



Webster's
Third
New International
Dictionary
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
UNABRIDGED

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NOAH WEBSTER

OCTOBER 16, 1758 — MAY 28, 1843

THE significance of Noah Webster's *Dictionary* and his *Spelling Book* can be appreciated only when they are viewed against the background spanned by his life. He was born on an eighty-acre Connecticut farm the year before Wolfe's victory on the Plains of Abraham, and lived to see American pioneers penetrate overland into California and Oregon. He was a small boy when the Stamp Act aroused the colonists, and a student at Yale when college classes were dispersed into the interior towns by the menace of British landing parties. He marched with his father against Burgoyne. In 1785, moved by the incompetence of the Confederation of thirteen sovereign states, he wrote a widely circulated argument for national union. In 1787 he issued an influential pamphlet advocating the adoption of the Federal Constitution. From 1793 to 1798 he owned, managed, and edited a daily and a weekly newspaper in New York City, supporting the Federalist policies of Washington and Adams. Living under the first ten presidents, he witnessed the acquisition of Louisiana Territory and Florida, the admission of thirteen additional states, and the approaching annexation of Texas.

Out of the patriotism and nationalism inspired by this sweep of events came the conviction that lusty young America needed its own school books, its own uniform language, and its own intellectual life. Into the attainment of these ends Webster flung himself with insatiable curiosity and indomitable energy. His *Blue-Backed Speller* (which taught not only spelling but pronunciation, common sense, morals, and good citizenship) was partly provoked by his efforts to use Dilworth's English spelling book while he was teaching school in Connecticut, New York, and Philadelphia. His dictionaries (*Compendious*, 1806; *American*, 1828) were suggested partly by his resentment against the ignorance concerning American institutions shown in contemporary British dictionaries. All his life he was a defender and interpreter of the American political "experiment", with all its cultural implications.

His dictionaries and his *Spelling Book* grew out of an intimate and vital familiarity with American life. He knew the farm, the law, the city, the school, and politics. He knew the country as a whole—he had traveled (1785–1786) by horse, by carriage, and by sailing vessel from Massachusetts to South Carolina, persuading state legislatures to pass laws for the protection of copyright. He was a spelling reformer, an orchardist, a gardener, and an experimental scientist. He was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. He became and remained a devoted Calvinistic churchman. He wrote scores of articles, books, and pamphlets on literary, economic, political, philological, practical, and scientific subjects—on banks, epidemics, insurance, the French Revolution, the decomposition of white-lead paint, the Jay Treaty, and the rights of neutral nations in time of war. He edited Governor Winthrop's *Journal*. He

wrote and published a revised and emended version of the Bible.

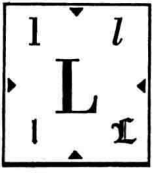
He assumed all the local duties and responsibilities of a citizen. He was clerk and committeeman of his Hartford school district. He was a member for a time of the General Assembly of Connecticut and for a time of the General Court of Massachusetts. He was councilman and alderman in New Haven and judge of the County Court. In Amherst he was town moderator. He was a director of the Hampshire Bible Society, a vice-president of the Hampshire and Hampden Agricultural Society, and a founder of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was active in the establishment of both Amherst Academy and Amherst College, and was president of the Board of Trustees of the Academy. In New Haven he campaigned for the introduction of an adequate water supply, and took active part in a movement to plant elms along the streets.

In 1807 he wrote: "I hope to be able to finish my *Complete Dictionary*. . . . It will require the incessant labor of from three to five years." In 1812 he moved to Amherst, Massachusetts, where for ten years he labored from point to point about the large circular table that held the dictionaries and grammars of twenty languages. In 1824 he sailed to spend a year in the libraries of Paris, London, and Cambridge in order to consult books not available in America. In 1828, at the age of seventy, he at length published *An American Dictionary of the English Language* in a two-volume edition of 2500 copies.

The *American Dictionary* stands practically beyond praise or comparison. The excellence of the definitions has received ample acknowledgment. But some other features of Webster's work have never been adequately recognized: First, the inclusion of thousands of modern technical and scientific terms, making it more than a purely literary dictionary. Second, the discovery of the correct principle for arranging the definitions, with the etymologically primary meaning first. And third, the etymologies, which are mines of pertinent and valuable information, as appears when they are compared, not only with the results of an added century of research, but especially with the scanty or fragmentary treatment of Johnson, Junius, and Skinner, and the speculations of Horne Tooke.

Webster brought out a revised edition of the *Dictionary* in 1841, just before his death. The *Spelling Book* had meanwhile undergone many revisions and improvements. These two books, written to illuminate and explain to the American people both their language and their culture, were his contribution to American civilization.

The publishers and the editors of this latest edition of *Webster's Dictionary* have worked under the constant responsibility of maintaining Noah Webster's standards of integrity and clarity in meeting the needs of the whole modern English-speaking world.



l /'el/ *n*, *pl* *l's* or *ls* often *cap*, often *attrib* **1a**: the 12th letter of the English alphabet **b**: an instance of this letter printed, written, or otherwise represented **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic *l* (as clear *l* in *lean* or Polish *lipa*, dark *l* in *cool* and Polish *lupa*) **2**: **50** — see NUMBER table **3**: a printer's type, a stamp, or some other instrument for reproducing the letter **4**: someone or something arbitrarily or conveniently designated *l*

esp. as the 11th or when *j* is used for the 10th the 12th in order or class **5**: something having the shape of the capital letter *L*: as **a**: **2**ELL **2** **b**: **2**ELL **3** **6**: ELEVATED RAILROAD (riding on the *L*) (an *L* train)

2 *abbr*, often *cap* **1** lady **2** lake **3** lambert **4** land **5** landing **6** landplane **7** large **8** lat **9** late **10** Latin **11** latitude **12** launch **13** law **14** leaf **15** league **16** learner **17** leather **18** leave **19** left **20** legitimate **21** lempira **22** length **23** letter **24** leu **25** level **26** lewite **27** [lex] law **28** liaison **29** [liber] book **30** Liberal **31** [libra] pound **32** licentiate **33** lift **34** light **35** lightning **36** line **37** liner **38** link **39** liquid **40** lira **41** lit **42** liter **43** [L loco] in the place; [L locus] place **44** lodge **45** long **46** longitude **47** lord **48** lost **49** low **50** lumen

51 symbol, *cap* **1** ital inductance **2** ital kinetic potential **3** in sense 1 [le], *cap* **4** in sense 2 [el] prefix [ISV, fr. lev-] **1**: levorotatory — usu. printed in italic (L-tartaric acid); compare *LEV-* **2**: having a similar configuration at a selected carbon atom in an optically active molecule to the configuration of levorotatory glyceraldehyde — usu. printed as a small capital (L-fructose)

1 *la* /'la/ *n* [ME, fr. ML, fr. L *labii* lip's, a word sung to this note in a medieval hymn to St. John the Baptist] **1**: the sixth tone of the diatonic scale in solmization **2**: the tone A in the fixed-do system

2 *la* /'lo, 'læ/ *interj* [ME (northern dial.), fr. OE *lā*] **1** now chiefly dial. — Used for emphasis (indeed, ~, 'tis a noble child — Shak.) (~ I've heard told about that old mortar — Ford Times) **2** now chiefly dial. — used to express surprise (~ how very smirking — Charles Dickens)

3 *la* /'læ/ *adj*, *usu* *cap* [F, fem. of *le*, def. art., the, fr. L *ille* that one, that — more at *LARIAT*]: THE — used with the family name of a woman (shrugged laborately — a crib ... from *La* Dietrich — Nicholas Monsarrat)

4 *abbr* last

5 *abbr* **1** landing account **2** law agent **3** leading aircraftman **4** legislative assembly **5** letter of authority **6** library association **7** lighter than air **8** lightning arrester **9** local agent **10** local authority **11** low altitude

6 symbol lanthanum

7 *abbr* light aircraft

8 *laager* /'læɡə(r)/ *n* -s [obs. Afrik *lager* (now, *laer*), fr. G, camp, couch, lair, fr. OHG *legar* couch, lair — more at *LAIR*] **1** Africa: CAMP; esp.: a travelers' encampment protected by a circle of wagons **2**: a military encampment or defensive position protected by a ring of armored vehicles

9 *laager* /'vi -ED/-ING/-s/ *to* form or camp in a laager: EN-CAMP

10 *laag-te* /'læɡtə/ *n* -s [Afrik, fr. *laag* low; akin to ON *lāgr* low — more at *LOW*] Africa: *a* usu. relatively wide and level valley in the wild

11 *laap* *verb* of LERP

12 *laav-en-ite* /'lævən, it/ *also* *lav-en-ite* /'lav-/ *n* -s [Norw *lāvent*, fr. *Lāven*, island in the Langesund fiord, Norway + Norw *-it* -ite] **1**: a mineral consisting of a complex silicate of zirconium, calcium, manganese, and sometimes other elements occurring in prismatic crystals

13 *lab* /'læb, -aa(ə)b/ *n* -s [ME *labbe*, fr. *labben* to blab] *archaic* **1**: BLAB **1**

2 *lab* /'n/ *n* -s [by shortening]: LABORATORY

3 *abbr* labor

4 *lab-a-dism* /'læbə, dɪzəm/ *n* -s *usu* *cap* [F *labadisme*, fr. Jean de Labadie 1674 Fr. religious reformer + F *-isme* -ism]: the doctrines and practices of Labadists

5 *lab-a-dist* /'lædəst/ *n* -s *usu* *cap* [Jean de Labadie 1674 + E *-ist*] **1**: a member of a community of radical Pietists of the 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing spiritual rebirth and the inner illumination of the Holy Spirit as religious necessities **2**: a member of a community of radical Pietists of the 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing spiritual rebirth and the inner illumination of the Holy Spirit as religious necessities

6 *labadist* /'læbədist/ *adj*, *usu* *cap*: of or relating to Labadists or to their doctrines and practices

7 *la bamba* /'læbæ/ *n* -s often *cap* L&B [AmerSp, the bamba] **1**: BAMBA

8 *la-ban system* /'læbən-/ *n* -s *usu* *cap* L [after Rudolf Laban 1958 Swiss dancing instructor] **1**: a method of recording bodily movement (as in a dance) on a staff by means of direction and other symbols that can be aligned with musical accompaniment — see ICOSAHEDRON

9 *la-ba-ria* /'læbə, rɪə/ *also* *la-bar-ri* /'rɪ-/ or *la-bar-ria* /'rɪ-/ *n* -s [AmerSp *labaria*] **1**: a So. American venomous snake variously identified as a coral snake or any of several pit vipers

10 *la-bar-raque's solution* /'læbə, ræk(s)-/ *n*, *usu* *cap* L [after Antoine G. Labarraque 1850 Fr. chemist and pharmacist] **1**: JAVELLE WATER **2**

3 *lab-a-rum* /'læbə, rəm/ *n* -s [LL] **1**: an imperial standard of the later Roman emperors resembling the vexillum; esp.: the standard adopted by Constantine after his conversion to Christianity consisting of a purple silk banner hanging from a crosspiece on a pike and surmounted by a golden crown bearing the chi-rho **2**: any symbolical standard or banner

3 *lab-ba* /'læbə/ *n* -s [of Arawakan origin; akin to Arawak *labba* paca] **1**: PACA

2 *lab-ber* /'læbə(r)/ *vb* -ED/-ING/-s [perh. of imit. origin] *dial* Eng + SPLASH, wet

3 *lab-da-num* /'læbdənəm/ or *lad-a-num* /'lædən-/ *n* -s [ML *ladanum*, fr. L *ladanum*, *ledanum*, fr. Gk *ladanon*, *ledanon*, fr. *lādon* rockrose, of Sem origin] **1**: a soft blackish brown to greenish oleoresin that is obtained from various rockroses (as *Cistus ladanum*, *C. creticus*), has a fragrant odor and bitter taste, and is used in perfumes esp. as a fixative

2 *lab* /'læb/ *sometimes* *lab* or *laa(ə)b* *n* *comb* form -s [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *labium*, fr. LGk *labion*, dim. of Gk *labos* (fr. *lambanein* to take) — more at *LEMMMA*]: instrument; implement (cosmoline)

3 *lab-e-fac-tion* /'læbəfækʃən/ *n* -s [LL *labefaction*, *labefactio*, fr. L *labefactus* (past part. of *labefacere* to cause to totter, shake, fr. *labare* to totter + *facere* to make) + *-ion*, *-io* -ation] **1**: a weakening or impairment esp. of moral principles or civil order **2**: a weakening or impairment esp. of moral principles or civil order

3 *lab-el* /'læbəl/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME fr. MF, fr. OF *label* ribbon, fringe, label in heraldry, prob. of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *lappa* flap, lappet — more at *LAP*] **1** *archaic*: a narrow piece (as of cloth): STRIP, RIBBON, LAPPET; *specif*: one attached to a document to hold an appended seal **2** *obs*: a rider or appendix orig. appended to a document on an attached strip **3**: a heraldic charge consisting of a narrow bar with usu. three pendants and used esp. as a cadency mark to distinguish an eldest or only son during his father's life — called also *jile* **4**: a representation (as in medieval art) of a band or scroll containing an inscription **5** *a*: a slip (as of paper, parchment, cloth, leather, metal) that is inscribed and affixed to something for identification, direction, or description (tag, sticker, label) **6**: a name or name of a kind (as a basket) (books with gilt-lettered red morocco ~s) **7**: written, printed, or graphic matter attached to or accompanying an article or inscribed on its container or wrapper identifying the contents or giving other appropriate information (as the destination of a parcel, the use of a medicine, the title of a book) (read the ~ on the bottle) **8**: a descriptive, classifying, or identifying word or phrase: as (**1**): EPIPHET (the term stream of consciousness ... is already established as a literary ~ — Robert Humphrey) (acquired the ~ of "playboy" which seemed to stick — Brian Crozier) (hanging the subversive ~ on their own liberal clergy — Ralph Winnett) (**2**): a word or phrase used with but not as part of a dictionary definition use, in abbreviated form and distinctive type to provide information (as grammatical function or area or level of usage)

about the word defined (the ~ obsolete is abbreviated *obs*) (**3**): a newspaper headline merely identifying the subject matter of an article rather than summarizing action **6**: a projecting molding by the sides and over the top of an opening; *specif*: a dripstone of square form characteristic of late Gothic work in England **7**: an adhesive stamp: **a**: POSTAGE STAMP **b**: a stamp issued for some purpose (as revenue, notification of postage due) other than postage **8**: PANEL 3(1) **9**: a labeled atom in a molecule **10** *a* (1): a brand of commercial recordings issued under a usu. trademarked name (there are now available to record buyers more than 10,000 different ~s — Joel Turner) (from the Decca group we have, on the parent ~, Liszt's "Faust" Symphony — Thomas Heintz) (**2**): one of the commercial recordings so issued (issue ... compositions first on classical ~s and then as "pops" singles — *Current Biog.*) **b**: a company issuing commercial recordings under one or more brand names (spent practically their entire recording careers with one ~ — J.S. Wilson b. 1913) (most of the recordings made by these jazzmen were for small ~s — Bill Simon)

2 *label* /'leɪbəl/ *vb* labeled or labelled: labeled or labelled: labeling or labelling /-b(ə)l(ɪ)ŋ/ **1**: to give a label to: **a**: to affix a label to: mark with a label (~ a bottle) **b**: to describe or designate with a label (subdivides his discussions ... by sections ~ed with numerals and letters — Robert Halsband) (many girls ~ed "bad" turned out to be ... mentally ill — Marjorie Rittwagen) **2**: to distinguish (an element or atom) by using a radioactive isotope or an isotope of unusual mass for tracing through chemical reactions or biological processes (the distribution of ~ed phosphorus [radiophosphorus] in a moth larva — E.O. Lawrence) **b**: to distinguish (as a compound or molecule) esp. by introducing a labeled atom (glycine ~ed with carbon 14 in the carbonyl group)

3 *label clause* /'leɪbəl kləʊz/ *n*: a clause in marine insurance limiting the liability of the insurer when only labels, capsules, or wrappers are damaged to the cost of reconditioning to an amount not exceeding the insured value of the goods

4 *la-bel-er* /'leɪbəl-er/ *n* -s **1**: one that labels; esp.: one who labels (as a product) by hand or by machine **2**: one who labels (as a product) by hand or by machine

3 *la-bel-late* /'leɪbəl-ət/ *adj* [NL *labellum* + E *-ate*]: having a labellum

4 *la-bel-loid* /'leɪbəl-ɔɪd/ *adj* [NL *labellum* + E *-oid*]: resembling a labellum

5 *la-bel-lum* /'leɪbəl-əm/ *n*, *pl* *labella* /-lə/ [NL, fr. L *small lip*, dim. of *labrum* lip — more at *LIP*] **1**: the median membrane of the corolla of an orchid often differing markedly from the other two petals in shape and size, occasionally spurred, and while morphologically inner becoming by torsion of the ovary the outer or lower member **2**: a prolongation of the labrum of various beetles and true bugs that covers the basal part of the rostrum **b**: either of a pair of sensitive fleshy lobes in two-winged flies that terminate the proboscis sheath and consist of the expanded end of the elongated labium

6 *labels* *pl* of LABEL, *pres 3d sing* of LABEL

7 *label stop* *n*: a finishing boss at either end of a label, sill, or sill course

8 *labes* *pl* of LABE

9 *labia* *pl* of LABIUM

10 *la-bi-al* /'leɪbəl-əl/ *adj* [ML *labialis*, fr. L *labium* lip + *-alis* -al — more at *LIP*] **1**: of or relating to the lips or labia (a ~ gland) (a ~ scale) **2**: giving its tones from impact of an air current on the lip or liplike edge (a ~ instrument like the flute) **3**: produced with the participation of one or both lips — use of consonants (as *f*, *v*, *w*, *p*, *b*) and of rounded vowels (as *u*) and semivowels (as *w*) — compare *BILABIAL*, *LABIODENTAL*

4 *labial* /'leɪbəl-əl/ *n* -s **1**: FLUE PIPE **2**: a labial consonant **3**: one of the small scales that border the lips of most snakes and many other reptiles

4 *labial gland* *n*: one of the small tubular mucous and serous glands lying beneath the mucous membrane of the lips **2**: one of the glands opening at the base of the labium of insects usu. functioning as salivary glands but in some groups producing silk or some other substance

5 *la-bi-al-ity* /'leɪbəl-əd-ə-ti/ *n* -es: the quality or state of being labial

6 *la-bi-al-iza-tion* /'leɪbəl-ə-ɪzəʃən/ *n* -s [*labial* + *-ization*]: **1**: action or result of labializing: ROUNDING **2**: the process of rounding the lips

3 *la-bi-al-ize* /'leɪbəl-ə-ɪz/ *vt* -ED/-ING/-s [*labial* + *-ize*]: to make labial: **a**: ROUND (2) **b**: to replace with a sound that is labial (in Spanish *auto*, from Latin *actus*, a velar stop has been labialized)

4 *la-bi-al-ly* /'leɪbəl-əl-i/ *adv*: in a labial manner; with or by means of the lips

5 *labial palp* *n*: a palp of a bivalve mollusk

6 *labial palpus* *n* [part trans. of NL *palpus labialis*]: either of the jointed appendages on the front of the mentum of an insect — see INSECT illustration

7 *labial stop* *n*: a pipe-organ stop composed of labial pipes

8 *labial teeth* *n* *pl*: the incisor and canine teeth

9 *la-bia ma-jor-a* /'leɪbə, mə-ˈjɔːr-/ *n* -s [NL, lit., larger lips] **1**: the outer fleshy folds bounding the vulva

2 *la-bia mi-nor-a* /'leɪbə, mə-ˈnɔːr-/ *n* -s [NL, lit., smaller lips] **1**: the inner highly vascular largely connective-tissue folds bounding the vulva

2 *la-bi-a-tae* /'leɪbə, tæ-/ *n* *pl* [NL, fr. fem. pl. of *labiatus* labiate] *cap*: a family of mostly aromatic herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees (order Polemoniales) distinguished esp. by the four-lobed ovary which becomes four one-seeded nutlets in fruit — see MINT

3 *la-bi-ate* /'leɪbə-t/ *adj*, *usu* *-d* + *V* [NL *labiatus*, fr. L *labium* lip + *-atus* -ate — more at *LIP*] **1**: having lips: LIPPED: **a**: having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts projecting one over the other like the lips of a mouth (as in the snapdragon, sage, catnip) **b** *anat*: having thickened fleshy margins **2**: belonging to the Labiatae

3 *la-bi-ate* /'leɪbə-t/ *n* -s [NL *Labiateae*]: a plant of the Labiatae

4 *labiate bear* *n* [prob. trans. of NL *Ursus labiatus*; fr. its prominent lips]: SLOTH BEAR

5 *la-bi-at-ed* /'leɪbə-təd/ *adj* *cap*: LABIATE

6 *la-bi-dog-na-tha* /'leɪbə, dɒɡ-nə-thə/ [NL, fr. Gk *labid-*, *labis* handle, forceps + *dogma* -gnathos] *syn* of ARANEAE VERAE

7 *la-bi-el-la* /'leɪbə, el-ə-/ *n* -s [NL *labiellae* -e] (NL, dim. of L *labium* lip): HYPOPHARYNX

8 *la-bile* /'leɪbəl-ə-/ *adj* [ME *labyl*, fr. MF *labile*, fr. LL *labilis* fleeting, transient, apt to slip, fr. L *labi* to slip, fall + *-ilis* -ile — more at *SLEEP*] **1** *obs*: prone to slip, err, or lapse **2** [F, fr. MF]: characterized by a ready tendency toward or capability for change: CHANGEABLE, UNSTABLE (an emotionally impatient) ~ ADAPTABLE (has so ~ a face that come of her scene ~ rock with emotion — Manly Farber)

3: readily or continually undergoing chemical or physical or biological change or breakdown (as in the presence of a specified factor) (heat-labile and heat-stable antigens) (the germinative plasma of the eggs is ~, producing under the influence of various conditions of nourishment different results — Auguste Lameere) (~ diabetes): fluctuating widely (~ blood pressure in hypertensives): as **a**: readily undergoing cleavage or molecular rearrangement or other chemical modification (one of the chlorine atoms is readily removed as hydrogen chloride and is termed ~ or hydrolyzable chlorine — H.L. Haller & Ruth L. Busbey) (acid-labile phosphate) — compare UNSTABLE **b**: characterized by shifting interchange (the components of material) without alteration in kind (~ equilibrium of a fluid) **c**: *psychol*: tending to discharge rather than to retain affect **d**: *geol*: unstable mechanically or chemically (stable and ~ minerals) (a ~ stratum)

4 *la-bil-ity* /'leɪbəl-əd-ə-ti/ *n* -es: the quality or state of being labile (believe that a fall in population level ... might enhance evolutionary ~ — N.E. Collins & C.H. Southwick)

5 *la-bi-li-za-tion* /'leɪbə-ɪ-zəʃən/ *n* -s: the action or process of labializing

6 *la-bi-lize* /'leɪbə-ɪz/ *vt* -ED/-ING/-s [*labile* + *-ize*]: to render labile (as in chemical structure)

7 *labio-* *comb* form [NL *labium* lip — more at *LIP*] **1**: the lips (*labiograph*) (*labioplasty*) **2**: labial and (*labionasal*) (*labiovelar*)

3 *la-bi-o-dental* /'leɪbə, dən-təl/ *adj* [*labio-* + *dental*]: produced with the participation of lip and teeth or lips and teeth (as the lower lip and the upper front teeth) (the ~ fricative /f/ and /v/) **4**: DENTILABIAL — compare *BILABIAL*, *DENTAL*, *LABIAL*

