

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S unabridged dictionary

SECOND EDITION

RANDOM HOUSE REFERENCE

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alternation of parthenogenetic and sexual generations. [1865-70; hetero- + -gony]

het-er-o-graft (het/er e graft/, -graft/), n. Surg. xenograft. [1905-10; hetero- + graft']

het-er-og-ra-phy (het/a rog/re fe), 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 e graf/ik), het/er-o-graph/i-cal, adj.

het-er-og-y-nous (het's roj's nes), adj. Zool. having females of two different kinds, one sexual and the other abortive or neuter, as ants. [1850-55; HETERO- +

het-er-o-kar-y-on (het/ər ə kar/ē on/, -ən), n., pl.-kar-y-a (-kar/ē ə). Biol. a cell containing two or more nuclei of differing genetic constitutions. [1940-45; HET-ERO- + Gk káryon nut, kernel; cf. karxo-]

het-er-o-kar-y-o-sis (het/er e kar/ē ō/sis), n. Biol. condition in which a binucleate or multinucleate cell contains genetically dissimilar nuclei. [1915-20; нетеро-+ -sis] -het-er-o-kar-y-ot-ic (het/ər ə kar/ē-

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

het-er-ol-o-gous (het/e rol/e ges), adj. 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/e rol/e 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 normal/standard. [1850-55; HETERO- + -LOGY -LOGY

het-er-om-er-ous (het/ə rom/ər əs), adj. having or consisting of parts that differ in quality, number of elements, or the like: a heteromerous flower. [1820-30; -MEROUS]

het-er-o-me-tab-o-lous (het/e ro mi tab/e les), 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/e ro met/e bol'ik). [HETERO- + METABOL(IC) + -OU me-tab/o-lism, het/er-o-me-tab/o-ly, n. -ousl -het/er-o-

het-er-o-mor-phic (het/ər ə môr/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-o-mous (het/e ron/e mes), 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; HETERONOM(Y) + -ous] —het/er-on/o-mous-ly, adv.

het-er-on-o-my (het/ə ron/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-nym (het/ar a nim) 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; ing, as lead (to conduct) and lead (a.L.L.Ck heteronymos. See HETERO-, -ONYM]

het-er-on-v-mous (het/e ron/e mes), adi. 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 heterofnymos having a different name. See heteronym, -ous]—het/er-on/y-mous-ly, adv.

Het-er-o-ou-si-an (het/ə rō oo/sē ən, -ou/sē ən), Eccles.—n. 1. a person who believes the Father and the Son to be unlike in substance or essence; an Arian (opposed to Homoousian).—adj. 2. of or pertaining to the Heteroousians or their doctrine. [1670-80]. < LGk heterooúsi(os) (Gk hetero-HETERO- + ousi(a) nature, escription of the substance of t sence + -os adj. suffix) + -AN]

het-er-o-phil (het/er e 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-phile (het/er e fil/). [1915-20; HETERO- # -PHIL]

het-er-oph-o-ny (het/ə rof/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-phon-ic (het/er e fon'ik), adi.

-for'-), n. Opn het-er-o-pho-ri-a (het/er e för/e e, för/-), 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-phoric (het/er e för/--PHOROUS + -Iik, -for'-), adj

het-er-o-phyl-lous (het/er e fil/es), adj. Bot. having different kinds of leaves on the same plant [1820-30; HETERO- + -PHYLLOUS] —het/er-o-phyl/ly, n.

het-er-o-phyte (het/ər 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-phyt-ic (het/ər ə fit/ik),

het er o pla sia (het er e pla zhe, -zhe e, -ze e), 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-oplas/tic. adi

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

het-er-op-ter-ous (het/e rop/ter es), adj. belonging or pertaining to the Heteroptera, in some classifications a suborder of hemipterous insects comprising the true bugs. [1890-95; < NL Heteropter(a) + -ous. See her-

het-er-op-tics (het/e rop-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 a seks-), n. Informal, heterosex-uality [HETERO- + SEX, on the model of HETEROSEXUAL]

het-er-o-sex-ism (het/ər ə sek/siz əm), n. a prejudiced attitude or discriminatory practices against homosexuals by heterosexuals. [HETERO(SEXUAL) + SEXISM] -het/er-o-sex/ist, n., adi.

het-er-o-sex-u-al (het/er e sek/shoo el or, esp. Brit., -seks'yōō-), 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-i-ty (het/er a sek/shōō al/i tĕ or, esp. Brit., -seks/yōō-), n. sexual feeling or behavior directed toward a person or persons of the opposite sex [1895-1900; HETERO- + SEXUALITY]

het-er-o-sis (het/a ro/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 heterosis an alteration. See

het-er-os-po-rous (het/e ros/pe res, het/er e -spōr/-), adj. Bot. having more than one kind of spore. [1870-75; HETERO- + -sporous]

het-er-os-po-ry (het/e ros/pe rē), n. Bot. the production of both microspores and megaspores. [1895-1900; HETERO- + -SPORE + -Y³]

heteros-tra-can (het/ə ros/tre kən), n. Paleontol, any of several ostracoderms of the order Heterostraci, from the Silurian and Devonian Periods, having the anterior part of the body enclosed in bony plates. [< NL terior part of the body enclosed in bony plates. [< NL Heterostrac(i) (pl.) name of the order, equiv. to heter-HETER- + Gk ostrak(ón) (sing.) shell + -AN]

het-er-o-styled (het'er e stild'), adj. (of a plant) having styles of different forms or lengths in the flowers. Also, het'er-o-sty'lous. [1870-75; HETERO- + -STYLE¹ $+ -ED^3$

het-er-0-tac-tic (het/er e tak/tik), adj. of, pertaining to, or characterized by heterotaxis. Also, het/er-0-tac/tous, het-er-0-tax-ic (het/er e tak/sik). [HETERO- + Gk takt(ós) fixed, ordered, arranged (cf. tássein to arrange)

het-er-o-tax-is (het/er e tak/sis), n. abnormal or ir regular arrangement, as of parts of the body, geological strata, etc. Also, het-er-o-tax-i-a (het/ər ə tak/sē ə), het/er-o-tax/y. [HETERO- + -TAXIS]

het-er-o-thal-lic (het/er e 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/lism, n.

