



RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S *unabridged* *dictionary*

SECOND EDITION

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

het-er-o-graft (het'ər ə graft', -grāft'), n. *Surg.* xenograft. [1905-10; HETERO- + GRAFT¹]

het-er-o-gra-phy (het'ər ə grāf'ē), 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'ər ə grāf'ik), adj.

het-er-o-gynous (het'ər əjō'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'ər ə kar'ē ən', -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 kárion nut, kernel; cf. KARYO-]

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

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

het-er-o-lo-gous (het'ər ə lō'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-o-ly-cy (het'ər ə lō'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-o-me-rous (het'ər əmō'ris), 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-o-me-tab-o-lous (het'ər əmē 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-bolic** (het'ər əmēt'əbōlik'). [HETERO- + METABOLIC (+ -OUS)] —**het-er-o-me-tab-o-lism**, **het-er-o-me-tab-o-ly**, n.

het-er-o-mor-phic (het'ər 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-phyn**, n.

het-er-on-o-mous (het'ər ənō'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-NOMY (+ -OUS)] —**het-er-on'o-mous-ly**, adv.

het-er-on-o-my (het'ər ənō'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'ər ənim), 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 heterónymos. See HETERO-, -ONYM]

het-er-on'y-mous (het'ər ənō'ēs), 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 heterónymos having a different name. See HETERONYM, -OUS] —**het-er-on'y-mous-ly**, adv.

Hetero-oo-si-an (het'ər əō'zē ən, -ō'zē 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 Heterousians or their doctrine. [1670-80; < LGk heterousi(os) (Gk hetero- HETERO- + oust(a) nature, essence + -ous adj. suffix) + -AN]

het-er-o-phil (het'ər ə fil'), adj. 1. Also, **het-er-o-philic**. *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-philie** (het'ər ə filē'). [1915-20; HETERO- + -PHIL]

het-er-o-pho-ny (het'ər əfō'ē 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'ər əfō'ēnik), adj.

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

het-er-o-phyl-lous (het'ər əfil'əs), adj. *Bot.* having different kinds of leaves on the same plant. [1820-30; HETERO- + -PHYLLOUS] —**het-er-o-phyl'y**, n.

het-er-o-phyle (het'ər əfītl'), 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-phyl-ic** (het'ər əfīt'ik), adj.

het-er-o-pla-sia (het'ər əplā'zha, -zhā 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-po-lar (het'ər əpō'lər), adj. *Chem.* polar [def. 4]. [1895-1900; HETERO- + POLAR] —**het-er-o-po-lar-i-ty** (het'ər əpōlər'ē tē), n.

het-er-o-poter-ous (het'ər əpōt'ərəs), 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-o-ptics (het'ər əptiks'), n. (used with a singular) incorrect or perverted perception of what is seen; hallucinatory vision. [1705-15; HETERO- + OPTICS]

het-er-o-sex (het'ər əsĕks'), n. *Informal.* heterosexuality. [HETERO- + SEX, on the model of HETEROSEXUAL]

het-er-o-sex-ism (het'ər əsĕks'iz̄m), n. a prejudiced attitude or discriminatory practices against homosexuals by heterosexuals. [HETERO(SEXUAL) + SEXISM]

het-er-o-sex-is-t, n., adj.

het-er-o-sex-u-al (het'ər əsĕks'üəl), adj. (esp. Brit., -sĕks'üəl), n. sexual feeling or behavior directed toward a person or persons of the opposite sex. [1895-1900; HETERO- + SEXUAL]

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het-er-o-sax-i-frage (het'ər əsăks'ĭfrāj), n. American plants belonging to the genus *Saxifrage*, having clusters of flowers, esp. the alnum roots. Cf. coral-naeum, after Johann Heinrich von 1747, German botanist; see -A²

heu-lan-dite (hyōō'lan dit'), n. an ent. colorless mineral of the zeolite group, containing aluminum silicate, CaAl₂Si₂O₁₀. It occurs in basic volcanic rocks in the form of small luster. [1815-25; named after Henry English mineral collector; see -A²]

Heu-ne-burg (hyōō'ne bûrg'), n. an excavated prehistoric site in SW West Ger. consisting chiefly of a great early Iron Age fort, dating mostly to the second half of the 1st c. B.C. and indicating that the inhabitants traded with cities in the eastern Mediterranean.

