

which agrees directly with *currus*, is referred also to *arma*. *Cyc.*

**ZIB'ET**, *n.* [See *Civet*.] An animal of the genus *Viverra*; the ash-gray weasel, striated with black undulations, and an annulated tail. It may be called the Indian civet, as it resembles the African civet. *Cyc.*

**ZIG'ZAG**, *a.* Having short turns.

**ZIG'ZAG**, *n.* Something that has short turns or angles.

**ZIG'ZAG**, *v. t.* To form with short turns.

*Ziment water*, or *copper water*, is a name given to water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper.

**ZIM'OME**, } *n.* [Gr. ζῖμα.] One of the constituents of gluten. *Ure.*

**ZINK**, *n.* [G. Sw. Dan. zink. The common orthography, *zinc*, is erroneous.]

A metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue, and appearing as if composed of plates adhering together. It is not brittle, but less malleable than copper, lead or tin. When heated however, it is malleable, and may be drawn into plates. *Cyc.*

**ZINKIFEROUS**, *a.* [*zink* and *L. fero*.] Producing zink; as *zinkiferous ore*.

*Journ. of Science.*

**ZINK'Y**, *a.* Pertaining to zink, or having its appearance.

Some effervesce with acids, some not, though soluble therein, as to the *zinky* part. *Kirwan.*

The *zinky* ores are said to be grayer than other ores. *Ibm.*

**ZIR'CON**, *n.* Called also jargon of Ceylon, a mineral originally found in Ceylon, in the sands of rivers, along with spinel, sapphire, tourmalin, and iron sand. Zircon, hyacinth, and zirconite, are regarded as varieties of the same species. They are essentially composed of the earth zirconia, with silice, and a minute portion of iron. The primitive form of the crystals is an octahedron, composed of two four sided prisms. The common form is a rectangular four sided prism. *Haüy. Brongniart. Cyc.*

**ZIRCO'NIA**, *n.* A peculiar earth obtained from the gem zircon; a fine white powder. *Cyc.*

**ZIR'CONITE**, *n.* A variety of the zircon.

**ZIRCONIUM**, *n.* The metallic basis of zirconia.

**ZIV'OLO**, *n.* A bird resembling the yellow hammer, and by some considered as the same species. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

**ZIZ'EL**, *n.* The suslik or earless marmot, a small quadruped found in Poland and the south of Russia. *Cuvier. Cyc.*

**ZOC'CO**, } [*It. zoccolo*; from *L. soccus*,  
**ZO'CLE**, } *n.* a sock.] A square body  
**ZOC'COLO**, } under the base of a pedestal, &c. serving for the support of a bust, statue or column. *Cyc.*

**ZO'DIAC**, *n.* [Fr. *zodiaque*; *It. Sp. zodiaco*; *L. zodiacus*; Gr. ζῳδιακος, from ζῶω, an animal.] A broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in its annual course. The center of this belt is the ecliptic, which is the path of the sun. It intersects the equator at an angle of 23 degrees and a half or rather 29 minutes. This is called its obliquity.

2. A girdle. *Milton.*

**ZODIACAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac. *Zodiacal light*, a luminous track or space in

the heavens, resembling that of the milky way, sometimes appearing after sunset and before sunrising.

**ZOISITE**, *n.* [from *Van Zois*, its discoverer.]

A mineral regarded as a variety of epidote. It occurs in deeply striated rhomboidal prisms, much compressed and rounded; its colors gray, yellowish or bluish gray, brown, grayish yellow, or reddish white.

*Cleveland.*

This is called also a subspecies of prismatoidal augite. *Cyc. Thomson.*

**ZONE**, *n.* [*L. zona*; Gr. ζώνη.] A girdle. An embroider'd zone surrounds her waist. *Dryden.*

2. In *geography*, a division of the earth, with respect to the temperature of different latitudes. The zones are five; the torrid zone, extending from tropic to tropic 46°, 56', or 23° 28' on each side of the equator; two temperate or variable zones, situated between the tropics and polar circles; and two frigid zones, situated between the polar circles and the poles.

3. Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*

*Ciliary zone*, in *anatomy*, the black impression of the ciliary processes on the vitreous humor of the eye. *Cyc.*

**ZON'ED**, *a.* Wearing a zone. *Pope.*

**ZON'AR**, *n.* A belt or girdle, which the Christians and Jews in the Levant are obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans. *Cyc.*

**ZOOG'RAPHER**, *n.* [See *Zoography*.] One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

**ZOOGRAPHICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.

**ZOOGRAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. ζῶω, an animal, and γραφω, to describe.]

A description of animals, their forms and habits. [But *zoology* is generally used.]

