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ho-meo-path-ic \hō-mē-ə-'pa-thik\ *adj* (1830) 1: of or relating to homeopathy 2: of a diluted or insipid nature (a ~ abolitionist — W. A. White) — **ho-meo-path-i-cal-ly** \-thi-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ho-meo-pa-thy \hō-mē-'ā-pə-thē, -hā-\ *n* [G *Homöopathie*, fr. *homöo-homeo-* + *-pathie* -*pathy*] (1826) : a system of medical practice that treats a disease esp. by the administration of minute doses of a remedy that would in healthy persons produce symptoms similar to those of the disease — **ho-meo-path** \hō-mē-ə-'pə-th\ *n*

ho-meo-sta-sis \hō-mē-ō-'stā-sēs\ *n* [NL] (1926) : a relatively stable state of equilibrium or a tendency toward such a state between the different but interdependent elements or groups of elements of an organism, population, or group — **ho-meo-stat-ic** \-'stā-tik\ *adj*

ho-meo-ther-mic \-'thər-mik\ *adj* (1870) : WARM-BLOODED 1 — **homeotherm** *n* — **homeothermy** *n*

ho-meo-tic \hō-mē-'ā-tik, -hā-\ *adj* [fr. *homeosis*, *homoeosis* a shift in structural development, fr. Gk *homōōsis* assimilation, resemblance, fr. *homoioun* to make like, fr. *homiois*] (ca. 1903) : relating to or being a gene producing a usu. major shift in structural development

home plate *n* (1875) : a 5-sided rubber slab at one corner of a baseball diamond at which a batter stands when batting and which must be touched by a base runner in order to score

home-port \hōm-'pōrt, -'pōrt\ *vt* (1957) : to provide with or assign to a home port

home port *n* (ca. 1891) : the port from which a ship hails or from which it is documented

home-mer \hōm-'mər\ *n* [Heb *hōmer*] (1535) : an ancient Hebrew unit of capacity equal to about 10½ or later 11½ bushels or 100 gallons (378 liters)

home-er \hōm-'mər\ *n* [1/home] (1868) 1: HOME RUN 2: HOMING PIGEON

home-er *vi* (1940) : to hit a home run

home range *n* (1884) : the area to which an animal usu. confines its daily activities

Ho-mer-ic \hō-'mer-ik\ *adj* (ca. 1771) 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Greek poet Homer, his age, or his writings 2: of epic proportions : HEROIC (< ~ feats of reporting — Stanley Walker) — **Ho-mer-i-cal-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

home-room \hōm-'rūm, -'rūm\ *n* (1915) : a classroom where pupils report esp. at the beginning of each school day

home rule *n* (1860) : self-government or limited autonomy in internal affairs by a dependent political unit (as a territory or municipality)

home run *n* (1856) : a hit in baseball that enables the batter to make a complete circuit of the bases and score a run

home screen *n* (1968) : TELEVISION 2

home-sick \hōm-'sik\ *adj* (ca. 1798) : longing for home and family while absent from them — **home-sick-ness** *n*

home-site \-'sīt\ *n* (1911) : a location of or suitable for a home

home-spun \hōm-'spən\ *adj* (1591) 1 a : spun or made at home b : made of homespun 2 : SIMPLE, HOMEY (~ philosophy)

homespun *n* (1607) : a loosely woven usu. woolen or linen fabric orig. made from homespun yarn

home stand *n* (1965) : a series of baseball games played at a team's home field

home-stay \hōm-'stā\ *n* (1956) : a period during which a visitor in a foreign country lives with a local family

home-stead \hōm-'sted, -'stid\ *n* (bef. 12c) 1 a : the home and adjoining land occupied by a family b : an ancestral home c : HOUSE 2 : a tract of land acquired from U.S. public lands by filing a record and living on and cultivating the tract

home-stead \-'sted\ *vt* (1872) : to acquire or occupy as a homestead ~ *vi* : to acquire or settle on land under a homestead law — **home-stead-er** \-'ste-dər\ *n*

homestead law *n* (1850) 1 : a law exempting a homestead from attachment or sale under execution for general debts 2 : any of several legislative acts authorizing the sale of public lands in homesteads

