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STUART BERG FLEXNER

RANDOM HOUSE UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition

RANDOM HOUSE NEW YORK

Dedicated to the memory of Jess Stein

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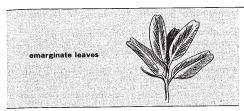
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e-mas-cu-late (v. i mas/kyo lāt/; adj. i mas/kyo lit, -lāt/), v., -lat-ed, -lat-ing, adj.—v.t. 1. to castrate. 2. to deprive of strength or vigor; weaken.—adj. 3. deprived of or lacking strength or vigor; effeminate. [1600-10; < Lēmasculātus (ptp. of ēmasculāre), equiv. to ē-E-+ māscul(us) Male + -ātus -ATE']—e-mas/cu-lat/tion, n.—e-mas/cu-lat/tive, adj.—e-mas/cu-lat/tive, adj.—e-mas/tive, adj.—e-ma

adj. Syn. 2. debilitate, undermine, devitalize, soften.

em-ba-cle (em bä/kəl, -bak/əl), n. an accumulation of broken ice in a river. Cf. debacle (def. 2). [< F, equiv. to em- Em-¹ + $(d\acute{e})b\^{a}cle$ debacle]

to em-EM-' + (de)bacte DEBACLE|
em-balm (em bäm'), v.t. 1. to treat (a dead body) so
as to preserve it, as with chemicals, drugs, or balsams.
2. to preserve from oblivion; keep in memory: his deeds
embalmed in the hearts of his disciples. 3. to cause to
remain unchanged; prevent the development of. 4. to
impart a balmy fragrance to. [1300-50; ME embalmen,
embaumen < OF emba(u)smer, equiv. to em-EM-' +
-ba(u)smer, v. deriv. of ba(u)sme BALM] —em-balm'er,
n. —em-balm'ment. n em·balm/ment, n.

em-bank (em bangk*), v.t. to enclose or protect with an embankment. [1640-50; EM-1 + BANK1]

em-bank-ment (em bangk/ment), n. 1. a bank, mound, dike, or the like, raised to hold back water, carry a roadway, etc. 2. the action of embanking. [1780-90; EMBANK + -MENT]

em-bar (em bär'), v.t., -barred, -bar-ring. 1. to stop or hinder, as by a bar. 2. to enclose within bars; im-prison. [1425-75; late ME embarren < AF, MF embar-rer, equiv. to em- EM-1 + barrer to BAR1]

em-bar-ca-de-ro (em bar/kə dâr/ō), n., pl. -ros. 1. a pier, wharf, or landing place. 2. (sometimes cap.) a waterfront section in San Francisco: piers and seafood restaurants. [1840-50, Amer.; < AmerSp. Sp. pier, docking place, equiv. to embarcad(o) ptp. of embarcar to EMBARK, launch + -ero < L -ārium -ARIUM

em·bar·ca·tion (em/bär kā/shən), n. embarkation.

em·bar·go (em bär'gō), n., pl. goes, v., -goed, -go-ing. —n. 1. an order of a government prohibiting the movement of merchant ships into or out of its ports. 2. movement of merchant ships into or out of its ports. 2. an injunction from a government commerce agency to refuse freight for shipment, as in case of congestion or insufficient facilities. 3. any restriction imposed upon commerce by edict. 4. a restraint or hindrance; prohibition. —v.t. 5. to impose an embargo on. [1595-1605. < 5p, deriv. of embargar to hinder, embarrass < VL *imbarricāre, equiv. to im-IM-¹ + -barricāre (*barr(a) Barl² + -icāre causative suffix)]
— Syn. 4. ban, restriction, interdiction, postscription.

em·bark (em bärk/),v.i. 1. to board a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle, as for a journey. 2. to start an enterprise, business, etc. —v.t. 3. to put or receive on board a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle. 4. to involve (someone) in an enterprise. 5. to venture or invest (something) in an enterprise. [1540-50; < MF embarquer < Sp embarcar, equiv. to em-Em-1 + -barcar, v. deriv. of barca Bark²]

em-bar-ka-tion (em/bär kā/shən), n. the act, process, or an instance of embarking. Also, embarcation. [1635-45; < F embarcation < Sp embarcación. See EMBARK, -ATION]

em-bark-ment (em bärk/ment), n. an embarkation. [1590-1600; EMBARK + -MENT]

em·bar·ras de ri·chesses (an ba Rad, Re shes/), rench. embarrassment of riches; confusing overabun-

dance.

em-bar-rass. (em bar'es), v.t. 1. to cause confusion and shame to; make uncomfortably self-conscious; disconcert; abash: His bad table manners embarrassed her.

2. to make difficult or intricate, as a question or problem; complicate. 3. to put obstacles or difficulties in the way of; impede: The motion was advanced in order to embarrass the progress of the bill. 4. to beset with financial difficulties; burden with debt: The decline in sales embarrassed the company. —vi. 5. to become disconcerted, abashed, or confused. [1665-75; F embarrasser < Sp embarazar < Pg embarazar, equiv. to emem-1 - baraçar, v. deriv. of baraça, baraça cord, strap, noose (of obscure orig.)] —em-bar-rassed-iy (em bar-est lē, -e sid le), adv. —em-bar/rass-ing-ly, adv. —Syn. 1. discompose, discomfit, chagrin. See confuse.

3. hamper, hinder.

3. hamper, hinder.

em-bar-rass-ment (em bar'es ment), n. 1. the state of being embarrassed; disconcertment; abashment. 2. an act or instance of embarrassing. 3. something that embarrasses. 4. an overwhelmingly excessive amount; overabundance: an embarrassment of riches. 5. the state of being in financial difficulties. 6. Med. impairment of functioning associated with disease: respiratory embarrassment. [1670-80; < F embarrassement. See EMMARRAS _MENT] EMBARRASS, -MENT

-Syn. 1. discomposure. See shame.

em·bas·sa·dor (em bas/e der), n. Archaic. ambassa-

or office of an ambassador. 4. a mission headed by an or office of an ambassador. 4. a mission headed by an ambassador. [1870-80; var. of ambasse; MF ambasse,
OF ambasse, ambaxee << OPr ambaissada, deriv. of ambasses is service, office, deriv., by a Gmc intermediary (cf. Goth ambahti, OHG ambahti) of Gallo-L ambactus retainer, servant (< Gaulish, equiv. to ambaround, Ambi- + act. verbal adj. of *ag- drive, lead; cf. Act, Welsh amaeth husbandman); cf. Ambassador]</p>

em-bat-tle¹ (em bat'l), vt., -tled, -tling. 1, to arrange in order of battle; prepare for battle; arm. 2, to fortify (a town, camp, etc.). [1350-1400; ME embatailen < MF embatailler. See EM-¹, BATTLE¹]
em-bat-tle² (em bat'l), vt., -tled, -tling. to furnish with battlements. [1350-1400; ME embatailen. See EM-¹, pages embatailen.

