pointed, often rigid, fibrous-margined leaves on a woody pointed, otten rigid, norous-margined i caudex, and bearing a large paniele of white blossoms. Several, as I. ylpriosa and I. filtamentosa, a re-cultivated. Also [I. c.], a plant or flower of this genus. See BEAR GRASS, SPANISH BAYONET.

2. [L. c.] Var. of Yuca.

2. [l. c.] Var. of Yuca.

yuca borer. a A California boring weevil (Yuccaborus frontalis). b A large mothlike butterfly (Megathymus yucca) of the family Megathymide, whose larva bores in yucca roots.

yucca moth. Any of several silvery tineid moths, genus Pronuba, females of which carry pollen that fertilizes the flowers of the yucca, causing the growth of a seed pod in which the larva feed. The best-known species is P. yuccasella of the southeastern United States.

of the southeastern United States. Yueca (1. gloriosa).

Yue'ch' (yūš'chē'), n. pl. A nomad people akin to the Tibetans. After being defeated by the flums (Hump.nn., in Chinese annals), they overthrew the Green annals, they overthrew the Green annals, they overthrew the Green and the County of t

Tu'ga (yŏo'ga), n. [Skr. yuga Yucca Moth (Pronuba yucca-an age, a yoke. See yoke.] sella). Nat. size. Hindu Cosmogony. One of the four ages of the world. The



Yucca (Y.gloriosa).



first is the Krita Yuga, or golden age, the duration of which is 1,723,000 years; the second is the Treta Yuga, a fourth darker and less righteous than the preceding, and a fourth briefer, enduring 1,236,000 years; the third is the Dvapara Yuga, yet a fourth darker and briefer, 864,000 years; the last is the Kail Yuga, the present age, darkest and briefest of all, enduring 422,000 years. The total period, 4,320,000 years, is a Maha Yuga or Manvantara. The close of a Manvantara is signalized by a pralaya, or apparent destruction of the world, which inaugurates the "night of Brahma," and endures until at the end of a thousand cycles of time Brahma awakes and renews the cycle of the ages, or "day of Brahma." A night and a day of Brahma form a Kaipa. The durations vary in different Hindu sources. Yulan (yoō'lān), n. [Chin. yii-lan², lit., beautiful (flower) tree.] A Japanese magnolia (Magnolia yulan) with large white flowers appearing before the leaves.
Yule (yoō'lān), m. [ME yol, 3ol, AS. géol, geolhol; akin to géola December or January, Ioel. jöl yule, Ylir the name of a winter month, Goth. jiuleis, Sw. jul Christmas, Dan. juul. The word is perh. akin to L. joculus, dim. of jocus joke, jest, sport, pastime. Cf. Joke, Jolly.] Christmas or Christmastide; the feast of the Nativity of Jesus Christ. yule block, clog, or log, a large log formerly put on the hearth on Christmas Eve, as the foundation of the fire. It was brought in wish much ceremony.
Yule'tide' (-tid'), n. An Indian of the most important tribe of the Vuman stock, formerly of Arizona and the adjacent parts of Mexico and California, now on a reservation in southeastern California.

Yu'man (yōō'măn), a. Designating, or pertaining to, an important linguistic stock of North American Indians of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, nearly all agriculturists and adept potters and basket makers. Their usual dwelling is the brush wikiup, and in their native state they wear little clothing. The Yuma, Maricopa, Mohave, Walapi, and Yavapai are among the chief tribes, all of fine physique.

Yun'ca (yōōŋ'kâ), n. An Indian of a linguistic stock of tribes of the Peruvian coast who had a developed agricultural civilization at the advent of the Spaniards, before which they had been conquered by the Incas. They constructed irrigating canals which are still in use, adorned their buildings with bas-reliefs and frescoes, and were skilled goldsmiths and silversmiths.— Yun'can (kân), a. yuz'luk (yōōz'lōōk), yuz'lik (-līk), n. [Turk. yūz'lik, fr. yūz'a hundred.] a A Turkish coin of the nominal value of 100 paras or 2½ piasters. b The gold medjidie, worth one hundred piasters.

Y-wain', Y-waine' (I-wān'), n. A Knight of the Round

one hundred piasters.

Y-wain', Y-waine' (1-wan'), n. A Knight of the Round Table whose adventures are described in "Ywain and Gawain," an English metrical romance of the 14th century, a paraphrase of "Le Chevalier au Lyon," written in the 12th century by the French poet Chrestien de Troyes, Ywain is identical with Owain, or Owen, ap Urien, mentioned by Taliesin and other Welsh bards, and the subject of a tale in the "Mabinogion" entitled "The Lady of the Fountain." He saves a lion from a dragon, and the grateful animal thereafter attends him and assists him.

Z(zē; in England commonly, in America sometimes, called zĕd; formerly also Yz'ard). 1. The twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced consonant, the sonant correlative of S. Z for Middle English 3, with the sound of y (cf. Y), occurs in a few Scottish names and words, as Menzies, capercalize (cf. CAPER-CALLIE). The letter Z comes from the Latin through the Greek, this having it from a Semitic source, the ultimate origin being perh. Egyptian. See ALPHABET, Illust. Etymologically Z is most closely related to s, y, and j, as in glass, glaze; E. yoke, Gr. Gyor, L. jugum; E. zealous, jealous. See Guide, § 266. The name ze is for older zed (see ZED), accommodated to other letter names ending with e, as those of b, c, d, etc. For the symbol 3 see Y.

Z. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a The twenty-third in a series. b Math. An unknown quantity (which see under unknown). c Astron. Zenith distance. d Engin. Modulus of a section. b Elec. Impedance.

3. As a medieval numeral, 2,000; Z = 2,000,000.

4. As an abbreviation: a In the form Z: Various proper names, as Zachary, Zenas, Zenobia, etc. b In the form Z. or Z: zeile (G., line); zoll (G., inch, and toll).

Z(zē), n. pl. Z's (zēz). 1. The letter Z, z, or its sound; zed.

Z. Something having the general shape of the letter Z.
Z (zē), a. Of the general form of, or marked with, the letter Z.—Z bar, or Z-bar, z Z-bam, or Z-bam, z Iron, rall, etc. A bar, beam, etc., of a Z-shaped cross section.

Za-catte (tha kā/tā; sā: 268), n. [Sp.] Forage of grassy yucca cactus, yucca palm. Any Yunginæ, yūninging hypercery and z harborescenty ucca.

plants; herbage; specif., in the Philippines, a grass (Homalocenchrus hexandrus) cultivated for forage.

Zad'Xie (1 (Zad'Xie-Xi), n. 1. According to the Jewish rabbins, the angel of the planet Jupiter.

2. A pseudonym of the astrologer Lieutenant Richard James Morrison (1795-1874), of the British navy.

zaffer (zaffer), n. Also zaffre, and formerly zaffree, caffer, zaffir, etc. [F. zafre (perh. fr. It.), also safre; cf. Sp. zafra, safra, It. zaffera, G. zaffer; perh. orig. the same word as OF. safre, safr, saphire; or perh. of Arabic origin. Cf. safrenkel.] a An impure oxide of cobalt obtained as a dark earthy powder, usually by roasting cobalt glance with sand or quartz. It is used in the manufacture of smalt, and in porcelain painting and pottery enameling to produce a blue color. b Loosely, any of various mixtures of zaffer proper with silica, iron oxide, etc.

Zafgreus (zafgrus; -grē-zis), n. [Gr. Zaypevc.] Gr. Relig.
Dionysus (which see) as a bull god, a form under which he appears esp. in Crete, his worship in early times probably including the eating of the flesh of a bull. The influence of this worship reappears in Orphism.

Zagreus appears little in literature: he is essentially a ritual figure, the center of a cult so primitive, so savage, that a civilized literature instinctively passed him by, or at most figured him as a shadowy Hades.

Zal'O-phus (22l'5-fis), n. [N.; Gr. &-very + λóφor crest 1. Zadi A genus of eared seels including the cali-

him as a shadowy Hades. J. E. Harrison. Zal'o-phus (zăl'ō-fūs), n. [NL.; Gr. ζ_{a} - very $+\lambda \delta \phi o \sigma$ crest.] Zo dl. A genus of eared seals including the California sea lion (Z. californianus). Zam-bal' (săm-băl'; zăm-băl'; 268), Zam-ba'le (-bă'lā),

n.; pl.-BALS (-bālz') or -BALES (-bā'lās). A Malay of a peaccable Christian people of Zambales, western Luzón. Their language is called Tino. — Zam-ba'lan (-bā'lān), s. Za'ml-a (zā'ml-a), n. [L. zamiae, pl., erroneous reading in Pliny for azamiae (nuces) pine nuts; cf. Gr. ζαμία, ζημία, hurt, damage, and Gr. άζά-νεν, άζαίνεν, to dry up.] Bol. A genus of tropical and subtropical American cycadaceous plants having a short thick trunk or caudex partly above the soil, a crown of palmlike leaves, and oblong cones or strobiles. The Florida species are called coontie (which see). Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus. Za-min'dar' (zā-mēn'-dār'), ze-min'dar' (zā-mēn'-dār'), ze-min'dar' (zā-mēn'-dār'), under the Mohammedan administration, a collector of the land revenue of a specified district for the Zamia (Z. ingovernment. b Now, usually, a kind of feuter government. b Now, usually, a kind of feudatory recognized as an actual proprietor so long as he pays the government a fixed revenue, averaging in different provinces less than one half the net revenue.

Z.— Z bar, or Z-bar, Z baam, or Z-baam, Z iron, rail, etc. A bar, beam, etc., of a Z-shaped cross section.

Za-Gat'e (thà-ka'ka'; sê; ;288), n. [Sp.] Forage of grassy yucca fertiliser or pollenizer. The yucca moth [U.GHE] tyuck yok's file. Year of yuck'et (yok's), n. v. Jerk isan; hanch. Drail. Eng. yuck'et (yok's), n. v. Jerk isan; hanch. Drail. Eng. yuck'et (yok's), n. v. Jerk isan; hanch. Drail. Eng. yuck'et (yok's). The flicker. Local, U. S. yuck'et's (yob's'), see yukkela, yuck'et'y (yob's'), see yukkela, yuck'y (yob's'), see yukkela, yuke'y (yob's'), see yukkela, yukkela, yuke'y (yob's'), see yukkela, yukkela, yukkela, yukkela, yukkela, yukkela, yukkela, yukkela, yukkela, yukkela,

Tornia sea lion (Z. californiamus).

