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## $n$ The eff

n. The effect of warm, usu. lacu ditions of cooler, adjacent areas 31. A food fish, esp. the trout Corge of kes region, related to the cisco and whin $u_{s}$ errier (lak/land) $n$. Any of a breed of $5 \mathrm{fish}_{\text {hes }}$, er dogs, originally bred in England for hatl and, a region of northwest England.] ir) $n$. 1. A fish, such as the lake trout ip used on lakes.
(lāk'shôr ${ }^{\prime}$, -shōr $r^{\prime}$ ) $n$. Land by a lake $\mathrm{ak}^{\prime}$ sid') $n$. See lakeshore
n. A freshwater food and game fish ( $\mathrm{sal}_{l_{\mathrm{elj}}}$ )
of the Great Lakes. (lak' wood')
79,300. 2. A city of N-central CO, a suburb of $L_{0,}$ 79,300
$4,000$.

## 4,000.

kö'ta) $n$. , pl. Lakota or -tas 1. See Teton. 2. Ther
x spoken by the Teton. cepen by the Teton.
reep (lak-shäd ${ }^{\prime}$ wēp', lŭk'shə-dwēp') A region,
mprising the Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindin.
i'lä) n. 1. A place renowned for its frivolous activ mind characterized by unrealistic expectations usness. [After L(OS) A(NGELES).]
leek', lä-), René Jules 1860-1945. French designter,
jewelry and glassware. in) also Lal-lans (
эn) also Lal•lans (-ənz) n. Scots 1. The Lowlands, Scots as spoken in southern and eastern Scotla on of LOWLAND. 1 -Lal'lan adj.
lăl/ē-găg') v. Variant of lollygag.
, lammed, lam-ming, lams Slang -tr. To give ating to; thrash. -intr. To strike; wallop. [Prob, akin to ON lemja, to cripple by beating, flog. 1 lang intr.v. lammed, lam•ming, lams To escape, * n. Flight, esp. from the law. [?] ible Lamentations
a) n. A Buddhist monk of Tibet or Mongolia, [n l, the upper one, lama $<$ bla, superior.] (láma-iz'zm) n. Tibetan Buddhism. -La'marist, 'tic adj.
1 (lä män'chə) A plateau region of S-central Spaiz ervantes's Don Quixote.
${ }^{\text {ºn }}$-märk', (ä-), Chevalier de Jean-Baptiste Pjerre An net 1744-1829. French naturalist whose ideas abie fluenced Darwin's theory. -La•marck'i*an ndis
im (la-mär $/ \mathrm{kiz}^{\prime}$ วm) also La•marck•i•an•ism (ki A theory of biological evolution holding that 2 a can be inherited. [After Lamarck.
? (lä-mär-tên'), Alphonse Marie Louis de Prat de rench romantic poet who served briefly as minist fairs (1848).
' (lä'mə-sĕr'é) n., pl. -ies A monastery of lanas. If. ama, lama ( $<$ Tibetan bla-ma; see LAMA) + setis วb. < Pers. sarāy, inn, palace; see tero- ${ }^{2}$ in App) -mäz') adj. Relating to or being a method of chid. th a woman is prepared psychologically and phis. birth without the use of drugs. [After Fernand I 1957), French physician.]
-1a. A young sheep, esp. one that is not yet weand of a young sheep used as meat. c. Lambskin 2.1 nannered person; a dear. 3. One who can be dipad sp. in financial matters. 4. Lamb Christianity Jess nbed, lamb-ing, lambs To give birth to a yous
COE.] - OE.]
es Known as "Elia." 1775-1834. British critic ande ith his sister Mary Ann (1764-1847) wrote the chi Tales from Shakespeare (1807).
im. 2nd Viscount Mebourne. 1779-1848. Brits to served as prime minister (1834 and 1835-41). (lom-bäda, läm-bä/dä) n. 1. A Brazilian ballioos chlly. 2. Music for this dance. [Port., beating lasitis illy. 2. Music for this dance. [Port., beating, lasts, lambar, to beat, var. of lombar, prob. < lombo, sa
orse) < Lat. lumbus, loin. orse) < Lat. lumbus, loin.]
ăm-bast't tr.v. -bast•ed,
ăm-bāst') $t r . v$. -bast•ed, -bast - ing, -bastes fity
ve a thrashing to; beat 2 . To scold ve a thrashing to; beat. 2. To scold sharply; betad + BASTE ${ }^{3}$.
$\mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ dz) $n$. 1 . The 11 th letter of the Greek alphabet ${ }^{2}$ aryon. [Gk. < Phoenician *lamd, ox-goad (s) $]^{4}$ 1th letter of the Phoenician alphabet.] fon $n$. An unstable, electrically neutral baryol, w Jaryon (lăm'də-bét) n. An electrically neutral b mass 11,000 times that of the electron. aryon (lăm'da-sēt) n. A positively charged bar ${ }^{\frac{2}{t}}$ s 4,471 times that of the electron.
([ăn $/$ doid ) ad. 1. Having the shape of the Greek let 2 Anatomy Relating to the deeply serrated suture in ween the parietal bones and the occipital bone. (lăm'bont) adj. . Fickering lightly over or on a sur it thoonlight. 2. Effortlessly light or brimant: lambent ving a gentle gow; luminous. See lick.] -Jam/ben ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$ lantent- pr .
(ăm ${ }^{\prime}$ bart) $n$. A unit of brightness equivalent to the f a perfectly diffusing surface that emits or reflect er square centimeter. After Johann Heinrich Lam77), German physicist and astronomer.]

