Suffix Prefix Dictionary is the most comprehensive online dictionary of biological and medical prefixes and suffixes. It defines more biomedical prefixes and suffixes than any other online source, and provides examples of each (most examples are linked to their definitions in the biology dictionary on this site). The list is alphabetical, which lets you look terms up even if you're not sure about their exact spellings. The two indexes at below, one for the prefix dictionary, and the other for the suffix dictionary, allow you to find prefix and suffix meanings by clicking on the first letter of the particular prefix or suffix you're looking for. You can also use the automated search engine, which searches the entire prefix and suffix dictionary.

What is an Affix?

Suffix Prefix Dictionary is a dictionary of affixes (prefixes and suffixes) used by biologists and physicians in constructing scientific names and terminology. In general, they are either of Latin or Greek derivation. An affix is a letter or series of letters attached to the beginning or end of a word, word base, or phrase to produce a derivative word with a new meaning. For example, in the word termitary, the suffix -ary, meaning connected with or belonging to, is attached to the end of the word termite (after dropping the e). So a termitary, a mound where termites live, is a place belonging to termites.

In general, the prefixes and suffixes used in constructing scientific terminology and med terms are either of Latin or Greek derivation. In constructing these terms, nearly always, a Latin prefix goes with a Latin suffix, and a Greek prefix goes with a Greek suffix. Word parts derived from proper names constitute an important exception.

Proper Names as Prefixes

In scientific names it is also common to use geographic and personal names to form prefixes and suffixes. Examples of geographic prefixes are altaicus (= residing in the Altai Mountains of Central Asia), europaeus (= European), anatoliensis (= occurring in Anatolia). An example of a personal name used as a prefix is rogersii (= of Rogers). Suffixes can also be derived from proper names (e.g., "-watt" in megawatt, or "-dalton" in kilodalton), but this is more unusual. Suffix Prefix Dictionary does not, of course, include the innumerable proper names used as prefixes in the construction of scientific names, but users should consider this possibility when they fail to find a particular prefix here in the dictionary.

Two Spelling Rules:

When a suffix beginning with a consonant is added to a root or prefix ending with a consonant, a vowel, usually -o-, is added as a connector.

Biological terminology and med terms of Greek or Latin origin ending in -a regularly drop the -a before a suffix beginning with a vowel:
**pleura + -al = pleural**
**urea + -ic = ureic**
**lamina + -ectomy = laminectomy**

**PREFIXES STARTING WITH:**

**a-** or **an-** (Greek a- and an-un, non-) Negative, not (abiotic, acaulescent, acephalia, aphasia, asexual, atrophy, anorexia). Note: a- is used before consonants other than h (and sometimes even before h); before vowels, and usually before h, an- is used.

**ab-** [Latin ab departing from] Away from, outside of (abaxial).

**abdomin-** or **abdomino-** [Latin abdomen] Denotes the abdomen (abdominogenital, abdominopelvic).

**abro-** [Greek habros delicate] Delicate, graceful (Abrocoma = a genus of fine-haired, South American rodents).

**ac-** See: ad-.

**acanth-** or **acanths-** or **acantho-** or **acaro-** [Greek akantha thorn] Thorn, spine, any sharp process (acanthoid).

**acar-** or **acari**- or **acario-** or **acaro-** [Greek akari mite] Denotes ticks or mites (acarine, acarology).

**accipitr-** [Latin accipiter hawk] Denotes a bird of prey, usually goshawks or sparrowhawks (accipitral).

**acet-** or **aceto-** or **acetyl-** [Latin acetum vinegar, sour wine] Vinegar, acid, acetic, acetyl (acetamide).

**aci-** Indicates the acid of a tautomeric compound.

**acicul-** [Latin acicula small pin] Needle, needlelike (aciculate).


**acou-** or **acous-** or **acousos-** or **acoust-** [Greek akouein to hear] Denotes hearing (acoumeter).

**acr-** or **acro-** [Greek akros uppermost] At the top or apex (acrogenous, acromion).

**acrid-** or **acrido-** [Greek akris grasshopper] Denotes grasshopper(s) (Acrididae).

**acromio-** [Greek akronym acromion] Denotes the acromion (acromiohumeral).

**actin-** or **actino-** [Greek aktis ray] Having rays, radiating spines, or tentacles (Actinophrys).


**acule-** or **aculeo-** [Latin aculeus sting, spine, thorn, prickle, point, spike] Stinging, prickly; prickle, thorn, spine (aculeolate).

**acumin-** [Latin acumen sharpened point, spur; sting; peak] Pointed, sharp, tapering, stinging (acuminate).

**acuti-** or **acuto-** [Latin acutus sharp, sharpened, pointed; severe; acute] Pointed, sharp, severe, acute (acutifoliate).

**ad-** [Latin ad to, up to, towards; near, at; on] Toward, at, on (adducent, adrenal). Note: ad- becomes ac- before c, k, or g (acclimation); af- before f (afferent); ag- before g (agglutinate); ai- before l (allusion); ap- before p (approximal); as- before s (assimilate); at- before t (rare).
aden- or adeno- [Greek aden gland] Denotes gland (adenocarcinoma).

adip- or adipo- [Latin adeps fat, grease; fatty tissue] Denotes fat (adipose, adiposis).

adren- or adrenal- or adreno- [Latin ad renalis pertaining to the kidney] Denotes the adrenal gland (adrenosterone). See: adren-.

aer- or aeri- or aero- [Latin aer air] Air (aerobic).

aequi- In taxonomic names: variant of equi.

aesthesi- or aesthesio- See: esthesi-.

aetio- See: etio-.

af- See: ad-.

after- Subsequent, behind; the word after retains its ordinary meaning when used as a prefix (afterbirth).

ag- See: ad-.

agr- or agri- or agrio- [Latin ager field, farm] Denotes farming, fields, rusticity, or wildness (agriculture).

alb- or albi- or albid- or albu- [Latin albus white, pale, fair; gray; bright, clear] White, pale, bright (albino).

alg- or alge- or algis- or algesio- or alg- or algio- or algo- [Greek algesia sense of pain] Denotes pain or sensitivity to pain (algnesia).

alkal- or alkali- [Arabic al-qili ashes of saltwort] Alkali (alkaline).

all- or allo- [Latin alius other, another; different, changed] Other, different, dissimilar, extraneous (alliopolyploid).

alli- [Latin allium garlic] Pertaining to the onion genus Allium.

amb- or ambi- [Latin ambo both] Both (ambilateral).

ambly- or amblyo- [Greek amblyos blunt, dull] Blunt, dull, impaired perception (amblyopia, Amblypygi).

ambul- or ambulo- [Latin ambulare to walk, move about] Denotes walking or moving about (ambulatory, Ambulocetus).

amethyst- [Greek amethystos amethyst] Lavender, purple (Lampornis amethystinus).

amid- or amido- Containing the amino group (—NH2); generally in combination with a acid radical (amidine).

amin- or amino- Containing the amino group (—NH2) in combination with a non-acid radical (aminoacetic acid).

amnio- [Greek amnion caul] Pertaining to the amnion (amniorrhesis).

ampel- [Greek ampelos grapevine] Denotes vines, especially grapevines (ampelinum).

amph- or amphi- [Greek amphiros around, on both sides] Around, on both sides (amphibian, amphiemixis).

amphor- [Greek amphoros amphora] Shaped like an amphora, a type of ancient Grecian urn (amphorata).

ampl- [Latin ampliare enlarge, augment, widen] In taxonomic names: large, ample (Syzygium amplifolium).
amplexi- [Latin amplexus surround, encircle, embrace, clasp] Clasping, grasping (amplexifoli)ate.

ampulla- [Latin ampulla = a small bottle used by the Romans] Denotes a bladder or flask (ampullaceous).

amygdal- [Latin amygdalum almond (tonils are almond-shaped)] (1) almond(s); almond-shaped (amygdaloid); (2) tonsil (amygdalitis, amygdalotome)

amyli- [Latin amyllum starch] Starch (amylase).

an- See: a-

an- or ana- [Greek ana up, on, back] (1) up, upward (anabolic, anagenesis); (2) back (anaphase).

an- or ano- [Latin anus anus] Pertaining to the anus (anorectal).

ancl- or anclyl- or ancyl- or anchyl- or anchylol- See: ankyl-.

andr- or andro- [Greek andros genitive of aner, man] (1) of, pertaining to, or like a man or men; male (Andrias, androgen); (2) in plants, pertaining to the stamen.

anem- or anemo- [Greek anemos wind] Denotes wind (anemochore).

angio- [Greek angos vessel] Relating to blood or lymph vessels (angiorrhexis).

angio- [Old English Angles, pl of Engle; name of the Angles who invaded England in the 5th cent.] English (anglophobe).

aniso- [an- + iso-] Unequal, not uniform (anisogamy).

ankyl- or ankylo- or anchyl- or anchylo- [Greek ankylos bent; the second sense of fusion from reference to the fused joints of crooked limbs] (1) bent, curved (Ancylostomatidae); (2) fusion, stiffness, growing together (ankylodactylia).

ano- See: an-.

ant- or anti- or ante- or anth- [Greek anti- against] (1) against; (2) opposing (antienzyme); (2) neutralizing (antidote).

ante- [Latin ante in front, in view; before, facing] Before, in front, forward (antepenultimate).

anter- or antero- [Latin ante in front, in view; before, facing] In front, anterior (anteriad, anterolateral, anteroposterior).

anth- or antho- [Greek anthos flower] (1) flower; (2) flowerlike (anthocyanin).

anthrac- or anthra- [Greek anthax coal, carbuncle] (1) coal (anthracosis); (2) anthrax-related.

anthrop- or anthropo- [Greek anthropos human] Of or relating to human beings (anthropomorphism).

ap- or aph- or apo- [Greek apo away from, off] Away from, off, detached; separate (apocarpous).

api- [Latin apis bee] Bee (apiology, apiphobia).

apic- or apici- or apico- [Latin apex, apicis point, top, summit; cap, crown] Tip, end, summit (apical).

api- or aplo- See: haplo-.

aplan- or aplano- [Greek aplanes fixed] Non-mobile (aplanospore).
append- or appendo- or appendic- or appendico- [Latin appendix appendage] Pertaining to the vermiform appendix (appendectomy, appendicitis).

arab- or arabo- [arabinose; arabinose is named for gum arabic, from which it was first isolated] Arabinose (arabogalactan).

arachn- or arachno- [Greek arachne spider] (1) pertaining to or like an arachnid (arachnodactyly); (2) relating to the arachnoid membrane (arachnitis).

arch- or archo- [Greek archa beginning] Original, initial, at the beginning (archetype).

argilla- or argilli- or argillo- [Latin argilla clay] Clay (argillaceous).

arct- or arcto- [Greek arktos bear (the animal); the sense, north, is through the northern constellation, the Great Bear] (1) bear (Arctodus); (2) north, northern (arctic).

arteri- or arterio- [Greek arteria artery] Artery (arteriography, arteriogram).

arteriol- or arteriolo- [arteri- + -o] Arteriole (arteriolopathy).

arthr- or arthro- [Greek arthron joint] Joint (arthritis).

as- See: ad-.

asc- or asci- or asco- [Greek askos bag] bladder, sac, ascus (ascospore).

aster- or astero- or astro- [Greek aster star] star, star-shaped (asteroidea, astrobiology).

asthen- or astheno- [Greek asthenes weak] Denotes weakness or loss of strength (asthenia).

at- See: ad-.

atel- or atelo- [Greek atelos imperfect, defective] Imperfect, incomplete, developmental or structural defect (atelopodia, atelorachidia).

ater- or atr- or atro- [Latin ater black, dark] Black, dark (atriceps).

atm- or atmo- [Greek atmos vapor] Air, vapor (atmosphere).

athero- [atheroma form Greek athera gruel (atheromas are filled with a substance like gruel] Soft (atherosclerosis).

atlant- or atlanto- [Latin atlant- atlas] Pertaining to the atlas (altantad).

atri- or atrio- [Latin atrium the main room of a Roman house] Relating to an atrium, usually of a heart (atrioventricular).

attico- [Greek attikos upper part] Denotes the tympanic attic (atticitis).

atto- [Danish atten eighteen] 10^-18 (attomole).

audio- [Latin audire to hear] (1) hearing (audiology); (2) sound (audiospectrometer).

aur- or auri- or auro- [Latin aurum gold] Gold, gold-colored (auric).
auri- or auricul- or auricul(o)- [Latin *auris* ear] (1) relating to the ear, earlike (*Primula auricula*); (2) relating to the *auricula* of the ear.

austral- or australo- [Latin *australis* southern] Southern (*australopithecine*).

aut- or auto- [Greek *autos* same, self] Self (autolysis, automaton).

aux- or auxo- [Greek *auxeine* to increase] Growth, increase (*auxin, auxocyte*).

avi- [Latin *avis* bird] Bird (aviculture).

ax- or axo- [Greek *axon* axle] Axis (*axon*).

axill- or axillo- [Latin *axilla* side, armpit] Armpit (*axillobifemoral*).

az- or azo- [a- + Greek *zoe* life; referring to the insufficiency of nitrogen alone to sustain life] (1) containing nitrogen (2) containing the group N=N bonded to carbon on both ends (*azobenzene*).

bacter- or bacterio- Denotes bacteria (*bacteremia, bactericide, bacteriophage*).

balan- or balano- [Greek *balanos* acorn, glans penis] (1) pertaining to the glans penis or glans clitoridis (*balanopreputial*); (2) acorn, acornlike (*Balanidae*).

bar- or baro- or bary- [Greek *barys* heavy] Weight, heaviness, pressure (*barospirator, barotaxis*).

bathy- (also bath- or batho-) [Greek *bathos* depth] Depth, deep (*bathypelagic*).

batrach- [Greek *batrachos* frog] Frog, toad (*batrachoid, batrachophagous, batrachotoxin*).

bi- or bio- [Greek *bios* way of life] Life, living organisms (*bioluminescence*).

bi- or bis- [Latin *bis* twice] Twice, double (*bisetose, bipedal*).

bili- [Latin *bilis* gall, bile] Pertaining to bile (*bilirubin*).

blast- or blasto- [Greek *blastos* bud] Bud(ding), germ (*blastema, blastocyst*).

blenn- or blenko- [Greek *blennos* mucus] Mucus, or pertaining to mucus (*blennostatic*).

blatt or blatta- [Latin *blatta* nocturnal insect, especially: roach] In taxonomic names: nocturnal insect especially: roach (*Blattaria*).

blephar- or blepharo- (1) [Greek *blepharon* eyelid] eyelid (blepharoclonus); (2) [Greek *blepharis* eyelash] Eyelash, cilium (*blephroplast*).

bothr- or bothro- [Greek *bothros* pit, cavity] Pit, hole, trough (*Bothriocephalus*).

botry- or botryo- [Greek *botrys* bunch of grapes] Like a bunch of grapes (*botryoid*).

brachi- or brachio- [Latin *brachium* arm] Armlike, of or relating to an arm (*brachiate, brachiopod*).

brachy- [Greek *brachys* short] Short (*brachydactyly, brachydont*).

brady- [Greek *brady* slow] Slow, dull (*bradytelic*).

branchi- or branchio- [Greek *branchia* gills] Gill(s), branchiae (*branchial, branchiate*).
**brevi-** [Latin brevis short, small, brief] Short, small, brief (*brevicaudate*, *brevifoliate*).

**bronnch-** or **broncho-** or **bronchi-** or **bronchio-** [Greek bronchia bronchial tubes] Of or relating to the *bronchi* (*bronchitis*).

**bry-** or **bryo-** [Greek bryon moss] Moss (*bryophytes*, *bryology*).

**bucc-** or **bucco-** [Latin bucca mouth, cheek] Pertaining to the cheek or mouth (*buccal*).

**burs-** or **bursa-** or **burso-** [Latin bursa bag, purse] Denotes *bursa* (*bursate*).

**cac-** or **caco-** [Greek kakos bad, evil, pernicious] Bad, evil (*caconym*).

**caen-** or **caeno-** (1) see: **cen-**; (2) see: **coen-**.

**calc-** [Latin calcis genitive of calx limestone, lime] Calcium (*hypercalcemia*).

**cali-** or **calo-** or **calli-** or **callo-** [Greek kalos beautiful] In *taxonomic* names: beautiful, beauty, white (*Calliandra*).

**campto-** or **campylo-** [Greek kampe to bend] Bent or curved (*Camptosaurus*).

**cani-** [Latin canis dog] Denotes dog (*canine*).

**capill-** or **capilla-** [Latin capillus hair] Primarily in *taxonomic* names: hair, hairlike (*capillaceum*).

**capillar-** or **capillaro-** [*capill-* + -ary] Capillary (*capillaritis*).

**carcin-** or **carcino-** [Greek karkinoma cancer] Cancer (*carcinogen*, *carcinoma*).

**carcinomat-** or **carcinomato-** [Greek karkinomata cancers] *Carcinoma* (*carcinomatophobia*).

**cardi-** or **cardia-** or **cardio-** [Greek kard, kordis heart] Heart; heart action (*cardiotomy*).

**carn-** or **carni-** [Latin carnis flesh, meat, the body] Flesh, meat, the body (*carnivore*).

**carp-** or **carpo-** [Greek karpos fruit, wrist] (1) fruit (*Carpobalsamum*); (2) pertaining to the *carpus* (*carpoptosis*).

**cat-** or **cata-** or **cath-** [Greek kata down] Down, downward (*catabolism*, *catarrhine*, *catheter*).

**caud-** or **cauda-** or **caudi-** [Latin cauda tail] Tail (*caudad*).

**caten-** [Latin catena chain, shackles, fetters] Chain (*catenoid*).

**caul-** or **cauli-** or **caulo-** [Latin caulis stem] Stem, stalk (*caulescent*).

**cec-** or **ceco-** [Latin caecum blind — referring to the fact that the caecum has a single outlet] *Cecum* (*cecectomy*).

