a distorted or crooked neck; having the deformity called

wulfen-ite (wöl/fěn-it), n. [After F. X. von Wulfen (1728-1805), Austrian mineralogist.] Min. Native lead molybdate, PbMoO,, a tetragonal mineral bright orange-yellow to red, gray, green or brown, usually in tabular crystals and also in granular masses;—called also yellow lead ore. H., 2.75-3. Sp. gr., 6.7-7.0. Wultz/-lite (wfit*/-lit), n. [After Dr. Henry Wultz, American mineralogist.] Min. A kind of asphalt near uintahite in composition.

Wy'an-dot, Wy'an-dotte (wilán-döt), n. One of a tribe, or, collectively, a tribe, of froquoian Indians. See Huron. Wy'an-dotte, n. 1. [cap.] Var. of WyAndott.

2. One of an American breed of medium-sized domestic fowls derived in part from the dark brahma and the

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spangled Hamburg. The original variety, or silver wyandotte, is white laced with black, but they are now bred in various colors, as the golden (golden buff laced with black), the pure white, the pure buff, and the partridge wyandotte. wych'-elm' (wich'élm'), n. [ME. wiche a kind of elm, AS. wice a kind of tree. Cf. wicker.] An elm of northern Europe (Ulmus mondana), the common species of Scotland, Ireland, and northern England, where it is also called Scotch elm. It is frequently planted as an ornamental or shade tree. mental or shade tree.

mental or shade tree.

**Eff By confusion this word is often written wilch-elm.

Wyclif-fite | (wĭk/lĭf-it), a. Of or pert. to John WycWyclif-ite | liffe (d. 1384), English religious reformer, or his doctrines. He taught that all authority, secular and ecclesiastical, is derived from God and is forfeited by one who is in mortal sin, denied transubstantiation, and condemned monasticism. The first translation of the whole

Bible into English was instituted and in part made by him. — n. A follower of Wycliffe; a Lollard.

Wye (wi), n., pl. wyes (wiz). [See Y.] The letter Y, or something shaped like it; specif. = Y, n., 2 a.

Wyke/ham.ist (wi/ām.ist), n. A student of Winchester College, Winchester, Eng., — after the founder, William of Wykeham (1324-1404), Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor. — Wyke-ham't-cal (wik-ām.fi-kāl), a.

wyn, wynn (win; win), n. Also wen (wān). [AS. wēn.] One of the runes (p) adopted into the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, alphabet. It had the value of modern Eng. w. and was replaced from about A. D. 1230 at first by uu, later by w. wynn (win), n. A kind of timber truck, or carriage.

wynn (win), n. A kind of timber truck, or carriage.

wy-o'ming-ite (wi-ō'ming-it; wi'ō-), n. [From the Leucite Hills, Wyoming.] Petrog. A peculiar lava consisting mainly of phlogopite and leucite.

X (&ks). 1. The twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabets. It represents three sounds: a compound voiceless sound (= ss), as in wax; a compound voiced sound (= gs), as in example; and, at the beginning of a word, a simple sound (= z), as in xanthic. See Guide to Pron., \$259. The form and value of X are from the Latin X, which is from the Greek X, which in some Greek alphabets had the value of ks, the k being perhaps aspirated in classic Greek (cf. Xt). See Alphabet, Illust. The name cks is also from Latin ix (rarely ex), perh. through French ize, the vowel being accommodated to that in other letter names beginning with e (as those of f, l, s, etc.).

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a The twenty-first in a series. b [cap.] Chem. Xenon. c [cap.] Christ; properly, the Greek letter Chi, which in form is like X. X is also used for Christian; as, X Science. d [l. c.] Math. (1) An unknown quantity. X was used as an abbreviation for Ar. shei a thing, something, which, in the Middle Ages, was used to designate the unknown, and was then prevailingly transcribed as xei. (2) The abscissa in the rectilinear coördinate system. e Elec. Reactance.

3. As a Roman numeral, X stants of 10, × for 1,000, and X for 10,000.

4. As an abbreviation, in the form X.: a Various proper names, as Xavier, Xerxes, etc. b Ex coupon; ex dividend; ex interest; (see Ex, prep.); — used on the tape of stock tickers.

dend; ex interest; (see xx, prep.); — used on the tape of stock tickers.

X, or x, n.; pl. X's or Xs (ĕk'sĕz; -sīz).

1. The letter X, x, or its sound.

2. Something shaped like the letter X.

3. [cap.] Wireless Teleg. A disturbing electromagnet wave due to atmospheric electricity. A device for sifting out these waves to prevent them from influencing the receiver is called an X stopper.

X, a. Having the general shape of the (capital) letter X.

