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itor). **3. Baseball.** —**aboard prep.** On board of; on; in. [Middle English *abord*: *a-*, on; see *A-2* + *bord*, ship (from Old English *bord*).]

a·bode (ə-bōd') *v.* A past tense and a past participle of **abide**. —**abode n.** **1.** A dwelling place; a home. **2.** The act of abiding; a sojourn. [Middle English *abod*, home, from *abiden*, to wait. See *ABIDE*.]

ab·ohm (ă-bōm') *n.* The centimeter-gram-second electromagnetic unit of resistance, equal to one billionth of an ohm.

a·bol·ish (ə-bōl'ish) *tr.v.* **-ished, -ish·ing, -ish·es.** **1.** To do away with; annul. **2.** To destroy completely. [Middle English *abolishshen*, from Old French *abolir*, *aboliss-*, from Latin *abolēre*. See *al-2* in Appendix.] —**a·bol'ish·a·ble adj.** —**a·bol'ish·er n.** —**a·bol'ish·ment n.**

SYNONYMS: *abolish, exterminate, extinguish, extirpate, eradicate, obliterate.* These verbs mean to get rid of. *Abolish* applies only to doing away with conditions, practices, or regulations, not material things or persons: *The legislature passed a law to abolish the surtax.* *Exterminate* suggests total destruction, as of living things, by a deliberate, selective method: *Entire peoples were exterminated in the concentration camps.* *Extinguish* means to put out a flame or something likened to a flame: *Repeated rebuffs couldn't extinguish my enthusiasm.* *Extirpate* suggests effective destruction by removing roots or entrenched causes: *The police arrested dealers in an attempt to extirpate drug abuse.* *Eradicate* shares the connotations of *extirpate* but stresses the resistance to dislodgment offered by the object: *Scientists are working to find a serum to eradicate the disease.* *Obliterate* means to destroy so as to leave no trace: *Amnesia mercifully obliterated his memory of the accident.*

ab·o·li·tion (ăb'ə-līsh'ən) *n.* **1.** The act of doing away with or the state of being done away with; annulment. **2.** Abolishment of slavery. [Latin *abolitio*, *abolitio-*, from *abolitus*, past participle of *abolēre*, to abolish. See *ABOLISH*.] —**ab'ō·li·tion·ār'y** (-līsh'ə-nēr'ē) *adj.*

ab·o·li·tion·ism (ăb'ə-līsh'ə-nīz'əm) *n.* Advocacy of the abolition of slavery. —**ab'ō·li·tion·ist n.**

ab·o·ma·sum (ăb'ō-mā'səm) *n., pl. -sa* (-sə). The fourth division of the stomach in ruminant animals, such as cows, sheep, and deer, in which digestion takes place. —**ab'ō·ma'sal** (-səl) *adj.*

A·bomb (ă'bōm') *n.* See **atom bomb** (sense 1).

a·bom·i·na·ble (ə-bōm'ə-nə-bəl) *adj.* **1.** Unequivocally detestable; loathsome: *abominable treatment of prisoners.* **2.** Thoroughly unpleasant or disagreeable: *abominable weather.* [Middle English *abhominable*, from Old French, from Latin *abōminabilis*, from *abōmināri*, to abhor. See *ABOMINATE*.] —**a·bom'i·na·bly adv.**

abominable snowman *n.* A hairy humanlike animal reportedly inhabiting the snows of the high Himalaya Mountains. Also called *yeti*.

a·bom·i·nate (ə-bōm'ə-nāt') *tr.v.* **-nat·ed, -nat·ing, -nates.** To detest thoroughly; abhor. [Latin *abōmināri*, *abōmināt-*, to deprecate as a bad omen: *ab-*, away; see *AB-1* + *omen*, omen.] —**a·bom'i·na'tor n.**

a·bom·i·na·tion (ə-bōm'ə-nā'shən) *n.* **1.** Abhorrence; disgust. **2.** A cause of abhorrence or disgust.

ab·o·ral (ă-bōr'əl, ăbōr'-) *adj.* Located opposite to or away from the mouth.