het-er-o-to-pi-a (het/er e to pe e), 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-oto-py (het/ə rot/ə pē). [< NL; see HETERO-, TOP., -1A] het-er-o-top-ic (het/ər ə top/ik), het/er-ot/o-pous, adj.

het-er-o-trich (het/er a trik), n. any ciliate of the suborder Heterotricha, having the body covered uniformly with short cilia. [< NL Heterotricha name of the order. See SETERO-, -TRICHA] —het-er-ot-ri-chous order. See HETERO-, (het/ə ro/tra kas), adj.

het-er-o-troph (het/er e trof/, trof/), n. Biol. an or ganism requiring organic compounds for its princip source of food. Cf. autotroph. [1895-1900; HETERO-

het-er-o-troph-ic (het/ər ə trof/ik, -trō/fik), adj. Biol capable of utilizing only organic materials as a source of food. [1890-95; hetero- + -trophic]

het-er-o-typ-ic (het/er e 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/e rō zi gō/sis), n. Biol. the state of being a heterozygote. [1900-05; hetero- + zy-COSIS

het-er-0-zy-gote (het/ər ə zi/göt, -zig/öt), 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 e zi/ges), adj. Biol. 1. having dissimilar pairs of genes for any hereditary characteristic. 2. of or pertaining to a heterozygote. Also, heterozygote.

het-man (het/men), n., pl. -mans is by the chief of Ukrainian Cossacks of by the chief of Oktainan Cossach, with headquarters at Zapod [1700-10; < Ukrainian hét'man leastern dial. form of MHG houbeling. Hauptmann captain; cf. G dial. (Siles mann; see HEAD, MAN')]

het-man-ate (het/me nāt/), n the domain of a hetman. Also called het/n 80; hetman + -Ate³]

HETP, Chem. See hexaethyl tetraph **Het-ty** (het/ \bar{e}), n. a female given part or **Esther**. Also, **Het**/tie.

het' up' (het), Informal. She was really het up about the new on astic. John is suddenly het up about to 25; het, archaic or dial. ptp. of hea.

heu-cher-a (hyoo/kər ə), n. American plants belonging to the gents saxifrage family, having clusters of flowers, esp. the alumroots. Cf. coralbaneus), after Johann Heinreich von 1747). 1747), German botanist; see -A²

heu-land-ite (hyoo/lan dit/), n ent, colorless mineral of the zeolite friction aluminum silicate, CaAl₂Si₂O₃ to basic volcanic rocks in the form of creal luster. [1815–25; named after Henry 18 to be compared to the control of t luster. [1815-25; nameu a.v.; see tury English mineral collector; see

Heu-ne-burg (hyōō/nə bûrg/) n cavated prehistoric site in SW We consisting chiefly of a great early dating mostly to the second half B.C. and indicating that the inhabitant tensive trade with cities in the eastern

heu-ri-ge (hoi/ri ge), 1. a local withe Vienna region of Austria and drub young. 2. a Viennese inn or tayen is served and often made. [1930-35] new winel

heu-ris-tic (hyŏo ris/tik or, often of ing to indicate or point out; stimma means of furthering investigation. 2 person to learn, discover, understand on his or her own, as by experiment on his of her own, as by experiments sible answers or solutions, or by trial ristic teaching method. 3. of, pertaining the experimentation, evaluation, or trial 4. Computers, Math. pertaining to method of problem solving used when the control of proach is impractical. -n. 5. a heurigument. 6. the study of heuristic pro-< NL heuristicus, equiv. to Gk heuristicover + L -isticus -istic] -heuristicus

Heus/ler al/loy (hyoos/ler; Ger various alloys of manganese and other metals that exhibit ferromagnetism a rad Heusler 19th continue Carlo rad Heusler, 19th-century German min chemistl

he•ve•a (hē/vē ə), n. See Pará rubb NL < F hevé, perh. < an indigenous a Guiana]

He-ve/li-an ha/lo (he vā/lē an) with an angular radius of 90° that a around the sun or the moon, thought reflection and refraction of sunlight [after J. Hevelius; see -ian]

He-ve.li-us (he va/le es; Ger. ha vafines (Johann Hewel or Hewelke), 1. htronomer: charted the moon's surfact four comets. 2. a walled plain in the at the face of the moon: about 100 ml (16)

He-ve-sy (he/ve shē), n. Ge-org von 1885-1966, Hungarian chemist: Nobels hew (hyōō or, often, yōō), v. hewed, hew-ing. -v.t. 1. to strike forcibly or other cutting instrument, chop shape, smooth, etc., with cutting blo sage through the crowd; to her 3. to sever (a part) from a whole blows (usually fol. by away, off. bew branches from the tree. hew wood; trees heved down by the strike with cutting blows; cut: He heve ach time. 6. to uphold, follow closely ally fol. by to): to hew to the ieras party. (bef. 900; ME hewen, OE ha ony horses of the man of the man

See Department of Health Welfare.

hew/ers of wood/ and draw/er performers of menial tasks. Josh. 9:21 Hew·ish (hyōō'ish or, often, yōō'), 1924, British astronomer: discovered p for physics 1974.

