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求解 · 作文 · 文法 · 辨義

國際英漢
雙解大辭典

BASED ON

WEBSTER'S
NEW INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

SECOND EDITION

-1967-

INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

(English Through English)

English-Chinese

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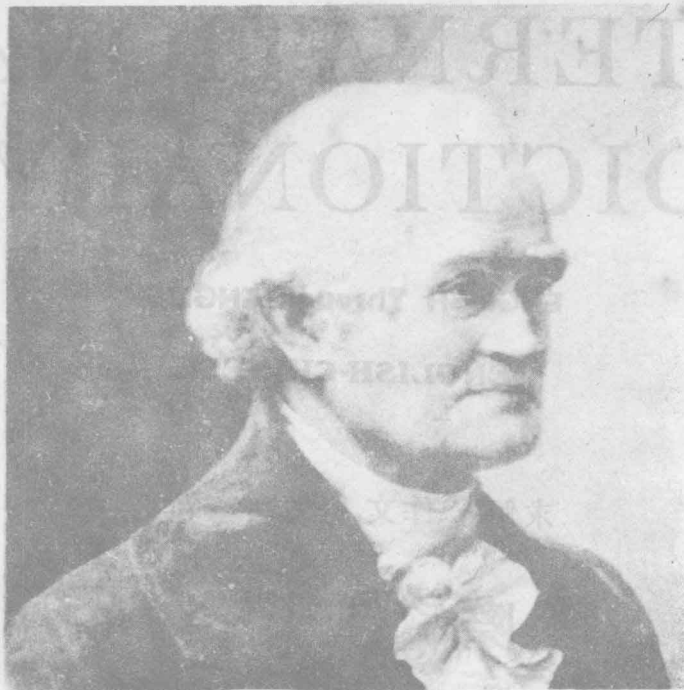
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韋勃斯脫小傳

韋勃斯脫 (Noah Webster 1738—1843) 是一位愛國學人，生于美國康納刻脫州，肄業于耶魯大學，在求學時期，即逢美國歷史上最重要的獨立戰爭，韋氏即棄學從戎，時年僅十九歲。戰爭結束，他們從英國的統治下，解放了十三個殖民地，建立美利堅共和國，後來他又在紐約辦一日報，幫助美國第一任總統華盛頓鼓吹聯邦政策，並完成合眾國憲法。

韋氏覺到當時美國在政治上雖脫離了英國的羈絆，可是文字上仍與英國聯系在一起，倘美國要成爲一個真正的獨立國家，必須有他自己的言語，和自己的文化。故在1807年他立志要編著一部是用美國人的智慧來編給美國人閱讀的字典，于是他開始搜集資料，橫渡大西洋到巴黎，倫敦，經過十年時間，他的計劃終於完成了，這部字典，在1828年出版，定名爲「美國字典」(American Dictionary of English Language)，當時恐不易銷售，初版祇印二千五百本，這本字典就是韋氏新國際辭典的祖本，想不到在一百年以後，竟成爲現代英語世界中的權威辭典。

韋氏字典的完成，不僅使美國人有了他自己的言語，和自己的文化，給現代字典學建立了一個基礎，尤其他首創的韋氏音標注音，供一般英語讀者都能依照音標自己發音，使發音方法成爲簡化和正確，爲整個的英語世界的讀者受到很多的益處。

本書提要

美國的韋氏新國際辭典 (Webster's. New International Dictionary) 和英國的牛津大辭典在英語世界中是二部相互輝映的權威辭典，但韋氏新國際辭典除了語言方面的解釋以外，它包羅了科學、美術及人類智識各方面的名詞，是一部類似百科全書型的辭書，全書 3350 頁，十二開大本，為美國學術上的鉅大工程。本辭典節選韋氏新國際辭典中現代常用和實用字條 125,000 和片語成語 100,000 條，保存韋氏辭書中原有的一切優點，並將英文釋義全部漢譯，定名為「國際英漢雙解大辭典」(International Dictionary) 給研究英語的讀者成為解決英語難題的鑰匙。

- (一)『英漢雙解，對字義可更深一層瞭解』韋氏辭典的英文字義解釋是扼要、正確、清楚、易懂。本辭典將英文字義全部保存，並予漢譯，使研究英文讀者從中英對照查閱中，對韋氏辭典中的一字一句精析的說明，得到進一層瞭解，猶如面聆一位博學之士的透澈講解。
- (二)『單字 125,000，片語 100,000 條』本辭典字彙經專家慎重選擇，包羅藝術科學，工程，建築，現代實用的單字和片語成語，凡大學生，一般學者，商業上所應用的，可說搜羅無遺。
- (三)『解釋廣博，面面俱到』本辭典字義解釋，可稱完備週詳，不厭其煩，在“High”一字之下，搜羅十一種解釋，因時，因地，因語氣而變遷，在某種場合須適用其一種解釋，凡閱讀或翻譯文字上的困難，查閱本辭典即可迎刃而解。
- (四)『辨義舉例，指示正確用法』英文中的同義字 (Synonyms) 指有時意義相似而實不同，有時意義相同而用法實異的字，亦為讀者經常用到而又最易用錯的字，本辭典都列在“Syn”之下，例如“High” “Tall” “Lofty” 三字的區別與用法，正是條分縷析，列舉用例；使讀者把三個同義字的區別有一深刻之印象，不論閱讀寫作上使讀者得到正確的指示。
- (五)『圖例三千，幫助文字解釋』凡專門用語，文字不易說明的，用圖畫表示，補充文字解釋上的不足，例如“accordin”一字，中文譯為手提小風琴，是一種東方人不常見到的樂器，根據英文字義解釋，讀者不易獲得具體概念，見到本辭典圖例，就可一目瞭然，給讀者有一實際認識。
- (六)『科學藝術新詞術語另加補遺』根據韋氏辭典的傳統，為保持切合辭典的現代化，在辭典前面另加補遺 (Addenda) 一篇，如“Zwitter ion” “Hi-Fi” “abstractionism” “Telecast” 等科學藝術新詞術語，都有列入，可稱追隨時代。
- (七)『附表十種包羅萬象』15000 個現代世界名人小傳，20000 個世界地名指引，另有簡字表，各種實用符號表，外國人名讀法一覽，標點符號表，排校符號表，美國及加拿大大學一覽，拼音生字等，都具實用性質，倘遇困難問題，俯拾即得，可稱包羅萬象，應有盡有。
- (八)『韋氏注音，另附國際音標注音』韋氏音標注音，由韋氏首創，使發音簡化，是一種最易學習的發音音標，但本省各學校提倡國際音標注音 (IPA)，故本辭典另附國際音標與韋氏音標比較表，使未學過韋氏音標的讀者，有一比較閱讀，只要將表中各符號默記，即能應用韋氏注音。

Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Key

Symbol	Example	Name	Symbol	Example	Name
ā	āle	long a	N	bon (French bon)	small-capital n
ă	chăotic	half-long a	ng	sing	
â	câre	circumflex a	ō	ōld	long o
ǎ	ǎdd	short a	ô	ôbey	half-long o
ǣ	ǣccount	italic short a	ô	ôrb	circumflex o
ä	ärm	two-dot a	ö	öad	short o
à	àsk	one-dot a	ö	söft	short-circumflex o
á	sofá	italic one-dot a	ö	cönnect	italic short o
b	but		oi	oil	
ch	chair		oo	fööd	long double o
d	day		oo	fööt	short double o
dü	verdüre	ligatured d-u	ou	out	
ē	ēve	long e	p	pen	
ē	hēre	hooked long e	r	rat	
ē	ēvent	half-long e	s	sit	
ē	ēnd	short e	sh	she	
ē	silēnt	italic short e	t	to	
ē	makēr	tilde e	th	thin	plain t-h: voiceless
f	fill		th	then	barred t-h: voiced
g	go		tü	natüre	ligatured t-u
h	hat		ū	cūbe	long u
ī	īce	long i	ū	ūnite	half-long u
ī	īll	short i	û	ûrn	circumflex u
ĩ	charĩty	italic short i	ũ	ũp	short u
j	joke		ũ	circũs	italic short u
k	keep		ü	German grün	umlaut u
k	=ch in German ich	small-capital k	v	van	
l	late		w	win	
m	man		y	yet	
n	nod		z	zone	
			zh	=z in azure	

For a fuller description of these sounds, see **GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION**, pp. vii–xvii.

c is used only in the combination **ch**; **q**, **x** are not used in the respelling for pronunciation.

Foreign sounds for which no special symbols are provided are represented by the nearest English equivalents.

For the apostrophe as in *able* (ā' b'l), see §38 in the **GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION**.

The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (ˈ), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (ˌ), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is indicated by a centered period, or an accent mark, or a hyphen used to join the members of words written or printed with a hyphen.

Numbers following the respelling for pronunciation of some words in the **Vocabulary** refer to sections in the **GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION**.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

NOTE. Abbreviations like *accus.*, *Bacteriol.*, printed in this list *acc(us)*, *Bact(eriol)*., have sometimes been further shortened by omitting the letters enclosed by the parentheses. Similarly forms like *adj(s)*. indicate that both a singular, *adj.*, and a plural, *adj.*, have been used. For additional abbreviations, see *Abbreviations*, in Appendix; cf., also, *Signs & Symbols*, in Appendix.

[illegible]

