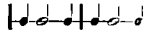


zoned (zōnd), *a.* 1. Wearing a zone, or girdle. *Pope.*
 2. Having zones, or concentric bands; striped; zonate.
zone reticula, *n.* A reticula of mica or thin glass with graduated divisions corresponding to equal intervals of right ascension, and others at right angles to them, representing equal intervals of declination.
zone tariff, zone system. A tariff or system, chiefly used in Austria-Hungary, under which passenger tickets read to any station within certain distance limits, or zones, the same ticket being good in all directions and on all lines so long as the maximum distance is not exceeded.
zo-no-pla-cen-tal (zō-nō-plā-sen-tāl), *a.* [zone + placental.] Having a zony placenta, as some mammals. **b** Of or pert. to the Zonoplaconia, or Zonaria.
zonule (zōn'ul), *n.* [L. zonula.] A little zone, belt, or girdle; a zonula. — **zonule** of Zinn (tsin), *Anat.*, the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eye.
zoo (zōo), *n.* A zoological garden or collection; — a humorous or colloquial abbreviation applied originally to the Zoological Gardens in London.
zoō- (zōō'). Combining form from Greek ζῷον, *an animal*; as in **zoogenic**, **zoology**, etc.
zoō-chem-ist-ry (zōō-kēm-īst-ri), *n.* [zōō + chemistry.] Animal chemistry; esp., the description of the chemical compounds entering into the composition of the animal body, in distinction from **biochemistry**. — **zoō-chem-ist-cal** (kēm-īst-kāl), *a.*
zoō-chlo-rēl-lā (zōō-khō-rēl-lā), *n.* [NL. dim., fr. zōō + Gr. χλωρός green.] *Zool.* One of the small green granule-like bodies found in the interior of certain sponges, hydras, and other invertebrates.
zoō-cl-um (zōō-shl-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* zoōclia (-ā). [NL.; zōō + Gr. οίκος house.] *Zool.* One of the cells or tubes which inclose the feeding zooids of Polyzoa. See **POLYZOA**, *Illustr.* — **zoō-clal** (-shāl), *a.*
zoō-g'a-my (zōō-g'ā-mī), *n.* *Zool.* The sexual reproduction of animals. — **zoō-g'a-mous** (-mūs), *a.*
zoō-ge-og-ra-phy (zōō-jē-ōg'grā-yī), *n.* [zōō + geog-raphy.] The study or description of the geographical distribution of animals; esp., the determination of the land and marine areas characterized by special groups of animals and the study of the causes and significance of such groups. It has important bearings on evolution, variation, paleontology, and other biological studies. Recent zoogeographers divide the land areas of the world into *regions or realms*, and these into *subregions, provinces, subprovinces*, and *zones*, all of which are often depicted on special maps. Cf. **PHYTOGEOGRAPHY**.
zoō-glo-a (zōō-g'lo-ā), *n.* [NL.; zōō + Gr. γλοιός a glutinous substance.] *Bacteriol.* A colony or mass of bacteria embedded in a mucilaginous or jellylike substance formed by the swelling of the cell membranes through absorption of water. This development occurs regularly in the life history of most species under certain conditions, and is hence called the **zoogloea** stage. The term is sometimes extended to certain of the lower algae. Cf. **PALMELLA**.
zoō-gra-phy (zōō-g'grā-fī), *n.* [zōō + -graphy; cf. F. zoographie.] A description of animals, their forms and habits. — **zoō-graph-ic** (zōō-g'grāf-ik), *a.*
zooid (zōoid), *n.* [zōō + oid.] *Biol.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an animal.
zooid, *n.* 1. *Biol.* An organic body or cell having locomotion, as a spermatid cell, or spermatozoid.
 2. *Zool.* An animal produced by fission, proliferation, strobilation, or some similar method, and not by direct sexual methods, and so having an equivocal individuality; a more or less independent product of nonsexual reproduction. The term is usually applied to any one of the persons of a compound organism, as a hydroid, coral, or polyzoon colony, though by some it is restricted to those persons in such a colony that lack the mouth and digestive organs. **b** Also, any of the individuals which, in alter-