Hew-lett (hyoo/lit or, often, yoo/), 1861-1923, English novelist, poet and

hewn (hyōōn or, often, yōōn), od roughly shaped by hewing: hewn loss surface: hewn stone. [1300-50; MF he hex1 (heks), v.t. 1. to bewitch, pract

mbining form pound word comb. f (hek/sə bā/si spable of b [1875–80; нт de (hek/sə k

o eth-ane vst d in organic agent in feri arbon hexac xx. + Chilor phone (he

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es having, in and fourt (1685–95; Exa., choi

nerås) unit of r **hd'lc**, adj. io/ic ac/id iltic acid. [1

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thek/se gran med of two with each si er and on op te of six lines. **m/moid**, adj.,



ho·mo·log (hō/mə lôg/, -log/, hom/ə-), n. homologue. ho-mol·o-gate (he mol/e gat/, hō-), v.t., gat-ed, -gat-ing. 1. to approve; confirm or ratify. 2. to register (a specific make of automobile in general production) so as to make it eligible for international racing competition [1635-45; ML homologatus (ptp. of homologare < Gk homologare to agree to, allow); see -ATE! —ho-mol/o-gat/tiee. ga/tion, n.

ho-mo-log-i-cal (hō/mə loj/i kəl, hom/ə-), adj. mologous. Also, ho/mo-log/ic. [1840-50; homolog(y) + -ICAL] —ho/mo-log/i-cal-ly. adv.

ho-mol-o-gize (hə mol/ə jiz/, hō-), v., -gized. -giz-ing.
—v.t. 1. to make or show to be homologous. —v.i. 2. to
be homologous; correspond. Also, esp. Brit., ho-mol/ogise/. [1710-20; homolog(ous) + -ize] —ho-mol/ogiz/er, n.

ho-mol-o-gous (he mol'e ges, ho-), adj. 1. having the same or a similar relation; corresponding, as in relative same or a similar relation; corresponding, as in relative position or structure. 2. corresponding in structure and in origin, but not necessarily in function: The wing of a bird and the foreleg of a horse are homologous. 3. having the same alleles or genes in the same order of arrangement: homologous chromosomes. 4. Chem. of the same chemical type, but differing by a fixed increment of an atom or a constant group of atoms: Methyl and ethyl alcohols are homologous. 5. Immunol. pertaining to an antigen and its specific antibody. [1650-60; < ML homologus < Gk homologos agreeing, equiv. to homo-homo- + -logos proportional, equiv. to log- (s. of lógos proportion; see logos) + -os -ous]

hom-o-lo-graph-ic (hom/o le graf'ik), adj. representing parts with like proportions. Also, homalo-graphic. [1860-65; var. of homalographic]

homolograph'ic projec'tion, Cartog, an equal-area projection in which the proportion between regions of unequal area is correctly shown. Also called Moll-welds projection. [1860-65]

ho-mo-logue (hō/mə lög/) log/, hom/ə-), n. 1. something homologous. 2. Chem. any member of a homologous series of organic compounds: Ethane is a homologue of the alkane series. Also, homolog. [1840-50] < F < Gk homologon, neut. of homologos Homologous]

ho-mo-lo-gu-me-na (hō/mō le gōo/me ne, gyōō/), n. (used with a singular v.) the books in the New Testament generally held as authoritative and canonical by the early church. Also, ho-mo-lo-gou-me-na (hō/mō lə-gōō/mə nə). Cf. antilegomena. [< Gk homologoūmena, neut pl. pass. prp. of homologeîn to agree to, allow; see номососоиs]

ho-mol-o-gy (he mol/e jē, hō-), n., pl. -gies. 1. the state of being homologous; homologous relation or correspondence. 2. Biol. a. a fundamental similarity based on common descent. b. a structural similarity of two segments of one animal based on a common developmental origin. 3. Chem. the similarity of organic compounds tal origin. 3. Chem. the similarity of organic compounds of a series in which each member differs from its adjacent compounds by a fixed increment, as by CH₂. 4. Math. a classification of figures according to certain topological properties. [1650-60; < Gk homologia agreement, equiv. to homolog(os) Homologous + -ia

ho-mol/o-sine projec/tion (he-mol/e-sin, -sin/, hō-). Cartog: an equal-area projection of the world, distorting ocean areas in order to minimize the distortion of the continents. [1920-25; HOMOLO(GRAPHIC) + SINE¹]

ho-mo-mor-phic (ho/me mor/fik, hom/e-), adj. Math. pertaining to two sets that are related by a homomorphism. [1865-70; номо- + -мопрыс]

ho·mo·mor·phism (hō/mə môr/fiz əm, hom/ə-), n.
1. Biol. correspondence in form or external appearance but not in type of structure or origin. 2. Bot. possession of perfect flowers of only one kind. 3. Zool. resemblance but not in type of structure or origin. 2. Bot. possession of perfect flowers of only one kind. 3. Zool. resemblance between the young and the adult. 4. Math. an into map between two sets that preserves relations between elements. Also, ho/mo-mor/phy. [1865-70; homo-+-morph+-ism].—ho/mo-mor/phous. adj.

hom-o-nid (hom/ə nid), n. Anthropol. hominid.

hom-o-nym (hom/e nim), n: 1. homophone (def. 1). 2. a word the same as another in sound and spelling but 2. a word the same as another in sound and spelling but different in meaning, as chase "to pursue" and chase "to ornament metal." 3. (loosely) homograph. 4. a namesake. 5. Biol. a name given to a species or genus that has been assigned to a different species or genus that has been assigned to a different species or genus and that is therefore rejected. [1635-45; < L. homonymum < Gk homonymon, neut. of homonymos homonymous]—hom/o-nym/ic, adj. —hom/o-nym/ity, n.—Syn. 1, 2. 3. Homonym, homo-home, and homograph designate words that are identical to other words in spelling or propulpitation or hoth while differing

— Syn. 1. 2. 3. НОМОНУМ, НОМОРНОМЕ, and НОМО-GRAPH designate words that are identical to other words in spelling or pronunciation, or both, while differing from them in meaning and usually in origin. НОМО-HONES are words that sound alike, whether or not they are spelled differently. The words pear "fruit," pore "cut off," and pair "two of a kind" are homophones that are different in spelling; bear "carry; support" and bear "an-imal" are HOMOPHONES that are spelled alike. НОМО-GRAPHS are words that are spelled identically but may or may not share a pronunciation. Spruce "tree" and spruce "neat" are HOMOGRAPHS, but so are row (rō) "line" and row (rou) "fight" as well as sewer (sōo'er) "conduit for waste" and sewer (sō'er) "person who sews." HOMONYMS are, in the strictest sense, both HOMOPHONES and HOMO-GRAPHS, alike in spelling and pronunciation, as the two formed hear HOMOPHONES. GRAPHS, alike in spelling and pronunciation, as the two forms bear. Homonym, however, is used more frequently than homophone, a technical term, when referring to words with the same pronunciation without regard to spelling. Homonym is also used as a synonym of homo-