Abbreviations Used in This Dictionary

<i>Manuf.</i> . . .	Manufacture, -turing	<i>N. Mex.</i> . . .	New Mexico	<i>perh.</i> . . .	perhaps	<i>Reg.</i> . . .	Regina (L., Queen)	<i>Technol.</i> . . .	Technology, Tech
<i>Mar.</i> . . .	Maritime, March	<i>No. no.</i> . . .	North, number	<i>pers.</i> . . .	person	<i>Reg(s).</i> . . .	Regulations	<i>Telegr.</i> . . .	Telegraph
<i>marg.</i> . . .	margin, ginal	<i>N. of Eng.</i> . . .	North of England	<i>Persap.</i> . . .	Perspective	<i>rel.</i> . . .	relative	<i>Teleph.</i> . . .	Telephony
<i>masc.</i> . . .	masculine	<i>nom.</i> . . .	nominate	<i>pert.</i> . . .	pertain	<i>Relig.</i> . . .	Religion	<i>Tenn.</i> . . .	Tennessee
<i>Mass.</i> . . .	Massachusetts	<i>Nor.</i> . . .	Norway, Norwe-	<i>Persu.</i> . . .	Persuasion	<i>Rep.</i> . . .	Republic	<i>Ter(r).</i> . . .	Territory
<i>Math.</i> . . .	Mathematical, -matics	<i>Norm.</i> . . .	Norman	<i>Petrog.</i> . . .	Petrography	<i>Rep. (s).</i> . . .	Report(s)	<i>Terat(o).</i> . . .	Teratology
<i>MBret.</i> . . .	Middle Breton	<i>Norm. F.</i> . . .	Norman French	<i>Petrolog.</i> . . .	Petrology	<i>Rev.</i> . . .	Revenue, Rever-	<i>term.</i> . . .	termination, ter-
<i>M.C.</i> . . .	Mennonite Church	<i>North.</i> . . .	Northern	<i>pfo.</i> . . .	pfennig		vised	<i>Test.</i> . . .	testament, tes-
<i>MD.</i> . . .	Middle Dutch	<i>Nov.</i> . . .	November	<i>Pharm.</i> . . .	Pharmacopoeia,	<i>Rhet.</i> . . .	Rhetoric, ical	<i>Test.</i> . . .	Testament
<i>M.D.</i> . . .	Medicine Doctor	<i>NPr.</i> . . .	New Provençal		Pharmacy	<i>R.I.</i> . . .	Rhode Island	<i>Tex.</i> . . .	Texas
	(L., doctor of	<i>N.S.</i> . . .	New Style, Nova	<i>Ph.D.</i> . . .	Doctor of Philos-	<i>Rich.</i> . . .	Richard	<i>Th.</i> . . .	Thomas
	medicine)		Scotia		ophy	<i>Rom.</i> . . .	Roman	<i>Theat.</i> . . .	Theatrical
<i>Md.</i> . . .	Maryland	<i>N.S.W.</i> . . .	New South Wales	<i>Phila.</i> . . .	Philadelphia	<i>Rom. Cath.</i> . . .	Roman Catholic	<i>Theol.</i> . . .	Theology
<i>Me.</i> . . .	Maine	<i>N.T.</i> . . .	New Testament	<i>Phil. I., P.I.</i> . . .	Philippine Islands	<i>Rpts.</i> . . .	Reports	<i>Theos.</i> . . .	Theosophy
<i>ME.</i> . . .	Middle English	<i>Numis.</i> . . .	Numismatics	<i>Philol.</i> . . .	Philology	<i>R.R.</i> . . .	Railroad	<i>Therap.</i> . . .	Therapeutics
<i>meas.</i> . . .	measure	<i>N.W.</i> . . .	Northwest	<i>Philos.</i> . . .	Philosophy	<i>R.S., R.Sp.</i> . . .	Reformed Spelling	<i>Thermochem.</i> . . .	Thermochemistry
<i>Mech.</i> . . .	Mechanical, Me-	<i>N.Y.</i> . . .	New York	<i>Phil. Sp.</i> . . .	Philippine Spanish	<i>Rum.</i> . . .	Rumanian	<i>Thermodyn.</i> . . .	Thermodynamics
	chanics	<i>N.Z.</i> . . .	New Zealand	<i>Phonet.</i> . . .	Phonetics	<i>Russ.</i> . . .	Russian	<i>Thos.</i> . . .	Thomas
<i>M.E.Ch.</i> . . .	Methodist Epis-			<i>Phonog.</i> . . .	Phonography	<i>R.V.</i> . . .	Revised Version	<i>Thurs.</i> . . .	Thursday
	copal Church	<i>O.</i> . . .	Old, Oxygen, Ohio	<i>Phot., Photog.</i> . . .	Photography			<i>Topog.</i> . . .	Topography
<i>Med.</i> . . .	Medicine, Medical	<i>obj.</i> . . .	objective	<i>Photoeng.</i> . . .	Photoengraving	<i>S.</i> . . .	South, Santo (It.,		Topographically
<i>mem.</i> . . .	memorandum	<i>Obs., obs.</i> . . .	Obsolete	<i>Photom.</i> . . .	Photometry		Saint, max.)		
<i>Mer.</i> . . .	Mercury	<i>Obsoles.</i> . . .	Obsolescent	<i>Phren., Phrenol.</i> . . .	Phrenology	<i>s.</i> . . .	section, shilling(s),		translat., transla-
<i>Merc.</i> . . .	Mercantile	<i>OBulg.</i> . . .	Old Bulgarian	<i>Phys.</i> . . .	Physics, Physical	<i>S.Afr.</i> . . .	South Africa		transliteration
<i>Metal.</i> . . .	Metallurgy	<i>occas.</i> . . .	occasionally	<i>Phys. Geog.</i> . . .	Physical Geog-	<i>S.Afr. D.</i> . . .	South African		transit.
<i>Metaph.</i> . . .	Metaphysics	<i>occult.</i> . . .	occultism		raphy		Dutch		Treasure
<i>Meteorol.</i> . . .	Meteorology	<i>Oceanog.</i> . . .	Oceanography	<i>Physical Chem.</i> . . .	Physical Chemis-	<i>S. Amer.</i> . . .	South American		Trigonometry
<i>Method.</i> . . .	Methodist	<i>Occit.</i> . . .	Old Celtic	<i>Physiog.</i> . . .	Physiography	<i>Sat.</i> . . .	Saturday		Tuesday
<i>Mex.</i> . . .	Mexico, Mexican	<i>Oct.</i> . . .	October	<i>Physiol.</i> . . .	Physiology	<i>Sat.</i> . . .	Satires, Saturn		Turkish
<i>MF.</i> . . .	Middle French	<i>Od.</i> . . .	Odæ	<i>Phys. Sci.</i> . . .	Physical Science	<i>Sax.</i> . . .	Saxon		Typog.
<i>Mfg., mfg.</i> . . .	Manufacturing	<i>OD.</i> . . .	Old Dutch	<i>Phytogeog.</i> . . .	Phytogeography	<i>Sc.</i> . . .	Scottish, Scotland		-graphically
<i>Mflem.</i> . . .	Middle Flemish	<i>ODan.</i> . . .	Old Danish	<i>piast.</i> . . .	piaster	<i>sc.</i> . . .	scillet (L., under-		ultimo, ultimate,
<i>mfr.</i> . . .	manufacture	<i>OE, O.E.</i> . . .	Old English	<i>pk.</i> . . .	peck(s)		stood), scene		ultimately
<i>mg.</i> . . .	milligram(s)	<i>OF.</i> . . .	Old French	<i>pl(a).</i> . . .	poetic, ical	<i>S.C.</i> . . .	Supreme Court		uncert.
<i>MGr.</i> . . .	Medieval Greek	<i>OFlem.</i> . . .	Old Flemish	<i>Plin.</i> . . .	Pliny	<i>Scand.</i> . . .	Scandinavian		University, Uni-
<i>MHG.</i> . . .	Middle High Ger-	<i>OFris.</i> . . .	Old Frisian	<i>Plumb.</i> . . .	Plumbing	<i>Schol.</i> . . .	Scholastic, Scho-		versities
	man	<i>OG.</i> . . .	Old German	<i>plup.</i> . . .	pluperfect		lasticism		Uran.
<i>mi.</i> . . .	mile(s)	<i>OGael.</i> . . .	Old Gaelic	<i>P.M.</i> . . .	Post Meridiem	<i>Sci.</i> . . .	Science		U.S.
<i>Mich.</i> . . .	Michigan	<i>OGr.</i> . . .	Old Greek		(L., afternoon)	<i>Scot.</i> . . .	Scottish, Scotch,		U.S.A.
<i>Micrometal.</i> . . .	Micrometallurgy	<i>OHG.</i> . . .	Old High German	<i>Poet.</i> . . .	Poetic, ical		Scotland		United States of
<i>Microsc.</i> . . .	Microscopy	<i>OIl.</i> . . .	Old Irish	<i>Pol.</i> . . .	Polish	<i>Script.</i> . . .	Scripture, -tural		America, United
<i>Mid.</i> . . .	Middle	<i>OK.</i> . . .	Old Italian	<i>Pol(i).</i> . . .	Political, politics	<i>Sculp.</i> . . .	Sculpture		States Army
<i>Mil.</i> . . .	Military	<i>OKla.</i> . . .	Oklahoma	<i>Pol. Econ.</i> . . .	Political Economy	<i>S. Dak.</i> . . .	South Dakota		United States
<i>Mil. Min.</i> . . .	Military Mining	<i>OL.</i> . . .	Old Latin	<i>poss.</i> . . .	possessive	<i>S.E.</i> . . .	Southeast		Navy
<i>min.</i> . . .	minutes, mining	<i>OLG.</i> . . .	Old Low German	<i>pp.</i> . . .	pages	<i>sec(s), sec.</i> . . .	section(s)		United States Ship
<i>Mineral.</i> . . .	Mineralogy, Min-	<i>ON.</i> . . .	Old Norse	<i>p.p.</i> . . .	participle past	<i>Sec., Secy.</i> . . .	Secretary		Union Soviet
	eralogical	<i>ONFr.</i> . . .	Old North French	<i>p.pr.</i> . . .	participle present	<i>Seismol.</i> . . .	Seismology		cialist Republics
		<i>ONor.</i> . . .	Old Norwegian	<i>pr.</i> . . .	present	<i>Sem.</i> . . .	Semitic		
<i>Minn.</i> . . .	Minnesota	<i>op. cit.</i> . . .	opere citato (L., in	<i>Pr.</i> . . .	Provençal	<i>Sept.</i> . . .	September		verb, versus
<i>Mistrans.</i> . . .	mistranslation		the work quoted)	<i>Prac.</i> . . .	Puerto Rico	<i>seq.</i> . . .	sequente (L., fol-		var(s).
<i>ML.</i> . . .	Medieval Latin	<i>OPer.</i> . . .	Old Persian	<i>pred.</i> . . .	Predicate		lowing)		variant(s)
<i>MLG.</i> . . .	Middle Low Ger-	<i>OPg.</i> . . .	Old Portuguese	<i>pref.</i> . . .	Prefix	<i>Serb.</i> . . .	Serbian		vb. n.
	man	<i>OPol.</i> . . .	Old Polish	<i>prep.</i> . . .	Preposition	<i>Shet.</i> . . .	Shetland		vector
		<i>OPr.</i> . . .	Old Provençal	<i>pres.</i> . . .	Present	<i>shil.</i> . . .	shilling		vellon
<i>Mile.</i> . . .	Mademoiselle	<i>OPruss.</i> . . .	Old Prussian	<i>pret.</i> . . .	Preterit	<i>sil.</i> . . .	silver		Ven.
<i>MM.</i> . . .	Messieurs	<i>OPhth.</i> . . .	Ophthalmology	<i>prin.</i> . . .	Principal, -ally	<i>sin.</i> . . .	sine		Version
<i>Mme.</i> . . .	Madame	<i>Opt. Mineral.</i> . . .	Optical Mineralogy	<i>prin.</i> . . .	Principal, -ally	<i>sing.</i> . . .	singular		Vet(gr).
<i>Mo.</i> . . .	Missouri	<i>Ord.</i> . . .	Order, Ordinance	<i>prin.</i> . . .	Principal, -ally	<i>Skr.</i> . . .	Sanskrit		Veterinary
<i>mod.</i> . . .	modern, modulus	<i>Ordin.</i> . . .	Ordinance	<i>priv.</i> . . .	Private, privative	<i>Slav.</i> . . .	Slavonic		verb, intransitive
<i>Moham.</i> . . .	Mohammedan	<i>Ore, Oreg.</i> . . .	Oregon	<i>prob.</i> . . .	Probably	<i>So.</i> . . .	South		Victoria
<i>Mon.</i> . . .	Monday	<i>Org. Chem.</i> . . .	Organic Chemistry	<i>Proc.</i> . . .	Procedure	<i>Sociol.</i> . . .	Sociology		videlicet (L.,
<i>Mons.</i> . . .	Monsignor	<i>orig.</i> . . .	original, -nally	<i>Prof.</i> . . .	Professor	<i>South.</i> . . .	Southern		namely)
<i>Mont.</i> . . .	Montana	<i>Ork.</i> . . .	Orkney	<i>pron.</i> . . .	Pronoun, pro-	<i>sp.</i> . . .	species		V.L.
<i>M.P.</i> . . .	Melting Point	<i>Ornith.</i> . . .	Ornithology	<i>pron.d.</i> . . .	pronounced	<i>Sp., Span.</i> . . .	Spanish		Vulgar Latin
<i>Mr.</i> . . .	Mister	<i>OS.</i> . . .	Old Saxon	<i>pronom.</i> . . .	pronominal	<i>specif.</i> . . .	specifically		verb neuter
<i>Mrs.</i> . . .	Mistress	<i>OS.</i> . . .	Old Style	<i>prop.</i> . . .	proper, -erly	<i>sp. gr.</i> . . .	specific gravity		voc.
<i>MS(S).</i> . . .	Manuscript(s)	<i>OSlav.</i> . . .	Old Slavic	<i>Pros.</i> . . .	Prosody	<i>Sport.</i> . . .	Sporting		Vocab.
<i>Mt(a).</i> . . .	Mount, Moun-	<i>OSP.</i> . . .	Old Spanish	<i>Prot.</i> . . .	Protestant	<i>sq.</i> . . .	square		vol(s).
	tain(s)	<i>OSw.</i> . . .	Old Swedish	<i>Prot. Episc.</i> . . .	Protestant Epis-	<i>ss.</i> . . .	sections		versus
<i>Mus.</i> . . .	Music	<i>O.T.</i> . . .	Old Testament		copal	<i>SS.</i> . . .	Santi (It., Saints)		verb transitive
<i>MW.</i> . . .	Middle Welsh	<i>OW.</i> . . .	Old Welsh			<i>St.</i> . . .	Saint		Vermont
<i>Myth(ol).</i> . . .	Mythology	<i>Oxf.</i> . . .	Oxford			<i>stat(s).</i> . . .	statute(s)		
		<i>Oxf. E. D.</i> . . .	Oxford English			<i>Sta.</i> . . .	States, Santa (It.,		
			Dictionary				Saint, fem.)		
<i>N.</i> . . .	New, North	<i>oz.</i> . . .	ounce(s)			<i>Stat.</i> . . .	Statuary		
<i>n.</i> . . .	noun					<i>sub.</i> . . .	substitute		
<i>Nap. Log.</i> . . .	Napierian Loga-	<i>p.</i> . . .	page, participle,			<i>subj.</i> . . .	subjunctive		
	rithm		person			<i>suff.</i> . . .	suffix		
<i>nat.</i> . . .	natural	<i>P.</i> . . .	person			<i>superl.</i> . . .	superlative		
<i>Nat. Hist.</i> . . .	Natural History	<i>Pa.</i> . . .	Pennsylvania			<i>Surg.</i> . . .	Surgery		
<i>Naut.</i> . . .	Nautical	<i>p.a.</i> . . .	participial adject-			<i>Surv.</i> . . .	Surveying		
<i>Nav.</i> . . .	Navy, Naval		ive			<i>Sw.</i> . . .	Swedish		
<i>Navig.</i> . . .	Navigation	<i>Paleethnol.</i> . . .	Paleethnology			<i>S.W.</i> . . .	Southwest		
<i>N.C.</i> . . .	North Carolina	<i>Paleobot.</i> . . .	Paleobotany			<i>Switz.</i> . . .	Switzerland		
<i>N. Dak.</i> . . .	North Dakota	<i>Paleog.</i> . . .	Paleography			<i>S.W.U.S.</i> . . .	Southwestern		
<i>N.E.</i> . . .	North-east, New	<i>Paleontol.</i> . . .	Paleontology				United States		
	England	<i>par.</i> . . .	paragraph			<i>symbol.</i> . . .	symbolic		
<i>Nebr.</i> . . .	Nebraska	<i>Parl.</i> . . .	Parliament, Par-			<i>syn.</i> . . .	synonym(s), syn-		
<i>Nep.</i> . . .	Neptune		liamentary				onyms		
<i>Neth.</i> . . .	Netherlands	<i>part.</i> . . .	participial, parti-			<i>Synop.</i> . . .	Synopsis		
<i>neut.</i> . . .	neuter		ciple			<i>Syr.</i> . . .	Syriac		
<i>Nev.</i> . . .	Nevada	<i>part. adj.</i> . . .	participial adject-						
<i>New Eng.</i> . . .	New England		ive			<i>T.</i> . . .	Temple		
<i>NF.</i> . . .	New French	<i>pass.</i> . . .	passive			<i>Tag.</i> . . .	Tagalog		
<i>NGr.</i> . . .	New Greek	<i>Pat., pat.</i> . . .	Patent, patented			<i>tan.</i> . . .	tangent		
<i>N.H.</i> . . .	New Hampshire	<i>Pek.</i> . . .	Pekingese			<i>Tart.</i> . . .	Tartaric		
<i>NHeb.</i> . . .	New Hebrew	<i>Penol.</i> . . .	Penology			<i>Tech.</i> . . .	Technical, Tech-		
		<i>Per.</i> . . .	Persian				nology		
<i>N.J.</i> . . .	New Jersey	<i>perf.</i> . . .	perfect						
<i>NL.</i> . . .	New Latin								

ADDENDA SECTION

補遺

A-bomb, *n.* See **ATOMIC BOMB**, below.

ab/ro-gate*, *v. t.* Immunol. To interfere with, as a passive immunity may *abrogate* active immunity production.

ab/so-lute*, *adj.* Measuring or representing the distance from an aircraft to the ground or water beneath.

ab/so-lute (ab/sō-lū-tē), *v. t.* To render absolute; to treat something relative and conditioned as if it were an ultimate value or absolute reality. — **ab/so-lut-iz-a-tion** (ab/sō-lū-tī-zā-shūn; -i-zā-shūn), *n.*

ab/strac*t*, *adj.* 1. Art. Presenting or characterized by nonrepresentational designs depicting no recognizable thing, only geometric patterns, or abstract diagrams, or mechanical or amorphous creations.

2. Music. Designating or pertaining to music or musical composition that relies on tonal effect alone. Cf. **ABSOLUTE MUSIC**, **PROGRAM MUSIC**, in the *Dict.*

ab/strac*t*, *n.* Art. An abstract creation.

ab/strac-tion-ism*, *n.* 1. Abstract quality or character. 2. Art. An abstract composition or creation.

ab/strac-tion-ism*, *n.* The principles or ideals of abstract art; the creation of abstractions.

ab/strac-tion-ist*, *n.* One who creates abstractions or near abstractions.

