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On the cover: Photomicrograph of crystals of vitamin B₁.
(Dennis Kunkel, University of Hawaii)

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declinometer [ENG] A magnetic instrument similar to a surveyor's compass, but arranged so that the line of sight can be rotated to conform with the needle or to any desired setting on the horizontal circle; used in determining magnetic declination. Also known as declination compass. { ,dek·lə'nām·əd·ər }

declivity [GEOL] 1. A slope descending downward from a point of reference. 2. A downward deviation from the horizontal. { də'kliv·əd·ē }

decode [COMMUN] 1. To translate coded characters into a more understandable form. 2. See demodulate. { dē'kōd }

decoder [COMMUN] A device that decodes. [ELECTR] 1. A matrix of logic elements that selects one or more output channels, depending on the combination of input signals present. 2. See decoder circuit; matrix; tree. { dē'kōd·ər }

decoder circuit [ELECTR] A circuit that responds to a particular coded signal while rejecting others. Also known as decoder. { dē'kōd·ər ,sər·kət }

decoding gate [COMPUT SCI] The use of combinatorial logic in circuitry to select a device identified by a binary address code. Also known as recognition gate. { dē'kōd·iŋ ,gāt }

decoking [CHEM ENG] Removal of petroleum coke from equipment. { dē'kōk·iŋ }

decollator [COMPUT SCI] A device which separates the sheets of continuous stationery that form the output of a computer printer into separate stacks. { dē'kō,lād·ər }

décollement [GEOL] Folding or faulting of sedimentary beds by sliding over the underlying rock. { də'kāl·mənt }

decolorize [CHEM ENG] To remove the color from, as from a liquid. { dē'kəl·ə,rīz }

decolorizer [CHEM ENG] An agent used to decolorize; the removal of color may occur by a chemical reaction or a physical reaction. { dē'kəl·ə,rīz·ər }

decolorizing carbon [CHEM] Porous or finely divided carbon (activated or...) used to adsorb col-

x-rays emitted as a result are dispersed and analyzed in a crystal spectrometer to provide a qualitative and quantitative evaluation of chemical composition. Also known as x-ray microprobe. { 'mī·krə,prōb }

microprobe spectrometry [SPECT] Microanalysis of a sample, using a microprobe. { 'mī·krə,prōb spek'träm·ə·trē }

microprocessing unit [ELECTR] A microprocessor with its external memory, input/output interface devices, and buffer, clock, and driver circuits. Abbreviated MPU. { 'mī·krō'prä,ses·in ,yü·nət }

microprocessor [ELECTR] A single silicon chip on which the arithmetic and logic functions of a computer are placed. { 'mī·krō'prä,ses·ər }

microprocessor intertie and communication system [COMMUN] A data communications system which provides the communication network with its own dedicated processing resources and reduces in-terminal response time, compensating for the capacity used up by communications terminals. Abbreviated MICS. { mī·krō'prä,ses·ər 'in·tər,tī ən kə,myü'nə'kā shən ,sis·təm }

microprogram [COMPUT SCI] A computer program that consists only of basic elemental commands which directly control the operation of each functional element in a microprocessor. { 'mī·krō'prō·grəm }

microprogrammable instruction [COMPUT SCI] An instruction that does not refer to a core memory address and that can be microprogrammed, thus specifying various commands within one instruction. { 'mī·krō·prə'gram·ə·bəl in'strāk·shən }

microprogramming [COMPUT SCI] Transformation of a computer instruction into a sequence of elementary steps (microinstructions) by which the computer hardware carries out the instruction. { 'mī·krō'prō,gram·in }

micropsia [MED] A visual disturbance in which objects appear undersized. { mī'kräp·sē·ə }

Micropterygidae [INV ZOO] The single family of the lepidopteran superfamily Micropterygoidea; members are minute moths.