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; > whence; b., blend of, blended; c., co nate with; cf., compare; deriv

GRAPH. Thus, it has taken on a broader scope than either of the other two terms and is often the term of choice in a nontechnical context.

ho-mon-y-mous (he mon'e mes, hō-), adj. of the nature of homonymis; having the same name. [1615-25; < L homonymus < Gk homonymos of the same name, equiv. to hom(o)- Homo- + $-\bar{o}nymos$ named, adj. deriv. of $\acute{o}nyma$ name, -onym (for vowel lengthening see anon-YMOUS); see -ous -- ho-mon/y-mous-ly, adv.

homon'ymous construc'tion, Gram, a construction that consists of the same morphemes in the same order as those of another construction, as Flying planes can be dangerous, in which planes in one construction is the object of flying, and in another the subject of can; a terminal string of formatives having two or more structural descriptions.

ho-mon-y-my (he mon/e mē, hō-), n. homonymous state. [1545-55; < LL homonymia < Gk homonymia, equiv. to homonym(os) homonymous + -ia - y³]

Ho-mo-ou-si-an (hō/mō ōō/sē ən, -ou/-, hom/ō-), n.
1. a member of a 4th-century A.D. church party that
maintained that the essence or substance of the Father and the Son is the same (opposed to Heterousian).

—adj. 2. of or pertaining to the Homoousians or their doctrine. [1555-65; < LGk homooúsi(os) of the same substance (Gk hom(o)-Homo-+ ousi(a) substance, essence + -os adj. suffix) + -an] —Ho/mo-ou/si-an-

ho-mo-phile (hō/mə fil/), n. 1. a homosexual. —adj. 2. advocating or supportive of the interests, civil rights, and welfare of homosexuals; gay: a homophile activist organization. [1955-60; номо- + -PHILE, on the model of homosexual]

ho·mo·phobe (ho/mə föb/), n. a person who fears or hates homosexuals and homosexuality. [HOMO(SEXUAL)

ho·mo·pho·bi·a (ho/mə fo/bē ə), n. unreasoning fear of or antipathy toward homosexuals and homosexuality. [1955-60; номо(sexual) + -рновы] —ho/mo-pho/bic.

hom-o-phone (hom's fon', ho'ms-), n. 1. Phonet. a word pronounced the same as another but differing in meaning, whether spelled the same way or not, as heir and air. 2. a written element that represents the same spoken unit as another, as ks, a homophone of x in English (111 CE). [1615-25; back formation from homophonous] Syn. See homonym.

hom-o-phon-ic (hom/ə fon/ik, hō/mə-), adj. ing the same sound. 2. Music having one part or melody predominating (opposed to polyphonic). [1875-80; < Gk homophon(os) (see homophonous) + -ic] —hom/o-phon/i-cal-ly, adv.

ho-moph-o-nous (hə mof'ə nəs, hō-), adj. identical in pronunciation. [1745-55; < Gk homóphōnos of the same sound; see номо-, рном-, -ous]

ho-moph-o-ny (he mof'e në, hō-), n. 1. the quality or state of being homophonic. 2- homophonic music. [1770-80; < Gk homophōnia unison, equiv. to homophōn(a) homophōn(a) homophonous + -ia - x³]

ho·mop·la·sy (he mop/le sē, ho/me plas/ē, plā/sē, hom/e-), n. Biol. correspondence in form or structure, hom'ə-), n. Biol. correspondence in form or structure, owing to a similar environment. [1865-70; номо- +--рызу] —ho-mo-plas-tic (hō/mə plas-tik, hom/ə-), adj.

ho-mo-ploid (ho'me ploid', hom'e-), adj. Genetics. an organism or a cell whose set of chromosomes exhibits the same degree of ploidy as an organism or cell with which it is compared.

ho-mo-po-lar (hō/mə pō/lər, hom/ə-), adj. Chem. 1. of uniform polarity, not separated or changed into ions, not polar in activity.

2. Elect. unipolar (def. 1). [1880-85; HOMOR + POLAR] —ho-mo-po-lar-i-ty (hō/ma pōlar'i tē, hom/ə-), n.

ho-mo-pol-y-mer (hō/mə pol/ə mər, hom/ə-), n. Chem. a polymer consisting of a single species of monomer, as polyadenylic acid or polyglutamic acid. [1945-50; номо- + РОLYMER] ho-mo-pol-y-mer

ho-mop-ter-an (he mop/ter en, hō-), adj. 1. homop-terous. -n. 2. a homopterous insect. [1835-45; see Ho-MOPTEROUS, -AN

ho-mop-ter-ous (he mop/ter es, hō-), adj. belonging or pertaining to the Homoptera, an order of insects closely related to the hemipterous insects (in some classifications a suborder of Hemiptera) but having membranous forewings and hind wings, including the aphids, cicadas, leafhoppers, planthoppers, and scale insects. [1820-30; < NL Homopter(a) (neut. pl. of homopterus < Gk homópteros) + -ous. See Homo-, -PTEROUS]

ho-mor-gan-ic (hō/mōr gan/ik, hom/ōr-), adj. Phonet. (of two or more speech sounds) having the same place of articulation, as p, b, and m, which are all bilabial. [1850-55; hom(o)- + organic]

Ho·mo sa·pi·ens (ho/mo sa/pē ənz), species of bipedal primates to which modern humans belong, characterized by a brain capacity averaging 1400 cc (85 cubic in.) and by dependence upon language and the creation and utilization of complex tools. 2. humankind. [1795–1805; < NL rational man]

Ho/mo sa/piens sa/piens, the subspecies of the genus Homo in which modern humans are classified.

