## RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition



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ular juror, to his or her serving, or to the legality of an entire jury. Cf. poremptory challenge. 8, the assertion that a vote is invalid or that a vote is not legally qualified. 9. Biol. the process of inducing or assessing physiological or immunological activity by exposing an organism to a specific substance. 10. Hunting, the crying of a hound on finding a seent. —v.t. 11. to summon to a contest of skill, strength, etc. 12. to take exception to a contest of skill, strength, etc. 12. to take exception to; call in question: to challenge the wisdom of a procedure. 13. to demand as something due or rightful. 14. Mil. to halt and demand identification or countersign from. 15. Laue to take formal exception to (a juror or jury). 16. to have a claim to; invite; arouse; stimulater a matter which challenges attention. 17. to assert that (a vote) is invalid. 18. to assert that (a voter) is not qualified to vote. 19. to expose an organism to a specific substance in order to assess its physiological or immunological activity. 20. Archaic to lay claim to —v.i. 21. to make or issue a challenge. 22. Hunting, (of hounds) to cry or give tongue on picking up the seent. —adj. 23. donated or given by a private, corporate, or government benefactor on condition that the recipient raise an additional specified amount from the public a challenge grant. [1175-1225; ME chalenge < OF, var. of chalonge < Lealumnia calculmy] —chal/lenge-a-ble, adj.—Syn. 11. dare, bid, invite. 12. question, impute, doubt.

chal-leng-er (chal'in jor), n. 1. a person or thing that challenges. 2. Boxing. a boxer who fights a champion for his championship title. 3. Radio. interrogator (def. 2). 4. (cap., italies) U.S. Aerospace. the second space shuttle to orbit and return to earth: exploded 1½ mindrer launch on Jan. 28, 1986, causing the death of all seven on board. [1250-1300; ME; see CHALLENGE, -ER!]

seven on DORTO. [1250-1300; MLE; See CHALLENGE, -ER!]
chal-leng-ing (chal'in jing), adj. 1. offering a challenge; testing one's ability, endurance, etc: a challenging course; a challenging game. 2. stimulating, interesting, and thought-provoking: a challenging surgeston. 3. provocative; intriguing: a challenging smile. [1300-50; ME, as ger; 1835-45 for def. 1; see CHALLENGE, -ING<sup>2</sup>]
—chal/leng-ing-ly, adv.

chal-lis (shal/s), a soft fabric of plain weave in wool, cotton, rayon, or other staple fiber, either in a solid color or, more often, a small print. Also, chal/lie, chal/ly. [1840-50; perh. after Challis, a surname]

Chal-mers (chā/mərz, chal/-), n. Alexander, 1759-1834, Scottish biographer, editor, and journalist.

chal-one (kalfon), n. Physiol. an endocrine secretion that depresses or inhibits physiological activity. [1910-15; < Gk chalón, prp. of chalán to slacken, loosen; on the model of новможе

Châ-lons (sha lôn'), n. 1. Also called Châ-lons-sur-Marne (sha lôn syr maun'). a city in and the capital of Marne, in NE France: defeat of Attila a.b. 451.55,709. 2. Also called Châ-lons-sur-Saône (sha lôn syr sôn'). a city in E France, on the Saône River. 60,451.

Cha-lu-kya (chā/le kye), n. a dynasty of central India, ruling A.D. c500-753, and restored A.D. 973-1190. ruling A.D. CDUU-1. —Cha/lu-kyan, adj.

chal-u-meau (shal/yo mo'; Fr. sha ly mo'), n., pl.
-meaux (-moz', Fr. -mo'). 1. Music the low register of
the clarinet. 2. a 17th- or 18th-century woodwind instrument. [1705-15; < F. orig., flute made from a reed,
stem of a reed; OF chalemel < LL calamellus narrow
reed; see CALAMUS, -ELLE]

reeq; see CALAMUS, -ELLE]

cha-lu-pa (cho loō/ps; Sp. chä loō/pä), n., pl. -pas (-pa; Sp. -päs). Mexican Cookery. a fried tortilla spread with bean paste or ground cooked meat and topped with shredded cheese, lettuce, chopped tomato, and often hot sauce. [1890-95, Amer.; < MexSp; Sp: boat, launch < F chaloupe; see SHALLOP, SLOOP]

cha-lutz (кнä löötə'), n., pl. -lutz-lm (-löö tsēm'). He-brew. halutz.

brew. halutz.

Chalybe-ate (ka lib/ē it, -āt/), adj. 1. containing or impregnated with salts of iron, as a mineral spring or medicine. —n. 2. a chalybeate water, medicine, or the like, [1625-35; < NL chalybēātus, L chalybē(ius) of steel (< Gk chalybēta, oguiv to chalybē, var. s. of chālyps iron + -is adj. suffix) + -ātus -atk'; see Chalybits

Chal-y-bite (kal/ə bit/), n. Mineral. siderite (def. 1). [1855-66; < Gk chalyb- (s. of chalyps) iron, also ironworker, member of the Chalybes, a tribe of Asia Minor noted for their blacksmiths + -ITE<sup>1</sup>]

cham (kam), n. Archaic. khan1.

Chammade (she mād'), n. Mil. Archaic. a signal by drum or trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley. [1675-85; < F < Pg chamada, equiv. to cham(ar) to sound (< L clamāre to shout; see CLAIM) + -ada -ADE']

Chamae-do-re-a (kam'i dor'e a, -dor'-), n. any of various small, slender palms of the genus Chamadorea, several species of which are cultivated as houseplants. [< NL (1806) < Gk. chamai on the ground, low-growing + dor(u) tree + NL -ca -EA]

Cha-mae-le-on (ke me'le en, -mel'yen), n., gen-mae-le-on-tis (-me'le on'tis). Astron. a small southern constellation between Musca and Hydrus. Also, Chame-leon. [< L]

Cham-ae-phyte (kam'a fit'), n. Bot. a plant having dormant vegetative buds at, or slightly above, ground level. [1910-15; < Gk chamaí on the ground + -PHYTE]

level. [1910–15; < Gk chamat on the ground + -phytys.]

Cham-ber (cham-ber), n. 1. a room, usually private, in a house or apartment, esp. a bedroom: She retired to her chamber. 2. a room in a palace or official residence.