Zam-bal' (sim-bil'; 288), Zam-bal' (chil's), y-vend, y-y-dond, y-founde, y-p. p. of y-y-ward, y-y-dond, y-founde, y-y-ward, y-y-ward, y-y-dond, y-founded, y-founded, y-founded, y-founded, y-y-ward, y-y-dond, y-founded, y-founded, y-founded, y-founded, y-y-ward, y-y-dond, y-founded, y-fou

ZAMINDARI

Ea-min'da'ri (zā-mēn'dā'rē), za-min'da'ry (-dā'rī), n. Also ze-min'da'rī (zē-). [Per. zamān-dārī.] The jurisdiction of a zamindar; the land of a zamindar. Cf. Amanı a. India.
Zan'ni-chel/lia (zān't-kēl/ī-ā), n. [NL., after Gian Girolamo Zamichelli (1662-1729), Italian botanist.] Bot. A small genus of potamogetonaceous aquatic plants of wide distribution, having branching capillary stems, small acute leaves, and axillary achlamydeous flowers, which with the leaves are originally inclosed in a hyaline envelope. Z. patustris is the horned pondweed.
Za-no'ni-a (zā-nō'nī-ā; -nyā), n. [NL., after G. Zanoni, Italian botanist.] Bot. A genus of Malayan cucurbits with small panicled flowers and 3-valved fruits and with broadly winged seeds. Z. indica bears the bandoleer fruit.
Zan'te cur'rant (zān-tēk/sī-lim), n. [NL., etroneous for Xanthoxylum, fr. Gr. ξaνθός yellow + ξυλον wood.] Bot. A large genus of rutaceous trees or shrubs of wide distribution. They have odd-pinnate leaves, small greenish flowers with 2-5 pistils and 2-valved fleshy capsules. See Pricky asil. Several species yield good timber.
Za'ny (zā'nī), n. ; pl. -Niss (-nīz). [F. zani, fr. It. zanni a buffoon, merry-andrew, orig. same as Giovanni John, L. Ioannes. See John.] 1. A subordinate fool or clown who aped ridiculously the tricks of his principal; hence, in general, a clown; buffoon; merry-andrew. "The other gallant is his zany, and doth most of these tricks after him; sweats to initate him in everything." B. Jonson.
2. A simpleton; a silly or foolish fellow. Eng.
Zan'zi-bar' (zān'zi-bār'; zān'zī-), n. A sultanate of East Africa. — Zanzibar aloes, African aloes.
Za-phren'tida (tī-dē).
Za'pod'da (za-pōd'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. ζa-very + πούs foot + -idæ.]
Za'pod'da (za-pōd'ī-dē), n. h. Indian of an ancient civil-ized nation, mainly of Oaxaca, Mexico. They had stone-built towns, a calendar, and were as civilized as the Aztecs. The ruins of Mitla are sscribed to them.
Za'po-tec'an (-tēk'án, a. Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock

Inguistic stock of American Indians comprising the Mazatecs, Mixtees, and Zapotecs. **za′ra-tite** (zä′rā-tīt), n. [Sp. zaratīta; after G. Zárate.]

Min. A basic carbonate of nickel, NiCO₃·2Ni(OH)₂4H₂O, occurring in emerald-green incrustations or compact masses;—called also emerald

or compact masses; — called also emerald nickel.

Za-re'ba (zā-rē'bā), n. Also Za-ree'ba, Ze-re'ba, Ze-ri'bā. [Ar. Zarībāh cattle pen, camp.] An improvised stockade, esp. one made of thorn bushes, etc. Sudam.

Zarī (zārī, zūrī), n. [Ar. zarī she sheath, case.]

Art. A metallic cuplike stand for a finjan.

Zarp (zārp), n. [So named from the letters on the policemen's buttons, meaning South (D. zuid) African Republic Police.] A policeman of the former South African Republic, now the Transvaal, a British colony.

Zar-zue'la (thār-thwā'lā; 268), n. [Sp.] A Spanish variety of operetta or vaudeville with alternating music and dialogue; — said to have been introduced in the 17th century at the royal residence of La Zarzuela.

Zausch-ne'rī-a (zōsh-nē'rī-ā), n. [NL., after H. Zausch-ner, Bohemian botanist.] Bot. A small genus of Califor-Zami'ra (zō-mi'ra (zō-mi'ra). D. Bib. ||| zan-je'ro(thān-hā'rō;189, 288),

rain onagraceous plants with scarlet flowers like those of Fuchsia, and comose seeds.

Zax (zāks), n. [See sax.] A tool for trimming and puncturing roofing slates.

Za/yat (zā/yāt), n. [Burmese, lit., a stopping place to eat in.] A public shed, or portico, for travelers, worshipers, etc. Burma.

Ze/a (zā/a), n. [L., a kind of grain, fr. Gr. ξεα, ξεα; cf. Skr. yava barley.] Bol. A genus of large grasses having broad ribbon-shaped leaves and monœcious flowers, the staminate forming an ample terminal panicle, the pistillate in a sessile axillary spike enveloped by numerous bracts. Z. mays, the only species, is Indian corn, or maize. zeal (zēl), n. [F. zēle; cf. OF. zēl, Pg. & It. zelo, Sp. zelo, celo; fr. L. zelus, Gr. ζρλος eager rivalry, zeal. Cf. Jeal. celo; fr. L. zelus, Gr. ζρλος eager rivalry, zeal. Cf. Jeal. celo for the morphility caparyness in corns.] 1. Ardor in the purpsiti of anything: eagerness in celes on the papaw. nian onagraceous plants with scarlet flowers like those of Fuchsia, and comose seeds.

ZAX (zäks), n. [See sax.] A tool for trimming and puncturing roofing slates.

Za'yat (zä'yāt), n. [Burmese, lit., a stopping place to eat in.] A public shed, or portico, for travelers, worshipers, etc. Burma.

Ze'a (zē'd), n. [L., a kind of grain, fr. Gr. ζεα, ζειά; cf. Skr. yara barley.] Bot. A genus of large grasses having broad ribbon-shaped leaves and monecious flowers, the estemionts forming an earlied stravinal conside the night! broad ribbon-shaped leaves and monoccious flowers, the staminate forming an ample terminal panicle, the pistilate in a sessile axillary spike enveloped by numerous bracts. Z. mays, the only species, is Indian corn, or maize. Zeal (zel), n. [F. zèle; cf. OF. zel, Pg. & It. zelo, Sp. zèlo, celo; fr. L. zelus, Gr. ζῆλος agger rivalry, zeal. Cf. JEALOUS.]

1. Ardor in the pursuit of anything; eagerness in favor of a person or cause; ardent and active interest; enthusiasm; fervor.

1 bear them record that they have a zeal of (for, Rev. Ver.) God, but not according to knowledge.

2. A zealot. Ohs.

Syn. — See EAGERNESS.

Zeal'ot (zěl'řát), n. [F. zélole or L. zeloles, fr. Gr. ζηλωτής.

Syn. - See Eagerness.

Zeal'Ot (zēl'āt), n. [F. zélote or L. zelotes, fr. Gr. ζηλωτής. See zeal.] 1. One who is zealous; one who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor; esp., one who is overzealous, or carried away by his zeal; one absorbed in devotion to anything; an enthusiast; a fanatical partisan. Sir J. Stephen.

2. [cap.] Jewish Antiq. One of a fanatical sect which bitterly opposed the Roman domination of Palestine; a Cananæan. During the great rebellion and the siege of Jerusalem they were terrible opponents not only to the Romans, but to other Jewish factions. See Sicarus.

Syn. - See Emplements and Like, or suitable to, a zealot:

zea-lot'i-cal (ze-lot'i-kal), a. Like, or suitable to, a zeaint;

zea_lot'i-cal (zē-lōt'i-kāl), a. Like, or suitable to, a zeant; ardently zealous. Rave. Strype. Zeal'ot-ism (zēl'it-lz'm), n. [Cf. F. zēlotisme.] Character or conduct of a zealot; zealotry. — zeal'ot-ist, n. Zeal'ot-y, of. he. Laracter and behavior of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanatical devotion.

Enthusiasm, visionariness, seems the tendency of the German; zeal, zradory, of the English. Coleridge. Zeal'ous (zēl'išs), a. [LL. zelosus. See zeal.] Filled with, characterized by, or due to, zeal; warmly engaged, or ardent, esp. in behalf of an object; as, zealous service. He may be zealous in the salvation of souls. Law. Upou thy cheek lay I this zealous kiss. Shak. zealous witness, Law, a willing witness, n.



fly (Iphiclides ajax), of eastern North America, with greenish or yellowish white wings, barred with black. Its larva feeds on the papaw.

Zeb'ne-wood (ze'b'rā-wood'), n. Any of several trees having marked or striped wood; also, the wood itself. Specif.: a A tropical American connaraceous tree (Connarus guianensis) with beautifully marked hard wood used in cabinetwork. b A tropical Asiatic and African rubiaceous tree (Guettarda speciosa), from the flowers of which a perfume is extracted in India. c The West Indian myrtaceous tree Anamonis dichotoma. d = ARABOBA, 2.

Zeb'nt'na (zeb'nina), n. [NL., fr. zebra, alluding to the striped leaves.] Bot. A small genus of commelinaceous trailing plants. Z. pendula, or wandering Jew, has leaves reddish purple beneath and silvery white suffused and striped with purple above, and small rose-red flowers.

Zeb'nt'ne (zeb'nin. b'nin 183), a. Pertaining to, or resembling a zebra.

Zeb'nt'ny (zeb'nin'), n. ; pl. -NIES (-iz). A cross between a male horse and a female zebra.

a male horse and a female zebra. **ze'bru-la** (zē'brōō-lā; zĕb'rōō-lā), **ze'brule** (zē'brōōl), **n.** A cross between a male zebra and a female horse. ze'bu (zē'bū), n. [F. zébu, its name at the Paris fair of

1752, prob. fr. Tibetan zeu, zeba, the hump of the hump of a zebu or camel.] or b o v i n e m a m m a l (Bos indi-cus) widely d o m e s ti-cated in In-

cated in India, China, the East India e s, and East Africa. It usually has short horns, large pendulous ears, a large dewlap, and a large hump over the shoulders; but these characters vary in different breeds, which range in size from that of the common ox to that of a large mastiff. They are used as beasts of burden, for riding, and for their milk and flesh. See also Brahman Bull.

Ze'bub (zē'būb), n. [Ar. dhubāb.] A large fly of Abyssinia, like the tsetse fly destructive to cattle. Cf. ZIME.

Zech'a-ri'ah (zēk'ā-ri'ā), n. 1. = Zachariah; — masc. prop. name.

Zech'a-ri'ah (zèk'à-ri'à), n. 1. = Zachariah; — masc. prop. name.

2. Bib. a One of the Hebrew prophets of the period of the return to Palestine (about 520 B. c.), who, with Haggai, persuaded the Jews to rebnild the temple. b The Book of Zechariah. See Old Testamber.

zed (zěd), n. [F. zède, perh. through It. zeta, fr. L. zeta. See zeta; cf. Izzabe.] The letter Z; — still the usual name in England. Cf. Z.

zed'o-a-ry (zěd'ô-â-ri), n. [F. zèdoatre, or LL. zedoaria; cf. It. zedoaria, zettovario, Pg. zedoaria, Sp. zedoaria, cedoaria; all fr. Ar. & Per. zedwār; cf. Ar. jadwār. Cf. Setwall.] A fragrant East Indian drug of a warm, bitter, aromatic taste, formerly used in medicine as a stimulant, and still used in India. It is the rhizome of different species of Curcuma, esp. C. zedoaria. There are two kinds, round and long zedoary. See Curcuma, 1.

Zee'man e-fect' (zörmän). Physics. The widening and duplication, triplication, etc., of spectral lines when the radiations emanate in a strong magnetic field, first obzeal, r. i. To be zealous. Obs. | zebra spider. A hunting spider.

Zansch-nevT-1a (26sh-nevT-1a), n. [NL., after H. Zauschner, Bohemian botanist.]

