



SPANISH DICTIONARY

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INTRODUCTION

www.wordmeaning.org is an open and collaborative dictionary project that, apart from being able to consult meanings of words, also offers its users the possibility of including new words or nuancing the meaning of existing words in it. As is understandable, this project would be impossible to carry out without the esteemed collaboration of the people who follow us around the world. This e-Book, therefore, was born with the intention of paying a small tribute to all our collaborators.

Francisco Valdez Mendoza has contributed to the dictionary with 374 meanings that we have approved and collected in this small book. We hope that the reader is very valuable and if you find it useful or want to be part of the project, do not hesitate to visit our website, we will be delighted to receive you.

Working Group

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350 grados fahrenheit

350 degrees Fahrenheit is incorrectly written and should be written as "350 degrees Fahrenheit" to be its meaning: $350^{\circ}\text{F} = 176.67^{\circ}\text{C}$. This equivalence is given by the formula of conversion $^{\circ}\text{C} = (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) / 1.8$.

abducir

Verb. Trans. Divert. Comes from the Latin 'abducere', composed of the prefix «ab»: connotes separation, and by the verb 'ducere': lead. Synonyms: isolate, away, away, snatch, discard, remove, remove, separate. Antonyms: closer, closer, join, meet.

abijar

Verb. Trans. Colombianismo for inciting dogs to action. Synonym: fuelling.

acantosis

Sust. FEM. 1. «Benign» abnormal growth of the spiny appearance of the skin cell layer. 2 Disease of the corneal layer of the skin. 3 Pigmentation dermal abnormal, with papillary tumors. 4. Plant pathology characterized by excessive production of spines. Etymology: from the Greek noun 'ákantha, ákanthees': spine, and the ending "osis": status, morbid State, physiological imbalance.

adáctilo

Adj. masc. 1 Animal devoid of fingers or pliers, as some crustaceans. 2 Plant in which there are no remnants of the third Stamen. The term derives from the Greek «a», inseparable, custodial, preposition meaning "without", and of the substantive «dáktylus»: finger.

adefagia

Sust. FEM. Voracious hunger. Indefinite adjective, derived from the Greek «adeen» Word equivalent to much, and the verb «phagéin»: eat. Synonyms: desire, bulimia, gluttony, gula, tragonería, greed. Antonyms: anorexia, indigestion, poor appetite.

afable

Adjective than by deriving from Latin 'affabilis', 'do, affari' verbs: talk, strictly speaking means expressible. The use has extended it to Nice for conversation and modal. Synonyms: friendly, cordial, courteous, gentle.

ageusia

Sust. FEM. Loss of the ability to appreciate flavours of the sense of taste. From the Greek 'a': exclusive alpha, which means «no», and «geúsis»: taste, flavor. Synonyms: ageusia, desabrimiento, weakening, insulsez. Antonyms: tasting, tasting, delectation, eugeusia ('us': well) fruition, paladeo, gloating.

alberto

Name of person, male. Syncopation is (elimination of intermediate letters) of Adalbert, from Germanic Adalberht, composed of the noun 'Adal': noble lineage, and the adjective 'berht': brightness, glare, i.e. "brilliant by the nobility of his lineage".

albísimo

Adj. MASC.. superlative. Extremely alba: very white. Derived from the latin " 34 albus;: white, and the suffix " 34 issimus; typical of the superlative degree of comparison.

aldehuela

Sust. FEM. Village (organically subject to a City Council 41 small population; tiny. Derived from two Arab components: 1) «ad» article;; 2) the substantive 'daya': rustic, and the diminutive suffix estate latino - sometimes a little derogatory - castellanizado «smell». Synonyms: farmhouse, farmhouse, populated.

aludir

Intransitive verb derived from Latin, composed by the preposition 'ad' and the verb «ludere»: play. Refer to something or someone way hinted at, veiled, biased, indirect, without mentioning his name.

analepsis

Sust. FEM. 1. Retrospective passage that breaks chronological sequence of a literary work. Synonym: anacronía. Antonym: prolepsis. 2. Insistent repetition of a word in a text, speech or advertisement. Is derived from the Greek "Ana": again, and «léepsis»: Dam, takes. Synonyms: anaphora, epízeuxis, palilogía. Antonyms: ellipsis, zeugma. 3. In the Orthodox religion, Ascension of Christ (to heaven). Of «análepsis»: Ascension, resumption.

anátida

Ducks. Sust. FEM. plrl. Family of aquatic birds, beak wide and flattened, suitable for swimming (palmípedas 41 short legs; the order of the anseriformes. Some are edible. Others are also domestic. They include swans, geese, ducks and geese. The concept comes from the case «ánatis» of the nominative "anas" Latin genitive: pintails.

anhidrofilos

Anhidrófilo. From the Greek (No) eufónica n hýdoor (water) filos (friend, like-minded). Synonym of Xeric. Plants and animals typical of arid environments.

anorquidia

Sust. FEM. Congenital deficiency of both testicles at birth pathology. It comes from the Greek a: No (private, added a eufónica n 41 preposition; and orchis: testicle. Synonyms: anorchia, congenital anorchia, absence of testes, scrotum-empty. Antonym: poliorquidia.

antecopreterito

Called. Sust. MASC. Compound tense of the indicative of the terminology of Andrés Bello. It expresses an action referred to the prior to another past as performed or that could be when he succeeded. Is composed by the copretérito (preterite imperfect) of the auxiliary verb have (had) and the passive participle of the main verb. Example: he had learned. Latin Etymology: the prepositions 'before' (previously) and «cum» (at the same time) the adverb and accusative preposition "praeter (pronounced 'préter') referred to the past, and the intransitive verb"ire": go.» Synonym: past pluperfect indicative.

antofilia

Sust. FEM. 1. Attraction by the flowers. The concept is derived from the Greek nouns «ánthos»: flower, and «philía»: friendship. Antonym: antofobia. 2. Phenomenon of floral sheet, by which a leaf becomes flower. From the Greek «ánthos»: «phýllon» Flower: leaf.

antropogenico

Anthropogenic. Generated (caused) by man, the human being. Is derived from the Greek 'ánthropos': 'genes', man: birth, and 'ica': on a. is commonly used in pejorative sense to refer to adverse changes in the nature, motivated by presence and human activities.

antrópico

Adj. masc. Concerning the 40 man; as gender human, taxonomic; as grammatical gender would be ándrico, a neologism of ' anéer, Andros ': male, male). Anthropic derives from the Greek noun 'ánthropos': man, human, and the ending "iko": relative to.

apaloosa

Appalosa (pronounced apalusa) Sust. FEM. Robust equine breed developed in the West of the United States from caballada Spanish origin. A touch of white fur on legs and ijares, with spots or darker points is distinguished by mottled look, white vertical stripes in the hooves. Its name probably derived from indigenous ethnic «Palouse».

apívoro

Sust. MASC. (Ave) That you eat bees. Word from Latin, consisting of the 'apis' noun: Bee, and the verb «vorare»: swallow. Synonymous with (41 Greek origin:: melisofago.

aquinesia

Acinesia. Noun. Immobility. Inability of muscle movement, accidental or voluntary, fictional, as it is the case in some vertebrates and insects. From the Greek 'a': inseparable, custodial, preposition meaning "without", and of the substantive «kíneesis»: movement. Synonym: paralysis.

arantxa

Female. Name of person, Basque. It is the short (love) of Arantzazu, advocacy of the Virgin Mary. Is composed of:) ARA: extensive mountain, sierra; (b)) antz (of an: elevation, and tz: contraction, tip): picacho (metaphorically skewer, spina) c) a: locative suffix; (d)) zu: abundancial ending. In other words, sierra of abundant picachos, allusive to the terrain where stands the sanctuary of Aránzazu, near Oñate, Guipúzcoa. A: 1 etymology is popularly attributed) arantz: Hawthorn; 2) an: in; 3) zu: you, or 'you in the Hawthorn', concerning the appearance of the Virgin Mary on a Hawthorn. (Information taken from the «dictionary etymological compared the names of person», Gutierre Tibón)

arboleda

Sust. FEM. Area occupied by abundant trees. Synonyms: wooded, wooded, aloft, alameda (if it consists mainly or exclusively of poplars). Etymology: Latin «arboreta», which is the plural of 'arboretum' participle: woodland.

arcaz

Sust. FEM. Ark. Box once destined to contain several objects, which constituted one of the belongings of the House. Of the Latin 'arca, arcae () pronounced archeologists', cases nominative and genitive singular equivalent to 'chest, chest'. Synonyms: wardrobe, coffin, vault, boat, box, coffin, sarcophagus. It comes from the verb «arcere»: depart, lock, defend, intercept, object, reject.

asentir

Intransitive verb. Demonstrate compliance with respect to other opinions. Latin Etymology, it consists of the inseparable preposition 'ad': to, toward, and the verb «sentire»: perceive through the senses, express a view. Synonyms: avenir, agree, agree, agree. Antonyms: disagree, dissent.

asiento alargado y mullido para tenderse

(Reverse question: is a definition. The answer is the concept). Divan (sust. MASC):) seat elongated, mullido, usually without backup, with loose cushions. Synonym: «reposet». In addition the term divan has meant:) Council of Ministers of the Ottoman Empire (41 Turkish; (b)) the Council itself; c) this Council meeting room; (d)) collection of Oriental poems, especially Arabs, Persians and Turks. The word divan comes from classical Arabic "diwan", and of the pelvi (41 Persian; 'dewan': file, registry - troops, which became the meaning of collection of poems and songs, then administrative offices, mainly customs, because they were fitted with sofas. (Information from the dictionary of the Royal Spanish Academy and the Dizionario Garzanti della Lingua Italiana).

atocia

Sust. FEM. Infertility of women. Diction is derived from the Greek 'a' components: Alpha custodial, equivalent to «no», preposition and the noun 'tókos or toketós': childbirth. Synonyms: infertility, infertility. Antonyms: fertility, fertility.

atrida

Átrida. Patronymic adj.. Descendant of Atreus - mythological king of Mycenae, son of Pélope and Theobula-mainly by the lines of his sons, Agamemnon and Menelaus: the átridas. Thyestes, brother of Atreus, seduced the wife of Pleisthenes (another son of Atreus, who had educated) and sent him against his father. Atreus, ignorant of who was executed. Upon hearing of this, in the banquet food served Tiestes the bodies of two of his own sons (his brother). Another son of Thyestes, Aegisthus then sacrificed to Atreus. This history of the átrida family inspired some momentous Greek tragedies: Orestíada - Aeschylus-Electra - Sófocles-Orestes - by Eurípides. (Information taken from "The great world encyclopedia". Bilbao, Spain)

bacilo

Noun derived from the Latin «bacillum»: Bud, diminutive of 'báculum': cane. 1. Bacteria, unicellular, in the form of bastoncito straight or slightly curved micro-organism. It produces endospore; He often made chains and lichen colonies (as estate). Includes:) saprotrophic (plant affinity in habitats putrefactos) in soil, water, and other environments where occurs decomposition of organic matter; (b)) pathogenic 40 species cause diseases) such as those that cause anthrax, botulism, cholera, Malta fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, plague, tetanus, the typhus, tuberculosis; c) harmless species of the flora intestinal.2. Insect of the family of the fasmídeos (by fantasmagoric) áptero (wingless) tetrapod () two four-legged antennas, elongated, easily mimetizable with (similar to) dry twigs.

bazo

Sust. MASC. Organ vascular red oblong, flattened, located in the upper left part of the abdominal cavity under the diaphragm between the colon and the false ribs. Exercises four functions:) receptacle RBC and - smaller proportion - of blood plasma; (b)) destruction of red blood cells altered; c) (41 cooperation; conservation of the iron in the bone marrow produces hemoglobin; (d)) generation of lymphocytes. Derived from the Latin adjective 'badius, badii': cases nominative and genitive singular equivalent «of the bayo bayo».

becuadro

Sust. MASC. Music. Preceding sign a note to indicate a reversal of this prior to any alteration tonal value. The diction is composed of the name of the letter «b»: be, and 'box', the note indicated by the square shape of the 'b' in this sign, in the musical notation of the middle ages «»if natural. The 'b' round symbolized the note «if» flat, a semitone lower.

belcebú

Sust. MASC. 1 Devil. In Matthew 12: 24 rated you of 'Prince of the Devils'. Other Biblical references are made in Revelation, Corinthians, Luke and mark. 2. Howler monkey ' Alouatta beelzebul ». 3 Spider monkey «Ateles belzebuth». The name derives from the Hebrew Ba do to the Zebhubh: «Lord of the flies». ? Synonyms: fallen angel, evil Angel, Angel of darkness, Antichrist, chamuco, demon, demontre diantre, Lucifer, Luzbel, Satán, Satanás.

beligerar

Verb. Trans. Make war. From the Latin «belligerare» of the substantive «bellum»: war. Synonyms: tackle, harass, attack, dash, besiege, attack, overwhelm, battling, combat, contend dispute, bend, war, harass, intimidate, fight, fight, slighted, waging, suppress, besiege, subjugate, submit, subjugate, subject. Antonyms: abide by chapter, cede, surrender, reconcile, bend, delivered, agree, ask peace surrender, undergo, subordinated.

bestiez

Sust. FEM. Irrational attitude. Shortened form of bestieza. From the Latin 'beast': animal, except humans. Synonyms: animality, atrocity, outrageous barbarism, bestiality, brutality, donkey, nonsense, ferocity, ferocity, fury, irrationality, savagery. Antonyms: civility, docility, humanity, gentleness, rationality, civility.

bibite

Sust. FEM. plur. Italian of «bibita (pronounced bíbita) ': non-alcoholic sweet drink. «Bibita» is the plural past participle of the Latin verb 'bibere': drink. Synonym: «bevande» (plural; singular: «bevanda»).

bípedo

Bipedal. It has two feet. From the Latin «bipedalis», consisting of bi: two, pes, pedis (nominative and genitive singular): feet.

borbollicos

Sust. men's. diminutive plural of borbollo. -Vertical - emanation of any liquid, which normally emerge to the surface. There are two versions of its etymology: 1) from the «borb» onomatopoeia: the sound that generates; 41-2; from the latin 'bullare': bubbling.

borbones

Sust. men's. Patronymic plural Spanish dynasty of the Bourbons. While the rules in grammatical pluralization demand not to pluralize the surnames, because some would be offensive or humorous (cows and bulls) they except it is of members of the Royal houses. Example: the Habsburgs, instead of the Habsburgs. Bourbon comes from the French Bourbon, 40 place name; a 41 place name; de Bourbon-l Archambault, commune of the canton of Moulins, Allier, Auvergne, central France region Department. Derived from the Gaulish «borva», of «Borvo» thermal deity, as there are hot springs spas in that location.

bosco

Sust. MASC. Forest, in Italian; plural: 40 boschi; pronounced bosqui). 1. Extensive ground equipped with trees, usually of great stature. 2 Set of such trees, sometimes only of the same species. The word derives from the Latin «boscus», and this in turn comes from the fránquico (41 Germanic language; "busk". The authentic Latin name is «silva»: jungle.

bosques protectores

Trees, sometimes only one species, mostly of great size in major tracts of land. The protective effects are: 1) against:) aridity; (b)) erosion; c) sterility; (d)) harmful insects; e) drought; f) wind; 2) in favor of:) accumulation of humus; (b)) soil conservation; c) fauna, including partially aquatic; (d)) fertility; e) Regulation of the climate: rain, humidity, temperature; f) less vegetation. By stomata (41 microscopic openings; mainly on the obverse of the leaves, trees extracted large quantities of water from underground. In summer, the trees of great stature and deep roots can expel into the atmosphere of 200 to 300 liters of water per day (l/d): 20 000 to 30 000 l/d in one hectare of forest. Synonyms: groves, woodlands, forests, jungles, forests (protective). Antonyms: clearings, deserts, wastelands, moorland, unimproved (helpless). (Source: Great world encyclopedia. Durvan, S. a. editions. Bilbao, Spain)

briseras

Adj. fem. plur. Brisera. 1 Lantern or tube of glass inside which candles are placed to prevent them turn off air currents. 2 Glass framed in a rack placed in the front close to the front seats of cars to protect the occupants against air movement and impact of insects. 3 Device akin to the description above, located on motorcycles. The word comes from the substantive breeze (gentle current of fresh air) derives from the French of Germanic origin 'brise': rupture, alteration of "bise": boreal wind in Switzerland, Italy and France South (Qualified Third New International Dictionary). Synonyms: guardabrisas, windshield.

burel

Sust. MASC. 2 Buriel: red color between black and fawn. 3 Madero acts as mould to build the channels of lead which is lining the scuppers: holes in the sides and on the floor to remove the water in the holes located above the waterline of the maritime ships line. 4 Bull, especially that of Lydia.

