

MONOCOTYL'EDON, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *κοτυληδων*, a hollow.] In *botany*, a plant with only one cotyledon or seed-lobe.

MONOC'ULAR, } *a.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *οφθαλμος*, eye.]
MONOC'ULOUS, } Having one eye only. *Hovell.*

MON'OCULE, *n.* [supra.] An insect with one eye. *Pennant.*

MON'ODON, *n.* [Gr. *μονοδους*, having one tooth or shoot.]

The unicorn fish, or sea-unicorn, which has a remarkable horn projecting from its head. [This horn is really a tusk, of which there are two, but only one of them is usually developed. *Cuvier.*] It is called also the monoceros, or horned narwhal. Its usual size is from sixteen to twenty feet. *Encyc.*

MON'ODY, *n.* [Gr. *μονωδια*; *μονος*, sole, and *ωδη*, song.] A song or poem sung by one person only. *Johnson.*

MON'OGAM, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *γαμη*, marriage.]

In *botany*, a plant that has a simple flower, though the anthers are united. *Lee.*

MONOGAM'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the order of plants that have a simple flower. *Lee.*

MONOG'AMIST, *n.* [supra.] One who disallows second marriages. *Johnson.*

MONOG'AMOUS, *a.* Having one wife only and not permitted to marry a second.

MONOG'AMY, *n.* [supra.] The marriage of one wife only, or the state of such as are restrained to a single wife. *Bp. Hall.*

MON'OGRAM, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *γραμμα*, letter.]

A character or cypher composed of one, two or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name; used on seals, &c. *Encyc.*

MON'OGRAMMAL, *a.* Sketching in the manner of a monogram. *Fotherby.*

MON'OGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

An account or description of a single thing or class of things; as a *monograph* of violets in botany; a *monograph* of an Egyptian mummy. *Journ. of Science.*

MONOGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Drawn in lines
MONOGRAPHICAL, } without colors. *Bailey. Ash.*

2. Pertaining to a monograph.

MONOGR'APHY, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

A description drawn in lines without colors. Qu. should not this be *monogram*?

MON'OGYN, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *γυνη*, a female.]

In *botany*, a plant having only one style or stigma. *Smith.*

MONOGYN'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the order monogynia; having only one style or stigma.

MONOLOGUE, *n.* *mon'olog.* [Gr. *μονολογια*; *μονος*, sole, and *λογος*, speech.]

1. A soliloquy; a speech uttered by a person alone. *Dryden.*

2. A poem, song or scene composed for a single performer. *Bushy.*

MONOM'ACHY, *n.* [Gr. *μονομαχια*; *μονος*, sole, and *μαχη*, combat.] A duel; a single combat.

MON'OME, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *ονομα*, name.]

In *algebra*, a quantity that has one name only. *Harris.*

MONO'MIAL, *n.* In *algebra*, a quantity expressed by one name or letter.

MONOP'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *παθεια*, suffering.] Solitary suffering or sensibility. *Whitlock.*

MONOPET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος*, only, and *πεταλον*, flower-leaf.]

In *botany*, having only one petal, or a one-petaled corol; as a *monopetalous* corol or flower. *Martyn.*

MONO'PITHONG, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *πιθον*, sound.] A simple vowel-sound. *Beattie.*

MONOPITHON'GAL, *a.* Consisting of a simple vowel-sound. *Beattie.*

MONOPI'YLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *φυλλον*, leaf.] Having one leaf only.

MONOPH'YSITE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, only, and *φυσος*, nature.]

One who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature, or that the human and divine nature were so united as to form one nature only. *Encyc.*

MONOP'OLIST, } *n.* [Sp. It. *monopolis-*
MONOP'OLIZER, } *ta.* See *Monopolize.*

One that monopolizes; a person who engrosses a commodity by purchasing the whole of that article in market for the purpose of selling it at an advanced price; or one who has a license or privilege granted by authority, for the sole buying or selling of any commodity. The man who retains in his hands his own produce or manufacture, is not a monopolist within the meaning of the laws for preventing monopolies.

