

Lecture XV (CNS/PNS Histology)

Centriole: from Latin *centrum* (center) + *-ole* (diminutive suffix) i.e. little center

Commissure: from Latin *commissura* (a joining together) from *commissus* (past participle of *committere* (to connect))

Anaxonic: from Greek *an-* (without) + *ax_n* (axis) i.e. without an axon

Proprioceptor: from Latin *proprius* (own) + *recipere* (to receive)

Astrocyte: from Greek *astron* (star) + *kytos*

Oligodendrocyte: from Greek *oligos* (few) + *dendron* (tree) + *kytos*

Microglia: from Greek *micro* (small) + *glia* (glue)

Ependymal: from Greek *epi* (on, upon) + *endyma* (garment)

Neurolemmocyte: from Greek *neuron* (nerve, sinew) + *lemma* (husk) + *kytos*

Diphtheria: from Greek *diphthera* (piece of leather)

Sclerosis: from Greek *skl_ros* (hard) + *-osis* (diseased state)

Synesthesia: from Latin *syn* (together) + *-esthesia* [capacity for sensation or feeling]

Lecture XVI (Brain Parts)

Ventricle: from Latin *ventriculus* (stomach)

Septum Pellucidum: from Latin *septum* (enclosure, fence, wall) + *pellucidus* (from *per* (through) + *lucidus* (lucid)) transparent

Corpus Callosum: Latin, literally, callous body

Homunculus: Latin, diminutive of *homin-*, *homo* (man)
: a little man : DWARF : MANIKIN; specifically : a manikin that is artificially produced in a cucurbit (gourd-shaped retort) by an alchemist

Pineal: from Latin *pinea* (pinecone)

Melatonin: probably from melanocyte + serotonin; from its power to lighten melanocytes

Oxytocin: from Greek *oxys* (quick) + *tokos* (childbirth)

Prostate: from Greek *prostat_s* from *proïstanaï* (to put in front)

Uterus: Latin, literally, womb

Antidiuretic: from Greek *anti* (against) + *diourein* to (urinate)

Infundibulum: from Latin, funnel, from *infundere* (to pour in)

Substantia nigra: Latin, literally, black substance

Peduncle: from *pedunculus* (little foot)

Vermis: Latin, literally, worm

Folia: Latin, literally, leaves

Arbor Vitae: Latin, literally, tree of life

Meninges: from Greek *m_ninx* (mmbrane)

Dura mater: Latin, literally, hard mother

Arachnoid: from Greek *arachnoeid_s* (cobweblake)

Pia Mater: Latin, literally, tender (or delicate) mother

Alma Mater: Latin, literally, fostering (or nurturing) mother

Falx cerebri: Latin, literally, sickle of the cerebrum

Falx Cerebelli: Latin, literally, sickle of the cerebellum

Tentorium Cerebelli: Latin, literally, tent of the cerebellum

Diaphragma sellae: Latin, literally, diaphragm of the saddle

Choroid plexus:

Lecture XVII (Cranial and Peripheral Nerves)

Ventral: from Latin *venter* (abdomen, belly)

Phrenic Nerve: from Greek *phren-*, *phr_n* (diaphragm, mind)

Sciatic: from Late Latin *sciaticus*, alteration of Latin *ischiadicus* (of pain in the hip)

Gluteal: from Latin *gluteus* irregular from Greek *gloutos* (buttock)

Peroneal: from Latin *perone* (fibula (from Greek *peron_* (pin, fibula)

Pudental: from *pud_re* (to be ashamed)

Dermatome: from Greek *derma* (skin) + *-tomos* (cut part)

Paraplegia: from Greek *para* (beside, alongside) + *pl_g_* (blow, stroke)

Hemiplegia: from Greek *hemi-* (lateral half of) + *pl_g_* (blow, stroke)

Quadriplegia: from Latin *quattuor* (four) + Greek *pl_g_* (blow, stroke)

Palsy: Middle English *palsie*, *parlesie*, from Middle French *paralisie*, from Latin *paralysis*

Lecture XVIII **(Autonomic Nervous System and Endocrine System)**

Norepinephrine: from ISV *nor-* (normal) + Greek *epi-* (on, upon) + *nephros* (kidney)

Homeostasis: from Greek *homos* (same) + *stasis* (condition of standing, standing still)

Enzyme: from Greek *enzymos* (leavened)

Lecture XIX (General Senses)

Mechanoreceptor: from Greek *m_chan_* (machine) + Latin *receptus* (past participle of *recipere* (to receive))

Tactile: from Latin *tactus* (past participle of *tangere* to (touch))

Baroreceptor: from Greek *baros* (weight) + Latin *receptus* (past participle of *recipere* (to receive))

Proprioreceptor: from Latin *proprius* (own, particular) + *receptus* (past participle of *recipere* (to receive))

Cochlear: from Greek *kochlos* (land snail)

Turbinate: from Latin *turbo* (top, whirlwind, whirl)

Olefaction: Latin *olefactus* (past participle of *olefacere* (to smell))

Lingual frenulum: from Latin *lingua* (tongue) + *frenulum* (dimutive of *frenum* (bridle))

Ankyloglossia: from Greek *ankyl* (stiff, immobile) + *gl_ssa* (tongue)

Circumvallate: from Latin *circum* (round about) + *vallatus*, (past participle of *vallare* (to surround with a wall))

Lecture XX (Special Senses – Vision)

Sclera: from Greek *skl_ros* (hard)

Cornea: from Latin, feminine of *corneus* (horny)

Retina: from Latin *rete* (net)

Macula lutea: Latin, literally, yellow spot

Fovea centralis: Latin, literally, central pit

Conjunctiva: from Latin *conjunctus* (past participle of *conjungere* (to join together))

Palpebrae: from Latin *palpare* (to stroke, caress)

Caruncle: from Latin *caruncula* (little piece of flesh)

Canthus: from Greek *kanthos* (corner of the eye)

Levator palpebrae superioris: Latin, literally, lifter of the upper eyelid