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heu-ri-tic (hyōō'ris'ik), adj. (of a plant) having styles of different forms or lengths in the flowers. [1870-75; HETERO- + -SPOROUS]

het-er-o-spore-ous (het'ər əspōr'ēs), adj. Bot. having more than one kind of spore. [1870-75; HETERO- + -SPOROUS]

het-er-o-taxis (het'ər ətak'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 HETERO-, -SIS]

het-er-o-tac-tic (het'ər ətak'tik), adj. of, pertaining to, or characterized by heterotaxis. Also, **het-er-o-tac'tous**, **het-er-o-tax-i-c** (het'ər ətak'sik). [HETERO- + GK tak'tik(s) fixed, ordered, arranged (cf. tássein to arrange) + -IK]

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het-man (het'mən), n., pl. **-mans**. 1. by the chief of Ukrainian Cossacks in their region, with headquarters at Zaporozh'ye. 2. *Ukrainian* het'mān, eastern dial. form of MHG houβemān captain; cf. G dial. (Slavic man; see HEAD, MAN¹)

het-man-ate (het'mənāt'), n. the domain of a hetman. Also called **het'māt**. [1880; HETMAN + -ATE¹]

HETP, Chem. See **hexaethyl tetraphosphide**.

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

het' up (het'), Informal. 1. *Informal.* She was really het up about the newastic. John is suddenly het up about 25; het, archaic or dial. ptp. of heel.

het-cher-a (hyōō'ker ə), n. any American plants belonging to the genus *Saxifrage*, having clusters of flowers, esp. the alumroot. Cf. coral-naeum, after Johann Heinrich von 1747, German botanist; see -A²

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het-er-o-sporous (het'ər əspōr'ēs), adj. Bot. the production of both microspores and megaspores. [1895-1900; HETERO- + SPOROUS + -Y³]

het-er-o-sporous (het'ər əspōr'ēs), adj. Bot. having spores of different sizes. [1895-1900; HETERO- + SPOROUS + -Y³]

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molecular structure containing one ring. [1880-85; MONO- + CYCLIC] —**mon'o-cy'clic**, *n.*

mono-cyte (mon'o 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] —**mono-cytic** (mon'o sit'ik), *adj.* —**mono-cy/toid**, *adj.*

Mo-nod (mō nōd'), *n.* Jacques (zhāk), 1910-76, French chemist; Nobel prize 1965.

mono-dactylous (mon'o dakt'l ūs), *adj.* Zool. having only one digit or claw. Also, **mono-dac'tyl**. [1820-30; < Gk *monodáktulos* one-fingered, one-toed. See MONO-, -DACTYLOUS] —**mono-dactylism**; **mono-dactyly**, *n.*

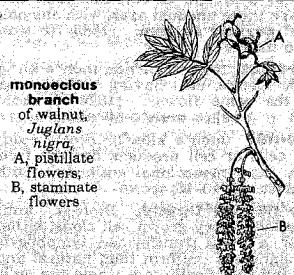
mono-nic (mō nod'ik), *adj.* Music. of or relating to monody. [1810-20; < Gk *monōidikós*. See MONODY, -IC] —**mono-ni-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mono-nomous (mō nod'ē mōs), *adj.* living as a community in a single nest, as certain ant colonies. Cf. POLYDOMOUS. [MONO- + Gk *dóm(os)* house + -ous]

mono-drama (mō drah'mā, -drā'mā), *n.* a dramatic piece for only one performer. [1785-95; MONO- + DRAMA] —**mono-dra-matic** (mō drah'mat'ik), *adj.* —**mono-dram-a-tist**, *n.*

