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plants having an embryo with a single cotyledon and usu. parallel-veined leaves — **mono-cot-y-le-don-ous** \mə-ˈnɒ-ˈtɒl-ə-ˈdɒn-əs/ *adj.*

mono-cracy \mə-ˈnɒk-rə-si, mə-ˈ/ *n* (1651): government by a single person — **mono-crat** \mə-ˈnɒk-rat/ *n* — **mono-crat-ic** \mə-ˈnɒk-rat-ik/ *adj.*

mono-cryst-al \mə-ˈnɒk-ris-təl/ *n* (ca. 1926): a single crystal — **mono-crystal** *adj.* — **mono-cryst-al-line** \mə-ˈnɒk-ris-təl-lən/ *also* \-lɪn, -lən/ *adj.*

mono-cu-lar \mə-ˈnɒk-yə-lər, mə-ˈ/ *adj.* [LL *monoculus* having one eye] (1640) 1: of, involving, or affecting a single eye 2: suitable for use with only one eye — **mono-cu-lar-ly** *adv.*

monocular *n* (1936): a monocular device

mono-cul-ture \mə-ˈnɒk-ˈkəl-ʃər/ *n* (1915) 1: the cultivation or growth of a single crop or organism esp. on agricultural or forest land 2: a crop or a population of a single kind of organism grown on land in monoculture — **mono-cul-tur-al** \mə-ˈnɒk-ˈkəl-ʃ(ə)-rəl/ *adj.*

mono-cy-clic \mə-ˈnɒk-si-klik, -sik-lik/ *adj.* [ISV] (1910) 1: containing one ring in the molecular structure 2: having a single annual maximum of population (a population of ~ water fleas in a lake) — **mono-cy-cly** \mə-ˈnɒk-si-kli/ *n*

mono-cyte \mə-ˈnɒk-sit/ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1913): a large phagocytic leukocyte with basophilic cytoplasm containing faint eosinophilic granulations — **mono-cy-tic** \mə-ˈnɒk-sit-ik/ *adj.*

mono-dis-perse \mə-ˈnɒk-dis-ˈpərs/ *adj.* [mono- + *disperse*, *adj.*, fr. *dispersed*, pp. of *disperse*] (1925): characterized by particles of uniform size in a dispersed phase

mono-dist \mə-ˈnɒk-dɪst/ *n* (1751): a writer, singer, or composer of monody

mono-dra-ma \mə-ˈnɒk-dram-ə, -dram-/ *n* (1793): a drama acted or designed to be acted by a single person — **mono-dra-matic** \mə-ˈnɒk-dram-at-ik/ *adj.*

mono-dy \mə-ˈnɒk-dɪ/ *n*, *pl.* *-dies* [ML *monodia*, fr. Gk *monōidia*, fr. *monōidos* singing alone, fr. *mon-* + *aidōn* to sing — more at *ODE*] (1589) 1: an ode sung by one voice (as in a Greek tragedy) 2: an elegy or dirge performed by one person 3: a monophonic vocal piece

mono-dic \mə-ˈnɒk-dik/ *n* or **mono-dic-al** \-i-kəl/ *adj.* — **mono-dic-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-li/ *adv.*

mono-dic-ious \mə-ˈnɒk-ˈdi-ʃəs, (ˈ)mi-/ *adj.* [deriv. of Gk *mon-* + *oikos* house — more at *VICINITY*] (1753) 1: having male and female sex organs in the same individual: HERMAPHRODITIC 2: having pistillate and staminate flowers on the same plant

mono-e-cism \mə-ˈnɒk-siz-əm/ *n* (ca. 1875): the condition of being monoe-cious

mono-es-ter \mə-ˈnɒk-es-tər/ *n* (ca. 1927): an ester (as of a dibasic acid) that contains only one ester group

mono-fil-a-ment \mə-ˈnɒk-ˈfɪl-ə-mənt/ *n* (ca. 1940): a single untwisted synthetic filament (as of nylon)

mono-ga-mist \mə-ˈnɒk-gə-mɪst/ *n* (1651): one who practices or upholds monogamy

mono-ga-my \mə-ˈnɒk-/ *n* [F *monogamie*, fr. LL *monogamia*, fr. Gk, fr. *monogamos* monogamous, fr. *mon-* + *gamos* marriage — more at *BIG-AMY*] (1612) 1: *archaic*: the practice of marrying only once during a lifetime 2: the state or custom of being married to one person at a time — **mono-ga-mous** \mə-ˈnɒk-gə-məs/ *also* **mono-gam-ic** \mə-ˈnɒk-gam-ik/ *adj.* — **mono-ga-mous-ly** *adv.*