X rays, or X'-rays' (-rāz'), n. pl. The Röutgen rays; — so called by their discoverer because of their enigmatical character (cf. X, the letter, 2 d (1)).—X'-ray' tube, Physics, a vacuum tube suitable for producing Röntgen rays.

xan'thate (zăn'thāt), n. [See xanthic.] Chem. A salt or ester of xanthic acid.

xan'the-in (zăn'thê-In), n. [Gr. ξανθός yellow.] Chem. A yellow coloring matter found in yellow flowers, as in the sunflower. It resembles xanthin, but is soluble in water. xan'thene (-thēn), n. Chem. A solid, C₆H₄ < Cli₂ > C₆H₄, got by reduction of xanthone.

Xan'than (-thi-nh), a. Of or pert. to Xanthus, an ancient town of Asia Minor; — applied esp. to certain marbles found near that place, and now in the British Museum. xan'thic (zăn'thlk), a. [Gr. ξανθός yellow: cf. F. zan-thique.] 1. Pertaining to, or tending toward, a yellow color; specif., Rol., designating flowers with some tin of yellow. See cyanic, 2.

2. Chem. a Of or pert. to xanthin or xanthine. b Noting, or pert. to, an acid, 2H₂OCS'SH, got as a heavy colorless oil of pangent odor by stirring a hot alcoholic solution of caustic potash with carbon disulphide and treating the product with hydrochloric acid; xanthogenic. Its salts, the xanthetes, form a yellow precipitate with cuprous salts. xanthle cyde, xanthine.

Xan'thin (-th'n), n. [Gr. ξανθός yellow.] Chem. a A yellow

xanthaces, form a year where practice with eleptons saits. xanthic oxide, xanthine.

xan'thin (-th'n), n. [Gr, ξανθός yellow.] Chem. A yellow insoluble coloring matter extracted from yellow flowers. b

A yellow coloring matter found in madder. c Xanthine. d One of the gaseous or volatile decomposition products of the xanthates, prob. identical with carbon disulphide. Obs.

xan'thine (xāu'th\fin; -th\fin; 184), n. Also xan'thine. [Gr. ξανθός yellow.] Physiol. Chem. A white microcrystalline nitrogenous compound, C₂H₂O₂N₄, present in muscle tissue, in the liver, spleen, pancreas, and other organs, and also in urine (in small quantities) and some urinary calculi, and in the juices of certain plants; —so called because it leaves a yellow residue when evaporated to dryness with nitric acid. Xanthine is closely related to uric acid, being the 2,6-dioxy derivative of purine.

xan'th'm't-1a (xāxthf\findfr-1\frac{1}{4}, n. Also ranthiuria, xanthuria. [NL: xanthine+-uria.] Med. The presence of an excess of xanthine in the urine.

Xan-thly'pe (xān-thlp'ê; -tlp'ê) or Xan-tlp'pe (-tlp'ê), n.

Xan-thip'pe (zăn-thǐp'ē; -tip'ē) or Xan-tip'pe (-tip'ē), n. Socrates's wife, whose peevish scolding and quarrelsome temper have become proverbial.

Xan'thi-um (zăn'thi-ŭm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ξάνθιον a plant used to dye the hair yellow, ξανθός yellow.] Bot. A genus of coarse rough or spiny ambrosiaceous plants having small heads of greenish flowers, the pistillate inclosed in an involucre which becomes a burr covered with hooked spines or bristles. The species are known as cockleburs or clotburs. Xantho. Combining form fr. Gr. ξανθός, yellow;—used specif., Chem., in naming members of a series of complex yellow or brownish yellow ammoniacal cobalt salts; as, zanthocobaltic chloride, Co₂(NH₂)₁₀(NO₂)cl.

Xan-thoch'ro-1(zăn-thōk'rō-i), n. pl. [NL.; xantho-+ Gr. χρόα color.] Ethnol. A division of the Caucasian races, including chiefly the fair whites of northern Europe and their descendants. See Caucasian, α., 2.— Xan'thochro'(c (zăn'thō-krō'lk), α.

Xan'tho-chrol'a (zăn'thō-krō'lk), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ξανθόχρος yellow-skinned; ξανθός + χροια skin.] Med. Yellowness of the skin.— Xan thoch'rō-ous (zăn-thōk'rō-is), α.