home-stretch \hōm-'stretch\ *n* (1841) 1 : the part of a racecourse between the last turn and the winning post 2 : a final stage (as of a project)

home-town \-'taun\ *n*, often *attrib* (1912) : the city or town where one was born or grew up; also : the place of one's principal residence

home truth *n* (1711) 1 : an unpleasant fact that jars the sensibilities 2 : a statement of undisputed fact

home-ward \hōm-'wərd\ or **home-wards** \-'wərdz\ *adv* (bef. 12c) : toward home (look ~, angel — John Milton)

homeward *adj* (1566) : being or going in the direction of home

home-work \hōm-'wərk\ *n* (ca. 1683) 1 : piecework done at home for pay 2 : an assignment given to a student to be completed outside the regular class period 3 : preparatory reading or research (as for a discussion or a debate)

hom-ey \hō-mē\ *adj* **hom-i-er**; -*est* (1856) : HOMELIKE (a restaurant with a ~ atmosphere) — **hom-ey-ness** or **hom-i-ness** *n*

ho-mi-cid-al \hā-mə-'sī-dəl, -hō-\ *adj* (1725) : of, relating to, or tending toward homicide — **ho-mi-cid-al-ly** \-'d(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ho-mi-cide \hā-mə-'sīd, 'hō-\ *n* [in sense 1, fr. ME, fr. MF, fr. L *homicida*, fr. *homo* human being + *-cida* -*cide*; in sense 2, fr. ME, fr. MF, fr. L *homicidium*, fr. *homo* + *-cidium* -*cide*] (14c) 1 : a person who kills another 2 : a killing of one human being by another

hom-i-let-ic \hā-mə-'le-tik\ or **hom-i-let-i-cal** \-'ti-kəl\ *adj* [LL *homileticus*, fr. Gk *homilētikos* of conversation, fr. *homilein*] (1644) 1 : of, relating to, or resembling a homily 2 : of or relating to homiletics; also : PREACHY

hom-i-let-ics \-'tik-s\ *n pl but sing in constr* (1830) : the art of preaching

hom-i-ly \hā-mə-'lē\ *n pl -lies* [ME *omelie*, fr. MF, fr. LL *homilia*, fr. LGk, fr. Gk, conversation, discourse, fr. *homilein* to consort with, address, fr. *homilos* crowd, assembly; akin to Gk *homos* same — more at SAME] (14c) 1 : a usu. short sermon 2 : a lecture or discourse on or of a moral theme 3 : an inspirational catchphrase; also : PLATITUDE

homing pigeon *n* (1886) : a racing pigeon trained to return home

hom-i-noid \hā-mə-'nōid\ *n* [NL *Homoidea*, fr. *Homin-*, *Homo* + *-oides*, suffix of higher taxa, fr. L *-oides* ²-*oid*] (1949) : any of a superfamily (Homoidea) of primates including recent hominids, gibbons, and pongids together with extinct ancestral and related forms (as of the genera *Proconsul* and *Dryopithecus*) — **hominoid** *adj*

hom-i-ny \hā-mə-'nē\ *n* [Virginia Algonquian *-homen*, lit., that treated (in the way specified)] (1629) : kernels of corn that have been soaked in a caustic solution (as of lye) and then washed in order to remove the hulls

hominy grits *n pl but sing or pl in constr* (1879) : GRITS

ho-mo \hō-(j)mō\ *n pl homos* [NL *Homin-*, *Homo*, fr. L, human being — more at HOMAGE] (1596) : any of a genus (*Homo*) of primate mammals that includes modern humans (*H. sapiens*) and several extinct related species

homo *n pl homos* [by shortening] (1929) : HOMOSEXUAL — often used disparagingly

homo — see HOMEO-

ho-mo-cer-cal \hō-mə-'sər-kəl, -hā-\ *adj* (1838) 1 of a fish tail fin : having the upper and lower lobes approximately symmetrical and the vertebral column ending at or near the middle of the base 2 : having or relating to a homocercal tail fin

homoe- — see HOMEO-

ho-mo-er-ot-ic \hō-mō-'i-'rā-tik\ *adj* (1916) : HOMOSEXUAL — **ho-mo-er-ot-i-cism** \-'rā-tə-'sī-zəm\ *n*

