



# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
compiled by Jacob Cohen, Asheville Scrabble Club

## **A 8s – Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

ABSCISIN	ABCIINSS	regulatory substance found in plants [n -S]
ACARIDAN	AAACDINR	acarid (type of arachnid (any of class of segmented invertebrate animals)) [n -S]
ACARPOUS	AACOPRSU	not producing fruit [adj]
ACAUDATE	AAACDETU	acaudal (having no tail) [adj]
ACAULINE	AACEILNU	having no stem [adj]
ACAULOSE	AACELOSU	acauline (having no stem) [adj]
ACAULOUS	AACLOSUU	acauline (having no stem) [adj]
ACOELOUS	ACELOOUSU	lacking true body cavity [adj]
ACRODONT	ACDNOORT	animal having rootless teeth [n -S]
ACROGENS	ACEGNORS	ACROGEN, plant growing at apex only [n]
ADNATION	AADINNOT	state of being adnate (joined to another part or organ) [n -S]
AEQUORIN	AEINOQRU	protein secreted by jellyfish [n -S]
AGEDNESS	ADEEGNSS	oldness (state of being old (living or existing for relatively long time) [n -ES]
AGENESIA	AAEEGINS	agenesis (absence or imperfect development of bodily part) [n -S]
AGENESIS	AEEGINSS	absence or imperfect development of bodily part [n -SES]
AGENETIC	ACEEGINT	AGENESIS, absence or imperfect development of bodily part [adj]
ALBINISM	ABIILMNS	condition of being albino [n -S]
ALBUMOSE	ABELMOSU	proteose (water-soluble protein) [n -S]
ALDOLASE	AADELLOS	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
ALEURONE	AEELNORU	protein matter found in seeds of certain plants [n -S]
ALLOTYPE	AELLOPTY	type of antibody (body protein that produces immunity against certain microorganisms or toxins) [n -S]
ALLOTPY	ALLOPTY	condition of being allotype [n -PIES]
ALVEOLUS	AELLOSUV	small anatomical cavity [n -LI]
AMITOSSES	AEIMOSST	AMITOSIS, type of cell division [n]
AMITOSIS	AIIMOSST	type of cell division [n -SES]
AMNIONIC	ACIIMNNO	AMNION, membranous sac enclosing embryo [adj]
AMNIOTES	AEIMNOST	AMNIOTE, vertebrate that develops amnion during embryonic stage [n]
AMNIOTIC	ACIIMNOT	AMNION, membranous sac enclosing embryo [adj]
AMOEOBID	ABDEIMOO	AMOEBIA, unicellular microscopic organism [adj]
AMPHIBIA	AABHIIMP	organisms adapted for life both on land and in water [n AMPHIBIA]
AMPHIOXI	AHIIMOPX	lancelets (small marine organism) [n AMPHIOXI]
AMPLEXUS	AELMPSUX	mating embrace of frogs [n -ES]
AMYGDALA	AAADGLMY	almond-shaped anatomical part [n -E]
ANABOLIC	AABCILNO	pertaining to process by which food is built up into protoplasm [adj]
ANAEROBE	AABEENOR	organism that does not require oxygen to live [n -S]
ANAPHASE	AAAEHNPS	stage of mitosis [n -S]
ANATOMIC	AACIMNOT	ANATOMY, structure of organism [adj]
ANCESTOR	ACENORST	to be ancestor (person from whom one is descended) [v -ED, -ING, -S]
ANCESTRY	ACENRSTY	line or body of ancestors (person from whom one is descended) [n -RIES]
ANDROGEN	ADEGNOR	male hormone [n -S]
ANESTRUS	AENRSSTU	period of sexual dormancy [n -RI]
ANIMALIC	AACIILMN	ANIMAL, organism typically capable of voluntary motion and sensation [adj]
ANIMALLY	AAILLMNY	physically (in physical manner) [adv]
ANIMATER	AAEIMNRT	animator (one that animates (to give life to)) [n -S]
ANIMATOR	AAIMNORT	one that animates (to give life to) [n -S]
ANOVULAR	AALNORUV	not involving ovulation [adj]



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ANTHERID	ADEHINRT	male reproductive organ of certain plants [n -S]
ANTHODIA	AADHINOT	flower heads of certain plants [n ANTHODIA]
ANTIBODY	ABDINOTY	protein that produces immunity against certain microorganisms or toxins) [n -DIES]
ANTIGENE	AEEGINNT	antigen (substance that stimulates production of antibodies) [n -S]
ANTILIFE	AEFIILNT	opposed to life (quality that distinguishes animals and plants from inanimate matter) [adj]
ANTIMERE	AEEIMNRT	part of organism symmetrical with part on opposite side of main axis [n -S]
ANTLERED	ADEELNRT	ANTLER, horn of animal of deer family [adj]
APOCRINE	ACEINOPR	pertaining to type of gland [adj]
APOGAMIC	AACGIMOP	APOGAMY, form of plant reproduction [adj]
APOMIXIS	AIIMOPSX	type of reproductive process [n -XES]
APOTHECE	ACEEHOPT	spore-producing organ of certain fungi [n -S]
AQUARIAL	AAAILQRU	pertaining to aquarium (water-filled enclosure in which aquatic animals are kept) [adj]
AQUARIST	AAIQRSTU	one who keeps aquarium (water-filled enclosure in which aquatic animals are kept) [n -S]
AQUARIUM	AAIMQRUU	water-filled enclosure in which aquatic animals are kept [n -IA, -S]
ARACEOUS	AACEORSU	belonging to arum family of plants [adj]
ARACHNID	AACDHINR	any of class of segmented invertebrate animals [n -S]
ARBOREAL	AABELORR	living in trees [adj]
ARCHAEAL	AAACEHLR	ARCHAEA, ARCHAEON, archaean (microorganism of archaea) [adj]
ARCHAEAN	AAACEHNR	microorganism of archaea [n -S]
ARCHAEON	AACEHNOR	archaean (microorganism of archaea) [n -EA]
ARGINASE	AAEGINRS	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
ARGININE	AEGIINNR	amino acid [n -S]
AROMATIC	AACIMORT	fragrant plant or substance [n -S]
ASCIDIUM	ACDIIMSU	flask-shaped plant appendage [n -IA]
ASTOMOUS	AMOOSSTU	having no stomata [adj]
AURICULA	AACILRUU	auricle (ear or ear-shaped part) [n -E, -S]
AURIFORM	AFIMORRU	ear-shaped [adj]
AUTACOID	AACDIOTU	hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n -S]
AUTECISM	ACEIMSTU	development of entire life cycle of parasitic fungus on single host [n -S]
AUTOCOID	ACDIOOTU	autacoid (hormone (secretion of endocrine organs)) [n -S]
AUTOGAMY	AAGMOTUY	fertilization of flower by its own pollen [n -MIES]
AUTOGENY	AEGNOTUY	production of living organisms from inanimate matter [n -NIES]
AUTOLYSE	AELOSTUY	to autolyze (to break down tissue by action of self-contained enzymes) [v -D, -SING, -S]
AUTOLYZE	AELOTUYZ	to break down tissue by action of self-contained enzymes [v -D, -ZING, -S]
AUTOSOME	AEMOOSTU	type of chromosome [n -S]
AUTOTOMY	AMOOTTUY	shedding of damaged body part [n -MIES]
AVIANIZE	AAEIINVZ	to make less severe by repeated culture in chick embryo, as virus [v -D, -ZING, -S]
AVIFAUNA	AAAFINUV	bird life of particular region [n -E, -S]
AXOPLASM	AALMOPSX	protoplasm of axon (central process of neuron) [n -S]
AZYGOSSES	AEGOSSYZ	AZYGOS, azygous anatomical part [n]

## **B 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

BACILLUS	ABCILLSU	any of class of rod-shaped bacteria [n -LI]
BACTERIA	AABCEIRT	group of microscopic organisms [n -S]
BACTERIN	ABCEINRT	vaccine prepared from dead bacteria [n -S]
BAGHOUSE	ABEGHOSU	facility for removing particulates from exhaust gases [n -S]
BARRENER	ABEENRRR	BARREN, unproductive (productive) [adj]
BARRENLY	ABELNRRY	BARREN, unproductive (not productive) [adv]



