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alternation of parthenogenetic and sexual generations. [1865-70; HETERO- + GONY]

**het-er-o-graft** (het'er ə grɑft/, -grɑft'), *n.* *Surg.* xenograft. [1905-10; HETERO- + GRAFT]

**het-er-og-ra-phy** (het'ə rog/rə fē), *n.* 1. spelling different from that in current use. 2. the use of the same letter or combination of letters to represent different sounds, as, in English, the use of *s* in *sit* and *easy*. [1775-85; HETERO- + GRAPHY] — **het-er-o-graph-ic** (het'er ə grɑf'ik), **het-er-o-graph-i-cal**, *adj.*

**het-er-og-y-nous** (het'ə rōj'ə nəs), *adj.* *Zool.* having females of two different kinds, one sexual and the other abortive or neuter, as ants. [1850-55; HETERO- + GYNOUS]

**het-er-o-kar-y-on** (het'er ə kar'ē ōn', -ən), *n., pl. -kar-y-a (-kar'ē ə). *Biol.* a cell containing two or more nuclei of differing genetic constitutions. [1940-45; HETERO- + Gk kār'yon nut, kernel; cf. KARYO-]*

**het-er-o-kar-y-o-sis** (het'er ə kar'ē ō'sis), *n.* *Biol.* condition in which a binucleate or multinucleate cell contains genetically dissimilar nuclei. [1915-20; HETERO- + KARYO- + -SIS] — **het-er-o-kar-y-ot-ic** (het'er ə kar'ē-ot'ik), *adj.*

**het-er-o-lec-i-thal** (het'er ə les'ə thal), *adj.* *Embryol.* having an unequal distribution of yolk, as certain eggs or ova. [1890-95; HETERO- + LECITHAL]

**het-er-ol-o-gous** (het'ə rōl'ə gəs), *adj.* 1. *Biol.* of different origin; pertaining to heterology. 2. *Med., Pathol.* consisting of dissimilar tissue, as that of another species or that of a tumor. 3. *Immunol.* pertaining to an antigen that elicits a reaction in a nonspecific antibody. [1815-25; HETERO- + LOGOUS]

**het-er-ol-o-gy** (het'ə rōl'ə jē), *n.* 1. *Biol.* the lack of correspondence of apparently similar organic structures as the result of unlike origins of constituent parts. 2. *Pathol.* abnormality; structural difference from a type or normal standard. [1850-55; HETERO- + LOGY]

**het-er-om-er-ous** (het'ə rōm'ə rəs), *adj.* having or consisting of parts that differ in quality, number of elements, or the like: a *heteromerous flower*. [1820-30; HETERO- + MEROUS]

**het-er-om-e-tab-olous** (het'ə rō mi tab'ə ləs), *adj.* *Entomol.* undergoing development in which the young are born adultlike in form, often maturing without a pupal stage. Also, **het-er-o-met-a-bol-ic** (het'ə rō met'ə-ə-bol'ik), [HETERO- + METABOL(ĪC) + -OUS] — **het-er-om-e-tab-o-lism**, **het-er-om-e-tab'o-ly**, *n.*

**het-er-o-mor-phic** (het'er ə mōr'fik), *adj.* 1. *Biol.* dissimilar in shape, structure, or magnitude. 2. *Entomol.* undergoing complete metamorphosis; possessing varying forms. [1860-65; HETERO- + MORPHIC] — **het-er-o-mor-phism**, **het-er-o-mor'phy**, *n.*

**het-er-on-om-ous** (het'ə rōn'ə məs), *adj.* 1. subject to or involving different laws. 2. pertaining to or characterized by heteronomy. 3. *Biol.* subject to different laws of growth or specialization. [1815-25; HETERO-NOM(Y) + -OUS] — **het-er-on'o-mous-ly**, *adv.*

**het-er-on-o-my** (het'ə rōn'ə mē), *n.* the condition of being under the domination of an outside authority, either human or divine. [1815-25; HETERO- + NOMY]

**het-er-o-ny-m** (het'er ə nīm), *n.* a word spelled the same as another but having a different sound and meaning, as *lead* (to conduct) and *lead* (a metal). [1880-85; < LGk heterōnymos. See HETERO-, -ONYM]

**het-er-on-y-mous** (het'ə rōn'ə məs), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a heteronym. 2. having different names, as a pair of correlatives: *Father and son* are *heteronymous relatives*. [1725-35; < LGk heterōnymos having a different name. See HETERYNYM-, -OUS] — **het-er-on'y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