ho-mo-ga-met-ic \hō-mō-gə-'me-tik, -hā-\ *adj* (1910) : forming gametes which all have the same type of sex chromosome

ho-mog-a-my \hō-mā-gə-'mē\ *n* [G *Homogamie*, fr. *hom-* + *-gamie* -*gamy*] (1897) : the mating of like with like — **ho-mog-a-mous** \-'mə-s\ *adj*

ho-mog-e-nate \hō-'mä-jə-'nāt, -hə-\ *n* (1941) : a product of homogenizing

ho-mo-ge-ne-i-ty \hō-mə-jə-'nē-ə-tē, -'nā- also + 'ni-; esp Brit, -hā-\ *n* (1625) 1 : the quality or state of being homogeneous 2 : the state of having identical distribution functions or values (a test for ~ of variances) (< ~ of two statistical populations)

ho-mo-ge-neous \-'jē-nē-əs, -nyəs\ *adj* [ML *homogeneous*, *homogenus*, fr. Gk *homogenēs*, fr. *hom-* + *genos* kind — more at KIN] (1641) 1 : of the same or a similar kind or nature 2 : of uniform structure or composition throughout (a culturally ~ neighborhood) 3 : having the property that if each variable is replaced by a constant times that variable the constant can be factored out : having each term of the same degree if all variables are considered (a ~ equation) — **ho-mo-ge-neous-ly** *adv* — **ho-mo-ge-neous-ness** *n*

ho-mog-e-ni-sa-tion, **ho-mog-e-nise** *Brit var of* HOMOGENIZATION, HOMOGENIZE

ho-mog-e-ni-za-tion \hō-mā-jə-'nə-'zā-shən, -hə-\ *n* (1908) 1 : the act or process of homogenizing 2 : the quality or state of being homogenized

ho-mog-e-nize \hō-'mä-jə-'nīz, -hə-\ *vb -nized; -niz-ing* *vt* (1886) 1 a : to blend (diverse elements) into a uniform mixture b : to make homogeneous 2 a : to reduce to small particles of uniform size and distribute evenly usu. in a liquid b : to reduce the particles of so that they are uniformly small and evenly distributed; *specif* : to break up the fat globules of (milk) into very fine particles ~ *vi* : to become homogenized — **ho-mog-e-niz-er** *n*

ho-mog-e-nous \-'nə-s\ *adj* (1919) 1 : HOMOPLASTIC 2 : HOMOGENEUS

ho-mo-graft \hō-mə-'grāft, 'hā-\ *n* (1923) : a graft of tissue taken from a donor of the same species as the recipient — compare HETEROGRAFT

ho-mo-graph \hā-mə-'grāf, 'hō-\ *n* (1873) : one of two or more words spelled alike but different in meaning or derivation or pronunciation (as the *bow* of a ship, a *bow* and arrow) — **ho-mo-graph-ic** \hā-mə-'grā-fik, -hō-\ *adj*

homoio- — see HOMEO-

ho-moi-o-therm, **ho-moi-o-ther-mic** *var of* HOMEOTHERM, HOMEOTHERMIC

ho-moi-ou-si-an \hō-'mōi-'ū-zē-ən, -hā-, -'ū-sē-\ *n* [LGk *homoiosios* of like substance, fr. Gk *homoio-* homeo- + *ousia* essence, substance, fr. *ont-*, *ōn*, prp. of *einai* to be — more at IS] (1732) : an adherent of an ecclesiastical party of the 4th century holding that the Son is essentially like the Father but not of the same substance

ho-mol-o-gate \hō-'mä-lə-'gāt, -hə-\ *vt -gat-ed; -gat-ing* [ML *homologatus*, pp. of *homologare* to agree, fr. Gk *homologeîn*, fr. *homologos*] (1593) : SANCTION, ALLOW; *esp* : to approve or confirm officially —

ho-mol-o-ga-tion \hō-mə-'lā-'gā-shən\ *n*

ho-mo-log-i-cal \hō-mə-'lā-'ji-kəl, -hā-\ *adj* (ca. 1847) 1 : HOMOLOGOUS 2 : of or relating to topological homology theory (< ~ algebra) — **ho-mo-log-i-cal-ly** \-'ji-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ho-mol-o-gize \hō-'mä-lə-'jīz, -hə-\ *vt -gized; -giz-ing* (1811) 1 : to make homologous 2 : to demonstrate the homology of — **ho-mol-o-giz-er** *n*