ho-mo-sce-das-tic (ho/mə si das/tik, hom/ə-), adj. Statistics. having the same variance. [1900-05; номо-+ Gk skedastikōs able to disperse, equiv. to skedast(ōs) dispersable (verbid of skedannýnai to scatter, disperse) + -ikos -ic]

ho-mo-sex-u-al (hō/mə sek/shōō əl or, esp. Brit., -seks/yōō-), adj. 1. of, pertaining to, or exhibiting ho-

ho·mo·sex·u·al·i·ty (hō/mə sek/shōn. Brit., -seks/yōō-), n. sexual desire or be toward a person or persons of one's own SEXUALITY

ho·mos·po·rous (he mos/per es ho-spōr/-), adj. Bot. having the spores of [1885-90; homo- + spore + -ous]

ho-mos-po-ry (he mos/pe re, he-light of a single kind of spore, neither micros, spore. [1900-05; номо- + spore + v]

ho-mo-styled (ho/mo stild'), adj styles of the same form or length ho/mo-sty/lous, ho/mo-sty/lic. STYLED] -ho/mo·styl/ism, ho/mo·styly

ho·mo·tax·is (ho/me tak/sis hom/a) of arrangement, as of geologic strata of of arrangement, as blages that have the same relative blages the same r al·ly, adv.

ho·mo·thal·lic (hō/mə thal/ik, hom having all mycelia alike, the opposite of being performed by different cells of a cf. heterothallic (def. 1). 2 monused HOMO- + THALL(US) + -IC] —he mouth

ho•mo•therm (hō/mə thûrm/, hem/4), therm. [1930–35]

ho-mo-ther-mal (hō/mə thûr/məl, h oiothermal. —ho/mo·ther/my, ho/mort 885-901 ho·mo·thet·ic (hō/mə thet/ik, hem

-ho-moth-e-ty (he moth/i të, hō.) n similar: similarly placed.

homothet/ic transforma/tion, Mails larity transformation (def. 1).

ho•mot•o•py (hə mot/ə pē, hō-), n, the relation that exists between two ma logical space if one mapping can be defor tinuous way to make it coincide with the 20; homo- + -topy (< Gr top(os) place -

ho-mo-trans-plant ho·mo·trans·plant (hō/mō trans hom/ō-), n. allograft. [1925–30; nome ho·mo·type (hō/mə tip/, hom/ə), n or part having a structure similar to the organ or part; homologue. [1830-40] неже ho·mo·typ·ic (hō/mə tip/ik, hom/ə-) or pertaining to a homotype. 2, homeory mo-typ/i-cal. [1885-90; HOMOTYPE + 10] ho/mo·va·nil/lic ac/id (hō/mō wa hō/mō-, hom/ō-), Biochem. the end mine metabolism, $C_9H_{10}O_4$, found [HOMO- + VANILLIC]

ho·mo·zy·go·sis (hō/mə zi gō/sis zi Biol. the state of being a homozygoie [130] + Gk zygōsis; see zygo-, -osis]

ho·mo·zy·gote (hō/mə zì/gōt Biol. an organism with identical pairs of spect to any given pair of heredital therefore breeding true for that characters. HOMO- + ZYGOTE

ho-mo-zy-gous (ho'me zi'ges, home having identical pairs of genes for any properties of the control of the cont

Homs (hôms), n. a city in W Syria 2155 ho-mun-cu-lus (he mung/kye les, he 1. an artificially made dwarf, supposedi-flask by an alchemist. 2. a fully for human body believed, according to some human body believed, according to some ries of the 16th and 17th centuries, to be spermatozoon.

3. a diminutive human human fetus. [1650-60; < L, equiv. to homin-, s. of homo man; see Homo homun/cu-lar, adj.

hom·y (hō/mē), adj., hom·i·er, hom·lest hon (hun), n. Informal. honey (def. 6) [19] ened form of HONEY]

Hon., 1. Honorable. 2. Honorary hon., 1. honor. 2. honorable. 3. honorab

Ho-nan (hō/nan'; Chin. hœ/nan'), a Henan 2. (usually l.c.) Textiles, a made from the filaments of the wild sike. trous fabric simulating pongee and wove other than silk.

hon-cho (hon/chō), n., pl. -chos, or S. leader, esp. an assertive leader; chief -- ize, supervise, or be the leader of She honcho the new project. [1945-50; < Jeo or group leader, equiv. to han squad. (Chin bān) + 2chō eldest, chief (< MChin bān) + 2chō eldest, zhăng)]

Hond., Honduras.

hon-da (hon/da), n. an eye at one and through which the other end is passed thoose, etc. [1885-90, Amer.; < Sp. slin, perh. akin to Gk sphendonē]

Hon-do (hon/dō; for 1 also Japn. hon/dō) ôn/dô), n. 1. Honshu. 2. a river flowing is temala along the border of Belize and Mondo

2 Gulf of ar du ra ne an. H

Hond1 omayagua **∡**Teguciga

Choluteca

honed, ompact texture ools 2. a pre brasive tip, for -tit 3. to sha 4. to enlarge hake more acute one's skills. [t ON hein hone; ici, honed, ho

eaffer peach pie. N-1600; < AF * ho nc.:cf. OS hōnian chairman of the C (hon'i gər, hō' hər, Fr. ar toor i France.

ist), adj. 1. hon ctions, upright and rightness and fair obtained fairly: he honest face. 5. g ones face. 5. g
indires, 6. respec
respect fame. 7. tru
lumble, plain, or
jous. [1250–1300;
grable, equiv. to
as adj. suffix.] —h drrupt.

jun (in/jen), (use ent semetimes co jun [1870-75, Am onn', 1. Information so trusting and set or deceived. 2. artillery rocket.

(on/ist lē), adv. 1. y —interj. 3. (us soelief, dismay, et work and you keep

adv. 2. re tto-God (on/ist te n⁾ e stë), n., pl. **-ti**: st; uprightness ar t a plant, Lunaric g clusters of purple pods 5. Obs. chi L honestās, See

/hon/wûrt/, -wôrt tachia, of the pars g clusters of small wort? /e), n., pl. hon•ey

av.ing es from the nectar nests or hives as fo nests or hives as fo ung or as a spread on is 4 any of variou duced by insects or i delicious, or delights a person for whom tetheart; darling, or familiar term yen used to stranger. etc, esp. by a male gof esp. high quali coney of a compute honey; sweet. 10 etened with hone gingly or endearing en or flavor with or to use flattery, end to use frattery, end is something (often is wanted by honey) water hony, OE h to Gk knekos pale y ton'ey-less, adj.



molecular structure containing one ring.