**Het-er-o-ou-si-an** (het'ə rō ō'sē ən', -ou'sē ən), *Ec-cles.* — *n.* 1. a person who believes the Father and the Son to be unlike in substance or essence; an Arian (opposed to *Homousian*). — *adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the Heterousians or their doctrine. [1670-80; < LGk heterōousi(os) (Gk hetero- HETERO- + ou-si(a) nature, essence + -os *adj.* suffix) + -AN]

**het-er-o-phil** (het'er ə fil), *adj.* 1. Also, **het-er-o-phil-ic**. *Immunol.* (of an antibody) having an affinity for an antigen other than its specific antigen. — *n.* 2. *Cell Biol.* a neutrophil. Also, **het-er-o-phil-ic** (het'er ə fil'), [1915-20; HETERO- + PHIL]

**het-er-oph-o-ny** (het'ə rōf'ə nē), *n.* *Music.* the simultaneous performance of the same melodic line, with slight individual variations, by two or more performers. [1940-45; HETERO- + PHONY] — **het-er-o-pho-nic** (het'er ə fōn'ik), *adj.*

**het-er-o-pho-ri-a** (het'er ə fōr'ē ə, -fōr'), *n.* *Oph-thalm.* a latent strabismus of one or both eyes. [1885-90; HETERO- + Gk -phoria a carrying, equiv. to -phor(os)-PHOROUS + -ia -IA] — **het-er-o-pho-ric** (het'er ə fōr'ik, -fōr'), *adj.*

**het-er-o-phyll-ous** (het'er ə fil's), *adj.* *Bot.* having different kinds of leaves on the same plant. [1820-30; HETERO- + PHYLLOUS] — **het-er-o-phyll-y**, *n.*

**het-er-o-phyte** (het'er ə fit'), *n.* *Bot.* a plant that secures its nutrition directly or indirectly from other organisms; a parasite or saprophyte. Cf. **autophyte**. [HETERO- + PHYTE] — **het-er-o-phytic** (het'er ə fit'ik), *adj.*

**het-er-o-pla-sia** (het'er ə plā'zha, -zhē ə, -zē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* the replacement of normal cells by abnormal cells, as in cancer. [HETERO- + PLASIA]

the repair of lesions with tissue from another individual or species. [1850-55; HETERO- + PLASTY] — **het-er-o-plas'tic**, *adj.*

**het-er-o-polar** (het'er ə pō'lər), *adj.* *Chem.* polar (def. 4). [1895-1900; HETERO- + POLAR] — **het-er-o-polar-ity** (het'ə rō pō lar'i tē), *n.*

**het-er-ot-er-ous** (het'ə rōp'tə rəs), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the Heteroptera, in some classifications a suborder of hemipterous insects comprising the true bugs. [1890-95; < NL *Heteroptera* + -ous. See HETERO-, -PTEROUS]

**het-er-ot-ics** (het'ə rōp'tiks), *n.* (used with a singular *v.*) incorrect or perverted perception of what is seen; hallucinatory vision. [1705-15; HETER- + OPTICS]

**het-er-o-sex** (het'er ə seks'), *n.* *Informal.* heterosexual. [HETERO- + SEX, on the model of HETEROSEXUAL]

**het-er-o-sex-ism** (het'er ə seks'siz em), *n.* a prejudiced attitude or discriminatory practices against homosexuals by heterosexuals. [HETERO(SEXUAL) + SEXISM] — **het-er-o-sex'ist**, *n., adj.*

**het-er-o-sex-u-al** (het'er ə seks'shō ə l or, esp. *Brit.*, -seks'yō-), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or exhibiting heterosexuality. 2. *Biol.* pertaining to the opposite sex or to both sexes. — *n.* 3. a heterosexual person. [1890-95; HETERO- + SEXUAL]

**het-er-o-sex-u-al-ity** (het'er ə seks'shō ə l'i tē or, esp. *Brit.*, -seks'yō-), *n.* sexual feeling or behavior directed toward a person or persons of the opposite sex. [1895-1900; HETERO- + SEXUALITY]

**het-er-o-sis** (het'ə rō'sis), *n.* *Genetics.* the increase in growth, size, fecundity, function, yield, or other characters in hybrids over those of the parents. Also called **hybrid vigor**. [1910-15; < LGk heterōsis an alteration. See HETERO-, -SIS]

**het-er-os-po-rous** (het'ə rōs'pō ras, het'er ə spōr'as, -spōr-), *adj.* *Bot.* having more than one kind of spore. [1870-75; HETERO- + SPOROUS]