nation of generations, come between the products of true sexual reproduction, as the free-swimming medusa of a hydroid colony, a jellyfish, or the parthenogenetically produced offspring of an aphid.
zo-ō-lā-tor (zō-ō-lā-tēr), *n.* [zōō + -later.] One who worships animals.
zo-ō-lā-try (-trī), *n.* [zōō + -lātry.] Animal worship. — **zo-ō-lā-trous** (-trūs), *a.*
zo-ō-log-ical (zō-ō-lōj'ī-kāl), *a.* [Cf. F. zoologique.] Of or pertaining to zoology, or the science of animals.
zo-ō-lō-gist (zō-ō-lō-jīst), *n.* [Cf. F. zoologiste.] One who is well versed in zoology.
zo-ō-lō-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; — **GIZED** (-jīzd); — **GIZING** (-jīz'ing). To study zoology; esp., to collect animals for study.
zo-ō-lō-gy (-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -gies (-jīz). [zōō + -logy; cf. F. zoologie. See ZODIAC.] 1. The science of animals; that division (coordinate with botany) of biology which deals with the animal kingdom. See **ANIMAL**, *n.* 1. Zoology has as its main divisions comparative anatomy, comparative physiology, zoogeography, paleozoology, cytology, embryology, taxonomy, economic zoology, etiology, and various other sciences in whole or in part, and there are numerous minor divisions dealing with particular groups of animals, as conchology, cartology, entomology, ichthyology, herpetology, ornithology, and mammalogy. As a science zoology dates from Aristotle (384-322 B. C.), who proposed a rough classification of animals. The science made no advance until the 16th century, when it was revived principally through the work of Vesalius and Gesner. In the 17th century Harvey's study of the circulation of the blood, Malpighi's discoveries with the microscope, and John Ray's limitation of the term *zoology* were the most noteworthy steps of progress. In the 18th century Linnaeus established the binomial system of nomenclature (see **NOMENCLATURE**), and recognized groups higher than species. Early in the 19th century Cuvier worked along the lines of comparative anatomy and paleontology and Lamarck enunciated his theory of evolution (see **LAMARCKISM**). The discovery of the animal cell by Schwann and important embryological work by von Baer and Kölliker belong to this period. In 1859 Charles Darwin published his theory of evolution by natural selection (see **DARWINISM**). He was ably supported by Wallace, Huxley, Spencer, Haeckel, Weismann, and many others until the old idea of the fixity of species was abandoned and zoology took on its modern aspect, in which classification has become the expression of phylogeny and the investigation of evolutionary theories and questions of heredity have been placed on an experimental basis.
 2. A treatise on zoology.
zo-ō-mē-try (zō-ō-mē-trī), *n.* [zōō + -metry.] *Zool.* The scientific measurement of animals. — **zo-ō-mē-tric** (zō-ō-mē-tr'ik), *a.*
zo-ō-mor-phic (zō-ō-mōr-f'īk), *a.* [zōō + Gr. μορφή form.] Of or pertaining to zoomorphism.
zo-ō-mor-phism (-fīz'm), *n.* 1. The transformation of men into beasts. *Rare.* *Smart.*
 2. The quality of representing or using animal forms; as, **zoomorphism** in ornament.
 3. The representation of God, or of gods, in the form, or with the attributes, of the lower animals.
 To avoid the error of anthropomorphism, we fall into the vast-ly greater and more absurd error of zoomorphism. *Mivart.*
zoō-n (zōō'n), *n.*; *pl.* zoō (-ā). [NL.; fr. Gr. ζῷον an animal.] *Zool.* An animal which is the sole product of a single egg; — opposed to **zooid**. *H. Spencer.* **b** Any of the perfectly developed individuals of a compound animal. — **zoō-nal** (zōō-nāl), *a.*
zoōn. A combining form from Greek ζῷον, *an animal*.
zo-ō-no-sēs (zō-ō-nō-sēs), *n. pl.* [NL.; zōō + Gr. νόσος disease.] Diseases communicable from animals to man.
zo-ō-phar-ma-cy (-fār-mā-sī), *n.* Veterinary pharmacy.
zo-ō-phā-list (zō-ō-fā-līst), *n.* [zōō + Gr. φαίλος loving.] A lover of animals. *Southey.*
zo-ō-phī-lous (zō-ō-fī-lūs), *a.* [zōō + -philous.] Animal