Abyssinian cat. A domestic cat of a small slender breed of African origin with short hair silvery gray or brown, tinged with darker color, and having a black stripe down the spine.

ac-cel-er-a-tor, *n.* Physics. Any device used to impart high speeds to charged particles, as in the *linear accelerator*, the particles are accelerated through a long vacuum tube by successive impulses from a series of electric fields.

access road. A public road affording access to a military or naval base or reservation, a source of raw materials, or a defense establishment.

ace (ās), *adj.* Of first rank, or surpassing, in excellence; outstanding; as, an ace reporter.

ac-cel-er-a-tor, *n.* Short for **CELLULOSE ACETATE**, in the *Dict.*

ac-cel-er-a-tor, *n.* A product made of cellulose acetate.

acetate rayon. Rayon made from cellulose acetate, characterized by being more easily softened by heat, having a greater wet-strength, and drying more rapidly than rayon made from viscose.

ac-id-ize (ā-sīd-ī-zē), *v. t.* To treat with acid; to acidify; specifically, to charge (an oil or gas well) with hydrochloric acid for dissolving lime out of the sand to increase production.

ac-id-oid (ā-sīd-ō-īd), *adj.* Acidlike; potentially acid; — said of certain solid substances. — *n.* An acidoid substance.

ac-id-u-ric (ā-sīd-ū-rīk), *adj.* Anat. Of or pertaining to an acinus.

ack-ack (āk-āk), *adj.* [From letters A-A, orig. by *ANTIAIRCRAFT*, in the *Dict.* — *n.* An antiaircraft gun or fire; or, collectively, ack-ack aircraft guns or their fire. Cf. **FLAK**, below.

acorn squash. A winter squash about four to six inches in width, oval to somewhat acorn-shaped, having a longitudinally grooved and ridged surface, with skin usually dark green in color but varying to orange-yellow esp. at maturity or in storage, and with sweet, yellow to orange flesh.

acorn tube. Radio. A very small vacuum tube, resembling an acorn in shape, used at extremely high frequencies.

acoustic mine. See **MINE**, below.

ac-ro-nym (āk-rō-nīm), *n.* [acron + -onym.] A word formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive parts of a compound term (auto, radar, snafu, UNRRA), or from the initial letters of each of the words in a phrase, as *acronymic* (āk-rō-nīm-īk).

ac-ro-nym-ous (āk-rō-nīm-ō-s), *adj.* — **ac-ro-nym-ize** (āk-rō-nīm-ī-zē), *v. t.* & *v. i.*

ac-ross-the-board*, *adj.* Embracing all classes or categories without exception; from placing a combination wasser on a race horse to win, place, or show, that is, betting "across the board"; as, an *across-the-board* tax cut.

ac-ry-late*, *n.* Short for **ACRYLATE RESIN**, below.

ac-ry-lic (āk-rī-līk), *n.* Short for **ACRYLIC RESIN**, below.

ac-ry-late, *n.* Short for **ACRYLIC RESIN**, below.

ac-ry-late, *n.* Short for **ACRYLIC RESIN**, below.

ac-t*, *v. t.* To give a decision or award, as by vote of a deliberative body; by judicial decree; — often with *on*.

ACTH (ākt-ē-tē), *abbr.* for **ADRENOCORTICOTROPIC HORMONE**, below.

ac-tin (āk-tīn), *n.* [G. *aktin*, fr. *L. actus* motion + *G.-in*.] Biochem. A globulin of muscle that occurs combined with myosin. Cf. *actin*, below.

ac-tin-my-o-sin (āk-tīn-mī-ō-sīn), *n.* [Actinomyosin + *-in*.] Biochem. An antibiotic isolated from certain species of soil bacteria (esp. *Streptomyces antibioticus*, syn. *Actinomyces antibioticus*).

ac-tion*, *n.* The decision or award of a deliberative or judicial body; as, presented to the Congress for action.

ac-tiv-a-ble (āk-tīv-ā-bē), *adj.* [Activate + *-able*.] Capable of being activated.

ac-ti-vate*, *v. t.* Specif.: a. To treat (charcoal or carbon), as by heating in steam, in order to enhance its adsorptive property, esp. for purifying gas, sugar solutions, etc., or for use as an adsorbent in gas masks. b. U.S. Army. To set up or institute formally (a unit, for example a division).

ad-der-min (ā-dēr-mīn), *n.* [a-not + *derm-* + *-in*.] Vitamin B₆. See **VITAMIN**, in the *Dict.*

ad-lib (ād-līb), *v. t.* & *v. i.* — **LIBER** (līb-ēd), — **LIB** (līb), *abbr.* of *ad libitum*. To insert (lines not in the script); to play or sing (music not in the written score); to improvise or deliver extempore, esp. for sustaining continuity during a break in a program or for its own sake as a witty or apt comment.

ad-lib (ād-līb), *adj.* Spoken or composed extempore.

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ale, chōtīc, cāre, ādd, account, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ēnd, silēnt, makēre; ice, ill, charity; ōld, bēy, ōrb, bōd, sōft, cōnnect; fōd, fōdt; out, oil; cūbe, ānite, ārn, ūp, cūric, mēnti; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; k = ch in G, ich, ach; box; yet; zh = z in azure.

[Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals. *Additional definition. Abbreviations, Signs, etc., are explained on pages immediately preceding the Vocabulary.

Numbers within pronunciation parentheses refer to §§ in Pron., preceding the Vocabulary.

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Addenda

ap'o-tra-che-al (ap'ō-t'rā'kē-āl; -trā-kē'āl), *adj.* [apo- + tracheal.] *Bot.* Occurring away from tracheae or conspicuous vascular tracheids, not contiguous or in association with them, as clusters of parenchyma cells seen in a cross-sectional view. Cf. METATRACHEAL, PARATRACHEAL, below.

ap-pease', *v. t.* To conciliate or buy off (a threatening assessor or potential antagonist) by political or economic concessions; — *usage*, with an implication of sacrifice of principles; as, the attempt to appease the Nazis at Munich in 1938. — **ap-pease-ment**, *n.* — **ap-pease-er**, *n.*

ap-ply *music*. Musical performance, vocal or instrumental, subject to instruction in college or school; — distinguished from musical theory and literature.

aqua, *n.* Short for AQUAMARINE, 2, in the *Dict.*

aqua-belle (ak'wā-bē'l), *n.* [aqua + belle.] A comely young woman in a bathing suit.

aqua-cade (ak'wā-kād), *n.* [aqua + -cade.] An elaborately staged water spectacle consisting of exhibitions of swimming and diving, acrobatics, and group evolutions, with musical accompaniment.

aqua-vit (ak'wā-vē't; ak'wā-vē't'), *n.* [Nor., Dan., & Sw. aquavit, akvavit, fr. L. aqua vitae water of life. See AQUA VITAE, in the *Dict.*] A clear Scandinavian brandy made by redistilling neutral spirit, commonly potato or grain spirits, with caraway seeds for flavoring.

au-cul-culture, *n.* = HYDROPONICS, below.

arctic seal. Rabbit fur processed to simulate seal.

ar-cha, *n.* *Educ.* A system or sphere of intellectual activity or of study under instruction, specifically, one of the cultural disciplines; a major section of a school curriculum.

arena theater. A theater having the acting area, an arena stage, in the center of the auditorium with the audience seated on all sides. B The style or method of staging plays in a theater of this kind.

Ar-gyle, sometimes *ar-gyll* (ā'gīl; ā'gīl'), *n.* A any of various geometric knitting patterns, originally adaptations of the tartan of the Argyll family of the Campbell clan, which are balanced patterns of varicolored diamond figures in solid and outline shapes on a single background color.

arm-er, *n.* *Mil.* Armored forces and vehicles collectively, including tanks, antitank guns, and mechanized artillery.

arm-er, *n.* A member of an aerial ground crew charged with repair and service of aircraft armament, including bombs and machine guns.

ar-to-fact (ār'tō-fākt), *var.* of **ARTIFACT**, in the *Dict.*

artificial breeding. Propagation of a domestic animal by means of artificial insemination.

artificial insemination. Introduction of semen into the uterus or oviduct by other than the natural means either in order to increase the probability of conception or to extend the usefulness of a valued and prepotent male.

Ar-yan, *adj.* *Nazism*. Of a supposed superior Caucasian race without admixture, esp. with no Semitic strain.

Ar-yan-ize, *v. t.* In the Nazi ideology, to clear of non-Aryan, esp. Semitic, personnel, control, influence, etc.

as-be-s-to-sis (ās-bēs-tō'sis; ās'-), *n.* [NL, fr. asbestos + -osis.] *Med.* A form of pneumoconiosis caused by the inhalation of fine particles of asbestos.

as-die (ā'sdīk), *n.* [From the Anti-Submarine Detection Investigation Committee.] See SONAR, below.

ash can, *Slang*. A depth charger.

as-pect, *n.* *Archaeol.* A group of facts that resemble each other in a majority of those features determinative of type.

aspect ratio. *Television*. The ratio of the width of an image to its height.

as-pec-tu-al (ās-pēkt'ū-āl), *adj.* *Gram.* Of or pertaining to aspect.

as-sim-i-late (ā-sīm't-lāt), *n.* That which is assimilated.

as-tro-dome (ās'trō-dōm'), *n.* [astro- + dome.] *Aeronautics*. A transparent dome-shaped projection in the upper surface of an aircraft, from within which the navigator makes celestial observations.

as-tro-nom-i-cal, *as-tro-nom-i-cally*, *adj.* Enormously or inconceivably large in amount or extent, like the quantities used in astronomy. — **as-tro-nom-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

as-syn-ap-sis (ās-sī-nāp'sis), *n.* [NL, fr. a-, 7 + synapsis.] *Bot.* Failure of one synapsis of homologous chromosomes in meiosis. Cf. DESYNAPSIS, below; SYNAPSIS, in the *Dict.* — **as-syn-ap-tic** (-tik), *adj.*

as-syn-de-sis (ās-sīn-dēs'sis), *n.* [a-, 7 + syndesis.] *Bot.* = ASYNAPSIS, above. — **as-syn-de-tic** (ās-sīn-dē'tik), *adj.*

at-a-brine (āt-ā-brīn; āt-rēn'), *n.* Trade-mark applied to the antimalarial drug quinine dihydrochloride.

at-e-brin (āt-ē-brīn), *n.* [G.] The antimalarial drug quinine dihydrochloride.

ath-ro-dyd (āth'rō-dīd), *n.* [aero- + thermodynamic + -yd.] *Aeronautics*. A jet engine consisting essentially of continuous duct of air, the flow of which is accelerated by a ramjet at the forward end, adds heat to it by the combustion of fuel, and discharges it from the after end. The ramjet engine is an athrodyd.

ath-ro-cyte (āth'rō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. athroos collected + -cyte.] *Anat.* Any cell having the property of picking up extraneous material and storing it in granular form in its cytoplasm, as the Kupfer cells. Cf. PHAGOCYTE, in the *Dict.* — **ath-ro-cy-to-sis** (-sīt-tō'sis), *n.*

Atlantic Charter. A declaration (made August 14, 1941, at a meeting in the North Atlantic by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill) of eight principles in the national policies of the U. S. and Great Britain, including disavowal of territorial aggrandizement, restoration of sovereign rights and self-government, access on equal terms to raw materials, freedom of the seas, disarmament of aggressor nations.

Atlantic Treaty or Pact. See NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY, below.

atom-bomb, *v. t.* & *t.* To attack with atomic bombs.

atom-ic, *adj.* Of, concerned with, utilizing, or pertaining to: A atomic energy; as, atomic power, control, or research; atomic weapons; an atomic scientist. B An atomic bomb or atomic bombs; as, atomic armaments; atomic war or warfare, an atomic explosion. — **atom-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

atomic age. The period of history characterized by the utilization of atomic energy, whose beginning is variously dated from December 2, 1942 (the first successful operation of the uranium pile, in Chicago), July 16, 1945 (the explosion of the first atomic bomb at Nagasaki), August 9, 1945 (the explosion of the first atomic bomb used in warfare, at Hiroshima, Japan).

atomic, or atom, bomb. Also **A/-bomb** (ā'bōm'), *n.* A bomb whose violent explosive power is due to the sudden release of atomic energy. The release results from the splitting, or fission, of heavy nuclei (plutonium, uranium) by bombardment with particles (neutrons).

atomic clock. *Physics*. An experimental apparatus whereby time intervals indicated by an astronomical clock (sense ā, in the *Dict.*) can be accurately measured in terms

of one of the natural microwave vibration periods of the ammonia molecule.

atomic cocktail. *Med.* A radioactive substance, as sodium iodide, administered orally in water to patients with cancer.

atomic mass unit. See MASS UNIT, below.

atomic pile. See PILE, below.

at-om-is-tic, *adj.* 1. Characterized by, or by division into, a multitude of indivisible, sharply distinct and absolutely independent individuals or units; as, an atomistic economy or society, or atomistic composition or reforms.

2. *Psychol.* Viewing sensations, ideas, or mental experiences as if they resembled atoms or irreducible, independent elements to be associated. Cf. ASSOCIATIONISM, SENSATIONALISM, in the *Dict.* — **at-om-is-tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

at-om-ize, *v. t.* To divide in atomistic multiplicity; to view or treat as made up of discrete or atomistic units rather than as an organismic whole. — **at-om-i-za-tion**, *n.*

atom smasher. Popularly, any of the accelerators used in nuclear physics, as a cyclotron or a Van de Graaf generator.

attack transport. A naval transport vessel primarily for carrying personnel and supplies to amphibious forces.

at-ri-bute, *n.* *Log.* In an endocentric compound or construction, an immediate constituent that is not a head.

au-di-o, *adj.* A auditory; hence, audio-: A auditory and, as in **au-di-o-gram**, B in the range of audible sound, as in audiometer. C *Hearing*, as in audiology.

2. *Television*. Pertaining to or used in the transmission or reception of sound; — contrasted with video, below.

au-di-o-gen-ic (ā'dī-ō-jēn'ik), *adj.* [audio- + -genic.] *Physiol.* Produced by frequencies corresponding to sound waves; said especially of epileptoid responses, audiogenic seizures, of certain strains of rats exposed to intense sounds or comparable vibrations.

au-di-o-log-y (ā'dī-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [audio- + -logy.] The branch of science concerning the functioning of the ear and aiding persons with impaired hearing. — distinguished from *otology*, in the *Dict.* — **au-di-o-log-ist** (-jīst), *n.*

au-di-o-met-ric (ā'dī-ō-mē'tr'ik), *adj.* [audio- + 1st met-ric.] Measuring hearing acuity with respect to variations in intensity of sound and pitch and for purity of tone.

au-di-o-phil (ā'dī-ō-fīl; -fīl), *n.* [audio- + -phil.] An enthusiast for or devotee of music, especially at high fidelity from recordings and from live broadcast.

au-di-tion (ā'dī-sh'n), *v. t.* To try out in an audition or auditions, esp. for fitness to participate in radio or opera. — *v. i.* To demonstrate one's ability in an audition.

Au-ger (ā'jēr; 3rd inf. *Auger*, fr. *Auger* (1899-), French physicist.) *Physics*. Photoelectric emission of two electrons from the same atom due to the incidence of a single photon, but without emission of electromagnetic waves.

au-ro-m-y-cin (ā'rō-mī'sīn), *n.* [auro- (fr. L. aureus golden) + myc- + -in; — from its color.] *Biochem.* An antibiotic isolated from a strain of the soil microorganism *Streptomyces aureofaciens*, effective against certain bacterial, fungal, and viral diseases in animals and human beings.

aus-ter-i-ty, *n.* Enforced or extreme economy; as, a national austerity program.