Zandra (2ā-m'rā), D. Bib,
za'mo-rī (zā'mō-rīn), n. Also
rīne. [Pg. sunworim, fr. Malayalam sāmm'rī, tāmūtir.] The title
of the llindu sovereign of Calicut and surrounding territory.
India. Obs. or R.
Za'moth/za'möth; mōth), Bib,
za-mouse' (zā-mōos'), n. [Ar.
jāmūs.] Short-horned buffalo.
| zam-po'gna (tsām-pō'nyā), n.
|Il.] Misc. A sort of bugpipe
formerly in use among Italian
pessants. [of Zamoon.]
zam-pu'gna (-pō'nyā), var.
zam-zum'mim (zmi-zim'im),
Zam-zum'mim (zmi-zim'im),
Zam-zum'mim (zmi-zim'im),
Zam-zum'mim (zmi-zim'im),
Zam-zum'mim (zmi-zim') var.
zam-zun'dida (zān'kli-dō), n. pl.
[NL., fr. generic name Zanchs
(Ir. Gr. śayκλη sickle) + -ide.]
Zoōl. A family of squamipinnate fishes consisting of the
Moorish idol.
Zan'clo-don(kli-dōn), n. [NL.;
Gr. śayκλη sickle + -bōo's,
bōòrros, tooth.] Paleon. A genus of dinosaurs from the Keuper formations of central Europe, lit resembles Meyalosaurick, but has amphiccions vertebre. of a fornity, Zam'clo-dom'ti-da (-dōn'ti-dō). [Ni-MaZan'deh (zān'dēt), n. [G.] A
pike perch (Centropomus, or
Sandrus, hucioperco), of central
Europe, allied to the wall-eyed
perch.
zan'deh (zān'dēt), n. [n. [J.]
Sand mole, or Cape mole rat Sec
Molr Rat a.
zam'cla (zān'dēt), n. [n. [J.]
Sand mole, or Cape mole rat Sec
Molr Rat a.
zam'ch (tān'n-dō), n. [N. [J.]
Sand mole, or Cape mole rat Sec
Molr Rat a.
zam'ch (tān'n-dō), n. [N. [J.]
Sand the (zān'dēt), n. [N. [J.]
S

thonia or Heliconius charitonius) of the Subfamily Heliconinime, found in southern Florida and the West Indies.

Za pate'ro (thä'pātā'rō; 288), [Za'reah; (zā'rē-ā; zā-rē'), lib.
Za pate'ro, ā tus' za-pa'tos
[a tōw' thi-pā'tōs; 288), [Sp.]
Shoemaker, (keep) to your shoes. Cf. sutor, n. Supra-koes. Cf. sutor, n. Zaf'e-tan (zā'rē'tān), Zar'e-tan (zār'tān), Zar'e-tan (zār'tān), Zar'e-tan (zār'tān), Zar'e-tan (zār'tān), Zar'e-tan (zār'tīth-shā'. Zaph'nath-pā'a-ne'sh. (zāf'-nāh, n. Bh. hame given to Joseph by Pharaoh.
Zaph'nath-pā'a-ne'sh. (zāf'-nāh, n. Bh. Lar'eth-sha'har (zār'tīth-shā'. Zaph'a-tan'en'e'a, n. Bh. Aname given to Joseph by Pharaoh.
Zap'ban'e'a', zā'sa, n. Ja ha kapp'tan'e'a', zār'in (zār'tīth-shā'. Zar'nāh, n. Zār'hat (zār'nīk), n. Also zar'nec (nēk), etc. [F., fr. Ar. za-po'ta (sā-pō'tā; 288), n. [Sp. see sarson'ell, n. Also zar'nec (nēk), etc. [F., fr. Ar. za-po'ta (sā-pō'tā; 288), n. [Sp. see arsent.c] Native sulphide of arsenic. including sandarac and orpiment. Obs. or R. landiah, prop., regulation, of saronient. Obs. or R. landiah, prop., regulation, of saronient

European bream (Abramis vimba).

zat (zāt), n. = zax.
zatare, zatare, ż zatara.
Zath'o-e (zāth'o-ē; zá-thô'ē),
Zath'o-e (zāth'o-ē; zá-thô'ē),
Zath'o-e (zāth'o-ē; zá-thô'ē),
Zath'o-i (zā-thā'ī). Bib.
Zathu' (zā-thā'ī). Bib.
Zathu' (zā-thā'ī). Bib.
Zathare. [Sp. zatare.] A rātt.
Zat'zhu (zāt'în), -thu-i (thū-i). Bib.
Zathare. [Sp. zatare.] A rātt.
Zat'zhu (zāt'în), Bib.
Zan'rāk (zūt'n), Bib.
Zan'rāk (zu'rāk), n. [Ar. al zauraŋ the boat.] See Star.
Za'van (zā'vān). Vār. of Zaa-van.

Jehovah; — mase. prop. name. Bib.
Ze'bah (zē'bā). Bib.
Ze'ba'm (zē-bā'm). Bib.
ze'be (zē'bēk). Var. of rrege.
Zeb'ede. (zē'bēk). Var. of rrege.
Zeb'ede. (zē'bēk). Var. of rrege.
L. Hase. prop. name.
Z. Bib. The father of the disciples James und John.
Zeb'ede'! (zē'b'ē-dē'l). Zeb'ed'a. (d'd'), Ze'be-e (zē'b'ē-ē).
Zeb'e-bib. Var. of zibeline.
Zeb'da (zē'b'da', zē'be-e (zē'b'ē-da').
Zeb'da (zē'b'da', zē'b'-da').

Ze-bi'da (ze-bi'da), zeu-r-ua, J.). Bib.
Ze-bi'na (ze-bi'na), n. [Heb. Zebina]. Lit., bought; — masc. prop. name Bib.
Ze-bo'im (ze-bo''m). Bib.
Ze-bo'im (ze-bo''m). Bib.
Ze-bo'im (ze-bo''m). Bib.
Zebra fish. A percoid fish of Australia (Neote-phraeps zebra). Zebra grass. The striped-leaved eulalia. [wolf, or thylacine.] zebra opossum. The Tasmanian zebra namat. A Brazilian mehra nlant. A Brazilian mehra nlant. A Brazilian mehra nlant.

radiations emanate in a strong magnetic field, first obzeal.r. i. To be zealous. Obs.;
zeal'ant (zil'ant), n. (cf. L.
zel'ans, p. pr. of zelove to be zealcous.] A zealot. Obs.,
zealed (zëld), a. Full of, or
characterized by, zeal. Obs.
zeal'fiel. a. See - Full.
zeal'ons, n. See i. ESS.
Zeal-of-the-Land Busy. A hypceritical Puritan in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair."
zeal'ons, y. n. Zeal; zealousness. Obs.
Zeal'ol'ant it (z Eb'd-10 n-1t).
Zeb'u-d'an (z Eb'd-10 n-1t).

tribe named for him.

Zeb't-lun-ite, n. Bib. Descendant of Zebulun.

Zebch. Abbr. Zechariah.

Zech. Zech. Zech.

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zehner

zerved in 1896, by P. Zeeman, a Dutch physicist, and reparded as an important confirmation of the electromagnetic theory of light.

Zelft gelsty (tsit/gist/), n. [G.; zeit time + geist spirt. See Tide, n., enost, n.] The spirit of the time; the general intellectual and moral state or temper characteristic of any period of time.

Zelf-typl-1a (zelf-tifpl-a), n. Also zelotypie. [NL., fr. Gr. Charuri rivalry. See Zeal.; Type.] I. Jealousy. Obs.

Z. Med. Morbid or fanatical zeal in the prosecution of an enterprise.—Zelf-orp/10 (Tk). a. Zem/ya land.] In Russia, an elective local district and provincial administrative assembly. Originally it was composed of representatives elected by the peasantry. The householders of the towns, and the landed proprietors. In the reign of Alexander III. the power of the noble landowners was increased, the peasants allowed only to elect candidates from whom the governor of the province nominated the deputy, and all acts of the zemativo subjected to the approval of the selective protection of the province of the province of the province of the province of the deputy, and all acts of the zemativo subjected to the approval of the selection of the zemativo subjected to the approval of the adjustment of the state taxation.

Zem/zem (zem/zem), n. [Ar. zamzam.] The sacred well at Mecca near the Cabas claimed by Mohammedans to be the one discovered by Hagar when wandering on the desert with the rs on Ishmeel (Gen. xxi. 19).

Zena/na (ze-ni/nc), n. [Hind. zena/na, zana/na, fr. Per. zana/na, fr. zam woma; akin to E. quean.] The part of a harem or seraglio. India.

Zend(zend), n. [Per. See Zenn-Avesta.] The translation and exposition in the Huzvaresh, or literary Pahlavi, language, of the Avesta, the Zoroastrian sacred writings; as commonly used, the language of the Avesta. Gr. Pasina, r., 2. Zend'—A-ves'ta (-a-ves'ta), n. [Properly, the Avesta, or sacred text, and its zend, or interpretation, in a more model and part of the province of the province of the Avesta, and the visible plangua

quently in granite and gneiss). In composition they are analogous to feldspars, their chief metals being aluminium, sodium, potassium, and calcium. **26'0-lit'la** (-lit'l'ls.) granity (26'0'l'-liz), v. t.; 22-0'l'-l'lsc (-liz'); 22-0'l'-l'-l'z' (16'0'l); 22-0'l'-l'z' (16'0'l); 22-0'l'-l'z' (16'0'l); 23'0'l'l'-l'z' (16'0'l); 25'0'l'l'-l'z' (16'0'l); 25'0'l'l'-l'z' (16'0'l); 25'0'l'l'-l'z' (16'0'l); 25'0'l'-l'z' (16'0'l'-l'z'); 25'0'l'-l'

Zeph'a-nl'ah (zĕt'ā-nl'ā), n. [Heb. Tsephanyāh.] 1. Lit, hid of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name.
2. Bib. a A Hebrew prophet of the time of Josiah, king of Judah, about 640 s. c. b The Book of Zephaniah. See Old Tistament.
Zeph'yr (zĕt'ĕr), n. [L. zephyrus, Gr. ζέφνος, akin to ζόφος darkness, the dark side, west: cf. F. zéphyr.] 1. The west wind; hence, any soft, gentle breeze.
2. Short for zephyr gloth, zephyr xarn, etc.
Zeph'yr mg. (-I-n's), n. [L. See zephyra.] The west wind, or zephyr; — usually personified [cap.], and made the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities.