ho-mol-o-gous \hō-'mä-lə-'gəs, -hə-\ *adj* [Gk *homologos* agreeing, fr. *hom-* + *legein* to say — more at LEGEND] (1660) 1 a : having the same relative position, value, or structure : as (1) : exhibiting biological homology (2) : having the same or allelic genes with genetic loci usu. arranged in the same order (< ~ chromosomes) b : belonging to or consisting of a chemical series whose successive members have a regular difference in composition esp. of one methylene group 2 : derived from or developed in response to organisms of the same species (< ~ tissue graft)

ho-mol-og-ue or **ho-mo-log** \hō-mə-'lōg, 'hā-, -'lāg\ *n* (1848) : something (as a chemical compound or a chromosome) homologous

ho-mol-o-gy \hō-'mä-lə-'jē, -hə-\ *n pl -gies* (ca. 1656) 1 : a similarity often attributable to common origin 2 a : likeness in structure between parts of different organisms due to evolutionary differentiation from the same or a corresponding part of a remote ancestor — compare ANALOGY b : correspondence in structure between different parts

world : UNIVERSE 2 : a complex that is a large-scale reproduction of one of its constituents — **mac-ro-cos-mic** \ma-krō-'káz-mik\ *adj* — **mac-ro-cos-mi-cal-ly** \-mi-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

mac-ro-cy-lic \ma-krō-'si-klík, -'si-\ *adj* (1936) : containing or being a chemical ring that consists usu. of 15 or more atoms

mac-ro-cyte \ma-krō-'sít\ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1889) : an exceptionally large red blood cell occurring chiefly in anemias — **mac-ro-cyt-ic** \ma-krō-'si-tik\ *adj*

mac-ro-cy-to-sis \ma-krō-si-'tō-səs, -krō-sə-\ *n*, *pl* -to-ses \-,sēz\ [NL] (ca. 1893) : the occurrence of macrocytes in the blood

mac-ro-eco-nom-ics \ma-krō-'e-kə-'nā-miks, -'ē-kə-\ *n pl* but *usu* *sing* in *constr* (1948) : a study of economics in terms of whole systems esp. with reference to general levels of output and income and to the interrelations among sectors of the economy — compare MICROECONOMICS — **mac-ro-eco-nom-ic** \-mik\ *adj*

mac-ro-evo-lu-tion \ma-krō-'e-və-'lū-shən *also* -'ē-və-\ *n* (1939) : evolution that results in relatively large and complex changes (as in species formation) — **mac-ro-evo-lu-tion-ary** \-shə-'ner-ē\ *adj*

mac-ro-fos-sil \ma-krō-'fā-səl\ *n* (1937) : a fossil large enough to be observed by direct inspection

mac-ro-ga-mete \ma-krō-'gə-'mēt *also* -gə-'mēt\ *n* [ISV] (1899) : the larger and usu. female gamete of a heterogamous organism

mac-ro-glob-u-lin \-'glā-byə-lən\ *n* [ISV] (1952) : a highly polymerized globulin (as IgM) of high molecular weight

mac-ro-glob-u-li-ne-mia \-'glā-byə-lə-'nē-mē-ə\ *n* [NL] (1949) : a disorder characterized by increased blood serum viscosity and the presence of macroglobulins in the serum — **mac-ro-glob-u-li-ne-mic** \-mik\ *adj*

mac-ro-in-struc-tion \ma-krō-'in-'strək-shən\ *n* (1959) : MACRO

macro lens [*macr*, fr. the fact that the focal length is greater than normal] (1961) : a camera lens designed to focus at very short distances with up to life-size magnification of the image

mac-ro-lep-i-dop-tera \ma-krō-'le-pə-'dāp-tə-rə\ *n pl* [NL] (1882) : lepidoptera (as butterflies, skippers, saturniids, noctuids, and geometrids) that include most of the large forms and none of the minute ones

mac-ro-mere \ma-krō-'mir\ *n* (1877) : a large blastomere — see BLASTULA illustration