3. the meeting hall of a legislative or other assembly. 4. chambers, Law. a. a place where a judge hears matters not requiring action in open court. 5. the private office of a judge. C. (in England) the quarters or rooms that lawyers use to consult with their clients, esp. in the Inns of Court. 5. a legislative, judicial, or other like body: the upper or the lower chamber of a legislature. 6. an organization of individuals or companies for a specified purpose 7. the place where the moneys due a government are received and kept; a treasury or chamberlain's office. 8. (in early New England) any bedroom above the ground floor, generally named for the ground-floor room beneath it. 9. a compartment or enclosed space;

cavity: a chamber of the heart. 10. (in a canal or the like) the space between any two gates of a lock. 11. a receptacle for one or more cartridges in a firearm, or for a shell in a gun or other cannon. 12. (in a gun) the part of the barrel that receives the charge. 13. See chamber pot. —adj. 14. of, pertaining to, or performing chamber music: chamber players. —v.l. 15. to put or enclose in, or as in, a chamber. 16. to provide with a chamber. [1175-1225, ME chambre < OF < L camera, var. of camara vaulted room, vault < Gk kamára)

cham'ber con'cert, a concert of chamber music.

cham-bered (cham/bord), adj. having compartmental chambers: a spiral chambered seashell. [1350-1400; ME. See CHAMBER, -ED<sup>3</sup>]

cham/bered nau/tilus, nautilus (def. 1). [1855-60]

cham-ber-er' (cham/ber er), n. Archaic, a man who frequents ladies' chambers; gallant. [1200-50; ME: chamberian < AF; see CHAMBER, -ER'] cham-ber-er' (chām/ber er), n. Obs. chambermaid.

cham-ber-er<sup>2</sup> (cham/ber er), n. Obs. chambermaid. [1350-1400; ME chamberer < AF, fem. of chamberer chamberlain; see CHAMBERER<sup>1</sup>]

chamberlain; see CHAMBERER!

Cham-ber-lain (cham-ber lin), n. 1. an official charged with the management of the living quarters of a sovereign or member of the nobility. 2. an official who receives rents and revenues, as of a municipal corporation; treasurer. 3. the high steward or factor of a member of the nobility. 4. a high official of a royal court. [1175-1225; ME < OF, var. of chamberlenc < Frankish 'kamerling, equiv. to kamer (< L camera room; see CHAMBER) + ling -LING' |

Cham-ber-lain (cham'ber lin), n. 1. (Arthur) Nev-ille, 1869-1940, British statesman: prime minister 1937-40. 2. Joseph, 1836-1914, British statesman (father of Sir Austen and Neville Chamberlain). 3. Sir (Joseph) Austen, 1863-1937, British statesman: Nobel peace prize 1925. 4. Owen, born 1920, U.S. physicist: Nobel prize 1959. 5. Wilt(on Norman) ("Wilt the Stilt"), born 1936, U.S. basketball player. U.S. basketball player.

cham-ber-maid (chām/bər mād/), n. a maid who cleans bedrooms and bathrooms. [1580-90; CHAMBER +

cham'ber mug', Chiefly New England Older Use. a chamber pot. [1945-50, Amer.]

cham'ber mu'sic, music suited for performance in a room or a small concert hall, esp. for two or more, but usually fewer than ten, solo instruments. [1780-90]

**cham'ber of com'merce,** an association, primarily of people in business, to promote the commercial interests of an area. *Abbr.*: C of C [1780-90]

cham'ber of dep'uties, the lower bouse of the leg-islature of certain countries, as Italy. Also, Cham'ber of

cham'ber of hor'rors, 1. a place for the exhibition of gruesome or horrible objects. 2. a group of such objects, as instruments of torture or murder. 3, any collection of things or ideas that inspire horror. [1840-50]

cham'ber op'era, an opera requiring few performers and a small orchestra.

cham/ber or/chestra, a small orchestra, commonly of about 25 players. [1925-30]

cham/ber pot/, a portable container, esp. for urine, used in bedrooms. [1560-70]

Cham-bers (cham'berz), n. 1. Robert, 1802–71, Scottish publisher and editor. 2. Robert William, 1865–1933, U.S. novelist and illustrator. 3. Whittaker (Jay David Chambers), 1901–61, U.S. journalist, Communist spy, and accuser of Alger Hiss.

Cham-bers-burg (chām/bərz bûrg/), n. a city in central Pennsylvania. 16,174.

Cham-ber-tin (shan ber tan/), n. a dry, red wine from the Gevrey-Chambertin commune of the Burgundy region in France.

cham/ber tomb/, Archaeol. a type of late Neolithic to Bronze Age tomb found in Britain and Europe, usually of megaliths covered by mounds, sometimes decorated, and used for successive family or clan burials spanning a number of generations. Cf. dolmen, passage grave. [1890-95]

Cham-bé-ry (shān bā ne'), n. 1. a city in and the capital of Savoie, in SE France. 56,788. 2. a dry vermouth from this city.

Cham-bly (sham'blē, shām'-; Fr. shān ble'), n. a city in S Quebec, in E Canada. 12,190.

cham-bray (sham/bra), n. a fine cloth of cotton, silk, or linen, commonly of plain weave with a colored warp and white weft. [1805-15, Amer.; var. of CAMBRIC]



cha-me-le-on (ke me'/le en, -mel'/yen), n. 1. any of numerous Old World lizards of the family Chamaeleontidae, characterized by the ability to change the color of their skin, very slow locomotion, and a projectile tongue. 2. any of several American lizards capable of changing the color of the skin, esp. Anolis carolinensis (American chameleon), of the southeastern U.S. 3. a changeable, fielde, or inconstant person. 4. (cap.) Astron. Chamaeleon. [1300-50; var. of chamaeleon < L < Gk chamaeléon, equiv. to chamael on the ground, dwarf (akin to humus) + léôn lion; r. ME camelion < MF <

L, as above] —cha·me·le·on·ic (ka me/le on/ik), adj.—cha·me/le·on·like/, adj.

cha-metz (Seph кна mets'; Ashk кно'mits), n He hametz

brew. hametz.

Chamfer (chamfer), n. 1. a cut that is made in wood or some other material, usually at a 45° angle to the adjacent principal faces. Cf. Bevel. — u.t. 2. to make a chamfer on or in. [1595-1605; back formation from chamfering (taken as chamfer + -1ng') < Mf chamferin, var. of chanferint beveled edge, orig. ptp. of chanfrein, var. of chanferint beveled edge, orig. ptp. of chanfrein to bevel, equiv. to chant edge (< L canthus; see Cant') + fraindre to break < L frangere; see Francible — chamfer-er, n.

cham'fer bit', a bit for beveling the edge of a hole

cham-fron (cham-fron), n. Armor, chanfron,

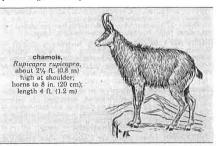
Cha-mi-nade (sha më nad'), n. Cé-cile Louise Sté-pha-nie (sā sēl' lwēz stā fa nē'), 1857-1944, French pianist and composer.