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BASILARY	AABILRSY	basilar (basal (pertaining to foundation) [adj]
BASOPHIL	ABHILOPS	type of cell [n -S]
BEDSONIA	ABEDINOS	virus (any of class of submicroscopic pathogens) [n -S]
BEGETTER	BEEEGRTT	one that begets (to cause to exist) [n -S]
BEGOTTEN	BEEGNOTT	BEGET, to cause to exist [v]
BIDENTAL	ABDEILNT	having two teeth [adj]
BIMANOUS	ABIMNOSU	two-handed [adj]
BINATELY	ABEILNTY	BINATE, growing in pairs [adv]
BIOCIDAL	ABCDIILO	BIOCIDE, substance destructive to living organisms [adj]
BIOCLEAN	ABCEILNO	free of harmful organisms [adj]
BIOCYCLE	BCCEILOY	life-supporting region [n -S]
BIOETHIC	BCEHIIOT	pertaining to ethical questions arising from advances in biology [adj]
BIOGASES	ABEGIOSS	BIOGAS, fuel gas produced by organic waste [n]
BIOGENIC	BCEGIINO	produced by living organisms [adj]
BIOLOGIC	BCGIILOO	drug obtained from organic source [n -S]
BIOLYSIS	BIILOSSY	death (end of life) [n -SES]
BIOLYTIC	BCIILOTY	BIOLYSIS, death (end of life) [adj]
BIOMETER	BEEIMORT	device for measuring carbon dioxide given off by living matter [n -S]
BIOMETRY	BEIMORTY	statistical study of biological data [n -RIES]
BIOMORPH	BHIMOOPR	art form resembling living organism in shape [n -S]
BIONOMIC	BCIIMNOO	BIONOMY, ecology (environmental science) [adj]
BIOPLASM	ABILMOPS	living matter [n -S]
BIOPSIED	BDEIIOPS	BIOPSY, to examine tissue [v]
BIOPSIES	BEIIO PSS	BIOPSY, to examine tissue [v]
BIOSOLID	BDIIOLOS	solid organic matter obtained from treated sewage [n -S]
BIOTICAL	ABCIILOT	biotic (pertaining to life (quality that distinguishes animals and plants from inanimate matter)) [adj]
BIOTOXIN	BIINOOTX	poison made by plant or animal [n -S]
BIOTYPIC	BCIIIOPTY	BIOTYPE, group of genetically similar organisms [adj]
BIOVULAR	ABILORUV	derived from two ova [adj]
BIOWASTE	ABEIOSTW	waste composed chiefly of organic matter [n -S]
BIPAROUS	ABIOPRSU	producing offspring in pairs [adj]
BIRDLIFE	BDEFIILR	avifauna (bird life of particular region) [n -S]
BIRTHING	BGHIINRT	BIRTH, to originate [v]
BISEXUAL	ABEILSUX	one who is attracted to both sexes [n -S]
BLADDERY	ABDDELRY	BLADDER, saclike receptacle [adj]
BLASTEMA	AABELMST	region of embryonic cells [n -S or -TA]
BLASTULA	AABLLSTU	early embryo [n -E, -S]
BLINDGUT	BDGILNTU	cecum (bodily cavity with one opening) [n -S]
BOMBESIN	BBEIMNOS	combination of amino acids [n -S]
BONEYEST	BEENOSTY	BONEY, bony (full of bones) [adj]
BONINESS	BEINNOSS	state of being bony (full of bones) [n -ES]
BOTANIES	ABEINOST	BOTANY, science of plants [n]
BOTANISE	ABEINOST	to botanize (to study plants) [v -D, -SING, -S]
BOTANIST	ABINOSTT	one skilled in botany [n -S]
BOTANIZE	ABEINOTZ	to study plants [v -D, -ZING, -S]
BOTRYTIS	BIORSTTY	plant disease [n -ES]
BOVINITY	BIINOTVY	state of being bovine (ox-like animal) [n -TIES]



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BRACTEAL	AABCELRT	BRACT, leaflike plant part [adj]
BRANCHIA	AABCHINR	respiratory organ of aquatic animals [n -E]
BROMELIN	BEILMNOR	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
BRUCELLA	ABCELLRU	any of genus of harmful bacteria [n -S or -E]
BRYOZOAN	ABNOORYZ	type of small aquatic animal [n -S]
<b>C 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b>		
CALAMITE	AACEILMT	extinct treelike plant [n -S]
CAPSOMER	ACEMOPRS	protein forming capsid [n -S]
CAROTENE	ACEENORT	plant pigment [n -S]
CAROTIN	ACINORRT	carotene (plant pigment) [n -S]
CAVEOLAR	AACELORV	caveola (small pit in cell) [adj]
CAVITARY	AACIRTVY	pertaining to formation of cavities in tissue [adj]
CELOMATA	AACELMOT	CELOM, coelom (body cavity in some animals) [n]
CERAMIDE	ACDEEIMR	any or various lipids [n -S]
CHECKROW	CCEHKORW	to plant in rows which divide land into squares [v -ED, -ING, -S]
CHELIPED	CDEEHILP	claw-bearing leg [n -S]
CHIASMAL	AACHILMS	CHIASMA, anatomical junction [adj]
CHIASMIC	ACCHIIMS	CHIASMA, anatomical junction [adj]
CHORDATE	ACDEHORT	any of large phylum of animals [n -S]
CHORIOID	CDHIIOOR	choroid (membrane of eye) [n -S]
CHYMOSIN	CHIMNOSY	rennin (enzyme (complex protein)) [n -S]
CINGULAR	ACGILNRU	CINGULUM, anatomical band or girdle [adj]
CINGULUM	CGILMNUU	anatomical band or girdle [n -LA]
CLEFTING	CEFGILNT	CLEFT, to insert scion into stock of plant [v]
CLIMATAL	AACILLMT	CLIMATE, weather conditions characteristic of area [adj]
CLIMATIC	ACCIILMT	CLIMATE, weather conditions characteristic of area [adj]
CLINALLY	ACILLLNY	in clinal (pertaining to cline (series of changes within species) manner [adv]
CLONALLY	ACLLLNOY	CLON, group of asexually derived organisms [adv]
CLUBROOT	BCLOORTU	plant disease [n -S]
COELOMIC	CCEILMOO	COELOM, body cavity in some animals [adj]
COENZYME	CEEMNOYZ	substance necessary for functioning of certain enzymes [n -S]
COEVOLVE	CEELOOVV	to evolve together [v -D, -VING, -S]
COFACTOR	ACCFOORT	coenzyme (substance necessary for functioning of certain enzymes) [n -S]
COINFECT	CCEFINOT	to infect with two organisms [v -ED, -ING, -S]
COINHERE	CEEHINOR	to inhere jointly [v -D, -RING, -S]
COLICINE	CCEIILNO	colicin (antibacterial substance) [n -S]
COLISTIN	CIILNOST	antibiotic [n -S]
COLLAGEN	ACEGLLNO	protein (nitrogenous organic compound) [n -S]
COLLECTED	CCDEELLOT	COLLECT, to bring together in group [v]
CONCEPTI	CCEINOPT	fertilized eggs [n CONCEPTI]
CONGENER	CEEGNNOR	one of same kind or class [n -S]
CONODONT	CDNNOOOT	fossil (remains of animal or plant preserved in earth's crust) [n -S]
CORMLIKE	CEIKLMOR	CORM, stem of certain plants [adj]
CORPUSES	CEOPRSSU	CORPUS, human or animal body [n]
CORTICAL	ACCILORT	CORTEX, outer layer of organ [adj]
CORTISOL	CILOORST	hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n -S]
CREATURE	ACEERTU	living being [n -S]



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CTENIDIA	ACDEIINT	comblike anatomical structures [n]
CULTIGEN	CEGILNTU	cultivar (variety of plant originating under cultivation) [n -S]
CULTIVAR	ACILRTUV	variety of plant originating under cultivation [n -S]
CULTURAL	ACLLRTUU	produced by breeding [adj]
CUSPIDAL	ACDILPSU	having cuspid (pointed tooth) [adj]
CUTINISE	CEIINSTU	to cutinize (to become coated with cutin (waxy substance found on plants) [v -ED, -SING, -S])
CUTINIZE	CEIINSTU	to become coated with cutin (waxy substance found on plants) [v -ED, -ZING, -S]
CYATHIUM	ACHIMTUY	flower head of certain plants [n -IA]
CYCLOSIS	CCIOLOSSY	circulation of protoplasm within cell [n -SES]
CYNODONT	CDNNOOTY	type of fossil reptile [n -S]
CYSTEINE	CEEINSTY	amino acid [n -S]
CYASTER	ACERSTTY	structure formed in cell during mitosis [n -S]
CYTIDINE	CDEIINTY	compound containing cytosine [n -S]
CYTOGENY	CEGNOTYY	formation of cells [n -NIES]
CYTOKINE	CEIKNOTY	kind of substance secreted by cells of immune system [n -S]
CYTOLOGY	CGLOOTYY	study of cells [n -GIES]

## **D 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

DEADNESS	ADDEENSS	state of being dead (deprived of life) [n -ES]
DEATHFUL	ADEFHLTU	fatal (causing or capable of causing death) [adj]
DECEDENT	CDDEEENT	deceased person [n -S]
DEFOREST	DEEFORST	to clear of forests [v -ED, -ING, -S]
DEGERMED	DDEEEGMR	DEGERM, to remove germs from [v]
DENATURE	ADEENRTU	to deprive of natural qualities [v -D, -RING, -S]
DENDRITE	DDEEINRT	branched part of nerve cell [n -S]
DENDROID	DDDEINOR	fossil marine invertebrate [n -S]
DENTATED	ADDEENTT	dentate (having teeth) [adj]
DENTICLE	CDEEILNT	small tooth [n -S]
DENTINAL	ADEILNNT	DENTIN, hard substance forming body of tooth [adj]
DERMISES	DEEIMRSS	DERMIS, layer of skin [n]
DESEEDED	DDDEEEES	DESEED, to remove seeds from [v]
DESEEDER	DDEEEERS	one that deseeds (to remove seeds from) [n -S]
DIAPAUSE	AADEIPSU	to undergo dormancy [v -D, -SING, -S]
DIASTASE	AADEISST	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
DIDACTYL	ACDDILTY	having two digits at end of each limb [adj]
DIDYNAMY	ADDIMNYY	state of having four stamens in pairs of unequal length [n -MIES]
DIECIOUS	CDEIIOSU	dioicous (unisexual) [adj]
DIESTRUM	DEIMRSTU	diestrus (period of sexual inactivity) [n -S]
DIESTRUS	DEIRSSTU	period of sexual inactivity [n -ES]
DIGESTED	DDEEGIST	DIGEST, to render food suitable for body [v]
DIGITATE	ADEGIITT	having digits (finger or toe) [adj]
DIHYBRID	BDDHIIRY	offspring of parents differing in two pairs of genes [n -S]
DIMERISM	DEIIMMRS	state of being dimerous (composed of two parts) [n -S]
DIMEROUS	DEIMORSU	composed of two parts [adj]
DIOECIES	CDEEIIOS	DIOECY, dioecism (state of being dioicous (unisexual)) [n]
DIOECISM	CDEIIMOS	state of being dioicous (unisexual) [n -S]
DIOICOUS	CDIIOOSU	unisexual [adj]
DIPLOIDY	DDIILOPY	condition of being diploid (cell having basic chromosome number doubled) [n -DIES]