**celi-** or **celio-** [Greek koilia belly] Belly, abdomen (*celiocolotomy*).

**cellul-** or **cellulo-** [*cell + -ule*] Cellulose (*cellulolytic*).

**cen-** or **cono-** or **caen-** or **caeno-** [Greek kainos new] Recent, new (*Cenozoic Era*). See also: *coen-*.

**cent-** or **centi-** [Latin centenum one hundred] One hundredth (*centimorgan*).

**cephal-** or **cephalo-** [Greek kephale head] Relating to the head (*cephalodynia*).
cer- or cero- [Latin cera wax] Wax, earwax (ceraceous).

cerat- or cerato- Rare form of kerat(o)-.

cerc- or cero- [Greek kerkos tail] Tailed (Cercopithecidae).

cerebell- or cerebello- [Latin cerebellum Latin diminutive of cerebrum brain] Cerebellum (cerebellospinal).

cerebr- or cerebri- or cerebro- [Latin cerebrum brain] Brain (cerebrotonia).

cervic- or cervico- [Greek kerkos tail] Tailed (Cercopithecidae).

cerebell- or cerebello- [Latin cerebellum Latin diminutive of cerebrum brain] Cerebellum (cerebellospinal).

cervic- or cervico- [Greek kerkos tail] Tailed (Cercopithecidae).

cet- or ceto- [Latin cetus whale, dolphin] Whale, dolphin (cetacea, cetotolite).

chaet- or chaeto- [Greek chaite hair] Hair(y), bristly (chaetognath, chaetotactic).

chalc- or chalk- or chalko- or chalko- [Greek chalkos copper] Copper (Chalcolithic).

cheil- or cheilo- Form of chil-.

cheir- or cheiro- or chir- or chiro- [Greek cheir hand, paw] Pertaining to the hand (chiragra, chiroplasty, chirospasm).

chem- or chemo- (1) chemistry, or a molecule or chemical (chemoreceptor); (2) drugs (chemotherapy).

chil- or chilo- [Greek cheilos lip] Lip(s) (cheilectropion).

chlor- or chloro- [Greek chloros green] Green or yellow green (chlorophyll, chloroplast).

chondr- or chondri- or chondro- [Greek chondros cartilage] Cartilage or gristle (chondrosarcoma, chondrin).

chondri- or chondrio- [Greek chondron small grain] Of, relating to, or like a grain (chondrosisome).

chori- or chorio- [Greek chorion skin] (1) chorion (chorioadenoma); (2) chorial (choriocele).

chord- or chordo- [Greek chordos string] Denotes an anatomical cord (Chordata).

choroid- or choroido- [Greek choroeides skinlike] Denotes the choroid coat of the eye (choroidocyclitis).

chron- or chrono- [Greek chronos time] Pertaining to time (chronobiology, chronospecies).

chrys- or chryso- [Greek chrysos gold] Golden, yellow (chrysalis).

chyl- or chylo- [Greek chylos juice, chyle] Denotes chyle (chylidrosis, chylifacient, chylogy).

coli- or cilli- or cilio- [Latin cillum eyelid] (1) in animals: eyelash (ciliary); (2) in plants: having minute hairlike processes (ciliatum); (3) in microorganisms or cells: having cilia (Ciliophora).
cin- or cino- Variant of kin-.

circum- [Latin circum about, around, round about, near, on both sides] Around, about, surrounding (circumvallate).

cis- [Latin cis- on this, near side of] On this side, on the nearer side, nearby. Within the context of genetics, most often used in the term cis-acting, which means that the activity of a locus affects only the molecule of DNA where that locus resides.

cleid- or cleido- or clido- [Greek kleis key] Pertaining to the clavicle (cleidocostal).

cleist- or cleisto- or clisto- or cleid- or cleido- [Greek kleistos closed] Closed, sealed (cleidoic, cleistogamy).

clin- or clino- or clinico- [Greek kline bed] Bed (clinic, clinician, clinostatic).

cnind- or cnindo- [Greek knide nettle, sea nettle] Denotes Cnidaria or a cnidian (cnidocyst).

coco- or coen- or coeno- or caen- or cen- or cenos- [Greek koinos common] Common, shared (coenocyte). See also: cen-.

col- Form of co- used before stems or suffixes beginning with the letter l (colliquation).

cole- or coleo- [Greek koleos sheath] Sheath (Coleoptera).

col- or coli- or color- or colon- or colonos- [Greek kolon colon] Of or pertaining to the colon (colonoscopic, coliform).

colpo- or colpo- [Greek kolpos vagina] Denotes the vagina (colpocele).

com- Form of co- used before stems or suffixes beginning with b, p, or m. (comissure).

con- Form of co- used before stems or suffixes beginning with letters other than b or l or m or n or p or r, when the accent is not on the first syllable of the word (congenital).

con- or conico- or cono- [Latin conus cone] Cone; conelike (coniform, conodont).

contra- [Latin contra against, opposite, opposed, contrary] Against, preventing (contraceptive).

conio- [Greek konis dust] Denotes dust (coniology).

copro- or copro- [Greek kopros excrement] Denotes feces, excrement (coprolite).

cor- Form of co- used before stems or suffixes beginning with r (correlation).

core- or coreo- [Greek kore pupil] Pupil or iris (corectomy).

cord- or cordo- [Greek chorda cord] Denotes an anatomical cord (cordopexy).
cord- or cordi- or cordo- [Latin cor, cordis heart] Heart (cordiform).

corm- or corno- [Greek korinos tree trunk] Corm, trunk, stem (cormoid, cormose)

corn- or corne- or corni- [Latin cornus horn, hoof, beak, claw] Denotes a horn or hominess (cornaceous).

cortic- or cortico- [Latin cortex skin, outer covering] (1) the cerebral cortex (corticopeduncular); (2) any anatomical cortex (corticosteroid).

cost- or costi- or costo- [Latin costa rib; side, flank, back] Of or relating to the ribs, near the ribs (costalgia).

counter- [Latin contra against, opposite, opposed, contrary] Contrary, against, opposite, adverse (counterselection).

cox- or coxo- [Latin coxa hip (of human), haunch (of animal), hip bone] Denotes the hip or hip joint (coxitis).

crani- or cranio- [Greek cranion skull] Of or relating to the skull (craniofacial).

cry- or cryo- or kry- or kryo- [Greek kryos freezing cold] Cold, frozen (cryobiology, cryophile).

crym- or crymo- [Greek kryos freezing cold] Cold, frost (cryotherapy).

crypt- or crypto- [Greek kryptos hidden] Hidden, covered, invisible (cryptorchidism, cryptozoon).

cune- or cuneo- [Latin cuneus, cunei wedge] Wedge-shaped (cuneiform, cuneate).

cut- or cuti- or cutaneo- [Latin cutis skin] Skin, integument (cutaneous), cutaneophalangeal.

cyan- or cyano- [Greek kyanos dark blue, lapis lazuli] Dark blue (cyanobacteria, cyanosis).

cycl- or cyclo- [Greek kyklos circle] (1) circular or cyclical (cyclostome); (2) of or pertaining to the eye's ciliary body (cycitis).

cyes- or cyesi- or cyesio- [Greek kyesis pregnancy] Denotes pregnancy (cyesedema).

cyn- or cyneo- [Greek kyon dog] Denotes dog (cynocephalous).

cyph- or cypho- Rare form of kyp(o)-

cyst- or cysti- or cysto- [Greek kystis bladder, sac] (1) pertaining to the gallbladder (cystocolostomy); (2) pertaining to the urinary bladder (cystoureteritis); (3) denoting the presence of cyst(s) (cystepithelioma); (4) denoting the presence of a sac, pouch, or bladder of any kind (Cystophora).

cyt- or cyto- [Greek kytos hollow vessel] (1) cell (cytia); (2) cytoplasm (cytolysis).

dacry- or dacryo- [Greek dacron tear] (1) tears (dacryagogue); (2) lacrimal sac (dacryelcosis).

dacryocyst- or dacryocysto- Denotes the lacrimal sac (dacryocystitis).

dactyl- or dactylo- [Greek dactylos finger] Finger (dactyloid).

de- [Latin de down from, away from, from, off] (1) from (decubital); (2) do the opposite (decomposer); (3) remove, reduce (dehydrate, deoxy-).

**decem-** [Latin decem ten] Ten (December).

**deci-** [Greek deka ten] One tenth (decmorgan).

**dem-** or **demo-** [Greek demas populace] people, population (demoid).

**demi-** [Latin dimidolare to halve] Half (demilune).

**dendr-** or **dendro-** [Greek deka ten] Denotes a tree or treelike thing (Dendrobatidae, dendrochronology, dendrology).

**dent-** or **denti-** or **dento-** [Latin dens, dentis tooth; tooth-like thing] Tooth (danty, dentulous).

**deoxy-** [de + oxy-] Containing less oxygen (deoxyribonucleic acid).

**der-** or **dero-** [Greek dere neck] Having a neck or throat (or a disease thereof) of the type indicated by the stem or suffix (Derotremata).

**derm-** or **derma-** or **dermo-** or **dermat-** or **dermato-** [Greek derma skin] Denotes skin (dermal).

**desm-** or **desmo-** [Greek dein to bind] A bond, tie, ligature (desmosome).

**dextro-** [Latin dexter, dextra right, on the right hand] To the right (dextrocardia, dextrorotatory, dextroversion).

**di-** or **dia-** or **dis-** [Greek dis double, twice] double, twice, two (diploid, diotic).

**di-** or **dias-** or **dif-** or **dis-** [Latin de down from, away from, from, off] Apart, separation, taking apart (dissect).

**didym-** or **didymo-** [Greek didymos twin, testis] (1) testis (didymitis); (2) twin (didymus).

**dipl-** or **dipla-** or **diplo-** [Greek diploos twofold, double] Double (diploblastic, diploid, diplophase, diplotene).

**dis-** [Latin de down from, away from, from, off] (1) negative, not, opposite (disequilibrium); (2) free of, undo (disinfect).

**dodec-** or **dodeca-** [Greek dyodeka twelve] Twelve (dodecandrous).

**dors-** or **dorsi-** or **dorso-** [Latin dorsum back] Pertaining to the back, at the back, in back (dorsolateral).

**dry-** or **dryo-** [Greek dys tree, oak] Tree, oak (dryopithecine).

**dy-** or **dyo-** [Greek dyo two] Two, a pair, in pairs (dyad).

**dynam-** or **dynamo-** [Greek dynamis power] Denotes power (dynamometer).

**dys-** [Greek dys- bad, abnormal, difficult, defective] (1) abnormal (dysplasia); (2) impaired (dysneuria); (3) difficult (dyspnea); (4) bad (dyspepsia, dysentery).

**e-** [Latin e- out of, from] (1) out (epilation); (2) lacking, not (ecaudate).

**ec-** [Latin ex = Greek ek out of, from] Out, out of (eczema).

**eco-** or **oece-** or **oec-** or **oiko-** [Greek oikos habitation] (1) habitation; (2) relating to the environment (ecology).
echin- or echino- [Greek echinos hedgehog or sea urchin] Spiny, pointed (echinate).

echo- [Greek echo echo] Denotes repetition or echo (echolia, echopraxia, echolocation).

ect- or ecto- [Greek ecto outside] Outside, outer (ectotherm, ectopia, ectopic, ectopotomy, ectotoxemia).

ef- [Latin ex out of, from] Out, away (efferent). Before roots and suffixes beginning with f the prefix ex- becomes ef-.

elaeo- or elaio- or eleo- [Greek elaios oil] Denotes oil or oiliness (Elaeocarpus = a genus of evergreen plants with oily fruit).

elast- or elasto- [Greek elastikos elastic] Elastic (elastin).

eleuther- or eleuthero- [Greek eleutheros free] Free (Eleutherodactylus).

elytr- or elyro- [Greek elytron vagina] Vagina (elytritis, elyroptosis, elyrostenosis).

eme- or emet- or emeto- [Greek emein to vomit] Vomiting (emetology).

emme- or emmen- or emmenio- or emmeno- [Greek emmena menses] Menses (emmenagogue).

en- or eno- See: oen-.

encephal- or encephalo- [Greek enkephalos brain] Brain, having to do with the brain (encephalitis).

end- or endo- or ento- [Greek endon within] Within, inside (endotherm).

enter- or entero- [Greek enteron intestine] Relating to the intestines (enteritis, enterology, enteropathy, enterorrhaphy, enterorrhexis).

entom- or entomo- [Greek entomon insect] Insect(s) (entomology, entomaphagous).

eo- [Greek eos dawn] Denotes dawn; can mean (1) early like the dawn (Eocene); or (2) rose-colored like the dawn (eosin).

ep- or eph- or epi- [Greek epi upon] Upon (epidermis, epiglottis, epiphysis).

ependym- or ependymo- [Greek ependyma wrap] Denotes the ependyma (ependymitis).

epididym- or epididymo- [Greek epididyma wrap] Denotes the epididymis (epidydymoorchitis).

epilepto- [Latin epilepsia] Epilepsy (epileptology).

episio- [Greek episieon pudenda] Vulva (episioplasty).

equi- [Latin aequus level, even, equal, like] Equal, alike (equicaloric).

erg- or ergo- [Greek ergan work] Work (ergometer).

erythr- or erythro- [Greek erythros red] Red (erythema, erythrocyte).

esophag- or esophago- (British: oesophago-) [Greek olsophagos esophagus] Esophagus (esophagostenosis).
esthesi- or esthesio- (British: aesthe- or aesthio-) [Greek aithesis sensation, feeling] Denotes sensation (esthesiology, esthesiometry, esthesiophysiology).

eth- or etho- (1) ether; (2) ethyl.

ethmo- [Greek ethmos sieve] (1) sieve (ethmoid); (2) ethmoid bone (ethmomaxillary).

ethn- or ethno- [Greek ethnos nation] Denotes race or nation (ethnology).

etio- (British: aetio-) [Greek aetia cause] (1) cause (etiology); (2) created by the breaking down of the chemical compound specified by the stem (etioporphyrin).

eu- [Greek eus good] True, pure, well (eugenics).


ex- or exo- [Latin ex out of, from, because of, as a result of] Out of, outside of, from, because, external (excision, exosepsis).

exa- [prefix in International System of Units] $10^{18}$ (exaFLOPS).

excit- or excito- [Latin excitare to excite] Stimulating (excitomuscular).

exter- or extero- [Latin exterus outer, external, outward, far, foreign] External (exteroceptor).

extra- [Latin extra outside of, beyond, beside, except] On the outside, beyond (extradural).

faci- or facio- [from Latin facies face] Denotes the face (faciocervical, faciolingual, facioplasty).

fauc- [from Latin fauces pharynx] Denotes the fauces (faucitis).

febri- [from Latin febris fever] Fever (febricity, febrifuge, febrile).

feli- [from Latin felis cat] Cat (Felidae).

femto- [from Danish femten fifteen] $10^{-15}$ (femtoliter).

ferr- or ferre- or ferro- [from Latin ferrum iron] Containing iron (ferredoxin).

feti- or feto- or foeti- or foeto- [from Latin fetus offspring, young] Denotes the fetus (fetotoxic).

fibulo- [from Latin fibula clasp, brooch] Of or pertaining to the fibula (fibulocalcaneal).

fil- or fili- [from Latin filum thread] Denotes filament(s), thread(s) or something threadlike (filiferous, filiform).

filic- [from Latin filix, filicis fern, bracken] Pertaining to ferns; used in taxonomy (filicifolium).

flav- or flavo- [from Latin flavus yellow, golden] Yellow, golden (flavobacteria).

fluor- or fluori- or fluoro- [from fluorine] (1) fluorine (2) fluorescent.

fore- [from Old English fore- earlier, in front] Before, front, in front of; often used in English names of body parts (foreleg, forearm, forehead, foreskin).

front- or fronto- [from Latin frons, frontis forehead, face, front, fore part] (1) anterior (frontal lobe); (2) of or pertaining to the forehead or frontal bone (frontoparietal).
galact- or galacto- [from Greek gala, galact- milk] Milk (galactose).

gam- or gamo- [from Greek gamia marriage] (1) united, joined (gamopetalous, gamophyllous); (2) sexual, sexually (gamete, gamone).

gamet- or gameto- [from Greek gamia marriage] Gamete (gametangium).

gaster- or gastr- or gastro- [from Greek gaster belly] Stomach, belly (gastroenteritis, Gastropoda, gastroenteritis, gastric, gastrolith).

ge- or geo- [from Greek ge earth, land] Earth (geobiology).

gen- or geno- [from Greek gennan to produce] Gene (genotype).

genu- [from Latin genu knee] Denotes the knee (genucubital).

giga- [prefix in International System of Units] billion (10⁹) (gigabase).

gingiv- or gingivo- [from Latin gingivae gums] Denotes the gums (gingivoglossitis).

haem- or haema- or haemo- See: hem-.

hal- or haplo- (also aplat- or aplo-) [Greek haploëides single] (1) single, simple (haploid); (2) denoting the haploid condition (haplotype).

hect- or hecto- [Greek hekaton a hundred] A hundred — used in metric measure (hectare, hectoliter).

hedy- or hedys- [Greek hedys sweet] In taxonomic names: Sweet (Hedysarum).
heli- or helio- [Greek helios sun] Denotes the sun, or sunlight (heliotropism).

helic- or helico- [Greek helix spiral] Helix (helicase).

helminth- or helmintho- [Greek helmis parasitic worm] Denotes parasitic worms, especially tapeworms and flatworms (helminthiasis, Platyhelminthes).

hem- or heme- or hemi- or hemo- or hemat- or haemato- (British spellings: haem- or haemo- or haemat-) [Greek aima blood] Denotes blood (hematophagous, hemoclasia, hemoglobin, hemoptysis, hemotoxin).

hemi- [Greek hemi- half-] Half (hemizygote).

hendec- See: undec-.

hepa- or hepat- or hepato- [Greek epar liver] Liver (hepatitis, hepatomegaly, hepatorrhexis).

herpet- or herpeto- [Greek herpetos crawling, creeping] (1) denotes reptile(s) (herpetology); (2) denotes herpes (herpetic).

hetero- [Greek eteros other] Other; indicating dissimilarity (heterosporous, heterotroph, heterozygote).

hidr- or hidro- [Greek idros sweat] Denotes sweat (hidradenoma, hidroschesis).

hist- or histo- or histi- or histio- [Greek istos tissue] Denotes tissue (histamine, histology, histotome, histotomy).

hol- or holo- [Greek ilos whole] Complete, whole, unsegmented (holarctic, holometabolous).

hom- or homo- or homeo- [Greek homos same] Same, similar (homagametic, homolog, homotaxis, homozgyote).

humer- or humero- [Latin humerus upper arm, shoulder] Denotes the humerus (humeroulnar).

hyal- or hyalo- [Greek yalos glass] (1) transparent (hyaline); (2) pertaining to the vitreous humor (hyaloiditis).

hydr- or hydra- or hydro- [Greek ydor water] (1) relating to water (hydrocephalic); (2) containing hydrogen (hydrocarbon).

hypo- [Greek yoeides U-shaped — the hyoid is U-shaped] Pertaining to the hyoid bone (hyoepiglottic).

hyps- or hypso- [Greek ypsi high] Height, elevation (hypsodont).

hyster- or hystero- [Greek ystera uterus] Denotes the uterus (hysterectomy, hysterorrhexis, hysterotromus.

iatr- or iatro- [Greek iatros physician] Pertaining to medicine or physicians (iatric, iatology).

ichn- or ichno- [Greek ichnos track, trace, footprint] Denotes a footprint, trace, or track of an organism (ichnite, ichnology).

ichthy- or ichthyo- [Greek ichthys fish] Fish or fishlike (ichthytic, ichthyology).
icos- or icos- or icoso- [Greek eikosi twenty] Twenty (icosahedron).

icter- or ictero- [Greek icteros jaundice] Jaundice, jaundicelike, yellow (icterohematuria, icteritious).

idio- [Greek idios individual] Specific to a particular individual, organ or tissue (idioretinal).

ile- or ileo- [Latin ileum, from Greek eilein to twist] Ileum (ileocecal valve).

im- or in- [Latin im-, in-] (1) in, into, inward (incise); (2) not (impotent, incontinence); (3) to cause to become (impregnate).

immun- or immuno- [Latin immunis exempt, immune] immune, safe; immunity, conferring immunity (immunotherapy).

infra- [Latin infra below, on the under side, lower than, further along; to the south] Below, lower than (infraorbital, infraclass).

inter- [Latin inter between, among, during] Between, among, during (interleukin).

intra- or intro- [Latin intra, intro within, inside, during, under] Among, within, inside, during (intramuscular, introgression).

iod- or iodo- Denotes iodine (iodophilia).

irid- or irido- [Greek iris, irid- iris] Pertaining to the iris (irideremia).

ischio- [Greek ischion hip] Pertaining to the ischium (ischiopubiotomy).

ischo- [Greek ischein to restrain] Denotes suppression or restraint (ischochymia).

iso- [Greek isos equal] Equal (isopathy).

japon- Refers to Japan (Andrias japonicus).

jav- or java- Refers to Java (Javanthropus).

jejun- or jejuno- [Latin jejenum fasting, hungry] Pertaining to the jejunum (jejunectomy).

juba- [Latin juba mane, crest (of a helmet)] (1) crested (Neochen jubata, Ptarmus jubatus) (2) maned (Acinonyx jubatus, Chrysocyon jubatus).

juxta- [Latin juxta near, next to] Near, alongside (juxtapyloric).

karyo- [Greek karya nut, kernel] Nucleus, kernel, nut (karyotype).

kata- or kath- Rare variant spellings of cat-.

kerat- or kerato- [Greek keras horn] (1) horn, horny (keratin); (2) cornea (keratoconjunctivitis).

kin- or kine- or kino- [Greek kinesis movement] Denotes movement or action. (kinocilium).

kinesi- or kinesio- [Greek kinesis movement] Movement, motion (kinesialgia, kinesiology).
kinet- or kineto- [Greek kinesis movement] Movement, motion (kinetochore).

kolk- Variant spelling of colk-.

koly- [Greek kolyo to hinder, prevent] Denotes inhibition or hindrance (kolypeptic).

konio- [Greek konios dusty] Denotes dust (koniology, koniometer).

kry- or kryo Rare variant spelling of cry-.

krypt- or krypto- [Greek kryptos hidden, secret] Hidden, covered, invisible (Kryptopterus = a genus of mostly transparent catfish).


kyph- or kypho- [Greek kyphos bent forwards, hunchbacked, stooping] Humped, hunchbacked (kyphosis).

kyt- Variant spelling of cyt-.

labi- or labio- [Latin labium lip] Denotes lip (labiate).

lacrim- or lacrimo- or lachrym- or lachrymo- [Latin lacrima tear] Relating to tears or the tear duct (lachrymiform, lacrimotomy).

lact- [Latin lacte, lactis milk] (1) milk (lactose); (2) lactic acid (lactate).


laev- or laevo- Alternative spelling of lev-.

lag- or lago- [Greek lagos hare] Hare (lagomorph).