5 *labio-dental* /'leɪbə, dən-təl/ *n* -s: a labiodental sound

6 *la-bi-o-nasal* /'leɪbə, nə-səl/ *adj* [*ISV* *labio-* + *nasal*]: both labial and nasal — used of the sound /m/

7 *labio-nasal* /'leɪbə, nə-səl/ *n* -s: the sound /m/

8 *la-bi-o-velar* /'leɪbə, vɛ-lər-/ *adj* [*ISV* *labio-* + *velar*]: both labial and velar (the ~ sound /w/)

9 *labiovelar* /'leɪbə, vɛ-lər-/ *n* -s: a labiovelar sound

10 *la-bi-o-ve-lar-iza-tion* /'leɪbə, vɛ-lər-ə-ɪzəʃən/ *n* -s: the action or result of labiovelarizing

11 *la-bi-o-ve-lar-ize* /'leɪbə, vɛ-lər-ə-ɪz/ *vt* [*labiovelar* + *-ize*]: to make labiovelar

12 *la-bite* /'leɪbɪt-/ *n* -s [*ISV* *lab* (fr. *Laba* river, the Caucasus, U.S.S.R.) + *-ite*; orig. formed as *Ruba labii*]: a mineral $MgSi_2O_6(OH)_2 \cdot H_2O$ consisting of hydrous basic silicate of magnesium

13 *la-bi-tum* /'leɪbɪtəm/ *n*, *pl* *labia* /-tə/ [NL, fr. L *lip* — more at *LIP*] **1**: any of the folds at the margin of the vulva

2 *la-bi-a* /'leɪbɪə/ *n*, *pl* *labia* /-tə/ [NL, fr. L *lip* — more at *LIP*] **1**: any of the folds at the margin of the vulva

2 *la-bi-a* /'leɪbɪə/ *n*, *pl* *labia* /-tə/ [NL, fr. L *lip* — more at *LIP*] **1**: any of the folds at the margin of the vulva

with the participation of lip and teeth or lips and teeth (as the lower lip and the upper front teeth) (the ~ fricative /f/ and /v/) **4**: DENTILABIAL — compare *BILABIAL*, *DENTAL*, *LABIAL*

5 *labio-dental* /'leɪbə, dən-təl/ *n* -s: a labiodental sound

6 *la-bi-o-nasal* /'leɪbə, nə-səl/ *adj* [*ISV* *labio-* + *nasal*]: both labial and nasal — used of the sound /m/

7 *labio-nasal* /'leɪbə, nə-səl/ *n* -s: the sound /m/

8 *la-bi-o-velar* /'leɪbə, vɛ-lər-/ *adj* [*ISV* *labio-* + *velar*]: both labial and velar (the ~ sound /w/)

9 *labiovelar* /'leɪbə, vɛ-lər-/ *n* -s: a labiovelar sound

10 *la-bi-o-ve-lar-iza-tion* /'leɪbə, vɛ-lər-ə-ɪzəʃən/ *n* -s: the action or result of labiovelarizing

11 *la-bi-o-ve-lar-ize* /'leɪbə, vɛ-lər-ə-ɪz/ *vt* [*labiovelar* + *-ize*]: to make labiovelar

lab-o-ra-to-ry \ˈlɑbrəˈtɔri, -tɔr-, -ri sometimes 'lɑbr-, chiefly in subst. speech by r-dissimilation 'lɑbrəˈtɔri, chiefly Brit 'lɑbrəˈtri or -trətəri n -ES [ML *laboratorium*, fr. *L. laborator* (past part. of *laborare* to labor) + *-orium* -ory — more at **LABOR**] **1 a**: a place devoted to experimental study in any branch of natural science or to the application of scientific principles in testing and analysis or in the preparation of substances (a chemical ~) (a biological ~) (a rolling crime ~) (the weather research plane, a powerful flying ~) (Walter Hayward ~) **b**: a place equipped for or an organized activity involving experimentation or observation in a field of study (as child development) or practice in a skill (as reading) (as equipped with a psychology ~) (composition ~) ... for students requiring special help in English fundamentals — *King College Bull.* **c**: a period in an academic schedule set aside for laboratory work (a course with two lectures and one ~ a week) **2 a**: something resembling a laboratory in carrying on a process of production or testing (the ~ of the mind) (the ~ of ongoing human experience — L.A. Weigle) **b**: an environment that provides opportunity for systematic observation, experimentation, or practice (a settlement house serving as a sociological ~) (the new nation of Israel, a social ~) **3**: the hearth of a reverberatory furnace

laboratory \ˈlɑbrəˈtɔri, -tɔr-, -ri **1**: of, working, used, or done in a laboratory (get ~ approval for the new appliance) (a ~ accountant) (a ~ manual) (perform ~ experiments) **2**: befitting, suggestive of, or resembling that of a laboratory (insisted on ~ conditions in an election — *N.Y. Times*) (a cheap liquor ~ had a fierce ~ flavor — Norman Lewis) (a kind of ~ method in fiction — Robert Humphrey) **3**: of or involving observation or experimentation or practice for educational purposes (a ~ period) (a ~ course)

laboratory school **n**: a school operated by a college or university and used esp. for student teaching and the demonstration of classroom practices

labor bank **n**: a bank owned and operated by a labor union

labor camp **n**: **1**: a penal colony (as in the U.S.S.R.) where forced labor is performed **2**: living facilities (as in the western U.S.) for migratory laborers

labor court **n**: a governmental agency established to adjudicate a management-labor dispute not resolved by the parties involved or any dispute over contract interpretation; also: a similar agency empowered only to subject disputants to compulsory arbitration

labor day **n** **1** *usu cap L & D*: a day set aside for special recognition of the workman: as **a**: the first Monday in September, observed in the U.S. and Canada as a legal holiday **b**: May 1 in many countries **2** [trans. of Russ *trudoden*, fr. *trud* labor + *den* day]: a Soviet unit of labor crediting a collective-farm worker with more or less than his actual working time according to his skill and productivity

labored *adj* [fr. past part. of *labor*]: produced or performed with labor (breathing of the men ~ seemed immensely loud and ~ — Irwin Shaw) | bearing marks of labor and effort: elaborately wrought: not easy or natural (a ~ signature that would seem to indicate only the most rudimentary kind of schooling — Hamilton Basso) (the cumbersome paraphernalia of expression which make his poetry so ~ and artificial — M.R. Adams) — **labored-ly** *adv* — **labored-ness** *n* -ES

lab-or-er \ˈlɑbrə(r) n -ES [ME *laborer*, *labourer*, fr. MF *laboreur*, fr. OF *laboreur*, fr. *laborer* to labor + *-eor* -or — more at **LABOR**] **1**: one that labors; *specif*: a person who does unskilled physical work for wages sometimes as assistant to a skilled artisan (a bricklayer's ~) **2** *archaic*: WORKER **3** **labor exchange** **n**: an exchange for direct transfer of products according to the amount of labor expended in making them without the intervention of money **2 a**: EMPLOYMENT AGENCY **b** *chiefly Brit*: EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

labor force **n**: **1**: a body of employed workers (as of a corporation or in an industry) at a particular place or period of time **2**: the total number of employable workers (a national labor force); *specif*: the number of persons in the U.S. at least 14 years of age who are actually employed or are seeking employment

labor grade **n**: one of a series of wage groupings of the jobs within a plant or company that are considered of approximately equal worth on the basis of job evaluation

labor income **n**: the annual income of a farmer after business expenses and an interest charge for capital invested are subtracted (to compare *labor income* with city salaries, the value of house rent and the products used must be added — H.E. Botsford)

laboring *pres part* of **LABOR**

lab-or-ing-ly *adv*: in a laboring manner: LABORIOUSLY

laboring out *n* [fr. *laboring*, *pres. part.* of *labor*]: a part or task requiring greater effort than others (the officer who pulls the *laboring out* in the club's activities)

lab-or-i-ous \ˈlɑbrɪəs, -bɔr-*adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *laboriosus*, fr. *L. laboriosus*, fr. *labor* + *-iosus* -ious] **1**: devoted to labor: INDUSTRIOUS, HARDWORKING, DILIGENT (as men of research ... they are magnificently ~ and accurate — Aldous Huxley) **2**: involving or characterized by hard or toilsome effort or by detailed elaboration: LABORED (months of ~ research) (slow and ~ transportation) (~ and futile negotiations) (several ~, overlong, painfully "arty" stories — William Peden) (picturesque scenery painted with ~ literalism — *Amer. Guide Series: Pa.*) **3** *chiefly Brit*: doing unskilled labor: LABORING (cottages for the ~ and industrious part of the community — G.E. Fussell) — **lab-or-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **lab-or-i-ous-ness** *n* -ES

lab-or-ism \ˈlɑbrɪzəm, -rɪz-*n* **1** *usu cap L*: the principles and policies of the Labour party **b**: the Labour party or its members **2**: a system characterized by policies and attitudes favoring a predominance of labor and its interests in economics and politics (~ and not ... imperialism is the policy of the latest stage of capitalism — J.A. Schumpeter)

lab-or-is-tic \ˈlɑbrɪstɪk, -stɪk-*adj* [fr. *labor* + *-istic*]: characterized by policies or attitudes favorable to labor (this chamber ... turned out to be so much more Fascist than ~ — H.R. Spencer) (a ~ society)

lab-or-ite \ˈlɑbrɪt, -tɪt, -tɪd-*n* **1**: a member of a group favoring the interests of labor (one of those radical ~s who associated association with any but wage earners — *Public*) **2** *usu cap A*: a member of a political party that claims to be devoted chiefly to the interests of labor (Illinois Laborites ... demand 44-hour week — *N.Y. Times*) **b** *usu Laborite*: a member of the British Labour party (Liberal, Laborite and Conservative are all maneuvering for position — *So. Atlantic Quarterly*) (the British Laborites look forward to an industrial democracy — J.H. Randall)

lab-or-less \ˈlɑbr(ə)lɪs-*adj*: involving or doing no labor

labor market **n**: **1**: the institutions and processes through which employment and wages are determined (groups excluded from the *labor market*) **2**: the factors affecting the supply of and demand for labor (a *labor market* favorable to employers) **3**: the area within which workers compete for jobs and employers compete for workers (draw workers from a large *labor market*)

labor movement **n**: an organized effort on the part of workers to improve their economic and social status by united action through the medium of labor unions **2**: the activities of labor unions to further the cause of organized labor

labor of love: a labor voluntarily undertaken or performed without consideration of any benefit or reward

labor organization **n**: an organization, agency, or representative committee in which employees participate for the purpose of engaging in collective bargaining with employers

labor relations **n** *pl*: relations between management and labor esp. as involved in collective bargaining and maintenance of contract

labors *pl* of **LABOR**, *pres 3d sing* of **LABOR**

laborsaving \ˈlɑbrəsɪŋ-*adj* **1**: adapted to supersede or diminish labor (~ devices) (a ~ plan of work) **2** *printing* **a**: ready cut or cast in multiples of a standard size (as the pica) — used of a rule, slug, or furniture **b**: having mortised ends — used of metal furniture

labor skate *n*, *slang*: a member of a labor union

lab-or-some \ˈlɑbr(ə)səm-*adj* [*labor* + *-some*]: LABORIOUS **2** — **lab-or-some-ly** *adv*

labor spy **n**: an agent of an employer hired to report on union activities: STOOLO PIGEON

labor theory of value: a theory of value holding that the quantity of labor in a product regulates its value and utilized by Marx to claim for labor the sole rightful claim to production

labor union **n**: a labor organization created for the purpose of advancing (as by collective bargaining) its members' interests (as in respect to wages and working conditions) — compare **LABOR CONTRACT**; see **INDUSTRIAL UNION**

la-bou-chère \ˈlɑbuˈʃer-*n* **usu cap** [prob. after Henry du Pré *Labouchère* 1912 Eng. journalist and political leader]: a system of betting on roulette, faro, and other games whereby the better takes a column of consecutive numbers consistent with the amount he is willing to risk and bets the sum of the top and bottom numbers, canceling the numbers involved in any bet won and adding to the series the amount of each bet lost

la-boul-be-nia \ˈlɑbʊlˈbɛniə, -lɑ-, -lɑb-, -lɑb-*n*, *usu cap* [NL, fr. Jean J. A. *Laboulbène* 1898 Fr. physician and entomologist + *-ia*]: the type genus of the family Laboulbénidae

la-boul-be-ni-a-ce-ae \ˈlɑbʊlˈbɛniˌæsɛ-*n* *pl*, *cap* [NL, fr. *Laboulbénia*, type genus + *-aceae*]: a family of minute fungi (order Laboulbéniales) living as parasites upon insects and animals (the type of only a few cells and a spermatid type of sexual reproduction resembling that of the red algae

la-boul-be-ni-a-ce-ous \ˈlɑbʊlˈbɛniˌæsɛ-*adj*, *usu cap* [NL, fr. *Laboulbénia* + *-ales*]: an order of eucosmectous fungi co-extensive with the family Laboulbénidae

labour *Brit var* of **LABOR**

la-bour-din or **la-bour-dine** \ˈlɑbʊ(ə)rˈdɪn, -rˈdɛn-*n* *s* *cap* [prob. fr. F, fr. *Labourd*, department of Basses Pyrénées, France]: a dialect of Basque spoken largely in the extreme west of the Department of Basses Pyrénées in France

labouring *n* -s [fr. *labouring*, *laboring*, gerund of *labour*, *labor*] *Scot*: FARM

lab-or-ist \ˈlɑbrəst-*n* *s* *usu cap*: LABORITE **2**

lab-or-ist *usu cap*, var. of **LABORITE**

lab-ra-dor \ˈlɑbrəˈdɔr, -dɔ(r)-*adj*, *usu cap* [fr. *Labrador*, peninsula, Newfoundland and Quebec provinces in Canada]: of or from Labrador: of the kind or style prevalent in Labrador: LABRADOREAN

labrador \ˈlɑbrədɔr-*n* **1** or **labrador blue** *often cap L*: a dark grayish to blackish blue **2** *usu cap*: LABRADOR RETRIEVER

labrador duck *n*, *usu cap L*: an extinct black-and-white sea duck (*Camptorhynchus labradorius*) related to the eiders

lab-ra-dor-e-an or **lab-ra-dor-i-an** \ˈlɑbrədɔr-*adj*, *usu cap* [Labrador, peninsula, Canada + *-an*]: **1**: of or relating to Labrador **2**: of or forming the continental ice sheets of the Pleistocene epoch whose centers were located east or south-east of Hudson Bay

labradorean or **labradorian** \ˈlɑbrədɔr-*n* *s* *cap*: a native or inhabitant of Labrador

lab-ra-dor-es-cence \ˈlɑbrədɔr-*n* *s* -ES [from *Labradorite* + *-escence* (as in *fluorescence*)]: a play of colors or colored reflections exhibited esp. by labradorite and caused by internal structures that selectively reflect only certain colors

lab-ra-dor-ite \ˈlɑbrədɔr-*n* *s* -ES [Labrador, peninsula, Canada, its locality + *-ite*]: a mineral consisting of a plagioclase feldspar in which the ratio of albite to anorthite lies between 5:5 and 3:7 and which commonly shows a beautiful play of gray, blue, green, and other colors and is hence much sought for ornamental purposes — **lab-ra-dor-ite-ic** \ˈlɑbrədɔr-*adj*

labrador jay *n*, *usu cap L*: a Canada jay of northeastern Canada that is *usu*. considered to be a distinct race

labrador pine *n*, *usu cap L*: JACK PINE **1**

labrador trier *n*, *usu cap L*: a retriever largely developed in England from stock originating in Newfoundland and characterized by a short dense hard unwarmed *usu*. black coat, notable breadth of head, chest, and rib cage, and superior ability as a retriever of both waterfowl and upland game

labrador spar or **labrador stone** *n*, *usu cap L*: LABRADORITE

labrador tea *n*, *usu cap L*: either of two shrubs of the genus *Ledum*: **a**: a low-growing evergreen (*L. groenlandicum*) of eastern No. America having white or creamy bell-shaped flowers and leaves clothed beneath with rusty hairs and sometimes used for making a tea **b**: a related Rocky mountain shrub (*L. glandulosum*)

la-bral \ˈlɑbrəl-*adj* [NL *labrum* + *-al*]: of or relating to a labrum

la-bre \ˈlɑbrɛt-*n* *s* [L *labrum* lip + *-et*]: an ornament (as of wood, shell, stone, or metal) worn by some primitive peoples in a perforation of the lip

labrid \ˈlɑbrɪd, -lɑb-*adj* [NL *Labridae*]: of or relating to the family Labridae

labrid \ˈlɑbrɪd-*n* *s*: a fish of the family Labridae

lab-ri-dae \ˈlɑbrɪdɛ, -dɛ-*n* *pl*, *cap* [NL, fr. *Labrus*, type genus + *-idae*]: a large and important family of percoid fishes having the palate toothless, the anterior teeth of the jaws separate and *usu*. strong, and the lower pharyngeals completely united into one bone with conical or tubercular teeth — see *WRASSE*

la-broid \ˈlɑbrɔɪd, -lɑb-*adj* [NL *Labrus* + *-oid*]: related to or resembling fishes of the family Labridae

labroid \ˈlɑbrɔɪd-*n* *s*: a labroid fish

la-brum \ˈlɑbrəm, -lɑb-*n* *s* [NL, fr. L, lip, edge — more at **LIP**]: the upper or anterior lip of insects and crustaceans and other arthropods consisting of a single median piece or flap immediately in front of or above the mandibles **2**: the external margin of a gastropod shell **3**: the labium of an arachnid

la-brus \ˈlɑbrəs-*n*, *cap* [NL, fr. L *labrus*, *labros*, a fish]: the type genus of the family Labridae

la-brus-ca \ˈlɑbrəskə-*adj*, *often cap* [NL, fr. *labrusca* (specific epithet of *Vitis labrusca*) fr. L, wild vine]: of, relating to, or derived from an American fox grape (*Vitis labrusca*) that has been important in the development of hardy cultivated grapes (several new ~ hybrids) (a hardy ~ grape)

la-brys \ˈlɑbrɪs, -lɑb-*n* -ES [Gk, prob. of Carian origin]: an ancient Cretan sacred double ax

lab's *pl* of **LAB**

lab-urn \ˈlɑbʊrn, -bɔrn-*n* [NL, fr. L, laburnum, bean, trefoil] **1** *cap*: a small genus of Eurasian poisonous shrubs and trees (family Leguminosae) having trifoliate leaves and pendulous racemes of bright yellow flowers

2 *s*: any plant of the genus *Laburnum*; esp.: an ornamental tree (*L. anagyroides*) often cultivated for Easter decoration — called also *bean trefoil*, *golden chain*, *golden rain* **3** -s [L]: any of several similar plants of related genera (as *Cytisus*)

lab-y-rinth \ˈlɑbrɪn(t)h, -rɪn-*n*, *pl* **labyrinth** \-n(t)h, -n(t)h-*s* [alter. (influenced by *L. labyrinthos*) of ME *labirintus*, fr. *L. labyrinthus*, fr. Gk *labyrinthos*, prob. of Carian origin; akin to Gk *labrys* double ax] **1 a**: a structure full of intricate passageways that make it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance or from the entrance to the center (the ~ constructed by Daedalus for Minos, king of Crete, in which the Minotaur was confined) **b**: a maze: a park or garden formed by paths separated by high thick hedges **2 a**: something often bewilderingly involved or tortuous in structure, arrangement, or character: a complex that baffles exploration (a ~ of swamps and shifting channels — P.E. James) (the ~ of a great novel — E.K. Brown) **b**: a situation or state (as of mind) from which it is difficult to extricate oneself (a ~ of despair) (sank into the blissful ~ of a dream — Earle Birney) **c**: INTRICACY, PERPLEXITY — *usu*. used in *pl.* (sustain the reader through the analytical ~s — Hunter Mead) (guided them through the ~s of city life — Paul Blanchard) **3 a**: the internal ear or its bony or membranous part — see **LABYRINTH**, **MEMBRANOUS LABYRINTH** **b**: the portions of the cortex of the kidney consisting of tortuous uriniferous tubules **c**: a body structure (as the accessory respiratory organ of a labyrinth fish) made up of a maze of cavities and canals **4**: an intricate sometimes symbolic pattern; *specif*: such a pattern inlaid in the pavement of a medieval church **5 a**: a device consisting of an arrangement (as a succession of grooves and collars, grooves and rings, tortuous passageways) *usu*. for the purpose of offering resistance to fluid flow (as to prevent leakage, promote condensation, separate component elements accord-

ing to specific gravities) **b**: an enclosure consisting of an undulatory passage connected to the rear of a loudspeaker and providing improved low-frequency response — called also *acoustical labyrinth*

lab-y-rin-thal \ˈlɑbrɪn(t)həl-*adj*: LABYRINTHINE

labyrinth fish *n* [NL *Labyrinthici*]: a fish of the order Labyrinthici; esp.: any of various fish of this order that are often kept in the tropical aquarium — see **CROAKING GOURAMI**

lab-y-rin-thi-an \ˈlɑbrɪn(t)hɪən-*adj*: LABYRINTHINE

lab-y-rin-thi-c \ˈlɑbrɪn(t)hɪk, -thɛk-*also lab-y-rin-thi-cal* \-thəkəl, -thɛk-*adj* [*labyrinth* fr. LL *labyrinthus*, fr. L *labyrinthus* + *-icus* -ic; *labyrinth* fr. LL *labyrinthus* + *-e* -al]: LABYRINTHINE

lab-y-rin-thi-ci \ˈlɑbrɪn(t)hɪsi-*n* *pl*, *cap* [NL, fr. *pl.* of LL *labyrinthicus* of a labyrinth, *labyrinthine*] *in former classifications*: an order of freshwater and brackish water fishes chiefly of southeastern Asia that are now *usu*. included among the Percomorphi and that are adapted to meet unfavorable conditions by a labyrinthine outpocketing of the gill chamber permitting them to take oxygen from the air as well as from water — compare **ANABAS**, **LABYRINTH FISH**

lab-y-rin-thine \ˈlɑbrɪn(t)hɪn, -thɛn, -thɪn-*adj* [*labyrinth* + *-ine*] **1**: of, like, or like that of a labyrinth: marked by extreme intricacy or ramification (a ~ network of tortuous footways — R.T. Hopkins) (a ~ bureaucracy): INVOLVED (sprawling — sentences — A.L. Scott): CIRCUITOUS (got his way by ~ maneuvering) **2**: of, relating to, affecting, or signifying in the internal ear (~ deafness) or function **3** [NL *Labyrinthici* + *-ine*]: belonging to or characteristic of the Labyrinthici

labyrinthine sense **n**: a complex sense concerned with the perception of bodily position and motion, mediated by end organs in the vestibular apparatus and the semicircular canals, and stimulated by alterations in the pull of gravity and by head movements — compare **VESTIBULAR SENSE**

labyrinthine tooth **n**: a tooth characteristic of the Labyrinthodontia having the dentin enfolded into complex patterns and ridges

lab-y-rin-thi-tis \ˈlɑbrɪn(t)hɪdɪs-*n* -ES [NL, fr. E *labyrinth* + *-itis*]: inflammation of a labyrinth (as of the internal ear)

lab-y-rin-tho-dont \ˈlɑbrɪn(t)hɪdɒnt-*adj* [NL *Labyrinthodontia*]: **1**: of or relating to the Labyrinthodontia **2**: having labyrinthine teeth

labyrinthodont \ˈlɑbrɪn(t)hɪdɒnt-*n* -s: an amphibian of the group Labyrinthodontia

lab-y-rin-tho-don-ta \ˈlɑbrɪn(t)hɪdɒntə-*n* *pl*, *cap* [NL, fr. Gk *labyrinthos* + *-onta* -ontia] *syn* of **LABYRINTHODONTIA**

lab-y-rin-tho-don-tia \ˈlɑbrɪn(t)hɪdɒntiə-*n* *pl*, *cap* [NL, fr. Gk *labyrinthos* + *-ia* -ia] *more at* **LABYRINTH**