for battled (em bat'ld), adj. 1. disposed or prepared for battle. 2. engaged in or beset by conflict or struggle. [1350-1400; ME; see EMBATTLE', -ED²; def. 2 prob. by assoc. with the general sense "restrict, enclose" of many verbs formed with EM-¹, EN-¹]

em-bat-tle-ment (em bat'l ment), n. battlement. [1400-1450; late ME embatailment. See EMBATTLE²,

em·bay (em bā/), v.t. 1. to enclose in or as if in a bay; surround or envelop. 2. to form into a bay. [1575–85; $EM^{-1} + BAY^{1}$]

em-bay-ment (em bā/ment), n. 1. a bay. 2. Physical Geog. the process by which a bay is formed. [1805-15; EMBAY + -MENT]

Emb-den (em/den), n. one of a breed of large, white domestic geese having orange shanks, toes, and bill. Also, **Emden**.

em-bed (em bed'), v., -bed-ded, -bed-ding. —v.t. 1. to fix into a surrounding mass: to embed stones in cement. 2. to surround tightly or firmly; envelop or enclose: Thick cotton padding embedded the precious vase in its box. 3. to incorporate or contain as an essential part or characteristic: A love of color is embedded in all of her paintings. 4. Histol. to infiltrate (a biological tissue) with molten paraffin or other plastic material that later solidifies, enabling the preparation to be sliced very thin for viewing under a microscope. 5. Math. to map a set into another set. 6. Gram. to insert (a construction, as a clause or sentence. —v.i. 7. to be or become fixed or incorporated, as into a surrounding mass: Glass embeds in the soft tar of the road. Also, imbed. [1770-80; Em-¹ + BED] —em-bed'inent, n. em·bed (em bed/), v., -bed-ded, -bed-ding.

em-bed-ding (em bed/ing), n. Math. the mapping of one set into another. Also, imbedding. [EMBED + -ING.] one set into another. Also, imbedding. [EMBED T - ING-]
em-bel-lish (em bel/ish), v. 1. to beautify by or as if
by ornamentation; ornament; adorn. 2. to enhance (a
statement or narrative) with fictitious additions. [130050; ME embelisshen < AF, MF embeliss- (s. of embelir),
equiv. to em- EM-¹ + bel- (< L bellus pretty) + -iss-18H²] - em-bel/ilish-er, n.

— Syn. 1. decorate, garnish, bedeck, embroider.

em-bel-lish-ment (em bel/ish ment), n. 1. an ornament or decoration. 2. a fictitious addition, as to a factual statement. 3. Music. a. ornament (def. 8). b. See auxiliary tone. 4. the act of embellishing. 5. state of being embellished. [1615–25; EMBELLISH + -MENT]

em-ber (em/ber), n. 1. a small live piece of coal, wood, etc., as in a dying fire. 2. embers, the smoldering remains of a fire. [bef. 1000; ME eemer, emeri, OE æmerge, æmyrie (c. ON eimyrja, OHG eimuria), equiv. to æm- (c. ON eimr steam) + -erge, -yrie, akin to OE ys(e)le ember, L ūrere to burn]

Em/ber day', any of the days in the quarterly three-day period of prayer and fasting (the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after Sept. 14, and after Dec. 13) observed in the Roman Catholic Church and other Western churches. [bef. 1050; ME ymber day, OE ymbrendæg, pl.-dagas, equiv. to ymbryne recurrence (ymb(e) around ryne a running) + dæg DAY]

ryne a running) + dæg DaY]

em-ber-i-zine (em/bə ri/zin, -zin), Ornith. —adj. 1.

belonging or pertaining to the subfamily Emberizinae,
comprising the buntings, New World sparrows, and related birds. —n. 2. an emberizine bird. [< NL Emberizinae, equiv. to Emberiz(a) the bunting genus (<
dial. G; cf. Swiss G Amerzen, Imbritze; OHG amarzo,
amirzo, hypocoristic forms of amaro (> G Ammer bunting), short for *amarofagal lit., emmer-bird; see EMMER,
YELLOWHAMMER) + -inae -INAE]

em-bez-zle (em bez/el), v.t., -zled, -zling. to appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as money or property entrusted to one's care. [1375-1425; late ME embesilen < AF embeseiller to destroy, make away with equiv. to em- EM-1 + beseiller, OF beseiller to destroy < ?] —em-bez/zle-ment, n. —em-bez/zler, n.

Syn. misappropriate.

em·bi·id (em'bē id), n. See **web spinner**. [< NL Embidae the web spinner family, equiv. to Embi(a) a genus (< Gk, fem. of $\acute{e}mbios$ having life) + -idae -Idae

em-bi-ot-o-cid (em/bē ot/ə sid -ə tos/id, -tō/sid), adj.

1. belonging or pertaining to the family Embiotocidae, comprising the surfperches. —n. 2. an embiotocid fish. [< NL Embiotocidae, equiv. to Embiotocid (ish genus (< Gk émbio(s) having life + -tokē, fem. of -tokos bearing offspring) + -idae -in²

bearing dispring) + -tate-in j em-bit-ter (em bit/er), v.t. 1. to make bitter; cause to feel bitterness: Failure has embittered him. 2. to make bitter or more bitter in taste. Also, imbitter. [1595– 1605; Em-¹ + BITTER] — em-bit/ter-er, n. — em-bit/. ter·ment, n.

em-blaze² (em blaz'), v.t., -blazed, -blaz-ing. Archaic. to emblazon. [1625-35] —em-blaz'er, n.

em-bla-zon (em bla/zen), v.t. 1. to depict, as on an escutcheon in heraldry. 2. to decorate with brilliant colors. 3. to proclaim; celebrate or extol. [1585–95; EM-1 + BLAZON] —em-bla/zon-er, n.

em-bla-zon-ment (em bla/zen ment), n. 1. the act of emblazoning. 2. something that is emblazoned. [1790-1800; EMBLAZON + -MENT]

em·bla·zon·ry (em bla/zen re), n. 1. the act or art of emblazoning; heraldic decoration. 2. brilliant representation or embellishment. [1660-70; EM-¹ + BLAZONRY]

emblem (em/blem), n. 1. an object or its representation, symbolizing a quality, state, class of persons, etc.; symbol: The olive branch is an emblem of peace. 2. a sign, design, or figure that identifies or represents something: the emblem of a school. 3. an allegorical picture, often inscribed with a motto supplemental to the visual image with which it forms a single unit of meaning. 4. Obs. an inlaid or tessellated ornament. —v.t. 5. to represent with an emblem. [1400-56] late ME < L emblema inlaid or mosaic work < Gk émblēma something put on, equiv. to em- EM-2 + blêma something thrown or put; cf. embállein to throw in or on]
— Syn. 1. token, sign, figure, image, device, badge.