MONO- + CYCLIC] -- mon'o-cy'cly, n [1880-85;

mon-o-cyte (mon'e sit'), n. Cell Biol. a large, circulating white blood cell, formed in bone marrow and in the spleen, that ingests large foreign particles and cell debris. [1910-15; Mono-+-cyte] —mon-o-cyt-ic (mon'e sit'ik), adj. —mon'o-cytoid, adj.

Mo-nod (mô nơ'), n. Jacques (zhāk), 1910-76, French chemist: Nobel prize 1965.

mon-o-dac-ty-lous (mon/e dak/tl es), adj. Zool. having only one digit or claw. Also, mon/o-dac/tyl. [1820–30; < Gk monodaktylos one-fingered, one-toed. See MONO-, -DACTYLOUS] —mon/o-dac/tyl-ism; mon/o-dac/tyl-ism;

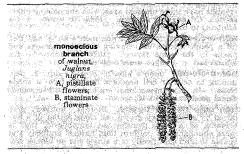
mo·nod·ic (me nod/ik), adj. Music. of or relating to monody. [1810-20; < Gk monoidikos. See момору, -ic] —mo·nod/i-cāl·ly, adv.

mo·nod·o·mous (me nod/e mes), adj. living as a community in a single nest, as certain ant colonies. Cf. polydomous. [моло- + Gk dóm(os) house + -ous]

mon·o·dra·ma (mon/ə dra/mə, -dram/ə), n. a dra-matic piece for only one performer. [1785-95; mono- + DRAMA] —mon·o·dra·mat·ic (mon/ə drə mat/ik), adj. -mon/o-dram/a-tist, n.

mon-o-dy (mon/ə dē), n., pl. -dies. 1. a Greek ode sung by a single voice, as in a tragedy, lament. 2. a song by a single volte, as in a tragety, maint. Z. poem in which the poet or speaker laments another's death; threnody. 3. Music. a. a style of composition in which one part or melody predominates; homophony, as distinguished from polyphony. b. a piece in this style. c. monophony (def. 1). [1880-90; LL monoidia (S. monoidia a solo, monody, equiv. to monoidias) singing alone (see MON-, ODE) + -ia -y³] —mono-dist (mon/s-dist) n

mo-noe-cious (me ne/shes), adi. 1. Biol. having both male and female organs in the same individual; hermaphroditic. 2. Bot. (of a plant, species, etc.) having the stamens and the pistils in separate flowers on the same plant. Also, monecious. [1755-65; < NL (Linnaeus) stamens and the pistus in separate nowers on the same plant. Also, monecious. [1755-65; NL (Linnaeus) Monoeci(a) name of the group comprising monoecious plants (equiv. to Gk mon-mon-+oik(os) house + NL-ia-ia) + -ous| -mo-noe'cious-iy, adv. -mo-noe'cism (me nē'siz em), mo-noe'cy, n.



mon-o-es-ter (mon/ō es/ter), n. Chem. a single esterified polybasic acid. [1925-30; MONO- + ESTER]

mon-oes-trous (mon es'tres. -ē'stres), adi. mones

mon-o-fil-a-ment (mon/e fil'e ment), n. 1. Also, mon-o-fil (mon'e fil'), a single, generally large filament of synthetic fiber. Cf. multifilament (def. 2). —adj. 2. made of such a filament: a monofilament fishing line. [1945-50; MONO- + FILAMENT] mon-o-fil-a-ment

mon-o-gam-ic (mon's gam'ik), adj. monogamous. [1830-40; monogam(y) + -ic]

mo·nog-a·mist (me nog/e mist), n. a person who practices or advocates monogamy [1645-50; monogam(y) + -ist] —mo·nog/a·mis/tic, adj.

mo-nog-a-mous (me nog'e mes), adj. 1. practicing or advocating monogamy. 2. of or pertaining to monogamy. Also, monogamic. [1760-70; < LL monogamus < monógamos marrying only once. See mous] —mo-nog/a-mous-ly, adv. —m mous-ness, n.

1. marriage with mo-nog-a-my (ma nog/a me), n. 1. marriage with only one person at a time. Cf. bigamy, polygamy. 2. Zool. the practice of having only one mate. 3. the practice of marrying only once during life. Cf. digamy. [1605-15; < LL monogamia < Gk monogamia. See

mon-o-ge-ne-an (mon'e jē'nē en), n. any trematode of the order Monogenea, mostly ectoparasites on fish, amphibians, and turtles. [1955-60; < NL Monogene(a) order name (equiv. to Gk mono- mono- + geneā race, generation; see MONOGENETIC) + -AN]

mon-o-gen-e-sis (mon's jen's sis), n. 1. the hypothetical descent of the human race from a single pair of individuals. 2. Biol. the hypothetical descent of all living things from a single cell. Also, mo-nog-e-ny (me.noj's nē). [1860-65; MONO- + -GENESIS]

mon-o-ge-net-ic (mon/o je net/ik), adj. 1. of or pertaining to monogenesis; monogenous. 2. (of certain trematode worms) having only one generation in the life cycle, without an intermediate asexual generation. [1870-75; MONO- + GENETIC]

mon-o-gen-ic (mon/s jen/ik), adj. 1. Biol. bearing either only males or only females. 2. Genetics, pertaining

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; > whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; cf., compare, deriv

to a character controlled by one pair of genes. [1855-60; MONO- + GEN or -GEN(Y) or GENE + -1C] —mon'ogen/i-cal-ly, adv.

mo-nog-e-nism (ma noj/a niz/am), n. the theory that the human race has descended from a single pair of individuals or a single ancestral type. [1860-65; mono-+CEN + ISM] —mo-nog/e-nist, n. —mo-nog/e-nist.

