The AMILIER GANGERONG CONTROLLONG CONTROLL



FOURTH EDITION



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nd some 15 lakes; associated with the 19th-cent lakes; associated with the 19th-cent lakes with

nd some 15 lakes; associated man and coloridge.

ly Wordsworth and Coleridge.

19 n. A dwelling, esp. a prehistoric dwelling, built of bui allow lake.

n. The effect of warm, usu. lacustrine water on the edge of the e

ditions of cooler, adjacent areas.

[äkl/frünt') n. The land along the edge of a lake.

g n. A food fish, esp. the trout Coregonus
kes region, related to the cisco and whitefi streket

[included] n. Any of a breed of small as kes region, related to the cisco and wnitetishes in serier (lak/lond) n. Any of a breed of small straighter dogs, originally bred in England for hunting for the company of northwest England.]

er dogs, originally bred in Enguand 101 munting for and, a region of northwest England.]

or) n. 1. A fish, such as the lake trout, that lives in the such an lakes.

ip used on lakes. (lāk'shôr', -shōr') n. Land by a lake. āk'sīd') n. See lakeshore.

ak/sid') n. See lakeshore.

n. A freshwater food and game fish (Salyelisa, of the Great Lakes.
(lak/wŏōd') 1. A city of S CA, a suburb of log 19,300.

2. A city of N-central CO, a suburb of log 20,300.

4,000. --ko/tə) n., pl. Lakota or -tas 1. See Teton. 2. Thed.

x spoken by the Teton.

**repe (lak-shād/wēp', lŭk/sha-dwēp') A region of imprising the Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindivi is.

i/lä) n. 1. A place renowned for its frivolous activity mind characterized by unrealistic expectations of usness. [After L(os) A(NGELES).] lēk', lā-), **René Jules** 1860–1945. French designer_{te}

jewelry and glassware.

an) also Lal-lans (-anz) n. Scots 1. The Lowlands of the court of the co

Scots as spoken in southern and eastern Scotland on of LOWLAND.] —Lal'lan adj. |ăl'ē-găg') v. Variant of lollyga Variant of lollygag.

tare-gag) v. variant of longgag.

**c lammed, lam-ming, lams Slang —tr. To give ating to; thrash. —intr. To strike; wallop, [Prob. et akin to ON lemja, to cripple by beating, flog.]

lang intr. v. lammed, lam-ming, lams To escape, a.

**n. Flight, esp. from the law. [?] n. Flight, esp. from the law. [?]

ible Lamentations

o) n. A Buddhist monk of Tibet or Mongolia i, the upper one, lama < bla, superior.] (la/ma-iz/am) n. Tibetan Buddhism. —La/ma-ist.

ı (lä män'chə) A plateau region of S-central Spain ervantes's Don Quixote.

-märk', lä-), Chevalier de Jean-Baptiste Pierre An

net 1744-1829. French naturalist whose ideas abou fluenced Darwin's theory. - La marck'i an adj

im (lə-mär/kĭz/əm) also La·marck·i·an·ism (ka A theory of biological evolution holding that a can be inherited. [After Lamarck.]

(lä-mär-tēn'), Alphonse Marie Louis de Prat de

rench romantic poet who served briefly as minister

(lä/ma-ser/e) n., pl. -ies A monastery of lamas. [fi ama, lama (< Tibetan bla-ma; see LAMA) + -seri ob. < Pers. sarāy, inn, palace; see tera-2 in App.).
-mäz') adj. Relating to or being a method of child 1957), French physician.]

1a. A young sheep, esp. one that is not yet wealed of a young sheep used as meat. c. Lambskin. 24 mannered person; a dear. 3. One who can be due up. in financial matters. 4. Lamb Christianity [eus. nbed, lamb ing, lambs To give birth to a young : OE 1

s Known as "Elia." 1775-1834. British critic and ith his sister Mary Ann (1764-1847) wrote the chil Tales from Shakespeare (1807).

m. 2nd Viscount Melbourne. 1779–1848. Britis

io served as prime minister (1834 and 1835–41). (ləm-bä/də, läm-bä/dä) *n.* 1. A Brazilian ball^{roos} ch the partners press against each other tightly all ally. 2. Music for this dance. [Port., beating, lashie lambar, to beat, var. of lombar, prob. < lombo, sit orse) < Lat. lumbus, loin.] ăm-bāst*) tr.v. -bast•ed, -bast•ing, -bastes life

ve a thrashing to; beat. 2. To scold sharply; bert

n/də) n. 1. The 11th letter of the Greek alphabet aryon. [Gk. < Phoenician *lamd, ox-goad [52]]
Ith letter of the Phoenician alphabet.]

