Webster's II

New College Dictionary



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abling a chain ined metal links or scales. of the two persons who hold,

s water by means of containers the d pass under water and up over

act ed, -act ing, -acts. To up.

clear reactor.

events each of which induces a A multistage nuclear reaction, es which the average number of Ben xceeds the number absorbed or los which one product of a reacting se

eeth linked in an endless than v. -smoked, -smoking cigarettes in continuing successi in continuing succession. - chair

h in which loops are connected

retail stores under the same owns

< Lat. cathedra. - see CATHEDRA a seat, legs, back, and often and A seat of office, authority, order ne position or office of a person office or position, esp. one preside rric chair. 5. A seat carried about ck for supporting and holding a ired, chair-ing, chairs. 1.1

tall in an authoritative position, as e over (a meeting). 4. Chiefly But I usu, in a chair-

power-driven chair assembly down mountains.

he presiding officer of an assemble epartment, or board. 2. One whom -vt. -manned, -man-ning

') n. The office or term of a deal

n. A person who presides over an emic department, or board. n. A woman who presides over ation of OFr. chaiere. — see CHAIR! rith a collapsible hood, esp. a 1 A post chaise.

pl. chaise longues or chaire, chair + longue, long.] A reclimate sitter's outstretched legs. am, wheel.] One of the seven cent body according to yoga. LAH.

1. -zae (-zē') or -zas. [Gk. two spiral bands of tissue in an ng membrane. 2. Bot. The part of serves as a point of attachmed

n. [NLat. < Gk. khalazion, din ard tumor of the eyelid.

1., pl. -nies. [ME calcedoine mystical stone, perh. < Khalk

> ë pet ë be hw which ô paw, for oi noise

ancient town in Asia Minor.] A translucent to transparent milky or

at ancient town in Asia Minor.] A translucent to transparent milky or gayish quartz with microscopic crystals arranged in slender fibers in grallel bands. — chal'ce-don'ic (kal'sī-dōn'īk) adj. parallel bands. — chal'ce-don'ic (kal'sī-dōn'īk) adj. chal-cid (kāl'sīd) n. [< NLat. Chalcis, genus name < Gk. khalkos, copper (from the wasp's metallic color).] Any of various minute wasps of the superfamily Chalcidoidea, of which the larvae of many species of the superfamily chalcidoidea, of which the larvae of many species

of the superiamny Charchard and which the larvae of many species are parasitic on the larval stages of other insects.

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are parasitic on the larval stages of other insects.

All conditions of the larval stages of other insects.

All larval stages of other insects of many species are parasitic of the larval of the

chal.co-sis (kāl-kō'sis) n. [Gk. khalkos, copper + Py-chal.co-sis (kāl-kō'sis) n. [Gk. khalkos, copper + -osis.] Copper

chal·co·\$18 [Kal·RU·\$18] II. [GK. Rhalkos, copper + osis.] Copper poisoning, occas. marked by copper deposits forming in the tissues. Chal·de·an also Chal·dae·an (kāl·dē/an) or Chal·dee (kāl'-dē') II. [- Lat. Chaldaeus < Gk. Khaldaios < Khaldaios, Chaldaeus cegion of ancient Babylonia.] I. A member of an ancient Semitic peoregion or ancient Semitic peo-ple who ruled in Babylonia. 2. The Semitic language of the Chaldeans. 3. One versed in the occult. - Chal·da'ic (-dā'īk) n. e) adj. Chal·de'an adj.

chal dron (chôl dron) n. [OFr. chauderon < chaudiere, kettle < Lat. caldaria. - see CALDRON.] A unit of dry measure, as for coal,

Llat. caldaria. — see CALDRON.] A unit of dry measure, as for coal, equal to 32 to 36 bushels, once used in England. cha-let (shà-là', shàl'à) n. [Fr.] 1. A dwelling with a gently sloping overlanging roof, common to Alpine regions. 2. The hut of a herds-

man in the Alps.
chal-ice (châl'is) n. [ME < OFr. < Lat. calix.] 1. A cup or goblet. 2.

A cup for the Eucharistic wine. 3. A cup-shaped blossom.

chal-ico-sis (käl'i-kö'sis) n. [Gk. khalix, khalik-, pebble + -osis.]

Pneumoconiosis caused by inhalation of stone dust.