em-blem-at-ic (em/ble mat/ik), adj. pertaining to, of the nature of, or serving as an emblem; symbolic. Also, em/blem-at/ical. [1635-45; < Gk emblēmat-, s. of ém-blēma (see emblem) + -10] — em/blem-at/i-cal-iy, adv. — em/blem-at/i-cal-iess, n.

em-blem-a-tist (em blem's tist), n. a designer, maker, or user of emblems. [1640-50; emblemat- (see EMBLEMATIC) + -IST]

em-blem-a-tize (em blem'e tiz'), v.t., -tized, -tiz-ing. to serve as an emblem of; represent by an emblem. Also, esp. Brit., em-blem'a-tise'. [1605-15; emblemat- (see EMBLEMATIC) + -1ZE]

em-ble-ments (em'ble ments), n.pl. Law. the products or profits of land that has been sown or planted. [1485-95; pl. of emblement < AF, MF emblaement, equiv. to emblae(r) (< ML imblādāre to sow with grain, equiv. to im- IM-1 + blād(um) grain (> F blê) < Gmc (cf. MD blaad, OE blæd) + -āre inf. suffix) + -ment

em-bod-i-ment (em bod/ē ment), n. 1. the act of em-bodying. 2. the state or fact of being embodied. 3. a person, being, or thing embodying a spirit, principle, abstraction, etc; incarnation. 4. something embodied. [1820-30; EMBODY + -MENT]

em-bod-y (em bod/ē), v.t., -bod-ied, -bod-y-ing. 1. give a concrete form to; express, personify, or exemplify in concrete form: to embody an idea in an allegorical painting. 2. to provide with a body; incarnate; make corporeal: to embody a spirit. 3. to collect into or include in a body; organize; incorporate. 4. to embrace or comprise. Also, imbody. [1540-50; EM-1 + BODY] — embod/ier, n.

em-boî-té (Fr. an bwa ta'), n., pl. -tés (-ta'). Ballet. a step, performed in series, in which the dancer stands on the toes with legs together and then springs up, swinging one foot out and around to the front of the other. Cf. déboîté. [< F. lit., boxed in, ptp. of embotter; see EM-¹, BOÎTE]

em-bold-en (em böl/den), v.t. to make bold or bolder; hearter; encourage. Also, imbolden. [1495–1505; EM-+ BOLD + -EN-1]

em-bol·ic (em bol/ik), adj. 1. Pathol. pertaining to an embolus or to embolism. 2. Embryol. of, pertaining to, or resulting from emboly. [1865-70; EMBOL(US) + -IC]

or resulting from emboly. [1865-70; EMBOL(US) + -1C] em-bo-lism (em/be liz/em), n. 1. Pathol, the occlusion of a blood vessel by an embolus. 2. intercalation, as of a day in a year. 3. a period of time intercalated. 4. (in a Eucharistic service) the prayer following the final petitions of the Lord's Prayer. [1350-1400; ME < ML embolism intercalation < LGk embolisms, equiv. to embol. (see EMBOLUS) + -ismos -ISM] —em/bo-lis/mic, adi

em-bo-lite (em/bə lit/), n. a mineral, chloride and bromide of silver, used as a minor source of silver. [1840-50; < Gk emból(ion) insertion (see EMBOLUS) +

em-bo-li-za-tion (em/be le zā/shen), n. obstruction of a blood vessel or organ by an embolus. [1945–50; EMBO-L(US) + -IZATION]

L(US) + -IZATION]

em-bo-lus (em/be les), n., pl. -li (-li/). Pathol. undissolved material carried by the blood and impacted in some part of the vascular system, as thrombi or fragments of thrombi, tissue fragments, clumps of bacteria, protozoan parasites, fat globules, or gas bubbles. [1660-70; < L: piston < Gk émbolos stopper, equiv. to em-em-2 + bôlos a throw, akin to bállein to throw]

em-bo-ly (em'bə len, n. pl. -lies. Embryol. the pushing or growth of one part into another, as in the formation of certain gastrulas. [1875–80; < Gk embolé a putting into place, akin to embállein to throw in]

em-bon-point (Fr. än bôn pwan'), n. excessive plumpness; stoutness. [1655-65; < F, lit., in good condi-

em-bosk (em bosk'), v.t. to hide or conceal (something, oneself, etc.) with or as if with foliage, greenery, or the like: to embosk oneself within a grape arbor.

[EM-¹ + BOSK]

em·bos·om (em bŏoz/em, -boō/zem), v.t. 1. to enfold, envelop, or enclose. 2. to take into or hold in the bosom; embrace. 3. to cherish; foster. Also, imbosom. [1580-90; EM-1 + BOSOM]

Masimo Ex. 1017 **IPR Petition - USP 10,076,257** kind of breathing or condition of the respiratory system, as specified by the initial element: dyspnea; hyperpnea, Also. -pnoea. [< Gk -pnoia, akin to pnein to breathe; of PNEUMA]

of Preceding of the control of the c

pneum., 1. pneumatic. 2. pneumatics.

pneuma (noo'me, nyoo'-), n. 1. the vital spirit; the vital spirit; the Spirit of God; the Holy Ghost. to blow, breathe)

to blow, breathe)

neu-mat-ic (noo mat'ik, nyōo-), adj. 1. of or perparation of air, a paewad, 2. of or pertaining to haustion of air. a pneumatic drill. 4. filled with or conpneumatic air. a pneumatic drill. 4. filled with or conpneumatic tires. 6. Theol. of or pertaining to the spirity, a pneumatic tire. 9. a vehicle having wheels with such pertaining to air, better the spirity. 1650-60; c. L. pneumaticus < Gk. pneumatikos pneumaticus, of p

pneumat/ic duct/, the duct joining the air bladder and alimentary canal of a physostomous fish.

pneumat/ic pile/. Building Trades. a hollow pile, used under water, in which a vacuum is induced so that air and water pressure force it into place. [1855-60]

air and water pressure force it into place. [1850-60] pneu-māt-ics (nô mat/iks, nyōo-), n. (used with a singular u.) the branch of physics that deals with the mechanical properties of air and other gases. Also called pneumodynamics. [1850-60; see PNEUMATIC, 1cs] pneumat/ic trough/, Chem. a trough filled with liquid, esp. water, for collecting gases in bell jars or the like by displacement. [1820-30]

pneumato-, a combining form meaning "air," "breath," 'spirit," used in the formation of compound words: pneumatology; pneumatophore. Also, pneumo-[< Gk, comb. form of pneuma; see pneuma]

pneu-mat-o-cyst (noo mat/ə sist, nyoo-, noo/mə t nyoo/), n. Biol. 1. the cavity of a pneumatophore. [1855-60; pneumatop- + -cyst]

pneu-mat-o-graph (noo mat/o graf/, -graf/, nyoo-, noo/mo to-, nyoo/-), n. Med. pneumograph.

noo'ma ta-, nyoo'-), n. mee. pneumograpn.
pneu-ma-tol-o-gy (noō'ms tol'a jē, nyoō'-), n. 1.