1: a superorder of Amphibia comprising extinct amphibians of the Devonian, Upper Paleozoic, and Triassic that are extremely variable in form and size but typically resemble rather heavy-bodied salamanders or crocodiles, that have the centra of the vertebrae ossified from blocks or arches of cartilage, a completely roofed bony skull, and *usu*. labyrinthine teeth, that are known chiefly from fragmentary remains, and that are considered to be the earliest true tetrapods and in some respects to bridge the gap between the crossopterygians and the most primitive reptiles **2** *in some classifications*: a subdivision of Stegocephalia that comprises forms with labyrinthine teeth and is nearly equivalent to Temnospondyli — **lab-y-rin-tho-don-tid** \ˈlɑbrɪn(t)hɪdɒntɪd-*adj* or *n* — **lab-y-rin-tho-don-toid** \-ɪn,tɔɪd-*adj*

lab-y-rin-thu-la \ˈlɑbrɪn(t)hɪθələ-*n*, *cap* [NL, dim. of L *labyrinthus* labyrinth]: a genus of rhizopods parasitic in aquatic plants, the individuals forming pseudoplasmodia by anastomosis of filar pseudopodia but encysting independently and sometimes passing through transient flagellate stages — see **LABYRINTHULACEAE**

lab-y-rin-thu-la-lae \ˈlɑbrɪn(t)hɪθələ-*n* *pl*, *cap* [NL, fr. *Labyrinthula* + *-ales*]: an obscure order of Myxomycetes comprising *Labyrinthula* and a few related parasites of aquatic plants when these are considered plants rather than protozoans

lac *also* **lack** \ˈlæk-*n* -s [Per *lak* & Hindi *lākḥ*, fr. Skt *lākṣā*]: **1**: a resinous substance secreted by the lac insect and used chiefly in the form of shellac — see **SEED LAC**, **STICK LAC** **2**: any of various plant or animal substances that yield hard coatings resembling lac and shellac

2 *var* of **LAKH**

LAC *abbr* leading aircraftsman

la-can-don \ˈlækəndɒn-*n*, *pl* **lacandon** \-n, *or* **lacando-nes** \-nəs, *usu cap* [MexSp, of AmerInd origin] **1 a**: an Indian people of Yucatan and Chiapas, Mexico **b**: a member of such people **2 a**: a dialect of Yucatec

lac-ca \ˈlækə-*n* -s [NL & It; NL, prob. fr. It, fr. ML, fr. Ar *lakk*, fr. Per *lak* — more at **LAC**]: **LAC**

lac-case \ˈlækəs-*n* -s [ISV *lacc* (prob. fr. NL *lacca*) + *-ase*; orig. formed in *F*]: a blue copper-containing oxidase occurring esp. in the sap of lacquer trees and having an ability to produce lacquer from the sap and induce oxidation of certain polyhydroxy phenols (as urushiol)

lac-cate \ˈlækət-*adj* [NL *lacca* + *-ate*]: having a varnished or lacquered appearance (a bracket fungus with shining ~ surface)

lac-cl-fer \ˈlæksəf(r)-*n*, *cap* [NL, fr. *lacca* + *-fer*]: a genus (the type of the family *Laccliferidae*) that comprises the commercially important lac insects

lac-col \ˈlækəl, -kəl-*n* *s* [ISV *lacc* - (fr. NL *lacca*) + *-ol*]: a crystalline phenol C₁₇H₁₃C₆H₅(OH)₂ occurring in the sap of lacquer trees

lac-co-lith \ˈlækəlɪθ, -lɪθ-*n* *s* [Gk *lakkos* cistern, pit + *-lith* or *-lite*]: a mass of igneous rock intruded between sedimentary beds and producing a domical bulging of the overlying strata — **lac-co-lith-ic** \ˈlækəlɪθɪ

lacquer tree *or* **lacquer plant** *n* : a tree yielding lacquer or

ladder tape *n* : a tape support for a venetian blind that consists of two long strips of a woven or plastic fabric joined at intervals by narrow cross strips on which the slats of the blind rest

ladder tournament *n* : a tournament in which the names of all contestants are drawn and arranged one above the other on a posted list and in which each entrant is entitled to challenge one of the two contestants directly above him and if victorious to assume his opponent's place in the ranking

ladder track *n* : a main track connecting successive body tracks in a railroad yard : BACKBONE

ladder truck *n* : a piece of mobile fire apparatus carrying ladders and usu. other fire-fighting and rescue equipment



ladder truck

ladderway \ˈlædərweɪ/ *n* : a series of ladders for passage up or down in a mine; also : a compartment in which ladders are used

lad-dery \ˈlæd(ə)rɪ/ *adj* : resembling a ladder

lad-die \ˈlæd-ɪ/ *n* : [dim. of *lad*] : a young lad

lad-dish \ˈlæd-ɪʃ/ *adj* : resembling or belonging to a lad : BOYISH, IMMATURE, YOUTHFUL — **lad-dish-ness** *n* -ES

lade \ˈlæd/ *vb* *laded*, *laded* \-dɪd/ or *in vt sense* 1 **lad-en** \-dɪn/ *lading*, *lades* [ME *laden*, fr. OE *hladan*, *laden* to heap, load, draw water; akin to OHG *hladan* to load, ON *hlatha*, Goth *afhlathan* to load, OSLav *klasti* to load, place]

vt 1 *a* : to put a load or burden on or in : furnish with freight or cargo : LOAD (~ a vessel) *laded* their asses with the corn — Gen 42:26 (AV) (the lighter a ship is *laden* the greater will be the effects of an uneven trim — *Manual of Seamanship*) (countless ore-laden motor trucks — Tom Marvel) *b* : to put or place as a load or burden esp. for shipment or carriage : take aboard : PACK, SHIP, STOW (*lading* tea and silks from Canton — F.R. Dulles) (excluded from the protection of their policies cargo *laden* on deck — W.D. Winter) (bring to town their produce, *laden* in wagons — *Amer. Guide Series*: Pa.) *c* : to load heavily : (1) : to provide or supply abundantly or to replenish : CHARGE, CREAM, FILL (their breasts were *laden* with decorations and medals — F.J. Mather) (packed with annotations and statistics and *laden* with footnotes — *Times Lit. Supp.*) (let the air with joy be *laden* — W.S. Gilbert) (silt-laden soil — R.A. Billington) (the suspense-laden room — Cortland Fitzsimmons) (2) : to weigh down : weigh upon heavily : BURDEN, OPPRESS (weak and heavy *laden* — Joseph Scriven) (*laden* with the deep, nostalgic morbidity of youth — Walter O'Meara) (three misery-laden men — Albert Deutsch)

2 : to lift or throw (a liquid) in or out with or as if with a ladle or dipper : DIP, DRAW, LADLE (*laded* several dippers of water into a basin) (*laded* metal) (the molten glass is *laded* from the pot to the forming table) — *vt* 1 : to take on cargo : LOAD **2** : to take up or convey a liquid by dipping *syn see* BURDEN

lade now dial var of **LOAD**

lade \ˈlæd/ *n* -S [ME, fr. OE *lād* course, way — more at *LODE*] 1 chiefly *Scot* : MILLRACE **2 a** : the mouth of a river *b* : WATERCOURSE

lad-en \ˈlæd-ən/ *vt* *ladened*, *ladened*; *ladening* \-dɪnɪŋ/ *laders* [ˈlæd-ə + -en] : LADE (heavily ~ed with equipment — Isabel M. Lewis)

laden *adj* [fr. *laden*, past part. of *lade*] : BURDENED, CHARGED, LOADED (leading a ~ mule — Arthur Loveridge) (a ~ silence ... prevailed — Osbert Sitwell) (a ~ heart)

laden-burg flask \ˈlæd-nˌbɜrg/ *n*, *usu cap L* [after Albert Ladenburg 1911 Ger. chemist] : a distilling flask with bulbous neck

lad-er \ˈlæd(ə)r/ *n* -S : one that lades

lad-hood \ˈlæd-hud/ *n* : BOYHOOD

la-di-da also **la-de-da** or **la-di-dah** \ˈlæd-ɪ-də/ *vi* -ED/-ING/-S [perh. alter. of *lardy-dardy*, *adj*] : to speak or act in a la-di-da manner; behave in an affectedly refined or elegant manner

la-di-da also **la-de-da** or **la-di-dah** \ˈlæd-ɪ-də/ or **lah-di-dah** \ˈlæd-ɪ-də/ *n* -S **1** : a person who affects gentility or elegance : a pretentious imitator of cultivated speech or manners **2** : behavior characteristic of a la-di-da : affected gentility or gentility so exaggerated as to seem affected : GENTEELNESS; *esp* : an exaggeratedly genteel accent or a mincing prissiness of expression (with your car and your *la-di-da* and Honorable and all the rest of it — Nigel Balchin) (the soldier's blasphemy takes the curse off the aesthetes's *la-di-da* — J.W. Beach)

3 la-di-da also **la-de-da** or **la-di-dah** or **lah-di-dah** \ˈlæd-ɪ-də/ *adj* **1** : characteristic of a la-di-da : affectedly refined or polished : exaggeratedly upper-class in speech and manners : GENTEEL (with their gentlemen's voices and *la-di-da* manners — C.S. Forester) (the exotic and inscrutable Chinese ... is no more true to life than the *la-di-da* Englishman — Owen Lattimore) (complaints against the *la-de-da* pronunciation of some of their hirelings — H.L. Mencken)

2 a : HIGHFALUTIN, PRETENTIOUS (collecting and drinking wine ... a dandy hobby, if the vocabulary weren't so *la-di-da* — Clifford Fadiman) *b* : MINCING, SIFFIFIED (a *la-di-da* book about men's clothes — G.T. Hellman) **3** : characteristic of the world of fashion and wealth : ELEGANT, HIGH-TONED, STYLISH (the *la-di-da* doings of high society — J.P.O'Donnell) : EXTRAVAGANT, LAVISH (*la-de-da* parties and glamour girls — *Time*)

ladies pl of **LADY**

ladies aid *n*, *usu cap L & A* : a local organization of churchwomen for the purpose of assisting financially the church to which they belong — compare *AID* **3c**

ladies auxiliary *n*, *usu cap L & A* : an organization of women that is auxiliary usu. to a men's fraternal or social organization — compare *AUXILIARY* **9**

ladies chain *n*, *often cap L & C* : a square-dance figure in which the women give their right hands to each other as they cross over to the opposite men who take their left hands and swing them as they arrive

ladies' cloth *var* of **LADY'S CLOTH**

ladies' day *n*, *often cap L & D* : a day on which women receive a special privilege (as attendance as guests at a meeting of a men's club or free admission to a baseball game)

ladies'-delight *var* of **LADY'S-DELIGHT**

ladies'-eardrop *var* of **LADY'S-EARDROP**

ladies' ladder *var* of **LADY'S LADDER**

ladies' man also **lady's man** *n* : a man who shows a marked fondness for the company of women or is very gallant in his attentions to women

ladies'-pocket *var* of **LADY'S-POCKET**

ladies' room *n* : a women's lavatory esp. in a public or semipublic building or establishment (as a theater or restaurant)

ladies' slipper *var* of **LADY'S SLIPPER**

la-dies'-streamer \ˈlæd-ɪz-/ *n* [by folk etymology fr. NL *Lagerstroemia*, genus name] : CRAPE MYRTLE

ladies'-tobacco also **lady's-tobacco** \ˈlæd-ɪz-/ *n* : a plant of the genus *Antennaria*

ladies' tresses also **lady's tresses** or **lady's traces** \ˈlæd-ɪz-/ *n* *pl* *but sing or pl in constr* : an orchid of the genus *Spiranthes*

la-di-fy or **la-dy-fy** \ˈlæd-ɪ-/ *vt* -ED/-ING/-ES **1** : to make a lady of : treat as a lady : call by the title *Lady* **2** : to make ladylike; *esp* : to make suitable for a lady (manners that had been carefully *ladified*) (*ladified* copies of a man's best briars — *adv*)

la-dik \ˈlæd-ɪk/ *n* -S *usu cap* [fr. *Ladik*, village in Turkey] : a rug of fine texture woven in and near *Ladik* in central Anatolia

la-din \ˈlæd-ɪn/ *n* -S *cap* [Rhaeto-Romanic, fr. L *Latinum* Latin — more at *LATIN* (n.)] **1** : ROMANSH **2** : one speaking Romanash as a mother tongue

la-di-na \ˈlæd-ɪ-nə/ *n* -S *often cap* [AmerSp, fem. of *ladino*] : a female *ladino*

lading *n* -S [fr. *lading*, gerund of *lade*] **1 a** : LOADING **1 b** : an act of bailing, dipping, or lading **2** : something that lades : a load or something that makes up a load (as the contents of a shipment) : CARGO, FREIGHT, BURDEN

la-di-no \ˈlæd-ɪ-nə/ *n* -S [Sp, fr. *ladino*, *adj*, cunning, learned, lit., Latin, fr. *ladinus* Latin — more at *LATIN* (adj.)] **1 cap** : JUDEO-SPANISH **2 often cap** [AmerSp, fr. Sp *ladino*, *adj*] : a : a westernized Spanish-speaking Latin American who is not of pure Spanish extraction; *esp* : MESTIZO *b* : a Central American of mixed or pure Spanish descent who does not belong to an Indian community **3** [AmerSp, fr. Sp *ladino*, *adj*] *Southwest* : a cunningly vicious horse or steer **4 cap** : a Judeo-Spanish-speaking Jew of the Balkan or Mediterranean countries; also : SPAGNUOLO

la-di-no \ˈlæd-ɪ-nə/ *n* -S [ME *ladino*, *adj*, or *ladino clover* *n* -S *often cap L* [perh. irreg. fr. *Lodi*, commune of Italy + *It* -ino, *adj*, suffix] : a large nutritious rapidly growing clover that is a horticultural variety of white clover reaching two to four times the size of common white clover and widely planted for hay, ensilage, and grazing and as a cover crop

lad \ˈlæd/ *n* -S : a little lad

ladkin \ˈlæd-kɪn/ *n* -S [origin unknown] : a glazier's tool for opening panes

la-die \ˈlæd-ɪ/ *n* -S [ME *ladel*, fr. OE *hlædel*, fr. *hladan* to lade — more at *LADE*] **1** : a deep-bowled long-handled spoon used esp. for dipping up and conveying liquids **2** : an instrument or device resembling a ladle in form or function : *a* : a vessel with a pouring lip or nozzle for conveying liquid metal from a furnace to another apparatus for further treatment or to a mold for casting *b* (1) : a copper scoop attached to a staff and used with muzzle-loading cannon to withdraw the projectile and charge from a loaded piece (2) : a ring with handles used for carrying spherical shot as long handled box for taking up collections in church

2 la-die \ˈlæd-ɪ/ *vb* *laded*; *laded*; *lading* \-dɪŋ/ *ladies* : to take up and convey in a ladle : dip with or as if with a ladle (*laded* a bowl of stew for himself — A.B. Mayse) (*laded* the fish into the weir boat — Mary H. Varse) (information-ladling college professors — H.A. Overstreet)

la-die-ful \ˈlæd-ɪ-fəl/ *n* -S [ME *ladel-ful*, fr. *ladel* ladle + *-ful*] : the quantity held by a ladle

ladle in *vt* : to put in with or as if with a ladle : INSERT (*laded* in a few such scriptural phrases — Mark Twain)

ladle out *vt* : to dish out : FURNISH, GIVE, PROVIDE (*laded* out two bowls of porridge — Margaret Kennedy) (*laded* it out slowly) (a more dynamic socialism than the one being officially *laded* out — Mollie Panter-Downes) (charm is sometimes *laded* out in too much profusion — C.H. Sykes)

la-dier \ˈlæd-ɪər/ *n* -S : one that lades

ladle up *vt* : to serve with or as if with a ladle (lustily singing out for someone to *ladle* him up — Herman Melville)

lad o' pairs \ˈlæd-ə-pɛərs/ *per-Scott* : a clever or talented fellow : MAN OF PARTS

ladp *abbr* *ladship*

la-drone or **la-dron** \in sense 1 ˈlædrən or ˈladrən, in sense 2 ˈlædrən/ *n*, *pl* *ladrones* or *ladrons* [prob. fr. MF *ladron* thief, robber, fr. L *latron*, *latro*] **1** *usu* *ladrone*, chiefly *Scot* : BLACKGUARD, ROGUE **2** *usu* *ladron* [Sp *ladrón*, fr. L *latron*, *latro*] *Southwest* : THIEF, ROBBER

lad's love \ˈlæd-s/ *n* : BOY'S-LOVE

la-dy \ˈlæd-ɪ/ *n* -ES *often attrib* [ME *lady*, *lavedi*, *ladi*, fr. OE *hlādige*, fr. *hlāf* bread + *-dige* (fr. root of a prehistoric verb meaning to knead); akin to OE *dæge* maid, kneader of bread — more at *LOAF*, *DAIRY*] **1 obs** : a mistress of servants : a woman who looks after the domestic affairs of a family : female head of a household **2 a** : a woman having proprietary rights, rule, or authority : a woman to whom obedience or homage is owed as a ruler or feudal superior — *usu* used chiefly in the phrase *lady of the manor*; compare *LORD* **1 b** (1) : a woman receiving the particular homage of a knight (2) : a woman who is the object of a lover's devotion : LADY-LOVE, MISTRESS, SWEETHEART **3 a** : a woman of good family or a superior social position (inclined to reserve you that she was a ~ by birth — W.S. Maugham) (begins as a narrative with a warm and vigorous picture of the decline of the ~ ... into the woman — H.S. Canby) (the airs of a ~) (once a ~ could not be a stenographer or a shopgirl — Katharine F. Gerould) — compare *GENTLEMAN* *lb*; used also of a woman in a courteous mode of reference (show this ~ to a seat) (the *ladies*' singles championship) or *usu* in the *pl* of address (that will be all, *ladies*) (*ladies* and gentlemen) *b* : a woman of refinement and gentle manners : a woman whose conduct conforms to a certain standard of propriety or correct behavior : well-bred woman (with a *lady's* respect for tranquility she forbore to discuss these troubles — Frances G. Patton) (no woman with a bosom could be quite a ~ in her eyes — Hugh MacLennan) (a ~ quiet, reserved, gracious, continent, ~ gentle, and a woman — W.D. Steele) — compare *GENTLEMAN* *lc* : a woman irrespective of social status or personal qualities : FEMALE (a ~ doctor) (a *char-* *lady*) (a two-headed boy and a bearded ~) (~ novelists) (the iceman, the blackberry ~, and the poor blind man with the brooms — Eudora Welty) (noticed the cold eye of the ~ behind the bar — Margery Allingham) (as fit as a ~ sharpshooter — Ethel Merman) **4** : WIFE (the president and his ~) (his daughter was now a general's ~ — John De Meyer) (fashionable doctors and their *ladies* — Gene Baro) **5** — used as a title prefixed to the names of various supernatural beings and personified abstractions (*Lady Venus*) (*Lady Luck*); compare *DAME* *lc* **6 a** : any of various titled women in Great Britain — used as a courtesy title for the daughter of a duke, marquess, or earl (*Lady* Philippa Stewart, daughter of the fourteenth Duke of Norfolk) and for the wife of a younger son of a duke or marquess (*Lady* Randolph Churchill, wife of a younger son of the Duke of Marlborough) and as a mode of reference for a marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness (the Marchioness of Lothian, addressed as *Lady* Lothian) and for the wife of a baronet or knight (Sir William and *Lady* Craigie) *b* : a female member of certain orders of knighthood or chivalry (Her Majesty is *Lady* of the Most Noble Order of the Garter — *Burke's Peerage*) (appointed by Pope Pius as a ~ of the grand cross of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre — *Springfield* (Mass.) *Union*) — compare *DAME* *lg* **7 a obs** : the queen in a set of chess men *b slang* : a queen in a deck of playing cards **8** [so called fr. the quick resemblance to the outline of a queen woman's figure] : the triturating apparatus in the stomach of a lobster **9** : a gunner's mate in charge of the lady's hole on a man-of-war **10 a** : a female animal (one was a ~, her swimmerets ... covered with black eggs — Robert Hunter) (a ~ goat) (the male trout are handsome, the ~ trout pretty and available — *Forde* Times) *b* : a female harlequin duck — compare *LORD-AND-LADY* **11 ladies pl but sing in constr, chiefly *Brit* : LADIES' ROOM (slipped into the *ladies* to powder her nose)**

2 la-dy \ˈlæd-ɪ/ *vb* -ED/-ING/-ES *vt*, *obs* : to make a lady of or to make ladylike — *vi* : to play the lady — used with *it* (~ing it over her former friends)

lady altar *n*, *usu cap L* : an altar dedicated in honor of the Virgin Mary

ladybird \ˈlæd-ɪ-bɜrd/ *n* **1** also **ladybird beetle** : LADYBUG **2** : PIN-TAIL **3** : SWEETHEART

lady bountiful *n*, *pl* *lady bountifuls* or *ladies bountiful*, *often cap L & B* [after *Lady Bountiful*, character in *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707), play by George Farquhar 1707]