Cha·mi·so (shə më/zō, chə-), n., pl. -sos. a saltbush, Atriplex conescens, of the western U.S. and Mexico, having grayish, scurfy foliage. Also, cha·mi-za (shə më/zə, cha-). Also called cenizo. [1840–50; < MexSp]

cham·my (sham/ $\bar{e}$ ), n., pl. -mies, v.t., -mied, -my·lng. chamois (defs. 2-4, 6, 7).

chamois (defs. 2-4, 6, 7).

Chamois (sham'ē; Fr. sha mwä'), n., pl. chamois, (sham'ē; Fr. sha mwä'), v., chamoised (sham'ed), chamois-ing (sham'ē ing).—n. 1. an agile, goatlike antelope, Rupicapra ripricapra. of high mountains of Europe: now rare in some areas. 2. a noft, plicable leather from any of various skins dressed with oil, esp. fish oil, originally prepared from the skin of the chamois. 3. a piece of this leather. 4. a cotton cloth finished to simulate this leather. 5. a medium to gray-ish yellow color.—n.t. 6. to dress (a pell) with oil in order to produce a chamois. 7. to rub or buff with a chamois. Also, chammy, shammy, shamoy (for defs. 2-4, 6, 7). [1525-35; < Mf < LL camox, presumably of pre-L orig; cf. GEMS]



cham-o-mile (kam/o mil/, -mēl/), n. 1. a composite plant, Chamaemelium nobile (or Anthemis nobilis), native to the Old World, having strongly scented foliage and white ray flowers with yellow centers used medicinally and as a tea. 2. any of several allied plants of the genera Matricaria and Tripleurospernum. Also, camomile. [1350-1400; ME camamyll, camomille < MF, OF camomille for ML camomilla, for L chamaemelon. < Gk chamaímelon, equiv. to chamai on the ground + mêlon apple; allegedly so called from the applelike odor of the flowers]

Cha-mo-nix (sham/ə nē/, sham/ə nē; Fr. sha mô nē/), n. a mountain valley in E France, N of Mont Blanc. Also, Cha-mou-ni (Fr. sha mōō nē/).

Cha-mor-ro (cha môr/ō; Sp. chă môn/nô), n., pl. -mor-ros (-môr/ō; Sp. -môn/nôs), (esp. collectively) -mor-ro for 1. 1. a people inhabiting the Mariana Islands. 2. the Austronesian language of the Chamorro.

Cha-mos (kā/mos), n. Douay Bible. Chemosh.

chamo-site (sham/s zit/). n. a mineral of the chlorite group, hydrous aluminum silicate of iron, occurring in gray or black crystals in oditic iron ore. [1825–35; var. of camoiste, named after Chamoison in the Valais, Switzerland, where found; see -ITE<sup>1</sup>]

**cha-motte** (she mot/), n. Metall. grog (def. 3). [1885–90; prob. < F < G Schamotte]

90; prob. < F < G Schamotte!

Champ¹ (champ, chomp), u.f. 1. to bite upon or grind, esp. impatiently: The horses champed the oats. 2. to crush with the teeth and chew vigorously or noisily; munch. 3. to mash; crush. —u.i. 4. to make vigorous chewing or biting movements with the jaws and teeth. 5. champ at the bit, to betray impatience, as to begin some action. —n. 6. the act of champing. Also, chomp. [1520-30; perh. akin to chap¹; see chop¹] —champ'er, n. —champ'y, adj.

champ2 (champ), n. Informal. a champion [by short-

Champac (cham'pak, chum'puk), n. a southern Asian tree, Michelia champaca, of the magnolia family, having fragrant yellow or orange flowers and yielding an oil (cham'paca oil') used in perfumes. Also, cham-pac-a (cham'pa ka, chum'-), cham'pak. [1760-70; < Hind campak < Skt campaka]

champagne (sham pan'), n. 1. (cap.) the sparkling, dry, white table wine from the region of Champagne in France. 2. a similar sparkling wine produced elsewhere. 3. (formerly) the nonsparkling, dry, white table wine produced in the region of Champagne in France. 4. a

CONCINE PHONUNCIATION KEY: act. cape, dare, part; set, equal; if, ice, ox, oue; order, oil, book, book, out; up, arge, child; sing; shoe; thir, that; th as in treasure, s = a as in alone, e as in system, is an easily a as in gallop, u as in circus; as in fire (fi\*), hour (ou\*?). I and n can serve as syllable consonants, as in cradle (krād/l), and button (but/n). See the full key inside the front cover.

col'or line', 1. Also called color bar. social or political restriction or distinction based on differences of skin pigmentation, as between white and black people. 2. draw the color line, to observe a color line. [1860–65, Amer.]

col'or phase', 1. a genetically controlled variation in the colors of the skin, pelt, or plumage of an animal. 2. one of two or more colorings assumed by an animal, varying with age or season. [1925-30]

col'or point', Heraldry. See honor point.

col'or scheme', an arrangement or pattern of colors or colored objects conceived of as forming an integrated whole: the color scheme of a living room. [1885-90]

color ser'geant, a sergeant who has charge of bat-talion or regimental colors. [1805-15]

col-or-slide (kul/ar slid/), n. a color transparency, mounted usually between curdboard or plastic masks or glass plates, for projection onto a screen. [1950-55; color slide]

COLOR T SLABEJ.

Col'or fem'perature, Optics, Photog. a temperature defined in terms of the temperature of a black body at which it emits light of a specified spectral distribution: used to specify the color of a light source. [1915–20]

col'or transpar'ency, a positive color image photo-graphically produced on transparent film or glass and viewed by transmitted light, usually by projection.

col/or wheel/. See under complementary color (def. 1a). [1890-95]

1a). [1890-95]

Co-los-sae (ke los'ē), n. an ancient city in SW Phrygia: seat of an early Christian church to which Paul wrote the Epistle to the Colossians.

Co-los-sal (ke los'e), adj. 1. extraordinarily great in size, extent, or degree; gigantic, huge. 2. of or resembling a colossus. [1705-15; col.oss(us) + -AL'] — col-os-sal-ity (ke)'e sal'ité], n. —co-los'sal-ity, adv.

Collos-seaum (ke)'e sal'an'.