ab·o·rig·i·nal (ăb'ə-rīj'ə-nəl) *adj.* **1.** Having existed in a region from the beginning: *aboriginal forests.* See **Synonyms at native**. **2.** Of or relating to aborigines. —**aboriginal n.** An aborigine. —**ab'ō·rig'i·nal·ly adv.**

ab·o·rig·i·ne (ăb'ə-rīj'ə-nē) *n.* **1.** A member of the indigenous or earliest known population of a region. **2. aborigines.** The flora and fauna native to a geographic area. [From Latin *aborigines*, original inhabitants (folk etymology of a pre-Roman tribal name): *ab-*, from; see *AB-1* + *origine*, ablative of *origo*, beginning; see *ORIGIN*.]

a·born·ing (ə-bōr'ning) *adv.* While coming into being or getting under way: *"Our own revolutionary war almost died aborning through lack of popular support"* (William Randolph Hearst, Jr.).

a·bort (ə-bōrt') *v.* **a·bort·ed, a·bort·ing, a·borts.** —*intr.*

a·bor·i·fa·c·i·ent (ə-bor'fā-ī-ā'shən) *n.* A substance or device used to induce abortion.

a·bor·tion (ə-bōr'shən) *n.* **1.** Induced termination of pregnancy and expulsion of an embryo or fetus that is incapable of survival. **2.** A miscarriage. **3.** Cessation of normal growth, especially of an organ or other body part, prior to full development or maturation. **4.** An aborted organism. **5.** Something malformed or incompletely developed; a monstrosity.

a·bor·tion·ist (ə-bōr'shə-nīst) *n.* One who performs abortions.

a·bor·tive (ə-bōr'tiv) *adj.* **1.** Failing to accomplish an intended objective; fruitless: *an abortive attempt to conclude the negotiations.* **2. Biology.** Partially or imperfectly developed: *an abortive organ.* —**a·bor'tive·ly adv.** —**a·bor'tive·ness n.**

ABO system *n.* A classification system for human blood that identifies four major blood types based on the presence or absence of two antigens, A and B, on red blood cells. The four blood types (A, B, AB, and O, in which O designates blood that lacks both antigens) are important in determining the compatibility of blood for transfusion.

a·bou·li·a (ə-bōō'lē-ə, ə-byōō'-) *n.* Variant of **abulia**.

a·bound (ə-bound') *intr.v.* **a·bound·ed, a·bound·ing, a·bounds.** **1.** To be great in number or amount. **2.** To be fully supplied or filled; teem. See **Synonyms at teem**¹. [Middle English *abounden*, from Old French *abonder*, from Latin *abundāre*, to overflow: *ab-*, away; see *AB-1* + *undāre*, to flow (from *unda*, wave; see *wed-1* in Appendix).]

a·bout (ə-bout') *adv.* **Abbr. a., ab., abt.** **1.** Approximately; nearly: *The interview lasted about an hour.* **2.** Almost: *The job is about done.* **3.** To a reversed position or direction: *Turn about and walk away slowly.* **4.** In no particular direction: *wandering about with no place to go.* **5.** All around; on every side: *Let's look about for help.* **6.** In the area or vicinity; near: *spoke to a few spectators standing about.* **7.** In succession; one after another: *Turn about is fair play.* —**about prep.** **1.** On all sides of; surrounding: *I found an English garden all about me.* **2.** In the vicinity of; around: *explored the rivers and streams about the estate.* **3.** Almost the same as; close to; near. **4.a.** In reference to; relating to; concerned with: *a book about snakes; objectivity—a part of what biography is about.* **b.** In the act or process of: *While you're about it, please clean your room.* **5.** In the possession or innate character of: *Keep your wits about you.* **6.a.** Ready or prepared to do something: *The chorus is about to sing.* **b.** Usage Problem. Used with a negative to indicate strong intention: *I am not about to concede the point.* —**about adj.** **1.** Moving here and there; astir: *The patient is up and about.* **2.** Being in evidence or existence: *Rumors are about concerning his resignation.* [Middle English, from Old English *onbūtan*: *on*, in; see *ON* + *būtan*, outside; see *ud-* in Appendix.]