mo-nog-e-nous (ma noj/a nas), adj. monogenetic. [1855-60; mono- + -GENOUS]

mon-o-glot (mon's glot'), adj. 1. knowing only one language; monolingual: monoglot travelers. 2. composed in only one language. —n. 3. a person with a knowledge of only one language. [1820–30; MONO- + -CLOT]

mon-o-glyc-er-ide (mon'e glis's rid', -er id), n. Chem. an ester obtained from glycerol by the esterification of one hydroxyl group with a fatty acid. Cf. glyceride. [1855-60; моло- + GLYCERIDE]

mon-o-gram (mon/ə gram/), n., v., -grammed. -gramming. —n. 1. a design consisting of two or more alphabetic letters combined or interlaced, commonly one's inibette letters combined or interfaced, commonly one's ministrals, often printed on stationery, embroidered on clothing, etc. 2. a single emblematic or decorative letter; applied initial. -v.t. 3. to decorate with a monogram. [1600-10; < LL monogramma, irreg. < LGk monogrammon. See MONO-, -GRAM'] —mont-o-gram-matric (mon's gra matrik), mon'o-gram-matri-cal, mon'o-gram/mic, adj.

mon-o-graph (mon's graf', -grāf'), n. 1. a treatise on a particular subject, as a biographical study or study of the works of one artist. 2. a highly detailed and thoroughly documented study or paper written about a limited area of a subject or field of inquiry: scholarly monographs on medieval pigments. 3. an account of a single thing or class of things, as of a species of organism. —u.t. 4. to write a monograph about. [1816-25].

monograph'ic se'ries, a series of monographs is-sued in uniform style or format and related by subject or by issuing agency.

mon-o-gy-noe-cial (mon'ō ji nē/shəl, -gi-), adj. (of a fruit) developing from a single pistil. [1875-80; mono-+ gynoeci(um) + -al¹]

mo-nogy-ny (me noj/e ne), n. 1. the practice or condition of having only one wife at a time. 2. (of a male animal) the condition of having one mate at a time. 3. (in social insects) the condition of having one functioning queen in a colony. 4. Bot. the condition of having one pistil. [1875-80; hono- 46 kg gynie, equiv. to gynie) woman, wife + no -x²] —mo-nog/y-nous, mon-o-gynic (and condition) and propositions odi monogy. (mon/ə jin/ik), mon/o-gyn/i-ous, adj. —mo-nog/y-

mon-o-hull (mon/o hul/), adj. 1. (of a vessel) having a single hull. —n. 2. a monohull vessel, as distinguished from a multihull vessel. [1965-70; MONO- + HULL²]

mon.o-hy-brid (mon/s hi/brid), Genetics.—n. 1. the offspring of individuals that differ with respect to a particular gene pair. 2. Also called monohy/brid cross/ a genetic cross made to examine the distribution of one specific set of alleles in the resulting offspring.—adj. 3. of or pertaining to such an offspring. [1900-05; MONOHYBERD]

mon.o.hy.drate (mon/o hi/drat), n. Chem. a hydrate that contains one molecule of water, as ammonium carbonate, $(NH_4)_2CO_3 \cdot H_2O$. [1850–55; MONO- + HYDRATE] —mon/o-hy/drat-ed, adj.

mon-o-hy-dric (mon's hi/drik), adj. Chem. (esp. of alcohols and phenols) monohydroxy. [1855–60; MONO- + HYDR(OXYL) + -IC]

mon-o-hy-drox-y (mon's hi drok'sē), adj. Chem. (of a molecule) containing one hydroxyl group. [1940-45; mono- + hydroxy]

mon-oid (mo (mon'oid), n. Math. groupoid. [1860-65;

mon-o-kine (mon's kin'), n. Immunol. any substance secreted by a monocyte or macrophage and affecting the function of other cells. [MONO- + (LYMPHO)KINE]

mon-o-ki-ni (mon'ə kē'nē), n. a topless bikini. [1960-65; момо- + (ві)кімі]

mo-nol-a-try (me nol/e tre), n. the worship of only one god although other gods are recognized as existing. [1880-85; mono-+-LATRY] ——mo-nol-a-trous, adj.

mon-o-lay-er (mon's la'sr), n. Physical Chem. See moiecular film. [1930-35; MONO- + LAYER]

mon-o-lingual (mon's ling'gwa) or, Can., -ling'gyööal), adj. 1. knowing or able to use only one language;
monoglot. 2. spoken or written in only one language.
—n. 3. a monolingual person. [1950–55; MONO- + LINGUAL]
—mon'o-lin'gual-ism, n.

mon-o-lith (mon's lith), n. 1. an obelisk, column, large statue, etc., formed of a single block of stone. 2. a single block or piece of stone of considerable size, esp. when used in architecture or sculpture. 3. something having a uniform, massive, redoubtable, or inflexible quality or character. [1820-30; < L monolithus c | Gk monolithus made of one stone. See MONO-, -LITH] —mon/o•lith/ism, n.

mon-o-lith-ic (mon/a lith/ik), adj. 1. of or pertaining to a monolith. 2. made of only one stone: a monolithic column. 3. consisting of one piece; solid or unbroken: a boat with a monolithic hull. 4. constructed of monoliths or huge blocks of stone: the monolithic monuments of the New Stone Age. 5. characterized by massiveness, total midwaits and the state of the new Stone Age. total uniformity, rigidity, invulnerability, etc.: a monolithic society. 6. Electronics of or pertaining to an interest of the limit of the control of the c

speaker: a comedian's monologue. 2 si or discourse by a single speaker, est monopolizing a conversation. 3. any or poem, in which a single person speaks of a drama in which a single actor speak quy. Also, mon'o-log'. [1615-25.]

dialogue DIALOGUE; cf. Gk. monologue. —mon-o-log-ist (mon'o log'sist, -log'sist, mon-o-logu-ist (mon'o log'gist, -log'sist, mon-o-logu-ist (mon'o log'gist, -log'sist, mon-o-logu-ist (mon'o log'gist, -log'sist, mon-o-logu-ist).

mo·nol·o·gy (me nol/e je), n. pl. giet habit of soliloquizing. 2. Obs. a monolog < Gk monología. See MONO-, -LOCY!