Mild as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes. Milton.
Zet'to (zēt'ō), n.; pl. zeros or zeross (-rōz). [F. zéro, It. zero, fr. Ar. cafrum, cyfrum, empty, a cipher. Cf. cupher.] 1. Arith. A cipher; the number corresponding to the metaphysical nothing or naught; strictly, the number (0) defined by the equations a + 0 = a, a.0 = 0; a constant less than any assignable magnitude or quantity; nothing.
2. The origin or point of departure in reckoning; specif., the point from which the graduation of a scale, as of a thermometer, commences. Zero, in the centigrade, or Celsius, and Reaumur thermometers, is at the point at which water congeals. In the Fahrenheit scale. See rhermometer it was originally fixed at the point at which the mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. In Wedgwood's scale the zero corresponds with 1077 on the Fahrenheit scale. See rhermometers, lilust.
3. Fig.: The lowest point; nothingness; nullity; as, his patience had nearly reached zero.
Zeto-ax'l-al (zē'rō-āk'sl-āl), a. Having only zeros as elements of its axis. — zeroaxial determinant, Malh., a determinant whose leading constituents are all 0.
Zeto-di-men'sion-al, a. Malh. Having zero dimensions; patient had the pointer of an indicating apparatus, or the needle of a galvanometer, remains at, or is brought to, zero, as contrasted with methods in which the deflection is observed directly; — called also null method.
Zeto-potential. Elec. Strictly, the pote

Ze-tet'ics (zē-tět'ĭks), n. Math. A branch of algebra which relates to the direct search for unknown quantities. Rare. **Zeu'glo-don** (zū'glō-dōn), n. [NL.; Gr. ζεύγλη strap or loop of a yoke + bōoύς, bōόντος, tooth.] 1. Patien. A genus of extinct toothed whales from the Miocene and Pliocene of Europe, America, and Australia; the zeuglodonts. They had long slender bodies and a heterodont dentition. The posterior teeth were serrated and had two or three roots. Originally called Basilosaurus. Cf. WHALE, 1.

Zel. (c.). A whale of this genus.

Zeu'glo-don'ta (-dŏn'tà), Zeu'glo-dou'ti-a (-sh\-a), n. pl.

[NL.] Paleon. The suborder of extinct cetaceans consisting of the zeuglodons, coextensive with a family Zeu-glo-don'ti-dæ(-ti-dē), more properly called Basilosauridæ;

— called also Archæoceti. — zeu'glo-dont (zū'glō-dŏnt),



[NL.] Paten. The suborder of extinct cetaceans consisting of the zeuglodons, coextensive with a family Zeuglodon'ti-das (-ti-ds), more properly called Basilosauridae; — called also Archaeoceti. — Zeug'nad (zūg'nad), n. [L., fr. Gr. ξεῦγμα, fr. ξευγνύναι to yoke, join. See Yoke.] Gram. A figure of speech consisting in the junction of two words, esp. two nouns, with a modifying or governing word which is properly applicable, as in sense, only to one of them; as in, "minis aut blandimentis corrupta," i. e., "[lerrifical] by threats or corrupted by flattery." — Zeug-mat'lo (zūg-māt'lk), a.

Zeus (zūs), n. [Gr. Zeis.] Gr. Reilg. The chief of the Olympian gods, "father of gods and men;"—identified by the Romans with Jupiter.

(1) The most primitive character of Zeus is probably as god of the elements, as rain, wind, thunder, and light is sussenger. He is especially connected with lofty mountains and has his seat upon Olympus, whence he is Zeus O-tym'pl-us (β-lm'pl-us).

(2) He is also giver of victory in war and in athletic contests, whence the xgis is his attribute and Nike (victory) his attendant. Hence he is called "Agis-bearing," "Victory-bringing," and Zeus So'ter (sō'ter), "Zeus, the Savior." The great Olympian and Aemen festivals were held in his honor. (3) Further, Zeus is the god of moral law and crown. Thunderbolt, and punisher of guilt. He is also god of social virtues: of friendship, Zeus Phil-so (fill-15), so (in Spizility, Zeus & Jointeal deity, he is the head of the clam or phratry, Zeus Phratri-os (frittri-ōs); of the state. Zeus Se's-leus' (58-t'-lies); and Zeus Phil-so; (fill-15); of good faith, Zeus Phratri-os (frittri-ōs); of assemblies and trials, Zeus Agion (Say fill-so); and Join (Sono) (fill-so); and in commemoration of the victory which preserved the race from Persian subjugation, Zeus Eleu-the'n-os (bl't-the'rios); of good faith, Zeus Phratri-os (trial-trios); and the subject of assemblies and trials, Zeus Agion (Say Manish); was a so reparded in some aspects as a chthonian, or underworld,

mother of Hercules, Maemosyne, mother of the Muses, and Eurynome, mother of the Charites. See JUFITER, etc.

zer'bet. † sherbet.
Zer'dro (dze-he'nō), n. [It.]
A famous warrior, a prince of Sociand, in Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso.

zer'da (xo'dh), n. [Of African down, and furioso.

Zer'da (xo'r'dh), n. [Of African down, and furioso.

Zer'da (xo'r'de), zer of Zareba, zer'da (zer'e'da (zer'e'da), zer'da), zer'da (zer'e'da), zer'da (zer'e'da), zer'da (zer'e'da), zer'da, zer'da (zer'e'da), zer'da, zer'

als in cavities of lavas, esp. amygdaloidal basalt (less fre(-gré'ās), n. pl. Sp. Hist. A
zelousy, n.; pl. -LOUSIES. [Cf.
family of Moors, rivals of the
Abencerages. [Col.]
Zeh'tag: Jealousy. Obs.
Zel'ting-er (tsel'ting-er), n. [G.] Seel
Ze'-tag (ze''-tag), n. pl. [NL.;
Zeus, the generic name (fr. L.
zeus, akind of fish) + idiz.] Zoll,
Zeus, the generic name (fr. L.
zeus, akind of fishes constituted by
the John Dory and allies. Ze'us
ze' is jis the typical genus.
zell. zelll. + zell.
zel'zal zell'. + zell.
zel'zal is (ze'm'a-rit), n. Worship
the John Dory and allies. Ze'us
ze'm (sa'm'e), var. of zell.
ze'm's (sa'm'e), n. [Carib. cem'.
ze'm's (sa'm'e), n. [Carib. cemi.]
tel to gluten, got from Indian
corn.
zel (zel), n. [Turk. zil cymbal,
comin'dar' (ze-mer'da'r'), zemin'da'ri. Vars. of zamindar',
zel'aln'(ze'ld). Bib.
zem'm'ize'm'), zem'm'. [cm'). Rib.
zem'm'ize'm'), zem'm'. [cm'). zel (zel), n. [Turk. zil cymbal, or zill castanet.] A kind of Oriental cymbal.

Ze-la (la). Bib.

Zel-la (la). Sel-la (la). Bi

dove and white-winged dove.

dove and white-winged dove.

Zena'tdu'ra(-du'ra'), n. [NL.,
fr. generic name Zenaida + Gr.
ovpá tail.] Zoöl. The genus including the common American
mourning dove.

Zenan (ze'nān). Bib.
zenan saison. The work of
carrying education to the women of the zenanas.

Ze'nas (ze'nās), n. [L. Zenas
or Gr. Znyas.] Masc. prop.
name. Bib.
zen'dal. Var. of Sendal.
Zend't-cism (zen'dt-siz'm), n.
The teaching of the Zend-Avesta.

Attail (Zen'dt-siz'm), zend

Zeus (equiv. to L. Jupiter Jupiter) + -praphic.] Of or pert. to the planet Jupiter. Zen zy-byr. + Zinziber, 1. Zen zy-byr. + Zinziber, 1. Zeo Seope (ze'ō-skop), n. [Gr. Śeiv to boil + -scope.] An ebullioscope. Zep. + s.p. Zephaniah. Zephath (ze'ft to zephy - zep Ze'nas (ze'nas) n. [L. Zenas or Gr. Zypas.] Masc. prop. name. Bin. 10 or Zypas.] Masc. prop. name. Bin. 25 or Gr. Zypas.] Masc. prop. name. Bin. 26 or Gr. Zypas. Name. Name. Sec. Zenas. Sec. Zenas. Sec. Zenas. Name. Sec. Zenas. Sec. Zenas. Name. Sec. Zenas. Sec. Zena

zib'eth \ (zilv'ët), n. [Cf. F. & G. zibet, zibeth, also LL. zib'eth \ zibethum civet. See civer. The Indian civet (Viverra zibetha), allied to the civet cat of Africa, but more regularly striped and with the black rings on the tail broader, more numerous, and more distinct. It inhabits India, southern China, and the Malay Peninsula, and is often domesticated. It y ields a scent similar to civet.

Zib'ga (zig'ga), n. Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid after rennet has ceased to cause coagulation.

Zier'vo'gel proc'ess (tser'-fo'gel). Medal. A process of extracting silver from its ores by roasting them so as to convert it into sulphate, leaching with water to dissolve the sulphate, and precipitating the silver by means of scrap iron or other reagent.

Zig'zag' (zig'zig'), n. [F. zigzag; cf. G. zickzack; orig. uncert.]

1. One of a series of short sharp turns or angles in a course; also, something characterized by such a series; a zigzag path, pattern, movement, or the like.

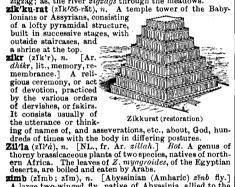
The fanatics going straight forward and openly, the politicians by the surer mode of zigzag.

2. Specif.: a Arch. A molding running in a zigzag line; a chevron or series of chevrons. b Fort. A zigzag approach in siege operations to avoid enfilade fre.

Zig'zag', a. Having short sharp turns or angles; running this way and that in an onward course; as, a zigzag path. zigzag clover, a European red-flowered clover (Trifolhum medium) having straggling stems bent zigzag at the nodes. It is grown for pasturage. — z truss. See Truss, n., Illust. Zig'zag', d.v. I. or by a zigzag path or course.

Zig'zag', v. t. & i.; -zaogen' (-zägd'); -zaog'eno (-zäg'ng). To form or move with short turns or angles; to make or be zigzag; as, the river zigzags through the meadows.

Zik'ku-rat (zik'zō-rāc), n. A temple tower of the Babylonians or Assyrians, consisting of a lofty pyramidal structure, built in successive stages, with outside staircases, and a shrine at the top.



ern Africa. The leaves of Z. myng'noides, of the Egyptian deserts, are boiled and eaten by Arabs.

zimb (zImb; zIm), n. [Abyssinian (Amharic) z'nb fly.]
A large two-winged fly, native of Abyssinia, allied to the testes fly, and, like it, destructive to cattle.

zimoc'ca (zI-mök'ā), n. A sponge (Euspongia zimocca) of flat form and fine quality, obtained from the Adriatic, about the Greek islands, and the coast of Barbary.

zinc (zInk), n. [G. zink, prob. akin to zinn tin: cf. F. zinc, fr. G. Cf. Th.] 1. Chem. A bluish white crystal-line metallic element, brittle when cold, malleable at 120-150° C. (250-300° F.), and very brittle at 200° C. It is practically unaffected by air and moisture at ordinary temperatures. Symbol, Zn., at. wt., 65.37. Zinc occurs in considerable abundance, but probably never in the native state. Its chief ores are sphalerite or blende, smithsonite, and calamine. In New Jersey willemite and zinc-tive are ores of zinc, and franklinite is used for making zinc white. The metal is obtained by heating an intimate mixture of ore and carbon (blende must first be roasted; smithsonite and calamine are often first calcined). In the Belgian process the mixture is heated in a large number of tubular or cylindrical clay retorts placed in a gently sloping position in a furnace (Belgian furnace); in the Sleisian process the mixture is heated in the sleisian process the mixture is heated in the sleisian process the mixture is heated in a large number of tubular or cylindrical clay retorts placed in a gently sloping position in a furnace (Belgian furnace); in the Sleisian process the Mixture is heated in the sleisian process the Mixture is heate

nace (Silesian furnace) is heated to a higher temperature. The zinc vapors at first condense to a bluish powder known as zinc dust, which contains several per cent of oxide, and which finds limited use as a reducing agent. The remainder of the zinc collects as a liquid and is cast into ingots. Zinc melts at \$420° C. (788° F.) At about 930° C. it boils, yielding vapors which burn in air, forming the oxide. Sp. gr. of zinc, 7-7.2 Weight of a cubic foot, 437-450 lbs. Commercial zinc, or pure zinc in contact with another metal, dissolves readily in dilute acids. Zinc is used to make roofing, sheathing, etc., to coat iron (see Gallyanized 1800), to make alloys, as brass, and in voltaic cells. Zinc has a valence of two, and has acid properties as well as basic ones. See Zincatz. Its salts are poisonous.