British dramatist born in Ireland] : a woman notable for or conspicuous in her benevolences

lady bracken or **lady brake** *n* [ˈlæd-ɪ] : a common brake (*Pteridium aquilinum*)

ladybug \ˈlæd-ɪ-bʊg/ *n* [after *Our Lady*, the Virgin Mary] : any of the small more or less hemispherical often brightly colored beetles that constitute the family Coccinellidae, are distributed throughout temperate and tropical regions, and with the exception of a few herbivorous forms feed in both larval and adult stages upon small insects and the eggs of larger ones — *see* *VEDALIA*

lady chair *n* **1** : a seat formed by the interlocked hands and wrists of two persons **2** : an upholstered chair without arms or with very low only slightly projecting arms

lady chapel *n*, *usu cap L & often cap C* [ME (*oure*) *lady chapel*, fr. *oure* *Our Lady*, the Virgin Mary + *chapel* chapel] : a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, containing a Lady altar, and located usu. in a cathedral or parish church but sometimes in a separate building

lady court *n* : a court held by a lady of a manor

lady crab *n* : a brightly spotted swimming crab (*Ovalipes ocellatus*) that is very common on the sandy shores of the Atlantic coast of the U.S. **2** : a crab (*Portunus puber*) of the English coasts that is closely related and similar to the American lady crab

lady cracker *n* : a diminutive firecracker

lady day *n*, *usu cap L & D* [ME (*oure*) *lady day*, fr. *oure* *Our Lady*, the Virgin Mary + *day*] : a feast of the Virgin Mary; *specif* : ANNUNCIATION DAY

lady fern *n* : a widely distributed fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*) with slender bipinnate fronds showing considerable variation in form; *broadly* : any fern of the genus *Athyrium* — *usu* used with a qualifying term

ladyfinger \ˈlæd-ɪ-fɪŋ-ər/ *n* **1 a** : LADY'S-FINGER **b** *ladyfingers pl but sing or pl in constr* : a foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) **2** : a small finger-shaped sponge cake **3** : any of several small-fruited bananas **4** : a large elongated dessert grape of European origin and superior flavor

ladyfish \ˈlæd-ɪ-fɪʃ/ *n* : any of several marine fishes : *a* : a bonafish (*Albula vulpes*) *b* : a crimson and gold wrasse (*Bodianus rufus*) of Florida and the West Indies and south to Brazil — called also *Spanish hogfish* *c* : TENPOUNDER

lady friend *n* **1** : a female friend (no other relatives ... no *lady* friend with whom you could stay — William Black) (less a secretary than an intimate *lady* friend — H.J. Laski) **2** : a man's female companion (soldiers, and bankers, and their wives and *lady* friends — *New Yorker*) (spending the day at the beach with his *lady* friend) **3** : the female partner in an intimate esp. an illicit relationship : LOVER, MISTRESS

lady help \ˈlæd-ɪ-hɛlp/ *n* *Brit* : a woman who performs domestic duties at a usu. low wage in consideration of recognition as the social equal of her employer

la-dy-hood \ˈlæd-ɪ-hud/ *n* **1** : the state of being a lady : quality or nature of a lady (the changing status of woman from ~ to the position of political citizen — Amy Loveman) **2** : LADIES (representative of the ~ of her day)

ladying *pres part* of **LADY**

lady-in-waiting \ˈlæd-ɪ-z-ɪn-/ *n*, *pl* *ladies-in-waiting* : a lady of a queen's or a princess's household appointed to wait upon or attend her

la-dy-ish \ˈlæd-ɪ-ʃ/ *adj* : somewhat like a lady; *esp* : having or showing undesirable ladylike characteristics — *la-dy-ish-ly* *adv* *la-dy-ish-ness* *n* -ES

lady-killer \ˈlæd-ɪ-kill-ər/ *n* : a man who captivates women or who has the reputation of being fascinating to women

lady-killing \ˈlæd-ɪ-kill-ɪŋ/ *n* : the activities or arts of a lady-killer

la-dy-kin \ˈlæd-ɪ-kɪn/ *n* -S [ˈlæd-ɪ + -kin] : a little lady — sometimes used as an endearment

la-dy-kind \ˈlæd-ɪ-kɪnd/ *n* [ˈlæd-ɪ + -kind (as in *womankind*)] : LADIES — compare *WOMANKIND*

la-dy-less \ˈlæd-ɪ-lɪs/ *adj* : lacking ladies : not accompanied by a lady

ladylike \ˈlæd-ɪ-lɪk/ *adj* **1** : resembling a lady in appearance or manners : WELL-BRED (editorials urging our girls to be ~ — Virgil Henry) (one establishment may appeal to the conservative ~ type — Lois Long) **2** : becoming or suitable to a lady : marked by conformity to a lady's standards (in a ~ manner she was sick — Sinclair Lewis) (bought her something ~ to put on her back — Eudora Welty) **3** : foolishly or weakly like a woman : *a* : feeling or showing too much concern about elegance or propriety (~ embarrassment at not being the wife of a real doctor — Lewis Vogler) *b* : lacking in strength, force, or virility : WEAK, SOFT, YIELDING (the average puncher was womanly though Heaven knows he was in no wise ~ — P.A. Rollins) *syn see* *FEMALE*

la-dy-like-ness *n* -ES : the quality or state of being ladylike (Spanish fans, the acme of ~ — *New Yorker*)

ladylove \ˈlæd-ɪ-lov/ *n* : SWEETHEART, MISTRESS

lady mass *n*, *usu cap L & often cap M* [orig. ME *masse* of *our Lady*] : a mass said in honor of the Virgin Mary

lady mayors *n* : a lord mayor's wife

lady of love *var* of **LADY OF LOVE**

lady of pleasure : PROSTITUTE

lady of the bedchamber : one of the ladies of noble family holding the official position of personal attendant on a British queen or princess

lady of the evening : PROSTITUTE

lady of the house : a mistress of a dwelling : HOUSEWIFE — used with *the* (is the *lady* of the house at home)

lady-of-the-night \ˈlæd-ɪ-əv-/ *n* : a West Indian shrub (*Brunfelsia americana*) with fragrant showy yellowish white flowers

lady's man var of **LADIES' MAN**
lady's-mantle \lā'dē-ə-mānt, n, pl **lady's-mantles** [after *Our Lady*, the Virgin Mary]: any of several plants of the genus *Alchemilla*; esp.: a common European herb (*A. xanthochlora*) having stems and petioles densely covered with spreading hairs
lady's-nightcap \lā'dē-ə-nīk, n, pl **lady's-nightcaps** 1: WOOD ANEMONE 2: HEDGE BINDWEED 3: a Canterbury bell (*Campanula medium*)
lady's-paintbrush \lā'dē-ə-pēnt-brush, n, pl **lady's-paintbrushes**: ORANGE HAWKWEED

lady's-pocket \lā'dē-ə-pōk-it, n, pl **lady's-pockets** also **ladies' pockets**: SPOTTED ESWELWED
lady's-purse \lā'dē-ə-pūrs, n, pl **lady's-purses**: SHEPHERD'S PURSE
lady's slipper or **lady-slipper** also **ladies' slipper** \lā'dē-ə-slip, n 1: any of several N. American temperate-zone orchids esp. of the genus *Cypripedium* having flowers whose shape suggests a slipper 2: GARDEN BALSAM 3 dial Eng.: BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL 1a 4 usu pl: GARDEN COLUMBINE

lady's-smock \lā'dē-ə-smōk, n, pl **lady's-smocks** also **lady's-smocks** 1: any of several plants of the genus *Cardamine*; esp.: CUCKOOFLOWER 2 dial Eng.: HEDGE BINDWEED 3: a California toothwort (*Dentaria integrifolia*)

lady's-sorrel \lā'dē-ə-sōr-ēl, n, pl **lady's-sorrels**: YELLOW WOOD SORREL
lady's-thimble \lā'dē-ə-thim-bul, n, pl **lady's-thimbles** 1: HAREBELL 2: FOX-GLOVE 1

lady's thumb n: a common widely distributed erect branched weedy annual herb (*Polygonum persicaria*) with purplish stems, racemes of small pink flowers, and large lanceolate leaves often with a blackish blotch suggesting a thumbprint

lady's-tobacco var of **LADIES' TOBACCO**
lady's tresses or **lady's tresses** var of **LADIES' TRESSES**
lady's woman n: LADY'S MAID

lady tulip n: a Eurasian tulip (*Tulipa clusiana*) with smooth glabrous stems and small flowers that are blotched at the base — called also *candlestick tulip*

lady washington geranium n, usu cap L&W [after Martha Washington 1802, wife of George Washington 1799 and first lady of the White House]: MARTHA WASHINGTON GERANIUM

lady wrack n: BLADDER WRACK
lao-lap-ti-dae \lā'lap-ti-dā, n pl, cap [NL, irreg. fr. *Laelap*, *Laelaps*, type genus (fr. L, name of a dog, fr. Gk *lailap*, *lailaps* hurricane) + *-idae*]: a family of mites living as ectoparasites on animals

lao-lia \lā'liā, n [NL, perh. fr. Caius *Laelius* 12d cent. B.C. Roman statesman + NL, *-ia*]: 1 cap: a genus of Central and So. American orchids having a racemose or racemose variously colored flowers with a 3-lobed labellum and pseudobulbs bearing one or two oblong leaves 2 s: any plant of the genus *Laelia*

laelia pink n, often cap L: a dark purplish pink to light grayish purplish red

laemmergeyer var of **LAMMERGEIER**

lao-mo-dip-o-da \lā'mō-dip-ō-dā, n pl, cap [NL, fr. *laemo-* (fr. Gk *laimos* throat, gullet) + *-dipoda* (fr. Gk *dipod-*, *dipous* having two feet) — more at *GYMNOLEAEMATA*, *DIPODOMYS*] in some classifications: a division of Amphipoda comprising crustaceans (as the whale like and members of the genus *Caprellia*) in which the abdomen is small and rudimentary and the legs are often reduced to five pairs

laender pl of **LAND**

laen-nec's cirrhosis (lā'nek(s), ('lā, lā, lā), n, usu cap L [after René T. H. Laennec 1826 French physician]: hepatic cirrhosis in which increased connective tissue spreads out from the portal spaces compressing and distorting the lobules, causing impairment of liver function, and ultimately producing the typical hobnail liver

lao-o-trop-ic \lā'ō-trōp-ik, or **lao-ot-ro-pous** \lā'ō-trōp-ōs, or **lei-o-trop-ic** \lā'ō-trōp-ik, adj [lao-ot-ro-pous or leiotropous fr. Gk *laos* left + *E-tropic* or *-tropous*; leiotropic irreg. fr. Gk *laos* left + *E-tropic* — more at *LEV-1*]: turning to the left: SINISTRAL — used esp. of various shells, of spiral cleavage patterns, or of the movement of volvox colonies

laesio enigmatis \lā'si-ō-en-ig-mā-tis, or **laesio ultra di-midi-um** \lā'si-ō-ul-trā-di-midi-um, n, usu cap L [fr. *laesio* enormous, L, lit. enormous injury; *laesio ultra dimidium*, L, injury over half; *laesio ultra duplum*, L, injury over double] Roman & civil law: the injury that is suffered by a vendor who has sold something for less than half its value or in some civil-law systems by a purchaser who has bought something at more than double its price and that in most cases gives the right of rescinding the sale

laet \lā't, n-s [OE *læt*; perh. akin to OE *lætan* to let]: one of a class composed chiefly of freedmen with a status between tribesmen and slaves in ancient Kent

lao-la-re sūnday \lā'lar-ē, -(lā'rā-), n, usu cap L&S [L *laetare* rejoice, 2d pers. sing. pres. imper. pass. of *laetare* to make glad; fr. the fact that *laetare* is the opening word of the introit for that day]: the fourth Sunday in Lent

laetation n s [LL *laetatus* (past part. of *laetare* to fertilize, manure, fr. L, to make glad, fr. *laetus* glad, fertile) + *E-ion* — more at *LARD*] obs: MANURE

lao-tic \lā'dik, adj [L *laeticus* — more at *LIEGE*]: of or relating to a class of non-Roman cultivators of the soil during the later Roman empire who paid tribute for the lands which they occupied

laev- or **laevo-** — see *LEV-*

lao-vi-gra-da \lā'vī-grā-dā, [NL, neut. pl., fr. *laevi* (prob. irreg. fr. L *levis* light) + *-grada* (fr. L *gradi* to walk, step)] syn of *PYCNOGONIDA*

lao-vi-gra-da \lā'vī-grā-dā, -rī-ā, n [fr. *Lafarge*, a trademark]: a nonstaining cement composed of plaster of paris, lime, and marble dust and used in mortar for setting marble and limestone

la-fay-ette \lā'fā-ēt, -lāf- n s [after Marquis de Lafayette 1834 French statesman] 1: a butterfly (*Paronotus tri-cinctus*) 2: a spot (*Leostomus xanthurus*)

la flèche \lā'flesh, n, usu cap L&F [fr. *La Flèche*, commune, Sarthe dept., France]: a domestic fowl of a French breed that is greenish black with a large V-shaped comb

la france pink n, often cap L&F [so called fr. *La France*, a variety of rose]: a moderate pink that is yellower and darker than arbutus pink but less blue and deeper than hydrangea pink — called also *debutante pink*

laft \lāft, Scot var of *LOFT*

lag \lag, -aa(a)g, -aig, vb lagged; lagging; lagging [prob of Scand origin; akin to Norw *lagga* to go slowly] vi 1: to stay or fall behind: fail to keep up: a (1) to move slowly: hang back: LINGER, LOITER (as he neared the old home, his steps lagged — L.C.Douglas) [lagged behind intent on my collecting — David Fairchild] (lagging a step or two behind in embarrassment — Harold Sinclair) (at no time in my life have seconds lagged so much — T.B.Bruff) (business continued to — Wall Street Jour.) (2) DELAY, PROCRUSTINE (will let applicants — bit) (providing this information — Wall Street Jour.) b: to move, function, or develop with comparative slowness: (1) to be slow or become retarded esp. by comparison with something closely associated or related — usu. used with *behind* (accomplishment lagging behind purpose) (rents lagged far behind prices — W.P.Webb) (new hospital construction continues to — behind the need — D.D. Eisenhower) (through inattention, she lagged behind at school — Elizabeth Taylor) (2) to become retarded in attaining maximum value or development (the current —s behind the voltage) (insulin of the modified protamine type has relatively quick action, for it —s two hours only — Fr. Bk. of *Endocrinology*) c: to slacken or weaken little by little: FLAG (interest in the fascinating drama of French politics never lagged — C.G.Bowers) (that concern with books and reading has never lagged — Ruth Gagliardo) 2 a: to shoot a taw or toss a jack toward a line marked on the ground to determine

the order of play in ringer or jacks b: to cause a cue ball to rebound from the foot cushion of a billiard table so as to stop as near as possible to the head cushion or sometimes the head string (as for determining order of play): STRING c: to throw coins or counters to decide possession by relative closeness to a fixed mark (gambling with Bryan and McKinley buttons, lagging at a line — C.L.Baldrige) — vt 1 obs: to cause to lag: RETARD 2: to lag behind (a circuit in which the current —s the voltage — A.E.Fitzgerald) (the one that reaches a particular point in a cycle last is said to be the other — N.M.Cooke & John Markus) 2: to pitch or shoot (as a coin, counter, marble) at a mark (beer corks lagged, in lieu of pennies, along the sidewalk cracks — Nelson Algren) (< aggies — P.D. Boles) syn see *DELAY*

lag \lag, -n s 1: one that lags: one that is last (the ~ of all the flock — Alexander Pope) 2 **lags** pl, obs: DREGS, LEES 3 obs: the lowest class (the common ~ of people — Shak.) 4 a: the action or the condition of lagging: a falling or staying behind (a region marked in the recent past by relative conservatism, inertia, and — Hyman Lewis) (a series of spurts and —s — Times Lit. Supp.) (this work must go forward without — D.D.Eisenhower) (a definite ~ had come in business and industry — W.A.White) (a considerable ~ of the blood pressure curve behind the G curve — H.G.Armstrong) b: comparative slowness or retardation (as in movement, operation, development) (the social and political ~ that makes the world go on operating in terms of old antagonisms — Saturday Rev.) (adjustments for price — Collier's Yr. Bk.) (this apparent ~ behind American practice — O.S.Nock) (their intellectual ~ in comparison with the rest of Europe — S.H.Cross) c: a falling behind or retardation of one phenomenon with respect to another phenomenon to which it is closely related; esp: delay of a physical effect behind its cause or of the response of an indicating instrument behind the changed condition it registers (the ~ of sound in some opera houses — Warwick Braithwaite) (the ~ of an alternating current in an inductive circuit behind the impressed voltage) (< of strain behind stress in an imperfectly elastic material under varying stress) (because they have no ~ and indicate an error as it occurs, the horizon and gyro are a tremendous aid in flying the airplane more easily and precisely — H.L.Redfield) d (1) an amount of lag or the time during which lagging continues: degree or length of retardation or delay (the ~ between the present and the latest reasonably accurate figures may be four or five years — E.W.Miller) (during this ~ the government should provide help — H.S.Truman) (in Scotland the ~ was a longer one — Ian Finlay) (made up more than two thirds of the ~ behind whites with which they came North — A.L.Kroeber) (2) a space or period of time esp. between related events or phenomena: INTERVAL (the ~ between composition and publication is not a uniform one — Norman Mailer) (the ~ of silence which fell over the shouts — Lawrence Durrell) 5: the action of lagging for opening shot (as in ringer or billiards)

lag \lag, -n s 1: LAST, HINDMOST — used chiefly in the phrase *lag end* (the lag end of my life — Shak.) 2 chiefly dial: coming tardily after or behind: BELATED, LATE

lag \lag, -n s 1: lagged; lagged; lagging; lags [origin unknown] 1 obs: STEAL 2 slang a: to transport for crime or send to penal servitude; broadly: to send to jail: IMPRISON (the first big-timers to be lagged for using the mails — D.W.Maurer) b slang chiefly Brit: ARREST, APPREHEND (don't kindle a fire, unless you want to get lagged — Joseph Furphy)

lag \lag, -n s 1: **lag** 1 a slang chiefly Brit: a person transported for crime or sent to penal servitude: one who is serving or has served a term in prison: CONVICT, JAILBIRD (the typical —s — Times Lit. Supp.) b Austral: EX-CONVICT; esp: a convict immigrant to Australia (impossible for him not to know that his father was a ~ — Rex Ingamells) 2 slang chiefly Brit: a term of transportation or penal servitude: jail sentence: STRETCH

lag \lag, -aa(a)g, -aig, n s [prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *lög* rim of a barrel, Sw *lag* stave] 1: a barrel stave 2 a: a wooden stave or slat forming part of a covering for a cylindrical object (as a boiler or a carding-machine cylinder) b: a strip of any of various materials (as felt or asbestos) used in making a covering or casing esp. for a cylindrical structure 3: a bearing strip in an arch or vault centering 4 textile manuf: a wooden link in a pattern chain b: a large pin in the end of a reeling cylinder of a picker 7 slang vt lagged; lagged; lagging, lags 1: to cover or provide with lags or lagging (as for protection against wear or thermal insulation) 2: to fasten with lag screws (a machine to a bench)

lag or **lago** — comb form [NL, fr. L, fr. Gk *lagō*, fr. *lagōs*]: hare (*lagophthalmos*) (*lagopopus*)

lag-an \lag-ən, also **lag-end** \-nd, or **lag-on** \-n, or **li-gan** or **li-gen** \li-gən, or **lo-gan** \lō-gən, n s [MF *lagan*, *lagand*, or *LI* *laganum* debris washed up from the sea, the right to possess such debris, prob. of Gmc origin; akin to ON *lög* law — more at *LAW*]: goods thrown into the sea with a buoy attached in order that they may be found again — distinguished esp. in law from *flotsam* and *jetsam*

lag bolt n [lag]: LAG SCREW

lag-bolt \lag-bōlt, n [lag bolt]: LAG-SCREW

lag-bomer or **lag-be-omer** or **lag-ba-omer** \lag-bōm-er, -bōm-ō-, n, usu cap L&O [Heb. 33d in omer]: a Jewish festival falling on the 33d day of the omer and commemorating the heroism of Bar Cocheba and Akiba — see *OMER* 2b

lag-en \lag-ən, n s [L *lagena* large flask]: an obsolete unit of capacity for liquids

lag-ge-na \lag-jē-nā, n [L, large flask, fr. Gk *lagynos*] 1 pl **lagenas** \-noz, or **lage-nae** \-ē, (jē-nē), FLASK, BOTTLE 2 pl **lagenaee** [NL, fr. L, large flask]: the terminal part of the cochlea; esp: a knob-shaped appendage of the sacculus of a bird or reptile corresponding to the cochlea of a fish or amphibian 3 cap [NL, fr. L, large flask]: a genus of Foraminifera having a single-chambered often flask-shaped test

lag-e-na-ri-a \lag-jē-nā(rī-ā), n, cap [NL, fr. L *lagena* large flask + NL *-aria*]: a genus of herbaceous vines (family Cucurbitaceae) characterized by more or less bottle-shaped fruit and having as its only species the bottle gourd

lag-e-nid-i-a-ce-ae \lag-jē-nīd-ē-ā-sē-ē, n pl, cap [NL, fr. *Lagenidium*, type genus (fr. L *lagena* large flask + NL *-idium*) + *-aceae*]: a family of freshwater aquatic fungi (order Lagenidiales) having zoospores that are formed in a vesicle or that complete their development in a vesicle

lag-e-nid-i-a-les \lag-jē-nīd-ē-ā-lēz, n pl, cap [NL, fr. *Lagenidium* + *-ales*]: an order of chiefly aquatic fungi (subclass Oomycetes) that are mostly parasitic in algae and water molds and that have a simple or somewhat branched holocarpic thallus

lag-e-ni-form \lag-jē-nī-fōrm, adj [L *lagena* large flask + *E-i-form*]: shaped like a flask: dilated below and tapering to a slender neck above

lag-e-noph-o-ra \lag-jē-nōf-(ō)rā, n, cap [NL, fr. *lageno-* (fr. Gk *lagēnos*, *lagynos* large flask) + *-phora*]: a small genus of composite herbs of New Zealand and Australia that have small solitary flower heads with white or light blue ray flowers and yellow disk flowers and that differ from members of the genus *Bellis* by possession of terminally beaked achenes

lag-e-nos-to-ma \lag-jē-nōs-tō-mā, n, cap [NL, fr. *lageno-* (fr. Gk *lagēnos*) + *-stoma*]: a form genus of Carboniferous fossil ferns (*lagena* fossil leaf)

lag-er \lag-er, n [Gk *lager* beer n-s (*lager*, short for *lager beer*, part trans. of G *lagerbeer* beer made for storage, fr. *lager* camp, couch, lair (fr. OHG *legar* couch, bed) + *beer* (fr. OHG *bior*) — more at *LAIR*, *BEER*]: a beer brewed by bottom fermentation and stored in refrigerated cellars for clarification and maturing and usu. dry, light in color, and well carbonated

lag-er \lag-er, vt -ED/-ING/-S: to store (beer) during a period of aging often accompanied by a secondary fermentation

lag-er var of *LAGNER*

lag-er-stroe-mia \lag-jē(r)strēm-ē, -lāg-, -lag-, n, cap [NL, fr. Magnus *Lagerstroem* 1759 Swedish naturalist and merchant + NL *-ia*]: a genus of shrubs (family Lythraceae) of tropical Asia and Africa with usu. showy paniculate flowers and capsular fruits with winged seeds — see *CAPE MYRTLE*

la-get-ta \lā-jed-ə-n, cap [NL, fr. AmerSp *lageto* lagetto]: a genus of West Indian shrubs or small trees (family Thymelaeaceae) with large alternate leaves and spicate or racemose white flowers

lag-get-to \lā-jed-(ə)ŋ, n s [AmerSp *lageto*] Jamaica: LACE-BARK

lag fault n [lag]: a minor low-angle thrust fault resulting within an overthrust mass from one part of the mass being thrust farther than an adjacent higher or lower part

lag-gar \lag-(ə)r, n s [Hindi]: LUOGAR; esp: a female lugger

lag-gard \lag-(ə)r, -lāg-, -lāig-, adj [lag + -ard (n. suffix)]: lagging or tending to lag: slow or relatively slow to act, move, follow, or respond: BACKWARD, BEHINDHAND, DILATORY, SLUGGISH (has been very ~ about erecting the sound substance of a continental defense — R.E.Lapp) (< payments . . . will always be with us — T.A.Sumberg) (the ~ speed of sound — C.G.Burke) (< entering ~ with ~ foot — Hugh Walpole) syn see *SLOW*

lag-gard \lag- n s: one that lags: LOITERER, LINGERER (< who detain us on our course — Times Lit. Supp.) (swift to perceive an opportunity and no ~ in profiting by it — S.H. Adams) (when a herd does stampede, it is usually the leaders and the ~s that are caught — James Stevenson-Hamilton) (of all sciences, aesthetics has been the greatest ~ — Roger Fry)

lag-gard-ly \lag-jē-ē-ē, adv: in a laggard manner (Mercury, setting ~ in the west — William Beebe)

lag-gardly \lag- n s: being laggard or a laggard (choked on a ~ crumb — Monica Stirling) (the ~ employer . . . should learn to take advantage of government assistance — Manchester Guardian Weekly)

lag-gard-ness \lag- n s: the quality or state of being laggard (the long ~ of social legislation — R.E.Montgomery)

lagged \lag- n s: affected by lagging: showing or reflecting a lag (as in time): DELAYED, RETARDED, TARDY (the influence of disposable income is partially ~ — E.C. Bratt)

lag-ger \lag-(ə)r, -aag-, -aig-, n s [*lag + -er]: one that lags or falls behind: LAGGARD; LOITERER

lag-ger vi -ED/-ING/-S obs: LAG, LOITER

lag-ger \lag-(ə)r, -n s [*lag + -er] slang chiefly Brit: CONVICT, EX-CONVICT

lag-ger \lag-(ə)r, -aag-, -aig-, n s [*lag + -er]: one that covers or provides with lags or lagging

lag-gin or **lag-gen** \lag-ən, n s [prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *lög* rim of a barrel] chiefly Scot: the staves of a hooped vessel (as a barrel or cask) esp. at their bottom — usu. used in pl.