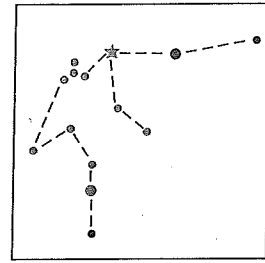
USAGE NOTE: The construction *not about to* is often used to express determination: *We are not about to negotiate with terrorists.* A majority of the Usage Panel considers this usage acceptable in speech but not in formal writing. • *About* is traditionally used to refer to the relation between a narrative and its subject: *a book about Cézanne, a movie about the Boston Massacre.* This use has lately been extended to refer to the relation between various non-linguistic entities and the things they make manifest, as in *The party was mostly about showing off their new offices* or *His designs are about the use of rough-textured materials.* This practice probably originates with the expression *That's what it's all about* and may partly reflect implicit deference to the postmodern doctrine that every social artifact and activity can be regarded as a text subject to interpretation. But the usage is still too vogueish to have won general acceptance; it is rejected by 59 percent of the Usage Panel in the example *A designer teapot isn't about making tea; it is about letting people know that you have a hundred dollars to spend on a teapot.*

a·bout·face (ə-bout'fās') *n.* **1.a.** The act of pivoting to face in the opposite direction from the original, especially in a military formation. **b.** A military command to turn clockwise 180°. **2.** A total change of attitude or viewpoint. —**about·face intr.v.** **-faced, -fac·ing, -fac·es.** To reverse direction.

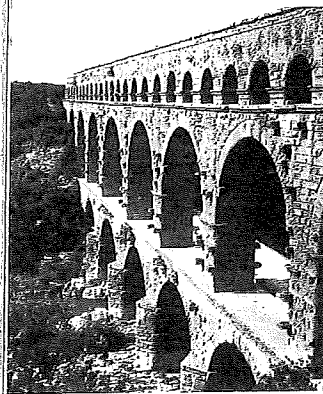
a·bove (ə-būv') *adv.* **1.** On high; overhead: *the clouds above.* **2.** In heaven; heavenward. **3.a.** Upstairs: *a table in the dining room above.* **b.** To a degree that is over zero: 15° above. **4.** In or

ă pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī pit	th thin
ī pie	th this
īr pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ə about, iten
ō paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: ' (primary), ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dīk'shə-nēr')



Aquarius



aqueduct
Pont du Gard
near Nîmes, France



Corazón Aquino

aquarium (ä'pə-rĭ-măk) (ä'pə-rĕ/măk). A river of southern Peru rising in the Andes and flowing about 885 km (550 mi) generally northwest to join the Urubamba River and form the Ucayali River.

A·pus (ä'pəs) *n.* A constellation in the Southern Hemisphere near Musca and Pavo. [Latin *apus*, a kind of swallow, from Greek *apous*, without feet, sand martin : *a-*, without; see *A-¹* + *pous*, foot; see *ped-* in Appendix.]

ap·y·rase (äp'ə-rās', -rāz') *n.* Any of various enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of ATP, causing the release of phosphate and energy. [A(DENOSINE) + PYR(O)- + (PHOSPHAT)ASE.]

aq. *abbr.* 1. Aqua. 2. Aqueous.

A·qa·ba (ä'kə-bə, äk'ə-), **Gulf of.** An arm of the Red Sea between the Sinai Peninsula and northwest Saudi Arabia. It has long been of strategic importance in the Middle East.

aq·ua (äk'wə, ä'kwə) *n., pl. aq·uae* (äk'wē, ä'kwī') or **aq·uas.** *Abbr. aq.* 1. Water. 2. An aqueous solution. 3. Color. A light bluish green to light greenish blue. [Middle English, from Latin. See *ak'-ā-* in Appendix.] —**aq·ua** *adj.*

aqua- *pref.* Water: *aquacade*. [From Latin *aqua*, water. See *AQUA.*]

aq·ua·cade (äk'wə-kād', ä'kwə-) *n.* An entertainment spectacle of swimmers and divers, often performing in unison to the accompaniment of music. [AQUA- + (CAVAL)CADE.]

aq·ua·cul·ture (äk'wə-kül'tchər, ä'kwə-) also **aq·ui·cul·ture** (äk'wī-kül'tchər, ä'kwī-) *n.* 1. The science, art, and business of cultivating marine or freshwater food fish or shellfish, such as oysters, clams, salmon, and trout, under controlled conditions. 2. *Botany.* Hydroponics. —**aq·ua·cul·tur·al** *adj.* —**aq·ui·cul·tur·ist** *n.*

aq·uae (äk'wē, ä'kwī') *n.* A plural of *aqua*.

aqua for·tis also **aq·ua·for·tis** (äk'wə-för'tis, ä'kwə-) *n.* See *nitric acid*. [New Latin : Latin *aqua*, water + Latin *fortis*, strong.]