Theol. a. doctrine concerning the Holy Spirit. b. the belief in intermediary spirits between humans and God. 2.
the doctrine or theory of spiritual beings. 3. Archae.
psychology. 4. Obs. pneumatics. [1670-80; PNEUMATO-+LOGY] —pneu-mat-to-log-ic (noō mat-l oj-fik, nyōo'-noō'mat-nyōo'-), pneu/ma-to-log-ic-loal, adj. —pneu/-matolo-ogist. n.

pneu-ma-tol-y-sis (noo'me tol'e sis, nyōo'-), n. Geol. the process by which rocks are altered or minerals and ores are formed by the action of vapors given off by magma. [1895-1900; PNEUMATO- + -LYSIS] — pneu-mato-llytic, pneu-mato-llytic, noomat/lit/ik, nyōo-, noo'me tl-, nyōo'-), adj.

pneu-ma-tom-e-ter (noo/me tom/i ter, nyoo/-), n. an instrument for measuring either the quantity of air inhaled or exhaled during a single inspiration or expiration or the force of inspiration or expiration. [1825-35; PNEUMATO- + - METER]

pneu-mat-o-phore (noo mat/o for/, -for/, nyoo-, noo/ma to-, nyoo/-), n. 1. Bot. a specialized structure developed from the root in certain plants growing in swamps and marshes, serving as a respiratory organ. 2. Zool. the air sac of a siphonophore, serving as a float. [1855-60; PNEUMATO-+ -PHORE] —pneu-ma-tophorous (noo/ma tof/or os, nyoo/-), adj.

Pneu-mat-o-ther-a-py (noo mat/o ther/o pē, nyōo-, nōo/mo tō-, nyōo'-), n. the use of compressed or rarefied air in treating disease. [1930-35; PNEUMATO- +

pneu-mec-to-my (nŏo mek'tə mē, nyŏo-), n., pl. -mies. Surg. pneumonectomy.

pneumo-, var. of pneumato- or pneumono-: pneumo-

pneu-mo-ba-cil·lus (nōō/mō bə sil/əs, nyōō/-), n., pl. -cll·ll (-sil/1). a bacterium, Klebsiella pneumoniae, causing a type of pneumonia and associated with certain other diseases, esp. of the respiratory tract. [< NL; see PNEUMO-, BACILLUS]

PNEUMO-, BACILLUS | noō/ma kok/as, nyōō/-), n., pl. -co-ci (-kok/si, -sē). a bacterium, Diplococcus pneumoniae, causing lobar pneumonia and associated with certain other diseases, as pericarditis and meningitis. [1885-90, < NL, see PNEUMO-, -coccus] -pneu-mo-coc-cic (noō/ma kok/sik, nyōō/-), pneu-mo-coc-cic (noō/ma kok/sik, nyōō/-), pneu-mo-coc-cic (noō/ma-kok/sik, nyōō/-), pneu-mo-coc-cous (nōō/ma-kok/sik, nyōō/-), adi.

Pneu-mo-co-ni-o-sis (nōo'me kō'nē o'sis, nyōō'-), n. Pathol. any chronic lung disease, including anthracosis, asbestosis, and silicosis, caused by the inhalation of particles of coal, asbestos, silica, or similar substances and leading to fibrosis and loss of lung function. Also, pneumonoconiosis. [1880–85; syncopated var. of PNEUMO-NOCOMOSIS]

POEUMO-Cys/tis pneumo/nia (nōō/mə sis/tis, nyōō/-), Pathol. a pulmonary infection caused by the protozoan Pneumocystis carinii, occurring as an opportunistic disease in persons with impaired immune systems, as AIDS victims. Abbr.: PCP Also called pneumocys/tis ca-rl/ni-l pneumo/nia (ke ri/ne i/). pneumocys/tis ca-rl/ni-l pneumo/nia (ke ri/ne i/). [1980-85; pneumocystis < NL: genus name; see PNEUMO-, cvsr]

Pneu-mo-dy-nam-ics (nōō/mō di nam/iks, -di-, nyōo/-), n. (used with a singular v.) Physics. pneumatics. [1830-40; PNEUMO- + DYNAMICS]

Pneu-mo-en-ceph-a-lo-gram (nōō/mō en sef/ə lə-gram/, nyōō/-), n. Med. an encephalogram made after

the replacement of the cerebrospinal fluid by air or gas, rarely used since the development of the CAT scanner. [1930-35; PNEUMO- + ENCEPHALOGRAM]

Pneu-mo-en-cepha-log-ra-phy (noo'mo en sef'a-log'ra fe, nyoo'.), n. Med. encephalography. [1930-35; PNEUMO- + ENCEPHALOGRAPHY]

Pneu-mo-gas-tric (noo'me gas'trik, nyoo'-), Anat.
—adj. 1. of or pertaining to the lungs and stomach. —n.
2. See pneumogastric nerve. [1825-35; PNEUMO-+
GASTRIC]

Pneu/mogas/tric nerve/, Anat. (formerly) the vagus nerve. [1825-35]

Pneu-mo-graph (noo'me graf', -gräf', nyoo'-), n.

Med. a device for recording graphically the respiratory movements of the thorax. Also, pneumatograph. [1875-80; PNEUMO- + -GRAPH] —pneu-mo-graph-ic (noo'me graf'ik, nyoo'-), adj.

Pneu-mog-ra-phy (noo mag'ra fe nyoo-), n. Med. 1.

pneu-mog-ra-phy (nöö mog're fe, nyöe-), n. Med. 1. the process of recording the movements of the thorax in respiration. 2. the production of x-ray photographs of the lungs. [1835-45; PNEUMO- + -GRAPHY]

pneumon-, var. of pneumono- before a vowel: pneu-

Pneu-mo-nec-to-my (noo'mə nek'tə mē, nyoo'-), n., pl. -mles. Surg. excision of part or all of a lung. Also, pneumectomy. [1885-90; PNEUMON- + -ECTOMY]

pneumectomy. [1885–90; PNEUMON- + -ECTOMY]

Pneu-mo-nia (no mon'ya, -mo'ne a, nyōo-), n. Pathol. 1. inflammation of the lungs with congestion. 2.

Also called lobar pneumonia. an acute disease of the
lungs, caused by the bacterium Streptococcus pneumoniae and characterized by fever, a cough with bloodtinged phlegm, and difficult breathing. [1595–1605; <
NL < Gk pneumonia. See PNEUMON-, -1A]

Pneu-mon-ic (nōō mon'ik, nyōo-), adj. 1. of, pertaining to, or affecting the lungs; pulmonary. 2. pertaining
to or affected with pneumonia. [1665–75; < NL
pneumon'ics < Gk pneumonikōs. See PNEUMON-, -1C]

Pneumon'ic plague*. Pnthol. a form of plague

pneumon'ic plague', Pathol. a form of plague characterized by lung involvement. Cf. plague.

