttaceus (a fish, kokopu), Trichodina truttae (a protozoan).
L. fario, -onis, m. a sea-trout: Salmo fario (brown trout).
L. solar, -is, m. a kind of trout: Salmo salar (Atlantic salmon).
L. salmo, -onis, m. salmon: salmon, Salmo iridens (rainbow-trout), Salmonella psittacosis (bacterium causing parrot-fever), Serrasalmo scapularis (a caribe, piranha), Corticium salmonicolor (a fungus), Micropterus salmoides (largemouthed black-bass), Basonistes salmoineus (a copepod).
NL. salvelinus, m. char, trout, < G. salming, < L. salmo, salmon: Salvelinus fontinalis (brook-trout).
Gr. thymallus, m. a fish of the trout family, grayling: Thymallus tricolor (Michigan grayling).

trawel < OF. truile, < L. trulla, small ladle; see spoon
trox, trogos, Gr. nibbler, gnawer; see bite
troxalis, L. grasshopper, cricket; see grasshopper
troxanox, Gr. twig; see branch
trua, L. stirring spoon, skimmer; trulla, dim.; see spoon
trudido, -atus, L. cut to pieces, kill, butcher; see kill
tructa, L. (Gr. troktes), trout; see trout
truculentus, L. savage, fierce, harsh, cruel; see trux under rough
trudis, L. pointed pole, pike; see spear
trudo, trusus, L. thrust; see push

true < AS. treowe, faithful, trusty; truth, troth, true, betrothal, untrue, untruthful.
Gr. adoulos, without fraud, honest: Adolophs helmsi (a beetle).
Gr. alethos, true; aletheia, f. truth; aletheutikos, truthful; alethinos, genuine;
philalethes, loving truth: Alethen, Alice, Alethopteris robusta (a fossil fern).
Heb. amen, true, truly, verily, so be it: amen.
Gr. anamilletos, undisputed;
Gr. anamphiologos, undisputed, undoubted:
Gr. aneristos, undisputed, uncontested: Aneristus ceroplastae (a wasp).
Gr. apodexis, f. conclusive proof, demonstration: apodixis.
Gr. apeeudes, truthful, sincere:
Gr. aperexes, exact, sure, true, real; see right
L. auctoritas, -atis, validity, security; see auctor under make
L. authenticus (Gr. authentikos), genuine, true, original: authentic, authenticity.
Gr. axioma, principle; see law
L. candor, -is, m. openness, sincerity, frankness, brightness, clearness: candor.
L. certus, definite, fixed, sure, true; see sure
Gr. chaoos, genuine, true, good: Chaeomyias incompta (a bird).
L. convictio, -onis, f. demonstration, proof: convincing, conviction.
L. cordicitus, from the heart, sincere:
L. devotus, attached, dedicated, faithful: devoted, devout.
L. effatum, n. axiom.
Gr. eikos, likely, probable, reasonable; eikotos, reasonably, suitably, fairly:
Icitoropus arcurostris (a decapod), Icogramma obscura (a beetle).
L. eteo, true, real, genuine: Eleophilus rufulus (a beetle).
Gr. etymos, true; etymon, n. the true, original, literal form of a word: etymon,
etymology, Quercus etymodrys (a fossil oak).
L. fidelis; fidus, trustworthy, true, sure, faithful; see fido under believe
L. genuinus, natural, authentic: genuine.
L. germanus, having the same parents, genuine, real; see kin
Gr. gnesios, genuine, true, legitimate: Gnesiomyia crassista (a fly).
L. honestus, honored, free from fraud: honest, honesty.
L. indubitabilis, that cannot be doubted: indubitable, indubity.
L. insubditivus, genuine:
Gr. ithagenes, born in wedlock, legitimate, genuine: Ithagenes (a wasp).
L. pisticus (Gr. pistikos), true, genuine, faithful; see pistis under believe
L. principium, foundation, beginning; see begin
L. sincerus, pure, unmixed, genuine: sincere, sincerity, insincere.
AS. soth, true: sooth, soothie, soothsayer, forsooth.
L. validus, strong, sound; see strong
L. verus, true; verax, -acis, speaking truly; veritas, -atis, f. truth; veridicus;
veriloquus, truthful, true: veracity, veri, verifiable, verdict, verily, very, aver,
Lake Itasca (Minn.), Galium verum (yellow bedstraw). Asked Pontius
Pilate: "Quid est veritas (Ti estin aletheia)?"
See: right, sure, believe, know, good, try
trulla, L. dipper, ladle, scoop, see spoon; trullisso, -atus, plaster, trowel, see plaster
trulleum, L. basin; see basin
-trum, L. (Gr. -tron), tool, instrument; see -tros under tool
trumpet < OF. trompe; see horn
truncus, L. maimed, cut off; trunculus, dim.; see short, stem
trust < ON. trast, confidence; see believe
trutina, L. balance, scales; see balance
trutta, ML. trout; see trout
trux, -ucis, f. fierce; truculentus, savage, fierce, cruel; see rough
try < OF. trier, call, pick out, sift: tryout, trial, mistrail.
L. anquiro, -isitus, seek on all sides, inquire into, examine carefully:
L. aquelez, -egis, m. water-inspector:
L. audeo, ausus, venture, dare, attempt, hazard; see audaz under bold
Gr. autopsis, f. a making certain by seeing for oneself, a post-mortem examination:
autospy.
Gr. basanistes, m. examiner, investigator; basanos, f. touchstone, trial or test by
touchstone, < basanizo, test, examine, prove: basanite, Basanus forticorns (a
beetle), Basanistes huchonis (a copepod),
Gr. chrysakonion, n. touchstone:
L. conor, -atus, try, attempt, endeavor; see make
Gr. deiktos, capable of proof; deiktikos, able to prove; deiktis, m. exhibitor; deknymí, bring to light, make known, inform; apodeiktos, demonstrable, demonstrated; dyadeiktos, hard to prove: apodictic.

L. demonstratio, -onis, f. designation, description: demonstration.

Gr. diphetor, -onis, m. searcher:

L. dispunctio, -onis, f. examination, test:
Gr. dokimos, assayed, tested, approved, < dokimazo, examine, test, prove; dokimastes, m. assayer: Docimocephalus gregori (a trilobite), Docimastes ensisius (a hummingbird).

Gr. elenchos, m. trial, test, examination; elenktikos, fond of cross-questioning or examining; Elchens walkerí (a strepsipterid).

Gr. ereuna, f. inquiry, search, examine; ereuneter, -os; ereunetes, m. inquirer, searcher: Ereunetes pusillus (semipalmated sandpiper).

Gr. erotema, question; see ask

L. examino, -atus, scrutinize, test, consider: examine, examination, examiner.

Gr. exzestastes, m. examiner, auditor, inspector; exzesis, f. examination: Exzetastes maculatus (a wasp), Exzestatica ignobulis (a beetle).

L. experimentum, n. test, trial, < experior, -eretus, test, try; experimentia, f. knowledge gained by trial; perior, peritus, try, risk: experiment, experience, expert, inexpertness.

L. expiscor, -atus, fish out, search out:
L. exploró, -atus, search out, investigate, try; explorator, -is, m. searcher, investigator: explore, exploration, explorer, exploratory.

Gr. gevo, taste, try; see taste
Gr. ichneuo, trace, seek out; see ichnos under mark

L. inceptum, beginning, attempt, undertaking; see begin

L. indago, -atus, trace out, track, hunt for, search out, investigate, explore; indagabilis, inquiring, inquiring; indagator, -is, m.; indagatrix, -ícis, f. hunter, searcher: Ichneumon indagator (a wasp), Lycosa indagatrix (a spider).

L. inspector; inspectus, -is, m. examiner, searcher; introspicio, -ectus, look into, examine; spectulator, -is, m. explorer, scout, investigator, < specular, -atus, explore, examine; spectillum, n. surgeon's probe, < specio, look at: inspect, inspector, introspection, speculate, spectulator, speculation, Telostylinus spectulator (a fly).

L. investigo, -atus, search after, seek out, trace; investigator, -is, m. inquirer, searcher: investigator, Microdon investigator (a fly).

Gr. kriterion, means of judging, standard; see criticus under judge

Gr. martyrion, proof, testimony; see martyr under witness

Gr. master, -os; masteutes, m. searcher, seeker: Masteutes saxifer (a fossil beetle), Heliomaster squamosus (a hummingbird).

L. obrussa, f. (Gr. obryzon, n.), test or assay of gold: Obrussa ochrifasciella (a moth).

Gr. peira, f. attempt, experiment, trial, attack; peirasis, f. attempt; peirates, m. experimenter; empeiríkos, experienced: peiræmetr, peiræstic, pirate, piratical, empirical, empiricism.

L. periclitor, -is, put to the test, try, expose to danger; periculum, n. trial, risk, danger: periclitate, peril.

L. peto, -atus, seek, ask, strive after; see ask
Gr. peuthen, -os; peustes, m. inquirer, spy; peusis, f. inquiry, question, < peuthomai, inquire:

Gr. phorao, search for a thief, detect, discover; phoratikos, of searching; phoratos, discoverable:
L. probó, -atus, test; proba, f. test; probatio, -onis, f. test, trial, examination: probe, probate, probative, probable, proof, probity, approbation, approbate, approvate, disprove, disapprobation, repprove, reprobate.

Gr. problema, question propounded for solution, puzzle, riddle; see ask
Gr. pselapho, grope about, feel, touch, examine; pselaphetes, searcher; see touch
L. quaero, quaestus, seek to learn, ask; quaestio, -onis, f. inquiry, interrogation, investigation, problem; quaesitor, -is, m. seeker, searcher; conquor, -isitus, seek or search out eagerly; disquiros, investigate; exquiros, search out; inquiry, search into; requiro, seek again: question, query, inquest, request, requisition, acquire, conquer, conquest, conquistador, disposition, exquisite, inquiry, inquisito, inquisitivo, inquisitorial, require, requisition, Meniscoësuss conquititus (a Cretaceous mammal), Pimpla inquisitor (an Ichneumonid wasp).

L. rimor, -atus, lay open, turn over, examine; rimator, -is, m. investigator:
Bathystoma rimator (tomtate).
L. ruspor, -atus, search through, examine, explore:
L. scisco, scitus; scitor, -atus, seek to know, search, inquire; sciscitator, -is, m. investigator: adscititious.
L. scrutor, -atus, examine thoroly; scrutator, -is, m.; scrutatrix, -ícis, f. examiner.
investigator: scrutinize, scrutiny, scrutinine, inscrutable, Anthrax scrutata (a fly), Calosoma scrutator (a beetle).
Gr. skepteron, n. proof;
L. sollicito, -atus, disturb, tempt; see trouble
Gr. tekmerion, sure sign, positive proof; see sure
L. tento (templo), -atus, try, prove, put to the test; tentamen, -inis, n. trial, attempt; tempt, temptation, tentative, taunt.
L. testum, n. earthen vessel or cupel for examining, reducing, or refining ores or metals, trial: test, tester, test-tube.
Gr. zetetes, m. seeker; zetesis, f. a seeking, searching; zetetikos, disposed to search; ekzetetes, m. searcher; perizetesis, f. diligent search: Zetetes niger (a bird), Zeteticus abila[habila] (a wasp), Eczetesis panicooides (a wasp).
See: judge, hunt, ask, science, true, think, make
tryblium, L. (Gr. tryblion), cup, bowl; see cup
trycheros, Gr. ragged, tattered, worn; trychosis, exhaustion; trychos, worn garment; trychion, dim.; see rag
trygetos, Gr. harvest, vintage; see reap
trygon, Gr. sting-ray, see shark; turtledove, see dove
tryma, Gr. hole; trymation, dim.; see hole
tryngas, Gr. a kind of sandpiper; see snipe
tryo, Gr. rub, wear out; trysis, a wearing away; see rub
tryos, Gr. labor, toil; see make
trypa; trypema, Gr. hole; trypemation, dim.; see tryma under hole
trypanosoma, NL. a genus of protozoans; see protozoan
tryphe, Gr. softness, delicacy, luxury; trypheros, dainty, delicate; see soft
tryphos, Gr. piece, morsel, lump; see part
trymos, Gr. murmur; see tryo under murmur
tryssos, Gr. dainty, delicate; see trypher under soft
tryx, -ygos, Gr. new wine, lees of wine, dregs; see dirt
tsuga, Jap. hemlock; see gymnosperm
tub < D. tobbe; see basin, barrel
tuba, L. war-trumpet; tubula, dim.; see horn
tuber, L. a swelling, bulb; tuberculum, dim.; tuberosus, full of lumps or protuberances; see well
tubicen, L. trumpeter; see tuba under horn
tuburcinor, -atus, L. eat greedily, devour; see eat	ubus, L. pipe; tubulus, dim.; see pipe
tuctum, L. a kind of sausage; see sausage
-tude < L. -tudo, state, condition, pertaining to; see nature
tudes, L. hammer, mallet; tudicula, dim.; see hammer
tufa < L. tofus, travertine; see lime, stone
tuft < OF. toffe; see bush
tugurium, L. hut, cottage; see house
tulip < D. tulp, < F. tulipe, < Turk. tulbend, turban; see tulipa under lily
tumba, L. sepulchral mound, tomb; tumbula, dim.; see grave
tumble < AS. tumbian; see turn, fall, dip	umidus, L. swollen; tumor, a swelling; see tumeo under swell	umultus, L. commotion, confusion, disturbance, uproar; see confusion	umulus, L. mound, barrow, hillock; see heap
tungsten < Sw. tung, heavy; sten, stone; wolfram; see elements under thing	unica, L. garment, skin, huck; tunicula, dim.; see garment
tunnel < OF. tonnel; see hole, mine
tunny < L. thynnus (Gr. thynnos), m. a large, mackerellike fish: tuna, Thunnus thynnus (tunny).
Gr. amia, f. a kind of tuna; now applied to the bowfish: Amia calva (bowfish), Paramia quinquevittata (cardinal-fish).
Gr. attageinos, m. a kind of tuna:
Gr. auxis, -idos, f. a young tunny: Auxis mediterranea (a tunny).
L. cybium (Gr. kybion), n. a tunny: Cybium guttatum (a mackerel).
L. elacaten (Gr. elakaten), probably a tunny; see elakate under spindle
Gr. melandrys, -yos, m. a large kind of tunny:
L. orcyus (Gr. orkyos; orkys, -ynos), m. a kind of tunny: Orcynus subulatus (a fish).
L. pelamis, -idis (Gr. pelamy, -ydos), f. a young tunny: pelamyd, Pelamis bicolor (a sea-snake), Pelamycybiurn vindobonensis (a fish), Pelamichthys unicolor (a fish).
Gr. premnas, -ados, f. a kind of tunny: Premnas unicolor (a fish).
Gr. skepanos, m. a kind of tunny:
Gr. skordyle, f. a young tunny:
Gr. synodontis, -idos, f. a kind of tunny: Synodontis nigrita (a fish).

turba, L. (Gr. tyrbe), tumult, disorder; turbula, dim.; turbidus, confused, disordered; see confusion
turbinatus, L. top-shaped, conical, < turbo, top; see cone
turbulentus, L. agitated, stormy, troubled; see turba under confusion
turdus, L. thrush; see thrush
-ture < L. -tura, a suffix denoting result of action; see -tura under make
turf < AS. turf; see sod
turgidus, L. inflated, swollen, distended; turgor, swelling; see turgeo under swell
turifer, L. incense-bearing, < tus, turis, incense; see thus under resin
turio, L. shoot, sprout; see branch
turkey. Erroneously so named because the bird was confused with another supposed to have come from Turkey; see meleagris under peacock

turna, L. troop of cavalry; turmalis, of a troop; see army
turn < AS. turnian, < L. torno, -atus, revolve, fashion in a lathe, round off;
tornus (Gr. tornos), m. lathe; tornatilis; Gr. tornotos, turned or rounded in a lathe;
tentornus, turned: tornado, turnpike, return, tour, tourist, tourniquet, tournament, attorney, contour, Tornoceras simplex (a fossil cephalopod).
L. ambitus, a going round, revolution, circuit; see around
L. amplector, -exus, wind, twine, embrace; see embrace
L. anfractus, bending, winding, crooked, circuitous; see bend
L. chamulus (Gr. chamoulkos), m. windlass for hauling ships on land:
L. circutus, a going round, circling; see circle
L. colubrousus, serpentine, winding; see coluber under snake
L. crasis (Gr. krisis), f. turning point; krismos, critical, decisive: crisis, Pterostichus (Crisimus) placidus (a beetle).
Gr. diacltyzis, f. evolution, explanation:
Gr. dione, f.; dinos, m. whirl, whirlpool, eddy; diness, f. rotation; diniotos, whirléd round; dinodes, eddying; dinoto, turned, rounded; peridinoe, whirl, spin; dinical, dinoffegallate, oticodinia, peridinian, Dinenympha gracilis (a protozoan), Peridinium ovatum (a dinoflagellate), Aplodiniutus grummius (croaker).
Gr. elo, roll up, wind, twist; eiletos, wound; eileitikos, wriggling: ileus, eileon, Cephalés acuminata (an ipecac)
L. fidiclaris, like a cord, twisted; see fides under harp
L. flexuosus, full of turns, tortuous, crooked, winding: flexuous
L. gurges, -itis, m. whirlpool, eddy, abyss; gurgito, -itus, surge, boil, rage, toss about, engulf: gurgitation, gorg, digest, gorgeous, regurgitate.
L. gyro, -atus, turn around, < L. gyrus (Gr. gyrós), m. circle, round; gyroæos; gyronos, rounded, curved; pergyrus, -idos, f. circumference: gyrate, gyration, gyroscopic. Gyrocarpus americanus (a hornandiacead), Gyrrus borealis (whirligig), Anagyrus foetida (bean-treefoil), Exocytra anetina (a fossil gastropod), Curnuspira polygyra (a foraminifer).
Gr. helios, turn round; heligmos, m. a winding, convolution; helix, -ikos, f. spiral, whirl, eddy, tendril, coil; heliktos, rolled, spiral, anatylisso; anelisso, unroll; ezelizis, f. evolution: helix, helicoid, helicopter, helicon. See spiral
ON. hýrfja, turn: whirl, whorl, wharf, warble.
Gr. îniz, -ingos, f. a whirling, agitation, dizziness: Ilingocerus alexandrea (a fossil mammal).
Gr. kamme, a turn, bend, winding; see kamptos under bend
Gr. kollops, -opos, m. peg, screw for tightening the lyre-strings: Collops cribrosus (a beetle).
Gr. kybistema, -tos, n. somersault, < kybistao, tumble headfirst, somersault; kybistesis, f. a tumbling; kybistetor, -os, m. tumbler, diver: Cybister[Cybitister] explanatus (a water-beetle), Cybisteres longifolia (an amarylloidee).
Gr. kylin, kylio, roll, roll along, roll up; kylinos, m. roller; kylysis, f.; kylyma, -osa, n. a rolling; kylistikos, expert at rolling; kylistos, rolled, turned; ekkyliomai, unroll, spread out: cylinder, cylindrical, Cylisticic convexus (a sowbug), Ecctyopterus alatus (a fossil gastropod).
L. *labyrinthus* (Gr. *labyrinthus*), m. structure with many winding passages; *labyrinthicus*, of a labyrinth, intricate: labyrinth, labyrinthine, *Labyrinthula macrogystis* (a slime-mold).


Gr. *periagogeus*, m. capstan:
Gr. *periambis*, -idos, f. a turning around:
Gr. *perikochlion*, n. female screw:
L. *petaminarius*, m. tumbler, rope-dancer:
L. *petourista* (Gr. *petouristes*), tumbler, vaulter; see *leap*
L. *postomis*, -idos, f. twitch for controlling horses:
L. *rhembo*, turn, revolve, roll, roam; *rhombos*, spinning top, magic wheel: *Rhombobus quadrispinosus* (a wasp), *Rhomboceras welchi* (a fossil cephalopod).
L. *serpentinus*, serpentlike, twisting, winding; see *serpens* under snake
L. *spira* (Gr. *speira*), coil, twist; see *spiral*
Gr. *streptos*, twisted; m. a twisted or linked collar or chain, < *strephos*, turn, *strepsi*, f. a turning, twisting; *stremma*, -tos, n. twist, wrench, roll; *strophe*, f. a turning, twist; *stropheus*, -eos, m. vertebra, socket; *strophos*, m. a twisting, twisted band, cord, rope; *aestrophes*, ever-turning; *apostrophos*, turned away; *distrema*, -tos, n. twist, wrench: streptoneurous, *Strepsiptera*, strophe, apostrophe, catastrophe, strophulus, *Strophostyles helvola* (a legume), *Strophanthus armentosus* (an apocynacead), *Streptococcus pyogenes* (a bacterium), *Strep- tococcus budu* (koodo), *Streptophyllum tenuatum* (a fossil litos, apod), *Stremmadactylus catesbyi* (a snake), *Platystrophia lynx* (a fossil brachiopod).
*Anastrepha fraterculus* (a fruitfly), *Diastremma marmoratum* (a grasshopper).
Gr. *strobos*, anything twisted, a twisting, turning; *strobilos*, top, cone; see *cone*.
L. *sucula*, f. winch, windlass, capstan:
*AS. thrawn*, throw, overthrow, thread.
L. *tortoegue*, tortus, twist, turn, wind, writhe; *tortura*, f. a twisting, torment; *torta*, f. a twist, turn; *tortula*, f. dim.; *tortilis*, tortuous, twisted, winding; *tortor*, -is, m. twister, torturer; *contortus*; *intortus*, twisted, curled, complicated, intricate: torque, tort, tortch, torture, torsion, torment, tortoise, torticollis, contortion, distortion, extort, retort, tort, tortuous, truss, nasturtium, bistort (*Polygonum bistortoides*), *Pinus contorta* (lodgepole-pine), *Heliz tortula* (a snail), *Cerinthe retorta* (honeywort), *Clidastes tortor* (a mossassar), *Molgula retortiformis* (a tunicate), *Oenothera bistorta* (an evening-primrose), *Eleocharis tortilis* (a spikerush), *Melocactus intortus* (Turkscap-cactus), *Heterodon contortrix* (hog-nosed snake).
L. *turba*, turmoil, uproar, hubbub; *turbula*, dim.; see *confusion*
L. *tubo*, -inis, anything that turns in a circle, top, spindle, eddy; *turbinatus*, conical; see *cone*.
L. *vergo*, tend or turn toward: verge, converge, divergence, *Andropogon divergens* (a grass).
L. *vero*, versus, turn; *vertex* (vertex), -icos, m. whirl, whirlpool, eddy, pole of the heavens; *verticillus*; *verticillus*, m. dim.; *versabilis*; *versatilis*, turning with ease, changeable, adaptable; *conversus*, turned around; *inversus*, turned upside down; *observus*, turned toward; *reversus*, turned back; *retrorsus*, turned or bent backward: vertex, vortex, vertebræ, versus, versatile, verticillate. Vertebrata, aversary, adverisfr, averse, anniversary, conversation, controversy, conversely, diversity, divorce, divers, dextror, extror, intror, inadvertent, inversion, obverse, prose, perversely, traverse, subversive, university, reverse, retroverse, *Vorticella microstoma* (a protozoan), *Telostylus inversus* (a fly), *Schizocosa retrorsa* (a spider), *Ilez verticillata* (winterberry), *Gephyrometa versicolor* (a crinoid), *Cryptochilus vorticicosus* (a wasp), *Megaperta versabilis* (a whale), *Zeas mays* (everta) (popcorn).
L. *volvo*, *volutus*, turn round; *volubilis*, rolling, twisting around, rapid, fluent; *voluta*, f. spiral; *voluta*, -atus, roll, turn or tumble about; *convolvus*, roll together, roll up, interface; *revolve*, roll forth, unroll, unfold; *revolvus*, turned over, rolled back; volute, revolve, devolve, voluble, volume, vault, involved, revolution, revolt, evolution, revolting, involucres, *Volvox aureus* (a flagellate), *Convoluta rosoensis* (a flatworm), *Convolvulus pubescens* (bindweed), *Petrea*

AS. *wrigan*, turn, twist: wry, wryneck, wriggle.

AS. *writhan*, twist: wrench, writh include.

See: circle, spiral, around, change, dizzy, axis, spindle, fold, bend, storm, worm

turnip < AS. *turnian*, turn, *naep*, < *L. napus*, m. turnip; *napellus*; *napulus*, m. dim.: *Brassica napobrassica* (rutabaga), *Geranium napuligerum* (a geranium), Acontium napellus (monkshood).

Gr. *gonygylis*, -idos, f. turnip:

turpentine < OF. turbinet, < *L. terebinthinus* (Gr. terebinthinos), of the terebinth-tree; see *resin*

turpis, L. ugly, foul, filthy, base; *turpiculus*, dim.; see *dirt*

turquoise < OF. *turquois*, Turkish; see *stone*

turret < L. *turris*, tower; *turricula*, *turritella*, dim.; see *tower*

turtle < F. *tortue* (Sp. *tortuga*): turtleback, turledom, turtlehead, snapping-turtle, tortoise, Tortuga Island.

Gr. *chelone*, f. tortoise, turtle; *chelonarian*, n. dim.; *chelonion*, n. tortoise-shell: chelonian, chelon, Chelone glabra (turtlehead), *Chelonarium atrum* (a beetle), Chelodium punctatissimum (an isopod), Chelonia mydas (a green turtle), Archelion ischyros (a Cretaceous turtle).

Gr. *chelys*, -yos, f.; *chelyros*, m. tortoise, turtle, water serpent; *chelyon*, n. tortoise-shell: Chelycephalus varicolor (a beetle), Chelysoma macleayanum (a tunicate), Chelydra serpentina (snapping-turtle), Aromachelys odoratus (musk-turtle), Ophiacantha chelys (a brittlestar), Stereospermum chelonoides (a bignoniacead).

Gr. *emys*, -ydos, f. fresh-water tortoise, turtle: *Emys orbicularis* (a tortoise), *Pseudemys rubriventris* (red-bellied terrapin), Chrysemys picta (painted turtle), Ptychogaster emydoides (a turtle).

Sp. *galapago*, m. tortoise, turtle: Galapagos Islands.


L. *testudo*, -inis, f. tortoise, turtle; *testudinodex*, of turtles; *testudinatus*, like a turtle-shell: Testudinidae, testudinal, testudinate, testudineous, Testudo gigantea (giant tortoise), Testudinaria paniculata (a dioscoreaiead), Cyprea testudinaria (turtle-cowy), Euzestoxenus testudo (a beetle), Thalassia testudinum (turtle-grass).

turunda, L. a ball of paste for fattening geese; see *food*

tus, *turis*, L. incense; see thus under *resin*

-tus, L. having the nature of, pertaining to; see -atus under *nature*

tussilago, L. coltsfoot; see *composite*

tussis, L. cough; *tussica*, dim.; *tussicularis*, of a cough; *tussiculosus*, coughing much; see cough

tusus, L. struck, beaten; see *tundo* under *strike*

tutor, L. watcher, protector; *tutelaris*, of guardianship; see *tueor* under *guard*

tutubo, L. hoot like an owl; see *hoot*

tutulus, L. hair dressed in a high cone over the forehead; see *crest*

tutus, L. safe, secure; see *tueor* under *guard*

tweezer < F. *etu*, case, sheath; see *tongs*

twelve < AS. *twelfe*.

Gr. *dodeka*; *dyodeka*, twelve; *dodekatos*, twelfth: dodecahedron, *Dodecatheon dentatum* (a shooting-star), Dodecactenus standingeri (a beetle), Dizygocrinus dodecadactylyc (a Mississippian crinoid).

L. *duodecim*, twelve; *duodecimus*, twelfth; *duodeni*, twelve at a time: dozen, duodenum, 12 mo., Crocogerus duodecimpunctata (an asparagus-beetle).

L. *uncia*, f. twelfth part; *uncia*, f. dim.; *uncialis*, of a twelfth part; *quinquex*, five-twelfths; *uncia*, inch, ounce, quinmaxual, quinmaxx, Aegilops triuncialis (a goat-grass), *Abyla quinmaxx* (a siphonomphore).

twi- < AS. *tu*; *twao*, two; see two

twig < AS. *twig*, shoot, branch, spray; see *branch*

twilight < AS. *twileocht*; see *shade*
twin < AS. tunn, two; see two

twine < AS. tun; see turn, weave, circle, curl, vine, rope, complex, climb

twinkle < AS. twincian; see light, wink

twist < AS. twist; see turn, weave, fold, complex

twitter < imitative origin; see chirp

two < AS. twa; twi: twofold, two-faced, two-handed, twopence, twosome, twice, twin, twilight, Mark Twain, twenty, twill, betwixt, between. Identify: Castor and Pollux.

Gr. adelphos, twin, brother; see brother

L. ambiguis, of double meaning, doubtful, uncertain; amphibarius, of double meaning, ambiguous: ambiguous, ambiguity, Digitalis ambigua (a foxglove).

Gr. amphi, around, on both sides, double; amphibios, living a double life (in water and on land); amphibolos, ambiguous, doubtful; amphidymos, double, twofold: amphidetic, amphibious, amphibole.

Gr. amphyteros, each, both; epamphoteros, ambiguous: Amphoteromorphus peniculus (a worm).

L. anceps, -pitis, two-headed, two-sided, double, ambiguous, uncertain: ancipital, ancipitum, Baculites anceps (an ammonite).

Gr. androgynos, m. man-woman, hermaphrodite: androgynous.

L. bi-, two, double, < bis; twice; binus, two by two, couple, pair; binarius, of two; biauris, double; bijugus, yoked together, double; bisulcus, cloven, forked: bisect, biped, bissectile, bireme, biduous, bifid, bipinnatifid, binocular, bisect, balance, bivalve, binary, biceps, biennial, bigamy, bifurcation, bilateral, binomial, combine, combination, Bidens cernua (nodding beggarticks), Capelopterus bimaculatum (a bug), Discodon bisbinatum (a beetle), Drosera binata (a sundew), Corbula bisulcate (a fossil pelecypod), Lepidopsetta bilineata (a fish), Quercus bicolor (swamp white-oak), Verbena bipinnatifida (a verbena), Trapa bispinosa (singhamana nut). Derive: billion.

L. comparo, -atus, couple or pair for the purpose of discovering resemblances or differences; comparabilis, that may be compared; comparativus, of comparison: compare, comparative, comparison, comparable, incomparable.

Gr. deuteros, second: deuterios, secondary, of inferior quality: deuterocone, deutermorphic, Deuteronomy, deuteronymph, deutoplasm.