Aq·ua·Lung (äk'wə-lŭng', ä'kwə-) *n.* A trademark used for an underwater breathing apparatus.

aq·ua·ma·rine (äk'wə-mə-rĕn', ä'kwə-) *n.* 1. A transparent blue-green variety of beryl, used as a gemstone. 2. *Color.* A pale blue to light greenish blue. [Latin *aqua marina*, sea water : *aqua*, water; see *AQUA* + *marĭna*, of the sea; see *MARINE.*]

aq·ua·nauf (äk'wə-nôt', ä'kwə-) *n.* A person trained to live in underwater installations and conduct, assist in, or be a subject of scientific research. Also called *oceanaut*. [AQUA- + Greek *nautēs*, sailor; see *nau-* in Appendix.]

aq·ua·plane (äk'wə-plān', ä'kwə-) *n.* A board pulled over the water by a motorboat and ridden by a person standing up. —**aquaplane** *intr.v.* **-planed, -plan·ing, -planes.** To ride on such a board. [AQUA- + PLANE¹.]

aqua re·gi·a (rĕ'jĕ-ə, rĕ'jə) *n.* A corrosive, fuming, volatile mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids, used for testing metals and dissolving platinum and gold. Also called *nitrohydrochloric acid*. [New Latin : Latin *aqua*, water + Latin *rĕgia*, royal (because it dissolves gold, the "royal metal").]

aq·ua·relle (äk'wə-rĕll', ä'kwə-) *n.* A drawing done in transparent watercolors. [French, from obsolete Italian *acquarella*, water color, diminutive of *acqua*, water, from Latin *aqua*. See *ak'-ā-* in Appendix.] —**aq·ua·rel·list** *n.*

a·quar·i·a (ə-kwār'ĕ-ə) *n.* A plural of *aquarium*.

A·quar·i·an (ə-kwār'ĕ-ən) *n.* One who is born under the sign of Aquarius. —**A·quar·i·an** *adj.*

a·quar·ist (ə-kwār'ist) *n.* One who maintains an aquarium.

a·quar·i·um (ə-kwār'ĕ-əm) *n., pl. -iums* or *-ia* (-ĕ-ə). 1. A tank, bowl, or other water-filled enclosure in which living fish or other aquatic animals and plants are kept. 2. A place for the public exhibition of live aquatic animals and plants. [Latin *aquārium*, source of water, from neuter of *aquārius*, of water, from *aqua*, water. See *ak'-ā-* in Appendix.]

A·quar·i·us (ə-kwār'ĕ-əs) *n.* 1. A constellation in the equatorial region of the Southern Hemisphere near Pisces and Aquila. Also called *Water Bearer*. 2. *a.* The 11th sign of the zodiac in astrology. Also called *Water Bearer*. *b.* One who is born under this sign. [Middle English, from Latin, water carrier, the constellation Aquarius, from *aqua*, water. See *AQUA.*]

a·quat·ic (ə-kwät'ik, ə-kwöt'-) *adj.* 1. Consisting of, relating to, or being in water: *an aquatic environment*. 2. Living or growing in, on, or near the water: *aquatic animals and plants*. 3. Tak-

aqua vi·tae (vī'tē) *n.* Strong distilled alcohol, strong liquor such as whiskey or brandy. [Middle English, from Medieval Latin *aqua vi·tae*. See *AQUAVIT.*]

aq·ue·duct (äk'wī-dŭkt') *n.* 1. *a.* A pipe or channel to transport water from a remote source, usually by bridge-like structure supporting a conduit or canal river or low ground. 2. *Anatomy.* A channel or organ or a body part, especially such a channel for id. [Latin *aqueductus* : *aque*, genitive of *aqua*, water + *ductus*, a leading; see *DUCT.*]

a·que·ous (ä'kwē-əs, äk'wē-) *adj.* *Abbr. aq.* similar to, containing, or dissolving in water; water. Formed from matter deposited by water, as certain rocks. [From Medieval Latin *aqueus*, from Latin *aqua*.]

aqueous humor *n.* *Anatomy.* The clear, watery fluid in the chamber of the eye between the cornea and the lens.

aqui- *pref.* Water: *aquifer*. [Latin, from *aqua*, water. See *AQUA.*]

aq·ui·cul·ture (äk'wī-kül'tchər, ä'kwī-) *n.* See *aquaculture*. —**aq·ui·cul·tur·al** *adj.* —**aq·ui·cul·turist** *n.*

A·quid·neck Island (ə-kwīd'nĕk). See *Rhode Island*.

aq·ui·fer (äk'wə-fər, ä'kwə-) *n.* An underground layer of earth, gravel, or porous stone that yields water. —**aq·ui·ferous** (ə-kwīf'ər-əs) *adj.*

A·qui·la¹ (äk'wə-lə, ä'kwē-lä). See *L'Aquila*.