mac-ro-mole-cule \ma-krō-'mä-li-'kyü(ə)\ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1929) : a very large molecule (as of a protein or rubber) — **mac-ro-mo-lec-u-lar** \-mə-'le-kyə-lər\ *adj*

ma-cron \mä-'krän, 'ma-, -krän\ *n* [Gk *makron*, neut. of *makros* long] (1851) : a mark ~ placed over a vowel to indicate that the vowel is long or placed over a syllable or used alone to indicate a stressed or long syllable in a metrical foot

mac-ro-nu-cle-us \ma-krō-'nü-klē-əs, -'nyü-\ *n* [NL] (1892) : a relatively large densely staining nucleus of most ciliate protozoans that is derived from micronuclei and controls various nonreproductive functions — **mac-ro-nu-cle-ar** \mak-rō-'nü-klē-ər, -'nyü-, +-kyə-lər\ *adj*

mac-ro-nu-tri-ent \-'nü-trē-ənt, -'nyü-\ *n* (1942) : a chemical element (as nitrogen, phosphorus, or potassium) of which relatively large quantities are essential to the growth and health of a plant

mac-ro-phage \ma-krō-'faj\ *n* [ISV] (1890) : a phagocytic tissue cell of the reticuloendothelial system that may be fixed or freely motile, is derived from a monocyte, and functions in the protection of the body against infection and noxious substances — called also *histiocyte* — **mac-ro-phag-ic** \ma-krō-'fa-jik\ *adj*

mac-ro-pho-to-gra-phy \ma-krō-'fə-'tā-grə-fē\ *n* (1889) : the making of photographs in which the object is either unmagnified or slightly magnified up to a limit often of about 10 diameters — **mac-ro-pho-to-graph** \-'fō-tə-'graf\ *n*

mac-ro-phyte \ma-krō-'fit\ *n* (ca. 1909) : a member of the macroscopic plant life esp. of a body of water — **mac-ro-phyt-ic** \ma-krō-'fi-tik\ *adj*

mac-ro-pter-ous \ma-'kröp-tə-rəs\ *adj* [Gk *makropteros*, fr. *makr-* + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER] (ca. 1836) : having long or large wings

mac-ro-scale \ma-krō-'skäl\ *n* (1931) : a large often macroscopic scale

mac-ro-scop-ic \ma-krō-'skä-pik\ *adj* [ISV *macr-* + *-scopic* (as in *microscopic*)] (1872) 1 : large enough to be observed by the naked eye 2 : considered in terms of large units or elements — **mac-ro-scop-i-cal-ly** \-pi-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

mac-ro-struc-ture \ma-krō-'strək-chər\ *n* (ca. 1899) : the structure (as of metal, a body part, or the soil) revealed by visual examination with little or no magnification — **mac-ro-struc-tur-al** \ma-krō-'strək-chə-rəl, -'strək-shə-rəl\ *adj*

mac-u-la \ma-kyə-'lə\ *n*, *pl* -læ \-,lē, -lī\ *also* -las [ME, fr. L] (14c) 1 : SPOT, BLOTCH; *esp* : MACULE 2 : an anatomical structure (as the macula lutea) having the form of a spot differentiated from surrounding tissues — **mac-u-lar** \-lər\ *adj*

macu-la lu-tea \-'lü-tē-ə\ *n*, *pl* **maculae lu-te-ae** \-tē-,ē, -tē,\ [NL, lit., yellow spot] (1848) : a small yellowish area lying slightly lateral to the center of the retina that constitutes the region of maximum visual acuity — called also *yellow spot*

mac-u-late \ma-kyə-'lət\ or **mac-u-lat-ed** \-'lā-təd\ *adj* [L *maculatus*, pp. of *maculare* to stain, fr. *macula*] (15c) 1 : marked with spots ; BLOTCHED 2 : IMPURE, BESMIRCHED

mac-u-la-tion \ma-kyə-'lā-shən\ *n* (15c) 1 *archaic* : the state of being spotted 2 *a* : a blemish in the form of a discrete spot (acne scars and ~) *b* : the arrangement of spots and markings on an animal or plant

mac-u-le \ma-'(kyü)əl\ *n* [F, fr. L *macula*] (1863) : a patch of skin that is altered in color but usu. not elevated and that is a characteristic feature of various diseases (as smallpox)