Pneu-mo-ni-tis (noo/mə ni/tis, nyoō/-), n. Pathol. in-flammation of the lung caused by a virus or exposure to irritating substances. [1815-25; < NL; see PNEUMON-,

pneumono-, a combining form meaning "lung," used in the formation of compound words: pneumonoconiosis. Also, pneumo-. [comb. form repr. Gk pneumon lung]

Pneu·mo·no·co·ni·o·sis (nōō/mə nō kō/nē ō/sis, nyōō/-), n. Pathol. pneumoconiosis. [1865–70; рыеимо-No- + Gk kóni(s) dust + -osis]

pneu-mo-no-ul-tra-mi-cro-scop-ic-sil-i-co-vol-ca-Pneu-mo-no-ul-tra-mi-cro-scop-ic-sil-i-co-vol-ca-no-co-ni-o-sis (noo'me nō ul'tre mi/kra skop'ik sil'-i kō'vol kā'nō kō'nē o'sis, nyōō'-), n. an obscure term ostensibly referring to a lung disease caused by silica dust, sometimes cited as one of the longest words in the English language. [NI, see pneumono-, Ultramicro-scopic, Silica, volcano, (pneumono)-coniosis]
pneu-mo-tho-tax (noō'ma thōr'aks, -thor'-, nyōo'-), n. Pathol. the presence of air or gas in the pleural cavity, [1815-25; NI, see pneumo-, thorax]

Pneu-mo-trop-ic (noō/ma trop/ik, -tro/pik, nyōo adj. Pathol. directed toward or having an affinity lung tissue. [1925-30; PNEUMO- + -TROPIC]

pnld, paneled.

pnlg, paneling.
-pnoea, var. of -pnea.

Pnom Penh (nom' pen', pa nôm' pen'). See Phnom Penh. Also, Pnom'-penh', Pnom' penh'. pnxt., pinxit.

Pnyx (niks, pe niks), n. a hill in Athens, Greece, near the Acropolis: the place of assembly in ancient Athens.

PO (pō), n., pl. **pos.** Australia and New Zealand. a chamber pot. [1875-80; prob. < F pot (de chambre) chamber pot]

Po (pō), n. a river in Italy, flowing E from the Alps in the NW to the Adriatic 418 mi. (669 km) long. Ancient, Padus.



Po, Symbol, Chem. polonium.

po., Baseball. put-out; put-outs.

P.O., 1. parole officer. 2. petty officer. 3. postal (money) order. 4. post office.

p.o., (in prescriptions) by mouth. [< L per ōs]

PO-a-ceous (pō ā'shəs), adj. belonging to the Poaceae, an alternate name for the plant family Gramineae. Cf. **grass family**. [< NL Po(a) the type genus (< Gk póa grass) + -aceous]

grass) + -ACEOUS]

poach¹ (pōch), v.i. 1. to trespass, esp. on another's game preserve, in order to steal animals or to hunt. 2. to take game or fish illegally. 3. (of land) to become broken up or slushy by being trampled. 4. (in tennis, squash, handball, etc.) to play a ball hit into the territory of one's partner that is properly the partner's ball to play. 5. Informal. to cheat in a game or contest. —v.t.

6. to trespass on (private property), esp. in order to hunt or fish. 7. to steal (game or fish) from another's property. 8. to take without permission and use as one's own: to poach ideas. 9. to break up by trampling. 10. to mix with water and reduce to a uniform consistency, as clay. [1520-30; earlier: to shove, thrust < MF pocher to gouge < Gmc; akin to poke!] -poach/a-ble, adj.

to gouge < Gmc; akin to POKE!] — poach/a-ble, adj.

poach² (pōch), v.t. to cook (eggs, fish, fruits, etc.) in a hot liquid that is kept just below the boiling point. [1350-1400; ME poche < MF pocher lit., to bag (the yolk inside the white), deriv. of poche bag (F poche pocket) < MD poke POKE?] — poach/a-ble, adj.

poach-er¹ (pof chor), n. 1. a person who trespasses on private property, esp. to catch fish or game illegally. 2. Also called sea-poacher. any of several slender, marine fishes of the family Agonidae, found chiefly in deeper waters of the North Pacific, having the body covered with bony plates. [1660-70; POACH² + - zk!]

poach-er² (pof chor), n. 1. a pan having a tight-fine gid and metal cups for steaming or poaching eggs. 2. any dish or pan used for poaching food, esp. a baking dish for poaching fish. [1860-65; POACH² + - zk!]

poach-ing (pof ching), n. 1. the illegal practice of tres-

poach-ing (po'ching), n. 1. the illegal practice of trespassing on another's property to hunt or steal game without the landowner's permission. 2. any encroachment on another's property, rights, ideas, or the like. [1605-15; POACH' + -ING']

poach-y (pō'chē), adj., poach-i-er, poach-i-est. (of land) slushy; swampy. [1700-10; poach' + -y'] —poach'i-ness, n.

POB, See post-office box. Also, P.O.B.

Po-be'da Peak' (pə bed'ə), n. a mountain in central Asia, on the boundary between Kirghizia (Kyrgyzstan) and China; highest peak of the Tien Shan range. 24,406 ft. (7439 m). Russian, Pik Pobedy.

POC, port of call.

Po-ca-hon-tas (pō/kə hon/təs), n. (Rebecca Rolfe) 1595?—1617, American Indian woman who is said to have prevented the execution of Captain John Smith.

Po-ca-tel·lo (pō/kə tel/ō), n. a city in SE Idaho. 46,340.

po-chard (po-cherd, -kerd), n., pl. -chards, (esp. collectively) -chard. 1. an Old World diving duck, Aythya ferina, having a chestnut-red head. 2. any of various related ducks, as the American redhead. [1545-55; orig.

Po-ché (pō shā'), n. the walls, columns, and other solids of a building or the like, as indicated on an architectural plan, usually in black. [< F, ptp. of pocher to make a rough sketch, Poach²]

po-chette (po shet'), n. kit2. [1910-15; < F, dim. of poche POCKET]

po-chis-mo (pô che/zmô; Eng. pō chēz/mō), n., pl.-chis-mos (-chē/zmôs; Eng. -chēz/mōz) for 1. Mexican Spanish. 1. an English word or expression borrowed into Spanish; a Spanish word showing U.S. influence. 2. a form of speech employing many such words. 3. an adopted U.S. custom, attitude, etc.

