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redstart ... n. 2... birds of the genus Phoenicurus
(as the black redstart, P. ochruros syn. P. titys of
Europe)
blacknose dace ... n: a common No. American dace
(Rhinichthys atronasus or Atratulus atronasus)

The first form indicates that the binomial following syn (for "synonym") is technically invalid but so widely known or generally used as to justify mention. The second is used when there is professional lack of agreement about the correct

14.4 A genus name used more than once in an unnumbered entry or in a numbered sense of an entry is routinely abbreviated in uses after the first:

go-ran ... : either of two Indian mangroves (Ceriops roxburghiana and C. candolleana)
nas.tur-tium 2 - s: any plant of the genus Trapuoviam (as T. majus and T. minus)
ich-thy-oph-thiri-us ... n ... cap: a genus of oval holotrichous ciliates comprising a single species (I.

14.5 Names of taxonomic categories higher than the genus are capitalized plural nouns often used with singular verbs, are not italicized or abbreviated in normal use, and in this dictionary are routinely oriented in rank when used in defining:

turtle...n. 1: a reptile of the order Testudinata scar-a-bae-oid... 1: a beetle of Scarabaeidae or a closely related family adharia-ae-ae... a family of herbs and subshrubs (order Parietales)

Such names when used in other entries will be found entered at their own alphabetical place.

14.6 A taxonomic entry of the form \mathbf{x} syn of \mathbf{y} means that \mathbf{x} is in all respects (as grammatical number, capitalization, meaning, and taxonomic rank) equivalent to \mathbf{y} but that it is for some reason (as a flaw of spelling or form, a faulty application, or a lack of priority) technically inferior to and less valid than \mathbf{y} .

14.7 An italic guide phrase (as in some classifica-tions) used to introduce the text of a taxonomic entry is a warning device and implies that the taxon defined though not strictly a synonym in the taxonomic sense is not as generally acceptable as one lacking such a qualifier.

15. USAGE NOTES

15.1 A usage note is introduced by a lightface dash. Two or more successive usage notes are separated by a semicolon. A usage note provides information about the use of the word being defined and so always modifies the word that is the main entry. It may be in the form of a comment on idiom, syntax, semantic relationship, status, or various other matters:

freshen ... vi ... 4:... — usu, used with up collar ... rb ... vi :... — used of a steel bar in a rolling mill al-le-gro...adv (or adj).... used as a direction in music

in music free-ma-son $\dots n$ \dots 2: \dots —called also Mason co-he-sion $\dots n$ \dots 3: \dots —distinguished from adhesion

15.2 A usage note may stand in place of a definition and without the symbolic colon. Some function words have little or no semantic content, and most interjections express feelings but otherwise are untranslatable into substitutable meaning. Many other words (as some oaths and imprecations, calls to animals, specialized signals, song refrains, and honorific titles), though genuinely a part of the English language, have a usage note instead of a definition:

geo...interi...—often used as an introductory explains

stead of a definition:

gee ...interj...—often used as an introductory expletive
for emphasis and sometimes to express surprise or
enthusiasm

at ...prep... 1—used as a function word to indicate
presence in, on, or near
ahoy ...interj...—used in hailing (ship ~)
hey ...interj...—used to call attention or to incite, to
express interrogation, surprise, or exultation, or with
indefinite meaning in the burden of a song

16. CROSS-REFERENCES

16.0 Various word relationships requiring that 16.0 Various word relationships requiring that matter at one place in a dictionary show special awareness of matter at another place are taken care of by a system of cross-references. A sequence of lightface small capitals used anywhere in a definition is identical letter-by-letter with a boldface main entry (or with one of its inflectional forms) at its own alphabetical place. This sequence is a cross-reference; its boldface equivalent elsewhere is what is cross-referenced to and is not itself a cross-reference.

16.1 A cross-reference following a lightface dash and beginning with either see or compare is a directional cross-reference. It explicitly directs one to look somewhere else for further information. It never stands for a definition but (with a few exceptions) is always appended to one. Such a cross-reference is separated from another cross-reference or from a usage note by a semicolon.

16.1.1 A cross-reference using the verb see means that the boldface entry word to which it is appended is mentioned in the same meaning and function at the entry cross-referenced to. The information at this entry which is cross-referenced to adds to the meaning of the boldface word to which the cross-reference is attached or supplements it in some significant way (as by adding to one definition of house the cross-reference "see BUNGALOW, COTTAGE, MANSION; APARTMENT

Explanatory Notes

BOARDINGHOUSE, DWELLING HOUSE, HOUSE, ROOMING HOUSE, TENEMENT BUILDING. LODGING HOUSE"):

horn ... n ... 1 a (1) : one of the paired bony processes that arise from the upper part of the head of many ungulate mammals ...—see ANTLER ant-ler ... n ... a horn of an animal of the deer family