loving; specif., *Bot.*, adapted to pollination by animals other than insects. Cf. **ANEMOPHILOUS**, **ENTOMOPHILOUS**, etc.
zo-ō-phī-ly (zō-ō-fī-lī), *n.* Love of animals.
zo-ō-pho-bi-a (zō-ō-fō-bī-ā), *n.* [zōō + -phobia.] *Med.* Morbid fear of animals.
zo-ō-phor-ic (-fōr'īk), *a.* [Gr. ζωφορός; ζῷον an animal + φέρω to bear.] Bearing or supporting the figure of one or more men or animals; as, a **zoophoric** column.
zo-ō-pho-rus (zō-ō-fō-rūs), *n.*; *pl.* -ri (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. ζωφορός. See ZOOHORIC.] *Class. Arch.* A frieze having continuous relief sculptures of men or animals or both.
zo-ō-phyte (zō-ō-fī-tī), *n.* [F. zoophyte, Gr. ζωοφυτόν; ζῷον animal + φυτόν plant. See ZODIAC; PHYTO-.] *Zool.* Any of numerous invertebrate animals more or less resembling plants in appearance, or mode of growth, as the corals, gorgonians, sea anemones, hydroids, polyzoons, sponges, etc., esp. any of those that form compound colonies of a branched or treelike form, as many corals and hydroids; one of the Zoophyta. — **zo-ō-phyt-ic** (-fī-t'īk), **zo-ō-phyt-ical** (-fī-kāl), *a.* — **zo-ō-phyt-oid** (zō-ō-fī-tōid), *a.*
zo-ō-plas-tic (zō-ō-plāst'īk), *n.* [zōō + -plasty.] *Surg.* Act or process of grafting animal tissue into the human body. — **zo-ō-plas-tic** (-plāst'īk), *a.*
zo-ōs-co-py (zō-ō-skō-pī), *n.* [zōō + -scopy.] *Med.* A hallucination, as in delirium tremens, in which the patient believes he sees animals — **zo-ō-scop-ic** (zō-ō-skōp'īk), *a.*
zo-ō-sperm (zō-ō-spēr-m), *n. Biol.* One of the spermatid particles; a spermatozoid. **b** = **ZOOSPERM**, *I.* — **zo-ō-sper-mat-ic** (-spēr-māt'īk), *a.*
zo-ō-spo-ran-gi-um (zō-ō-spō-rān-jī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -SPORANGIA (-ā). [NL.] *Bot.* A spore case, or sporangium with zoospores. — **zo-ō-spo-ran-gial** (-ā), *a.*
zo-ō-spore (zō-ō-spōr; 201), *n.* Called also **starmen spore**. 1. *Bot.* An asexual spore with one or more slender cilia, by the vibration of which it swims. Zoospores are produced by many green, and by some olive-brown, algae. In certain species they are divided into the larger megazoospores and the smaller microzoospores. Loosely, a zoogonidium or a planogamete. See **SPORE**, **GAMETE**, **GONIDIUM**.
 2. *Zool.* One of the minute motile flagellate or amoeboid bodies into which the protoplasm of a sporocyst divides.
zo-ō-spor-ic (-spōr'īk), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoospores; of the nature of, or resembling, a zoospore.
zo-ō-the-ism (zō-ō-thē-iz'm), *n.* Belief in animal gods. — **zo-ō-the-ist**, *n.* — **zo-ō-the-ist-ic** (-thē-ist'īk), *a.*
zo-ō-tō-my (zō-ō-tō-mī), *n.* [zōō + -tomy.] *Zool.* The anatomy of animals, esp. of animals other than man. — **zo-ō-tō-m-ic** (zō-ō-tōm'īk), **zo-ō-tō-m-ical** (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **zo-ō-tō-m-ical-ly**, *adv.* — **zo-ō-tō-m-ist** (zō-ō-tō-m'īst), *n.*
zo-ō-tō-tem-ism (zō-ō-tō-tēm-iz'm), *n.* Belief in, or use of, animals as totems. *Rare.*
zo-ō-troph-ic (-trōf'īk), *a.* [Gr. ζωτροφικός. See zōō-; τροφική.] Of or pert. to the nourishment of animals.
zo-ō-xan-thel-ia (zō-ō-zhān-thē-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -læ (-ē). [NL. dim.; zōō + Gr. ξανθός yellow.] *Biol.* One of the minute pigmentary bodies (yellow cells) in certain radiolarians now generally regarded as symbiotic unicellular algae.
zo-ō-xan-thin (zō-ō-zhān-thīn), *n.* A yellow pigment found in the feathers of certain birds.
zop-po (zōp-pō), *masc. a.* [It. Music. Lit., "limping;" *zop-pa* (zōp-pā), *fem.*] hence, alternatingly with and without syncope: — as, **al-la zop-pa** (āl-lā), designating a scheme of duple time with a syncope in the middle of each  measure. Thus:
zor-ill (zōr'īl), *n.* [Cf. F. zorille, Sp. zorilla, zorillo, dim. of zorra, zorro, a fox. Cf. ZORILLA.] A South African musteline mammal (*Zorilla zorilla* or *Ictonyx capensis*) about the size and form of the common polecat. It resem-

