

WEBSTER'S II

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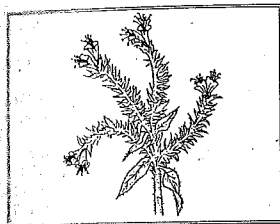
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from plants, including nicotine, quinine, atropine, cocaine, and morphine. —**al'ka-loid'al** (lōid'1) *adj.*
al'ka-lo-sis (āl'ka-lō'sis) *n.* [ALKAL(I) + -OSIS.] Abnormally high alkali content in the blood and tissues.
al'kane series (āl'kān' s). [ALK(YL) + -ANE.] The paraffin series.
al'ka-net (āl'kā-nēt') *n.* [ME < Sp. *alcanaeta*, dim. of *alcana*, henna < Med. Lat. *alchanna* < Ar. *al-hinna*, the henna.] **1.** A European plant, *Alkanna tinctoria*, whose roots yield a red dye. **2.** The root of the alkanet or a dye prepared from it. **3.** A hairy plant of the genus *Ancusa*, native to the Old World, with blue flower clusters. **4.** PUC-
 COON 1a.



alkanet
Viper's bugloss

al'kene (āl'kēn') *n.* [ALK(YL) + -ENE.] An olefin.
al'kine (āl'kīn') *n.* var. of ALKYNE.
al'kyd or **al'kyd resin** (āl'kīd) *n.* [ALKY(L) + (AC)D.] A widely used durable synthetic resin derived from glycerol and phthalic anhydride and used in paints.
al'kyl (āl'kəl) *n.* [G. *Alkohol*, alcohol + -YL.] *Chem.* A monovalent radical, as ethyl or propyl, with the general formula C_nH_{2n+1}.
al'kyl'a-tion (āl'kō-lā'shən) *n.* *Chem.* A process in which an alkyl group is added to or substituted in a compound, as in the reaction of olefins with paraffin hydrocarbons to make high-octane fuels.
al'kyne also **al'kine** (āl'kīn') *n.* [ALKY(L) + -(I)NE.] Any of a group of open-chain hydrocarbons with a triple bond and the general formula C_nH_{2n-2}.
all (əl) *adj.* [ME *al* < OE *all*.] **1.** The total entity or extent of <all the West>. **2.** The whole number, amount, or quantity of <all the guests>. **3.** The utmost possible of <in all honesty>. **4.** Every <all manner of trouble>. **5.** Any whatsoever <beyond all question>. **6.** Nothing but: ONLY <all hair and teeth>. —*pron.* **1.** Each and every one <All were lost>. **2.** Each and every thing <Ten cars raced and all crashed>. —*n.* **1.** Everything one has <gave our all to the cause>. **2.** The whole number: TOTALITY <all of them>. —*adv.* **1.** Wholly: entirely <all confused>. **2.** Each: *apiece* <The score was seven all>. **3.** Exclusively <The mail is all for me>. **usage:** The phrase *all that* is often used in questions and negative sentences to mean "to the degree expected," as in *The news was not all that unexpected*. This usage is best limited to informal speech. —*all but.* Almost. —*all in.* Informal. Exhausted. —*all in all.* Everything being taken into account. —*and all.* And everything else, esp. of a specified kind <learning to drive and all>. —*at all.* **1.** In any and every way. **2.** To any extent. —*for all.* In spite of. —*all- pref.* var. of ALLO-.
al-la breve (āl'ə brēv', ā'lə brēv'ə) *adv.* & *adj.* [Ital., according to the breve.] *Mus.* In duple or quadruple meter with the half note being the unit of time.
Al'lah (āl'ə, ā'lə) *n.* [Ar. *Allāh*: *al*, the + *llāh*, god.] The Moslem supreme being.
al-la-man-da also **al-la-man-de** (āl'ə-mān'də) *n.* [NLat. *Allamanda*, genus name, after Jean N. S. *Allamand* (1713-1787).] A tropical American woody vine of the genus *Allamanda*, with funnel-shaped yellow flowers.
all-American (āl'ə-mēr'i-kən) *adj.* **1.** *a.* Representative of the best or typical of its kind in the United States. *b.* Selected as the best amateur in the United States at a particular sports position or event. **2.** Composed of Americans or American materials exclusively. **3.** Being completely within the territorial limits of the United States. **4.** Of all the Americas. —*n.* often **All-American**. An all-American athlete.