cachirula

Sust. FEM. of rout. Adornment in the form of mantilla's point that in the late 18th century were women in the head. The word is probably variant the substantive Pan Mozarabic, diminutive of bucket, from Arabic 'qasca': artesa, Bowl, bake.

calcedonia

Sust. FEM. Mineral consisting of a variety of sometimes fibrous, cryptocrystalline Quartz. Its formula is SiO₂; its density, 2.60 to 2.64 g/cm³. It is luster quasicéreo, transparent, translucent, or opaque, and great color variation, which is called in many ways: agate, carneliano, Onyx, sardo, chrysoprase, etc. The name derives from the Greek 'chalkedónios' by Chalcedon - today Kadikoy (in Arabic, village of the Qadi = village judge)-, ancient city of Bithynia, against 40 Byzantium; the current Istanbul, 41 Turkey;.

caletre

Sust. MASC. Discernment. Semiculto derived from the Latin 'character': character, nature, which in turn comes from the Greek 'charaktér, charaktéeros': cases nominative and genitive singular equivalent to "nature of the character": outline, figure, nature. Synonyms: success, wisdom, discretion, lucidity, moderation, prudence, wisdom, talent, tino. Antonyms: aberration, siding, recklessness, folly, irresponsibility thoughtlessness, lightness, clumsiness.

candente

Neutral adj.. 1. Shiny, bright white. 2 Substance, commonly metal, reddened or whitish effect of high temperatures. Hot case:) It exalts the spirits; (b)) unsatisfactory solution for anyone; c) «not Solomonian» decision. The diction comes from the Latin "candens, candentis" active participle of the verb "candere": esplendor, burn, shine. Synonyms: «to the white red», scorching, burning, lit, incandescent, torrid. Antonyms: height, frozen, frigid, icy ice, ice cream.

canonicidad

Sust. and adj. fem. 1. Quality of Canon: Canon, disciplined according to the sacred canons and ecclesiastical supplementary provisions. 2 Concerning the Canon. 3 Person that obtains and performs a 40 canonry; it prebenda of the Canon; employment of little work and quite advantage). 4 Life that can be enjoyed with serenity and comfort. Canon is derived from the Greek noun 'kanóon, kanónos': rule, rule.

caribdis

Sust. FEM. Mythological sea monster fathered by Poseidon with Gaia. Three times per day ingested huge volumes of water which then returned and generated a huge devouring swirl around the surrounding. It was once ninfa marina, to enlarge the underwater realm of Poseidon flooded the land, until Zeus became Monster. She and Scylla - another monstrosity also transformed by Circe, from a marine nymph-, daughter of Phorcys and Hécate, lived on both sides of a sea Strait so that the ships which surcaran its waters were within reach of arrows fired by any of them. The Argonauts

managed to avoid both dangers because nereida Tetis guio. Odysseus chose to lose (six sailors) with Scylla instead of damaging the ship with Caribdis (Odyssey, Book III, Homer). This name, in ancient Greek, from «Xáribdis», which means «sucking». (Source: wikipedia)

carpe diem

Latin phrase from the Roman poet Horace, contained in his Odes, I, 11. The original version is "Carpe diem quam minimum credula postero": apprehended the day (present) which (therefore) minimum credit to the subsequent (41 literal translation; Summary, it means 'take advantage of the day'. With some slack, would be tantamount to «not leave for tomorrow what you can do today», or «live every moment as if it were the last». Carpe is the imperative of the verb "carpere": start capture gleaned, collect, take. Diem is the accusative case of the substantive «dies»: day.

castalios

Adj. masc. plur. of castalius. Belonging or relating a: 1) Castalia, inspiring source of poetry, in Delphi. By extension, poetic; 2) the muses: 'castales goddesses'. In Greek and Roman mythology, Castalia was a 40 naiad nymph; «freshwater») daughter of Achelous. Apollo loved her, but she fled from him and dived into the source that had been at Delphi, at the foot of Mount Parnassus (according to other versions of the mount Helicon) since then so-called source of Castalia. Those who drank its waters or listened to their placid sound, this naiad could inspire the genius of poetry. Its sacred water was also used to clean the Delphic Temple. Apollo consecrated Castalia to the muses (Castaliae Musae). Castalius is derived from the Latin «Castalius»; This, from the Greek 'kastálios'. (Information taken from Wikipedia and the Dizionario Garzanti della lingua Italian. Milano, Italy)

castrueras

Sust. FEM. plur. of castruera. In Colombia, instrument musical country attributed in the fable-like the God Pan, Greek mythological God of the pastures, forests and the herds.

catervario

Sust. MASC. Roman Gladiator who participated in group matches. From the Latin «catervarius», composed "caterva": barbarian flocked the ending 'arius': set.

cenzontle

Sust. MASC. Native songbird from North America and Central, in the order of the passerines, the mimidae family. He is supposed to be able to imitate any sounds: other birds, animals - including the human voice-, machines, etc. The Repertoire of an experienced male can consist of 50 to 200 songs. It referred to its genus and species, Mimus polyglottos: imitator of many languages and etymology, twice reduced its popular name, derived from the Nahuatl «cenzontlatoltótl», consisting of «cenzontli»: four hundred, «tlatolli»: Word, and «tótl»: bird. Phonetic variants: cenzonte, cinzonte, Mockingbird. He has improperly considered Nightingale. This is the old world Flycatcher family, genus Lusciniidae Lusciniidae species, and is found in Europe and Asia. (Sources: Wikipedia and dictionary of aztequismos, Luis Cabrera)

cervero

Or cervera. Adj. poisoned Crossbow shooting at deer. It is not to be confused with can Cerberus, mythological dog of three heads and neck filled with snakes that guarded the door of the realms of Hades: hell.

ceteris paribus

Latin phrase, pronounced «ceteris paribus». Means "and else equal», which means «if other conditions remain constant". Applies when the variables of a phenomenon remains unchanged only one: the relative to the influence that is objective research or a consequence. This provides simplification of analysis, as it prevents considered each variable. For example: «get to the two in the afternoon on the flight equis». It goes without saying that the arrival time is subject to

the numerous potential adverse factors characteristic of air navigation are exceeded.

chicle

Sust. MASC. Latex or Milky juice (gomorresina) the tree called chicozapote (« » «Manilkara sapota») originating in Mesoamerica. To extract and condense is a substance which, alone or mixed with some sweetener or artificial flavors, will Chew and causes salivation. The term comes from the Nahuatl «chictli» or «tzictli»: adhesive, glue, glue. Synonym: chewing gum.

chile

1. Country in the extreme south-west of America on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. 2 Sust. MASC. Pungent seasoning the eponymous plant product: chile. Synonyms: Chili, chili, spicy, paprika, pepper, sauce (with other ingredients). 3 Sust. FEM. Plant of the family Solanaceae, genus "Capsicum", comprising numerous species, of which «annuum» is the most important, because there are more varieties, both wild and cultivated it. The word is derived from the Nahuatl "chilli". 4. In Central America, picaresque story, 'uploaded color' tale, lie, "pudendal part" virile.

chiquiado

Chiqueado. Adj. masc. Pampered, spoiled in excess, especially Word. Treated with deference self-indulgent. Talk chiqueado: as a child of tender age. The term is the participle of the verb chiquear, derived from the noun - and adjective - chico, from the Latin «ciccum»: insignificant thing.

cibele

Cybele. Mythological daughter of heaven and Earth, wife of Cronos, mother of the gods, solicitor of civilization and protector of cities. Identified with Rhea, Goddess of the Earth. Is represented with a Crown of towers, in a chariot towed by two lions where their Korybantes (41 priests; with horns (41 musical horns; and cymbals, are causing great noise. In the year 204 BC, during the Second Punic War, motivated by the announcement of a cryptic Oracle that Cybele may deter Hannibal, was Rome a stone of his tabernacle of Pessinus, in Galatia, Turkey, and was establishing in a temple. The Roman State adopted her cult, which constituted a formidable obstacle to the spread of Christianity. (Information taken from the "great encyclopedia of the world". Bilbao, Spain)

cinnamomi

A species name of the taxonomic genus «Phytophthora», identified fungus by r. D. Rands in 1922 in sumatra cinnamon trees. Generates a pathology disease; 40: 41 Mycosis; in trees like avocados (avocado 41, chestnut, oak, eucalyptus, macadamia, peach (peach) PEAR, pine, as well as pineapple, etc. The genus and species names come from Greek nouns «phytón»: plant, «phthorá»: ruin, destruction, and «kinámoomon», then «cinnamomum» Latin: cinnamon.

cintilar

Cintilar. It comes from the Latin «scintillare»: centellear, shine, refulgir, glow. Intermittently emission of light and colouring in the stars.

cisto

Sust. MASC. 1 Jara: family of the cistíneas Evergreen shrub or cistaceae, viscous leaves hairless beam and hairy underside, large flowers, capsular gender "Cistus", from the Greek noun 'kistos'. 2 Pseudoprefijo (because it is full word that functions as prefix) involved in the genesis of helenismos (technicalities with components of Greek origin) relating to bladder and cysts. This etymology is something other than the gender of the jara: «kýstis, kýsteos»: bladder, cyst, in their cases nominative and genitive singular.

civilismo

Sust. men's. 1. system of Government conferred civil citizens. This designation comes to emphasize that the ultimate authority do not military exercise it. 2 lawyers specializing in Civil law: civil. Etymology: latin 'civis': City, e «ISM», from the latin "ismus", and this from the Greek «isms», which in this case means condition, quality, doctrine, social movement and trend.

coces

Sust. FEM. plur. of coz: 1. violent blow with the hind legs, executed by beasts. 2 Recoil or blow dealt by shot by firearms. 3. Reflux stream to find an obstacle in his bed. 4. Firearm buttstock. 5. Bottom of the 40 masteleros; marina). 6. Part lower or thicker a Madero. Note: the conjugation of the second person singular of the verb to Cook is not kicks, but you cueces. Coz diction comes from the Latin noun "calx, chalcis": heel. Synonyms: sews, coceadura, kick, kick, puntillazo. Antonyms: manotada, handshake.

codigo hammurabi

One of the archaic legal catalogues, possibly the fourth by antiquity, issued around the year 1760 before the Christian era, according to the media, by the Babylonian King 40 chronology; 41 Mesopotamia; Hammurabi, sixth of the first dynasty of Babylon. Consists of 282 laws, written in Akkadian language, recorded in cuneiform writing on several stelae (monoliths) one of which is on display in the Museum of Louvre (Paris). Among these regulations contains the «law of retaliation» («» «lex talionis», of «talis»: such, identical) for the purpose that the punishment was exactly equal to the offense, whose synthesis is expressed in the famous aphorism 'eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth'.

cohecho

Noun. Induction, by illegal means, money or by deception, to miss the duty. From the Latin «coactus» (participle of preterite of "cogo": pump, push): forced, fictional, not natural. Synonyms: duress, coercion, bribery, corruption.

comodatario

Who receives property under contract. This word is the past participle of the Latin verb «commodare»: provide, to facilitate. Consist in celebration of a repo deal, properties of real roots, conditioned to certain uses and obligation to restore it to the expiration of the term. Who gives is «comodante».

completud

Sust. FEM. Quality of being or of being full, full. The word of Latin style, consists of the preposition 'cum': with, and the past participle 'pletus', from the verb «plere»: fill. Synonyms: fill, fullness, integrity, plethora, satiety, totality. Antonyms: absence, lack, scarcity, inopia, absence, emptiness.

composta

1. Solid waste (41 garbage; organic that introduced in a small excavation in devices called 'laundromat' or large treatment plants become fertilizantes.2. Syncopation (loss of intermediate letter) from compósita: composition or act of composing.

condice

Two verbal inflections of the intransitive verb harmonization: harmonization, conclude. 1) The third-person singular indicative present. 2) Second-person singular imperative mood. It is except for the model of conjugation of the verb, it is «di» (does not say «condí»). The verb in the infinitive is derived from the Latin «condecere»: agree, be well, be on purpose.

condro

Sust. MASC. Cartilage: connective tissue translucent, flexible, elastic, below the bone consistency, which contributes to

the formation of the skeleton. In embryos and very young specimens of vertebrates is the greater part of the skeleton. In higher organisms, the vast majority becomes bone. Primitive beings, like the ELASMOBRANCHS (stingrays, sharks, sawfish) and the esturiónidos (sturgeons, marones, sollos) the condro (41 cartilage; It is for life. Derives from the Greek expression 'chóndros kréatos': tough meat. Synonym: ternilla.

conjunto de la flora y fauna

Biota. It comes from the Greek «bíos»: life. Living animals and plants from any locality?? Way of life and livelihood of these beings.

contratenor

1. Unusual voice of tenor range and tessitura. 2 Man endowed with this voice. 3 One of the parties mean musical between tenor and soprano. In medieval polyphonic compositions was the voice that made counterpoint to the of tenor, complementary to the other voices.

corcel

Sust. MASC. Great Alpine light horse suitable for tournaments and battles. From the low Latin «corserius', from the Latin «cursus»: career.

correquisito

Sust. MASC. Additional requirement. From the Latin "cum", preposition equivalent to «to», and the substantive «requisitum», neuter past participle of the verb «requirere (pronounced recuérere)»: require, consisting of «d», iterative value prefix, and 'quaerere (pronounced cuerére)», transitive verb meaning to investigate, search, require, ask, wanting to, claim.

CORZO

From vulgar Latin "curtius", from the Latin "curtus": short, being of minor - 50 to 65 centimeters in height in cross - deer Europeans. Its taxonomic designation of genus and species is «Capreolus capreolus '. Quadrupedal ruminant little larger than the goat, rabicorto, brown reddish dorsum and white on the belly in summer, gray, and white rump in winter, small, podaria, antlers forked at the tips. After the time of brama, in August, the cervatos are born in may, spotted white.

coxotomía

Surgery of the hip. Hybrid noun in turn composed of two nouns: the Latin "coxa": hip, and Greek 'took': cutting, incision, section.

creatininemia

Sust. FEM. Excess of creatinine in the blood and muscles. Creatinine is an organic compound that is generated by degradation of creatine: muscle nutrient caused by disposal of the normal metabolism of muscles. The concept of Greek origin, derived from three nouns: 1) the case genitive, «kréatos»: the meat of the nominative «kréas»: meat; 2) "inos": substance; 3) «áima»: blood (the diphthong 'AI' becomes 'e') and the ending 'ia', meaning of pathological condition. (See creatinine)

creofilia

Sust. FEM. Taste for meat. Comes from the Greek noun 'kréas, kréatos': meat, meat, and «phylía»: friendship. Synonyms: carnivorousness, creofagia. Antonyms: crudiveganismo, ovolactovegetarianismo, sensocentrismo (by which seeks to avoid suffering of sentient beings) veganism, vegetarianism.

crinografia

crinografia is incorrectly written, and should be written as "crinografia" as meaning:
Sust. FEM. 1. detailed description of places, objects, living beings, especially of lilies. «Krinos» Greek: Lily, and «grafe»: description.

cronolecto

Sust. men's. Mode expressive social groups, age, primarily in the stages of childhood, puberty and youth-driven, less formal than in adulthood. The concept is derived from the Greek nouns «chronos»: time, age, and «lektikon»: diction, style.

cujus

1 Latin genitive of 'qui':) equivalent relative pronoun to ' (the) » which; (the) «What»; (b)) adverb meaning interrogative, relative or indefinite, equivalent to «in what, for what, how, what, how much», and «quis»:) pronoun direct or indirect interrogation, noun or adjective, corresponding to 'who, what, what'; (b)) pronoun indefinite, equivalent to "some, any, any '. 2 Relative pronoun Latin counterpart of "whose, whose, whom, who '.

cumbre internacional

1 Height - usually the largest - a mountain that serves as vertex divide between countries. The word Summit comes from the Latin noun 'peak, cúlminis': top. Synonyms: height, Apex, Crest, Crown, crater, Crest, culmination, height, divide, fastigio, lomo, turning points, peak, Pinnacle, auction, vertex. Antonyms: abyss, barranco, channel, cañada, Canyon, Riverbed, concavity, depression, dolina, trench, hollow, hoyo, sima, tajo, Valley. 2. (figuratively) Originally, the meeting of Heads of State of two ideologically opposed powerful countries: United States of America and the former Soviet Union. It was 'the' Summit. Subsequently, meetings of leaders of any number of countries. It is now 'a' Summit.

damián

Name of person. It comes from the Greek 'Damianós', meaning Tamer of the transitive verb «damázo»: Taming. Related name: Dámaso.