bles the American skunks in color and markings and in secreting an offensive fluid. An allied species (*Z. frenata*) inhabits Egypt. Called also *Cape polecat*.

Zoroaster (zō-rō-ās'tr-ēn), n. Of or pertaining to Zoroaster or his religious system. — n. A follower of Zoroaster; one who accepts Zoroastrianism.

Zoroastrianism (-iz'm), n. The religion of Persia previous to the conversion of the Persians to Mohammedanism. It is traditionally derived from its great prophet, Zoroaster or Zarathustra (fl. ab. 1000 B. C.), and its sacred literature is the Zend-Avesta, part of the Avesta being ascribed to Zoroaster. The religion is a dualism, teaching that Ormazd, the lord of light and goodness, carries on a ceaseless war against Ahriman and the hosts of evil spirits who dwell in darkness. Ormazd created man to aid him, and eventually the good kingdom will be attained. See AVESTA, ORMAZD; cf. MAOI, GHEBER, PARSII.

Zoster (zōs'tēr), n. [L., in sense 2, fr. Gr. ζώνη girdle, herpes zoster. See ZONE.] 1. Gr. *Costume*. A girdle. 2. Med. Herpes zoster; zona; shingles. See HERPES.

Zos-ter-a (zōs-tēr-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ζώνη a girdle, a kind of seaweed.] Bot. A small genus of widely distributed marine potamogetonaceous plants with branching stems, distichous leaves, and monocious flowers borne in a spadix. *Z. marina* is the eelgrass, or grass wrack.

Zou-ave' (zō-āv'; 277), n. [F., fr. Zouave, name of a tribe of Kabyles living among the Jurjura mountains in Algeria.] Mil. A one of a body of infantry in the French service, originally Algerians, but now chiefly Frenchmen. They wear a peculiar and brilliant uniform of gaiters, baggy trousers, short and open-fronted jacket, and, usually, a tasseled cap or turban. Their drill is very quick and spirited and the corps has been noted for dash and valor. b Hence, one of a body of soldiers adopting the dress and drill of the Zouaves, as was done by a number of volunteer regiments in the army of the United States in the Civil War, 1861-65.

Zouave jacket. A short round-fronted jacket, sometimes sleeveless, like that of the Zouave uniform, worn by women.

Zounds (zounds), interj. [Contracted from God's wounds.] An old oath, used esp. as an expression of anger or wonder.

Zu-flo (zō-flo; 277), n. [It., a Zouave a. little flute or flageolet, esp. one used to teach birds.

Zulu (zō-lū), n. One of a great Bantu tribe or nation of Natal, in type and culture identical with the Kafirs. Under the kingship of Chaka (killed in 1828) they devastated large areas, and under his successor, Dingaan, came into conflict with the Boers and under later kings with the British. They were noted for marvelous discipline and efficiency of military organization. They now comprise village communities under British supervision and many are Christianized. See KAFIR, n., 3, BANTU.

Zulu, a. Of or pertaining to the Zulus.