mono-gas-tric \mə-ˈnɒk-gas-trik/ *adj.* (1814): having a stomach with only a single compartment (swine, chicks, and human beings are ~)

mono-gen-e-an \mə-ˈnɒk-ˈdʒen-ē-/ *n* [NL *Monogenea*, group name] (ca. 1899): a monogenetic trematode — **monogenean** *adj.*

mono-gen-e-sis \mə-ˈnɒk-ˈdʒen-əs-/ *n* [NL] (ca. 1859): origin of diverse individuals or kinds (as of language) by descent from a single ancestral individual or kind

mono-gen-et-ic \mə-ˈnɒk-ˈdʒen-ət-ik/ *adj.* (1873) 1: relating to or involving monogenesis 2: of, relating to, or being any of a subclass (*Monogenea*) of trematode worms that ordinarily live as ectoparasites on a single fish host throughout their entire life cycle

mono-gen-ic \mə-ˈnɒk-ˈdʒen-ik/ *adj.* [ISV] (1939): of, relating to, or controlled by a single gene and esp. by either of an allelic pair — **mono-gen-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-li/ *adv.*

mono-germ \mə-ˈnɒk-ˈdʒɜrm/ *adj.* [mon- + *germinate*] (1950): producing or being a fruit that gives rise to a single plant (a ~ variety of sugar beet)

mono-gram \mə-ˈnɒk-gram/ *n* [LL *monogramma*, fr. Gk *mon-* + *gramma* letter — more at *GRAM*] (ca. 1696): a sign of identity usu. formed of the combined initials of a name — **mono-gram-mat-ic** \mə-ˈnɒk-grə-mat-ik/ *adj.*

mono-gram-vi-grammed, **gram-ming** (1868): to mark with a monogram — **mono-gram-mer** \mə-ˈnɒk-gram-ər/ *n*

mono-graph \mə-ˈnɒk-graf/ *n* (ca. 1821): a learned treatise on a small area of learning; *also*: a written account of a single thing — **mono-graph-ic** \mə-ˈnɒk-graf-ik/ *adj.*

monograph *vt* (1876): to write a monograph on

mono-gy-nous \mə-ˈnɒk-ˈdʒə-nəs, mə-/ *adj.* (ca. 1890): of, relating to, or living in monogyny

mono-gy-ny \mə-ˈnɒk-/ *n* [ISV] (1876): the state or custom of having only one wife at a time

mono-hy-brid \mə-ˈnɒk-ˈhi-brəd/ *n* (1903): an individual or strain heterozygous for one specified gene — **monohybrid** *adj.*

mono-hy-dric \mə-ˈnɒk-ˈhi-drik/ *adj.* (ca. 1856) 1: containing one atom of acid hydrogen 2: MONOHYDROXY

mono-hy-droxy \mə-ˈnɒk-ˈhi-drək-sē/ *adj.* [ISV *monohydroxy*, fr. *mon-* + *hydroxy-*] (ca. 1945): containing one hydroxyl group in the molecule

mono-lay-er \mə-ˈnɒk-lā-ər, -lə-/ *n* (1926): a single continuous layer or film that is one cell or molecule in thickness

mono-ling-u-al \mə-ˈnɒk-lɪŋ-ɡ(ə)-wəl, mə-/ *adj.* (1926): knowing or using only one language — **monolingual** *n*

mono-lith \mə-ˈnɒk-lith/ *n* [F *monolithe*, fr. *monolithe* consisting of a single stone, fr. L *monolithus*, fr. Gk *monolithos*, fr. *mon-* + *lithos* stone] (ca. 1827) 1: a single great stone often in the form of an obelisk or column 2: a massive structure 3: an organized whole that acts as a single unified powerful or influential force

mono-lith-ic \mə-ˈnɒk-lith-ik/ *adj.* (1825) 1: of, relating to, or resembling a monolith: HUGE, MASSIVE *b* (1): formed from a single crystal (a ~ silicon chip) (2): produced in or on a monolithic chip (a ~

circuit) 2: a: cast as a single piece (a ~ concrete wall) *b*: formed or composed of material without joints or seams (a ~ floor covering) (a ~ furnace lining) *c*: consisting of or constituting a single unit