/on *n*. An unstable, electrically neutral baryon. **paryon** (lăm/də-bē/) *n*. An electrically neutral bi mass 11,000 times that of the electron

aryon (lăm'də-sē') n. A positively charged bath s 4,471 times that of the electron.

dold (läm/doid') adj. 1. Having the shape of the Greek let-

Anatomy Relating to the deeply serrated suture in limbul. Anatomy Relating to the deeply serrated suture in limbul ween the parietal bones and the occipital bone. Many both adi, 1. Flickering lightly over or on a sur-bumbul moonlight. 2. Effortlessly light or brilliant: lambent limbul. I lightly better the limbul. See Syns at bright. [Lat. 3. Hawing a gentle glow; luminous. See Syns at bright. [Lat. 3. Hambent-, pr. part. of lambere, to lick.] —lam/ben-cy lightly adv. lam/bart) n. A unit of being lightly lightly

ther of a perfectly diffusing surface that emiss or reflects the mission of square centimeter. [After Johann Heinrich Lamelingen per square characteristics of the square centimeter of the square continued of the square con | 1728–77), German physicist and ast | 1728–77), German physicist and ast | 1728 (|ăm'kĭl') n. See sheep laurel.

int (kiii (läm/kii') n. See Sneep laurel.

int b of God n. Christianity Jesus.

int b of God n. Christianity Jesus.

int b of Guin (läm/bər-kin, -brə-kin) n. 1. A short ornamental

limber of the top of a window or door or the edge of a shelf. 2.

int b of the top of a window or door or the edge of a shelf. 2.

int b orn over a helmet in medieval times. [Fr., prob. < Du.

koln kini, dim. of MDu. lamper, veil.]

int b ornament of lamper, will, lamp brekin (lamb, esp. when brekin temoving the fleece, as for a garment 2. Leather sed without removing the fleece, as for a garment made from the dressed hide of a lamb. 3. Parchment made from the from

hide.

this lettuce (lămz') n. See corn salad,

mb's nearters of n. (need min.) imb's quarters pl.n. (used with a sing. or pl. verb) A common hamb's chemopodium album) having lance-shaped leaves with a (Chenopodia surface and small green flowers.

mealy surface and officer flowers.

Meal (Am) adj. lamer, lamest 1. Disabled so that movement,

Ame the significant or impossible 2. (gan) adj. lam er, lam est 1. Disabled so that movement, lame (lam) adj. lam er, lam est 1. Disabled so that movement, lame (lam) adj. lam er, lam est 2. Arked by pain or rigger, wilking, is difficult or impossible. 2. Marked by pain or riggers paloxy. 4 rr. v. lamed, lam ing, lames To cause to become juncy property. 4 rr. v. lamed, lam ing, lames To cause to become juncy (ripple. [ME < OE lama.] —lame'ly adv. —lame/ness n. lame (lam) n. A thin metal plate, esp. one of the overlapping sed plates in medieval armor. [Fr. < OFr. < Lat. lāmina, thin site.]

pite. | mile. | mile.

inh letter of the Phoenician alphabet.]

lame duck n. 1. An elected officeholder continuing in office duration has been duck n. 1. An elected officeholder continuing in office duration has been decided by the second h

ame duck n. 1. An elected officeholder continuing in office during the period before the inauguration of a successor. 2. An inefective person; a weakling. —lame/-duck/ (lām/dūk/) adj. lamel-la (la-mēl/a) n. pl. -mel-lae (-mēl/a') or -mel-lae A thin scle, plate, or layer of bone or tissue. [Lat. lāmella, dim. of lāmini, thin plate.] —la-mel/lar adj. lamel-late (la-mēl/a'r, lām/a-lāt') adj. 1. Having, composed of, or arranged in lamellae. 2. Resembling a lamella. —lam/el-late/dij.—lam/el-la/tion n.