Col-os-se-um (kol'a se'am), n. 1. an ancient amphi-theater in Rome, begun A.D. c70 by Vespasian, having the form of an oval 617 by 512 ft. (188 by 156 m). 2. (l.c.) coliseum. [< L, n. use of neut. of colosseus gigantic < Gk kolossiafos, equiv. to koloss(ôs) colossus + -iaios

adj. suinxj (ke losh/an), n. 1. a native or inhabitant of Colossae. 2. one of the Christians of Colossae, to whom Paul addressed one of his Epistles. -adj, 3. of or pertaining to Colossae or its inhabitants. [< L Coloss(ae) (< Gk Kolossai) + -IaN]

Co-los-sians (ke losh enz), n. (used with a singular v.) a book of the New Testament, written by Paul. Abbr.:

co-los-sus (ka los'es), n., pl. -los-si (-los'), -los-sus-es. 1. (cap.) the legendary bronze statue of Helios at Rhodes. Cf. Seven Wonders of the World. 2. any statue of gigantic size. 3. anything colossal, gigantic, or very powerful. [1350-1400; ME < L < Gk kalossós statue, image, presumably < a pre-Hellenic Mediterra-nean language] nean language

Colos'sus of Mem'non, an ancient Egyptian stone monument near Thebes, erected by Amenhotep III, that consists of two seated figures 38 ft. (12 m) high. Cf. Vocal Memnon.

Vocal Memnon.

co-los-to-my (ke los'to me), n., pl. -mies. Surg. 1.

the construction of an artificial opening from the colon
through the abdominal wall, thus bypassing a diseased
portion of the lower intestine and permitting the passage
of intestinal contents. 2. the opening so constructed.

[1885-90; colo- + -srowy]

[1885-90; collo- + -sromy]

co-los-trum (ke los/trom), n. a yellowish liquid, esp.
rich in immune factors, secreted by the mammary gland
of female mammals a few days before and after the birth
of their young. Also called foremilk. [1570-80; < L colostrum, colustrum beestings] —co-los/tral, adj.

co-lot-o-my (ke lot/e me), n., pl. -mies. Surg. incision or opening of the colon. [1865-70; colo- + -тому]

colour (kul'er), n., adj. v.t., v.i. Chiefly Brit. color.

— Usage. See -or1,

-colous, a combining form meaning "inhabiting" the thing or place specified by the initial element, used in the formation of compound words: ndictolous. [< L -col(a), comb. form repr. colere to inhabit (cf. colonus)

Col·pi-tis (kol pi/tis), n. Pathol. vaginitis. [1875–80; < Gk kôlp(os) bosom, womb + -itis]

col·po-da (kol pō/də), n. any ciliated protozoan of the genus Colpoda, common in fresh water. [1790; < NI., equiv. to Gk kolpôd(ës) embosomed, embayed (kôlp(os) bosom + -ōdēs -ode¹) + L -a -A²]

col-por-tage (kol'por'tij, -por'-; Fr. kôl pôn tazh'), n. the work of a colporteur. [1840-50; < F, equiv. to colporte(r) to hawk (lit., carry on the neck; see cot., PORT®) + -age -AGE

+ -dge -AGE|

Col-por-teur (kol/pôr/tər, -pōr/-; Fr. kôl pôr tœr/), n.,
pl. -teurs (-tərz; Fr. -tœr/). 1. a person who travels to
sell or publicize Bibles, religious tracts, etc. 2. a peddler
of books. [1790-1800; < F, equiv. to colport(er) (see colrortage) + -eur -eur]

COI-po-SCOPe (kol/po skép/), n. an instrument that magnifies the cells of the cervix and vagina to permit direct observation and study of the living tissue. [1935-40; < Gk kéip(os) womb, vagina + -o + -scope] — col-po-scop-ic (kol/po skop/ik), adj. — col-po-sco-pist (kol-pos/ko-pist), n.

pos' ke pist, n.

col-pos-co-py (kol pos'ke pē), n., pl. -pies. an examination by means of a colposcope. [1935-40; < Gk kölp(ce) womb, vagina + -o- + -scopy]

col-pot-o-my (kol pot'ə mē), n., pl. -mies. Surg. incision of the vagina. Also called vaginotomy. [colpo- (see
col-poscope) + -romy]

colt (kölb, n. 1. a young male animal of the horse family. 2. a male horse of not more than four years of age. 3. a young or inexperienced person. [bef. 1000; ME, OE; d. dlal. Sw kult little pig]

Colt (költ). Trademark, a brand of revolver

Colt (költ), n. Samuel, 1814-62, U.S. inventor of the

colt' distem/per, Vet Pathol distemper' (def. 1b). col-ter (köl/tər), n. a sharp blade or wheel attached to the beam of a plow, used to cut the ground in advance of the plowshare. Also, coulter. [1300-50; ME, OE culter < L. knife, plowshare]

Colt-ish (köl/tish), adj. 1. playful; frolicsome. 2. of, pertaining to, or resembling a colt. 3. not trained or disciplined; unruly; wild. [1350-1400; ME. See COLT, -ISH] — colt/ish-ity, adv. — colt/ish-ness, n.

Col-ton (kol/tn), n. a city in SW California, near Los Angeles. 27,419.

Col-trane (köl/tran), n. John (William), 1926-67, U.S. zz saxophonist and composer

jazz saxopnonist and composer.

colts-foot (kölks/fööt/), n., pl. -foots. a composite
plant, Tussilago farfara, having yellow, daisylike
flowers, native to the Old World but widespread as a
weed, formerly used as a cough remedy. [1645-55; cour.

+ 's' + Foor, so called from the shape of the leaves]

+ 's' + roor, as called from the shape of the leaves |
Col-ubrid (kol'o brid, -ya-), n. 1. any of numerous, typically harmless snakes constituting the family Colubridae, having no vestigrial limbs, a scale-covered head and body with a mostly bare face, and belly scales usually as wide as the body, including garter snakes, bull snakes, water snakes, racers, vine and tree snakes, and other temperate-to-tropical species, comprising about two-thirds of all living snakes. —adj. 2. belonging or pertaining to the Colubridae. [1885-90; NL Colubridae name of the family, equiv. to Colubr- (s. of Colubra genus, L coluber snake) + -idae-1n<sup>2</sup>]

Coluber a genus, L coluber snake) + -lade-in-?

col-ub-rine (kolva brint, -brin, -yo-), adj. 1. of or

resembling a snake; snakelike. 2. belonging or pertain
ing to the subfamily Colubrinae, comprising the typical

colubrid snakes. [1520-30; < L colubrinus, equiv. to co
lubr- (s. of coluber) snake + -lnus -lnE!

Co-lu-go (ka loo/go), n., pl. -gos. See flying lemur.

[1885-90; < Nl., first recorded as colago (1702) and al
leged to be < Bisayan]

Col·um (kol/em), n. Pa-draic (pô/drik), 188 Irish poet and dramatist, in the U.S. from 1914.

Irish poet and dramatist, in the U.S. from 1914.