2. A piece of zinc for use in a voltaic cell.

Zinc (21nk), v. t.; zincked or zinced (zinkt); zinck'ing or zinc'ing (zink'fig). To treat or coat with zinc; galvanize.

Zinc'ate (zink'fit), n. Chem. A compound formed from zinc hydroxide, ZnO.43, by replacing the hydrogen by a metal.

Zinc chloride. Chem. A white caustic substance, ZnCl₂, deliquescent and readily soluble, usually found in commerce in cast sticks. It is used as an escharotic and in a weak solution as a disinfectant and astringent.

Zinc'ic (zink'fik), a. Chem. Pertaining to, containing, or like, zinc; zincous.

Zinc'ir(zink'fif), v. t.; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING (-fi'Ing).

[zinc + -fy.] To coat or impregnate with zinc; to zinc; galvanize.— zinc'if-ic-at'don (-fi-ka'fshin), n.

Zinc'ite (zink'fit), n. Min. Native zinc oxide, ZnO, a brittle, deep red to orange-yellow, hexagonal mineral usually occurring in massive or granular form; — called also red zinc ore, and red oxide of zinc. H., 4-4.5. Sp. gr., 5.48-5.7.

Zincky (zink'f), a. Also Zink'y, zinc'y. Pertaining to containing zinc, or having its appearance.

Zinc deliquescent and properties to zinc methyl; zinc propyl Zin(24f-j); zinc methide. Chem. A colorless mobile liquid, ZniCH₁₀, due to the action

zin'co- (zĭŋ'kō-). Combining form (also used adjectively)

for zinc. zin'co-graph (-graf), n. A zinc plate prepared for printing by zincography; also, a print from such a plate. zin-cog'ra-pher (zln-kog'rā-fēr), n. One who practices

zin-cog'ra-pher (zin-kög'rā-fēr), n. One who practices zincography.

zin-cog'ra-phy (-fi), n. [zinco- + -graphy.] The art or process of putting designs of any kind in the form of a printing surface on zinc plates, and of producing impressions therefrom; sometimes, a process in which a relief plate is made by etching away parts of the zinc; esp., a process the same in principle as lithography in which a zinc plate replaces the stone. — zin'co-graph'ic (zǐn'kô-grăf'îk), zin'co-graph'ica (-1-kū), a.

zinc'ous (zīnk'ŭs), a. Chem. a Of, pert. to, like, or containing, zinc; zincic; as, zincous salts. b Hence, formerly, electropositive; basic. Cf. cH.cous, 2.

zinc ozide. Chem. The oxide of zinc, ZnO, occurring native as zincite, and obtained as a light white powder (flowers of zinc, philosopher's wool, nihil album, etc.) when zinc is burned. The impure oxide produced by burning the metal, roasting its ores, or in melting brass, is called pompholyz, and, tuty. Zinc oxide is the pigment zinc, or Chinese, white zinc sender. Teleg. A sender, used on long lines, esp. submarine cables, which automatically sends a momentary reverse current into the circuit after every signal, to counteract retardation. zinc sulphate. Chem. A compound, ZnSO4, usually ob-

naine cables, which automatically senus a nomemoal y teverse current into the circuit after every signal, to counteract retardation.

Zinc sulphate. Chem. A compound, ZnSO4, waually obtained by dissolving zinc in sulphuric acid, or by roasting and oxidizing certain zinc ores. It commonly forms white crystals containing seven molecules of water, and is then called also white vitriot and, when native, gostartic. It is used in dyeing and in medicine.

Zinc white. Zinc oxide, used as a white pigment, esp. in water color, distemper, and fresco painting.

Zing'el (tsing'el), n. [G.] A small edible fresh-water European perch (Zinget zingel), having a round elongated body and a prominent snout.

Zink'en. Lite (Zink'en.it), n. [After Zinken, director at one time of the Hanoverian mines.] Min. Native lead antimonite of sulphur, PbSb₂S₄, a steel-gray mineral of metallic luster, occurring in orthorhombic crystals and in masses.

H., 3-3.5. Sp. gr., 5.30-5.35.

Zin'ni-a (Zinn'e.), n. [NL., after J. G. Zinn (1727-59), professor of medicine at Göttingen.] a Bot. Syn. of Crassina,

If. AS. gim(m), fr. L. gemma. | Enc. ethyl, ginc ethids. Chem.

a genus of plants, of which C. elegans is a garden annual of numerous varieties. b [L.c.] A plant of the genus. Zinnias havelong-peduncled rather coarse heads of flowers with red, purple, yellow, or white rays, and are easily cultivated. Zin'Zi-ber, (21/zi-ber), n. [NL., fr. L. zingiber. Sec ginger.] 1. [L.c.] Ginger. Obs.

2. Bot. A genus of tropical Asiatic and Polynesian plants typifying the Zinizberaceæ. They have tuberous root-stocks, leafy stems, and a conelike cluster of imbricated bracts, each bract inclosing from one to three flowers. Z. zingiber is the common ginger; Z. cassumunar yields cassumunar ginger; Z. zerumbet yields zerumbet. Zin'zi-bera'ce-æ. Gz'sé-ē), n.pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of tropical monocotyledonous plants consisting of leafy perennial herbs with aromatic rootstocks and very irregular flowers having a single perfect stamen. There are 24 genera and about 275 species, including Zinziber, Curcuma, and Alpinia.— zin'Zi-bera'ceous (-shis), a.
Zi'on (zi'ōn), n. [Heb. tsipōn, orig., a hill.] 1. Jewish Antiq. A hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of that city by the Israelites, became the royal residence of David and his successors, the place of the temple, the center of Hebrew government, worship, and national life.

2. Hence: a The chosen people; the Israelites. b The theocracy, or church of God. c The heavenly Jerusalem. Zion Union Apostolic Methodist Episcopal Church. See METHODIST, n., 5.

2. Hence: a The chosen people; the Israelites. b The theocracy, or church of God. c The heavenly Jerusalem. Zion Union Apostolic Methodist Episcopal Church. See METHODIST, n., 5.

Zi'on-Ism ('Iz'm), n. [Zion + -ism.] Among the modern Jews, a theory, plan, or movement for colonizing their own race in Palestine, the land of Zion, or, if that is impracticable, elsewhere, either for religious or nationalizing purposes; — called also Zion movement. — Zi'on-ist, n. & a. — Zi'on-ist (-is'tk), a.

Zi'on-ite (-it), n. [See Zion.] 1. = Ronsdorfer.

2. One who favors Zionism; a Zionist.

zip (zip), n. [Imitative.] A sudden sharp hissing or sibilant sound such as that made by a flying bullet. — v. i. To make, or move with, a zip.

zir'co-(zūr'kō-), zir'co-no. Chem. Combining form (also used adjectively) indicating the presence of zirconium, as in zircofluoride.

Zir'con (zūr'kōn), n. [F., prob. orig. the same word as jargon. See Jargon a variety of zircon.] Min. Zirconium orthosilicate, ZrSiO₄, a tetragonal mineral occurring usually in square prisms or pyramids of adamantine luster and brown or grayish color. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., usually about 4.7.

Transparent varieties are used as gems, esp the red or brownish kinds called hyacinth. Colorless, pale yellow, or smoky varieties from Ceylon are called jargon.

zir'con-ia (zōr-kō'nī-ā), n. [NL.] Chem. Zirconium dioxide, ZrO₂, usually obtained as a white amorphous powder. On account of its infusibility, and brilliant luminosity when incandescent, it is used as an ingredient of sticks for the Drummond light and of incandescent mantles.

zir-con'ic (zōr-kō'nī-ā), n. [NL.] Chem. A rather rare element found (in combined form only) in zircon, woehlerite, and certain other minerals, and isolated as a black powder or as a white crystalline metallic substance (sp. gr., 6.4). It is quadrivalent, and has both basic and acid properties. Symbol Zr: at. wt., 90.6.

zir-co'nī-du (zōr-kō'nī-dū), n. [sircon + -oid.] Cryst. A double eight-sided pyramid, a form common with tetragonal crystals;

er). n. zither er), n. [G. zither See CITTERN.] Music. An instrument having from thirty to forty strings over a shallow sounding box sounding box,



or cylindrical clay retorts placed in a gently sloping position in a furnace (Belgian furnace); in the Silesian process the distilling ressels are larger and muffle-shaped, and the furzeure for the state of the st

Thirma (2Int-1-d), n. [NL., atter J. G. Zinn (1727-59), professor of medicine at Göttingen.] a Bol. Syn. of Crassina.

See Gem.] Agem.

See Gem.] Agem.

See Gem.] Agem.

See Gem.] Agem.

See Jin (21 mc) for containing about 10 or 11 green of alcoholy yolume.

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set horizontally before the performer. A fretted finger board at one side lies under some of the strings, on which the melody is played by a plectrum on the right thumb, these strings being stopped with the left hand. The remaining strings are tuned in fourths and plucked by the fingers of the right hand. Not to be confounded with the old lute-shaped cithern.

21.22/11-22/1-23/1-23/1. [NL., fr. L. zizanium darnel, cockle, Gr. ζιζανιον.] Bot. A genus of tall monœcious grasses having long flat leaves and ample panicles composed of 1-flowered spikelets. Z. aquatica, the only species, is the wild rice or Indian rice.

cies, is the wild rice or Indian rice.

[#2t/zith (zē/zīth), n. pl. [Heb. tsītsith.] The tassels of twisted cords or threads on the corners of the upper garment worn by strict Jews. See TALLITH b. The Hebrew for this word is translated in both the Authorized and Revised Versions (Deut. xxii. 12) by the word "fringes."

ment worn by strict Jews. See TALLITH b. The Hebrew for this word is translated in both the Authorized and Revised Versions (Deut. xxii. 12) by the word "fringes."

Ziz'y-phus (ziz'I-fūs), n. [L., jujube tree. See Jujube.]

Bol. A large genus of spiny rhamnaceous shrubs having triple-veined leaves and small cymose flowers with a two-celled ovary. They are natives chiefly of tropical America and Asia. Many bear edible fruits, and others are cultivated for ornament or as hedge plants. See Jujuber, 1; Lotus, n., 1; Christ's-fhorn a.

Zo'A' (-20'd). A Modern Latin suffix from Greek ζω̄a, pl. of ζω̄o an animal, used in names of zoölogical groups; as in Mesozoa, Protozoa, Trochozoa, etc.

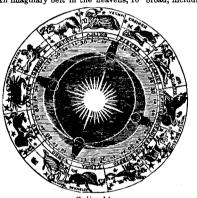
Zo-an'thor by (zō-ān'thrō-pl), n. [Gr. ζω̄o animal + ἀνθοωπος man.] Med. A monomania in which one believes himself changed into an animal and acts like one.