Gr. di-, two, double, < dis, twice; dica, in two, asunder, apart; dichastes, m. divider; dichotomos, cut in two; dichothadios, twofold, double; didymos, double, twin; dieres, double; diklis, -idos, double-folding, double-swinging; dikros, forked, claven, diphasis, double, diphyses, of double nature, twofold; diplaz, -akos; diplasios, double; diplnoos, twofold, double; disos (dittos; dizos), twofold, double; distichos, in two rows; distolos, in pairs; dixyz, -ygos, double-yoked, double: digraph, dilemma, Diptera, dioecious, diadelphous, dichromatic, dizygote, dizygous, dietyl, diacette, dicotyledon, diphther, diselenide, disomus, diiscladiast, disoedachroid, disyllabic, dichogamy, dichotic, dichotomy, didymous, didymolite, didymum (neodimum and praeodium), epididymis, epididymite, diphas, diphyceral, diphyodont, diploid, diplococcus, amphidiolalia, Diplopora, dissoconch, dissogency, dittograph, distichous, dizygoty, Dicentra eximia (fringed bleeding-heart), Didiplis diandra (water-purslane), Diopsis apicalis (a fly), Dipterocarpus turbinatus (gurjun-tree), Disausathus cercidifolius (a hamamelidaceae), Dichochnathyus typica (a conodont), Dichapelatum toxica (an African shrub), Dickastops subaeneus (a beetle), Dichothadia gigaberrina (an ant), Didymium difforme (a protozoan), Diertopsis quadripliciata (a beetle), Diphyodactylus singularis (a beetle), Diplacodon alatus (a fossil mammal), Diplasiotherium robustum (a fossil mammal), Diplodocus carnegie (a dinosaur), Diploclyoton heteromorpha (a sponge), Dissois grandiflora (a melastomaceae), Diszippus nodosus (a phasmid), Distocerota krystrx (an ammonite), Dicyocrinus biturbinatus (a Mississippian crinoid), Fraxinus dipetala (an ash), Jeffersonia diphylla (American twinleaf), Comothyrium diplodiella (a fungus), Macrodipteryx longipennis (a goat sucker), Monarda didyma (bee-balm), Lychnis dioica (red campion).

L. duo (Gr. dyo), two; Gr. dyas, -ados, two; dualis, of two; duplaria; duplex, -icis; duplus, double, twice; duplico, -atus, repeat: dual, deuce, double, doubleloun, duplex, duplicity, dubious, doubt, indubitable, reduplicate, dyad, dyarchy, dyotheism, dyphnome, Ceratina dupla (a carpenter-bee), Pugnoides duplicata (a fossil brachiopod), Megascelia dupliciseta (a fly), Stylium reduplicatum (a stylewort), Syndyograpthus pecten (a graptolite).

L. geminus, twin-born: m. twin; gemellus, dim. born at the same time; m. twin; gemino, -atus, double, pair, unite; congrimiento, reduplicate; geminate, gemellus, gemel, gimbal, trigeminal, Gemini, by jimminy!, Solenopsis geminata (fire-ant). Agave geminiflora (an agave), Chrysotila gemellata (a beetle).
Gr. *hermaphroditos*, m. man-woman; hermaphrodite.

L. *par*, -is, n. a pair; *pararius*, of a pair;

Gr. *properysi*, two years ago; *properysinos*, of the year before last; see *perysinos* under year

L. *secundus*, following, second; see *sequor* under follow

Gr. *zeugos*, *zygas*, team, pair; see *zygon* under bind

See: half, team, separate, *amphi* under around

*tycho-* < Gr. *tyche*, good fortune, luck, chance, accident; *tycheros*, lucky; see lot

*tyco-* < Gr. *tykos*, mason's hammer; *tykion*, dim.; see hammer

*tycto-* < Gr. *tyktos*, created, wrought; see make

*tylo-* < Gr. *tylos*, knot, knob, callus, lump, bolt; *tylarion*, *tylion*, dim.; see knot

*tymbos*, Gr. sepulchral mound, tomb; see *tumba* under grave

*tymma*, Gr. blow; see *typto* under strike

*tympanum*, L. (Gr. *tympanon*), drum; *tympanion*, dim.; see drum

*tyntlos*, Gr. mud; *tyntlodes*, muddy; see earth

*typado-*, *typido-* < Gr. *typas*, -ados; *typis*, -idos, hammer; see hammer

*type* < L. *typus* (Gr. *typos*), impression, shape, figure, model, example; *typarion*, dim.; *typicalis*, conformable; see form

*typha*, L. (Gr. *typhe*), cattail; see waterweed

*typhle*, Gr. a Nile fish; see fish

*typhon*, L., Gr. whirlwind, tempest; see wind

*typhos*, Gr. smoke, vapor; see cloud

*typicalis*; *typicus*, L. of the type, conformable; see *typos* under form

*typis*, Gr. hammer, mallet; see hammer

*typo-* < Gr. *typos*, impression, shape, figure, mark or effect of a blow; see form, *typto* under strike

*tyrannus*, L. (Gr. *tyrannos*), master, despot; see govern

*tyrbastes*, Gr. agitator, disturber; see *turba* under confusion

*tyrianthinos*, Gr. of Tyrian purple; see purple

*tyros*, Gr. cheese; *tyridion*; *tyrion*, dim.; see cheese

*tyrris* (*tyrsis*), Gr. tower; *tyrridion*, dim.; see tower

*tyto*, Gr. a kind of owl; see owl

*tythhos*, Gr. little, small, young; see little

*tyxis*, Gr. a making; see *tyktos* under make

**U**

*u-* < Gr. *ou*, no, not; see not

*uber*, L. udder, teat, breast, see udder; fruitful, fertile, full, copious, see abundance

*ubi*, L. where; *ubique*, everywhere; see place

*ucal*, Ab.Am. fiddler-crab; see crab

*-uchus*, NL. < Gr. echo, hold, bear; see carry, hold

*udaeo-* < Gr. *oudaios*, on the earth, earthly, *oudas*, surface of the earth, ground; see earth

*udamino-* < Gr. *oudaminos*, good for nothing; see worthless

*udamo-* < Gr. *oudamos*, no one, none; see not
udder < AS. uted, mammary or milk gland: udderful, udderless, udderlike.
L. mamma, f. breast, test; mammicula; mammilla; mammula, f. dim.; mammilaris, of the breast or nipple; mammillatus, breast-shaped, nipple-bearing; mammosus; bumammus, with large breasts: mammal, mammary, mammilla, mammiferous, mammillary, mammillate, mammilliform, Mammillaria vivipara (a cactus), Mammilopora tuberosa (a fossil bryozoan), Euphorbia mammillaris (a spurge), Raoulia mammillaria (sheep-plant), Cyclophyllum mammillatus (a foraminifer), Coryphanta bumamma (a cactus), Erica mammosa (a heath).
Gr. mastos (mazos), m. breast, nipple, any mamnillate object; mastarion, n. dim.; bos mastos, with large breasts: mastoid, mastitis, mastodon, mastatomy, Amazon, Mastophora cornigera (a spider), Mastotermes wheeleri (an Eocene termite), Mastostethus tricinctus (a beetle), Mazodus kepleri (a fossil fish), Bumastus globosus (a trilobite).
Gr. outhar, -atos, n. udder, breast; outhatios, of the udder:
L. papilla, nipple, test, bud; papillatus, bud-shaped; see bud
L. rumis, -is, f. breast, test; surrhumus, sucking:
L. sumen, -inis, n. breast, sow's udder: Tectisumen compressa (a gastropod).
Sp. teta, f. test; tetilla, f. dim.: Tetilla polyvra (a sponge).
Gr. thele, f. nipple, test; thelion, n. dim.: thelalgia, thelitis, thelium, epithelium, endothelium, Thelodiscus indivivus (a fly), Acrothele coriacea (a fossil brachiopod), Blastothela rosea (a medusa), Thelusperma ambiguum (a composite), Thelephora antocephala (a fungus).
As. tit, nipple: tit, teat. Derive: Grand Teton.
Gr. titthos, m. nipple, test, nurse, rearer; titthidion; titthis, n. dim.; tittho, f. nurse: Titthodomus koeneni (a fossil gastropod).
See: breast, suck, milk
udo, L. (Gr. oudon), sock, shoe, see stocking; < ouden, threshold, see door
udus, L. wet, damp, humid; see wet
ugly < ON. uggligr, dreadful.
Gr. aischros, ugly, base; see bad
Gr. akalles, ugly: Acalles nubilus (a beetle), Acallophilus scrobicollis (a beetle), Laccoproctus acaloides (a beetle).
Gr. aschemon, -os, misshapen, ugly: Aschemonella scabra (a protozoan).
L. deformis; informis, misshapen, hideous, ugly: deformo, -atus, disfigure, cause to be out of shape: deform, deformed, deformity, Inoceramus deformis (a fossil pelecypod), Taphrina deformans (a fungus).
Gr. dyseides, ugly, unshapely: dyseidia, f. ugliness: Dyseidopus[Disidopus] sericeus (a wasp).
Gr. dysmorphos; kakomorphos, misshapen, ugly; dysmorphia, f. ugliness: Dysmorphorphynchus amabilis (a beetle), Dysmorphia astyocha (a butterfly).
Gr. eidechthes, of repulsive appearance, ugly:
L. inhonestus, ugly, unseemly, shameful: Melania inhonestata (a gastropod).
L. invenustus, unattractive:
L. turpis, ugly, filthy, unseemly; see dirt
See: bad, rough, dirt
ulamo- < Gr. oulamos, crowd of warriors; see army
ulcer < L. ulcus, -eris, abscess, sore; ulcusculum, dim.; ulcerosus, full of sores; see sore
-ule, L. diminutive suffix; see -cle undet little
ulex, L. a genus of the bean family; see bean
uliginosus, L. full of moisture; see udus under wet
ulio- < Gr. oullos, baneful, deadly; see kill
ullus, L. any, any one; see one
ulmus, L. elm; ulmeus, of elm; see elm
ulna, L. elbow, forearm; see arm
ulo- < Gr. oulon, gum, see mouth; oule, scar, see mark; oulos, woolly, curly, see wool, curl
uloborus, NL. a genus of spiders; see spider
ulpicum, L. a kind of cacti; see onion
ultimus, L. farthest, last; see ultra under far
ultra- < L. ultra, on the other side, beyond, < ulter, beyond, far; ulterior, farther; ultimus, farthest, last; see far
ultroneus, L. voluntary; see free
ultus, L. avenged, punished; ultiio, revenge, punishment; see ulciscor under punish
ulula, L. a screech-owl, < ululo, -atus, howl, shriek, wail; see owl, call
-ulus, L. diminutive suffix; see -cle under little
ulva, L. sedge; now a genus of seaweeds; see alga
umbella, L. parasol, sunshade; see umbra under shade
umbilicus, L. navel; see navel
umbo, L. boss, knob, shield; see projection
umbra, L. shade, shadow; umbella, dim.; umbraculum, shady place, arbor; umbraticus; umbratilis, of the shade, retired, private, see shade; a sciaenid fish, see perch
umpire < OF. nonper, uneven; see judge
un- < AS. un, not, back, off; see not
unarmed; see bare
uncatus; uncinatus, L. hooked, barbed; see uncus under hook
uncertain; see doubt, wander, dizzy
uncia, L. the twelfth part; uncialis, of a twelfth part; see twelve
uncinus, L. hook, barb; uncinatus, hooked, barbed; see uncus under hook
unctus, L. anointed; see unguen under fat
unciulus, L. diminutive suffix; see -cle under little
uncus, L. hook, barb; see hook
unda, L. wave; undatus; undulatus, wavy; see wave
under < AS. under, below, beneath: understanding, underbrush, undergo, undertaker, underling, underestimate, underwriter, underneath, underline, undertone.
Gr. enerthe, below, under; see nerthe under low
Gr. hypo, under, beneath, less than: hypodermic, hypocerisy, hypothesis, hyrogenous, hyposulphuric, hypochlorous, hyphen, hypogeous, Hypodermia lineatum (a heel or oxwarble fly), Hypericum perforatum (St. Johnswort), Arachis hypogaea (peanut), Hypothesis hirsuta (a stargrass).
L. infra, underneath, below: infrared, infrahuman, Colletes infracognitus (a bee).
Gr. kata, down, below; see down
L. sub-, suc-, sulf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sub-, sus-, < sub, under, from, somewhat, less than; subter, below, beneath; subternus, underneath, lower; subitus, below, beneath; succido, undercut; suffigo, fasten below; suggero, advise, subjoin; summepro (submergo), dip under; suppono, place under, substitute; surrepo, throw under; sustineto, support: subjugate, subterranean, subtract, subaqueous, sublet, subsoil, submarine, submit, subscribe, subsequent, suburb, subway, substance, subconscious, subnormal, suboval, succumb, succeed, succinct, suffer, suffocate, sufficient, suffrutescere, suffuse, suggest, summon, suppliant, support, supplement, supplicate, supply, suppose, suppurate, surrogate, surreptitious, susceptible, suspicion, suspension, sustain, sojourn, somber, souvenir, supine, subterraneal, Batocinus subovatus (a Mississippian crinoid), Macrodaetalyus subspinosus (rose-beetle).
See: low, base, deep, down
undertaker
Gr. entaphiopoles, m. undertaker:
Gr. kteristes, m. undertaker, < kiterizo, bury:
L. libitinarius, m. undertaker, < Libitina, f. goddess of corpses, in whose temple the register of the dead was kept and funeral apparatus was hired out or sold:
L. pollinctor, -is, m. undertaker, < pollingo, -inctus, prepare a corpse for the funeral:
See: death, dig, cover
undulatus, L. wavy; see unda under wave
-undus, L. suffix denoting continuance or augmentation; see -bundus under very
unedo, L. strawberry-tree; see arbutus
unequal; see different
unfit
Gr. abrotos, not eating, not fit to eat; see hunger
Gr. atheros, inopportune, unseasonable: Porcellio(Acaeroplastes) areolatus (an isopod).
Gr. anarmostos, unfit, incongruous, unsuitable: Anarmostodera crassicornis (a beetle).
Gr. aneuthetos, inconvenient:
Gr. aeros; exoros, pararos, untimely, unfitting:
Gr. apaxios, unworthy:
Gr. athetos, set aside, invalid, useless, unfit: Athetocephus maculatus (a cepheid).
Gr. dyosedros, awry, not fitting:
L. *impropius*, unfit, unseemly, unsuitable: improper.
L. *incommodus*, inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit: *Sclerosomus incommodus* (a beetle).
L. *inconstantaneus*, unfit, unsuitable:
L. *inconveniens*, -entis, unsuitable, inexpedient: inconvenience, inconvenient.
L. *ingustabilis*, not fit to eat or drink:
L. *inhabilis*, unfit, incapable, unmanageable: *Siphonostoma inhabile* (an annelid), *Conops inhabilis* (a fly).
See: worthless
unfruitful; unfruitful: see sterile
unguentum, L. ointment, perfume; *unguilla*, ointment-box; see *unguen* under fat
unguis, L. nail, claw, talon; *unguiculus*, dim.; *ungula*, hoof; see nail
unhappy; see sad, discontent, trouble, disease, pain
unicus, L. only, sole, singular; see unus under one
uniola, L. a plant; now a genus of grasses; see grass
unite < L. *unio*, -itus, join together; see bind, marry, one
universus, L. one, entire, whole; see unus under one
unknown; see secret
unstable; see shake
untidy; see dirt, confusion
unus, L. one, the whole; *unio*, -onis; *unitas*, one, oneness; see one
-unus, L. pertaining to; see -anus under nature
unusual < L. un-, not, usualis, common; see different, strange, wonder
up < AS. *up*, toward a higher point or place; see over
upright < AS. *upriht*, erect in position, vertical.
Gr. *histos*, anything set upright, loom, web; see weave
Gr. *i-thys*, straight, direct, upright; see straight
Gr. *kathetos*, perpendicular: *Cathetostoma laeve* (a fish).
L. *perpendicularis*, upright, at right angles; *perpendicularum*, n. plummet, plumb-line: perpendicular.
Gr. *stygo*, erect, stiffen; *stytikos*, causing erection; *stysis*, f. erection; *styma*, -tos, n. erection, stiffening:
See: straight, right, stiff, high, cliff
upsilon, Gr. twentieth letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
upupa, L. hoopoe; see hoopoe
uraoe- < Gr. ouraios, of the tail, hindmost; see oura under tail
urago- < Gr. ouraz, -agos, a kind of bird; see bird
uranium < L. Uranus (Gr. Ouranos), god of heaven, for whom the planet was named; see ELEMENTS under thing
urano- < Gr. ouranos, heaven, sky; see heaven
urbs, L. city; *urbanus*; *urbicus*, of the city; see town
urceus, L. pitcher, urn; *urceolus*, dim.; see pot
uredo, L. blight; see fungus
urens, L. burning, stinging; see wro under burn
urethra, L. (Gr. *ourethra*), urinary canal leading from the bladder; *oureter*, duct from the kidney to the bladder; see pipe
uretrido- < Gr. *ouretris*, -idos, chamber-pot; see ourana under pot
-urge; -urgo-; -urgy < Gr. -ourgos, denoting work; see ergon under make
urgent < L. *urgens*, -entis, pressing, demanding immediate attention; see urgeo under press
urginea, NL. a genus of the lily family; see lily
uria, L. (Gr. ouria), a water-bird; see bird
urigo, L. lustful heat, desire; see lewd
urinato, L. diver; see urinar under dip

urine < L. urina, f. (Gr. ouron, n.), an excretion from the kidneys; urinalis, of urine; ouresis, f. urination; ouryktos, inclined to pass water; ouruter, m. duct from the kidney to the bladder: urea, uremia, urologist, urinary, ureter, urethra, uric acid, urinalysis, urease, uroscopy, urorubin, urodynia, urotoxin, diuretic, adiposuria, thiourea, melituria, glucuronie, hyaluronidase, purine, ischuria, anischuria, enuresis.

L. effusum, n. urine:
L. lotium, n. urine:
L. mingo, minctus; mixtus, urinate; micturio, urinate; mictualis, of urination, urinatory: micturare, micturition, mition, retromingent.
Gr. omichma, -tos, n. urine:
ME. pissen, < OF. piasier, urinate: piss, pismire.
L. saccatum, n. urine:

urio- < Gr. ourios, fair, prospering, happy; see agreeable

urn < L. urna, pitcher for drawing water, container for the ashes of the dead; urnula, dim.; see pot

uro- < Gr. oura, tail, see tail; < ouron, urine, see urine; < ourus, a fair wind, see wind; guard, watcher, see guard; < L. uro, -ustus, burn, see burn

ursus, L. bear; ursa, female bear; ursula, dim. female cub; ursinus, of bears; see bear

urtica, L. nettle; see nettle

urus, L. wild ox, aurochs; see cattle

-us, -a, -um, L. masculine, feminine, and neuter terminations of many adjectives; see nature

use < OF. user, < L. utor, usus; usuarius, of use, fit for use; usitor, -atus, use habitually; usualis, common, ordinary; usura, f. use, interest; usurpo, -atus, take or use unlawfully; utensialis; utilis; utibilis, useful, usable; abusus, -us, m. misuse: usage, usury, useful, useless, abuse, misuse, utility, utensil, usurpation, unusual, usual, usufruct, Linum usitatissimum (flax), Melanorrhoea usitata (a varnish-tree), Brosimum utile (a breadnut), Elaeagia utilis (a rubiacead), Manihot utilisima (cassava, tipoca), Epidantes utibus (a spider).

L. adhibitus, applied, employed, used:
Gr. chao, use; chreis, f. use; chrestikos, knowing how to use; chresimos; chrestos, useful, wholesome, good: katachreisis, f. misuse: chrestomathy, catrachesis, Typhlochrestus bifurcatus (a spider).
Gr. dike, right, custom; see law

Gr. ethos, -ados, customary, ordinary; ethos, n. custom, habit, character; ethikos, of habits, morals, and character; ethistos, acquired by habit, < ethizo, accustom, use: ethics, ethical, ethology, Ethas carbonarius (a beetle), Ethadopseclus cicatriscus (a beetle), Ethophallus cercantes (a beetle).
Gr. onesimos, beneficial, useful; oneios, useful; oneistos, most useful; onesis, f. use, advantage: Onesia bissetosa (a fly).
Gr. ophelema, -tos, n.; ophelio, f. aid, benefit, help, use; opelimos; opheles, useful, helpful; anopheles, useless, hurtful; epodephes, helpful, useful: Ophelia, Anopheles maculipennis (a mosquito).
Gr. prosphoros, suitable, serviceable:

L. receptus, usual, customary:
L. solo, -itus, be used to, accustomed; solitatis, customary, habitual, usual: obsolete, obsolescent, insolent, insolence.
L. sueo, suetus, be used to; suetus, customary, habitual, usual; assuetus; consuetus, usual, customary; consuetudo, -inis, f. habit, usage; desuetudo, -inis, f. disuse, discontinuance; ensuetus, unaccustomed, inexperienced, unusual: consuetude, desuetude, customary, custom, costume, accustom, custom, unaccustomed, insuetude.
Gr. sympheron, -os, useful; symphoros, useful, good: Sympherobius umbratus (a neuropterid), Symphoromyia melaena (a fly).
See: good, make, help

useless; see worthless, unfit

usio- < Gr. ou sia, property, substance, reality, essence; see thing

usitatus, L. common, customary, familiar, usual; see use, common

usnia, NL. a genus of lichens; see lichen

usticius, L. color produced by burning, scorched, brown; uesta, burnt color; see uro under burn

ustilago, L. plant name now applied to a smut; see fungus

ustricula, L. hair-curler; see curl
usto\textit{lus}, L. scorched, brown; see \textit{uro} under burn
usu\textit{alis}, L. common, ordinary; see \textit{use}
usu\textit{po}, -\textit{atus}, L. take unlawfully, seize; see \textit{take}
usu\textit{ry} < OF. \textit{usure}, < L. \textit{usura}, use of money lent, interest paid on a loan; \textit{usu\textit{ra}}, dim.; see \textit{gain}
uten\textit{sili\textit{s}}, L. useful, see \textit{use}; \textit{uten\textit{sili\textit{um}}, a domestic implement, see \textit{tool}
uter, L. one or the other, see \textit{other}; uter, -\textit{utris}, leather bag, see \textit{bag}
uterus, L. womb; \textit{uter\textit{culus}, dim.; see \textit{womb}
utesi- < Gr. \textit{outesis}, a wounding; \textit{outes\textit{es}, wounder; see \textit{outao} under hurt
uthato- < Gr. \textit{outh\textit{ar}, -\textit{atos}, udder, breast; \textit{outh\textit{atios}, of the udder; see \textit{udder
utidano- < Gr. \textit{outidanos}, worthless; see \textit{worthless
util\textit{is}, L. useful, beneficial; see \textit{use
utricular\textit{s}, L. dim. of \textit{uter, utris}, leather bag or bottle; see \textit{bag
-\textit{atus, L. having the nature of, pertaining to; see -\textit{atus} under \textit{nature}
uva, L. grape; \textit{uvula, dim.; see \textit{grape
uvidus, L. wet, moist, damp; see \textit{wet
uvula, L. f. pendant, fleshy lobe of the soft palate, dim. of \textit{uva, grape: \textit{uvula, uvel\textit{ar, uvulitis, \textit{Uvularia sessilifolia (a bellwort), \textit{Pylodezia uvula (a foraminifer)}
\textit{L. columnella, uvula; see \textit{columna} under \textit{pillar
Gr. \textit{kion, -\textit{os}, m. uvula: cionitis, kiotype.
Gr. \textit{staphyle, f. uvula: staphyritis.
Gr. \textit{gargareon, -\textit{os}, m. uvula:
uxor, L. wife; \textit{uxor\textit{ula, dim.; \textit{uxor\textit{ius}, of a wife; see \textit{spouse

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\textit{vac\textit{ans}, L. empty, unoccupied; \textit{vac\textit{ivus; \textit{vac\textit{uous, empty, void; see \textit{vaco} under \textit{empty
\textit{vac\textit{ca, L. cow; \textit{voc\textit{ula, dim. heifer; \textit{vaccine\textit{us, of cows; see \textit{cattle
\textit{vacc\textit{inium, L. blueberry; see \textit{heath
\textit{vacc\textit{era, L. log, stock, post; see \textit{pillar
\textit{vacc\textit{ilo, -\textit{atus, L. waver; see \textit{shake
\textit{vac\textit{uum, L. empty space, void; see \textit{vaco} under \textit{empty
\textit{vad\textit{imonium, L. bail, security, < \textit{vas, vad\textit{is, bail, surety; see \textit{vador} under \textit{bind
\textit{vado, vas\textit{us, L. go, rush; see \textit{move
\textit{vador, -\textit{atus, L. bind by requiring bail or surety; see \textit{bind
\textit{vadum, L. shallow place, shoal, ford; \textit{vados\textit{us, full of shoals, shallow; see \textit{shallow
\textit{va\textit{fer, -\textit{fra, -\textit{frum, L. artful, crafty, cunning, sly, subtle; see \textit{know
\textit{vag\textit{abund\textit{us, L. strolling about, roaming; see \textit{vagus} under \textit{wander
\textit{vagina, L. sheath, scabbard, case; \textit{vagina\textit{ula, dim.; see \textit{sheath
\textit{vag\textit{itus, L. crying, squalling, whimpering; see \textit{weep
\textit{vague < L. \textit{vagus, wandering, indefinite; see \textit{dim
\textit{vagus, L. wandering; \textit{vag\textit{or, -\textit{atus, stroll about, roam; see \textit{wander
\textit{val\textit{de, L. exceedingly, very; see \textit{very
\textit{val\textit{ens, L. strong, vigorous, significant; see \textit{valid\textit{us} under \textit{strong
\textit{val\textit{eria, L. a kind of eagle; see \textit{eagle
\textit{val\textit{erian < OF. \textit{val\textit{erian\textit{e, < L. vale\textit{o, be strong; \textit{Val\textit{eriana officinal\textit{is (common \textit{val\textit{erian\textit{e), \textit{Val\textit{erianella dentata} (toothed corn-salad).
\textit{L. sali\textit{unca, f. a kind of val\textit{erian (\textit{Val\textit{eriana celtica}; sali\textit{uncula, f. dim.:}
valgus, L. bowlegged; see bend
validus, L. strong, sound, powerful; see strong
valley < L. valles (vallis), -is, f.; vallecula (vallicula), f. dim. dell, glen; convallis, f. a valley enclosed on all sides: vale, vallecular, Rosevale, Valparaiso, Convallaria japonica (a lily-of-the-valley), Ramularia vallisumbrosae (a fungus).
Gr. ankos, mountain glen, valley; see bend
Sp. arroyo, creek, dry channel; see stream
Gr. bessa, f. wooded glen: Bessophilus cephalotes (a beetle), Bessobia monticola (a beetle).
Sp. cañon, gorge: canyon, Grand Canyon.
Gr. charadra, f.; charadros, m. deep gully, rift, ravine, bed of a mountain torrent: Chardromyia abnormalis (a fly), Chadrornota quadrisignata (a beetle).
AS. dael (G. thal), valley: dale, Carbondale, Glendale, Rosedale, Springdale, Blumenthal, Joachimsthal, Siebenthal, Dalberg, dollar, Homo neanderthalensis (a fossil man).
Gr. diasphax, -agos, f. cleft, rocky gorge:
ON. gil, narrow, wooded ravine with a brook: gill.
C. gleann, valley, ravine: glen, Glenwood, Glengary, Glen Echo, Glen Onoko.
Gr. nape, f. a wooded vale, ell, glen; L. napaeus (Gr. napaios), of a wooded vale; Napoea, f. a wood-nymph: Napea dioica (glade-mallow), Napoleon.
Gr. pharanx, -angos, f. chasm, gully, ravine; pharangetes, of a gully: Pharanitis spathias (a moth).
Sp. quebrada, f. ravine, gully; quebradilla, f. dim.: Quebradillas (Porto Rico).
L. rupina, f. a rocky chasm:
See: furrow, ditch, fold, stream
vallinersa, NL. a genus of aquatic plants; see waterweed
vallum, L. wall; vallaris, of walls; see wall
value < L. valeo, be strong, have worth; see worth
valva, L. leaf of a folding door; valvola (valvula), dim.; see door
vampyrus, NL. a genus of bats; see bat
vanadium < ON. Vanadis, a name of Freya, goddess of love; see elements under thing
vanga, L. spade or mattock; see shovel
vandicus, L. liar; see lie
vanilla, NL. a genus of orchids; see orchid
vanish < L. vanesco, pass away, disappear; see move
vanity < L. vanus, empty; see proud
vannus, L. fan; see fan
vanus, L. empty, fruitless, idle; vanitas, emptiness; see empty
vapidus, L. flat, lifeless, stale; see dull
vapor, L. steam; vaporalis, of steam; vaporarium, steam bath; see cloud
vappo, L. moth; see moth
vapulo, -atus, L. flog, cudgel; see strike
vara, L. trestle, horse; see frame
varanus, NL. a genus of lizards; see lizard
vargus, L. vagabond; see wander
variegatus, L. of different sorts, particularly colors; see varius under different
variola, LL. smallpox, spotted; see disease, spot, pimple
varius, L. different; variabilis, changeable; varietas, difference; see different
varix, L. a dilated, twisted vein; varicula, dim.; varicosus, with dilated veins; see varus under bend
vanish < OF. vernis; see vernix under resin
varus, L. blotch, pimple, see pimple; bent, distorted, spread, see bend
vas, vodis, L. bail, surety, see vador under bind; < vas, vasis, vessel, duct, utensil; vasculum, dim., see vessel
vase < L. vas, vasis, vessel; see vessel
vassus, LL. servant; see servant
vastus, L. empty, waste, see large, devasto under destroy
vat < AS. fæt; see barrel, vessel
vates, L. see, soothsayer, prophet; vaticinus, prophetic; see prophecy
vatus, L. bent outward, bowlegged; see bend
venenum; venaticus, L. with crooked feet, clubfooted; see foot
ve-, L. without, intensive; see not, very
vecors, -ordis, L. senseless, silly, insane, foolish; see excors under fool
vectigal, L. tax, impost, duty, revenue; see pay
vectis, L. spar, lever, bar; see lever
vector, L. carrier, passenger, rider; see vexo under carry
vegetus, L. lively, animated, brisk; vegetabilis, enlivening; see life
vehemens, L. eager, ardent, vigorous; see busy
vehicle < L. vehiculum, n. conveyance, < vexo, carry: vehicular.
Gr. apene, f. a four-wheeled wagon:
L. arcer, f. covered carriage for the sick:
L. benna, f. carriage or wagon made of wickerwork:
L. biroti, f. a two-wheeled cab:
L. carpentum, n. a two-wheeled carriage, coach; carpentarius, m. of a wagon; m. carriage-maker: carpenter.
L. carrus, m. a two-wheeled wagon, cart; carrulus, m. dim.; carrucia, f. four-wheeled coach; carrucatum, n. two-wheeled carriage: car, carriage, cargo, carrier, chariot, charge, cark, caricature, career, carryall, surcharge.
L. cisium, n. gig, cabriolet; cisarius, m. cab-driver:
L. clabulare, -is, n. large, open wagon; clabularis; clabularius, of transport wagons:
L. covinus, m. war-chariot of the Britons:
AS. craet (from a probable caert), two-wheeled vehicle, perhaps originally made of wickerwork: cart, cartwheel.
L. currus, -us, m. chariot, car; currulis, currilis (currilis), of a chariot: curule.
Gr. diphros, m. chariot, seat; diphron, n.; diphrikos, m. dim.; diphriox, of a chariot:
L. essedo, f. a two-wheeled war-chariot:
L. fercum, litter, bier, tray; see fero under carry
Gr. hamaxa, f. wagon, carriage; hamazis, -idos, f. dim.; hamazikos, of a wagon; cheiraxama, f. barrow, handcart; cheiramazion, n. dim.:
Gr. harma, -tos, n. chariot; harmation, n. dim.; harmelates, m. charioteer:
L. lectica, f. bier, litter, sedan; lecticula, f. dim.; lecticarius, m. litter-bearer: lectica, litter.
Gr. ochema, -tos, n. any kind of carrier, vehicle, horse, ship:
L. pabo, -onis, m. wheelbarrow; pabillus, m. dim.:
L. petoritum (petorritum), n. an open, four-wheeled carriage:
Gr. pheretron, litter, bier; see phero under carry
L. plentum, n. carriage, coach:
L. pliastraum, n. wagon, cart; plostellum, n. dim.:
L. rhedo (Gr. rhedion), f. a four-wheeled wagon or carriage; rhedion, n. dim.:
L. sarracum, n. a kind of wagon or cart:
Gr. satine, f. chariot:
L. trocha, drag, sled; see tvaha under draw
D. wagen (AS. waegen; waen), four-wheeled vehicle: wagon, Wagon Mound (N. Mex.), bandwagon, wain, Wainwright.
See: carry, horse, ship
veil < L. velum, awning, curtain; velaris, of a veil; see curtain
vein < L. vena, bloodvessel; see pipe
velamen, L. cover, garment, < velo, -atus, cover, conceal; see garment, cover
veltor, -atus, L. skirmish; see fight
vellico, -atus, L. pinch, twitch, nip, twit; see tease
vellus, -eris, L. fleece, pelt; see wool
velo, -atus, L. cover, conceal; see cover
velocity < L. velox, -ocis, swift; see swift
velum, L. veil, curtain, sail; velifer; veliger, sail-bearing; see sail
velutius, NL. velvety, < L. villus, shaggy hair; see vili under hair
vena, L. bloodvessel; venula, dim.; venosus, veiny; see pipe
venabulum, L. hunting-spear; see spear
venator, L. hunter; see venor under hunt
vendo, -itus, L. sell; venum, sale; venalis, of selling; venditor; venditrix, seller; see trade
venenum, L. poison; veneficus, poisonous, magical; venenosus, very poisonous; see poison
venereus (venerius), L. pertaining to Venus; see Venus under love
veneror, -atus, L. honor, respect; see honor
venetus, L. sea-colored, blue; see blue
venia, L. grace, pardon, forgiveness, indulgence; venialis, pardonable; see free
venio, ventus, L. come; see come
venosus, L. veiny; see vena under pipe
venter, L. belly; ventriculus, dim.; ventralis, of the belly; see belly
venturia, NL. a genus of fungi; see fungus
ventus, L. wind; ventulus, dim.; ventosus, windy; ventilo, -atus, winnow, fan; see wind, fan
Venus, L. goddess of love; venereus, of love; venustus, charming, lovely, beautiful, graceful; venustulus, dim.; see love, beauty
vepres, L. brier, bramble; veprecula, dim.; see bush
ver, L. spring, springtime; verculum, dim.; see year
veratrum, L. hellebore; see hellebore
verax, -acis, L. speaking truly; see verus under true
verbascum, L. mullein; see mullein
verbena, L. vervain; see vervain
verber, L. whip; verbero, -atus, whip, lash, flog; see whip
verbam, L. word; verbosus, wordy; see word
verdant < OF. verdoier, < L. viridis, green; see green
verecundus, L. bashful, shy, coy; see modest
veredus, L. post-horse, swift horse; veredarius, post-boy, courier; see horse
vereor, veritus, L. fear, respect, honor; verendus, awful, fearful, terrible; see honor, fear
vereretrum, L. the private parts; veretillium, dim.; see sex organs
vergo, L. bend, incline, or tend toward; see turn
vericulum, L. a small javelin, dim. of verum, spit, dart; see spear
vermilion < OF. vermeil, bright red, the kermes insect, < L. vermiculus, little worm; see red
verminum, L. bellyache; see disease
vermis, L. worm; vermiculus, dim.; vermiculatus, wormy, wormlike, worm-eaten; see worm
verna, L. home-born slave; vernula, dim.; vernaculus, of a home-born slave, domestic, indigenous, common; see servant
vernalis; vernus, L. of springtime; see ver under year
vernalis, L. cringing, fawning, servile; see flatter
vernix, L. varnish; see resin
veronia, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite
veronica, NL. a genus of the figwort family; see figwort
verpa, L. penis; see penis
verres, L. boar; verrinus, of pigs; see hog
verriculum, L. dragnet; see net
verro, versus, L. sweep, clear away; see sweep
verruca, L. wart; verrucula, dim.; verrucosus, full of warts; see wart
versabilis; versatilis, L. changeable, mobile, turning with ease, adaptable; see verto under turn
verse < L. versus, line of poetry; vericulum, dim.; see poem
versicolor, L. of various colors, variegated; see color
versus, L. furrow, line of poetry; see furrow, poem
versutus, L. crafty, sly, dexterous, adroit; see know
vertebra, L. one of the bones of the backbone; see back
vertex, L. top, peak, pole of the heavens, whirl, eddy; verticillus; verticulus, dim.; see top
verticalis, L. directly overhead, upright; see upright
verto, versus, L. turn; see turn
verus, L. true; veridicus, truthful, true; see true
verutus, L. armed with a dart or javelin, < verum; verutum, spit, dart, javelin; see spear

vervactum, L. fallow field; see field

vervain < OF. verveine, < L. verbena, f.: Verbenaceae, Verbena hastata (blue vervain).