Zulu cherry, an African sterulicaceous tree (*Assonia burkeana*), or its edible fruit. — z. cloth, a closely woven twill-made cloth designed for crewelwork, outline work, etc.

zu-mat'ic (zū-māt'ik), a. [Cf. F. *zumatique*.] Paint. Designating a drier consisting of compounds of zinc and manganese ground in linseed oil.

zum-boor'ruk (zūm-bōō'rūk), n. [Ar., Turk., or Per. *zambūrāq*, fr. Ar. *zanbūr* a hornet.] Mil. A small cannon mounted on a swivel, esp. one supported by, and fired from, a rest on the back of a camel, used in the East.

Zuñi (zō-n'yē; 267), n. An Indian of the Zuñi pueblo, New Mexico. The Zuñis are peaceable, industrious, and skilled in agriculture, pottery, and weaving. In culture and physique they resemble other Pueblo Indians, but their language is distinct from any known stock. See PUEBLO, 2.

Zuñi-an (zō-n'yē-ān), a. Of or pert. to the Zuñis, or designating their linguistic stock. — n. A Zuñi.

Zwieback (tsv'ē-bāk'), n. [G., fr. *zwei* two, twice (see TWICE) + *backen* to bake.] [often l. c.] A kind of biscuit or rusk first baked in a loaf and afterwards cut and toasted; — called also *Brustkuchen* or *rusk*.

Zwingli-an (zving'li-ān; zwing'li-ān; 277), a. Theol. Of or pert. to Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531), reformer, of German Switzerland, who maintained that in the Lord's Supper the true body of Christ is present by the contemplation of faith, but not in essence or reality, and that the

sacrament is a memorial without mystical elements. — n. A follower of Zwingli. — **Zwingli-an-ism** (-iz'm), n. **Zy-ga-de-nus** (zīg-tā-dē'nus; zīg-gā-), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ζυγών jointly, in pairs, fr. ζυγόν yoke.] Bot. A genus of melanthaceous herbs having basal linear leaves and a terminal panicle of whitish or greenish flowers with a flat spreading perianth, its segments bearing one or two basal glands. They are natives of western North America and Asia. The root of *Z. venenosus* is poisonous to stock in the western United States.

zy-ga-poph'y-sis (-pōf't-sis), n.; pl. -ses (-sēz). [NL.; Gr. ζυγόν yoke + *apophysis*.] Anat. & Zool. One of the articular processes of the neural arch of a vertebra, of which there are usually four, two anterior and two posterior. See VERTEBRA, 1. — **zyg-ap-o-phys'al** (zīg-āp'ō-fiz'al), a. **Zyg-ne-ma** (zīg-nē-mā), n. [NL.; Gr. ζυγόν yoke + *νῆμα* thread.] Bot. A genus of algae typifying the family Zygnemataceae, of two starlike chromatophores in each cell.

Zyg-ne-ma-ce-ae (zīg-nē-mā-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of common fresh-water algae of the order Desmidiaceae, forming bright green, slimy masses in stagnant and running water. They consist of simple cylindrical filaments with the chromatophores in spiral bands or stars or rarely straight bands. The best-known genera are *Zygnema* and *Spirogyra*. — **zyg-ne-ma-ceous** (-shūs), a.

zy-go (zīg-gō; zīg-gō; see note below). Combining form from Greek ζυγόν, yoke, pair.

The pronunciation zīg-gō, following the etymology, (the y (w) being short in Greek), formerly preferred, is yielding to zīg-gō. Cf. DYNA, HYPO, PYRO.

zy-go-dac'tyl, **zy-go-dac'tyle** (-dāk'tīl), a. [zygo + Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] Yoke-footed; having the toes arranged in pairs, two in front and two behind. — n. A yoke-footed bird, as a woodpecker or parrot.