mono-dy (mōn'ō dē), *n., pl. -dies.* 1. a Greek ode sung by a single voice, as in a tragedy; lament. 2. a 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). [1580-90; < LL *monodium* < Gk *monōidia* a solo, monody, equiv. to *monōd(ō)s* singing alone (see MONO-, ODE) + -ia -y²] —**mono-dist** (mōn'ō dīst), *n.*

mono-e-cious (mō nē'shēs), *adj.* 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, **monoecious**. [1755-65; < NL (*Linnaeus*) *monoecia*(*o*) name of the group comprising monoecious plants (equiv. to Gk *mono-* MON- + *oikos* house + NL -ia -a) + -ous] —**mono-e-cious-ly**, *adv.* —**mono-e-cism** (mō nē'siz em), **mono-e-cy**, *n.*



mono-e-ster (mōn'ō es'ter), *n.* Chem. a single esterified polybasic acid. [1925-30; MONO- + ESTER]

mono-e-trous (mon es'trōs, -ō'strōs), *adj.* monestrous.

mono-fil-a-ment (mōn'ō fil'ē mant), *n.* 1. Also, **mono-fil** (mōn'ō 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]

mono-gam-ic (mōn'ō gam'ik), *adj.* monogamous. [1830-40; MONOGAM(Y) + -IC]

mono-ga-mist (mōn'ōgā mist), *n.* a person who practices or advocates monogamy. [1645-50; MONOGAM(Y) + -IST] —**mono-ga-mis-tic**, *adj.*

mono-ga-my (mōn'ōgā mē), *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 MONO-, -GAMOUS] —**mono-ga-mous-ly**, *adv.* —**mono-ga-mous-ness**, *n.*

mono-ge-ne-an (mōn'ō jē'nē ēn), *n.* any trematode of the order Monogenea, mostly ectoparasites on fish, amphibians, and turtles. [1855-60; < NL *Monogenea*(*o*) order name (equiv. to Gk *mono-* MONO- + *genes* race, generation; see MONOGENETIC) + -AN]

mono-gen-e-sis (mōn'ō jē'nē 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, **mono-gen-ey** (mōn'ōjē nē). [1860-65; MONO- + -GENESIS]

mono-ge-net-ic (mōn'ō jē 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]

mono-gen-ic (mōn'ō jēn'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., derived.

to a character controlled by one pair of genes. [1855-60; MONO- + -GEN or -GEN(y) or GENE + -IC] —**mono-gen-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mono-nog-e-nism (mō noj'ē niz'ēm), *n.* the theory that the human race has descended from a single pair of individuals or a single ancestral type. [1860-65; MONO- + -GEN + -ISM] —**mono-nog'e-nist**, *n.* —**mono-nog'e-nis-tic**, *adj.*

mono-noge-nous (mō noj'ē nas), *adj.* monogenetic. [1855-60; MONO- + -GENOUS]

mono-og-lot (mōn'ō glo't), *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- + -GLOT]

mono-glyc-eride (mōn'ō glis'ē 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; MONO- + GLYCERIDE]

mono-gram (mōn'ō grām'), *n., v.* —**grammed**, *gramming*. —*n.* 1. a design consisting of two or more alphabetic letters combined or interlaced, commonly one's initials, 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. < Gk *monogramma*. See MONO-, -GRAM'] —**mono-gram-mat-ic** (mōn'ō grām'mat'ik), **mono-gram-mat-ical**, **mono-gram-mic**, *adj.*

mono-graph (mōn'ō 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. —*v.t.* 4. to write a monograph about. [1810-25; MONO- + -GRAPH] —**mono-graph'er** (mōn'ōgrāf'ər), *n.* —**mono-graphic** (mōn'ō grāf'ik), **mono-graph/i-cal**, **mono-graph/i-cally**, *adj.* —**mono-graph/i-cally**, *adv.*

mono-graph/ie se ries, a series of monographs issued in uniform style or format and related by subject or by issuing agency.