god $n$. Christianity Jesus.
Gouin (lăm'bər-kĭn, -bra-kĭn) n. 1. A short ornamental the top of a window or door or the edge of a shelf 2 for the over a helmet in medieval times. [Fr., prob. < Du. th worn over a MDu. lamper, veil.]
 without removing the fleece, as for a garment. 2. Leather wit the dressed hide of a lamb. 3. Parchment made from
hida.
quarters pl.n. (used with a sing. or pl. verb) A common s quartopodium album) having lance-shaped leaves with a (Cheflope and small green flowers.
 (king, is difficult or impossible. 2. Marked by pain or rig alame back. 3. Weak and ineffectual; unsatisfactory: a polog. tr.v. lamed, lam•ing, lames To cause to becom cripple. [ME < OE lama.] -lame'ly adv. -lame'ness $n$ $e^{2}(\operatorname{lan})$. A thin metal plate, esp, one of the overlapping pplates in medieval armor. [Fr. < OFr. < Lat. lāmina, thin
 en ( $(\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{ma} \bar{a}) n$. A brocaded fabric woven with metallic threads, late (an- gold or silver. [Fr., spangled, laminated, lamé $<$ OFr. mit , thin metal plate. See LAME ${ }^{2}$.]
lame', brain (lam'brān') n. Informal A stupid person; a dolt lame lame'brained' (-brānd') adj.
lamedh (la'mid, -mèd') $n$. The 12 th letter of the Hebrew alphalat iHeb. lamed < Phoenician *lamd, ox-goad (sense uncertain) [thletter of the Phoenician alphabet.]
ime duck $n$. 1. An elected officeholder continuing in office during the period before the inauguration of a successor. 2. An inef Rative person; a weakling. -lame'-duck' (lăm'dŭk') adj. lo mell la (la-měla) n., pl. -mel*lae (-měl/é) or -mel-las A thin sale, plate, or layer of bone or tissue. [Lat, lamella, dim. of làwime, thin plate.] -la•mel'lar adj.
la tmel- late (la-měl/ ${ }^{2} \mathrm{at}^{\prime}$, lăm' ${ }^{\prime}$-lāt $t^{\prime}$ ) adj. 1. Having, composed of, ur arranged in lamellae. 2. Resembling a lamella. -lam'el lar'ed adj. -lam'el•la'tion $n$.
lameli-or lamell- pref. Lamella: lamelliform. [< Lamella.
lámel-ll-branch (lə-měl'ə-brănk') n. Any of the bivalve mol lusks belonging to the class Pelecypoda and the subclass Lamellibranchia. [< NLat. Lamellibranchia, class name: LameLLI- + Lat Tramilia, gill; see BRANCHLA.] -la•mel/fi•branch' adj
la meldi-corn (la-mĕli-korn') adj. Of or belonging to the sustramily Lamellicornia, which includes the scarabs and other tretles that have club-shaped lamellate antennae. [< NLat. Lāmilicorna, superfamily name : Lamelli- + Lat. corna, horn; see ker' in App.] -la $\cdot$ mel'li $\cdot$ corn $n$.
latmel ll - form $\left(\mathrm{l} \partial\right.$-mel/ $\%$-form ${ }^{\prime}$ ) adj. Having the form of a thin pate or lamella.
a'ment (lə-mĕnt') v. -ment •ed, -ment•ing, -ments -tr. 1. To express grief for or about; mourn: lament a death. 2. To regret deeply; deplore. -intr. 1. To grieve audibly; wail. 2. To express serrow or regret. See Syas at grieve. * n. 1. A feeling or expression of grief. 2. A song or poem expressing deep grief or mourning. [ME lementen < OFr. lamenter < Lat. lāmentā̀̄ < lămentum, lament.]-la•ment/er $n$.
a men'ta-ble ( $12-\mathrm{měn} n^{\prime}$ tə-bal, lăm'on-) adj. Inspiring or debly adv. bly adv.
den-ta•tion (lăm'ən-tā'shon) n. 1. The act of lamenting. 2. Alament. 3. Lamentations (used with a sing. verb) See table at Bible,
la'ment'ed (la-měn'tǐd) adj. Mourned for: our late lamented President. -la•ment/ed•ly adv.