de golpe y porrazo

Adverbial phrase. Lightly, without meditation. Synonyms: so: 1) accelerated; 2) crazy; 3) hasty; 4) impetuous; 5) hasty; 6) sharp; 7) frantic; 8) furious; 9) impetuous; 10) unexpected; 11) impulsive; 12) reckless; 13) unexpected; 14) untimely; 15) angry; 16) thoughtless; 17) confused; 18) hasty; 19) presurosa; 20) cutting; 21) fast; 22) sudden; 23) sudden; 24) dizzying; 25) violent. Antonyms: to consciousness; with: 1) calm; 2) caution; 3) circumspection; 4) restraint; 5) composure; 6) Continence; 7) sanity; 8) courtesy; 9) correction; 10) care; 11) decorum; 12) delicacy; 13) discernment; 14) discretion; 15) formality; 16) trial; 17) restraint; 18) regard; 19) moderation; 20) morigeración; 21) weighting; 22) caution; 23) forecasting; 24) prudence; 25) reflection; 26) Book; 27) responsibility; 28) reluctance; 29) wisdom; 30) serenity; 31) brains; 32) touch; 33) Temperance; 34) defining; 35) tranquility.

de pascuas a ramos

Loc. Advisor. That happens rarely. It is based on lasting almost a 40 year; one week less 41., because the reference is the Holy week. It comprises of 40 Easter Sunday, Easter, end of the week «greater») to the domingo de ramos (home of the Easter of the following year) Synonyms: each coming from Bishop, from time to time.

decil

Sust. MASC. Classification of values so that there ten intervals of equal amount. Examples: the first decile of 100 includes 1 to 10; the ninth, 81 to 90.

demersal

Neutral adj.. Leaderboard not taxonomic range of fish and seafood according to the depth of its Habitat: waters close to the seabed. Examples: cod, lobster, red snapper, mero, snapper. The diction comes from the Latin "South", participle of the compound verb «demérgere», constituted in turn by the preposition "of", with causal meaning, and the verb «mérgere»: sink, dive, diving. Synonyms: abysmal, batial, benthic. Antonyms: pelagic, planktonic.

deóntico

Adj. masc. Concerning the duty, in particular as regards to certain social conditions or professions. Derived from the case «déontos» Greek genitive: of duty (nominative 'accordéon': duty) and the ending 'ico': relative to.

desfiladero

Noun. Narrow intermontano passage, by which any crowd, primarily troop should move in row. Synonyms: derrocadero, Cliff, Cliff, voladero.

destral

Adj. small axe, which is usually handled with the right hand. Derived from the Latin adjective "dextralis", and this in turn comes from the substantive "dextra": right hand.

dexara

Stop. Conjugation in ancient Spanish of the tense (preterite imperfect) subjunctive of the verb «dexar», today leaving, which in turn constitutes an alteration of an once "lexar", from the Latin 'laxare»: loosen, expand, relaxing, derived from the adjective "laxus": loose.

diagenesis

Diagenesis. Geological noun. Chemical and physical in sediments, subsequent changes to your deposit, for which become consolidated rocks. According to facies of their environment, include compaction, cementation, recrystallization and rare times, replacement ion, as happens in some limestones, consisting mainly of calcite: distinct, in which substitute partially to calcium magnesium, and here transmutes in dolomite: $(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{CaMg}$, a process called dolomitización. The term derives from the Greek, the prefix «day»: through, and substantive "Genesis": origin. Synonyms: evolution, mutation, transmutation, transformation.

diégesis

Sust. FEM. 1. In "Narrative", fictional world in which occurs the statement. 2 Story, remembrance, as opposed to exhibition or performance. The diégesis is developed in three areas: space, time and characters. In the time of Plato and Aristotle's concept of diégesis was opposed to mimesis (MIME: imitation). A narrator relates what do the characters in the diégesis. Mimesis shows the actions of these. The word derives from the Greek noun 'diégeesis': narrative, explanation, exhibition. (Source: 41 Wikipedia;

difamante

Neutral adj.. Defaming it. Present participle of active significance, from the verb defame: discredit someone posting opinions adverse to his reputation. Comes from the Latin verb «diffamare», consisting of the proprietary prefix and intensive 'dis' and the noun 'fame': common opinion about the qualities and personal actions. Synonyms: hateful, demeaning, degrading. Antonyms: complimentary, encomiante, flattering, laudatory, panegyrist.

dioxido de carbono

Carbon dioxide and carbon dioxide, CO_2 formula is also called. It is a heavier than air gas: density 1.52, colorless, smell and taste somewhat spicy, incombustible, incomburent and suffocating. Express it some volcanoes and some cracks in the ground. In addition it originates by respiration of animals and plants, burning, rotting and fermentation of organic

substances. Used in sparkling beverages, fire extinguishers and medicine. Solidified constitutes the "dry ice", used in refrigeration. Improperly called carbonic acid. It is the combination of the dioxide with water: $H_2O + CO_2 = H_2CO_3$. This property is more correct nomenclature of anhydride, because combined with water oxides do not generate acids, but chemical bases: hydroxides.

disoluto

Masculine term adjective. Means would in licentious habits, vicious do.?? Derived from the verb dissolve: consists of the nominal prefix and verbal 'dis': contrast, denial, and «solute', past participle of the Latin verb «solvere»: unleash, unlock, liquefy.

dolce far niente

Italian expression which literally means "sweet doing nothing," which is fairly explicit. The term «dolce» adjective means sweet, the syncopated Italian verb 'fare', from Latin 'facere': do, and the indeterminate pronoun «niente» means nothing, from the Latin «nec enim»: no entity, not be. Synonyms: weak, lazy, idle, idle, lazy, lazy drone.

dpd

DPD. Dictionary Pan-Hispanic of doubts. Edited by the Royal Spanish Academy and the Association of academies of the Spanish language. Collaboration of the Instituto Cervantes. Santillana Ediciones generales, S. I., 2005.

drae

Acronym (initial letters of nouns and adjectives) corresponding to the «Diccionario de la Real Academia Española».

dubitar

Intransitive verb derived from Latin 'dubius': doubt. Doubt. It means indecision, confusion, hesitation and hesitation.

ductibilidad

s. f. be ductile. Property of matter by which, without rupture, takes form of wire or filament. Refers primarily to metals, of which - by descending degree of this feature - highlights: gold, silver, Platinum, aluminum, iron and copper. Erroneously this meaning has been extended to 'ease of use', but this refers only to alteration in the form of leaves or sheets, as the Tin. Derived from the Latin «patent»: past participle of the verb 'ducere': lead. The ending comes from the noun 'habilitas, habilitatis': cases nominative and genitive singular of aptitude, suitability, capacity (to 41. Synonym: ductility.

ectopico

Ectopic/a. adjective derived from the Greek noun ectopia, referring to 1:) bone dislocated or slipped; 2) body, mainly viscus in anomalous location. The word consists of the preposition 'ek': outside, the noun "topos": place and the ending 'iko/a': relative to.

edible

Adj. common. That you can eat, mainly for lack of poison. Derived from the Latin verb "edere": eat.

efebocracia

Noun consisting of «éphebos» Greek nouns: young, and 'translation, krátous': nominative and genitive singular of domain, to be able to. I.e.: young people in power. In the old Greece using the term ephebe was to the male of age between 18 and 19 years old. By extension in other countries are allocated to governments exercise where many young adult staff. Pejoratively applied to effeminate young.

eliseos

Elysian. Plural of Elysium, referred to "Champs Elysées": delicious place, happiness, destiny of souls of the good. According to Homer, generous region located in the West of the Earth, the ocean, brimming with gifts, without cold, snow or rain: Perpetual spring, where, without having died, dwelled elected heroes. The word comes from the Greek 'elusión' (« » «pedíon»): (41 fields; Elysian.

empoderamiento

Sust. MASC. Do the power. It is composed of «em», the preposition "in", adaptation by putting a 'p', the abbreviated word 'power', from the Latin verb "possum": power, the noun "potentia, potentiae", and the ending 'lie', with the meaning of action and effect. Synonyms: Administration, authority, domination, domain, Government, hegemony, mandate, command, power, power, Presidency, regime, Lordship, superiority, supremacy. Antonyms: compliance, unit, slavery, fidelity, inferiority, loyalty, servitude, subjection, subordination, holding, tribute, homage.

emulación

Sust. FEM. 1. In philosophy, noble sentiment that incites to imitate the good of others to try to match it and overcome it. It is one of the educational impulses of the will, but suffers by viability of degenerate in jealousy and sadness for well being. 2. In Psychology:) imitative rivalry; (b)) competition between two or more individuals or groups for certain objects or distinctions. 3. Envy "of the good". Synonyms: spur, Sting, incentive, breath, spirit, apremio, jealousy, challenge, espoleo, stimulus, incentive, prudery, opposition, pique, I challenge. Antonyms: apathy, carelessness, disappointment, discouragement unwillingness, apathy, disinterest, unconcern, flippant, negligence, indifference, indolence, inertia, inhibition, molice.

enalzar

Verb. Trans. Extol. It comes from the Latin «exaltiare (pronounced exalciare) ", composed by the preposition «ex», with meaning of starting point, and the «altiare» of the «altus» adjective verb: high, well fattened. Synonyms: accredit, praise, commend, exalt, commend, lionize, exalt, flatter, honor, glorify loar, put by clouds, sublimate. Antonyms: distasteful slander, degrade, denigrate, discredit, disqualify, desdorar, discredit, detractar, defame, vilify, stigmatize, charge, infamar, insult, defiling, undermine, offend, reprimand, brand, slandering.

encorrer

Verb. Trans. 1 Follow, pursue someone. Synonyms: "stalk", harass, search, harass, track. Antonyms: abandon, yield, cease desist is retract, back. 2 Verb. intrans. Incur, break. Synonyms: tackle, razing, besiege, attack, enter introduced, invade, breaking, occupy, penetrate, prorrumpir, take, violating. Antonyms: leave, away, leave, leave, leave, defect, emigrate, fleeing, evade, escape, evacuate, evade, flee, go, get is, leave, leave, retire, leave, sail. Word of Latin style composed by the preposition in (of 'in') and the intransitive verb 'currere': run

enmarañado

Adj. masc. Past participle of the verb muddling, which in turn comes from the substantive women's tangle: fabric of herbs, rock roses, Bramble patches, threads, hair, etc. Synonyms: difficult, embarrassing, tangled, impenetrable.

enofilia

Sust. FEM. Passion for wine, and by extension other spirituous beverages (41 alcoholic;. Derives from the Greek noun ' oínos (pronounced 'énos')»: wine, and «philía»: friendship. Synonyms: alcoholism, beodez, dipsomania, drunkenness, intoxication. Antonyms: abstinence, continence, enofobia, morigeración, sobriety, temperance.

equivalencia

Sust. FEM. Equivalent condition: of equal value. The word derives from Latin adjectives "aequus (pronounced ecuus) ': plain, smooth, even, and 'valens, valentis': strong, robust, healthy, valuable. Synonyms: analogy, concordance,

equation, equity, homogeneity, identity, equality, parity. Antonyms: inequality, difference, disagreement, discrepancy, gap, diversity, heterogeneity, inequality, inequity.

escintilómetro

Apparatus for measuring scintillation. If it says centella, it is preferable that name you cintilómetro to this device. It is so designated in Mexico. There is one to measure astronomical scintillation and another to detect radiation, mainly range.

esferoma

Sust. MASC. 1 Globular tumor. Derives from the Greek nouns ' sphaira (pronounced sfera) ': field, and "óma, ómatos": denoting:) 40 circumscribed inflammatory processes, e.g.: granuloma) (b)) 40 tumors; e.g.: fibroma) c) swellings (e.g.: hematoma) (d)) joint bodies or equipment comprising a functional unit of anatomical (e.g.: 41 chondriome; 2 Genus «Sphaeroma» of malacostracans (41 soft shell; isopod (41 equal legs; Examples: shrimp, lobster.

esopo

Aesop. Greek fabulist, died about the year 570 BC. It is a synonym of fable, is presumed author of 40 to 200 compositions of this kind, of which include "the Hare and the turtle" and "the Wolf and the Lamb".

espacio de terreno allanado

(Reverse question: is a definition. The answer is the concept). Esplanade (sust. FEM.). The diction is the participle of the verb moving, derived from the Latin 'explanare': do level, composed by the preposition 'ex', with negative meaning, and the substantive "planus": flat. Synonyms: leveling, platform, embankment, landing. Antonyms: elevation, mount, prominence, highlighted.

espejo de agua

Surface of the water in wells, water wheels, ditches, volcanoes, caves, sinkholes, shots of mine and other cavities. Usually refers to the depth on the surface of the ground. In this context, a synonym is «phreatic level»: the bound down soil where begins the water mantle or aquifer. The phreatic adjective comes from the Greek noun "phréar, phréatos": nominative and genitive singular of pozo.

esperanto

Sust. masc. Lengua internacional artificial de gran simplicidad lexical y fonética: 1&#) una persona de cultura mediana comprende aproximadamente el 75% de las raíces del vocabulario; 2&#) la gramática contiene 16 reglas, normas auténticas: son invariables; 3&#) los sustantivos terminan en «o»; 4&#) los adjetivos finalizan en «a»; 5&#) para el plural de sustantivos y adjetivos, al singular se agrega una «j»; 6&#) por adición de una «n» al caso nominativo se genera el acusativo; 7&#) existe un solo modelo de conjugación verbal; 8&#) una «e» añadida origina el adverbio; 9&#) excepto las consonantes c, g, h, j -cada una de estas cuatro con una variante-, s, z, los fonemas &#(letras&#) se pronuncian como en español. La palabra proviene del pseudónimo, «Doktoro Esperanto», de su creador: Ludwik Lejzer &#(Ludovico Lázar&#) Zamenhof, filólogo y oftalmólogo polaco, que en esperanto significa «doctor esperanzado».

esperticia

Expertise. Anglicista neologism, unnecessary, by 'expertise', as in Spanish there are substantive aptitude, ability, cognition, competition, knowledge, skill, skills, empiricism, experience, gnosis, ability, lights, master, ex officio, expertise, practice, practicality, pragmatism, praxis, preparation.

esplendor

Sust. MASC. 1 Intense light. 2. (figuratively) Exceptional qualities of someone or something. 3 Chivalry, nobility. Derived from "splendor, splendoris" Latin of the intransitive verb «splendere»: Shine, shine and glow. Synonyms:

brilliance, clarity, splendor, gleam, glow, glow. Antonyms: darkness, shadows and darkness.

etaria

Adj. fem. Demographics (evaluation of the inhabitants according to their activities, age, instruction, etc) quantification of the population by age ranges, most commonly by steps of five years: 1) up to five; 2) between five and ten; 3) between ten and fifteen, and so forth. Derived from the Latin noun "Aeta, aetatis" cases nominative and genitive singular equivalent to "age of the age", and the ending "Aryan", indicative of grouping, set.

etio

1 Sust. FEM. Cause. Pseudoprefijo (because serves as a prefix with complete meaning, noun) used for example in the scientific neologism etiology: study of the causes. Derives from the Greek noun ' aitía (female; " «the diphthong, pronounced aí e) or (male) aítion ': reason, reason. 2 Adj. neutral demonym of Ethiopia: Ethiopian, the verb «aítho (pronounced aí diphthong and) ': burning, roasting, and the substantive «ops»: aspect, view, by the shade countenance of the population.

eupnea

Sust. FEM. Easy, normal breathing. Word of Greek strain, composed by the adverb of "us" mode: well, and the noun "pnoia (pronounced pnea)": breathing. Antonyms: agitation, apnea, asphyxia, asthma, gasping, oppression, suffocation.

eupneico

Adj. masc. That breathes well. Term of Greek style, consisting of the adverb of "us" mode: well, the noun ' pnoia (pronounced pnea) ': breathing, subject of the intransitive verb «pnéin»: breathing, and the ending "iko": on antonyms.: shaken, apneico, suffocating, asthmatic, panting, suppressed.

exemplar ceterorum

Latin phrase, possibly again minted, which literally means "example for others". Derived from: 1) «exemplar, exemplaris», cases nominative and genitive singular of neutral substantive 'exemplum': example, copy, imitation; 2) the adjective neutral 'céteras, a, um"(is considered non-existent the nominative masculine singular): the rest, remaining, what is missing, otherwise. Synonyms: archetype, model, paradigm, prototype.

falible

Neutral adj.. Prone to failure (or failure) a mistake: that can fail, mistakes, mistakes. The word comes from the Latin 'fallibilis', derived from the verb 'it fallere': deceive, mislead.