lagen- [Latin lagena flask, bottle] Denotes a bottle (lageniform).

lan- or lani- or lano- [Latin lana wool] Denotes wool (lanolin, lanosus).

laparo- [Greek lapara abdomen, flank] Abdomen (laparoscopy). Particularly denotes operations involving an incision into the abdomen.

laryng- or laryngo- [Greek larynx larynx] Denotes the larynx (laryngopharyngitis, laryngoscope).

lasi- [Greek lasios shaggy, wooly] Shaggy (Lasiurus = a genus of hairy-tailed bats).

later- or lateri- or latero- [Latin latus, lateris side, flank] Side, flank (laterodorsal).

lati- [Latin latus, lata, latum wide; spacious] Wide, broad (latifoliate).

laur- or lauro- [Latin laurus bay-tree, laurel] (1) denotes laurel (lauric); (2) derived from, or allied to lauric acid (lauramido)

leio- or lio- [Greek leios smooth] Smooth (leiomyoma).

lenti- [Latin lenticula lentil, lens-shaped vessel] Denotes a lens (lentiform).
leon- [Latin lea, leonis lion] Lion (Leonotis = a genus of plants with the common name Lion's ear).

lepid- or lepido- [Greek lepis flake, scale] Denotes flakes or scales (lepidophyte).

lepr- [Latin lepra, leprae leprosy] Leprosy (leprology).

lept- or lepto- [Greek leptos fine, small, thin, weak, delicate] Denotes fine, small, thin, weak (leptotene).

leuc- or leuco- or leuk- or leuko- [Greek leukos light, bright, clear, white] White, colorless (leukocyte).

lev- or levo- or laev- or laevo- [Latin laevus left, on the left hand] Left, toward the left (levorotatory, levoversion).

lien- or lieno- [Latin lien, lienis spleen] Denotes the spleen (lienitis, lienocele, lienopancreatic, lienopathy).

lign- or ligni- or ligne- [Latin lignum, digni wood, timber, firewood] Wood or lignin, which is a component of wood (lignification).

ligul- [Latin lingula small tongue, small strap] Tongue- or strap-shaped (ligulate).

limn- or limni- or limno- [Greek limne shallow lake] Freshwater lakes/ponds (limnology, limnoplankton).

lingu- or lingua- or lingui- or linguo- [Latin lingula tongue] Relating to the tongue, tonguelike (linguiform, lingual).

lip- or lipo- [Greek liparos greasy, fatty, oily] Fat, fatty, fatty tissue (lipoblast, lipocyte, liposarcoma, liposome).

lith- or litho- [Greek lithos stone] Stone (lithotripsy).

loch- or locho- or lochio- [Greek locheyo to bear, bring forth] Pertaining to lochia (lochiometritis).

log- or logo- [Greek logos explanation, law, theory, reasoning, speech] Denotes word, thought, or speech (logomania).


lonch- or loncho- [Greek lonche lance, spearhead] Denotes lance (Arnica lonchophylla).

longi- [Latin longus long, tall, far] Long (longifolia).

loph- [Greek lophos crest] Denotes a crest (Lophodytes).

lox- or loxo- [Latin loxos oblique] Slanting (Loxodonta).

lucid- [Latin lucidus shining, clear, bright] Light, shining, clear (luciferin).

ludovici- In taxonomic names: refers to Louis or Louisiana (Artemisia ludoviciana).

lumbo- [Latin lumbus loins] Denotes the loins (lumbocostal).

lun- or luna- [Latin luna, lunae moon] Refers to the moon (lunate).

lusitan- Refers to Portugal, which was the ancient Roman province of Lusitania (Lusitanosaurus).

luteo- [Latin luteus yellow] Yellow, especially light yellow, greenish yellow (Luteovirus).

lyc- or lyco- [Greek lykos wolf] Wolf (Lycopodiophyta).
lymph- or lympho- or lymphangi- or lymphangio or lymphatico or lymphpho- or lymphoid- [Latin lympha water, water nymph] Denotes lymph, lymphatic tissue, or the lymphatic system (lymphectasia, lymphocyte, lymphoidectomy).

lyr- [Latin lyra lyre] Lyre (lyriform).

lys- or lyso- [Greek lysis loosing, breaking up, parting, releasing] Denotes lysis (lysogeny, lysosome).

macro- [Greek makros long, tall, high, large] Large, long, big (macroevolution, macrophage).

mal- or male- [Latin mal bad, evil, wicked; ugly] Bad(ly), evil(ly), poor(ly), abnormal(ly) (malpresentation).

mann- or manno- [from mannose] Pertaining to, involving, or structured like mannose (mannosamine).

mast- or masto- [Greek mastos breast, udder] Breast, udder (mastology).

medi- or medio- [Latin medius middle, middle of, mid, neutral, ordinary] In the middle (mediocarpal).

medull- or medullo- [Latin medulla marrow, innermost part] Denotes marrow (medullitis).

meg- or mega- or megal- or megalo- [Greek megas, meale big, great, full-grown, vast, high] (1) great, large (mequadont, meqalocephaly); (2) one million (megamole).

melan- or melano- [Greek melas, melan- dark, black, murky] Black, dark (melanosome).

mening- or meningio- [Greek meninx membrane] Relating to the meninges (meningitis).

mer- or mero- [Greek meros share, portion, part] Part, partial, segmented (merozoite).

mero- [Greek meros thigh, femur] Denotes the thigh (merocoxalgia).

mes- or meso- [Greek mesos middle, in the middle] (1) middle (mesoderm, Mesozoic); (2) mesentery (mesoileum).

met- or meta- or meto- [Greek meta among, between, after, later, along with] (1) occurring after, succeeding (metagenesis); (2) beyond (metacarpus); (3) behind, posterior (metencephalon); (4) later, more advanced (Metazoa); (5) across (metoxenous); (5) chemistry: in meta-substitution, the substituents occupy positions 1 and 3 (see explanatory diagram →).

metall- or metallo- [Latin metallum metal] Denotes metal(s) (metallocobia).

metop- or metopo- [Greek metopon brow, forehead] Forehead (metopodynia).

metr- or metra- or metro- [Greek metra uterus] Relating to the uterus, uterine (metritis, metrocarcinoma).

micro- [Greek mikros small] (1) small; (2) one millionth (microliter).

milli- [Latin mille thousand] One thousandth (milliliter).

mid- [from Old English midd middle] Middle, in the middle (midlands, mid-incisor).

milli- [Latin mille thousand] One thousandth (milliliter).

mi- or mio- or meio- [Greek meion less] Less, smaller, reduction (Miocene, meiosis).

mit- or mito- [Greek mitos thread] (1) thread (mitochondrion, mitosis) (2) mitosis (mitoinhibitory).
mis- [from Old English mis-] Incorrect(ly), improper(ly) (misclassification).

mis- or miso- [Greek misos hatred] Hatred (misogynist).

mon- or mono- [Greek monos alone, solitary] Single (monocotyledon, monocyte, monoecious, monosaccharides, monosomy, monotreme).

morph- or morpho- [Greek morphe form, shape, kind, sort] Form, shape, type, structure (morphology).

muc- or muco- [Latin mucus mucus, snot] Pertaining to mucus or mucous membrane (mucigen).


myc- or myco- [Greek mykes mushroom] Funus, mushroom (Mycobacterium, mycology, mycosis).

myel- or myelo- [Greek myelos marrow] (1) of or relating to marrow (myelocyte); (2) relating to the spinal cord (myelodysplasia)

myri- or myria- or myrio- [Greek myrioi ten thousand] Countless, extremely numerous (myriapod).

myria- [Greek myrioi ten thousand] Ten thousand (myriameter).

myx- or myxo- [Greek myxa mucus] Of or relating to mucus or slime (myxobacterium).

nan- or nanno- or namo- [Latin nanus dwarf] Dwarf (Nannippus).

nano- [Latin nanus dwarf] Metric prefix: one billionth (10^{-9}) (nanoliter, nanometer, nanosecond).

nas- or naso- [Latin nasus, nasi nose] Nose (nasitis, nasopatine, nasopharynx).

necr- or necro- [Greek nekros dead, dying person, corpse] Of or relating to death or dead things (necrosis).

nem- or nem- or nemo- or nemat- or nemato- [Greek nema, nemata thread] Thread (nematode, nematoid).

neo- [Greek neo- new-] New (neoplasm).

nephr- or nephra- or nephro- [Greek nephros kidney] Kidney, kidney-shaped (nephric, nephritis).

neur- or neuri- or neuro- [Greek neuron sinew, tendon] Denotes nerve(s), nervous tissue, or the nervous system (neuralgia).

nerv- or nervi- or nervo- [Latin nervus sinew, muscle, nerve; cord, string] Denotes nerve(s), nervous tissue, or the nervous system (nervomuscular).

nid- or nidi- or nido- [Latin nidus, nidi nest] Denotes nest (nidology, nidifugous).


niph- [Greek nipha snow] Denotes snow (used in taxonomic names) (Microstrobos niphophilus).

nitr- or nitro- [Latin nitrum Greek nitron natron] Nitrogen, nitrate (Nitrobacter).
niv- [Latin nix, nivis snow] Snow (nival).

noc- or noci- [Latin nocere harm; hurt; injure] To harm, harmful, injury (nociceptor).

noct- or nocti- or nocto- [Latin nox, noctis night] Night (nocturnal).

nod- or nodi- or nodo- [Latin nodus, nodi node, knot] Having, being, or resembling a node or nodes (node).

non- [Latin non-] Not (nonchitinous).

noma- or normo- [Latin normalis forming a right angle] Normal, usual (normocytosis).

noso- [Greek nosos disease] Denotes disease (nosocomial, nosography).

not- or noto- [Greek notos side, south] South, southern (used in taxonomic names, particularly of Australian organisms) (Notomys).

noth- or notho- [Greek nothos bastard, baseborn, spurious] False, bastard, hybrid (nothosaur).

nov- or novo- [Latin novus, nova, novum new, fresh, young, unusual] New (novobiocin).

novem- [Latin novem nine] Nine (November).


nucle- or nucleo- [Latin nucleus inside of a nut, nucleus] Nucleus (nucleolus, nucleoplasm, nucleosome, nucleotide).

nudi- [Latin nudus, nuda, nudum naked, bare, stripped] Naked, uncovered (nudibranch).

numm- [Latin nummus, nummi coin, cash, money] Coin (nummiform, nummular).

nut- [Latin nutus nod, command] Refers to nodding (nutation).

nyct- or nyci- or nycto- [Greek nux, nyctos night] Night, nighttime (nyctalgia, nycturia).

oari- or oario- See: ovari(o)-.

ob- [Latin ob toward, against, in the way of] Usually denotes opposition (obstruct).

oct- or octa- or octav- or octavo- or octo- [Latin octo, octavus eight] Eight (octoploid, octipara).

ocul- or oculo- [Latin oculus eye] Denotes the eye (oculomycosis, oculomotorius, oculonasal, oculozygomatic).

odont- or odonto- [Greek odous, odont- tooth] Denotes a tooth or teeth (odontogenesis, odontology, odontopathy).

odyne- or odyno- [Greek odyne pain] Denotes pain (odynacusis, odynometer).

oec- or oeco- See: ec(o)-.

oen- or oeno- (also en- or eno-) [Greek oinos wine] Denotes wine or something wine-colored (enology, Oenochrominae, Oenomys)
oesophag- or oesophago- See: esophag(o).

oiko- See: eco-.

olea- [Latin olea oil, olive, olive tree] oil (oleaginous).

olfact- [Latin olfacere to smell] Denotes smell (olfactive, olfactology, olfactory).

olig- or oligo- [Greek oligos few, little, scanty, small] A few, a little, small (Oligocene, oligosaccharide).

om- or omo- [Greek omos ulna, omia shoulder] Denotes the shoulder (omitis, omodynia).

ombro- [Greek ombros rain] Rain (ombrology, ombrophile, ombrophilous).

oment- or omento- [from omentum] Omentum (omentotomy).

omni- [from omnis every, all] All (omnivorous).

omphal- or omphalo- [Greek omphalos navel, umbilical cord] (1) navel (omphalitis); (2) the umbilicus, or umbilical cord (omphalos).

onco- [Greek onkos bulk, mass] Tumor, cancer, tumor causing (oncogene, oncology).

onic- or onco- or onch- or oncho- or onci- [Greek onkinos hook] Hook, hooklike, barbed (onchium, oncosphere). Compare: unci-.

ont- or onto- [Greek on being (pres. participle of eiein)] Being, living thing (ontogeny).

onych- or onycho- or onyx- [Greek onyx talon, claw] Condition of the fingernails or toenails of the type indicated by the stem or suffix (onycholysis, onychoma, onychosis, onyxis).

oo- [Greek oion egg] Denotes an egg or the primodial cell that develops into an ovule (oocyte, oogamous, oogenesis).

oophor- or oophoro- [oo- + -phor] Denotes an ovary (oophorocystosis, oophorectomy).

ophthalm- or ophthalmo- [Greek ophthalmos eye] Eye, eyeball, or affecting the eyes (ophthalmoscope).

opto- or optic- or optico- [Greek optikos of or for sight] Denotes vision or eye (optostriate).

or- or oro- [Latin os, oris mouth] Mouth (erad, oral, oropharynx).

orchid- or orchido- or orcheo- or orchio- [Greek orchis testicle] Testicle (orchidectomy, orchidynia).

ore- or oreo- or oro- [Greek oros mountain] Mountain (orogeny).

orexi- [Greek orexis desire, appetite] Appetite (orexigenic).

ornith- or ornitho- [Greek ornis bird] Bird (ornithophil, ornithology).

ortho- [Greek orthos straight, correct, true, just] (1) straight (Orthoptera); (2) normal, average (orthopedic); (3) at a right angle (orthopnea); (4) chemistry: in ortho-substitution, the substituents occupy positions 1 and 2 (see explanatory diagram>>).

os- [Latin os, oris mouth] Mouth (oscedo).
osch- or oscheo- [Greek osche scrotum] Scrotum (oschitis, oscheohydrocele).

osmo- [Greek osme smell, odor, sense of smell] Odor, smell (osmology).

osmo- [Greek osmos thrusting] Pertaining to osmosis (osmotic).

osphresio- [Greek osphresis smell] Denotes odor or smell (osphresiology).

ossi- [Latin os, ossis bone] Bone (ossicle).

ost- or oste- or osteo- [Greek osteon bone] Bone (ostemia, osteectopia, osteofibroma).

ostra- or ostre- or ostrei- or ostreo- [Latin ostrea oyster] Oyster (Ostreidae, ostreophagous).

ostrac- or ostraco- [Greek ostrakon shell] Shell (Ostraciidae).

ot- or oto- [Greek aus, ot- ear] Denotes the ear or hearing (otalgia, otic, otitis, otology).

ov- or ovi- or ovo- [Latin ovum, ovi egg] Denotes egg or ovum (ovary, oviduct, oviparous, ovum, ovipositor).

ovari- or ovario- (also oari- or oario) [Latin ovarium, ovarii ovary] Ovary (ovariectomy, ovariotubal).

ovul- or ovulo- [ov- + -ul] Denotes ovule or ovum (ovulation).

ox- or oxo- or oxy- [Greek oxy- sharp-] (1) sharp in shape, pointed (oxycephalic); (2) sharp in sensation (oxypathia); (3) containing oxygen (oxyhemoglobin).

pachy- [Greek pachys thick, stout] Thick (pachytyene).

paed- or paedo- See: ped(o)-.

paid- or paido- See: ped(o)-.

paleo- (British spelling: palaeo-) [Greek palaios old, ancient] Old, ancient (Paleocene).

paludi- [Latin paludis swamp, marsh] Swamp, marsh (paludicolous).

pan- or pant- or panto- [Greek prefix pan-, pant- all-] All, entire (panspermia, panmixia).

papill- or papilli- or papillo- [Latin papilla nipple, teat, dug] Denotes a papilla (papillectomy, papillate).

papul- or papulo- [Latin papilla papule, pustule] Papule or a papula (papular, papuliferous).

par- or para- [Greek prefix para- beside, past, beyond, along, near, by, from, together] (1) ear, beyond, outside of, abnormal, alongside, by, from, together (paracentric inversion); (2) chemistry: in para-substitution, the substituents occupy positions 1 and 4 (see explanatory diagram>>).

parthen- or partheno- [Greek prefix parthena virgin] Virgin (parthenogenesis).

path- or patho- [Greek pathe suffering, misfortune] Disease, suffering (pathology, pathogen).

ped- or pedo- or paid- or paido- (British spelling: paed- or paedo-) [Greek paedon young child] Denotes children (or young organisms of any kind) (pediatrics).

ped- or pedi- or pedo- [Latin pes, pesis foot] Foot, feet, relating to feet (pedipalp, peduncle).
pel- or pelo- [Greek pelas clay, mud, mire] Of, involving, or pertaining to clay or mud (Pelomyxa).

pelvi- or pelvio- or pelvo- [Latin pelvis shallow basin] Denotes the pelvis (pelvic opening).

pen- or peo- [Latin penis penis] Denotes the penis (penitis, peotomy).

penn- or penni- or penno- [Latin penna feather] Feather (pennate, penniform).

per- [Latin per through, during, by] Through, during (perfusion).

peri- [Greek peri round about, around, all around] All around, about, enclosing, surrounding (pericentric inversion).

pericardi- [Greek perikardios around the heart] Pericardium (pericardial, pericarditic, pericarditis).

peta- [prefix in International System of Units] $10^{15}$ (petaFLOPS).

petr- or petri- or petro- [Latin petra rock, boulder, stone] (1) denotes stone (petrifaction); (2) referring to the petrous portion of the mastoid (petrosphenoid).

phac- or phaco- [Greek phakos lentil, anything shaped like a lentil -- hence the sense of lens] (1) denotes the lens of the eye (phacosclerosis, phacoeresis); (2) lentil, lentil-shaped (phacolith).

phag- or phago- [Greek phagein to eat] Eating, feeding, ingesting, engulfing (phagocytyosis).

phak- or phako- Alternate spellings of phac(o)-.

phall- or phallo- [Greek phallos penis] Denotes the penis (phalldynia, phallorrhagia).

phaner- or phano- [Greek phaneros visible, manifest] Visible, evident, manifest (Phanerozoic Eon).

pharmac- or pharmaco- [Greek pharmakon drug, medicine, potion, poison] Denotes drug(s) or medication(s) (pharmacography).

phil- or philo- [Greek phileo to love, regard with affection] Enjoying, loving, attracted to, requiring (philoneism).

phleb- or phlebo- [Greek phleps blood vessel (vein or artery)] Vein (phlebitis, phleboclysis).

phon- or phono- [Greek phonema sound, utterance] Sound, utterance (phonic, phonocardiography).

phot- or photo- [Greek photiso shine, give light] Denotes light (photesthesis, phototaxis).

phren- or phreno- or phrenic- or phrenico- [Greek phren mind] (1) mind, brain (phrenosin); (2) diaphragm (phrenocolopexy, phrenicoexalresis).

phyll- or phyllo- [Greek phylon tribe, race] Related group (phylogeny).

phylact- or phylacto- [Greek phylakeia guard, protection] Protective (phylactocarp).

phyll- or phyllo- [Greek phyllon leaf] Denotes leaf (Phyllopora).

phys- or physo- [Greek physa bellows] Denotes distention with gas (physometra).

phyt- or phyto- [Greek phyton plant] Plant (phythoprene, phytoplith, phytophasous, phytoplankton, phytosterol).

pico- [derivation uncertain, perhaps from Italian piccolo small] One trillionth ($10^{-12}$) (picogram).
picro- or picro- [Greek pikros bitter] Bitter (picrotoxin).

pili- or pilo- [Latin pilus hair] Denotes hair (piliform, pilocystic, pilose).

piscis- [Latin piscis fish] Fish (piscifuna, piscine, piscivorous).

pithec- or pitheco- [Greek pithekos ape, monkey] Ape (Pithecanthropus).


planus- [Latin planus flat] Flat (planocapital).

plasma- or plasmo- [Greek plasm anything formed or molded] Plasma, cytoplasm, protoplasm (plasmolysis).

plasto- or plast- [Greek plasm anything formed or molded] Cytoplasm, plastid (plastocyanin).

platys- [Greek platys flat, level] Flat (Platynematina, platyrhine).

pleura- or pleuro- [Greek pleura rib, side] Relating to the pleura (pleural).

plus- or plur- [Latin plus, pluris more, too much] More (pluridyscrina).