16.1.2 A cross-reference using the verb compare means that the boldface entry word to which it is appended is not mentioned (except perhaps incidentally) at the entry cross-referenced to. The additional information at this entry which is cross-referenced to is related in some pertinent way (as by similarity, contrast, or complement):

apoc-o-pe ... n ...; the loss of one or more sounds or letters at the end of a word ...—compare APHAERESIS, SYN-CO-PE . . . # . . . 2 a: the loss of one or more sounds or letters in the interior of a word

or letters in the interior of a word

16.2 A cross-reference following a symbolic colon is a synonymous cross-reference. It may stand alone as the only definitional matter for a boldface entry or for a sense or subsense of an entry. It may be one of a group of definitions joined in series by symbolic colons. In either case the cross-reference means that the definitions at the entry cross-referenced to are substitutable as definitions for the boldface entry or the sense or subsense at which the cross-reference appears:

con-cep-ti-ble ... adj ... : CONCEIVABLE con-cen-tra-tion ... n ... 4: DENSITY 1 concentric cable n; COANIAL CABLE con-cen-tric ... adj . 1... b: having a common axis (as of two or more cones or moraines): formed about the same axis: COANIAL in. vent ... y 2: to think up or imagine: concoct mentally: FABRICATE

16.2.1 Two or more synonymous cross-references are sometimes introduced by a symbolic colon and joined to each other by a comma. This indicates that there are two or more sets of definitions at other entries which are substitutable in various contexts;

con-cept ... n ...: THOUGHT, IDEA, NOTION con-cede ... vb ... 2: ADMIT, ACKNOWLEDGE

16.2.2 A synonymous cross-reference sometimes accounts for a usage note introduced by called also at the entry cross-referenced to:

Ta-ad....: ELECTRIC CATRISH
electric catfish n...—called also raad
fairy bell n 1... FONGLOVE 1
foxglove n...1..—called also fairy bell, fingerflower, fingerroot

16.3.1 A cross-reference following an italic var of is a cognate cross-reference. It is explained and illustrated in 1.7.3 as applied to standard variants.

16.3.2 A limiting label before the var of in a cognate cross-reference indicates in what way an entry word is nonstandard:

air Scot var of evre alarum clock chiefly Brit var of Alarm Clock ast . . dial var of Ask colour . . . chiefly Brit var of Color defuse obs var of Diffuse

16.3.3 A cross-reference following an italic syn of is also a cognate cross-reference. See 14.6.

16.4 A cross-reference following an italic label identifying an entry as an inflectional form of a singular noun, of an adjective or adverb, or of an infinitive verb is an inflectional cross-reference. These are illustrated in 4.6, 4.12, and 4.16.

16.5 A cross-reference following a functional label is a suffixal cross-reference. These are illustrated at 4.4, 4.10, and 4.14. Each of these suffixes is an entry at its own alphabetical place where the way in which it is suffixed is explained.

16.6 A cross-reference may or may not be identified by a superscript number before it or by a lightface sense number or letter after it. A synonymous cross-reference to a homograph is not identified by part of speech nouns refer to nouns, adjectives to adjectives. Cross-references to verbs sometimes distinguish between vt and vt.

17. RUN-ON ENTRIES

17.1.1 A main entry may be continued after a lightface dash by a boldface derivative of itself. This is a run-on entry. Its boldface is always in alphabetical order with respect to the word it is run on to. It has a functional label but no definition:

en-vi-able ... adj ... — en-vi-able-ness ... n -ES epi-phenomenal ... adj ... — epi-phenomenally equi-distant . . . adj . . . — equidistantly adv

17.1.2 An additional run-on entry sometimes

er-ro-neous . . . adj . . . — er-ro-neous-ly adv — er-roneous-neous n · E8

17.2 A main entry may be continued after a lightface dash by a boldface phrase containing the main entry word or an inflected form of it. This also is a run-on entry. It often is not in alphabetical order. It may or may not have a functional label but it has a definition:

ac-count n...—in account with prep...—on account of prep in abad way...—too bad bad ...—in a bad way...—too bad deep ...—ain deep water run ...—run across...—run a temperature ...—run foul of ...—run riot ...—run to seed ...—run wild

set set about . . . - set aside . . . - set forth . . . - set one's cap for . . . - set one's hand

17.3 A run-on entry is an independent entry with respect to function and status. Labels at the main entry do not apply unless they are repeated.

18. SYNONYMIES

18.1 This dictionary contains over a thousand paragraphs in which synonymous words are briefly discriminated and given verbal illustrations. Each paragraph follows the entry of one of the words of a group under consideration and is signaled by the boldface abbreviation SyII indented. The paragraph is a synonymy. The first one appears at the word abjure and considers abjure, renounce, forswear, recant, and retract.