Gr. agnos, f. chastetree; agnodes, willowlike, pliant: Vitex agnuscastus (chastetree).

NL. avicennia, f. a genus of the vervain family, < Avicenna, Arabian physician: Avicennia nitida (black mangrove).

Ab. Am. camara, a kind of vervain: Lantana camara (a lantana), Acer camara (camara-nutmeg).

Gr. hierobatone, f. name for a vervain: L. lantana, f. old name for a viburnum; now a genus of the vervain family: Lantana involucrata (a lantana), Viburnum lantana (wayfaring-tree).

L. lustrago, -inis, f. a kind of vervain: Malay negundo, name for a chastetree: Vitez negundo (a chastetree), Acer negundo (boxelder-maple).

L. vitez, -icis, f. chastetree: Vitex divaricata (Guiana chastetree).

ver vex, L. wether, a stupid fellow; vervecinus, of a wether; see sheep

very < OF. verai, < L. verus, true; intensive, superlative: verily.

L. admodum, very, fully, completely:

Gr. aer- < auxo, increase, enlarge, grow; see grow

Gr. ago- < agan, very, much, very much; agastachys, many ears of grain; agasthenes, very strong; agastomos, much groaning: Agasphaerops nigra (a beetle), Agasthenopoda australis (a wasp).

Gr. ari-; eru-, intensive particle, very, much; aridakry, very tearful; aridelos, very clear; ariphon, very wise; arisemos, very notable; eribombos, loud-buzzing; eribithes, very heavy; erikydes, very famous; erimykos, loud-bellowing; eriphyllos, very leafy; erithymos, high-spirited; eritimos, highly-prized: Arisopus iburus (a fish), Erignathus barbatus (a bearded-seal).

Gr. bary-, very, < barys, heavy; baryachthes, very burdensome; barybrimetos, very indignant; barychelios, thick-lipped; barydakry, weeping copiously; baryerges, hard-working; barydyonos, suffering grievously; barygorotos, very angry: Baryphanes niphosema (a moth), Barypithes pellucidus (a beetle), Barytarsus colon (a wasp).

Gr. bathy-, very, < bathys, deep; bathychroos, colorful; bathykarpos, fruitful; bathyphyllkos, leafy; bathytrix, with thick mane: Bathytixris meteori (a wasp).

AS. be-, intensive, make: bedeau, bedeck, bedevil, becalm, dedim, bewilder, bewitch, betroth, besir, bemear, benumb.

L. bu- (Gr. bou-), large, huge, great; see large

L. - bundus, -undus, denoting continuance or augmentation; mirabundus, full of wonder; verecundus, bashful; rotundus, rounded, filled out; moribund, feeund, rubiund, verecund, rotund, second, Spathiphyllum floribundum (an orchid), Tellina rubiundia (a pelecypod).

L. con- < cum, together; sometimes intensive; condensus, very thick; condignus, very worthy; conquestoneus, following eagerly; contributus, worn out; collaudo, praise highly; combustus, burned up; corroboro, strengthen: Noctua combusta (a moth), Textularia consecta (a foraminifer).

L. da-, intensive; daphnoinos, bloody, very red; daksios, very shady, bushy: Daphnadenon superbus (a fossil mammal).

L. de, intensive, very; delocero, tear to pieces; deosculor, kiss warmly; deparcus, niggardly; desperditus, utterly lost; depungo, fight eagerly; deridicus, very laughable: Gazella desperrita (a fossil mammal).

Gr. dia-, through; sometimes with intensive force; diabanazizo, test thoroly; diacyhlos, very juicy; diadoneo, shake to pieces; diaglauusso, shine brightly; diakineo, move thoroly; diaktenizado, comb well; diamartia, great mistake; diapisteo, distrust utterly; diaseismos, shaking violently; diathermos, hot; diatillo, pluck bare: Diaglyptus bilamellata (a gastropod), Diaprepes verecundus (a beetle).

L. dis, apart, asunder; sometimes intensive; discupio, desire greatly; dispereo, perish completely; dissuvior, kiss ardently; differtus, stuffed; distalo, praise highly:

Gr. dys-, bad, very; dysachthes, very grievous; dysakrytos, sorely wept; dysgripitos, very grasping: Dyspetes praeorator (a wasp).

Gr. ek-, ez-, out, very; ekdelos, quite clear; ekdipos, very thirsty; ekphileo, kiss heartily; ekpiros, very bitter; ezaitos, much desired; ezallos, quite different; exerythros, very red; exisichos, with prominent hips; exoptos, well-cooked: Eclytus ornatus (a wasp), Exallopithhus quinquegguttatus (a beetle).

Gr. en-, in, sometimes with intensive force; embrithes, weighty; empobos, terrible; enakmos, in full strength; endados, full of resin; enerythros, reddish:
Endosyne analis (a wasp), Empelus brunneipennis (a beetle), Emprepes pudicilis (a moth).

Gr. eu, good, well, very; see **good**

L. ex, e, sometimes with intensive force; exaggero, heap up; expallidus, very pale; exsaturato, satisfy completely; extaediatus, utterly wearied; ezustus, burned up; edurus, very hard; effascino, bewitch; eflagito, request earnestly: Heitz ezalbidus (a snail), Planorbus ezustus (a snail).

Gr. Gysus, very, very; see over.

L. in, not; sometimes intensive; incrasatus, thickened: infamis, notorious; in-fensus, hostile; inflammatus, a flame; illecebrosus, seductive; illustis, lit up; immensus, vast: Sisyphus infusionus (a beetle), Cypripedium insignis (a moccasin-flower).

L. -issimus, -rimus, -imus, adjectival superlatives; carissimus, dearest; felicissimus, happiest; tardissimus, latest; acerrimus, keenest; miserrimus, most wretched; pulcherrimus, most beautiful; gracilimus, slenderest; humilimus, lowest: Opuntia ramosissima (a cactus), Bulbophyllum odoratissimum (an orchid), Digitaria gracillima (a crabgrass), Begonia glaberrima (a begonia).

Gr. -istos, -atodos, adjectival superlatives; bradistos, slowest; hestidostos, sweetest; tachistos, swiftest; melanton, blackest; pikrotatos, bitterest; sophotados, wisest.

Gr. karta, very, very much, extremely:

Gr. kata, down, away, against, very; katablapto, damage greatly; katoldose, quite clear; katalottos, talkative; katalagnos, very lewd; katalago, suffer severe pain; kathaphileo, kiss tenderly; katasarkos, very fleshy; katharhastos, broken in pieces; katerichios, fine as a hair; kataburos, covered with cheese; katabios, very wealthy; kathalos, full of salt; kathidros, sweating much; kathyros, very wet; katozos, very sour: Catadipson aper (a bug), Cataponus curtulus (a beetle), Captasaurus bilneatus (a beetle), Captastica nimba (a butterfly).

Gr. lo-, intensive; lamachos, eager to fight; lakataratos, abominable; ladreo, flow strongly: Lamachus rugolous (a phasmid).

L. -lentus, full of, prone to; see **abundance**

Gr. mala, very much. exceedingly; mallon, more, more strongly; malista, most, most of all, above all: malloisitic.

Gr. megos, megalous, large, very; megalodynamos, very powerful; megalodynos, very painful; megaloploutos, very rich; megalozelos, very zealous: Megalophanes detrida (a moth).

Suf. -on, -oon, augments the force of a root or stem: piston, baton, cannon, champion, squadron, balloon, cartoon, buffoon, festoon, harpoon.

L. -ous, having the nature or quality of, usually in fullness or abundance; see **nature**

Gr. pas, pantos, all, very; see all

L. per, very, exceedingly; perabsurdus, very silly; peracer, very sharp; perasper, very rough; perbonus, very good; percarus, very dear; perdignus, very worthy; perdurus, very hard; perfacilis, very easy; pergravis, very heavy; perlongus, very long; permaturus, quite ripe; perminimus, too much; perpolitus, very refined; perscitus, very clever; pertritus, very worn; perutilis, very useful; pertuvus, very old: parboil, peroxide, perichromatic acid, persulfate, Nucula percrassa (a fossil pelecypod), Aviculopinna peracuta (a fossil pelecypod), Plazocrinus perundatus (a Pennsylvanian crinoid), Orthoceras parparvum (a fossil cephalopod), Lemna perspusilla (a duckweed), Armitermes perarmatus (a termite), Distygocrinus persculptus (a Mississippian crinoid).

Gr. pera, beyond, across, further, very; see over

Gr. peri, very, exceedingly; peribarys, very heavy; peridifos, very clear; perigenestos, very ridiculous; perikompos, exquisite; perilampos, very brilliant; permekeos, very long; perimestos, very full; perinosos, very intelligent; periodynos, very painful; perionkos, bulky; periousios, more than enough; peripathes, feeling intensely; periphobos, very fearful; peripsychros, very cold; peristhenes, very strong; periterpes, very delightful; perithymos, very angry; perizelos, very eager: Perimecoceras contrastus (a fossil cephalopod), Pertimocerinus formosus (a Pennsylvanian crinoid), Perilesstes attenuatus (a damselfly).

Gr. poly- < poly-, many, very: polyaschos, very busy; polybenthos, very deep; polykommoros, very miserable; polykertes, very crafty; polylymos, very hungry; polymemos, very long; polyombrus, very rainy; polyploitus, very rich; polyasuros, very rotten; polyzalos, very stormy: Polymericus tessellatus (a beetle), Polyglypta maculata (a bug).

L. pre- < prae, before, very; praecaltus, very high; praecalvus, very bald; praeceler, very swift; praedivus, very terrible; praedulcis, very sweet; praeferox, very fierce; praegelidus, very cold; praerargus, very copious; praemolitis, very soft; praemultus, very cloudy; praepignus, very fat; praerullitus, very red; praebicus, very dry; praetenus, very thin; praevalidus, very strong: Begonia praeclara (a begonia).
L. re-; red-, again; very; redolens, odoriferous; resplendens, shining brightly; retorridus, burned or dried up: *Artemisia redolens* (a sagebrush).

L. superlativus, in the highest or utmost degree: superlative. See *super* under over

L. valde, very, exceedingly;

L. ve-, intensive; vegrandis, very great; vehemens, very eager; vepallidus, very pale: *Ammonites veiformis* (a fossil cephalopod), *Lycosa vehemens* (a spider).


See: abundance, wealth, grow, large, exceed, COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

**vesanus**, L. mad, insane; see *mad*

**vescor**, L. eat; see *esca* under food

**vescus**, L. weak, poor, thin, little; *vesculus*, dim.; see *weak*

**vesica**, L. bladder, purse, blister; *vesicula*, dim.; *vesicarius*, of a bladder; *vesiculosus*, full of blisters; see *bag*

**vespa**, L. wasp; *vespula*, dim.; see *wasp*

**vesper**, L. evening, west; *vespertinus*; *vesperus*, of the evening, western; see *night*

**vespertilio**, L. bat; see *bat*

**vesperugo**, L. bat; see *bat*

**vessel** < *L. vascellum*; *volum*, n. dim. of *vas*, *vasis*, n. vessel of any kind, duct: vase, vascular, vaso-motor, vas deferens, extravasation, *Vasculum obliquum* (a fossil gastropod), *Xanthomonas vasculorum* (a bacterium), *Vasicola ciliata* (a protozoan).

L. aenum (*ahenum*), a bronze vessel; *aenulum*, dim.; see *aes* under *copper*

Gr. angos, vessel of any kind, pot, box, seed-capsule; see *angeion* under *bag*

Gr. chrysis, -idos, a gold vessel, gold plate; see *chryzos* under *gold*

L. conceptaculum; *receptaculum*, n. place or vessel for holding something: receptacle.

Gr. docheion; *dochos*, holder, receptacle; see *dochos* under *hold*

L. doga (Gr. *doche*), f. a receptacle, holder:

L. excipulum, n. receptacle, vessel: exciple.

Gr. grone, any hollow vessel; *gronos*, hollowed out; see *hollow*

Gr. kyotos, any hollow place or container; see *room*

L. mixtarius, a mixing-vessel; see *miscio* under *mix*

Gr. pheidon, -os, m. oilean:

L. piperatorium, n. pepper-shaker:

L. saltinum, n. salt-cellar; *saltillum*, n. dim.:*

Gr. selion, n. small vessel used by bakers:

Gr. skenos, vessel, utensil, tool; see *tool*

Gr. skoros, vessel for holding anything; see *box*

L. spondeum, cup or vessel used in libation; see *sponde* under *drink*

See: bag, barrel, basin, basket, bottle, box, bucket, cup, pan, plate, pot, copper, gold, iron, earth, wood, ship

Vesta, L. goddess of the hearth and domestic life; see *house*

vestibulum, L. entrance court, hall; see *room*

vestigium, L. footstep, footprint, track; see *mark*

vestis; *vestimentum*, L. garment; *vesticula*, dim.; *vestitor*, tailor; see *garment*

vetch < OF. *veche*, < L. *vicia*; see *bean*

veteran < L. *veteranus*, an experienced soldier; see *vetus* under *old*

veterinarius, L. animal doctor; see *heal*

veterinus, L. pertaining to beasts of burden; see *animal*

veterinosus, L. drowsy, languid, lethargic; see *dull*

veto, -itus, L. forbid; see *forbid*

vetus, L. old; *vetulus*, dim.; old man; *vetula*, old woman; *vetustus*, aged, old; see *old*

vex < OF. *vezor*, < L. *vezo*, -atus, annoy, harass; see *trouble*

vexillum, L. flag, standard; see *flag*

via, L. way; *vialis*; *vicius*, of roads; *viator*, traveler; see *way*

vibex, L. mark, weal; see *mark*

vibia, L. plank, crosspiece; see *board*
vibrisa, L. whisker, stiff tactile hair; see hair

vibro, -atus, L. shake, oscillate; see shake

viburnum, L. a genus of the honeysuckle family; see honeysuckle

vice, L. instead of, in place of, < vicis, change, substitution; vicarius, substituted; see equal, change

vicia, L. vetch, tare; see bean

vicinus, L. near, neighboring: vicinalis; vicinarius, neighboring; see vicus under town

viciissim, L. on the other hand; see alternate

victim < L. victima, f. living being offered as a sacrifice; victimarius, of a sacrifice, < victima, -atus, sacrifice: victimize.

L. amburbiales, m. sacrificial victims led in the expiatory procession round the city of Rome:
L. hostia, f. victim, sacrifice: host.
L. sacrificium, n. a sacrifice: sacrifice.
Gr. thyma, -tos, victim, sacrifice, offering; thytos, sacrifice, offering; see rite
See: hurt, kill

Gr. iochmos; ioke, rout; see run
Gr. nike, f. victory; polynikes, m. frequent conqueror: Berenice(Bernice), Veronica, Eunice, Nicodemus, Polynices, Veronica spicata (a speedwell), Laetmonice japonica (an aneliid).
L. ovar, -atus, triumph: ovation.
Gr. peitho, win over, persuade; peithemon, persuading, obedient; pithanos, persuasive, plausible, obedient; pithanotes, -etos, f. persuasiveness, plausibility: Pithanotomys columnaris (a rodent).
L. persuadeo, -sus, prevail upon, win over, induce; see suadeo under teach
L. subdo, -itus, put under: subdue, Nauclea subdita (a burflower).
L. successus, -us, m. happy issue, good result: success.
L. supero, -atus, rise above, surmount, overcome, exceed.
Gr. thriambo, m. triumph; thriambikos, triumphal; thriambutes, m. triumpher: Thriambutes singularis (a fly), Thriambutis hemicautis (a moth).
L. triumphus, m. celebration for a victorious general, victory; triumphalis, of victory: triumphal, triumphful, triumphant, trump, Arc de Triomphe.
See: break, govern, lead, quaero under try

victus, L. food, diet; victualis, of food, see food; < vinco, conquer, see victory

vicus, L. village; viculus, dim. hamlet; see town

vidulus, L. trunk covered with leather, knapsack; see bag

vidua, L. widow; vidualis, of a widow; see woman

viduus, L. bereft; see lose

vietus, L. shriveled, shrunken, wrinkled; see vieo under weave

vigil, -is; vigilax, -acis, L. alert, awake, watchful; see guard

vigna, NL, a genus of the bean family; see bean

vigor, L. energy, force, liveliness; see vigeo under life

villa, NL, a genus of grasses; see grass

villus, L. cheap, base, worthless; see worthless

vill, L. farmhouse, country-seat; villula, dim.; villaticus, of a villa; see vicus under town

villus, L. shaggy hair; villosus, hairy; see hair

vimen, L. a pliant twig, withe, osier; viminalis; vimineus, pliant, willowy; see willow

vinalis, L. of wine; see vinum under wine

vinca (pervinca), L. a genus of the dogbane family; see dogbane

vincio, vinctus, L. bind; vinculum, anything used for binding; see bind

vinco, victus, L. conquer; see victory

vindico, -atus, L. justify, restore, avenge, deliver; vindex, avenger, deliverer; see punish

vine < L. vinea, f. vineyard, vine; vinealis, of vines; vinetum, n. vineyard: vineal, vignette, vineyard, winery, Vineland, Allium vineale (field-garlic).

L. albuelis, -is, f. a kind of vine:
Gr. *ampelos*, f. vine; *ampelion*, n.; *ampelis*, -idos, f. dim.; *ampelikos*; *ampelinos*, of the vine; *ampelon*, -os, m. vineyard: *Ampeleglypter ater* (vine gall-weevil), *Ampelegpos cordata* (an ivy), *Sphacegloam ampetlinum* (a fungus).

L. *aspentios*, m. a kind of vine:

L. *cissus* (Gr. kisros), f. ivy; *kission*, n. dim.; *kissinos*, of ivy: *cisoid*, *Cissus incisa* (ivy treebine), *Cissampelos pareira* (a moonseed), *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (Virginia creeper), *Acer cissifolium* (a maple).

Gr. *drosallis*, -idos, f. a kind of vine:

Gr. *epallokaulos*, clinging, creeping, like a vine:

L. *funteum*, n. a vine trained to form an arbor:

Gr. *hamamays*, -yos or -ydos, f. a vine trained on two poles:


Gr. *ipsos*, m. a kind of ivy:

L. *junciulus*, m. an old vine-branch:

L. *laceos*, m. a kind of vine:

L. *merica*, f. a kind of vine:

L. *mettica*, f. a kind of vine:

L. *mysum*, n. ivy:

Sp. *parra*, f. vine; *parilla*, f. dim.: sarsaparilla.

L. *pumula*, f. a kind of vine:

L. *rabuscula*, f. a kind of vine:

L. *salicastrum*, n. a kind of vine:

L. *scatula*, f. a kind of vine:

L. *vitis*, vine, grapevine; see grape

See: grape, wine, climb, weave, fold, curl, turn

vinage < F. vin, wine, aigre, sour.

L. *acetum*, vinegar, < aceo, acetus, be sour; see acicds under sour

Gr. *oxos*, sour wine, vinegar; see oxys under sour

vinnulus, L. delightful; see agreeable

vinum, L. wine; *vinus*, full of wine; *vinolentus*, drunk with wine; see wine, drink

violator, L. injurer, outrager, see violo under hurt


NL. *hybanthus*, m. a genus of the violet family: *Hybanthus* *ipecacuanha* (a violacead).


Gr. *kybelion*, n. blue violet: *Hybanthus* (formerly *Cubelium*) *Cybelium*) concolor (green violet).

See: blue

viorna, NL. a kind of clematis; see buttercup

vipera, L. adder, snake, serpent; *viperalis*; *vipereus*; *viperus*, of snakes; see snake

vpio, L. a small crane; see crane

vir, L. man; *virilis*, manly, masculine; see man

virago, L. female warrior; see woman

vireo, L. a bird; see bird

virga, L. twig, branch; *virgula*, dim.; *virgatus*, of twigs; *virgulatus*, stripes; see branch

virgo, L. maiden; *virguncula*, dim.; *virginalis*, of a maiden; *virginitas*, maidenhood; see woman

vira, L. bracelet; *viroha*, dim.; see bracelet

viridis, L. green; see green

virilis, L. manly; *virilites*, manhood; see vir under man

viriosus, L. robust, strong; see strong

virosus, L. fond of men, longing after men, see lewd; slimy, fetid, foul, poisonous, see virus under poison
virtue < L. *virtus*, manliness, strength, value, goodness; see good

virus, L. slimy liquid, poison; virulentus, poisonous; see poison

viscera, L. entrails, pl. of *vexus, -eris*, organ or flesh inside the body; see intestine

vis, L. force, strength; viriosus, robust, strong; see strong

viscum, L. mistletoe, birdlime; viscidus, sticky, clammy; see mistletoe, glue

visible < L. *visibilis*, that may be seen; visio, sight, appearance; see video under see

visium, L. stench; see smell

vison, NL. < F. *vison*, mink; see weasel

visula, L. a kind of wine; see wine

vita, L. life; vitalis, of life; see life

vitabundus, L. avoiding, evading, shunning; vitabilis, avoidable; see vito under shun

vitellus, L. yolk of an egg, see yolk; dim. of vitulis, calf, see vitulus under cattle

vitex, L. chastetree; see vervain

vitilena, L. bawd, procurer; see lena under prostitute

vitiago, L. a skin disease; see disease

vitiis, L. interwoven; see vio under weave

vitis, L. grapevine; viticula, dim.; see grape

vitiurn, L. fault; vitioseus, defective, < -atus, injure, mar, spoil; see fault, hurt

vitrum, L. glass; see glass

vitta, L. ribbon, band, plait, fillet, stripe; see ribbon

vitulus, L. bull calf; vitula, heifer; vitulinus, of veal; see cattle

vitupero, -atus, L. censure, blame, scold; see scold

viverra, L. ferret; see weasel

vividus, L. animated; vivax, -acis, vigorous, brisk, lively; vitus, alive, lively; see vita under life

viviparous, L. bearing active, living young; see vita under life

vix, L. with difficulty, barely; see difficult

voco, -atus, L. call; vocifero, -atus, cry out, clamor, < vox, vocis, voice; vocalis, of the voice; see call

void < OF. *voider*; see empty

vola, L. hollow of the hand, palm; see hand

volans, L. flying, < *volo*, -atus, fly; volatilis, flying; see fly

volcano, It. < L. Vulcanus, god of fire; see Vulcanus under fire

volens, L. willing, < *volo*; see wish

volsella (vulpsella), L. tweezers, pincers; see tongs

volubilis, L. rolling, twisting round, rapid, fluent; see volvo under turn

volucella, L. a genus of flies; see fly

volucer, -cris, -cre, L. flying, swift; see volo under fly

volume < L. *volumen*, roll, scroll, book; see book

voluntarius, L. of free choice; see free

voluptas, L. pleasure; see joy

voluta, L. spiral; see spiral

volva, L. a cup-shaped sheath or envelope at the base of some mushrooms; see vulva

volvo, volutus, L. turn round; see turn

vomer, L. plowshare; see plow

vomica, L. sore, boil, ulcer; vomicosus, full of sores; see sore

vomit < L. vomo, -itus, throw up, discharge; vomaz, -acis, subject to vomiting;


Gr. anarrhipis, f. eruption of a volcano;

Gr. ae, f. nausea, distress; aodes, attended with nausea, nauseated;

Gr. ek rhega, -tos, n. a breaking out, eruption; ek rhexis, f. violent discharge:

L. emeticus (Gr. *emetikos*), turning the stomach, causing vomiting, < emeo, vomit; emesis, f. vomiting: emetic, emetine, emesis, Russula emetica (a mushroom).