Po-cho (pô/chô; Eng pô/chô), n., pl. -chos (-chôs; Eng.-chô), Mexican Spanish (usually disparaging). an American of Mexican parentage, esp. one who has adopted U.S. customs and attitudes; an Americanized

Po Chü-i (bô' jy'ē'), A.D. 772-846, Chinese poet.

pocill., (in prescriptions) a little cup. [< L pōcillum] POCK (pok), n. 1. a pustule on the body in an eruptive disease, as smallpox. 2. a mark or spot left by or resembling such a pustule. 3. a small indentation, pit, hole, or the like. 4. Scot. poke. [bef. 1000; ME pokke, OE poc; c. G. Pocke; perh. akin to OE pocca. See POKE²]

pocked (pokt), adj. marked with pustules or with pits left by them; pitted. [POCK + -ED³]

pocked (pokt), adj. marked with pustules or with pits left by them; pitted. [pock + -sp]

pocked (pokt)t), n. 1. a shaped piece of fabric attached inside or outside a garment and forming a pouch used esp. for carrying small articles. 2. a bag or pouch. 3. means, financial resources: a selection of gifts to fit every pocket. 4. any pouchlike receptacle, compartment, hollow, or cavity. 5. an envelope: compartment, hollow, or cavity. 5. an envelope and the end, used for storing or preserving photographs, stamps, phonograph records, etc.: Each album has 12 pockets. 4. any sisolated group, area, element, etc., contrasted, as in status or condition, with a surrounding element or group: pockets of resistance, a pocket of poverty in the central city. 8. Mining. a. a surrounding element or group: pockets of resistance, a pocket of poverty in the central city. 8. Mining. a. a snall orebody or mass of ore, frequently isolated, b. a bin for ore or rock storage. C. a raise or small slope fitted with chute gates. 9. Billiards, Pool. any of the pouches or bags at the competitor in a race is so hemmed in by others that his or her progress is impeded. 11. Football, the area from which a quarterback throws a pass, usually a short distance behind the line of scrimmage and protected by a wall of blockers. 12. Bouling, the space between the headpin and the pin next behind to the left or right, taken as the target for a strike. 13. Baseball, the deepest part of a mitt or glove, roughly in the area around the center of the palm, where most balls are caught. 14. Naut. a holder consisting of a strip of sailcloth sewed to a sail, and containing a thin wooden batten that stiffens the body a pus pocket. 16. See stage pocket. 17. an English unit of weight for hops equivalent to 168 pounds. 18.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cape, dare, part, set, equal; if, ice; ox, over, order, oil, book, boot, out up, urge, child; sing; shoe; thin, that, th as in treasure, a=a as in alone, e as in system, t as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus, * as in fire $(t^*)^*$, hour (out *), and t is nerve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krad'), and button (but'n). See the full key inside the front cover.

others: While millions were fighting and dying, the profiteers were lining their pockets. 20. out of pocket, having suffered a financial loss; poorer: He had made unwise land purchases, and found himself several thousand dollars out of pocket. —adj. 21. small enough or suitable for carrying in the pocket: a pocket watch. 22. relatively small; smaller than usual: a pocket watch. 22 relatively small; smaller than usual: a pocket water, a pocket ountry. —u.t. 23. to put into one's pocket: to pocket one's keys. 24. to take possession of as one's own, often dishonestly: to pocket public funds. 25. to submit to or endure without protest or open resentment: to pocket an insult. 26. to conceal or suppress; to pocket one's pride. 27. to enclose or confine in or as if in a pocket: The town was pocketed in a small valley. 28. Billiards, Pool. to drive (a ball) into a pocket. 29. pocket-veto. 30. to hem in (a contestant) so as to impede et-veto. 30. to hem in (a c

pock-et-a-ble (pok/i ta bal), adj. small enough to be carried in one's pocket; pocket-size. [1690-1700; pocket + -ABLE] —pock/et-a-bll/i-ty, pock/et-a-ble-ness, n.

pock/et bat'tieship, a small heavily armed and armored warship serving as a battleship because of limitations imposed by treaty. [1925–30]

pock/et bil/liards, pool² (def. 1). [1910-15]

pockét bil'ilarus, poor (det. 1). [10-10]

poc-ket-book (pok/it bô6k/), n. 1. a woman's purse or handbag. 2. a person's financial resources or means: The price was out of reach of his pocketbook. 3. Also, pock/et book. a book, usually paperback, that is small enough to carry in one's coat pocket. 4. Brit. a. a note-book for carrying in one's pocket. b. a wallet or billfold. [1610-20; pocket + Book]

POCK/et bor/ough, 1. (before the Reform Bill of 1832) any English borough whose representatives in Parliament were controlled by an individual or family. 2. an election district under the control of an individual, family, or group. [1855-60]

pock/et cal/culator, an electronic calculator small enough to be carried on one's person.

pock/et chis/el, any woodworking chisel having a blade of medium length.

pock/et door/, a door, usually one of a communicating pair, that slides into and out of a recess in a doorway wall.

pock/et edi/tion, 1. pocketbook (def. 3). 2. Informal. a small or smaller form of something; miniature version. [1705-15]

Pock-et-ful (pok/it fööl'), n., pl. -fuls. the amount that a pocket will hold. [1605-15; POCKET + -FUL]
—Usage. See -ful.

pock/et go/pher, any of numerous burrowing rodents of the family Geomyidae, of western and southern North America and Central America, having large, external, fur-lined cheek pouches. Also called gopher, pock/et rat/. pouched rat. See illus. under gopher'. [1870-75, Amer.]

and-ker-chief (pok'it hang'kər chif, handkerchief (def. 1). [1635-45] pock-et-hand-ker-chief

pock-et-ing (pok'i ting), n. any of various fabrics for making the insides of pockets. [1605-15; POCKET +

POCK-et-knife (pok'it nif'), n., pl. -knives. a knife with one or more blades that fold into the handle, suitable for carrying in the pocket. [1720-30; POCKET + KNIFE]

pock'et mon'ey, money for small, current expenses. pock/et mouse/, any of numerous burrowing rodents, esp. of the genus Perognathus, chiefly inhabiting arid regions of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico, having fur-lined cheek pouches and a long tail. [1880–85, Amer.]

pock/et park/, a very small park or outdoor area for public leisure, esp. an urban plaza or courtyard with benches and fountains. Also called vest-pocket park. [1965-70]

pock/et piece/, (in a window frame) a removable part of a pulley stile permitting access to sash weights. [1700-10]

pock/et sec/retary, a long, narrow walletlike case, usually of leather and containing pockets for credit and business cards, paper money, etc., and sometimes a note-

pock-et-size (pok/it siz/), adj. small enough to fit conveniently into one's pocket. Also, pock/et-sized/. [1905-10]

pock-et-square (pok'it skwâr'), n. a handkerchief, often colored or figured, worn in the breast pocket of a suit or blazer as a fashion accessory.

suit or blazer as a fashion accessory.

pock/et ve/to, 1. a veto of a bill brought about by the

president's failure to sign it within ten days of the adjournment of Congress. 2. a similar action on the part

of any legislative executive. [1835-45, Amer.]

pock-et-ve-to (pok/it ve/to), v.t., -ve-toed, -ve-to-ing.

to veto (a bill) by exercising a pocket veto.

pock-mark (pok/märk/), n. 1. Usually, pockmarks.

scars or pits left by a pustule in smallpox or the like. 2.

a small pit or scar: a tabletop full of pockmarks. —v.t.