mono-lith-ic \mə-ˈnɒk-lith-ik/ *adj.* (ca. 1827) 1: constituting a massive undifferentiated and often rigid whole (a ~ society) *b*: exhibiting or characterized by often rigidly fixed unity (a ~ party unity) — **mono-lith-ic-ally** \-i-k(ə)-li/ *adv.*

mono-log-ue \mə-ˈnɒk-lɒg, -ləg/ *n* [F *monologue*, fr. *monologos* (as in *dialogue*)] (1549) 1: a dramatic soliloquy; *also*: a dramatic sketch performed by one actor 2: a literary soliloquy

mono-log-ue \mə-ˈnɒk-lɒg, -ləg/ *n* [F *monologue*, fr. *monologos* (as in *dialogue*)] (1549) 1: a dramatic soliloquy; *also*: a dramatic sketch performed by one actor 2: a literary soliloquy

mono-log-ist \mə-ˈnɒk-lɒg-ist, -ləg-/ *n* *or* **mono-log-ist** \mə-ˈnɒk-lɒg-ist, -ləg-/ *n*

mono-ma-nia \mə-ˈnɒk-mə-ni-ə, -ni-/ *n* [NL] (1823) 1: mental illness esp. when limited in expression to one idea or area of thought (a ~ obsessive concentration on a single object or idea) — **mono-ma-nic** \mə-ˈnɒk-mə-nik/ *adj.*

mono-mer \mə-ˈnɒk-mər/ *n* [ISV *mon-* + *-mer* (as in *polymer*)] (1914): a chemical compound that can undergo polymerization — **mono-mer-ic** \mə-ˈnɒk-mər-ik, mə-/ *adj.*

mono-met-al-lic \mə-ˈnɒk-met-əl-ik/ *adj.* (1877) 1: of or relating to monometallism 2: consisting of or employing one metal

mono-met-al-lism \mə-ˈnɒk-met-əl-iz-əm/ *n* [ISV *mon-* + *-metallism* (as in *metallism*)] (1879): the adoption of one metal only in a currency

mono-met-al-list \mə-ˈnɒk-met-əl-ist/ *n*

mono-met-er \mə-ˈnɒk-met-ər, mə-/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *monometros*, fr. *mon-* + *metron* measure — more at *MEASURE*] (ca. 1847): a line of verse consisting of a single metrical foot or dipody

mono-mi-al \mə-ˈnɒk-mi-əl, mə-/ *n* [blend of *mon-* + *-nomial* (as in *binomial*)] (ca. 1706) 1: a mathematical expression consisting of a single term 2: a taxonomic name consisting of a single word or term — **monomial** *adj.*

mono-mo-lec-u-lar \mə-ˈnɒk-mə-lek-yə-lər/ *adj.* (1917): being only one molecule thick (a ~ film) — **mono-mo-lec-u-lar-ly** *adv.*

mono-mor-phe-mic \mə-ˈnɒk-mɔr-fē-mik/ *adj.* (1936): consisting of only one morpheme (the word *talk* is ~ but *talked* is not)

mono-mor-phic \mə-ˈnɒk-mɔr-fik/ *adj.* (ca. 1879): having but a single structural pattern, or genotype (a ~ species of insect) — **monomorphism** \mə-ˈnɒk-mɔr-fiz-əm/ *n*

mono-nu-cle-ar \mə-ˈnɒk-n(y)ü-kle-ər, -kya-lər/ *adj.* [ISV] (1886) 1: having only one nucleus (a ~ cell) 2: MONOCYCLIC

mononuclear *n*

mono-nu-cle-ate-d \mə-ˈnɒk-n(y)ü-kle-ət-əd/ *also* **mono-nu-cle-ate** \-kle-ət/ *adj.* (1890): MONONUCLEAR 1

mono-nu-cle-o-sis \mə-ˈnɒk-n(y)ü-kle-ō-səs/ *n* [NL, fr. ISV *mononuclear* + *-osis*] (1920): an abnormal increase of mononuclear leukocytes in the blood; *specif.*: INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS

mono-nu-cle-o-tide \mə-ˈnɒk-n(y)ü-kle-ō-tid/ *n* (1908): a nucleotide that is derived from one molecule each of a nitrogenous base, a sugar, and a phosphoric acid

mono-noph-a-gous \mə-ˈnɒf-ə-gəs, mə-/ *adj.* (ca. 1868): feeding on or utilizing a single kind of food; *esp.*: feeding on a single kind of plant or animal — **monophagous** \mə-ˈnɒf-ə-gy, -ə-/ *adj.*