Chalicothere (käl/i-ka-thir/) n. [NLat. Chalicotherium, genus name: Gk. khalix, stone + Gk. therion, dim. of ther. beast.] Any of various extinct ungulate mammals of the Eocene to Pleistocene ep-

chs, with distinctive three-clawed, three-toed feet.

chalk (chôk) n [ME < OE cealk < Lat. calx, lime. — see CALX.] I. A soft compact calcium carbonate, CaCO3, with varying amounts of silsolt counts, feldspar, or other mineral impurities, gen. gray-white or yellow-white and derived chiefly from fossil seashells. 2. A piece of often colored chalk or chalklike substance used for marking on a blackboard. 3. A mark or picture made with chalk. 4. A reckoning, as credit given : TALLY. - vt. chalked, chalk-ing chalks. 1. To of credit given: TALLY.—V. CHAIRCEN, CHAIRCEN, CHAIRCEN, TO mark, draw, or write with chalk. 2. To smear or cover with chalk. 3. To make pale: WHITEN. 4. To treat (e.g., soil) with chalk.—chalk up. 1. To earn: score < chalk up points> 2. To credit < Chalk this up

to experience. > -chalk'i-ness n. -chalk'y adj. chalk-board (chôk'bôrd', -bōrd') n. A usu green or black panel for writing on with chalk : BLACKBOARD.

chalk stone (chôk stôn') n. Pathol. A tophus. chalk talk n. An often informal lecture illustrated with diagrams

d on a blackboard.

chal·lah also cha·lah (кна la) п. [Heb. hallāh.] A loaf of yeastleavened, usu. braided white egg bread traditionally eaten by Jews on the Sabbath, holidays, and other ceremonial occasions.

chal·lenge (chăl 'ənj) n. [ME chalenge < OFr. < chalanger, to accuse Lat. calumniari, to accuse falsely < calumnia, calumny < calvi, to deceive. I. A call to engage in a contest or fight. 2. A demand for an explanation. 3. A sentry's demand for identification. 4. Requirement for full use of one's abilities, or resources <a job that offers me a challenge> 5. A claim that a vote is invalid or that a voter is unqualified.
6. Law A formal objection, esp. to the qualifications of a juror or jury. 6. Law A formal objection, esp. to the qualifications of a juror or jury.

—v.-lenged, -leng-ing, -leng-es. —vt. 1. To call to engage in a contest or fight. 2. To take exception to: DISPUTE. 3. To order to halt and be identified. 4. Law. To take formal objection to (e.g., a juror). 5. To guestion the qualifications or validity of. 6. To have due claim to. 7. To summon to action, effort, or use <a problem that challenges the imagination > —vi. 1. To make or utter a challenge. 2. To begin barking upon picking up a scent as hunting does do —chal/lenge.a. ng upon picking up a scent, as hunting dogs do. — challlenge-a-ble adj. — challleng-er n. challeng-ing (chāllan, as in a stimulating way. 2. Absorbing: intriguing. challs (shāllan, n. [Poss.]) a stimulating way. 2. Absorbing: intriguing. challis (shālla) n. [Poss.] challis (shālla) A light clothing labric of way.

labric of wool, cotton, or rayon. cha-lone (kā'lōn', kāl'ōn') n. [< Gk. khalōn, pr.part. of khalan, to

slacken.] A hormone inhibiting a metabolic process.

cha-lyb-e-ate (ka-lib/e-it, -le/be) adj, [NLat. chalybeatus < Lat. chalyb-e-stee] Gk. khalups < Khalups. Chalybes, a people of Asia Minor famous for their steel.] I. Impregnated with or containing sales of iron. 2. Tastise lib. of iron, 2. Tasting like iron, as mineral-spring water. -n. Water or median. acdicine containing iron in solution.

Cham (kām) n. [Fr. < Turk khān.] Archaic. Khān! 2. Cha-mae-leon also Cha-me-leon (kɔ-mēl'yən, -mē'lē-ən) n. Lat. shan. lat chamaeleon, chameleon.] A constellation in the Southern Hem-

cham-ae-phyte (kam'ə-fit') n. [Gk. khamai, on the ground +

So boot ou out th thin th this u cut roabuse zh vision pabout, item, edible, gallop, circus ûr **ur**ge y **y**oung -PHYTE- A perennial plant bearing its winter buds very close to the soil

cham-ber (chām bər) n. [ME chaumbre < OFr, < LLat. camera, chamber < Lat., vault < Gk. kamara | 1, a. A room in a house, esp. a bedroom. b. chambers. Chiefly Brit. A suite of rooms: APARTMENT. Dedroom. B. Chambers. Chieffy BHL. A Stille of rooms: APARTMENT. 2. often chambers. A judge's office. 3. A formal reception room in a palace or official residence. 4. A hall for the meeting of an assembly, esp. a legislative assembly. 5. A legislative, judicial, or deliberative assembly. 6. A board or council. 7. A place where governmental funds are received and held: TREASURY. 8. An enclosed space or compartment: CAVITY. 9. a. An enclosed space at the bore of a gun that holds the charge. b. The part of a cytilder in a receiver the receiver. the charge, b. The part of a cylinder in a revolver that receives the cartridge. — vt. -bered, -ber-ing, -bers. 1. To put in or as if in a chamber: CONFINE. 2. To provide with a chamber.

