

Molars (Lat. *mola*, a mill), the grinder-teeth, 119.
Molasses, in Dietary, 727.
Mole, mole family (*Talpide*), in Zoology, 133.
Molnouses, synonymous with particles, 193.
Mollusca, molluscs (Lat. *mollis*, soft), in Zoology, 177.
Molybdenum, one of the metallic elements, 302.
Momentum, in natural philosophy, 199.
Monkeys, various species of, in Zoology, 131.
Monocotyledon, monocotyledonous, in Botany, 75, 81.
Monolithe, a monument consisting of a single stone.
Monsoon winds (Malay, *moussin*), 40.
Months, institution and names of, 274, 275.
Moon, motions, phases, and nature of, 8, 14.
Moraines, the name given in Switzerland to the longitudinal deposits of stony detritus which are found at the bases and along the edges of all the great glaciers. The formation of these accumulations is thus explained by Professor Agassiz:—The glaciers, it is well known, are continually moving downwards, in consequence, probably, of the introduction of water into their fissures, which, in freezing, expands the mass; and the ice being thus loosened or detached from the rocks below, is gradually pressed forward by its own weight. In consequence of this motion, the gravel and fragments of rocks which fall upon the glaciers from the sides of the adjacent mountains, are accumulated in longitudinal ridges, or *moraines*.
Morass or moss lands, culture of, 497.
Mordant, nature and action of, in Dyeing, 317.
Morphology (Gr. *morphe*, form, and *logos*, description), that department of Vegetable Physiology which treats of the metamorphosis of organs, 30.
Mortality of our chief towns and cities, 720.
Mortar for building, composition of, 333.
Mosaic work, nature and fabrication of, 327.
Moss agate, a variety of agate, which, on being cut and polished, presents delicate vegetable branchings of different shades, resembling minute filaments of moss; hence the name.
Mother-of-pearl, production of, 183.
Moths zoologically considered, 169.
Motion and Forces, 199-208; laws of, 203; reflected motion, 207; common motion, 208; composition of motion and forces, 308.
Mountain systems, in Physical Geography, 56.
Mourning habits, introduced in British costume, 777.
Mouse family (*Muridae*, Lat. *mus*, a mouse), 137.
Mucus, a viscous animal fluid, secreted in the body to moisten the mucous membrane, which is a continuation of the skin, carried into all passages of the body that communicate by openings with the external air.
Mulberry, nature, culture, and uses of, 344, 560.
Muriatic acid, in Chemistry, 296.
MurRAIN, the disease so called, 599.
Muscles of the human body, their functions, 115; voluntary and involuntary, 116.
Muscular exercise, hygienic importance of, 711.
Mushrooms, in Botany, 112; in horticulture, 527.
Musical sounds, how produced, 255-256.
Musk-deer family (*Moschidae*), order Ruminants, 143.
Mussel tribe (*Mytilaceae*), in Zoology, 182.
Mustelids (Lat. *mustela*, a weasel), in Zoology, 135.
Mutton, in Dietetics, 739; in Cookery, 739.
Myriapoda (Gr. *myrias*, ten thousand; *pous*, foot), 173.
Myrtaceae, myrtles, or myrtle-blossoms, in Botany, 99.
Nadir, an astronomical term, from the Arabic, *nâdir*; in bee economy, 653.
Nails of animals, physiologically considered, 134.
Naphtha, its natural history and uses, 298, 356.
Narcotics (Gr. *narcos*, I stupify), in Medicine, 759.
Natatores, or Swimming birds, 151.
Natron, trona (sesquicarbonate of soda), 365.
Natural history, defined, 193.
Natural philosophy, scope and objects of, 193.
Nautilus, in Zoology, 178-179.
Navigation, history and art of, 424-426.
Nebulae and nebular theory, in Astronomy, 8.
Nectarine, character and cultivation of, 552.

Nectary, in Vegetable Physiology, 74.
Neptune, the remotest of the primary planets yet discovered, 8.
Neptunian (from Neptune the god of the sea), a term for the aqueous or Wernerian theory, which regards water as the chief geological agent.
Nerves, nervous system, nervous influence, 117.
Nests, edible birds' nests of the Chinese, 146.
Neuroptera (nerve-winged), in entomology, 166.
New Red Sandstone group described, 25, 26.
Nickel, in Chemistry, 301; in Metallurgy, 302.
Nightmare or incubus, effects of, 715.
Nimbus (rain or shower cloud), in Meteorology, 36.
Nitric acid, or aquafortis, 296.
Nitrogen or azote, chemically considered, 295; its function in nutrition, 721.
Node, in Surgery, a hard tumour on the bones.
Nodes, in Astronomy, the points at which the ecliptic cuts the equator, 12.
Nones, in the Roman Calendar, 274.
Nummuli, a fossil genus of small chambered shells, so called from their resemblance to a Roman coin (*nummus*). Nummulate or nummulate limestone is limestone largely charged with these fossils.
Nutation, in Astronomy, 16.
Nutrition, theory and principles of, in Dietary, 721.
Oak, varieties, nature and culture of, 564.
Oats, in Agriculture, 494; in Dietary, 724.
Observatory, a building suitably placed and fitted up with instruments for astronomical observations.
Obelidian, in Mineralogy, 362.
Occipital, of or pertaining to the occiput, or back part of the skull; the opposite of sinciput.
Occultation, in Astronomy, the obscuration of any celestial body by the intervention of another.
Ocean, general constitution of, 51; ocean, depth, temperature, saltness, colour, phosphorescence, and other physical properties of, 59-60.
Ochre, its nature and uses as a pigment, 359.
Odometers (Gr. *odos*, a road, *metron*, a measure), 284.
Edematous, an epithet for a watery swelling of a soft kind, which dimples or pits on pressure.
Oesophagus (Gr. *oain*, to carry, *phagein*, to eat), the gullet, in Animal Physiology, 119.
Official (Lat. *officina*, a workshop), a term given to such medicines as are directed by authority to be kept by druggists.
Oils, volatile, in Medicine, 755; in Chemistry, 304.
Old Red Sandstone system, described, 24.
Oleins, oleic acid, liquid principles in fat, 313.
Olfactory (smell-giving), the epithet in Anatomy designating the nerves of the nose.
Olives, oliveworts (*Oleaceae*), an order in Botany, 104.
Olympiads, origin of, in Greek chronology, 277.
Onions, nature and culture of, 521.
Ontology (Gr.), the science or doctrine of Being.
Oolite, a member of the Upper Secondary rocks, 26.
Opal, oriental, cat's-eye, and other varieties of, 368.
Opaque (Lat. *opacus*, dark) is the reverse of transparent, and applied to bodies through which light does not pass, as the metals.
Ophthalmia, inflammation of the outer covering of the eyeball and eyelids, often producing blindness.
Opium, its botanical and chemical characters, 93.
Opodeldoo, a solution of soap and camphor in spirit of wine, used as a liniment (anodyne liniment).
Opussum, a marsupial family, in Zoology, 143.
Optics, 241-253.
Orange (*Citrus*), see Citron-words in Botany, 95.
Organic, an epithet used to distinguish the animal and vegetable kingdoms from the mineral, being applied to everything which possesses or has possessed organs.
Organology, the science which treats of organs; a term sometimes applied to that branch of Phrenology which has special reference to the divisions of the mental faculties.
Ormolu (Fr.), an alloy of zinc and copper; bronze or copper gilt usually goes under this name, 378.