Aus-tra-lo-pith-e-ci-nae (ā's-trā-lō-pīth'ē-sī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Australopithecus + -inae.] *Paleontol.* A subfamily of extinct anthropoid apes (family Pongidae) with near-human dentition, consisting of *Australopithecus* and according to some authorities other genera, all from South Africa. — **aus-tra-lo-pith-e-cine** (-pīth'ē-sīn; -sīn), *n. & adj.*

Aus-tral-ory (ā's-trāl'ōrī), *n.* [Australia + Orpington.] A utility type of black Orpington fowl developed in Australia and now widely distributed; — valued for egg-producing breed. A white sport is less common.

au-tar-chic (ā'tār'kīk), **au-tar-chi-cal** (-kī-kāl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, autarky.

au-tar-kist (ā'tār-kīst), *n.* An advocate of autarky; a country practicing autarky. — *adj.* Advocating or devoted to autarky.

au-tar-ky (ā'tār-kī), *n.* [G. autarkie, fr. Gr. autarkeia personal self-sufficiency.] National economic self-sufficiency; a policy of establishing independence of imports from other countries. — **au-tar-ki-cal**, *adj.* — **au-tar-ki-cal-ly**, *adv.*

au-to-col-ogy (ā'tō-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* [G. autokologia, fr. aut- + ikologia ecology.] *Ecol.* The branch of ecology dealing with the interrelations between individual organisms and their environment. Cf. SYNECOLOGY, in the *Dict.* — **au-tol-og-ic** (ā'tō-lō-jīk; -lō-jīk), *adj.* — **au-tol-og-i-cal**, *adj.* — **au-tol-og-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **au-tol-og-i-cist** (ā'tō-lō-jīk-sīt), *n.*

au-to, *Genetics*. A combining form denoting of similar constitution or origin, used specifically to indicate possession of similar genes. Hence, **au-to-hex-a-ploid**, **au-to-poly-ploid**. Cf. ALSO, above.

au-to-bahn (ā'tō-bān; -bān'), *n. pl.* -bah'nēn (ā'tō-bā'nēn), also -bah'nēn (ā'tō-bā'nēn'). [G., auto road, trans. fr. L. autostada.] In Germany, a high-speed road with multiple traffic lanes in each direction separated by a park strip.

au-to-cade (ā'tō-kād), *n.* = MOTORCADE, below.

auto court. = MOTEL B, below.

automatic pilot. A device for automatically steering ships and aircraft and automatically stabilizing aircraft. Cf. DIRECTOR CYCLE, below.

au-tom-a-tism, *n.* *Surrealism*. Suspension of the conscious mind in order to release for expression subconscious images.

au-to-pi-lot (ā'tō-pī-lōt), *n.* [automatic pilot.] = AUTOMATIC PILOT, above.

au-to-ra-di-o-graph (ā'tō-rā-dī-ō-grāf), *n.* The process of producing radiographs, or **au-to-ra-di-o-graphs** (-grāf'ō-grāfs; -grāfs), *n. pl.* See RADIOAUTOGRAPH, below. — **au-to-ra-di-o-graph-ic** (-grāf'īk), *adj.*

au-to-sex-ing (ā'tō-sēx'īng), *adj.* Showing characters differential for sex at birth; — used esp. of domestic fowls crossed for characteristic color or pattern differences in the two sexes.

au-to-sled (ā'tō-slēd), *n.* [auto- + sled.] A vehicle having four retractable runners and wheels, driven by propeller blades, and capable of traveling on bare roads, packed snow, or ice, also, a similar vehicle having only the front wheels retractable and driven by the rear wheels.

au-to-som-al (ā'tō-sōm'al; 66), *adj.* *Genetics*. Of, pertaining to, located on, or transmitted by an autosome; — used chiefly of hereditary factors or genes.

au-to-strā-da (ā'tō-strā'dā), *n. pl.* -strā'dē (-dē). [It., fr. automobile + strada street, road.] In Italy, a high-speed motor road without intersections.

au-to-syn (ā'tō-sīn), *n.* A trade-mark applied to synchronous motor and telemetric and control devices embodying such motors.

au-to-syn-de-sis (ā'tō-sīn-dēs'sis), *n.* [Modification of G. autodyndee, fr. auto- + syndee syndesis.] *Genetics*. Pairing in meiosis of homologous chromosomes from the similar

sets of an allopolyploid individual. — **au-to-syn-de-tic** (ā'tō-sīn-dē'tīk), *adj.*

au-to-tet-ra-ploid (ā'tō-tē'trā-ploid), *adj.* [auto- + tetra-ploid.] *Genetics*. Having a tetraploid chromosome set made up of like genomes. — *n.* An autotetraploid individual.

au-to-tet-ra-ploid-y (ā'tō-tē'trā-ploid'ī), *n.* [auto- + tetra-ploid.] *Genetics*. Having a tetraploid set of chromosomes made up of like genomes. — *n.* An autotetraploid individual. — **au-to-tet-ra-ploid-ly** (-lōid'ī), *adv.*

au-to-trophic (ā'tō-t'rōf'ī), *n.* [G.] *Biol.* An autotrophic organism. — **au-to-troph-ic** (ā'tō-t'rōf'īk), *adj.*

aux-in (ā'kū'sīn), *n.* [Gr. auxein to increase + -in.] Any growth-promoting substance giving a response with the *Avena test* (which see, below), esp. any of a group of ether-soluble, unsaturated organic acids which promote plant growth by cell elongation, bring about root formation, and cause bud inhibition and other effects; as, auxin, a hormone, C₁₀H₁₆O₃, from urine, corn oil, and malt; auxin B, a hormone, C₁₀H₁₆O₃, from corn oil and malt; bet/er-auxin, a hormone, C₁₀H₁₆O₃, from corn oil and malt; indole-3-acetic acid (C₁₀H₉NO₂), from yeast, *Rhizopus stromboli*, and corn meal. Called also *phytohormone* and *growth hormone*. Cf. VITAMINS, in the *Dict.* — **aux-in-ic** (ā'kū-sīn'īk), *adj.* — **aux-in-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

aux-in, *phytohormone*, and *growth hormone* are restricted by some botanists to naturally occurring growth-promoting substances.

av-ant-garde (ā'vānt-gārd'; -vān'), *n.* [F., vanguard.] A Those who produce, create, or put into practice new, original, or experimental ideas, designs, or techniques in any field, esp. in the arts. B Any artistically unorthodox or, derogatorily, bizarre, arty, or radical group of writers, composers, designers, or the like. C The advocates or admirers, in the aggregate, of such people, groups, or their products. D Of or pertaining to the avant-garde of their works or ideas. — **av-ant-gard-ist** (-īst), *n. & adj.* Also **av-ant-gard-iste** (-gārd'īstē). — **av-ant-gard-ism** (-gārd'īz'm), *n.*

A-v-e-n-a test (ā'vē-nā). *Plant Physiol.* A test of the growth (or sometimes inhibition) value of a substance as judged by the reaction of a growing oat (*avena*) coleoptile to which the substance is applied. Cf. AUXIN, above.

av-i-an-ize (ā'vī-ān-īz), *v. t.* [avian + -ize.] *Immunol.* To modify, usually by repeated culture, the developing chick embryo, specifically, to attenuate (a virus in the preparation of vaccines). — **av-i-an-i-za-tion** (-īzā'sh'n; -īzā'-), *n.*

avian leucosis complex. See LEUCOSIS, below.

avian osteopetrosis. See OSTEOPELOSIS, below.

avian pneumo-in-cen-pa-lit-is (ā'vī-nōm'ō-in-sēp'ā-līt'is), *n.* [pneumo- + encephalitis.] *Veter.* See NEWCASTLE DISEASE, below.

aviation badge. See WINGS, below.

av-o-id-ri- (ā'vō-dī-rā; -vō-dī-rī), *n.* [F. avoider.] The smooth-textured, decorative, whitish to pale-yellow wood of a West African tree (*Avoraimia africana*) of the mahogany family, used for cabinetmaking; also, the tree itself.

A.W.O.L., **AWOL** (ā'wōl; -lō'vōl; -lō'vōl'). Also **awol** (ā'wōl), *adj.* Absent without leave.

ax-en-ic (ā'sēn'īk; -ēn'īk), *adj.* [ax- + -en- + -ic.] *Bot.* Sterile; — used of animals maintained free of all parasites, symbionts, and commensals.

ax-i-ation (ā'kī-ā'sh'n), *n.* [axis + -ation.] *Embryol.* Development of polarity in an embryo or its parts.

axis, *n.* 1. A an alliance entered into by two or more nations to demonstrate the solidarity of interest and to insure collaboration and mutual support in foreign policies, as if held firm in joint control in their spheres of a common axis of rotation or in close alignment along an axis, or center line. B The countries adhering to such an alliance; esp., the three nations of the fascist bloc: — from a use by Mussolini in a speech at Milan on Nov. 2, 1936.

2. In World War II, [esp.] the fascist nations Germany, Italy, Japan, and the puppet governments of Croatia, Bulgaria, and Romania, arrayed against the Western Allies.

3. Any dual or triple partnership in a common objective.

ay-ous (ā'yōs'), *n.* [F.] = OMBRE, below.

azimuthal equidistant projection. A map projection of the surface of the earth so centered at any given point that distances radiating from the center to any other point represents the shortest distance (that is, an arc of a great circle) and can be measured to scale.

azonal soil. A major soil group, often classified as a category of the highest rank (order), embracing soils that lack well-developed horizons of humus or of immature (recent development from parent material) or other factors that have prevented their development. Cf. INTRAZONAL SOIL, ZONAL SOIL, below. B Any soil belonging to such a group or category, as the rocky soil of a desert.

az-on-bomb (āz'ōn-bōm'), *n.* [azimuth + -on.] An aerial bomb that can be guided to the left or right by radio control. Cf. RAZON BOMB, below.

ba-bush (bā' (bā-bōsh'kā), *n.* A kerchief, usually triangular or folded triangular, that is worn over the head and usually tied under the chin; also, a similar close-fitting cap.

baby sitter. One who is engaged, usually for pay and for a few hours only, to care for children, esp. in the children's own home while the parents or usual guardians are out. — **ba-by-sit-ter**, *n. i.* — **ba-by-sit-ting**, *v.*

bac-ti-ra-cin (bākt'ī-rā-sīn), *n.* [*Bacillus subtilis* + Margaret Tracy, child in whose wounded tibial tissue the bacillus was found + -in.] *Biochem.* A water-soluble nontoxic antibiotic isolated from a strain of *Bacillus subtilis* effective against streptococci, staphylococci, the spirochete of syphilis, etc.

back check. *Ice Hockey*. See CHECK, below.

back/ground, *n.* 1. Music performed in accompaniment to a dialogue, recital, or other performance, as for promoting interest, suggesting mood, or improving contrast.

2. Intrusive sound confusing, distorting, or interfering with received signals or adventitious flicks interfering with instrument readings.

3. Factual and circumstantial information essential to full understanding of a particular situation or problem.

bac-ter-i-a (bākt'ī-rī-ā), *n.* [*Bacteria* + -ia.] *Med.* A skin eruption caused by bacteria; esp., *pustular bacterium*, a pustular eruption associated with a focal infection.

bac-ter-i-oid, *n.* *Zool.* A bacteriumlike inclusion of special cells (mycetocytes) of the fat body of certain insects.

bac-ti-um (bākt'ī-lūm), *n.* [NL, fr. L. staff.] *Zool.* A slender, rod-shaped bacterium.

bad-ge, *n.* *Mil.* An award for attainment, proficiency, or qualification, as in marksmanship.

ba-fa-ro (bā'fā-rō), *n.* The stone bass *Polyprion americanus*. South Africa.

Addenda

ba'gel (bā'gēl), *n.* [Yiddish *beigel*, fr. G. dia. *beugel*, *bügel*, dim. of MHG. *bügel*, bracelet, fr. OHG. *bügel*; akin to AS. *bēag*, bracelet, OE. *bēag*, and to E. *bow* to bend. See *bow*, *bow*, in the *Dict.*] A doughnut-shaped hard roll made of raised dough and cooked and then baked to give it a glazed, browned exterior over a firm white interior.

ball*, *s. i.* — **ball out**. To jump from an aircraft in flight in order to make a parachute descent.

Balfour bridge (bā'fūr-bridj), *n.* [After Sir Donald Coleman Balfour, (1901–) English engineer, its designer.] A bridge designed for rapid construction from interchangeable latticed panels of high-tensile steel which are coupled with alloy steel pins set into ready-made holes to form joints and laid double or triple or superposed to suit the span and load.

ball*, *n.* A poisonous material distributed where it will be eaten by pests, as rats or insects. — *s. i.* To spread bait upon (land).

BAL (bāl), *n.* [From British Anti-Lewisite.] Chem. A compound, C₂H₂O₂S, 2,3-di-mercapto-1-propanol, developed as an antidote against lewisite but now used in an ointment or as an antidote against other arsenicals and against mercurials.

bal-a-clava (bā'l-a-clā'vā; -klā'vā), *n.*, or **balaclava** *hel-met*. [From Balaklava, Russia, scene of a famous battle in the Crimean War.] A warm hood covering the head and shoulders, usually knitted of wool, worn esp. by soldiers and mountaineers.

ball-head*, *n.* An abnormality of seedlings, esp. beans, characterized by deformity, decay, or death of the growing point and the appearance of a bare stump above the cotyledons. It results from damage to the seed by mechanical, biological, or other factors. Also, the stump itself.

ball*, *v.* — **ball out**. See *ball out*, above.

Balfour Declaration (bā'fūr-de-clā'ra-shən), *n.* 1. A declaration by Lord Balfour (Nov. 2, 1917) that the British government favored a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish inhabitants. 2. Also **Balfour Report**. The report of the Imperial Conference of 1926, drawn up by a committee chaired by Lord Balfour, defining the autonomous status of the dominions and their relation to Great Britain in the British Commonwealth of Nations. — *n.* 2. A motion, 26, in the *Dict.*

ball*, *n.* *Slang*. A rousing good time.

bal-let (bā'l-ē't), *adj.* Of, or like, ballet.

bal-lis-to-car-di-o-graph (bā'l-is-tō-kā'r-dī-ō-grā'f), *n.* [*bal-lis-to* + *car-di-o-graph*.] *Physiol.* A device for measuring the cardiac output (the amount of blood passing through the heart in a specified time) by recording the recoil movement of the body of the subject in contact with a heart muscle in ejecting blood from the ventricles.

bal'lo'ti, *n.* *New Zealand*. Selection for compulsory military service; draft.

ball'-point, *adj.* Having as a writing point a tiny steel ball that rotates in its socket, inking itself by contact with an inner magazine; *of a pen*.

bal-o'ney (bā'lō'nē), *Var.* of **BOLONEY**, below.

bamboo curtain. The political, military, and propaganda barrier that surrounds and isolates the territory controlled by the Chinese Communists. Cf. *iron curtain*, below.

bang'ga-lone (bā'ng-gā'lōnē) (bā'ng-gā'lōnē), *n.* [From *Bang-ga-lone*, city of India.] A long iron pipe, containing TNT, fitted with a fuse, placed and exploded for cutting wire entanglements or for detonating buried mines.

bang'board (bā'ng-bōrd; -bōrd), *n.* An extra sidepiece mounted above the sideboard of a wagon, from which the ears of corn tossed by a husker rebound into the wagon.

bank*, *s. i.* To build (a railway curve) with the outer rail elevated above the inner rail, or to build (a curve in a road or track) with the roadbed or track inclined laterally upward from the inside edge to the outside edge so as to prevent a fast-moving vehicle or runner from being carried off the track or toppled over by centrifugal force in rounding the curve; as, it is necessary to **bank** the curves very steeply for bobbed racers.

bank*, *n.* 1. A storage place for any reserve supply, as of human blood or plasma for transfusions, or of cartilage or skin for grafting. Cf. *eye bank*, below. 2. A diminutive repository for coins to be accumulated as savings, esp. by a child; *often called piggy bank*, from the common type shaped like a pig.

bank*, *s. i.* To deposit (blood, plasma, etc.) for storage in a bank (see above).

ban'o-vi'na (bā'nō'vī'nā), *n.* [See *3d ban*, in the *Dict.*] Any of the nine subdivisions of Yugoslavia (1929–45), each of which was under a separate central government.

ban'zai (bā'n-zai), *adj.* [Jap. *banzai*; — from the shouts with which Japanese soldiers in World War II accompanied such attacks. See *BANZAI*, in the *Dict.*] A reckless frontal assault in mass.