famatina

Town of the eponymous Department (Famatina) at the northern end of the province, argentina La Rioja, in the Northwest of the country. It is located in the foothills of the Sierras Pampeanas, where there are various elements ores, most notably gold. This name arose from «famatinita»: ortorrómbico mineral consisting of copper, antimony sulfide: Cu₆Sb₂S₈, isomorphous of the enargite, in the arsenic substitutes to antimony with formula: Cu₆As₂S₈.

fazañas

Sust. FEM. plur. Ant. of fazaña. Feat. 1. Illustrious, marked and heroic fact. 2 Event memorable, for better or for worse. 3 Story, judgement, judgement, saying, story. 4 Example, miracle. The words feat and fazaña old «do», derived from the Latin "facere" derived from the verb Spanish: to do, perform. Synonyms: energy, boldness, sóstenes, thrust, epic, gesta, heroism, clinching, daring feat, sergas, recklessness, courage. Antonyms: apprehension, cowardice, indecision, fear, AWE, cowardice, fear, shyness.

felicísimo

Adj. MASC.. superlative of happy. Derived from the latin "felix felicitas" (cases nominative and genitive): fertile, the fertile the superlative ending «ísimo». Synonyms: afortunadísimo, bienaventuradísimo, dichosísimo, placidísimo, venturosísimo. Antonyms: desafortunadísimo, desdichadísimo, desgraciadísimo, desventuradísimo, infelicísimo, infortunadísimo.

ficología

Phycology. Sust. FEM. Science concerning the study of seaweed. Derives from the Greek nouns «phýkos»: alga marina, and «logos»: sought.

fidalgo

A synonym for hidalgo. Hidalgo. 1. Individual of noble and distinguished lineage. 2 Generous person.

flamable

Adj. It can easily burn (and cause an explosion violent). It comes from the Latin noun "flamma": flame, and the ending 'able': capable of. Synonym: flammable. May seem contradictory, flammable and inflammable are equivalent, because in this case the preposition 'in' is not negative. Inside, means that there is a principle - property – possibility to generate flames inside.

forestal

Neutral adj.. Concerning the forest, especially to the usufruct of their wood. The term comes from the Latin «forestalis» of the noun «foresta»: forest, which derives from the adverb 'fora': outside, outside the city walls. Synonym: dasonómico.

foz

Sust. FEM. The plural is JAWS. 1. Narrowness of a deep valley 2. Angostura between mountain ranges which runs a river. From the Latin 'faux, faucis': throat. Synonyms: Canyon, Gorge, Strait, garguero. Antonyms: plateau, hillock, plateau, prominence.

fratri

Sust. men's. plur. Brothers, in old Italian. Fratri is the plural of fratre, former name corresponding to the current fratello: brother. It comes from the latin frater, fratris, which are cases nominative and genitive of singular.

ganado horro

That he is infertile. Livestock is the passive participle of the verb win, from the low Latin 'ganeare', and 'win' this Gothic: lust. I horro is derived from the Arabic 'hurr': liberto, free. Synonyms of savings: infecundo, infertile. Antonyms: I fertile, prolific.

gaudio

Sust. MASC. Joy, pleasure (commonly spiritual). Derived from the Latin noun "gaudium, gaudii" cases nominative and genitive singular (of «joy of joy») derived from the verb «gaudere»: enjoy. Synonyms: joy, conviviality, Jubilee. Antonyms: grief, mourning, loss, sadness.

gelenitas

Sust. FEM. plur. of gehlenita: $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_7$, ore of the Group of the melilita of the sorosilicates class. It is a phyllosilicate of calcium and aluminium, analogous to other calcium silicates of this group, containing other metals instead of aluminum. It is a series of solid solution with the oakermanita: $\text{Ca}_2\text{MgSi}_2\text{O}_7$, in which gradually replaces aluminium magnesium and generates different minerals in the series. In addition to the elements of the formula, as impurities often

contain iron, manganese, titanium, magnesium, potassium and sodium. The name is in honor of Adolf Ferdinand Gehlen, German chemist. Synonym: velardeñita, by Velardeña, name of a Mexican mine. (Source: 41 Wikipedia;

geodesia

Sust. FEM. 1 Scientific discipline focused on determining dimensional, morphological, gravitational and magnetic large portions - and global - of the Earth's surface: higher or theoretical Geodesy. 2 Surveying (Topography): geodesy practical, or less for which a flat ORB is commonly assumed. The term derives from the Greek noun «geodaisia», consisting of the noun 'Ge, Ges': nominative cases and genitive singular equivalent to 'Land of the Earth', a 'or' eufónica to League with the following Member: the substantive «daisia» (pronounced desia, because the "ai" diphthong is pronounced «e»): Division.

germoplasma

1. Germ cells, carriers of hereditary characteristics of plants and animals. 2 These cells hereditary material (41 genes;. Derived from:) the Latin noun "germ, germinis": nominative and genitive singular of an alteration of the substantive «genmen», from the verb 'gignere': generating; (b)) the Greek noun "plásma, plásmatos": nominative and genitive singular of formed, molded, creatura, work, from the verb «plássein»: form.

geronte

1 Adjective. Elderly person. 2 In the plural, substantive applied in the old Greece to elderly and notable men who constituted the Council of Agamemnón or Agamenón: mythological character that following the abduction of Paris to Elena and her shelter in Troy, led the expedition against - and subsequent defeat - the Trojans. Then Clytemnestra, Elena (a sister and the wife of Menelaus, brother of Agamnenón) murdered the caudillo and the Trojan prophetess Cassandra, lover of this. The word derives from the Greek adjective "géroon, géroontos": nominative cases: old, and genitive singular: old.

ginecoide

Neutral adj.. 1. Such woman. 2. Typical women. 3 Individual that works as a fully developed Although structurally incomplete woman. The word is composed of the genitive singular case «gynaikós (pronounced ginecós) ': women, the Greek noun in the nominative «gynée»: women, and in the nominative case of the substantive likewise Hellenic «eidos»: form. Antonym: Android (similar to male).

graficar

Verb. Trans. Delineate the figure [do a () graphic ()] an expression (41 formula; Mathematics: straight, curved, conical 40, circle, ellipse, Hyperbola, parabola) cissoid, leaf of Descartes, lemniscate, sine wave, Tractrix, etc. The term comes from the verb «graphéin»: write.

granujas

Sust. plur. of rogue. A) FEM. 1 Grape desgranada and separated from the cluster. 2 Slivered: interior of grapes and other fruits, which is its seed. 3. Seed dry grass. 4 Granujería: set of scoundrels or rogues. (B)) MASC. 1. Rascal, rogue. 2 Boy tramp, pilluelo. The diction is derived from the Latin noun "granum": grain.

guadalupe

Sust. MASC. 1 River 40 Extremadura;Guadalupe or Guadalupejo, tributary of the Guadiana) whose name was designated to the town, at the sanctuary (our Lady of Guadalupe) and the municipality counterparts, Cáceres province, Spain. 2 Many toponimias of America, especially in Mexico of religious bodies, municipalities, towns, rivers, Islands, orographic prominences. With regard to the etymology there are four versions: 1) a árabe-latino hybrid «Uad - to lupus»: River of wolves; It is the most widespread but little credible; 2) «Wadi - al-lub»: River of gravel black, unlikely, since only a small portion crosses a coal zone; 3) «Uad - to luben»: Rio escondido or narrow, because it boxes in the

section of the town of Guadalupe; is possible; 4) Egyptian and Moroccan Arabists assert that it derives from 'Uad - to hub': River of love. (Sources: Wikipedia and "Dictionary etymological compared names of person», Gutierre Tibón)

habeas corpus

Beginning of the Anglo-Saxon text of the order of appearance of all detained or imprisoned, citizen to present immediate and public before a judge or a court to be heard and will rule if his arrest is legal or inconvenient.

hacinamiento

Sust. MASC. 1. Tight crowding of do vegetables: Herb, linen, wood, mieses, etc. Synonyms: I Stockpiling, crowded lot. Antonyms: scarcity, dispersal, lack. 2. Agglomeration of people in a small, primarily residential space. Synonyms: concurrency, crowd, mishmash, mob, multitude, tumult. Antonyms: individuality, solitude and isolation. The word comes from the Latin noun "fascis": WAD, bunch, and the ending of "lie": meaning of action and effect.

halaba

1 Sust. FEM. City of Eritrea, Ethiopia to the South, Sudan to the West and the Red Sea to the North and the East, in Africa. 2 Conjugation in imperfect tense (copretérito) of the verb pull. Synonyms: it dragged, it attracted, it pulled, pulled in. Antonyms: he pushed, it impelfía, it released.

hazar

Sust. MASC. and EMF. 1 Khazar or Khazar, semi-nomadic people established in portions of Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, the Caucasus, Georgia, Crimean and Turkey. 2 Lake in Turkey. 3. Mountain in Iran. 4. City in the Balkan province, Turkmenistan. 5. Nightingale in Arabic. The name comes from the Turkish, which in modern version is «gezer»: wandering.

helade

Sust. FEM. Hellas: Greece. Of «Elláda, Helládos»: Cases nominative and genitive singular equivalent to «Greece, Greece» (Greek usually nouns and adjectives are should enunciate in such grammatical cases).

heliocromia

Heliocromía. Improper, practically into disuse diction, applied to photography in natural colors for which originally used a photosensitive halide (sensitive to light): silver chloride: AgCl. From the Greek 'Helios': Sun, and «chróma, chrómatos»: color.

hematofobia

Sust. FEM. 1. Morbid apprehension, intense embarrassment or disgust at the sight of blood. 2 Bias against bleeding: blood for healing purposes. The word, of Greek genealogy, comes from the genitive 'áimatos' case: blood, whose nominative is «áima»: blood (the diphthong 'Ai' becomes 'e'). Added a 'h' prosthetics (at the beginning of the word) because in Greek it contains rugged spirit; (b)) «fobía»: disgust, repulsion. Antonym: hematofilia of «fílos»: friend, i.e. who likes to see blood.

hexagrama

1. Set of six letters. 2. Figure resulting draw two lines, externally, on each side of a regular hexagon, to complete equilateral triangles. 3. Every one of the 64 generated combinations of four double images and the eight trigrams of the Chinese esotericist 40 Fohi; or Fo-hi, or Fo-41 have;. The word comes from the Greek 'ex': six, and «grámma»: lyrics.

hiades

Hyades or Híadas. Group of seven stars, arranged in V, in the constellation of the 40 Bull; Taurus). Includes the Red Star Aldebarán (Alpha Tauri) major, located on the eastern tip. The name of this stellar set alludes to his appearance at the end of may, as portent of proximity of the rainy season. Is derived from the Greek "Hyádes": the rainy, from the verb «hýein»: rain.

hialina

This diction is derived from the Greek adjective «ualinós»: vitreous of the substantive «úalos»: glass. 1. Masculine adjective of hyaline, meaning transparent. 2 Noun. Substance albuminoide translucent, caused by amyloid degeneration. 3 Substance nitrogen constituent quitinoide main walls of cysts hidátidos (as in the 41 had; . To break down generates a sugar. 4. Transparent substance that accumulates in cells lathe, susceptible to staining with eosin. By splitting it originates a carbohydrate.

hierocracia

Sust. FEM. Predominance of the priestly caste-based political organization. Greek origin word composed of the adjective 'hierós': Holy, Holy, and the substantive 'translation': power, domain.

higroinmune

Adj. common. Inafectable by moisture. It is a hybrid made up of the Greek noun 'higrós': humidity, and the adjective "immunis": exception, free, free, free, privileged. The adjective is composed of the prefix negative 'in' (if a "n" precedes a "m" - in Latin - it assimilates to this: becomes another "m") and the substantive "munus": charge, duty, function, duty, ex officio. Synonyms: higroinafectable, higroinatacable, higroinsensible, higroinvulnerable. Antonyms: higroaffectable, higroatacable, higrosensible, higroinvulnerable.

hilemórfico

Adj. masc. Concerning an Aristotelian theory continued for most of the Scholastics, according to which any substance or concrete reality is composed of two essential principles: 1) matter, passive and indeterminate, not variable, and which constitutes the basis for the continuity of the physical world; 2) the form, active and universal, which varies in each substantial change and, providing features and properties, enabling that the thing is what it is. The word comes from the Greek nouns «ýle»: matter, and morfé: forms, as well as the suffix "iko": relative to. (Source: Kalipedia)

hipocloroso

Hypochlorous acid: ClOH. The term is that in this compound (and its derivative) chlorine works with its lower 40 valencia; 1) of the oxiácidos (acids containing oxygen) as in others - and their salts - ascends up 7: in perchloric acid: ClO₄H. The ending "bear" alludes to this property. The first part of the word comes from the Greek prefix 'ypó': low. Its salts are called Hypochlorites. There is one lower chlorine (- 1 valencia) but in the value, which also contains only hydrogen: HCL, and compounds as common salt or «table»: sodium chloride: grow.

hipofago

Hipófago. Sust. MASC. That you eat horse meat. From the substantive «hýppos» Hellenism: horse, and the verb «phagéin»: eat. Synonym: equinóvoro.

hiponatremia

Sust. FEM. Content of sodium in the blood less than the lower value of the normal range, which is 135-145 millimoles per litre (mmol/l.) There are three degrees of hyponatremia: 1) mild, of 130 to 135 (mmol/l) 2) median, 120 to 130; 3) serious, less than 120. It is multi:) inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone (41 ADH; also known as arginine vasopressin (AVP) or argipresina; (b)) consumption of excess: 41 b1; water; B2) Diuretics; B3) tobacco: more four cigarettes or two habanos («» «pure») per day; c) weaknesses: c1) heart; C2) Kidney; C3) liver; C4) adrenal; (d)) losses via: d1) vomiting; D2) diarrhea; e) Hypothyroidism; f) consumption: f1) «Ecstasy»; F2) other drugs. (Excerpt

from 41 Wikipedia;. The word of Greek origin, consists of the preposition «hypó»: bass, nouns «nátrion»: sodium, and «áima (the "AI" diphthong is pronounced «e») ': blood, as well as the suffix "AI", with meaning of pathological condition. Antonym: hypernatremia.

hipopotasemia

Sust. FEM. Low amount of potassium (K) in the blood. It is when it is less than 3.5 millimoles per litre (41 mmol/l; [or 3.5 milliequivalents per litre (meq/l)]. Is classified in:) mild: K = 3 to 3.5 mmol/l; (b)) moderate: K = 2.5 to 3.0 mmol/l; c) severe: K less than 2.5 mmol/l, or oral intolerance: rejection or hypersensitivity to food (vomiting, for example). Etymology: 1) the Greek preposition «hypó»: bass; 2) technicality «potassium», «pot» English: vase, and «ash»: Ash (by the discovery of this chemical element method: evaporation of leachate from ashes of wood or leaves of trees) 3) «áima»: blood (the diphthong 'AI' becomes 'e') 4) the ending «ia» with the meaning of pathological condition. Synonyms: hypokalemia, hipokaliemia (from neolatin "kalium", from which is derived the symbol of potassium). Antonyms: hyperkalemia, hiperkaliemia, hyperkalaemia.

hipótesis

Sust. FEM. 1. Provisional explanation of a fact or a phenomenon, which is assumed after justification. 2 Premise or condition is acceptable retains in a reasoning or syllogism, particularly in a theorem. 3. In methodology, phase (41 observation; -the three - induction. The other two are assumption and verification. The concept comes from the Greek 'hypó': bass, and «thésis»: situation. Synonyms: barrunto conjecture, deduction, speculation, estimation, figuration, indication, induction, inference, intuition, possibility postulate, prediction, foreboding, presumption, suspicion, assumption, theory, prophecy, glimpse. Antonyms: axiom, certainty, certainty, certification verification, confirmation, demonstration, evidence, infallibility, law, rule, test, ratification, realization, rule, validation, verification.

hoces

Sust. FEM. Plural of hoz: utensil agricultural for mowing grass and mieses provided a sharp, very curved cutting blade toothed on the concave side, set in a wooden handle. The singular comes from the Latin "falx, falcis".

hociquirromo

Of blunt snout. Muzzle: extreme bottom of the head of animals such as pigs, the armadillo and wild boar. It contains the mouth and nose. With him hoza (rummages: lifts and removes) the Earth. Romo: flat, blunt.

homuncio

Sust. MASC. derogatory diminutive. Little man. From the Latin "homo, hominis": man. Synonyms: boy, tiny, dwarf, homunculus, menudo, miniature, tiny, small, Pygmy. Antonyms: Cyclops, colossus, full-bodied, giant, herculean, robust, Titan.

iconoteca

Noun. Gallery, room or collection of works of art, mainly images or paintings of portraits. The word is composed of 'eikóon, eikóonos' Greek nouns: nominative and genitive singular of image (the combination of vowels 'ei' is not a diphthong; He is pronounced 'i') and «théekee»: box, box, compartment, deposit, case.