chambered nautilus n. A cephalopod mollusk, Nautilus pompilius of the Pacific and Indian oceans, having a coiled and partitioned

shell lined with a pearly layer.

cham·ber·lain (chām/bər-lən) n. [ME chaumberlein < OFr. chamberlene < LLat. camera, chamber.] 1. An official who manages the household of a sovereign or nobleman. 2. A high-ranking officer in a royal court. 3. An official who receives the rents and fees of a municipality: TREASURER. 4. Rom. Cath. Ch. An often honorary papal at-

cham-ber-maid (chām'bər-mād') n. A maid who cleans and cares

for bedrooms, as in hotels. **chamber music** n. Music appropriate for performance in a private room or small concert hall and written for an ensemble such as a trio

chamber of commerce n. An association of business people for the promotion of commercial interests in the community.

chamber pot n. A portable vessel used as a toilet.

cham-bray (shām'brā') n. [After Cambrai, France.] A fine, light-weight gingham woven with white threads across a colored warp.

cha-me-leon (k-mēl'yan, -mē'lē-n) n. [ME camelioun < Lat.
chamaeleon < Gk. khamaileön : khamai. on the ground + leön, lion.]

1. Any of various tropical Old World lizards of the family Chamaeleonida that res able to change solor 2. The reside 2. A onidae that are able to change color. 2. The anole. 3. A changeable, inconstant person. 4. Chameleon. var. of Chamaleon. — chame'le·on'ic (-lê-ŏn'ĭk) adj.

cham-fer (chăm'far) vt. -fered, -fer-ing, -fers. [Prob. ult. < OFr. chanfreindre: chant, edge + fraindre, to break < Lat. frangere.] 1. To cut off the edge or corner of: BEVEL. 2. To cut a groove in: FLUTE. -n. 1. A flat surface made by cutting off an edge or corner, 2. A furrow or groove, as in a column.

cham-fron (cham'fron) n. [ME shamfron < OFr. chanfrein.] Medi-

eval armor for the front of a horse's head.

cha-mi-so (ch-me'so) n. pl. -sos. [Sp. chamiza, wild brush < chamizo, dry brush gathered for firewood.] A shrub, Adenostoma fasciculatum of California, having small white flower clusters and forming dense thickets

cham·ois (shām'ē) n., pl. cham·ois (shām'ēz, shām·wā') [OFr.] 1. A hoofed mammal, Rupricapra rupricapra of mountainous regions of Europe, having upright horns with backward-hooked tips. 2. also **cham-my** pl. -mies. a. Soft leather made from the hide of the chamois or other animals, such as deer or sheep. b. A cotton cloth resembling chamois leather. 3. A moderate to grayish yellow. —vt. -oised, -ois-ing, -ois-es. 1. To dress or prepare like chamois. 2. To polish or dry with chamois leather.

cham•o•mile or cam•o•mile (kām'ə-mīl') n. [ME camomille < LLat. chamomilla < Lat. chamaemelon < Gk. khamaimēlon : khamaim, on the ground + mēlon, apple.] 1. A plant of the genus Anthemis, esp. A. nobilis, an aromatic plant native to Eurasia, with finely dissected leaves and white flowers. 2. A similar plant of the genus Matri-

sected leaves and white Howers. 2. A similar plant of the genus matti-catia, esp. M. chamomilla.

champ¹ (chāmp) also chomp (chōmp) [Perh. imit.] - v.

champed, champ•ing, champs also chomped, chomp•ing,

chomps. - vt. 1. To bite on impatiently or restlessly. 2. To chew on
noisily. 3. Scot. To crush or trample. - vi. To work the jaws vigorously.—champ at the bit. To be very impatient.—champ n. champ² (chāmp) n. Informal. A champion.

cham-pagne (shām-pān') n. 1. a. A sparkling white wine produced in Champagne, a region of France. b. A similar wine made elsewhere. 2. A pale orange yellow to grayish yellow or yellowish gray. cham-paign (shām-pān') n. [ME champain < OFr. champaigne <

LLat. campania, open country. country. -cham-paign' adj. -see CAMPAIGN.] Level and open

cham-pak also cham-pac (chām-pāk', chūm-pūk) n. [Hindi campak < Skt. campakah.] A tree, Michelia champaca of India and the East Indies, bearing yellow flowers and yielding a camphorlike substance and an oil used in perfumery.

cham-per-ty (châm'por-tê) n., pl. -ties. [ME champartie < OFr. champart, the lord's share of the tenant's crop : champ, field (< Lat. campus) + part, share (< Lat. pars).] Law. An illegal sharing in the proceeds of a lawsuit by an outside party that has promoted the litigation. — cham'per-tous (-tos) adj.

cham-pi-gnon (shām-pin'yan) n. [Fr. < OFr. champigneul, prob. ult. < Lat. campus, field.] An edible mushroom, csp. the common spe-</p> cies Agaricus campestris.