pneo- [Greek pneon to breathe] Breath (pneograph).

pneum- or pneum- or pneumo- [Greek pneumon lung and pneo to breathe] Relating to air or the lungs (pneumonia).

pod- or podo- [Greek pous, podos, podi, poa foot] (1) foot, hoof; of or relating to feet or hooves (pododynia); (2) stalk (Podocarpus).

poecilos- or poecilo- or poikil- or poikilo- [Greek poikilos spotted, variegated, changeable] Varying, variegated (poikilothermy).

polios- or polio- [Greek polios gray] (1) gray (poliosis); (2) relating to the gray matter of the nervous system (poliomyelitis).

poly- [Greek pol- many, much, too much, excessive] (1) many, much, multiple (polymorphonuclear, polyploidy); (2) increased, excessive (polyphegias, polyuria).

poros- [Greek poros pore] Pore, stoma (porometer).

post- [Latin post behind, after, afterwards] After, behind (postcranial, postpartum, posterior).

pre- [Latin prae before, in front of, forward] In front of, anterior to (preocial, premolar).

pro- [Latin pro- before, beforehand] Before, earlier than, preceding (proamnion, proceroid, Promammalia).

pro- [Latin pro on behalf of, for] Favoring, supporting, preceding (progesterone).

proprius- [Latin proprius (adj.) own, characteristic] One's own, individually characteristic (propriocpection).

proso- or prosos- [Greek proso forward] Forward, in front (prosethmoid, prosogaster, Prosostomata).

prosop- or prosopo- [Greek prosopon person, face] Face (prosopic, prosopagnosia).

prostat- or prostato- [from prostate] Prostate (prostatectomy).
prot- or proto- or protor- or protero- [Greek pro- first (in time)] (1) first in temporal order (protoblast, Proterozoic); (2) archetypal (protomorph).

pseud- or pseudo- [Greek pseudo- false] False (pseudesthesia).

psittac- or psittaco- [Latin psittacus Parrot] Parrot (psittacine, psittacism).

psych- or psycho- [Greek psyche life, spirit, soul, mind, consciousness] The mind (psychokinesis).

psychro- [Greek psychros cold] Cold (psychrophilous).

pter- or ptero- [Greek pteron feathers, wing, winged one] Feather, wing (pterosaur).

pterid- or pterido- [Greek pteris fern] Fern (pteridophytes).

pteryg- or pterygo- [Greek pteron feathers, wing, winged one] (1) wing (Pterygodium); (2) pterygoid (pterygomalar).

ptil- or ptilo- [Greek pteron feathers, wing, winged one] Feather (ptilopod).

ptyal- or ptyalo- [Greek ptyalon sputum, saliva] Saliva (ptyalagogue).

pub- or pubio- or pubo- [Latin pubescere to reach physical maturity, grow body hair] Denotes pubic hair, pubic bone, or pubic region (puboprostatic).

puli- [Latin pulex, pulicis flea] Fleas (pulicide).

pulmo- or pulmon- or pulmono- [Latin pulmo, pulmonis lung] Denotes lung (pulmometer).

pur- or puro- [Latin pus, puris pus] Denotes pus or the presence of pus (purulent).

py- or pyo- [Greek pyon pus] Pus (pyorrhea, pyuria).

pycn- or pycno- or pykno- [Greek pyknos close, compact, narrow, constricted] Compact, dense, thick (pyknometer).

pyel- or pyelo- [Greek pyelos tub, vat, trough] Denotes the pelvis renalis (pyelolithotomy).

pyg- or pygo- [Greek pyge rump, buttocks] Denotes the nates (pygopagus).

pyle- or pylo- [Greek pyle orifice] Orifice (pylorus).

pylor- or pyloro- [Greek pyloros gatekeeper] Pertaining to the pylorus (pylorectomy, pylorostenosis).

pyr- or pyro- [Greek pyr fire] Fire, heat (pyropuncture).

quadr- or quadri- or quadru- [Latin quadr- four- from quattuor four] Four, having four parts (quadruped, quadriplegia).

quinqu- or quinque- or quint- or quinti- [Latin quinque, quintus five] Five, having five parts (quintipara, quintuplet).

rachi- or rachio- [Greek rachis spine] Spine (rachiodont).
radio- [Latin radius ray] (1) denotes radioactivity or radiant energy (radiograph, radioisotope); (2) pertaining to the radius (radiohumeral).

re- [Latin re- again] Back, again (resuscitation).

reni- or reno- [Latin renunculus kidney] Denotes kidney (renogastric).

reti- or reticul- or reticulo- [Latin rete, retis net, snare] Denotes a network or rete (retiform, reticulocytosis).

retin- or retino- [Latin rete, retis net; referring to the network of vessels on the retina] Denotes the retina (retinopathy).

retro- [Latin retro backwards, to the rear, behind, on the back; back in time, formerly] (1) backward (retroserrulate); (2) situated behind (retroocular); (3) reversing a trend (retroversion).

rhabd- or rhabdo- [Greek rhabdos rod, stick] Denotes a rod or stick; rod-shaped (rhabdomyoma).

rheo- [Greek rheos current] Flow, stream, current, electric current (rheostat).

rhiz- or rhizo- [Greek rhiza root] Root (rhizanthous).

sacchar- or saccharo- [Greek sakcharon sugar] Sugar (saccharuria).

sacr- or sacr- or sacro- [Latin sacrum sacrum] Denotes the sacrum (sacroiliac, sacrolumbar).

salping- or salpingo- [Greek salpinx tube] Relating to a salpinx, especially a eustachian or fallopian tube (salpingitis, salpingotomy).

sangui- [Latin sanguis blood] Denotes blood (sanguiferous).

sapr- or sapro- [Greek sapros rotten] Rotten, putrid, dead, decaying (saprophyte).

sarc- or sarco- [Greek sarx flesh] Flesh, soft tissue (sarcoma, sarcomere).

saur- or sauro- [Greek saura lizard] Lizard, lizardlike (saurian, saurophagus, sauropod).

schiz- or schizo- [Greek schizein to split or cleave] Split, cleft, divided; produced by cleavage (schizocoel).

scler- or sclero- [Greek skleros hard] (1) hard (scleriasis, scleroderma); (2) relating to the sclera (sclerocornea).

scolec- or scoleco- [Greek skolex worm] Worm (scolecid).

scut- or scuti- [Latin scutum shield] Denotes a shield or scutum (scutiferous, scutiform).

semi- [Latin semis half] Half (semilunar).

sept- or septi- [Latin septem seven] Seven (septifolious).

sept- or septi- or septo- [Latin separare to separate] Septum (septectomy).

sept- or septi- or septico- [Greek sepsis putrefaction] Sepsis (septicemia).

sesqui- [Latin sesqui one and a half times] One and a half (sesquidiploid).
sex- or sexi- or sexti- [Latin sex, sextus six] Six (sextuplet, sextipara).

sial- or sialo- [Greek sialon saliva] Saliva (sialagogue)

sider- or sidero- [Greek sideros iron] Denotes iron or steel (siderocytes)

sinistr- or sinistro- [Latin sinister, sinistra left] Left, to the left (sinistrocardia).

sito- [Greek sitos grain] (1) grain (Sitophilus, sitosterol); (2) food (sitology).

som- or soma- or somato- [Greek soma body] Body, of the body (somatic, somites).

speci- or specie- or specio- [Latin species appearance] Species.

spectr- or spectro- [New Latin spectrum spectrum] (1) of or pertaining to spectra (spectral karyotype); (2) of or pertaining to a spectrophotometer.

sperm- or sperma- or spermi- or spermato- [Greek sperma seed, semen, race, origin] Denotes seed, sperm, germ, semen (spermatid).

sphen- or sphenon- [Greek sphen wedge] (1) wedge, wedge-shaped (Sphenisciformes); (2) of or pertaining to the sphenoid. PICTURE OF SPHENOID

sphygm- or sphygmo- [Greek sphygmos pulse] Denotes the pulse (sphygmic).

spir- or spiri- or spiro- [Greek speira coil] Coil, spiral (Spirillum).

staphyl- or staphylo- [Greek staphyle bunch of grapes] (1) like a bunch of grapes (Staphylococcus); (2) relating to the uvula or soft palate (staphylopharyngeus); (3) relating to Staphylococcus (staphyloangina, staphylococcemia).

stato- or stato- [Greek statos standing] Standing, resting, balanced (statocyst).

steat- or steato- [Greek stear fat, tallow] Fat (steatorrhea).

steg- or stego- [Greek stege roof] In taxonomic names: Covering plate or layer (Stegosaurus).

sten- or steno- [Greek stenos narrow] Narrow, contracted, short (stenosis, stenostomia, stenothermal).

sterc- or sterco- [Latin stercus dung] Denotes excrement (tercoral).

stere- or stereo- [Greek stereos solid] Solid (stereochemistry).

steth- or stetho- [Greek stethos chest] Denotes the chest (stethoscope).

stomat- or stomato- [Greek stoma, stomat- mouth] Mouth, opening, stoma (Stomatidae, stomatologist).
strat- or strato- [Latin stratum bed, blanket] Stratum (stratified, stratigraphy).

strept- or strepto- [Greek streptos to be bent or turned] (1) twisted (Streptococcus); (2) Streptococcus-caused or -related (streptocemia, streptodermatitis).

styl- or stylo- [Greek stylos pillar] Pertaining to the styloid process (stylomandibular).

sub- [Latin sub under, beneath, behind, during] (1) under (subcutaneous); (2) a division of taxonomic group (suborder).

sulf- or sulfo- (British spelling is sulph-) [Latin sulfur brimstone, sulfur] Sulfur (sulfonamides).

super- or supero- or supra- [Latin super above, on top, upon, over, upwards] Above, over, upon, on the upper side (superorder, suprarenal).

sym- or syn- [Greek syn together] (1) with, together, united (symbiosis, synapsis, syncytium, syngamy); (2) the same (syngeneic).

syphil- or syphilo- [derivation uncertain] Syphilis (syphilomania).

syring- or syringo- [Greek syrinx pipe or tube] Tube, fistula, duct, canal (syringitis).

tach- or tacho- or tachy- [Greek tachos speed] Swift, rapid, accelerated (tachygenesis).

taen- or taenio- or taeno- or ten- [Greek tainia band, headband] Denotes tapeworm(s) (teniform, teniasis).

taph- or tapho- [Greek taphos funeral, tomb, grave] Burial, grave (taphonomy).

tars- or tarso- [Greek tarsos podos flat of the foot] Denotes the tarsus (tarsotibial).

taut- or tauto- [Greek tautos the same, identical] Identical (tautomerism).

tax- or taxo- [Greek taxis arrangement, order] Denotes arrangement or ordering (taxonomy).

teg- or tegu- [Latin tegmen covering, protection; clothing, armor, skin, shell, husk] Covering, skin, armor (tegmen).

tel- or tele- or telo- [Greek telos end] End, completion (telomere, telophase).

tele- [Greek tele distant] Distant (teleceptor).

ten- See: taen-.

tera- [prefix in International System of Units] trillion (10^{12}) (terabyte).

tetr- or tetra- [Greek tetra four] Four, having four parts (tetramer, tetraploid, tetrapod).

tetrahydr- or tetrahydro- [tetra- + hydro-] Indicates a molecule containing four hydrogen atoms (tetrahydrofolate).

theo- or theci- or theco- [Latin theca case, box, cover, envelope, container] Sac, capsule, sporecase (theca).

therio- [Greek therion wild animal] Beast, mammal (theriomorph).

therm- or thermo- [Greek therme heat] Heat, hot (thermolabile).

thi- or thio- [Greek theion sulfur] Sulfur (thiamin, thiophil).
thorac- or thoraco- [Latin thorax chest] Chest (thoracoepigastric).

thromb- or thrombo- [Greek thrombos lump, clot of blood] Denotes a thrombus (thrombocyte, thrombosis).
thyr- or thyreо- or thyro- or thyroid- [Greek thyreos oblong shield] Refers to the thyroid gland (thyrohyoid, thyroidectomy) or, more broadly, to anything shield-shaped (thyroid).
tibi- or tibio- [Latin tibia pipe, shinbone] Denotes the tibia (tibiofemoral).
toco- (also, rarely: toko-) [Greek tokeus father, sire] Denotes birth (tocology).
tono- [Greek tonos pressure] Pressure (tonoplast, tonotaxis).
tox- or toxи- or toxо- [Greek toxicum poison] Poisonous, toxic (toxicity).

trache- or tracheо- [Greek trachelos throat, neck] Relating to the trachea (trachealgia).
trachel- or trachelо- [Greek trachelos throat, neck] Denotes the neck (trachelomastoid).
trans- [Latin trans across, beyond, on the other side] Across (transfection, transposon).
tri- [Greek tri thrice] Three, triple (trichocyst).
trich- or tricho- [Greek thrix the hair of the head] Hair, filament (tricuspid).
tripl- or tripla- or tripli- or triplо- [Greek triploos threefold, triple] Triple (triploblastic, triploid).
troph- or trophо- [Greek trophe nourishment, food] Relating to nutrition (trophoblast).
trop- or tropо- [Greek tropos turn, direction, way] turn, rotation (tropometer).
trop- or tropа- [from tropine] (1) tropine; (2) atropine.
trypan- or trypanо- [Latin trypanon auger] (1) borer, auger, spiral (Trypanosoma); (2) trypanosome (trypanosomiasis).
tubo- [Latin tubus pipe, trumpet] Denotes a tube (tuboperitoneal).
tympan- or tympanо- [Latin tympanus drum] Relating to the tympanic membrane (tympanotomy).
ul- or ule- or ulо- [Greek oulos the gums] The gums (ulocace, ulorrhea).
uln- or ulno- [Latin ulna forearm] Relating to the ulna (ulnocarpal).
ultra- [Latin ultra beyond, further, more, on the other side] Beyond, in excess, extreme (ultraviolet).
un- [Germanic equivalent of Latin un- and Greek an-] Not, opposite, deprived of (unossified).
undec- (or, rarely: hendec-) [Latin undecim eleven] Eleven (undecane).
uni- [Latin unus one] One, single (univalent).
ur- or uro- [Greek oura tail] Tail, taillike, posterior region (Urodelia).

denotes the ureter(s) (ureteralgia).

urin- or urino- or uro- [Greek ouron urine] Urine (urinoscopy).

vagin- or vagino- [Latin vagina sheath, scabbard] Denotes the vagina (vaginitis).

vas- or vaso- [Latin vas vessel, dish, vase] Blood vessel (vasodepressant).

vascul- or vasculo- [Latin vasculum small vessel] Blood vessel (vasocularity).

vagin- or veni- or veno- [Latin vena blood vessel, vein] (1) vein (venisection); (2) vena cava (venoatrial).

ventr- or ventri- or ventro- [Latin venter, ventris stomach, belly, womb] (1) in humans: denotes the belly or front; (2) in animals: denotes the lower surface (ventrolateral).

vermi- [Latin vermis worm, maggot] Worm (vermiform).

vesicul- or vesicul- [Latin vesicula small bladder or blister] Denotes vesicle(s) (vesicular).

vibr- or vibri- [Latin vibrare to shake or vibrate] Denotes vibration; hence, in a bacterium, the presence of flagella is implied (Vibrio).

vill- or villi- [Latin villus shaggy hair] Denotes a villus or villi (villiform, vilosity).

viri- [from virus] Virus (viricide).

viscer- or viscero- [Latin viscus internal organ] Pertaining to the interal organs (visceral).

vitre- or vitreo- [Latin vitreus glassy] Like glass; clear as glass, glassy (vitreous).

viv- or vivi- [Latin vivus alive, living] Alive, living; lively (vivisection).

vulv- or vulvo- [Latin vulva womb] Denotes the vulva (vulvar).

xanth- or xantho- [Greek xanthos yellow] Yellow (xanthous).

xen- or xeno- [Greek xenos stranger, foreigner] Foreign, strange, intruding (xenograft).

xer- or xero- [Greek xeros dry] Dry (xeric).

xiphi- or xipho- [Greek xiphos sword] Denotes the xiphoid process (xiphocostal).

xyl- or xylo- [Greek xylon wood] Wood (xylem).

yocto- [prefix in International System of Units] \(10^{-24}\) (yoctogram).

yotta- [prefix in International System of Units] \(10^{24}\) (yottaFLOPS).

zepto- [prefix in International System of Units] \(10^{-21}\) (zeptomole).
zeta- [prefix in International System of Units] $10^{21}$ (zetaFLOPS).

zinco- Pertaining to or containing the element zinc.

zirco- Pertaining to or containing the element zirconium.

zo- or zoo- [Greek zoon animal] (1) of or relating to animals (zoology, zoophagous, zoosterol); (2) capable of movement (zoocytium).

zyg- or zygo- [Greek zygon yoke, tying element] Union, fusion, yoking (zygote).

zym- or zymo- [Greek zymosis fermentation] Ferment, enzyme (zymotic)

**SUFFIXES STARTING WITH:**

-able [Latin -bilis capable of] Capable of being or doing the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (agglutinable).

-ac (1) pertaining to (iliac); (2) affected by (hypochondriac).

-acanth [Greek akantha thorn] Thorn or spine (coelacanth).

-acea In taxonomic classification: indicates a category, usually an order, of animal forms (Gorgonacea).

-aceae In taxonomic classification: indicates a plant family (Begoniaceae).

-acean (1) = aceous; (2) one(s) having the characteristic indicated by the stem or prefix (crustacean).

-aceous or -aceus or -aculous Full of, composed of, partaking of, of the nature of, characterized by, tending to be (ciliaeous).

-aceum In botanical names: one(s) having the characteristic indicated by the stem or prefix (Gossypium herbaceum).

-acity Having the quality indicated by the stem or prefix (opacity).

-acousia or -acusia or -acusis [Greek akouein to hear] The state of hearing indicated by the stem or prefix (anacusis).

-acy The quality or state indicated by the stem or prefix (monochromacy).

-ad [Latin ad to, up to, towards; near, at; on] Toward, up to, near(er) (caudad).

-aemia See: -emia

-aesthesia See: -esthésia.

-aesthetic See: -esthetic.


-age [Latin -acticum leading] Collection, amount, rate (dosage); process of, action of (coverage, linkage).

-agog or -agogue [Greek agogos leading] To drive, to make flow, to elicit (galactagogue, ptyalagogue).

-agra [Greek agra seizure] Painful seizure (chiragra).
-al [Latin -alis] Of, belonging to, pertaining to, connected with, like (amniochorial).

-algesia or -algesic or -algetic or -algia or -algic or -algyl [Greek algesia sense of pain] Denotes suffering, pain, or sensitivity to pain (hyperalgesia, neuralgia, myalgia).

-ally [-al + -ly] Suffix used to convert adjectives ending in -ic into adverbs.

-an Relating to, native of, like (saurian).

-andra [Greek andros man, since the stamen is the male organ of a flower] Denotes stamens or anthers of the type or number indicated by the stem or prefix (Pachysandra).

-andria [Greek andros man, since the stamen is the male organ of a flower] One(s) stamens or anthers of the type or number indicated by the stem or prefix (Icosandria). Used by Linnaeus in naming botanical classes.

-androus [Greek andros man, since the stamen is the male organ of a flower] Having stamens or anthers of the type or number indicated by the stem or prefix (dodecandrous).

-andry [Greek andros man, since the stamen is the male organ of a flower] Condition of having stamens or anthers of the type or number indicated by the stem or prefix (monandry).

-angium or -ange [Greek angos vessel] Vessel, receptacle (sporangium).

-anthous [Greek anthos flower] Flowered in the way indicated by the stem or prefix (oliganthous).

-anthropus [Greek anthropos human being] Type of human indicated by the stem or prefix (Paranthropus).

-ar [Latin -aris] Of, belonging to, connected with, like (nuclear).

-arch [Greek arche beginning] Having the beginning indicated by the stem or prefix (endarch).

-archy [Greek archein to rule] Government or order of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (hierarchy).

-arium (pl -ariums, -aria) or -ary (pl -aries) [Latin -arius] Thing or place which belongs to, is connected with, or like the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (termitary).

-ase Denotes a colloid enzyme (amylase).


-ata [Greek plural ending] Used to indicate the plural of numerous scientific names and words of Greek origin ending in -a (e.g., sing carcinoma, pl carcinomata; sing chromonema, pl chromonemata).

-ate (1) indicates the salt of a base (phosphate); (2) having the function specified, or being in the state indicated, by the stem or prefix (brevifoliate, centrifugate).