mon·o·ma·ni·a (mon/ə mā/ne ə mā longer in technical use) a psychost sit thoughts confined to one idea or ground inordinate or obsessive zeal for or intesting, idea, subject, or the like, [1815] MONO-, -MANIA] —mono-mainiae (na) n. -mon·o·ma·ni·a·cal (mon/a ma ni/a)

mon-o-mer (mon's mer), n. Chem and molecular weight capable of reacting will different molecules of low molecular weight polymer. [1910-15; MONO- + -MER] (mon'e mer'ik), adj.

mo.nom.er.ous (ma nom/ar as), ad) a one part 2. Bot. (of flowers) having each whorl. [1820-30; < Gk mononer one part (mono- MONO- + mer(as) part + -ousl

mon-o-me-tal-lic (mon/o me tal/k) using one metal. 2. pertaining to [1875-80; MONO- + METALLIC]

mon·o·met·al·lism (mon/a met/) z/ar use of one metal only, as gold or siver standard. 2. the doctrine or actions up standard. [1875–80; MONO- + (B))METALL met/al-list. n.

mo.nom.e.ter (me nom'i ter), n. Pros. of one measure or foot. [1840-50] of one measure or foot. [1840-50] one meter < Gk monometros, equiv to métr(on) METER² + -os adj. suffix) métr(on) METER² + -os adj. suffix] -m (mon/o me/tri kəl), mon/o-met/ric, adj

mon·o·meth·yl·a·mine (mon/e me me thil/e min), n. Chem. methylamin methylamine

mo-no-mi-al (mo no/me əl, mə consisting of one term only. **b.** (of a marketly one non-zero term in each row at **2.** Biol. noting or pertaining to a name of single word or term. -n. 3. Algebra a pression or quantity. [1700-10; MON. +]

mon•o•mo•lec•u•lar (mon/o me lek) noting or pertaining to a thickness of a having a thickness of one molecule. [18] MOLECULAR] ---mon/o-mo-lec/u-lar-ly.

mon-o-mor-phe-mic (mon/o mor fetaining only one morpheme, as the worilla. [1935-40; MONO- + MORPHEMIC

mon-o-mor-phic (mon/o mor/fik), aging only one form. 2. of the same of similar type of structure. Also mor/[1875-80; MONO- + -MORPHIC]

mon-o-mor-phism (mon/e môr/fiz en one-to-one homomorphism. [1955-60] w

Mo-non-ga-he-la (me nong/ge he/la flowing from N West Virginia through SV into the Ohio River. 128 mi: (205 km Jon

mon-o-nu-cle-ar (mon/a noo/kle at metathesis, rkyə lər), adj. 1. Also, mor Cell Biol. having only one nucleus. 2 Cearbons) monocyclic. [1885-90; Mono—Pronunciation. See nuclear.

mon-o-nu-cle-o-sis (mon'e noc'kle o' Pathol. 1: the presence of an abnormal of mononuclear leukocytes, or motory 2. See infectious mononucleosis. CLE(AR) + -OSIS

mon-o-pet-al-ous (mon's pet/l ss. dd. opetalous. 2. having only one petal as an 95; mono- + PETALOUS]

mon-o-pha-gia (mon/ə fā/jə, -je al or craving for only one kind of food -phagia -PHAGY]

mo-noph-a-gous (me noffe ges) adj is one kind of food. [1865-70; момо- + ни порh-a-gy (me noffe jē), n.

mon-o-pha-sic (mon/ə fā/zik), phase. [1895—1900; mono- + Phase. mon-o-pho-bi-a (mon's fo'be s), n and of being alone, [MONO- + -PHOBIA]

of being alone. [MONO-+ mon-o-phon-ic (mon's fon'ik), adj. 1 pertaining to monophony. 2. Also, mona or noting a system of sound recording a using only a single channel. Cf. quadraphonic. [1880-85; моморном(v) phon/i-cal-ly, adv.

mo-noph-o-ny (mə nof/ə ne), n. pl. ne cal style employing a single melodicilie paniment. 2. monody (def. 3a), [188]. PHONY

mon·o·phos·phate (mon/ə fos/fat), containing only one phosphate group w PHATE

mon-oph-thong (mon/of thong/, then

(mor lized: -izeing: Pho lince as a monop lathong: Also

itic (mon'ō fi PHYLETIC us (mon/ə fil/s

aí as a calyx. 2 K monóphyllos. S ille (me nof/e sī schac Christ has c man Cf Dyophy LOk monophysi is) nature + -īt sivik), adj. —

on/ə plan/), ı taining surface of great the bottom at line. [1905—

extremity, m + -PLEGIA] —

(mon/ə ploid/), 1 ploid number of c or organism. [192

on∕a pōd⁄), αd ire having one for race of people have [1810-20; < monopod- (< G

um (mon/ə pō/ sangle main axis tl the original line of beneath in acropet (175 Monos + -Po Mospo/di-al-ly, adı k (me nop e de), ; sting of one foot. (conceder, -Y³] ——I

(mon/ə p \bar{o}), n.

ne nop/e list), n an advocate of n ist] — Nily, adv.

d (me nop'ə līz/), the freexercise a more esson of, keep entite one's time. Also, the monopol(x) + mo-nop'o-līz'er, n.

me nop'e lè, n., t mmedity or service i that makes possible poly, oligopoly. 2. susness, traffic, or 3. the exclusive pos something that is th modity or service. 5, control. 6, the mark e is only one seller. in which a player at state by advancing perty, acquiring cap vers whose pieces la monopolium < Gk equiv to mono- mon

ogue (mon'e pol' trainment in which parts or characters. E as in MONOLOGUE, (mon/e prot/ik), transferable prot

quiv to mono- MOI | __mo•nop/o•loid

V (me nop'se nē), n., tat exists when there piony. [1930-35; m hise of provisions] -uv'tic. adj.

l (mo nop'tər əl, m monopteron. **2.** of or 15-25, < L monopte

M (mo nop to ron), weal building having a g a central struct opteros. [1700–10; monópteros, equiv

mo nop/te ros/,



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