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DIPLOSIS	DILOPSS	method of chromosome formation [n -SES]
DISOMIES	DEIIMOSS	DISOMY, condition of being disomic [n]
DIZYGIOUS	DGIOSUYZ	developing from two fertilized ova [adj]
DOMINANT	ADIMNNOT	controlling genetic character [n -S]
DORMIENT	DEIMNORT	dormant (lying asleep) [adj]
DUNGHEAP	ADEGHNPV	dunghill (heap of manure) [n -S]
DUNGHILL	DGHILLNU	heap of manure [n -S]
DWARFISM	ADFIMRSW	condition of stunted growth [n -S]
DYSGENIC	CDEGINSY	causing deterioration of hereditary qualities [adj]
<b>E 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b>		
ECAUDATE	AACDEETU	having no tail [adj]
ECDYSONE	CDEENOSY	insect hormone [n -S]
ECESISES	CEEEISSS	ECESIS, establishment of plant or animal in new environment [n]
ECLOSING	CEGILNOS	ECLOSE (to emerge as larva from egg) [v]
ECLOSION	CEILNOOS	emergence of insect larva from egg [n -S]
ECOCIDAL	ACCDEILO	ECOCIDE, destruction of natural environment [adj]
ECOFREAK	ACEEFKOR	zealous environmentalist [n -S]
ECOLOGIC	CCEGILOO	ECOLOGY, environmental science [adj]
ECOTONAL	ACELNOOT	ECOTONE, type of ecological zone [adj]
ECOTYPIC	CCEIOPTY	ECOTYPE, subspecies adapted to specific environmental conditions [adj]
ECTOGENE	CEEEGNOT	gene involved in development of embryo in artificial conditions [n -S]
ECTOMERE	CEEEMORT	cell that develops into ectoderm [n -S]
ECTOZOAN	ACENOOTZ	ectozoon (parasite on body of animal) [n -S]
ECTOZOON	CENOOTZ	parasite on body of animal [n -OA]
EKISTICS	CEIIKSST	science dealing with human habitats [n]
EKTEXINE	EEEIKNTX	outer layer of exine [n -S]
ELASTASE	AAEELSST	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
EMBALMED	ABDEELMM	EMBALM, to treat so as to protect from decay [v]
EMBALMER	ABEELMMR	one that embalms (to treat so as to protect from decay) [n -S]
EMBODIED	BDDEEIMO	EMBODY, to provide with body [v]
EMBODIER	BDEEIMOR	one that embodies (to provide with body) [n -S]
EMBODIES	BDEEIMOS	EMBODY, to provide with body [v]
EMBOLIES	BEEILMOS	EMBOLY, phase of embryonic growth [n]
EMBOLISM	BEILMMOS	obstruction of blood vessel by embolus [n -S]
EMBRYOID	BDEIMORY	mass of tissue that resembles embryo [n -S]
ENDAMEBA	AABDEEMN	parasitic ameba [n -S, -E]
ENDODERM	DDEEMNOR	innermost germ layer of embryo [n -S]
ENDOGENY	DEEGNNOY	growth from within [n -NIES]
ENDOSARC	ACDENORS	portion of cell [n -S]
ENDOSMOS	DEMNOOSS	form of osmosis [n -ES]
ENDOSOME	DEEMNOOS	cellular particle [n -S]
ENDOZOIC	CDEINOOZ	involving passage through animal [adj]
ENGRAMME	AEEGMMNR	engram (durable mark caused by stimulus upon protoplasm) [n -S]
ENROOTED	DEENOORT	ENROOT, to implant (to set securely) [v]
ENTAMEBA	AABEEMNT	endameba (parasitic ameba) [n -S, -E]
ENTERICS	CEEINRST	family of bacteria [n]
ENTODERM	DDEEMNOR	endoderm (innermost germ layer of embryo) [n -S]



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ENTOZOAL	AELNOOTZ	entozoic (living within animal) [adj]
ENTOZOIC	CEINOOTZ	living within animal [adj]
ENZOOTIC	CEINOOTZ	type of animal disease [n -S]
EPENDYMA	ADEEMNPY	membrane lining certain body cavities [n -S]
EPIBLAST	ABEILPST	ectoderm (outermost germ layer of embryo) [n -S]
EPIBOLIC	BCEIILOP	EPIBOLY, growth of one part around another [adj]
EPICALYX	ACEILPXY	set of bracts close to and resembling calyx [n -ES, -LYCES]
EPICOTYL	CEILOPTY	part of plant embryo [n -S]
EPIFAUNA	AAEFINPU	fauna living on hard sea floor [n -E, -S]
EPIMERIC	CEEIIMPR	EPIMER, type of sugar compound [adj]
EPINASTY	AEINPSTY	downward bending of plant parts [n -TIES]
EPIPHYTE	EEHIPPTY	plant growing upon another plant [n -S]
EPISOMAL	AEILMOPS	EPISOME, genetic determinant [adj]
EPISTASY	AEIPSSTY	suppression of genetic effect [n -SIES]
EPIZOISM	EIIMOPSZ	state of being epizoic (living on body of animal) [n -S]
EPIZOITE	EEIIOPTZ	epizoic organism [n -S]
EPIZOOTY	EIOOPTYZ	type of animal disease [n -TIES]
ERGASTIC	ACEGIRST	constituting nonliving by-products of protoplasmic activity [adj]
ERGOTISM	EGIMORST	poisonous produced by eating ergot-infected grain [n -S]
ESTERASE	AEEERSST	type of enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
ESTROGEN	EEGNORST	female sex hormone promoting or producing estrus [n -S]
ETHEPHON	EEHHNOPT	synthetic plant growth regulator [n -S]
ETHOGRAM	AEGHMORT	list of behavior patterns of species [n -S]
ETHOLOGY	EGHLOOTY	study of animal behavior [n -GIES]
EUGENICS	CEEGINSU	science of hereditary improvement [n]
EUPHENIC	CEEHINPU	dealing with biological improvement [adj]
EUPLOIDY	DEILOPUY	state of being euploid (cell having three or more identical genomes) [n -DIES]
EUROKIES	EEIKORSU	EUROKY, ability of organism to live under variable conditions [n]
EUROKOUS	EKOORSUU	EUROKY, ability of organism to live under variable conditions [adj]
EURYBATH	ABEHRTUY	organism that can live in wide range of water depths [n -S]
EXAPTIVE	AEEIPTVX	pertaining to an exapted (utilization for function other than one developed through natural selection) function [adj]
EXCRETAL	ACEELRTX	EXCRETA, excreted (to separate and eliminate from organic body) matter [adj]
EXCRETER	ACEELRTX	one that excretes (to separate and eliminate from organic body) [n -S]
EXHALANT	AAEHLNTX	something that exhales (to expel air or vapor) [n -S]
EXHALENT	AAEHLNTX	exhalant (something that exhales (to expel air or vapor) ) [n -S]
EXISTENT	EEINSTTX	something that exists [n -S]
EXISTING	EGIINSTX	EXIST, to be [v]
EXOCYTIC	CCEIOTXY	pertaining to cellular excretion [adj]
EXOSMOSE	EEMOOSXX	form of osmosis (form of diffusion of liquid through membrane) [n -S]
EXOTOXIC	CEIOOTXX	EXOTOXIN, excreted toxin [adj]
EXOTOXIN	EINOOTXX	excreted toxin [n -S]
EXPIRING	EGIINPRX	EXPIRE, to come to end [v]
EXUVIATE	AEEITUVX	to molt (cast off outer covering) [v -D, -TING, -S]
EYESHINE	EEEHINSY	reflection from eyes of some animals [n -S]
EYESTALK	AEEKLSTY	stalklike structure with eye at its tip [n -S]
		<b>F 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b>
FALLOWED	ADEFLOW	FALLOW, to plow and leave unseeded [v]



# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
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FANGLISS	AEFGLNSS	FANG, long pointed tooth [adj]
FANGLIKE	AEFGIKLN	FANG, long pointed tooth [adj]
FARROWED	ADEFORRW	FARROW, to give birth to litter of pigs [v]
FATALITY	AAFILTTY	death resulting from unexpected occurrence [n -TIES]
FAUNALLY	AAFLLNUY	FAUNA, animal life of particular region [adv]
FELLABLE	ABEEFLLL	capable of being felled (to cause to fall) [adj]
FERRITIN	EFIINRRT	protein that contains iron [n -S]
FETATION	AEFINOTT	development of fetus [n -S]
FINNIEST	EFIINNST	FINNY, characterized by fins [adj]
FIREFANG	AEFFGINR	to decompose by oxidation [v -ED, -ING, -S]
FISHKILL	FHIIKLLS	sudden destruction of large numbers of fish [n -S]
FISSIPED	DEFIIPSS	mammal that has separated toes [n -S]
FLAGELLA	AAEFGLLL	long, slender plant shoots [n FLAGELLA]
FLAPLESS	AEFLLPSS	having no flap (flat appendage) [adj]
FLESHING	EFGHILNS	distribution of lean and fat on animal [n -S]
FLORIGEN	EFGILNOR	plant hormone [n -S]
FLOWERED	DEEFLOWR	FLOWER, to put forth flowers (reproductive structures of seed-bearing plants) [v]
FLOWERER	EEFLORRW	plant that flowers at certain time [n -S]
FOETUSES	EEFOSSTU	FOETUS, fetus (unborn organism carried within womb in later stages of its development) [n]
FOLLICLE	CEFILLLO	small bodily cavity [n -S]
FOOTLESS	EFLOOSST	having no feet [adj]
FOOTLIKE	EFIKLOOT	resembling foot [adj]
FOREFOOT	EFFOOORT	one of front feet of animal [n -FEET]
FORELIMB	BEFILMOR	foreleg (one of front legs of animal) [n -S]
FORESTRY	EFORRSTY	science of planting and managing forests [n -RIES]
FORNICAL	ACFILNOR	FORNIX, arched anatomical structure [adj]
FORNICES	CEFINORS	FORNIX, arched anatomical structure [n]
FOVEATED	ADEEFOTV	FOVEA, shallow anatomical depression [adj]
FRENULAR	AEFLNRRU	FRENULUM, frenum (connecting fold of membrane) [adj]
FRENULUM	EFLMNRUU	frenum (connecting fold of membrane) [n -S or -LA]
FRONDOSE	DEFNOORS	FROND, type of leaf (usually green, flattened organ of vascular plants) [adj]
FROSTNIP	FINOPRST	freezing of outer skin layers [n -S]
FRUITING	FGIINRTU	production of fruit on tree [n -S] / FRUIT, to bear fruit (usually edible reproductive bodies of seed plant) [v]
FUMARASE	AAEFMRSU	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
FUMITORY	FIMORTUY	climbing plant [n -RIES]
FUNGUSES	EFGNSSUU	FUNGUS, any of major group of lower plants [n]
FUNICULI	CFIILNUU	funicles (cordlike anatomical structure) [n FUNICULI]

## **G 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

GAMODEME	ADEEGMMO	somewhat isolated breeding community of organisms [n -S]
GANGLIAL	AAGGILLN	gangliar (pertaining to ganglion (group of nerve cells)) [adj]
GANGLIAR	AAGGILNR	pertaining to ganglion (group of nerve cells) [adj]
GANGLION	AGGILNNO	group of nerve cells [n -S or -IA]
GASTRAEA	AAAEGRST	type of metazoan (any of major division of multicellular animals) [n -S]
GASTRULA	AAGLRSTU	metazoan embryo [n -S, -E]
GENDERED	DDEEEGNR	GENDER, to engender (to bring into existence) [v]
GENETICS	CEEGINST	science of heredity [n]
GENITALS	AEGILNST	sexual organs [n]





# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
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GENOMICS	CEGIMNOS	study of genomes (haploid set of chromosomes) [n]
GENOTYPE	EEGNOPTY	genetic constitution of organism [n -S]
GENTRICE	CEEGINRT	good breeding [n -S]
GEOPHYTE	EEGHOPTY	plant having underground buds [n -S]
GEOTAXIS	AEGIOSTX	movement of organism in response to gravity [n -XES]
GERMLIKE	EEGIKLMR	resembling germ (microorganism that causes disease) [adj]
GERONTIC	CEGINORT	pertaining to old age [adj]
GIANTISM	AGIIMNST	condition of being giant [n -S]
GLANDULE	ADEGLLNU	small gland (secreting organ) [n -S]
GLIADINE	ADEGIILN	gliadin (simple protein [n -S]
GLOBULIN	BGILLNOU	simple protein [n -S]
GLUCAGON	ACGGLNOU	hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n -S]
GLUCOSIC	CCGILOSU	GLUCOSE, sugar [adj]
GLUTELIN	EGILLNTU	any of group of proteins occurring in cereal grains [n -S]
GLUTENIN	EGILNNTU	protein of cereal grains that gives adhesiveness to bread dough [n -S]
GLYCEMIA	ACEGILMY	presence of glucose in blood [n -S]
GLYCEMIC	CCEGILMY	GLYCEMIA, presence of glucose in blood [adj]
GLYCOGEN	CEGGLNOY	carbohydrate [n -S]
GLYCOSYL	CGLLOSYY	radical derived from glucose [n -S]
GONADIAL	AADGILNO	GONAD, sex gland [adj]
GONIDIAL	ADGIILNO	GONIDIUM, asexual reproductive cell [adj]
GONIDIUM	DGIIMNOU	asexual reproductive cell [n -IA]
GONOCYTE	CEGNOOTY	cell that produces gametes [n -S]
GONOPORE	EGNOOOPR	genital pore [n -S]
GRAFTAGE	AAEFGGRT	process of grafting (to unite with growing plant by insertion) [n -S]
GRAFTING	AFGGINRT	GRAFT, to unite with growing plant by insertion [v]
GRANDDAM	AADDGMNR	female parent of animal with offspring [n -S]
GRAVIDLY	ADGILRVY	GRAVID, pregnant (carrying developing fetus in uterus) [adv]
GROWABLE	ABEGLORW	GROW, to cultivate [adj]
GUMMOSIS	GIMMOSSU	disease of plants [n -SES]
GYNANDRY	ADGNRRYY	condition of having both male and female sexual organs [n -RIES]
<b>H 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b>		
HAEMATIN	AAEHIMNT	hematin (heme (component of hemoglobin)) [n -S]
HAPLOIDY	ADHILOPY	state of being haploid (cell having only one set of chromosomes) [n -DIES]
HAPLOSIS	AHILOPSS	halving chromosome number [n -SES]
HAPTENIC	ACEHINPT	HAPTEN, substance similar to antigen [adj]
HATCHING	ACGHHINT	HATCH, to bring forth young from egg [v]
HAULMIER	AEHILMRU	HAULMY, having plant stems [adj]
HAUNCHED	ACDEHHNU	HAUNCH, hindquarter [adj]
HAUNCHES	ACEHHNSU	HAUNCH, hindquarter [n]
HEMIPTER	EEHIMPRT	insect (any of class of small invertebrate animals) [n -S]
HEMOCOEL	CEEHLMOO	body cavity [n -S]
HEMOCYTE	CEEHMOTY	blood cell [n -S]
HEPATIZE	AEHIPTZ	to convert tissue into firm mass [v -D, -ZING, -S]
HERBARIA	AABEHIRR	collections of dried plants [n HERBARIA]
HEREDITY	DEEHIRTY	genetic transmission of characteristics [n -TIES]
HISTIDIN	DHIIINST	amino acid [n -S]



# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
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HISTOGEN	EGHINOST	interior plant tissue [n -S]
HIVELESS	EEHILSSV	being without hive (bee's nest) [adj]
HOLOGAMY	AGHLMOOY	state of having gametes of same size and form as other cells [n -MIES]
HOLOGYNY	GHLNOOYY	trait transmitted solely in female line [n -NIES]
HOLOTYPE	EHLOOPTY	animal or plant specimen [n -S]
HOMEBOX	BEHMOOOX	short DNA sequence [n -ES]
HOMEOTIC	CEHIMOOT	being gene producing shift in development [adj]
HOMINIAN	AHIIMNNO	hominid (manlike creature) [n -S]
HOMININE	EHIIMNNO	characteristic of man [adj]
HOMINIZE	EHIIMNOZ	to alter environment to conform with evolving man [v -D, -ZING, -S]
HOMINOID	DHIIMNOO	manlike animal [n -S]
HOOFLESS	EFHLOOSS	lacking hooves (hard covering on feet of certain animals) [adj]
HOOFLIKE	EFHIKLOO	resembling hoof (hard covering on feet of certain animals) [adj]
HORMONAL	AHLMNOOR	HORMONE, secretion of endocrine organs [adj]
HORMONIC	CHIMNOOR	HORMONE, secretion of endocrine organs [adj]
HUMIFIED	DEFHIIMU	converted into humus [adj]
HUNGRIER	EGHINRRU	HUNGRY, wanting food (substance taken into body to maintain life and growth) [adj]
HUNGRILY	GHILNRUY	HUNGRY, wanting food (substance taken into body to maintain life and growth) [adv]
HYALOGEN	AEGHLNOY	substance found in animal cells [n -S]
HYLOZOIC	CHILOOYZ	pertaining to doctrine that life and matter are inseparable [adj]
<b>I 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b>		
IDIOTYPE	DEIIOPTY	structure of antibody [n -S]
IMMOTILE	EIILMMOT	lacking mobility (ability to move) [adj]
INARCHED	ACDEHINR	INARCH, to graft with in certain way [v]
INARCHES	ACEHINRS	INARCH, to graft with in certain way [v]
INDIGENE	DEEGIINN	native (original inhabitant of area) [n -S]
INFAUNAL	AAFILNNU	INFAUNA, fauna living on soft sea floor [adj]
INHERENT	EEHINNRT	existing in something as essential characteristic [adj]
INHERING	EGHIINNR	INHERE, to be inherent [v]
INHESION	EHIINNOS	state of inhering [n -S]
INOSITOL	IILNOOST	alcohol found in plant and animal tissue [n -S]
INSECTAN	ACEINNST	pertaining to insects (any of class of small invertebrate animals) [adj]
INSTINCT	CIINNSTT	inborn behavioral pattern [n -S]
INTEGRIN	EGIINNRT	class of animal proteins [n -S]
INTRONIC	CIINNORT	INTRON, intervening sequence in genetic code [adj]
INVERTIN	EIINNRTV	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
INVIABLE	ABEILNV	not viable (capable of living) [adj]
INVIABLE	ABEILNV	not viable (capable of living) [adj]
INVIABLY	ABIILNVY	INVIABLE, not viable (capable of living) [adv]
INVIRILE	EIILNRV	not virile (having masculine vigor) [adj]
ISOGENIC	CEGIINOS	genetically similar [adj]
ISOGRAFT	AFGIORST	to transplant from one individual to another of same species [v -ED, -ING, -S]
ISOZYMIC	CIIMOSYZ	ISOZYME, type of enzyme (complex protein) [adj]
<b>J 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b>		
<b>K 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b>		
KALLIDIN	ADIKLLN	hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n -S]
KARYOTIN	AIKNORTY	nuclear material of cell [n -S]



# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
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KERATOSE	AEEKORST	of or resembling horny tissue [adj]
KILOBASE	ABEIKLOS	unit of measure of nucleic-acid chain [n -S]
<b>L 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b>		
LAMELLAR	AAELLLMR	LAMELLA, thin plate, scale, or membrane [adj]
LAMINOUS	AILMNOSU	laminose (composed of laminae) [adj]
LAYERAGE	AAEEGLRY	method of plant propagation [n -S]
LAYERING	AEGILNRY	layerage (method of plant propagation) [n -S]
LEAFLIKE	AEEFIKLL	resembling leaf (usually green, flattened organ of vascular plants) [adj]
LECITHIN	CEHIILNT	any of group of fatty substances found in plant and animal tissues [n -S]
LEGERITY	EEGILRTY	quickness of mind or body [n -TIES]
LENTICEL	CEEILLNT	mass of cells on plant stem [n -S]
LIFELESS	EEFILLSS	having no life [adj]
LIFELIKE	EEFIKLL	resembling living thing [adj]
LIFELONG	EFGILLNO	lasting for lifetime [adj]
LIFESPAN	AEFILNPS	lifetime (period of living existence) [n -S]
LIFETIME	EEFIILMT	period of living existence [n -S]
LINEBRED	BDEEILNR	produced by interbreeding within particular line of descent [adj]
LINGULAR	AGILLNRU	LINGULA, organ or process shaped like tongue [adj]
LIPOCYTE	CEILOPTY	fat-producing cell [n -X]
LIPOIDAL	ADIILLOP	LIPOID, lipid (any of class of fatty substances) [adj]
LIPOSOME	EILMOOPS	microscopic globule composed of lipids [n -S]
LIVEABLE	ABEEILLV	livable (suitable for living in) [adj]
LIVENESS	EEILNSSV	state of being live (having life (quality that distinguishes animals and plants from inanimate matter)) [n -ES]
LOBATELY	ABELLOTY	LOBATE, having lobes (rounded, projecting anatomical part) [adv]
LOBELESS	BEELOSS	lacking lobe (rounded, projecting anatomical part) [adj]
LOMENTUM	ELMMNOTU	loment (type of plant pod) [n -TA, -S]
LORICATE	ACEILORT	animal having lorica [n -S]
LYSOGENY	EGLNOSYY	state of being like lysogen (type of antigen) [n -NIES]
LYSOSOME	ELMOOSSY	saclike part of cell [n -S]
LYSOZYME	ELMOSYYZ	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]

## M 8s

MAKEABLE	AABEEKLM	MAKE, to cause to exist [adj]
MANUBRIA	AABIMNRU	MANUBRIUM, handle-shaped anatomical part [n]
MEDULLAR	ADELLMRU	MEDULLA, central tissue in stems of certain plants [adj]
MELANISM	AEILMMNS	abnormally dark pigmentation of skin [n -S]
MELANOUS	AELMNOSU	having dark skin and hair [adj]
MEMBRANE	ABEEMMNR	thin, pliable layer of tissue [n -S]
MENISCAL	ACEILMNS	MENISCUS, crescent-shaped body [adj]
MENISCUS	CEIMNSSU	crescent-shaped body [n -ES or -CI]
MERISTEM	EEIMMRST	formative plant tissue [n -S]
MESOCARP	ACEMOPRS	middle layer of pericarp [n -S]
MESODERM	DEEMMORS	middle germ layer of embryo [n -S]
MESOGLEA	AEEGLMOS	gelatinous material in sponges [n -S]
MESOMERE	EEEMMORS	embryonic segment [n -S]
MESOPHYL	EHLMOPSY	soft tissue of leaf [n -S]
MESOSOME	EEMMOOSS	specialized cellular part [n -S]
MESOZOAN	AEMNOOSZ	any of phylum of wormlike organisms [n -S]



# Down to a Science - Biology

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METAMERE	AEEEMMRT	somite (longitudinal segment of body of some animals) [n -S]
METAZOAL	AAELMOTZ	METAZOAN, any of major division of multicellular animals [adj]
METAZOAN	AAEMNOTZ	any of major division of multicellular animals [n -S]
METAZOIC	ACEIMOTZ	METAZOAN, any of major division of multicellular animals [adj]
METAZOON	AEMNOOTZ	metazoan (any of major division of multicellular animals) [n -OA]
METHANAL	AAEHLMNT	formaldehyde [n -S]
MICROBIC	BCCIIMOR	MICROBE, minute life form [adj]
MINIPILL	IIILLMNP	birth control pill containing no estrogen [n -S]
MISGRAFT	AFGIMRST	to graft wrongly [v -ED, -ING, -S]
MISPLANT	AILMNPST	to plant wrongly [v -ED, -ING, -S]
MISSENSE	EEIMNSSS	form of genetic mutation [n -S]
MNEMONIC	CEIMMNNO	device to assist memory [n -S]
MOBILITY	BIILMOTY	ability to move [n -TIES]
MONAMINE	AEIMMNNO	amine containing only one amino group [n -S]
MONECIAN	ACEIMNNO	having both male and female sex organs in same individual [adj]
MONOCARP	ACMNOOPR	plant that yields fruit only once before dying [n -S]
MONOGENY	EGMNNOOY	asexual reproduction [n -NIES]
MONOGERM	EGMMNOOR	being fruit that produces single plant [adj]
MONOPODE	DEMNOOOP	creature having one foot [n -S]
MONOSOME	EMMNOOOS	unpaired chromosome [n -S]
MONOSOMY	MMNOOOSY	condition of having one unpaired chromosome [n -MIES]
MORTALLY	ALLMORTY	fatally (in fatal (causing or capable of causing death) manner) [adv]
MOTILITY	IILMOTTY	ability to move [n -TIES]
MUCINOID	CDIIMNOU	MUCIN, protein secreted by mucous membranes [adj]
MUCINOUS	CIMNOSUU	MUCIN, protein secreted by mucous membranes [adj]
MUCOIDAL	ACDILMOU	MUCOID, complex protein [adj]
MUCOSITY	CIMOSTUY	state of being mucous (secreting or containing mucus) [n -TIES]
MUCRONES	CEMNORSU	MUCRO, sharp point at end of certain plant and animal organs [n]
MULTIPED	DEILMPTU	animal having many feet [n -S]
MYCOLOGY	CGLMOOYY	branch of botany dealing with fungi [n -GIES]
MYELINIC	CEIILMNY	MYELIN, fatty substance that encases certain nerve fibers [adj]
MYOBLAST	ABLMOSTY	cell capable of giving rise to muscle cells [n -S]
MYOGENIC	CEGIMNOY	originating in muscle tissue [adj]

## **N 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

NATIVELY	AEILNTVY	in inborn (existing in one from birth) manner [adv]
NATIVITY	AIINTTVY	process of being born [n -TIES]
NECKLESS	CEEKLNSS	having no neck [adj]
NECKLIKE	CEEIKKLN	resembling neck [adj]
NECROSIS	CEINORSS	death of living tissue [n -SES]
NECROTIC	CCEINORT	NECROSIS, death of living tissue [adj]
NEKTONIC	CEIKNNOT	NEKTON, free-swimming marine animals [adj]
NEOMORPH	EHMNOOPR	type of biological structure [n -S]
NEURITIS	EIINRSTU	inflammation of nerve [n -IDES or -ES]
NEURONAL	AELNNORU	NEURON, basic cellular unit of nervous system [adj]
NEURULAR	AELNRRUU	NEURULA, vertebrate embryo [adj]
NODALITY	ADILNOTY	state of being nodal (of nature of node) [n -TIES]
NONLEAFY	AEFLNNOY	not having leaves [adj]