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objects or light sources through the ocular receptors, described in terms of dominant wavelength, luminance, and purity. 2. A substance, as a dye, pigment, or paint, that imparts color. 3. a. General appearance of the skin: COMPLEXION. b. A ruddy complexion. c. A reddening of the face: BLUSH, 4. The skin pigmentation of a person not classed 6. colors. A flag or banner, as of a country or military unit.
6. colors. A flag or banner, as of a country or military unit.
6. colors. A distinguishing symbol, badge, ribbon, or mark <the colors of a college> 7. colors. One's beliefs or position <Stick to your colors.> 8. often colors. Character: nature <reather colors. ors> 9. a. Outward, often deceptive appearance. b. Appearance of truth or authenticity: PLAUSHRITTY. 10. Variety of expression or effect. 11. Vivid and picturesque detail. 12. Traits of behavior or personality that attract interest. 13. Use or effect of color in painting. 14. Mus. Tonal quality. 15. Law. An apparent or prima-facie right, pretext, or ground. 16. colors. The salute made during the ceremony of raising or lowering the flag. 17. A particle or bit of gold found in auriferous gravel or sand. 18. *Physics*. A quantum characteristic of quarks that determines their role in the strong interaction. $-v_*$ -ored, -or-ing, -ors. $-vt_*$ 1. To impart color to or change the color of. 2. To give a distinctive quality or character to. 3. To misrepresent, esp. by exaggeration or distortion. — vi. 1. To take on color or become colored. 2. To change color. 3. To become red in the face. — col'orer n. color-a-ble (kŭl'ar-a-bal) adj. 1. Intended to deceive: Specious. 2.

Seemingly genuine or true: PLAUSIBLE. — col'or.a.bil'i-ty, col'or.a.ble.ness n. — col'or.a.bly adv.

col.o.ra.do (kŏl'ɔr.a'dō) adj. [Sp., reddish < colorar, colorar, to color < Lat. colorare < color, color.] Of medium strength and color. Used of cigars.

Col·o·ra·do potato beetle (kŏl'ə-rā'dō, -xād'ə) m The potato

col-or-ant (kul'ər-ant) nu Something, espua dye, pigment, paint, or

ink, that imparts color or modifies color. col-or-a-tion (kŭl'ə-rā'shən) n. 1. Arrangement of colors. 2. The

sum of the principles or beliefs of a person, group, or institution. color-a-tu-ra (kŭl'ər-ə-toor'ə, -tyoor'ə) n. [Obs. Ital. < LLat., coloring < Lat. colorare, to color < color, color.] Mus. 1. Florid, ornamental vocal trills and runs. 2. Music characterized by coloratura. 3. A soprano specializing in coloratura.

color bar n. Color line.

col-or-blind (kul'ər-blind') adj. 1. Partially or totally unable to distinguish certain colors 2. a. Not subject to racial prejudices. b. Not recognizing racial distinctions <"Our Constitution is colorblind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens" - John Marshall Harlan> -col'or·blind'ness n.
col·or·breed (kŭl'ər-brêd') vt. -bred (-brĕd'), -breed·ing,

-breeds. To breed (plants or animals) selectively so as to produce new or desired colors

colorocast (kul'ar-kast') v. -cast or -castod, -castoing, -casts. [COLOR + (BROAD)CAST.] - vt. To broadcast (a television pro-

gram) in color. —vi. To televise in color. —col'or-cast' n. col-or-code (kŭl'ər-kōd') vt. -cod-ed, -cod-ing, -codes. To color, as papers or wires, according to a code for easy identification. col-ored (kül'ərd) adi. 1. Having color. 2. a. Of a racial group not classed as white. b. Of mixed racial descent. 3. Distorted or biased.

col-or-fast (kül'ər-făst') adj. Having color that will not fade or run with wear or washing. —col'or-fast'ness n.

color filter n. A photographic filter for increasing contrast or taking photographs through haze.
col·or·ful (kul/ər-fəl) adj. 1. Full of color or colors. 2. Richly varied

: VIVID. -col'or-ful-ly adv. -col'or-ful-ness n.