ma-cum-ba \mä-'kü-m-bə\ *n* [BrazilPg] (1939) : a polytheistic religion of African origin involving syncretistic elements and practiced mainly by Brazilian blacks in urban areas

mad \mad\ *adj* **mad-der**; **mad-dest** [ME *medd*, *madd*, fr. OE *gemæd*, pp. of (assumed) *gemædan* to madden, fr. *gemād* silly, mad; akin to OHG *gimeit* foolish, crazy] (bef. 12c) 1 : disordered in mind ; INSANE 2 *a* : completely unrestrained by reason and judgment (driven ~ by the pain) *b* : incapable of being explained or accounted for (a ~ deci-

excited : FRANTIC (<~ with jealousy) 8 : marked by intense and often chaotic activity ; WILD (a ~ scramble) — **mad-dish** \ma-'dish\ *adj*

mad *vb* **mad-ded**; **mad-ding** (14c) : MADDEN

mad *n* (1834) 1 : a fit or mood of bad temper 2 : ANGER, FURY

Mad-a-gas-car peri-winkle \ma-də-'gas-kər-\ *n* [*Madagascar*, Africa] (1821) : **PERIWINKLE** 1b

mad-am \ma-'dəm\ *n*, *pl* **madams** [ME, fr. MF *ma dame*, lit., my lady] (14c) 1 *pl* **mes-dames** \mä-'dām, -'dām\ : LADY — used without a name as a form of respectful or polite address to a woman 2 : MISTRESS 1 — used as a title formerly with the given name but now with the surname or esp. with a designation of rank or office (<*Madam* Chairman) (<*Madam* President) 3 : the female head of a house of prostitution 4 : the female head of a household ; WIFE

ma-dame \mə-'dam, ma-', *before a surname also* \ma-'dəm\ *n* [F, fr. OF *ma dame*] (1674) 1 *pl* **mes-dames** \mä-'dām, -'dām\ — used as a title equivalent to *Mrs.* for a married woman not of English-speaking nationality 2 *pl* **madames** : MADAM 3

mad-brained \mad-'bränd\ *adj* (1562) : RASH, HOTHEADED

mad-cap \mad-'kap\ *adj* (1588) : marked by capriciousness, recklessness, or foolishness — **madcap** *n*

mad-den \ma-'dɪn\ *vb* **mad-dened**; **mad-den-ing** \mad-'niŋ, 'ma-'dɪn-ɪŋ\ *vi* (1735) : to become or act as if mad ~ *vt* 1 : to drive mad ; CRAZE 2 : to make intensely angry ; ENRAGE

maddening *adj* (1822) 1 : tending to craze 2 *a* : tending to infuriate *b* : tending to vex ; IRRITATING — **mad-den-ing-ly** \-lē\ *adv*

mad-der \ma-'dər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *mædere*; akin to OHG *matara* madder] (bef. 12c) 1 : a Eurasian herb (*Rubia tinctorum* of the family Rubiaceae, the madder family) with whorled leaves and small yellowish panicked flowers succeeded by berries; *broadly* : any of several related herbs (genus *Rubia*) 2 *a* : the root of the Eurasian madder used formerly in dyeing; *also* : an alizarin dye prepared from it *b* : a moderate to strong red

mad-ding \ma-'diŋ\ *adj* (1579) : acting in a frenzied manner (the ~ crowd)

made \mād\ *adj* [ME, fr. pp. of *maken* to make] (14c) 1 *a* : FICTITIOUS, INVENTED (a ~ excuse) *b* : artificially produced *c* : put together of various ingredients (a ~ dish) 2 : assured of success (a ~ man) — *usu.* used in the phrase *have it made*