al-lan-to'id (ə-lān'tō'id') also **al-lan-to'id'al** (āl'on-tō'id'l) *adj.* **1.** Of or having an allantois. **2.** Sausage-shaped. —*n.* The allantois.
al-lan-tois (ə-lān'tō-is) *n.*, *pl.* **al-lan-toi-des** (āl'on-tō'i-dēz') [NLat. < Gk. *allantoeidēs*, sausage-shaped: *allas*, sausage + *eidos*, shape.] A membranous sac developing from the embryonic hindgut in mammals, birds, and reptiles. —*al-lan-to'ic* (āl'on-tō'ik) *adj.*
all-around (āl'ə-round') *adj.* var. of ALL-ROUND.
al-lay (ə-lā') *vt.* **l-ayed, l-aying, l-ays.** [ME *aleien* < OE *alecgan*: *a-* (intensive) + *leggan*, to lay.] **1.** To relieve or lessen (e.g., grief or pain). **2.** To calm <allay one's fears>. —*al-lay'er n.*

all clear n. **1.** A signal, usu. by siren, that an air raid is over. **2.** An expression signifying absence of immediate obstacles or imminent danger.
al-le-ga-tion (āl'i-gā'shən) *n.* [Fr. *allegation* < Lat. *allegatio* < *allegare*, to adduce: *ad-*, to + *legare*, to depute.] **1.** The act of alleging. **2.** Something alleged. **3.** A statement, as an excuse or plea, offered without proof. **4.** Law. An assertion that must be proved or supported with evidence.
al-lege (ə-lēj') *vt.* **-leged, -leg-ing, -leges.** [ME *alleggen* < OFr. *alegier* < *eslegier*, to disengage < LLat. **exlītigare*: Lat. *ex-*, out + Lat. *lītigare*, to sue.] **1.** To state to be true: CLAIM. **2.** To assert without proof. **3.** To state (e.g., a plea or excuse) in support or denial of a claim or accusation. **4.** Archaic. To cite or quote, as in confirmation. —*al-lege'a-ble adj.* —*al-leg'er n.*
al-legged (ə-lēj'd', ə-lēj'īd) *adj.* Represented as existing or as being as described but not so proved: SUPPOSED. —*al-leg'ed-ly* (ə-lēj'īd-lē) *adv.*
Alle-ghe-ny spurge (āl'i-gā'nē) *n.* [After the Allegheny Mountains.] A low-growing, shrubby plant, *Pachysandra procumbens* of the southeastern United States, bearing evergreen leaves and white or purplish flower spikes.
Allegheny vine n. The climbing fumitory.
al-le-giance (ə-lēj'jəns) *n.* [ME *allegeaunce* < OFr. *ligeance* < *lige*, liege. —see LIEGE.] **1.** Loyalty or the obligation of loyalty, as to a person, nation, sovereign, or cause: FIDELITY. **2.** The obligations of a vassal to an overlord. —*al-le-giant adj.*
al-le-goric (āl'i-gōr'ik, gōr') also **al-le-gori-cal** (-i-kəl) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing allegory. —*al-le-gori-cal-ly adv.*
al-le-go-rize (āl'i-gō-rīz', gō-, gō-) *v.* **-rized, -rizing, -rizes.** —*vt.* **1.** To express as or in the form of an allegory. **2.** To interpret or treat as an allegory. —*vi.* To use or make allegory. —*al-le-go-riza-tion n.* —*al-le-go-riz'er n.*
al-le-go-ry (āl'i-gōr'ē, gōr'ē) *n.*, *pl.* **-ries.** [ME *allegorie* < Lat. *allegoria* < Gk. < *allegorein*, to interpret allegorically: *allos*, other + *agoreuein*, to speak.] **1.** A literary, dramatic, or pictorial device in which each character, object, and event symbolically illustrates an idea or moral or religious principle. **2.** An instance of allegory. **3.** A symbolic representation. —*al-le-go-rist n.*