L. purgo, -atus, cleanse, expel; see wash

Gr. sinchasia, f. nausea;

See: throw, belch, spit
vulva, L. abyss, chasm, whirlpool; see hole
vortex, -acis, L. glutinous, greedy; vorator, devourer; see voro under eat
vulva, L. whirlpool, eddy; see verto under turn
vote < L. votum, n. vow, wish, will: voter, votation.
  Gr. cheirotonia, f. a vote by a show of hands; cheirotonetes, m. voter; cheiro-
  tonos, stretching out the hands: Chirotonetes manca (an ephemeral).
  Gr. kaddos, m. vote; kadatzomat, reject by vote:
  L. suffragium, n. ballot, vote, voice; suffrager, -atus, vote for, favor: suffrage,
suffragette.
See: choose
vow < L. voveo, votus, promise solemnly, dedicate; see promise
vox, vocis, L. voice, sound, call; vocula, dim.; see voco under call
Vulcanus (Volcanus), L. Vulcan, god of fire; see fire
vulgaris, L. common, commonplace, ordinary; vulgus, the people; vulgo, -atus,
make common, publish; see common
vulnus, L. wound; vulnerabilis, susceptible to wounding; vulnero, -atus, hurt, in-
jure; see sore
vulpes, L. fox; vulpecula, dim.; vulpinus, of foxes; see fox
vulsus, L. plucked, shorn; vulusio, a plucking; see vello under tear
vulture < L. vultur, -aris, m.; vulturinus, of vultures: vulturine, vulturous, Vultur
gryphus (a vulture), Acrylium vulturinum (African guinea-fowl), Gypropisitta
vulturina (a parrot).
  Gr. aigypios, m. vulture: Aegypius monachus (a bird).
  L. griffus; gryps, -yphis (Gr. gryps, -ypos), a fabulous creature, half lion half
eagle; see animal
  Gr. gyps, gypos, m. vulture; gypnos, of vultures; gypodes, vulturelike: Gyps
  fulvus (griffon), Gyponyx longicolis (a beetle), Gypaetus barbatus (lam-
  mergeier), Gymnogyps califorianus (California condor), Sarcogyps calvus (a
  vulture).
  Gr. hyppaes, m. a kind of vulture:
  L. nertos, m. a vulture: Nertus plumbeus (a bird), Halinertus intermedius (a
  bird).
  Gr. perknopterus, m. a vulture: Percnopterus giganteus (a bird), Percnoptera
  angustipennis (a fly).
  Gr. torgos, m. a vulture: Torgus tracheliotus (a vulture).
vultus, L. countenance, expression, look; vultuosus, full of expression; see face
vulva (volva), L. f. cover, wrapper, cup-shaped sheath or envelope at the base
  of some mushrooms, womb, external female genitals; vulvula (volvula), f. dim.
  volva, vulva, vulvar, vulvitis, vulviform, Volva cygneae (a gastropod), Volvula
  acuminata (a gastropod), Volvaria volvacea (a mushroom), Vulvulina advena
  (a foraminifer), Ovula volva (a gastropod), Amanitopsis volvata (a mushroom).
  L. clitoris, -idis (Gr. kleitornis, -idos), f. female organ homologous to the male
  penis: clitoris, clitorism, clitori, clitoritis, clitoridectomy, clitoridean, Clitoria
  mariana (butterfly-pea).
  L. cunnus, m. vulva: cunnilinguist.
  Gr. delphaxion, figurative for vulva, dim. of delphax, a sucking pig; see hog
  L. femina, -is, n. vulva:
  Gr. hormos, harbor, refuge, vulva; see harbor
  L. hortus, garden, vulva; see field
  Gr. keles, riding-horse, vulva; see ride
  Gr. kysthos (kyos), m. vulva:
  Gr. myllos, vulva; see coitus
  Gr. myrton, myrtleberry, vulva, clitoris; see myrtle
  L. nympha (Gr. nympha), f. vulva, labia minora and clitoris: nymphitis, nympha-
  mania, nymphotomy.
  Gr. pedion, n. plain, field, garden, vulva: 
  L. pudendum, n. vulva: pudendum.
  Gr. rhodon, rose, vulva; see rose
  L. rima, cleft, fissure, figurative for vulva; see break
  Gr. sabyttos, m. vulva:
  Gr. sakandros, m. vulva:
  Gr. sarabos, m. vulva:
  L. scrobis, ditch, trench, vulva; see ditch
  Gr. stigma, surface of the female floral structure that receives the pollen grains;
  see mark
  L. sulcus, furrow, trench, vulva; see furrow
  L. vagina, f. female genital canal: vagina, vaginal, Leptomitus vaginae (a fungus).
See: box, case, cover, sheath
wag < AS. wagian; see shake, swing
wager < OF. wagier, pledge; see promise, lot, bind
wagon < D. wagene; see vehicle
wagtail
L. anthus (Gr. anthis), m. probably a wagtail: Anthus rubescens (pipit or titlark).
L. cinclus (Gr. kinklos), m. a wagtail or ouzel: Cinclus mexicanus (a water-ouzel).
Gr. killouros, m. wagtail: Cilurus rivularis (a bird).
L. motacilla, f. a wagtail: Motacilla alba (white wagtail).
wail < ON. waela, grieve; see weep
waist < AS. waeast; see side
wait < OF.waitier (quaityer), watch; see delay, stand
walk < AS. wealecan: walker, walking, walkway, boardwalk, sidewalk, walkway.
L. agmenlos, of an army on the march; see agmen under army
L. ambula, -atus, walk; ambulacrum, n. walk, path; ambulatio, -onis, f. a walking, walk, path, promenade; ambulatiumcula, f. dim.; ambulatilis, walking about; ambulator, -is, m.; ambulatoriz, -ics, f. walker; ambulatorius, of walking: amble, amblant, amblulant, ambulance, ambulacrum, ambulacral, funambulist, somnambulist, perambulator, preambule.
L. attrepido, -atus, hobble along:
Gr. badizo, walk, go about; badisís, f. a walking; badisíster, -os; badistes, m. walker; badistikos, good at walking: Badister pellatus (a beetle).
Gr. bainó, walk, go, pass; basimos, passable, accessible; basis, f. a stepping, step, foundation; bater, -os, m. threshold; bates, m. walker, goer; akbasis, f. a going out; akrobateo, walk on tiptoe; anabates (ambates), m. mounter, rider; apobates, m. one who steps or comes off; diabatos, passable, fordable; embatos; ebubatos, passable, accessible: baenopod, amphiisbaena, acrobat, histometabasis, diabetes, adiabatic, diabase, Xenophon's Anabasis, Batodromeus subulo (a katydid), Anabasis aphylla (a goosefoot), Anabas scandens (climbing-fish), Anabaena flos-aquae (an alga), Ambates circumcinctus (a beetle), Diabaticus australis (a beetle), Dryobates villosus (hairy woodpecker), Hydrobates pelagicus (petrel), Odobenus rosmarus (a walrus), Pelobates chalcicus (a beetle), Empis aerobatica (a fly).
L. calcator, one who treads something; see calx under foot
L. claudus, limping, halt, lame; see hurt
L. concuro, -atus, tread under something, crush; decuro, trample upon:
Gr. eiltisous, -odos, with rolling gait:
L. gradior, gressus, walk, step; grassor, -atus, go about, loiter; grassator, -is, m. vagabond, footpad: grade, retrograde, graduation, ingredient, digress, aggressive, congress, transgression, aggressor, regressive, progress, egress, aggradation, degradation, plantigrade, Ichneumon grassator (a wasp).
L. gralla, still; gratator, one who goes on stilte; see pillar
Gr. kalobates, walker on stilts; see pillar
Gr. peripatos, m. a walking about, walking, < pateo, walk, tread; patetes, m. tread, walker; patetes, trodden; peripatetes, m. one who walks about; peripatatikos, given to walking about: peripatetic, Peripatopsis capensis (a peripatitus), Peripatus edwardsii (an onychophoran).
Gr. peripolis, c. street-walker, vagrant:
Gr. pezos, on foot, walking; see peza under foot
Gr. saulos, waddling, swaying, swaggering: Saulostomus villosus (a beetle).
L. spator, -atus, walk about, promenade; see space
Gr. stiboe, walk, tread; stibesus; stibetes, m. walker: Stibubes bonelli (a wasp).
AS. tredan, walk: tread, treadle, trade.
L. viator, pilgrim, traveler, wayfarer; see via under way
See: step, wander, move, way, foot, run
wall < AS. well, < L. vallum, n. rampart, palisade; vallaris, of walls; vallo, -atus, surround with a wall or rampart: vallar, vallate, circumvallate, wallflower, Wall Street, Asymphodes valliger (a moth).
Gr. anderon, n. any raised bank, dyke:
L. attina, f. stone-wall boundary:
Gr. choma, -tos, n.; choris, f. bank, mound, bulwark, dam.; chomation, n. dim.; chous (choos), m. earth heaped up; chostos, banked up, heaped up; anachoma, -tos, n. mound, dam: Chomatophilus smithii (a centipede), Chomatobius mexicanus (a centipede), Chomatodus acutus (a fossil fish), Chosornis praeteritus (a bird), Chostonectes nebulosus (a beetle).
L. *claustum*, barrier, dam, bank, barricade, wall; see *bar*
L. *concaedis*, f. barricade of felled trees, abatis:
Gr. *dryphaktos*, m. railing, latticed partition, bar, < *dryphasso*, fence round, enclose:
Gr. *eryma*.-tos, n. fence, guard, wall; *erymation*, n. dim.; *erymnos*, fenced, fortified, strong: *Erymnochelys coronatum* (an ammonite), *Erymnochelys madagas-cariensis* (a turtle).
Gr. *haimasia*, f. wall of stones:
Gr. *herkos*, n. fence, wall; *herkion*, n. dim.; *herkane* (*horkane*), f. fence, enclosure: *hercogamy*, *Hercoglossa danica* (a fossil nautiloid).
Gr. *hypozoma*.-tos, n. diaphragm, midriff:
Gr. *kledos*, n. enclosure, hedge:
L. *lorica*, cuissar, corselet, breastwork, parapet; see *harness*
L. *maceria*, f. wall, enclosure:
Gr. *makelon*, n. enclosure:
L. *moenium*, n. rampart, bulwark, city wall:
L. *munimentum*, n. fortification, rampart, enclosure:
L. *obstinatio*, barrier; see *obstaculum* under *hinder*
L. *partes*,-*etis*, m. wall; *parietalis*; *parietarius*; *parietinus*, of walls: parietal, parietovisceral, *Parietaria pensylvanica* (pellitory).
L. *partito*, -onis, f. a division, that which separates, wall: partition.
Gr. *phragma*.-tos, n.; *phragmos*, m. fence, partition, hedge, wall, wall, < *phraseo*, enclose; *phraktos*, fenced in; *diaphragma*, -tos, n. partition wall, the muscle separating the chest and abdominal cavities; *emphragma*, -tos, n. barrier, obstruction, dam; *symphraxis*, f. obstruction: phragma, phragmacon, phragmoid, phragmosis, diaphragm, *Phragmidium violaceum* (a fungus), *Phractolaemus ansorgi* (a fish), *Schizophragma integrifolium* (a saxifrageacead), *Limnacea phragmitella* (a moth).
L. *pluteus*, m. shed, parapet, breastwork, backboard: *pluteus*.
L. *precordium*, n. diaphragm, midriff:
L. *replum*, n. commissure or disseptum in fruits: replum.
L. *septum*, n.; *sepes*,-*is*, f. fence, hedge, wall, partition; *sepcula*, f. dim.; *sepia*, *septus*, fence in, enclose; *sepimentum*, n. fence, hedge; septal, septate, septation, septarium, septarian, disseptum, interseptal, *Septobasidium peticulatum* (a fungus), *Heliopora septifera* (a coral), *Cymatelasma multoseptatum* (a coral), *Cetaria saepincola* (a lichen).
Gr. *stauroma*.-tos, n. palisade, stockade:
Gr. *toichos*, m. wall of a house, side of a ship; *toichidion*; *toichion*, n. dim.: *Toechobates rubripes* (a fly).
Gr. *teichos*, n. wall, wall around a city; *teichion*; *teichydron*, n. dim.; *enteichios*, enclosed by walls; *enteiches*, well-walled: *Tichodroma muraria* (wall-creeper), *Ticholeptus zygmaticus* (a fossil mammal), *Aphanomyces euteiches* (a mold).
See: side, *cliff*, guard, *heap*
walnut < AS. *wealh*, foreign (Welsh), hnut, nut.
Gr. *karya*, f. walnut-tree, now the generic term for the hickories; *karyon*, n. walnut, any nut: *Carya ovata* (shag-bark-hickory), *Pterocarya stenoptera* (a wingnut), *Acrobasis caryae* (a moth).
walrus ON. *rosmhvalr*; see seal
wander < AS. *wandrian*.
Gr. *achoros*, homeless, without resting-place:
Gr. *agyrtos*, m. vagabond, beggar; *agyrtikos*, of a vagabond; *agyrtos*, got by begging: *Agyrtes pilosus* (a beetle).
Gr. *ale*, f. a wandering or roaming: *alemon*, -os; *aletes*, m.; *alazon*, -os, c. wanderer, rover, vagabond: *aletoocyte*.
Gr. *alysko*, wander uneasily, shun; see *shun*
L. *ambigo*, ambactus, go about, wander, hesitate, doubt; see *ambiguus* under *doubt*
Gr. *apoplanias*, m. wanderer, fugitive:
L. *declina*,-*atus*, turn or bend aside, deviate, digress: declination.
L. *desultorius*, fickle, skipping about, superficial; see *assilio* under *leap*
Gr. *ektopizo*, migrate, wander; see *move*
L. erro, -atus, wander; errabundus; erraceus; erratilis; erratus; erroneus, wandering about, straying; error, -is, m. wanderer: err, erratic, erratum, error, erroneous, errant, aberration, knight-errant, unerring, Ornithodorus erraticus (a tick), Dragmatella aberrans (a sponge).

L. exorbito, -atus, deviate from the track, turn aside: exorbitant.

L. exul (ezul), banished person; see banish

L. hallucinar, -atus, wander in mind, talk idly, dream; see dream

L. inductorius, misleading:

L. insessus, unsettled:

L. larijuga, vagabond; see jega under depart

L. migro, -atus, move, change habitation; see move

Gr. nomai, -ados, roaming about for pasture, roving: nomad, Numidian, Nomadacris septemfasciata (red locust), Numida meleagris (guinea-fowl), Archipsocus nomas (a psocid).

L. palor, -atus, wander about, straggle, stray; palabundus, wandering, struggling; palitans, wandering about: Pecten dispalatus (a fossil scallop).

L. pecco, -atus, err, sin; see fault

Gr. peraleus, m. wanderer:

L. peregrinus, traveling about, foreign, strange; see peregrin under move

Gr. phoites, a constant coming or going, wandering; see phoiteo under move

Gr. planes, -etos; planes, m.; planetes, -idos, f. wanderer; planetikos, disposed to wander; planktos, wandering, roaming; aeiplanos, ever-wandering; haliplanktos, roaming the sea; planet, planetary, planetesimal, plankton, planktonic, Periplaneta americana (a cockroach), Scotoplanetes arenstorffianus (a beetle), Scotia planes globosa (a holothurian), Chiroteuthis(Planctoteuthis) lippula (a squid), Rhizophidium planktonicum (a fungus).

Gr. rhembo, a roaming, wandering; see rhembo under turn

L. vagus, wandering, unsettled, doubtful; vagor, -atus, stroll about, roam, cruise; vagabundus, strolling about; fluctuagus, wandering over the waves; notivagus, wandering by night; omnivagus, roving everywhere; pontivagus, roaming the sea; solivagus, wandering alone: vague, vagary, vagabond, divagate, extravagant, Fumago vagans (a mold), Dendroicita vagabunda (a tree-pie).

L. vagus, m. vagabond:

See: walk, move, way, fault

wane < AS. wanian; see lessen

want < ON. vanta, lack; see empty, poor, thin, wish

war < AS. weorre; see fight

warbler < OF. warbler, sing.

NL. dendroica, f. a genus of warblers: Dendroica castanea (bay-breasted warbler).

Gr. elea, f. a kind of warbler:

L. ficedula, f. figpecker, a garden warbler: Ficedula ambigua (a bird).

Gr. hypolais, -idos, f. a small bird: Hypolais icterina (a warbler).

Gr. kalamodytes, m. a bird, probably a warbler: Calamodyta media (a bird).

Gr. sykalis, -idos, f. a kind of warbler: Sycalis chrysops (a bird).

ward < AS. weard, keeper, caretaker, see guard; in the direction of, see to

ware < AS. waru, article, commodity; see thing

warm < AS. wearm; see heat, lukewarm

warn < AS. warnian, give notice of, advise.

L. caveo, cautus, guard against, beware, avoid; see guard

L. denuntiatus, monitory: denunciatory.

Gr. mester, adviser, counselor; see medos under aim

L. moneo, -itus, remind, warn, teach, advise; monela, f. admonition, reminder; monitor, -is, m. admonisher, prompter; monubitis, admonishing, reminding; monstr, -atus, show, point out: admonish, monitor, premonition, monument, demonstrate, summon, q.e.d.

L. suadeo, suusus, advise, impel; see teach

See: teach, guard, aim

wart < AS. weart.

Gr. akrochordon, -os, f. wart: Acrochordus javanicus (a wart-snake).

Gr. ezoche, projection, point, wart; see projection

Gr. helos, m. nail, stud, wart: Heloderma suspectum (Gila monster).

Gr. myrmekia, anthill, wart; see mountain

Gr. ochthos, any elevation, tumor, wen, wart; see mountain

Gr. thymos, m. warty excrescence; thymion, n. dim.: L. tuberculum, small swelling, protuberance, pimple; see tuber under swell

L. verruca (Sp. verruga), f. wart; verrula, f. dim.; verrucosus, full of warts: verrucose, verruca, verruga peruana, verrueiform, verrueosis, verruculose, Ver-
rucularia glucophylla (a malpighiacead), Verruculina pustulosa (a fossil sponge), Verrucca stroemia (a barnacle), verrugata (Menticirrus elongatus), Phlebotomus verrucarum (a sandfly), Crotalaria verrucosa (a rattlebox), Haplophragmium verruculosum (a foraminifer), Myrothecium verrucaria (a fungus).

See: projection, knot, swell, rough, bud, gall, pimple

wary < AS. waer, heedful, watchful; see guard, awake


L. balneum (Gr. balaneion), n. bath; balneolum, n. dim.; balnearis; balnearius, of a bath; balneator, -is, m.; balneatrix, -is, f. caretaker of a bath; balneus; balneutes, m.; balneatrix, i. caretaker of a bath; balneutikos, of baths: balneal, balneary, balneatology, bagnio, Bagneau, Bagnol, balneautics.

L. caldarium, n. hot bath, room for bathing: caldarium.

L. carmino, -atos, card, cleanse; see comb

L. defeco, -atus, cleanse from dregs, refine, purify, wash: defeceate.

Gr. exantela, -otos, n. bath:

L. februun, n. means of purification; festival of purification: februation, February.

Gr. hagnizo, wash, off, cleanse; hagnismos, m. purification; hagnites, m. purifier:

Gr. kathairo, purify, cleanse; see katharos under pure

Gr. klyzo, wash, rinse, purge; klysis, f. a drenching; klyster, -os, m. syringe; apoklysis, f. a washing off or away; epiklysis, f. flood; katakllysmos, m. flood, deluge, disaster; synklys, -ydos, washed together: clyster, cataclysm, Synclymys nivus (a moth).

Gr. kolymbethra, swimming-pool; see swim

L. lambo, -atos, lick, wash, bathe; see lick

L. lavo, -atos, latus; lotus, wash; lotor, -is, m. washer; lavabrum, n. bathtub; lavacrum, n. bath; latus, washed, neat, elegant, splendid; lavatorium, n. place to wash; lotus, -us, m. a washing; delotus, washed; elavo, elotus, wash out, wash clean: lave, lavatory, lave, lavement, lave, latrine, lotion, loment, lotic, launder, laundry, Procyon lotor (raccoon), Conotrachels latus (a beetle).

L. luo, latus (Gr. louo), wash, cleanse, purge; lutor, -is, m. washer; abludium, n. flood; ablutos, washed; alluvium, n. detritus deposited by streams; colluvium, n. collection of detritus or dregs; diluvium, n. flood, deluge; diluvialis, of a flood; dilutos, washed out, weakened, thinned; eluo, -atus, wash out, wash clean; elutrio, -atus, wash out, decant; illutris, that cannot be washed out; luter, -is (Gr. louter, -os), m. basin, bathtub; louterion, n. dim.; louteron, n. bath; loutes, m. one fond of bathing; louterikos, of bathing: ablation, alluvial, alluvium, antediluvian, deluge, dilute, elutriate, eluvium, colluvial, pediluvian, pyrolusite, solve, solution, Sebastodes altus (a rockfish).

L. lustro, -atus, purify by propitiation; see pure

L. mundo, cleanse; see mundus under beauty

Gr. nipto (nizo), bathe; wash; nipter, -os, m. basin, laver; nimma, -tos; niptron, n. water for washing:

Gr. phaidryntes, m. cleanser; phaidryntikon, for cleansing; phaidryno, cleanse, wash:

Gr. plynos, wash; plynos; plynter, -os, m. washtub, trough; plynites, m. laundryman; plyntria, f. washerwoman; plynterios, of washing; plynys, f. a washing; plynos, washed: Plynaspis flaveola (a bug).

L. pollingo, -inctus, wash a corpse; see undertaker

L. purgo, -atus, cleanse; expurgatus, clean, pure: purge, purgative, purgatory, expurgate, spurge, Bromus purgans (a grass).

L. puto, cleanse, consider; putus, cleansed, purified; see pure, think

L. mundo, cleanse; see mundus under beauty

Gr. pyria, f. vapor-bath; pyriaterion, n. sudatorium; pyriatos, heated in a bath:

Gr. rhipitikos, cleansing, < rhipto, remove dirt, wash; rhipysis, f. a cleansing: rhyptic, Rhipiticus arenatus (a soap-fish).

L. smecliticus (Gr. smeclitkos), cleansing, < smao; smecho, wipe, cleanse, wash; smegma (smema), -tos, n. any cleansing agent; smektes, m. cleaner, cleanser; smexis, f. a cleansing; smektos (smectis), -idos, f. a kind of fuller's earth; halismektos, washed by the sea: seemeate, Hydrosmecta longula (a beetle), Mycobacterium smegmatis (a bacterium).

L. sudatorium, sweating-bath; see sud under sweat

Gr. syrma, f. purge; syrmos, m. a vomiting or purging: Syrmoecerus rugiceps (a beetle), Syrnoelga thiophora (a moth).

L. tergeo, tersus, cleanse, wipe, scour; abstergeo, wipe off, brush away, remove; detergeo, cleanse, clean, wipe clean; extergeo, wipe off, dry: terse, tersely, abstergent, detergent.

See: pure, dip, swim, wipe, free
wasp < AS. waesp.
Gr. anthrene, f. wild bee, wasp, hornet: Anthrenus varius (a beetle), Andrena virina (a bee), Andrenosoma igniferum (a fly).
Gr. bembex, -kos, f. a buzzing insect: Bembex[Bembiz] spinolae (a wasp).
NL. bracon, m. a genus of wasps: Bracon punctatus (a wasp), Callibracon limbatus (a wasp).
NL. cephus, m. a genus of sawflies: Cephus pygmaeus (a sawfly), Cephidae.
L. cerceris, f. a kind of bird; now a genus of wasps: Cerceris clypeata (a wasp).
NL. chalcis, -idis, f. a kind of wasp: Chalcis acuta (a wasp), Spilocharis mariae (a wasp).
NL. cimbex, -isis, f. a kind of wasp: Cimbex carinatula (a wasp), Cicimicicosa dentrobi (a wasp).
L. crabro, -onis, m. hornet: Crabro latipes (a hornet), Vespa crabro (giant hornet), Asilus crabroniformis (a hornet-fly).
NL. cynips, -ipsis, f. a gall-insect, prob. < Gr. knips, -apos, a kind of insect: Cynips decidua (a gall-insect), Cnipolegus hudsoni (a tyrant-bird).
Gr. delites, -ithos, f. a kind of wasp:
Gr. ichneumon, -os, m. a wasp that hunts spiders: Ichneumon pygmaeus (a wasp), Chlorion ichneumon (a wasp).
NL. mutilla, f. a genus of wasps: mutilid, Mutilla occidentalis (a wasp, sometimes called velvet ant), Timulla ocellaria (a wasp), Traumatomutilla quadrinotata (a wasp).
Gr. pemphredon, -os, f. a kind of wasp: Pemphredon concolor (a wasp).
Gr. polistes, founder of a city; a genus of wasps; see polis under town
Gr. psen, -os, m. a gall-insect: Psen aterrimus (a wasp), Psenulus brevitarsis (a wasp).
Gr. serphos, m. a small winged insect: serphid, Serphidae, Serphus pallidus (a wasp), Phaenoserphus viator (a wasp).
Gr. sphez, -ekos, m. wasp; sphekion, n. dim.; sphekodes, wasplike; Sphez pennsylvanicus (a wasp), Sphex[Sphex] speciosus (cicada-wasp), Andrena sphecocides (a wasp).
Gr. tenthredon, -os; tenthrene, f. a kind of wasp: Tenthredonidae, Tenthredomyia abbreviata (a fly).
NL. tipha, f. a genus of wasps, < Gr. tiphe, a kind of insect: Tipha popilliavora (a wasp).
L. vespa (Pg. abispa; Sp. avispa), f. wasp; vespula, f. dim.: Vespa consobrina (a yellowjacket), Vespula maculata (bald-faced hornet), Sesia vespiformis (a clear-wing-moth), Apis australiana (a wasp).
See: bee
waste < ONF. waster, < L. vastus, desert, empty, ravaged, ruined, immense.
L. obligurio (obligurio), -itus, waste in luxurious indulgence; obliguritor (obliguritor), -is, m. spendthrift, prodigal:
L. ambedo, -esus, waste, consume; ambestrix, -icis, f. female waster.
Gr. analotes, m. spender, waster: Analotes discoideus (a beetle).
Gr. apheides, lavish, unsparing, freeze; see abundance
L. asotus (Gr. asotos), debauchee, dissolute person; wasteful, prodigal; see hopeless
L. cibicido, m. food waster:
L. decoctor, -is, m. a ruined spendthrift, bankrupt:
L. desolator, -is, m. waster: desolator.
L. disicio, -jectus, throw asunder, disperse, squander, dissipate; see jacio under throw
L. dissipo, -atus, squander wastefully; see spread
Gr. ekchytes, m. spendthrift:
Gr. nannarion, n.; nannaristes, m.; nannaris, f. prodigal, spendthrift:
Gr. prodigus, wastful, lavish, extravagant; m. spendthrift: prodigal, prodigality, Cnœrohinus prodigus (a beetle).
L. profusor, -is, m. squanderer:
See: spread, destroy, lessen, empty, free
watch < AS. waeccan; wacian, be awake; see guard
water < AS. waeter: watercourse, waterfall, watermelon, waterlily, watermark, watershed, way, Waterford, Watertown, tide-water, Natrix groundwater (a snake).
Gr. antlia, f. bilge-water in the hold of a ship, pump; see pump
L. aqua (Sp. agua), f. water; aquula, f. dim.; aqualis; aquarius, of water, m. water-carrier; aquaticus; aquatilis, living in or near water; aquarium, n. water-tank or watering-place; aquilez, -egis, m. conduit-master, water-inspector; aquilegus, m. water-drawer; aquosus, abounding in water; aqua regia, aquarium, aqueous, aqueduct, aquamarine, aquatic, aquarelle, aquifer, Agua Caliente, aguardiente,
waterweed, euer, eau de vie (L. aqua vitae), Eau Claire, Bordeaux, Aix-la-Chapelle, sewer, Buto aqua (a toad), Sylvilagus aquaticus (water-hare), Mentha aquatica (water-mint), Eryngium aquaticum (button-snakeroot), Carex aquatilis (a sedge), Peleocorinus aequalis (a Mississippi crinoid).

Gr. ardeutos, watered, < ardo, water, irrigate; see wet

C. avon, water, stream: Stratford on Avon, Avondale.

L. caldo, f. warm water:

L. dividiculum, n. reservoir, waterworks:

L. eucremonos, well-watered; see krene under spring

L. halme, salt-water, brine; see hals under sea

Gr. hydor, hydastos, n. water; hydation, n. dim.; hydrias, of or from water;

Gr. hydor, hydastos, n. water, watery; hydrellos, watery, wet; hydrites, f. moisture; ephydros, in or on the water; euyhhydros, well-watered; kathydros, full of water; panhydros, living near water; philhydros, water-loving: hydrogen, hydrophobia, hydrocarbon, hydrochloric, hydrology, hydrometer, hydrant, hydrangea, hydraul, anhydrite, hexahydric, aldehyd, dropsy, clepsydra, hydathode, hydatid, hydatogenesis, hydragogue, Hydrophilus piceus (a beetle), Hydropsycha speciosa (a caddisfly), Hydrochoerus cupybara (capybara), Hydromys fuliginosus (sooty water-rat), Hystraefias canadensis (goldenseal), Hydatina gibba (a rotifer), Hydatostype melli (a caddisfly), Cathlydata batina (a moth), Philydrum lanuginosum (a waterweed), Ephydra californica (a brine-fly), Physophora hydrostactica (a coelenterate), Potamogeton epiphydrus (a pondweed).

L. limpha, f. clear water: lymph, lymphatic, lymphoid.

L. Neias, -adis (Gr. -ados), f. a water-nymph: Neias marina (a pondweed), naiad, Actiononaias carinata (mucket).

Gr. nimma, water for washing; see nipto under wash

Gr. pege, water, stream, spring; see spring

Gr. plyma; plysma, -tos, n. water in which something has been washed, dish-water; aplyma, -tos, n. solution: Apoplymus pectoralis (a bug).

L. rigo, -atus, water, moisten; see wet

L. sentina, f. bilge-water in the hold of a ship:

C. ussage, water: usquebaugh, whisky.

See: wet, drop, stream, spring, cloud, juice, sea, lake, marsh, urine

waterlily

L. baditis, -idis, f. probably a waterlily:

NL. brasenia, a genus of the waterlily family: Brasenia peltata (watershed), Chironomus braeseniæ (a midge).

Ab.Am. cabomba, f. an aquatic plant: Cabomba aquatica (tropical fanwort).

L. timnica, f. pond-lily:

L. lotus (Gr. lotos), m. a waterlily: Nymphæa lotus (Egyptian waterlily).

Gr. madonis, f. a waterlily:

NL. nelumbo, f. a genus of waterlilies, < Skt. nelumbu: Nelumbo nucifera (Indian lotus), Nelumbium pentapetalum (American lotus), Stephanonympha nelumbium (a protozoan).

L. nuphar (Gr. nuphar, < Ar. nuphar), n. a kind of waterlily: nenuphar, Nuphar sagittifolium (arrow-cow-lily), Conotrachelus nenuphar (plum-curlucio).

L. nymphaea (Gr. nymphaiá), f. waterlily: Nymphæa odorata (American waterlily), Nymphoides aquaticum (floating-heart).

water-milfoil

NL. halorhagis, -idis, f. an aquatic plant: Halorhagidaceae, Halorhagis erecta (seaberry).

L. hippocus, -idis (Gr. hippocuris, -idos), f. horsetail, a genus of the water-milfoil family: Hippuris vulgaris (marestail), Myriophyllum hippocoides (a water-milfoil).

L. myriophyllum (Gr. myriophyllon), n. milfoil: Myriophyllum pinnatum (a water-milfoil).

L. proserpinaca, f. an aquatic plant: Proserpinaca pectinata (a mermaid-weed), Myriophyllum proserpinacoides (a water-milfoil).

waterweed

Gr. alisma, -tos, n. an aquatic plant: Alisma subcordatsum (water-plantain), Alismaceae, Ranunculus alismatifolius(alismatifolius) (a buttercup).

L. butomus (Gr. butomos), m. an aquatic plant: Butomus umbellatus (flowering-rush).

Gr. damasonion, n. a kind of alisma:

NL. elodea, f. a genus of waterweeds: Elodea(Helodea) canadensis (a valisneriacead).

NL. limnobium, n. an aquatic plant: Limnobium stOLONIFERUM (a frogbit).

L. tyrus, n. a kind of alisma:

Gr. Naias, a water-nymph, a genus of aquatic plants; see water
L. pistana, f. arrowleaf:
NL. posidonia, f. a genus of aquatic plants, < Gr. Poseidon, god of the sea: Poseidonia australis (a marine flowering-plant).
L. potamogeton (potamogiton), -is (Gr. potamogeiton, -os), m. pondweed: Potamogoton crispus (curly pondweed).
NL. ruppia, f. a genus of aquatic plants, < Heinrich Rupp, German botanist: Ruppia maritima (widgeon-weed).
NL. sagittaria, f. arrowleaf: Sagittaria lancifolia (an arrowleaf).
NL. scheuchzeria, f. a genus of bog plants, < Johann Scheuchzer, Swiss botanist: Scheuchzeria palustris (scheuchzeria).
L. sparganium (Gr. sparganion), n. burreed: Sparganium angustifolium (narrow-leaved burreed).