ictícola

Adj. common. Concerning the icticultura (fish) comprising: 1) fish - in - farming:) 40 farms; fish = fish) (b)) ponds; c) pools; 2) introduction into rivers (for repopulation). The word is a hybrid derived from the Greek noun 'ichthýs, ichthýos': fish, the fish, and the Latin "colere" transitive verb: cultivate. Synonyms: aquaculture, fisheries (or) fish.

il volo

Flight (41 Italian;: 1. Ability to fly. 2 Action flying. 3 Transport aircraft. 4. Trajectory through the air.

imbursar

Verb. Trans. Enter balls or other objects - usually numbered - in a bag, sphere, a bag or other container in order to make drawings. Is Latin word for the preposition "in" - whose "n", precede the letter 'p', becomes "m" - and the substantive 'Bursa': bag. Synonyms: polling, raffle, raffle.

inaleable

Neutral adj.. Metal or other substance not susceptible alloy: not fissile with other materials. The alloy has always contain at least one metal. The word comes from the negative inseparable preposition 'in' and the noun 'alligatio, alligationis', cases nominative and genitive singular equivalent to «link» of the link. Synonyms: iligable, inalmagamble, incombinable, immiscible. Antonyms: aleable, amalgamable, combinable, fissile, ligable, miscible.

incluyente

Neutral adj.. It includes. The word, from Latin Genesis, derives from the preposition 'in': in, inside, and the verb «cláudere»: close. Synonyms: envelope, holistic, holistic, integrative, integrationist, plenary, unifier, unionist. Antonyms: schismatic, divisive, exclusive, inclusive, discriminating, discriminant, merista, merístico, segregationist, segregador, separator, separatist.

incubar

Verb. Trans. 1 Warming - by birds and other animals oviparous - eggs, usually with the body for development of embryos of chickens or other descendants. 2 Verb. prnl.: incubated. 2.1 Development of a disease since it contracts until that manifested symptoms. 2.2. Initiation of the process of a trend or a cultural, political, religious, etc., before their full disclosure movement. 3 Verb. Trans. Scoop - normally of uncertain future - of a company. 4 Verb. intrans. Retain a matter quietly, guard with zeal. The word comes from the Latin «incubare,"composed by the preposition 'in': in, and the verb «cubare»: lie, lie, lie, derived from the substantive «cupa»: cuba, container, vase. Synonyms: hatch, encobar.

inefable

Adjective. Not expressible (41 words;: Compound - Latin - the custodial inseparable preposition (negative) 'in' and the verb «effari» (of «ecfari»: pronounce «EC»: outside, and 'do': talk): Express. Synonyms: unspeakable, unspeakable, unspeakable, inexpressible.

inescindible

Neutral adj.. Indivisible, that can not break. Synonyms: inseccionable, infragmentable, impenetrable. Antonyms: despicable, divisible, escindible, fragile, fragile, breakable, segregable, glassy.

inframundo

Sust. MASC. 1 People's life miserable on the majority of the society. Synonyms: rabble, scum, rabble, coarseness, mob, Plebs, common people. Antonyms: ancestry, lineage, elite, chivalry, nobility, lineage, Lordship, solera. 2 Field of the dead and spirits (implicitly condemned) Synonyms: averno, eternal fire, hades, purgatory, Tatar. Antonyms: Heaven, Eden, glory, nirvana, Olympus, paradise, heavenly homeland. Latin derivation of the preposition and adverb Latin prefixes «below» functions: lower, and the substantive 'mundus': world.

inoloro

Adj. masc. Without odour. It comes from the Latin, composed by the custodial inseparable preposition (negative) 'in': no, and the substantive 'dande, odoris': smell of the scent. Synonyms: anosmio (from the Greek "a" custodial: without, and «osmée»: smell) toilet, neutral. Antonyms: stinky, aromatic, disgusting, balsamic, corrupt, fetid, fragrant, smelling,

infecto, unclean, smelly, foul, Putrid, pútrido, odorant, odiferous client, fragrant, perfumed, stinking, septic. Rarity: several antonyms are in turn antonyms, 'odorless' implies absence of smell, so any noticeable by smell, pleasant or unpleasant, effluvium is smell.

insaponificable

Adj. common. That you can not turn into SOAP. Derived from the Latin:) the negative particle 'in': no; (b)) the noun 'Toad, saponis': SOAP, SOAP; c) transitive and intransitive verb «ficare», of «facere»: do (is) (d)) the 'able' ending: capable of. Antonym: saponificable.

involucramiento

s. m. involvement. 1 Intrude someone - or interfere - with conflicting, delicate, difficult issues. 2. Inclusion in speeches or written topics unrelated to their primary purpose. It comes from the Latin noun "invólucro": wrapping, indoor, consisting of the inseparable preposition "in", and the transitive and intransitive verb 'volvo, vólvere': dump, shoot. Synonyms: involvement, tangle, complicity.

iracundo

Adj. masc. 1 By predisposition, or custom, sudden e violently reacts against someone or something. 2 Natural phenomena - particularly weather - extremely adverse. The word derives from the Latin noun «anger», a «c» eufónica link and the abundancial ending 'undo'. Synonyms: snatched, sharp, Grump, choleric, rampant, angered, enraged, fierce, fiery, frantic, furious, irascible, rabid, sañudo, violent. Antonyms: gentle, apathetic, calm, phlegmatic, judicious, unflappable, unimpressed, indolent, moderate, peaceful, parsimonious, still, rested, sensible, serene, sedate, Submissive, warm, quiet.

irguio

It irguió. Past (preterite perfect) of the irregular verb stand: 1) lift and place vertically one thing; 2) indulge 3) marginalise. The verb in the infinitive derives from the Latin 'erigere', composed the preposition 'and', with meaning of starting point, and the verb 'regere': lead, govern.

irreflexible

Neutral adj.. That reflects not (41 reconsideration; or does not reflect (reversal of the angle of incidence of a beam of light to be projected against a surface). To the reflexible adjective preceding you the negative prefix «i» and an additional 'r' to preserve the sound box of the initial 'r', by his intravocalidad. Flexible derives from the Latin verb transitive and intransitive "flectere": bend, fold, fold. Synonyms: wild, snatched, exalted, reckless, unconscious, unreflectable, unthinking, obfuscated, precipitated. Antonyms: right, sane, even-handed, balanced, judicious, prudent, reflejable, reflexible, sensible, serene.

isolínea

Sust. FEM. híbr. Line contour which represents figures of equal value of properties, characteristics or physical qualities, commonly represented in maps. 40 Examples; equal value of): isohipsas: height; isopacas: thickness; isotherms: temperature; isorradas: emission of radiation; isohyets: rainfall. Synonym: isopleta, composed by 'isos': equal, smooth, and «pléethos, pléethous», cases nominative and genitive singular equivalent to 'crowd, the crowd'. Isopleta is preferable because implicit is a quantitative idea.

isonimo

isonimo. Sust. MASC. Word that with another (41 s; shares derivation of a same foreign diction, whose meaning, in the course of time, diverged in a scholarly and another (41 s; popular (is) Examples: Atrium, ear (for «auris») make matters worse, cluster (of «cumulus») work, opera («Opus») recover, recover (from 'regain') semen, Stallion, grain, seed, seminar ('semen'). Due to that the significance is similar to the homonym often confused, but they are different.

Likewise it has been equated with paronym, but it also differs. The word comes from the Greek 'isos': equal, smooth, and «onoma»: name. Synonyms: derived divergent, Catalan, duplicate, Cufflinks, hand in hand.

ivi

Adverb of place. In literary quotations are used to send to a passage quoted above. It comes from the Latin 'ibi', meaning there; figuratively: then.

ivoro

Sust. MASC. Ivory, the language assistant 'gone', possibly the second largest of the languages in this category - which are intended to communication world-after esperanto, which derives.

jactarse

Reflexive verb. LOA excessive, snooty, own excellence recognized by other people or conviction of capacity attributed by the same individual, even on black or illicit acts. Proverb: praise in own mouth is vituperio. Etymology: from the transitive verb «iact?re»: launch, making the reflective ending «is»: action that is executed in the same subject. Synonyms: endiosar is proud, glorify it, hold is boast is, boast.

jalisco

Sust. MASC. State (41 political demarcation; with coastline along the Mexican Pacific Ocean. Its capital is Guadalajara. Cocula originated the mariachi in its population. The demonym is "Jalisco". The name derives from the substantive náhoas (41 Nahuatl; «xalli", meaning sand, and «ixtli»: expensive, as well as the «co» locative ending: place. (Taken from the dictionary of aztequismos, Luis Cabrera)

kony

Hypocorism (treatment 'in love') the Italian name Concetta, equivalent to conception of an irregular participle of «concepita»: conceived, adapted into English by singers and New York actresses Connie Francis (Concetta Rosa Maria Franconero) and Connie Stevens (Concetta Rosalie Anna Stevens). Italian variants of Concetta: Concepita, Concessina, Concettina, Garners and Concy. Conception: Concha, Conchita. The name is derived from the genitive case of the Latin noun "conceptionis», of the nominative «conceptio», of the transitive verb "concupere": receive, collect, from the conjunction 'with' instead of 'cum' and the word 'capere': take, take possession of something. (Information taken from Wikipedia and the Italian portal «paginainizio.com»)

latente

Adj. hidden. It is the participle in genitive singular («» «latentis») of the intransitive verb 'latere': be hidden. The attributed meaning of 'pulsating' is incorrect, because the semantic similarity of the verb throb with the verb beat comes from the Latin verb «latrare»: barking (by 41 barking intermittently. Synonyms: encryption, covered, enclosed, hidden, stealth, hidden, unspoken, covered. Antonyms: affordable, bare, clear, exposed, externalized, manifest, notorious, observable, obvious, glaring, obvious, perceivable, visible.

laudero

Sust. MASC. Constructs or repairs lutes or, by extension, other related stringed musical instruments. The word comes from the Arabic 'to - do ud?': the lute, the wood, with the ending 'ero', with the meaning of activity, occupation, profession.

laudes

Sust. FEM. plur. of 'laude': loa. Part of the canonical hours of the Divine Office carried out after Matins. From the Latin 'laus, laudis': cases nominative and genitive singular equivalent to «praise of praise».

leonidas

Leonidas. 1. King of Sparta (491-480 BC). With 300 Spartans and about 1000 partners, over two days, he defended the pass of Thermopylae against the Persian army of Xerxes. Greek treason Ephialtes perished all the Spartans and 700 allies. In his "history" Herodotus describes this acontecimiento. 2. Plural noun. Profusion (« » «rain») Lion) appears in November, from the constellation Leo (Meteor that often for 33 years. They are meteorites that revolve around the Sun, generated by disintegration of comets.

lestrigones

Sust. MASC. plrl. of lestrigón. 1 Tribes of antropófagos giants that according to legend (the Odyssey of Homer, including) and mythological poems lived in Campania, Lazio and Sicily, Italy. 2 Epithet in the centuries XVII and XVIII applying to native Caribs. Possible etymology: from the Greek «leestrikós»: brigante, predator. Synonym: Cannibal (is 41.

libertad en griego

In Greek, libertad (by transliteration) It's eleutheria. The name Eleuterio means free. Derives from the Indo-European root leudh: rise, climbing.

limnetica

Limnética. Adj. fem. 1. Corresponding to Lake, wetland, estuary, stagnant water facies. 2. Vegetation rooted in underwater ground. The term comes from the Greek noun "límnee" Lake. Synonym: limnic.

lutigás

Sust. MASC. Gas; 40 or) Shales: sedimentary rocks generated by consolidation of mud - mud of the granulometry of clay, which is the main component - and anaerobic decomposition of organic matter contained in the mud. For low porosity of these rocks, to extract them gas must undergo hydraulic fracturing and providing them with chemical additives. It is striking that, in its vast majority, erroneously, in German, Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese and other languages is le denominado gas shale or lesser extent, shale gas. Or, to avoid committing misdeeds, and even comfort, opt to not translate its original English expression "shale gas". Need to specify equivalences of concepts: 1) Shale: 'shale'; schist: «schist»; Slate: 'slate'. Unlike the Shales, schists and blackboards are metamorphic rocks. Lutite etymology: from the Latin «lútum»: mud; gas: the Greek «cháos»: chaos, confusion, lack of form and independent volume and its tendency to maximum occupancy of space.

lutita

Sust. FEM. Sedimentary rock composed of clay and silt deposits. Porous, permeable little, is due to insufficient communication between holes, often rolled thin, fissile, layers of varied shades of colors: black, grey, bluish, yellowish, whitish, reddish, greenish grey. The very dark contains abundant organic matter. It is called bituminous shale. It may contain oil and natural gas (lutigas) in usable quantities. By metamorphism becomes in Slate and phyllite. Its name derives from the latin «lutum»: mud, mud, silt, mud, silt, and 'ita' suffix: common rocks and minerals.

lutiꞑleo

luti leo is incorrectly written and should be written as "lutioleo" being its meaning: ?
Sust. men's. Oil; 40 or) Shales: sedimentary rocks generated by consolidation of mud from the particle size of clay, which is the main component and anaerobic decomposition of organic matter contained in the sludge. Low porosity of rocks, to extract oil is necessary subject to hydraulic fracturing and supply them with chemical additives. Erroneously has been called oil shale or, to a lesser extent, slate oil, or to not to engage in misdeeds, and even comfort would it opts for not translating its original English expression "shale oil". But shale is "shale"; schist: «schist»; Slate: 'slate'. Metamorphic rocks are schists and slates. Shale etymology: from the latin «lutum»: mud, and the suffix - ita, of rocks; oil: the latin "oleum": oil (originally referred to olive).

macrolexifobia

macrolexifobia. Sust. FEM. Aversion to long words. These are common in organic chemistry compounds. Example: the acid dimetilanilnazobenoparasulfonico (33 letters) that is the chemical composition of the called methyl Orange indicator. Macrolexifobia diction is made up of three Greek words: dzhinn: long; Lexis: Word; phobia: aversion.

macroquelia

Sust. FEM. Thick lips. Coined neologism in vogue in aesthetic surgery depending on the Greek language. It is composed of the adjective "makrós": large, and the noun 'cheílos, cheílous': edge, lip, margin. Antonym: microquelia: small lips (thin).

mamplé

Sust. MASC. Ron tiny class in Puerto Rico. (Information taken from 'Encyclopedia of language', Martín Alonso. Aguilar s a 41 editions;

mapeo

1 Sust. MASC. Action of full or partial graphic representation on a flat surface, of location, size and nature of the Earth's surface or some other celestial object, scale and projection system specific. Synonyms: cartography, uprising. 2. Present indicative first person singular of the verb map. Synonym: I cartografía. The word comes from the medieval Latin noun "mappa": handkerchief, tablecloth, napkin, because in these canvases were levels. In turn, mappa is derived from the Hebrew 'menapha': range.

mar rizado

Heavy waves marine small, nearby, caused by the wind. Sea derives from the Latin "mare, maris". Curly is the last of the transitive verb participle curl, coming from the Latin noun «ericius» or «hericius»: Urchin; by similarity, plush. Synonyms: Storm surge, sea dive. Antonym: calm sea.

mauro

Mauritania constitutes the western portion of the Maghreb (West in Arabic, as the western territories conquered by islam) comprising in addition to Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya. Maurus it came from "moro", and this name comes from the adjective "moreno". Derivatives of Mauro: Mauritius, Maurilio, Maurilo, Maurino.

mesofilo

Is derived from the Greek "mesos": medium, and «phýllon»: leaf. Tissues and nerves located between the back (41 upper side; and backwards (41 lower lamina; the plant leaves.

mesofilo

Adj. masc. 1 Set of tissues (41 parenchyma; and nerves located between the front (face, 41 upper side; and the underside (upside down, bottom sheet) of the plant leaves. 2 Organism that thrives on intermediate environmental conditions: altitude, humidity, temperature, etc. In case 1 is derived from the Greek adjective 'mesos': means, and the substantive «phýllon»: leaf. In case 2 comes from the same adjective and substantive "phílos': friend.

metanoia

Sust. FEM. Fundamental change of mind or character, especially spiritual conversion. Greek voice for the verb «metanoein»: repent, change your mind, constituted by the preposition «metallic»: more beyond, and by the verb 'noein': think, perceive, which in turn comes from the noun «Siempre, nous»: mind. Synonyms: apostasy, conversion (41 religious faith; heterodoxy, (ideological 41 washing; brain, infidelity. Antonyms: compliance, perseverance, loyalty, loyalty, observance, orthodoxy.