lag-ging \lag-ən, n s [fr. *lagging*, gerund of *lag*] slang chiefly Brit: a term or sentence of imprisonment, transportation, or penal servitude

lag-ging \lag-, -aag-, -aig-, n s [*lag + -ing]: a lag or material used for making lags: a: material applied for thermal insulation esp. around a cylindrical object (during cold weather, the oil tank and the oil lines may be covered with asbestos padding, called ~, to keep the oil warm during flight — B.A.Shields) b: poles or planking erected to prevent cave-ins in earthwork (as in a mine or tunnel) c: wooden strips for transferring to the centering form the weight of an arch under construction d: a detachable protective surface (as on a pulley or a drum)

lag-ging-ly \lag-ən, adv [fr. *lagging*, pres. part. of *lag* + *-ly*]: in a lagging manner: LOITERINGLY, TARDILY

lag-gravel n [*lag] 1: residual gravel remaining on a surface after finer materials have been removed by winds 2: gravel rolled or dragged along a stream bed at a slower rate than the finer particles and sediments

lag-gid-i-um \lag-jīd-ē-ūm, n, cap [NL, fr. Gk *lagidion*, dim. of *lagōs* hare]: a genus of histericomorph rodents (family Chinchillidae) comprising the mountain viczacas

lag-last \lag-ē, n: one that lags or lingers to the last (~ stragglers)

lag line n [lag]: a line toward which players lag (as in marbles)

lag-mia \lag-nē, -lāg-, n comb form -s [NL, fr. Gk *lagmēia*]: lust (coprolagnia)

la-gniappe \lan-yap, -s, n s [AmerF (Louisiana), fr. AmerSp *la ñapa* the lagnappe, fr. Sp *la* (the fem. of *el*, def. art., the) + AmerSp *ñapa*, *yapa* lagnappe, fr. *Quichua yapa* addition, more at *LARIAT*] 1 a chiefly Louisiana: a small, often a customer by a merchant at the time of a purchase (a sack of lemon drops for ~ with the groceries) (giving her half a yard extra for ~ — Lyle Saxton) b: something given or obtained gratuitously or by way of bonus or good measure (the . . . beautiful widow from whom he first accepted a reward of five thousand dollars, and later her love as a sort of — Neal Cross) 2: a gratuity of any kind: TIP

lag-ny \lag-nē, -nī, n comb form -ES [ISV, fr. NL *-lagnia*]: -LAGNIA

lago — see *LAGO*

la-go-a-san-ta-man \lā'gō-sāntā-mān, n, usu cap L&S [fr. *Lagoa Santa*, city in Brazil, near where the remains were found]: an extinct So. American man with a markedly long, narrow, and high-nuked cranium known from skeletal remains found in Brazilian caves and orig. regarded as an extremely primitive human type but now usu. held to be a product of inbreeding of the original Mongoloid American stock

lag-o-chi-las-ca-ris \lag-ōkī-lāskā-ris, n, cap [NL, fr. *lag-* + *chil-* + *Ascaris*]: a genus of nematode worms believed to be normally parasitic in the intestine of the clouded leopard but in a few instances encountered as a subcutaneous parasite of man in Trinidad and Dutch Guiana

lag of the tide: the interval by which the time of high or low water falls behind the mean time in the 2d and 4th quarters of the moon — opposed to *priming of the tide*

lag-o-morph \lag-ō-mōrf, n s [NL *Lagomorpha*] an animal of the order Lagomorpha: HARE, RABBIT, P.K.A.

lag-o-mor-phic \lag-ō-mōrf-ik, n pl, cap [NL, fr. *lag-* + *-morphia*]: an order of Eutheria comprising gnawing mammals (as the rabbits, hares, and pikas) that resemble the rodents but have two pairs of upper incisors one behind the other, being formerly regarded as rodents, and then constituting a suborder (Duplicidentata) of Rodentia — **lag-o-mor-phic** \lag-ō-mōrf-ik, adj

lag-o-my-i-dae \lag-ō-mī-dē, [NL, fr. *Lagomys* (syn. of *Ochotona*) (fr. *lag-* + *-mys*) + *-idae*] syn of *OGCHOTONIDAE*

lagon var of *LAGAN*

la-goon also **la-gune** \lā'gūn, n s often attrib [F & It; F *lagune*, fr. It *laguna*, fr. L *lacuna* pit, pool, pond, fr. *lacus* lake — more at *LAKE*] 1 a: a shallow sound, channel, pond, or lake near or communicating with the sea (< of Venice) (the floor of coral and mud) b: a shallow freshwater pond or lake usu. near or communicating with a larger lake or a river (long freshwater ~s yellow with lagoon flowers — Willa Cather) (riverbed ~s — Amer. Guide Series: Ark.)

2 [It *lagone*, aug. of *lago*, fr. L *lacus*]: a pool esp. in a basin formed by a hot spring 3: a shallow artificial pond for the natural oxidation of sewage and ultimate drying of the sludge

2lagoon \lag- n s: to subject (sewage) to natural oxidation and drying in a lagoon

la-goon-al \-nāl, adj: of or relating to a lagoon (< and basinal areas — Jour. of Geol.) (< a sedimentary origin is indicated — A.M.Bateman)

la-goon-side \-sīd, n: the land bordering on a lagoon

lag-o-phthal-mos \lag-ōf-thal-mōs, n, cap [Gk: *lag-* + *ophthalmos* person afflicted with lagophthalmos, fr. Gk *lagophthalmos*, adj, hare-eyed, unable to close the eye, fr. *lagōs* hare + *ophthalmos* eye]: pathological incomplete closure of the eyelids: inability to close the eyelids fully

la-go-pous \lā'gō-pōs, adj [Gk *lagōpous* ptarmigan, a plant (lit., rough-footed like a hare)]: having hairy rhizomes suggestive of the foot of a hare

la-go-pus \lag- n, cap [NL, fr. L, ptarmigan, a plant, fr. Gk *lagōpous*, fr. *lagōs* hare + *pous* foot]: a genus of northern game birds (family Tetraonidae) comprising the ptarmigans and the red grouse

lag-or-ches-tes \lag-ō(r)-kē-stēz, n, cap [NL, fr. *lag-* + Gk *orchēstēs* dancer, fr. *orchēsthai* to dance more at *ORCHES-TRA*]: a genus consisting of the hare wallabies

slair \ ˈslɪr -s [ME, fr. ON *leir* loam, clay; akin to ON *lim* lime — more at LIME] *chiefly Scot* : MIRE, MUD

developed] **1** *usu cap L* : an English breed of rather small harsh-coated straight-legged terriers **2** *sometimes cap L* : a dog of the Lakeland terrier breed

lam \“\ also **lamm** \“\ *n* -s [F *lame* lamina, blade, lam — more at LAME] : any of the lower levers connected by cords



between harnesses and treadles in various looms to enable the weaver to bring down several harnesses with one foot

lam *abbr* laminated

la-ma \lā-mā, lā-mā\ *n* -s [Tibetan *blama*] : a priest or monk of Tibetan Buddhism

lama \lā-mā\ *n* [NL, fr. F. *lama*, fr. Sp. *llama* — more at LLAMA] 1 *cap* : a genus of mammals (family Camelidae) that includes the llama, alpaca, guanaco, and other living and extinct So. American mountain ruminants with heavy woolly coats 2 *s* : a dark grayish yellowish brown that is stronger and slightly yellower and lighter than seal, slightly redder and lighter than sepia brown, lighter and stronger than other brown, and very slightly redder and deeper than bison — called also *elk*, *goose*

la-ma-ism \lā-mā-iz-əm\ *n* -s *usu cap* [lā-mā + -ism] : a form of Mahayana Buddhism that is found esp. in Tibet and is notable for the variety and elaboration of its ritual practices and the complexity of its hierarchical organization

la-ma-ist \lā-mā-ist\ *n* -s *usu cap*, often *attrib* : an adherent of Lamaism — **la-ma-is-tic** \lā-mā-ist-ik\ *adj*, *usu cap*

la-man-ite \lā-mā-nīt\ *n* -s *usu cap* [Laman, eponymous ancestor of the Lamanites in the Book of Mormon (Jacob 3:5) + E-ite] **Mormonism** : a member of a people descended from Laman, a son of the Jewish prophet Lehi, and identified as the ancestors of the American Indians — compare NEPHITE

la-man-tin \lā-mān-tin\ *n* -s [F. alter, (resulting from incorrect division) of the *la manati* the manatee, fr. *la* the + *manati* manatee, fr. Sp. *manatí* — more at MANATEE] **MANATEE**

la-marck-ian \lā-mār-kē-ən\ *adj*, *usu cap* [J. B. de Monet Lamarck †1829 Fr. botanist and biologist + E-lan] : of or relating to Lamarckism

la-marck-ian-ism \lā-mār-kē-ən-iz-əm\ *n* -s *usu cap* : LAMARCKISM

la-marck-ism \lā-mār-kē-iz-əm\ *n* -s *usu cap* [J. B. de Monet Lamarck, its formulator + E-ism] : a theory of organic evolution asserting that environmental changes cause structural changes in animals and plants esp. by inducing new or increased use of organs or parts resulting in adaptive modification or greater development and similarly cause disuse and eventual atrophy of other parts and that such changes are transmitted to offspring — compare DARWINISM, EVOLUTION

5 *b*, NEO-LAMARCKISM

la-ma-se-ry \lā-mā-sē-ri\ *n* -ES [F. *laserie*, fr. *lama* + *-se-ry* (fr. *Per sarā* palace, large house) — more at CARAVAN SARY] : a monastery of lamas

lamb \lām\ *n*, lā-a(m)\ *n* -s often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG, ON, Goth *lam*, OHG *elaho* elk — more at ELK]

1 *a* : a young sheep esp. less than one year old or with no permanent teeth developed

2 *a* : the young of various other animals; esp. those of some of the smaller antelopes 2 *cap*

LAMB OF GOD **E** *Eastern Church* : the Eucharistic Host cut from a holy loaf of the oblation and consecrated

3 *a* : a person innocent, gentle, or weak as a lamb (I didn't need to lie, for he took it like a ~ John Buchan) **b** : DEAR, PET (you're a ~, but it isn't fair — Dorothy Sayers) **c** : a person easily cheated or deceived : DUPE; esp. : an inexperienced trader (as in securities) who is readily fleeced (the ~s of every college faculty are subject to the temptation of finance — R. M. Lovett)

4 *a* : a leg of lamb used as food **b : LAMBSKIN **c** : a fierce cruel person : RUFIAN — **in lamb** : PREGNANT — used of a ewe**

lamb \lām\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-s *vt* : to bring forth a lamb ~ *vi* 1 : to bring forth (a lamb) 2 : to tend (ewes) at lambing time

3 *a* : to put lambs to graze on (a field) — often used with *down*

lamb-ba \lām-bā\ *n* [Malagasy] : a large wrap resembling a shawl that is worn by natives of Madagascar and is made of various fabrics in solid colors or patterns

lamba \lām\ *n*, pl *lamba* or *lambas* *usu cap* 1 *a* : a Bantu people of northern Rhodesia **b** : a member of the Lamba people 2 : a Bantu language of the Lamba people

lambale \lām-bā\ *n* -s [lām + ale] : a feast formerly held in England at the time of shearing lambs about Whitsuntide

lam-baste or **lam-bast** \lām-bāst, (lām-bāst, -bāa)(st, -baist, -bāst) *vt* -ED/-ING/-s [prob. fr. *lām* + *baste* (to beat)] 1 : to assault violently : BEAT, POUND, WHIP (nothing pleased him so much as to get a big logging chain . . . and go to a badmash mate and ~ the evil spirits out of him — McClure) (give a thorough lambasting to the Japanese in the First Battle of the Philippines — P. J. Searies) 2 : to administer a verbal or written thrashing to : tear into : EXCORIATE (has been much lambasted for his ideas — Ebony) (approves in principle every major administration policy and ~s certain details — J. H. Crider) (politicians who shout and fear, point with pride, and ~ with abandon — Read Bain)

lamb-da \lām-dā\ *n*, lām-ā\ *n* -s [Gk *labda*, *lambda*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *lamedh* lamedh] 1 : the 11th letter of the Greek alphabet — symbol λ or Λ ; see ALPHABET table 2 [back-formation fr. *lambdoid*] : the point of junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures of the skull — see CRANIOMETRY illustration

3 : one thousandth of a cubic centimeter

lamb-da-cism \lām-dā-siz-əm\ *n* [L. *lambdacismus*, fr. Gk *lambdakismos*, fr. *labda*, *lambda* + *-cism* + connective -k- + -ismos -ism] 1 : excessive use of the letter *l* or the sound *l* (as in alliteration) 2 : defective articulation of *l* or substitution of other sounds for it 3 : substitution of *l* for *r* for another sound (as *l* for *r* when a Chinese says *chēle* for English *cherry*) — compare LALLATION

lambda point *n* : the temperature of approximately 2.19°K at which the transition from helium I to helium II takes place — often pointed with Greek lambda (λ -point)

lamb-doid \lām-dōid\ or **lamb-doi-dal** \lām-dōi-dāl\ *adj* [lambdoid fr. F. *lambdoïde*, fr. MF, fr. Gk *labbdoeidēs*, *labbdoeidēs*, lit., lambda-shaped, fr. *labda*, *lambda* + *-oidēs* -oid; *lambdoid* fr. F. *lambdoïde* + E -al] : of or relating to a suture that connects the occipital and parietal bones

lam-ben-cy \lām-ben-sē\ *n* [L. *lambent* + -cy] : the quality or state of being lambent : something that is lambent

lam-bent \lām-bent\ *adj* [L. *lambent*, *lambens*, pres. part. of *lambere* to lick — more at LAP] 1 : playing lightly on or over a surface : gliding over : WAVERING, FLICKERING (a fire of resinous wood . . . began to crackle and throw ~ shadows about the brass andirons — Hervey Allen) 2 : softly bright or radiant (her eyes are ~ with love — Francis Yeats-Brown) 3 : light and brilliant (the play of the author's ~ wit reminds one of the effect of sunshine on rippling water — B. R. Redman) (the coda . . . is brisk and ~ — Vernon Young) **syn** see BRIGHT

lam-bent-ly *adv* : in a lambent manner

lam-ber \lām-ber\ *n*, lām-ā\ *n* -s [lām + -er] 1 : a person who tends ewes at lambing time 2 : a [after Johann H. Lambert †1777 Ger. physicist] : the cgs unit of brightness equal to the brightness of a perfectly diffusing surface that radiates or reflects one lumen per square centimeter

lambert conformal conic projection or **lambert conformal projection** *n*, *usu cap* L [after J. H. Lambert] : a conformal conic map projection with straight-line meridians that meet at a common center beyond the limits of the map and with parallels of which two are standard that are arcs of circles intersecting the meridians at right angles

lambert pine *n*, *usu cap* L [after Aylmer B. Lambert †1842 Eng. botanist] : SUGAR PINE

Lambert's blue *n*, often *cap* L [after J. H. Lambert] : AZURITE BLUE

Lambert's law *n*, *usu cap* L [after J. H. Lambert, its formulator] : either of two laws in physics: **a** : COSINE LAW **b** : the negative logarithm of the transmittance of a layer of substance is proportional to the thickness of the layer, the constant of proportionality for natural logarithms being the absorption coefficient — called also *Bouguer's law*

lamb-beth conference \lām-beth-, -beth-\ *n*, *usu cap* L [fr. *Lambeth* palace, London, residence of the archbishop of Canterbury] : a conference of the bishops of the worldwide Anglican communion called usu. about every 10 years by the archbishop of Canterbury to consult but not to legislate for the constituent churches

lambeth delft *n*, *usu cap* L & D [fr. *Lambeth*, metropolitan borough, London] : English glazed earthenware of the 17th century — compare FAIENCE

lambeth walk *n*, *usu cap* L & W [fr. *Lambeth Walk* (1937), song by Douglas Furber †1961 Brit. author and Noel Gay †1954 Brit. musician, fr. *Lambeth Walk*, a street in London, England] : a jaunty ballroom dance combining a strutting march with figures resembling those of a square dance

lamb-ie \lām-ē, lām-, mī\ *n* -s [lām + -ie] : LAMB — used as an endearment

lambing pres part of LAMB

lambing sickness *n* : milk fever in sheep

lam-bis \lām-bis\ *n*, *cap* [NL] : a genus of conchs (family Strophodontidae) having the scorpion shells of shallow waters of the tropical eastern hemisphere

lambitive *adj* [L. *lambitus* (past part. of *lambere* to lick) + E -ive — more at LAP] *obs* : taken by licking with the tongue — used of medicines

lambkill \lām-kīl\ *n* -s [lām + kill (v.)]; fr. their poisonous effect on grazing sheep] 1 : SHEEP LAUREL 2 : STAGGERBUSH

lamb-kin \lām-kīn\ *n* -s [lām + -kin] 1 : a little lamb 2 : INNOCENT, CHILD — used as an endearment

lam-bli-a \lām-blē-ə\ [NL, fr. Wilhelm Dusan *Lamb* †1895 Austrian physician + NL -ia] *syn* of GIARDIA

lam-bli-a-sis \lām-blē-əs-ē\ *n* [NL *Lambli-a* + -asis] : GIARDIASIS

lamblike \lām-līk\ *adj* : resembling a lamb; GENTLE, MEEK

lambmint \lām-mīnt\ *n* [lām + -mint] : LAMBKIN

lamb mint 1 : SPEARMINT 2 : PEPPERMINT

lamb of god *cap* L & G [ME] : a figurative representation of Christ

lamb plant *n* [so called fr. its shaggy appearance] : SCYTHIAN LAMB

lam-bre-quin \lām-brē(k)kīn-, brāk-\ *n* -s [F, fr. MF *lampequin*, *lambequin*, fr. (assumed) MD *lamperkin*, dim. of *lamper*, *lamper*, a kind of fine glossy card, veil made of this material; prob. akin to MD *lamfeter* hood for a hunting bird] 1 : a scarf usu. with slashed edges used to cover a knight's helmet as protection from sun and rain 2 *a* : MANTLING 1 *b* : a short decorative drapery for a shelf edge or for the top of a window casing : VALANCE **c** : a scalloped color pattern used esp. at the edge of porcelain tableware

lamps *pl* of LAMP, pres 3d sing of LAMB

lamb's-cress \lām-s\ *n*, pl *lamb's-creesses* : a bitter cress (*Cardamine hirsuta*)

lamb-skin \lām-skin\ *n* [ME *lambeskin* fr. *lamb* + *skin*] 1 *a* : a lamb's skin or of a small fine-grained sheepskin or the leather made from either **b** : such a skin dressed with the wool on and used esp. for winter clothing 2 : a cotton or wool cloth made to imitate lamb's wool; esp. : a cotton with a satin-weave face and a napped back 3 : a white leather apron worn as a badge by a Freemason

lamb's-lettuce \lām-s\ *n*, pl *lamb's-lettuces* : CORN SALAD

lamb's-mint \lām-s\ *n*, pl *lamb's-mints* : LAMB MINT

lamb's-quarters \lām-s\ *n*, pl *lamb's-quarters* : LAMB MINT

lamb's-quarter \lām-s\ *n* : a common weedy goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*) with glaucous foliage that is sometimes used as a potherb and has been introduced from Europe into North America 2 : any of several oraches; esp. : GARDEN ORACHE

lamb's-tongue \lām-s\ *n*, pl *lamb's-tongues* 1 *a* : HOARY PLANTAIN 1 *b* : LAMB'S-QUARTERS 1 *c* : an American dog-tooth violet 2 *a* : a molding having a tapering tongue-shaped section or half such a section **b** : an ovolo and fillet worked alternately along the edge of a board

lamb succory *n* : a small European herb (*Anrosaris minima*) of the family Compositae with leaves in a basal rosette and small yellow flower heads — called also *dwarf nipplewort*

lamb's wool 1 *a* : the soft elastic wool shorn from lambs seven or eight months old **b** : the superior woolen woven from lamb's wool 2 : a sugared and spiced hot ale beverage containing the pulp of roasted apples

lamb's-wool sponge \lām-s\ *n* : LAMB'S WOOL SPONGE

lamb tail *n* : a stout perennial weed herb (*Trichium exaltatum*) of the family Amaranthaceae that is common in Australia

lam-dān \lām-dān, lām-dān\ *also* **lam-den** \lām-dēn\ *n*, pl *lam-da-nim*, lām-dān, lām-dān, -dōn-, -dōn- [lām-dān fr. Heb *lām-dān*, lit., one who has learned, fr. *lām-dāh* to learn; *lamden* fr. Yiddish, fr. Heb *lām-dān*] : a man learned in Jewish law : a Talmudic scholar

lame \lām\ *adj*, *usu* -ER/-EST [ME, fr. OE *lama*; akin to OS & OHG *lām* lame, crippled, ON *lami* lame, MW *llyvethin* weak, *lith* *lithit* to break down, and perh. to Gk *noles* unrightly, *lā* : a physically disabled; *alē* : having a part and especially limb so disabled as to impair freedom of movement **b** : halting in movement : LIMPING 2 : lacking needful parts : ill composed : WEAK, INARTICULATE, HALTING (put up some story to the rector — it must have been a pretty ~ one — Dorothy Sayers) (a broken leg is not so bad as a ~ intellect — Irving Bacheller) (machines, at their best, are ~ counterparts of living organisms — Lewis Mumford)

lame \lām\ *vi* -ED/-ING/-s [ME *lamen*, fr. *lame*, *adj*.] 1 : to make lame : CRIPPLE (*was* *lamed* for life, and could never ride horseback again — Willa Cather) 2 : to make impotent or vain : DISABLE, FRUSTRATE, HAMSTRING, MAIM, NULLIFY, UNDERCUT (*lamed* the productive and recuperative capacities of Europe generally — G. F. Kennan) (that would ~ your power of bargaining with him — G. B. Shaw) (schools *lamed* by losses of staff — C. C. Fontage)

lame \lām\ *n*, chiefly *Scot* var of LOAM

lame \lām\ *n* -s [MF, fr. L. *laminā*] 1 : a thin plate (as of metal)

LAMINA 2 *lames* *pl* : small overlapping steel plates joined to slide on one another and form a piece of medieval armor

lame \lām\ *n*, lām-, lā-\ *n* -s [F, fr. *lame*, *adj*, worked with silver or gold thread, fr. *lame* lame, silver or gold thread + *-ē* (fr. L. *-atus* -ate)] : a brocaded clothing fabric sometimes in plain weave made from any of various fibers combined with finely filling threads often gold or silver which form the pattern or the ground

lame-brain \lām-brān\ *n* : a dull-witted or erratic person : CRACKPOT, DOLT, NUMSKULL (a reception desk outside the city room on most papers to keep out the *lame-brains* — John McNulty)

lame-med \lām-med\ *n*, lām-, lā-\ *n* -s [Heb *lamedh*, lit., oxgoad] 1 : the 12th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — symbol λ ; see ALPHABET table 2 : a letter of the Phoenician or some other Semitic alphabets corresponding to Hebrew *lamedh*

lame duck 1 : a person unable to meet financial obligations — used esp. of a speculator on an exchange 2 : an elected officer or group (as a legislature) continuing to hold political office during a usu. brief interim between defeat for reelection and the inauguration of a successor (the president nominated for the Interstate Commerce Commission a *lame duck* — E. W. Carter & C. C. Rohlfing) (the 20th amendment abolished the *lame-duck* sessions of Congress) 3 : one that falls behind in ability or performance sometimes because of injury or deprivation : NEER-DO-WELL, STRAGGLER, VICTIM, WEAK SISTER (*lame ducks* and neglected possibilities — George Santayana)