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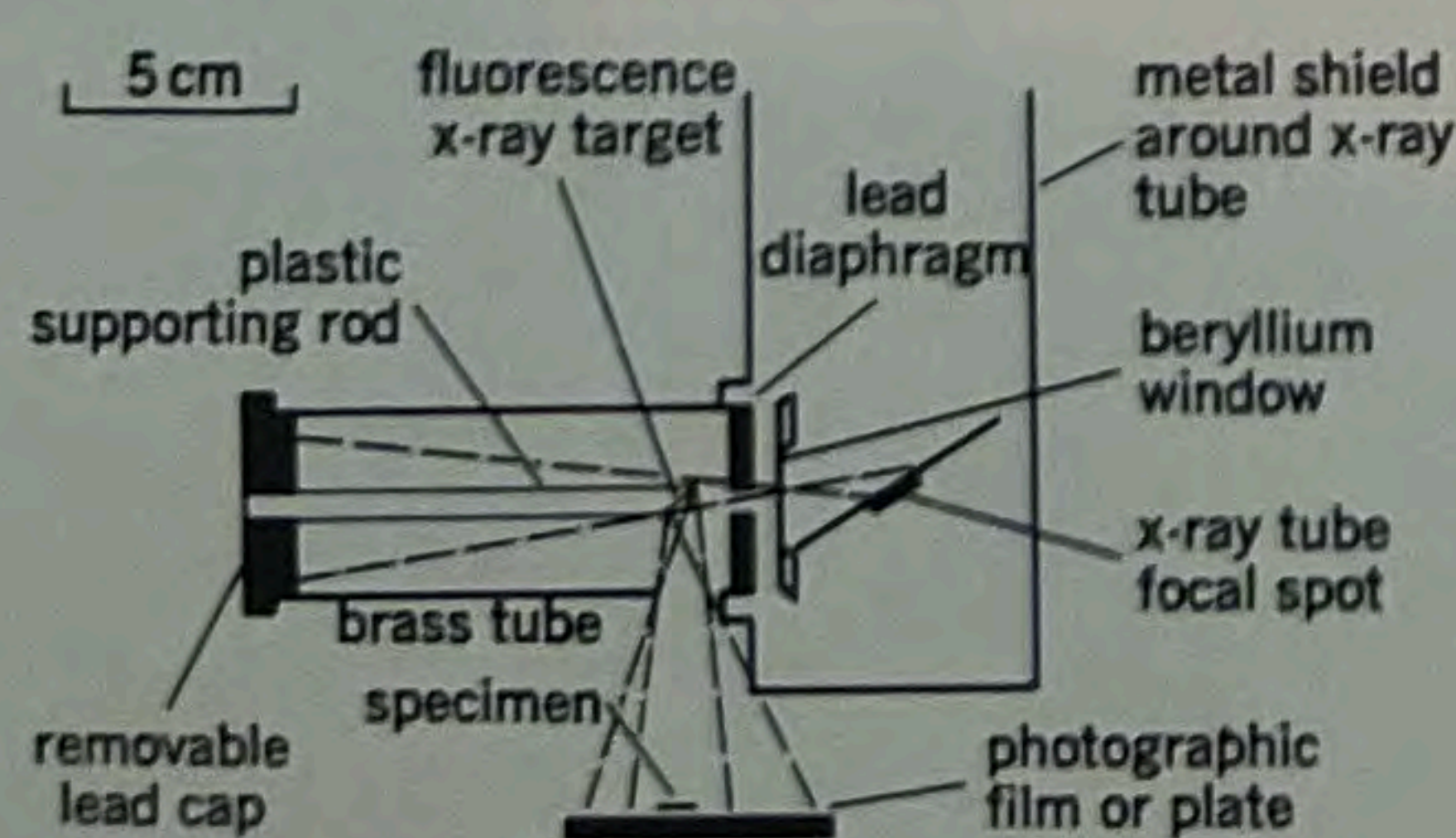
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- micropertthite** [MINERAL] Perthite in which the lamellae are visible only under the microscope. { 'mī·krō'pər,thīt }
- Micropezidae** [INV ZOO] A family of myodarian cyclorhaphous dipteran insects in the subsection Acalypteratae. { 'mī·krō'pez-ə,dē }
- microphage** [HISTOL] A small phagocyte, especially a neutrophil. { 'mī·krə,fāj }
- microphagy** [BIOL] Feeding on minute organisms or particles. { 'mī·krəf-ə,jē }
- microphakia** [MED] Congenital condition of abnormal smallness of the crystalline lens. { 'mī·krō'fā·kē-ə }
- microphenic** [GEN] Pertaining to genetic or environmental factors that are numerous but individually of small effect relative to the phenotypic standard deviation. { 'mī·krə'fē·nīk }
- microphone** [ENG ACOUS] An electroacoustic device containing a transducer which is actuated by sound waves and delivers essentially equivalent electric waves. { 'mī·krə,fōn }
- microphone transducer** [ENG ACOUS] A device which converts variation in the position or velocity of some body into corresponding variations of some electrical quantity, in a microphone. { 'mī·krə,fōn tranz'dü·sər }
- microphonics** [ELECTR] Noise caused by mechanical vibration of the elements of an electron tube, component, or system. Also known as microphonism. { 'mī·krə'fā·nīks }
- microphonism** See microphonics. { 'mī·krə'fā·niz-əm }
- microphotograph** [GRAPHICS] A microscopically small photograph, requiring magnification to be readable. { 'mī·krə'fōd-ə,graf }
- microphotometer** [ENG] A photometer that provides highly accurate illumination measurements; in one form, the changes in illumination are picked up by a phototube and converted into current variations that are amplified by vacuum tubes. { 'mī·krō'fə'tām-əd-ər }
- microphthalmus** [MED] A condition characterized by an abnormally small eyeball. Also known as nanophthalmus. { 'mī·krə'fə'thāl·məs }
- microphyllous** [BOT] 1. Having small leaves. 2. Having leaves with a single, unbranched vein. { 'mī·krō'fil-əs }
- microphyric** [PETR] Of the texture of an igneous rock, containing microscopic phenocrysts (longest dimension 0.2 millimeter). Also known as microporphyritic. { 'mī·krō'fir-ik }
- Microphysidae** [INV ZOO] A palearctic family of hemipteran insects in the subfamily Cimicimorpha. { 'mī·krə'fis-ə,dē }
- microphyte** [ECOL] 1. A microscopic plant. 2. A dwarfed plant due to unfavorable environmental conditions. { 'mī·krə,fit }
- micropinocytosis** [CYTOL] A mechanism of endocytosis in which fluid droplets are internalized by indentations (caveolae) on the surface membrane which pinch off as tiny internal vesicles (micropinosomes). { 'mī·krō,pin-ə'sī'tō·səs }
- micropinosome** [CYTOL] A very tiny vesicle that is pinched off from the plasma membrane of a cell during micropinocytosis. { 'mī·krō'pin-ə,sōm }
- micropipet** [ENG] 1. A pipet with capacity of 0.5 milliliter or less, to measure small volumes of liquids with a high degree of accuracy; types include lambda, straight-bore, and Lang-Levy. 2. A fine-pointed pipette used for microinjection. { 'mī·krō'pī'pet }
- micropoikilitic** [PETR] Of the texture of an igneous rock, having poikilitic character visible only under the microscope. { 'mī·krō,pōi·kə'līd-ik }
- micropore** [CHEM] A pore in a catalytic material whose diameter is less than 2 nanometers. [GEOL] A pore small enough to hold water against the pull of gravity and to retard water flow. { 'mī·krə,pōr }
- microporosity** [MET] Extremely fine porosity, visible only with the aid of a microscope. { 'mī·krō'pə'rās-əd-ē }
- microporous barrier** [CHEM ENG] A metallic or plastic membrane with micrometer-sized pores used for dialysis and other membrane-separation processes. { 'mī·krō'pōr-əs 'bar-ē-ər }
- microporphyritic** See microphyric. { 'mī·krō,pōr-fə'rid-ik }
- micropism** [OPTICS] A usually circular area in the focusing screen of a camera viewfinder that is made up of tiny prisms and causes the image in the viewfinder to blur if the subject is out of focus. { 'mī·krə,priz-əm }
- microprobe** [SPECT] An instrument for chemical microanalysis of a sample, in which a beam of electrons is focused on an area less than a micrometer in diameter, and the characteristic