## tual. <br> a'mi-a

 head and breasts a monster, represented as a serpent with the blood from breasts of a woman, that ate children and sucked the moi from men. 2. A female vampire. [ $\mathrm{ME}<\mathrm{Lat} .<\mathrm{Gk}$.]
steet, or (layert 2 -na) n., pl. -nae (-né') or -nas 1. A thin plate, blade. 3. A thin 2. Botany The expanded area of a leaf or petal; a ggy A thin thin layer of bone, membrane, or other tissue. 4. Zoolof rock. In scalelike or platelike structure. 5. Geology A narrow bed aminar flow. lamina.] -lam $1 \cdot$ nar, lam $/ \mathrm{i} \cdot \mathrm{nal}$ adj.
near a bound in. Nonturbulent flow of a viscous fluid in layers
"ar a boundary, as that of lubricating oil in bearings.
lam•i•nate (lăm/2-năt') v. -nat•ed, -nat•ing, -nates -mtr. 1. To beat or compress into a thin plate or sheet. 2. To divide into thin ayers. 3. To make by uniting several layers. 4. To cover with thin sheets. -intr. To split into thin layers or sheets. * adj. (-nĭt, -năt') Consisting of, arranged in, or covered with laminae. $\% n$ (-nāt', -nit) A laminated product, such as plywood. -lam'i• na'tor $n$.
lam•i•nat•ed (lăm/z-nā'tïd) adj. 1. Composed of layers bonded together. 2. Arranged in laminae; laminate
lam•i•na-tion (lăm'ว-nā'shən) n. 1a. The act or process of lam inating. $\mathbf{b}$. The state of being laminated. 2. Something laminated 3. A lamina.
lam*i*nec•to•my (lăm'ว-něk'tə-mē) n., pl. -mies Surgical re moval of the posterior arch of a vertebra.