Co-lum-ba (ka lum/ba), n, gen, -bae (-be) for 2. 1.

Saint, A.D. 521-597, Irish missionary in Scotland. 2.

Also called Colum/ba No/ae (no/e). Astron. the Dove, or Noah's Dove, a southern constellation between Caelum and Canis Major. —Co-lum/ban, adj.

Col-um-bar-i-um (kol/am bar/ē am), n, pl. -bar-i-a (-bār/ē a). 1. a sepulchral vault or other structure with recesses in the walls to receive the ashes of the dead. 2. any one of these recesses. 3. columbary. [1840-50; 2. L. lit., a nesting box for pigeons, equiv. to columb(a) pigeon, dove + -ārium-ARY [col-um-bar-y (kol/am ber/ē), n, nl. -bar-ies, a dove-col-um-bar-y (kol/am ber/ē), n, nl. -bar-ies, a dove-

col-um-bar-y (kol/əm ber/ē), n., pl. -bar-ies. a dove-cote or pigeon house. Also, columbarium. [1540-50; see columbarium]

CO-LUMBARUM]

CO-lum-bate (ks lum'bāt, -bit), n. Chem. niobate. [1810-20; columb(IUM) + -ATE<sup>2</sup>]

Co-lum-bi-a (ks lum'bē ə), n. 1. a river in SW Canada and the NW United States, flowing S and W from SE British Columbia through Washington along the boundary between Washington and Oregon and into the Pacific. 1214 mi. [1955 km] long. 2. a city in and the capital of South Carolina, in the central part. 99,296. 3. a city in central Missouri. 62,061. 4. a city in central Maryland. 52,518. 5. a city in central Tennessee. 25,767. 6. a city in SE Pennsylvania. 10,466. 7. Literary. the United States of America. 8. one of an American breed of large sheep, developed by crossbreeding the Lincoln and Rambouillet, noted for its good market lambs and heavy fleece of medium length. 9. (italics) U.S. Aerospace. the first space shuttle to orbit and return to earth.



Colum'bia Heights', a city in SE Minnesota, near

Minneapolis. 20,029.

Co-lum-bi-an (ke lum'bē en), adj. 1. Literary. pertaining to America or the United States. 2. pertaining to Christopher Columbus. —n. 3. Print. a 16-point type of a size between English and great primer. [1750-60; COLUMB((A) + -AN Or COLUMB(US) + -IAN]

COLUMBI(A) + -AN or COLUMBIUS) + -IAN]
CO-lum-bic (ka lum'bik), adj. Chem. niobic. [1800-10; columBium) + -Ic]
Col-um-bine¹ (kol'am bin'), n. 1. a plant, Aquilegia caerula, of the buttercup family, having showy flowers with white petals and white to blue sepals that form long, backward spurs: the state flower of Colorado. 2. any of various other plants of the genus Aquilegia, characterized by divided leaves and showy flowers of various colors. [1275-1325; ME < ML columbina (herba) dovelike (plant), fem. of L columbinus (see COLUMBINE²); the inverted flower looks like a group of doves]
Collumbine² (kol'am bin', -bin), adi. 1. of a dove. 2.

col·um·bine² (kol/em bin/, -bin), adj. 1. of a dove. 2. dovelike; dove-colored. [1350-1400; ME < L columbinus, equiv. to columb(a) dove + -inus -INE¹]

Col·um·bine (kol/əm bin/), n. 1. a female character

in commedia dell'arte and pantomime: sweetheart of Harlequin. 2. a female given name. [1720-30; < It Columbina lit., dovelike girl; see COLUMBINE<sup>2</sup>]

Co-lum-bite (ka lum/bit), n. a black, crystalline mineral, iron niobate, (Fe, Mn)Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>e</sub>, the principal ore of niobium, an end member of a series of solid solutions in which manganese and tantalum combine to form tantalite. [1795–1805; солими(им) + -итг']

co-lum-bi-um (ko lum/be om), n. Chem (formerly) niobium Symbol: Cb [1801; COLUMB(1A) (def. 7) + -IUM] co-lum-bous (kə lum/bəs), adj. Chem. niobous [co-LUMB(IUM) + -ous]

LUMB(IUM) + -0US]

Co-lum-bus (ko lum/bos), n. 1. Christopher (Sp. Cristobal Colon; It. Cristoforo Colombo), 14467-1506, Italian navigator in Spanish service: traditionally considered the discoverer of America 1492. 2. a city in and the capital of Ohio, in the central part. 564,871. 3. a city in W Georgia. 169,441. 4. a city in central Indiana. 30,292. 5. a city in E Mississippi. 27,383. 6. a city in E Nebraska. 17,328.

braska. 17,328.

Colum/bus Air/ Force/ Base/, U.S. Air Force installation in NE Mississippi, NW of Columbus.

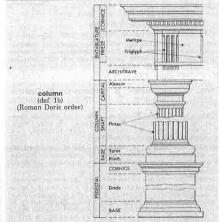
Colum/bus Day/, a day, October 12, observed as a holiday in various states of the U.S. in honor of the discovery of the New World by Columbus and his landing in the West Indies on October 12, 1492; observed in some states as the second Monday in October. [1890–95, Amer.]

Amer.]

Col·u-mel·la (kol/ya mel/a), n., pl. -mel·lae (-mel/a).

Biol. 1. a. any of various small, columnlike structures of animals or plants; rod or axis. b. Mycol. a small central column of sterile tissue within the sporangium of certain fungi, liverworts, and mosses. 2. a small bone in the ear of amphibians, reptiles, and birds. [1575-85] <
Li small column, equiv. to colum. (var. of column., s. of columna (column) + ella = stell = —colu-mel·late (kol/ya mel/it, āt), adj.

col-u-mel-li-form (kol/yə mel/ə fôrm/), adj. li columella. [1830-40; COLUMELL(A) + -I- + -FORM]



col·umn (kol/am), n. 1. Archit. a. a rigid, relatively slender, upright support, composed of relatively few pieces. b. a decorative pillar, most often composed of stone and typically having a cylindrical or polygonal shaft with a capital and usually a base. 2. any columnlike object, mass, or formation: a column of smoke. 3. a vertical row or list: Add this column of figures. 4. a vertical arrangement on a page of horizontal lines of type, usually typographically justified: There are three columns on this page. 5. a regular feature or series of articles in a newspaper, magazine, or the like, usually having a readily identifiable heading and the byline of the writer or editor; that reports or comments upon a particular field of interest, as politics, theater, or etiquette, or which may contain letters from readers, answers to readers' queries, etc. 6. a long, narrow formation of troops in which there are more members in line in the direction of movement than at right angles to the direction (distinguished from line). 7. a formation of ships in single file. 8. Bot. a columnike structure in an orchid flower, composed of the united stamens and style. [1400-50; late ME columne < L columne, equiv, to colum(e) peak + a fem. ending akin to EXCEL; r. late ME colompne < AF < L, as above | col/umned (kol/amd, columnated (kol/amd, columnated (kol/amd, columnated (kol/amd, columnated (kol/amd, columnated) architectural structures. PILLAR is the general word: the pillars supporting the roof. A column is a particular kind of pillar, esp. one with an identifiable shaft, base, and capital: columns of the Corinthian order.