18.2 Words considered in a synonymy refer at their own alphabetical places to its location by running on the boldface letters **syn** and the word:

re-nounce . . . syn see abjure for-swear . . . syn see abjure

19. ABBREVIATIONS

19.1 An entry having the label *abbr* is an abbreviation and what follows it is an expansion rather than a definition. No symbolic colon is used:

bbl abbr barrel abp abbr, often cap archbishop

19.2 An abbreviation formed from the initial letters of two or more words appears in unspaced capital letters.

BCD abbr bad conduct discharge GA abbr 1 general agent 2 general assembly

19.3 Some abbreviations function also as substantives and have a combined label:

TD abbr or n -s . . . touchdown

20. SYMBOLS

20.1 An entry having the label *symbol* has an expansion or interpretation rather than a definition. No symbolic colon is used:

Ga symbol gallium
y symbol 1 unknown quantity 2 an ordinate 3 cap admittance 4 cap yttrium

21. COMBINING FORMS

21.1 A main entry that begins or ends with a hyphen is a word element that forms part of an English compound. The identifying label, besides the hyphen, is comb form for "combining form", or if the element is used only as an affix, the label is prefix or suffix. A suffix or terminal combining form that always determines syntactic function is further identified by addition of a part-of-speech label (as adj suffix or n comb form):

nas- or naso- also nast- comb form

nas- or naso- also nasi- comb form
pro- prefix
- alle also -ible . . . adj suffix
- age . . n suffix - comb form . . 1 ; head \(cephalitis \)
cephal- or cephalo- comb form . . . 1 ; head \(cephalometer \)
\(cephalometer \)
2 : cephalic and \((cephalofacial \)

(cephalometer) 2: cephalic and (cephalofacial)

21.2 This dictionary enters combining forms for two reasons: chiefly to make easier the writing of etymologies of words in which they occur over and over again; and to recognize meaningful elements that are constantly being used to form new words not yet authenticated for dictionary inclusion. A compound consisting of a known word and a known combining form is not censurable merely by being absent from the dictionary.

22. THE VOCABULARY ENTRY

22.1 The following definition appears at its own alphabetical place in the dictionary:

phabetical place in the dictionary:

vocabulary entry n 1 a word (as the noun book), hyphened or open compound (as the verb book-match or the noun book review), word element (as the affix pro-), abbreviation (as agt), verbalized symbol (as Na), or term (as man in the street) entered alphabetically in a dictionary for the purpose of definition or identification or expressly included as an inflectional form (as the noun books or the verbs booked and saw) or as a derived form (as the noun godlessness or the adverb globally) or related phrase (as one for the book) run on a substantial capitals) readily distinguishable from that of the running text which defines, explains, or identifies the entry

As defined, this term applies to all the entries as they are printed alphabetically from a to zyzzogeton, with or without hyphens, all their boldface variants, all the run-on entries, and all inflectional forms whether written out in boldface or indicated by small-capital suffixes.

23. -ER, -OR, -IZE

23.1 -ER, -OR, OT -IZE. A "see -er in Explan Notes" as at center, a "see -or in Explan Notes" as at honor, or a "see -ize in Explan Notes" as at synchronize refers to variant spellings discussed in sections 2.7, 2.12, and 2.10 in the article headed "Spelling".

24. FACTOTUMS

24.1 The letter-forms illustrated at the beginning of each letter of the alphabet are a capital surrounded by lowercase roman (upper left), lowercase italic (upper right), and small and large script or black letter (across the bottom).

receptacle for compressed oxygen for replenishing the oxygen in the expired air after its harmful ingredients have been

receptacle for compressed oxygen for replenishing the oxygen in the expired air after its harmful ingredients have been chemically removed respironn-e-try \mo-tre\ n-tre\ 1. respirate + E -o-+metry\ \text{: the study of respiration (as cellular respiration) by means of a respirometer \text{! respirate of respiration (as cellular respiration) by means of a respirometer \text{! respirate of respiration (as cellular respiration) by means of a respirometer \text{! respirate of respiration (as cellular respiration) by means of a respirometer \text{! respirate of respiration of respiration) by means of a respiration of cooking back — more at respect 1\text{! a fully of of that which was appointed: extension of time: POSTFONEMENT, DELAY: as a ! temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender: REPRIEVE D: a delay of appearance or or of any process or operation: interval of rest of the count granted to a jury 2! temporary intermission of clear in acting 4 obs: LENGINE, OPPORTUNITY 5: one that is respite. \text{! No EDI-INGI-S [ME respiten, fr. MF respiter, fr. ML respectare to respect, delay, respite, fr. L, to look back repeatedly, wait for, respect, freq. of respicere to look back repeatedly, wait for, respect, freq. of respicere to look back repeatedly, wait for, respect, freq. of respicere to look back repeatedly, wait for, respect, freq. of respicere to look back repeatedly, wait for, respect, freq. of respicere to look back repeatedly, wait for, respect, freq. of respicere to look back repeatedly, wait for, respect, freq. of respicere to look back repeatedly, wait for, respect, freq. of respicere to look back repeatedly, wait for, respect, freq. of respicere to look back repeatedly, wait for, respect, freq. of respicere to look back repeatedly, wait for, respect, freq. of respicere to look back repeatedly, wait for, respect, freq. of respicere to look back repeatedly, wait for, respect, freq. of respicere to look back repeatedly, wait for, respect, freq. of respicere to look back respect, freq. of resp