al-le-gret-to (āl'i-grēt'tō, ā'l'i-) [Ital., dim. of *allegro*, allegro.] *Mus.* —*adv.* Slower than allegro but faster than andante. —Used as a direction. —*n.*, *pl.* **-tos.** An allegretto movement or passage. —*al-le-gret-to adj.*
al-le-gro (ə-lēj'rō, ə-lā') [Ital., lively < Lat. *alacer*.] *Mus.* —*adv.* Faster than allegretto but slower than presto. —Used as a direction. —*n.*, *pl.* **-gros.** An allegro movement or passage. —*al-le-gro adj.*
al-le-le (ə-lē'l') *n.* [G. *Allel*, short for *Allelomorph*, allelomorph.] Any of a group of possible mutational forms of a gene. —*al-le'lic* (ə-lē'lik, ə-lē'l'ik) *adj.* —*al-le'li-ism n.*
al-le-lo-morph (ə-lē'lə-mōrf', ə-lē'l'ə-) *n.* [Gk. *allēlōn*, mutually (< *allos*, other) + *MORPH*.] An allele. —*al-le-lo-mor'phic* (-mōrf'ik) *adj.* —*al-le-lo-mor'phism* (-mōrf'iz'm) *n.*
al-le-lu-ria (āl'ə-lō'yo) *interj.* [ME < Med. Lat. *alleluja* < LGk. *allelouia* < Heb. *hallelūyah*.] Hallelujah.
al-le-mande (āl'ə-mānd', -mānd', ā'l'ə-mānd', -mānd') *n.* [Fr., fem. of *allemand*, German < Lat. *Alemanni*, an ancient Germanic tribe.] **1.** A stately 16th-cent. dance in 2/2 time. **2.** A musical composition written for or as if for this dance, often used as the first movement of a suite. **3.** A lively 18th-cent. dance in 3/4 time.
Al-len-ti-ac (ə-lēn'tē-āk') *n.*, *pl.* **Al-len-ti-ac** or **-acs.** [Sp.] **1.** A tribe of Indians inhabiting west-central Argentina. **2.** A member of this tribe. **3.** The language of the Allentiac. —*Al-len-ti-ac' adj.*
al-ler-gen (āl'ər-jən) *n.* [G. *Allergen*: *Allergie*, allergy + *-gen*, -gen.] Something that causes an allergy. —*al-ler-gen'ic* (-jēn'ik) *adj.*
al-ler-gic (ə-lūr'ik) *adj.* **1.** Typical of or concerning allergy. **2.** Having an allergy. **3.** Informal. Strongly disinclined: AVERSE <allergic to housework>
al-ler-gist (āl'ər-jist) *n.* A physician specializing in allergies.
al-ler-gy (āl'ər-jē) *n.*, *pl.* **-gies.** [G. *Allergie*: Gk. *allos*, other + Gk. *ergon*, effect.] **1.** Abnormal or pathological reaction to environmental substances, as pollens, foods, dust, or microorganisms, in amounts that do not affect most people. **2.** Anaphylaxis. **3.** Informal. An adverse sentiment: ANTI-PATHY <an allergy to shopping>
al-le-thrin (āl'ə-thrīn') *n.* [ALL(YL) + (PYR)ETHRIN.] A synthetic insecticide, C₁₉H₂₆O₃, similar to pyrethrin.
al-le-vi-ate (ə-lē've-ā'tē) *vt.* **-at-ed, -at-ing, -ates.** [LLat. *alleviare*, *alleviāt-*, to lighten: Lat. *ad-*, to + *levis*, light.] To make less severe or more bearable: REDUCE <took an aspirin to alleviate my headache>. —*al-le-vi-a-tion n.* —*al-le-vi-a-tor n.*
al-le-vi-a-tive (ə-lē've-ā'tiv) also **al-le-vi-a-to-ry** (ə-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.* Helping to alleviate.
al-le-y (āl'ē) *n.*, *pl.* **-leys.** [ME *alei* < OFr. *alée* < *aller*, to walk < Lat. *ambulare*.] **1.** A narrow street or passageway between or behind city buildings. **2.** A path between trees or flower beds in a park or garden. **3.** A bowling alley. **4.** The parallel lanes on either side of a tennis court used only in doubles matches. —*up (or down) one's alley*

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oleo- 2. A chemical compound, esp. an ether, that does not contain hydroxyl <eucalyptol>
olea (ō'lē-ə) n. var. pl. of OLEUM.