mono-pho-nic \mə-ˈnɒk-fən-ik, -fō-nik/ *adj.* (ca. 1864) 1: having a single unaccompanied melodic line 2: of or relating to sound transmission, recording, or reproduction involving a single transmission path — **monophonic** \mə-ˈnɒf-ən-ik, -ni-/ *adj.*

mono-pho-ni-cal-ly \-i-k(ə)-li, -ni-/ *adv.*

mono-pho-ny \mə-ˈnɒf-ə-nē, mə-/ *n* (ca. 1890): monophonic music

mon-oph-thong \mə-ˈnɒk-ə(f)-thŋ/ *n* [LGK *monophthong* single vowel, fr. Gk *mon-* + *phthongos* sound] (1620): a vowel sound that throughout its duration has a single constant articulatory position — **monophthong** \mə-ˈnɒk-ə(f)-thŋ-/ *n*

mono-phy-let-ic \mə-ˈnɒk-fɪ-let-ik/ *adj.* [ISV] (1874): of or relating to single stock; *specif.*: developed from a single common ancestor — **monophyletic** \mə-ˈnɒk-fɪ-let-ik/ *adj.*

Monophy-sit-e \mə-ˈnɒf-ə-sit, -sɪt/ *n* [ML *Monophysita*, fr. MGK *Monophysites*, fr. Gk *mon-* + *physis* nature — more at *PHYSICS*] (1698): a doctrine holding the anti-Chalcedonian doctrine that Christ's nature remains altogether divine and not human even though he has taken on a earthly and human body with its cycle of birth, life, and death

monophy-sit-ic \mə-ˈnɒf-ə-sit-ik/ *adj.* — **Monophysite** \mə-ˈnɒf-ə-sit, -sɪt/ *n*

mono-plane \mə-ˈnɒk-plān/ *n* (1907): an airplane with only one main supporting surface

mono-ploid \mə-ˈnɒk-plɔid/ *n* [ISV] (1928): a monoploid individual or organism

monoploid *adj.* (1941) 1: having or being a haploid chromosome number 2: having or being the basic haploid number of chromosomes in a polyploid series of organisms

mono-pod-i-al \mə-ˈnɒk-pōd-ē-əl/ *adj.* [NL *monopodium*, fr. *monopodium* -podium] (1876): having or involving the formation of or shoots from a main axis — **monopodial-ly** \-ē-əl/ *adv.*

mono-pole \mə-ˈnɒk-pōl/ *n* (1937) 1: a hypothetical single concentrated electric charge or magnetic pole; *also*: a hypothetical unpolarized particle having such a pole 2: a radio antenna consisting of a single often straight element

mono-p-o-list \mə-ˈnɒp-ə-list/ *n* (1601): one who monopolizes

mono-p-o-lis-tic \mə-ˈnɒp-ə-lis-tik/ *adj.* — **mono-p-o-lis-tic-ally** \-i-k(ə)-li/ *adv.*

mono-p-o-lize \mə-ˈnɒp-ə-liz/ *vt.* *-lized*; *-lizing* (ca. 1611): to get a monopoly of: assume complete possession or control of (a ~ a corporation) — **mono-p-o-liz-a-tion** \mə-ˈnɒp-ə-lə-zə-shən/ *n* — **monopolization** \mə-ˈnɒp-ə-lə-zə-/ *n*

mono-p-o-ly \mə-ˈnɒp-ə-lē/ *n*, *pl.* *-lies* [L *monopolium*, fr. Gk *monopolion*, fr. *mon-* + *polein* to sell] (1534) 1: exclusive ownership or legal privilege, command of supply, or concerted action 2: exclusive possession or control 3: a commodity controlled by one party

mono-prop-el-lant \mə-ˈnɒk-prə-pel-ənt/ *n* (ca. 1945): a rocket propellant containing both the fuel and the oxidizer in a single substance

mono-so-ny \mə-ˈnɒk-sə-nē, mə-/ *n*, *pl.* *-nies* [mon- + *-opsony* (as in *opsony*)] (1933): an oligopsony limited to one buyer

mono-rail \mə-ˈnɒk-rāl/ *n* (1897): a single rail serving as a track for a wheeled vehicle; *also*: a vehicle traveling on such a track

mon-or-chid \mə-ˈnɒr-kəd/ *n* [irreg. fr. Gk *monorchis*, fr. *mon-* + *orchis* testicle — more at *ORCHIS*] (ca. 1874): an individual who has only one