BAR (bā'r), *n.* U.S. Army. Browning automatic rifle.

bar-ba-ra-la-lia (bā'r-bā-rā-lā'li-ā), *n.* [NL. *bar-bar-bar* (bars. fr. Gr. *barbaros* foreign) + *-lalia*.] Foreign articulation and/or intonation.

bar-be-cue*, *s. i.* To roast or grill (esp. meat or fowl) slowly in sizable pieces on a rack or revolving spit over hot coals in a pit or over a heating unit, with turning by frequent basting of a sauce.

bar-bi-tu-rate (bā'r-bī-tū'rāt; bā'r-bī-tū'rāt), *n.* [*barbituric* + *-ate*, 3d. Chem. & Pharm. A salt or ester of barbituric acid; specif., one of a large group of drugs, crystalline solids of slightly bitter taste, used as sedatives, hypnotics, and anesthetics.]

bare'boat (bā'r-bōt), *adj.* Placing on the charter of a vessel full responsibility, once it has been outfitted and equipped by the owner, for operating and manning it and paying operation, repair, and insurance costs as if it were his own; *of a charter* — **bare'boat'chartered**, *adj.*

bar'fly (bā'r-flī), *n.* A tippler who habitually loiters in bars.

Bar'khausen's effect (bā'r-kāu'sen's ef-ekt), [After Heinrich Barkhausen (1881–), German physicist.] *Physics*. The series of abrupt changes in the magnetization of a substance, when the magnetizing field is gradually altered.

bar'n*, *n.* [Arbitrarily from "as big as a barn." A unit that equals 10⁻²⁴ sq. cm., used in nuclear physics for measuring cross section.

bar'n'storm*, *s. i.* To pilot one's airplane in irregular "sight-seeing flights with passengers or in exhibition stunts, when the magnetizing field is gradually altered.

bar'n*, *s. i.* To tour in the practice of barnstorming.

bar'o-dynam'ics (bā'rō'dī-nā'm'īk-s; -dī-n), *n.* [*Baro-* + *-dynamics*.] Mechanics applied to the behavior of heavy structures, such as bridges, dams, and mine shafts, that are liable to fail because of their own pressure or weight. — **bar'o-dynam'ic** (bā'rō'dī-nā'īk), *adj.*

barred' Rock (bā'rēd' rōk'), *n.* A barred Plymouth Rock.

bar'rel, *s. i.* To move at high speed; — *esp.* of vehicles; as,

the enemy airplane came **barreling** in; the truck barreled down the highway. *Colloq.*

barrel chair. An unbolstered easy chair with a high solid rounded back suggestive of a barrel with upright staves.

bar'y-la-lia (bā'r-lā'li-ā), *n.* [NL. *bar-* + *-lalia*.] Husky, indistinct, thick speech.

bas'al*, *adj.* Med. Designating, or inducing, an initial unconscious state following the basis for supplemental anesthesia, as in basal anesthesia, basal narcotic.

base*, *n.* Gram. & Linguistics. The form of a word underlying a complex word or a derivative (*played*, *playful*; *song*, *songs*).

base'ed*, *adj.* Having as its base of supply and operation. Combinations are: **crusier**-*based*, **land**-*based*.

bas-en' (bā-sēn'), *n.* [Bantu (specif., Linsala & Tshiluba), pl. of Lingala *basenji*, Tshiluba *basenji* native, inhabitant of the hinterland.] A rather small, compact, chestnut-brown dog of an African breed that rarely barks.

Bas'o-Eng'lish. Also **Bas'ic**. A copyrighted auxiliary language invented by C. K. Ogden, serving also as an introduction to English, with a vocabulary consisting of the 850 English words considered most essential.

bas'is'lik (bā-sī's-lik; bā-sī's-lik), *adj.* Like a basiliak (sense 1, in the *Dict.*); fatal; spellbinding.

baske't case. One who has all four limbs amputated.

bas'is'lik (bā-sī's-lik), *adj.* Agric. Chem. Baselike; potentially basic. Cf. *acidic*, above. — *n.* A basoid substance.

bas'is't*, *n.* A strong base player, esp. in a dance band.

bas'is'ton, *n.* A fortified area or position. A nation, area, or base considered as a stronghold.

bat*, *n.* A gliderlike bomb which after being released from an aircraft in flight is automatically guided to the target by its own radio device.

bat'h-y-ther-mog'raph (bā'th-tū'r-mō-grā'f; -s), *n.* [*Bath-* + *thermog'raph*.] An instrument which records on a small glass slide the temperature of sea or fresh water as a function of the depth. Essentially it consists of a temperature element and a thermoelectric contact with the increase of pressure as the instrument descends.

bat'ter-y*, *n.* A series of tests of performance and intelligence factors to determine abilities and aptitudes.

battle fatigue. = **COMBAT FATIGUE**, below.

battle star. See *STAR*, below.

bat'tle-wag'on (bā't-lē-wā'gōn), *n.* 1. A battleship. 2. Loosely, and figuratively, armored and heavily armed bomber or transport vehicle.

Bau'haus (bou'haus'), *n.* [G. *fr.* *bau* building, architecture + *haus* house, institute.] A school of design founded by Dr. Walter Gropius (in Weimar, 1919; removed to Dessau, 1925) for training in which synthesized technology, craftsmanship, and design esthetics and disregarded distinction between fine and applied art, and for its association with functional architecture, abstract art, innovation in the use of building materials, and absence of applied ornament in design.

bay*, *n.* Any of several compartments in the fuselage of an aircraft; as, engine support bay; specif., **boom bay**, a bay on the underside between the wings, with doors swinging down and out through which the bombs are dropped.

bay seal. [Prob. short for *Hudson Bay seal* (which see, below).] Rabbit fur processed to simulate seal.

ba-zoo'ka (bā-zōō'kā), *n.* [From its resemblance to the sound contraption used by Bob Burns (1896–), Am. comedian.] 1. A mortar or rocket-propelled tube 54-61 inches long, 3.5 inches in diameter, and open at both ends, with sights and shoulder frame, which launches a rocket-propelled projectile that is effective especially against tank armor. 2. A rocket launcher placed on the underside of the wing of a warplane.

BGG vaccine. [*Bacillus Calmette-Guérin*.] *Med.* A vaccine prepared from the *Bacillus Calmette-Guérin*, used to vaccinate human beings against tuberculosis.

beach'head (bēch'hēd'), *n.* [1st *beach* + 1st *head*, after *bridgehead*.] 1. *Mil.* An area on a hostile shore occupied and defended by an advance force for covering the landing of troops or supplies. 2. An initial advance position or foothold to be used as vantage ground for exploitation.

beach wagon. See *STATION WAGON*, below.

beam*, *n.* 1. In full, **radio beam**. *Aeronautics*. A stream of directional radio signals transmitted quadrants from a radio range station, addable as a continuous tone or whine as long as an aircraft proceeds directly on the proper course but audible as dot-dash (Morse Code "A") or dash-dot (Morse Code "N") as it veers to left or right. Hence: *fly, or beam, to the beam*, to fly to an airplane exactly on the course indicated by a radio beam. 2. *Radio*. a The effective range of a microphone or loudspeaker; as, in the *beam*. b The angle at which a microphone or loudspeaker functions best.

beam*, *on (or off) the beam**. Hitting (or missing) the precise mark one is aiming at; performing at (or lapsing from) top form.

beam*, *s. i.* 1. *Radio*. To aim (a broadcast) by means of directional antennas; as, programs **beamed** at Britain. 2. To detect by means of radiolocation.

bean'ie (bēn'ī), *n.* Sometimes **beany**. [1st *bean*, 8 *a* + *-i*.] A small round hat, with or without trimming, worn like a skullcap.

bean'o (bēn'ō), *n.* [Alteration (influenced by *bean*) of *bingo* (which see, below).] A variety of keno (see in the *Dict.*); *called also* **bean'o**, **bean'o**, **bean'o**.

beat'up (bē't-ūp), *adj.* *Slang*. A damaged by hard use or neglect. b Exhausted; *of a person*.

be'hop (bē'bōp'), *n.* [Vocal imitation of a staccato two-tone phrase distinctive of this music.] Jazz characterized by rhythmic and harmonic complexity and innovation, lengthened melodic line, usually loud *bravura* execution, and the singing of nonsense syllables.

bed jacket. A woman's short jacket of lightweight material worn in bed, usually over a nightgown.

beef*, *n.* *Slang*. A complaint; a grievance. b A criminal charge. c A quarrel.

beef tapeworm. A common tapeworm (*Toenia saginata*). See *TAPEWORM*, in the *Dict.*

beet leafhopper. A destructive homopterous insect (*Circulifer tenellus*) widely distributed in the western United States where it serves as a vector of curly-top disease on a large number of crop and ornamental plants.

be-guine (bē-gēnē), *n.* [F. dial., a dance, fr. F. *begin* flirtation.] A vigorous popular dance of the islands of Saint Lucia and Martinique, somewhat like the rumba.

be'jel (bē'jēl), *n.* [Colloq. *Ar.* *ba'jah*.] *Med.* A form of nonvenereal syphilis, a tropical esp. in the tropics, affecting chiefly the skin and bones.

be-lay*, *s. i.* *Mountaineering*. To anchor (a climber) with a rope.

be-lay*, *n.* *Mountaineering*. Act of securing a climbing rope; also, the anchor of a climbing rope, as a rock or the shoulder of another climber.

be-lay'er (bē-lā'ēr), *n.* *Mountaineering*. One who belays a climber.

be-lay'mas'ter (bē-lā's-mā's-tēr), *n.* = **CARILLONNEUR**, in the *Dict.*

bē'l-yā-land' (bē'l-yā-lānd'), *s. i.* To land an airplane without use of landing gear, that is, on the underside of the fuselage.

bench*, *s. i.* *Hort.* To set out (plants) in raised greenhouse benches or beds.

Ben'o-lux (bēn'ō-lūks), *n.* [From Belgium + Netherlands + Luxembourg.] A tripartite customs union, formed in 1947 by Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

Ben'rath line (bēn'rāt), [Transl. of G. *Benrather Linie*, fr. *Benrather*, Germany, near which the isogloss dividing *Hoch* (to make) from *Loch* (to make) crosses the Rhine.] *Linguistics*. A bundle of isoglosses crossing Germany, roughly, from Aachen and Düsseldorf to Frankfurt on the Oder, and dividing High German (to the south, with fricatives and affricates for proto-Germanic *p, t, k*) from the rest of the West Germanic speech area (to the north and northwest, with proto-Germanic *p, t, k* remaining intact; E. *pipe*, G. *pflege*; that, *das*; to, *zu*; make, *machen*).

Ben-zed-rine (bēn-zēd'rīn; bēn-zēd'rīn, -drīn), *n.* A trade name applied to amphetamine (which see, above).

benzene hexachloride. *Chem.* A compound, C₆H₆Cl₆, occurring in several isomeric forms, made by chlorinating benzene in the presence of actinic light; specif., the insecticidal gamma isomer.

ben-zyl'-phen-3-yl'hyd'rate (bēn'zīl-phen-3-yl'hyd'rāt), *n.* See **PENICILLIN**, below.

Ber'ger rhythm (bē'rjēr; bē'r-), [After Hans Berger (1873–1940), Ger. neurologist.] See **BRAIN WAVE**, below.

ber-yl'lo'is-ite (bē'r-yl-lō'is-ī't), *n.* Also **ber-yl'lo'is-ite** (bē'r-lō'is-ī't), *n.* [NL. *fr.* *beryllum* + *-ite*.] *Min.* Beryllium (silicate) resulting from exsolution of fumes and dusts of beryllium compounds or alloys and occurring chiefly as an acute pneumonitis or as a chronic granulomatous condition of the lungs or sometimes of other organs or tissues.

beta rhythm. See **BRAIN WAVE**, below.

beta-tron (bē'tā-trōn; bē'tā-trōn), *n.* [From *β* (beta) + *-tron*, suffix denoting an instrument.] *Physics*. An apparatus consisting essentially of a doughnut-shaped glass vacuum tube between the poles of an electromagnet whereby electrons emitted at the hot filament of the vacuum tube are accelerated in a clockwise cycle by an alternating magnetic field in order to generate a beam of high-energy X-rays or to become a stream of high-speed projectiles for nuclear research.

beta wave. See **BRAIN WAVE**, below.

bet-a-tron (bē'tā-trōn), *n.* [Billion electron volts + arbitrary *a* + *-tron*, suffix denoting an instrument.] *Physics*. An apparatus similar to the synchrotron, designed for accelerating protons and other charged particles to a level of ten billion electron volts.

bib'li-o-film (bī'bī-lō-fīlm), *n.* [*bib'li-o* + *film*.] A microfilm used esp. for photographing pages of books, etc.

bib'li-o-graph (bī'bī-lō-grāf), *n.* The systematic historical and technical study of writings, both manuscripts and books, including, as applied to specific books, determining and tracing their text and editions.

bib'li-o-phage (bī'bī-lō-fāj), *n.* [*bib'li-o* + *-phage*.] = **BOOKWORM**, 1, in the *Dict.* — **bib'li-o-phagous** (bē'tā-fāj), *adj.*

bib'li-o-pist (bī'bī-lō-pīst), *n.* One skilled in bibliography.