oleaginous (ō'lē-ā'yə-nəs) adj. [Fr. *oléagineux* < Lat. *oleaginus*, of the olive tree < *olea*, olive tree < Gk. *elaia*.] 1. Of or relating to oil. 2. Uncountable: oily <oleaginous flattery> —**oleaginously** adv. —**oleaginousness** n.
oleander (ō'lē-ān'dər, ō'lē-ān'dər) n. [Med. Lat.] A poisonous evergreen shrub of the genus *Nezium*, found in warm climates, esp. *N. oleander*, bearing fragrant white, purple, or rose flowers.
oleandomycin (ō'lē-ān'də-mī'sin) n. [OLEAND(ER) + MYCIN] An antibiotic, C₂₃H₃₁NO₁₂, produced by *Streptomyces antibioticus*, effective primarily against gram-positive microorganisms.
oleaster (ō'lē-ās'tər) n. [Lat. < *olea*, olive tree < Gk. *elaia*.] A small Eurasian tree, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, with oblong silvery leaves, fragrant greenish flowers, and olive-like fruit.
oleate (ō'lē-āt) n. A salt or ester of oleic acid.
olecranon (ō'lēkrə-nōn) n. [Gk. *olekranon* : *olenē*, elbow + *kranon*, head.] The upper end of the ulna projecting behind the elbow joint and forming the point of the elbow. —**olecranal**, **olecranal** (ō'lēkrā'nē-əl), **olecranal** (nē-ən) adj.
olefin (ō'lē-fīn) n. [Fr. (*gaz*) *oléfiant*, oil-forming (gas) < Lat. *oleum*, oil < Gk. *elaion*, olive oil < *elaia*, olive.] Any of a class of unsaturated hydrocarbons, as ethylene, with the general formula C_nH_{2n}, and marked by relatively great chemical activity. —**olefinic** (ō'lēfīk) adj.
oleic (ō'lē'ik) adj. Chem. Of, relating to, or derived from oil.
oleic acid n. An oily liquid, CH₃(CH₂)₇CH=CH(CH₂)₇COOH, found in vegetable and animal oils.
olein (ō'lē-in) also **oleine** (īn, ēn) n. A yellow oily liquid, (C₅₇H₁₀₄COO)₂C₂H₅, occurring in most fats and oils and as the major constituent of olive oil.
oleo (ō'lē-ō) n. Margarine.
oleo- or **ole-** pref. [Fr. *oléol* < Lat. *oleo* < *oleum*, oil < Gk. *elaion*, olive.] Oil <oleoresin>
oleograph (ō'lē-ō-grāf) n. 1. A chromolithograph printed so as to resemble an oil painting. 2. The wavy pattern formed by a drop of oil on the surface of water. —**oleographer** (ō'grā-fər) n. —**oleographic** adj. —**oleography** n.
oleomargarine (ō'lē-ō-mār'jə-rīn, rēn) n. Margarine.
oleoresin (ō'lē-ō-rēz'īn) n. 1. A naturally occurring mixture of oil and resin, as the exudate from pine trees. 2. An oil-resin mixture extracted from plants, as capsicum. —**oleoresinous** adj.
oleum (ō'lē-əm) n. pl. **olea** (lē-ə) or **oleums**. [Lat., olive oil. — see OIL.] A corrosive solution of sulfur trioxide in sulfuric acid.
olfaction (ōl-fāk'shən, ōl-) n. [< Lat. *olfacere*, to smell. — see OLFACTORY.] 1. The sense of smell. 2. An act of smelling.
olfactometer (ōl-fāk-tōm'ē-tər, ōl-) n. [OLFACT(ION) + METR.] An instrument for measuring the keenness of the sense of smell. —**olfactometric** (tə-mē'trīk) adj. —**olfactometry** n.
olfactory (ōl-fāk'tə-rē, -trē, ōl-) adj. [< Lat. *olfacere*, to smell : *olere*, to smell + *facere*, to do.] Of or relating to the sense of smell.
olfactory lobe n. A projection of the lower anterior portion of each cerebral hemisphere.
olfactory nerve n. Either of two bundles of nerve fibers, one on each side of the nasal cavity, that conduct chemical indications of smell.