microdactilia

Sust. FEM. Size abnormally lower one or more fingers of hands or feet, by cessation of development or congenital lack of phalanges. Etymology: from the Greek mikros: small, and daktylos: finger. Antonym: plasma.

microfauna

Sust. FEM. Small or tiny animals, especially the imperceptible to the naked eye, or those that thrive in restricted habitats. Etymology: grecolatino hybrid composed of the Greek adjective «mikrós»: short, small, and the Latin noun 'fauna', of Fauna - daughter of Faunus, God of fertility of herds and fields-Roman goddess of fertility, chastity and health. He also appointed «Bona Dea (good goddess)» and «Maia». Antonym: macrofauna.

microquelia

Sust. FEM. Small lips: thin. Word of Hellenic style (41 Greek; composed by the adjective «mikrós»: short, small, and the noun 'cheilos, cheilous': edge, lip, margin. Antonym: macroquelia: thick lips.

migrante

«It is the participle present of the Latin verb migrare», meaning displacement (41 place;. It occurs in people, animals and fluids. When the movement is towards the interior is called immigration; outward migration. Migrant who is going and coming from one country to another. Immigrant is who resides in another country of their origin. Emigrant is who not politically settled abroad.

milla marina

Sust. and adj. fem. Measure of length equal to about 1852 meters, or to the 60a. (60th) part of the length of a degree of terrestrial meridian, which is 111,111111 km ($111,111111/60 = 1851,851851$). Terrestrial mile in Anglo-Saxon countries consists of 1609,347 m. The expression comes from the Latin «milia passuum»: plural of "mille passus": thousand steps, which was measured itineraria Roman, equivalent to close to 1480 m. synonym: nautical mile.

miserere meus

Latin phrase equivalent to «consistent you me;» "have mercy on me". The verb reflexive and transitive 'miserere': pity, afflict you, condoler is, move, and the adjective and possessive pronoun «meus»: me, me.

mito

Sust. MASC. 1 Fabulous deeds of gods or heroes storytelling, relating to the origin of:) the world, (b)) the universe, (c)) the human body, 41 d; 40 ethnic groups; races, peoples). 2 Fact or legendary historical figure. 3. Inconsistent conviction of aspirations that encourages a Community action. 4 Utopian dream or desire unattainable. The term derives from the Greek noun 'mýthos, mýthou': cases nominative and genitive singular equivalent to "Fable, Fable". Synonyms: allegory, worldview, tale, Entelechy, fallacy, fiction, fantasy, legend, superstition, Utopia, vagueness. Antonyms: authenticity, axiom, certainty, evidence, reality, truth.

modales

Sust. MASC. plur. (of modal). Distinctive personal attitudes - edifying or contemptible; commonly the laudable – that reveal the

mondrego

Adj. and sust. MASC. Rascal, rogue, mamarracho, monigote (in Santander; Encyclopedia of language). Synonyms: sobered, abominable, bellaco, despicable, unworthy, infamous, mandria, small-minded, miserable, móndrigo, pillo, guttersnipes, ruin, scoundrel, vile. Antonyms: decent, estimable, honorable, honored, flawless, Probus, virtuous.

mondrigo

Móndrigo. Adj. and sust. MASC. Mandria: sobered, negligible. Possible variant of mondrego. Synonyms: abominable, bellaco, unworthy, infamous, petty, miserable, crook, vile scoundrel guttersnipes, ruin. Antonyms: decent, estimable, honorable, honored, flawless, Probus, virtuous.

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multicines

Sust. MASC. plur. Local with several movie theaters simultaneous exhibition of films. Is hybrid Word, consisting of the Latin quantitative adjective «multus»: much, and the version apocopada (trimmed at the end) «kinematográphos» Greek noun: cinematographer, consisting of «kínema» nouns: movement, and «graphé»: writing, recording, filming.

nanofísica

Sust. FEM. Tiny, microscopic, dimensions called nanoparticles particle physics: less than 100 nanometers: i.e. one hundred portions of matter of a millionth of a meter. Applies in electronic research, optics, biomedical, etc. The word is of Greek origin, composed of the substantive «nános»: dwarf, «phýsis»: nature and the suffix 'ika', which means ' relative to '.

narigado

Adj. masc. Equipped with noses. It is the past participle of a hypothetical (non-existent, but implicit) transitive verb «narigar (or narizar) ': give noses. This noun - plural - comes from the classical Latin "nares, narium". -Unique - nose of «naris, naris ". Synonym: rinado. Antonyms: desnarigado, arrino. (See noses)

nelumbos

Sust. MASC. plur. Nelumbo. 1 Is a genus of aquatic, floating lilies. Synonym: nelumbium. 2 Nymph. The word comes from the Sinhala (of Ceylon, now Sri Lanka) «nelumbu».

neocito

Sust. MASC. Neoplastic cell. 1 Leukocyte (41 white blood cell; immature. 2 Erythrocyte - erythrocyte - (41 red blood cell; young. Diction is derived from the Greek, the adjective «néos»: new, and the substantive «kýtos»: bag, cavity, cell container.

nictofobia

Sust. FEM. Fear of the night and, in general, the darkness. The word is derived from two Greek nouns: the genitive 'nyktós' enunciation: overnight (of the nominative 'nyx': night) and «phobía»: phobia, aversion. Antonym: nictofilia.

nocti

It is a pseudoprefijo used in compound words inherent in the night. Derived from the genitive singular «noctis» case: night, Latin nouns in nominative case 'nox': night. It generates compounds such as nightlife, noctívago, night.

normoglucemia

Sust. FEM. Normal amount of glucose in the blood, in fasting: 70 to 110 milligrams per deciliter (41 mg/dl; . The contents of night food abstinence after glucose is called basal glucose. Glucose is glucose circulating in the blood. Less than 70

mg/dl figures - in fasting - are hypoglycemia. Values higher than 110 mg/dl, hyperglycemia. Commonly to tenors of 55 mg/dl or less starts to feel symptoms of lack of glucose (Source: Pan American Federation of sport for all). The word is hybrid, the Latin noun for 'standard': Squadron, law, rule, and the Greek components «glykós», equivalent adjective to sweet, the substantive «áima»: blood (the diphthong 'Ai' becomes 'e') and the ending 'ia', meaning of pathological condition.

nosofobia

Noun. From the Greek "nósos": disease, and «fobía»: fear, fear. Fear of contracting any diseases that are not actually suffers.

nossa

First person plural possessive pronoun: our (in Portuguese,). Derived from the Latin 'nostra'.

nónuplo

1. Adj. numeral. Equivalent to exactly nine times another number. I.e.: a number which then he is repeated (adds) eight times. 2. Sust. men's. The number which fully contains nine times to another number. Ex.: fifty-four is the nonuplo six. It is incorrect to say that it is nine times more, or greater, because then you would need to add nine times its value. Six is not six times more - no-one; It is five times higher. Yes it is in six-to-one ratio. The word derives from the latin 'nonus', syncopated version of «novenus»: ninth. The suffix 'plo' means 'many times': multiplicity.

nulipara

Nulipara. Adj. woman who has never snowstorm (had offspring, given birth, delivered) Concerning animal females, the concept is «horra». Is derived from the Latin numeral adjective "nullus": NULL / to nothing, no one, none / to zero, and the intransitive verb «parere»: appear, show, give birth. Synonyms: sterile, infecunda, infertile. Antonyms: genitora, pregnant, early, prolific, multiparae.

oligocracia

Sust. FEM. Domain that exercised a limited minority. It comes from the Greek, of the indefinite adjective «olígos»: little, and the substantive 'translation': power. Synonym: oligarchy. Antonym: democracy.

omnia vincit amor

Latin phrase. Love overcomes everything.

omnibus

Bus (41 Spanish;. Dative plural of the Latin "omnis" case: everything for everyone. At the beginning, in the 19th century, this word was part of the French expression «voiture omnibus»: vehicle for all. Consisted in a diligence - carriage - public service, mainly townsman of great passenger capacity. Later use of the term has been extended to other duties: trains, trucks of passengers, trolleybuses, legislation, stage boxes, contract clauses, etc.

oofago

Oófago. Adj. masc. That you eat eggs. «Oón» Greek noun: egg, and the verb «phagéin»: eat. Synonym: ovívoro.

operancia

Sust. FEM. 1 Quality - be able to - be operating. 2. Features of realization of determined action. The term comes from the Latin «operantia', which in this case is the nominative plural of «operans», present participle of the verb «operor»: work. Synonyms: performance, consummation, compliance, implementation, feasibility, operation, operation, procedure,

realization, viability. Antonyms: abandonment, withdrawal, breach, negligence, unenforceability, non-compliance, failure, inoperability, unviable, omission.

orar

1 Ask for divine intervention (41 prayer; or through intercessions to obtain help, favors, health, miracles, etc. 2 Speak before public, harangue, lecturing, prattle. Intransitive verb derived from Latin "orare": speak of the noun 'oris': nominative and genitive singular, respectively, to mean palate of the mouth. Synonyms: worship, ask, ask.

organelo

Sust. MASC. Specialized portion of a cell (as a cilium or cytopharynx) that performs similar functions to the organs of multicellular animals. The term derives from the Greek noun 'órganon': device, instrument, medium, utensil, which in turn comes from «érgon»: work, and the diminutive ending 'elo'.

origende la palabra interesante

Interesting. Neutral adj. of Latin origin. That generates interest: temporary of a sum of money use fee. The word is the present participle of the verb 'interessare', derived from the substantive "interesse": be among (in the Middle). Consists of the preposition «inter»: between, and «esse», apocope (shortening the end) of the intransitive verb 'essere': be. Synonyms: pleasant, attractive, fascinating. Antonyms: unpleasant, undesirable, insignificant, disgusting.

ormuz

Ormus or Hormuz. Sust. MASC. 1 Strait between the Persian Gulf and the sea of Oman. 2. (fem) Iranian Island in the Persian Gulf, in the middle of the Strait of Hormuz, province of Hormosgan. 3. (fem) City in the Hormuz island. 4. (masc) God Ahura Mazda, in the pre: religion exalted by Zarathustra (41 Persian name; Zoroastro (41 Greek name;). A fusion of the name of this deity is derived 'ormuz'. AHURA was an adjective relative to a divine protoindoiraní Asura, then applied to other gods. In the Avestan language, Mazda, and Sanskrit Ashwamedha, that mean intelligence, wisdom, is the name of the God. They reflect the protoindoiraníes mazdha - and mnsdheh1: placid mind, Sage. (Information taken from the 41 Wikipedia;

osare

Future time (future simple) the case of the intransitive verb subjunctive bone. The origin of this is from the vulgar Latin verb «ausare», frequentative of «audere»: risk, dare. Here comes the bold adjective.

osívoro

Osívoro. Adj. masc. To eat bones. Word derived from the genitive "ossis" case: bone, of the nominative of the Latin noun «you»: bone, which in turn comes from the Greek 'ostóún, ostóú': bone (cases nominative and genitive) and the ending 'voro' of the verb «vorare»: feed avidly, devour.

ovívoro

That he swallows eggs. From Latin, consisting of adjective:) the neuter noun 'ovum, ovi': cases nominative and genitive singular, which respectively mean egg, the egg; (b)) the 'voro' of the verb «vorare» ending: feed avidly, devour.

ótico

Adj. masc. The ear and the ear (external part - Pavilion - the hearing organ). Derived from the case genitive "ootós", equivalent to «ear», from the Greek noun in the nominative «oús»: heard. Synonym: headset.

pacometro

Pacómetro or paquímetro. Instrument for measuring thicknesses (wood, paper, etc). Noun derived from the Greek "pachýs, pachéos": nominative and genitive singular of thickness, thickness, and «balanced»: metering.

paidocida

Perpetrator () child (). The word is a hybrid neuter noun derived from the Greek 'country, paidós': child, and from the Latin 'caedes, caedis', nominative and genitive singular of murderer, the verb 'caedere': kill, hender, mutilate.

paisa

Adj. masc. Shortened version of plainclothes: 1. who is the same (or the same) country, region, province, State, Department or location to another person. 2 Peasant. 3. Military or ecclesiastical when do not use clothing of their craft: 'be dressed in civilian clothes or in civilian'.

panacea

Noun. Supposedly effective medicine against all diseases. Comes from the Greek "bread": all, and 'akos': remedy, identical etymology of the plant páñace, umbelífera which removes 40 opopónaco; from the Greek 'opós': juice and «pánax»: parsnip) resin used in Pharmacy and in perfume.

pantano

Sust. MASC. 1. Muddy field covered by stagnant water. Synonym: swamp. 2. (figuratively) Intrigue. Synonyms: situation (41 attitude; not neat, I embrollo. 3. Topographic depression where through a dam retains water, commonly with triple purpose: 1) water supply; 2) irrigation; 3) generation of electricity. Synonyms: reservoir, dam, dam, reservoir. Latin medieval «pantanum», probably by the old name (Pantanum) of the Lesina Lake, in the region of 40 Pulla;Puglia) Italy.

panthalassa

Pantalasa. Sust. FEM. Hypothetical single ocean surrounding a likewise theoretical undivided continent or supercontinent called Pangaea. According to the theory of continental drift, Alfred Wegener, this enormous mass emerged during the late Paleozoic to early Mesozoic split and originated the current continents. The concept comes from the adjective "bread": all, and the noun 'thálassa, thálassee': cases nominative and genitive singular equivalent to "sea of the sea". IE: all sea.

papelerillos

Sust. Dim masc. plur. Minors sellers of newspapers, not established in premises. The origin of the diction is the Greek noun 'pápyrus': Papyrus, family tree «Areas», whose bark in Egypt leaves for graphic representations is obtained. Synonym: newsboys.

parabellum

Sust. neutral. Type of automatic pistol of German manufacture. The term is a fusion of the voices penultimate and last of the Latin phrase "If vis pácem para bellum»: If you want peace, prepare for war.

paranera

Sust. FEM. Field of forage grass «pará», of «Brachiaria mutica Stapf» scientific name (genus, species and author Otto Stapf, who described him) originating in Africa, cultivated likewise in warmer regions of the Americas. The concept is constituted by:) the name usual grass, desacentuado; (b)) a eufónica «n» for liaison with: (c)) the ending abundancial 'was', in order to avoid that the word is 'paraera'.

parágrafo

Paragraph. By syncopation of the letters do ág does and accentuation of the first do to do, the paragraph word derives from paragraph. 1 Is a fragment of a letter, whose initial letter of the first line should be capitalized, and the end is symbolized with point and separate. 2 Sign §, representative of this section of text. The origin of this word is from the Greek preposition «pará»: together with the substantive «graphós», from the verb «gráphein»: write.

pasojos

Sust. MASC. plural. Equidae droppings: gained horses, mules and asinine, as well as zebras. The diction comes a metathesis of «pajosos», because it alludes to these droppings contain fragments of straw whose digestion has been insufficient. The term derives from the latin «palea»: straw, and the abundancial suffix «bear».

pecuario

Adj. masc. Concerning livestock. It comes from the Latin adjective «pecuarius», derived from the neutral "pecu" unwavering: cattle, herd.

pendolismo

Sust. MASC. Feature of who writes with skill and gallantry. The word comes from the Latin 'pénula', syncopated diminutive of "penna": boom the infix syllable «do» (for euphony) the polysemic Greek suffix «ismós»: activity, condition, quality, style, nature, trend, etc. Derivatives: pendolario, pendolista.

pentateuco

Sust. MASC. Designation of the canonical books first to the fifth — whose authorship is attributed Moses - of the old testament (

perennofolia

Evergreen. Leaves of plants do especially trees are always green??. It comes from:) perennis, composed by 'per' Latin: by, during 'annus': year (during the 41 year; Folium: Blade, from the Greek fillon: sheet.

persea

Name of the taxonomy of the avocado or devoted genre, the Lauraceae family, of which there are at least three subgenera and numerous species and varieties. The word derives from the Greek "Persía": Iran; 40 Persia).

persona ala que le gusten muchos las cosquillas

Eupatófila. Adjective of Greek parentage integrated by the adjective 'us': well, the substantive «páthos»: animosity, condition, disease, passion, and «fílos»: friend. Synonym: gargalismófila of the substantive «gargálisma»: tingling, cramps, itching, stinging. Antonym: gargalismófoba; «fobía»: phobia.

perteneciente o relativo a los dioses

Teosquesis, teosquético. Adjectives neologisms of Hellenic style composed the pseudoprefijo (prefix meaning full) «Theós»: God) (monotheistic, one God, or "theós": God (with tiny, considered minor or polytheistic deity: several gods) and the pseudodesinencias (41 complete meaning endings; «schésis»: relationship, connection, regarding (a), and «schetikós»: relative, with regard to.