Xan'tho-chroid (zăn'thō-krōid), α. [See Xantfoccraci;

ress of the sain. — All thoch to the sain tho-chroid (zăn'thô-kroid), a. [See Xanthochroi; -ond.] Ethnol. Having a yellowish or fair complexion. — n. A person having xanthochroid traits.

xan-thoch'ro-ism (zăn-thōk'rō-lz'm), n. Abnormal coloration of feathers in which yellow replaces the normal color, as in certain parrots. It is commonly due to the absence of the dark pigment which with yellow forms green.

xan'tho chro'mi a (zăn'thô-krô'mī-a), n. [NL: zantho-+-chrome +-ia.] Med. Yellowish discoloration, as of the skin: specif., the yellowish discoloration of the cerebrospinal fluid, diagnostic of hemorrhage of the spinal cord.

ran'tho-creat'i-fine (krë At'T-n'n; -nën; 184), n. Also-nin. [zantho-+ creatinine.] Physiol. Chem. A yellow crystalline leucomaine, C₀H₁₀ON₄, present in small quantity in muscle tissue. It is poisonous, and in general properties resembles creatinine.

erties resembles creatinine. xan'tho-der'ma ($-d\hat{u}r'm\dot{a}$), n. [NL. See xan'tho-; derma.] Med. Yellow discoloration of the skin; xanthochrois. xan'tho-dont (zăn'thô-dōnt), a. [zantho-+-odont.] Having yellow teeth, esp. incisors; as, zanthodont rodents. xan'tho-don'tous (-dōn'tŭs), a. Having yellow teeth.

a vacuum tube suitable for producing Röntgen rays.

zan/thate (zăn/thât), n. [See xanthic.] **Chem. A salt or ester of xanthic acid.**

vat. **Abbr. Weight.** wtoth.** + 00TVITII.** wu. †* + 00TVITII.** wu. de (**Ail.** wößd.**) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of wo. **Abode wu. **Won.** **Ref.** **Sy.** wu. de (**Ail.** wößd.**) Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of wo. **Abode wu. **Won.** **Ref.** **Sy.** wu. de. †* wo. **D.** **Bunch:** wu. de. †* wo. **D.** **Bunch:** wi. de. †* wo. **Bunch:** wu. de. †* wo. **D.** **Will.** **Wil

wur'mal (wfir'mal), n. Var. of

wurf mai war men, wordt.
wurmd. Wormel. Ref. Sp.
wurmde. † wordt. wordt.
wurne. † warn, to repel, etc.
wurp, n. [AS. wurp.] A throw;
cast. Obs. [p. p. of Warp.]
wurpen. Obs. inf, pret. pl., &! wurne. † wars, to repel, etc. wurp. h. As. ann.p.; Athrow, wure. † worse. [Obs. Dial. Eng. wury. Obs. or jeet pl., &) wych. † whitch. [Off. wych. wurs. † worse. [Worse. † wurs. † worse. [wurs. † worse.] wurs. † worse. [wurs. † worse. [wurs. † worse.] wurs. † worse. [wurs. † wurs.] wurs. † worse. [wurs. † worse.] wurs. † worse. † wurs. † worse.] wurs. † worse. † wurs. † wurs.

wuz'zy (wūz'; wŏoz'i) Var of woozy.

W. Va. Abbr. West Virginia.
wy. † why; wise, person.
Wy. Abbr. Wyoming.
wyee, † vice. [Obs. Dial. Eng.,
wyeh. A salt spring or works]
wyche. + which.
wych'-ha'zel, n [Cf. wych-ha'zel, n [Cf. wych-ha'zel, n [Wych-ha'zel, n [Wych-ha'ze

NI.] Xanthinuria.

xan'tho car' ρους (αρ' thr. kar'.

tan'tho car' ρους (αρ' thr. thr.

tan'tho car' ρους (αρ' thr. thr.

tan'tho ceph'a lus (-sēt' ā bs),

n. [NI.] xantho - Gr. κε
αλη' head.] Zool. The renus

con stituted by the yellow
headed blackbird.

xan-thoch'ro-öus (απ' thr. thr. thr.

xan-thoch' ro-öus (απ' thr. thr. thr.

xan-thoch σ-nite (-ö-nit), n. Also

xan'tho-cone (απ' thr. thr.

l'arntho- + Gr κογε dust] xan-thoc'o-nite (-6-nit), n. Also
xan'tho-cone (z an't i o'-k ō n)
| rantho + Gr κόνις dust |
| Silver sulpharsenate, Ag3ASS,
| orange-yellow to brown and in
| flombio-derial crystals or reniform masses. Sp. gr., o.
| xan'tho-cy'a-no'pi-a (z an'thisi'a-no'pi-a), xan'tho-cy'anop'si-a, no pi-a, a (z an'thisi'a-no'pi-a), xan'tho-oy'anop'si-a, no pi-a, a (-1 an'thisi'a-no'pi-a), (-3 an'thiopaul, Med. Color blindness
in which only yellow and blue
can be distinguished. Also
| xan'tho-oy-a-nop'sy'(-si'anop'si), xan'tho-gen'(-si'a-nop'sy'), xan'tho-gen'(-si'a-nop'sy'),
| xan'tho-der'mi-a (-dn'mi-a),
| n. [N]...] = xan'tho-jen, n.
| rantho-der'mi-a (-dn'mi-a),
| rantho-gen'(-gan'tho-jen), n.
| rantho-gen'(-gan'tho-gen'), n.
| rantho-gen'(-gan'tho-gen



usually three-masted, lateen 18th, a. Chem. \$\textit{\textit{B}}\$-thiocarbamic. See THIOCARBAMIC.