Zy-go-dac'tyl-læ (-tī-lē), **Zy-go-dac'tyl-lī** (-lī), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. In old classifications, a group of nonpasserine birds consisting of those having zygodactyl feet, now regarded as an unnatural group.

zy-go-dac'tyl-ism (-dāk'tī-līz'm), n. The state of being zygodactyl or of having zygodactyl feet.

zy-go-dont (zīg-gō-dōnt; zīg-gō-), a. [zygo + *odont*.] Zool. Having quadrilateral molar teeth in which the tubercles are united in pairs by crests.

zy-go-ma (zīg-gō-mā), n.; pl. -gomata (-mā-tā). [NL., fr. Gr. ζυγός, a yoke, ζυγόν to yoke, ζυγόν yoke.] Anat. & Zool. a The whole zygomatic arch. b The zygomatic process of the temporal bone. c The jugal, malar, or cheek bone. R.

zy-go-mat'ic (zīg-gō-māt'ik; zīg-gō-; 277; cf. zygo-), a. Anat. & Zool. Of, pert. to, or in the region of, the zygoma.

zygomatic arch, the arch of bone which extends along the front or side of the skull beneath the orbit, formed in most mammals by the union of the malar, or jugal, with the superior orbital foramen in front and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone behind. In the lower vertebrates other bones may help to form it, and there may be two arches on each side of the skull, as in some reptiles. — z. bone, the jugal bone. — z. fossa, the fossa lying below the zygomatic arch. — z. process, a process of the temporal or squamosal bone helping to form the zygomatic arch.

zy-go-mat'ic-co (-māt'ik-kō), Combining form indicating connection with, or relation to, the zygoma or zygomatic arch.

zy-go-mor'phic (-mōr'fik), a. [zygo + *morphic*, *morph*.] Bot. & Zool. Symmetrical bilaterally; — said of organisms, organs, or parts, capable of division into two symmetrical halves only by a single longitudinal plane passing through the axis; — called also *monosymmetrical*. Cf. ACTINOMORPHIC.

zy-go-my-cete' (-mī-sēt'), n.; pl. -mycetes (-mī-sēt-ē). A plant of the subclass Zygomycetes.

Zy-go-my-cetes (-mī-sēt-ēz), n. pl. [NL.; zygo + *mycetes*.] Bot. One of the three subclasses into which the Phycocomycetes, or algal fungi, are divided, including those in which reproduction is by conjugation resulting in production of zygospores. It embraces the orders Mucorales and Entomophthales. — **zy-go-my-ceteous** (-tūs), a.

Zy-go-phy-ce-ae (-fīs-ē-ē; fīs-ē-ē), n. pl. [NL.; zygo + Gr. φύκος seaweed.] Bot. A class of chiefly unicellular fresh-water algae having conspicuous chromatophores, and multiplying by simple division and by conjugation. It includes the Bacillariales (diatoms) and Desmidiaceae (desmids). — **zy-go-phy-ceous** (-fīs-ūs), a.

Zy-go-phy-l-la-ce-ae (-lī-lā-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A fam-

ily of herbs or shrubs (order Geraniales), the bean-caper family, distinguished by pinnate or bifoliate stipulate leaves and axillary pentamerous flowers. There are about 18 genera and over 100 species. See ZYGOPHYLLUM, GYALACUM, 1; and TRIBULUS. — **zy-go-phy-l-la-ceous** (-shūs), a.

Zy-go-phy-l-lum (zīg-gō-fī-l'ūm; zīg-gō-), n. [NL.; zygo + Gr. φύλλος leaf; — in allusion to the opposite leaflets.] Bot. A large genus of shrubs, the bean capers, typifying the Zygothylaceae, disting. mainly by the opposite bifoliate leaves. The species are natives of the Old World.

zy-go-phyte (zīg-gō-fīt; zīg-gō-; cf. zyoo-), n. [zygo + *phyte*.] Bot. A plant in which reproduction consists in the union of two similar cells. Cf. OÖPHYTE.

zy-go-spo-re (-spōr; 201), n. [zygo + *spore*.] Bot. A spore formed by conjugation of two similar gametes or sexual cells; — opposed to oöspore. Zygospores are commonly produced among the conjugate algae (class Zygothylaceae) and the parallel group of fungi (Zygomycetes), and commonly serve as resting spores. — **zy-go-spo-r'ic** (-spōr'ik), a.

zy-gote (zīg-gō; zīg-gō; 277; cf. zyoo-), n. [Gr. ζυγός yoked. See zyoo- and zyoo-.] Bot. Any spore formed by the conjugation of two gametes; loosely, a zygospore.