cular tissue laminae of the hoof, esp. in horses.
Lam•mas (lăm/as) $n$. A feast formerly celebrated on August 1 in England, during which bread from the season's first wheat was consecrated at Mass. [ME Lammasse < OE hlāfmeesse: hlăf, loaf -messe, Mass; see Mass.]
lam•mer•gei *er also lam•mer•gey•er (lăm’ər-gǐəər) n. A large predatory bird (Gypaetus barbatus) of the vulture family, ranging from southern Europe to China and having a wide wingspan and black plumage. [Ger. Lammergeier : Lammer, genitive pl. of Lamm, lamb (< MHGer. lamp < OHGer. lamb) + Geier, vulture ( < MHGer. gïr < OHGer.).
lamp (lămp) n. 1a. A device that generates light, heat, or therapeutic radiation. b. A vessel containing oil or alcohol burned through a wick for illumination. 2. A celestial body that gives of or reflects light. 3. Something that illumines the mind or soul [ME lampe < OFr. < Lat. lampas < Gk. < lampein, to shine.] lamp-black (lămp'blăk') n. Fine soot collected from incom pletely burned carbonaceous materials, used as a pigment and in matches, explosives, lubricants, and fertilizers.
lam-per eel (lămfor) n. See lamprey. [Alteration of lamprey.] lam $\cdot$ pi•on (lăm'pē-ən) $n$. An oil-burning lamp, often of colored glass, for outdoor use. [Fr. < Ital, lampione, augmentative of lampa, lamp < OFr, lampe. See LAMP.]
lamp-light (lămp'lit') $n$. The light shed by a lamp.
lamp*light*er (lămp/li'tar) $n$. One that lights lamps, esp. gaslit lamps.
lamp oil $n$. See kerosene.
lam'poon (lăm-poon') n. 1. A written attack ridiculing a person group, or institution. 2. A light good-humored satire. tr. -pooned, -poon-ing, -poons To ridicule or satirize in or as if in a lampoon. [Fr. lampon, perh. < lampons, let us drink (< drinking songs), first pers. pl. imper. of lamper, to gulp down, of Gmc orig.] -lam•poon'er, lam• poon'ist $n$. -lam• poon'er•y $n$. lamp'post (lamp'póst') n. A post supporting a street lamp. lam• prey (lăm'prē) n., pl. -preys Any of various primitive elongated freshwater or anadromous fishes of the family Petromy zontidae, with a sucking mouth and rasping teeth. [ME lampre < OFr. lampreie < Med. Lat. lamprēda.]
lamp-shade (lămp'shād') n. Any of various protective or orna mental coverings used to screen a light bulb.
lamp*shell (lămp'shëlr) $n$. See brachiopod
lamp ${ }^{\text {work }}$, ing (lămp'wûr'kìng) n. The process of sculpting glass by twirling thin rods of glass over a gas-oxygen burner. LAN (lăn) $n$. A system that links together electronic office equip ment, such as computers, and forms a network within an office or building. [L(OCAL) A(REA) N(ETWORK).]
la•nai (lə-nīI) n., pl. -nais A veranda or roofed patio. [Hawaiian la nai
lanai.]
ple-growing area after 1922.
a•nate ( $1 \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime}$ ) lānātus < lāna, wool.]
Lan*ca•shire (lǎng'ka-shîrt , -shar) A historical region of NW England on the Irish Sea; part of the kingdom of Northumbria in England on the irish
Anglo-Saxon times.
Lan'cas*ter ${ }^{1}$ (lăng'ka-stor, lăn'-) English royal house that from 1399 to 1461 produced three kings of England-Henry IV, Henry 1399 to 1461 produced three kings of England-Henry IV, Henry
V, and Henry VI. During the Wars of the Roses its symbol was a red rose. -Lan ${ }^{\text {cas }}$ 'tri $\cdot$ an (lăng-kăs'trē-ən) adj. \& $n$.
Lan'cas•ter ${ }^{2}$ (lăng'kə-stər, -kăs'tər, lăı $\prime^{\prime}$-) A municipal borough of NW England N of Liverpool; chartered 1193. Pop. 133,610.
lance (lăns) $n$. 1a. A thrusting weapon with a long wooden shaft and a sharp metal head. b. A similar implement for spearing fish and a sharp metal head. b. A similar implement for spearing fish.
2. A cavalry lancer. 3. Medicine See lancet 1. $*$ tr.y. lanced, 2. A cavalry lancer. 3. Medicine See lancet 1. tr.v. lanced
lanc-ing, lanc•es 1. To pierce with a lance. 2. Medicine To make lanc*ing, lancees 1. To pierce with a lance. 2 . Medicine To make
a surgical incision in; cut into. $[\mathrm{ME}<\mathrm{OFr} .<$ Lat. lancea, prob. o a surgical in

## Celt. orig.]

ance corporal $n$. A noncommissioned officer in the US Marine Corps, ranking above private first class and below corporal [<lancepesade < obsolete Fr. lancepessade < Ital. lancia spezzata, superior soldier : lancta, lance (< Lat. lancea; see LANCE) + spez
zata, fem. p. part. of spezzare, to break to pieces.
ance*let (lăns'lĭt) $n$. Any of various small flattened marine or
ganisms of the subphylum Cephalochordata.

Knight of the Round Table whose love affair with Queen Guine-

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Stress marks:
${ }^{\prime}$ (primary);
lexicon (ĕk'sť̌-kŏn')


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