bib'li-o-ther-a-py (bī'bī-lō-thēr-ā-pī), *n.* [*bib'li-o* + *-therapy*.] Prescription of book and other reading matter as an auxiliary in the treatment especially of patients suffering mental, nervous, and psychosomatic disorders and of victims of maladjustment. — **bib'li-o-ther-a-py** (bī'bī-lō-thēr-ā-pī), *n.*

bib'li-o-tic (bī'bī-lō-tīk), *n.* See *-ics*, in the *Dict.* — **bib'li-o-tic** (bī'bī-lō-tīk), *adj.* — **bib'li-o-tist** (bī'bī-lō-tīst), *n.*

bid*, *n.* An attempt or effort to win, achieve, or attract; often specific, an appeal or plea, as for sympathy.

big'game*, *adj.* Of top rank in popular recognition.

big'-name*, *n.* A big-name performer or personage.

big time*. The top rank of professional performance or of large-scale enterprise, as, as indicated by high income or great popular prestige; as, a prize fighter may have a long winning streak in **big time**. — **big-time***, *adj.* — **big-time***, *adj.*

big vein, or **big vein disease**. A soil-borne virus disease of lettuce characterized by strikingly enlarged light-yellow leaf veins and more or less stunting of the plants.

big wheel. *Slang*. An important person; one in authority.

bi-k'i-mi (bī-kē'mī), *n.* [F. *fr.* *Bikini*, Marshall Islands, site of atomic bomb tests of 1946.] A woman's abbreviated two-piece bathing suit.

bilch (bīlk), *n.* [G.] The dormouse.

bill of goods*, *sell* (*ayneme*) a bill of goods. = **STICK**, 1, 13, b, in the *Dict.*

bi-mes'ter (bī-mēs'tēr), *n.* [*bi* + *mes'ter* month.] A period of two months.

bi-mil-len'ni-um (bī-mī-lēn'ni-ūm), *n.* [NL. *fr.* *bi* + *millennium*.] A period of two thousand years, or a two-thousandth anniversary.

binary digit. = **BIT**, below.

bind*, *s. i.* *Logic*. To establish the quantity of, or give a quantitative limit to (a variable). Cf. **QUANTITY**, *n.*, 9, in the *Dict.*

bind'ing, *n.* *Shoing*. The set of fastenings for holding the toe of the boot firm on the ski.

binding energy. *Physics & Chem.* The quantity of energy required to disintegrate an atomic nucleus completely into its constituent particles. It is equivalent to the mass lost (*E = mc²*) converted into energy when the particles unite to form the nucleus.

bin'go, *n.* [From the exclamation *bingo!* (same as 1st *BINGO*, in the *Dict.*).] = **BEANO**, above.

bi'o-dyne (bī'ō-dīn), *n.* [*bio* + *-dyne* fr. Gr. *dynamis* = power, *dyne* = a unit of force or factor given off by injured cells that promotes cell growth and reproduction, or respiration, or sugar consumption for energy in other cells.]

bi'o-e-col'o-gy (bī'ō-e-kō'lō-jī), *n.* [*bio* + *ecology*.] Ecology in the broadest sense, dealing concurrently with plant and animal life; — *used esp.* to emphasize the concept of biotic ecology as opposed to plant or animal ecology.

bi'o-e-col'o-gic (bī'ō-e-kō'lō-jī), *adj.* — **bi'o-e-col'o-gic-al** (bī'ō-e-kō'lō-jī-kāl), *adj.* — **bi'o-e-col'o-gic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **bi'o-e-col'o-gist** (bī'ō-e-kō'lō-jīst), *n.*

bi'o-ge'o-chem'is'try (bī'ō-gē-ō-kēm'is-t्री), *n.* [Transl. of R. *bio-geochimie*, fr. *bio* + *geo* + *chimie* chemistry.] The science that treats of the relation of earth chemicals to plant and animal life in any area.

Addenda

cap'tive*, *adj.* Owned and operated by an industrial company or public utility for supplying its own needs, not for supplying the open market; applied originally to a coal mine; hence, also, produced by or connected with a coal mine or plant; as, *cap'tive coal*; a *cap'tive union*.

cap'tive audience. An audience obliged to stay within hearing of a speech or demonstration, often to be subjected to propaganda.

car-cin-o-gen (kär'sin-ô-jên; kâr's-pô-jên), *n.* [*carcin-* + *-gen*]. *Med.* Any cancer-producing substance.

card'holder*, *n.* One whose membership in a trade-union or political party is attested by a membership card.

car'di-gan (kär'di-gân), *n.* See **WELSH CORGI**, below.

CARE (kär). Also **C.A.R.E.** *Abbr.* Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.; — frequently used attributively (**CARE** package, **CARE** warehouse).

care'taker (kär'tä-kär), *adj.* Fulfilling the functions of office on a temporary or provisional basis pending replacement; as the result of a regular election or general political change; as, a *care'taker government* or premier.

car'hop (kär'hôp), *n.* A waiter or waitress of a drive-in or roadside restaurant who serves food and drinks to customers in their parked cars. — **car'hop**, *v. t.*

car'port (kär'pôrt), *n.* An open-sided roofed automobile shelter, usually formed by extension of the roof from the side of a building.

car'tail*, *n.* A passenger automobile having a closed body, equipped with two facing seats along the sides.

2. A carrier with a scraper-like self-loading device, drawn by a tractor, pushed by a bulldozer, or self-propelled, used esp. for transporting earth and crushed rock.

carrying capacity. *Ecology.* The population that a given area will support as a pasture or woods.

car'tridge*, *n.* **1.** A device for starting an internal-combustion engine, employing an explosive charge, electrically detonated, for driving a piston that rotates a crankshaft.

2. A removable pickup on a phonograph. See **PICKUP**, *n.*, *1.* in the *Dict.*

cas'bah. See **KASBAH**, below.

cas-ca'do (kä'skä'dô), *n.* [*Sp.*, broken, cracked.] *Veter.* A verminous crustated dermatitis of cattle in the Netherlands Indies caused by a nematode (*Stephanofilaria dedens*). It has been reported recently to occur also in the United States.

case*, *v. t.* To look over; size up; inspect; as, the gangsters *case* the bank; the critic *case* a new play. *Slang.*

case hardening. In the dehydration of foods, the hardening and darkening of the skin, caused by too rapid surface evaporation.

Cas-par-i-an strip (kä'spär-i-än), [*After Robert Caspari* (1818-87), German botanist.] In many endometrial cells, a secondary thickening in the form of a continuous band or strip on the radial and transverse walls.

cast'er, cast'er's (kä'stär; 83), *v. t.* To swirl as a caster (sense 3, *c.* in the *Dict.*); as, a *cast'ing* (or *cast'oring*) nose-wheel.

cas'u-al*, *adj.* Designed in open, easy, usually simple styles for comfort of wear, as for informal or sports events as distinguished from dress wear. — *n.* A casual garment, hat, or shoe.

cat*, *n.* *Music.* A player of hot jazz; a hepcat. *Slang.*

cat'a-falque*, *n.* **1.** A pall-covered coffin-shaped structure used at requiem masses celebrated after burial.

2. A funeral car or hearse.

cat'a-fal-que (kä'tä-fäl-que), *n.* Also **cat'a-fal-que** (kä'tä-fäl-que), [*NL*, *fr.* catä-fal-que, *logia*, *Verberation*].

catch'ment*, *n.* River drainage; — used attributively (catchment board).

cat distemper. = **PANLEUCOPENIA**, below.

cat-te-na*, *n.* A group or chain of closely associated soils within a given geographic zone or region which have originated from the same or similar parent material but which have developed differing characteristics because of local variations in relief or drainage. — **cat-te-nar'y***, *adj.*

cat'e-na-tion*, *n.* *Genetics.* Formation in meiosis, by chromosomes that have undergone reciprocal translocation, of rings or of chains of chromosomes that form the homologous portions of chromatin to attain synapsis.

Caterpillar Club. An organization of those who have made nonfatal emergency parachute jumps; — from association between silkworm (caterpillar) and parachute silk.

cat'facing (kä'tä-fä-sing), *n.* Any disfigurement or malformation of a fruit resulting in an appearance suggesting a cat's face, as that caused in peaches by punctures of plant bugs and other sucking insects.

cat fever. *Many Med.* Short for "catarrhal fever," an indefinite diagnosis for catarrh, catarrhal pneumonia, or influenza.

ca-thet' (kä-thät'), *v. t.* [*From cathetic*]. To invest with libido or libidinal energies, esp.: a) To invest (an object, person, or idea) with special feeling, significance, value, or interest. b) To direct (love, hate, or their combination) toward some particular object, person, or idea. c) To channel and concentrate desire on (some particular object, person, idea, or fantasy). — **ca-thet'ion** (kä-thät'shün), *n.*

cat'he-sin (kä-thät'sin), *n.* [*Gr.* kathespein to boil down, digest + *-sin*]. *Med.* A class of proteases widely present in animal and bacterial cells. Catepsins cause autolysis in certain diseased conditions and after death.

cat'hex-ion (kä-thät'shün), *n.* = **CATEXIS**, in the *Dict.*

cat'i-on-ac-tive soap. See **INVERT SOAP**, below.

cat salmer. *Slang.* A caterpillar tractor driver.

cat typhoid. See **PARATYPHOID**, below.

caudal anesthesia. Anesthesia induced by injection of an anesthetic into the sacral, or caudal, part of the spinal canal.

ceiling*, *n.* a) An upper limit imposed by an authoritative ruling above which a given quantity or rate is not to be allowed to rise; as, a *ceiling* on prices or wages; also, a top level determined by economic factors, as, today's stock market averages broke through all previous ceilings. b) Any imposed or prescribed maximum; as, to approach the *ceiling* of gross yield of soybeans. c) The maximum altitude at which an individual pilot is able to maintain satisfactory muscular co-ordination and mental efficiency without artificial aids such as oxygen or a pressurized cabin. d) *Met.* or *Aeronautics*. Height above the ground from which prominent objects on the ground can be seen and identified; also, the height of the base of the clouds, based on a layer of clouds when over half of the sky is obscured. *Ceiling unlimited* denotes a cloudless or nearly cloudless sky or a sky less than half obscured by clouds at levels lower than an arbitrary ceiling.

ceil-o-m'e-ter (sël-ô-m'e-tär), *n.* [*ceiling* + *1st* + *-meter*]. A photoelectric instrument for determining the height of the cloud ceiling above the earth. It indicates the angular elevation of a spot of light formed where a vertical beam of light (usually a laser beam) meets the cloud, so that the height may be computed by triangulation.

Cel'a-nese (sël'dä-näs; -näs), *n.* A trade-mark applied to chemical, plastic, and textile products, including yarns and fabrics of cellulose acetate rayon.

cel'i-ac dis-ease (sël'i-äk), *Med.* A chronic intestinal disease of young children, characterized by inability to absorb fats, distention of the intestines, wasting of the buttocks and groin, and inflammation of the mouth and tongue. It is often relieved by vitamins A and B taken together or by ripe bananas and protein milk.

cell*, *n.* One of the small groups, often the smallest organizational unit, devoted to study or activity in connection with a political or religious movement, a socializing or propagandistic program, or any nascent movement; often specif., a fascist or communist cell.

cell'-block-ade' phe-nom-e-non. See **INTERFERENCE PHENOMENON**, below.

cel'lulô'sic (sël'lul-ô'sik), *n.* Any plastic made from cellulose, as cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate. Cellulotics are thermoplastic and include cellophane, molding materials, etc.

cel'lutce (sël'tis; -tüs), *n.* [*celery* + *lutetice*]. A celery-like vegetable, closely related to lettuce, with stalks that, eaten raw or as greens, combine the flavors of celery and lettuce.

ce-no-sp'e-cies (sën-ô-sp'e-shiz; sën-ô; *sp. in the pl.*, -shiz), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **ce-no-sp'e-cies** (sën-ô; sën-ô). [*ce-no* + *species*]. *Ecology.* A group of related species of plants or animals which has become so distinct genetically that its members are fertile, but crosses with members of another similar group or at best produce only sterile hybrids. It usually corresponds with a section of a taxonomic genus or to a small genus. A *cenospecies* contains one to (usually) several *ecotypes*, each of which in turn may contain one to several *ecotypes*. *Ecotypes*, *ecotypes*, *ecotype*, *ecotype*. b) A theoretical unit embracing the sum total of expressions of possible combinations in a group of more or less interfertile genotypes. — **ce-no-sp'e-cif-ic** (sën-sp'e-shiz), *ce-no-sp'e-cif-ic*, *adj.* — **ce-no-sp'e-cif-ic-ally** (-käl), *ce-no-sp'e-cif-ic-ally*, *adv.*

cen'ter*, *n.* *Linguistics.* See **READ**, below.

cen'ti-mo*, *n.* The hundredth part of a guarani (which see, below).

cen'tro-mere (sën-trô-mär), *n.* [*centro* + *-mere*]. *Cytology*. A differentiated portion of a chromosome to which the spindle fibers attach in mitosis.

ce-ro-am'al (sër-äm'al), *n.* [*ceramic* + *alloy*] = **CERMET**, below.

cerebral palsy. *Med.* A disability caused by damage to motor centers of the brain before or during birth resulting in imperfect control of voluntary movements, marked esp. by muscular in-co-ordination, by spastic paralysis, and by speech disturbances.

cer'e-bro-tonic (sër-ê-brô-tôn'ik), *adj.* [*cerebro* + *1st tone*]. Characterized by a pattern of temperament, **cer'e-bro-tonia** (sër-ê-brô-tôn-ä), marked by predominance of intellectual over social or physical factors and exhibiting sensitivity, introversion, and shyness. It is typical of the ectomorphic individual. — See **ECROMORPHIC**, **SOMATOTONIC**, **VISIONARINESS**, below.

cer'met (sër-mët), *n.* [*ceramic* + *metal*]. A strong alloy of a heat-resistant compound, as titanium carbide, and a metal, as nickel, used esp. for turbine blades and other objects made by powder metallurgy (which see, below); — called also **cermet**.

ce'tane (sët-tän), *n.* [*cetyl* + *-ane*]. *Chem.* Normal hexadecane, C₁₆H₃₄, a colorless oil found in petroleum.

cetane number or rating. A measure of the ignition value of a diesel fuel oil. It is the percentage by volume of cetane in a mixture of cetane and 1-methylnaphthalene which gives the fuel the same oil being tested.

The higher the cetane number, the better is the ignition value.

ce-vi-tam'in (së-vi-täm'in), *lce*, for the letter C + *vitamin* + *-in*. Vitamin C; ascorbic acid.

chain'-re-ac-tion pile. See **PILE**, below.

chain reaction*. **1.** In nucleonics, a self-propagating reaction continued by the further action of one of the products, as in the fission of a uranium nucleus by a neutron, which causes the release of more neutrons that cause further fission and so on.