MICRORADIOGRAPHY



Basic elements of microradiograph used for producing radiographic images on photographic film.

- x-rays emitted as a result are dispersed and analyzed in a spectrometer to provide a qualitative and quantitative analysis of chemical composition. Also known as x-ray microprobe. { 'mī·krə,prōb }
- microprobe spectrometry** [SPECT] Microanalysis of a sample, using a microprobe. { 'mī·krə,prōb spek'trəm-ē-trē }
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- micropsia** [MED] A visual disturbance in which objects appear undersized. { 'mī·krəp-sē-ə }
- Micropterygidae** [INV ZOO] The single family of the dopteran superfamily Micropterygoidea; members are moths possessing toothed, functional mandibles and long proboscis. { 'mī·krəp-tə'rij-ə,dē }
- Micropterygoidea** [INV ZOO] A monofamilial superfamily of lepidopteran insects in the suborder Homoneura. { 'mī·krə'gōid-ē-ə }
- micropulsation** [GEOPHYS] A short-period geomagnetic variation in the range of about 0.2-600 seconds, typically having an oscillatory waveform. { 'mī·krō'pəl'sā·shən }
- micropump** See electroosmotic driver. { 'mī·krə,pʌmp }
- micropycnometer** [ENG] A small-volume pycnometer with a capacity from 0.25 to 1.6 milliliters; weighing precision part in 10,000, or better. { 'mī·krō'pik'nām-əd-ər }
- Micropygidae** [INV ZOO] A family of echinodermata, order Diadematoidea that includes only one genus, *Micropyga*, which has noncrenulate tubercles and umbrella-like appearance. { 'mī·krə'pij-ə,dē }
- micropyle** [BOT] A minute opening in the integumentary tissue at the tip of an ovule through which the pollen tube communicates with the egg cell. { 'mī·krə,pīl }
- microquake** See microearthquake.
- microradiogram** [PHYS] A two-dimensional x-ray image of a sample, produced by one type of x-ray microanalysis; all levels of the sample object are projected into essentially a single focal plane for subsequent radiographic enlargement. { 'mī·krō'rād-ē-ə,gram }
- microradiograph** [GRAPHICS] An enlarged radiographic image on photographic film produced either by microanalysis or by projection of a developed image. { 'mī·krō'rād-ē-ə,graf }
- microradiography** [ANALY CHEM] A technique for the analysis of surfaces of solids by monochromatic radiation (x-ray) contrast effects shown via projection or enlargement. { 'mī·krō'rād-ē-ə,grə·fē } objects having details too fine to be seen by the microscope with optical enlargement of the resulting negative.
- microradiometer** [ELECTR] A radiometer used for measuring weak radiant power, in which a thermopile is supported and connected directly to the moving coil of a galvanometer. { 'mī·krō'rād-ē-ə'rim-ē-tər }

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