(*lame ducks* and half-talents . . . used to be granted solo appearances — New Republic) (she always has to have a *lame duck* to look after — Louis Auchincloss)

lam-el \lām-el\ *n* -s [in sense 1, fr. L. *lamella*; in sense 2, fr. NL *lamella*] 1 : a thin plate 2 : LAMELLA 2

lamelli- or **lamelli-** *comb form* [NL, fr. *lamella*] : lamella (*lamello-*) (*lamelliferous*) (*lamelliform*)

la-mel-lae \lā-mē-lā\ *n*, pl *la-mel-lae* \lā-mē-lā-, -lī\ *also* **lamellae** [NL, fr. L. small metal plate, dim. of *laminā* thin plate] 1 : an organ, process, or part resembling a plate; as **a** : one of the thin plates composing the gills of a bivalve mollusk — see BRACHIOPOD illustration **b** : one of the bony concentric layers surrounding the Haversian canals in bone **c** : a gill in fungi of the order Agaricales 2 : a small medicated disk prepared from gelatin and glycerin for use esp. in the eyes (*la-mellae* of atropine)

la-mel-lar \lā-mē-lār\ *adj* [lāmell- + -ar] : composed of or arranged in lamellae : LAMELLATE — **la-mel-lar-ly** *adv*

la-mel-la-ri-idae \lā-mē-lā-rī-ā-dē\ *n* pl, *cap* [NL, fr. *Lamel-laria*, type genus (fr. *lame* + *-aria*) + *-idae*] : a family of marine gastropod mollusks (suborder Taenioglossa) having a delicate shell which is often completely enclosed within the mantle

la-mel-late \lā-mē-lāt, lāmē-l-, -lāt\ *adj* [NL *lamellatus*, fr. *lame* + L. *-atus* -ate] 1 : composed of or furnished with lamellae : LAMELLIFORM — **la-mel-late-ly** *adv*

la-mel-lat-ed \lā-mē-lāt-ēd\ *adj* [lāmell- + -ate + -ed] : LAMELLATE

la-mel-la-tion \lā-mē-lā-shən\ *n* -s [lāmell- + -ation] 1 : formation or division into lamellae 2 : LAMELLA

lamelli- — see LAMELL-

la-mel-li-bran-cha \lā-mē-lī-brānk\ *adj* [NL *Lamellibranchia*] : of or relating to the Lamellibranchia

la-mel-li-bran-chie \lā-mē-lī-brān-chie\ *n* -s : one of the Lamellibranchia : a bivalve mollusk

la-mel-li-bran-chia \lā-mē-lī-brānk-ē-ə\ *n* pl, *cap* [NL, fr. *lame* + *-branchia*] : a class of Mollusca including the clams, oysters, and mussels, having the body bilaterally symmetrical, compressed, and more or less completely enclosed within the mantle that secretes a bivalved shell whose right and left parts are connected by a hinge over the animal's back, having no distinct head, two lamelliform gills on each side of the body, and the ventral region differentiated in most of the forms into a muscular plowshare or tongue-shaped foot by means of which the animal burrows or moves about, and having the posterior margins of the mantle lobes drawn out in the burrowing species into tubes through which water passes into and out of the mantle cavity — **la-mel-li-bran-chi-ate** \lā-mē-lī-brānk-ē-āt, -ē-āt\ *adj* or *n*

la-mel-li-bran-chi-a-ta \lā-mē-lī-brānk-ē-āt-dā-, -ād-\ [NL, fr. *lame* + *-branchiata*] *syn* of LAMELLIBRANCHIA

la-mel-li-corn \lā-mē-lī-kōrn\ *adj* [NL *Lamellicornia*] 1 *a* of an antenna : having the form characteristic of the Lamellicornia **b** of an insect : having lamelliform antennae 2 : of or relating to the Lamellicornia

la-mel-li-corn-ia \lā-mē-lī-kōrn-ē-ə\ *n* pl [NL, fr. *lame* + L. *-cornia*, neut. pl. of *-cornis* -corn] *cap* : a superfamily or other group of beetles that are distinguished by 5-jointed tarsi and by having three or more of the terminal segments of the antennae expanded into flattened plates which give the antennae a club-shaped appearance and that include the stag beetles, dung beetles, leaf beetles, and related forms — see SCARABAEODEA

la-mel-li-form \lā-mē-lī-fōrm\ *adj* [lāmell- + -form] : having the form of a thin plate

la-mel-li-rostral \lā-mē-lī-rō-strāl\ *adj* [lāmell- + *rostral*] : having a bill with transverse toothlike ridges inside the edges (ducks and other ~ birds)

la-mel-li-ro-strum \lā-mē-lī-rō-strūm\ *n*, *pl* *cap* [NL, fr. *lame* + *-rostrum* (fr. L. *rostrum* beak)] : a part of the ROSTRUM

classification : a group of birds including the ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, and usu. the flamingos and having transverse ridges like teeth just inside the edges of the bill — compare ANSERES

la-mel-loid \lā-mē-lōid, lāmā-\ *adj* [lāmell- + -oid] : resembling a lamella

la-mel-lose \lā-mē-lōs\ *adj* [lāmell- + -ose] : LAMELLATE — **la-mel-lo-si-ty** \lā-mē-lō-sē-tē\ *n* -ES

la-mel-lule \lā-mē-lūl\ *n* -s [L. *lamellula* small metal plate, dim. of *lamella* small metal plate — more at LAMELLA] : a small lamella

lame-ly *adv* : in a lame manner; in the manner of one who is lame

lame-ness *n* -ES : the quality or state of being lame

la-ment \lā-mēnt\ *sometimes* *la* -\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-s [MF & L; MF *lamentari*, fr. *lamentari*, fr. *lamentum*] *vi* : to mourn vocally : sorrow aloud : WAIL, WEEP (the millions ~ed; for ages they had sorrowed — Virginia Woolf) (nightingales ~ without ceasing — L. P. Smith) ~ *vi* 1 : to express sorrow for : BEWAIL, MOURN (much regret the imprudence, ~ the result — Jane Austen) (katydid was ~ing fall's approach — E. W. Smith) (~ed that this particular piano should be so seldom played on — W. F. De Morgan) 2 *archaic* : to express sorrow for (oneself) **syn** see DEPLORE

lament \lā-mēnt\ *n*, lām-, lā-\ *n* -s [MF, fr. L. *lamentum*; akin to ON *lāndpiper*, *lām* loon, Goth *lailūn* they reviled, L. *lātare* to bark, Gk *lēros* trash, nonsense, delirium,

lamp-ist \ˈlɑmpɪst/ *n* -s [F *lampiste*, fr. *lampe* lamp + *-iste* -ist] : a maker or tender of lamps
lamp-istry \-trē/ *n* -ES [F *lampisterie*, fr. *lampiste* + *-erie* -ery] : the work of a lampist
lamp-less \ˈlɑmpləs/ *adj* : lacking lamps : DARKENED, UNLIGHTED
lamp-let \-plət/ *n* -s : a small lamp
lamplight \ˈlɑmpˌlaɪt/ *n* : the light of a lamp (the ~ seemed to brighten —Willia Cather)
lampighter \ˈlɑmpˌaɪtər/ *n* 1 : one that lights a lamp: as **a** : a person who lights streetlights **b** : a spill of paper or wood for lighting lamps **2** : any of certain fishes of the genus *Pomoxis*; *esp* : WHITE CRAPPIE
lampit \ˈlɑmpɪt/ *adj* : lighted by a lamp (solitude had come again and a paper —Virginia Woolf)
lampman \ˈlɑmpˌmən/ *n*, **pl lampmen** : a workman who takes care of lamps (as in a mine or on a railway)
lamp oil **1** : oil for use in lamps **2** chiefly Midland : KEROSENE
lamp-pong \ˈlɑmpˌpɒŋ/ *n*, **pl lamppong** or **lampongs** *usu* *cap* [Malay] **1 a** : an Indonesian people inhabiting southern Sumatra **b** : a member of such people **2** : the Austronesian language of the Lampung people
1 lamp-poon \(ˈ)lɑmpˌpuːn, (ˈ)lɑɑm-ˈ/ *n* -s [F *lampon*, prob. fr. *lampone*! let us guzzle! (a frequent refrain in 17th cent. French satirical poems), 1st pers. pl. imperative of *lamper* to guzzle, fr. MF, of imit. origin] **1** : a polemic satire *usu*, directed against an individual (had written a "scurrilous ~" in Latin verse about him —Douglas Stewart) (corridors hung with colored ~s —English barristers —Louis Auchincloss) —compare PASQUINADE **2** : a light mocking satire (the old farces and later musicals ~ —G.J.Nathan)
2 lampoon \-vɪ -əd/-ɪŋ/ -s : to make the subject of a lampoon : RIDICULE, SATIRIZE (apart from her singing satires, she also ~s piano styles —Clyde Gilmour) (was viciously ~ed by the cartoonists —*Newsweek*) (the aristocracy he had ~ed mercilessly for many years rose to his defense —*Current Bio.*)
lamp-poon-er \-nə(r)/ *n* -s : a maker of lampoons
lamp-poon-ery \-pʊn(ə)rē, -rɪ-/ *n* -ES : the satire of a lampooner
lamp-post \-nɒst/ *n* -S LAMPOONER
lamppost \ˈlɑmpˌpɒst/ *n* : a post supporting a *usu* outdoor lamp or lantern (as a streetlight)
lamp-prey \ˈlɑmpˌpreɪ/ or **lamprey eel** *n* -s [ME, fr. OF *lampreie*, *lampaupreda*, alter. of LL *laupreda*, *nauprida*, prob. fr. Gaulish] : any of various freshwater and salt-water vertebrates that constitute the order Hyperoartia, are widely distributed in temperate and subarctic regions, and resemble eels but have a large circular jawless suctorial mouth with numerous small conical teeth in a cuplike cavity and one to three larger ones on the palate, a single nostril consisting of a blind sac, seven gill pouches opening internally into a canal lying below and communicating with the esophagus just behind the mouth, and small eggs which produce toothless eyeless ammocoetes larvae — *see* PETROMYZON, *SEA LAMPREY*
lamp-brid-idae \ˈlɑmpˌbrɪdɪˌdeɪ/ *n* **pl**, **cap** [NL, fr. *Lamprid*, *Lampiris*, type genus (fr. Gk *lampros* bright) + *-idae*] : a family of fishes (order Actinopterygii) comprising a single genus and including solely the opah
lamp-ro comb form [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *lampros* bright, fr. *lampein* to give light, shine — more at LAMP] : bright (lamprophyre)
lamp-pro-pel-tis \ˈlɑmpˌprəˌpeltəs/ *n*, **cap** [NL, fr. *lampro-* + *-peltis* (fr. Gk *peltē* small shield) — more at PELTA] : a genus of American colubrid snakes comprising the king snakes
lamp-pro-phyll-ite \-ˈfɪlɪt/ *n* -s [Lampro- + *phyll-* + *-ite*] : a rare mineral Na₂Si₂TiSi₂O₈ consisting of a silicate of titanium, strontium, and sodium
lamp-pro-phyre \ˈlɑmpˌprɒˌfi(ə)r/ *n* -s [ISV lampro- + *-phyre*; orig. formed as G *lamprophyre*] : any of a series of dark rocks of basaltic habit that resemble trap, occur *usu*, in narrow dikes, and sometimes contain glittering plates of biotite — **see** LAMP
lamp-pro-phyric \-ˈfɪrɪk, -fɪr-/ *adj*
lamps *pl* of LAMP, *pres 3d sing* of LAMP
lampshade \ˈlɑmpˌʃeɪd/ *n* : a shade arranged to soften or direct lamplight
lamp shell *n* : a brachiopod shell *esp*, of the genus *Terebratula* or a related genus
lamp-si-lis \ˈlɑmpˌsɪləs/ *n*, *cap* [NL, alter. of *Lasmacampsis*, prob. fr. *lasma-* (intended as latinization of F *lamina* lamina) + Gk *kampsis* action of bending (fr. *kamptein* to bend, fr. *kampē* bend, turning) + L *-ilis* (adj. ending) — more at CAMP] : a genus of No. American freshwater mussels including the yellowback and the pocketbook
lampstand \ˈlɑmpˌstænd/ *n* : a pillar, tripod, or stand for supporting or holding a lamp
lampwick \ˈlɑmpˌwɪk/ *n* 1 : a wick or wicking for a lamp **2** : a European mint (*Phloxis lychnitis*)
lampworker \ˈlɑmpˌwɜrkər/ *n* : a glassblower who fashions objects (as vials, radio tubes, artistic novelties) by lampworking
lampworking \ˈlɑmpˌwɜrkɪŋ/ *n* : the process of fashioning objects from glass tubing and cane softened to workability over the flame of a small lamp — compare GLASSBLOWING
1 lamp-py-rid \ˈlɑmpˌpraɪd/ *adj* [NL *Lampyridae*] : of or relating to the Lampyridae
2 lampyrid \-ˈ/ *n* -s : a beetle or firefly of the family Lampyridae
lamp-pyr-i-idae \ˈlɑmpˌpɪrɪˌdeɪ/ *n* **pl**, *cap* [NL, fr. *Lampyris*, type genus + *-idae*] : a family of beetles of medium or small size having *usu*, an elongate form and rather soft wing covers which do not cast the sides of the abdomen and including many nocturnal species with luminous organs as well as some species with wingless females — *see* CANTHARIDAE, GLOWWORM
lamp-py-ris \ˈlɑmpˌpɪrɪs/ *n*, *cap* [NL, fr. L, glowworm, fr. Gk, fr. *lampein* to shine — more at LAMP] : a genus (the type of the family Lampyridae) including common European fireflies
lamps *pl* of LAMP, *pres 3d sing* of LAMP
lamp-siek-te \ˈlɑmpˌsɛktə, ˈlɑm-/ or **lamp-ziek-te** \-zē-/ *n* -s [Afrik *lamsekte*, fr. *lam* lame, (fr. MD) + *siekte* disease, sickness, fr. MD, fr. *siek* ill, sick; akin to OHG *lam* lame and to OHG *sioh* sick, ill — more at LAME, SICK] *Africa* : botulism of phosphorus-deficient cattle due to ingestion of bones and carrion containing clostridial toxins
lamp-ster \ˈlɑmpˌstər(r), -m(pɪst-) or **lamp-is-ter** \-məstə(r)/ *n* -s [2lam + *-ster* or *-ister* (as in *barrister*)] : FUGITIVE, *esp* : one fleeing or hiding from the police (fled to Canada, fought extradition, and has remained a ~ ever since —D.W.Maurer) (most people here are *lampsters* ... away from home because they didn't have it good enough —A.J.Lieblich)
la-mut \ˈlɑmʊt/ *n*, **pl lamut** or **lamuts** *usu* *cap* **1 a** : a Tungus maritime people dwelling about the Sea of Okhotsk **b** : a member of such people **2** : the Tungusic language of the Lamut people
län \ˈlen/ *n*, **pl län** or **läns** [Sw, fr. OSw *län* fee, fief, fr. MLG *lēn*; akin to ON *län* loan — more at LOAN] : an administrative district, province, or county from which members of the First Chamber of the Swedish parliament are elected on a proportional basis
lan- or **lani-** or **lano-** *comb form* [L *lan-*, *lani-*, fr. *lana* — more at WOOL] : wool (*lanolin*) (*lanthionine*) (*laniferous*) (*lanos-*)
L.A.N *abbr* local apparent noon
lan-ac \ˈlɑˌnak/ *n* -s [*lan* *ar* navigation and anticollision] : a system of radar navigation that enables an airplane to avoid collisions and to fly at desired altitudes before landing
la-nai \ləˈnɑi, -nɑi/ *n* -s [Hawaiian] : a living room open in part to the outdoors : an outdoor space used as a living room : a lounging terrace : PORCH, VERANDA
la-nao \ləˈnaʊ/ *n*, **pl lanao** or **lanaos** *usu* *cap* : MARANAO
la-nar-kia \ləˈnɑrkɪə/ *n*, *cap* [NL, fr. *Lanark* county, Scotland, its locality + NL *-ia*] : a genus of fossil ostracoderms from Silurian beds having the body covered with small pointed hollow spines
lan-ark-ite \ˈlɑnə(r)kɪt/ *n* -s [F, fr. *Lanark* county, Scotland + *-ite*] : a mineral, *usu* Pb₂SO₄ consisting of a basic lead sulfate occurring massive or in monoclinic crystals
lan-ark-shire \ˈlɑnə(r)kʃɪə(r), -ʃɪə, -ʃə(r)/ or **lanark** *adj*, *usu* *cap* [fr. *Lanarkshire* (or *Lanark* county, Scotland)] : of or from the county of Lanark, Scotland : of the kind or style prevalent in Lanark
lan-as \ˈlɑnəs/ or **lanas disease** *n* -es [Jav, soft, melted] : BLACK SHANK

la-nate \ˈlā,nāt/ also **la-nat-ed** \-nād-əd/ *adj* [L *lanatus*, fr. *lana* wool + *-atus* -ate, -ated — more from WOOL]: covered with fine hair or hairlike filaments: WOOLLY

la-nat-o-side \lōˈnād-ə-sīd/ *n* [NL *lanata* (specific epithet of *Digitalis lanata*, fr. L, fem. of *lanatus* woolly) + E *-side*]: any of three poisonous crystalline cardiac steroid glycosides occurring in the leaves of a foxglove (*Digitalis lanata*): **a**: the glycoside C₄₁H₇₂O₁₉ yielding digitoxin, glucose, and acetic acid on hydrolysis — called also *lanatoside A*; **b**: the glycoside C₄₁H₇₂O₁₉ yielding gitoxin, glucose, and acetic acid on hydrolysis — called also *lanatoside B*; **c**: the bitter glycoside C₄₁H₇₂O₂₀ yielding digoxin, glucose, and acetic acid on hydrolysis and used similarly to digitalis — called also *lanatoside C*

lan-ca-shire \ˈlāŋkə,ʃi(ə)r, ˈlāiŋ-, -ʃiə, -ʃhə(r)/ *adj, usu cap* [fr. *Lancashire*, England]: of or from Lancashire, England: of the kind or style prevalent in Lancashire

lancashire \ˈlāŋkə,ʃi(ə)r, ˈlāiŋ-, -ʃiə, -ʃhə(r)/ *n* *usu cap* **L**: a white moist cheese of loose friable texture from finely cut curds of different ages

lancashire wrestling *n, usu cap* **L**: a British style of wrestling whose object is to bring the opponent to the mat from a prescribed standing position

lan-cas-ter \ˈlāŋkəstər(r), ˈlāiŋ-, ˈlāŋkə,ʃi(ə)s-, ˈlāŋkə,ʃi(ə)s-/ *adj, usu cap* [fr. *Lancaster* borough, England]: of or from the municipal borough of Lancaster, England: of the kind or style prevalent in Lancaster **2** [fr. *Lancaster* county, England]: LANCASHIRE

lan-cas-te-ri-an \ˈlāŋkəstəriən, ˈlāiŋ-, -kə-, -fēr-/ *or lan-cas-tri-an* \ˈlāŋkəstriən, ˈlāiŋ-, -kə-, -fēr-/ *adj, usu cap* [Joseph Lancaster 1738 Eng. educationist + E *-ian*]: of or relating to a monitorial system of instruction in which advanced pupils in a school teach pupils below them

lancastrian \ˈlāŋkəstriən, ˈlāiŋ-, -kə-, -fēr-/ *adj, usu cap* [fr. House of Lancaster, English royal family, after John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster 1399 + E *-ian*]: of or relating to the English royal house of Lancaster

lancastrian \ˈlāŋkəstriən, ˈlāiŋ-, -kə-, -fēr-/ *n* *usu cap*: a member or supporter of the English royal house of Lancaster that derived from the fourth son of the Plantagenet King Edward III and included Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI — compare YORKIST

lancastrian \ˈlāŋkəstriən, ˈlāiŋ-, -kə-, -fēr-/ *adj, usu cap* [Lancaster county & Lancaster borough, England + E *-ian*]: of or relating to Lancashire or Lancaster

lancastrian \ˈlāŋkəstriən, ˈlāiŋ-, -kə-, -fēr-/ *n* *cap*: a native or inhabitant of Lancashire or Lancaster

lance \ˈlāns/ *n* [ME *lance*, fr. OF *lance*, fr. L *lancea*]: **1**: a weapon of war consisting of a long shaft with a sharp steel head and carried by mounted knights or light cavalry **2 a**: LANCET **2 b**: a spear with a sharp point and keen cutting edges used by whalers; also: a similar implement for spearing fish **c**: a small implement used in the Eastern Orthodox Church to cut particles from loaves of altar bread **d**: a pointed blade or tooth in a router or other tool for cutting the grain along or around the path of the tool **3 a**: a medieval military unit comprising a knight and his retinue **b**: a soldier armed with a lance: LANCER **4 obs**: a shoot of a tree **5**: a small iron rod that suspends the core of a foundry mold in casting a shell **6**: one of the small paper cases filled with combustible used esp. for marking the outlines of the fireworks set piece **7**: OXYGEN LANCE

lance \ˈlāns/ *vb* *ED* /-ING-/ *s* [ME *lancien*, fr. MF *lancier*, *lancer*, fr. LL *lanceare* to handle a lance, pierce with a lance, fr. L *lancea* lance] *vt* **1**: to pierce with a lance or similar weapon **2**: to open with or as if with a lance; to make an incision in or into (a boil) (a vein) **3**: LAUNCH, HURL, FLING [signal lamps lanced spreading cones — Wirt Williams] (himself short and straight, lower the mulets so the bull would follow it, and ... put the sword in — Ernest Hemingway) **vi**: to move forward by or as if by cutting one's way (bombers would buzz overhead and ~ toward shore — Norman Mailer) (tanks lanced on into the German bulge — Time)

lance \ˈlāns/ *var* of LANCE

lance bucket *n*: a socket attached to a saddle for holding the butt of a cavalry lance

lance corporal *n* [lance (as in lancepedade) + corporal] **1**: a private appointed to perform temporarily the duties of a corporal: an acting corporal **2**: a marine enlistee just below the lowest noncommissioned officer and above a private first class

lanced \-n(t)st-, -nsəd/ *adj* [lance + -ed]: shaped and pointed like a lance (a leaf)

lance-field group \-n(t)st-, -nsəd/ also **lancefield's group** or **lancefield grouping** *n, usu cap* **L** [after Rebecca Lancefield b1895 Am. bacteriologist]: one of the serologically distinguishable groups (as group A, group B) into which streptococci can be divided

lance-gay \-n(t)st-, -nsəd/ *n* [ME *lancegay*, fr. MF *lancegaie*, fr. *lance* + *-gaie* as in *archegaie*, *azagaie*, a kind of lance] — more at ASSEGAU: a medieval lance or throwing spear

lance head \ˈlāns, hēd/ or **lance-headed snake** \ˈlāns, hēd-/ *n* [trans. of F *fer-de-lance*]: FER-DE-LANCE

lance-jack \ˈlāns, jæk/ *n* [lance (as in lancepedade) + jack] chiefly Brit: LANCE CORPORAL

lance-knight \ˈlāns, knīht/ *n* [intended as trans. of G *lanzknecht*, by folk etymology (influence of lance lance) fr. *lanzknecht* — more at LANSQUENET]: LANSQUENET

