

GLOSSARY.

- ABDOMEN** (Lat. *abdo*, I conceal). The posterior cavity of the body, containing the intestines and others of the viscera. In many Invertebrates there is no separation of the body-cavity into thorax and abdomen, and it is only in the higher *Annulosa* that a distinct abdomen can be said to exist.
- ABERRANT** (Lat. *aberro*, I wander away). Departing from the regular type.
- ABNORMAL** (Lat. *ab*, from; *norma*, a rule). Irregular; deviating from the ordinary standard.
- ABRANCHIATE** (Gr. *a*, without; *bragchia*, gill). Destitute of gills or branchiæ.
- ACANTHOPTERYGII** (Gr. *akantha*, spine; *pterus*, wing). A group of bony fishes with spinous rays in the front part of the dorsal fin.
- ACARINA** (Gr. *akari*, a mite). A division of the *Arachnida*, of which the Cheese-mite is the type.
- ACEPHALOUS** (Gr. *a*, without; *kephale*, head). Not possessing a distinct head.
- ACETABULA** (Lat. *acetabulum*, a cup). The suckers with which the cephalic processes of many *Cephalopoda* (Cuttle-fishes) are provided.
- ACETABULUM**. The cup-shaped socket of the hip-joint in Vertebrates.
- ACRODONT** (Gr. *akros*, high; *odous*, tooth). Applied to Lizards, in which the teeth are anchylosed with the summit of the jaw.
- ACROGENS** (Gr. *akros*, high; *gennaio*, I produce.) Plants which increase in height by additions made to the summit of the stem, by the union of the bases of the leaves.
- ACTINOZOA** (Gr. *aktin*, a ray; and *zoön*, an animal). That division of the *Cœlenterata* of which the Sea-anemones may be taken as the type.
- ALVEOLI** (Lat. dim. of *alvus*, belly). Applied to the sockets of the teeth.
- AMBULACRA** (Lat. *ambulacrum*, a place for walking). The perforated spaces or "avenues" through which are protruded the tube-feet, by means of which locomotion is effected in the *Echinodermata*.
- AMBULATORY** (Lat. *ambulo*, I walk). Formed for walking. Applied to a single limb, or to an entire animal.
- AMMONITIDÆ**. A family of Tetrabranchiate Cephalopods, so called from the resemblance of the shell of the type-genus, *Ammonites*, to the horns of the Egyptian God, Jupiter-Ammon.
- AMŒBA** (Gr. *amoibos*, changing). A species of Rhizopod, so called from the numerous changes of form which it undergoes.
- AMŒBIFORM**. Resembling an *Amœba* in form.
- AMORPHOZOA** (Gr. *a*, without; *morphe*, shape; *zoön*, animal). A name sometimes used to designate the *Sponges*.
- AMPHIBIA** (Gr. *amphi*, both; *bios*, life). The Frogs, Newts, and the like, which have gills when young, but can always breathe air directly when adult.
- AMPHICŒLOUS** (Gr. *amphi*, at both ends; *koilos*, hollow). Applied to vertebræ which are concave at both ends.