**xan'tho-gen-ate (z\textit{Z}n'\tho-j\textit{P}n-\textit{d}t), m. Chem. A xanthate.

**xan'tho-gen'ic (-j\textit{E}n'\textit{X}), a. [See XANTHO: - d\textit{E}n.] Chem. Xanthic. See XANTHIC. 2b.

**xan'tho-ja-thy (z\textit{B}n'\textit{A}n'), m. Also xan'tho-path'i-a. (z\textit{A}n')-\textit{A}n') fl. _ xan'tho-path'i-a.

**(z\textit{A}n')-\textit{A}n') fl. _ xan'tho-path'i-a.

**(z\textit{A}n')-\textit{A}n') fl. _ xan'tho-path'i-a.

**(z\textit{A}n')-\textit{A}n'')-\textit{A}n''-\texti

rigged, but often carrying square sails on the foremast. Xebecs were formerly often used as corsairs.

Xe-nar'thra (ze-nār'thrā), n. [NL.; zeno-+ Gr. āρθρον joint.] Ζοῦι. A mammalian suborder of the American edentates (anteaters, sloths, and armadillos) characterized by additional articular facets on the dorsolumbar vertebre. Cf. Nomarhhra.— xe-nar'thral (-thrāl), a.

xe'ni-a (ze'ui-ā), n. [NL., fr. G. zenien, pl., gifts of friendship, Gr. ξενια, prop. neut. pl. of ξενια hospitable.] Bot. & Hort. The direct influence of pollen upon the seed in the cross-pollination of certain cultivated plants, whereby hybrid characters are not confined to the embryo as in normal cross-fertilization, but are manifested in the form, color, etc., of the fruit or seed in the same generation. Xenia is thus a hereditary phenomenon analogous to telegony (which see). It is commonly observed in Indian corn, or maize, as when a yellow-seeded variety pollinated by a blue-seeded one yields ears with some blue kernels.

xe'ni-all (-āl), a. [Gr. ξενιος pertaining to hospitality, fr. ξενος guest.] Of, pert. to, or designating, hospitality or relations between host and guest, esp. among the ancient Greeks; as, xeniad relationship; xeniad customs.

xe'ni-um (-āu), n.; L. pl., xenial customs.

xe'ni-um (-āu), n.; L. pl., tensial customs.

xe'ni-gra'ni (-āu), n.; L. pl., tensial customs.

xe'ni-gra'ni (-āu), n.; L. p

Ten'o-mor'phic (-môr'fīk), a. [xeno-+-morphic.] Petrog. Having a form other than its own;—said of mineral grains of igneous rocks whose mutual growths have preveuted the assumption of outward crystal form; allotriomorphic;—contrasted with idiomorphic or automorphic.)—contrasted with idiomorphic or automorphic.—contrasted with idiomorphic or automorphic.
—contrasted with idiomorphic or automorphic or x to a seriod.

130.2. Xenon was discovered by Ramsay and Travers in 1888. It can be condensed by cold to a liquid boiling at -109.10 C. and, finally, to a solid.

201. Xenon-thyn'chus (26n'6-f'n'/kūs), n. [NL.; Gr. ξενος strange + ρυχος beak.] Zōöl. The genus of African storks including the saddle-billed stork.

202. Xen'o-sau'ridæ (-sô'ri'-dē), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. ξενος strange + σαρα, σαρος, lizard + ·idæ.] Zōöl. A family of lizards, regarded as intermediate between the Iguanidæ and Anguidæ, consisting of the genus Xen'o-sau'rius. X. grandis, of southern Mexico, the only species, has a rather slender, depressed body, covered above with minute tubercles and granules, and becomes about a foot long.—xen'o-sau'rid (-rid), n.—xen'o-sau'rid (-rid), a. ά-n. xen'o-time (zên'ō-tim), n.—[F. zênotime; cf. Gr. ξενος strange, stranger, and τνιμή honor. The crystals are small and rare, and were long unnoticed.] Min. A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals and rolled grains, usually brown or yellow, and consisting essentially of yttrium phosphate, YPO. Thorium, erbium, cerium, etc., may also be present. H., 4-5. Sp. gr., 4-45-4.56.