* syns: COLORFUL, BRIGHT, GAY, SHOWY, VIVID adj. core meaning: full of color <colorful roses> ant: COLORLESS color guard n. The ceremonial escort for a flag.

color-if-ic (kül'-rīf'ik) adj. Producing or imparting color. color-im-e-ter (kŭl'-rīm'i-tər) n. 1. An instrument for determining or specifying colors, as by comparison with spectroscopic or visual standards. 2. An instrument that measures the concentration of a known solution constituent by comparison with colors of standard solutions of that constituent. — col'or-i-met'ric (-ər-ə-mēt'nk)

adj. -col'or-i-met'ri-cal-ly adv. -col'or-im'e-try n. color ing (kül'ər-ing) n. I. The art, manner, or process of applying color. 2. A substance for coloring something. 3. Appearance with regard to color. 4. Characteristic aspect, style, or tone. 5. False or mis-

leading appearance. **color-ist** (kul'-r-ist) n. 1. A painter skilled in achieving special eforis'tic adj.

col·or·rize (kŭl/ə-rīz') vt. -ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es. To impart color to (black-and-white film) by means of a computer-assisted process. —col'or-i-za'tion (-ər-j-zā'shən) n. —col'or-iz-er n. col-or-less (kūl'ər-līs) adj. 1. Devoid of color. 2. Weak or dull in

color: PALLID. 3. Lacking animation, variety, or distinction: DULL <a colorless speaker>—col/or-less-ly adv.—col/or-less-ness n. color line n. A barrier, created by custom, law, or economic differences, separating nonwhite persons from whites-

co·los·sal (ka·lós'ol) adj. [Fr. < Lat. colossus, colossus.] Enormous in size, extent, or degree: GIGANTIC. —co·los'sal·ly adv.

col·os·se·um (köl/ĭ-sē/əm) n. var. of coliseum.

colos·si (ka-lōs/i') n. var. pl. of colossus. Co·los·sians (ka-lōsh' anz, -lŏs' ē-anz) pl.n. (sing, in number) See table at BIBLE.

co-los-sus (k-lós'os) n., pl. -los-si (-lós'i') or -los-sus-es. [Lat. < Gk. kolossos.] 1. A huge statue. 2. Something resembling a colossus, as in importance or size.

co·los·to·my (kə-lös' tə-mē) n., pl. -mies. Surgical construction of

an artificial exercitory opening from the colon.

co-los-trum (ka-los' tram) n. [Lat.] The first milk secreted by the mammary glands just after childbirth, lasting for a few days. colour (kul'or) n. o? v. Chiefly Brit. var. of colour.

-colous suff. [< Lat. -cola, inhabitant.] Having a given kind of hah

col·pi·tis (kŏl-pī'tīs) n. [Gk. kolpos, vagina + -ıтıs.] Inflammation

col-pi-tis (köl-pi'tis) n. [c.k. kolpos, vaguna + -tits.] milammation of the vaginal mucous membrane.

col-por-teur (köl'por'tər, -pōr'-) n. [Fr., alteration of OFr. comporter. to peddle, conduct. — see comporter.] A peddler of devotional literature. — col'por'tage (-pòr'tij, -pōr'-) n.

col-po-scope (köl'po-sköp') n. [Gk. kolpos, vagina, womb + -scope.] A speculum used in diagnostic examination of the cervical and vaginal tissues.

and vaginal tissues.

and vaginal tissues.

col-pos-co-py (kol-pos'ka-pō) n., pl. -pies. [Gk. kolpos. vagina womb + -scorw.] Examination of the cervical and vaginal tissues by means of a colposcope.

colt (kolt) n. [ME < OE.] I. A young male horse. 2. A youthful, in-

experienced person. 3. A rope whip once used for disciplining sailors aboard ship.

col·ter also coul·ter (köl'tər) n. [ME < OE culter ult. < Lat.] A blade or wheel on a plow for making vertical cuts in the sod. colt-ish (köl'tish) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or like a colt. 2. Lively and playful: FRISKY. —colt'ish-ly adv. —colt'ish-ness n.

colts.foot (kolts'foot') n., pl. -foots. [From the shape of its leaves.] An Old World plant, Tussilago farfara, bearing yellow flowers that appear before the heart-shaped leaves.

col-u-brid (köl'ə-brīd, köl'yə-) n. [NLat. Colubridae, family name Lat. coluber, snake.] Any of numerous chiefly nonvenomous snakes
of the family Colubridae, including the king snakes and garter snakes. adj. Of or belonging to the Colubridae.

col·u·brine (köl'ə-brin', köl'yə-) adı. Colubrid. co·lu·go (kə-lōō'gō) n., pl. -gos. [Malay.] The flying lemur. Co·lum·ba (kə-lōm'bə) n. [NLat. < Lat. columba, dove.] A constellation in the Southern Hemisphere.