NL. triglochin, f. a genus of bog plants: Triglochin striata (an arrowgrass).
L. typha (Gr. typhé), f. cattail: Typhaceae, Typha latifolia (common cattail), Epichloë typhina (a fungus).
NL. vallisneria, f. a genus of aquatic plants, < Antonio Vallisneri, Italian naturalist: Vallisneria spiralis (tapegrass, eelgrass), Nyroca vallisneria (canvassback-duck).
NL. zannichellia, f. a genus of aquatic plants, < J. H. Zannichelli, Italian botanist: Zannichellia palustris (zannichellia).
NL. zostera, f. a genus of aquatic plants: Zosteraceae, Zostera marina (eelgrass), Ruppia zostoides (sea-grass).

wave < AS. wafian.
L. flactus, wave, flood; see flau under flow
Gr. klydon, -os, m. billow, wave; klydonion, n. dim. ripple: Clydonophorus marginatus (a beetle).
Gr. kyma, -tos, n. wave; kymation, n. dim.; kolokyma, -tos, n. heavy swell; L. cymatilis, of the waves, blue: cymograph, cymoscope, cymophane, Cymodoce, cymatium, Cymatochiton lofthusianus (a fossil amphineurid), Cymatoceps nasutus (a fish), Cymatelasma corniculum (a fossil coral), Cymatium cymophane (a gastropod), Cymodoce manatorum (manatee-grass), Diphylelia cymosa (American umbrella-leaf).
Gr. phris, -ikos, ripple; see rough
Gr. plemyris (plemyris), -idos, f. flood-tide, large wave: Plemyristis aphrochroa (a moth).
L. repandus, bent backward, undulate; see pandus under bend
Gr. rhodanos, waving, flickering: Rhodanomys schlosseri (a fossil rodent).
Gr. rhothion, wave, surf; see shore
L.unda, f. wave; undula, f. dim.; undatus, undulatus, wavy; undabundus; undosus, billowy, swirl, full of waves; undicola, c. one that lives in the waves; undo, -atus, surge, swell; undulo, overflow, flood: undine, undulate, undulation, abound, abundant, redound, redundant, surround, sound, Undina acutidens (a fossil fish), Astarte undata (a pelecypod), Trillium undulatum (painted trillium), Lycopodium inundatum (dog-clubmoss), Xanthorrhoea undulatifolia (a liliacead), Cratopus undabundus (a beetle).
Gr. zale, f. the surging sea, storm; zelos, surging: Zalocheilon pelagica (a bird), Zalonema nudum (a nematode).
See: swing, swell, fold, bend

waver < AS. waefre; see shake

wax < AS. wayx.
L. cera, f. (Gr. keros, m.), wax, beeswax; cerula, f. dim.; cerarius; cereus, of wax, waxy; m. wax; ceraeolus, f. cerasus, of cerus, wax, wax-colored, yellowish; incero, -atus, cover with wax; kerion, n. honeycomb; keroma, -tos, n. anything made of wax; kerotois, covered with wax; keroplastes, m. modeler in wax; pissokera, m. beeswax: cereate, cerain, cerumen, cerement, ceroplastic, ceryl alcohol, kerosene, meliceris, Cerozyon ceriferum (wax-palm), Ceroplastes rusci (fig wax-scale), Cerioymyes albus (a fungus), Cereus giganteus (saguaro), Cerinthe retorta (honeywort), Ceriodaphnia scutula (a cladoceran), Rhipsalis cerusula (a caactus), Myllocerinus ruftoris (a beetle), Ribes ceriferum (a currant), Ceropegia candelabrum (an asclepiadacead).
L. favus, m. honeycomb: favose, faveolate, favella, faveolus, faviform, Favosites favosus (a fossil coral), Favuella favulosa (a fossil ostracode).
Gr. kypseila, -idos, f. earwax:
Gr. kyttaros, m. cell of a comb, any cell; see room
Gr. melikerion; mélission, n. honeycomb:
Gr. mitys, -yos, f. a kind of beeswax: Mitys opacus (a beetle).
Gr. schadon, cell of a honeycomb; see room
See: bee, honey
waxwing
NL. bombycilla, f. a genus of waxwings: Bombycilla garrula (Bohemian waxwing).
Gr. gnaphalos, m. probably a waxwing:

way < AS. weg, road, manner: wayfarer, waylay, wayward, waybill, causeway, crossways, walkway, pathway, highway, subway, leeway, Broadway, Norway, straightway, Ridgway, Hathaway.
Gr. agyia, f. street, highway; agyiás, of highways:
L. ambitus, circuit, course, orbit; see ambi under around
L. ambulatio, walk, promenade; see walk
L. angiportus, -us, m. narrow street, lane, alley; angústia, f. defile, strait:
L. artum, n. narrow place or passage:
Gr. atrapos, f. path, road, way; Tripylus (Atrapus) cavernosus (an echinoid).
L. aulon, pass, defile, glen; see pipe
L. callis, -is, m. footpath, trail:
Sp. camino, m. highway, road; caminillo, m. dim.: El Camino Real.
L. compitum, n. crossroads; compitalis, of crossroads: compital.
L. cursus, course, way, journey; curriculum, racetrack; decursiorius, of the race-course; see curró under run
L. devortium, n. byway; diverticulum, n. bypath, digression: diverticulum.
Gr. diadysis, f. passage, < diadyno, slip through, evade:
Gr. diaperama, -tos, n. strait, ferry:
Gr. diekbole, m. mountain pass:
Gr. euripos, m. strait, ditch, canal:
L. ezitus, a going out, a way out; see eo under move
AS. ford, shallow passage across a stream: ford, Fordham, Oxford (Bosporus), Hartford, Lansford (Pa.).
L. forus, m. gangway:
L. fretum, n. strait, channel, sound; fretalís, of a strait:
L. fundula, f. street with no outlet, blind alley:
Gr. hamaxitos, m. road, highway: Tripylus (Hamaxitus) excavatus (an echinoid).
Gr. hippodromos, m. racetrack: hippodrome.
Gr. hodos, way, road, journey; hodútes; hodites, m. traveler, wayfarer; hodios, of roads; hodotos, passable, feasible; aphodos; exodos, f. departure, exist; diezodos, f. channel, outlet, passage; diudos, f. thorofare, road, passage; enodos; epieíodos, by the way or wayside; kathodos, f. a way down, descent; parodos, f. byway, side-entrance: odometer, episode, exodus, anode, cathode, synod, period, method, hydathode, Hodoterms mosambicus (a termite), Hodites semipalmatus (a bird), Diodia teres (rough buttonweed).
L. interluvies, f. strait:
Gr. keleuthos, f. way, path, track, journey; keleuthetes, m. wayfarer: Celeuthetes echinatus (a beetle).
Gr. laura, f. lane, alley:
L. meatus, -us, m. way, path, passage; meabílis, passable; comeabílis, permeable, < meo, -atus, pass, go: meatus, permeate, permeability, Amphiuma means (Congo eel).
Gr. oímos, m. path, road, stripe: Oemopteryx loewi (a stonefly).
L. orbita, track made by a wheel, rut, path, course, circuit; see orb under circle
Gr. patos, m. trodden path, way; monopation, n. footpath:
L. platea (Gr. plateia), f. street; place, plaza.
Gr. poros, ford, ferry, passage; brachyporos, short passage; see hole
Gr. porthmos, m. ferry, passage, strait; porthmeus, m. ferryman: Porthmologa paraclina (a moth), Porthmeus argentieus (a fish).
AS. rad, way: road, roadbed, roadster, roadcraft, roadside, roadway, roadworthy, highroad, railroad.
Gr. sale, f. road, roadstead: Salebius montanus (a beetle).
L. salebra, a rough, uneven road; see rough
L. secta, way, mode, manner; see manner
L. semita, f. footpath; semitális; semitarius, of footpaths, byways, or lanes: semital, Cucumaria quinquesemita (a holothurian).
Gr. stenoporia, f. narrow passage, pass:
Gr. stenopos, f. narrow passage, alley, lane, pass, strait:
Gr. stibos, m. path, track, way; apostibes, off the road: Stiboscopus thoracicus (a wasp).
L. strate, f. a paved road: street, Strasburg, stray.
L. sulcus, rut, track, furrow; see furrow
Gr. syntresis, f. channel, passage, strait:
Gr. thyron, -os, hall, vestibule; see room
L. trajectio, -onis, f. a crossing over, pathway of passage of something: trajectory.
L. trames, -itis, m. byway, path:
Gr. tribos, f. a worn path, track; Tribonema bombycinum (an alga).

L. vestibulum, entrance court, hall; see room.

L. via, f. way; viator, -e, m. traveler, wayfarer, pilgrim; viarius; vialis, of roads; viaticus, of a way or journey; avius, out of the way, untrodden; aviun, n. byway; bivius, two-wayed; devius, off the highway; pervium, n. thoroughfare; quadrivium, n. crossroads; trivium, n. place where three roads meet; trivius, three-wayed: viaduct, viatical, deviate, trivial, impervious, obvious, devious, previously, voyage, convey, envoy, invoice. Viola viarium (wayside-violet), Cataglyphis viatica (an ant). Xysticus viaticus (a spider), Rubus trivialis (a dewberry), Onesia viarum (a fly).

L. zystus (Gr. zystos), colonnade, walk; see porch.

See: walk, accessible, manner, mark.

weak < ON. veikr: weakness, weakling, weakfish, weak-kneed.

Gr. ablemes, feeble:
Gr. aboethetos, helpless, hopeless; see hopeless.
Gr. adranes, inactive, powerful, feeble: Adranothrips[Adranothrips] decorus (a thysanopterid).
Gr. adynatos, without strength, weak: Adyna brevicollis (a beetle).
Gr. akridos, weak, feeble, faint:
Gr. akikys, -yos, powerless: Acicyd cladaropa (a moth).
Gr. akrates, powerless, impotent, weak; Acrotochus odontrigonus (a Pleistocene mammal).
Gr. alapadnos, feeble, easily exhausted: Alapadna pauropis (a moth).
Gr. amenenos, feeble, weak:
Gr. anaaimos, bloodless, feeble: anemic.
Gr. analkis, -idos, without strength, feeble, impotent: analcite.
Gr. aneuros, sinewless, slack, weak: aneuric, Aneurothrips punctipennis (a thysanopterid), Acacia aneura (a wattle).
Gr. anakanos, incapable, insufficient:
Gr. anischys, -yos, without strength, weak:
Gr. aphauros, feeble, powerless: Aphaurus lepopterus (a cricket).
Gr. apsychos, lifeless, weak:
Gr. arrhostos, weak, sickly; arrhostia, f. lingering illness: Arrhostus pauper (a beetle).
Gr. asthenes, without strength, weak: asthenia, asthenic, asthenosphere, asthenopia, myasthenia.
Gr. astylos, incapable of erection; astysia, f. impotence:
Gr. athymos, spiritless, fainthearted, weak; see hopeless.
Gr. atonos, not taut, relaxed, slack, languid: atony, atonic.
L. attenuatus, drawn out, weakened, thin; see tenuis under thin.
Gr. bladamos, flaccid, weak:
Gr. blechros, faint, gentle, slight; ablechros, weak, feeble: Blechus glabratius (a beetle), Blechrosciatis annulipes (a spider), Ablechrus flavipes (a beetle).
L. debilis, weak: debility, debilitate, Scirpus debilis (a sedge).
L. decrepitus, worn down and feeble with the infirmities of old age: decrepit, decrepitude.
L. defectus, weak, worn out, enfeebled: defective.
L. degener, departing from its kind, debased: degenerate, degeneracy.
Gr. deilos, wretched, weak, cowardly; see poor.
L. delumbis, lamed in the loins, weak: Cryptorrhynchus delumbis (a beetle).
L. demissus, drooping, feeble, weak; see hang.
L. dilutus, mixed, weak, thin; see mix.
L. effetus, that has produced young, exhausted, worn out: effetes, effetes.
Gr. eikikthos, yielding readily, pliable; see bend.
Gr. emmochthos, toilsome, fatiguing; see make.
L. enervatus, weakened, unnerved; innervis, feeble, weak: enervating.
L. enviratus, effeminate, weak:
Gr. epedamos, weak, infirm: Epedanus pictus (a phalangid).
L. exilis, thin, poor, weak; see thin.
L. exsanguis, bloodless, pale, feeble:
L. fatigo, -atus, tire; defatiscor, -fassus, grow weak, droop: fatigue, indefatigable, Kobus defassa (an antelope), Culex fatigans (a mosquito).
L. Jessus, weary, weak, feeble: Phyllobius Jessus (a beetle).
L. flaccidus; flaccus, languid, feeble, drooping, flabby: weak: flaccid, Juniperus flaccida (drooping juniper), Begonia flaccida (a begonia).
Gr. gnypetos, falling to the knees, weak: Gnypetosoma colocera (a beetle).
Gr. hephthos, boiled, hence languid, flaccid, weak; see boil.
L. imbecillus, weak, feeble, especially in mind; see dull.
L. impos, -otis, not master of; impotens, powerless, weak: impotent.
L. impossible, incapable, unable, hopeless: impossible, impossibility.
L. incapabilis; incapaz, -a, -is, incompetent; incapable, incapability, incapacitated.
L. incompetens, -entis, insufficient, incapable; incompetent, incompetence.
L. ineffectaz, -a, -is, weak, ineffectual: inefficient, inefficacious.
L. inermis, unarmed, defenseless; see bare
L. infirmus, weak, feeble; infirmitas, -ae, -um, weaken, enfeeble: infirm, infirmity,
Pipunculus infirmatus (a fly).
L. inops, -opis, poor, weak, helpless; see poor
L. invalidus, infirm, weak: invalid, Drasodes invalidus (a spider).
Gr. ischnos, thin, weak; see thin
Gr. kamatos, result of toil and trouble, weariness; see trouble
Gr. kladoras, easily broken, frail: Cladarodes peloptera (a moth), Cladarodes atroditrataria (a moth).
Gr. korphos, m. weariness, fatigue; kopasis, f. weariness; kopodes, wearisome; akopos, untiring, unwearied, easy: copiosia, Copostigma fumatum (a psocid).
L. languid, faint, weak, weary, dull; languor, -is, m. weariness, lassitude; languid, languish, languor, Caranistes languidus (a beetle), Poa languida (a grass).
L. lassus, weary; lassulus, dim.; lassitudo, -inis, f. weariness; delassable, that can be tired out: lassitude, alas.
L. lazus, loose, slack, unstrung; see free
Gr. leptos, small, fine, weak, thin; leptaleos, delicate, feeble; see thin
L. marcor, faintness, decay; marcus, wasted, weak; see lessen
Gr. molys, -yos; molyros; molyx, -ykos, soft, weak, feeble:
L. nequeo, -itus, be unable, be impossible; nequitia, f. inability; nequity, -a, -atis, f. incapacity:
L. succidius, sinking, failing, faltering; see lessen
L. syncope (Gr. synkope), f. faint, swoon: syncope.
L. taedium, n. weariness, disgust; taediosus, wearisome; extraedius, worn out, utterly wearied: tedium, tedious.
Gr. trycho, wear out; trychos, exhaustion; trycheros, worn; see rag
L. vescus, weak, poor, thin, little; vesculus, dim.: Fragaria vesca (European strawberry).
See: soft, bend, thin, poor, dull, lessen, coward

wealth < AS. wela: wealthy, weal, commonwealth.
Gr. aphanes, n. riches, wealth; aphanitos, rich, wealthy, abundant: Aphenoserica fallax (a beetle), Aphnaeus vulcanus (a butterfly), Aphniolus pallene (a butterfly).
L. bonuscum, n. a small estate:
L. census, n. wealth, riches:
L. Croesus (Gr. Kroisos), m. a king of Lydia renowned for his riches: a Croesus, Papilio (Ornthoptera) croesus (a butterfly).
L. dis, ditis, rich, abundant; ditior, richer; ditissimus, richest; ditesco, grow rich: Nectria ditissima (a fungus).
L. dives, -itis, rich, wealthy; divitia, f. richness, riches; divitior, richer; divitissimus, richest: Dives (see Luke 16:19-31), Eucalyptus dives (a eucalyptus).
Gr. enchalkos, rich; see chalkos under copper
Gr. enolbos, wealthy, prosperous:
Gr. euporia, f. means, resources, plenty; euporos, well-provided: Euporos torquatus (a beetle), Euporodesmus solitarius (a centipede).
AS. feoh, cattle, property, money; fee:
Gr. gaza, f. royal treasure of Persia, wealth, riches: Gazacrinus stellatus (a Silurian crinoid).
Gr. ktema, -tos, n. property, possession; ktesis, f. acquisition, possession; kteseion, n. dim.; ktesos, of property; ktesikos, acquisitive; ktesibios, possessing property; ktesos, that may be had; ktetor, -os, m. owner; periktetos, rich; klaomai, get: Ctesiphon, Epictetus, Ctedoctema acanthocrypta (a protozoan), Ctesibus eumolpoides (a beetle), Ctesicles maritimus (a beetle), Termiscotes gridelli (a beetle).
L. locuples, -etis, substantial, rich, wealthy, opulent: Sabethes locuples (a fly), Dopsilia locupletana (a butterfly).
L. Lucullus, m. a Roman consul and general, famous for his wealth, luxury, and banquets: Lucullus, Lucullan, lucullite.
Heb. mammona, riches; mammon, mammonish.
Gr. Midos, mythical king at whose touch everything turned to gold; see gold
L. opin, -opus, f. riches, wealth, property, power, strength, help; opicillum, n. dim.; opimus, fat, rich, sumptuous, abundant; opiparos, richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous; opifer, -a, -um, aid-bringing, helping; opitulus, m. helper; opitulor, -atus, help, aid; opimo, -atus, fatten enrich, fertilize; opulens; opulentus, rich: opulence, opulent, Ctenomys opimus (a rodent).
L. pecuniosus, having much money, rich; see pecunia under money
Gr. ploutos, m. wealth, riches; plousios, rich, wealthy, abundant: Plutus, Pluto, plutocracy, plutarch, plutonic, Plutarch, Plutia moneta (a moth), Plutella cruciferarum (a moth), Zaphulus madagascariensis (a bug).
L. pollucibinis, sumptuous, rich, magnificent:
L. premiosus, rich:
L. proprium, n. property, possession:
L. satur, -a, -um, full, rich; see abundance
See abundance, money
wean < AS. wenian, accustom young to do without mother’s milk.
L. ablacto, -atus, wean: ablactate.
Gr. apotithos, weaned:
Gr. athelos, weaned:
L. delicus, weaned:
See: separate
weapon < AS. weapen; see tool
wear < AS. werian, carry, use, waste; see carry, use, rub
weary < AS. werig, tired; see weak
weasel < AS. wesle.
NL. civetta, f. < It. zibetto, < Ar. zabod, civet: civet, civetone, Civittictis civetta (civet-cat), zibet (Vivera zibetha).
Gr. enhydris, -idos, f. otter; water-snake:
LL. luno, ferret, fur, thief: Mustela luna (ferret).
Gr. gale, f. polecat, weasel; galideus, m. a young weasel: Spilogale putorius (a spotted skunk), Phascolagale penicillata (Australian pouched-mouse), Onychogalea unguifer (nail-tailed wallaby), Galemys pyrenaicus (an insectivore), Galerius nigripes (white mongoose).
NL. genetta, f. a kind of civet: Genetta genetta (genet).
AS. hearma, a weasel; NL. ermineus, white like ermine: ermine (Mustela erminea), Begonia erminea (a begonia).
Gr. hylos, m. ichneumon: Hylus aeruginosus (a bug).
Gr. ichneunom, -os, m. the tracker, mongoose: Herpetes ichneemon (an Egyptian mongoose).
L. ictis, -idis (Gr. ikthi, -idos), f. marten, weasel: Ictidomys mexicanus (a squirrel), Ictocyon [Ictidoctyon] venaticus (bush-dog), Ictonyx striata (zoril), Arctitis binturong (a civet).
Gr. lataz, -agos, f. probably a beaver or otter: Lataz lutris (sea-otter), Latagomnoma dacryodes (a bug).
L. lutra, f. otter; lutreola, f. dim.: Lutra vulgaris (European otter), Mustela lutreola (a European mink).
L. martes, -is, f. marten: Martes americana (American sable, marten).
L. meles, f. badger, marten; melinus, of a marten: Meles taxus (a badger), Perameles nasuta (long-nosed bandicoot).
L. nephtis, bad odor; skunk; see smell
Skt. mungus, a kind of civet: mongoose (Herpetes mungo), Lemur mongoz (a lemur), Ophirhorrhiza mungos (mongoose-plant).
L. mustela, f. weasel; mustecula, f. dim.; mustelinus, of weasels: mustelid, musteline, Mustela arctica (a weasel), Hylocichla mustelina (wood-thrush).
NL. taxus, badger; taxoninus, of badgers: Taxidea taxus (a badger).
NL. viss, f. voss: Mustela viss (mink).
L. viverra, f. ferret: viverrine, Viverra megaspila (a civet-cat), Dasyurus viverrinus (dasyure).

weather < AS. weder.
Gr. aithria, clear weather, open sky; mizaithria, changeable weather; see aithrios under clear
L. caelum, air, sky, climate, weather; see heaven
Gr. cheimon, -os, winter weather; see year
L. clima, region, zone; see slope
Gr. dysaerai, bad weather; see aer under wind
Gr. eudia, fair weather, calm; see clear
Gr. euemeria, f. fine day, good weather: Euemera viridirufaria (a moth).
L. sudum, bright, clear weather; see clear
See: heat, cold, rain, snow, wind, storm, clear
weave < AS. wefan: web, web-footed, weaver, Webster, weft, woof.
Gr. archnion, n. cobweb: Litharachniun araneosum (a radiolarian), Sempervivum arachnoidum (a houseleek), Saxifraga arachnoidea (a saxifrage).
L. araneum, n. cobweb; araneus, full of webs:
Gr. arkane, f. bar to which the threads of the warp were fastened:
L. conopeum (Gr. konopeion), curtain of fine gauze, mosquito net; see net
Gr. etiron, n. warp in a piece of cloth:
L. gerdius, m. weaver:
Gr. gerrhon, anything made of wickerwork; see screen
Gr. histos, m. the upright web-beam of a loom, loom, frame, web, tissue; histion, n. dim. sail: histoblast, histology, histolysis, histamine, histidine, histocyte, histone, histogram, histoplasmosis, Histoplasma capsulatum (a fungus), Histoderma appendiculatum (a sponge), Histophorus pulchellus (a sailfish), Histoderma hibernicum (a Cambrian worm-tube), Histiophytrne bougainvillée (a fish), Endamoeba histolytica (a protozoan), Torula histolytica (a fungus).
L. hypha (Gr. hyphe), f. web; hyphadion, n. dim.; hyphantes, m.; hyphanta, f. weaver; hyphantos, woven; hyphaino, weave; synyphes, woven together: hypha, hyphal, paryphodrome, Hypholoma incertum (a fungus), Hyphantes ewonymella (a spider), Hyphaene thebaica (doum-palm), Leptothypha sabulosus (a spider), Synyphocerinust cornutus (a fossil erinoid).
Gr. kroke, woof in a piece of cloth; krokismos, a weaving, web; see krokis under wool
L. linarius; linicus; linyphus, m.; Gr. linourgos, m. linen-weaver: linyphid, Linyphia signata (a spider), Linyphoides typus (a spider), Linurgus keniensis (a bird).
Gr. lysis, bend, twist; lyyistes, basket-maker; see bend
Gr. nezipous, web-footed:
L. ordor, orsus, begin a web, lay the warp; orsarius, of a loom: exordium.
L. pactilis, plaited together, wroughted: Mitra pactilis (a fossil gastropod).
Gr. penos, m. web; pene, f. thread on the bobbin, web; penion, n. dim. bobbin, spool; penisma, -tos, n. wool on the spool; penitis, -idos, f. weaver: Penelope, Penelope cristata (guan), Penium interruptum (a desmid).
Gr. phormos, basket, plaited mat; see basket
L. pleoto, pleux (Gr. pleko, twine, twist, web), braid, interweave, plait; plectitis, plaited, complicated; plektos, plaited, twisted; plegma, -tos, n. anything twined or plaited, net, wreath, wickerwork; plektane, f. anything coiled, twined, wroughted; plektamion, n. dim.; plochmos; plokamos, m.; plokanon, n.; ploke, f.; plokos, m. anything twisted or twined, lock of hair, curl, tendril; plokion, n. dim.; plokios, twined; plokeus, m. braider, plaiter, weaver; emplektos; symplikos, intertwined, interwoven, inwoven; euplokamos, having beautiful locks; I. impluxus, entwined, interwoven: Plectognathi, Pleoptera, empletite, plectospondylous, haploid, diploid, Plegmatograpthus nebula (a graptolite), Placous nigerrimus (black weaver), Plocus pallens (a beetle), Plocopterus comptus (a beetle), Plocopsylla alices (a siphonapterid), Plocamophorus occulatus (a slug), Anaplectes rubriceps (a bird), Emplectocladus fasciatus (a roseeed), Filogramma impexa (a tube-worm), Euplectella asperillum (a sponge, Venus’ flower-basket), Allopectus spiralis (a geosneriacead), Biblopectus ambiguus (a beetle), Periploca gracae (Grecian silk-vine), Ophioplus imbricatus (a brittlestar), Rhizoplegma radicatum (a radiolarian), Symplocris [Symplucus] tintoria (sweetleaf).
L. rete, net; see net
Gr. rhips, wickerwork, mat, screen; see screen
Gr. sargane, f. braid, plait, basket: Sargana stantonii (a fossil gastropod), Sargamura maculipes (a bird).
L. stamen, warp, thread; see thread
Gr. steganopous, web-footed:
L. subtlemen (subtgemmen), -inis, n. weft or woof:
Gr. tarrhos, crate, basket, wickerwork, hurdle, mat; tarrhion, dim.; see basket
Gr. tarsos, woven mat or grate; see foot
L. tela, f. web, loom, warp; tela, telary, aulatela, camertelous, toil, toilet, mantle, subtle, subtile, subtlety, Tetranychus telarius (red spider).
L. tezo, textus, weave; textiles, woven; texturis, of weaving; textor, -is, m.; teztriz, -iscis, f. weaver; textum, n. that which is woven, web, cloth; textura, f. web, structure; contextus; intestus, interwoven, interlace: textile, text, text-book, texture, tissue, toy, context, pretext, textrine, textorial, Textor albistrobis (a weaver-bird), Textularia gibbosa (a foraminifer), Cosicola teztrix (pinepine, a warbler), Musa textilis (abaca-palm, source of manila fiber), Frondiculicula texta (a foraminifer), Lopophia protezta (a fossil pelecypod).
L. trama, f. wool, web: trama, Trama troglodytes (a bug), Trametes pini (a fungus), Lepidotoma arrosa (a moth).
L. trilii, -iscis, triple twilled:
weave

L. *vexo*, *vietus*, twist together, plait, weave, shrink, wrinkle; *vitillus*, plaited, interwoven; *vietor*, -is, basket-maker: *Helix vieta* (a gastropod), *Mycena vitili* (a fungus).

See: spin, fold, turn, curl, basket, complex, net, cloth

web < AS. *webb*; see *weave*, net, trap

wed < AS. *wedian*, marry; see *marry*

wedge < AS. *weog*.


Gr. *embolos*, wedge, plug; see close


weed < AS. *weed*; see plant

week < AS. *wice*.

Gr. *hebdomas*, -ados, f. seven, week; L. *hebdomadalis*, of a week, weekly: hebdomad, hedomadary, hebdomadal.

L. *septimana*, f. week: See: day, seven

weep < AS. *wepon*.

Gr. *ailinos*, mournful, plaintive:

Gr. *dakryo*, shed tears, weep; *dakrytos*, tearful; see *dakryon* under drop

L. *ejuto*, -ament, wail, ejulate.

Gr. *elegos*, mourning song or poem; see poem

L. *fleo*, *fletus*, weep; *flebile*, tearful, doeful, lamentable: fleble, feele, foible.

Gr. *goe髎*, mournful, distressing, lamentable: *goes*, -tos; *goeles*, m. howler, wailer, wizard; *goetikos*, of howling, witchcraft: goetic, goety, Goes *tigrinus* (a beetle), *Goerodes cornigera* (a trichopterid), *Goetothrips terrestris* (a thysanopterid).

Gr. *ialemos*, m. dirge, lament, wail; melancholy, mournful:

Gr. *kinyros*, plaintive, wailing, < *kinyrizo*, lament, wail:

Gr. *knyzema*, -tos, n.; *knyzetthmos*, m. a whimpering, whining:

Gr. *klaio*, weep; *apoklaio*, weep aloud, mourn deeply; *klausma*, -tos, n.; *klauthmos*, m. a weeping, wailing; *klauster*, -os, m. weeper; *klauthmeros*, tearful; *klausimos*, plaintive; *klaustos*, mournful; *apoklausis*, f. lamentation:

Gr. *kokyto*, m. a wailing, lamentation, shrieking, < *kokyo*, cry, lament, wail: Cocytotetitix linearis (a grasshopper).

Gr. *kommos*, m. a striking or beating of the breast in lamentation: kommos.

L. *lacrimo*, -atus, shed tears, weep; see *lactrim* under drop

L. *lamentor*, -atus, wail, weep; *lamentum*, n. wailing, mourning; *lamentabilis*, causing sorrow; *illamentatus*, unmourned: lamentation, lamentable, lamented. L. *lessus*, m. lamentation, wailing:

L. *lugeo*, *luctus*, lament, mourn; see *lugubris* under sad

Gr. *Magdalene*, of or from Magdala: Mary Magdalene (who wept in repentance), Madeline, maudlin.

Gr. *minyros*, warbling, whimpering, whining; see *minyrisma* under sing

Gr. *odyrmos*, m.; *odyrmata*, -tos, n. complaint, wailing, lamentation; *odyrtes*, m. complainant, wailer; *odyrthikos*, querulous; *odyrtes*, lamentable, < *odyrotamai*, lament, mourn:

Gr. *oiktros*, lamentable, pitiable; see *oiktos* under mercy

Gr. *oimazo*, lament, wail; *oimomgra*, -tos, n.; *oimoge*, oimoxia, f. lamentation, wail; *oimoktos*, pitiable; *oimoktikos*, given to wailing:

L. *plangimoniun*, n. lamentation:


L. *prefica*, f. a woman hired to lament at the head of a funeral procession:

L. *singulto*, -atus, sob. hiccup; *singultus*, sobbing, hiccup; see hiccup

Gr. *threno*, lament, sing a dirge; *threnodia*, lamentation; see *sing*

L. *vagio*, -itus, cry, whimper, whine, squall; *vagitus*, -us, m. whimpering, squalling of children:

See: drop, sad, pain

weevil < AS. *wifel*; see *beetle*
weight < AS. gewicht (G. gewicht).
Gr. achthos, -eos, n. weight, burden, load, grief, distress, trouble; achthedon, -os, f. weight, burden, annoyance, distress; achtheinos, burdensome, oppressive, wearisome; achtheros (achtheres), distressing, grievous; achthophoros, bearing burdens; m. porter; homachthes, heavy to the shoulders; seisachtheia, f. an unburdening: Achthophora tristis (a beetle), Achtheinus oblongus (a coepepod), Homachthes histrio (a bee), Achtheres extensus (a coepepod).
Gr. baros, weight, pressure; barema, -tos, burden, load; baryllion, dim.; see barys under heavy
Gr. bastegma, -tos, n. burden, baggage; bastaktes, m. porter, < bastazo, lift, carry; L. bastagarium, m. baggage-master: Bastactes bituberculatus (a beetle).
Gr. brim, f. bulk, strength: Brimosaurs grandis (a dinosaur).
Gr. brythos, weight; see brithys under heavy
L. drachma (Gr. drachme), f. a weight and coin: dram.
Gr. emphasis, suggested importance, stress; see strong
Gr. epholkion, n.; epholkis, -idos, f. burdensome appendage; epholkos, lagging, laggard: Epholcis divergens (a beetle).
L. exangium, n. weight, balance:
Gr. gemos, n.; gomos, m. load, freight, cargo; gemistos, laden: Gemophaga rufa (a wasp).
L. gestomen, -inis, n. burden, load:
L. gravus, -atus, load, weigh down, oppress; gravidus, laden; see gravis under heavy
L. halter, -is (Gr. -os), m. weight used in jumping, balancer: halter (pl. halteres), Bibione halteralis (a fly), Delphinium halteratum (a larkspur).
L. impedimentum, n. encumbrance, baggage, hindrance; impediment, impedimenta.
L. libra, f. the Roman pound of twelve ounces; libralis, of a pound: £.
Gr. molybdis, -idos, lead sinker, plummet; see lead
L. obesus, fat, corpulent; see fat
L. onus, oneris, n. burden, load; oneratus, filled, loaded; onerosus, burdensome, heavy; onustus, laden, burdened; deonera, -atus, unload, lighten: onerosus, exonerate, Polistes oneratus (a wasp), Lupinus onustus (a lupine).
Gr. phortos, load, cargo; phortion, dim.; phorema, -tos, that which is carried, burden; phortikos, of a load, < phero, carry; see carry
L. pondus, ponderes, ponderosus, n. weight; pondiculum; pondusculus, n. dim.; ponderosus, heavy, weighty; pondero, -atus, weigh, consider; appensor, -is, m. weigher: ponderosus, preponderate, ponder, poise, avoidipoiso, imponderable, Pinus ponderosa (western yellow-pine), Dendroctonus ponderosae (a bark-beetle).
L. saburra, sand used as ballast; see sand
Gr. sage, f. baggage, knapsack, equipment: Saga ephemigera (a katydid).
L. sarcina, package, bundle, burden, load; sarcinula, dim.; sarcinalis; sarcinarius, of burdens; sarcinatus, laden; see bundle
Gr. satto, load, pack:
Gr. sekoma, counterpoise; see balance
Gr. stater, -os, m. a weight and coin: stater.
Gr. stathmos, weight of a balance; stathmion, dim.; see balance
L. talentum (Gr. talenton), n. an ancient weight, sum of money: talent.
See: heavy, bundle, fat, balance, think
welcome < AS. wilcuma, a guest bringing pleasure; see agreeable
well < AS. wel, good, suitable, healthy, see good, health; < wella, a spring or pit, see spring, hole
Welsh < AS. Waelisc, a Celtic people in southwestern Britain; see Celt
welwitschia, NL. a genus usually referred to the jointfir family; see gnetum
west < AS. west.
Gr. dytikos; dytikos, western, < dyo, set, sink: Dysmicus sentus (a flea).
L. hesperus (Gr. hesperos), the evening star, evening, west; hesperius, western; see night
L. occidentes, -entis, m. direction of the setting sun, evening, west; occidaneus; occidentalis; occidualts, western; occidius, going down, setting, western: occident, occidental, Blissus occidius (western chinchbug), Dermanectron occidentale (Pacific Coast tick), Foa occidentalis (New Mexico bluegrass).
Gr. perate, west; see peras under end
Gr. skaios, left, on the left, western, westward; see hand
L. vespertus, the evening star, evening, west; vespertinus, of the evening, western; see night
Gr. zophos, west; see night
wet < AS. waet.
Gr. appobamma, -tos, n. infusion, tincture:
Gr. ardeutos, watered, < ardo, irrigate; ardeusis, f.; ardeuma, -tos, n. a watering; ardeutes, m. waterer; ardomos, m. watering-place: Ardeutica spumosa (a moth).