201. Xen'y' (2ên'f'); zê'n'i), n. [xeno-+-yl.] Org. Chem. A univalent radical, (26-5-C6H; a. se. a. xenylamine, a crystalline compound called also

xe-ra/sh-a (zē-ra/zh)-ā; -sī-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. £ppaara subfamily in which the wart sense are often placed. xeno-do-che'ion (-dō-kē'yōn; -kī'ōn), xeno-do-che'ion (-dō-kō'yōn; -kī'ōn)

dryness, fr. έρραίνειν to dry.] Med. A disease of the hair, characterized by cessation of growth and excessive dryness with a dusty appearance.

zero- (zero-). Combining form from Greek έρρος, dry.

zero-drom (-difrid), n. [NL.; zero-+ Gr. έρμα skin.] Med. A disease of the skin, characterized by dryness and roughness, sep. one causing a dull grayish, yellowint, or dirt-colored discoloration and a fine scaly desquamation. Some regard it as a mild ichthyosis.

Zeronic (ze-forfik), a. [Gr. έρρος dry + ditraconic.] Chem. Designating, or pert. to, an acid, Call. O., obtained in the form of its anhydride by continued boiling of citraconic anhydrice. It is the diethyl derivate or maleicacid.

Zeroph'a-gy (ze-forfik-ji), n. [L. zerophagia, Gr. έρρο-φεγκ; έρρος dry + φεγειν to eat.] The living on a diet of dry food, esp. practiced among the primitive Christians in Lent and on other fasts.

Zeroph'llous (1-lūs), z. [zero- + philous.] Bot.

Drought-loving ; able to withstand the absence or scarcity of moisture, as desert plants.—zeroph'lly (11), n.

Zeroph thal'mi-a (ze'rōf-thal'mi-a), n. [L., fr. Gr. έρροφθαλια; έρρος dry + φέρθαλια, or the eye. See ornTMALIMIA.] Med. An abnormal dryness of the eyebal produced usually by long-continued inflammation and subsequent atrophy of the conjunctiva.

Ze'ro-phyl'lum (ze'rō-thi'm), n. [NL.; zero- + Gr. φλλλον leaf.] Bol. A genus of tall North American melanthaceous herbs, the turkey beards, having thick woody rootstocks, simple stems with rough-edged linear leaves, and small white flowers in a dense terminal raceme.

Ze'ro-phyle (ze'rō-fit), a. [See xerosis.] Bol. A xerophilous plant; a plant structurally adapted for growth with a limited water supply. The term is generally applied not only to actual desert or drought plants, but to those inhabiting salt marshes or alkaline soils, where the imbilition of water through the roots is slow or difficult because-of the excess of salts in solution (cf. hAlorhyttz).

Zerophytes exhibit many modifications of structure designed

The posterior segment, or extremity, of the sternum; — im man usually called xiphoid, or ensiform, process. \$\) \(Z\oldsymbol{\sigma} \) \(Z\olds

Xiph'o-don (zYt'ō-dŏn), n. [NL.; Gr. ξίφος sword + òδούς tooth.] Puleon. A genus of small two-toed extinct artio-dactyls from the Bocene of Europe, typical of a family, **Xiph'o-don'ti-dæ** (-dön'ti-dæ), syn. of Anoplotheridæ. **xiph'oid** (zif'oid; zif'ioid; zif'), a. [Gr. ξφοσειδη; sword-shaped; ξίφος a sword + εἶδος form, shape: cf. F. xipho-tide.] Anat. a Like a sword; ensiform. b Pert. to the xiphoid process; xiphoidian.—xiphoid appendage, appendag, cartilage, or process, Anal. & Zööl., the posterior, in man the lowermost, division of the sternum; the ensiform process; the xiphisternum. It is usually more or less cartilage inous throughout life.—x. bone, a slender ossification in the nuchal ligament of certain birds, as the cormorant.—x. process. a The xiphisternum. b The tail of a king crab. **xiph'oid**, n. The xiphisternum. **b** The tail of a king crab. **xiph'oid**, n. The xiphisternum. **b** The tail of a king crab. **xiph'oid**, n. The xiphisternum. **b** The tail of a king crab. **xiph'oid**, n. The xiphisternum. **b** The tail of a king crab. **xiph'oid**, n. The xiphisternum. **b** The tail of a king crab. **xiph'oid**, n. The xiphisternum. **b** The tail of a king crab. **xiph'oid**, n. The xiphisternum b The tail of a king crab. **xiph'oid**, n. The xiphisternum. **b** The tail of a king crab. **xiph'oid**, n. The xiphisternum. **b** The tail of a king crab. **xiph'oid**, n. [Gr. ξόανον.] Gr. Antiq. A rude and primitive image of wood; usually, an archaic wooden idol. **XP** (ki rō, kē rō). [Belongs here in appearance only.] The

an archaic wooden idol.

XP (ki rō; kē rō). [Belongs here in appearance only.] The first two letters of the Greek word XPI\$TO\$, Christ;—an abbreviation used with the letters separate or, oftener, in a monogram, often inclosed in a circle, as a symbol or emblem of Christ. Its use as an emblem was introduced by Constantine the Great, whence it is known as the Constantinan symbol, or monogram.