petate

Sust. MASC. Mexican rustic mat already virtually obsolete, made of fine Palm, several uses: as a table, wrapping of bales, (mainly 41 mattress; This use derives from a colloquial reflexive verb: «petatearse»: die. The word comes from the Nahuatl «pétatl»: mat.

piedra catalina

Device for grinding using grain mills powered by wind, which mobilizes some blades connected to a shaft, where a perpendicular wheel, «Catherine stone», transmits the force from beaters to another device: the «light». This broadcast that kinetic energy to another stone, called «basket», which operated on a stone 'solera' (because it lies on the ground) stationary.

pinino

1 Sust. MASC. dimin. Pine: pinito. 2 Used always in plural, pinene, referring to steps (by the upright position requiring):) emerging children toddlers; (b)) hesitant patients in convalescence stage. 3. Start in an activity without prior experience. The diction is derived from the Latin noun "pinus": pine, and the diminutive suffix "ino".

pipiolo

Sust. MASC. 1 Beginner. 2. Person of stature (in 41 Ecuador;. 3 Bobo, zonzo, mentecato (in Argentina and 41 Venezuela;. 4 Liberal, as opposed to the conservative, called pelucón (in 41 Chile;. 5 Money, 40 cents; in 41 Central America;. The word comes from the Latin «pipio»: squab, chick. Synonyms: apprentice, fledgling, inexperienced, non, young, novice, novel, novice, new, first-time. Antonyms: elder, Dean, right-handed, grounded, experienced, expert, skilled, mature, teacher, expert, senile, veteran, old.

planctofago

Planctófago. That feeds on plankton. It comes from the Greek 'planktón', neutral of «planktós»: Wanderer, vagabond, and «fagein»: eat. Plankton is comprised of plant organisms and animals floating or weakly swimmers. It includes seaweed - mainly Sargasso, covering large expanses of ocean - (41 microscopic diatoms; and (macroscopic) jellyfish.

plácemes

Congratulations. It is the plural of the noun and pronominal conjugation in present indicative of the verb pleasure: pleasure me. As substantive, this singular version is much less usual than the plural. Examples:) I'm patting, because I had very good; (b)) pleasure me your well deserved promotion. Synonyms: 1) noun: joy, congratulations, compliments, compliance, congratulations, congratulations, congratulations; 2) verb: pleasing me, deléitame, please I (although the pronoun such appear to be elegant, it is preferable not to use them; In addition to artifice are unclear: are identical to the imperative). Antonyms: 1) noun: afflictions, compasiones, compunciones, condolences, consternaciones, contriciones, misfortunes, condolences, sorrows, troubles, tribulations; 2) verb: break me down, afflict me, acongojar me (undesirable; It is better to me abate, grieveth me, me acongoja, me apena).

plejia

Plejía. Sust. FEM. 1. Paralysis of some body portion. 2. Second member of words composed of Greek origin denoting paralysis. Examples: (involve suspension of activity) 1) stroke: cerebral; 2) hemiplegia: a lateral half of the body; 3) paraplegia: lower body half. Has propendido to desacentuar the weak vowel (i) but in the vast majority of the Greek Genesis sequence words 'i' 'a' at the end is not monosílaba, it dissolves the diphthong; in other words, this vowel is accentuated. In this case the syllabic Division is ple-jí-a. The diction is derived from the substantive «pleexía»: percussion.

plugo

Irregular inflection, preterite (past perfect simple) intransitive verb pleasure, third person singular. Regular conjugation is 'willed'. Example: he plugo to God. This construction, as well as his resemblance to prayer, by the radical 'pl', erroneously leads to a meaning of prayer - or begged - God. Synonyms: he wanted to, he decided, available, resolved. The verb pleasure comes from the Latin verb «pleasures»: please.

pluguiese

Imperfect and preterite irregular, preterite subjunctive of the verb inflection 'pleasure', from the Latin verb «pleasures»: Please, give taste. Variants: it pluguiera; regular tipping: it placiera or placiese. Example: he pluguiese to the Virgin. This construction by some similarity with prayer, the radical 'pl', mistakenly leads to a sense of appeal - or begged - the Virgin. Synonyms: he wanted, he decided, you have, it resolved.

podalgia

Sust. FEM. Pain; 40 or) some foot. The diction is composed of two Greek nouns: genitive «see»: the foot, and the nominative «álgos»: pain, as well as by the suffix "Al": with meaning of pathological condition.

polidipsia

Sust. FEM. Need to drink often and abundantly, because of some pathological States, including diabetes. Etymology: Greek term adjective «polidýpsios»: thirsty, composed with the adjective - adverb-quantitative «poly»: very, very, and the substantive «dípsa»: thirst. Antonym: oligodipsia.

poniente

Abbreviated adjective. Cardinal direction where the sun sets. The word comes from "ponens, ponentis», active participle of the verb "ponere": put. Synonyms: West, West, Hespería, sunset.

positronico

Positronic. Concerning the Positron: antimatter from the electron or Positron. The mass of the electron is virtually non-existent. Its electric charge is the unitary refusal: - 1. Therefore the mass of the Positron is also zero, and its electric charge is the unitary positive: 1, which annihilates the electron. The name comes from 'positive'.

post meridiem

Post meridiem. «Post» Latin: then, later, and 40 meridianus; meri derived from medius: medium, and dies: day). Meridian past: after noon (between 12: 00 and 24: 00 hours). Meridian means southern, South, Southern.

potamodromo

Adj. masc. «Freshwater» migratory fish, River. Examples: common trout: «Salmon trutta L.»;» barbel: «Barbus spp.».» The term derives from the Greek «potámós»: River, and «drómos»: via, street, race, road, lane. Strictly speaking the word would also apply to the place where aquatic competitions in waterways, are developed for which, in order to avoid polysemy, would suffice a diacritic accent on the third syllable: «potamódromo». In this case the adjective become a noun.

prandial

Adj. common. Concerning food. Is mostly used in compound words sooner (before) and postprandial (that ensues after) concerning the qualitative and quantitative variation of various chemical substances and micro-organisms as a result of food intake. Examples: Hyperglycemia (severe increase in glucose) and glycemia diarrhea. The term comes from the latin «prandium»: lunch, banquet, food,.

pre

Sust. MASC. 1. Have daily of the soldiers. 2 Dation pecuniary weekly to children, which generated a new sense of that day: 'Sunday'.

precoz

Neutral adj.. 1 The immature fruit. Synonyms: advance, premature. Antonyms: mature, green. 2 Person at tender age

manifesting physical development, moral or intellectual whose disclosure is usually delayed. Synonyms: advance, outdone, Prodigy, talented. Diction is derived from the Latin 'praecox, praecócis': composed of the prefix «HIRC»: before, and by the verb «cóquere»: cooking, mature.

pregnancia

Sust. FEM. Pregnancy. Derives from the Latin 'praegnatio': before birth, composed of the preposition «HIRC (pronounced 'pre')»: front, and by the verb «gnascor» (synonym of "nascor, násceri "): birth, sprout. Synonyms: conception, pregnancy, pregnant, pregnancy.

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pregnante

Adj. fem. (in practice; grammatically, neutral). Pregnant. Latin 'pregnans, pregnantis', composed by the inseparable preposition «HIRC (pronounced pre)»: before a corradical of "gignere": generate, the active participle ' 40 g 41 natus, or (41 g; cream»: born/a, ex officio / a. synonyms: pregnant, pregnant, fraught, fecundada. In animal females: loaded, covered.

pregrado

Sust. MASC. Previous studies towards a Bachelor's degree, after which obtained a degree or diploma and certificate to exercise the respective profession or to continue studies of specialization. Synonyms: internship, high school. Antonyms: postgraduate, master, PhD, doctorate, post-doctorate candidacy. Etymology: the inseparable preposition «HIRC (pronounced pre) ': advance, priority, and also Latin substantive 'gradus': passage of the deponent verb «grádior»: walk, walk.

primigesta

Sust. FEM. Women pregnant for the first time. Derived from the Latin adjective «primus»: first, with the transitive verb - likewise latino-«it gestare»: carry:) get; (b)) above; c) post. Synonym: primigestante. Antonyms: multigesta, multigestante.

prometeico

Adj. masc. An act which benefits society eminent favouring its prosperity. Alludes to Greek mythology, the Supreme God Zeus deprived of fire «man», by a deception of the titan Prometheus, who aware of the serious consequences of his daring ascended to Mount Olympus and stole fire for return to humanity. So it obviously comes from Prometheus and the suffix «ico»: relative a. synonyms: altruistic, benemérito, benevolent, charitable, philanthropist, generous, magnanimous, quixotic. Antonyms: listless, not, selfish, indifferent, indolent, disregard, negligence.

propóleo

Sust. men's. Viscous substance that bees collect from buds and bark of plants (mainly trees 41., with which they daub the hives and sealing gaps smaller than six millimeters, reinforce the structure of the diapers and protect against diseases. Wax used in major cavities. Etymology: Greek propolis, which means suburb, by comparing the hive to a city. The word consists of the preposition pro: front, and the noun polis: City.

provisional

Adjective. It means not definitive, that should be modified, changed or deleted. From Latin "provisorius", derived from

«provisus», past participle of the verb «providere»: provide. Synonyms: provisional, interim, temporary.

pseudodesinencia

Sust. FEM. Word of own existence that sometimes constitutes the final part of words compounds whose first (sometimes also second or more) part commonly is another diction of similar characteristics. Is derived from the Greek «peudo»: false, and from the latin «desinens, desinentis», «desinere» active participle: finish, finish. Graphic variant: seudodesinencia. Examples: 'tomia' in tonsillectomy: removing tonsils (41 angina; «COP» (41 Polis; in Metropolis: City mother; «Lodge» in Otolaryngology (four «personality» words: ears, nose, larynx, Treaty). Antonym: pseudoprefijo.

pugna

1. Noun: battle using his fists. Synonyms: fights, pendency times, lawsuit, Brawl, Brawl, 2. third person singular of the verb to endeavor: call, request vehemently. Synonyms: strive, strive, porfiar. To derive, from the Latin noun "pugno» (pronounced 'fist'): fist; the verb, «pugnare» (pronounced 'puñare').

que es ictiologico

Ictiológico. Derived from ' ichthýs, ichthýos ': (nominative and genitive singular of) fish, «logos»: tried "ica": relative to.

que esta al pie de los alpes

(Reverse question: is a definition. The answer is the concept). Pedalpino. Adj. The genesis of this word (41 neologism; is:) shortened form of the genitive singular «pedis' case: the standing of the nominative case "pes": foot; (b)) the Alpine adjective 40 Alps; mount high) voice of Celtic origin.

que significa inifap

that means inifap is incorrectly written and it should be written as "INIFAP" being its meaning:
(Initial) acronym for Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales, Agrícolas y Pecuarias, of Mexico.

que significa hiperbatica

1. Affected (41 grammatical sentence; by Hyperbaton: figure of speech by which altered the normal sequence of the components of the prayer. Example: 'Again the dark swallows on your balcony nests hang' (Gustavo Adolfo Bécquer). Hyperbaton: neutral fervently of the Greek prefix 'úper': on beyond and the verb «bainein»: walking, go. 2. Very deep. The prefix «úper» and the term «bathús» adjective: deep. 3. Predominant mineral species.

queratolitico

Keratolytic. adj. Afectado by queratólisis. 1 Peeling skin: detachment of the stratum corneum of the skin. 2. Dissolution of the keratin (albuminoide substance produced by the epidermal cells of the skin) skin. The origin of the term is of Greek nouns 'kéras, kératos': cases nominative and genitive singular: Horn, the Horn, and «lýsis, lýseos»: dissolution, softening, laxity, as well as the ending 'ica': relative to.

quetzal

Sust. MASC. 1. Climbing bird colorful plumage, the family of the trogónidos, genera Pharomachrus and Euptilotis and several species. It is found in Central America. 2. Currency of Guatemala. 3. Municipality of Guatemala. Etymology: shortened form of Nahuatl «quetzaltótol», composed of nouns "quetzalli": rich pen, and «tótotl»: bird.

quetzalli

Nahuatl word meaning only rich pen. Quetzal, as noun applied to a climbing bird colorful plumage, "Trogon" family, genera Pharomachrus and Euptilotis and several species. The term is a shortened form of 'quetzaltótol'; «tótotl»: bird.

(Source: Dictionary of aztequismos, Luis Cabrera)

quiralgia

Sust. FEM. Pain; 40 or) any hand, mainly caused by arthritis. The concept is composed of Greek nouns 'cheir, cheirós': hand in hand, and «álgos, álgous»: pain, pain, and the suffix "Al": with meaning of pathological condition.

raizales

1 Sust. MASC. plur. of raizal: ground where abound estate. 2. In Colombia, person noice that rarely is absent in his town. The singular noun comes from the Latin 'radicis, radix': root, and the ending indicative of plenty «to the».

rechoncho

Adj. masc. Person or animal with overweight or obese. It is likely that it comes from the adjective 'choncho', preceded by the (prefix) intensive «re». Synonyms: bulky, I basto, gordinflón, Dumpy. Antonyms: weakling, enjuto, skinny, lanky.

rehuso

I refuse. Present tense, indicative mood, first person singular of the verb refuse. The verb in the infinitive comes from the low Latin «refusare», the «refúndere» «refusum», supine Latin: return, reject. Be serious Word end in vowel, must however emphasize, because it's strong vocal («»«and») followed by weak vowel («»'or') that in this case it is not diphthong. Otherwise their hyphenation and therefore its pronunciation would be:) esdrújulas: 'ré-hu-so'; (b)) diptongadas: 'rehu-so'. Synonyms: I declined, I eludo, elusive, excuse, I reject, rehúyo. Antonyms: I accept, I admit, I agree, I agree, I agree, I agree.

responsividad

Sust. FEM. As a matter of responsive: answer - support - pecuniary or morally by another person, either by word or by signing a simple document or one formal legal validity: bail, bond, guarantee. The diction is composed of the adjective Latin 'responsivus', derived from 'responsus', participle past of the verb «respondere», consisting of the intensive prefix "re", the verb «spóndere»: promise, and the Castilian "interculturality", indicative of procedure ending, mood.

restaurante

1 Sust. MASC. Public establishment where they serve and consume food. Synonyms: gazebo, cenaduría dining figón, fonda, picnic area, refectory (in religious institutions and schools). 2 Adj. common. That brings new energies, physical or spiritual. Synonyms: Stimulator stimulating, claims, nutrient nutritious, comforting, restorative, restful, restorative, tonic, toning, invigorating. Antonyms: debilitating, failing, exhausting, languid. The concept is the active participle of the verb to restore.

retinol

Sust. MASC. Vitamin A, also known as axeroftol (alcohol against dryness) anti-infection factor and antixeroftálmico (against the dryness of the 41 eyes;. Oily hydrocarbon (oily) insoluble in water and soluble in oils and fats (fat-soluble) formula C₂₀H₃₀O. Their precursors or provitamins-A are the carotenes: yellowish Orange pigments which in most plants coexist with the chlorophyll. The carotenes denomination comes from the taxonomic carrot species name: «Daucus carotta». Esterified by fatty acids, vitamin A exists in milk, butter and various bodies - mainly in the liver of animals whose foods are rich in carotenes. Likewise obtained from the liver of cod and hypoglossal (the family of the sole). Retinol comes from the Latin «retina»: redecita (ocular membrane with abundant nerve fibers that radiate from the optic nerve) and the "ol" suffix: own in organic chemistry of compounds containing hydroxyl radical: OH, of alcohols.

sacole

Preterite perfect (past tense) second person singular of the verb get added - as suffix - of «you»: the third person

singular pronoun dative, common gender. However that the verbal inflection (released) It is pronounced as acute finished in vowel, in this construction is correct not to accentuate her, because it becomes serious finished in vocal. The verb in the infinitive (get) It may come from the Latin «saccare»: filter, strain of the substantive «saccus»: SAC, which in turn derives from the Greek 'sákkos', of equal significance, or the Gothic "sokan": litigation, which the legal meaning of joined the connotation of 'extract'.

salvataje

Sust. men's. 1. action and effect of saving, primarily to people. 2. fire-extinguishing. 3. site of protection in case of danger. The term is a gallicism: French «sauvetage», which the Italian "salvataggio", from derived both from the transitive verb Latin «it salvare»: save, added an infix "t" for euphony. The ending "aje" indicates complex, intensive actions.

sangre liviana

Sangreliviana. Adj. fem. Nice person that 'like' everybody. Synonyms: adorable, friendly, captivating, charming, funny, grim, wonderful, sympathetic. Antonyms: anticipada, unpleasant, unbearable, odious, sangrona, sangrepesada.