Zo-an'thus (-thūs), n. [NL.; Gr. ζω̄o an animal + ἀνθος flower.] Zoöl. A genus of Actinozoa, including numerous species, found mostly in tropical seas. The zooids, or polyps, resemble small, elongated, somewhat leathery sea anemones united together at their bases by fleshy stolons, and thus forming extensive groups. The tentacles are small and pright-colored.

Zo-A''l-um (zō-Ā'vī-tm̄ ; 115), n.; pl. zoaria (-d̄o. [NL., fr. Gr. ζω̄o animal.] Zoöl.

The aggregate of individuals, or polypides, in a compound polyxoan; a polypary.—Zoa-Ā'fal (-d̄l), a.

Zo'd'l-aC (zō'd'-āk), n. [F. zodiayue, Zoanthus (Z. solanderi). a A Polyp expanded; chose, prop., circle of animals, fr. ξω̄doo, dim. of ζω̄o an animal, akin to ζω̄o (-d̄o an animal). Akin to ζω̄o (-d̄o an a



the paths of the moon and all the principal planets and, as its middle line, the ecliptic, or sun's path. The zodiac has twelve divisions, or signs. See suce, n., 8. b A figure representing the signs, symbols, etc., of the zodiac. c By extension, the belt or region of the sky within which the moon or a planet moves; as, the lunar zodiac; the zodiac of Ceres, etc.

moon or a planet moves; as, the lunar zodiac; the zodiac of Ceres, etc.

2. A circuit; zone; hence, a girdle. Rare. Millon.

20. di'a-cal (zō-dl'ā-kāl), a. [Cf. F. zodiacal.] Astron. Of, pert. to, or within, the zodiac; as, zodiacal planets.

20. zodiacal light, a nebulous light seen in the west after twilight and in the east before dawn. It has an elongated triangular form and lies along the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes. It is best seen in the tropics the year round, and in middle latitudes on spring evenings and autumn mornings. It is supposed to be due to sunlight reflected from multitudes of meteors revolving about the sun nearly in the plane of the ecliptic. — z. parallel, Astrol., the configuration of two heavenly bodies, esp. planets, of equal declination.

20. declination.

20 cle (solt '1 120' k']). Var. of zo' cle (solt '1 120' k']). Var. of zo' dl-oph'1-loug (zo' dl-of' '1-lūs), a. Bol. Zoôphilous. Zo'š (zō' c), n. [Gr. Zω']. Lit., life: — fem. prop. name. 20-8' a-form (zō-8' a-form), a. Zoōl. Having the form or appearance of a zoša. zo-8' cial (zō-8' shālt), a., zo-8' cial. zoōc' cial. (zō-8' shālt), a., zo-8' cial. zoōc' cial. (zō-8' shālt), a., zo-8' cial. zoōc' cial. zoōc' cial. (zō-8' shālt), a., zo-8' cial. zoōc' cial. zoōc' cial. [Arorm. 20-8' li zō' chom', saā' s' ga-po' (zō' chom'), sää' à' ga-pō' (zō' chom'), sää' à' ga-pō' (zō' chom'). Zoʻ chom', saā' s' ga-pō' (zō' chom'). Zoʻ chom', zoʻ chom',

Math., the coefficient of z^m in the development of (1-2zcos) $+Z^2$) in rising powers of z; — denoted by $P^m(\mu)$, where $\mu=\cos\theta$. — zonal structure, Cryst., a structure characterized by the arrangements of color, inclusions, etc., of a crystal in parallel or concentric layers, which usually follow the outline of the crystal, and mark the changes that have taken place during its growth.—x., or serial, symmetry, Biol., symmetry in which the segments or metameres of the body are disposed in a zonal manner one after the other in a longitudinal axis, as in earthworms;—sometimes called metamerism.—z. view, Bol., that view of a diatom in which the zone, or girdle, is presented to the eye. Zo'nar (z^{C} /mär), n. Also Zon'anar. [NGr. ζωνάρια girdle, fr. Gr. ζωνάριαν, dim. of ζώνη a girdle. See zone.] A belt, or girdle, which the Christians and Jews of the Levant were obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mohammedans. Zo-na'r1-a (z^{C} -nä'r1-a'; 115), n. pl. [NL]. [Zööl. In Huxley's classification, a primary division of deciduate mamnals consisting of those having a zonary placenta. It includes the carnivores and certain ungulates. It is now regarded as an unnatural group.
Zon'a-ry (z^{C} n'a'r), a. a Of, pertaining to, or like, a zone; zonary placenta. Zööl. See prancenta. Math., the coefficient of z^m in the development of (1-2zcos)

lops. It is distinguished by the relatively large cephalothorax (which commonly bears three or four long spines), the conspicuous eyes, the relatively large and fringed antennæ and mouth parts (with which it swims), the rudimentary thoracic appendages, and the long slender abdomen on which the swimmerets are small or wanting. — 20°421 (25°6°21), a.

20°e-trope (26°6°-trōp), n. [Gr. Çon life + ¬pónoc turning, fr. ¬póneu to turn.] An optical toy in which figures on the inside of a revolving cylinder are viewed through slits in its circumference, and appear like a single animated figure. — 20°e-trop'ic (-trōp'ik), a.

20°har (zō'hār), n. [Heb. zōhar light, splendor.] A Jewish cabalistic writer Moses de León, who attributed it to Simeon ben Yohai, a 2d-century Jewish teacher. Under the form of a commentary on the Fentateuch, it contains a complete cabalistic theosophy, treating of God, the cosmogony and cosmology of the universe, the soul, sin, redemption, etc. Its contents indicate that it is the work of many authors, periods, and civilizations.

20°ia-tri'a (zō-i-d-ri'a); zō'i-zō'i-zō', n. [NL.; Gr. Çoo an animal + -iatria.] The treatment of the diseases and injuries of the lower animals; zoiatrics.

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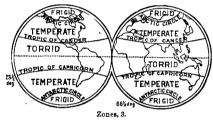
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20°ia-tri'a (zō-i-d-ri'a); zō'i-zō'a), n. [NL.; Gr. Zoo 2014-Ty (201/2-T), a. a Of, pertaining to, or like, a zone; zonal. D of or pert. to the Zonaria.
zonary placenta. Zoöl. See PLACENTA. 1.
201/ate (251/4t), a. a Marked with zones; ringed or belted.
b Bol. Arranged in a single row, as certain tetraspores.
20-na'tion (25-na'shin), n. a State of being zoned or zonate. b Biogeog. Arrangement or distribution in zones.
2016 (2511), n. [F. zone, L. zona, Gr. ζώνη; akin to ζωνννα to gird, Lith. jåsta a girdle, jåsti to gird.] 1. A girdle; cincture; belt. Obs. or Poetic.
2. Any encircling band, stripe, or girdle; as, a zone of trees; a zone around an animal or plant; more broadly, any encircling line, path, course, or the like; circuit. "The sun . . in the great zone of heaven." Milton.
3. Any of five great divisions of the earth's surface with respect to latitude and temperature: the torrid zone, extending from tropic to tropic 46° 56', or 23° 28' on each side of the equator; two temperate, or variable, zones, situated between the tropics and the polar circles, which are 23° 27' from the poles; and two frigid zones, between the polar circles and the poles.



A. Biogeog. An area or part of a region characterized by uniform or similar animal and plant life; a life zone; as, Littoral zone, Austral zone, etc. The zones, or life zone; as, Commonly recognized for North America are the Arctic, Hudsonian, Canadian, Transition, Upper Austral, Lower Austral, and Tropical (see these terms).

5 An area or region more or less clearly set off or characterized as distinct from surrounding or adjoining parts; as, the wheat zone; the zone of free trade; on the Isthmus of Panama, the Canal Zone; in a metalliferous region, the mineral zone; a zone of influence.

G. Geol. See ozonogy, Chart.

7. Cryst. A series of faces whose intersection lines with each other are all parallel.

8. Math. The portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes; the part of a surface of revolution between two planes perpendicular to the axis.

9. Railroad Econ. a The aggregate of stations, in whatsoever direction or on whatsoever line of railroad, situated between certain maximum and minimum limits from a point at which a shipment of traffic originates. See Zone Tariff. b Any circular or ring-shaped area within which the street-car companies make no differences of fare. zone of clouds, Meteor., a belt of clouds prevailing over the ocean near the equator.—z. of fire, Mil., the belt of terrain brought under fire from any defensive position:—sometimes called zone of defense.—z. of flow or flows, Geol., the subsurface part of the earth in which the breaking of rocks is prevented by pressure, and all deformation is by a sort of flow. It includes the larger part of the earth, and underlies the zone of fracture, or that part of the earth, and underlies the zone of fracture, or that part of the earth, and underlies the zone of fracture and the zone of flow there is a zone or combined fracture and flow, where the rocks may break or flow according to the conditions of deformation, the strength of the materials, etc.—z. of influence or operations. Internat. Law. See sphere of influence or opera

zone axis. Cryst. A straight line through the center of a crystal, to which all faces of a given zone are parallel.

of ZUMGORUK.

zo'mo-ther's-py (zō'mō-ther'dpi), n. [Gr. Suµcō pine+ therapy;- because Richet and Hercourt proposed the use of juice
from resh meta fare maceraton resh meta fare maceraof disease, esp. of tuberculosis,
by mena of a raw-meta diet.

zon'sl-ly, adv. of zonal.

crystal, to which all faces of Zo'heleth (zō'hēlāh). Bib. Zo'heth (zō'hēlħ). Bib. Zo'heth (zō'hēlħ). Bib. Zo'heth (zō'hāl'riks), n. = Zo'iAT'A'. Zo'ic (zō''hā, a. [Gr. ζωκός.] Zoōl. Of or pert. to animals or animals ife and action. Zo'd'-ob'l-lous (zō-'ld'-'ōf''1-lūs), a. Bot. Zoöphilous. Zo'-'d'-'zā'-'shān: -1-zā'shān), n. Geol. Conversion (of feldspar) into zoistic. Gf. saussuritizz. Zo'ko' zō'kō'), n. [Russ.] A burrowing rodent (Myotalpa azpalaz) resembling the mole rat, native of the Altai Mountains. [Zoll (tsōl), n. ph. Zoll (tsōl) or Zollz (tsōl'e). [G.] See

MEASURE.

| Zoll'pfund' (tsöl'pfoont'), n.;

pl. Zollpfunde (-pfoon'de).

[G.] See weight. [G.] See weight.
zol'ot-nik' (zol'ot-ny'k'), zol'ot-nik' (-5-tink'), n. [Russ. zolot-nik.] See weight.
zom'bo-ruk(zöm'bō-rük). Var.

zon'al-ly, adv. of zonal.

"zo'nam per'di-dit. [L.] He
has lost his money belt. Adapted
from Horace (Epistles, II. ii. 40).

"zo'nam sol'vere [L.] To untie the zone, or girdle, worn by
young unmarried Roman women, an act performed by the
bridegroom after the wedding;
hence, to enter the married state. hence, to enter the married state.
20-18.71-008 (20-18.71-08), a.
[L. zonarius.] Of or pert. to a
zirdle, or zone. Obs.

| zon'da (80n'dä; 283), n. [Said
to be from Zonda, a village in
the Argentine Republic.] A hot
wind of the Argentine pampas.
zonds. + SAND, message.