(kől'əm-ber'e) n., pl. -i-a (-e-a) also -ies. [Lat., sepulchre for ums dovecote < columba, dove.] 1. a. A vault with niches for urns containing ashes of the dead. b. A niche in such a vault. 2. a. A dovecote b. A pigeonhole in a dovecote.

Co-lum·bi·a (ka-lum be-a) n [After Christopher Columbus

(1451–1506).] Feminine personification of the United States. **Co-lum-bi-an** (kə-lūm/bē-ən) adj. 1. Of or relating to the United

States. 2. Of or relating to Christopher Columbus.

col·um·bine (köl/əm-bīn/) n. [ME < Med. Lat. columbina < Lat. columbinus, dovelike (from the resemblance of the inverted flower to a cluster of doves) < columba, dove.] A plant of the genus Aquilegia. having variously colored flowers with five conspicuously spurred petals: - adi. Dovelike.

co·lum·bite (kə-lüm'bīt') n. [COLUMB(IUM) + -ITE.] A black min eral, essentially (Fe, Mn)(Nb, Ta)2O6, used as a source of niobium and tantalum.

co·lum·bi·um (kə-lum' be-əm) n. [< NLat. Columbia, the United

States.] Symbol Cb Niobium.
Columbus Day n. Oct. 12, a holiday officially celebrated in the United States on the second Monday in Oct. to honor Christopher Co-

col·u·mel·la (köl'yə-mēl'ə, köl'ə-) n., pl. -mel·lae (-mēl'ē) (Lat, dim. of columna, column.) One of several small columnlike structure in some animals and plants. —col'u·mel'lar (·mēl'ər), col'u·mel'late' (·mēl'āt') adj.
col·umn (köl'əm) n. [ME columne < Lat. columna.] 1. A supportat

pillar consisting of a base, a cylindrical shaft, and a capital. 2. Something like a column in function or form. 3. a. One of two or more vertical sections of typed or printed lines lying side by side on a page separated by a blank space or rule. b. A feature article that appear in which all elements follow one behind the other. 5. Bot. An organ formed by the fusion of stamens or of stamens and pistils, as in the orchid. — col'umned (kŏl'əmd) adj.

co-lum-nar (ka-lum'nar) adi 1. Shaped like a column. 2. Con structed with or having columns.

co-lum-ni-a-tion (ka-lum ne-a'shan) n. Arrangement or use of columns in a building.

col·um·nist (köl/əm-nist, -ə-mist) n. A writer of a newspaper of magazine column.

ā pay ar care ä father ë pet ē be hw which ă pat ŏ pot ō toe o paw, for oi noise ī tie îr pier

ūt, out + -mest, -most. nt : most extreme. 2. 01 ensity < the utmost se gree, or extent <the up

re + AZTEC.] 1. A lan. that includes Ute, Hopi people speaking a Ut Uto-Aztecans or to the

t + Gk. topos, place. 1 on described in Sir Thoilly perfect place, esp in dealistic concept for

Of, relating to, or have or involving the ideal of practical theories of 80 eformer.

e ideals or principles of neory.

(yoo-trik'yə-ləs) n., pl utriculus, dim, of uter ous sac connecting with inctioning in the main n. 2. Bot. A small blad. o-trik yə-lər) adj.

. [ME utteren < MDu To express by means of money or a forgery) into leit) to another. 4. Obs. ter er n.

< ūt, out.] Completely

TE, CONSUMMATE, FLAT ERR, THOROUGH, TOTAL ing : completely such fool> <utter chaos: d expressing vocally, b. or expressed, esp. a ver-

ance < outrer, to go be and.] The uttermost end

utely <utterly mad> outer + -most, -most

e, completely reversing

urovit, after Count Ser 1 garnet, Ca3Cr2(SiO4)3

grape. 1 The pigmented liary body, and choreid.

'athol. Inflammation of

scale ranging from zero im that an unprotected the ultraviolet radiation is such as cloud cover,

uva, grape.] The small, 1 the center of the soft

ssociated with the uvu r with the back of the

ris.] Pathol. Inflamma

'-) adj. [< Lat. uxorins stic of a wife. ug-zor'-) n. [Med. Lat.

, killing < caedete, to man who kills his wife. ior -) adj. [Lat. uxorius ed to one's wife. -ux.

group of Turkic people 2. The Turkic language

hw which ipit oi noise on took

v or **V** (vè) n., pl. **v's** or **V's**. 1. The 22nd letter of the English alphabet. 2. A speech sound represented by the letter v. 3. The 22nd in a series. 4. Something shaped like the letter V. 5. **V** The Roman nu-√ symbol for vanadium.