**het-er-os-po-ry** (het'ə rōs'pō rē), *n.* *Bot.* the production of both microspores and megaspores. [1895-1900; HETERO- + SPORE + -Y<sup>2</sup>]

**het-er-os-trac-an** (het'ə rōs'trə kən), *n.* *Paleontol.* any of several ostracodermis of the order Heterostraci, from the Silurian and Devonian Periods, having the anterior part of the body enclosed in bony plates. [*<* NL *Heterostrac(i)* (pl.) name of the order, equiv. to heter- + Gk ostrak(ón) (sing.) shell + -AN]

**het-er-o-styled** (het'er ə stild'), *adj.* (of a plant) having styles of different forms or lengths in the flowers. Also, **het-er-o-styl'ous**. [1870-75; HETERO- + STYLE + -ED<sup>3</sup>]

**het-er-o-tac-tic** (het'er ə tak'tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by heterotaxis. Also, **het-er-o-tac-tous**, **het-er-o-tax-ic** (het'er ə tak'sik), [HETERO- + Gk takh(ás) fixed, ordered, arranged (cf. tássein to arrange) + -IC]

**het-er-o-tax-ís** (het'er ə tak'sis), *n.* abnormal or irregular arrangement, as of parts of the body, geological strata, etc. Also, **het-er-o-tax-i-a** (het'er ə tak'sē ə), **het-er-i-tax'y**. [HETERO- + TAXIS]

**het-er-o-tel-ic** (het'er ə tel'ik, -tē'lik), *adj.* (of an entity or event) having the purpose of its existence or occurrence outside of or apart from itself. Cf. **auto-tel-ic**. [1900-05; HETERO- + TEL-<sup>2</sup> + -IC] — **het-er-o-tel'ism**, *n.*

**het-er-o-thal-líc** (het'er ə thal'ik), *adj.* *Mycol.* 1. having mycelia of two unlike types, both of which must participate in the sexual process. Cf. **homothallic** (def. 1). 2. dioecious. [1900-05; HETERO- + THALLIC] — **het-er-o-thal'ism**, *n.*

**het-er-o-to-pi-a** (het'er ə tōp'ē ə), *n.* *Pathol.* 1. misplacement or displacement, as of an organ. 2. the formation of tissue in a part where its presence is abnormal. Also, **het-er-o-to-py** (het'er ə tōp'ē). [*<* NL; see HETERO-, TOP-, -IA] — **het-er-o-top-ic** (het'er ə tōp'ik), **het-er-ot'o-pous**, *adj.*

**het-er-o-trich** (het'er ə trik), *n.* any ciliate of the suborder Heterotricha, having the body covered uniformly with short cilia. [*<* NL *Heterotricha* name of the order. See HETERO-, TRICHA] — **het-er-ot-ri-chous** (het'er ə rō'trē kəs), *adj.*

**het-er-o-troph** (het'er ə trōf', -trōf'), *n.* *Biol.* an organism requiring organic compounds for its principal source of food. Cf. **autotroph**. [1895-1900; HETERO- + TROPH]

**het-er-o-troph-ic** (het'er ə trōf'ik, -trōf'ik), *adj.* *Biol.* capable of utilizing only organic materials as a source of food. [1890-95; HETERO- + TROPHIC]

**het-er-o-typ-ic** (het'er ə tip'ik), *adj.* *Biol.* of or pertaining to the first or reductional division in meiosis. Also, **het-er-o-typ'i-cal**. Cf. **homeotypic**. [1885-90; HETERO- + TYPIC]

**het-er-o-zy-go-sis** (het'er ə zī gō'sis), *n.* *Biol.* the state of being a heterozygote. [1900-05; HETERO- + ZYGOSIS]

**het-er-o-zy-gote** (het'er ə zī gōt', -zig'ōt'), *n.* *Genetics.* a hybrid containing genes for two unlike forms of a characteristic, and therefore not breeding true to type. [1900-05; HETERO- + ZYGOTE]

**het-er-o-zy-gous** (het'er ə zī gōs'), *adj.* *Biol.* 1. having dissimilar pairs of genes for any hereditary characteristic. 2. of or pertaining to a heterozygote. Also, **het-**

**het-man** (het'mən), *n., pl. -mans* by the chief of Ukrainian Cossacks of a region, with headquarters at Zaporo-zh (1700-10); < Ukrainian *het'man* eastern dial. form of MHG *houptman*, *Hauptmann*, captain; cf. G dial. (*Sie-*) *mann*; see HEAD, MAN<sup>1</sup>]

