

**A GLOSSARY OF  
BIOLOGICAL,  
ANATOMICAL, AND  
PHYSIOLOGICAL TERMS**

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AND PHYSIOLOGICAL TERMS.

BY

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## P R E F A C E.

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EXPERIENCE both as a student and as a teacher having convinced me of the want of a Glossary of the numerous technical terms employed in the sciences of Anatomy, Physiology, and General Biology, I have been induced to prepare the present volume.

In it is attempted to place before the student the pronunciation, derivation, and definition of all those terms which are usually employed in that department of Biological science which treats of animal life, as set forth in such standard text-books as those of Huxley, Carpenter, Foster, Flower, and others. With the Botanical side of Biology but little has been attempted, only such terms having been included as are employed in Elementary General Biology as treated in the introductory text-book of Huxley and Martin, the object being rather to supply a want than to supplement existing works. Of Pathological terms only such have been included as are usually employed in the illustration of Physiological facts.

In order to conduce to correct pronunciation, the accented syllable in each word is marked, and where necessary the

usual vowel signs have been employed; the mark <sup>˘</sup> over a vowel signifying that it is to be pronounced short, and the mark <sup>ˉ</sup> signifying that the vowel over which it is placed is long. Where a letter is silent in pronunciation, it is printed in italics.

I have ventured to print the Greek roots in English characters, choosing rather to run the risk of offending the susceptibilities of the classical scholar, than to endanger the perfect clearness of the work to those to whom the Greek characters are not familiar.

The definitions, while concise, will, it is hoped, be found sufficiently full, and are in all cases given in their most modern acceptance.

Compiled at the request, and, primarily, for the benefit of my own students, this Glossary will, I hope, be found useful to all those who are preparing for the examinations of the Science and Art Department and other examining bodies, and especially to that large and deserving band of self-taught students to whom I shall be pleased to learn that it has been of service.

THOMAS DUNMAN.

LONDON, *August*, 1878.



# A GLOSSARY

OF

## BIOLOGICAL, ANATOMICAL, AND PHYSIOLOGICAL TERMS.

### A.

- Abdo'men** (L. *abdere*, to conceal).—In the Vertebrata, the posterior part of the cavity of the trunk, which contains the principal viscera; in some of the Invertebrata, the hinder part of the body.
- Abdomina'lia**.—A subdivision of the Crustacea, the members of which have appendages on the abdomen, but none on the thorax.
- Abducen'tes** (L. *ab*, away from; *ducens*, leading).—The name given to the sixth pair of nerves which supplies the external rectus muscle of each eye, by which muscle the eyeball is rotated outwards, or away from the middle line.
- Abduc'tion** (L. *abduco*, I draw away).—The drawing away of a limb from the middle line.
- Abduc'tor ter'tii interno'dii secun'di d'igiti** (L. abductor of the third internode of the second digit).—A muscle found in both manus and pes in *Hylobates* (one of the *Anthropomorpha*), which is not at present known in any other mammal.
- Abiog'e'nēsis** (Gr. *a*, not; *bios*, life; *gennēsis*, birth).—The production of living from not-living matter. Spontaneous generation.
- Abomasum** (L. *ab*, away from, and *omasum*).—The fourth stomach of a ruminant, which leads from the third stomach or *omasum*.
- Ab'oral** (L. *ab*, away from; *ōs*, *ōris*, the mouth).—The opposite face in a star-fish to that which contains the mouth.
- Acalē'phē** (Gr. *akalēphē*, a nettle).—The jelly-fishes or sea nettles.