V-I (vē'wūn') n. [G. Vergeltungswaffe eins, retaliation weapon (number) one.] Robot Bomb 1. meral for five.

bct) one.] Robot Boms 1.

v. 2 (vê' tōo') n. [G. Vergeltungswaffe zwei, retaliation weapon (number) two.] A long-range liquid-fuel rocket used by the Germans as a world War II ballistic missile.

va.can.cy (vā'kən.sē) n., pl. -cies. 1. The state of being vacant or inoccupied. 2. Empty space. 3. An unfilled or unoccupied position,

office, or accommodation. 4. Inanity. 5. Archaic. A period of idle lei-

var-cant (va'kant) adi. [ME < OFr. < Lat. vacans, pr.part. of vacare, to be empty.] 1. Containing nothing: EMPTY. 2. Being without an incumbent or occupant <a vacant position in the department> 3. Not put to use or occupied <a weedy vacant lot> 4. Law. Not claimed, as by an heir <a vacant estate> 5. a. Lacking knowledge or intelligence. b. Expressionless: blank <looked at me with a vacant stare> 6. Not filled with activity <vacant early morning hours> -va'cant-ly

varcate (va'kāt', va'kāt') v. -cat·ed, -cat·ing, -cates. [Lat. va-cate, vacat·, to be empty.] -vt. 1. a. To cease to occupy or hold: Give tip. b. To empty of occupants or incumbents. 2. Law. To make void:

ANNUL. — vi. To leave a job, office, or lodging.
va.ca.tion (vā-kā'shan, va-) n. [ME vacacioun < OFr. vacation <
Lat. vacatio, freedom from occupation < vacate, to be at leisure.] 1. A period of time for pleasure, rest, or relaxation, esp. one with pay grantd to an employee. 2. a. A holiday. b. A fixed holiday period, esp. one during which a school, court, or business suspends activities, 3. Archaic. An act or instance of vacating. -vi -tioned, -tion-ing, -tions. To take or spend a vacation. $-va\cdot ca'$ tion-er, $va\cdot ca'$ tion-ist n.

va·ca·tion-land (vā·kā'shən-lănd') n. A place having special atrractions for vacationers.

vac·ci·nal (văk'sə-nəl, văk-sē'-) adj. Of or pertaining to vaccine or

vac•ci•nate (vāk'sə·nāt') v. -nat•ed, -nat•ing, -nates. [< vaccina.] — vt. To inoculate with a vaccine so as to produce immunity to a disease, — vi. To give a vaccination. — vac' ci-na' tor n. vac-ci-na-tor n. 1. Inoculation with a vaccine

so as to protect against a given disease. 2. A scar on the skin caused by vaccinating.

vac-cine (vāk-sēn', vāk'sēn') n. (< Lat. vaccinus, of cows < vacca, cow.) 1. A suspension of attenuated or killed microorganisms, as of viruses or bacteria, incapable of inducing severe infection but capable when inoculated of counteracting the unmodified species. 2. A vactine prepared from the cowpox virus and inoculated against smallpox.

**A word history: The first vaccine was prepared from the virus

that causes cowpox, as the derivation of the word vaccine from Latin vacca, "cow," might suggest. Cowpox is a mild disease of cows that can be caught by human beings. In the late 18th century, Dr. Edward lenner discovered that someone who has had cowpox is almost always mmune to smallpox, a related, but much more serious, disease. Jenner invented a method of inoculating human beings with the cowpox virus; he called the inoculating agent "vaccine." Since that time many other diseases have been prevented by inoculation, and the word vaccine has been applied to the inoculating agent in all such cases.

Vac·cin·i·a (văk-sĭn'ē-ə) n. [NLat. < Lat. vaccinus, of cows.] Cow-

Pox. -vac·cin'i·al adj. vac·il·lant (văs'ə-lənt) adj. Vacillating. vac·il·late (văs'ə-lāt') vi. -lat-ed, -lat-ing, -lates. [Lat. vacillare, vacillat-, to waver.] 1. To sway from side to side : OSCILLATE. 2.