**het-man-ate** (het'mə nāt'), *n.* the domain of a hetman. Also called **het-man-ship**. [1875-80; HETMAN + -ATE<sup>2</sup>]

**HETP**, *Chem.* See **hexaethyl tetra-phosphane**

**Het-ty** (het'ē), *n.* a female given name. Also, **Het'tie**.

**het' up!** (het), *Informal.* 1. *Indignation.* She was really het up about the news. 2. *Excitement.* John is suddenly het up about the game. [1875-80; *het*, archaic or dial. ptp. of *heat*]

**Heu-cher-a** (hyōō'kər ə), *n.* any of the American plants belonging to the genus *Saxifraga* family, having clusters of small flowers, esp. the alumroots. Cf. **corallinaea**, after Johann Heinrich Schlegel (1747), German botanist; see -A<sup>2</sup>]

**heu-land-ite** (hyōō'lən dīt'), *n.* a colorless mineral of the zeolite group, cium aluminum silicate, CaAl<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>10</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O; basic volcanic rocks in the form of a luster. [1815-25; named after Henry Heuland, English mineral collector; see -ITE]

**Heu-ne-burg** (hyōō'nə bŭrg'), *n.* a cavated prehistoric site in SW West Germany consisting chiefly of a great early Neolithic dating mostly to the second half of the B.C. and indicating that the inhabitants had intensive trade with cities in the eastern part of Europe. [1930-35; HETMAN + BURG]

**heu-ri-ge** (hōi'ri gē), 1. a local wine of the Vienna region of Austria and drunk young. 2. a Viennese inn or tavern where is served and often made. [1930-35; HETMAN + GE]

**heu-ris-tic** (hyōō ris'tik or, often, -stik), *adj.* used to indicate or point out; stimulating means of furthering investigation; person to learn, discover, understand, on his or her own, as by experimenting, or by trial and error, or by searching for solutions, or by trying out, or by experiment, or by evaluation, or by trial and error. Gen. 1. 4. *Computers, Math.* pertaining to a method of problem solving used when the approach is impractical. — *n.* 5. a heuristic argument. 6. the study of heuristic processes. < NL *heuristicus*, equiv. to Gk *heurisko* discover + L *-isticus* -istic] — **heu-ris-tic-ally**, *adv.*

**Heus-ler alloy** (hyōō'slər; Ger. hys-ler), various alloys of manganese and other metals that exhibit ferromagnetism. [after rad Heusler, 19th-century German physicist]

**he-ve-a** (hē've ə), *n.* See **Pará rubber**. [NL < G *Hevea*, perh. < an indigenous Guiana name]

**He-ve-li-an ha'lo** (hē vā'lē ən), with an angular radius of 90° that surrounds the sun or the moon, thought to be reflection and refraction of sunlight. [after J. HEVELIUS; see -IAN]

**He-ve-li-us** (hē vā'lē əs; Ger. hys-ler), astronomer who charted the moon's surface from four comets. 2. a walled plain on the face of the moon: about 100 mi. [after Johann Hevelius or Hewelke]

**He-ve-sy** (hē've shē), *n.* **Georg** 1885-1966, Hungarian chemist: Nobel prize 1937.

**hew** (hyōō or, often, yōō), *v.* **hewed**, **hewing**. — *vt.* 1. to strike forcibly with or other cutting instrument; chop: hew a shape, smooth, etc., with cutting blow; hew through the crowd; to hew a mountain; 3. to sever (a part) from a whole: hew branches from the tree. 4. to cut: hew wood; trees hewed down by the strike with cutting blows; cut; He hewed each time. 6. to uphold, follow closely: he ally fol. by to; to hew to the tenets of a party. [bef. 900; ME *hewen*, OE *hægan*, ON *hogga*; akin to **HAGGLE**, **HEDGE**, **HEW**, **HEW**. See **Department of Health and Welfare**]

**hew'ers of wood' and draw'**, performers of menial tasks. Josh. 9:21

**Hew-ish** (hyōō'ish or, often, yōō'ish), *n.* 1924, British astronomer: discovered for physics 1974.

**Hew-lett** (hyōō'līt or, often, yōō'līt), 1861-1923, English novelist, poet, and

**hewn** (hyōōn or, often, yōōn), *adj.* roughly shaped by hewing; *hewn log*; *hewn surface*: *hewn stone*. [1300-50; ME *hewen*, OE *hægan*, ON *hogga*; akin to **HAGGLE**, **HEDGE**, **HEW**, **HEW**. See **Department of Health and Welfare**]

**hex**<sup>1</sup> (hēks), *v.t.* 1. to bewitch; *practi-*





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