re-splen-dent-ly adv: in a resplendent manner: with resplen-

see SPLENDID
re-Splen-dent-ly adv: in a resplendent manner: with resplendence
respond \text{re} respon

of a dilatory plea to direct the party who made it to plead to the merits respondent superior n LML, let the superior sive answer! the responsibility of a principal for his agent's acts (the power of control is the test of liability under the doctrine of respondent superior—ID.Johnson).

76-Spon-dence \(\text{ros} \) pisspondences also re-spon-dence \(\text{ros} \) pisspon-dence \(\text{ros} \) respondencies [L respondences to respondencies [L responders to answer, correspond + E -ence, ency]: the act of responding: the quality or state of being respondent \(\text{ros} \) the act of responding: the quality or state of being respondent \(\text{ros} \) the act of responding: the quality or state of being respondent \(\text{ros} \) the act of responding \(\text{ros} \) the act of \(\text{r

prevailing party in the lower court — distinguished from appellant in adj [L respondent, respondents] 1 obs: serving to correspond 2: making response: ANSWERING, RESPONSIVE; spp 1 being making response: ANSWERING, RESPONSIVE; spp 1 being making responses 1 answering product of the special product

TESPONSE pl of RESPONSUM
PRESPONSE and PRESPONSUM
PRESPONSE and PRESPONSIME TO A TESPONSIBLE

TESPONSE 1 obs: ANSWERABLE, RESPONSIBLE

TO BE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

compare Online Diction
re-spon-sarry \(\) n(i) sare\(n \) = s [response + -ary] \(1 \) RESPONSORY, RESPONSE
re-sponse (r\(\) sp\(\) n(i) s, r\(\) r\(s \) | n \(s \) [ME \(\) L; ME response,
fr. MF response, ir. L responsum reply, ir. neut. of response,
past part. of respondere to answer — more at RESPOND1
1: an act or action of responding act or feeling: a responding of the response of the responding of the response of the responding of the response of the responding of the respondi

accountability (a british of the legislature or an electorate); e.g. required to submit to the electorate if defeated by the legislature — used esp. of the Bertish casimile defeated by the legislature — used esp. of the Bertish casimile and the legislature of legislature o

re-spon-si-ble-ness n-es: the quality or state of being responsible

response; esp: an anthem that is sung or said after or during a lection

responsory adj [ML responsorius, fr. L responsus + -orius -ory] obs: relating to or constituting an answer: Answering, RESPONSUR

responsum \(\text{responsorius}, \text{ fr. L responsus + -orius -ory] obs: relating to or constituting an answer: Answering, RESPONSUR

responses [1. L reply, formal opinion of a jurisconsult — more at RESPONSE]: a written decision from a rabbinical authority in response to a submitted question or problem

response to a submitted question or problem

response from one spool to another

respot\'+\ vi[re-+ spoil]: to replace (as a tenpin) precisely in position

resporty \(''+\ vi[re-+ spoil]: to spray (as fruit frees) an additional time (had to ~ the orchard because of rain)

resports \(\text{ or quip with new springs (had it os spring up again ~ vi: to equip with new springs (had it os spring up again ~ vi: to equip with new springs (had it os spring up again ~ vi: to equip with new springs (had it os spring up again ~ vi: to equip with new springs (had it os spring up again ~ vi: to equip with new springs (had it os spring up again ~ vi: to equip with and high ways) that are construed under Responded to waters, and highways) that are construed under Roman and civil law as owned by no one but subject to use by the public



pressure at the diaphragm — compare response curve g: a bridge bid made by a player who responds 2: a half pier or pillar that supports an arch property of the partial proper

rests a measure of distance, mile, Goth rests mile, OE Nov rest, and, OHC resulo, ON 75.76 (or 75.78) in measure of distance, mile, Goth rests mile, OE rov rest, cala, OHC resulo, ON 75.76 (or 75.78) rest, cala, OHC resulo, ON 75.76 (or 75.78) rest, cala, OHC results of the complete cessation of activity esp, to sleep (eight hours of ~ a might wife or this I had deprived myself of ~ and healther on the complete cessation of activity esp, to sleep (eight hours of ~ a might wife of this I had deprived myself of ~ and healther on the complete of a might with the complete of the complete