MONOP'OLIZE, *v. t.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *πωλεω*, to sell; Fr. *monopoler.*]

1. To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of any commodity or goods in market with the view of selling them at advanced prices, and of having the power of commanding the prices; as, to *monopolize* sugar or tea.

2. To engross or obtain by any means the exclusive right of trading to any place, and the sole power of vending any commodity or goods in a particular place or country; as, to *monopolize* the India or Levant trade.

3. To obtain the whole; as, to *monopolize* advantages. *Federalist, Jay.*

MONOP'OLY, *n.* [Fr. *monopole*; L. *monopolium*; Gr. *μονοπωλια*; *μονος* and *πωλεω*.]

The sole power of vending any species of goods, obtained either by engrossing the articles in market by purchase, or by a license from the government confirming this privilege. Thus the East India Company in Great Britain has a *monopoly* of the trade to the East Indies, granted to them by charter. *Monopolies* by individuals obtained by engrossing, are an offense prohibited by law. But a man has by natural right the exclusive power of vending his own produce or manufactures, and to retain that exclusive right is not a *monopoly* within the meaning of law.

MONOP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, only, and *πτωσις*, case.] A noun having only one oblique case. *Clarke.*

MONOSPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος*, only, and *σπερμα*, seed.] Having one seed only.

MONOSTICH, *n.* [Gr. *μονοστιχον*; *μονος*, only, and *στιχος*, verse.] A composition consisting of one verse only.

MONOSTROPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *μονοστροφος*, having one strophe.]

Having one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure. *Mason.*

MONOSYLLAB'IC, *a.* [See *Monosyllable.*]

1. Consisting of one syllable; as a *monosyllabic* word.

2. Consisting of words of one syllable; as a *monosyllabic* verse.

MONOSYL'ABLE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, only, and *σλλαβη*, a syllable.] A word of one syllable.

MONOSYL'ABLED, *a.* Formed into one syllable. *Cleveland.*

MON'OTHEISM, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, only, and *θεος*, God.]

The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only. *Asiat. Res.*

MONOTH'ELITE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, one, and *θελησις*, will.]

One who holds that Christ had but one will. *Milner.*

MON'OTONE, *n.* [See *Monotony.*] In *rhetoric*, a sameness of sound, or the utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key, without inflection or cadence. *Mason. E. Porter.*

MONOTON'IC, *a.* Monotonous. [*Little used.*]

MONOT'ONOUS, *a.* Continued in the same tone without inflection or cadence; unvaried in tone.

MONOT'ONOUSLY, *adv.* With one uniform tone; without inflection of voice. *Nares.*

MONOT'ONY, *n.* [Gr. *μονοτονια*; *μονος*, sole, and *τονος*, sound.]

1. Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflections of voice in speaking; want of cadence or modulation.

2. Uniformity; sameness.

At sea, every thing that breaks the *monotony* of the surrounding expanse attracts attention. *Irving.*

MONSIEUR, *n.* [Fr.] Sir; Mr. *Pope.*

MONSOON, *n.* A periodical wind, blowing six months from the same quarter or point of the compass, then changing and blowing the same time from the opposite quarter. The monsoons prevail in the East Indies, and are called also *trade winds*. But we usually give the denomination of trade winds to those which blow the whole year from the same point, as the winds within the tropics on the Atlantic.

MON'STER, *n.* [L. *monstrum*, from *monstro*, to show. So we say in English, a *sight*. See *Muster.*]

1. An animal produced with a shape or with parts that are not natural, as when the body is ill formed or distorted, or the limbs too few or too many, or when any part is extravagantly out of proportion, either through defect or excess.

2. Any unnatural production; something greatly deformed. *Monsters* are common in the vegetable kingdom. *Encyc.*

3. A person so wicked as to appear horrible; one unnaturally wicked or mischievous. So a parricide is called a *monster*.