lamelli- or lamell- pref. Lamella: lamelliform. [< LAMELLA.] [amelli- branch (la-měl/a-brănk') n. Any of the bivalve mollusks belonging to the class Pelecypoda and the subclass Lamelli-branchia. [< NLat. Lāmellibranchia, class name: LAMELLI— + Lat. branchia, gill; see BRANCHIA.] -la·mel/li·branch' adi.

a-mel·li-corn (la-měl/i-kôrn') adj. Of or belonging to the superfamily Lamellicornia, which includes the scarabs and other beeles that have club-shaped lamellate antennae. [< NLat. Lāmellicornia, superfamily name: LAMELLI— + Lat. cornū, horn; see ker-¹ in App.] —la•mel'li•corn n.

la mel·li·form (la-měl/a-fôrm') adj. Having the form of a thin plate or lamella.

la ment (la-ment') v. -ment ed, -ment ing, -ments express grief for or about; mourn: lament a death. 2. To regret deeply; deplore. —intr. 1. To grieve audibly; wail. 2. To express softow or regret. See Syns at grieve. • n. 1. A feeling or expression of the state sion of grief. 2. A song or poem expressing deep grief or mourning. [ME lementen < OFr. lamenter < Lat. lāmentārī < lāmentum, ament.] —la•ment/er n.

**men•ta•ble (lə-měn/tə-bəl, läm/ən-) adj. Inspiring or de-serving of lament or regret; deplorable or pitiable. —lam/en•ta•

am'en-ta-tion (lam'ən-ta/shən) n. 1. The act of lamenting. 2. A lament. 3. Lamentations (used with a sing. verb) See table at

a ment ed (la-měn tid) adj. Mourned for: our late lamented President — la-ment/ed-ly adv. lamer (la/mar) n. Slang A person regarded as inept or ineffec-

ami•a (lā/mē-a) n., pl. -mi•as or -mi•ae (-mē-ē') 1. also Lamia Greek Mythology A monster, represented as a serpent with the

head and breasts of a woman, that ate children and sucked the blood from men. 2. A female vampire. [ME < Lat. < Gk.] an-i-na (lam'-3-na) n., pl. -nae (-nē') or -nas 1. A thin plate, blade, or layer. 2. Botany The expanded area of a leaf or petal; a blade, 3. A thin layer of bone, membrane, or other tissue. A. Zoolgy A thin catalities or platalities tructure. 5. Geology A narrow bed A thin layer of Done, memorane, of other trade of Yathin scalelike or platelike structure. S. Geology A narrow bed of rock. [Lat. lamina.] —lam'i•nar, lam'i•nal adj.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ week. [Lat. lamina.] — lam'i•nar, lam'i•nar auy. Monturbulent flow of a viscous fluid in layers $\frac{1}{2}$ hear a boundary, as that of lubricating oil in bearings.

lam·i·nate (lăm/ə-nāt') v. -nat·ed, -nat·ing, -nates -tr. 1. To beat or compress into a thin plate or sheet. 2. To divide into thin layers. 3. To make by uniting several layers. 4. To cover with thin sheets. -intr. To split into thin layers or sheets. * adi. (-nit. -nāt') Consisting of, arranged in, or covered with laminae. * n. (-nāt', -nǐt) A laminated product, such as plywood. —lam'i* na'tor n.

lam·i·nat·ed (lăm/ə-nā'tĭd) adj. 1. Composed of layers bonded

together. 2. Arranged in laminae; laminate. lam·i•na•tion (lām/ə-nā/shən) n. 1a. The act or process of laminating. b. The state of being laminated. 2. Something laminated. 3. A lamina

lam·i·nec·to·my (lăm'ə-nĕk'tə-mē) n., pl. -mies Surgical removal of the posterior arch of a vertebra. lam·i·ni·tis (lăm'ə-nī/tĭs) n. Inflammation of the sensitive vas-

cular tissue laminae of the hoof, esp. in horses. **Lam•mas** (lăm/os) 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 hlāfmæsse : hlāf, loaf s; see Mass.]