olfactronics (ōl-fāk-trōn'īks, ōl-) n. [Blend of OLFACTION and ELECTRONICS.] (sing. in number) Study of the detection and identification of odors.
olig- pref. var. of OLIGO.
oligarch (ōl'ī-gärk, ō'li-) n. [Gk. *oligarkhēs* : *oligos*, few + *archein*, to rule.] A ruling or influential member of an oligarchy.
oligarchy (ōl'ī-gär'kē, ō'li-) n., pl. **-chies**. 1. A government by a few, esp. by a small group or class. 2. The persons or families making up such a group or class. 3. A state governed by oligarchy. —**oligarchic**, **oligarchi-cal** adj.
oligo- or **olig-** pref. [Gk. < *oligos*, few, little.] Few <oligosaccharide>
oligocene (ōl'ī-gō-sēn', ō'li-) adj. Of or designating the geologic period and deposits of the epoch in the Tertiary period of the Cenozoic era that extended from the Eocene to the Miocene. —n. The Eocene epoch.
oligochaete (ōl'ī-gō-kēt', ō'li-) n. [NLat. *Oligochaeta*, class name : OLIGO + Gk. *khaitē*, long hair.] A worm of the class Oligochaeta, such as the earthworm. —**oligochaetous** (-kēt'əs) adj.
oligoclase (ōl'ī-gō-klās', -klāz, ō'li-) n. Plagioclase.
oligocythemia also **oligocythaemia** (ōl'ī-gō-sī-thē-mi-ā) n. [OLIGO + CYT(O) + (-)EMIA.] Deficiency of the red blood elements of the blood that causes a form of anemia.
oligogenic (ōl'ī-gō-jēn', ō'li-) n. A gene determining major qualitative hereditary traits. —**oligogenic** (-jēn'īk) adj.
oligomer (ō-lī-gō-mər) n. A polymer consisting of two, three, or more monomers. —**oligomeric** adj. —**oligomerization** n.

oligophagous (ōl'ī-gōf'ə-gəs, ō'li-) adj. Feeding on a limited variety of food substances. —**oligophagy** (-jē) n.
oligophrenia (ōl'ī-gō-frē'nē-ə, ō'li-) n. Mental deficiency. —**oligophrenic** (-frēn'īk) adj.
oligopoly (ōl'ī-gōp'ə-lē, ō'li-) n., pl. **-lies**. [OLIGO- + (MONO)POLY.] A market condition in which sellers are so few that the actions of any one of them can affect price and hence have a measurable impact on competitors. —**oligopolistic** (-līs'tīk) adj.
oligopsony (ōl'ī-gōp'sə-nē, ō'li-) n., pl. **-nies**. [OLIGO(O) + (MONO)PSOONY.] A market condition in which purchasers are so few that the actions of any one of them can affect price and hence the costs that competitors must pay. —**oligopsonistic** (-nīs'tīk) adj.
oligosaccharide (ōl'ī-gō-sāk'ə-rīd', ō'li-) n. A sugar consisting of a small number of monosaccharide units.
oligotrophic (ōl'ī-gō-trōf'īk, -trōf'īk, ō'li-) adj. Lacking in plant nutrients and abundantly supplied with dissolved oxygen throughout, as a lake or pond.
olivo (ō'lē-ō) n., pl. **-os**. [Alteration of Sp. *olla*, pot. — see OLLA.] 1. OLLA PODRIDA 1. 2. a. OLLA PODRIDA 2. b. A collection of various literary or artistic works or musical pieces. 3. Vaudeville or musical entertainment presented between the acts of a burlesque or minstrel show.
oliva-ceous (ōl'ə-vā'shəs) adj. Olive-green.
olivary (ōl'ə-vēr'ē) adj. [Lat. *olivarius*, of olives < *oliva*, olive < Gk. *elaia*.] 1. Having the shape of an olive. 2. Anat. Of, relating to, or designating one of the two oval bodies of nervous tissue located on either side of the medulla oblongata.
olive (ōl'iv) n. [ME < Lat. *oliva* < Gk. *elaia*.] 1. An Old World semitropical evergreen tree, *Olea europaea*, having leathery leaves, yellow flowers, and an edible fruit. 2. The small green oval fruit of the olive tree, an important food and a source of oil. 3. A yellow green of low to medium lightness. —**olive** adj.