Absence of meaningful occupation : IDLENESS, 5. The quality or fact of being devoid of something specified <a vacuity of good taste> 6.
Something, esp. a remark, that is inane or pointless.

boot ou out th thin th this a cut ar urge y young abuse zh vision a about, item, edible, gallop, circus vac•u•o•lat•ed (văk/yōō-ō-lā/tǐd) also vac•u•o•late (-lāt', -lǐt) adj. Containing a vacuole or vacuoles.
vac•u•ole (văk/yōō-ōl') n. [Fr. < Lat. vacuum, vacuum. —see vac-

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ARTER OUR SEMENT OF THE LUCIENTES

manufacture without we have

The state of the s meaningful purpose or occupation : IDLE. -vac'u·ous·ly adv. -vac'u·ous·ness n.

vac•u•um (văk' yōō-əm, -yōōm, -yəm) n., pl. •u•ums or •u•a (-yōō-ə) [Lat., neuter of vacuus, empty < vacare, to be empty.] 1. a. Absence of matter. b. A space empty of matter. c. A space relatively empty of matter. 2. A state of emptiness: void. 3. A state of being sealed off from external or environmental influences: ISOLATION. 4. pl. vacuums. A vacuum cleaner. -vt. e∂ vi. -umed, -um-ing, -ums. To clean with or use a vacuum cleaner.

vacuum bottle n. A bottle or flask having a vacuum between its inner and outer walls, designed to maintain the desired temperature of

vacuum casting n. The casting of metals under a vacuum. vacuum cleaner n. An electrical appliance that cleans surfaces by

suction. vacuum drying n. Removal of liquid material from a solution or mixture under reduced air pressure, resulting in drying at a lower tem-

perature than required at full pressure. vacuum gauge n. A device for ascertaining the pressure in a partial

vacuum. vac·u·um-packed (văk'yoo-əm-păkt', văk'yoom-, vak'yəm-)

adj. Packed in a container with little or no air. vacuum pump n. 1. A pump used to evacuate an enclosure. 2. PUL-

SOMETER 1 vacuum tube n. An electron tube having an internal vacuum sufficiently high to permit electrons to move with low interaction with

any remaining gas molecules. va·de me·cum (vā'dē mē'kəm, vä'dē mā'-) n., pl. vade me· cums. [Lat., go with me.] I. Something useful that one constantly carries about. 2. A book, as a guidebook, for ready reference.

va-dose (va'dos') adj. [Lat. vadosus, shallow < vadum, a shallow,

ford.] Pertaining to or being water located in the zone of aeration in the

earth's crust above the ground water level.

vag·a·bond (väg'a·bond') n. [ME vagabonde < OFr vagabond <
Lat. vagabundus, wandering < vagari, to wander < vagus, wandering.]

1. A homeless person who moves from place to place. 2. TRAMF 3. adj. 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of a wanderer: NOMADIC. 2. Aimless: drifting. 3. Irregular in course or behavior: UNPREDICTABLE, —vi. -bond-ed, -bond-ing, -bonds. To lead the life of a vagabond. —vag'a-bond'age n. —vag'a-bond'ism n.

va·gal (va'gəl) adj. Of, relating to, or mediated by the vagus nerve. -va'gal·ly adv.

va·ga·ry va'ga·re, va-gâr'ē) n., pl. -ries. [< Lat. vagan, to wander < Lat. vagus, wandering.] A flight of fancy.
va·gi (vā'gī', -īī') n. pl. of vacus.
va·gil·i·ty (va-jīl'ī·tē, vā-) n. [< obs. vagile, free to move about <

Lat. vagus, wandering.] An organism's capacity or tendency to become widely dispersed.

va-gi·na (va-ji'na) n., pl. -nas or -nae (-nē) [Lat., sheath.] 1. Anat.
a. The passage leading from the external genital orifice to the uterus in female mammals. b. A similar structure in some invertebrates. 2. Biol. A sheathlike structure or part, as that formed by the base of a leaf enclosing a stem.

vag·i·nal (väj'-nal) adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the vagina. 2. Relating to or resembling a sheath. —vag'i·nal·ly adv.

vag·i·nate (văj'ə-nĭt, -nāt') also vag·i·nat·ed (-nā'tĭd) adj. Forming or enclosed in a sheath.

vag·i·nec·to·my (văj'ə-něk'tə-mē) n., pl. -mies. [VAGIN(A) + -ECTOMY.] 1. Surgical excision of all or part of the vagina. 2. Surgical excision of the serous membrane covering the testis and epididymis. vag·i·nis·mus (vāj'ə·nĭz'məs) n. [NLat.: vagn(a) + ·ismus,

-ism.] Painful contractional spasm of the vagina. vag·i·ni·tis (văj'ə-nī'tĭs) n. [VAGIN(A) + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the

vagina. Va-got-o-my (vā-got/ə-mē) n., pl. -mies. [VAG(US) + -TOMY.] Surgical division of the lower thoracic or upper abdominal fibers of the vagus nerve, used to diminish acid secretion of the stomach and con-

trol a duodenal ulcer. va-go-to-ni-a (va'go-to'ne-a) n. [vag(us) + -tonia.] Pathological overactivity of the vagus nerve. —va'go-ton'ic (-ton'ik) adj.