Co-lumnater (ka lum/nar), adj. 1. shaped like a column. 2. characterized by columns: columnar architec-

and capital columns of the Corintata order.

Co-lumnar (ko lum'nsr), adj. 1. shaped like a column. 2. characterized by columns: columnar architecture. 3. Also, co-lum'nsl. printed, arranged, etc., in columns: data in columnar form. [1720-30; < LL columnaris, equiv. to column(a) column + -āris -ari]

—columnari-ty (kol/om nar/i tē), n.

colum/nar epithe/lium, Biol. epithelium consisting of one or more layers of elongated cells of cylindrical or prismatic shape.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEV: act, cape, dare, part; set, equal; if, ice, ox, over, order, oil, book, book, out; up, arge, child, sing; shoe; thint; th as in treasure, s = a as in alone, e as in system, is a casily, o as in gallop, u as in circus; "as in fire (fi\*r), hour (ou\*r), I and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krād'l), and button (but'n). See the full key inside the front cover.

[1645-55; < L vacuus empty; see -ous] -vac/u-ous-ly, -vac/u·ous·ness, n

adv. —vac/u-ous-ness, n. yōō am, -yəm), n., pl. vac-u-ums for 1, 2, 4-6, vac-u-a (vak/yōō a) for 1, 2, 4, 6, adj.; v. —n. 1. a space entirely devoid of matter. 2. an enclosed space from which matter, esp. air, has been partially removed so that the matter or gas remaining in the space exerts less pressure than the atmosphere (opposed to plenum). 3. the state or degree of exhaustion in such an enclosed space. 4. a space not filled or occupied; emptiness; void: The loss left a vacuum in his heart. 5. a vacuum cleaner or sweeper. 6. Physics. a state of lowest energy in a quantum field theory. —adj. 7. of, pertaining to, employing, or producing a vacuum. 8. (of a hollow container) partly exhausted of gas or air. 9. pertaining to a device or process that makes use of a 8. (of a hollow container) partly exhausted of gas or air. 9. pertaining to a device or process that makes use of a vacuum to accomplish a desired task. 10. noting or pertaining to canning or packaging in which air is removed from the container to prevent deterioration of the contents. —v.t. 11. to use a vacuum cleaner on; clean with a vacuum cleaner; to vacuum rugs. 12. to treat with any vacuum device, as a vacuum cire. —v.t. 13. to use a vacuum cleaner; to vacuum in the dining room. [1540-50; < L, neut. of vacuus empty]</p>

vac/uum aspira/tion, Med. 1. See under men-strual extraction. 2. a method of sampling the con-tents of the uterus for diagnostic purposes. [1965-70]

vac'uum bot'tle, a bottle or flask having a vacuum liner that prevents the escape of heat from hot contents, usually liquids, or the entrance of heat into cold con-tents; thermos. [1906–10]

vac/uum clean/er, an electrical appliance for cleaning carpets, floors, etc., by suction. Also called vac/uum sweep/er. [1900-05]

vac/uum cof/fee mak/er, a coffee pot with upper and lower glass units, the upper for ground coffee and the lower for water that, when boiled, rises through the filter-stoppered bottom of the upper unit and remains there until drawn back down to the lower unit as brewed coffee by a reduction in pressure caused by the removal

vac'uum con'crete, concrete from which excess moisture and air are sucked to quicken hardening and increase strength.

vac'uum distilla/tion, Chem. a process of distilla-tion employing a vacuum that by lowering the pressure on a liquid allows volatilization at a lower temperature than normal. [1895–1900]

vac'uum gauge', a device for measuring pressures below atmospheric pressure in the receiver of an air pump, in steam condensers, and the like. [1860-65]

vac-u-um-ize (vak/yōō miz/, -yōō ə. -yə-), u.t., -lzed, -lz-ing. 1. to create a vacuum in. 2. vacuum (def. 11). 3. vacuum-pack. Also, esp. Brit., vac/u-um-lse/. [1905–10; vacuum + -lze]

vac-u-um-pack (vak/yōōm pak/, -yōō əm-, -yəm-),
v.t. to pack (food) in a vacuum-packed container.
vac-u-um-packed (vak/yōōm pak/, -yōō əm-, -yəm-),
adj. packed and sealed in a container, as a can or jar,
with as much air as possible evacuated before sealing,
chiefly to preserve freshness. [1925–30]

vac'uum pan', a vessel equipped with a vacuum pump used for rapid evaporation by boiling a substance at a low temperature under reduced pressure.

vac'uum pump', a pump or device by which a partial vacuum can be produced. [1855-60]

vac/uum tube', 1. Also called, esp. Brit., vac/uum valve', an electron tube from which almost all air or gas has been evacuated: formerly used extensively in radio and electronics. 2. a sealed glass tube with electrodes and a partial vacuum or a highly rarefied gas, used to observe the effects of a discharge of electricity passed through it. [1775–85]

va-de me-cum (vā/dē mē/kem, vā/-), pl. va-de me-cums. 1. something a person carries about for frequent or regular use. 2. a book for ready reference; manual; handbook. [1620-30; < L vāde mēcum lit., go with me]

V. Adm., Vice-Admiral. va·dose (vā/dōs), adj. Geol. found or located above the water table: vadose water; vadose zone. [1895–1900; < L vadōsus shallow, equiv. to vad(um) a shoal, ford + -ōsus

Vads-ö (vät/sœ), n. a seaport in NE Norway. 5625.

Va.duz (fä doots/), n. a city in and the capital of Liechtenstein, on the upper Rhine. 7500.

vae vic·tis (wi' wik'tēs; Eng. vē' vik'tis), Latin. woe to the vanquished.

Va·fi·o (vä/fē ō/; Gk. vä fyô/), n. Vaphio.