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NONVIRAL	AILNNORV	not viral (pertaining to or caused by virus) [adj]
NONVITAL	AILNNOTV	not vital (necessary to life) [adj]
NUCELLAR	ACELLNRU	NUCELLUS, essential part of plant ovule [adj]
NUCELLUS	CELLNSUU	essential part of plant ovule [n -LLI]
NUCLEASE	ACEELNSU	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
NUCLEATE	ACEELNTU	to form into nucleus [v -D, -TING, -S]
NUCLEOID	CDEILNOU	DNA-containing area of certain cells [n -S]
NUCLEOLE	CEELLNOU	part of nucleus [n -S]
NUCLEOLI	CEILLNOU	nucleoles (part of nucleus) [n NUCLEOLI]
NYSTATIN	AINNSTTY	antibiotic [n -S]
<b>O 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b>		
OCELLATE	ACEELLOT	having ocelli (minute simple eye) [adj]
ODONTOID	DDINOOOT	toothlike vertebral projection [n -S]
OECOLOGY	CEGLOOOY	ecology (environmental science) [n -GIES]
OESTRIOL	EILOORST	estriol (estrogen (female sex hormone promoting or producing estrus)) [n -S]
OESTRONE	EENoorST	estrone (estrogen female sex hormone promoting or producing estrus)) [n -S]
OFFSHOOT	FFHOOOST	lateral shoot from main stem [n -S]
OMNIVORA	AIMNOORV	omnivores (animal that eats all kinds of food) [n OMNIVORA]
OMNIVORE	EIMNOORV	animal that eats all kinds of food [n -S]
ONCOGENE	CEEGNNOO	gene that causes cell to become cancerous [n -S]
ONTOGENY	EGNNOOTY	development of individual organism [n -NIES]
OOPHYTIC	CHIOOPTY	OOPHYTE, stage of development in certain plants [adj]
OPERCELE	CEEELOPR	opercule (anatomical part that serves as lid or cover) [n -S]
OPERCULA	ACELOPRU	opercules (anatomical part that serves as lid or cover) [n OPERCULA]
OPERCULE	CEELOPRU	anatomical part that serves as lid or cover [n -S]
ORGANISM	AGIMNORS	any form of animal or plant life [n -S]
ORNITHES	EHINORST	ORNIS, avifauna (bird life of particular region) [n]
OSSIFIED	DEFIIOSS	OSSIFY, to convert into bone [v]
OSSIFIER	EFIIORSS	one that ossifies (to convert into bone) [n -S]
OSSIFIES	EFIIOSSS	OSSIFY, to convert into bone [v]
OSTEOSIS	EIOOSSST	formation of bone [n -SES or -ES]
OSTIOLAR	AILOORST	OSTIOLE, small bodily opening [adj]
OSTOMIES	EIMOOSST	OSTOMY, type of surgical operation [n]
OUTBREED	BDEEORTU	to interbreed relatively unrelated stocks [v -RED, -ING, -S]
OUTCROSS	COORSSTU	to cross with relatively unrelated individual [v -ED, -ING, -ES]
OVERBRED	BDEEORRV	bred too finely or to excess [adj] / OVERBREED, to breed to excess [v]
OVERFISH	EFHIORSV	to deplete supply of fish in area by fishing to excess [v -ED, -ING, -ES]
OVERGROW	EGOORRVW	to grow over [v -REW, -N, -ING, -S]
OVERHUNT	EHNORTUV	to deplete supply of game in area by hunting to excess [v -ED, -ING, -S]
OVERLIVE	EEILORVV	to outlive (to live longer than) [v -D, -VING, -S]
OVERLUSH	EHLORSUV	excessively lush [adj]
OVERRIPE	EEIOPRRV	too ripe [adj]
OVICIDAL	ACDIILOV	OVICIDE, agent that kills eggs [adj]
OVIPOSIT	IIOOPSTV	to lay eggs [v -ED, -ING, -S]
OXYPHILE	EHILOPHY	organism that thrives in relatively acid environment [n -S]
<b>P 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b>		
PANHUMAN	AAHMNNPU	pertaining to all humanity [adj]





# Down to a Science - Biology

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PANMIXIA	AAIIMNPX	random mating within breeding population [n -S]
PANMIXIS	AIIMNPSX	panmixia (random mating within breeding population) [n -XES]
PARASITE	AAEIPRST	organism that lives and feeds on or in another organism [n -S]
PARAZOAN	AAANOPRZ	any of major division of multicellular animals [n -S]
PARECISM	ACEIMPRS	state of having male and female sexual organs beside or near each other [n -S]
PARENTAL	AAELNPRT	pertaining to parent [adj]
PARENTED	ADEENPRT	PARENT, to exercise functions of parent (father or mother) [v]
PATHOGEN	AEGHNOPT	any disease-producing organism [n -S]
PAUROPOD	ADOOPPRU	any of class of minute many-legged animals [n -S]
PEATIEST	AEEIPSTT	PEATY, resembling or containing peat (composed of partially decayed vegetable matter) [adj]
PEDATELY	ADEELPTY	PEDATE, resembling foot (terminal part of leg on which body stands and moves) [adv]
PEDIFORM	DEFIMOPR	shaped like foot [adj]
PEDIGREE	DEEEGIPR	line of ancestors [n -S]
PELLICLE	CEEILLLP	thin skin or film [n -S]
PENTOSAN	AENNOPST	complex carbohydrate [n -S]
PEPTIDIC	CDEIIPPT	PEPTIDE, combination of amino acids [adj]
PEPTONIC	CEINOPPT	PEPTONE, protein compound [adj]
PEREPOD	DEEOOPPR	appendage of pereion [n -S]
PERIBLEM	BEEILMPR	region of plant tissue [n -S]
PERICARP	ACEIPRRR	wall of ripened plant ovary or fruit [n -S]
PERIDERM	DEEIMPRR	outer layer of plant tissue [n -S]
PERISHED	DEEHIPRS	PERISH, to die (to cease living) [v]
PERISHES	EEHIPRSS	PERISH, to die (to cease living) [v]
PETALINE	AEEILNPT	resembling petal (leaflike part of corolla) [adj]
PETALLED	ADEELLPT	PETAL, leaflike part of corolla [adj]
PETALODY	ADELOPTY	metamorphosis of various floral organs into petals [n -DIES]
PETALOID	ADEILOPT	resembling petal (leaflike part of corolla) [adj]
PETALOUS	AELOPSTU	having petals (leaflike part of corolla) [adj]
PETIOLAR	AEILOPRT	pertaining to petiole (stalk of leaf) [adj]
PETIOLED	DEEILOPT	PETIOLE, stalk of leaf [adj]
PHORETIC	CEHIOPRT	PHORESY, symbiotic relationship between some arthropods and fishes [adj]
PHYLAXIS	AHILPSXY	inhibiting of infection by body [n -ES]
PHYLESIS	EHILPSSY	course of evolutionary development [n -ES or -SES]
PHYLETIC	CEHILPTY	PHYLESIS, course of evolutionary development [adj]
PHYLLARY	AHLLPRYY	bract of certain plants [n -RIES]
PHYLLOID	DHILLOPY	leaflike plant part [n -S]
PHYLLOME	EHLLMOPY	leaf of plant [n -S]
PHYSIQUE	EHIPQSUY	form or structure of body [n -S]
PILOSITY	IILOPSTY	state of being pilose (covered with hair) [n -TIES]
PISIFORM	FIIMOPRS	small bone of wrist [n -S]
PLANKTER	AEKLNPRT	any organism that is element of plankton [n -S]
PLANKTIC	ACIKLNPT	PLANKTON, minute animal and plant life of body of water [adj]
PLANKTON	AKLNNOPT	minute animal and plant life of body of water [n -S]
PLANTLET	AELLNPTT	small plant [n -S]
PLANULAR	AALLNPRU	PLANULA, free-swimming larva of certain organisms [adj]
PLEUSTON	ELNOPSTU	aquatic vegetation [n -S]
PLOIDIES	DEIILOPS	PLOIDY, extent of repetition of basic number of chromosomes [n]



# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
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PLUMULAR	ALLMPRIU	PLUMULE, primary bud of plant embryo [adj]
POACEOUS	ACEOOPSU	pertaining to plants of grass family [adj]
POLLENED	DEELLNOP	POLLEN, to convey pollen (fertilizing element in seed plant) to [v]
POLYBRID	BDILOPRY	type of hybrid plant [n -S]
POLYGENE	EEGLNOPY	type of gene (hereditary unit) [n -S]
POLYPODY	DLOOPPY	fern (flowerless vascular plant) [n -DIES]
POLYPORE	ELOOPPRY	type of fungus (any of major group of lower plants) [n -S]
POLYSOME	ELMOOPSY	cluster of protein particles [n -S]
POLYTENE	EELNOPTY	having chromosomes of certain type [adj]
POLYTENY	ELNOPTY	state of being polytene (having chromosomes of certain type) [n -NIES]
POLYZOAN	ALNOOPYZ	bryozoan (type of small aquatic animal) [n -S]
POLYZOIC	CILOOPYZ	composed of many zooids [adj]
POPULATE	AELOPPTU	to inhabit (to live in) [v -D, -TING, -S]
POPULOUS	LOOPPSUU	containing many inhabitants [adj]
POSTCAVA	AACOPSTV	vein in higher vertebrates [n -S or -E]
POXVIRUS	IOPRSUVX	type of virus (any of class of submicroscopic pathogens) [n -ES]
PRECAVAL	AACELPRV	PRECAVA, vein in higher vertebrates [adj]
PREHUMAN	AEHMNPRU	prototype of man [n -S]
PREPLANT	AELNPPRT	occurring before planting [adj]
PREPUPAL	AELPPPRU	preceding pupal stage [adj]
PROLAMIN	AILMNOPR	simple protein [n -S]
PROLIFIC	CFIILOPR	producing abundantly [adj]
PROPHAGE	AEGHOPPR	form of virus [n -S]
PROPHASE	AEHOPPRS	first stage in mitosis [n -S]
PROPRIUM	IMOPPRRU	attribute belonging inseparably to every member of species [n -IA]
PROSTATE	AEOPRSTT	gland in male mammals [n -S]
PROTAMIN	AIMNOPRT	simple protein [n -S]
PROTEASE	AEEOPRST	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
PROTEIDE	DEEIOPRT	proteid (protein (nitrogenous organic compound)) [n -S]
PROTEOME	EEMOOPRT	complement of proteins expressed by genome [n -S]
PROTEOSE	EEOOPRST	water-soluble protein [n -S]
PROTOZOA	AOOOPRTZ	unicellular microscopic organisms [n PROTOZOA]
PROVIRAL	AILOPRRV	PROVIRUS, form of virus [adj]
PROVIRUS	IOPRRSUV	form of virus [n -ES]
PROXEMIC	CEIMOPRX	pertaining to branch of environmental study [adj]
PSAMMONS	AMMNOPSS	PSAMMON, group of microorganisms living in waterlogged sands [n]
PTOMAIN	AEIMNOPT	compound produced by decomposition of protein [n -S]
PUREBRED	BDEEPRRU	animal of unmixed stock [n -S]
PYCNOTIC	CINOPSSY	pyknosis (shrinking and thickening of cell nucleus) [n -SES]
PYCNOSIS	IKNOPSSY	shrinking and thickening of cell nucleus [n -SES]
PYRENOID	DEINOPRY	protein body of certain lower organisms [n -S]

## **Q 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

## **R 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)**

RABIETIC	ABCEIIRT	RABIES, infectious virus disease [adj]
RADICATE	AACDEIRT	to cause to take root [v -D, -TING, -S]
RAMOSELY	AELMORSY	RAMOSE, having many branches [adv]
RAMOSITY	AIMORSTY	state of being ramose (having many branches) [n -TIES]



# Down to a Science - Biology

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RASORIAL	AAILORRS	habitually scratching ground for food [adj]
RATOONED	ADENOORT	RATOON, to sprout from root planted previous year [v]
RATOONER	AENOORRT	plant that ratoons [n -S]
RECEPTOR	CEEOPRRT	nerve ending specialized to receive stimuli [n -S]
REFOREST	EEFORRST	to replant with trees [v -ED, -ING, -S]
REGROWTH	EGHORRTW	new or second growth [n -S]
RENATURE	AEENRRTU	to restore natural qualities [v -D, -RING, -S]
REOVIRUS	EIORRSUV	type of virus (any of class of submicroscopic pathogens) [n -ES]
RHAMNOSE	AEHMNORS	sugar found in plants [n -S]
RHEOPHIL	EHHILOPR	living in flowing water [adj]
RIBOSOME	BEIMOORS	particle composed of protein and ribonucleic acid [n -S]
RIBOZYME	BEIMORYZ	molecule of RNA that functions as enzyme [n -S]
RIBOZYME	BEIMORYZ	molecule of RNA that functions as enzyme [n -S]
RIFAMPIN	AFIIMNPR	antibiotic [n -S]
ROOTBALL	ABLLOORT	mass of plant's roots and surrounding soil [n -S]
ROOTHOLD	DHLOOORT	embedding of plant to soil through growing of roots [n -S]
ROOTWORM	MOOORRTW	beetle whose larvae feed on roots of crop plants [n -S]
<b>S 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b>		
SACCULAR	AACCLRSU	resembling sac (pouch-shaped structure in animal or plant) [adj]
SAPONINE	AEINNOPS	saponin (soapy substance obtained from plants) [n -S]
SARMENTA	AAEMNRST	sarments (type of plant stem) [n SARMENTA]
SAXATILE	AAEILSTX	living or growing among rocks [adj]
SCANDENT	ACDENNST	climbing, as plant [adj]
SCHIZONT	CHINOSTZ	organism that reproduces by form of asexual reproduction [n -S]
SCIRRHUS	CHIRRSSU	hard tumor [n -ES or -HI]
SCLEREID	CDEEILRS	type of plant cell [n -S]
SCLEROMA	ACELMORS	hardened patch of cellular tissue [n -S or -TA]
SECRETIN	CEEINRST	hormone (secretion of endocrine organs) [n -S]
SECRETOR	CEEORRST	one that secretes (to generate and separate out from cells or bodily fluids) [n -S]
SECUNDLY	CDELNSUY	SECUND, having parts or organs arranged on one side only [adv]
SECUNDUM	CDEMNSUU	according to [adv]
SEEDCASE	ACDEEESS	pericarp (wall of ripened plant ovary or fruit) [n -S]
SEEDLING	DEEGILNS	young plant [n -S]
SEMIBALD	ABDEILMS	partly bald [adj]
SEMINOMA	AEIMMNOS	malignant tumor of testis [n -S or -TA]
SEMIOSIS	EIIMOSSS	process in which something functions as sign to organism [n -SES]
SENSILLA	AEILLNSS	simple sense organ [n -E]
SEPTORIA	AEIOPRST	type of fungus (any of major group of lower plants) [n -S]
SEROLOGY	EGLOORSY	science of serums [n -GIES]
SEROSITY	EIORSSTY	quality or state of being serous (resembling serum) [n -TIES]
SEROTYPE	EEOPRSTY	to classify (microorganisms) according to characteristic set of antigens [v -D, -PING, -S]
SIFFLEUR	EFFILRSU	animal that makes whistling noise [n -S]
SKELETAL	AEEKLLST	skeleton, supporting framework of body [adj]
SKELETON	EEKLNOST	supporting framework of body [n -S]
SPACELAB	AABCELPS	spacecraft equipped with laboratory [n -S]
SPATHOSE	AEHOPSST	SPATHE, leaflike organ of certain plants [adj]
SPECIATE	ACEEIPST	to undergo type of evolutionary process [v -D, -TING, -S]



# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
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SPELAEAN	AAEELNPS	spelean (living in caves) [adj]
SPERMARY	AEMPRRSY	organ in which sperms are formed [n -RIES]
SPERMOUS	EMOPRSSU	resembling or made up of sperms [adj]
SPIRACLE	ACEILPRS	orifice through which breathing occurs [n -S]
STATURED	ADERSTTU	STATURE, natural height of body [adj]
STEAPSIN	AEINPSST	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
STEARINE	AEEINRST	stearin (solid portion of fat) [n -S]
STEMMING	EGIMMNST	STEM, to remove stems (ascending axes of plant) from [v]
STENOSIS	EINOSST	narrowing of bodily passage [n -SES]
STIPITES	EIIPSSTT	STIPES, STIPE, slender supporting part of plant [n]
STIPULAR	AILPRSTU	STIPULE, appendage at base of leaf in certain plants [adj]
STOLONIC	CILNOOST	STOLON, type of plant stem [adj]
STOMACHY	ACHMOSTY	paunchy [adj]
STROMATA	AAMORSTT	STROMA, substance that forms framework of organ or cell [n]
SUBBREED	BBDEERSU	distinguishable strain within breed [n -S]
SUBERECT	BCEERSTU	nearly erect [adj]
SUBGENUS	BEGNSSUU	subdivision of genus [n -NERA, -ES]
SUBHUMAN	ABHMNSUU	one that is less than human [n -S]
SUBNICHE	BCEHINSU	subdivision of habitat [n -S]
SUBNODAL	ABDLNOSU	situated under node [adj]
SUBORDER	BDEORRSU	category of related families within order [n -S]
SUBPHYLA	ABHLPSUY	SUBPHYLUM, taxonomic division forming part of phylum [n] / divisions within phylum [n SUBPHYLA]
SUBTAXON	ABNOSTUX	subdivision of taxon [n -XA, -S]
SUBTILIN	BIILNSTU	antibiotic [n -S]
SUBVIRAL	ABILRSUV	pertaining to part of virus [adj]
SUBVIRUS	BIRSSUUV	viral protein smaller than virus [n -S]
SUNSCALD	ACDLNSSU	injury of woody plants caused by sun [n -S]
SUPERBUG	BEGPRSUU	strain of bacteria that is resistant to all antibiotics [n -S]
SUPERSEX	EEPRSSUX	type of sterile organism [n -ES]
SURVIVAL	AILRSUVV	living or continuing longer than another person or thing [n -S]
SURVIVER	EIRRSUVV	survivor (one that survives (to remain in existence)) [n -S]
SURVIVOR	IORRSUVV	one that survives (to remain in existence) [n -S]
SYMBIONT	BIMNOSTY	organism living in close association with another [n -S]
SYMBIOTE	BEIMOSTY	symbiont (organism living in close association with another) [n -S]
SYMPATRY	AMPRSTYY	state of occupying same area without loss of identity from interbreeding [n -RIES]
SYMPODIA	ADIMOPSY	plant stems made up of series of superposed branches [n SYMPODIA]
SYNAPSIS	AINPSSSY	point at which nervous impulse passes from one neuron to another [n -SES]
SYNAPTIC	ACINPSTY	SYNAPSIS, point at which nervous impulse passes from one neuron to another [adj]
SYNCARPY	ACNPRSYY	state of being syncarp (fleshy multiple fruit) [n -PIES]
SYNCYTIA	ACINSTYY	masses of protoplasm resulting from cell fusion [n]
SYNDESIS	DEINSSSY	synapsis (point at which nervous impulse passes from one neuron to another) [n -SES or -SISES]
SYNERGID	DEGINRSY	cell found in embryo sac of seed plant [n -S]
SYNGAMIC	ACGIMNSY	SYNGAMY, union of two gametes [adj]
SYNGENIC	CEGINNSY	relating to or being genetically identical individuals with respect to reaction to antigens [adj]
SYNKARYA	AAKNRSYY	cell nuclei formed by fusion of two preexisting nuclei [n]
SYNOVIAL	AILNOSVY	SYNOVIA, lubricating fluid secreted by certain membranes [adj]
SYNTHASE	AEHNSSTY	enzyme that acts as catalyst in linking two molecules [n -S]