-ation [Latin ending -ation-] Denotes a process of the kind indicated by the stem or prefix (fertilization).

-ative [Latin ending -ativus] Of, pertaining, or related to the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (purgative).

-bacter Bacterial organism (Enterobacter).

-basia or -basis [Greek badosis walking, going] Denotes walking or going of the sort indicated by the stem or prefix (abasia).
-batrachus [Greek batrachos frog] Frog, toad (*Megalobatrachus*).

-bia or -bian or -biont or -bium [Greek bios way of life] One(s) living in the way indicated by the stem or prefix (*amphibian, endosymbiont*).

-biosis [Greek bios way of life] Way of life indicated by the stem or prefix (*anabiosis, endosymbiosis*).

-biotic [Greek bios way of life] (1) of or relating to life in the way indicated by the stem or prefix (*antibiotic*) (2) living as indicated by the stem or prefix (*cryptobiotic, endosymbiotic*).

-blast [Greek blastos bud] Initial stage of development, bud, germ, sprout, embryonic cell (*trophoblast*).

-blastic [Greek blastos bud] Sprouting, *germinating*, or developing initially in the way indicated by the stem or prefix (*diploblastic, triploblastic*).

-blasty [Greek blastos bud] Germination, sprouting or initial development of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (*triploblasty*).

-blepharon (1) [Greek blepharon eyelid] eyelid (ankyloblepharon); (2) [Greek blepharis eyelash] eyelash, cilium (this sense is rare; *-blepharon* usually refers to the eyelid).

-brachial [Latin brachium arm] Of or relating to an arm (antebrachial).

-branch or -branchia or -branchiae [Greek branchia gills] Gill(s), one(s) with gills of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (*nudibranch*).

-calcaneeal [Latin calcaneus heel] Of or pertaining to the *calcaneus* (*fibulocalcaneeal*).

-cardia [Latin cor, cordis heart] (1) having the type of heart or condition of the heart indicated by the stem or prefix (*dextrocardia*); (2) in taxonomic names: one(s) having the type of heart(s) indicated by the stem or prefix (*Diplocardia*).

-cardium [Latin cor, cordis heart] A tissue or structure related to the heart in the way indicated by the stem or prefix (*pericardium*).

-caris [Latin caris shrimp, prawn] In taxonomic names: Shrimp, prawn (*Mirocaris*).

-carp [Greek karpos fruit, wrist] (1) a plant or fungus having fruit of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (*cleistocarp*); (2) a part of a fruit or plant ovary (*pericarp*).

-carpal [Greek karpos fruit, wrist] Relating to the *carpus* (*radiocarpal*).

-cecal [Latin caecum blind -- referring to the fact that the cecum has a single outlet] Denotes the *cecum* (*ileocecal valve*).

-cele [Greek kele tumor, hernia] Swelling, tumor, hernia (cardiocele, *choriocele*).

-cele Variant spelling of -coel. <p>

-cene [Greek kainos new, fresh] In names of geologic periods: recent (*Oligocene*).

-centesis [Greek kentesis puncture] Surgical puncture of the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (*oculocentesis*).
-cephalia or -cephalism or -cephalus or -cephaly [Latin cephalicus pertaining to the head] Condition of having the sort of head(s), or of having the number of heads, indicated by the stem or prefix (acephalia, hydrocephalus).

-cephalic or -cephaloid or -cephalous [Latin cephalicus pertaining to the head] Pertaining or relating to a condition of having the sort of head(s), or of having the number of heads, indicated by the stem or prefix (hydrocephalic, hydrocephaloid, acephalous).

-ceras or -cerus [Greek keras horn] Horned one (Acanthoceras).


cercy [Greek kerkos tail] Tail formation, of a particular type (heterocercy).

ceti /-SEE-tee/ [Latin cetus whale, dolphin] In taxonomic names: Whales (Odontoceti).

cetus /-SEE-tuhs/ [Latin cetus whale, dolphin] In taxonomic names: Whale, dolphin (Ambulocetus).

-chaeota or -chaetum or -chete (pl chaetae or -chaetes) [Greek chaite hair] haired or bristled one(s) of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (spirochete).

-cheilia (also, rarely, -chilia) [Greek cheilos lip] A condition of the lip(s) (acheilia).

-cheiria or -chiria [Greek cheir hand, paw] Condition of the hand(s), or handedness, of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (acheiria).

-choerus [Greek choerios pig] In taxonomic names: pig (Hylochoerus).

-cholecystis [chol - + cystis] Condition of the gallbladder indicated by the stem or prefix (hydrocholecystis).

-chondrion (pl -chondria) [Greek chondrion small grain] Of, relating to, or like a grain (mitochondrion).

-chord [Greek chords string] Denotes an anatomical cord (notochord).

-chore [Greek chorein spread, advance] Plant spreading by the means indicated by the stem or prefix (zoochore).

-chore [Greek choros place] Place, location (kinetochore).

-chorous [Greek chorein spread, advance] Spreading by the means indicated by the stem or prefix (zochorous).

-chory (pl chories) [Greek chorein spread, advance] Spreading of a plant by the means indicated by the stem or prefix (zoochory).

-chroia [Greek chromos color] Coloration (xanthochroia).

-chroic or -chromatic or -chroous [Greek chroma color] Colored in the way indicated by the stem or prefix (dichroic).

-chromia or -chromy [Greek chromos colored] Condition of pigmentation indicated by the stem or prefix (achromia).

-chronia or -chrony [Greek chrones time] Time-related condition of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (heterochronia, synchrony).

-cidal [Latin caedere to chop, hew, murder, kill] Causing death to the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (fungicidal).
-cide [Latin caedere to chop, hew, murder, kill] Killer: a thing causing death to whatever is indicated by the stem or prefix (fungicide).

-clasia or -clasis [Greek clastos broken] Breaking, breaking up (hemoclasia, hemoclasis).

-clast [Greek clastos broken] Breaker: one, or that which, breaks the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (cranioclast).

-clastic [Greek clastos broken] Denotes breaking or disintegration (odontoclastic).

-cleisis (pl -cleises) or -clisis (pl clises) [Greek kleistos closed] Closure, obstruction, occlusion (enteroclisis).


-cliny (pl -clinies) [modern construction] The state of being inherited from (matricliny).

-cnemia /-kuh-NEEM-(ee)-yuh/ or -cnemism /-kuh-NEEM-iz-uhm/ [Greek kneme shin] Condition of the shin or leg of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (bucnemia, platycnemia).

-cnemic /-kuh-NEEM-ick/ [Greek kneme shin] Having a condition of the shin or leg of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (platycnemic).

-cnemus /-kuh-NEEM-uhhs/ [Greek kneme shin] In taxonomic names: one having a condition of the leg of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (Eleutherodactylus rhabdocnemus).

-coel or -coele [Greek kairos hollow] Having a chamber, cavity, hollow, or ventricle of the type or number indicated by the stem or prefix (blastoceol).

-coline or -colous [Latin colocere to live in a place, to inhabit] Living in or on the thing indicated by the prefix (paludicolous).

-colpos [Greek kolpos vagina] Disorder of the vagina of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (hematocolpos).

-coma or -come [Greek kome hair] Having hair of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (brachycome).

-cornis [Latin cornua horn, hoof, beak, claw] Horned or horny of the way indicated by the stem or prefix (in taxonomic names) (Diceros bicornis).

-crania [Greek cranion skull] Condition of the skull of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (chondrocrania).

-crine [Greek krinein to secrete] To secrete (endocrine).

-cubital [Latin cubitum elbow, forearm, ulna] Related to the ulna or forearm (brachiocubital).

-cubital [Latin cubere to lie in bed recline] Related to or caused by lying in bed (decubital).

-cule [the diminutive ending Latin -culum] Small (molecule, saccule).

-cyst [Greek kystis bladder, sac] (1) a sac of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (blastocyst); (2) a cyst of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (endocyst, pyocyst).
-cystic [Greek kystis bladder, sac] Relating to the bladder or gallbladder (hepatocystic).

-cystis [Greek kystis bladder, sac] A condition of the bladder or gallbladder of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (cholecystis).

cyte [Greek kytos hollow vessel] Cell of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (leukocyte, lymphocyte).

cyttial [Greek kytos hollow vessel] Pertaining to a cell or cells of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (syncytial).

cytiun (pi -cytia) [Greek kytos hollow vessel] A cell (syncytium).

dactyl [Greek dactylos finger] One having fingers of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (pterodactyl).

dactyli or -dactylism or -dactyly [Greek dactylos finger] A condition of fingers of the type indicated by the stem or prefix.

dactylos [Greek dactylos finger] Having fingers of the type or number indicated by the stem or prefix.

dactylyous [Greek dactylos finger] Having fingers of the type or number indicated by the stem or prefix.

dema [Greek demas body] In taxonomic names: Having a body of the type indicated by the stem or prefix.

dendron [Greek dendron tree] Denotes a tree, a treelike structure, or stem.

dentate [Latin dens, dentis tooth; tooth-like thing] Having teeth or toothlike parts of the type or number indicated by the stem or prefix.

derm [Greek derma skin] Something having or being a skin or surface of the type indicated by the stem or prefix.

derma (pl -dermata) [Greek derma skin] One(s) having a skin of the type indicated by the stem or prefix.

dermania [Greek derma skin] Having a skin disorder of the type indicated by the stem or prefix.

dermis [Greek desis binding, from dein to bind] Denotes binding, ligation, or immobilization.

derm or -desma or -desmus (pl -desmata or -desmas) [Greek desme bundle, from dein to bind] One(s) binding or ligating.

diol [Modern scientific construction: di- + ol (alcohol)] Compound containing two hydroxyl groups.

dione [Modern scientific construction: di- + one] Compound containing two carbonyl groups.

dom [Old English -dom judgment, state, condition] Condition, quality.

dont [Latin dens, dentis tooth; tooth-like thing] Teeth.

dromous or -drome [Greek dromein to run] Running.

duct [Latin ducere to lead] Tube, vessel.

dynia [Greek odyne pain] Pain.

dyta or -dytes [Greek dyein to dive] Diving.
-**eae** [Latin plural feminine ending] In taxonomic names: a group, usually a family or subfamily (Caesalpinioideae).

-**eal** See: -**al**.

-**ean** See: -**an**.

-**ectasia** or -**ectasis** [from Greek εκ- + τασια from teinein to stretch] Dilation of tubular vessel(s) (lymphectasia, esophagectasis).

-**ectomy** [εκ- + τομy] Cutting out, excision, surgical removal (ovariectomy).

-**ectopia** [εκ- + τοπια] Dislocation, malplacement, being out of place (osteectopia).

-**ectropion** [Greek ektropion a turning or movement outward] Eversion (cheil ectropion).

-**edema** [from Greek oidema swelling] Swelling, edema (myoedema).

-**el** or -**ella** or -**elle** [from Latin diminutive endings -ellus, -ella, -ellum] Little one, small (fontanelle).

-**elcosis** [from Greek elkosis ulceration] Ulceration (dacryelcosis).

-**ema** Pathological condition (eczema).

-**emesis** [from Greek emein to vomit] Vomiting, nausea (cholemesis).

-**emia** or -**haemia** (British: -**aemia** or -**haemia**) [from Greek aima blood] Blood (anemia, hypercalcemia, hyperglycemia).

-**encephalia** [from Greek enkephalon brain] The condition of having a brain in the state indicated by the prefix (exencephalia).

-**encephalus** (pl encephali) [from Greek enkephalon brain] One having a brain in the condition indicated by the prefix (anencephalus).

-**ense** or -**ensis** [from Latin -ense, -ensis = English -ese] In taxonomic names: native of, relating to, or characteristic of the place indicated by the stem or prefix (algeriense = native to Algeria; floridensis = native to Florida).

-**er** One who, that which (promoter).

-**eremia** (British: -**eraemia**) [Greek eremia lack] Lack, absence (irideremia).

-**eresis** [Greek eiresis take] Taking (phacoeresis).

-**ergy** [Greek ergon work] Work (allergy).

-**ery** [from Latin -erius] That which belongs to, is connected with, or like the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (surgery).

-**escence** [Latin -escentia] In the process of becoming, or being the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (inflorescence, putrescence).

-**escent** [Latin -escens] Becoming, or being the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (phosphorescent).
-ese [from -ense] Native of, relating to, or characteristic of the place indicated by the stem or prefix (Siamese).

-esophageal (British: -oesophageal) [from Greek oisophagos esophagus] Esophagus (pharyngoesophageal).

-ess [from Latin -issa] Suffix indicating the female sex (lioness).

-estes [from Greek edmenai to eat] In taxonomic names: eater of the thing indicated by the prefix; used in generic names of birds (Spermestes).

-esthesia (British: -aesthesia) [from Greek aisthesis sensation, feeling] Sensation (anesthesia, oxyesthesia).

-esthetic (British: -aesthetic) [from Greek aisthesis sensation, feeling] Pertaining to sensation (anesthetic).

-etic Equivalent to -ic; used to form adjectives from nouns ending in -esis (e.g., biosynthetic from biosynthesis).

-etum (pl -etums or -eta) [from Latin -etum grove] Grove, garden (pinetum, arboretum, palmetum).


-fer [Latin ferre to bring, bear, carry, produce] One that bears, carries, or produces the thing(s) indicated by stem or prefix (conifer).

-ferous [Latin ferre to bring, bear, produce] Bearing, carrying, or producing the thing indicated by the root or prefix (branchiferous, papuliferous).

-fibular [Latin fibula clasp, brooch] Of or pertaining to the fibula (talofibular).


-fuge [Latin fugere put to flight, chase or drive away] To drive away from or drive out (centrifuge, febrifuge).

-ful also -full [Old English full (rarely used in construction of scientific terms)] (1) adj: full of, characterized by, resembling; (2) n: the amount or quantity that fills (teaspoonful, cupful).

-fy [shortening of Latin -ficare, from facere to do, make, create, cause] To make into (classify).

-gaea or -gea [Greek ge earth, land] A region of the earth (Pangea).

-gam [Greek gamia marriage] Plant belonging to a group with the mode of reproduction indicated by the prefix (cytogram).

-gen [Greek gennan to produce] (1) one that generates or produces (hydrogen, pathogen); (2) one that is generated or produced (parthenogen).

-gene [Greek gennan to produce] Gene (oncogene).

-genesis or -geny [Greek gennan to produce] Production, origin, formation (lysogeny, parthenogenesis).

-genetic or -genic [Greek gennan to produce] Producing, originating (pathogenic, parthenogenetic).

-glossa [Greek glossa tongue] Having the type of tongue indicated by the root or prefix (Toxoglossa).
-gnath [Greek genys jaw, cheek] Denotes the jaw (chaetognath).

-gnathic [Greek genys jaw, cheek] Affected by the condition of jaw of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (eurygnathic).

-gnathy [Greek genys jaw, cheek] Condition of the jaw of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (prognathy).

-gnosis (pl -gnoses) [Greek gnosis knowledge] Denotes knowledge (diagnosis, prognosis).

-gog or -gogue [Greek agogos leading] To drive, to make flow, to elicit (galactagogue, ptyalagogue).

-gram [modern Latin gramma record of instrument measurements] Tracing, mark, drawing, writing, or record of the type indicated by the root or prefix (electrocardiogram).

-graph [Greek graphos written] Denotes a record, writing, or representation of the thing or in the way indicated by the stem or prefix (pneograph).

-graphia [Greek graphos written] Writing of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (dermographia).

-graphic or -graphical [Greek graphos written] Written, or relating to writing (chronographic).

-graphy [Greek graphos written] Denotes a process of writing or recording (adenography).

-gyn [Greek gyne woman] Plant having the number or type of pistils indicated by the stem or prefix (androgyn).

-gyne [Greek gyne woman] (1) a woman of the sort indicated by the stem or prefix (androgyne); (2) one having female reproductive organs of the sort indicated by the stem or prefix (Homogyne alpina).

-gynous [Greek gyne woman] Pertaining to women or females (tetragynous).

-gyno [Greek gyne woman] Having females; having female organs, esp. pistils (polygyny).

-haemia or -hemia See: -emia.

-hedral [Greek hedra seat] Having the number of surfaces or type of surface indicated by the stem or prefix (decahedral).

-hedron [Greek hedra seat] Three-dimensional figure, object, or structure having the number of surfaces or type of surface indicated by the stem or prefix (polyhedron).


-humeral [Latin humerus upper arm, shoulder] Denotes the humerus (radiohumeral).

-i [Latin genitive ending -i] In the construction of scientific names this suffix is added to a person's name to indicate an association of that individual with the organism in question. For example, Sepia smithi is the scientific name of Smith's cuttlefish.

-ia [Latin feminine singular ending -ia] Pathological state (anemia).

-ia [Latin neuter plural ending -ia] In systematics, a taxonomic division, esp. a genus, order or class (Ichthyosauria).

-ial See: -al.
-ian See: -ian.

-iasis [Greek *iasis* infection] Condition, infestation, pathological state or its cause, as indicated by the stem or prefix (nematodiasis).

-iatry or -iatrics [Greek iatros physician] The field of medicine dealing with or treating the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (geriatrics, pediatrics).

-ible [Latin -bilis capable of] Capable of being or doing the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (miscible).

-ic or -ical [Latin adjective ending -icus] Having the nature of, like, pertaining to (ichthyic, biological).

-icle or -icule [Latin diminutive ending -iculum] Small (vesicle).

-ics [-ic + -s] The study or knowledge of (genetics).

-idae [Latin ending -ides] In *zoological taxonomy*: an ending indicating an order or class (Arachnida).

-idae [Latin ending -ides] In *zoological taxonomy*: an ending indicating a group of familial rank (Canidae, Felidae, Spheniscidae).

-ide [French ending -ide] (1) in a binary chemical compound, an ending added to the name of whichever of the two elements is nonmetallic or has a greater affinity for electrons (sulfide); (2) a derivative, as glucoside is derived from glucose.

-idium (pl -idia or -idiums) [Greek diminutive ending -idion] Small or lesser one (basidium).

-icens See: -ensis.

-iferous See: -ferous.

-iform See: -form.

-iformes [pl of Latin -formis -formed, -shaped] In *taxonomic* names: ones having the shape indicated by the stem or prefix (Acipenseriformes, Sphenisciformes).

-ily See: -ly (this suffix occurs in adverbs formed from adjectives ending in *y*, e.g., speedy, speedily).

-in [Latin ending -ina] (1) an antibiotic or other drug (ampicillin); (2) a hormone (adrenalin); (3) a vitamin (biotin).

-inae [Latin plural feminine ending] In *zoological taxonomy*: an ending indicating a group of subfamilial rank (Carduelinae).

-ine [Latin ending -ina] (1) of, relating to (alpine, canine, estuarine, riverine); (2) chemical substance or element (chlorine, adenine); (3) drug (morphine, dexedrine).

-ing [Old English -ung, -ing] (1) action, process (preying, wading); (2) product of, or associated with an action or process (gelding).

-ion [Latin -io] Act, result, or state of.

-isation See: ization.

-ise See: ize.
-ism or -ismus [Latin -ismus, Greek -isms] (1) a condition indicated by the stem or prefix (autism, strabismus); (2) theory (neo-Darwinism).

-ist or -istes [Latin -ista, Greek -istes endings forming agent nouns] One who, or that which, does the action, or specializes in the thing, indicated by the stem or prefix (Eleutherodactylus polemistes, psychiatrist).

-ite [Latin ending -ites] (1) produced by, resembling (catabolite); (2) member of a group (sporozoite); (3) a salt of an acid (nitrite).

-ites /EYE-deez or EYE-teez/ [Latin ending -ites] Fossil that is like, or that is from, the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (Ammonoceratites).

-itis /EYE-teez/ A plural of -itis.

-itic [Latin adjective ending -iticus] Resembling, characterized by (trilobitic).

-itides /EYED-a-deez/ A plural of -itis.

-itious [Latin adjective ending -itus] Of, pertaining to, or like the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (adventitious).

-itis [Greek ending -itis] Disease, inflammation (arthritis).

-itises /EYE-da-saz, -ta-saz/ A plural of -itis.

-itol Hydroxy alcohol (iditol).

-ity [Latin ending -itas] Quality, state (toxicity).

-iium [-ium Latin neuter ending] (1) chemical element (sodium); (2) chemical radical (ammonium); (3) small one (pl. -iiums or -ia) (onchium); (4) mass, structure (pl. -iiums or -ia) (pericardium, pollinium).


-ivora See: -vora.