Zo'la-ism (zo'la-is'm), n. The literary theories and practices of the French novelist Emile Zola (1840-1902); naturalism (which see, 4 b), esp. in a derogatory sense.—
Zo'la-ist, n.—Zo'la-ist'n(-is'tk), a.—Zo'la-ise, (-iz), v.
Zo'la-ist, n.—Zo'la-ist'n(-is'tk), a.—Zo'la-ise, (-iz), v.
Zo'la-ist, zo'la-ist'n(-is'tk), a.—Zo'la-ise, (-iz), v.
Zo'la-ist'n(-is'tk), a.—Zo'la-ise, (-iz), v.
Zo'la-ist, zo'la-ist'n(-is'tk), a.—Zo'la-ise, (-iz), v.
Zo'la-ist'n(-is'tk), a.—Zo'la-ist'n(-is'tk), a.—Zo'la-ist'n(-is'tk), a.
Zo'la-ist'n(-is'tk), a.—Zo'la-ist'n(-is'tk), a.
Zo'la-ist'n(-is'tk), a.
Zo'la-ist'n(-is'ts), a.
Zo'la-ist'n

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ences, as among savages.

2. Biol. A doctrine, now discarded, that the phenomena of life are due to a peculiar vital principle; the theory of vital

life are due to a peculiar vital principle; the theory of vital force.

— zo'ist, n. — zo is'tic (zō-Is'tIk), a.

Zo'la-esque' (zō'lā-ēsk'), a. In the style of Zola.

Zo'la-ism (zō'lā-lz'm), n. The literary theories and practices of the French novelist Emile Zola (1840-1902); nat-

ZONED

Zoned (zōnd), a. 1. Wearing a zone, or girdle. Pope.

2. Having zones, or concentric bands; striped; zonate.

Zone reticule. Astron. A reticule 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 ticket used 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-sēn'tāl), a. [zone + placen-tal.] a Having a zonary placenta, as some mammals. b Offor pert. to the Zonoplacentalia, or Zonaria.

Zon'ule (zōn'ūl), n. [L. zonufa.] A little zone, belt, or girdle; a zonula. — zonule of Zinn (tsīn), Anal., the suspensory ligament of the erystalline lens of the eye.

Zoo (zōō), n. A zoōlogical garden or collection: — a humorous or colloquial abbreviation applied originally to the Zoölogical Gardens in London.

Zoō'do'c (zōō'-). Combining form from Greek ζῶρν, an animal; as in zoōgenic, zoōlogy, etc.

Zoō'chem'is-try (zōō-kēm'is-tr'), n. [zoō- + chemistry.] Animal chemistry; esp., the description of the chemical compounds entering into the composition of the animal body, in distinction from biochemistry. — zoō'chem'i-cal (kēm'i-kāl), a.

Zo'd-chlo-rel'la (-klō-rel'a), n. [NL dim., fr. zoō- + Gr. zwawōs green] Zōil One of the animal compounds green | Zōil One of the

Animal chemistry; esp., the description of the chemical compounds entering into the composition of the animal body, in distinction from biochemistry.— 20'6-chem'i-cal (-kém'i-kál), a.

20'6-chlo-rel'la (-kiô-rēl'ā), n. [NL dim., fr. zoö- + Gr. xlwpós green.] Zoöi. One of the small green granule-like bodies found in the interior of certain stentors, hydras, and other invertebrates.

20-0c'cl-um (zō-ō'shi-ām), n.; pl. zocela (-ā). [NL.; zoō-+ Gr. olvos house.] Zoōi. One of the cells or tubes which inclose the feeding zooids of Polyzoa. See Polyzoa, Illust.— zo-oc'clal (-shāl), a.

20-ōg'a-my (zō-ōg'a-mous (-mīs), a.

20'ōg-og'a-py (zō-ōg'a-mous (-mīs)), a.

20'ōg-og'a-py (zō-ōg'a-mous (-mīs)), a.

20'ōg-og'a-py (zō-ōg'a-mous (-mīs)), a.

20'ōg-og-og-phers divide the land areas of the world into regions or realms, and these into subregions, provinces, sub-provinces, and zones, all of which are often depicted on special maps. Cf. phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrososora-phyrosora-phyrososora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyrosora-phyr

sons of a compound organism, as a hydroid, coral, or polyzoan colony, though by some it is restricted to those persons in such a colony that lack the mouth and digestive organs. A Also, any of the individuals which, in alterzone less, a. See -1.ESS.

zone less, a. See -1.ESS.

zone plate. Physics A plate with alternately opaque and transparent annull, diffracting like a condensing lens. [206.]

zon'te (200 kb, 40 ht/ 2 to 1.2 to 2.2 to 2.

sexual reproduction, as the free-swithining neducal or hydroid colony, a jellyfish, or the parthenogenetically produced offspring of an aphid.

20-01/2-tr(2ō-01/2-tr), n. [20ō-+-later.] One who worships animals.

20-01/2-tr(0±0/-tr), n. [20ō-+-later.] Animal worship.—

20-01/2-tr(0±0/-tr), n. [20ō-+-later.] Animal worship.—

20-01/2-tr(0±0/-tr), n. [20ō-+-later.] One who is well versed in zoology.

20-01/0-gist (2ō-01/-0-jist), n. [Cf. F. zoologique.] Of or pertaining to zoology, or the science of animals.

20-01/0-gist (2ō-01/-0-jist), n. [Cf. F. zoologitæ.] One who is well versed in zoology.

20-01/0-gist (2ō-01/-0-jist), n. [Cf. F. zoologitæ.] One who is well versed in zoology.

20-01/0-gist (2ō-01/-0-jist), n.; pl. -oles (-jlz), [20ō-+-logy: cf. F. zoologitæ. See zoda.c.] 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, eticology, and various other sciences in whole or in part, and there are numerous minor divisions dealing with particular groups of animals, as conchology, eart-nology, entomology, ichthyology, herpetology, ornithology, and mammalogy. As a science zoology dates from Aristotle (334-322 n. c.), who proposed a rough classification of animals. The science made no advance mutil the foth 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 species were the most noteworthy steps of progress. In the 18th century Linnæus established the binomial system of no-nenchature (see Nomenclature), and recognized groups higher than species. Early in the 15th century Cuvier worked along the lines of comparative anatomy and pale-ontology and Lamarck enturitated his theory of evolution (see Lamarckies

2. A treatise on zoölogy.

20-öm'e-try (zō-ŏm'ē-trǐ), n. [zoö-+-metry.] Zoöl. The scientific measurement of animals. — 20-ö-met'ric (zō'ōmět/rřk)

metrik, a. 20'6-mo'r'fik), a. [zoö-+ Gr. μορφή form.] Go'6-mo'r'phic (zō'ō-môr'fik), a. [zoö-+ Gr. μορφή form.] Co'6-mor'phism (-fiz'm), n. 1. The transformation of men into beasts. Rare. Smart. men into beasts. Rare. Smart.

2. The quality of representing or using animal forms; as, zoömorphism in ornament.

 The quality of representing or using animal forms, ω, zoömorphism in ornament.
 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 vastly greater, and more absurd, error of zoömorphism.
 Mivert.
 20'61, a2'6'm1, n.; pl. zoo. (-a). [NL., fr. Gr. ζφον an animal.] Zoöl. a 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.— zo'6n-al (zō'6n-āl), a.—zo'6n-al (zō'6n-āl), a.—zo'6n-al (zō'6-nō'sēz), n. pl. [NL.; zoö-+ Gr. νόσος disease.] Diseases communicable from animals to man. zo'6-pha'ma-cy (-fa'md-ā'), n. Veterinary pharmacy. zo'6-pha'ma-cy (-fa'md-ā'), n. Veterinary pharmacy. zo'6-pha'list (zō-ō'f'1-list), n. [zoō-+ Gr. φίλος loving.] A lover of animals.
 Southey.
 Δοπh'l-lous (zō-ō'f'1-list), a. [zoō-+-philous.] Animalzo-öph'i-lous (zō-ŏf'i-lŭs), a. [zoö-+-philous.] Animal-

zo-öph/1-lous (zō-ŏl/1-lūs), a. [zoō-+-philous.] Animal-zoōgeog. Abbr. Zoōgeography. [zoō-ċ-go-raph-ca-it-fr), n. A specialist in zoōgeography. [zoō-ċ-go-graph-ca-it-fr), zoō-geo-graph/1-ca-it-fr), zoō-geo-graph/1-ca-it-fr), zoō-geo-graph/1-ca-it-fr), zoō-geo-graph/1-ca-it-fr), zoō-geo-graph/1-ca-it-fr), although [zoō-fr], although [z

zo og o nous (zō-ðg'ō-nŭs), α. [Gr. ζωός living + roc rof γόνος a hegetting; cf. Gr. ζωογόνος producing animals.] Zööl. Viviparous.

zo-ög'o-ny (-nY), n. [Gr. ζωοzo-ug o-ng (-n1), n. [Gr. ζφο-γονια.] Fiol. = zo-ögeny, zo-ög ra-pher (zō-ög ra-fer), zo-ög ra-phist (-fist), n. One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

igg 'ra-phist (-fist), n. One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

200'Bgy 'ro-scope (2 0'0-jy'r b- k\(\tilde{\text{O}}\)) n. A form of cinemator graph in which the pictures are on a rotating cylinder.

200'Id-0h'f-loug (2\(\tilde{\text{O}}\)-idy'r b- to Anzooks (260ks), mtery. Short for OAnzooks. See under OAD, God giet; 200'logy.

200'I-4r'l' a (2\(\tilde{\text{O}}\)-idy'r b- to Anzooks. See under OAD, God giet; 200'logy.

200'I-4r'l' a (2\(\tilde{\text{O}}\)-idy'r b- to Gilter (2\(\tilde{\text{O}}\)-idy'r b- to Gilter (2\(\tilde{\text{O}}\)-idy'r (2\(\tilde{\text{O}}\)-idy'r (1\(\tilde{\text{O}}\)).

200'I-4r'l' a (2\(\tilde{\text{O}}\)-idy'r (1\(\tilde{\text{O}}\)).

200'I-4r'l' (2\(\tilde{\text{O}}\)-idy'r (1\(\tilde{\text{O}}\)).

200'I-2r'l' (2\(\tilde{\text{O}}\)-idy'r (2\(\tilde{\text{O}}\)).