Aq·ui·la² (äk'wə-lə) *n.* A constellation in the Northern Hemisphere near Aquarius and Serpens Cauda. [Middle English, from Latin *aquila*, eagle, the constellation Aquila.]

aq·ui·le·gi·a (äk'wə-lĕ'jĕ-ə, -lĕ'jə) *n.* See *Medieval Latin aquilegia*.

aq·ui·line (äk'wə-līn', -līn) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of an eagle. 2. Curved or hooked like a beak: *an aquiline nose*. [Latin *aquilinus*, from *aquila*.] —**aq·ui·lin·i·ty** (-līn'itē) *n.*

A·qui·nas (ə-kwī'nəs), **Saint Thomas.** 1225–1273. Dominican monk, theologian, and philosopher. His representative of Scholasticism, he applied Aristotle to Christian theology. His masterwork is *Summa Theologiae* (1266–1273).

A·qui·no (ä-kĕ'nō), **Corazón Cojuangco.** Born 1932. Philippine political leader. After the assassination of her husband, Benigno S. Aquino, Jr. (1932–1983), on his return from political exile, she ran for president (1986) against incumbent Ferdinand Marcos. Following the fraudulent election, Marcos fled the country and Aquino became president.

Aq·ui·taine (äk'wī-tān'). A historical region in France between the Pyrenees and the Garonne River. Aquitaine was joined with France after the marriage of Aquitaine to King Louis VII in 1137, but its possession was put after her subsequent marriage to Henry II of England.

Aq·ui·ta·ni·a (äk'wī-tā'nĕ-ə). A Roman division of Gaul extending from the Pyrenees to the Garonne, roughly coextensive with the historical region of Aquitaine. Iberian peoples were conquered by Julius Caesar in 57 B.C. and the region passed to the Franks in A.D. 507.

a·quiv·er (ə-kwiv'ər) *adj.* Marked by quivering: *were aquiver with anticipation before the circus parade*.

ar¹ (är) *n.* Variant of *are²*.

ar² (är) *n.* The letter *r*. [Middle English *arre*, from *ar*.]

Ar The symbol for the element argon.

AR *abbr.* 1. Also *A/R*. Account receivable. 2. Ark.

ar. *abbr.* Arrival; arrive.

Ar. *abbr.* 1. Arabia; Arabian. 2. Arabic. 3. Arab.

A.R. *abbr.* Army regulation.

-ar *suffix.* Of, relating to, or resembling: *polar*. [Middle English, from Old French *-er*, from Latin *-āris*, alteration of *aris*.]

A·ra (är'ə) *n.* A constellation in the Southern Hemisphere near the constellations Norma and Telescopium. [Latin *ara*, altar. See *as-* in Appendix.]

Ar·ab (är'əb) *n.* 1. A member of a Semitic people of Arabia, whose language and Islamic religion spread from Arabia.

can·zo·net (kân'zə-nět') *n.* *Music.* A short, lighthearted air or song. [From Italian *canzonetta*, diminutive of *canzone*. See CANZONE.]

caou·tchouc (kou'chōōk', -chōōk') *n.* See **rubber**¹ (sense 1). [French, probably from Spanish *caucho*, from Tupi *cau-ucha*.]

cap¹ (kăp) *n.* 1. A usually soft and close-fitting head covering, either having no brim or with a visor. 2. **a.** A special head covering worn to indicate rank, occupation, or membership in a particular group: *a cardinal's cap*; *a sailor's cap*. **b.** An academic mortarboard. Used especially in the phrase *cap and gown*. 3. **a.** A protective cover or seal, especially one that closes off an end or a tip: *a bottle cap*; *a 35-millimeter lens cap*. **b.** A crown for covering or sealing a tooth. **c.** A tread for a worn pneumatic tire. **d.** A fitted covering used to seal a well or large pipe. 4. A summit or top, as of a mountain. 5. An upper limit; a ceiling: *placed a cap on mortgage rates*. 6. *Architecture.* The capital of a column. 7. *Botany.* **a.** The top part, or pileus, of a mushroom. **b.** A calyptra. 8. **a.** A percussion cap. **b.** A small explosive charge enclosed in paper for use in a toy gun. 9. Any of several sizes of writing paper, such as foolscap. — **cap** *tr.v.* **capped, cap·ping, caps.** 1. To cover, protect, or seal with a cap. 2. To award a special cap to as a sign of rank or achievement: *capped the new women nurses at graduation*. 3. To lie over or on top of; cover: *hills capped with snow*. 4. To apply the finishing touch to; complete: *cap a meal with dessert*. 5. To follow with something better; surpass or outdo: *capped his last trick with a disappearing act that brought the audience to its feet*. 6. To set an upper limit on: *decided to cap cost-of-living increases*. — **idioms.** **cap in hand.** Respectfully or humbly; unpretentiously. **set (one's) cap for.** To attempt to attract and win as a mate. [Middle English *cappe*, from Old English *cæppe*, from Late Latin *cappa*.]