-ivore See: -vore.

-ivorous See: -vorous.

-ization (British: -isation) [Greek -izein] State, result, condition of the sort indicated by the stem or prefix (catheterization).

-ize (British: -ise) [Greek suffix -izein] (1) cause to become the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (ionize); (2) to make, to treat by a method (cauterize).

-jugal [Latin jugum yoke] Denotes a jugum (maxillojugal).

-kinesis [Greek kinesis motion] Motion (cytokinesis).

-labial [Latin labium lip] Pertaining to the lips (buccogingival).

-lagos or -lagus [Greek lagos hare] Hare (Dendrolagus = "tree hare," the generic name for tree kangaroos).

-lalia or -laly [Greek lalia chatter] Denotes a speech disorder of a type suggested by the prefix, especially one involving articulation of sounds (echolalia).

-lepis [Greek lepis flake, scale] In taxonomic names: Denotes flake(s) or scale(s) (Quercus chrysolepis).

-lepsia or -lepsis or -lepsy [Greek lepsis seizure] Seizure (epilepsy).

-less [from Old English leas devoid, untrue] (1) lacking, free from, without (airless, childless, venomless, countless); (2) unable to be affected by (tireless).

-lite or -lith [Greek lithos stone] Stone, calculus (gastrolith, phytolith).

-logia See: -logy.

-logist [Greek logos explanation, law, theory, reasoning, speech] Specialist or expert in the subject indicated by the root or prefix (biologist).

-logy or -logia [Greek logos explanation, law, theory, reasoning, speech] Doctrine, theory, discipline, science or study of the thing indicated by the root or prefix (biology, pathology, zoology).

-lumbar [Latin lumbus loins] Denotes the loins (sacrolumbar).

-ly [Old English -lic like, similar] (1) similar, being like (motherly); (2) in the way indicated by the stem (wrongly); (3) occurring at the specified interval (yearly).

-lyse See: -lyze.

-lysis [Greek lysis loosing, breaking up, parting, releasing] Destruction, disintegration, decomposition, breaking up (autolysis, catalysis).

-lyte [Greek lysis loosing, breaking up, parting, releasing] Product of breakdown or decomposition (electrolyte).

-lytic [Greek lysis loosing, breaking up, parting, releasing] Destroying, loosening, causing disintegration or decomposition (cytolytic, catalytic).

-lyze (British: -lyse) [Greek lysis loosing, breaking up, parting, releasing] Undergo or cause to undergo decomposition or disintegration (catalyze).

-ma See: -oma.

-malacia [Greek malaxis softening] Denotes softening of the thing indicated by the root or prefix (hepatomalacia).


-megaly [Greek megas, megale big, great, full-grown, vast, high] Denotes enlargement of the thing indicated by the root or prefix (hepatomegaly).

-ment or -meant or -mentum [Latin -mentum (shortened in Middle French and English to -ment)] Condition, process, agent, means or place of action (cementum, integument).

-mer or -meride [Greek meros share, portion, part] Something having the number or type of segments or parts indicated by the root or prefix (dimer).

-mere [Greek meros share, portion, part] Portion or segment of the type indicated by the root or prefix (centromere).

-meris [Greek meros share, portion, part] (in taxonomic names) One having part(s) or segment(s) of the type or number indicated by the root or prefix (Trimersis).
-merism [Greek meros share, portion, part] (1) possession of the number of parts indicated by the prefix (dimerism); (2) relationship of parts indicated by the prefix (tautomerism).

-merous [Greek meros share, portion, part] Having the number or type of parts or segments indicated by the root or prefix (polymerous).

-merous [Greek meros share, portion, part] State or condition of having parts or segments of the type or number indicated by the root or prefix (polymerous).

-mery [Greek meros share, portion, part] State or condition of having parts or segments of the type or number indicated by the root or prefix (dimeric).

-meter [Greek metron measure, rule] (1) instrument measuring the thing indicated by the root or prefix (thermometer); (2) a length consisting of the number of meters indicated by the root or prefix (kilometer).

-metra [Greek metra uterus] Of or relating to the uterus (physometra).

-metrium (pl metria) [Greek metra uterus] Denotes a part or layer of the uterus (endometrium).

-metry [Greek metron measure, rule] Measurement, or the profession of measuring, the thing indicated by the root or prefix (optometry).

-mimesis [Greek mimeomai to mimic, imitate, represent] Mimicking the condition indicated by the root or prefix (necromimesis).

-morph [Greek morphe form, shape, kind, sort] Having the form, being of the type indicated by the root or prefix (lagomorph).

-myia [Greek myia fly] Denotes a fly or flylike insect (Lutzomyia).

-mys [Greek mys mouse] Denotes a mouse or mouselike animal (Oenomys).

-myxa [Greek myxa mucus] One(s) composed of slime of the type indicated by the root or prefix (Pelomyxa).

-kinesis [Greek kinesis motion] Motion (cytokinesis).

-labial [Latin labium lip] Pertaining to the lips (buccogingival).

-lagos or -lagus [Greek lagos hare] Hare (Dendrolagus = "tree hare," the generic name for tree kangaroos).

-lalia or -laly [Greek lalia chatter] Denotes a speech disorder of a type suggested by the prefix, especially one involving articulation of sounds (echolalia).


-lepis [Greek lepis flake, scale] In taxonomic names: Denotes flake(s) or scale(s) (Quercus chrysolepis).

-lepsia or -lepsis or -lepsy [Greek lepsis seizure] Seizure (epilepsy).

-less [from Old English leas devoid, untrue] (1) lacking, free from, without (airless, childless, venomless, countless); (2) unable to be affected by (tireless).

-lite or -lith [Greek lithos stone] Stone, calculus (gastrolith, phytolith).

-logia See: -logy.

-logist [Greek logos explanation, law, theory, reasoning, speech] Specialist or expert in the subject indicated by the root or prefix (biologist).
-logy or -logia [Greek logos explanation, law, theory, reasoning, speech] Doctrine, theory, discipline, science or study of the thing indicated by the root or prefix (biology, pathology, zoology).

-lumbar [Latin lumbus loins] Denotes the loins (sacrolumbar).

-ly [Old English -lic like, similar] (1) similar, being like (motherly); (2) in the way indicated by the stem (wrongly); (3) occurring at the specified interval (yearly).

-lyse See: -lyze.

-lysis [Greek lysis loosing, breaking up, parting, releasing] Destruction, disintegration, decomposition, breaking up (autolysis, catalysis).

-lyte [Greek lysis loosing, breaking up, parting, releasing] Product of breakdown or decomposition (electrolyte).

-lytic [Greek lysis loosing, breaking up, parting, releasing] Destroying, loosening, causing disintegration or decomposition (catalytic).

-lyze (British: -lyse) [Greek lysis loosing, breaking up, parting, releasing] Undergo or cause to undergo decomposition or disintegration (catalyze).

-ma See: -oma.

-malacia [Greek malaxis softening] Denotes softening of the thing indicated by the root or prefix (hepatomalacia).


-megaly [Greek megas, megale big, great, full-grown, vast, high] Denote enlargement of the thing indicated by the root or prefix (hepatomegaly).

-ment or -meant or -mentum [Latin -mentum (shortened in Middle French and English to -ment)] Condition, process, agent, means or place of action (cementum, integument).

-mer or -meride [Greek meros share, portion, part] Something having the number or type of segments or parts indicated by the root or prefix (dimer).

-mere [Greek meros share, portion, part] Portion or segment of the type indicated by the root or prefix (centromere).

-meris [Greek meros share, portion, part] (in taxonomic names) One having part(s) or segment(s) of the type or number indicated by the root or prefix (Trimeris).

-merism [Greek meros share, portion, part] (1) possession of the number of parts indicated by the prefix (dimerism); (2) relationship of parts indicated by the prefix (tautomerism).

-merous [Greek meros share, portion, part] Having the number or type of parts or segments indicated by the root or prefix (polymerous).

-mery [Greek meros share, portion, part] State or condition of having parts or segments of the type or number indicated by the root or prefix (dimeric).

-meter [Greek metron measure, rule] (1) instrument measuring the thing indicated by the root or prefix (thermometer); (2) a length consisting of the number of meters indicated by the root or prefix (kilometer).

-metra [Greek metra uterus] Of or relating to the uterus (physometra).

-metrium (pl metria) [Greek metra uterus] Denotes a part or layer of the uterus (endometrium).
-metry [Greek metron measure, rule] Measurement, or the profession of measuring, the thing indicated by the root or prefix (optometry).

-mimesis [Greek mimeomai to mimic, imitate, represent] Mimicking the condition indicated by the root or prefix (necromimesis).

-morph [Greek morphe form, shape, kind, sort] Having the form, being of the type indicated by the root or prefix (lagomorph).

-myia [Greek myia fly] Denotes a fly or flylike insect (Lutzomyia).

-mys [Greek mys mouse] Denotes a mouse or mouselike animal (Oenomys).

-myxa [Greek myxa mucus] One(s) composed of slime of the type indicated by the root or prefix (Pelomyxa).

-nema (pl -nemata) [Greek nema, nemata thread] Threadlike (pachynema).

-ness [Old English -nes, -nis] Quality of, state of, measure of (darkness, awareness, oneness).

-neura [Greek neuron nerve, sinew, cord] One(s) having nerves or veins of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (Choristoneura).

-nomy [Greek noma distributing, ordering] Laws of, or knowledge as a whole, regarding a particular field (taphonomy, taxonomy).

-nym See: -onym.

-nymy See: -onymy.

-nyxis /nik-sas/ (pl -nyxes /nik-seez/) [Greek nyxis a pricking or stabbing] Puncture (scleronyxis).

-ode or -oid [Greek -odes, -oides -like] Shape, form, likeness; usually denotes resemblance (nematode).

-odon [Greek odous something pointed; tooth, spike] In taxonomic names: One(s) having teeth of the sort indicated by the stem or prefix (Diodon).

-odont [Greek odous something pointed; tooth, spike] Having teeth of the sort indicated by the stem or prefix (megadont).

-odontia or -odonty [Greek odous something pointed; tooth, spike] Condition of having teeth of the sort indicated by the stem or prefix (macrodontia).

-odus [Greek odous something pointed; tooth, spike] Indicates an animal with teeth of the sort indicated by the stem or prefix (Ceratodus).

-odynia See: -dynia.

-oestophageal See: -esophageal.


-oidea or -odea or -oidei [Greek -odes, -oides -like] Animals of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (Ganoidea, Anguilloidei).

-ole [Latin -olus, -ola, -olum diminutive suffixes] Diminutive, indicating small size (arteriole).
-ologia or -ology See: -logia, -logy.


-omphalos or -omphalus [Greek omphalos navel, umbilical cord] (1) condition of the navel (acromphalus); (2) condition of the umbilical cord (exomphalos).

-on [neuter form of Greek -os] (1) basic genetic element (operon, cistron); (2) inert gas (argon).

-ont [Greek on being (pres. participle of einein)] Living being, cell, organism (gamont).

-onychia or -onyxis [Greek onyx talon, claw] Condition of the fingernails or toenails of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (brachyonychia).

-onychium [Greek onyx talon, claw] A region of, or one having fingernails or toenails, of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (hyponychium).

-onym [Greek onoma name] Name, word (caconym).

-onymy [Greek onoma name] (1) State of being names or words of the type indicated by the root or prefix (synonymy); (2) study of names or words of the type indicated by the root or prefix (phytonymy).

-opthalmos [Greek ophthalmos eye] Having eyes of the type, or having a condition of the eyes of the type, indicated by the stem or prefix (exophthalmos).

-opia or -opsia or -opy [Greek ops eye, face] (1) vision or condition of vision of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (myopia); (2) having eyes of the type, or having a disease of the type, indicated by the prefix (erythropia).

-ops [Greek ops eye, face] One having the type of eyes or face indicated by the stem or prefix (Tursiops).

-or [Latin -or] One who, that which (repressor).

-orchid [Greek orchis testicle] An individual affected by the condition of the testicle indicated by the stem or prefix (cryptorchid).

-orchidism [Greek orchis testicle] Condition of the testicle indicated by the stem or prefix (cryptorchidism).

-orexia [Greek orexis desire, appetite] Appetite (anorexia).

-orexic [Greek orexis desire, appetite] Denotes the condition of appetite indicated by the stem or prefix (anorexic).

-ornis (pl ornithes) [Greek ornis bird] In taxonomic names: bird of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (Agapornis). See also: -ornis.

-ory [Latin -orius] Belonging to, connected with (laboratory).

-osis [Greek -osis] (1) condition, disease, action; typically denotes production or increase (halitosis); (2) invasion or increase of parasites within an organism (trichinosis).

-ostosis [Greek osteon bone + -osis] (1) bony growth of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (hyperostosis); (2) formation of an osseous tumor of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (endostosis).

-ostraca [Greek ostrakon shell] In taxonomic names (usually of crustaceans): shell, shelled (Leptostraca).

-otic [Greek -otikos] (1) of or relating to the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (biotic); (2) of or relating to the ear or a part of the ear (diotic).

-paedic See: -pedic.

-para [Latin parare give birth to; beget, bring forth] Woman giving birth to the number of children indicated by the prefix (nullipara).

-path [Greek pathe suffering, misfortune] One who is diseased or suffering (psychopath).

-pathic [Greek pathe suffering, misfortune] Pertaining to disease or suffering (homeopathic).

-pathy [Greek pathe suffering, misfortune] Disease, suffering (nephropathy).

-ped or -pede [Latin pes, pedis foot] Foot, having feet, having feet of the sort or number indicated by the stem or prefix (millipede).

-pedia [Greek pous, podos, podi, poa foot] Condition of the feet (antennapedia).

-pedic (British: -paedic) [Latin pes, pedis foot] Relating to the feet (orthopedic).

-penia [Greek pedia lack, poverty] Lack, decrease, deficiency (thrombocytopenia).

-pepsia [Greek pepsis digestion] Denotes digestion or the digestive tract (colodyspepsia).

-plexy /PECK-see/ [Greek pexis putting together, connection] Suspension, fixation, or fastening of the organ(s) or part(s) indicated by the stem or prefix (phrenocolopexy).

-phaga /FƏ-gə/ or -phage /fəj/ or -phagist /FƏ-jist/ or -phagus /FƏ-gas/ [Greek phagein to eat] One(s) eating or destroying the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (bacteriophage).

-phagia /FƏ-j-(ee)-ya/ or -phagy /FƏ-j-ee/ [Greek phagein to eat] The sort of eating indicated by the stem or prefix (bacteriophagy).

-phagous /FƏ-gas/ [Greek phagein to eat] Eating the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (hematophagous, phyllophagous, phytophagous).

-phasia /FƏ-zhə/ also -phasy /fa-see/ [Greek -phasia speech] Denotes a speech disorder of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (aphasia).

- pheresis /fa-REE-sas/ [Greek pherein to carry] Denotes removal, taking away, or extraction (plasmapheresis).

-phili or -phile or -philus /fɪl- (ə) -ləs/ [Greek philo to love, regard with affection] One that loves or is attracted or tends to the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (azurophil).

-philia /fɪl- i-əl/ or -phily /fɪl- i-əl/ [Greek philo to love, regard with affection] (1) attraction to, tendency toward, or abnormal appetite for the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (agrophilia).

-philic /fɪl- ɪk/ or -philous /fɪl- əs/ [Greek philo to love, regard with affection] Attracted to, liking, or suited to the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (hydrophil).

-phobia /fɪ- bee-ə/ [Greek phobos fear] Fear of the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (agrophobia).

-phobic /fɪ- bɪk/ [Greek phobos fear] Fearful of the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (arachnophobic).

-phor or -phore [Greek phoros bearing] Carrier (gametophore).

-phora or -phorae or -phorum [Greek phoros bearing] One(s) bearing the structure indicated by the stem or prefix (Stylophorum).


-phia /fɪə-ə/ [Greek phoros bearing] Tendency or bearing of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (dysphoria).

-phorous [Greek phoros bearing] Carrying (phylophorous).

-phrenia [Greek phren mind] Denotes mental disorder (schizophrenia).


-phthora /fə-θa-ray/ [Greek phthora destruction, death] In generic names of fungi: Destroyer of the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (Phytophthora).

-phthorales /fə-θa-RAWL-lees/ [Greek phthora destruction, death] In ordinal names of fungi: Destroyer of the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (Entomophthorales).

-phycæae /fɪs-ee-ee/ [Greek phykos seaweed] In taxonomic names of algae: Seaweed (Rhodophyceae).


-phyl/ /fɪl/ [Greek phyllon leaf] (1) leaf; (2) pigment in plant cells (chlorophyll).

-phyllos or -phyllum [Greek phyllon leaf] Leaf, plant fossil resembling (indicated) group; having leaflike parts (bulbophyllum).

-physis [Greek physis nature] Growth of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (epiphysis, symphysis).

-phyt/ /fɪt/ [Greek phytion plant] In taxonomic names: Plants (Magnoliophyta).

-phyte [Greek phytion plant] Having the trait indicated by the stem or prefix (epiphyte).

-picrin [Greek pikros bitter] Bitter (chloropicrin).

-pithecos or -pithecine [Greek pithekos ape, monkey] Ape (australopithecine, Ardipithecus, Gigantopithecus).


-plasia /PLAZ-əzə/ [Greek plasm anything formed or molded] Formation or development of a type indicated by the stem or prefix (dysplasia).

-plasm /PLAZ-əm/ [Greek plasm anything formed or molded] Denotes something formed or shaped in the way, or by the thing indicated by the prefix (cytoplasm, neoplasm).

-plast [Greek plasm anything formed or molded] (1) Something formed of the type or in the way indicated by the stem or prefix (autoplast); (2) particle, small mass (blepharoplast); (3) cell (chloroplast, chromoplast, leucoplast).

-plastic [Greek plasm anything formed or molded] (1) developing or growing in a way indicated by the stem or prefix (endoplastic); (2) adjectival equivalent of a noun ending in -plasm, plast, or plasty (cytoplasmic).
-plasty [Greek plasm anything formed or molded] Surgical repair of the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (hernioplasty).

-plegia /PLEEJ-(ee)-ya/ or -plegy /PLEEJ-ee/ [Greek plege stroke, blow] Denotes stroke or paralysis (hemiplegia).

-ploid [modern scientific origin (early 20th century) by parallel construction based on the original haploid from Greek haploeides single, and diploid from Greek diplaos double] Having the number of sets of chromosomes indicated by the prefix (triploid, tetraploid, hexaploid).

-ploidy [for derivation see -ploid] Condition of having the number of sets of chromosomes indicated by the prefix (tetraploid, hexaploid, allopolyplpoyid, autopolyplpoid).

-pnea (British: -pnoea) /pa)-NEE-a/ [Greek pneo to breathe] Breath, breathing (apnea).

-pneusta /pa)-N(Y)OO-sta/ [Greek pneo to breathe] Ones having the mode of breathing indicated by the stem or prefix (Enteropneusta).

-pod or -poda or -pode or -podium [Greek pous, podos, podi, poa foot] One(s) having feet of the sort indicated by the stem or prefix (Lycopodium, Theropoda).

-podia [Greek pous, podos, podi, poa foot] Condition of the feet (micropodia).

-podite [Greek pous, podos, podi, poa foot] Segment or appendage of an arthropod (exopodite).

-poiesis /poy-EE-sas/ [Greek poiesis fabrication, creation, production] Production, formation (leukopoiesis).


-ptera [Greek pteron feathers, wing, winged one] One(s) having the type or number of wings indicated by the stem or prefix (Diptera).

-pteris /TARE-as, TIR-as/ [Greek pteris fern] In generic names: Fern (Dryopteris, Pecopteris).

-pterous [Greek pteron feathers, wing, winged one] Having the type or number of wings indicated by the stem or prefix (apterous).

-pterygus (pl pterygi) [Greek pteron feathers, wing, winged one] Winged one(s) having the type of wings indicated by the stem or prefix (Acanthopterygii).

-pteryx [Greek pteron feathers, wing, winged one] Winged or finned one having the type of wings/fins indicated by the stem or prefix (Archaeopteryx).

-ptile [Greek pteron feathers, wing, winged one] Down, feather (coleoptile).

-ptosis /TÖ-sas/ [Greek ptosis fall, collapse] Sagging, downward displacement, or prolapse of the part indicated by the stem or prefix (nephroptosis).

-ptysis /pa-TÖ-sas/ [Greek ptyalon sputum, saliva] A condition of the saliva (hemoptysis).