200'I-

20'6-nite (25'f-nit), n. Zoil. One of the body segments of an articulate or vertebrate animal. — zo'6-nit'le (-nit'lk), a.
20'6-no'ml-a (-n 5'm Y-a), n.
[Nl.] = zoönomy.
20-5n'o-my (2-5-5 n'5-m Y), n.
[zoō- + Gr. νο'μος a law : cf. F.
zoonome.] The laws of animal life: the science treating of the causes and relations of the phenomena of animal life. — zo'6-nom'1e (25'5-nbm'N), a. — zo-o'n'o-mist (25'5-nbm'N), a. — zo-o'n'o-mist (25'5-nbm'N).

| loving; specif., Bot., adapted to pollination by animals other than insects. Cf. Anemophilous, entomorphilous, etc. 20-5ph'1-ly (2ō-5f'1-l), n. Love of animals. 20'5-pho'bia (2ō'5-f'0-l-a), n. [2oō-+-phobia.] Med. Morbid fear of animals. 20'5-pho'fol (-fō'f'l), a. [Gr. ζωοφόρος; ζφον an animal + φέρεων to bear.] Bearing or supporting the figure of one or more men or animals; as, a zööpho'co column. 20-5ph'o-rus (2ō'5-f'0-l), n.; pl. -ri (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. ζωοφόρος. See zoō'phorior.] Class. Arch. A frieze having continuous relief sculptures of men or animals or both. 20'5-phyte (2ō'5-fit), n. [F. zoophyte, Gr. ζωόφντον; ζῶν animal + φντόν plant. See zoolac; phyro.] Zoöl. Any of numerous invertebrate animals more or less resembling plants in appearance, or mode of growth, as the corals, gorgonians, sea anemones, hydroids, polyzoans, sponges, etc., esp. any of those that form compound colonies of a branched or treelike form, as many corals and hydroids; one of the Zoō'phyr.—20'ō-phyr'to(-fit'Rk), 20'ō-phyt'-i-cal (-f-kāl), a.—20-ō-phyr'toid (2ō-5f'f-toid), a.

20'ō-plas'ty (2ō'ō-plās'ti), n. [2oō-+-plasty.] Surg. Act or process of grafting animal tissue into the human body.—20'ō-phas'tic (-plās'tik), a.

20'ō-sperm (2ō'ō-spōrm), n. [2oō-+-scopy.] Med. A hallucination, as in delirium tremens, in which the patient believes he sees animals —20'ō-scop'ho (2ō-5kb'fk), a.

20'ō-sperm (2ō'ō-spōrm), n. Biol. a One of the spermatic est spermatozoid. b = zoōspore, 1.—20'd-spermat'ic (-spēr-māt'fk), a.

20'ō-spor-nag'tum (2ō'ō-spō-rān'ji-ūm), n. pl. -sporangium with zoōspore. 20'ō-spō-ran'gi-al (-āl), a.

20'ō-spor-nag'tum (2ō'ō-spō-rān'gi-al (-āl), a.

20'ō-spor-nag'tum (2ō'ō-spō-rān

of zorra, zorro, a fox. Cf. zorilla or Ictomyz capensis) about the size and form of the common polecat. It resemble the size and form of the common polecat. It resembles that the size and form of the common polecat. It resembles that the size and form of the common polecat. It resembles that the size and polecation of the common polecat. It resembles that the size is a displayment of the common polecat. It resembles that the polyhedral good of the common polecat. It resembles that the physical structure and uses of the organs of animals as distinguished from human beings. Zoophy'-la (z-ōt'y-ta), n. pil. NL. Sec zoophy-ta. (z-ōt'y-ta), n. pil. Sec. Data (z-ōt'y-ta), n. pil. NL. Sec zoophy-ta. (z-ōt'y-ta), n. pil. Sec. Data (z-ōt'y-t

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

ZOTO-AS'TI-An (Zō'rō-Ās'tī-Ās'), a. Of or pertaining to Zoroaster or his religious system.—n. A follower of Zoroaster; one who accepts Zoroastrianism.

ZOTO-AS'TI-An-ISM (Tz'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 s. c.), and its sacred literature is the Zend-Avesta, part of the Avesta being ascribed to Zoroaster. The religion is a dualism, teaching the control of light and goodness, carries on a caseloss with the ford of light and goodness, carries on ascribed to Zoroaster. The religion is a dualism, teaching teachers are the control of light and goodness, carries on a caseloss with the ford of light and goodness, carries on a caseloss with the ford of light and goodness, carries on a caseloss with the ford of light and goodness, carries on a caseloss of the control of light and goodness, carries on a caseloss of the control of light and goodness, carries on a caseloss of the control of light and goodness, carries on a caseloss of the control of light and goodness, carries on a caseloss of the control of light and goodness, carries on a caseloss of the control of light and goodness, carries on a caseloss of the control of light and goodness, carries on a caseloss of the control of light and goodness, carries on a caseloss of the control of light and goodness, carries on a caseloss of light and goodness, cas

Supper the true body of Christ is present by the contemplation of faith, but not in essence or reality, and that the zorilla (26-rll'4) n. [Sp. zorilla zorillo. See zoril. a The coril. a Cap.] The genus including the zorils, recently supplanted by telonyx. [Zoril. a Zoril-1] zorille (26-rll'1) Var. of Zu'ar (27 d'1). Bib. [Zoril-1] var. of Zu'ar (27 d'1). Bib. [Zoril-1] var. of Zu'ar (27 d'1). Bib. [Zoril-1] var. of Zu'ar (27 d'1). Bib. [Zorile (26-rll'1) var. of Zwiar and jan-divide including the zoril. Zorites (20). Bib. Zo'ro-as 'trism (26'rō-ās'-articlo. Zorites (20). Bib. Zo'ro-as 'trism (26'rō-ās'-articlo. Zorites (20). Bib. Zo'ro-as 'trism (26'rō-ās'-articlo. Zorites (26'rō-ās'-articlo.) A skunk. Sp. Amer. Zorite (26'rō-ās'-articlo.) A skunk. Sp. Amer. zor'ro (67'rō, 194, 283), n. [Sp.] A fox: esp., a gray fox of the genus Urocuon. Sp. Amer. zor'z'(o (26'rō-ās'-articlo.) A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, comnon among the Basques zortziko.] A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, comnon among the Basques zortziko. A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, comnon among the Basques zortziko. A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, comnon among the Basques zortziko. A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, comnon among the Basques zortziko. A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, comnon among the Basques zortziko. A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, comnon among the Basques zortziko. A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, comnon among the Basques zortziko. A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, comnon among the Basques zortziko. A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, comnon among the Basques zortziko. A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, comnon among the Basques zortziko. A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, comnon among the Basques zortziko. A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, comnon among the Basques zortziko. A form of song in quintuple or sextuple time, comnon among the Basques zortziko. A form of song in t

sacrament is a memorial without mystical elements.—n. A follower of Zwingli.—Zwing'li-an-ism (-Yz'm), n. Zyg'a-de'nus (zīg'a-de'nūs; zī'ga-),n. [NL.,fr.Gr. ζογα δην jointly, in pairs, fr. ζυγά σγοκε] Bot. A genus of melanthaceous herbs having basal linear leaves and a terminal thaceous herbs naving 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.

They are natives of western North America and Asia. The root of Z. venenosus is poisonous to stock in the western United States.

Zyg'a-poph'y-sis (-pöf'l-sis), n.; pl. -ses (-sēz). [NL.; Gr. ζυγόν γοκε + apophysis.] Anat. & Zööl. 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'l-al (2ig-āp'ō-fiz'l-āl), a. Zyg.ne'ma (zig-nēma), n. [NL.; Gr. ζ·γόν γοκε + νῆμα thread.] Bot. A genus of algæ typitying the family Zyg-nemaces, having two starlike chromatophores in each cell. Zyg'ne-ma'ce-æ (zig'nē-mā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of common fresh-water algæ of the order Desmidiales, 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 Zpirogyna. - zyg'ne-ma'ceous (-shis), a. zy'go-(zi'gō-; zig'ō-; see note below). Combining form from Greek (νρον, γοke, pair.

[27] The pronunciation zīg'ō-, following the etymology, (the y (v) being short in Greek), formerly preferred, is yielding to zi'gō-. Gf. Dyna-, hyro., pyro-, zygo-dac'tyl. zy'go-dac'tyle (-dāk'til), a. [zygo-+ Gr. Zay'go-dac'tyl-æ (-ti-1ē), Zy'go-dac'tyl-lie (-ti-1ē), Zy'go-dac'tyl-lie (-ti-1ē), Zy'go-dac'tyl-lie (-ti-1ē), Zy'go-dac'tyl-lie, [NL.] Zy'go-dac'tyl-ae (-ti-1ē), Zy'go-dac'tyl-lie, now regarded as an unmatural group.

Zy'go-dac'ty-læ(.ti-lē), Zy'go-dac'ty-lí(-lī), n. pl. [NL.]
Zoôl. In oid classifications, a group of nonpasserine birds
consisting of those having zygodactyl feet, now regarded
as an unnatural group.
Zy'go-dac'tyl-lsm (-däk/ti-lz'm), n. The state of being
zygodactyl or of having zygodactyl feet.
Zy'go-dont (zi'gō-dōnt; zi'g'ō-), a. [zygo- + -odont.]
Zoôl. Having quadritubercular molar teeth in which the
tubercles are united in pairs by creats.
Zy-go'ma (zi-gō'mā), n.; pl. -comata (-mā-tā). [NL., fr.
Gr. śi'youa, fr. śvyou'to yoke, śvyöy yoke.] Anat. & Zoôl.
a The whole zygomatic arch. b The zygomatic process of
the temporal bone. c The jugal, malar, or cheek bone. R.
Zy'go-mat'lc (zi'gō-māt'lk; zi'g'ō-; 27T: cf. zyco-), a.
Anat. & Zoôl. 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 maxillary bone 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'i-co-(-māt'ī-kā-). Combining form indicating
connection with, or relation to, the zygoma or zygomatic arch.
Zy'go-mor'phio (-mōr'fīk) } a. [zygo-+morphic,-morzy'go-mor'phio (-mōr'fīk)]

a [zygo-+morphic, cmorzy'go-my-ce'tes (-mi-sēt'), n.; pl. -myceres (-mi-sēts'). A
plant of the subclass Zygomycetes.

Zy'go-my-ce'tes (-mi-sēt'), n.; pl. -myceres (-mi-sēts'). A
plant of the subclass Zygomycetes.

Zy'go-my-ce'tes (-mi-sēt'), n.; pl. -myceres (-mi-sēts'). A
plant of the subclass Zygomycetes.

Zy'go-my-ce'tes (-mi-sēt'), n.; pl. | NL.; zygo-+
Gr. opiny'ce-ze (-fī'-sē-ē; -fīs'ē-ē, n. pl. [NL.; zygo-+
Gr. opiny'ce-ze (-fī'-sē-ē; -fīs'ē-ē, n. pl. [NL.; zygo-+
Gr. opin

Supper the true body of Christ is present by the contemplation of faith, but not in essence or reality, and that the patient of property of the patient of the

ily of herbs or shrubs (order Geraniales), the bean-caper family, distinguished by pinnate or bifoliolate stipulate leaves and axiliary pentamerous flowers. There are about 18 (1966) and 1975 and 1975

zy'con (zt'gŏn; z 'g'ŏn), n.:

L, fr. Gr. ζυθος kind of beer.]

A kind of ancient malt beverage.

zy'gon (zt'gŏn; z 'g'ŏn), n.:

L, fr. Gr. ζυθος kind of beer.]

Zy'gon (zt'gŏn; z 'g'ŏn), n.:

L, fr. Gr. ζυθος kind of beer.]

Zy'go n(zt'gŏn; z 'g'ŏn), n.:

L, fr. Gr. ζυθος kind of beer.]

Zy'go n(zt'gŏn; z 'g'ŏn), n.:

Zy'go n(zt'gŏn; z 'g'ŏn), n.:

Zy'go n(zt'gŏn; z 'g'ŏn), n.:

Zy'go plan'tal (rotos)

Andt.

An H-shaped fissure of the brain, or, more strictly, the fissure representing the crossbur of the H.

Zy'go plan'tal (rotos)

Zy'go plan'tal (r