Ham·mer-gei er also lam·mer-gey•er (lăm/ər-gi/ər) 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. Lämmergeier: Lämmer, genitive pl. of Lamm, lamb (< MHGer. lamp < OHGer. lamb) + Geier, vulture (< MHGer. gir < OHGer.).] lamp (lämp) n. 1a. A device that generates light, heat, or thera-

peutic radiation. b. A vessel containing oil or alcohol burned through a wick for illumination. 2. A celestial body that gives off 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 incompletely burned cărbonaceous materials, used as a pigment and in matches explosites physicants and for the surface are proporties by the surface are proporties and the surface are proporties are proporties as a proporties are proporties and the surface are proporties and the surface are proporties are proporties and the surface are proporties are proporties and the surface are proporties are pro matches, explosives, lubricants, and fertilizers.

lam-per eel (lăm/pər) n. See lamprey. [Alteration of LAMPREY.]

lam-pi-on (läm/pa-n). See lamprey, (Alteration of LAMPREY, lam-pi-on (läm/pa-n) n. An oil-burning lamp, often of colored glass, for outdoor use. [Fr. < ltal. lampione, augmentative of lampa, lamp < OFr. lampe. See LAMP.] lamp-light (lämp/lit') n. The light shed by a lamp. lamp-light (lämp/lit') n. The light shed by a lamp. lamp-light er (lämp/lit'). One that lights lamps, esp. gaslit

lamp oil n. See kerosene.

lam·poon (lam-poon') n. 1. A written attack ridiculing a person, group, or institution. 2. A light good-humored satire. * tr.v.-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 (lämp/post') n. A post supporting a street lamp, lam-prey (läm/pre) n., pl. -preys Any of various primitive elongated freshwater or anadromous fishes of the family Petromygated resultates of aliastromous fishes of the family Petromy-zontidae, with a sucking mouth and rasping teeth. [ME lamprei < OFr. lampreie < Med.Lat. lampreda.] lamp*shade (lămp*shād') n. Any of various protective or orna-

mental coverings used to screen a light bulb. lamp•shell (lămp/shěl') n. See brachiopod.

lamp·work·ing (lamp/wûr/king) n. The process of sculpting glass by twirling thin rods of glass over a gas-oxygen burner. LAN (lan) 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).]

lanai (la-ni') n., pl. -nais A veranda or roofed patio. [Hawaiian

Lanai An island of central HI W of Maui; developed as a pineapple-growing area after 1922.

la•nate (la'nat') adj. Having or consisting of woolly hairs. [Lat.

lānātus < lāna, wool.] Lan·ca·shire (lăng'kə-shîr', -shər) A historical region of NW England on the Irish Sea; part of the kingdom of Northumbria in

Anglo-Saxon times. Lan•cas•ter¹ (lăng'kə-stər, 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-cas/tri-an (läng-käs/tre-an) adj. & n.
Lan-cas-ter² (läng/ka-stor, -käs/tor, län²-) A municipal borough of NW England No f Liverpool; chartered 1193. Pop. 133,610.
lance (läns) n. 1a. A thrusting weapon with a long wooden shaft and a sharp metal head. b. A similar implement for spearing fish.
2. A cavalty lancer. 3. Medicine See lancet 1. & tr.v. lanced, lanc-ing, lanc-es 1. To pierce with a lance. 2. Medicine To make a surgical incision in; cut into. [ME < OFr. < Lat. lancea, prob. of Celt. orig.)

lance 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: lancia, lance (< Lat. lancea; see LANCE) + spezzata, fem. p. part. of spezzare, to break to pieces.] lance•let (läns/lit) n. Any of various small flattened marine or-

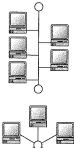
ganisms of the subphylum Cephalochordata.

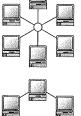
Lan·ce·lot (lăn/sə-lət, -lŏt', län/-) n. In Arthurian legend, a

Knight of the Round Table whose love affair with Queen Guine

777

lambdoid Lancelot





IAN

top to bottom: bus, star, and ring network configurations

oi boy ou out pay oo took father pet be pit cut ûr pie pier th this pot zh vision item

Stress marks: / (primary); (secondary), as in lexicon (lěk/sĭ-kŏn/)