Gr. brecho, wet, moisten, steep, rain; brexis; broche, f.; brochetos, m. a wetting, rain; apobrega, -tos, n. an infusion; diabrecho, wet through, soak; diabrochos, soaked, sodden; embregma; epibregma, -tos, n. a wet application; epibroche, f. a wetting: embrocate, Brechites vaginiferus (watering-pot shell).

L. conspergo, -erus, sprinkle, moisten, stew; see spergo under spread

Gr. deuo, drench, wet; deuva, -tos, n. anything wetted.

Gr. diaina, wet; diaitos, wettable: Adiantum pedatum (a maidenhair-fern).

Gr. enchymos, moistened; enchyma, -tos, n. infusion: Enchymus punctonotatus (a beetle).

Gr. ephysos, wet, moist, rainy, abounding in water, living on water; see hydor under water

Gr. epipastos, sprinkled:

Gr. ekrenos, well-watered; see krene under spring

L. humidus, moist, damp, wet; humidulus, dim.; humectus, moist, damp; humor, -is, m. liquid, moisture; humorosus, moist, wet: humid, humidity, humidor, humectant, humectation, humor, humorous.

L. Hyas, -dis (Gr. -ados), f. one of the seven stars in the constellation Taurus, whose rising with the sun presaged rainy weather; hyetios, rainy, < hyo, rain: Hyad, Hyades, Hyemoschus aquaticus (water-chevrotain).

Gr. hydatinos, watery, wet; see hydor under water

Gr. hygros, wet; enhygros, damp, wet; kathygros, very wet; hygrometer, hygroscopic, hygrology, Hygrobates galbinus (a sipder).

Gr. ikmas, -ados, f. moisture; ikmatos, m. the rainer; ikmaleos, damp, wet; ekikmos, humid; ekikmaso, exude: Enicmoderes apfelbecki (a beetle), Iemadopilia ericetorum (a lichen).

L. imbuxo, -utus, wet, dip, infec, inspire, instruct: imbue.

L. infusio, -onis, f. a pouring into, a steeping: infusion.

L. insiccatus, not dried up, wet:

L. irroratus, bedewed, moistened; see ros under drop

L. madidus, soaked, drenched, sodden, drunk; madido, -atus, moisten, make drunk; madulea, f. a drunken man: madid, madescent, Onciscus madidus (a bowwing).

Gr. mydos, m. dampness; mydæleos, wet, damp: mydaleine, mydatoxin, Mydaus meliceps (teledu)

Gr. naros (neros), liquid, flowing; see naro under flow

Gr. notis, -idos, f. dampness, moisture, wetness; noteros, wet, damp; notios, wet, rainy, southern; notizo, moisten; ennotios, wet, moist: Notidobia pallipes (a caddisfly), Noterophagus politus (a beetle). Noterus imbricatus (a beetle), Philonotis calcarea (a moss). See notos under south

Gr. palyno, sprinkle, stewed upon: palynology.

Gr. parakos, damp, wet:

Gr. pastos, sprinkled; para, -tos, n. a sprinkling, < passo, sprinkle: Catapastus diffusus (a beetle).

Gr. placaros, wet, damp, insipid, < plados, m. abundance of liquid:

Gr. rhamtos, sprinkled, spotted, < rhaino, sprinkle; rhanter, -os, m.; rhantriton, n. sprinkler, wetter; rhantrismos, m. a sprinkling: Rhantus aberratus (a beetle), Rhantistes raouli (a bird).

L. rigo, -atus, water, moisten; rigator, -is, m. waterer; riguus, wetting, irrigo, -atus, supply with water; irriguos, watered, wet: irrigate.

Gr. sbennymi, quench, extinguishing; sbester, -os, m. extinguisher; sbestos, quenched: asbestos, Sbesterium variouincatum (a worm).

L. stinguo, stinctus, quench, wet: extinguish.

Gr. tenkto, wettable, < tengo, moisten; tenxis, f. a wetting:

L. udus; uvidus, damp, moist, humid, wet; uvidulus, dim.; uviditas, -atis; uligo (uviligo), -inis, f.; uvor, -is, m. moisture; uliginosus, full of moisture, wet: marshy: uliginal, uliginose, Solidago uliginosa (bog-goldenrod), Begonia udisilvvestris (a begonia).

See: water, drop, juice, sweat, marsh, flow

whale < AS. hwæl (On. hvæl): whaler, whaleback, whalebird, whalebone, narwhal, roqual, walrus.

L. balaena (Gr. phalaina), f. whale: baleen, Balaeniceps reu (shoebill), Balaenoptera borealis (a roqual), Balaena mysticetus (browhead), Eubalaena glacialis (southern right-whale).

L. cetus (Gr. ketos), m. whale: cetacean, cetotolite, cetyl alcohol, spermaæti, Diaphorocetus pouceti (a fossil cetacean), Cetorhinus maximus (basking shark), Basilosaurus cetoides (a fossil mammal).
wheat < AS. hwæt; see grain
wheel < AS. hwel
whine < AS. hwinan, make a plaintive sound, whimper; see sad
whip < uncertain origin.
whirl < ON. hwirsla; see turn
whisky < C. uisge, water, beatha, life; usquebaugh; see water
whisper < AS. hwieprían; see murmur
whistle < AS. hwistle.
L. albus, white; albidulus; albulus, dim. whitish; albidus; albineus, white; albedo, -inis; albitude, -inis, f.; albor, -is, m. whiteness; albarius; albinus, m. whiter, plasterer; albesco, become white; albico, -atus, white; albugo, -inis, f. white spot on the eye; albatus, clothed in white; dealbo, -atus, whitebush; albescence, albino, Alba Longa, Elvira, albire, albumen, album, auburn, albugo, Albuquerque, abele (Populus alba), Pinus albicaulis (white-bark pine), Ixodes albipictus (a tick), Clitocybe dealbata (a mushroom), Artemisia albulia (a sagebrush), Saccharomyces albinus (yeast that causes thrush), Margus albellus (swm), Thalia dealbata (a marantacead), Spiraea albilora (Japanese spirea). Derive: Albion.

L. alphas (Gr. alphos), white spot on the skin, a kind of leprosy; see disease
Gr. aphyo, become white or bleached; aphyodes, whitish: Aphyocharax rubripinnis (a fish).
Gr. argos; argennos; argelos, white, bright; argestes, m. whitenier; argyema, -tos, n.; argemos, m. a white fleck on the eye; diargemos, flecked with white; leparygos, with white skin: argil, pyarg, Argyema mimosae (a moth), Seatophagus argus (a fish), Argestes molitis (a copepod), Olearia argophylla (a composite).
Gr. aspros, white, diaper, Alphitobius diaperinus (a beetle), Asprotilapia hispanica (a beetle), blanquillo (Caulolatilus chrysops).
F. blanc, white, < OHG. blanc, shining: blanc, blank, blanket, Mont Blanc, vra blanc, Casablanca, Blanche, Gymnognathus blanc, (a beetle), blanquillo (Caulolatilus chrysops).

L. candidus, shining, white, snowwhite, bright, dazzling; see candeo under light
L. cerasus, colored or painted with white-lead; see lead
Gr. chioneos; chionodes; chionopos, like snow, snowwhite; see chion under ice
L. creatus, marked with chalk, whitened; see creta under lime
NL. ermineus, white like the fur of the European ermine; see weasel
Gr. exaues, dazzling white;
Gr. galaktikos, like milk, milk-white; see gala under milk
L. lacteus, milk-colored, milk-white; see lac under milk
Gr. leukos, white; leukaino, white, turn white; dialeukos, marked with white; epileukos, very white; whitish; hololeukos; palleukos, all white; kataleukos, very white; paraleukos, partly white; perileukos, edged with white: leucite, leucocotyly, leucoderma, leucocratic, leucoma, leucorrhea, leucine, leucoxene, leucyl, Leucoclaena hispanica (a moth), Leucojum aestivum (summer snowflake), Leucothrix barbata (a fly), Leucobryum glaucum (a moss), Leucichthys lucidus (a fish), Leucanae glauca (a legume), Leucosigma uncifera (a moth), Hemerocampa leucostigma (a tussock-moth).
L. niveus, snowy, snowwhite; see nix under snow
Gr. phalaros, having a white patch, white-spotted; see spot
Gr. titanotos, whitened; see titanos under gypsum
See: light, pure, ivory, snow, milk

whole < AS. hal, well, entire; see health, one, all
whore < AS. hore; see prostitute

whorl < ON. hvirfla; see turn, circle
-wich; -wick < AS. wic, town, village, camp, < L. vicus, village; see town
wick < AS. weoc.
L. elychnium (Gr. elychnion), n. lampwick: Elychnia minuta (a beetle).
Gr. haptra, i. wick; haptrion, n. dim.: Gr. thrallis, -idos, f. wick, a plant used for making wicks: Thryallis glauca (a maliophilaceous).
wicked < uncertain origin; see bad, fault, profane
wicker < AS. wicen, bend, yield; see weave, basket, screen, net
wide < AS. wic; see broad
widow < AS. wodore; see woman
wife < AS. wif; see spouse
wild < AS. wilde; see nature, rough, wander
willing < AS. willan, wish; see wish, agreeable, free
willow < AS. welyg.
ML. ausaria, f. a kind of willow: osier, red osier (Salix purpurea).
Gr. iea, willow; now a genus of the saxifrage family; iteinos, of willow; see saxifrage
Gr. ilygos, f. willow or other tree with pliant twigs; ilyginos, of willow; ilygistis, m. basket-maker; ilyodes, willow-like: Lygus protensis (a bug), Lygodesmia juncea (a composite), Lygodium japonicum (a climbing-fern).
Gr. oisos, m. willow, osier: Oesocerus murrayi (a beetle).
wind

winch < AS. wince, reel; see turn

wind < AS. wind: windbreak, windfall, windiness, windrow, windward, windmill, windy, windpipe, windlass, windflower.

Gr. άηλος, f. stormy wind, whirlwind; άηλοδεις, stormy:

Gr. Αειός, -ος, n. blast, wind; άετος, m. blast, gale:

L. Aeolus (Gr. Αιόλος), m. god of the winds; άιόλος, shifting, changeable, variable, light: eolian, eolipile, Aeolothrips fasciata (a thysanopterid), Aeoliscus striatus (a fish), Panaeolus campanulatus (a mushroom), Corythaeola cristata (a plantain-eater).

L. άερ, -ος (Gr. -áoς), m. the air, lower atmosphere; άεριος, of the air, airy; άερινος; aerodes, like the sky or air, sky-blue; άυσαιρία, f. bad weather: aerial, aeronautics, aeroplane, aerobic, air, airy, debonair, malaria, aerosporin (from Bacillus aerosporus), Aerobacter aerogènes (a bacterium), Crocus aerius (a crocus), Aedes maculipennis (an orchid).

L. άεθερ, -ος (Gr. άθερος, -os), m. the upper atmosphere; άθεριος, of the upper air: ether, ethereal, ethyl.

L. άφρικος, m. southwest wind:

L. άλαντος, m. south-southwest wind between αφρίκος and λίβονος:

Gr. anemos, m. wind; anemios; anemodes, windy; anemia, f. flatulence; diememos, windswept; epanemos; hypenemos, windy, vain: anemometer, anemology, anemophilous, anemotaxis, Anemone ludoviciana (American pasque-flower).

L. anima, air, breath of life; see life

Gr. άπαρκίας, m. a north wind:

Gr. άπελιοτας, m. east wind:

L. αχιλος, -ονις, m. north wind:

Gr. άτμος; άτμις, steam, vapor; see cloud

L., Gr. άυρα, f. gentle breeze, air, wind, glow, exhalation; άυρυλα, f. dim., whiff, puff: aura, aural.

L. άυστερ, -της, south wind, south; άυστελλος, dim. gentle south wind; see south

Gr. boreas, m. north, north; see north

Gr. βυκτες, swelling, blustering; m. a hurricane: Bycticus populi (a beetle).

L. άκαεις (Gr. άκακιας), m. northeast wind:

L. χάρβους, m. east-northeast wind:

L. καταεις, -ηδις (Gr. καταιγις, -δος), f. hurricane, whirlwind:

L. καυρος (κορως), m. northwest wind; καυρίνος, of the northwest wind:

L. κυκλος, m. west northwest wind: cers.

Gr. δινη, whirlwind; see turn

Gr. εριότας, f. hurricane, whirlwind: Eriolus carciiceus (a grasshopper).

L. ετεστα, f. tradewind.

Gr. ευρος, m. east wind: Euroclydon.

L. ιαυανός, m. west wind: Thecla favonius (a hairstreak), Flabellum favonium (a fossil coral).

L. φλαβρον, m. blast of wind, breeze, fan; flabiliis, airy; flamen, -ης, m. blast, wind, gale; flatus, -us, m. breath, breeze, < flō, flatus, blow: flesus, flatulent.

L. ήλιτος, breath, exhalation; see breathe

Gr. ιαπυξ, -γος, m. northwest wind, south Italian: Iapōx solifugus (an iapyx), Anajapyx vesiculosus (a proiapyx), Catajapyx confusus (a thysanurid).

L. κακίας, m. northeast wind:

Gr. λίπης, λίβος, m. southwest wind; λίβονος, m. south-southwest wind:

Gr. notos, south, southwest wind; notios, southerly; see south

Gr. ουρος, m. a fair wind:

Gr. πνεύμα, wind, air, breath, spirit; see breathe

Gr. πρεστερ, -ος, m. hurricane with lightning:

L. προκέλλω, a violent wind, storm, hurricane, tempest; procellosus, stormy; see storm

L. septeintro, -ονις, north wind; see septentrionalis under north

L. ψυχιτος, air in gentle motion, draft, breath of life, ghost; see spirit
L. subsolanus, m. east wind:

L. typhon, -is (Gr. -os), m. whirlwind; typhonicus, of a tempest or whirlwind: typhonic.

Derive: typhoon.

L. ventus, m. wind; ventulus, m. dim. breeze; ventosus, windy; ventilo, -atus, air, fan, winnow: ventose, ventiduct, ventifact, ventilagin, ventilate, ventometer, Ventilago calyculata (a rhamnacead), Northarctus venticulosus (a fossil primate).

L. vulturnus, m. a south-southeast wind:

L. zephyrus (Gr. zephyros), m. west wind: zephyr, Zephyrus hisamatusanus (a butterfly), Zephyranthes rosea (Cuban zephyr-lily).

See: blow, breathe, fan, storm.

wind < AS. windan, twist; see turn

window < ON. vindauga, wind eye.

L. fenestra, f. window; fenestella, f. dim.: fenestral, Fenestralia compacta (a fossil bryozoan), Fenestella cribrosa (a fossil bryozoan), Fenestrellina stellata (a fossil bryozoan), Protospongia fenestrata (a fossil sponge), Limeum fenestratum (a phylotacacead).

L. impluvium, the skylight in the roof of the atrium of a Roman house; see hole

Gr. phoster, -os, m. illuminator, window; phosterikos, of illumination:

Gr. thyris, small door, window; see door

wine < L. vinum, n. wine, juice; vinalis, of wine; vinarius, m. vintner; vinosus; vinolentus, full of wine, drunk: vine, vinegar, vineyard, vintage, vin rouge, winesap, wineberry, brandywine, Vitis vinifera (European grape), Cathegesis vinitincta (a moth), Blastodacna vinolentella (a moth).

L. Bacchus (Gr. Bakhos; Iakchos), m. god of wine, shouting, and revelry; L. Dionysus (Gr. Dionyssos), m. earlier Greek equivalent of Bacchus; Bacchanalis, of Bacchus and the carousing festivals in his honor; Thyone (Semele), f. mother of Bacchus: Bacchus, bacchanalian, Dionysian, bacchante, Physicus bacchus (a red cod), Hapale jacchus (a marmoet), Thyone rosacea (a holothurian), Thyoneella gemmata (a holothurian), Thyonium pellucidum (a holothurian), Trachythyone muricata (a holothurian).

L. bubulum, n. a kind of wine:

L. calidum, n. warm wine and water, punch:

L. capnlius (Gr. kapnios), f. a kind of wine from smoke-colored grapes:

L. carbenum (Gr. karoinon), n. a sweet wine boiled down:

L. gleukos, n. sweet new wine, must; gleukinos, of new wine: glucoic acid, glucose, glucois. See glykys under sweet

Gr. herpis, m. an Egyptian word for wine:

L. horconia, f. a kind of wine:

L. Icarus (Gr. Ikaros), m. protege of Dionysus, who taught him viticulture:

L. melina, f. honey-wine, mead:

L. merum, n. unmixed wine; meribibulus, wine-bibbing:

Gr. methy, n. wine; methysis, f. drunkenness; methysos, drunk with wine; methystikos, intoxicating: methyl alcohol, methane, methanol, amethyst, Piper methysticum (kava-pepper).

Gr. molax, -akos, m. Lydian name for wine:

L. mulsum, n. wine sweetened with honey, mead:

L. mustum, n. new unfermented wine; musteus, of new wine; mustulentus, abounding in new wine; mustuosus, full of new wine: must, mustard.

Gr. oinos, m. wine; oimidion, n.; oiniskos, m. dim. poor wine; oineros, oinikos; oininos, of wine; oinophlyx, -ygos, drunk; oinosis, f. drunkenness; exoinos, drunken: enology (oenology), oenomancy, oenomel, oenophilist, Oenothera speciosa (an evening-primrose).

L. passum, n. raisin-wine:

L. rosatum (Gr. rhosaton), n. rose-wine:

L. sapa, f. new wine boiled thick:

L. sezydum, n. a kind of wine:

Gr. syphax, -akos, m. sweet new wine: Syphax fuliginosus (a fossil spider).

Gr. tryx, -ygos, new, unfermented wine, must; see dirt

L. tappa, f. insipid wine:

L. visula, f. a kind of wine:

Gr. sele, n. Thracian word for wine:

See: drink, grape, juice, berry

wing < ON. vaengr.

L. ala, f. wing, upper part of arm that joins the shoulder; alicula; alula, f. dim.; alaris; alarius, of wings; alatus; aliger, -a, -um; ales, -itis, winged: alar, alate, alula, aile, ailette, alleron, alinasal, alipheroid, alipilule, alionga (Germa alalunga), Alicula cylindrica (a gastropod), Bulla oculata (a gastropod), Diptero- corpus alternatus (a tree), Rhus semialata (a sumac), Idiostes alaticollis (a beetle), Apteroscirtus inalatus (a katydid), Dioscorea alata (a yam).
L. penna (pinna), feather, wing, fin; see feather
Gr. potamos, winged, flying:
Gr. pteron, n. feather, wing; pteryx, -ygos, f. wing; pteridion; pterygion, n. dim. fin.; plesamos, winged; optenos, wingless, unable to fly: pteropod, pterygoid, pterocarpous, pterosperous, pterotic, Diptera, Orthoptera, pterygium, pterygophore, eurypterid, pterodactyl (Pterodactylus spectabilis), Pterocarpaceae (a legume), Pteropus conspicillatus (spectacled fruit-bat), Pterygothodes acuminata (a wasp), Pterygioteuthis giardi (a squid), Pteridium aquilinum (bracken-fern), Pteris vittata (Chinese brake), Archaeopteryx lithographica (a Jurassic bird), Dipteryx oppositifolia (British tonka-bean), Rhagopteryx brahma (a beetle), Ornithoptera victoriae (a butterfly), Calouteron rectilatum (a beetle), Tetrapodus imperator (spineless), Apterpula villosa (a beetle), Loxopterygium sagotii (an anacardiacae), Valgus hemipterus (a beetle).
Gr. ptilotos, winged; see ptilion under feather
See: feather, fin, arm, fly, bird
wink < AS. winian.
Gr. blepharizo, wink:
L. conniveo, blink, half close the eyes, overlook; nivens, winking: connive, connivent.
Gr. epillos, leering, squinting, < epillo, wink:
L. mico, shine, twinkle, wink; see light
Gr. myo, close the eyes, wink:
L. nicto, -atus, wink, blink; nictitans, winking: nictitate, Cercopithecus nictitans (guenon).
L. paetus, with a wink or blink in the eyes; paetulus, dim.: Rhadinocerus paetulus (a beetle) Rhaebothora paetutus (a spider).
L. palpebro, -atus, wink: palpebrate.
Gr. skardamyso, blink, wink; skardamyktikos, winking, blinking: Scardamycetes rufus (a beetle).

wind < AS. windian, fan out chaff; see separate
winter < AS. winter; see year
wipe < AS. wiopian.
Gr. apomassos, wipe off, wipe clean; apomaxis, f. a wiping off:
Gr. apomysos, wipe the nose:
Gr. omorgnymi, wipe; see spot
Gr. smao; smecho, wipe clean; smektikos, cleansing; smexis, a wiping off, cleansing; see smecticus under wash
L. tergeo, tersus, cleanse, wipe, scour; see wash
See: rub, wash
wire < AS. wir; see rope, bind
wise < AS. wis; see know, manner
wish < AS. wisan.
Gr. aquios, enviable:
L. ambitio, -onis, f. going about of candidates in canvassing and soliciting votes, desire for honor, power, success; ambitiosus, desiring excessively: ambition, ambitious.
Gr. andromanes, lusting after men; hippomanes (said of a mare in heat), lusting after horses; see mania under mad
L. appeto, -atus, desire eagerly, long for; appetibilis; expetibilis, desirable: appetite, appetizing.
L. aspilo, -atus, desire to reach or obtain: aspire, aspiration.
L. aseo, crave; avarus; avidus, eagerly desirous, covetous, greedy: avid, avidity, avaricious, Scelius avidus (a fly).
L. catulo, desire the male; see lewd
L. cupio, -itus, desire; cupidus, desiring, longing, eager; cupiditas, -atis, f. avarice, lust; cupidor, -is, m. wisher: concupio, be very desirous: cupidity, Cupid,
Kuwip, concupiscence, covet, covetousness.
L. cuppus, -edis, fond of delicacies, dainty;
L. curiosus, inquisitive, odd, strange: curious, curiosity.
L. desidero, -atus, long for, desire; desiderabilis, desirable; desiderium, n. a longing, ardent wish: Schuchertella desiderata (a fossil brachiopod).
Gr. ethelo (thelo), wish, be disposed to; ethelos, voluntary; thelema, -tos, n. will; theleos, willing; theletes, m. willer; theletikos, of the will: Ethelomorus parallelus (an isopod).
Gr. himeros, yearning for, desiring, desirable; see beauty
Gr. ichar, n. strong desire:
L. invidus; invidiosus, envious, jealous, hostile; see jealous
L. libido, desire, longing, passion, lust; see lewd
Gr. mao, desire, wish for eagerly, yearn for; mematos, desired.
L. numen, divine will; command; see spirit
L. oestrus (Gr. oistros), gadfly, sting, madness, sexual heat, rut, desire; see fly
L. opto, -atus, choose, wish; exopto, desire greatly, long for; see choose
Gr. orexis, f. appetite, desire, longing; orektikos, of desire, appetite; orektos, longed for, desired; anorektos, undesired, without appetite for; anorexia, f. lack of appetite: orexin, anorexia, Orexit a subgibbosa (a beetle).
Gr. pothos, m. fond desire, < potheo, long for, yearn after:
L. subo, -atus, be in heat, have sexual ardor; see lewd
Gr. taurao, want the bull; see lewd
L. testor, -atus, declare, assert, make a will; testamentum, n. will; intestatus, without a will; testator, testament, intestate.
L. volo, wish, desire, will: volition, benevolent, voluntary. See voluntarius under free
See: hope, ask, believe, greed, lewd, agreeable, jealous

wistaria, NL. a genus of the bean family; see bean
wit < AS. witan, know; see know, laugh
witch < AS. wicce, sorceress; see magic

witchhazel
NL. fothergilla, f. a genus of the witchhazel family, < John Fothergill, English physician: Fothergilla monticola (a hamamelidacead).
Gr. hamamelis, -idos, f. a tree with pomelike druit; now applied to the witchhazel: hamamelin, Hamamelidaceae, Hamamelis virginiana (witchhazel), Hormaphis hamamelidis (an aphid).
NL. liquidambar, f. a genus of the witchhazel family: Liquidambar formosana (Formosa sweetgum).
NL. parrotia, f. a genus of the witchhazel family, < F. W. Parrot, German naturalist: Parrotia persica (a hamamelidacead).

with < AS. with: within, without, notwithstanding, withstand, withdraw, withhold, wherewithal, forthwith, drawing-room.
Gr. -o-, with, union, sameness, copulative: Adelphia.
Gr. amydis, together, at the same time:
L. apud, at, near in, with, among:
L. axitiusus, acting together, in combination; see harmony
L. co-, col-, con-, con-, cor-, < cum, together, with, as in cooperor, work with; collaboro, work with; communico, share with; concurso, run with; corrivo, run streams together; cumprimis, with the foremost, especially: coincidence, confluence, cooperate, cogitate, cognate, cognomen, recognize, collection, collapse, collaterals, commission, committee, combination, companion, comfort, compete, complication, conserve, congregate, confusion, concomitant, conductor, constable, conclude, corrupt, corrode, correlation, correspond, vademecum, curry, cuspidor, cost, couch, council, viscount, custom, ascendent, Elampus connexus (a wasp).
Gr. hama, together, at the same time, mutual: hamadryad, hamarchy, Hamamelis mollis (Chinese witchhazel).
Gr. syl-, sym-, syn-, syr-, sys-, < syn, together, with, as in syllektos, gathered together; symbiosis, a living together; synetikos, binding together; syr rhizos, rooted together; syyesion, a meal in common: syllable, syllepsis, syllogism, symbol, sympathetic, symposium, synagoge, synchronous, synecdotation, synecline, syntax, syndicate, synonyms, system, systole, syzygy, Syllipodus fraternus (a fossil rodent), Symplocos chinensis (Chinese sweetleaf), Synedra superba (a diatom), Syr hizus delinosurus (a wasp).
See: companion, harmony, other, bind

wither < AS. wedrian; see lessen
without; see not, empty, poor, out

witness < AS. gewitness.
L. cognitor, -is, m. advocate, protector, witness:
Gr. martyr, -os, c. witness; martyria, f. evidence, testimony; martyrion, n. proof: martyr, martyrdom, martyrize, protomartyr, Montmartre.
L. notor, -is, m. witness:
L. superstes, -itis, m. bystander, witness: Superstes innominandus (a fossil gastropod), Ectocion superstes (a conchylarion).
Gr. symphethor, -os, m. witness:
Gr. synistor, -os, m. witness:
L. testis, -is, c. witness; testificor, -atus, bear witness; testor, -atus, declare, assert, bear witness, make a will; testimonium, n. evidence, proof, witness: testify,
wolfram < G. wolfram, of uncertain derivation; see elements under thing

woman < AS. wifian: womanly, womanhood, womanish, women, charwoman.

Gr. Amazon, -ōs, f. one of a race of warrior women; a strong, masculine woman: Amazon River, Amazona aethiopica (a parrot), Amazonetta brasiliensis (a parrot).

L. anus, -us, f. old woman; anicilla; anica, f. dim.; anicularis; anilis, of an old woman; anile.

L. carisa, f. an artful woman:

Gr. chera, f. widow; chereios; cherikos, of widows; chereia; cherosyne, f. widowhood; cherosis, f. bereavement: Chera serratilina (a butterfly).

L. concubina, kept mistress; see prostitute.

L. domina; Sp. dona; duenna; It. donna, lady; see dominus under govern.

L. Dryas, -ādis (Gr. -ados), a wood or tree nymph; see drys under tree.

Gr. Ergone, f. daughter of Icarus, translated to the sky as the constellation Virgo: Ergone tolucana (a spider), Eperigone tlzcalana (a spider).

L. femina, f. female woman; femella, f. dim. girl; feminine; femininus, womanly, of women; effeminatus, womanish: feminine, femininity, female, effeminate, Athyrium filix-femina (ladyfern).

L. fomsa, beautiful woman, belle; see form.

Gr. graus, -ādos, graia, f. old woman, old; graition, n. dim. hag.

Gr. gyne, gynaikos, f. woman, female; gynaikarion; gynaikon; gynaion, n. dim.; gynaikotois; gynaiois, of women; gynaikokos; gynaikodes, womanish: gynecology, gynaecocoeic, gynecostoma, gynecophore, gynandrous, gyniatrics, gynecum, misogynous, gynecarchy, epigynum, hypogynous, Coelogyne cristata (an orchid), Coleogyne ramosissima (a rosacean), Glossogyne tenajolia (a composite), Zygogynum pomiferum (a magnoliaceae), Gynocardia odorata (a flacourtiaaceae), Gynopogon stellatus (an apocynaceae), Gynaecomelœ opaca (a beetle), Mitragyna africana (josswood), Hymenoclea monogyna (jacate).

L. hera, f. mistress of a house, lady, queen.

L. innupta, f. virgin, dams, spinster.

Gr. kymas, -ados, a pregnant woman; see fertile.

Gr. lecho, lechos, f. woman in childbed, one who has just given birth.

L. matrona, married woman; see spouse.

L. mulier, -is, f. woman; muliercula, f. dim.; muliebris; mulierarius, of a woman, womanly, female, feminine; muliebrosus; mulierosus, fond of women: mulier, muliebral, muliebrile, muliebrity, mulierose, muliebra.