-pyga or -pygus [Greek pyge rump, buttocks] One having a rump of the sort indicated by the stem or prefix (bipygus).

-pyrosis [Greek pyr fire] Burning sensation of the part indicated by the stem or prefix (glossopyrosis).

-rachidia [Greek rachis spine] Denotes a condition of the spine of the kind indicated by the stem or prefix (atelorachidia) — usually refers to the vertebral column, but can also refer to a spine of any kind, as the spine of a leaf.
-rhine or -rrhine [Greek rhis nose or snout] One having a nose or snout of the sort indicated by the stem or prefix (catarrhine).

-rhiza or -rrhiza [Greek rhiza root] Root; like or connected to a root (Cotylorhiza tuberculata).

-rrhage or -rrhagia [Greek rhegnumi to break asunder, rend] Excessive or abnormal flow or outflow (hemorrhage).

-rrhaphy [Greek rhaphe stitching, sewing] Suturing or stitching (angiorrhaphy).

-rrhea (British: -rrhoea) [Greek rein flow] Denotes a flow or outflow (dacryorrhrea).

-rrhexis [Greek rhegma a breakage or fracture] Rupture, splitting (ovariorrhexitis).

-rrhine See: rhine.

-rrhiza See: rhiza.


-saur or -saura or -sauria or -saurus [Greek saura lizard] Lizard; animals like lizards (dinosaur).

-schisis [Greek schizein to split or cleave] Fissure, breaking up (gastroschisis).


-scope [Greek skopein to examine] A means for viewing (microscope).

-scopic [Greek skopein to examine] Pertaining to a visual examination of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (endoscopic).

-scopy [Greek skopein to examine] Seeing, visual examination of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (microscopy).

-setose or -setous [Latin saeta hair, bristle] Having bristles of the type or number indicated by the stem or prefix (bisetose).

-sion See: -ion.

-sis [Greek -sis an ending indicating a state or condition] Denotes a condition. See: -iasis, -osis, -basia/-basis, -bosis, -clasia/-clasis, -genesis, -gnosis, -kinesis, -stasia/-stasis, -stomosis.

-soma (pl -somata) [Greek soma body] In taxonomic names: one(s) having a body (or region of a body) of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (Trypanosoma).

-some [Greek soma body] (1) chromosome; (2) region of a body; (3) a body of the type indicated by the root or prefix (liposome, lysosome, melanosome).

-spasm [Greek spasmos convulsion] Twitching, or involuntary contraction, of the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (chirospasm).

-sperma or -spermum [Greek sperma seed, semen, race, origin] In taxonomic names: one(s) having seeds of a certain type or number (Pterospermum).
-spermal or -spermous [Greek sperma seed, semen, race, origin] Having seeds of the type or number indicated by the stem or prefix (tetraspermous).

-spermy (pl spermies) [Greek sperma seed, semen, race, origin] Having seeds of a certain type or number (polyspermy).

-spora [Greek sporos sowing, seed, offspring, semen] In taxonomic names: Having spores of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (Neurospora).

-spore [Greek sporos sowing, seed, offspring, semen] Seed, spore (ascospore).

-sporic (also -sporous) [Greek sporos sowing, seed, offspring, semen] Having spores of the type or number indicated by the stem or prefix (ascosporic).

-sporem [Greek sporos sowing, seed, offspring, semen] (1) layer of a spore wall (exosporium); (2) in taxonomic names: Having spores of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (Cladosporium).

-spory (pl -spories) [Greek sporos sowing, seed, offspring, semen] Condition of having spores of the type or number indicated by the stem or prefix (heterospory).

-stasia or -stasis [Greek stasis condition of standing] (1) slowing, stoppage; (2) inhibition of growth (homeostasis); (3) a condition while standing of the sort indicated by the stem or prefix (astasia).

-stat [Greek -states something causing stasis] (1) tool for keeping something stable or controlled (hemostat); (2) agent inhibiting growth (bacteriostat).

-stega or -stege [Greek stege roof] In taxonomic names: Covering plate or layer (Ichthyostega).

-stemonous [Greek stemon warp, thread] Having stamens of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (diplostemonous).

-stomate or -stomatous [Greek stoma, stomat- mouth] Having a mouth of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (cyclostomate).

-stome [Greek stoma, stomat- mouth] One with a mouth of the sort indicated by the stem or prefix (deuterostome).

-stomosis or -stomy [Greek stoma, stomat- mouth] Condition of providing with or having an outlet (anastomosis).

-stylous [style + -ous] mouth] Having styles of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (macrostylous).

-styly [style + -y] Condition of having styles of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (homostyly).

-tactic or -taxial [Greek taxis arrangement, order] (1) pertaining to arrangement, order, pattern (chaetotactic); (2) pertaining to movement of an organism in response to a stimulus of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (barotactic).

-taph [Greek taphos funeral, tomb, grave] Burial, grave (epitaph).

-tarsal [Greek tarsos podos flat of the foot] Denotes the tarsus (tibiotarsal).

-taxia or -taxis or -taxy [Greek taxis arrangement, order] (1) arrangement, order, pattern (chaetotaxy, heterotaxis, homotaxis); (2) movement of an organism in response to a stimulus of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (barotaxis, phototaxis).

-thallus (pl -thalli) or -thallium (pl -thallia) [Latin thallus young green branch or shoot] Indicates a young branch or shoot of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (prothallium).
-thamnia or -thamnus [Greek thamnos bush, shrub] Denotes a shrub with the characteristic indicated by the stem or prefix (Lepidothamnus).

-theca (pl -thecae) [Latin theca case, box, cover, envelope, container] Containing structure, covering, or sheath, of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (ootheca).

-thecum (pl -thecia). [Latin theca case, box, cover, envelope, container] Small containing structure, covering, or sheath, of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (acrothecium).

-there (also -therian) [Greek therion wild animal] Beast, mammal (titanothere).

-therium (pl -theria) [Greek therion wild animal] In taxonomic names: Beast, mammal (Prototheria).

-therm [Greek therme heat] An animal having the mode of temperature regulation indicated by the stem or prefix (endotherm).

-thermia [Greek therme heat] Having the temperature level indicated by the stem or prefix (hypothermia).

-thymia [Greek thymos mind, spirit] The condition of the mind indicated by the stem or prefix (schizothymia).

-tibial [Latin tibia pipe, shinbone] Denotes the tibia (femorotibial).

-tic See: -ic.

-tion See: -ion.

-tokous [Greek tokeus father, sire] Producing, bearing (arrhenotokous).

-toky [Greek tokeus father, sire] Parentage, production, bearing, reproduction (thelytoky).

-tome [Greek tomeus one that cuts] (1) cutting instrument (microtome); (2) part, section (gonotome).

-tomy [Greek tomos cutting, sharp] (1) cutting, incision (lobotomy).

-topia [Greek topos place] Denotes the state of being in a place or location (ectopia).

-topic [Greek topos place] Denotes placement or location (ectopic pregnancy).

-toxic [Latin toxicon poison] Poisonous, toxic (fetotoxic).

-toxin [Latin toxicon poison] A toxin of the type indicated by the stem or prefix (batrachotoxin, hemotoxin, neurotoxin).

-trope [Greek tropos turn, direction, way] One exhibiting a tropism in response to the sort of stimulus indicated by the stem or prefix (heliotrope).

-troph [Greek trophe nourishment, food] One nourished or growing in the manner indicated by the the stem or prefix (autotroph).

-trophic [Greek trophe nourishment, food] Nourished or growing in the manner indicated by the the stem or prefix (autotroph).

-trophy [Greek trophe nourishment, food] Nourishment or growth of the type indicated by the the stem or prefix (atrophy).
-tropia or -tropism or -tropy [Greek tropos turn, direction, way] The manifestation of a tropism in response to the sort of stimulus indicated by the stem or prefix (phototropism).

-tropic or -tropous [Greek tropos turn, direction, way] Exhibiting a tropism in response to the sort of stimulus indicated by the stem or prefix (homotropous).

-tropium [Greek tropos turn, direction, way] An organism exhibiting a tropism in response to the stimulus indicated by the stem or prefix (Heliotropium).

-ty [English equivalent of Latin -tas] Quality, state, condition (toxicity).

-type [Latin typus figure, pattern, type, model] Something that is a figure, pattern, type, or model of the kind indicated by the stem or prefix (karyotype).

-typic [Latin typus figure, pattern, type, model] Of or pertaining to the kind of figure, pattern, type, or model indicated by the stem or prefix (karyotypic, polypic).

-typy [Latin typus figure, pattern, type, model] Condition of being a figure, pattern, type, or model of the kind indicated by the stem or prefix (homotypy).

-ula or -ulae or -ule or -ulum or -ulus [English -ule from Latin diminutive endings -ulus, -ula, -ulum, -ulae] Small one(s) (blastula).

-ulnar [Latin ulna forearm] Denotes the ulna (humeroular, radioular).

-um See: -ium.

-uran or -uran or -urus [Greek oura tail] One(s) having the condition of the tail(s) indicated by the stem or prefix (Anura).

-uria [Greek ouron urine] Denotes a condition of the urine (albuminuria, phenylketonuria, pyuria, saccharuria).

-valent [Latin valens potent] During synapsis in meiotic prophase I: composed of the number of homologous chromosomes indicated by the prefix (bivalent, quadrivalent, trivalent).

-vora [Latin vorare to swallow, devour] In taxonomic names: One that eats the thing indicated by the prefix or stem (Carnivora, Insectivora).

-vore [Latin vorare to swallow, devour] An organism that eats the thing indicated by the prefix or stem (carnivore, insectivore).

-vorous [Latin vorare to swallow, devour] Eating the thing indicated by the prefix or stem (carnivorous, insectivorous).

-ward or -wards [Old English suffix -weard; of Germanic origin, but related to Latin vertere to turn] In the direction of the thing indicated by the stem or prefix (upward, homewards, toward).

-xylon [Greek xylon wood] (1) in taxonomic names: organism(s) having wood of a type or a relationship to wood of a type indicated by the stem or prefix; (2) wood (Trocchiopsis erythroxyylon).
-y (also -ey) [Old English -ig] comparative: -ier, superlative: -iest (1) characterized by, abundant in (woody); (2) made of, containing (clayey); (3) similar to, like (summery);

-yl In chemistry: denotes a radical (methyl).

-ylene In chemistry: denotes a bivalent hydrocarbon radical (methylene).

-zoa (sing -zoan) [Greek zoon animal] Denotes animals or, more broadly, living things (protozoa).

-zoic [-zoa + -ic] (1) having the animal mode of existence indicated by the stem or prefix (coprozoic); (2) relating to animal life or, more broadly, to life of any kind (Mesozoic).

-zygous [Greek zygon yoke, tying element] (1) yoked; (2) having a zygotic nature of a sort indicated by the stem or prefix (heterozygous).

-zyme [Greek zymosis fermentation] Enzyme (allozyme, enzyme).

### Root Word Dictionary

<table>
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<th>Greek Roots:</th>
<th>Latin Roots:</th>
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<tr>
<td>acantha — Thorn.</td>
<td>ab — Departing from.</td>
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<td>aden — Gland.</td>
<td>abavus — Great-great-grandfather.</td>
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<td>adeps, adipis — Fat, grease; fatty tissue.</td>
<td>abbatia, abbatiae — Abbey, monastery.</td>
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<td>aetia — Cause.</td>
<td>abdomen — Abdomen.</td>
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<td>aetos — Eagle.</td>
<td>aberrare — Wander, deviate.</td>
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<td>agogos — Leading.</td>
<td>abicere — Cast down, throw away.</td>
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<td>agra — Seizure.</td>
<td>abusio, abusiosis — Improper use of a term, catachresis.</td>
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<td>aima — Blood.</td>
<td>abluere — Wash away, purify.</td>
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<tr>
<td>aisthesis — Sensation, feeling.</td>
<td>accipiter, accipitris — Hawk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>akantha — Thorn.</td>
<td>acetum, aceti — Vinegar, sour wine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>akari — Mite.</td>
<td>acerbitas, acerbitatis — Harshness, severity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>akouein — To hear.</td>
<td>acicula, aciculae — Small pin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
akris — Grasshopper.
akromion — Acromion.
akros — Uppermost.
aktis — Ray.
algesia — Sense of pain.
amethystos — Amethyst.
amnion — Amnion.
ampelos — Grapevine.
amphoos — Around, on both sides.
amphoreus — Amphora.
andros — Man.
anem — Wind.
angos — Vessel.
ankyllos — Bent; fused.
anthax — Coal, carbuncle.
anthos — Flower.
anthropos — Human.
anti — Against.
aplanes — Fixed.
apo — Away from, off.
arachne — Spider.
arche — Beginning.
archein — To rule.
archos — Anus.
arctos — Bear (the animal).

acidus, -a, -um — Sour.
acipenser, acipenseris — Sturgeon.
aculeus, aculei — Sting, spine, thorn, point, spike.
acumen, acuminis — Sharp point; spur; sting.
acus, acus — Needle, pin.
acutus, -a, -um — Sharp, pointed; severe; acute.
ad — To, up to, towards; near, at; on.
adducere — To lead to, bring to.
adungere — To add, attach.
adjuvare — To help, aid.
aequus — Level, even, equal, like.
aer, aeris — Air, atmosphere, sky.
ager, agri — Field, farm.
agitatus, -a-, -um — Animated, lively, agile.
agnus, agni — Lamb.
albus, -a-, -um — White, pale, fair; bright, clear.
alius — Other, another; different, changed.
allium, alli(i) — Garlic.
alucinari — To prate, dream, or imagine.
ambo — Both.
ambulare — To walk, move about.
amplecti — Surround, encircle, embrace, clasp.
ampliare — Enlarge, augment, widen.
ampulla, ampullae — Bottle, jar.
amygdalum, amygdali — Almond; tonsil.
arteria — Artery.

arthron — Joint.

askos — Bag.

aster — Star.

asthenes — Weak.

atelos — Imperfect, defective.

attikos — Upper part.

autos — Same, self.

auxeine — To increase.

axon — Axle, axis, vertebra.

amyllum, amyli — Starch.

animal, animalis — Animal, creature, beast, living thing.

animatus, -a, -um — Alive, growing, endowed with spirit, anima.

ante — In front, in view; before, facing.

anus, ani — Anus.

apes, apis — Bee.

apex, apicis — Point, top, summit; cap, crown.

arbor, arboris — Tree.

argilla, argillae — Clay.

astrologia, astrologiae — Astrology, astronomy; knowledge/study of the heavenly bodies as portents.

astronomia, astronomiae — Astronomy, astrology; science/study of the heavenly bodies.

ater, atra -um — Black, dark.

atrium, atr(i) — Main room or chamber.

audire — To hear.

auris, auris — Ear.

aurum, auri — Gold.

australis, australis, australe — Southern.

avis, avis — Bird.

axilla, axillae — Armpit.

badisis — Walking, going.

balanos — Acorn, glans penis.

barys — Heavy.

batrachos — Frog.
bathos — Depth.

bios — Way of life.

blastos — Bud.

blennos — Mucus.

blepharis — Eyelash.

blepharon — Eyelid.

bothros — Pit, cavity, trough.

botrys — Bunch of grapes.

brachys — Short.

bradys — Slow.

branchia — Gills.

bronchia — Bronchi.

bryon — Moss.

chaite — Hair.

chalkos — Copper.

cheiros — Arm.

cha SDS — Bitter, spite.

cerebrum, cerebri — Brain.

bos, bovis — Bull, cow, cattle.

brachium, brachi(i) — Arm.

bubo, bubonis — Horned owl, eagle owl.

bucca, buccae — Mouth, cheek.

bursa, bursae — Bag, purse.

caecum, caeca caecum, — Blind.

caedere — To chop, hew, murder, kill.

calcaneus, calcanei — Heel.

calvaria, calvariae — Skull.

calvus, calva, calvum — Bald.

calcaneus, calcanei — Heel.

calx, calcis — Limestone, lime, chalk.

canis, canis — Dog.

capillus, capilli — Hair.

caris, caridis — Shrimp, prawn, kind of crustacean.

carnis, carnis — Flesh, meat, the body.

catena, catenae — Chain, series, shackles, fetters.

cauda, caudae — Tail.

caulis, caulis — Stem.

centenus, -a, -um — One hundred.

cephalicus, -a, -um — Of or pertaining to the head.

cera, cerae — Wax.

cercopithecus, cercopithecus — Long-tailed monkey.

cerebrum, cerebri — Brain.
chondros — Cartilage.

cervix, cervicis — Neck; narrow connecting structure.

chordos — Cord.

cetus, ceti — Whale, dolphin.

chorion — Skin.

chelys, chelyos — Tortoise, turtle.

chroma, chromos — Color.

circum — About, around, near, on both sides.

chrono — Time.

cis- — On; to this; near side of.

chrysos — Golden, yellow.

cochlea, cochleae — Snail.

chrlos — Juice, chlye.

cocus — Cooked, baked.

clastos — Broken.

cohort, cohortis — Cohort (one-tenth of a Roman military legion).

clavus, clavos — Nail, pin.

cranion — Skull.

colere — To live in a place, to inhabit.

coma, comae — Hair of the head, mane.

contra — Against, opposite, opposed, contrary.

conus, coni — Cone.

cor, cordis — Heart.

cornu, cornus — Horn, hoof, beak, claw.

cortex, corticis — Skin, rind, outer covering.

costa — Rib; side, flank, back.

coxa, coxae — Hip (of human), haunch (of animal).

crabro, crabronis — Hornet, wasp.

creta, cretae — Chalk.

crus, cruris — Leg, shank.

cubere — To lie in bed recline.

cubitus, cubiti — Elbow, forearm, ulna.

culina, culinae — Kitchen. cooking.

culinarius, culinaria, culinarium — Of or related to the kitchen culinary.
**dacron** — Tear (shed from the eye).

**dactylos** — Finger.

**dein** — To bind.

**deka** — Ten.

**demas** — Body.

**demos** — Populace.

**dendron** — Tree.

**dere** — Neck.

**derma** — Skin.

**dia** — Through, by.

**didymos** — Twin, *testis*.

**diploos** — Twofold, double.

**dipsa** — Thirst.

**dis** — Double, twice.

**dramein** — To run.

**drys** — Tree, oak.

**dynamis** — Power.

**dyo** — Two.

**dyodeka** — Twelve.

**echinos** — Hedgehog or sea urchin.

**echo** — Echo.

**cum** — Together, with, common.

**cuneus, cunei** — Wedge.

**cutis, cutis** — Skin.

**de** — Down from, away from, from, off.

**decem, decimus, -a, -um** — Ten.

**dens, dentis** — Tooth; tooth-like thing.

**dexter, dextra, -um** — Right, on the right hand; skillful.

**dimidiare** — To halve.

**discus, disci** — Disc, discus.

**dorsum, dorsi** — Back.

**draco, draconis** — Dragon, snake.

**ducere** — To lead.

**epilepsia, epilepsiae** — Epilepsy.

**equus, equi** — Horse.

**ex** — Out of, from, because of, as a result of.

**excitare** — To excite.

**exterus** — Outer, external, outward, far, foreign.

**extra** — Outside of, beyond, beside, except.

**facere** — To do, make, create, cause.

**facies, faciei** — Shape, face, appearance.

**fauces** — Pharynx.

**febris, febris** — Fever.

**feles, felis** — Cat.
ecto — Outside.
edmenai — To eat.
eikosi — Twenty.
eilein — To twist.
eiresis — Take.
Ek — Out of, from.
Ektropion — A turning or movement outward.
elaion — Oil.
elastikos — Elastic.
elkosis — Ulceration.
Eleutheros — Free.
Elytron — Vagina.
Emein — To vomit.
Emmena — Menses.
Endon — Within.
Enkephalos — Brain.
Enteron — Intestine.
Entomon — Insect.
Eos — Dawn.
Epar — Liver.
Ependyma — Wrap.
Epi — Upon.
Episeion — Pudenda.
Eremia — Lack.
Ergon — Work.
femina, feminae — Woman.
Fero, ferre — To bring, bear, carry, produce.
Ferrum, ferri — Iron.
Fetus, fetus — Offspring.
Fibula — Clasp, brooch.
Figura, figurae — Form, shape, figure.
Filix, filicis — Fern, bracken.
Filum, fili — Thread.
Flavus, flava, flavum — Yellow, golden.
Flumen, fluminis — River.
Forma, formae — Form, shape, model.
Frons, frontis — Forehead, face, front, fore part.
Fugere — Put to flight.
erythros — Red.
eteros — Other.
ethmos — Sieve.
ethnos — Nation.
eurys — Wide.
eus — Good.