zym-ase (zīm-ās), n. [From *zyme*.] Chem. a An enzyme in yeast cells, from which it may be obtained as an extract. It brings about the decomposition of sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide. b = ENZYME, 1. c Invertase. Obs.

zyme (zīm), n. [Gr. ζύμη leaven. A ferment; specif., Med., the morbid principle of a zymotic disease.

zym'ic (zīm'ik; zīm'ik), a. Old Chem. A pert. to, or due to, fermentation. b Formerly, designating lactic acid.

zym'ite (zīm'īt), n. [Gr. ζύμη leaven.] Ecol. Hist. One who administers the Eucharist with leavened bread, as in the Eastern Church; — opposed to *azymite*.

zym'o- (zīm'ō-), **zym-**. [See ZYME.] A combining form used in physiology, biology, etc., to indicate connection with, or relation to, a ferment, or *zyme*, or fermentation.

zym'o-gen (zīm'ō-jēn), **zym'o-gene** (-jēn), n. [F. *zymogène*.] Biol. One of a physiological group of globular bacteria which produces various enzymes; — distinguished from *pathogene*.

zym'o-gen'ic (-jēn'ik), a. 1. Producing fermentation; as, *zymogenic* bacteria. 2. Of or pertaining to a zymogen.

zymogenic organism, Biol., a microorganism, as the yeast plant or some bacteria, which sets up fermentative processes giving definite chemical products; — disting. from a *pathogenic organism*. Cf. MICROCOCCUS.

zym'o-lo-gy (zīm'ō-lō-jī), n. [Zyomo- + *logy*.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation. — **zym'o-log'ic** (zīm'ō-lōj'ik), n. **zym'o-log'ic-cal** (-l'kāl), a. — **zym'o-log'ist** (zīm'ō-lōj'ist), n.

zym'o-ly-sis (zīm'ō-lī-sis), n. [NL.; *zyme* + *lysis*.] Chem. Action of enzymes; also, the changes produced by such action; enzymosis. — **zym'o-lyt'ic** (zīm'ō-līt'ik), a.

zym'o-m'e-ter (zīm'ō-mē-tēr), n. [Zymo- + *meter*.] An instrument for measuring fermentation. Cf. ZYMOSCOPE.

zym'o-plas'tic (zīm'ō-plās'tik), a. [Zymo- + *plastic*.] Physiol. Chem. Pert. to or designating certain substances which, not themselves enzymes or zymogens, are believed to participate in the formation of enzymes.

zym'o-scope (zīm'ō-skōp), n. [Zymo- + *scope*.] Physiol. Chem. An apparatus for determining the fermenting power of yeast by measuring the amount of carbonic acid evolved from a given quantity of sugar.

zym'o-sis (zīm'ō-sīs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ζύμη fermentation, fr. ζυγόν ferment.] A fermentation; hence, Med., an analogous process by which an infectious disease is believed to be developed. b A zymotic disease. Rare.

zym'o-tech'nics (zīm'ō-tēk'niks), n. [Zymo- + *technics*.] Act of inducing and applying fermentation for technical uses. **zym'o-tech'n'ic** (-n'ik), **tech'n'ic-cal** (-n'ikāl), a.

zym'ot'ic (zīm'ōt'ik), a. [Gr. ζυμωτικός causing to ferment, fr. ζυμώω to ferment, ζύμη ferment, leaven.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation. 2. Med. Designating, or pertaining to, any infectious or contagious disease.

zym'ur-gy (zīm'ūr-jī), n. [Zymo- + Gr. ἔργον work.] That branch of applied chemistry which has to do with fermentation processes, as in wine making, brewing, etc.

zythum (zīth'ūm), n. [L., fr. Gr. ζύθος kind of beer.] A kind of ancient malt beverage.

ly of herbs or shrubs (order Geraniales), the bean-caper family, distinguished by pinnate or bifoliate stipulate leaves and axillary pentamerous flowers. There are about 18 genera and over 100 species. See ZYGOPHYLLUM, GYALACUM, 1; and TRIBULUS. — **zy-go-phy-l-la-ceous** (-shūs), a.