- Acanthocéphala** (Gr. *akantha*, a thorn; *kephalē*, the head).—  
A group of parasitic Invertebrata having a number of recurved hooks on the proboscis.
- Acanthodidæ** (Gr. *akanthodes*, thorny).—A sub-order of Ganoid fishes.
- Acanthopteri** (Gr. *akantha*, a thorn; *pteron*, a wing or fin).—  
A group of Teleostean fishes having spiny fins.
- Acarina** (Gr. *akari*, a mite).—A group of Arthropods which includes the mites and ticks.
- Accessoryrius ad ilio-costalem** (L. accessory to the *ilio-costalis*).—  
One of the dorsal muscles of the trunk.
- Accipitrēs** (L. *accipiter*, a hawk).—In the old classification of birds, the order which included the birds of prey.
- Acéphalous** (Gr. *a*, without; *kephalē*, the head).—Without a distinct head.
- Acervulus cœrebrī** (L. *acervulus*, a little heap; *cœrebrum*, the brain).—A mass of gritty matter contained in the pineal gland.
- Acetabulum** (L. a vessel for holding vinegar).—The cavity in the innominate bone into which the femur articulates. Also applied to the suckers with which the cephalic processes of some Cephalopoda are provided.
- Achétidæ** (Gr. *achetēs*, a grasshopper).—The crickets.
- Achlēmydate** (Gr. *a*, not; *chlāmys*, *chlāmados*, a cloak, mantle).—  
A term applied to those Branchiogastropods which are destitute of a mantle.
- Aciculum** (L. diminutive of *acus*, a needle).—A sharp pointed process carried by the parapodia of the polychæte Annelida.
- Acinetæ** (Gr. *akinētos*, immoveable).—A group of the Infusoria, the members of which in the adult stage are non-locomotive.
- Acinetiform**.—A term applied to the embryo Infusorians, which resemble the *Acinetæ*.
- Acini** (L. *acinus*, a grape).—The small granulations composing the substance of some glands.
- Acotylédonous** (Gr. *a*, not; *kotylēdōn*, a cup-shaped hollow).—  
Applied to cryptogamic plants whose spores have no cotyledons or seed-leaves.
- Acrīdidæ** (Gr. *akris*, *akridos*, a grasshopper).—The grasshopper tribe of insects.
- Acerodont** (Gr. *akron*, the summit; *ōdous*, *ōdontos*, a tooth).—  
Having the teeth attached by their bases to the summit of the parapet of the jaw, as in some of the Lacertilia.

- A'crogen** (Gr. *akron*, the summit; *gennaō*, I produce).—A plant, the growth of which takes place at its summit.
- Acro'mion** (Gr. *akron*, the summit; *ōmos*, a shoulder).—The process of the scapula which forms the summit of the shoulder.
- Actinozo'a** (Gr. *aktis*, a ray; *zōon*, an animal).—A division of the Coelenterata.
- Adambulā'eral ossicles** (L. *ad*, to; *ambulācrum*, a walk shaded with trees; *ossicle*, a little bone).—In the star-fishes, the small ossicles against which the ambulacral ossicles abut, and which lie at the sides of the groove which the ambulacral ossicles bound superiorly.
- Adduc'tion** (L. *ad*, to; *dūco*, I lead).—The bringing of a limb to the middle line; the reverse process to abduction.
- Adduc'tor**.—A muscle, the contraction of which brings a limb to another or towards the middle line. In the Lamelli-branchiata, the muscles which close the valves of the shell are termed *adductors*.
- Adēnoid** (Gr. *adēn*, a gland; *ēidos*, form).—Glandular; applied to a special variety of connective tissue found in glands.
- Adipose** (L. *ādēps*, fat).—Fatty.
- Ad'nate** (L. *ad*, to; *natus*, born).—A term applied to the stipules of plants which adhere to the petiole.
- Adrē'nal** (L. *ad*, to; *rēnēs*, the kidneys).—A name given to two glandular bodies connected with the kidneys.
- Advent'ia capillā'ris** (L. *adventicius*, foreign, strange; *capillus*, a hair).—A continuous covering which some capillaries possess, and which is derived from the surrounding connective tissue.
- Æsthe'sodic** (Gr. *aisthesis*, sense, perception).—Conveying sensory impulses; sensitive.
- Ætiō'logy** (Gr. *aitiologia*, the giving an account).—The branch of Biology which treats of the origin and development of organic beings.
- Ætomor'phæ** (Gr. *ætos*, an eagle; *morphē*, form).—The birds of prey.
- Afferent** (L. *ad*, to; *fēro*, I carry).—Carrying to, as an *afferent* nerve which conveys impulses to a nerve centre.
- Agā'mic** (Gr. *a*, not; *gamos*, marriage).—Applied to ova which germinate without being impregnated.
- Agamogē'nēsis** (Gr. *a*, not; *gamos*, marriage; *gennēsis*, a beginning).—Non-sexual reproduction.