3. to mark or scar with or as with pockmarks: gopher

holes pockmarking the field. [1665-75; POCK + MARK¹]

—pock/marked/, adj.

pock/et. — pock/et.

pock-y (pok'e), adj., pock-l-er, pock-l-est. of, per-

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from, >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; timt. imitative; obi, oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, respelled; trans, translation; ?, origin unknown; *, unattested; 1, probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

taining to, characterized by, or covered with pocks. [1300-50: ME pokky. See POCK, -Y¹] —**pock/i-ly**, adv.

PO-CO (po'ko; It. pô'kô), adv. Music. somewhat; rather: poco presto. [1715–25; < It. little < L paucus few] poco presto. [1715-26; < 11: little < L paucus 1eW]

po-co a po-co (po'kō ä pō'kō; It. pō'kō ä pō'kō).

Music. gradually; little by little: poco a poco accelerando. [1850-55; < It]

ando. [1850–55; < It)

po-co-cu-ran-te (pō/kō kŏō ran/tē, -rän/-, -kyŏō-; It.
pō/kō kōō κān/te), n., pl. -tl (-tē), adj. —n. 1. a careless
po rindifferent person. —adj. 2. caring little; indifferent,
nonchalant. [1755–65; < It. lit., caring little, See poco,
nonchalant. [1755–65; < It. lit., caring little, See poco,
curre, -ANT]
—po-co-cu-ran-tism (pō/ko kōō ran/tizem, -rän/-, -kyōō-), po/co-cu-ran/te-ism, n.
Po/co-no Moun/tains (pō/ko nō/), a mountain
range in NE Pennsylvania: resort area. ab. 2000 ft. (610
m) high. Also called Po/co-nos/.

Po-cos de Caldas (pô/aŭō/, di kōl/dis), a city in E

Po-ços de Cal-das (pô/sŏoz di kôl/däs), a city in E Brazil. 44,504.

po-co-sin (pe ko'sen, po'ke sen), n. Southeastern U.S. a swamp or marsh in an upland coastal region. Also, po-co'sen. [1625-35, Amer.; prob. < an unattested form in a southern Eastern Algonquian language]

pocul., (in prescriptions) a cup. [< L pōculum] POC-u-li-form (pok'yə lə förm'), adj. cup-shaped. [1825-35; < L pōcul(um) cup + -I- + -FORM]

[1825-35; < L pocul(um) cup + 1- + -rorm]

pod¹ (pod), n., v., pod-ded, pod-ding. —n. 1. a somewhat elongated, two-valved seed vessel, as that of the
pea or bean 2. a dehiescent fruit or pericarp having sevpact mass of insect eggs. 4. a streamlined enclosure,
housing, or detachable container of some kind: an engine
pod under the wing of an aircraft. 5. a protective compartment, as for an automobile's instrument gauges.

Mining. an orebody that has an elongated or lenticular
shape. 7. Radio and Television Slang. a cluster of brid
commercials or spot announcements. —v.i. 8. to produce pods. 9. to swell out like a pod. [1680-90, appar,
back formation from podder peasecod gatherer; cf. podder, var. of poduare, unexplained var. of coduare
bagged vegetables (cop² + -ware crops, vegetables)

pod² (pod), n. 1. a small herd or school, esp. of seals or

pod² (pod), n. 1. a small herd or school, esp. of seals or whales. 2. a small flock of birds. [1825–35, Amer.; perh-special (orig. facetious) use of Pod.¹]

special (orig. facetious) use of Fob j
pod' (pod), n. 1. the straight groove or channel in the
body of certain augers or bits. 2. Carpentry, pad' (def.
15b). [1565-75; orig. uncert.; perh. a continuation of OE
pad covering, cloak, the socket being thought of as
something that covers or hides from view what is held in
it (though the phonology is irregular)]

pod., a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "foot," used in the formation of compound words: pododynia. Also, esp. before a consonant, podo. [comb. form repr. Gk poús (gen. podos) FOOT]

pod, a combining form meaning "one having a foot" of the kind or number specified by the initial element; often corresponding to Neo-Latin class names ending in -poda, with -pod used in English to name a single member of such a class: cephalopod. Cf. -ped. [< NL < Gk -pod-, s. of -pous, adj. deriv. of pous roor]

POD, port of debarkation.

p.o.'d (pē'od'), adj. Slang. See pissed off.

P.O.D., 1. pay on delivery. 2. Post Office Department. -poda, a combining form meaning "those having feet" of the kind or number specified by the initial element, used in the names of classes in zoology: Cephalopoda. Cf.-pod. [< NL, neut. pl. of Gk -pous; see -pop]</p>

po-dag-ra (pō dag'rə, pod'ə grə), n. Pathol. gouty inflammation of the great toe. [1250-1300; ME < L < Gk podagra lit., foot-trap, equiv. to pod- pon- + ágra a catching, seizure] —po-dag'ral, po-dag'ric, po-dag'rous, adj.

po-dal-gia (po dal/jə, -jē ə), n. Med. pain in the foot. [1835-45, pon- + -ALGIA]

po-dal-ic (pō dal/ik), adj. Med. pertaining to the feet. [1885-90, podal of the feet (see pon-, -AL') + -IC]

pod-dy (pod/ē), n. pl. -dies. Australian. 1. a newborn or unweaned calf. 2. any young animal. 3. maverick. [1890-95; orig. uncert.]

-pode, var. of -podium: pseudopode.

poddes ta (pō des/ta, pō/da stá/), n. 1. any of certain magistrates in Italy, as a chief magistrate in medieval towns and republics. 2. a person appointed to serve as mayor of an Italian city during the Fascist regime. [1540-50; < It podestà power < L potestàs power, command!

po-de-ti-i-form (pə dē/shē ə fôrm/, -shə fôrm/), shaped like a podetium. [1895–1900; PODETI(UM) + -

pode-ti-um (pə dē/shē əm, -shəm), n., pl. -ti-a (-shē ə, -shə). Bot., Mycol. 1. (in certain lichens) a stalk bearing an apothecium 2. any stalklike elevation. [1855-60; < NL, equiv. to Gk pod- Pop- + NL -etium (appar. arbitrarily < Gk -et- or -ēt- + L -ium)]

Pod'go ri·ca (Serbo-Croatian. pôd'gô Rē'tsä), n. the capital of Montenegro, in SW Yugoslavia. 132,290. Formerly (1945-92), Titograd.