# Down to a Science - Biology

8-letter bingos on **SCIENCE - BIOLOGY (biology, genetics, ecology)** go down on your board  
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## T 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

TAILBONE	ABEILNOT	coccyx (bone of spine) [n -S]
TAILLESS	AEILLSST	having no tail [adj]
TAILLIKE	AEIIKLLT	resembling tail [adj]
TAMEABLE	AABEELMT	tamable (capable of being tamed) [adj]
TAMELESS	AEELMSST	not capable of being tamed [adj]
TAMENESS	AEMNSST	state of being tame (gentle or docile) [n -ES]
TAPIROID	ADIOPRT	nocturnal hoofed animal [n -S]
TEGMENTA	AEEGMNTT	anatomical coverings [n -S]
TEGMINAL	AEGILMNT	pertaining to tegmen (covering (something that covers (cover))) [adj]
TEGUMENT	EEGMNTTU	covering (something that covers (to place something over or upon)) [n -S]
TEGUMINA	AEGIMNTU	TEGUMEN, tegmen (covering (something that covers (cover))) [n]
TELEGONY	EEGLNOTY	supposed influence of previous sire on offspring of later matings of mother with other males [n -NIES]
TELOMERE	EEELMORT	natural end of chromosome [n -S]
TENTACLE	ACEELNTT	elongated, flexible appendage of some animals [n -S]
TERRARIA	AAEIRRRRT	glass enclosures for plants or small animals [n TERRARIA]
TETRAPOD	ADEOPRTT	four-footed animal [n -S]
THEANINE	AEEHINNT	beneficial amino acid [n -S]
THORACAL	AACHLORT	THORAX, part of body between neck and abdomen [adj]
THORACES	ACEHORST	THORAX, part of body between neck and abdomen [n]
THORACIC	ACCHIORT	THORAX, part of body between neck and abdomen [adj]
THORAXES	AEHORSTX	THORAX, part of body between neck and abdomen [n]
THRIVING	GHIINRTV	THRIVE, to grow vigorously [v]
THROMBIN	BHIMNORT	enzyme (complex protein) [n -S]
THYMOSIN	HIMNOSTY	hormone secreted by thymus [n -S]
THYMUSES	EHMSSTUY	THYMUS, glandular structure in body [n]
THYROXIN	HINORTXY	amino acid [n -S]
TISSULAR	AILRSSTU	affecting organism's tissue (structural material) [adj]
TOPCROSS	COOPRSST	cross between purebred male and inferior female stock [n -ES]
TOPOTYPE	EOOPPTY	specimen selected from locality typical of species [n -S]
TRACHEID	ACDEHIRT	long, tubular plant cell [n -S]
TRANSUDE	ADENRSTU	to pass through membrane [v -D, -DING, -S]
TRICHOID	CDHIIORT	hairlike (resembling hair (threadlike growth)) [adj]
TRICHOME	CEHIMORT	hairlike outgrowth [n -S]
TRILOBAL	ABILLORT	trilobed (having three lobes) [adj]
TRILOBED	BDEILORT	having three lobes [adj]
TRIPLOID	DILOPRT	cell having chromosome number that is three times basic number [n -S]
TRISOMIC	CIIMORST	trisome (organism having one chromosome in addition to usual diploid number) [n -S]
TROCHLEA	ACEHLORT	anatomical structure resembling pulley [n -E, -S]
TROPICAL	ACILOPRT	plant of region lying between tropics [n -S]
TROPONIN	INNOOPRT	protein of muscle [n -S]
TRUEBRED	BDEERRTU	designating animal of unmixed stock [adj]
TYROSINE	EINORSTY	amino acid [n -S]

## U 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

UNCLONED	CDELNNOU	not made by cloning [adj]
UNCREATE	ACEENRTU	to deprive of existence [v -D, -TING, -S]
UNLETHAL	AEHLLNTU	LETHAL, death-causing genetic defect [adj]





# Down to a Science - Biology

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UNVEINED	DEEINNUV	VEINED, to fill with veins (tubular blood vessels) [adj]
UNVIABLE	ABEILNUV	not viable (capable of living) [adj]
UROCHORD	CDHOORRU	rodlike structure in certain lower vertebrates [n -S]
UTRICULI	CIILRTUU	utricle (saclike cavity in inner ear) [n UTRICULI]
<b>V 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b>		
VEGETANT	AEEGNTTV	characteristic of plant life [adj]
VEGETATE	AEEEGTTV	to grow in manner of plant [v -D, -TING, -S]
VEGETIVE	EEEGITVV	growing or capable of growing [adj]
VERGENCE	CEEEGNRV	movement of one eye in relation to other [n -S]
VERNIXES	EEINRSVX	VERNIX, fatty substance covering skin of fetus [n]
VERTEBRA	ABEERRTV	any of bones or segments forming spinal column [n -E or -S]
VESICULA	ACEILSUV	vesicle (small bladder (saclike receptacle)) [n -E]
VIEWSHED	DEEHISVW	natural environment visible from viewing point [n -S]
VIOMYCIN	CIIMNOVY	antibiotic [n -S]
VIRICIDE	CDEIIRV	substance that destroys viruses [n -S]
VIRIDITY	DIIIRTVY	verdancy (quality or state of being verdant) [n -TIES]
VIROLOGY	GILOORVY	study of viruses [n -GIES]
VIRUCIDE	CDEIIRUV	viricide (substance that destroys viruses) [n -S]
VIRULENT	EILNRTUV	extremely poisonous [adj]
VIRUSOID	DIIORSUV	particle of RNA associated with some plant viruses [n -S]
VITALISE	AEIILSTV	to vitalize (to give life to) [v -D, -SING, -S]
VITALIZE	AEIILTVZ	to give life to [v -D, -ZING, -S]
VITELLIN	EIILLNTV	protein found in egg yolk [n -S]
VIVARIES	AEIIRSVV	VIVARY, vivarium (place for raising and keeping live animals) [n]
VIVARIUM	AIIMRUVV	place for raising and keeping live animals [n VIVARIA, -S]
VIVIFIED	DEFIIVV	VIVIFY, to give life to [v]
VIVIFIER	EFIIRVV	one that vivifies (to give life to) [n -S]
VIVIFIES	EFIISVV	VIVIFY, to give life to [v]
VIVIPARA	AAIIPRVV	animals that bring forth living young [n VIVIPARA]
<b>W 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)</b>		
WILDLIFE	DEFIILLW	wild animals and vegetation [n WILDLIFE]
WILDLING	DGIILLNW	wildling (wild plant or animal) [n -S]
WILDNESS	DEILNSSW	state of being wild (living in natural state) [n -SE]

## X 8s

### X 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

XANTHOMA	AAHMNOTX	skin disease [n -S or -TA]
XENOLOGY	AEGMNOXY	transfer of pollen from one plant to another [n -MIES]
XENOGENY	EEGNNOXY	supposed production of offspring totally different from parent [n -NIES]

## Y 8s

### Y 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

YOUNGEST	EGNOSTUY	YOUNG, being in early period of life or growth [adj]
YOUTHFUL	FHLOTUUY	young (being in early period of life or growth) [adj]

## Z 8s

### Z 8s - Biology (biology, genetics, ecology)

ZOOCHORE	CEHOORZ	plant dispersed by animals [n -S]
ZOOECIUM	CEIMOOUZ	sac secreted and lived in by aquatic organism [n -IA]
ZOOGENIC	CEGINOOZ	caused by animals or their activities [adj]



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ZOOLOGIC	CGILOOOZ	ZOOLOGY, science that deals with animals [adj]
ZOOMETRY	EMOORTYZ	measurement of animals or animal parts [n -RIES]
ZOOMORPH	HMOOOPRZ	something in form of animal [n -S]
ZOONOSIS	INOOOSSZ	disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans [n -SES]
ZOONOTIC	CINOOOTZ	zoonosis, disease that is transmitted from animal to human [adj]
ZOOPHYTE	EHOOPYTZ	invertebrate animal [n -S]
ZOOSPERM	EMOOPRSZ	male fertilizing element of animal [n -S]
ZOOTOMIC	CIMOOOTZ	ZOOTOMY, dissection of animals [adj]
ZYGOSITY	GIOSTYYZ	makeup of particular zygote [n -TIES]
ZYGOTENE	EEGNOTYZ	stage in meiosis [n -S]
ZYMOGENE	EEGMNOYZ	zymogen (substance that develops into enzyme when suitably activated) [n -S]
ZYMOGRAM	AGMMORYZ	record of separated proteins after electrophoresis [n -S]