cap² (kăp) *Informal. n.* A capital letter. — **cap** *tr.v.* **capped, cap·ping, caps.** To capitalize. [Shortened form of CAPITAL.¹]

CAP *abbr.* Civil Air Patrol.

cap. *abbr.* 1. Capacity. 2. Capital.

cap·a·bil·i·ty (kă'pə-bīl'i-tē) *n., pl. -ties.* 1. The quality of being capable; ability. 2. Often **capabilities.** A talent or ability that has potential for development or use: *a student of great capabilities*. 3. The capacity to be used, treated, or developed for a specific purpose: *nuclear capability*.

cap·a·ble (kă'pə-bəl) *adj.* 1. Having capacity or ability; efficient and able: *a capable administrator*. 2. Having the ability required for a specific task or accomplishment; qualified: *capable of winning*. 3. Having the inclination or disposition: *capable of violence*. 4. Susceptible; permitting: *an error capable of remedy*. [Late Latin *capābilis*, from *capere*, to take. See **kap-** in Appendix.] — **cap·a·ble·ness** *n.* — **cap·a·bly** *adv.*

cap·a·cious (kə-pā'shəs) *adj.* Capable of containing a large quantity; spacious or roomy. See Synonyms at **spacious**. [From Latin *capāx*, *capāc-*, from *capere*, to take. See **kap-** in Appendix.] — **cap·a·cious·ly** *adv.* — **cap·a·cious·ness** *n.*

cap·ac·i·tance (kə-pās'i-təns) *n.* 1. *Symbol C* The ratio of charge to potential on an electrically charged, isolated conductor. 2. *Symbol C* The ratio of the electric charge transferred from one to the other of a pair of conductors to the resulting potential difference between them. 3. **a.** The property of a circuit element that permits it to store charge. **b.** The part of the circuit exhibiting capacitance. [CAPACIT(Y) + -ANCE.] — **cap·ac·i·tive** (-tīv) *adj.* — **cap·ac·i·tive·ly** *adv.*

cap·ac·i·tate (kə-pās'i-tāt') *tr.v. -tat·ed, -tat·ing, -tates.* 1. To render fit or make qualified; enable. 2. *Biology.* To cause (spermatozoa) to undergo the physical changes needed to penetrate and fertilize an egg. [CAPACIT(Y) + -ATE¹.] — **cap·ac·i·ta·tion** *n.*

cap·ac·i·tor (kə-pās'i-tər) *n.* An electric circuit element used to store charge temporarily, consisting in general of two metallic plates separated and insulated from each other by a dielectric. Also called *condenser*.

cap·ac·i·ty (kə-pās'i-tē) *n., pl. -ties. Abbr. c., C, cap.* 1. **a.** The ability to receive, hold, or absorb. **b.** A measure of this ability; volume. 2. The maximum amount that can be contained: *a trunk filled to capacity*. 3. **a.** Ability to perform or produce; capability. **b.** The maximum or optimum amount that can be produced: *factories operating below capacity*. 4. The power to learn or retain knowledge; mental ability. 5. Innate potential for growth, development, or accomplishment; faculty. See Synonyms

cantus, past participle of *canere*, to sing. See **kan-** in Appendix.]

on the St. Lawrence River with a shrine that is an important pilgrimage site. Population, 32,626.

cape¹ (kăp) *n.* A sleeveless outer garment fastened at the throat and worn hanging over the shoulders. [Middle English *cape*, partly variant of *cape*, *cope*; see COPE², and partly from Anglo-Norman *cape* (from Medieval Latin *cāpa*, variant of Late Latin *cappa*).]

cape² (kăp) *n. Abbr. c., C.* A point or head of land projecting into a body of water. [Middle English *cap*, from Old French, from Old Provençal, from Latin *caput*, head. See **kaput-** in Appendix.]