Pod-gor-ny (pod gor/nē; Russ. pud gor/nē), n. Ni-ko-lai Vik-to-ro-vich (nyi ku li' vyēk/tə nə vyich), 1903—83, Russian government official: president of the Soviet Union 1965–77.

y (poj'ē), adj., podg·l·er, podg·l·est. Chiefly pudgy. —podg'l·ly, adv. —podg'l·ness, n.

po-di-a-trist (pa di/a trist, pō-), n. a person qualified to diagnose and treat foot disorders. Also called **chiropo-dist.** [1910–15; PODIATR(Y) + -1ST]

po-di-a-try (pa di/a trē, pō-), n. the care of the human foot, esp. the diagnosis and treatment of foot disorders. Also called chiropody. [1910-15; POD- + -IATRY]

pod-ite (pod/it), n. 1. an arthropod limb. 2. a pod mere. [1870-75; pop- + -ITE¹] —po-dit-le (pod div_[1]).

mere to adj.

adj.

adj.

po-di-um (pō'de əm), n., pl. -di-ums, -di-a (-de ə), 1

public speaker, etc. 2. Archit. a. a low well form, 1

public speaker, etc. 2. Archit. a. a low well form, 1

public speaker, etc. 2. Archit. a. a low well form, 1

public speaker, etc. 2. Archit. a. a low well form, 1

public speaker, etc. 2. Archit. a. a low well form, 1

public speaker, etc. 2. Archit. a. a low well form, 1

stareobate for a classical temple, esp, ow well form, 1

stareobate for a classical temple, esp, ow with pe, pen, 1

ple. d. a raised platform surrounding the series of a classical ple.

d. a raised platform surrounding non it the seal and privileged spectators. 3. lectern, 4. a counter or booth information. 5. Zool., Anat. a foot. 6. Bot. a possissor or stipe. [1605-15; C. elevated place, balconoval poddion little foot, equiv. to pod-pon-time dim. suffix.

See Few]

podium, a combining form meaning "footlike an organism, used in the formation of compoun monopodium; pseudo-podium. Also, -pode. [< podium]

podo-, var. of pod- before a consonant: podotheca pod-o-car-pus (pod-o kar-pos), n. any of various conferous evergreen trees of the genus Podocarpus, of tropical and semitropical regions, esp. P. macrophyllus which is cultivated as an ornamental. [1880-85; < N], see PODO-, -CARPOUS]

pod-o-dyn-i-a (pod/a din/e a), n. Med. pain in the sole of the foot. [1895-1900; POD- + -ODYNIA]

Po-dolsk (pu dôlsk'), n. a city in the W Russian Ped. eration in Europe, S of Moscow. 209,000. pod.o.mere (pod/a mēr/), n. Zool. ar limb of an arthropod. [PODO- + -MERE] any segment of a

pod-o-phyl-lin (pod's fil'n), n. a resin, occurring as a light brown to greenish amorphous powder, obtained from podophyllum, and used in medicine chiefly as a cathartic and, locally, in the treatment of genital wark Also called pod'ophyl-lin res'in. [1850–55; PODOPHYL. (UM) + IN'] — pod'o-phyl-lic, adj.

pod-o-phyl-lum (pod'o fil/əm), n. the dried rhizomo film by apple, Podophyllum peltatum, from which podophyllin is derived. [1750-60; < NL; see PODO-PHYLL]

pod-o-the-ca (pod/o the/ks), n., pl. -cae (-sé). Ornith the horny integument covering unfeathered portions of the legs and toes of most birds. [1870-75; < NL; see pod-o-the/cal, adj.

podous, a combining form meaning "footed, having a foot" of the kind or number specified by the initial element; often occurring in adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in -pod: cephalopodous. [-PoD + -OUS]

pod-sol (pod/sol, -sôl), n. spodosol Also, **pod-sol** (pod/zol, -zôl), [1905–10; < Russ podzôl, equiv. to pod under + $zol(\acute{a})$ ash; -s- perh. by assoc. with -sol, -pod-sol/lc, adj.

pod-sol-ize (pod/sə liz/), v., -ized, -iz-ing. —v.t 1. to make into podsol. —v.i. 2. to become podsol. Also, esp. Brit., pod/sol-ise/. [1925–30; podsol. + -ize] —pod/sol-ize/lon, n.

Po-dunk (pô-dungk), n. any small and insignificant or inaccessible town or village: After a year in the big city, I was ready to move back to Podunk. [1660-70, Amer.; ge-neric use of Podunk, village near Hartford, Conn.]

Poe (pō), n. Edgar Allan, 1809-49, U.S. poet, short-story writer, and critic.

POE, 1. port of embarkation. 2. See port of entry. Also, P.O.E.

Also, P.O.E.

poe-cili-id (pē sil/ē id), n. 1. any small New World fish of the family Poeciliidae, of fresh or brackish tropical and temperate waters, including the mosquitofish guppies, and mollies. —adj. 2. belonging or pertaining to the family Poeciliidae. [< NL Poeciliidae, equiv. to Poeciliida name of genus (< Gk poikilia striped, marked with various colors) + .idae -ip²]

with various colors) + -idae -1D²] **po-em** (pō/əm), n. 1. a composition in verse, esp. one that is characterized by a highly developed artistic form and by the use of heightened language and rhythm to express an intensely imaginative interpretation of the subject. 2. composition that, though not in verse, is characterized by great beauty of language or expression a prose poem from the Scriptures; a symphonic poem. a something having qualities that are suggestive of or likened to those of poetry: Marcel, that chicken caccitoms as an absolute poem. [1540-50; < L poema < Gk poiema poem, something made, equiv. to poie, var.s of poien to make + -ma suffix denoting result] **poe-nol-o-gy** (pē nol/ə iē), n. penolory.

poe·nol·o·gy (pē nol/ə jē), n. penology.

POCE SY (pe not/e je), n. penology. **POCE SY** (pō/e sē, -zē), n., pl. -sies. 1. the work or the art of poetic composition. 2. Archaic. a. poetry in general. b. verse or poetry in metrical form. 3. Obs. a. a poem or verse used as a motto. Cf. **posy** (def. 2). b. a poem. [1300-50; ME poesis < MF < L poesis < Gk poiës sis poetic art, poetry, lit., a making, equiv. to poie, var. s. of poieth to make + -sis -sis] **POCET** (posit)

po-et (pō'it), n. 1. a person who composes poetry. 2. a person who has the gift of poetic thought, imagination, and creation, together with eloquence of expression (1250-1300) ME poete < L poeta < Gk poietés poet, lit. maker, equiv. to poie, var. s. of poeta to make + .: se agent n. suffix) —po'et-less, ad). —po'et-like', ad). —Syn. 1. versifier, bard.

poet., 1. poetic. 2. poetical. 3. poetry.

po-et-as-ter (po/it as/tor), n. an inferior poet, a writer of indifferent verse. [1590-1600; < ML or NL; see writer of indifferent verse. [1590-4600; < ML or NL; see poet, -ASTER'] —po/et-as/ter-lng. po/et-as/ter-lng. po/et-as/tric. po/et-as/tric

Po-et-ess (po/t is), n. a woman who writes poetry.

[1520-30; POET + -ESS]

—Usage. See -ess.