

Genesis-Darwin Microfilm Definitions

Compiled by Frank DeFreitas for Wonders of the Bible

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This list of terms and definitions is supplementary to the 1875 Genesis-Darwin microfilm rewrite of the book of Genesis. It contains a list of terms that may not be familiar to the lay person. You may find more information / photos, etc. concerning the microfilm at:

<https://www.wondersofthebible.org/articles/genesis-after-darwin-1875.html>

amphibian: any of a class (Amphibia) of cold-blooded vertebrates (such as frogs, toads, or salamanders) intermediate in many characters between fish and reptiles and having gilled aquatic larvae and air-breathing adults

animalcule: a minute usually microscopic organism

anthropoid: any of a suborder (Anthropoidea) of higher primates (such as macaques and marmosets)

anthropomorphic: described or thought of as having a human form or human attributes

articulata: one of the four subkingdoms in the classification of Cuvier comprising invertebrates having the body composed of a series of ringlike segments (such as arthromeres, somites, or metameres)

ascidian: any of a class (Ascidiacea) of solitary or colonial sessile tunicates having an incurrent and excurrent siphon

autochthon: formed or originating in the place where found

bipedal: a two-footed animal

catarrhine: of, relating to, or being any of a division (Catarrhina) of primates comprising the Old World monkeys, higher apes, and hominids that have the nostrils close together and directed downward, 32 teeth, and the tail when present never prehensile

eoazon: a banded arrangement of various opicalcites associated with the Grenville series of Canada and formerly regarded as the remains of an animal (*Eozoon canadense*) related to the existing Foraminifera

hipparion: a genus of extinct Miocene and Pliocene three-toes mammals related to but not now considered direct ancestors of the horse

homunculus: a miniature adult that in the theory of preformation is held to inhabit the germ cell and to produce a mature individual merely by an increase in size

hylobates: a genus of primates comprising the typical gibbons that with the siamang and extinct related forms make up a subfamily of Pongidae or in some classifications a separate family

lemur: any of various arboreal diurnal or nocturnal, chiefly arboreal primates (superfamily Lemuroidea) of Madagascar and the Comoros Islands that usually have a longish muzzle, large eyes, very soft woolly fur, and a long furry tail and that feed on fruit and plant parts (such as leaves, flowers, and seeds) and sometimes insects and small animals

mammalia: the highest class of the subphylum Vertebrata comprising humans and all other animals that nourish their young with milk secreted by mammary glands, that have the skin usually more or less covered with hair, a mandible articulating directly with the squamosal, a chain of small ear bones, a brain with four optic lobes, a muscular diaphragm separating the heart and lungs from the abdominal cavity, only a left arch of the aorta, warm blood containing red blood cells without nuclei except in the fetus, and embryos developing both an amnion and an allantois, and that except in the monotremes reproduce viviparously

molecule: the smallest particle of a substance that retains all the properties of the substance and is composed of one or more atoms

monad: an elementary individual substance which reflects the order of the world and from which material properties are derived

oreodon: an ungulate mammal of the genus Merycoidodon

platyrrhine: of, relating to, or being any of a division (Platyrrhina) of arboreal New World monkeys characterized by a broad nasal septum, usually 36 teeth, and often a prehensile tail

prognathous: being or having a jaw and typically a lower jaw that projects forward especially to an unusual degree

protogene: a dominant gene or factor

protoplasm: the organized colloidal complex of organic and inorganic substances (such as proteins and water) that constitutes the living nucleus, cytoplasm, plastids, and mitochondria of the cell

simiadae: a family of anthropoid apes consisting of the gorilla, orangutan, chimpanzee, and bonobo

troglodyte: a member of any of various peoples (as in antiquity) who lived or were reputed to live chiefly in caves

vertebrata: a subphylum of chordates comprising animals (as mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes) with a segmented spinal column together with a few primitive forms in which the backbone is represented by a notochord

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