Gr. nethis, -ādis, spinster; see neo under spin.

L. nympha (Gr. nymphē), f. bride, young woman, a maiden-spirit supposed to inhabit trees, springs, mountains, rivers, and the sea; nymphalis, of a nymph; nymphaiois, of nymphs; nymphhidios; nymphikos, of a bride, bridal; nymphios, m. bridegroom: nymph, nymphal, nymphosis, Nymphæa caerulea (Egyptian lotus), Nymphalis antiope (mourning-cloak), Nymphoides peltatum (floating-heart), Nymphula maculalis (a moth), Trichonympha agilis (a protozoan), Oreonympha nobilis (a hummingbird).

L. obstetric, -īcis, midwife; see nurse.

Gr. parthenos, f. maiden, virgin; partheniskarion; partheniske, f. dim.; parthenikos; parthenios, of maidens, maidenly; parthenon, -os, m. maiden's apartment; oeparchenos, ever a virgin: parthenic, Parthenon, Parthenope, parthenogenesis, Parthenium integrifolium (feverfew), Parthenocissus tricuspidata (Japanese creeper), Cinnamomum parthenoxylon (a lauraceae).
L. pellex, -icis (Gr. pallakis, -idos), concubine, mistress; see prostitute
Gr. phthinylla, f. a thin or delicate woman: Phthinylla fracta (a Miocene rodent).
Gr. poinia, mistress, queen; see govern
Gr. puera, f. woman in childbed:
Gr. quassilari, spinning-girl; see spin
Gr. raptia, f. the ravished or seduced one:
Gr. striga, f. hag:
Gr. talis, -idos, f. a marriageable maiden:
Gr. thelys, female, of or belonging to women; thelykos, feminine; thelyphon, effeminate: thelyblast, thelytopy, theelin, Thelymitra longifolia (an orchid), Thelyphassa diaphana (a beetle).
L. vetula, old woman, crone; see vetus under old
L. vidua, f. widow; vidualis, of a widow: vidual, viduity, widow, Vidua hypotheca (whidah-bird).
L. virgo, -inis, f. maid, maiden; virginalis; virgineus, of maidens, maidenly;
devirgino, -atus, deflower: virgin, Virginia, virginal, virginity, Virgo, Anthropoides virgo (demoiselle), Dasycephyra virginea (a fungus), Chionanthus virginica (fringetree), Philadelphus virginalis (a mockorange).

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L. -aena (Gr. -aina), feminine suffix: Hyauenidae, hyena, Leptana plicatella (a fossil brachiopod), Oxyaena lupina (a creodont).
OF. -esse, < L, Gr. -essa, -issa, feminine suffix, sometimes with diminutive significance: duchess, countess, princess, empress, Clarissa, lioness, laundress, goddess, heiress, waitress, Auletrissa proletaria (a bug).
Hen: “You say Caesar was killed by a woman?”
Peck: “Yes, for at the fatal moment he said, ‘Oh, you brutess!’”
F. -et, -ette, diminutives, feminines: Harriet, Henrietta, suffragette, yeomanette.
L. -ina, feminines, sometimes with diminutive significance: Christina, Katrina, Czarina, Josephine, heroine, comedienne, Dentalina acicula (a foraminifer).
AS. -ster, -stress, originally denoting a female agent; see make
Gr. -teira, -tis, -tria, -tris, denoting female agent or doer; see -ter under make
L. -triz, signifying feminine agent, in contrast with -tor, masculine; see -or under make
See: mother, sister

womb < AS. wamb, belly.
L. albus, belly, womb; see belly
Gr. angeos, vessel, container, womb; see angeion under bag
Gr. delphys, -pos, f. womb: monadelphous, Didelphys virginiana (opossum).
Gr. gaster, stomach, belly, womb; see stomach
Gr. hystera, f. womb; hysterikos, of the womb: hysteria, hysteralgia, hysterectomy, hysterical, hysterocyste, hysteropy, hysteromania, Hysteromorpha trilobum (a trematode).
Gr. kolpos, m. bosom, fold, uterus, but now applied particularly to the vagina; kolpion, n. dim.; kolpotos, folded, sinuous; kolpodes, full of bays, folded: colpalia, colopita, coloplasia, colpomachy, gulf, Colposcelis longicornis (a beetle), Colpophrinax wrighti (barrel-palm), Hexacolpus infundibulum (a radio-larian), Zeacolpus vittatus (a gastropod).
L. matrix, -icis, f. mother, womb, embedding or enclosing substance; matrix, matriculate, Matricaria grandiflora (a composite), Botrychium matricariaefolium (a grape-fern).
Gr. metra, f. womb, entrance to the womb, vulva, matrix, pith or heart of a tree: Mertensioders tomentosa (pohutukawa), metrectomy, metrolee, metralgia, endometrium, endometriosis, Cynometra floribunda (a legume), Stephanometra spicata (a crinoid).
L. stericula, f. womb of an unfrarrowed sow
L. uterus, m. womb; uterculus, m. dim.: uterus, uterine, uterotomy.
L. vulva, wrapper, womb, external female genitals; see vulva

wonder < AS. wundor.
Gr. athesphatos, inexpressible, marvelous:
Gr. eknomos; eknomios, wonderful, marvelous, unusual, monstrous: Ecnomogathanthus sericus (a beetle).
Gr. ekpaglos, exceedingly, wondrous, marvelous, terrible; ekplektikos, astounding: Ecpagulus brevicornis (a wasp).
Gr. ezaisios, beyond demand, extraordinary; see over
L. extraordinarius, above, beyond the common or ordinary, unusual, singular: extraordinary, Neopromachus extraordinarius (a grasshopper).
Gr. glenos, thing to stare at, show, wonder; see glene under eye
L. incredibilis, unbelievable, extraordinary: incredible.
L. inusitatus, unusual, extraordinary:
L. miror, -atos, wonder at, be astonished at; mirabilis; mirandus; mirus, wonderful, strange; mirabundus, full of wonder; miraculum, n. marvel; mirificus, causing wonder; admirabilis, producing wonder: Miranda, miracle, mirage, mirror, marvelous, mirable dictum, admirable, admire, Mirabilis jalapa (a four-o'clock), Miraz insularis (a braconid), Hydrichthys mirus (a hydroid), Mesembryanthemum mirabile (a fig-marigold), Citropsis mirabilis (a cherry-orange), Anaphilax mirificus (a beetle).
L. monstrum, an abnormal or supernatural wonder; see animal
L. paragrapismos, exceptional:
Gr. pelor, monster, prodigy; see large
L. prodigiosus, strange, wonderful, extraordinary; prodigium, n. omen, wonder, monster: prodigy, Secarabeus prodigiosus (a beetle).
L. singularis, unique, extraordinary; see alone
L. stupendus, astounding, wonderful, large: stupendous.
Gr. teras, -atos, n. monster, sign, marvel, wonder; terastios, marvelous, monstrous: teratology, teratogenic, teratoma, teratosis, teras, teratogenic, teratology, teratogenic, teratoma, teratosis, abnormal: Teratopsaurus aculeatum (a fern), Teratosaurus suevicus (a fossil reptile), Teratospis grandis (a Devonian trilobite), Teratostoma lobifera (a fly), Tereosaurus merriami (a Pleistocene bird).
Gr. tethepa, be amazed, astonished:
Gr. thambema, -tos, n. monster; thambetos, astonishing; thambos, n. astonishment; ekthambos, amazed, astonished: Thamboceras mirum (an ammonite), Thambema enigmaticum (an isopod).
Gr. thauma, -tos, n. wonder, marvel; thavamos, thaumastos, wonderful, marvelous; thaumastikos, inclined to wonder: Thaumasticyplops insulans (a copepod), Bathothauma lyromma (a squid), Thaumastocoris australicus (a bug), Trophithauma dissitus (a fly), Agathauma sylvestris (a dinosour).
Gr. theskelos, marvelous, wonderful: Thescelosaurus neglectus (a fossil reptile).
Gr. thespios; thespios, ineffable, divine, wondrous: Thespis, Thespian, Thespia populnea (banago), Thespesiopsyllus paradoxus (a copepod).
See: fear, animal, secret, ineffable, magic

woo < AS. wugian.
Gr. mæster, -os, m. wooer, suitor, < mnaomai, court, solicit; mnestos, wooed and won; mnestos, -os, f. courtship:
L. procus, m. wooer, suitor: Procus latrunculus (a moth), Scopaeus proculus (a beetle).
See: love

L. alburnum, n. sapwood of a tree:
L. cala, f. (Gr. kalon, n.), billet of wood, log for burning; calamentum, n. dry wood on the vine; kalinos, wooden; kalopeo, cut wood:
L. caudeus, of wood, wooden; see caudeus under stem
NL. cembra, f. < G. zember; zimmer, timber: Pinus cembra (Swiss nut-pine), Pinus cembroides (Mexican pinyon).
L. coctilis, very dry wood that burns without smoke; coctilicus, of dried wood: L. crepitu, n. dry firewood, brushwood:
Gr. dete, f. fagot:
L. duramen, -inis, n. heartwood of a tree: duramen.
L. fomes, tinder, kindling wood; see fungus
Gr. gynos, m. fabot: Grypobius castaneus (a beetle).
Gr. hyle, f. wood, stuff, material; hylikos, of wood; hyloides, wooden, wooded; hylioais, of the wood, forest, savage, wild; hylekoites, m. dweller or lodger in wood; hyloros, m. forester; hylourgos, m. carpenter: hyle, hylie, hylism, hylophagous, hylophobia, methyl, ethyl, Hyla versicolor (a tree-frog), Hylobates agilis (gibbon), Hylocichla fuscens (veery), Hylastes salebrosus (a beetle), Gutu hylaecus (a wolverine), Hylecoetus lugubris (a beetle).
Gr. laerkinon, n. a kind of aromatic wood:
L. lignum, n. wood; ligneolus; ligneus, of wood, wooden; lignosus, woody; lignarius, m. carpenter: lignification, lignite, lignum-vitæ, Calceolaria lignosa (a slipper-flower), Selenops lignicolus (a spider), Linnaea lignorum (a gribble).
Sp. madera, f. wood, timber:
Gr. phryganon, n. dry stick, firewood, brushwood; phryganion, n. dim.: Phryganea cinerea (a caddisfly).
Gr. pyrdalon, n. small wood for burning, brushwood:
L. sarmentum, fagot, brushwood; see branch
wood

L. tiguum, beam of wood, log of timber; tigillum, dim.; tignarius, carpenter; see beam

Gr. xylon, n. wood; xylarion; xylephion, n. dim.; xylitos; xylinos; xylodes, of wood, wooden, woody; xyleboros; xylophagos, eating wood; xyleus, m. woodcutter: xylograph, xylophone, xylocarpous, xylem, xyloid, xylene, xylophilous, xylotile, xylolyl, Xyleborus xylographus (ambrosia-beetle), Xylopha ferruginea (an annonacead), Xylion cylindricum (a beetle), Xylomasia japonica (tung-ching-tree), Xylaria hypopoxylon (a fungus), Xylocopa violacea (a carpenter-bee), Xylergates lacteus (a beetle), Xylinophorus scopinatus (a beetle), Xylososia bispinosa (a beetle), Xyleutes maculatus (a moth), Brothylus consperrus (a beetle), Erythroxylum ovatum (a coca-tree), Nyctomycetes entoxylinus (a fungus), Xanthoxylym alatum (a prickly-ash), Cithareszylum ilicifolium (a fiddlewood), Sideroxylom foetidissimum (mastic), Trypoxylon rugifrons (a wasp), Aster xylorrhiza (woody aster).

See: tree, forest, beam, board, rod, pillar, stem, branch

woodcock; see snipe

woodpecker

Gr. drykolaptes, m. woodpecker: Picus(Dryocolaptes) tridactylus (a woodpecker)

Gr. dryops, -opos, m. a woodpecker: Dryops musgravei (a beetle), Dryopomera indica (a beetle), Ceradryops punctatus (a beetle).

Gr. iyne, f. a woodpecker:

L. iyns, -ynis (Gr. -os), f. wryneck; iynigkos, magical, as the bird was used in magic: Jynx[Iynx] torquilla (wryneck), iynge, Iyngipicus kizuki (a woodpecker).

Gr. kalotypos, m. woodpecker:

Gr. keleos, f. a woodpecker; celeomorphic, Celeopicus smaragdinicollis (a woodpecker).

Gr. knioloqos, m. woodpecker: Cnipologus anthracinus (a bird).

Gr. kolios, m. a woodpecker: Colius macrourus (a coly).

Gr. kraugos, m. woodpecker: Craugus auratus (a bird).

Gr. plekelos, -antes, m. woodpecker:

L. picus, m. woodpecker: Picus martius (black woodpecker), Picoides arcticus (arctic woodpecker), piculet (Picumnus lepidotus), Coccocephalus pipites (a beetle), Odontopteryx liticipus (a fossil bird), Sphyrapicus ruber (red-breasted sapsucker).

Gr. pipo; pipra, f. woodpecker: Pipra aureola (a bird).

Gr. typanos, m. a kind of woodpecker: Typanus ceyptius (a bird).

wool

< AS. wall.

L. arncis (Gr. arnakis), sheepskin; see skin

Gr. bathyrrhenos, with thick wool:

Gr. eiros, n. wool; eiresione, f. garland or wreath wound with wool; eirokokes, woolly:

Gr. erion, n. wool; eridion, n. dim.; eriones, of wool, woolly; eriodes, like wool, woolly: erineum, erine, erineose, eriophyllous, Erionomus angustifolium (a cotton-sedge), Eridictyon lanatum (yerba santa), Eriobotrya japonica (loquat), Eriogonum nodosum (a polygonacead), Eriophyllum jepsoni (a composite), Fuscidium eriobotryae (a fungus), Gynerium saggittatum (a grass), Somateria spectabilis (king-eider).

L. floccus, m. tuft or lock of wool; floccosus, tufty, woolly: floccose, floccillation, flocculable, flocculant, flocculence, flocculus, floccule, flock, floss, Persea floccosa (Oaxaca avocado), Tabellaria flocculosa (a diatom), Begonia floccigera (a begonia).

Gr. gnaphalon (knaphalon), n. wool; gnaphalodes (knaphalodes), like wool; gnaphalion, n. a downy plant: Gnaphalium obtusifolium (common everlasting), Cnaphalocrocis rutilalis (a moth).

Gr. katagama, -tos, n. flock of wool: Catagama porcatum (a fossil sponge), Catagamatus japonicus (a beetle).

Gr. kous, n. fleece; kodarion; kodion, n. dim.: Bulbocodium vernum (meadow-saffron).

Gr. koleros, short-woollen:

Gr. krokis, -idos (krokys, -ydos), f. nap or downy fibers on wollen cloth; kroke, f. thread, wool in a piece of cloth; krokidismos, m. a plucking at blankets by persons in delirium; krokismos, m. a weaving, web: crocidolite, Crocetura occidentalis (a shrew), Croce filipennis (a neuropterid), Crocidium multicaule (a composite), Crocydoscus ferrugineum (a moth), Crocethia alba (sanderling).

Gr. lachnos, m.; lachne, f. soft, woolly hair, down: Lachnosterna fusca (June-bug), Lachnanthes tinctoria (redroot), Epilachna ocellata (a beetle).
L. *lana*, f. (Gr. *lenos*, n.), wool, woolly hair, fleece, down on leaves or fruit; *lanula*, f.; *lanugo*, -inis, f. down on plants and cheeks; *laniger*, -a, -um, bearing wool; *lanatus*, *lanus*, *lanicus*, of wool, woolly; *lanosus*; *lanugineus*; *lanuginosus*, woolly; *lanarius*, m. fuller, wool-worker; of wool; *lanicus*, spinning wool; *allitaneus*, of deep, thick wool: *lanugo*, laniferous, lanigerous, lanolin, lanoresin, lanose, delaine. *Chinchilla laniger* (chinchilla), *Eriosma lanigerum* (woolly aphid), *Heracleum lanatum* (a cow-parsnip), *Chelodonthes lanosa* (haairy-lip fern). *Chladonixia lanuginosa* (an amaranth), *Disporum lanuginosum* (faery-bells), *Thymiusr lanicaulis* (a thyme), *Lenothrix canus* (a rat), *Digitalis lanata* (Grecian foxglove).


Gr. *nakos*, n. fleece; *nakyron*, n. dim.: *Nacospatangus gracilis* (a sea-urchin).


L. *pappus* (Gr. *pappos*), wool or down on some seeds; see *hair*

Gr. *pilema*, -otos, n. felt; *pileo*, compress wool or other material into felt; *symplema*, -otos, n. anything pressed or matted together: *Pilematechinus rathbuni* (an echnoid).

Gr. *pokos*, m. fleece, wool; *pokas*, -ados, f. wool, hair; *pokarion*, n. dim.: *Epipokos*, woolly: *Pocobletus coroniger* (a spider), *Pocadius niger* (a beetle).

L. *tomentum*, woolly hairs; see *hair*

L. *vellus*, -eris, n. fleece, pelt; *velumen*, -inis, n. fleece; *Umbilicaria vellea* (a lichen), *Aletes vellerosus* (a spider-monkey).

Gr. *xasma*, -tos, n. carded wool:

See: *hair*, *thick*

**word** < AS. *word*: wordy, wording, wordcraft, Wordsworth, password, reword.

L. *apposition*, n. an epithet, adjective: apposition.

L. *dictum*, n. saying, word: dictum.

Gr. *epiklesis*, f. surname:

Gr. *epitheton*, n. term: epithet.

Gr. *epos*, n. word, tale, speech, song; *epyllion*, n. dim.; *epikos*, heroic: epic, cacoepy, orthoepy.

Gr. *etymon*, the ultimate or original meaning of a word; see *etyymology* under true

Gr. *glossa*, f. an obsolete, foreign, or other word needing explanation: gloss, glossary.


Gr. *lexikos*, pertaining to words, < *lexis*, f. speech, word; *lexidion*, n. dim.: *lexikon*, n. dictionary, vocabulary: lexicon, lexicography.

Gr. *logos*, m. word, reason, discourse, story; *logarion*; *logidion*; *logydrion*, n. dim.; *logotechnes*, m. artificer in words; *philologos*, fond of words, studious of words: logomachy, philology, dialogue, apology, doxology, eulogy, logotype. See -logy under *know*, *logo* under *speak*

AS. *nana*, term, title, word: name, nameless, namely, namesake, nickname, surname, name (Alaska).

L. *nomen*, -inis, n. name; *nominalis*, of a name; *nomino*, -atus, call by name; *prænomen*, first or personal name; *nomen*, clan name; *cognomen*, family name, surname; *agnomen*, additional surname or nickname, as in Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator: nominal, nomination, noun, nom de plume, nomenclature, binomial, cognomen, denominator, ignominious, innominate, misnomer, pronoun, renown.

L. *nuncupo*, -atus, call by name, name; see *call*

Gr. *onoma*; *onyma*, -tos, n. name; *onomation*, n. dim.; *onomasia*, f. a naming: *onomastis*, m. name; *onomatikos*, of naming; *onomastikon*, n. vocabulary, list of names; *onomastos*, named, noted, famous; *onymos*; *onymos*, nameless, unknown: *onomatopeia*, onomastic, onomastic, onomancy, onomatolgy, anonymous, *Jerome*, antonym, synonym, pseudonym, metonymy, eponym, antonomasia, paronomasia, *Onomastus quinquenotus* (a spider), *Stathmonyma homomorpha* (a moth), *Nonyma egregia* (a beetle).

Sp. *palabra*, f. word; *palabrita*, f. dim.

Gr. *paroimia*, f. byword, maxim, proverb:

Gr. *rHEMA*, -tos, n. word, verb, phrase, saying; *rhemation*, n. dim.

L. *syllaba* (Gr. *syllabe*), f. a sound-division of a word: syllable, syllabication.
Some Geographic Names

Africa: Asparagus africam (an asparagus).
Allegheyn: Rubus allogheyniensis (blackberry).
America: Ulmus americana (American elm).
Andes: Oenothera andina (Andean sundrops).
Antilles: Mymar antillarum (a wasp), Leptomastidea antillicola (a wasp).
Arabia: Acacia arabica (babul-acacia).
Arizona: Cupressus arizonica (Arizona cypress).
Asia: Ranunculus asiaticus (Persian buttercup).
Atlantic: Pipunculus atlanticus (a fly).
Australia: Stolotermes australicus (a termite), Microcitrus australasica (a wild-lime).
Austria: Arenaria austriaca (Austrian sandwort).
Bengal: Ficus bengalensis (banyan-fig).
Brazil: Aristolochia brasiensis (a birthwort).
California: Eremobates californica (a solpugid), Helianthus californicus (a sunflower).
Canada: Amelanchier canadensis (serviceberry), Asarum canadense (Canada wild-ginger).
Chile: Fragaria chiloensis (Chilean strawberry).
China: Aesculus chinensis (Chinese horsechestnut), Primula sinensis (Chinese primrose).
Europe: Trientalis europaea (European starflower), Asarum europaeum (a wild-ginger).
France: Rosa gallica (French rose).
Germany: Mespilus germanica (medlar).
Great Britain: Inula britannica (a composite), Pyrgoma anglicum (a barnacle).
Greece: Periploca graeca (Greek silk-vine).
Hudson: Circus hudsonius (marsh-hawk).
Iceland: Pecten islandica (a scallop).
India: Ficus indica (Indian fig), Bos indicus (zebu).
Ireland: Megaceros hibernicus (extinct Irish elk).
Italy: Scilla italic (Italian squill).
Japan: Sorbus japonica (Japanese mountain-ash), Chrysanthemum nipponicum (a Japanese daisy), Japanopsychrolutes dentatus (a fish).
Lapland: Limosa lapponica (godwit).
Lima: Phaseolus limensis (lima bean).
Louisiana: Artemisia ludoviciana (Louisiana sagebrush).
Macedonia: Anthemis macedonica (a chamomile).
Madagascar: Asparagus madagascariensis (an asparagus).
Mexico: Salazaria mexicana (bladder-sage).
Nevada: Arnica nevadensis (a composite).
Norway: Aricia norvegica (a worm).
Panama: Sweetia panamensis (a legume).
Pennsylvania: Polygonum pennsylvanicum (a knotweed), Prunus pennsylvanica (fire-cherry).
Persia: Rosa persica (one-leaved rose).
Portugal: Prunus lusitanica (Portuguese laurel-cherry).
Pyrenees: Aquilegia pyrenaica (a columbine).
Russia: Prosthorhynchus rossicus (a worm).
Siberia: Larix sibirica (Siberian larch).
Sikta: Picea sikhatensis (Sikta spruce).
Spain: Scilla hispanica (Spanish squill), Icbris gibraltarica (a candytuft).
Sweden: Luscinia suecica (bluethroat).
Switzerland: Androsace helvetica (Swiss androsace).
Turkey: Heliz turcica (a small).
Utah: Juniperus utahensis (Utah juniper).
Yosemite: Lewisia yosemitana (Yosemite bitterroot).
Yukon: Polytrichum yukonense (a haircap-moss).
work < AS. weorc; see make, busy

world < AS. weorold.
Gr. kosmos, m. world, universe; kosmikos, of the world; kosmopolites, m. citizen of the world: cosmic, cosmopolite, cosmopolitan, microcosm.
L. mundus, m. world, earth, heavens; mundanus, of the world; mundialis, worldly: mundane, supermundane.
Gr. oikoumenè, f. the world: oikoumenikos, worldwide, general: ecumenical.
L. seculum, age, lifetime, world; see age

worm < AS. wyrm.
Gr. askaris, -idos, f. an intestinal worm: Ascaris meglrocephala (a nematode), Scordium longicaudum (a rotifer).
L. cicindela, glowworm; a genus of beetles; see beetle

Gr. dez, dekos, m. a worm in wood: Demodez folliculorum (follicle-mite).
Gr. cule, f. worm, maggot:
L. galba, f. a kind of larva: Galba hieroglyphica (a mite).
Gr. helminis, -inthos, f. worm; helminthion, n. dim.: helminthology, anthelmintic, platyhelmint, Helminthostachys zeylonica (a fern), Helmintherus vernivorus (a warbler), Chenopodium anthelminticum (wormseed), Hydnocarpus anthelminticus (a flaeourtiacead).
Gr. ips, ipos, m. a kind of worm: Ips radiatius (Monterey-pine engraver), Ipoptonus gabonensis (a woodpecker), Ipopobac musella (a braconid), Ipomea batatas (sweet potato), Amphibolips caelebs (a gall-insect), Ceratostomella ips (a fungus).
Gr. ix, ikos, f. a kind of worm or grub: Ix porrecta (a bug).
Gr. keras, -idos, f. a worm that eats horn:
Gr. lampyris, -idos, f. glowworm: Lampyris noctiluca (European glowworm).
L. lumbricus, m. earthworm: lumbricine, Lumbricus terrestris (an earthworm), Ascaris lumbricoides (a roundworm), Monocystis lumbrici (a sporozoan).
Gr. pygolampis, -idos, f. glowworm:
L. rauca, f. worm in oak roots.
Gr. rhomos, woodworm, shipworm; see mollusk
NL. sabella, f. a genus of marine annelids: Sabella pavonina (an annelid).
Gr. samamithion, n. a kind of worm:
L. scolæx, -ecis (Gr. skolæx, -kos), m. worm; skolekion, n. dim.; skolekodes, wormlike; skoleciform, skoleciasis, skolecite, skolecodont, skolecoid, skolecophagous, Scoilithus linearis (a Cambrian fossil), Scolecocephalus boulenieri (a lizard), Mytilidium scolecosporum (a fungus), Bothrioscolax prussicus (a cestode), Aspidodera scoleciformis (a nematode).
NL. syllis, f. a genus of annelids: Syllis pusilla (an annelid).
L. taenia (Gr. tainos), ribbon, tapeworm; see ribbon
L. thrips, -ipsis (Gr. -ipos), a woodworm; a genus of Thysanoptera; see bug
L. tinea, a gnawing worm, larva of a moth; see moth
L. vermis, -is, m. worm; vermiculus, m. dim.; vermiculatus, like worms, of worms; verminosus, wormy: vermin, verinal, verminous, vermicular, vermicelli, vermintuge, vermilion, verminform, Vermetus luminicolus (a gastropod worm-shell), Vermilo degeeri (a worm-lion) Vermivora peregrina (Tennessee warbler), Vermicularia spirata (a worm-shell), Sarcobatus vermiculatus (gravel-wood), Eosentomon vermiciforme (a proturan), Myzocytium vermicolium (a fungus), Ozzyris vermicularis (pinworm).
See: larva under young

wormwood < AS. weorod (G. wormth): vermouth.
L. absinthium (Gr. apsinthion), n. wormwood: Artemisia absinthium (wormwood), absinth, absoluti, absinthial, absinthium, absinthin.
L. artemisia, f. mugwort, sagebrush: Artemisia tridentata (sagebrush).
Gr. santonion; santonikon, n. a kind of wormwood: santonica, santonin, Artemisia santonica (a wormwood).
Gr. seriphos, f. a kind of wormwood:
L. sirium, n. mugwort:
L. sozusa, f. a kind of artemisia:
Gr. tozetesia, f. another name for artemisia:

worry < AS. wyrgan; see trouble

worship < AS. weorthscape; see honor, rite

wort < AS. wyrt, plant; see plant

worth < AS. weorh, value: worthy, worthily, untrustworthy, seaworthiness, Wordsworth, Lapworth, Ellsworth, worship, worthless.
L. aestimabils, valuable; see aestimo under judge
Gr. ainetos, praiseworthy: Aenetus prasinus (a moth).
Gr. axios, worthy, fit; axia, f. worth, value; aziosis, f. worth, excellence; axiologos, worthy of mention, notable, remarkable; antaxios, worth as much as; epaxios, worthy, deserving: chronaxy, Axiocrita cataphanes (a moth), Aziologus thoracicus (a fossil insect), Aziologa pura (a moth), Aziagastus rosmarus (a bug).