Vasfi-o (vä/fe ô'; Gk. vä fyô'), n. Vaphio.

vag-a-bond (vag'e bond'), adj. 1. wandering from place to place without any settled home; nomadic: a vagabond tribe. 2. leading an unsettled or carefree life. 3. disreputable; worthless; shiftless. 4. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a vagabond: vagabond habits. 5. having an uncertain or irregular course or direction: a vagabond wayage. —n. 6. a person, usually without a permanent home, who wanders from place to place; nomad. 7. an idle wanderer without a permanent home or visible means of support; tramp; vagrant. 8. a carefree, worthless, or irresponsible person; rogue. [1400-50; late Mbuggabound (< OF vagabond) < LL vagabundus wandering, vagrant, equiv. to L vagā'(ri) to wander + -bundus adj. suffix] —vag'a-bond'ish, adj.
—Syn. 7. hobo, loafer. See vagrant. 8. knave, idler.

vag-a-bond-age (vag's bon/dij), n. 1. the state or condition of being a vagabond; idle wandering. 2. vagabonds collectively. Also called vag/a-bond/ism. [1805–15; VAGABOND + -AGE]

va-gai (vā/gai), adj. of or pertaining to a vagus nerve. [1850-55; vac(us) + -aL<sup>1</sup>] va/gai block/, Med. the obstruction of vagus nerve impulses by the administration of drugs, a treatment for reducing acid secretion by the stomach. Cf. vagotomy.

va·gar·i·ous (və gâr/ē əs), adi. 1. characterized by garies; erratic; capricious: a vagarious foreign policy, roving; wandering: vagarious artists. [1790-1800; va-

GARY + -0US] — va-gar/i-ous-ty, aav.

Va-gar-y (və gâr/ē, vā/gə rē), n., pl. -gar-ies. 1. an unpredictable or erratic action, occurrence, course, or instance: the vagaries of weather; the vagaries of the economic scene. 2. a whimsical, wild, or unusual idea, desire, or action. [1665-75, in sense "wandering journey"; appar. < L vagart to wander]

—Syn. 2. caprice, whim, quirk, crotchet.

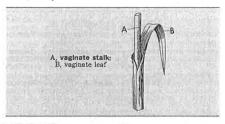
vagile (vaj'el or, esp. Brit, -il), adj. Biol. endowed with or having freedom of movement. [1885-90; < L vag(us) wandering + -ILE]
va-gil·i-ty (və jil/i te), n. Biol. the ability of an organism to move about freely and migrate. [1935-40; vAGILE + -ITY]

vagin-, var. of vagino- before a vowel: vaginectomy

va.gi.na (va ji/na), n., pl. -nas, -nas (-nē). 1. Anat., Zool. a. the passage leading from the uterus to the vulva in certain female mammals. Cf. oviduct. b. a sheathlike part or organ. 2. Bot. the sheath formed by the basal part of certain leaves where they embrace the stem. [1675-85; < NI; L wagina sheath]

vag-i-nal (vaj'a nl), adj. 1. Anat., Zool. pertaining to or involving the vagina. 2. pertaining to or resembling a sheath. —vag'i-nal-iy, adv. [1720-30; vagin(a) +

vag·i-nate (vaj/o nit, -nāt/), adj. Bot. having a vagina or sheath; sheathed. [1840-50; < NL voginātus. See va-cina, -ate¹]



vag-i-nec-to-my (vaj/ə nek/tə mē), n., pl. -mles. Surg. excision of part or all of the vagina. [VAGIN(A) + Surg. ex-

vag-i-nis-mus (vaj/ə niz/məs), n. Puthol. a painful spasm of the vagina. [1865-70; < NL; see vagina, -ism] vag·i·ni·tis (vaj/ə ni/tie), n. Pathol. inflammation of the vagina. Also called colpitis. [1840-50; vagin(A) + -ITIS]

ino-, a combining form representing vagina in apound words: vaginotomy. Also, esp. before a vowel, vagino-.

vag·i·no·my·co·sls (vaj/ə nō mī kō/sis), n. Pathol. fungous infection of the vagina. [vagino- + mycosis] vag-i-not-o-my (vaj/e not/e mē), n., pl. -mies. Surg. colpotomy. [vagino- + -тому]

vago-, a combining form with the meaning "vagus nerve," used in the formation of compound words: vagotomy. [see VAGUS, -0-]

 vacgo-de-pres-sor (vā/gō di pres/er), Pharm. —adj.
 decreasing or mimicking the decrease of the activity of the vagus nerve. —n. 2. any such substance. [vaco-lapsescort] + DEPRESSOR

va-got-o-my (vā got'o mē), n., pl. -mies. the surgical severance of vagus nerve fibers, performed to reduce acid secretion by the stomach. Cf. vagal block. [1900-05; VAGO- + -TOMY

va-go-to-ni-a (vā/gə tō/nē ə), n. Pathol. hyperexcita-bility of the vagus nerve, producing bradycardia, de-creased heart output, and faintness. [1910-15; vAGO- + -TONIA] —va-go-ton-ic (vā/gə ton/ik), adj.

Va-go-trop-ic (va/gə trop/ik, -trō/pik), adj. Physiol. affecting the vagus nerve. [VAGO- + -TROPIC]

Va-gran-cy (vā'gron sē), n., pl. -cies. 1. the state or condition of being a vagrant: an arrest for vagrancy. 2. the conduct of a vagrant. 3. mental wandering; reverie. [1635-45; vAGR(ANT) + -ANCY]

[1636–46; vagrant) + -ancy]

Va-grant (vā'grant), n. 1. a person who wanders about idly and has no permanent home or employment; vagabond; tramp. 2. Law. an idle person without visible means of support, as a tramp or beggar. 3. a person who wanders from place to place; wanderer; rover. 4. wandering idly without a permanent home or employment; living in vagabondage: vagrant beggars. 5. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a vagrant: the vagrant life. —adj. 6. wandering or roaming from place to place; nomadic. 7. (of plants) straggling in growth. 8. not fixed or settled, esp. in course; moving hither and hither: a vagrant left blown by the wind. [1400–50; late ME vagrant, appar. prp. of AF "vagrer, perh. < ME "vagrer, b. vagrer (< OF wa(u)crer), equiv. to walce (see walk) + -r- freq. suffix + -en inf. suffix] —vagrant-ly, adv. —va's rant-less. No vagrant vagrant-ly, adv.

suffix + -en inf. suffix] —va/grant-ly, adv. —va/grant-ness, n.
—Syn. 1. Vagrant, vagrantones an idle, disreputable person who lacks a fixed abode. Vagrant suggests a tramp, a person with no settled abode or livelihood, an idle and disorderly person: picked up by police as a vagrant. Vagrand especially emphasizes the idea of worthless living, often by trickery, thieving, or other disreputable means: Actors were once classed with rogues and vagabonds.

va·grom (va/grom), adj. Archaic. vagrant. [1590-1600; var. of vagrant]