**ZO'OLITE**, *n.* [Gr. ζῶω, an animal, and λίθος, stone.] An animal substance petrified or fossil. *Morin.*

**ZOOLOGICAL**, *a.* [from *zoology*.] Pertaining to zoology, or the science of animals.

**ZOOLOGICALLY**, *adv.* According to the principles of zoology. *Lawrence.*

**ZOOL'OGIST**, *n.* [from *zoology*.] One who is well versed in the natural history of animals, or who describes animals.

**ZOOL'OGY**, *n.* [Gr. ζῶω, an animal, and λογος, discourse.]

A treatise on animals, or the science of animals; that branch of natural history which respects the forms, classification, history and habits of animals, particularly of brutes or irrational animals.

**ZOON'IC**, *a.* [Gr. ζῶω, an animal.] Pertaining to animals; as the *zoonic acid*, obtained from animal substances.

**ZOON'OMY**, *n.* [Gr. ζῶω, an animal, and νομος, law.]

The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations. *Darwin.*

**ZOOPHYTE**. [See *Zoophyte*.]

**ZOOPH'ORIC**, *a.* [Gr. ζῶω, an animal, and φέρω, to hear.]

The zoophoric column is one which supports the figure of an animal.

**ZOOPH'ORUS**, *n.* [supra.] In *ancient architecture*, the same with the *frieze* in modern architecture; a part between the

architrave and cornice; so called from the figures of animals carved upon it. *Dict.*

**ZO'OPHYTE**, *n.* [Gr. ζῶω, an animal, and φυτόν, a plant.]

In *natural history*, a body supposed to partake of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable, such as madrepores, millepores, corallines, &c. *Cyc.*

**ZOOPL'HYTOLOGICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to zoophytology.

**ZOOPL'HYTOLOG'Y**, *n.* [zoophyte and Gr. λογος, discourse.] The natural history of zoophytes. *Ed. Encyc.*

**ZOOT'OMIST**, *n.* [See *Zootomy*.] One who dissects the bodies of brute animals; a comparative anatomist.

**ZOOT'OMY**, *n.* [Gr. ζῶω, an animal, and τέμνω, to cut.]

Anatomy; particularly, the dissecting of bodies of beasts or brute animals; comparative anatomy, or the anatomy of brute animals.

**ZOR'IL**, *n.* A fetid animal of the weasel kind, found in S. America. [In *Sp. zorro* is a fox, and *zorillo*, the whelp of a fox.] *Cyc.*

**ZUF'FOLO**, *n.* [*It. zufolo*, from *zufolare*, to hiss or whistle, *L. sufflo*.]

A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds. *Bushby.*

**ZUM'ATE**, *n.* [See *Zumic*.] A combination of the zumic acid and a salifiable base. *Ure.*

**ZUMIC**, *a.* [Gr. ζύμη, ferment.] The zumic acid is procured from many acescent vegetable substances. *Ure.*

**ZUMOLOGICAL**, *a.* [See *Zumology*.] Pertaining to zumology.

**ZUMOL'OGIST**, *n.* One who is skilled in the fermentation of liquors.

**ZUMOL'OGY**, *n.* [Gr. ζύμη, ferment, from ζύμω, to ferment, and λογος, discourse.]

A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation. *Cyc.*

**ZUMOSIMETER**, *n.* [Gr. ζύμωσις, fermentation, and μετρεω, to measure.]

An instrument proposed by Swammerdam for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation. *Cyc.*

**ZUR'LITE**, *n.* A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, whose primitive form is a cube, or according to some authors, a rectangular prism. *Journ. of Science.*

**ZYGODAC'TYLOUS**, *a.* [Gr. ζεγωω, to join, and δακτυλος, a finger.]

Having the toes disposed in pairs; distinguishing an order of fowls which have the feet furnished with two toes before and two behind, as the parrot, woodpecker, &c. *Ed. Encyc.*

**ZYGOMAT'IC**, *a.* [Gr. ζευγμα, a joining.]

Pertaining to a bone of the head, called also *os jugale*, or cheek bone, or to the bony arch under which the temporal muscle passes. The term *zygoma* is applied both to the bone and the arch. *Cyc.*

**Zygomatic arch**. [See *Zygomatic*.]

**Zygomatic bone**, the cheek bone.

**Zygomatic muscles**, two muscles of the face, which rise from the zygomatic bone, and are inserted into the corner of the mouth.

**Zygomatic processes**, the processes of the temporal and cheek bones, which unite to form the zygomatic arch.

**Zygomatic suture**, the suture which joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones. *Parr.*