XN-rel/ (hoo-rel/; 262), n. [Cf. JUREL.] a The horse-eye jack. b A saurel.

introduced by Constantine the Great, whence it is known as the Constantina symbol, or monogram.

XII-rel' (hōō-rēl'; 262), n. [Cf. Jurel.] a The horse-eye jack. b A saurel.

Xy'lan (zi'lān), n. Chem. A gummy substance of the peutosan class, present in woody tissue, and yielding xylose on hydrolysis; tree gum; wood gum.

Xy'lem (zi'lān), n. [G. xylem, fr. Gr. ξυλον wood. Cf. Phlošm.] Bol. That portion of a vascular bundle which consists of tracheal tissue, wood cells, and wood parenchyma; woody tissue; — disting, from phlošm.

Xy'lene (zi'lān), n. [Gr. ξύλον wood.] Chem. Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, C₀H₁(CH₃)₂, of the benzene series, found in coal and wood tar and certain kinds of petroleum, and also prepared artificially. They are dimethyl derivatives of benzene, and are called specif. orthoxylene, metaxylene or isoxylene, and paraxylene. All are ordinarily colorless oily liquids, and each is the parent substance of a distinct series of compounds.

Xy'le-nol (zi'lā-nōl;-nōl), n. [zylene+-ol.] Chem. Any one of six isomeric phenol derivatives of xylene, obtained as crystalline substances, (CH₃)₂: C₆H₃. OH.

Xy-let'lc (zi-lāt'lk), α. Chem. Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid, C₆H₂(CH₃)₂(OH)CO₂H, obtained by action of sodium and carbon dioxide on crude xylenol.

Xy'lic (zi'līt'lk), α. [Nl., fr. Gr. ξύλον wood; — from its woody pod.] Bol. A monotypic genus of Asiatic mimosaceous trees, having globose heads of small greenish flowers succeeded by falcate compressed pods. X. xylocarpa is the acle.

Xy'lic (zi'līt'k), a. Chem. Designating, or pert. to, any of several isomeric acids, C₆H₄(CH₃)₂(OH, carboxyl derivatives of xylene and, equally, dimethyl derivatives of benzoic acid.

Xy'lic (zi-līt'k), a. [Gr. tylidinsäure.] Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, either of two crystalline dibasic

zoic acid. **EX-11d'1c** (zī-1Yd'1k), a. [G. rylidinsäure.] Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, either of two crystalline dibasic acids, C_0H_3 CH $_3$ (CO,H) $_3$, one of which is obtained by oxidizing a xylic acid and the other by oxidizing pseudocumene. They are isomeric with uvitic acid.

xy'li-dine (zī'lǐ-dǐn; -dēn; 184), n. Also -din. [G. xyli-din.] Any one of six isomeric compounds, (CH₃)₂C₄H₃NH₂, amino derivatives of xylene, resembling aniline. They are liquids, or easily fusible crystalline substances, of which three are derived from metaxylene, two from orthoxylene, and one from paraxylene. The xylidine of commerce, used in making certain dyes, is a liquid consisting of a mixture of five of the above compounds.

xy'li-tone (-tōn), n. Also xylite oil. [G. xyliton. Cf. XYLITE; 2d -one.] Chem. A yellow oil having a geranimalike odor, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on acetone, and otherwise.

xy'lo- (zī'lō-). Combining form from Greek ξυλον, wood.

acetone, and otherwise.

xy'lo (21/16-). Combining form from Greek ξυλον, wood.

xy'lo-bal'sa-mum (zi/lō-bōl'sā-mum; -bāl'.), n. [L., bal-sam wood, Gr. ξυλοβάλσαμον; ξυλον wood +βάλσαμον the balsam tree, balsam.] The dried twigs of the balm-of-Gilead tree (Balsamea meccanensis).

xy'lo-graph (zi/lō-gráf), n. [xylo- +-graph.] An engraving on wood, or the impression from such an engraving; a print made by xylography.

xy-log'ra-pher (zi-lōg'rá-fer), n. One who practices, ov is skilled in, xylography.

xy'lo-graph'lo-cal (-i-kāl) | lography.

xy'log'ra-phy (zi-lōg'rá-fr), n. [xylo- +-graphy.] 1. The art of engraving on wood or of taking impressions from engravings so made. See block printing a.

2. The art of making prints from the natural wood grain.

3. A method of printing in colors upon wood for purposes of house decoration.

xy'lom'e-ter (zi-lōm'ē-tēr), n. [xylo- +-meter.] Forestry.

An instrumentto determine specific gravity of wood.

xy-loph'a-gous (zi-lōf'ā-gūs), a. [Gr. ξυλοφ'γος eating treat the color wood to the c Combining form from Greek Fullar, wood. xv'lo- (zī'lō-).