mono-gy-noe-cial (mōn'ōjī nē'shēl, -gi'), *adj.* (of a fruit) developing from a single pistil. [1875-80; MONO- + GYNOECIUM + -AL¹]

mono-gy-yne (mōn'ōjē nē), *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; MONO- + Gk *gyna*, equiv. to *gynē* woman, wife + -ia -y²] —**mono-gy-nous**, **mono-gyn-ic** (mōn'ōjēn'ik), **mono-gyn-i-ous**, *adj.* —**mono-gy-nist**, *n.*

mono-hull (mōn'ō hūl'), *adj.* 1. (of a vessel) having a single hull. —*n.* 2. a monohull vessel, as distinguished from a multihull vessel. [1965-70; MONO- + HULL²]

mono-hy-brid (mōn'ō hi'bri'd), Genetics. —*n.* 1. the offspring of individuals that differ with respect to a particular gene pair. 2. Also called *mono/hybrid 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; MONO- + HYBRID]

mono-hy-drate (mōn'ō hi'drāt), *n.* Chem. a hydrate that contains one molecule of water, as ammonium carbonate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. [1855-55; MONO- + HYDRATE] —**mono-hy-drated**, *adj.*

mono-hy-dric (mōn'ō hi'drik), *adj.* Chem. (esp. of alcohols and phenols) monohydroxy. [1855-60; MONO- + HYDR(OXYL) + -IC]

mono-hy-drox-y (mōn'ō hi drok'sē), *adj.* Chem. (of a molecule) containing one hydroxyl group. [1940-45; MONO- + HYDROXYL]

mono-oid (mōn'ō id), *n.* Math. groupoid. [1860-65; MONO- + -OID]

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

mono-ki-ni (mōn'ō kē'nē), *n.* a topless bikini. [1960-65; MONO- + BIKINI]

mono-lit-ry (mōn'ō lē'trē), *n.* the worship of only one god although other gods are recognized as existing. [1880-85; MONO- + -LITRY] —**mono-lit-er-er** (mōn'ōlēt'rē), *n.* —**mono-lit-er-ist**, *n.* —**mono-lit-ous**, *adj.*

mono-pet-al-ous (mōn'ō pet'ē lōs), *adj.* having only one petal. 2. having only one petal, as a flower. [1955-60; MONO- + PETALOUS]

mono-ph-a-gia (mōn'ō fā'jā, -fā'zhā), *n.* medicine or craving for only one kind of food. [-PHAGIA -PHAGY]

mono-ph-a-gous (mōn'ōfā'gōs), *adj.* medicine or craving for only one kind of food. [1865-70; MONO- + PHAGIA] —**mono-ph-a-gy** (mōn'ōfā'jē), *n.*

mono-ph-a-sic (mōn'ōfā'zēk), *n.* medicine or craving for only one kind of food. [1895-1900; MONO- + PHASE]

mono-pho-bi-a (mōn'ōfō'bēə), *n.* anxiety or fear of being alone. [MONO- + -PHOBIA]

mono-phon-ic (mōn'ōfōn'ik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to monophony. 2. Also, mono-phon. or noting a system of sound recording and playback using only a single channel. Cf. QUADRAPHONIC. [1880-85; MONOPHONY] —**mono-phon-ic-ally**, *adv.*

mono-pho-ni-ty (mōn'ōfōn'ētē), *n.* phonical style employing a single melodic line. [1880-90; MONOPHONICS, equiv. to *mono-* MONOPHONY + -TETRY]

mono-phos-phate (mōn'ōfōs'fāt), *n.* containing only one phosphate group. [1865-70; PHOSPHATE]

mono-ph-thong (mōn'ōfōth'ōng), *n.* 1. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 2. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 3. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 4. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 5. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 6. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 7. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 8. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 9. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 10. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 11. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 12. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 13. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 14. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 15. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 16. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 17. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 18. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 19. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 20. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 21. a single circuit formed in a single skin. 22. a 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