2. A series of events, so related to each other that each preceding one initiates the succeeding one in such a manner as to produce a cumulative effect.

chain reactor. = **PILE**, below.

chair*, *n.* **1.** A seat or a chairman or presiding officer of a meeting, committee, program.

chair lift. See **LIFT**, 2, below.

chalk-talk (chök'täk), *n.* Also **chalk talk**. A talk or lecture illustrated with drawings or cartoons by the speaker as he progresses.

chal'tone*, *n.* *Immunol.* A test; specif., a test of immunity by exposure to virulent infective material after specific immunization. — *adj.* Of, like, pertaining to, or constituting a challenge.

cha-ris'ma*, *n.* A quality of extraordinary spiritual power or sanctity attributed especially to a person or office regarded as set apart from the ordinary by virtue of a special relationship to that which is considered of ultimate value and as endowed with the capacity of eliciting enthusiastic popular support in the leadership, symbolic unification, or direction of human activity.

char-is-mat'ic*, *adj.* Exhibiting or based on charisma (which see, above).

Chas'tek pa-ral'y-sis (chäs'täk), [*After Chastek, a Minnesota fox ranch.*] *Veter.* A fatal paralysis of ranch-raised foxes and mink, due to inactivation of thiamine by an unknown component of the fish.

cheap*, *adj.* Depreciated in value or purchasing power, as by the result of currency inflation; as, *cheap dollars*.

check*, *v. t.* *Agrie.* To checkrow (see in the *Dict.*).

check*, *v. t.* *Ice Hockey.* To block the progress of (an opposing player) by a slap or by using the body or stick or by snatching away the puck. — *n.* **1.** *Ice Hockey.* A checking of an opposing player or a play in any of various ways, some legal, some illegal; as: *body check*, a check by the use of the body; *club check*, a check performed by a player who is standing still or skating slowly, classed as *charging* and a foul when performed by a player who is skating fast or who uses elbow or knee; *board check*, a check consisting of a deliberate bumping of an opposing player using the low board fence surrounding the ice surface; *cross check*, a cross-checking of an opposing player (see **CROSS-CHECK**, *v. t.*, in the *Dict.*); *poke check* and *hook check*, a check of an opposing player carried by poking or hooking, respectively, the puck from the end of his stick; *slap check*, a check by a slap; *stick check*, a player's matching of speed, in the direction of his own goal, with opposing forwards carrying the puck, in an effort to regain the puck or otherwise prevent the opposing players from scoring. *Note.* Each of these terms may be used,

hyphenated, as a verb; thus, to *board-check* an opposing player.

check pinocchia. A card game for four hands, combining some of the features of pinocchia and bridge and basing its scoring on points (1000 ending the game) and checks, the team holding most checks being the winner.

cheese'burg-er (chiz'bûr-êr), *n.* See **NUGGET**, above.

cheese'cake*, *n.* Photographs or photographs appearing as a woman's legs; also, photographs or photographs displaying female comeliness and shapeliness.

chemical mediation theory. *Physiol.* A theory which regards nervous transmission as due to the release of specific substances, as acetylcholine, at nerve endings and synapses.

chem'i-sorb (këm'i-sôrb), *n.* [*chem* + *-sorb*]. *Physical Chem.* To sorb chemically; adsorb or absorb irreversibly by chemical combination, in contrast with reversibly by physical sorption. — **chem'i-sorp-tion** (sôrb'shün), *n.*

chem'o-re-cip-tion (këm'ô-rê-sip'shün), *n.* [*chemo* + *reception*]. *Physiol.* The reception of chemical stimuli. Cf. **RECEPTOR**, in the *Dict.*

chem'u-ry (këm'ûr-î), *n.* [*chem* + *-ury*]. That branch of applied chemistry devoted to industrial utilization of organic raw materials, esp. from farm products, as in the use of soybean oil for paints and varnishes and of soybean pulp for paper pulp. — **chem'u-ric** (këm-ûr'ik), *chem'u-ric-al* (-ikäl), *adj.*

chestnut soil. Any one of an agriculturally important group of zonal soils typically having a dark-brown surface horizon that grades downward to a light-brown zone that contains a large amount of lime accumulation. Chestnut soils are characteristic of certain cool, semiarid grasslands and steppes, as in the northern U. S. prairie states.

chi'chi (chë'chë; shë'shë), *adj.* [*F.* cajolery, affected air, finessing, noisy protest]. Elaborately or conspicuously ornamented or ornamental; frilly; showy.

2. Limited in appeal to a small artistic or intellectual cult; art; precious; affected; also, effeminate.

3. Placing excessive emphasis on fashion or elegance; ultra-smart.

chichi. That which is chichi.

chif-fon*, *adj.* Designating in foods a light, delicate texture, often achieved by adding whipped egg whites, vegetable oil, gelatin; — used esp. in combination, as in **chiffon pie**, **chiffon cake**.

chine boat. *Yachting.* A boat or yacht with sides joined at an angle to a more or less flat bottom by means of chines into which both sides and bottom are usually rabbeted.

chi'-square (kë'skwär), *n.* [*From the name of the Gr. letter X*]. The sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the square of the difference between the observed and theoretical values of a quantity by the theoretical value; — called also *square contingency*.

chlo-rä-phen-i-col (klôr'am-fën'iköl; -köl), *n.* [*Chloro* + *amide* + *phenyl* + *nitr* + *glycol*]. An antibiotic isolated from a soil microorganism (*Streptomyces venezuelae*), also prepared synthetically, effective against certain diseases caused by bacteria, rickettsiae, or viruses.

chlo-rä-dan (klôr'dän; 181), *n.* Also **chlo-rä-dane** (-dän). [*Chloro* + *-dan*]. A viscous, colorless, odorless liquid in colorless, *Chl*, esp. effective against grasshoppers; — called also **1093**.

chlo-ro-form-ize*, *v. t.* *Immunol.* To treat with chloroform, esp., for the purpose of attenuating a living antigen.

Chlo-ro-m'ce-tin (klôr-ô-mi-sët'in; 181), *n.* A trademark applied to chloramphenicol.

Chlo-ro-p'ne (klôr-ô-p'në), [*Chloro* + *isoprene*]. *Chem.* A colorless liquid, **ChlCl**, made from acetylene and hydrochloric acid, used esp. in making neoprene.

chlo-ro-quine (kwën; kw'in), *n.* [*Chloro* + *-quine* (fr. quinine)]. An antimalarial drug, 7-chloro-4-(1-diethylamino-1-methylbutylamino)quinoline; — called also **SN 7618**.

choke*, *n.* In certain grasses, an interference with the development of the inflorescence while still in the leaf sheath, brought about by growth of the cattail fungus.

chole'-anthrene (kô-län'thrën), [*Chol* + *anthrene*]. *Chem.* A pale-yellow crystalline hydrocarbon, C₁₈H₁₄, related in structure to the bile acids and anthracene, and made synthetically. It and its 3-methyl derivative (methylcholanthrene, C₁₉H₁₄), are highly carcinogenic.

chole'-chol'ic (kô-län-ô'lik; -ô'lik), *adj.* [*chole* + *chol*]. *Physiol.* Liberating acetylcholine; — said of certain nerve fibers. It is commonly held that this substance plays a role in transmission of the nerve impulse.

cho'lin-ase (kô'lîn-ä-së; -tër-ä; -ô'lin-ä), *n.* Also **cho'line est'er-ase** (kô'lîn-ä-së; -tër-ä; -ô'lin-ä). *Biochem.* A tissue enzyme which hydrolyzes the physiologically important acetylcholine and other choline esters.

choral speaking, choric speaking, or choric speech. *Music.* Singing or speaking in imitation of poetry, rhythmic prose, or drama by a group, called variously a *speaking*, *speech*, or *verse-speaking choir*, under the direction of a leader or conductor.

chor'd-al-ly (kôr'däl-lî), *adv.* *Music.* In chords.

chor'da-mes-o-derm (kôr'dä-mës-ô-dôrm; -mës-ô-dôrm), *n.* Also **chor'do-mes-o-derm** (kôr'dô-ä). [*Chorda* + *mesoderm*]. *Embryol.* That portion of the embryonic mesoderm that forms notochord and allied structures and serves as an inductor of ectodermal neural structures.

cho're-o-graph (kô-rê-ô-gräf; -ô-gräf; 83), *v. t.* [*Back formation fr. choreographer*]. To choreograph. To compose and arrange (a ballet or dance) for stage or screen presentation; also, to provide (a subject or a piece of music) with a ballet or dance.

cho'ri-o-al-lan-tis (kô'rî-ô-äl-län'ô'sis), *n.* [*Chorio* + *allantois*]. Also **cho'rî-o-al-lan-to'y** (kô'rî-ô-äl-län'ô'sis). *Embryol.* A fetal membrane composed of the more or less fused chorion and allantois wall of the allantois. As a very vascular membrane it has provided a suitable environment for a number of viruses pathogenic to man or animals and for certain tissues. — **cho'rî-o-al-lan-to'y**, *cho'rî-o-al-lan'toid* (-äl-län'toid), *adj.*

chosen instrument. The commercial airline sponsored or subsidized by its national government for foreign air transport in any given part of the world; a national-flag airline.

Christian existentialism. See **EXISTENTIALISM**, 1b, below.

Chris'ti-an'ia (krî'stî-än'î-ä; krî'stî-ä), *n.* or **Christiana turn**. Also **Chris'ty** (krî'stî-ä). [*From Christiania, the second name of Oslo, Norway*]. *Skating*. A skating turn accomplished by a moderate upward spring from forward crouching position for unweighting and turning the skis, and an inward leaning with the legs and body. This turn when executed without variation is often called a *pure* variations turn. *Chris'ti-an'ia*, *Chris'ti-an'ia*, in which the turn is accelerated by stemming and weighting the intended outside ski; *open Christiania*, in which the turn is facilitated by advancing, edging, and weighting the intended inside ski.

out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circums, menti; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; k = ch in G, ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Numbers within pronunciation parentheses refer to §§ in Pron., preceding the Vocabulary.

Addenda

Christmas tree*. *Nas.* A control panel showing red and green lights.

chro-ma-to-graphy*. *n.* *Chem.* A process of separating closely related compounds by selective adsorption. Typically the mixture, dissolved in a suitable solvent, is allowed to creep down the surface of a thin layer of powdered adsorbent; the different compounds becoming adsorbed in separate colored or tinted layers which together present a **chro-ma-to-gram** (krō-mā-tō-grām). The compounds may be washed out successively with the solvent. In *paper chromatography* the solution flows down through paper strips or is sucked up through them by capillarity. — **chro-ma-to-graph-ic** (krō-mā-tō-grāf-ik), *adj.*

chro-mo-centro (krō-mō-sen-trō), *n.* [It. *chromocentro*, fr. *chromo-* + *centro* center.] *Cytology.* A densely staining nuclear body associated with the chromatin of certain cells. — **chro-mo-centrāl** (sen-trāl), *adj.*

chro-mo-gene (jēn), *n.* [*chromo-* + *gene*.] *Genetics.* = *gene*, in the *Dict.*, in contrast to *cytogene* (see below).

chro-mo-neu-se (jēn-fēn), *adj.*

chro-mo-ne-ma (nē-mā), *n.* — *NEMATA* (nēm-ā-tā; nē-mā-tā). [*G.*, fr. *chromo-* + *nema*.] *Cytology.* The coiled threadlike core of a chromatid, commonly regarded as the actual carrier of the genes.

chy-mo-tryp-sin (kī-mō-trīp-sīn), *n.* [*chy-* + *tryp-sin*.] *Biochem.* A proteinase present in the pancreas in the form of its precursor, **chy-mo-tryp-sin-o-gen** (trīp-sīn-fēn), which is converted by trypsin into *chymotrypsin*.

cin-ch-o-phen (sīn-kō-fēn), *n.* [*Cinch-* (fr. *cinchona* + *phenyl*).] *Pharm. & Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline compound, chemically related to and used for treating rheumatism and gout; 2-phenyl-cinchonic acid.

cin-cin (sīn-sē), *n.* A combining form meaning *cinema*, as in **cin-e-cam-er-a**, a camera for taking motion pictures; **cin-e-film**, **cin-e-pho-to-mil-iog-rāphy**. — *cin*, *adj.*

cin-e-ma-scope (sīn-mā-skōp), *n.* A trademark applied to a method of motion-picture photography in which a special lens compresses a scene of about twice the normal width into the space on standard-size film, the image then being projected by the special lens onto a wide screen to reduce the size of the image.

Cin-e-ra-ma (sīn-ēr-ā-mā; sīn-ēr-ā), *n.* A trademark applied to a method of motion-picture projection in which three continuous image segments are projected simultaneously by three projectors, each screen covering one third of the width of a wide curved screen.

CIO, C.I.O. (sī-ō), *abbr.* Congress of Industrial Organizations, centralized federation (Nov., 1938) of unions that split off from the American Federation of Labor (Nov., 1935).

circling disease. *Vet.* See *ISTERILLOSIS*, below.

citr-in (sī-trīn), *n.* [*G.*, fr. *citr-* + *in*.] *Biochem.* = *vitamin C*, under *VITAMIN*, in the *Dict.*

citr-i-nin (sī-trī-nīn), *n.* [*Penicillium citrinum* + *-in*.] *Med.* A bacteriostatic substance extracted from the mold *Penicillium citrinum*.

clad*, *adj.* Overlaid or plated, esp. for protection; as, **armor-clad**, **clad** (steel).

clad/ding (klād-dīng), *n.* That with which anything is overlaid or clad.

claim-ing race. *Horse Racing.* A race in which the horses entered subject to claim of the right to purchase for a certain price (not less than the value of the race to the winner) by anyone registered for racing and starting a horse at that meeting.