Ma-dei-ra \mə-'dir-ə, -'der-\ *n* [Pg, fr. *Madeira* Islands] (1596) : an amber-colored fortified wine from Madeira; *also* : a similar wine made elsewhere

mad-e-leine \ma-'dē-lē, -'dē-lē\ *n* [F, perh. fr. *Madeleine* Paumier, 19th cent. Fr. pastry cook] (1845) 1 : a small rich shell-shaped cake 2 : one that evokes a memory

ma-de-moi-selle \mad-'mwə-'zəl, -'mə-'zəl, *sometimes* mam-'zəl\ *n*, *pl* **ma-de-moi-selles** \-'zəl-zəl\ or **mes-de-moi-selles** \mä-'mwə-'zəl, -'mə-'zəl\ [ME *madamoiselle*, fr. MF, fr. OF *madamoiselle*, lit., my (young) lady] (15c) 1 : an unmarried French girl or woman — used as a title equivalent to *Miss* for an unmarried woman not of English-speaking nationality 2 : a French governess 3 : SILVER PERCH *a*

made-to-order *adj* (ca. 1908) 1 : produced to supply a special or an individual demand ; CUSTOM-MADE 2 : ideally suited (as to a particular purpose) (a ground ball ~ for a double play)

made-up \mä-'dɒp\ *adj* (1607) 1 : fancifully conceived or falsely devised 2 : fully manufactured 3 : marked by the use of makeup

mad-house \mad-'hauz\ *n* (1687) 1 : a place where insane persons are detained and treated 2 : a place of uproar or confusion

Mad-ison Avenue \ma-'dā-sən-\ *n* [*Madison Avenue*, New York City, former center of the American advertising business] (1952) : the American advertising industry

mad-ly \mad-'lē\ *adv* (13c) 1 : in a mad manner 2 : to an extreme or excessive degree (<~ in love)

mad-man \mad-'mæn, -'mən\ *n* (14c) : a man who is or acts as if insane

mad money *n* (1922) : money that a woman carries to pay her fare home in case a date ends in a quarrel; *also* : money set aside for an emergency or personal use

mad-ness \mad-'nəs\ *n* (14c) 1 : the quality or state of being mad : as *a* : RAGE *b* : INSANITY *c* : extreme folly *d* : ECSTASY, ENTHUSIASM 2 : any of several ailments of animals marked by frenzied behavior; *specif* : RABIES

Ma-don-na \mə-'dā-nə\ *n* [It, fr. OIt *ma donna*, lit., my lady] (1584) 1 *archaic* : LADY — used as a form of respectful address 2 *obs* : an Italian lady 3 *a* : VIRGIN MARY *b* : an artistic depiction (as a painting or statue) of the Virgin Mary

Madonna lily *n* (1877) : a widely cultivated lily (*Lilium candidum*) with bell-shaped to broad funnel-shaped white flowers

ma-dras \ma-'dræs; mə-'dras, -'drās\ *n* [*Madras*, India] (ca. 1830) 1 : a large silk or cotton kerchief usu. of bright colors that is often worn as a turban 2 *a* : a fine plain-woven shirting and dress fabric usu. of cotton with varied designs (as plaid) in bright colors or in white *b* : a light open usu. cotton fabric with a heavy design used for curtains

mad-re-pore \ma-'drə-'pōr, -'pōr\ *n* [F *madrepore*, fr. It *madrepora*, fr. *madre* mother (fr. L *mater*) + *poro* pore (fr. L *porus*) — more at MOTHER] (1751) : any of various stony reef-building corals (order Madreporaria) of tropical seas that assume a variety of branching, encrusting, or massive forms — **mad-re-po-ri-an** \ma-'drə-'pōr-ē-ən, -'pōr-\ *adj* or *n* — **mad-re-po-ri-c** \-'pōr-ik, -'pōr-\ *adj*

mad-re-po-rite \ma-'drə-'pōr-īt, -'pōr-\ *n* [ISV *madrepore* + *-ite* (segment); fr. the resemblances of the perforations to those of a madrepore] (1877) : a perforated or porous body that is situated at the distal end of the stone canal in echinoderms

mad-ri-gal \ma-'dri-gəl\ *n* [It *madrigale*, prob. fr. ML *matricale*, fr. neut. of (assumed) *matricalis* simple, fr. LL, of the womb, fr. L *matric-*, *matrix* womb, fr. *mater* mother] (1588) 1 : a medieval short lyrical poem in a strict poetic form 2 *a* : a complex polyphonic unaccompanied vocal piece on a secular text developed esp. in the 16th and 17th centuries *b* : PART-SONG; *esp* : GLEE — **mad-ri-gal-ian** \ma-'drə-'gāl-ē-ən, -'gā-\ *adj* — **mad-ri-gal-ist** \ma-'dri-gəl-ist\ *n*