lance-let \-n(t)st-, -nsəd/ *n* [lance + -let] **1 obs**: LANCET **2**: any of certain small elongate translucent marine animals that constitute *Branchiostoma* and related genera making up the Cephalochorda and that become from half an inch to four inches long and are found burrowing in the sand in shallow waters on the coasts of warm and warm-temperate seas in many parts of the world — see AMPHIOXUS

lancelike \ˈlāns, līk/ *adj*: slender and pointed like a lance

lance-linear \ˈlāns, līn-/ *adj*: narrowly lanceolate

lance-man \-n(t)smən/ *n, pl lancemen*: a soldier armed with a lance or pike

lance-oblong \ˈlāns, əblŋŋ/ *adj*: oblong and lanceolate (lance-oblong leaf)

lan-ce-o-lar \ˈlāns, əlār/ *adj* [L *lanceola* (dim. of *lancea* lance) + E *-ar*]: LANCEOLATE

lan-ce-o-late \-lāt-, -lāt/ also **lan-ce-o-lat-ed** \-lād-əd/ *adj* [lanceolate fr. LL *lanceolatus*, fr. *lanceola* + *-atus* -ate; *lanceolated* fr. LL *lanceolatus* + E *-ed*]: shaped like a lance head; tapering to a point at the apex and sometimes at the base (a leaf) (a prism) — *lan-ce-o-late-ly* *adv*

lancepedade *n* [MF & OIt: *lancepessade*, fr. OIt *lancia spezzata* battle-trained or seasoned soldier, select soldier, lit., broken lance, fr. *lancia* lance (fr. L *lancea*) + *spezzata*, fem. of *spezzato*, past part. of *spezzare* to break into pieces, fr. *s-* dis- (fr. L *dis-*) + *pezzare* piece, fr. ML *petia* — more at PIECE] *obs*: LANCE CORPORAL

lancepod \ˈlāns, pəd/ *n*: an Australian leguminous plant of the genus *Lonchocarpus*; esp: BLOODY BARK

lance-er \ˈlāns, ər/ *n* [lance + -er] **1**: one who carries a lance; specif: a light cavalry soldier armed with a lance (the 16th (Queen's) Lancers) **2**: lancers *pl* but sing in constr. [F *lancier*, fr. MF *lance*] **a**: a set of five quadrilles each in a different meter **b**: the music for the lancers

lances *pl* of LANCE or of LANCE, *pres 3d sing* of LANCE

lance sergeant *n*: a corporal appointed to perform temporarily the duties of a sergeant: acting sergeant

lance snake *n*: FER-DE-LANCE

lan-cet \ˈlāns, ɛt/ *n* [lance + -et] **1** [ME *lancette*, fr. MF, dim. of *lance*] **1 obs** **a**: LANCE **b**: DART, JAVELIN **2**: a sharp-pointed and commonly two-edged surgical instrument of various forms used to make small incisions (as in a vein or a boil) **3 a** (1): LANCET WINDOW (2): a single light in a traceried window having the shape of a lancet window **b**: LANCET ARCH **4**: an iron bar for tapping a melting furnace

lancet arch *n*: an acutely pointed arch — see ARCH illustration

lancet architecture *n*: the early Gothic in England

lan-cet-ed \-səd-əd/ *adj*: having a lancet arch or lancet windows

lancet fish *n* **1**: any of several large voracious deep-sea fishes of the genus *Alepisaurus* (as *A. ferrox*) having long pointed teeth and a long high dorsal fin **2**: SURGEONFISH

lancet fluke *n*: a small liver fluke (*Dicrocoelium dendriticum* or *D. lanceolatum*) widely distributed in sheep and cattle and rarely occurring in man

lancet window *n*: a high narrow window with an acutely pointed head and without tracery

lancewood \ˈlāns, wəd/ *n* **1**: tough elastic wood of various trees that is used esp. for carriage shafts, archery bows, fishing rods, and cabinetwork **2**: a tropical American tree (*Oxandra lanceolata*) of the family Annonaceae that furnishes most of the lancewood of commerce

lanch \ˈlāns, -aa(ə)-, -ai-, -a-/ *dial var* of LANCE

lan-cha \ˈlāns, chə/ or **lan-chara** \ˈlāns, chə-/ *n* [L *lanchar*, -chara] *n* [L *lanchar*, fr. Sp or Pg; Sp, fr. Pg, fr. Malay *lancharan*, fr. *lanchar*]

lanchar \ˈlāns, chə-/ *n*: a light sailing ship largely used for trading in the East Indian archipelago and the Philippines

lan-chow \ˈlāns, chə/ *adj, usu cap* [fr. *Lanchow*, China]: of or from the city of Lanchow, China: of the kind or style prevalent in Lanchow

lan-ci-form \ˈlāns, fōrm/ *adj* [ISV *lance* + *-iform*]: shaped like a lance or lancet (a window)

lan-ci-nate \-sə,nāt/ *vb* *ED* /-ING-/ *s* [L *lancinatus*, past part. of *lanciare* to lacerate; akin to *lacer* mangled — more at LACERATE] **1**: PIERCE, STAB, LACERATE — **lan-ci-na-tion**

lancing \ˈlāns, ŋ-/ *pres part* of LANCE

land \ˈlānd, -aa(ə)nd/ *when a consonant follows without pause the d is sometimes lost, as in -nz for "lands" and -n,slid for "landslide" *n* *s* often attrib [ME *land*, *land*, fr. OE *land*, *land*; akin to OHG *lant* land, ON *Goth* land, OIr *land* open space, area, OPRuss *lydina* (acc.) valley, ORuss *lyadina* weed, underbrush] **1**: the solid part of the surface of the earth in contrast to the water of oceans and seas (sailing out of sight of ~) (a narrow isthmus connecting two great ~ masses) (animals) (birds) (travel by ~) or to the air (air bombing prepared for the advance of ~ forces) (attacked by ~, sea, and air)*

2 a: a portion (as a country, estate, farm, or tract) of the earth's solid surface considered by itself or as belonging to an individual or a people (the ~ of Egypt) (people of faraway ~) **b**: the people of a country (the ~ rose in rebellion) **c**: REALM, DOMAIN (no longer in the ~ of the living) (a ~ of dreams) **d**: the country as distinguished from the town; esp: farming country (the independent farmer and his family are leaving the ~ — Eric Sevareid) (the only one of his family to take to the ~) **3 a**: ground or soil in respect to its situation, nature, or quality (wet ~) (good ~) (mountain ~) (stubble ~) **b obs**: FLOOR, GROUND **c**: the natural environment and its attributes within which production takes place: the surface of the earth and all its natural resources

4 a: ground owned privately or publicly: landed property (a house with ten acres of ~) (to divide ~s among heirs) **b law**: any ground, soil, or earth whatsoever regarded as the subject of ownership (as meadows, pastures, woods, and everything annexed to it whether by nature (as trees, water) or by man (as buildings, fences) extending indefinitely vertically upwards and downwards) **c**: an interest or estate in land; broadly: TENEMENT, HEREDITAMENT — compare REAL ESTATE

d Scot: a building having a common entry but several flats or tenements each containing one household **5 a**: ground left unplowed between furrows **b**: any of several portions into which a field is divided for convenience in plowing **c**: the unplowed portion of a field being plowed **d**: a strip of land marked off by furrows; also: the length of such a strip used as a measure of surface or length (Africa: the portions of a farm suitable for cultivation: FIELD, PATCH (mealie ~) **6**: an area of a surface partially machined (as with hole, indentations, furrows, or grooves) that is left without such machining: **a**: the level part of a millstone between two furrows **b**: the surface of the bore of a rifle between consecutive grooves **c**: the metal between the flutes of a twist drill **d**: the uncult surface between two adjacent grooves of a phonograph record **7**: the lap of the strokes in a clinker-built boat or of plates in a steel ship — called also *landing*

land \ˈlānd, -aa(ə)nd/ *vb* *ED* /-ING-/ *s* *vt* **1**: to set or put on shore from a ship or other watercraft after a voyage or water trip: DISEMBARK, DEBARK (I'll undertake to ~ them on our coast — Shak.) **2 a**: to set down after conveying (the cab ~ed him at the station) **b**: to cause to reach or come to rest in a particular place, position, or condition (his recklessness ~ed him in trouble) (unable to ~ a solid punch in the early rounds) (a landing ~ near the state cap.) **c**: to bring (an airplane) to a landing **3 a**: to catch and bring to shore or into a boat (a fish) **b**: to win, gain, capture, or secure use, as the result of artful effort or competition (a job) (salesman ~ed the order) (a treaty ~ed after long parleys) (a racing prize) (a husband) **c Brit**: to put in difficulties: EMBARRASS (committee found itself ~ed with a witness whose tactics baffled and embarrassed it — *New Statesman & Nation*) **vi** **1 a**: to go ashore from a ship or boat: DISEMBARK **b** of a ship or boat: to touch at a place on shore: come to shore **2 a**: to come to the end of a course or to a stage in a journey: come to rest: ARRIVE (late that night we ~ed at a motel) — often used with *up* (more likely ~ up in the desert — Creville Texidor) **b**: to strike or meet the ground (as after a fall, leap, flight) (a ~ in a heap at the bottom of the stairs) (the ball must ~ inside the lines of the service court) (fell off the porch and ~ed on his head) **c** of an airplane: to alight on the ground, the water, or other surface — **land on**: to come down on: criticize or scold sharply (came in late for dinner and the whole family ~ed on him)

land \ˈlānd, -aa(ə)nd/ *interj* [euphemism fr. *Lord, Lord's*] — used to express surprise or wonder (sakes, why did you do that) (knows where he went)

land \ˈlānt/ *n, pl lān-der or lān-der* \ˈlāndə(r)/ [G, land, country, province, fr. OHG *lant* land — more at LAND] **1**: a unit of local government in Germany corresponding to a state **land agent** *n* **1 Brit**: one who manages the lands of an estate **2 a**: an official administering public lands **b**: a broker acting in the claiming or purchase of public or private land (as by settlers)

land-art \ˈlānd, ɔrt/ *Scot var* of LANDWARD

land-aud \ˈlānd, ɔd/ also *doe sometimes -dō* *n* [fr. *Landau*, Bavaria, Germany, where it was first manufactured]: a four-wheeled covered carriage with a top divided into two sections the back section of which can be let down or thrown back while the front section can be removed or left stationary; also: a closed automobile body with provision for opening or folding the rear quarter

land-aud-let also **land-dau-lette** \ˈlāndəˈlet/ *n* [L *landaulet* fr. *landau* + *-lette*; *landaulette* alter. (influenced by *-ette*) of *landaulet*] **1**: a small landau: a coupé with a folding top **2**: an automobile body with an open driver's seat and an enclosed rear section having one cross seat and a collapsible roof

land bank *n* **1**: a bank issuing its currency upon real property **2**: a bank (as the Federal Land Bank) that invests in farm mortgages and issues its own bonds to secure funds for the purpose

land battleship or **land cruiser** *n*: L'ANK 3

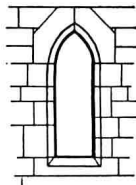
landblink \ˈlāns, blɪŋk/ *n* [land + blink (as in iceblink)]: a glow that is yellower than iceblink and that is seen in arctic regions over snow-covered land

land-book \ˈlāns, bʊk/ or **land-boc** \ˈlāns, bʊk/ *n* [landbook trans. of OE *landbōc*, *landboc* fr. OE *landbōc*, fr. *land* + *bōc* book — more at LAND, BOOK]: an early English charter granting land

land-bred \ˈlāns, brəd/ *adj*: not seafaring

land breeze *n*: a breeze blowing usu. at night toward the sea from the more rapidly cooling land

land bridge *n*: a strip of land connecting two landmasses (as two continents or a continent and an island)



lancet window

land broker *n, Brit*: a real-estate broker

land caltrop *n*: a common tropical weed (*Tribulus terrestris*) with yellow flowers and spiny fruit

land certificate *n* **1**: a document issued by a government evidencing the official registration of the record of a title to real property **2**: a preliminary or intermediate document issued by a government evidencing that the grantee named therein will become entitled to a patent or grant of specified land upon fulfilling named conditions

land court *n*: a court having jurisdiction over registration of title to land and matters incidental thereto

land crab *n* **1**: any of certain crabs chiefly of the family Gecarinidae of the coasts of warm countries that live mostly upon land and breed in the sea and that include many forms (as *Gecarinus rusticola*) that attain considerable size and are eaten by man **2 Austral**: a burrowing crawfish (*Eugaeus fessor*)

land crake *n, Brit*: CORNCRAKE

land cress *n* **1**: WINTER CRESS **2**: BITTER CRESS **3 NewZeal**: an annual swine cress (*Coronopus didymus*) having trailing stems and causing taint of milk in cows

land crocodile *n*: MONITOR 3

L and D abbr **1** loans and discounts **2** loss and damage

land dayak *n, usu cap* **L&D** [perh. by folk etymology fr. *Landak*, a subdivision of the Land Dayak, in western Borneo] **1**: a Dayak people inhabiting western Borneo **2**: a member of the Land Dayak people

land diameter *n* [land (surface of a rifle bore)]: the diameter of a rifled firearm measured between diametrically opposite lands — compare CALIBER 1a

land-drake *n, Brit*: CORNCRAKE

land-drost \ˈlānd, drɔst/ also **land-trost** \-tr-, -n-/ *n* [Afr. *landrost* (formerly spelled *landrost*), fr. *land* land, *drost* (fr. MD) + *drost* sheriff; akin to OHG *lant* land — more at LAND, DROST] **1**: a Boer magistrate in a rural district of South Africa prior to the establishment of British administration (the special court ... of three ~s with a jury — Manfred Nathan)

lande \ˈlānd/ *n* [F — more at LAUND] **1**: an infertile moor **2 lands pl**: sandy barrens bordering the sea in southwestern France

land-ed \ˈlāndəd, -aan-/ *adj* [in sense 1, fr. ME *londed*, *landed*, fr. *land*, *land* land + *-ed*; in sense 2, fr. past part. of *land*] **1**: having an estate in land (a gentry) (interest): consisting in land or real estate or its possession: derived from land (an estate) **2**: DELIVERED (cost of merchandise)

land-er \ˈlāndər, -aan-/ *n* [land + -er] **1**: a worker stationed at one of the levels of a mine shaft to unload rock from the bucket or cage and load drilling and blasting supplies to be lowered to the crew **2**: a quarry worker who guides and steadies blocks of stone as they are hoisted from the quarry and loaded on trucks or railroad cars

lander *pl* of LAND

land-ert \ˈlāndərt/ *Scot var* of LANDWARD

land-des-ite \ˈlāndə, sīt/ *n* [Kenneth K. Landes b1899 Am. geologist + E *-ite*]: a mineral Fe₂Mn₂(PO₄)₆·27H₂O(?) consisting of a rare hydrous ferromanganese phosphate occurring as a brown alteration crust on reddingite

landfall \ˈlāns, fəl/ *n* **1 a**: a sighting of land when at sea; esp: the first sight of land after a voyage (time of ~ is the most interesting period in the voyage for the navigator — Benjamin Dutton) (run your easting down and make your ~ — Alan Villiers) **b**: the first sight of land after a water crossing by airplane **c**: a shore sighted from a ship at sea or an airplane over water (saw the bright island ~s blooming under a sunny sky — David Dodge) **2**: an approach to or landing on a shore (if the weather be thick, hesitate to attempt a dangerous ~ until the weather clears — G.W. Mixer) **3**: LANDSLIDE

landfang *n* [land + fang (catching)] *obs*: firm holding ground for an anchor

landfast \ˈlāns, fəst/ *adj*: fast on the shore (ice)

landfill \ˈlāns, fɪl/ *n*: disposal of trash and garbage by burying it under layers of earth in low ground

landflood \ˈlāns, fləd/ *n* [ME *landflood*, fr. *land* land + *flood* flood — more at LAND] *the annual flowing of land by inland water*

landfolk \ˈlāns, fəlk/ *n, archaic*: the people of a country

land force *n*: a military force serving on land as distinguished from naval or air forces

landform \ˈlāns, fɔrm/ *n*: a feature of the earth's surface due to natural causes (plains, plateaus, and mountain ranges are major ~s) (hills, canyons, sea cliffs, alluvial fans, moraines, eskers, and dunes are among the innumerable minor ~s)

land-gav-el or **land-gaf-el** \ˈlānd, gəvəl/ *n* [ME & OE; ME *landgavel*, *landgavel*, fr. OE *landgafol*, *landgafol*, fr. *land*, *land* land + *gafol* gavel — more at GAVEL]: land rent in early England

land girl *n, Brit*: a woman farm worker doing work to replace a man absent in military service

land-grabber \ˈlāns, grəbər/ *n*: one that seizes land illegally, unfairly, or selfishly; **a**: one who secures public land by misrepresentation or fraud **b Ireland**: one who takes the holding of an evicted tenant

land-grant college \ˈlāns, grənt/ or **land-grant university** *n*: one of certain institutions for higher education receiving federal aid under the Morrill acts of 1862 and 1890

land-grant deduction *n*: a deduction in freight and passenger rates formerly received by the federal government on its traffic over a railroad in consideration of land grants

landing light *n*: a floodlight mounted usu. in the wing edge of an airplane for night landing
landing man *n*: a worker who bunches logs at a landing
landing mat *n*: a mat of metal mesh or interlocking pierced steel planking used for making quickly assembled all-weather airplane runways

landing net *n*: 1 a dip net used in fishing to take the captured fish from the water 2 a rope net used to take the captured fish from the deck of a transport to enable troops to descend to landing craft

landing party *n*: a detachment of a ship's company organized for emergency or ceremonial duty ashore
landing ship *n*: any of numerous ocean-going naval vessels designed for amphibious landings

landing signal officer *n*: an officer who assists pilots in landing aboard an aircraft carrier — abbr. **LSO**
landing stage *n*: a usu. floating and anchored platform at the end of a pier or wharf for the landing and embarking of passengers and freight; *sometimes*: **PIER**, **DOCK**

landing strike *n*: the line of planking or plating second below the gunwale of a ship

landing strip *n*: **AIRSTRIPE**
landing surveyor *n*: a British customs officer who appoints and oversees the landing surveyors

landing T or **landing tee** *n*: **WIND TEE**
landing water *n*: **LANDWATER**
landjumper *v*, *n*: [*land + jumper*]: one that unlawfully takes possession of land either owned by or in the possession of another

landlady *v*, *n*: 1 a woman who owns real estate which she rents or leases to others 2 a woman who owns or manages an inn, rooming house, or boardinghouse 3 *Scott*: the mistress of a private house; **HOSTESS**

land law *n*: law relating to property in land
land lead *n*: a passage of water through an ice field
land league *n*: 1 a league used as a land unit equal to three statute miles — compare **MARINE LEAGUE** 2 **LEAGUE** 2

land leech *n*: any of various bloodsucking leeches chiefly of moist tropical regions that live on land and are often troublesome to man and other animals; *esp*: a leech of the genus *Haemadipsa*

länder *v*, *n*: [*land + ländler*] [*G*, fr. *G* dial. *Land* upper Austria, where it originated + *G*-er (fr. *OHG* *-āri*)] 1 an Austrian couple dance of rural origin in triple time that was a precursor of the waltz but slower and performed with stamping somewhat dragging steps 2 music for the ländler

land-less *v*, *n*: [*land + less*] 1 having no property or estate in land (~ peasantry) 2 containing no land (~ seas) — **land-less-ness** *n*-**ES**

landlike *v*, *n*: resembling land (~ crimson cloud that ~ slept along the deep — Alfred Tennyson)
landline *v*, *n*: 1 a line of transportation or of communication (as by telegraph) on land 2 the boundary between land and water or sky (sun came up too; it broke clear of the ~ — Shelby Foote)

land-lock *v*, *n*: [*land + lock*] [*prob. back-formation fr. landlocked*] 1 a landlocked state or place
landlocked *v*, *n*: [*land + lock*] 1 enclosed or nearly enclosed by land (~ harbor) (~ country) 2 confined to fresh water by or as if by some barrier — used of fish that ordinarily seek the sea after spawning

landlocked salmon *n*: 1 a landlocked phase that is sometimes regarded as a variety (*Salmo salar* *sebagi*) or a separate species (*S. seabago*) of the salmon of the Atlantic and is native to lakes of eastern No. America from New Hampshire to New Brunswick — called also *Sebago salmon* 2 **LAKE TROUT**

landlooker *v*, *n*: **CRUISER** 4a
land-loper or **land-louper** *v*, *n*: [*land + loper*] [*MD*, fr. *land + loper* runner, fr. *loper* to run + *-er*; akin to *OHG* *lant* land and to *OHG* *lofan* to run — more at *LAND*, *LEAP*] 1 *VAGABOND*, *VAGRANT* 2 *obs*: **LANDLUBBER**

land-lord *v*, *n*: [*land + lord*, *-ān*, *-lō* (*ō*) *n*] [*ME*, fr. *land + lord*] 1 one who lets land to another; the owner or holder of land or houses which he leases or rents to another — compare *LESSOR* (*landlord* is a variety of *Salmo salar* *sebagi*) or a separate species (*S. seabago*) of the salmon of the Atlantic and is native to lakes of eastern No. America from New Hampshire to New Brunswick — called also *Sebago salmon* 2 **LAKE TROUT**

land-lord-ism *v*, *n*: [*land + lord + -ism*] 1 the state of being a landlord; characteristics of a landlord in action, opinions, or speech 2 the relations of landlords to tenants *esp*. as to leased agricultural lands; the system or doctrine of the ownership of the soil being vested in one who leases it to the cultivators (evils of absentee ~)

land-lord-ly *v*, *n*: [*land + lord + -ly*] [*adj*]: of, relating to, or characteristic of a landlord (~ manner) (~ rights)
land-lord-ry *v*, *n*: [*land + lord + -ry*] [*n*]: landlords as a group or class
land-lord-ship *v*, *n*: [*land + lord + -ship*] [*n*]: the condition or position of a landlord

land-lub-ber *v*, *n*: [*land + lubber*] [*n*]: 1 one who passes his life on land; **LANDSMAN** 2 one who is unacquainted with the sea or unskilled in seamanship — **land-lub-ber-ish** *v*, *n*: [*land + lubber + -ish*] [*adj*]: **land-lub-ber-ly** *v*, *n*: [*land + lubber + -ly*] [*adv*]: **land-lub-ber-ly**

land-lub-bing *v*, *n*: [*land + lubber + -ing*] [*adj*]: living as a landlubber; **LANDLUBBERLY**
land-man *v*, *n*: [*land + man*] [*n*]: **LANDSMAN** 1 *obs*: one of a particular or specified country 2 *archaic*: **FARMER**, **RUSTIC**, **COUNTRYMAN** 3 **LANDSMAN** 2 4 **LEASEMAN** 1

landmark *v*, *n*: 1 a mark for designating the boundary of land: a fixed object (as a monument of any sort, a river, marked tree, stone, ditch) by which the limits of a farm, a town, or other portion of territory may be known and preserved 2 a conspicuous object on land that serves as a guide to navigation at sea 3 a natural object or man-made structure that marks a course or characterizes a locality (the Army remains — a solid fortlike ~ of weathered brick — *Amer. Guide Series: Minn.*) (a huge crooked tree was so prominent a ~ for early French voyagers — *Amer. Guide Series: Mich.*) 4 (1) an anatomical structure used as a point of orientation in locating other structures (as in surgical procedures) (2) *anthrop*: a point on the body or skeleton from which measurements are taken 3 an event, achievement, characteristic, or modification that marks a turning point or a stage (forty years after its composition the essay stands as a ~ in American criticism — *Lionel Trilling*) (a ~ in the shift of American values — *H. Whyte*) 4 a traditional guiding precept or principle (the new generation is abandoning the old ~)