L. caritas, dearness, costliness, high price; see carus under love
L. dignus, worthy, deserving, fitting; see honor
L. diligo, -lectus, value highly, esteem, love; see love
Gr. epikairos, important:
Gr. epitition, n. value or assessment of a thing; epitimetes, m. estimator, valuer;
eritimos, precious: Epitmetes lutosus (a beetle), Coeranica eritima (a moth).
Gr. keimelios, treasured; see keimelion under store
Gr. logimos, notable, remarkable: Logimus erminea (a psychodid).
L. oculitus, as one’s own eyes, dearly;
L. pretiosus, valuable, dear: precious.
L. valeo, be strong, have value; see strong
See: wealth, honor, money

worthless
L. abjectus; rejectus, cast off, worthless; see jacio under throw
Gr. achreton, useless: Achreton cinerarius (a fossil bug).
Gr. akrantos, futile, idle, unaccomplished: Acrantus teyou (a lizard), Acrantopis dumerili (a snake).
Gr. anaxios; apaxios, unworthy, worthless: Anaxios obesus (a beetle).
Gr. anopheles, useless, hurtful: Anopheles punctipennis (a mosquito).
Gr. apobletos, rejectable, worthless: Apobletes amphibius (a beetle).
Gr. apodokimos, worthless:
Gr. asymphoros, useless, inconvenient: Asymphorodes sphenocopa (a moth).
Gr. asynergos, not helpful:
Gr. asyneutes, useless:
Gr. asyphelos, mean, patry, worthless;
L. briso, grape-skin. refuse after pressing; see skin
Gr. deimos, wretched, miserable, patry, weak; see poor
Gr. etosios, fruitless, useless, in vain:
L. futulis, useless, vain, worthless: futile, futility.
Gr. gyte, f. trash, frippery; grytopoles, m. seller of knickknacks:
L. inanis, empty, useless, vain; see empty
L. inutilis, useless, worthless, injurious: Bulimus inutilis (a gastropod).
L. irritus, invalid, vain, useless, infertile: Centrins irritus (a beetle).
Gr. maps, idly, vainly; mapsidos, vain, useless; mapsilogos, talking idly:
Mapsadius auspicata (a moth).
Gr. medaminos; oudaminos, good for nothing:
Gr. meleos, in vain, useless: Meleoma signoreti (a neuropterid), Meleomona heterota (a moth).
L. micctilis, worthless, bad; see bad
L. nequam, worthless, bad; nequitas, badness, worthlessness; see bad
L. otiosus, idle, useless; see otium under rest
Gr. oudeneia, f. worthlessness:
Gr. outliers, worthless, insignificant: Utidana pleurostigma (a moth).
Gr. rhapos, m. petty wares, trumpery; rhopikos, of petty wares, worthless: Rhopophilus peginensis (a bird), Rhopica cornigera (a fly), Rhopobota naevana (fireworm).
L. scutum, n. trash, rags, trumpery; scrutarius, m. second-hand dealer, ragman: Trochus scrutarius (a wasp).
Gr. teuatos, vain, futile, idle:
Gr. tykeros, ragged, tattered, worn; see rag
L. vilis, cheap, base, worthless: vile, vilify, vilification, revile.
See: bad, poor, fool, unfit, empty, weak, trifile, dirt, rag, rest

wound < AS. wund; see sore, bruise, cut, tear

wrapper < uncertain origin; see bag, cover, fold, garment, sheath, skin

wrasse < C. wrach.
Gr. alphestes, m. a wrasse: Alphestes afer (a fish).
Gr. chromis, -ios, m. a sea-fish: Chromis caeruleus (a damsel-fish), Haplochromis blicaqudens (a fish), Hemichromis bimaculatus (a fish), Chromidae.
L. tulus, -idos (Gr. toulis, -idos), f. rainbow-wrasse: Julis bifasciata (a fish), Julidochromis ornatus (a fish), Stethojulis trilineata (a fish), Labrus julis (a fish).
Gr. kichla, f. a kind of wrasse: Cichla ocellaris (a fish), Cichlasoma fenestrum (a fish).
L. labrus (Gr. labros), m. wrasse: Labrus vulgaris (rainbow-wrasse), Labrichthys psittacula (parrot-fish).
L. telepris, f. a kind of wrasse:
Gr. onias, m. a sea-fish:
L. phyceis, -idis (Gr. phykis, -idos), m. a fish living among seaweeds, probably a kind of wrasse; phykidion, n. dim.: Phycis mediterraneus (figo, Mediterranean hake), Phycidimorpha rosea (a moth).
L. scarus (Gr. skaros), m. a kind of fish, probably a wrasse: scar, Scarus strongylocephalus (Indian parrot-fish), Pseudoscarus caelestinus (lora).

wrath < AS. wraeth; see anger
wreck < AS. wreca, an unhappy person; see sad
wright < AS. wryhta; see wyrcan under make
wrinkle < AS. wrincle; see fold
wrist < AS. wrist; see hand
write < AS. writan: writing, writer, written, rewrite, wrote, underwriter.
L. actarius, m. shorthand writer, copyist, clerk: actuary, actuarial.
L. amanuensis, m. clerk, secretary: amanuensis.
L. codicillus, letter, note, appendix to a will, dim. of codex, -icus, tablet, writing; see codex under book
Gr. diploma, -tos, n. a letter folded double, letter of recommendation, passport, certificate: diploma, diplomacy, diplomat.
L. epistola (Gr. epistole), f. letter: epistle, epistolary.
Gr. graphe, write; grapheus, m. writer, painter; graphe, f. a writing; graphikos, of writing, drawing, painting; graptos, written, marked, inscribed; for example, graphos, -os, n. letter, line; kalligraphos, writing beautifully; mark, picture; grammateus, m. scribe, secretary: graphite, graptolite, graft, gram, grammar, biography, diagram, chiropragraphy, epigraph, lithographic, photograph, geographer, geography, telegraph, epigram, monogram, Grapheocephala coccinea (a leafhopper), Phyllograptus angustifolius (a graptolite), Graftophyllum pictum (morado), Grammatophyllum speciosum (an orchid), Ips calligraphus (a beetle), Opegrapha betulina (a lichen).
L. notarius, m. stenographer, secretary, clerk: notary, prothonotary, Protonotaria citrea (prothonotary warbler).
L. scribo, scriptus, write; scriptilis, writable; scriptura; scriptio, -onis, f. a writing; scribo, m. public writer, clerk, secretary: scriptor, -is, m. writer: conscribillo, -atus, scrawl; describo, copy, sketch, delineate; inscription, -onis, f. a writing upon something: scribe, scribble, scripture, scrivener, shrive, conscription, description, description, escritoire, inscription, manuscript, nondescript, prescription, postscript, subscribe, Tragelaphus scriptus (guib), Sphaerophoria scripta (a fly), Arion circumscriptus (a slug), Etheostoma inscriptum (a darter), Seilla nonscripta (blue squill).
Gr. synthetes, m. author, composer, writer:
L. tabellio, -onis, m. notation, scrivener: tabellion.
See: pen, letter, line, word, book, list

wrong < AS. wrang, contrary to best experience; see bad, fault, lie, hurt, wander
wry < AS. wrygan, turn, twist; see turn
X

xandaros, Gr. a fabulous sea-monster; see animal
xanion, Gr. comb for carding wool; xantes, carder; see comb
xanthium, L. (Gr. xanthion), a genus of the composite family; see composite
xanthos, Gr. yellow; see yellow
xanthoxyzylon, NL. a genus of the rue family; see rue
xasma, Gr. carded wool; see wool
xenagos, Gr. commander of auxiliary troops; see lead
xenium, L. (Gr. xenion), gift to a guest; xeniolum, dim.; see give
xenodochium, L. (Gr. xenodocheion), inn, lodge; xenodochos, innkeeper; see house
xenos, Gr. stranger, guest; xenyllion, dim.; xenikos, strange, foreign; see guest
xeros, Gr. dry; see dry
xestos, Gr. scraped, planed, smoothed, polished; zesis, a scraping; xesma, scrapings; see xeo under scrape
xi, Gr. fourteenth letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
xiphias, Gr. swordfish; see swordfish
xiphos, Gr. sword, saber; xiphidion; ziphion, n. dim.; see sword
xoanon, Gr. wooden image; xoanoglyphos, sculptor; see form
xutho- < Gr. xouthos, yellowish, yellowish-brown; see yellow
xyele, Gr. a tool for scraping wood, rasp, dagger; see xeo under scrape
xylabion, Gr. fire-tongs; see labis under tongs
xyleus, Gr. woodcutter; see xylon under wood
xylinum, L. (Gr. xylinon), cotton; see cotton
xylo- < Gr. xylon, wood; xylarion; xylephion, dim.; xylikos; xylinos, wooden; see wood
xylochos, Gr. copse, thicket; see bush
xynos, Gr. common; xynon, companion, partner; see common
xyris, L., Gr. wild iris; see iris
xyron, Gr. razor; xyrion, dim.; see knife
xystus, L. (Gr. xystos), a covered colonnade, portico, gallery, walk; xystikos, of a gallery; see porch

Y

yam < African nyami, eat.
NL. dioscorea, f. a genus of the yam family, < Dioscorides, Greek botanist: Dioscorea esculenta (Chinese yam), Dioscoreaceae.
Gr. epipetron, n. a plant; now a genus of the yam family: Epipetrum humile (a dioscoreacead).
yard < AS. gierd; gyrd, rod, stick, see rod, measure; < AS. geard, garden, see field
yarrow < AS. gearwe.
L. achillea, f. yarrow, < Achilles, hero of the Trojan war: Achillea argentea (silver yarrow), Gilia achilleae (a gilia).
yawn < AS. ganian; see open
year < AS. geard: yearly, yearling, Goodyear, leap year, yore.

Gr. θείμηρικος, θαυμαθής, anuus, L. annuus, a yearly, of a year; annularis; annualis; annual, yearly; annus, full of years; annétionus, of last year; biennius, lasting two years; perennius, lasting through the years, everlasting, perpetual; solennius, annual: annuity, annals, annivarsity, annual, centennial, biennial, perennial, decennial, millennium, superannuated, 1893 A.D., annalist, solemn, Erigeron annuus (healbane), Fomes annosus (a bracket-fungus), Lyco podium annuinum (a clubmoss). Oenothera biennis (an evening-primrose), Bellis perennis (European daisy), Linum perenne (a flax), Sceleranthus annuus (knawel), Agrostis perennans (a grass).

Gr. βίτων, of two years; bimus, dim. only two years; trimulius, of three years:
Gr. etos, n. year; etesios, yearly; eteios, annual; dietesios, lasting through the year: etecistic, etesian, Isoetes lacustris (a quillwort).

Gr. ηρά, f. any time or season of the year; horaios, seasonable, timely, ripe:
Gr. hornitius; hornus, of this year, this year's:
Gr. perysinos, of last year; properysi, two years ago; properysinos, of year before last:
Gr. setanios, this year's:
L. Vertumnus, god of the changing year, the seasons, and trade; see change SEASONS

L. aestas, -atis, f. summer; aestivus, of summer: estival, estivation, Dendroica aestiva (yellow warbler), Vitis aestivalis (summer-grape).
L. autumnus(auctumnus), m. season of increase and abundance, fall; australialis, of summer: autumn, autumnal, Tram bicula autumnalis (harvest-mite).
L. brumalis, of the winter solstice, wintry; see bruma under day
Gr. cheimon, -os, m.; cheima, -los, n. winter, winter weather, storm; cheimas, -ados, f. winter, a winter garment; cheimatiskos; cheimerinos, cheimerios, of winter, wintry, bleak, cold: Chimonophila signella (a moth), Chimonobambusa falcata (a bamboo), Chimonanthus praecox (wintersweet), Chimatophila castaneana (a moth), Chimatophila maculata (spotted pipsissewa), Achimenes longiflora (a gesneriacead).
Gr. ear, -os (er, -os), n. spring; earinos, of spring, the color of spring, green: Earomajya lonchaeoides (a fly), Eritus jezoeensis (a braconid), Eara dinus annualis (an orchid), Hieronymus hyemalis (winter-aconite).

AS. haerfest, crop, season for gathering crops; see reap
L. hibernum, n. winter; hibernalis; hibernus, of winter, wintry; hibernaculum, n. winter quarters; hiberno, -atus, spend the winter, keep in winter quarters, be inactive: hibernal, hibernation, hibernaculum, Filistata hibernalis (a house-sider).
L. hiems, -mis, f. winter; hiemalis (hyemalis), of winter, wintry: hiemal, hiemation, Troglo dytes hiemalis (winter-wren), Equisetum hyemale (a horsetail), Junco hyemalis (snowbird).
Gr. opora, f. autumn; oporinos, autumnal; metoporon, n. late autumn; metoporinos; pthithnoporinos, autumnal: Oporornis formosus (Kentucky warbler).
L. solstitium, longest day of the year, summer solstice, summer; see day
Gr. theria, f.; theros, m. summer; theretos; therinos, of summer; theretron, n. summer home; zaterhes, searching: therophyte, Thersocus pedestris (a wasp), Theriophila mira (a moth), Theriobius rugatus (a beetle), Therinopsis fuscicornis (a wasp).
L. ver, -is, n. spring; verculum, n. dim.; vernalis; vernus, of spring: vernal, vernation, primaveral, Primula veris (cowslip), Crocus vernus (spring-crocus), Eubranchipus vernalis (fairy-shrimp), Amanita verna (a mushroom).

See: time, month, day

yeast < AS. gist.

NL. -ase, a suffix denoting a ferment or enzyme: alcoholase, aldehydease, amidase, amy lase, aopzymase, butyrinase, carbohydrase, carotenease, casease, cellulase, cozymase, cystate, desoxyribonuclease, diastase, hyaluronidase, hydrogenase, hydrolase, invertase, lactase, ligninase, lipase, luciferase, maltase, peptidase, phytase, reductase, sucrase, tyrosinase, urease, zymase, zymohexase.

AS. breowan, ferment: brew, Brewster, brewmaster, broth.
L. fermentum, n. yeast; fermento, -atus, leaven with yeast; infermentatus, unleavened: ferment, fermentation.
L. levamen, -inis, n. a lightening or raising: leaven.
Gr. zyme, f. yeast, leaven; zymosis, f. fermentation; zymotikos, causing fermentation; azevms, unleavened: zymogen, zymology; zymolysis, zymoplastic, zymotic, zymohexase, zymosterol, enzyme, enzymatic, azymic.

L. auripigineus, jaundiced, yellow; see aurigo under disease
L. cerinus (Gr. kerinos), wax-colored, yellowish; see cera under wax
L. crocatus; croceus, saffron-yellow; see crocus
L. flavus, golden-yellow, yellow; flavidus, yellowish: flavescent, flavedo, flavanine, flavina, flavone, flavopurpurin, riboflavin, Sarcenopsis flava (a pitcher-plant), Aurelia flavidula (a jellyfish), Reticulotermes flavipes (a termite), Gentiana flava (a gentian), Cnidocampa flavescens (a moth), Iris flavissima (an iris), Chamaecrista flavicoma (a partridge-pea), Eristalis flavescutellata (a fly), Pipistrellus flavipes (a bat), Heliotus flavipes (a bee).
L. galbus, yellow; gallocatus, yellowish: jaundice.
L. gilvus (gilbus), pale-yellow; alboglobus, whitish-yellow: Vireo gilvus (warbling vireo).
L. helvus, bay, yellow: helvenacus; helvus; helvolus (helvolous), yellowish, pale yellow: helvite, helvolous, Cyperus helvus (a sedge), Strophostyles helvola (a legume).
L. ikterikos, jaundiced, yellow; see ikteros under disease
Gr. kírrhos, yellow, tawny: cirrhosis, cirrhonous, cirrollite[cirrholite], Cirrhosoma translucida (a moth), Cirrhopetalum appendiculatum (an orchid).
L. kitinos, of citron, citron-yellow; see citrus
L. knechos, pale-yellow: Brachynus (Cneocostus) limbellus (a beetle).
L. luridus, pale-yellow, dull-red, ghastly; luror, -is, m. a yellowish color, sallowness: lurid, Aspidistra lurida (a liliaceous), Brachychiton luridus (a bottle-tree).
L. luteus, yellow; luteolus, dim. yellowish: corpus luteum, lutein, luteolin, luteofuscus, luteolous, luteescens, luteus, Betula lutea (yellow birch), Reseda luteola (a mignonette), Chrysalidocarpus lutescens (a palm), Microtryterus luteosignatus (a beetle).
L. melinus, honey-colored, see mel under honey; < Gr. melinos, quince-yellow, see malum under apple.
Gr. ochros, pale-yellow; sallow, wan; ochra, f. earthy oxide of iron; ochriasis, f.; ochrods, -os, n. paleness, wansness; enochros, somewhat pale; exochros, very pale: ocher(ochre), ochrous, ochrolite, ochraceous, Ochrocarpous longifolius (nagkaszar), Ochrocoma pyramidalica (balsa), Ochrocia elliptica (an apocynaceous), Leptothrix ochracea (a bacterium), Dillocia ochretae (a dilleniaceous), Anthidium polyorschum (a bee).
Gr. ravanus, grayish-yellow, gray; see gray
Ar. safra, yellow: saffron, safranine, safranol, safflower (Carthamus tinctorius).
L. sandaraca (Gr. sandarake), a reddish-yellow color; see resin
L. silaceus, like yellow ochre; see sil under earth
L. sulphureus, like sulfur, sulfur-yellow; see sulfur
Gr. thapsinos, yellow, < thapsia, a plant from Thapsus; see carrot
L. vitellinus, yellow like the yolk of an egg; see vitellus under yolk
Gr. xanthos, yellow, yellowish-red, orange, golden; xanthotes, f. yellowness; epizanthos, yellowish, xanthic, xanthin, xanthite, xanthophyll, xanthopterin, xanthosis, xanthous, Xanthorrhiza simplicissima (yellowroot), Xanthoxylum americanum (prickly-ash), Xanthostemon oppositifolius (a myrtleaceous), Xanthium italicum (Italian cocklebur), Anthoxanthum odoratum (sweet vernal-grass), Liosostomus xanthurus (a spot), Microbracon xanthonotus (a braconid).
Gr. zouchos, yellowish, yellowish-brown: Xuthotrichia ochracea (a trichopterid).
See: gold, citrus, crocus, carrot, amber, gambogium under resin

yes < AS. gese.
L. accedo, -cessus, assent to, approve, nod to: Senecio accedens (a groundsel).
L. accuesco, -atus, rest, assent to: acquiesce, acquiescence.
Gr. agapao, be content, acquiesce:
Gr. aineo, praise, recommend; ainesis, f. praise; synainos, agreeing with:
L. aio, say yes, affirm, assert: adage.
L. annuo, -atus, nod to, assent, approve, affirm; annuto, -atus, nod to: Annuit coeptis. See nuto under bend
L. approbo, -atus, assent to, favor: approbation, approve, approval.
L. assentor, -atus, agree constantly, stiffer; assensus, -us, m. approval, echo: assent, assentor.
L. automo, -atus, say aye, affirm, aver:
Gr. dei, of course, to be sure:
L. iis, so, yes:
Gr. nai, yes, yea verily:
Gr. neuma, -tos, n. nod, approval; neuis, f. a nodding, inclination; aponeuma, -tos, n. slope: Neumatoceras gibberosum (a fossil cephalopod).
Gr. symphemos, agreeing with, < symphemi, assent, approve:
Gr. synchoreo, agree, assent; synchoretetes, m. conceder, forgiver; synchorema, -tos, n. concession: Synchorema zygoneura (a trichopterid).
Gr. synemptosis, f. concurrence:
Gr. stergo, be satisfied, acquiesce:
See: agreeable, harmony

yew < AS. iu.
Gr. milos, f. yew:
L. taxus, f. yew; taxeus; taxicus, of yew: Taxus cuspidata (a yew), Taxodium distichum (bald cypress), Cephalotaxus drupacea (plum-yew), Torreya taxifolia (stinking-cedar).

yield < AS. gieldan, give, pay; see give, pay, let
-yl, a suffix signifying stuff, matter, generally an alcohol, < Gr. hyle, wood, raw material; see alcohol, wood

yoke < AS. geoc; see bind, bridge

yolk < AS. geola.
Gr. lekithos, f. yolk of an egg: lecithin, alecith, lecithinase, Lecithobotrya putrescens (a worm), Sterrhurus monolecithus (a trematode).
L. modiolum, n. yolk:
L. vitellus, m. yolk of an egg; vitellinus, of or like the yolk of an egg: vitelline, vitellicle, vitellose, Crocus vitellinus (Syrian crocus).

young < AS. geong: younger, youngest, youngster, youngling, Youngstown, youth.
L. adolescens, -entis, young, growing up: adolescent.
Gr. agouros, m. a youth:
Gr. anathremma, -tos, n. nurseling:
Gr. anebos, immature, not yet come to manhood, beardless: Anebocaris quadroculus (a crab).
Gr. anelikos, immature, not yet come to manhood:
L. Apollo, -inis or -onis (Gr. Apollon, -os), m. god of youth, music, healing: Apollo, Apollonian, Apollinaris, Parnassius apollo (a butterfly), Apollocerinus geometricus (a fossil erinoid).
Gr. opten, -os, unable to fly, unfledged, callow; see fly
Gr. brephos, n. fetus, embryo, babe; brephion; brephyllion, n. dim.; brephikos; brephodes, childish: Brephoctonus californicus (a wasp), Brephidium exile (a butterfly).
L. catellus; catulus, young of an animal, whelp, puppy:
NL. cercaria, f. tailed, tadpolelike larval stage of trematodes: cercarin, Bulharzia cercariae (a blood-fluke).
Gr. chrysalis, -idos, f. gold-colored pupa of a butterfly: chrysalis, Chrysalidocarpus lutescens (a butterfly-palm), Goniobasis chrysalis (a fossil gastropod), Cyrtocapsa chrysalidium (a radiolarian).
L. conceptum, n. fetus:
L. cossus, m. a kind of larva under the bark of trees: Cossus ligniperda (goat-moth).
Gr. embryon, n. fetus, the unborn young (in humans, the first two months): embryo, embryonic, Diospyros embryopteris (gaub-persimmon), Embryopteris glutinifera (wild mangosteen).
Gr. eule, worm, maggot, larva; see worm
L. fetus (foetus), -us, m. offspring, fruit, young, the unborn young (in humans, the last seven months): fetus, fetal, feticide, effete.
Gr. galathenos, sucking, young, tender;
L. gyirus (Gr. gyronis), tadpole; gyrinodes, tadpolelike; see frog
Gr. hebe, f. youth, time of pubescence, youthful prime; hebetikos, of youth, youthful; hebos, at the threshold of manhood; ephebeia, f. puberty; ephebos, arrived at puberty; ephebikos, of youth: Hebe, hebetic, hebeanthous, ephebic, ephebian, Hebe buxifolia (a speedwell), Hebella crassuliforme (a fungus), Epheboblattia attenuata (a fossil blattid), Delphinium hebeignum (a larkspur), Indigofera hebepeletana (an indigo-plant).
AS. hwelp, young of a dog or beast of prey, puppy, cub: whelp.
L. immaturus, unripe, green, untimely: immaturity, immaturity.
L. implaminis, unfledged, callow:
L. infans, -antis, speechless, babe: infant.
L. instar, form, figure, image, likeness; stage of an insect between molts; see form
L. juvenis, young; junior, younger; juvenus, young; juvenilis, of youth: juvenile, junior, rejuvenate, rejuvenescence, Curculio juventus (a beetle).
Gr. koreios, youthful; see kore under child
Gr. kouros, youthful; see koros under child
Gr. kyema, -tos, n. embryo, ictus: Cyema atrum (a fish), Dicyema paradozum (a mesozoon).
L. larva, f. ghost, mask, early stage of some animals: larva, larval, larvial, Bacillus (Achromobacter) larvae (bacterium of foulbrood), Mutilla larvata (a wasp), Xenopus albolarvatus (white-headed woodpecker).
L. nauplius, m. the larval form of many crustaceans: nauplius.
Gr. neanikos, fresh, youthful; see neans under child
Gr. neatos, young; neoteros, younger; neatos, youngest; see neos under new
Gr. nebrox, -akos, m. young deer, young animal: Lagonebrax javanicus (a mammal).
L. necydalus (Gr. nekydalos), m. larva of the silkworm: Nectydales pisoniana (a beetle).
Gr. neossos (neottos), m. any young animal, nestling, chick: neossology, neosoptile, Neossus marylandica (a fly).
L. nympha (Gr. nymphē), f. pupa of an insect: nymph, nymphal.
Gr. obrikala, n. pl. the young of animals: Obriaca foveicolli (a beetle).
Gr. ocheuma, embryo, the result of coitus; see ocêuq under coitus
Gr. patak, -akos (paltax, -ékos), c. youth; pallakios, m. lover; pallakion, n. dim.: pallikar, Pallacocris suavis (a bug).
L. partus, -us, m. that which is born, embryo: parturient.
Gr. phortion, burden, weight, embryo; see phortos under weight
L. primaevus, early, young; see primus under first
L. proles, -is, f. offspring: proletarian, proletariat, prolific, proliferate, Filago prolifera (a composite).
Gr. psakalos, new born, young.
L. pubertas, -atis, f. period of transition from youth to manhood and womanhood: puberty, pubertal.
L. puerîtas, youthful, childish, silly; see puer under child
L. pullus, a young animal, youth: poulis, fowl; see chicken
L. pupa, girl, doll; in some insects a stage intermediate between larva and adult; see child
L. ranunculus, tadpole; see frog
L. recens, -entis, new, fresh, young: recent, recently.
Gr. schadon, -os, 1. larva of a bee or wasp; the breeding cell itself: Chaoborus (Schadonopsphama) trivittatus (a culicid).
L. scymnus (Gr. skymnos), m. a young animal, cub, whelp; skymnation, n. dim.: Scymnus punctatus (a beetle), Scymnophagus townsendi (a chalcid-fly), Scymnodon ringens (a fish), Scymnognathus angusticeps (a fossil reptile).
Gr. teknion, that which is born, child, young; teknidion; teknion, dim.; see child
L. tyro (tyro), -onis, m. young soldier, recruit, beginner: tyro.
See: first, new, begin, before, dawn, caterpillar, birth, bird
yspiolo- < Gr. ypsilon (hypsilon), upsilon, twentieth letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
yrcha, Gr. jar; see hyrcha under jar
yucca, NL. a genus of the lily family; see lily
zalmos, Gr. a skin; see skin
zamia, L. (Gr. zemia), hurt, damage, see hurt; a genus of cycads, see gymnosperm
zanclio- < Gr. zanklon, sickle; see sickle
zannichellia, NL. a genus of aquatic plants; see waterweed
zarza, Sp. bramble; see blackberry
zarticio- < Gr. zatrikion, the game of chess; see play
zea, L. (Gr. zea; zéia), a kind of grain, spelt; now applied to maize; see grain
zeal < L. zelus (Gr. zelos), ardor, enthusiasm; see busy
zebra, the Abyssinian name for the striped equine of Africa; see horse
zela, Gr. wine; see wine
zelkova, NL. a genus of the elm family; see elm
zelos, Gr. emulation, rivalry, ardor; zelotes, a devoted enthusiast, zealous follower; see zelus under busy
zema, Gr. a decoction; see drink
zemia, Gr. damage, loss; zemiodes, ruinous; see hurt
zene, Gr. a goldfinch; see finch
Zeno- < Gr. Zen., -os, a form of Zeus; see Dis under spirit
zeo, Gr. boil; zestos, boiled; see boil
zephyrus, L. (Gr. zephyros), west wind; see wind
zero < It. zero, < Ar. sifr, empty; see empty, number
zestos, Gr. boiled; see boil
zeta, Gr. sixth letter of the Greek alphabet; see letter
Zetes, Gr. son of Boreas and one of the Argonauts; see sail
zetetes, Gr. searcher, seeker; see try
zeuglo- < Gr. zeugle, loop of a yoke; see zygon under bind
zeugos, Gr. pair, team; zeuktos, yoked; zeugma, anything used for joining; see zygon under bind
Zeus, Gr. chief of the gods, see Dis under spirit; < L. zeus, a kind of fish, see dory
zibetha, ML. civet; see civetta under weasel
zignis, Gr. a kind of lizard; see lizard
zigzag, F. alternately changing direction by sharp angles; see slope
zilla, NL. a genus of the mustard family; see mustard
zinc < G. zink. See elements under thing
1. cadmia (Gr. kadmia), f. calamine, an ore of zinc: cadmium, calamine.
zingiber, L. (Gr. zingiberis). ginger; see ginger
zinnia, NL. a genus of the composite family; see composite
zinzala, L. a kind of gnat; see fly
zinzilulo, L. chirp; see chirp
zirus, L. caul, omentum; see membrane
zirconium < Ar. zarquin, gold-colored; see elements under thing
ziro- < Gr. zêira, a wide garment, robe; see garment
zizanium, L. (Gr. zizanion), a kind of weed; see zizania under grass
zizia, NL. a genus of the carrot family; see carrot
ziziphora, NL. a genus of the mint family; see mint
zizyphus, L. (Gr. zizyphos), jujube-tree; see buckthorn
zaorco- < Gr. zoarkes, life-supporting; see zoê under life
zaorion, Gr. dim. of zoön, animal; see animal
zodiac < Gr. zodiakos, of animals; zodarion; zodion, dim. of zoön, animal; see zoön under animal
zoë, Gr. life; see life
zogrión, Gr. menagerie, see pen; zogreus, catcher of animals, see take
zoma, Gr. a girded garment, the position of the girdle, girdle; see belt
zomerysis, Gr. soup ladle; see spoon
zomile, Gr. a kind of dill; see carrot
zomos, Gr. soup, sauce; zomidion, dim.; see soup
zona, L. (Gr. zone), belt, girdle; zonula, dim.; zonalis; zonarius, of a belt; see belt
zoön, Gr. animal; zoarion; zodarion; zodion; zoephion, dim.; see animal
zophos, Gr. darkness, dusk, gloom, nether world; zopheros, dusky, gloomy; see night
zopyron, Gr. spark; see pyr under fire
zoros, Gr. pure, sheer; see pure
zoster, Gr. belt, girdle; see belt
zostera, NL. a genus of aquatic plants; see waterweed
zothecula, L. dim. of zotheca (Gr. zotheke), chamber, chest; see room
zoyphion, Gr. dim. of zoön, animal; see animal
zygaena, L. (Gr. zygaina), a kind of shark; see shark
zygastron, Gr. box, chest, archives; see box
zygia, Gr. probably the hornbeam; see hornbeam
zygis, Gr. wild thyme; see mint
zygoma, Gr. bar, bolt; see bar
zygon; zygos, Gr. yoke, pair, balance; zygion, dim.; zygios, of a yoke; see bind
zyme, Gr. leaven, yeast; zymotikos, causing fermentation; see yeast
zythum, L. (Gr. zythos), a kind of Egyptian beer; zythion, dim.; see beer
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COMPOSITION OF SCIENTIFIC WORDS

Roland W. Brown, 1954
page 7, line 10  millenium for millennium
page 20, line 30  στοιχος for στοιχος
page 35, line 24  tonsillectomy for tonsillectomy
page 49, line 18  Psorales for Psoralea
page 50, line 32  record for second
page 62, line 31  foresake for forsake
page 65, line 24  innu-for in-
page 71, line 36  unforeseen for unforeseen
page 77, line 60  diethylstilboestrol for diethylstilbestrol
page 79, line 19  absolve for absulvo
page 89, line 14  dilation for dilatation
page 123, line 24  petrolii for petrolei
page 131, line 16  Eueides for Eueides
page 140, line 59  kokkos), m. for kokkos, m.)
page 144, line 51  Hymizyga for Hemizyga
page 154, line 45  hesitation for hesitation
page 157, line 49  vulgate for vulgata
page 159, line 20  Languncaria for Laguncaria
page 159, line 21  Langenaria for Lagenaria
page 164, line 32  rochmas for rochmos
page 173, line 61  senestus for senectus
page 174, line 61  meletros for meleteros
page 175, line 61  polyganum for polygamum
page 176, line 19  payrus for papyrus
page 182, line 11  design for resign
page 183, line 36  petasodes for Petasodes
page 184, line 35  new line.  carcer, L. (Gr. karkaron), jail, prison; see pen
page 185, line 13  carro for caro
page 186, line 19  carui for carvi
page 187, line 33  forbears for forebears
page 189, line 60  hurricane for hurricane
page 190, line 23  radiolaran for radiolarian
page 190, line 26  erucæformis for erucæformis
page 190, line 33  glandis for glanis
page 192, line 16  brandingi-ron for branding-iron
page 194, line 57  kedes for kerdos
page 205, line 12  Fr. for Gr.
page 207, line 55  congenereic for congeneric
page 207, line 56  Gentilicamelis for Gentilicamelus
page 209, line 5  conspicuous for conspicuous
page 209, line 41  hermeneuma for hermeneuma
page 211, line 58  daltus for dilatus
page 213, line 7  nubifosus for nubigosus
page 213, line 61  crinoil for crinoid
page 216, line 35  musela for mustela
page 223, line 10  unis for eunis
page 240, line 4  koraskiskos for korakiskos
page 240, line 68  bloody for bloody
page 242, line 41  breaker for beaker
page 244, line 15  inordinatus for inordinatus
page 245, line 37  divinty for divinity
page 246, line 9  pill for pillow
page 248, line 16  Apotmetus montanus for Apotomus ovatus
page 248, line 61  klýchne for ky líchne
page 250, line 32  aitos for doitos
page 253, line 15  Eophippus for Ecophippus
page 261, line 15  mismortune for misfortune
page 261, line 54  dirutor for dirutor
srupution for eruption

tonsilitis for tonsillitis

ovulum for ovulum

omission for omission

cmphityche for amphityche

board for broad

life for lessen

rockcres for rockcress

vamily for family

Grf. for Gr.
nonesense for nonsense

Sylia for Sylvia

triblobite for trilobite

restionacea for restionaceae

bigoniaceae for bignoniaceae

chrysesostolmos for chryseostolmos

nonesense for nonsense

loly for lily

waxy for waxy

unprinciplined for unprincipled

griddiron for gridiron

Trimerotropis for Trimerotropis

disposed for disposed

ittao for kittao

espereia for epereia

tacea for taceo

ezav for evaz

laistes for lapistes; bag for brag

lemagouge for demagogue

bysodepses for brysodepses

Centroptilum for Centrotiilum

temnincki for temmincki

makeable for makable

venenesosum for venenosum

tree for apple; top, mezzereon for mezereon

millenarius for millenarius

pantomic for pantomimic

rhampos for rhamphos

epible for epipole

emption for exemption

Rhabospilus for Rhabdospilus

winkled for wrinkled

cephalopod for cephalopod

praecursos for praecursus

wickerwort for wickerwork

forseer for foreseer

groundel for groundsel

Scanpanorhynchus for Scapanorhynchus

amenthystina for amethystina

roches moutannees for roche moutonnee

utenesil for utensil

rium for drium

iridens for irideus

basterium for bacterium

hopless for hopeless; hopleless for hopeless

druit for fruit