olive branch n. 1. A branch of an olive tree regarded as a symbol of peace. 2. A peace offering.
olive drab n. 1. A grayish olive to dark olive brown or olive gray. 2. a. Cloth of an olive-drab color, often used in military uniforms. b. also **olive drabs**. A uniform of olive-drab cloth <wore olive drabs on maneuvers> —**olive-drab** adj.
olive green n. A green yellow hue of low to medium lightness. —**olive-green** adj.
olivinite (ō-liv'ə-nīt') n. [G. *Olivinite* : *olive*, *olivē* + *-it*, *-ite*.] A basic arsenate of copper, Cu₂(AsO₄)(OH), having an olive green, brown, or gray color and occurring in copper deposits.
olive oil n. Oil pressed from olives, widely used for cooking and as a salad oil, an ingredient of soaps, and an emollient.
olivine (ōl'ə-vēn') n. [G. *Olivin* < *olive*, olive, so called because of its color.] A mineral silicate of iron and magnesium, chiefly Fe₂SiO₄ and Mg₂SiO₄, found in metamorphic and igneous rocks and used as a structural material in refractories and in cements. —**olivinic** (-vīn'īk), **olivinitic** (-vīn'īt'īk) adj.
olla (ōl'ə, ōl'ə) n. [Sp. < OSP. < Lat., var. of *aula*, jar.] 1. A wide-mouthed jar or pot made of earthenware. 2. An olla podrida.
olla podrida (ōl'ə-pōd'rī-də) n. [Sp.: *olla*, *olla* + *podrida*, rotten < Lat. *putredus* < *putresce*, to rot < *puter*, decaying.] 1. A spicy stew of meat and vegetables. 2. A mixture or medley : MISCELLANY.
ology (ōl'ə-jē) n., pl. **-gies**. [< -LOGY.] Informal. A branch of learning <"amphibology, parasitology, and other ologies" —Evan Esar>
Olympiad (ō-līm'pē-ād') n. [ME *olimpijs* < Lat. *Olympicus* < Gk. *Olumpias* < *Olumpios*, Olympian < *Olumpas*, Olympus, a mountain in Greece and fabled abode of the gods.] 1. The four-year interval between the Olympic games, used by the ancient Greeks in reckoning dates. 2. A celebration of the modern Olympic games.
Olympian (ō-līm'pē-ən) adj. 1. Gk. Myth. Of or relating to the principal gods of the ancient Greek pantheon, whose abode was Olympus. 2. a. Majestic in bearing or manner. b. Superior to mundane affairs. 3. Of or relating to the Olympic games. —n. 1. Gk. Myth. One of the 12 major gods dwelling on Olympus. 2. A contestant in the ancient or modern Olympic games.
Olympian games pl.n. OLYMPIC GAMES 1.
Olympic (ō-līm'pīk) adj. Of or relating to the Olympic games.
Olympic games pl.n. 1. A Pan-Hellenic festival of athletic games and contests of dance and choral poetry, first held in 776 B.C. and celebrated at four-year intervals until A.D. 393 on the plain of Olympia in honor of the Olympian Zeus. 2. A modern international revival of athletic contests patterned after the Olympic games and held every four years.
Olympics (ō-līm'pīks) pl.n. OLYMPIC GAMES 2.
oma suff. [NLat. < Gk. *ōma*, n. suffix.] Tumor <lipoma>
Omaha (ō'mə-hə, -hā) n., pl. **Omaha** or **-has**. [Dhegia *umdhā*.] 1. a. A tribe of Indians of northeastern Nebraska. b. A member of this tribe 2. The Siouan language of the Omaha. —**Omaha** adj.
omasum (ō-mā'səm) n., pl. **-sa** (-sə) [Lat., bullock's tripe, prob. of Celtic orig.] The third stomach compartment of a ruminant animal, between the abomasum and the reticulum.
ombre also **om-ber** (ōm'bər) n. [Sp. *hombre*, man < Lat. *homo*.] A card game popular in Europe during the 17th and 18th cent, played by three players using a deck of 40 cards. Noven Exhibit 1037