landmark baptist *v*, *n*: [*land + mark + baptist*] [*n*]: **LANDMARK BAPTIST** [*usu* cap *L* & *B*] [*so* called fr. the stress laid on what this sect regards as the landmarks of Baptist Christianity] 1 a Baptist of the strictly denominational American Baptist Association which originated in Texas and Arkansas in 1905 and took its present name in 1924

landmass *v*, *n*: [*land + mass*] [*n*]: a large area of land
land measure *n*: a unit or series of units of area (as square rod, acre) used *esp*. in measuring land

land-mere *n*: [*land + mere*] [*n*]: a mine that is placed on or just below the surface of the ground and is used to be exploded by the weight of vehicles or troops passing over it 2 **AERIAL MINE** 2

land-oc-ra-cy *v*, *n*: [*land + oc + -ra-cy*] [*n*]: a class gaining prominence or power through the possession of land

land office *n*: a government office in which the entries upon and sales of public land are registered and other business respecting the public lands is transacted

land-office business *n*: extensive and rapid business; rush of sales or transactions (travel agencies had done a *land-office business* — *Time*) (three hotels are doing a *land-office business* — *New Republic*)

land of nod *v*, *n*: [*land + nod*] [*n*]: the *Land of Nod* in the Bible (Gen 4:16); influenced in meaning by *nod*; fr. the nodding in drowsiness; the state of sleep (a friendly fat toad... who had lately taken himself off to the *land of nod* under the rough bank fringing my lawn — *David Gunston*)

land of the leal *v*, *n*: [*land + the leal*] [*n*]: **HEAVEN**
land-dol-phia *v*, *n*: [*land + dol-phie*] [*n*]: [*NL*, fr. *J. F. Landolphe* 1825 *Fr.* ship captain + *NL* *-ia*] 1 cap: a genus of Old World tropical woody vines (family Apocynaceae) having large yellow or white cymose flowers with narrow lobes succeeded by large berrylike fruits — see *CONGO RUBBER* 2 *s*: any plant of the genus *Landolphia*

landolphia rubber *n*: **CONGO RUBBER**
landolt ring *n*: [*landolt + ring*] [*n*]: **HANS LANDOLT** 1910 Swiss physical chemist; one of a series of incomplete rings or circles used in studying visual discrimination or acuity

land otter *n*: any of various otters of *Lutra* and related genera that are primarily terrestrial in contrast to the sea otter
land-own-er *v*, *n*: [*land + own-er*] [*n*]: an owner of land
land-own-er-ship *v*, *n*: [*land + own-er + -ship*] [*n*]: ownership of land (remnants of feudal ~ — *J.P. Warburton*)

landowning *v*, *n*: [*land + own-er + -ing*] [*n*]: having property in land (~ nobility) relating to landowners (~ interests)
land pike *n*: 1 **HELLBENDER** 2 **RAZORBACK** 2

land pirate *n*: 1 *obs*: a literary pirate 2 one who robs on land: as a **HIGHWAYMAN** b **LAND SHARK** 3 **LAND-GRABBER** 4 **land-slash** *n*: a hard Trinidad asphalt — compare **LAKE PITCH**
landplane *v*, *n*: [*land + plane*] [*n*]: an airplane designed to land on and take off from land

land plaster *n*: gypsum or gypsiferous rock ground fine for use as a fertilizer and for correcting a puddled soil condition caused by the presence of sodium and potassium carbonates
land-poor *v*, *n*: [*land + poor*] [*n*]: peculiarly embarrassed through owning much unprofitable or encumbered land (a thousand acres and we couldn't afford to buy a cow. Do you know what it means to be *land-poor* — *Ellen Glasgow*)

land power *n*: 1 military strength 2 a nation having great military strength — compare **SEA POWER**
L and **R** *abbr* lake and rail

land-race *v*, *n*: [*land + race*] [*n*]: [*Dan*, fr. *land* land, country + *race*] 1 *usu* cap: any of several locally developed breeds or races of swine in Europe, *esp*. a Danish breed of long-bodied white bacon-type swine — called also *Danish Landrace* 2 *often* cap *s*: any animal of a Landrace breed

land rail *n*: 1 **CORNCRAKE** 2 an Australasian rail (*Rallus philippensis*)

landraker *n*, *obs*: **FOOTPAD**, **HIGHWAYMAN**, **TRAMP**
landreeve *v*, *n*: [*land + reeve*] [*n*]: a subordinate officer on an extensive estate who acts as the steward's assistant

land reform *n*: legislative or other measures for effecting a more equitable distribution of agricultural land *esp*. by dividing large estates into small holdings

landright *v*, *n*: [*land + right*] [*n*]: [*OE* *landrīht* (akin to *OHG* *lantreht* law of the land, *OS* *landreht*, *OFris* *landrucht*), fr. *land*, land + *right* right, *occure* at *LAND*, *RIGHT*]: right or obligation connected with occupation of or property in land

land-ry *v*, *n*: [*land + ry*] [*n*]: [*usu* cap *L*] [*after* Jean Baptiste Landry 1865 *Fr.* physician]: motor paralysis beginning in the legs and rapidly extending to the trunk and arms and finally to the muscles of respiration; acute ascending paralysis

lands *v*, *n*: [*land + s*] [*n*]: [*pres 3d sing of LAND*]
lands *v*, *n*: [*land + s*] [*n*]: [*pres 3d sing of LAND*]

land-scape *v*, *n*: [*land + scape*] [*n*]: [*D* *landscap*, fr. *MD* *landscap* region, tract of land (akin to *OE* *landscipe* region, *OHG* *lantscap*, *ON* *landskapr*), fr. *land* + *-scape* *ship*; akin to *OHG* *lant* land and to *OHG* *-scape* *ship* — more at *LAND*, *SHIP*] 1 a picture representing a view of natural scenery (as fields, hills, forests, water) (~ painting) (compare *SCENERY*, *SCAPE*, *b*: the art of depicting such scenery) 2 a: the surface of the earth: the landforms of a region in the aggregate *esp*. as produced or modified by geologic forces (most ~s are complex rather than simple — *Leland Horberg*) (glacial ~s) (lunar ~) b: a portion of land or territory that the eye can comprehend in a single view including all the objects so seen (plans for altering the ~) (~ engineering) 3 a *obs*: **VISTA**, **PROSPECT** b *obs*: a faint sketch: **ADUMBRATION** 4 *obs*: **EPITOME**, **COMPENDIUM**

landscape *v*, *n*: [*land + scape*] [*n*]: [*vb* *ED* *-ING* *-S* *vt*]: to make a landscape of: to improve by landscape architecture or gardening ~ *vt*: to engage in landscape gardening

landscape architect *n*: one whose profession is the arrangement of landscape human and enjoyment involving the placement of structures, vehicular and pedestrian circulation, plantings, and relationships with adjacent areas

landscape architecture *n*: the planning and design of landscape by a landscape architect

landscape engineer *n*: one who is concerned with the problems of engineering in the field of landscape architecture

landscape gardener *n*: one who is skilled in the development and decorative planting of gardens and grounds

landscape management *n*: the care and maintenance of landscape or ornamental plantings

landscape marble *n*: a close-grained limestone with dark dendritic markings suggesting natural scenery

landscape mirror *n*: **CLAUDE LORRAINE GLASS**
landscape panel *n*: a wooden panel so placed that the grain runs horizontally

land-scap-er *v*, *n*: [*land + scape + -er*] [*n*]: **LANDSCAPE GARDENER**
land-scap-ist *v*, *n*: [*land + scape + -ist*] [*n*]: a painter of landscapes

land scrip *n*: a certificate entitling the holder to obtain a certain portion of the public land either by entry or the payment of a portion of the price

land seal *n*: **HARBOR SEAL**
land-seer newfoundland *v*, *n*: [*land + seer*] [*n*]: **LANDSEER** *n*: [*land + seer*] [*n*]: [*usu* cap *L* & *N*] [*after* Sir Edwin H. Landseer 1873 *Eng.* animal painter]: a black-and-white Newfoundland dog

land's end *n*: the extreme point of a country or region
land settlement *n*, *India*: the act of arranging the terms and incidence of the land tax in specific areas

land-shard *v*, *n*: [*land + shard*] [*n*]: [*land + shard*] [*n*]: [*dialect* *Eng*]: a strip of plowed land between two pieces of plowed land
land shark *n*: 1 a swindler of sailors on shore 2 **LAND-GRABBER** 2

landship *v*, *n*: [*land + ship*] [*n*]: 1 a large transport wagon: **COVERED WAGON** 2 **TANK** 3

landside *v*, *n*: [*land + side*] [*n*]: the side of something near water that is turned toward the land 2 *obs*: **SHORE** 3 the side of a furrow next to the land in plowing 4 a sidepiece opposite the plow moldboard sometimes forming a V with the share edge (as in a bar share) or consisting of a revolving disk wheel that guides the plow and receives the side pressure when the furrow is turned — see *PLOW* illustration

land-skip *v*, *n*: [*land + skip*] [*n*]: [*archaic* *var* of *LANDSCAPE*]
land-sloper *v*, *n*: [*land + sloper*] [*n*]: [*G* — more at *LANDSQUENET*]

land-slater *v*, *n*: [*land + slater*] [*n*]: **WOOD LOUSE** 1
landslit [*Yiddish* *landslit*] [*n*]: [*suppletive* pl. of *landslan*], fr. *MHG* *landslute* alter. of *lantlute* natives, compatriots, fr. *lant* land (fr. *OHG*) + *liute* people, fr. *OHG* *liuti*, pl. of *liut* person, people — more at *LAND*, *LIBERAL*] [*pl* of *LANDSMAN*]

landslide *v*, *n*: [*land + slide*] [*n*]: 1 the rapid downward movement under the influence of gravity of a mass of rock, earth, or artificial fill on a slope; *also*: the mass that moves or has moved down 2 a great majority of votes for one side; *esp*: a one-sided election

landslide *v*, *n*: [*land + slide*] [*n*]: to produce a landslide 2 to win an election by a heavy majority
landship *v*, *n*: [*land + ship*] [*n*]: [*LANDSIDE* 1]
lands-mal or **lands-maal** *v*, *n*: [*land + mal*] [*n*]: [*often* cap *N*] [*Norw* *landsmål* (formerly spelled *landsmål*), fr. *land* country, land + *mal* speech]: a literary form of Norwegian based on the spoken dialects of Norway that dates from a grammar and dictionary by Ivar Aasen about 1850 and was designed as a national language distinct from that of Denmark — called also *New Norwegian*; compare *RIKSMÅL*

lands-man *v*, *n*: [*land + man*] [*n*]: **LANDSMAN** [*land's* (gen. of

land) + *man*] 1 a fellow countryman 2 one who lives on the land; *esp*: one who knows little or nothing of the sea 3 a *obs*: a sailor on his first voyage b: a sailor who has had little experience and is rated below an ordinary seaman

lands-man *v*, *n*: [*land + man*] [*n*]: [*Yiddish*, compatriot, fr. *MHG* *lantman*, alter. of *lantman*, fr. *OHG*, fr. *lant* land + *man* — more at *LAND*, *MAN*] 1 a fellow Jew orig. from the same town or section *esp*. of eastern Europe (friendly advice to a newly arrived ~)

lands-man-shaft *v*, *n*: [*land + man + shaft*] [*n*]: [*pl* *landsmanshaft* -*ten*] [*Yiddish*, fr. *G* *landsmanshaft* association of compatriots, fr. *landsmann* compatriot (fr. *MHG* *lantman*) + *-schaft* (fr. *OHG* *-schaft*)] a Jewish association of land-sleit organized *esp*. for social and philanthropic purposes

land snail *n*: a terrestrial gastropod *usu*. belonging to the pulmonate suborder Stylommatophora

landspout *v*, *n*: [*land + spout*] [*n*]: a phenomenon like a waterspout but occurring over land — compare **TORNADO**, **WHIRLWIND**

land station *n*: a radio transmitting station on land for communicating with mobile stations — compare **AERONAUTICAL STATION**

land steward *n*: a person who acts for another in management of land

land-sturm *v*, *n*: [*land + sturm*] [*n*]: [*G*, orig., call to arms rendered by storm-warning bells, fr. *land* land, fr. *OHG* *lant* + *sturm* storm (fr. *OHG*) — more at *LAND*, *STORM*] 1 a calling out of the militia: a general levy in time of war 2 **MILITIA**, **HOME RESERVES**

land-taxer *v*, *n*: [*land + taxer*] [*n*]: an advocate of land taxes
land-tee *v*, *n*: [*land + tee*] [*n*]: a district in Great Britain separately assessed for the land tax

land tie *n*: a tie rod or chain used to connect a retaining wall, an outside flight of steps, or other structure to an anchor plate embedded in the earth behind it

land tortoise or **land turtle** *n*: any of various tortoises (family Testudinidae) that are usu. slow and clumsy in their movements and habitually live on dry land

land trash *n*: broken ice near shore
landtrost *v*, *n*: [*land + trost*] [*n*]: [*usu* cap *L*]

land trust *n*: an unincorporated association for holding real estate by putting the title in one or more trustees for the benefit of the members

land up *v*, *n*: [*land + up*] [*n*]: to fill, surround, cover, or block with earth (a ~ where there had been partly *landed up*)

land urchin *n*: [*land + urchin*] [*n*]: [*usu* cap *L*]

land-vogt *v*, *n*: [*land + vogt*] [*n*]: [*G*, fr. *land* land, province, country (fr. *OHG* *lant* land + *vogt* bailiff, fr. *OHG* *fogot*, fr. *ML* *vocatus* legal representative — more at *LAND*, *FOUD*)] the governor of a German royal province or district

landwaite *v*, *n*: [*land + waite*] [*n*]: a customs officer in England who takes account of imports for purposes of taxation and watches over and certifies to the observance of the prescribed form in the shipping of exports

landward *v*, *n*: [*land + ward*] [*n*]: [*also* *land-wards* -*dz*] [*adv* [*landward* fr. *ME*, fr. *land + ward*; *landwards* fr. *landward* + *-s*]: toward the land — *to landward* *adv*: toward land

landward *v*, *n*: [*land + ward*] [*n*]: [*also* *land-wards* -*dz*] [*adv* [*landward* fr. *ME*, fr. *land + ward*; *landwards* fr. *landward* + *-s*]: toward the land — *to landward* *adv*: toward land

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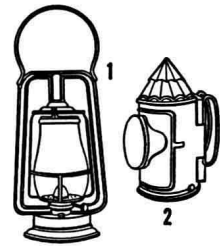
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landward

lanternmen

la-nis-ta \lə'nis-tə/ *n*, *pl* **lanis-tae** \-stē-, -stī/ [*L*, of Etruscan origin] : a trainer of gladiators in ancient Rome
la-ni-us \lā'nē-əs/ *n*, *cap* [*NL* fr. *L*, butcher] : a genus consisting of the typical shrakes
lank \lank-, -aɪnk/ *adj* -ER/-EST [*fr.* (assumed) *ME lank*, fr. *OE* *lanc*; akin to *OHG* *lanc* loan, flank, *ON* *hlykk* bend, noose, *L* *clingere* to girdle, *OSlav* *kličati* to kneel; basic meaning: bending] **1** : slender and thin : not well filled out : not plump (meager and ~ with fasting grown — Jonathan Swift) (~ cattle) : SCANTY, MEAGRE (~ grass) **2** *archaic* : LANGUID, DROOPING (reared her ~ head — John Milton)
3 of *hair* : hanging straight and limp without spring or curl
syn see **LEAN**
lanky \lā'ŋkē-, -li/ *adv* : in a lanky manner : so as to suggest lankness
lank-i-ness \-kēnəs-, -kin-/ *n* -ES : the quality or state of being lanky
lank-ish \-kish-, -kēsh/ *adj* : somewhat lank
lank-ly *adv* : in a lank manner : LIMPLY
lank-ness *n* -ES : the quality or state of being lank
lanky \lankē-, -aɪn-, -ki/ *adj* -ER/-EST : tall, spare, and usu. loose-jointed : BONY, RAWBONED (that tall, blond, ~ girl who had followed him about everywhere — Louis Auchincloss)
syn see **LEAN**
lan-ner \lā'nə(r)/ *n* -S [*ME laner*, fr. *MF lanier*, short for *faucon lanier*, fr. *OF*, fr. *faucon* falcon + *lanier* cowardly, fr. *lanier* woodworker, coward, fr. *L* *lanarius* woodworker, fr. *lana* wool + -arius -ary more at **WOOL**] : a falcon (*Falco biennius feldgardi*) of southern Europe or a member of a related pair in southwestern Asia or Africa that resembles the American prairie falcon; *specif* : the female of one of these falcons
lan-ner-et \lā'nə(r)et/ *n* -S [*ME lanerette*, *lanret*, fr. *MF lanereti*, dim. of *lanier* lanner] : a male lanner
lano- see **LANE**
lano-o-ceric acid \lā'nə'sil'rik-, -se/ *n* [*ISV lano-* + *cer-* + -ic] : a crystalline dihydroxy acid (HO)₂C₂₉H₅₇COOH found as an ester in wool grease
lano-o-lat-ed \lā'n-lād-əd/ *adj* [lanolin + -ate + -ed] : containing lanolin (~ hand cream) (~ soap)
lano-o-lin \lā'nə'lɪn/ also **lano-o-line** \-lī-, -ēn/ *n* -S [*ISV lano-* + -ol + -in, -ine; orig. formed as *G* lanolin] : wool grease refined for use chiefly in ointments and cosmetics : **a** : a yellowish sticky unctuous mass absorbable by the skin and retaining in incorporated water — called also *hydrous wool fat* **b** : a similar brownish yellow anhydrous mass — called also *anhydrous lanolin*, *refined wool fat*
lano-o-lize \-lī, -zē/ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S [lanolin + -ize] : to add lanolin or lanolin derivatives to (as soap)
la-nos-e \lā'nōs-/ *adj* [*L* *lanosus*, fr. *lana* wool + -osus -ose, more at **Wool**] : LANATE, WOOLLY — **la-nos-i-ty** \lā'nəsəd-ē-, -lō-/ *n* -ES
la-nos-ter-ol \lā'nāstə,rōl-, -rōl/ *n* -S [lan- + sterol] : a crystalline tetracyclic alcohol C₃₀H₄₉OH that occurs in wool grease and yeast and may be regarded as a triterpenoid sterol
lans *pl* of **LAN**
Lans-downe \lānz,dəʊn/ *trademark* — used for a fine lightweight dress fabric in twill weave with a silk or rayon warp and cotton weft or cotton filling
lan-sat \lāns-sat/ *n* [*lan*(t)sə/ or *lan-sat* \-sət/ *n* -S [of Indonesian origin; akin to Malay *lansat* lanseh] **1** : the edible yellow berry of an East Indian tree (*Lansium domesticum*) of the family Meliaceae **2** : the tree that bears the lanseh
lans-ford-ite \lān(f)sfə(r),dīt-, -anzf-/ *n* -S [*G* *lansfordit*, fr. *Lansford*, Pa., its locality + *G* -it -ite] : a mineral MgCO₃·5H₂O composed of a hydrous basic carbonate of magnesium like paraffin when first taken out of the ground but altering to nesquehonite on exposure
lan-sing \lān(t)sɪŋ-, -laan-/ *lan-sing*, -sēŋ/ *adj*, *usu* *cap* [*fr.* *Lansing*, Mich.] : of or from Lansing, the capital of Michigan (a Lansing product) : of the kind or style prevalent in Lansing
lansing virus also **lansing strain** *n*, *usu* *cap* *L* : a strain of the virus causing poliomyelitis that is pathogenic for monkeys (rodents and has been extensively used in study of the disease)
lanson *var* of **LANZON**
lans-que-net \lān(t)s'kə'net-, -anzk-, -kə'nā/ *n* -S [*F*, modif. of *G* *lansksnecht*, fr. *MHG* *lansksneht*, fr. *lands* (gen. of *lant* land, country, province, fr. *OHG*) + *kneht* boy, youth, foot soldier, fr. *OHG*, boy, youth, military follower — more at **LAND, KNIGHT**] **1** : a German foot soldier in foreign service in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries : a mercenary foot soldier **2** : a card game similar to faro played in central Europe since the 15th century or before
lant \lānt/ *n* -S [back-formation fr. *lants* (taken as *pl.*), alter. of *lance*, *lance*] : SAND LANCE
lan-ta-ka or **lan-ta-ca** \lāntə'kə/ *n* -S [*Tag* *lantakā*] : a Philippine lantern or artiller like a culverin
lan-tā-na \lān'tānə/ *n* [*NL*, fr. *ML* or *NL*, viburnum, fr. *It* dial. (Switzerland and northern Italy) *1* *cap* : a genus of tropical sometimes half-climbing shrubs (family Verbenaceae) having umbellate heads of small bright-colored flowers and juicy drupaceous fruit — see **RED SAGE** **2** -S : any plant of the genus *Lantana*
lanterloo *n* [*F* *lanturelu*, *lanturlu* piffle — more at **LOO**] *obs* : **LOO**
lan-tern \R *lan'tarn*, -laan-, -lain-, -R -tən also -tān/ *n* -S *often* *attrib* [*ME* *lantern*, fr. *MF*, fr. *L* *lanterna*, fr. *Gk* *lamptrē* stand for holding a torch, *lantern*, fr. *lampa*in to give light, shine — more at **LAMP**] **1** : a protective enclosure for a light with transparent opening and often a supporting frame and carrying handle : a portable lamp **2** : a giver of light (~ of science)
3 *a obs* : LIGHTHOUSE **b** : the chamber in a lighthouse that contains the light **c** : a structure with glazed or open sides raised above an opening in a roof to light or ventilate the interior space below : MONITOR **5** *d* : a small tower or cupola or one stage of a cupola **4** *a* : a foundry lamp **6** : CORE BARREL
6 *a* *LAN*TERN PINION **6** : ARISTOTLE'S LANTERN **6** : PROJECTOR **2b**
lan-tern \V *lan'tɛn* -ɛn/ -ING/-S *vt* : to furnish with a lantern (~ a lighthouse) (~ a fishing boat) : light the way of with a lantern **2** [*F* *lanterner*, fr. *lanterne* lantern, street lamp] : to put to death by hanging to a street lamp-post
lantern clock *n* **1** : a clock designed to be mounted in a wall and having its driving weights together with their supporting cords and the greater part of the pendulum outside of the case **2** : a brass pendulum or foliot shelf clock of the 17th century whose chief features are a dome formed by a bell and open fretwork connecting the bell and dial
lantern fish *n* **1** : any of numerous small mostly deep-sea fishes constituting the family Myctophidae that have a large mouth and large eyes and usu. numerous luminous spots or glands upon the body **2** : a fish of the order *Iniomi*
lantern flounder *n* : NEGRIM *a*
lantern fly *n* : any of certain usu. large and brightly colored insects that are chiefly of the genera *Laternaria* and *Fulgura* of the family Fulgoroidea and that have the front of the head prolonged into a large hollow vesicle formerly supposed to be luminous; *broadly* : an insect of the superfamily Fulgoroidea
lantern gurnard *n* : a European gurnard (*Trigla obscura*) having a brilliant silvery band along the sides
lantern jaw *n* : an undershot jaw **2** **lantern jaws** *pl* : long thin jaws
lantern-jawed \-jə'v-/ *adj* : having a lantern jaw
lanternleaf \-fə'v-/ *n* [alter. of *lanten leaf*] : CREEPING CROW-FOOT
lan-tern light *n* **1** : a transparent pane in a lantern **2** : a skylight raised above the roof level
lan-tern-man \-mən-, -man/ *n*, *pl* **lan-tern-men** : a man who carries a lantern : *specif* : NIGHTMAN **1**



lanterns 1: 1 barn, 2 bull's
eye

lantern pinion and spur gear