Clare-tian (klār-ē-shān), *adj.* *R.C.Ch.* Of or pertaining to Blessed Anthony Clare or the Clarets. — *n.* *R.C.Ch.* The member of the Congregation of the Mission of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, founded in Vich, Spain, in 1849 by Blessed Anthony Clare (Antonio Maria Claret y Clara, 1807-70).

clary sage. = *1st CLARY* *a.*, in the *Dict.*

class*, *n.* *Med.* A group of conscripts designated as made up of men born in a given year.

class-*-*clear-*-*age, *n.* *Linguistics.* The phenomenon of appearing in more than one form class (all but *me*; but a moment ago; there is a *but* in everything).

class-*-*ful, *adj.* Of fashions, characterized by special tailored lines, correct for a variety of places and occasions, and basically in fashion year after year. — **class-*-*ful**, *n.*

class-*-*ful, *adj.* A concerned with, and giving instruction in, the humanities, the fine arts, and the broad aspects of science; as, a *classical* high school. — *dist.* from *technical*, *professional*, *vocational* (see in the *Dict.*). *b* *Trust* at soundly authoritative and standard, in distinction from radical or revolutionary in theory; as, *classical* economics.

class meaning. *Linguistics.* The feature of meaning common to all forms belonging to the same form class; as, "key" has the class meaning of "substantive" and plural.

clay-a-cin (klāv-ā-sīn), *n.* [*Aspergillus clavatus* + *-cin* (fr. *actinomycin*, *streptothricin*).] *Biochem.* An antibiotic isolated from the mold *Aspergillus clavatus*, effective against certain gram-negative microorganisms and fungistatic for certain fungi.

clave (klāv), *n.* [*Amér. Sp.*, fr. *Sp.*, *keystone*, *claf*.] One of a pair of small cylindrical pieces of wood used as percussion instruments by being struck together while held in cupped hands, as in accompaniment to the rumba.

clear*, *r. t.* To certify as trustworthy; to divulge to the national interest and safely to be trusted with secret information relating to national defense; as, to *clear* a man for top-secret military work. — **clear-*-*ance**, *n.*

clear-*-*hew (klēr-thū), *n.* After Edmund (Terhiep Bentley) (1875-), a writer of detective fiction and a comic imitator. A humorous pseudo-biographical quatrain having lines of unequal length rhyming *abab*.

clim-mac-ter-*-*le, *n.* *Bot.* The maximum to which the respiratory rate of fruit rises just prior to full ripening and from which it falls in senescence.

clim-mate*, *n.* The trend of fundamental concepts and attitudes pervading a community, nation, or era; as, a change in intellectual or moral climate.

clim-max*, *n.* *Ecology.* Either the relatively stable stage or the relatively stable community achieved by an available population of organisms in a given environment, often identifiable as (a) the culminating development in a succession. The term is variously used by different schools of ecology, two prominent views being the *monoclimax* and *polyclimax* theories. The *monoclimax* theory makes climate the chief factor in determining the nature of the climax and holds that there is but one climax in a given general climatic area. In this theory, all other successional stages or periods of relative stability of the population are considered interruptions or aberrations in the development of the single climax and are named to indicate such a relationship (see *DISCLIMAX*, *POSTCLIMAX*, *PRECLIMAX*, *SUBCLIMAX*, below). The *polyclimax* theory does not accept a climax as a relatively stable phase of significant duration;

regardless of the factors immediately responsible for stability. The term *climatic climax* differs in meaning as used by these two schools. In the *monoclimax* theory it is synonymous with *climax*, being used as a more emphatic term or to indicate (as usually) large climatic area involved, in which use the term *regional climax* is interchangeable with it. In the *polyclimax* theory, *climatic climax* indicates merely that climax, of several climaxes possible in a given climatic area, whose stability is directly due to the influence of climate, the other ones being named to indicate their immediately responsible factors, as *edaphic climax* (due to soil factors), *biotic climax* (due to the influence of living organisms, including man), *physiographic climax* (due to topography). See, in the *Dict.*, *SUCCESSION*, 7; *FORMATION*, 4.

cline (klīn), *n.* [*From G. klinein* to slope.] *Biol.* A graded series of characters, as morphological or physiological differences, exhibited by a species or other group of related organisms, usually along a line of environmental or geographic transition. Clines with gaps or irregularities are called *step-clines*. — **clinal** (klīn-āl), *adj.*

clis-*-*ere (klī-sēr), *n.* [*1st CLIMAX* + *2d sere*, *-l*.] *Ecology.* The succession of communities which results from climatic changes.

cloak-*-*and-dag-*-*ger, *adj.* Dealing in intrigue and action of a romantic and melodramatic kind, usually of characters in a colorful historical setting and involving espionage, deceptions, pursuit and rescue, or the like; also, resembling or suggesting such intrigue or action.

clob-*-*ber (klōb-ēr), *r. t.* [*Orig.* English slang (in Royal Air Force), perh. modification of *Sc. dial.* *clabber* to spatter, cover with mud.] *Slang.* a To pound mercilessly; beat up; knock out; knock down. b To defeat overwhelmingly; crush.

close/cross (klōs-kros; 185), *n.* *Biol.* A cross between individuals of related strains; also, the progeny of such a cross. — **close/cross**, *v. t.* — **close/cross**, *v. i.*

close*, *adj.* Existing with few, if any, external relations; specific. a Having only limited foreign trade and approaching economic self-sufficiency; as, a *closed* economy. b Intolerant of the influx of new members and ideas, and approaching a state of social immobility and self-containment with respect to customs and traditions; as, a *closed* society or group.

closed-*-*end, *adj.* Of an investment trust, operating with its initial capital changed only by new issues or retirements, not by redemption of shares; — *opp.* to *open-end*.

cloud forest. A dense forest, esp. on coastal slopes in the rainy regions of low latitudes, almost constantly under clouds and differing from tropical rain forest mainly in being cooler and more humid.

clo-ver-leaf*, *n.* A road plan passing one highway over another and routing traffic for turns via connecting turn-offs, each branching only to the right and leading around to enter the other highway from the right, thus merging traffic without left-hand or abrupt turns or direct crossings; so called from resemblance to a four-leaf clover.

club chair or sofa. A chair with upholstered easy chair or sofa, with rather low back and solid sides and arms, esp. one suited for clubrooms and lounging rooms.

club-mo-bile (klīb-mō-bīl), *n.* A motorized unit equipped like a clubhouse for serving hot coffee, doughnuts, candy, cigarettes, etc., and supplying recreational equipment to troops or workers in the field.

clust-*-*er, *n.* *Phonet.* Two or more consecutive consonants or vowels in a word or words, as the consonant sounds for the italics in "wrench sprocket" or the vowel sounds for the italics in "foam".

cluster fly. A large dark-brown fly (*Pollenia rudis*) related to the bluebottle, which often hatches in attics in large clusters during cool autumn weather.

clutch*, *n.* A critical juncture; a pinch; — used originally by sportswriters to describe a poor batter in the clutch. — **clutch-*-*er** (sī-mōt-ēr), *n.* [*clutch* + *-er*.] *Colloquial* + *malicious*. *Cytology.* An artificially induced abortive nuclear division in which the chromosome number is doubled, as that caused by exposure of cells to colchicine. — **clutch-*-*er**, *adj.*

co-a-cu-rate (kō-ā-kū-rāt), *n.* [*co-* + *acu-* + *-rate*.] *Physical Chem.* An aggregate of colloidal particles held together by electrostatic attractive forces, such as is formed by mixing two sols of opposite electric charge. — **co-ac-**, *v. t.* To cause to form a coacervate. — **co-ac-er-va-tion** (kō-ā-kēr-vā-shēn), *n.*

co-ac-tion*, *n.* *Ecology.* The effects of species or individuals upon each other; as, the *coaction* of two species of animals, plants, or animals and plants. *CL. REACTION*, below.

co-ac-tor*, *n.* *Ecology.* A plant or animal that takes part in coaction. See *COACTION*, below.

coaxial cable. Also **co-ax** (kō-āks; kō-āks), *n.* *Elec.* A cable consisting of a tube of conducting material surrounding a central conductor held in place by insulators, the whole assembly being covered with insulation. It is used to transmit telegraph, telephone, and television signals.

co-car-box-yl-ase (kō-kār-bōks-ī-lās), *n.* *Biochem.* The coenzyme of carboxylase; thiamine pyrophosphate; — called also *diphosphothiamine*. It is found with thiamine and plays an important part in metabolism.

co-co-selle (kō-kō-sēl), *n.* [*It.* *co-cosella*, *cucuzza* gourd.] A smooth, cylindrical, dark-green summer squash, usually with lighter-green to yellow stripes or mottlings and firm white to greenish flesh, growing over a foot in length and four to five inches thick but usually used when half that size. — called also *Italian vegetable marrow*. *CL. CUCURBIT*, below.

Coe-la-*-*th-ni (sē-lā-thīn-thīn; kō-thīn-thīn), *n.* *pl.* [*NL*, fr. *coel-* + *G.* *kalantha* thorn, spine + *-ni*.] *Zool.* A division of chiefly Mesozoic crossopterygian fishes which has recently been found to include at least one recent form. See *LATERIMA*, below.

coe-no-spe-cies, *n.* *Var.* of *CENOSPECIES*, above.

coenzyme R. Biotin (which see, above).

cof-*-*tee, *n.* 1. A cup of coffee. 2. Any social occasion at which coffee is served, esp. for informal entertaining or during a rest period (coffee break) of a workday. 3. *Ecology.* Any very low living-room table customarily placed in front of a sofa, especially such a table used to accommodate a coffee or tea service or the like while serving, *coffin corner*.

coffin corner. A narrow, low, and steeply sloping corner formed by a road line and a side line, into which a punt is often aimed so that it may go out of bounds close to the defenders' goal line.

coi-toi-tal (kō-i-tōl), *adj.* [*coitus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to coitus.

cold deck. [*1st cold* (in extended sense) + *1st deck*, *b*, with punning reference to the cardplayer's term *cold deck* (which see, in the *Dict.*)] A pile of lost assembled when cut and left for later transportation to the mill. *CL. HOT DECK*, below. — **cold-deck**, *v. t.*

cold war. Conflict short of armed conflict between two nations or groups of nations that consists chiefly of reciprocal attacks by means of power politics, diplomatic maneuvering, economic strategy, infiltration by fifth-column activity, and continuous barrage of propaganda.

cold wave*. A machineless permanent wave set by a preparation containing thioglycolic acid.

col-lab-*-*o-r-a-tive*, *adj.* Characterized by, or produced in, collaboration. — **col-lab-*-*o-r-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

col-lage (klō-lāzh), *n.* [*F.*, *cluniz*, pasting. See *PROTO-COL*, in the *Dict.*, *a*.] *Art.* The art of shaping and pasting scraps of printed matter and various other materials, chiefly paper or cloth, to a picture surface, used, esp. by cubists and surrealists, to make an artistic composition. *b* = *MONTAGE*, below.

col-lapse*, *n.* *Zool.* The sum of postbreeding regressive changes in the testes of a seasonal breeding male animal.

col-lect-*-*ive*, *n.* 1. A collectivistic organization or unit in a socialistic regime. 2. *Specific collective farm.* In communistic countries, a farm made up of the land holdings of many individuals and worked co-operatively with modern machinery collectively owned, under partial or complete state control. — *adv.* Collectivistically; collectivized.

collective security. Security of all members of an association of nations from aggression by any nation or nations with an expansive policy; specif., such security sought through a self-defensive system of pooled armaments and resources and of economic sanctions.

col-lins (klō-līnz), *n.* A long mixed drink made of carbonated water, lemon, lime, or other fruit juice, sugar, and distilled liquor, often gin, as in the Tom Collins; — usually short for *rum collins*, *brandy collins*, *gin collins*.

collision mark. A large canvas or heavy rope mat used to cover and close a hole made in a ship's side, as by a collision.

col-or-*-*ful, *adj.* Animating, striking, or vividly picturesque character; attendant features evoking interest or stimulating the imagination, often, specif., such features described in a radio account of a political or sporting event.

col-or-cast (klō-lēr-kāst; 83), *n.* [*color* + broadcast.] *Television.* A broadcast in color. — *v. t.* & *i.* To broadcast in color.

combat car. *U.S. Army.* An armed motor vehicle of track or wheeled type, designed for combat; often, specif., a tank.

combat fatigue. A neurosis marked by anxiety, tremor, insomnia, nightmares, etc., resulting from exposure to stress, and fear with inability to take advantage of opportunity for action, as in military personnel in combat.

com-bus-tor (kōm-būs-tēr), *n.* [*2d combust* + *-or*.] In a jet engine, the combustion chamber.

comic book. A paperback that presents a story or group of anecdotes as by a series of cartoons.

Com-mu-nist (kōm-mū-nīst), *n.* [*Communist Information Bureau*.] An international organization of Communist party representatives formed in late September, 1947, for spreading and strengthening communism throughout the world in the struggle against capitalist influence.

com-mu-ni-st, *n.* An open motor vehicle intended for military staff and reconnaissance duties, usually with radio, six forward speeds, and four-wheel drive.

com-man-do*, *n.* Originally, in the British Army, a small band of specially trained amphibious shock troops, volunteers of all branches, engaged in hit-and-run raids into enemy territory for sabotage, destruction of stores and communications, obtaining information and captives, etc.; hence, commonly, a member of a commando unit or like specialized raiders' organization.

com-man-do-mān (kōm-mān-dō-mān; -mān), *n.* A member of a commando unit.

com-men-ta-tor*, *n.* *Radio & Television.* One employed to broadcast summaries of current events or daily news, often with comments, or firsthand narration from the scene of an event.

com-mer-cial*, *adj.* a Produced or producible in large quantities for commerce. b Paid for by an advertiser; of a radio or television broadcast or program.

com-mer-cial, *n.* That part of a sponsored radio or television program devoted to advertising; also, the script for such an advertising announcement.

com-mie (kōm-mī), *pl.* *COMMUNES* (-īz). [*often cap.*] A Communist party member or agent or a fellow traveler.

com-mis-sur-*-*o-m-y (kōm-lī-shōō-ō-m-y), *n.* [*Com-mis-sur* + *1st o-* + *-omy*.] *Med.* The operation of cutting through a band of muscle or nerve fibers; specif., cutting through the hands of scar tissue which tend to pull the leaves of the mitral valve (the mitral commissures) to relieve stenosis.

com-mu-nal*, *adj.* 1. A Belonging to, or participated in jointly by, a whole community; owned in common; as, *communal* values; *communal* property. b Resulting from particular characteristics of a community or communities, as from their spirit of independence or of rivalry; as, *communal* problems. 2. A Between different, esp. competing communes or communities, as, *communal* warfare; *communal* greenbelt. c Within a commune or community or between their members; also, participating in the particular factors binding the members of a community; as, *communal* relationships.

com-mu-nal-ism, *n.* Strong loyalty and adherence to one's commune or community or to one's unit at times appearing in excess and with nationally divisive effects; broadly, ethnocentrism.

com-mu-ni-ca-tion*, *n.* Also **com-mu-ni-ca-tions**. The art of expressing and exchanging ideas effectively, applying to a fully integrating functional program at various levels of education, in distinction from traditional separate courses relating to speech and composition.

com-mu-ni-ty*, *n.* 1. A body of persons of like interests and attitudes living in a country, esp. such a body politically organized or recognized, as the Indian religious bodies regarded as a separate voting group for election purposes; as, the Sikh and Moslem communities. 2. *Ecology.* An interacting population, whether regarded as constituting a specific group, as a society, association, or other unit, or simply an aggregation of mutually related individuals in a given location; as, a *climax community*.

com-part-men-tal-ize*, *v. t.* To separate into compartments or categories in a manner tending to preclude interrelationships. — **com-part-men-tal-iza-tion** (kōm-pārt-mēn-tāl-ī-zā-shēn; -tāl-; -ī-zā-shēn), *n.*

compass heading. See *READING*, below.

com-pas-si-on-*-*able*, *adj.* 1. *Biol.* Capable of cross-fertilizing, as in certain species or pollens. b Uniting readily; — said of certain stocks and clones. 2. *Television.* Designating or pertaining to a system in which color broadcasts may be received in black and white on ordinary receivers without special modification. — **com-pas-si-on-*-*al-ity**, *n.*