Cape (kăp) or **Cape of.** For names of actual capes, see the specific element of the names, for example, **Hatteras, Cape; Good Hope, Cape of.**

Cape Bret·on Island (brēt'n, brīt'n). An island forming the northeast part of Nova Scotia, Canada. It was under French sovereignty from 1632 to 1763.

Cape buffalo *n.* A large, often fierce buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) of Africa, having massive downward-curving horns.

Cape Cod Canal (kôd). A waterway, about 28 km (17.5 mi) long, of southeast Massachusetts connecting Buzzards Bay with **Cape Cod Bay**, the southern part of Massachusetts Bay.

Cape Cod cottage *n.* A compact house of one or one-and-a-half stories with a gabled roof and a central chimney.

Cape Coral. A city of southwest Florida on the estuary of the Caloosahatchee River southwest of Fort Myers. It grew rapidly during the 1970's. Population, 32,103.

Cape Fear River. A river rising in central North Carolina and flowing about 325 km (202 mi) southeast to the Atlantic Ocean north of Cape Fear.

Cape Gi·rar·deau (jə-rär'dō, -rär'-). A city of southeast Missouri on the Mississippi River south-southeast of St. Louis. It was founded in 1793. Population, 34,361.

Cape gooseberry *n.* A tropical South American plant (*Physalis peruviana*) having yellow flowers with purple centers and an inflated calyx enclosing an edible yellow berry used to make jam, sauces, and desserts.

Cape jasmine *n.* See **gardenia**.

Ca·pek (chă'pĕk'), **Karel.** 1890–1938. Czechoslovakian writer noted for his science fiction, such as the play *R.U.R.* (1921).

cap·e·lin (kăp'ə-līn, kăp'lin) also **cap·lin** (kăp'lin) *n.* A small, edible marine fish (*Mallotus villosus*) of northern Atlantic and Pacific waters, related to and resembling the smelt. [Canadian French *capelan*, from French, codfish, from Old Provençal, from Medieval Latin *cappellānus*. See CHAPLAIN.]

Ca·pel·la (kə-pĕl'ə) *n.* A double star in Auriga, the brightest star in the constellation, approximately 46 light-years from Earth. [Latin, diminutive of *caper*, goat.]

Cape primrose *n.* Any of various chiefly African plants of the genus *Streptocarpus*, widely cultivated as houseplants for their attractive foliage and clusters of showy, colorful flowers. Also called *streptocarpus*.

Cape Province. Officially Cape of Good Hope Province; formerly (before 1910) Cape Colony. **Abbr. C.P.** A province and historical region of southern South Africa on the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Settled by the Dutch in 1652, it was ceded to Great Britain in 1814 and became part of the newly formed Union of South Africa in 1910.

cap·er¹ (kă'pər) *n.* 1. A playful leap or hop. 2. A frivolous escapade or prank. 3. *Slang.* An illegal plot or enterprise, especially one involving theft. — **cap·er** *intr.v. -pered, -per·ing, -pers.* To leap or frisk about; frolic. [Alteration of CAPRIOLE.]

cap·er² (kă'pər) *n.* 1. A usually spiny Mediterranean shrub (*Capparis spinosa*) having white to pale lilac flowers and dehiscent fruits with reddish pulp. 2. A pickled flower bud of this plant, used as a pungent condiment in sauces, relishes, and various other dishes. [Middle English *caperis*, *capar*, from Latin *caparis*, from Greek *kapparis*.]

cap·er·cail·lie (kăp'ər-kāl'yē, -kāl'lē) also **cap·er·cail·zie** (-kāl'zē) *n.* A large grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*), native to northern Europe and having dark plumage and a fanlike tail. Also called *wood grouse*. [Scottish Gaelic *capull coille*: *capull*, horse (from Middle Irish *capall*, from Old Irish, ultimately from Latin *cabalus*, of Celtic origin) + *coille*, genitive of *coille*, forest (from Old Irish *cail*).]

Ca·per·na·um (kə-pūr'nē-əm). A city of ancient Palestine on

ă pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī pit	th thin
ī pie	th this
īr pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ə about, ite
ō paw	♦ regional

Stress marks: ' (prima
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dīk'shə-nē

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