Zy-go-phy-l-lum (zīg-gō-fī-l'ūm; zīg-gō-), n. [NL.; zygo + Gr. φύλλος leaf; — in allusion to the opposite leaflets.] Bot. A large genus of shrubs, the bean capers, typifying the Zygothylaceae, disting. mainly by the opposite bifoliate leaves. The species are natives of the Old World.

zy-go-phyte (zīg-gō-fīt; zīg-gō-; cf. zyoo-), n. [zygo + *phyte*.] Bot. A plant in which reproduction consists in the union of two similar cells. Cf. OÖPHYTE.

zy-go-spo-re (-spōr; 201), n. [zygo + *spore*.] Bot. A spore formed by conjugation of two similar gametes or sexual cells; — opposed to oöspore. Zygospores are commonly produced among the conjugate algae (class Zygothylaceae) and the parallel group of fungi (Zygomycetes), and commonly serve as resting spores. — **zy-go-spo-r'ic** (-spōr'ik), a.

zy-gote (zīg-gō; zīg-gō; 277; cf. zyoo-), n. [Gr. ζυγός yoked. See zyoo- and zyoo-.] Bot. Any spore formed by the conjugation of two gametes; loosely, a zygospore.

zym-ase (zīm-ās), n. [From *zyme*.] Chem. a An enzyme in yeast cells, from which it may be obtained as an extract. It brings about the decomposition of sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide. b = ENZYME, 1. c Invertase. Obs.

zyme (zīm), n. [Gr. ζύμη leaven. A ferment; specif., Med., the morbid principle of a zymotic disease.

zym'ic (zīm'ik; zīm'ik), a. Old Chem. A pert. to, or due to, fermentation. b Formerly, designating lactic acid.

zym'ite (zīm'īt), n. [Gr. ζύμη leaven.] Ecol. Hist. One who administers the Eucharist with leavened bread, as in the Eastern Church; — opposed to *azymite*.

zym'o- (zīm'ō-), **zym-**. [See ZYME.] A combining form used in physiology, biology, etc., to indicate connection with, or relation to, a ferment, or *zyme*, or fermentation.

zym'o-gen (zīm'ō-jēn), **zym'o-gene** (-jēn), n. [F. *zymogène*.] Biol. One of a physiological group of globular bacteria which produces various enzymes; — distinguished from *pathogene*.

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zyg'on (zīg-gōn; zīg-gōn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ζυγόν yoke, crossbar.] Anat. An H-shaped fissure of the brain, or, more strictly, the fissure representing the crossbar of the H.

zyg'o-phore (zīg-gō-fōr; zīg-gō-), n. [Zygo- + *phore*.] Bot. One of the peculiarly differentiated conjugating hyphae in certain mucocoonous fungi. — **zyg'o-phor'ic** (-fōr'ik), a.

zyg'o-plen'ar (-plōr'ar; 243), n. [Zygo- + Gr. πλευρά side.] Biol. Bilaterally symmetrical.

zyg'ose (zīg-gōs; zīg-gō-; cf. zyoo-), a. Bot. Pert. to zygosis.

zyg'o-sis (zīg-gō-sīs; zīg-), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ζυγώσις a balancing, fr. ζυγόν yoke.] Bot. & Zool. = CONJUGATION, 6.

zyg'o-sperm, n. [Zygo + *sperm*.] Bot. A zygospore.

zyg'o-spher'ic (zīg-gō-sfēr'ik; zīg-gō-), n. [Zygo- + Gr. σφῆρα a wedge.] Zool. A median process on the front part of the neural arch of the vertebrae of most snakes and some lizards, which fits into a fossa, the zygantrum (zī-gan'trūm) on the back of the arch in front. — **zyg'o-spher'ic-al** (zīg-gō-sfēr'ikāl; zīg-gō-), a.

zyg'o-spor-an'gi-um (-spōr-rān'jī-ūm), or **zyg'o-spor-an'ge** (-rān'jī-ūm), n. [Zygo- + *spora* + *angium*.] Bot. A sporangium in which zygospores are produced. — **zyg'o-spor'ic** (-rān'jī-ūm), a.

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