F: — In English words of Greek origin, and therefore in the transliterations of Greek words given on this website, the sound of f is indicated by the spelling ph.

gala, galact- — Milk.
Galen — The Roman physician, surgeon and philosopher.
galeos — Shark.
gamia — Marriage.
gaster — Belly.
gennan — To produce.
glottis, glossa — Tongue.
glykys — Sweet (see also: hedys).
gnathos — Jaw.
gonos — Genitals, seed, offspring, procreation.
graphos — Written.
gymnos — Naked.
gyne — Woman.
habros — Delicate.
haploeides — Single.
galea, galeae — Helmet.
gallus, galli — Cock, rooster.
gallina, gallinae — Hen.
gelare — To freeze.
gelidus, -a, -um — Cold, icy, freezing.
geminus, -a, -um — Twinned, doubled, paired.
generatim — According to categories; in general.
generare — To beget, to father.
genu, genus — Knee.
genus, generis — Kind, sort.
gingiva, gingivae — Gum(s).
gladiator, gladii — Sword; swordfish.
glaucus, -a, -um — Bluish gray.
gravius, -a, -um — Heavy.
gula, gulae — Throat, neck, esophagus.
guttur, gutturis — Throat, neck, esophagus; goiter.
**hedra** — Seat.

**hedys** — Sweet (see also: *glykys*).

**hekaton** — A hundred.

**helios** — Sun.

**helix** — Spiral.

**helmis** — Worm.

**hemi-** — Half-.

**herpetos** — Crawling, creeping.

**hesperos** — Western; of the evening.

**hippo** — Horse.

**homos** — Same.

**habitare** — To dwell, reside.

**hereditas, hereditatis** — Inheritance, heredity.

**Hesperus, Hesperi** — Evening-star (symbolically: the west).

**hora, horae** — Hour, time, season.

**hortus, horti** — Garden, park.

**hostis, hostis** — Enemy.

**humanitas, humanitatis** — Human nature, culture, kindness.

**humerus, humeri** — Upper arm, shoulder.

**homo, hominis** — Man, human being.

**iasis** — Infection.

**iatros** — Physician.

**ichnos** — Track, trace, footprint.

**ichthys** — Fish.

**icteros** — Jaundice.

**idios** — Individual.

**idros** — Sweat.

**ilos** — Whole.

**ignis, ignis** — Fire.

**imber, imbris** — Rain.

**immunis** — Exempt, immune.

**incola, incolae** — Resident.

**infra** — Below, lower than, further along; to the south.

**inter** — Between, among, during.

**intra, intro-** — Within, inside, during, under.
iris, irid- — Iris.

ischein — To restrain.

ischion — Hip.

isos — Equal.

istos — Tissue.

Note: — The letter K in a Greek root is often replaced by the letter C in modern English words derived from that root.

kainos — New, fresh.

kakos — Bad, evil, pernicious.

kalos — Beautiful.

kampe — To bend.

karkinoma — Cancer.

karkinomata — Cancers.

karpos — Fruit, wrist.

karya — Nut, kernel.

kata — Down.

kele — Tumor, hernia.

kentesis — Puncture.

kephale — Head.

keras — Horn.

kerkos — Tail.

kinesis — Motion, movement.

kleis — Key.

kleistos — Closed.

jejunos, jejuna ejunum — Fasting, hungry.

juba, jubae — Mane, crest (of a helmet).

jugulus, juguli — Throat, neck; collarbone.

jugum, judi — Yoke.

juvenis, juvenis — Youth; young man or woman.

juxta — Near, next to.

Note: — The letter K was very rarely used in Latin.
kline — Bed.
kneme — Shin.
knide — Nettle, sea nettle.
koilia — Belly.
koilos — Hollow.
kokkos — Berry.
koleos — Sheath.
kolon — Colon.
kolpos — Vagina.
kolyo — To hinder, prevent.
kome — Hair.
konios — Dusty.
konis — Dust.
kopros — Excrement.
kore — Pupil.
kormos — Tree trunk.
krinein — To secrete.
kryos — Freezing cold.
kryptos — Hidden, secret.
yanos — Dark blue, lapis lazuli.
kyesis — Conception, pregnancy.
kyklos — Circle.
kyon — Dog.
kypnos — Bent forwards, hunchbacked, stooping.
kystis — Bladder, sac.
**kytos** — Hollow vessel.

**lagos** — Hare.

**lalia** — Chatter.

**lapara** — Abdomen, flank.

**larynx** — Larynx.

**lasios** — Shaggy, wooly.

**leios** — Smooth.

**lemma** — Rind, husk.

**lepis** — Flake, scale.

**lepsis** — Seizure.

**leptos** — Fine, small, thin, weak, delicate.

**leukos** — Light, bright, clear, white.

**liparos** — Greasy, fatty, oily.

**lithos** — Stone.

**locheyo** — To bear, carry, bring forth.

**logos** — Explanation, law, theory, reasoning, speech.

**loma** — Fringe.

**lonche** — Lance, spearhead.

**lophos** — Crest.

**lykos** — Wolf.

**lyo** — To dissolve.

**lysis** — Loosing, breaking up, parting, releasing.

**labium, labi(i)** — Lip.

**lacrima, lacrimae** — Tear (teardrop).

**lacte, lactis** — Milk.

**lacuna, lacunae** — Hollow, pit, cavity, space.

**laevus, laeva, laevum** — Left, on the left hand.

**lagma, lagenae** — Flask, bottle.

**lana, lanae** — Wool, soft hair.

**latus, lata, latum** — Wide, broad; spacious.

**latus, lateris** — Side, flank.

**laurus, lauri** — Bay-tree, laurel.

**lenticula, lenticulae** — Lentil, lens-shaped vessel.

**leo, leonis** — Lion.

**lepra, leprae** — Leprosy.

**lepis, leporis** — Hare.

**liber, a, um** — Free, unrestrained, frank, independent.

**liber, liber** — Child.

**liber, libri** — Book, volume.

**lien, lienis** — Spleen.

**lignum, ligni** — Wood, timber, firewood.

**lingula, lingulae** — Tongue.

**longus, longa longum** — Long, tall, far.

**lucidus, lucida, lucidum** — Shining, clear, bright.

**lumbus, lumbi** — Loins.
luna, lune — Moon.
lupus, lupi — Wolf.
luteus, lutea, luteum — Yellow.
lympha, lymphe — Water, water nymph.
lyra, lyrae — Lyre.
makros — Long, tall, high, large.
malaxis — Softening.
mastos — Breast, udder.
megas, megale, mega — Big, great, full-grown, vast, high.
meion — Less.
melas — Dark, black, murky.
meninx — Membrane.
meros (1) share, portion, part; (2) thigh, femur.
mesos — Middle, in the middle.
meta — Among, between, after, later, along with.
metopon — Brow, forehead.
metra — Uterus.
metron — Measure, rule.
mikros — Small.
misos — Hatred.
mitos — Thread.
mimeomai — To mimic, imitate, represent.
monos — Alone, solitary.
morphe — Form, shape, kind, sort.
magnus, magna, magnum — Big, large, tall.
major, majora, majorus — Bigger, larger, taller.
mal — Bad, evil, wicked; ugly.
maximus, -a, -um — Biggest, largest, tallest.
medius — Middle, neutral.
medulla — Marrow, innermost part, kernel.
melior, melior, melius — Better.
metallum, metalli — Metal.
mille, milis — Thousand.
mons, montis — Mountain.
mucus, muci — Mucus, snot.
multus — Many.
mus, muris — Mouse.
musca, muscae — Fly (insect).
musculus, musculi — (1) Small mouse; (2) muscle.
mustela, mustela — Weasel.
nanus, nani — Dwarf.
nasus, nasi — Nose.
nervus, nervi — Muscle, nerve; cord, string.
myelos — Marrow.

myia — Fly.

mykes — Mushroom, fungus.

myon — Muscle.

myxa — Mucus.

nannos — Dwarf.

nekrors — Dead, dying person, corpse.

dena, nemata — Thread.

nephros — Kidney.

neuron — Nerve, sinew, cord.

nipha — Snow.

nitron — Natron.

nema, nemata — Thread.

nosos — Disease.

nothos — Bastard, baseborn, spurious.

notos — Back.

nux, nyctos — Night.

odous, odont — Something pointed; tooth, spike.

odyne — Pain.

oidema — Swelling.

oikos — Habitation.

oion — Egg.

oisophagos — Esophagus.

olecranon — Elbow.
oligos — Few, little, scanty, small.
omia — Shoulder.
emos — Ulna.
ombros — Rain.
omphalos — Navel, umbilical cord.
on — Being (pres. participle of *einein*).
onkinos — Hook.
onkos — Bulk, mass.
onoma — Name.
onyx — Talon, claw.
ophthalmos — Eye.
ops — Eye, face.
optikos — Of or for sight.
orchis — Testicle.
ors — Mountain.
orthos — Straight, correct, true, just.
osche — Scrotum.
osme — Smell, odor, sense of smell.
osmos — Thrusting.
osphresis — Smell.
osteon — Bone.
ostrakon — Shell.
oulon — The gums.
oura — Tail.
oureter — Ureter.


**ouron** — Urine.

**ous** — Ear.

**pachys** — Thick, stout.

**paidon** — Young child.

**palaios** — Old, ancient.

**para-** — Beside, beyond, along, near, by.

**parthena** — Virgin.

**pathe** — Suffering, misfortune.

**pelos** — Clay, mud, mire.

**penia** — Lack, deficiency, poverty.

**pepsi** — Digestion.

**peri** — Round about, around, all around.

**pexis** — Putting together, connection.

**phagein** — To eat.

**phakos** — Lentil, lentil-shaped, as a lens.

**phallos** — Penis.

**phaneros** — Visible, manifest.

**phanai** — To speak, say.

**pharmakon** — Drug, medicine, potion, poison.

**phasis** — Utterance, statement, speech.

**phileo** — To love, regard with affection.

**phleps** — Blood vessel, whether vein or artery.

**phobos** — Fear.

**phonema** — Sound, utterance.

**phoresis** — Being borne.

**palus, paludis** — Swamp, marsh.

**papilla, papillae** — Pimple, pustule.

**parare** — Give birth to; beget, bring forth.

**pecus, pecoris** — Cattle, herd.

**pelvis, pelvis** — Shallow basin.

**penis, penis** — Penis.

**per** — Through, during, by.

**pes, pedis** — Foot.

**petra, petrae** — Rock, boulder, stone.

**pilus, pili** — Hair.

**pinus, pinus** — Pine, fir.

**piscis, piscis** — Fish.

**planus, plana, planum** — Flat.

**plumbum, plumbi** — Lead (the element).

**plus, pluris** — More, too much.

**pons, pontis** — Bridge.

**possum, posse, potui** — Be able, can.

**post** — Behind, after, afterwards.

**potens, potentis** — Capable, mighty, powerful.

**praec** — Before, in front of, forward. Latin *proprius*

**pro** — On behalf of, for, before, beforehand, in front.

**proprius, propria, proprium (adj.)** — Own, individually characteristic.
phoros — Bearing.
photiso — Shine, give light.
phren — Mind.
phthio — To decay, wane, waste away.
phthora — Destruction, death.
phykos — Seaweed.
phylakeia — Guard, protection.
phylon — Tribe, race.
phyllon — Leaf.
physa — Bellows.
phyton — Plant.
pikros — Bitter.
pithekos — Ape, monkey.
plakes — Plates.
planos — Wandering.
plasm — Anything formed or molded.
platys — Flat, level.
plege — Stroke, blow.
pleura — Rib, side.
pneo — To breathe.
pneumon — Lung.
poiesis — Fabrication, creation, production.
poikilos — Spotted, varied, changeable.
polios — Gray.
poly- — Many, much, too much, excessive.

psittacus, psittaci — Parrot.
pubescere — To reach physical maturity, grow body hair.
pulex, pulicis — Flea.
pulmo, pulmonis — Lung.
pus, puris — Pus.
putorius, putorii — Skunk.
quadratus (also: quadrum) — Square.
qualitas, qualitatis — Quality, nature.
quasi — As if.
quattuor, quartus -a -um, quaterni -ae -a, — Four.
quercus, quercus — Oak.
quietus, -a -um, — Resting, sleeping.
quingenti — Five hundred.
quinque, quintus -a -um, quini -ae -a — Five.
quiris, quiritis (also: curis) — A spear.
poros — Pore.
pous, podos, podi, poa — Foot.
proto- — First (in time).
pseudo- — False.
psyche — Life, spirit, soul, mind, consciousness.
pteris — Fern.
pterion — Feathers, wing, winged one.
ptosis — Fall, collapse.
ptyalon — Sputum, saliva.
pyelos — Tub, vat, trough.
pyge — Rump, buttocks.
pyknos — Close, compact, narrow, constricted.
pyle — Orifice.
pylorus — Gatekeeper.
pyon — Pus.
pyr — Fire.
rachis — Spine.
radius, radi(i) — Ray.
rein — Flow.
re- — Again.
rhaphe — Stitching, sewing.
rhegma — A breakage or fracture.
regina, reginae — Queen.
rhegunum — To break asunder, rend.
renunculus, renunciuli — Kidney.
rheos — Current.
rete, retis — Net, snare.
rhiza — Root.
rhibus, rabida, rabidum — Mad, raging, crazy.
sakcharon — Sugar.
salpinx — Tube.
sapros — Rotten.
sarx — Flesh.
saura — Lizard.
schizein — To split or cleave.
sepsis — Putrefaction.
salon — Saliva.
sideros — Iron.
sitos — Grain.
skleros — Hard.
skolios — Crooked.
skolex — Worm, grub.
skopein — To examine.
soma — Body.
spasmos — Convulsion.
speira — Coil.
sperma — Seed, semen, race, origin.
sphen — Wedge.
sphygmos — Pulse.
splangchnon — Internal organ.
sporos — Sowing, seed, offspring, semen.
staphyle — Bunch of grapes.
stasis — Condition of standing.
status — Standing.
rota, rotae — Wheel.
rufus, -a, -um — Red, ruddy.
ruga, rugae — Wrinkle, crease, fold.
rus, ruris — Country (rural area), countryside, farm.
rutilus, -a, -um — Red, orange.
rutundus, -a, -um — Round, circular, spherical, wheel-like.
sacrum — Sacrum.
saeta, saetae — Hair, bristle.
scutum, scuti — Shield.
sanguis, sanguinis — Blood.
semen — Seed.
semi — Half.
separate — To separate.
septem, septimus -a -um, — Seven.
seesqui — One and a half times.
sex, sextus — Six.
simia, simiae — Ape, monkey.
sinister, sinistra — Left.
species, speciei — Appearance.
spirare — To breathe; blow; live.
squama — Scale.
stercus, stercoris — Filth, dung, manure.
stratum, strati — Bed, blanket.
strix, strigis — Screech owl; vampire.
stear — Fat, tallow.

stege — Roof.

stemon — Warp, thread.

stenos — Narrow.

stethos — Chest.

stoma, stomat- — Mouth.

streptos — To be bent or turned.

stylos — Pillar.

syn — Together.

syrinx — Pipe or tube.

tachos — Speed.

tainia — Band, headband.

taktikos — Pertaining to arrangement.

taphos — Funeral, tomb, grave.

tautos — The same, identical.

taxis — Arrangement, order.

teinein — To stretch.

tele — Distant.

telos — End.

tetra — Four.

thamnos — Bush, shrub.

theion — Sulfur.

therme — Heat.

thrix — The hair of the head.

thrombos — Lump, clot of blood.

sub — Under, beneath, behind, during.

sulfur, sulfuris — Brimstone, sulfur; lightning.

super — Above, on top, upon, over, upwards

tactus, tactus — Touch, sense of touch.

talus, tali — Ankle, ankle bone; pastern.

tardus, tarda, tardum — Slow, late.

tegmen, tegminis — Covering, protection, clothing, armor, skin, shell, husk.

tela, telae — Web.

tempestas, tempestatis — Weather; storm; season.

tempus, temporis — Time; condition; season.

tepidus, -a-, -um — Warm, tepid.

tergum, tergi — Back, rear.

terminus, termini — Boundary, end.

terra, terrae — Earth; land; country.

terrere — Frighten, terrify.

testiculus, testiculi — Testicle.

testudo, testudinis — Tortoise, turtle.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>thylackos</strong></td>
<td>Sac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thymos</strong></td>
<td>Mind, spirit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thyreos</strong></td>
<td>Oblong shield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tokeus</strong></td>
<td>Father, sire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tomeus</strong></td>
<td>One that cuts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tomos</strong></td>
<td>Cutting, sharp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>topos</strong></td>
<td>Place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>toxon</strong></td>
<td>Bow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>trachelos</strong></td>
<td>Throat, neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tri</strong></td>
<td>Thrice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>trophe</strong></td>
<td>Nourishment, food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tropos</strong></td>
<td>Turn, direction, way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>trypanon</strong></td>
<td>Auger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tyros</strong></td>
<td>Cheese.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tyrranos</strong></td>
<td>King, unconstitutional ruler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>xanthos</strong></td>
<td>Yellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>xenos</strong></td>
<td>Stranger, foreigner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>xeros</strong></td>
<td>Dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>xiphos</strong></td>
<td>Sword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>xylon</strong></td>
<td>Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>yalos</strong></td>
<td>Glass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>yodor</strong></td>
<td>Water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>yoeides</strong></td>
<td>U-shaped.</td>
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<td><strong>thalassinus, -a, -um</strong></td>
<td>Sea-green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thallus, thalli</strong></td>
<td>Young green branch or shoot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>theca, thecae</strong></td>
<td>Case, box, cover, envelope, container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thorax, thoracis/os</strong></td>
<td>Chest, upper body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tibia, tibiae</strong></td>
<td>Pipe, shinbone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tigris, tigris</strong></td>
<td>Tiger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>toxicum, -a, -um</strong></td>
<td>Poison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>trans</strong></td>
<td>Across, beyond, on the other side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tristis, tristis, triste</strong></td>
<td>Sad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>triticum, tritici</strong></td>
<td>Wheat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tubus, tubi</strong></td>
<td>Pipe, trumpet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tumulus, tumuli</strong></td>
<td>Hillock; mound; grave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tussis, tussis</strong></td>
<td>Cough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tympanum, tympani</strong></td>
<td>Small drum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>typus, typi</strong></td>
<td>Figure, pattern, type, model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ulna, ulnae</strong></td>
<td>Forearm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ultra</strong></td>
<td>Beyond, further, more, on the other side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ulula, ululae</strong></td>
<td>Tawny owl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>uncus, unci</strong></td>
<td>Hook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>uncus, unca, uncum</strong></td>
<td>Hooked, curved; barbed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>undecim, undecimus -a -um</strong></td>
<td>Eleven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>undus, una, unum</strong></td>
<td>One.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>unda, undae</strong></td>
<td>Wave, surge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>unus, una, unum</strong></td>
<td>One.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
yper — Above.
ypo — Under.
ypsi — High.
ystera — Uterus.

zoe — Life.
zoon — Animal.
zygon — Yoke, union.
zymosis — Fermentation.

urbanus, -a, -um — Urban, pertaining to the city.
ursus, ursi — Bear (the animal).
uterus, uteri — Womb, abdomen.
uxor, uxoris — Wife.
vacuus, vacua, vacuum — Empty.
vagina, vaginae — Sheath, scabbard.
valens, valentis — Potent, strong, robust.
vas, vasis — Vessel, dish, vase.
velociter — Fast, swiftly.
velum, veli — Covering, curtain; sail.
vena, venae — Blood vessel.
venatio, venationis — Hunting.
venenum, veneni — Poison.
venter, ventris — Abdomen, belly.
venus, venti — Wind.
venustus, -a, -um — Pretty, attractive.
verbum, verbi — Word.
vermis, vermis — Worm, maggot.
veritas, veritatis — Truth.
vesicula, vesiculae — Small bladder, blister.
vespa, vespae — Wasp.
vesper, vesperis — Evening, west.
vespertilio, vespertilionis — Bat.
vestis, vestis — Clothing, blanket.
vetus, veteris — Old, ancient.

via, viae — Way, road.

vibrare — To shake, vibrate.

vicinus, -a, -um — Neighboring.

virgo, virginis — Maiden, young woman, virgin.

vivus, viva, vivum — Alive, living.

vorare — To swallow, devour.

vulpes, vulpis — Fox.