satanizar

Intransitive verb. 1 Alter facts or descriptions or misinform about physical or moral persons: political, religious or cultural entities which essentially evil qualities, are attributed to lead to detriment of his public fame. 2. With reference to writers and artists, encourage - in his own works - rebellion and defiance of the divinity, as well as exaltation to the evil in its most cruel forms. The word comes from the Hebrew substantive 'satan': adversary, enemy. Synonyms: praise, condemn, demonize, denigrate, discredit, discredit, defame, stigmatize, vilified. Antonyms: divinizar, exalt, commend, glorify, making sacred, sanctify, Revere.

senecto

Adj. old. Drift of aging, from the Latin noun "senectus, senectutis": cases nominative and genitive singular of old 'age, of old age', that in turn comes from the adjective 'senex, senis': cases nominative and genitive singular of "old, of the old". Synonyms: old, old, senile, veteran. Antonyms: young, fledgling.

serrano

Adj. masc. 40 patronymic and surname). 1 Natural - o inhabitant in - a mountain range. 2. Relating to mountains or mountain ranges. Comes from the Latin noun "serra, serrae (pronounced serre) ': cases nominative and genitive singular equivalent to "sierra de la sierra".

sertão

Sust. MASC. Portuguese. One of the four regions of the NE of Brazil. Comprises the State of Ceará, much of Bahia, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte and Piauí, as well as small portions of Alagoas and Sergipe. This diction was originally applied to vast Asian territories found by Portuguese. Apheresis is (shortening the principle) of «desertão» (augmentative of "deserto"; 41: desiértote. Spanish has been translated as "Sertão". (Source: 41 Wikipedia;

setembrada

Septembrada. Sust. FEM. Uprising occurred in Brazil, in 1831 - during the Regency-, Maranhão and Pernambuco, by antilusitano feeling after the abdication of Pedro I. In Mata-Moroto da Bahia and in Rusga, in Mato Grosso, similar actions. In Pernambuco was part of a series of riots that lasted three years. Effectively, in Maranhão the eclosionó movement on December 13, 1831. Urged to limit the activities of the Portuguese trade, militia, owned the land and finance. On June 19, 1832 emerged a new uprising, motivated by the same claims, but her stifled the prompt government response. Then emerges the figure of the popular Damascus Joao Antonio, who leads the fighting outside

of urban areas, on guerrillas, until the confrontation of the Boqueirao, where he died. The word comes from the Portuguese 'September': September, the month in which happened, similarly to the so-called abrilada and novembrada. (Source: 41 Wikipedia;

sigilo

Stealth. It comes from the Latin sigillum, sigilli (nominative and genitive of singular) diminutive of signum: sign. Seal, mark. Popularly means discretion, caution, reserve and secrecy.

sigüenza

Sigüenza. This name comes from the ancient name of the city of Sigüenza: Segontia - Guadalajara province, Spain-, derived from 'sego': victoria, very frequent theme in Celtic onomastics, according to Manuel Palomar Lapesa (cited in the "etymological dictionary compared of Spanish, Latin American and Filipino surnames", of Gutierre Tibón).

sinónimo de cielo

Sky ceiling, shed, cosmos, cover, dome, outer space, ether, exoespacio, firmament, infinity, ceiling, roof, roofing, roof, awning. Heights, Eden, glory, nirvana, paradise, heavenly homeland, celestial Kingdom, eternal life.

sito

Place irregular past participle: located. It comes from the Latin "situs" of the transitive verb 'sinere': let free to do, allow, condone, tolerate.? Synonyms: located, located, placed, positioned.

sololoy

Sust. MASC. Trasliteración (41 phonetic adaptation; the trademark "Celluloid", of thermoplastic organic material composed of cellulose nitrate and plasticizing substances like camphor. It has been raw material for processing, e.g. toys, combs, brushes, varnishes, dolls, photographic film (that is why cinema films celuloideos has called 41, coatings (41 painting hands; for cars and furniture, ivory, shell, coral, leather imitation. Hence also a colloquial expression: 'sololoy doll'.

somato

Pseudoprefijo and pseudodesinencia of Greek origin who involved in the genesis of helenismos referred to the body. Derived from the genitive singular «soómatos» case: body, nouns in nominative case «sooma»: body. Sometimes it apocopa to "soma" or is expressed through the syncopated version "somo".

soprano

Abbreviated masculine adjective. More high register of the human voice, as their own child and - especially in the "bel canto" (41 Opera; - the female. Includes three tessitura: 1) drama: powerful volume, maximum amplitude; 2) lyrical or light: height average; 3) coloratura: high availability for great sound ornaments. Derived from the Latin 'supranus', with the preposition 'super' paragoge: about.

soterraña

Adj. fem. Underground, is underground. In male (41 underground; It is synonym of transportation that occurs beneath the surface of the soil. This diction comes from the Latin inseparable preposition «sub» and the same Latin noun 'terra, terrae': land, of land (cases nominative and genitive singular, respectively).

suero quiloso

Sust. and male adj.. Serum: substance that remains liquid by coagulation of the milk, blood, lymph or plant fumes as the

rubber latex. Serum is derived from the Latin noun "serum": whey (41 cheese remaining. "Serum" is akin to the Greek 'orós, orrós': serum in general, which is would to the Sanskrit «serati»: flows, runs (Webster does s Third New International Dictionary).? The Chylous adjective derived from the substantive quilo: Milky liquid that results from transmutation and absorption of the food by the intestinal mucosa. Quilo comes from the Greek noun 'chylós': juice.

suinicultura

Sust. FEM. Rearing of pigs. Origin of the word: Latin. Components:) «suis» case genitive, with apocope of the «s» («» «of the pig') of the noun - in nominative-«their»: pork; (b)) «or» eufónica syllable; c) culture, in the sense of culture, hatchery. Synonym: diarrhoeas.

tabano en griego

(Gadfly in Greek) Alogómiga, of «álogon, alógou»: horse, horse (because much bites the equine) «muisky, muiga»: fly, fly. Synonym: hipomiga, «híppos»: horse.

tener buena estrella

(41 colloquial expression; Have good luck. Synonyms: lucky, blessed, bienhadado, fausto, successful. Antonyms: unlucky, unfortunate, ill-fated, have bad star.

teniades

teniades is incorrectly written, and should be written as "teniades" as meaning:
It is the preterit imperfect or copreterito old from the second person plural (you / as) of the transitive verb have.

termópilas

(Passage of the) Thermopylae, from the Greek «thermós»: «pýle» and hot: door, spring, because there springs emanate. Gorge once militarily impassable in northern Greece mount Oeta and the Malíaco Gulf. It communicates to Thessaly with Locris. The denudation exerted by the Esparquio River has expanded considerably. It is famous for the bizarre known of 300 Spartans led by Leonidas against the Persian army the year 480 BC.

tetracampeona

Four time champion. From the Greek tetra: four, and the Latin medieval campio, campionis (nominative and genitive singular of campus) with the meaning of battlefield.

tilar

Sust. MASC. Planting trees of tilo, of the family of the malvaceae (formerly Linden) genus «Tilia», native to temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, of the following characteristics:) straight stems of 20 to 40 metres tall and up to a metre in diameter; (b)) easily labrables; c) long-lived: up to 900 years; (d)) deciduous (seasonally devoid of leaves) e) strongly aromatic leaves, up to 20 cm of width, cordate (41 heart-shaped; e) Likewise very aromatic flowers, with which prepare tranquilizers and somníferas infusions improperly known as «tila tea» (the tea is tea; forgive the truism) f) prone to hybridization (mixture among 41 species, thus hindering their taxonomic determination.

tixotrópico

Adj. masc. In gels, properties:) conversion to fluid, when they are subjected to agitation or another related alteration process, and then, in a State of rest, recovery of its status of gels; (b)) reversibility gel-sol - gel under shear efforts followed by immobility. The word comes from the Greek "thixis": touch «tropée»: change, turn, "iko" trend: relative to.

tonel

Sust. MASC. 1 Large cuba. 2 Extent ancient for tonnage of vessels, equivalent to five sixths of ton. 3 Very fat person. The term derives from French former 'barrel', diminutive of 'tonne': great, from the late Latin "túnna" barrel, and of the Celtic 'tunna': skin, which comes from the meaning wineskin and later of cuba.

tracatear

Verb. intrans. 1 Colloq. Hond. Lot about a problem in a medium of communication.

transgenicos

GM. Mutation - genetic - engineered due to fundamental molecular reorganization of genes, especially of the plant Kingdom, with the purpose of infusing them improvements relating to taste, size, appearance, productivity, resistance to pests, drought, etc. Their crops are subject to rigorous controls. Your application has not been extended yet because its seeds are sterile and fearing that their new genetic properties damaged or Ky?kotsu no transgenic species. The word is a masculine adjective derived from the Latin inseparable preposition 'trans': beyond, the Greek noun "génos, génous": nominative and genitive singular of origin, lineage, and the Greek suffix 'ikós': relative to.

trespeleque

Adj. common derogatory. Word that denotes exaggeration or Hyperbola referred to 'short hair'. Derives from three hair ending «issued». Synonyms: calvo, pelon, 'short hair'. Antonyms: grenudo, MOP, hairy, hairy, hairy.

tridente

Sust. MASC. 1 Utensil that contains three teeth. 2 Emblem or attribute of Neptune, God of the sea. The word, from Latin strain, is composed of the numeral adjective 'tri': three, and the unique "dentis" genitive case: dandelion, the nominative «dens»: tooth.

trofismo

1. State of nutrition of tissues and organs. 2. Confrontation of the nutritive functions by the nervous system. Is derived from the Greek «trophée»: food, nutrition, and the suffix "ISM", from the Latin "ismus", and Greek 'ismós', which means status, quality, physical or moral deficiencies, doctrine, social movement, trend, sporting activities, etc.

turambul

Sust. MASC. Hypothetical place (fictional: utopia) where was "The worst mistress of the world", title of a work of children's literature published in 1992, the author Francisco Hinojosa.

ufano

Adj. masc. Proud, happy, satisfied. Determined and durée executor. The term possibly comes from the Gothic 'uffo or uf': superfluous, or the interjection in onomatopoeia Uf!, denoting fatigue, annoyance, disgust, or suffocation. Synonyms: happy, arrogant, engreído, pretentious, haughty, presumptuous.

ullerosa

Catalan feminine adjective is equivalent to ojerosa. Composed of the substantive "ull": eye, derived from the Latin «óculus»: eye, and of the ending abundacional «osa».

ulmos

Sust. MASC. plrl. of ulmo, also known as glanders. Tree of the family of cunoniaceae, of scientific name Eucryphia cordifolia, up to two meters in diameter and 40 meters in height, originating from Chile and Argentina. It thrives in altitudes not exceeding 700 meters above the sea level.

umbelífera

Umbelliferae. From the Latin umbella, umbellae 40 hybrid adjective; nominative and genitive singular of parasol) and the Greek foreús, foréoo (nominative and genitive singular of carrier). Dicotyledonous plant with flowering umbel (41 umbrella; of commonly alternate, simple leaves, petioles envainadores, aromatic some. Examples: anise, cumin, fennel, parsley, carrot.

unicófago

Adj. masc. To eat nails. Hybrid Word from the Latin noun «úngula», diminutive of «unguis»: nail, influenced by Greek accusative «ónychos»: nail (nominative «ónyx»: nail) and likewise Greek verb «phagéin»: eat.

utcsn

utcsn. Acronym (initial) of can also be used as a masculine noun.

variedad o abundancia de cosas distintas

(Reverse question: is a definition. The answer is the concept). Cornucopia. Sust. FEM. «Loan» lexical derived from the late Latin "cornucopia", by the classic «cornu copiae»: Horn of plenty (copious) he is depicted full of fruits and flowers, which is symbol of opulence and prosperity. The Horn is the Greek mythological goat Amalthea, nurse of the Supreme God Zeus, who broke a flagpole and gave it the power to be filled with everything you wished the holder.

vasto

Originally it meant abandoned, empty, desert. Today, figuratively: abundant, ample, wide, extensive, hefty, I broadly, magno. Term adjective, derived from the Latin "vastus".

vaya

Turning of the irregular verb 'go'. It is the present subjunctive of persons first (I go) and third (that he or she is) singular.

veces

Sust. FEM. plur. time: 1) Alternation by turn or future order. 2) Time or occasion running action, although it does not include future order: time had not ate in one day. 3) Time or opportunity to do something by question or order: came the time to enter. 4) Each implementation of an event or an action at different times and circumstances: the first time I saw the sea. 5) Someone rightful place when several people have turn to act. Who gives the time? 6) Herd of cattle, pigs, commonly belonging to a neighborhood. 7) (Outdated) Amount given, received, or drinks without interruption. 8) (Plural) Ministry, authority or jurisdiction is exercised to make up for or represent another person. Take the other. Make one with another father times. The singular comes from the case Latin genitive "viciis": alternative, mutation, succession, turn, vicissitude, back. The plural of the nominative 'vices'.

veleño

Gentile adjective. 1. Originating in evening, villa in the province of Toledo, Spain. 2 Originally from Velez Malaga, city of the province of Malaga, Spain. 3. Concerning or relating to the two above-mentioned populations.

vermívoro

Adj. masc. Preferential or exclusively feeding consists worms. Word of Latin style composed by the substantive "vermis": worm, and the verb «vorare»: devour. Synonym: escoléfago, from the Greek "skóoleex": worm, and «phagéin»: eat.

veto

Sust. MASC. 1. Opposition to the adoption of laws or other legal provisions, or discussions. 2. The right of individuals or moral (41 institutions; to prevent actions that consider drawbacks. 3 Action and effect of veto () PuTTY. From the Latin 'veto': (I) I come, I forbid. 4 Conjug. First-person singular, indicative of the verb inhibit (veto). From the Latin verb «vetare»: PuTTY, prevent.

viceministro

Sust. MASC. Alternate officer or who is delegated the authority of a Minister. The origin of the word is from the Latin «vice»: prefix meaning 'rather than', and 'mínister, mínistri' nouns: 'server, the server', which in turn comes from 'manus': hand.

viricida

Adj. masc. Destructive chemical compound of 40 virus particles; parasitic pathogens, smaller than bacteria, ultramicroscopic, animal cells and plant) environmental. You must not be confused with antiviral: drug used to treat infections caused by viruses, or antibiotic (specific for bacteria). The word of Latin style, is composed of the substantive «virus»: vegetable juice, poison, and the ending "cida": that kills, corradical of the transitive verb 'caedere': chop, hender.

vuelacerca

Sust. MASC. In the game of decision-making bases («» «Baseball») hit with a mallet («» «bat») whereby, on the licit side, the ball transposes the limits of the field, and both the batter as if (obviously) any others embasados players scoring career. Synonym: home «run», of «home» «run» English: race to the base of House: mission accomplished.

vuestra merced

Expression of courtesy. His grace. His mercy. Treatment of courtesy which involves natural gift conferred attractive to certain persons. Yours is the feminine plural pronoun "tú" and the possessive adjective "your". Derived from the Latin «you» in its genitive case: «vestri» or «vestrum». Mercy comes genitive «mercedis» of the «merces' substantive case: stipend, reward.

xanthus

Xantus Murrelet (41 small merganser; Waterfowl family of auks 40 sea bird;AUK) genus and species ' Synthliboramphus hypoleucus» or «Endomycura hypoleucus», in the lower portion and the wings dark above and white plumage. He brooded on islands of California - United States - and Baja California, Mexico. Completed the stage of reproduction, it moves northward to British Columbia, Canada. The xantus word comes from the Hungarian ornithologist Xántus János of Vesey, who described it in specimens of Baja California in 1859.

xifoforo

xifoforo is incorrectly written, and should be written as "xifoforo" as meaning:
Sust. men's. Equipped with sword. It comes from the Greek Xiphos: sword, and the verb fero: lead. By apophony, " " changes to " or " .

yergue

Third-person singular, case indicative of the irregular verb stand: lift and place vertically one thing, or as intransitive or reflective (stand): to stand. This word comes from the Latin 'erigere', composed by the preposition of ablative 'and', with the meaning of starting point, and the verb «regere», of «rego, rectum»: straight.

yuso

Adverb of place. Apheresis de ayuso: down. Comes from the low Latin «iusus», which in turn derives from the Latin 'deorsus', consisting of «of» and «vorsum»: Vortex, depth.

zarpar

Transitive verb. Weigh anchors. Etymology: from the Latin verb 'exharpere', which in turn comes from the Greek preposition 'ex': meaning of loose, and the substantive «harpáge»: hook, harpón. Synonyms: desatracar, do to the sea, drop moorings. Antonyms: anchor, dock.