An instrument to determine specific gravity of wood. **xy-loph'a-gous** (zī-lδt'ā-gūs), a. [Gr. ξυλοφάγος eating wood; ξυλον wood + φαγεῖν to eat.] Zοῦί. a Eating, boring in, or destroying, wood; — said esp. of certain insect larvæ, crustaceans, and mollusks. **b** Of or pertaining to the genus or division Xylophaga. **xy'lo-phone** (zī'lō-tōn), n. [xylo-+ Gr. φωνή sound.]

1. Music. An instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars, graduated in length to the musical scale,

Xylophone. 1

the musical scale.

Xylophone. 1

the musical scale, Xylophone. I resting on belts commonly of straw, and sounded by striking with two small wooden hammers, sometimes by rubbing with rosined gloves.

2. An instrument to determine the vibrative properties of different kinds of wood.

Xy-lo'pl-a (zi-lô'pl-a'), n. [NL., incorrectly fr. Gr. ξύλου wood + πικρό: bitter.] Bol. A large genus of chiefly tropical American trees or shrubs with coriaceous, often distichous leaves, rather large flowers, and berrylike aromatic fruits borne on a convex receptacle. Most have bitter wood.

Xylonlastic (zi/lô-plastic), a. [zulo. + -plastic] Formed

bitter wood. $\mathbf{xy/lo-plas/tic}$ (zi/lō-plās/tīk), a. [xylo-+-plastic.] Formed of, or relating to easts made of, wood pulp in molds. $\mathbf{xy/lo-py-rog/ra-phy}$ (-pi-rŏg/rā-fī), n. [xylo-+ Gr. $\pi \hat{v}\rho$, πvpo s, fire +-gruphy.] Pyrography upon wood. $\mathbf{xy'lo-quin'ome}$ (-kwi-rōn'), n. [xylo-+ quin-one.] Chem. Any dimethyl derivative, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2O_2$, of

quinone. They are yellow crystalline substances, got esp. by oxidation of xylidines. The para compound, called also phlorone, is found in coal tar and wood tar.

xy-lor'cin (ai-lôr'sin), n. [zylene + orcin.] Chem. Either of two isomeric crystalline compounds, C₀L₂(CH₃)₂(OH)₂, which are dihydroxy derivatives of xylene and are distinguished as m-xylorcin and p-xylorcin. The latter is called also β-orcin. See orcin.

xy'lose (zi'lōs), n. [zylo· + -ose.] Chem. A nonfermentable sugar of the pentose class, C₀H₁₀O₅, formed by the hydrolysis of xylan; wood sugar.

xy-lor'cn-mous (zi-lōs't²-In), n. [zylo- + Gr δστεον bone.] Chem. A bitter white crystalline glucoside in the poisonous berries of the honeysuckle Lonicera zylosteum.

xy-lor'cn-mous (zi-lōs't²-In), n. [NL.; zylo- + Gr. τρύειν to rub, wear out.] Zoöl. Capable of boring or cutting wood; —said of many insects.

Xy-lo'try-a (zi-lō'tr1-ā), n. [NL.; zylo- + Gr. τρύειν to rub, wear out.] A genus of marine bivalves closely allied to Teredo (in which genus it is often placed), and equally destructive to timber. One species (λylotrya fimbriata) abounds on the north Atlantic coast of the United States.

xy'lyl (zi'lĭl), n. [zylo- + yl.] Chem. Any of several isomeric univalent radicals, C₈H₉, of which the three xylenes are hydrides.

xy'lyl-ene (il'lēn), n. [See xylxl, xylene] Chem. Any of several isomeric bivalent radicals, C₃H₈, of which the three xylenes are hydrides.

xy'ld-ce-æ (zi'l-dā's²-ē), n. pl. [NL. See Xyrıs; -Acee.] Bot. A family of plants typifying the order Xyridaceæ and leafless scapes bearing flowers in the axils of imbricated scales, forming dense heads. There are two genera, Xyris being much the larger. — xyy'l-da'ceous (sh'ñs), a. [Xy'l-da'les (lēz), n. pl. [NL.] Hot. a A Lindleyan alliance including the Xyridaceæ and related families. Obs. b An order of monocotyledonous herbs having flowers mostly with regular corolla and compound superior ovary. There are 11 families, including the Xyridaceæ, Bromelia-ceæ, Commelinaceæ, and

2 As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a The 22d in a series. b [cap.] Chem. Yttrium. c [l. c.] Math. (1) An unknown quantity (which see). (2) An ordinate in a rectilinear coordinate system. d Elec. Admittance.