Vague (vāg), adj., va-guer, va-guest. 1. not clearly or explicitly stated or expressed: vague promises. 2. indefinite or indistinct in nature or character, as ideas or feelings: a vague premonition of disaster. 3. not clear or

distinct to the sight or any other sense; perceptible or recognizable only in an indefinite way: vague shapes in the dark; vague murmurs belind a door. A. not definitely established, determined, confirmed, or known; uncertain: a vague rumor; The date of his birth is vague. 5. (of persons) not clear or definite in thought, understanding, or expression: vague about his motives; a vague person. 6. (of the eyes, expression, etc.) showing lack of clear perception or understanding a vague stare. [1540–50; (< Mf') < L vagus wandering] —vague/ly, adv.—vague/ress, n.
—Syn. 1. unspecific, imprecise. 3. obscure, hazy,

1. unspecific, imprecise 3. obscure, hazy, shadowy.

va·gus (vā/gəs), n., pl. -gi (-ji, -gi). See vagus nerve. [1830-40; < L: wandering]</p>

vargus nerver, pl. vagus nerves. Anat. either one of the tenth pair of cranial nerves, consisting of motor fibers that innervate the muscles of the pharyux, largus, heart, and thoracic and abdominal viscera, and of sensory fibers that conduct impulses from these structures to the brain. [1830-40]

vall' (wil), u.t. 1. to let sink; lower 2. Archaic. to take off or doff (one's hat), as in respect or submission. [1300-50; ME valen, sph. var. of avalen (now obs.) < MF avaler to move down, v. deriv. of phrase a val down (lit., to the valley) (a to (< L ad) + val Vale)]

vail<sup>2</sup> (vai), Archaic. —v.i., v.t. 1. to be of use or profit; avail. —n. 2. a tip; gratuity. [1250-1300; ME; aph. var. avail. -

**vail**<sup>3</sup> (vāl). Obs. -n 1. a veil. -v.t. 2. to veil.

vail (vāl), Obs. —n. 1. a veil. —v.t. 2. to veil.

vain (vān), adj., er, est. 1. excessively proud of or concerned about one's own appearance, qualities, achievements, etc.; conceited a vain dandy. 2. proceeding from or showing personal vanity: vain remarks. 3. ineffectual or unsuccessful; futile: a vain effort. 4. without real significance, value, or importance, baseless or worthless: vain pageantry; vain display. 5. Archaic. senseless or foolish. 6. in vain, a. without effect or avail; to no purpose: to apologize in vain. b. in an improper or irreverent manner: to take God's name in vain. 1250-1300; ME < OF < 1. vānus empty, vain] —vain'ly, adv. —vain'ness, n.
— Syn. 1. egotistical, self-complacent, vainglorious, proud, arrogant, overweening. 3. fruitless, unavailing. 4. unimportant, trivial, trifling, nugatory. See useless.—Ant. 1. humble. 3. useful.

Väi-nā·möi-nen (vi/na moi/nen; Fin, vai/na mosi/-

Väi-nä-möi-nen (vi/nə moi/nen; Fin. vai/na mœi/-nen), n. Finnish Legend. an old magician, the hero of the Kaleuala, who opposes the magician Joukahainen and the sorceress Louhi.

valin-glo-ri-ous (van glor'ë as, -glor'-), adj. 1. filled with or given to vainglory: a vainglorious actor. 2. characterized by, showing, or proceeding from vainglory: a vainglorious estimate of one's ability. [1470-80; VAINGLORY + -0US] \_\_vain-glo'ri-ous-ly, adv. \_\_vain-glo'ri-ous-ness, n.

vain-glo-ry (van/glór/ē, -glōr/ē, van glôr/ē, -glōr/ē), n.

1. excessive elation or pride over one's own achievements, abilities, etc.; boastful vanity. 2. empty pomp or show. [1250-1300; ME vainglorie, trans. of ML vāna glōria; see valn, ctod."
— Syn. 1. See pride. 2. ostentation. —Ant. 1. humility.

mility.

vair (vâr), n. 1. a fur much used for lining and trimming garments in the 18th and 14th centuries, generally assumed to have been that of a variety of squirrel with a gray back and white belly. Cf. miniver (def. 1). 2. Heraldry, a fur represented by a pattern of escutcheon of those beside it so that the figures alternate vertically and horizontally both in position and in tinctures, of which argent and azure are common. [1250-1300; M£ < OF < L varium something particolored; see various]

Vai-she-shi-ka (vi-she shē'ka, vi shā'shi ka), n. Indian Philos. a school of thought asserting the existence of a universe formed by a god out of atoms of earth, air, fire, and water, as well as out of space, time, ether, mind, and soul, all conceived as substances coexisting eternally with the god. [< Skt vaisespika, deriv. of visesa difference, particular property]

Valsh-na-Va (vish'ne ve), n. Hinduism. a Bhakti sect mility.

Vaish·na·va (vish/nə və), n. Hinduism. a Bhakti sect devoted to Vishnu. —Vaish/na·vism, n.

Vais-ya (vis-yo, vish-), n. a member of the Hindu mercantile and professional class, above the Shudras and below the Kshatriyas. Cf. Brahman (def. 1). [1785-95;

val-vode (vi/vod), n. voivode.

vaj-ra (vuj'rə), n. Hinduism. (in Vedic mythology) the thunderbolt of Indra. [ < Skt]

va-keel (və kēl'), n. Anglo-Indian. a native lawyer. Also, va-kil'. [1615-25; < Hindi vakēl < Ar wakil]

Val (val), n. 1. a male given name, form of Valentine.
2. a female given name, form of Valentine.

Val (val), n. Valenciennes (def. 2).

Val. Biochem. valine.

val., 1. valentine. 2. valuation. 3. value. 4. valued. Va·la (vä/le), n. Scand. Myth. a prophetess.

Va-la-don (va la dôn'), n. Su-zanne (sv zan'), 1865–1938, French painter (mother of Maurice Utrillo).

Va-lais (Fr. va le'; Eng. va lā'), n. a canton in SW Switzerland. 211,600; 2021 sq. mi. (5235 sq. km). Cap.: Sion.

val-ance (val-ans, va-lans), n. 1. a short curtain or piece of drapery that is hung from the edge of a canopy, from the frame of a bed, etc. 2. a short ornamental piece of drapery placed across the top of a window.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cape, dare, part; set, equal; if, ice, ox, over, order, oil, book, boot, out; up, arge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; xh as in treasure,  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n}$  as in alone,  $\mathbf{e}$  as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus;  $^{\circ}$  as in fire (fi\*), hour (ou\*), 1 and n can serve as syllable consonnants, as in cradle (krād\*1), and button (but\*n). See the full key inside the front cover.