3. As a medieval Roman numeral, Y stands for 150, and Y for 150,000.

4. As an abbreviation: a In the form Y.: In wigwagging, why. In the form Y. or Y., yard; year or years.

Y, or y (wi), n.; pl. Y's or Ys (wiz). 1. The letter Y, y, or its sound.

2. Something shaped like the letter Y; as: a A forked holder to support the telescope of a leveling instrument

Y (wi). 1. The twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet. At the beginning of a word or syllable, except when a prefix (see Y-), it is usually pronounced as a voiced consonant with but slightly audible friction (as in yes); as a prefix, and usually in the middle or at the end of a syllable, it is a vowel (as in myth, happy, my). See Guide to Pron. § 263. The letter comes through the Latin, being a differentiated form of V added by the Greeks (Y) to the Phonician alphabet and having at first the value \$\overline{\pi}\$0, later \$\overline{u}\$, coming into the Anglo-Saxon alphabet with the value \$\overline{u}\$1, later \$\overline{e}\$. See alphabet, Illust. In words from the Anglo-Saxon, consonant Y (as in yes) represents A.-S. \$g(ge, gi). In Middle English this Y was often written \$\overline{e}\$. n, consonant Y (as in yes) represents A.-S. 9
In Middle English this Y was often written 3,

| Metallish | Middle English | this Y was often written | 3, | metallish | met

wins united by the epigastrium, as the Siamese twins.

ziphophyl'lus (zif'6-fil'ās;
zi-fo't-lūs), a. [Gr. £ibos
sword + φυλλον ieaf.] Bot.
Having sword-shaped leaves.
zipho-ster'num (zif'6-st līr'nām), n. L. pl. sterna (-nā)
Anal. = zithisternum.

Xipho-su'ris (-sū'rā), n. pl.
[NL.; Gr £ibos sword + oupā
tail.] Zod. The order of arthropods constituted by the king
crabs. It includes a single living
family. Xipho-su'rids (-rīdē), of which Xipho-su'rids
(-sū'rīs), containing the Amerlean king crab, is the type getean king crab, is the type ge-

g sword-shaped leaves.

--ster'num (z. 1/0-s th / x. 1/2 x

with the sound of y in yes (or otherwise, as final or before t, the sounds of k). The symbol 3 disappeared in England about 1300, becoming confused with z. In certain archaic forms, as ye, ye, yat, yt, Y represents Anglo-Saxon and Middle English p (cf. THONN, n., 4), which became confused with it. It has in such cases the value th (cf. first Yk). The name vi is prob. from OF. (assumed) wi, var. of gui, fr. LL. wi, perh. from a name of the Gothic letter having the sound of English w, but with the form of Gr. Y and in words from Greek standing for Greek v, which in old diphthongs (as av) differed in sound from simple vowel v. Ety mologically, Y is most nearly related to u, i, o, j, g: as in ful., fill, AS. fyllen; E. crypt, grotte; young, juvenide; day, AS. day. See U, I, J, G, V, W.

in full, All, All yillon; E. crypt, grotto; young, juvenite; day, AS. day. See U. I. J., G. v. W.

xy-lam'dde (zl-lam'tid; 1d, 1b), n. Also id, [rufte + amide.] Chem. An anuide of xylic acid.
xy-lam'thrax (-lam'thräks), n. [Gr. £v\\\ \frac{v}\) wood + \(\alpha \neq \text{pos}\) (2H(-OH), got as a siruly liquid by reduction of xylose coal.] Charcoal. Ob. Chem. A sat of xylic acid.
Xy-lab' orus (zl'\frac{v}\) in Chem. A sat of xylic acid.
Xy-lab' orus (zl'\frac{v}\) hologory enting wood.] \(Zohl. \) An extensive genus of small timher borers of ambrissia beetles. See AMSSIONIA BEETLE.
xylidine red or scarlet Poncau 2R. See Dyk.
Xy'l'ana (zl'\frac{v}\) n. [NL., fr. Gr. \(\xi\) v\\\ \rightarrow orange in dick-hodien noctured moths with the forement of the mode simple. The larvæ often bore into fruit and arc known as green fruit worms. Some class it as the type of a family, Xy-lar'-lad (zl'\frac{v}\) ind (zl'\frac{v}\) n. [xy-lar'-lad, (zl'\frac{v

or its sound.

2. Something shaped like the letter Y; as: **a** A forked holder to support the telescope of a leveling instrument or the axis of a theodolite; a wye. **b** Railroads. A por-

| Typlo'ma (zī-lo'inā), n.; L. pl. | n. = xy-loph'i-lous (-lūs), α. | xx-lo'ma (zī-lo'inā), n.; L. pl. | n. = xy-loph'i-lous (-lūs), α. | xx-loph'a-lous (-lūs), α. | xx-loph'a-lous (-lūs), α. | xy-loph'a-lous (-lūs), α. | xy-