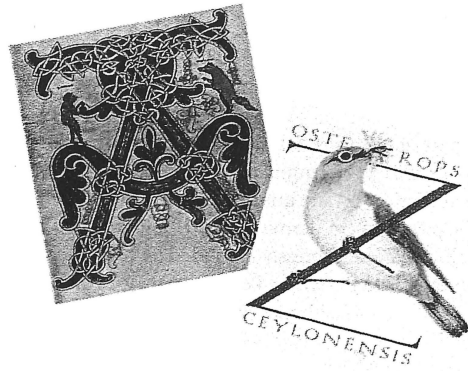


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**American
Heritage[®] Dictionary**
of the English Language

FOURTH EDITION



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phagocytosis (fäg'ə-sī-tō'sis) *n.* The engulfing and ingestion of bacteria or other foreign bodies by phagocytes. —**phagocytotic** (-tō'tik) *adj.*

phagosome (fäg'ə-sōm') *n.* A membrane-bound vesicle found in a cell by an inward folding of the cell membrane to hold foreign matter taken into the cell by phagocytosis.

-phagous *suffix.* Eating; feeding on: *ichthyophagous*. [From Latin *-phagus*, from Greek *-phagos*, from *phagein*, to eat. See **bhag-** in Appendix I.]

-phagy *suffix.* Variant of **-phagia**.

phalange (fāl'länj', fā-länj') *n.* See **phalanx** (sense 3). [French, from Old French, body of infantrymen, from Latin, from Greek *phalanx*, *phalang-*, log, battle array, bone between the finger and toe joints. See **PHALANX**.]

phalangeal (fā-län'jē-əl, fā-) also **phalangeal** (fā-läng'gəl, fā-) or **phalangean** (fā-län'jē-ən, fā-) *adj.* *Anatomy* Of or relating to a phalanx or phalanges.

phalanger (fā-län'jēr) *n.* Any of various small arboreal marsupials of the family Phalangeridae, of Australia and adjacent islands, having a long tail and dense woolly fur and including the cuscus and the flying phalanger. [New Latin, from Greek *phalanx*, *phalang-*, toe bone (of its fused hind toes). See **PHALANX**.]

phalanges (fā-län'jēz, fā-) *n.* A plural of **phalanx**.

phalanstery (fāl'an-stēr'ē) *n., pl. -ies 1a.* A self-sustaining cooperative community of the followers of Fourierism. Also called *phalanx*.

b. The buildings in such a community. **2.** An association resembling a Fourierist phalanstery. [French *phalanstère*: *phalange*, phalanx (from Latin *phalanx*, *phalang-*; see **PHALANX**) + (*mona*)*stère*, monastery (from Late Latin *monasterium*; see **MONASTERY**).] —**phalansterial** (-stēr'ē-əl) *adj. & n.* —**phalansterialism** *n.*

phalanx (fāl'längks', fäl'längks') *n., pl. phalanxes or phalanges (fā-län'jēz, fā-) **1.** A compact or close-knit body of people: "formed a solid phalanx in defense of the Constitution and Protestant religion" (G.M. Trevelyan). **2.** A formation of infantry carrying overlapping shields and long spears, developed by Philip II of Macedon and used by Alexander the Great. **3. pl. phalanges** *Anatomy* A bone of a finger or toe. Also called *phalange*. **4.** See **phalanstery** (sense 1a). [Latin *phalanx*, *phalang-*, from Greek.]*

phalarope (fāl'ə-rōp') *n.* Any of several small wading birds of the family Phalaropodidae, resembling sandpipers but having lobed toes that enable them to swim. [French, from New Latin *phalaropus*: Greek *phalaris*, coot (from *phalaros*, having a white spot; see **bhel-** in Appendix I) + Greek *pous*, foot; see **ped-** in Appendix I.]

phallic (fāl'ik) *adj. & n.* **1.** Of, relating to, or resembling a phallus. **2.** Of or relating to the cult of the phallus as an embodiment of generative power: *phallic worship*. **3.** Of or relating to the third stage of psychosexual development in psychoanalytic theory, from about ages three to six, during which gratification is focused on sensations associated with the genital organs. The phallic stage is preceded by the anal stage and followed by the latency period. [Greek *phallicos*, from *phallos*, phallus. See **PHALLUS**.] —**phallically** *adv.*

phallogenetic (fāl'ō-sēn'trik) *adj.* Centered on men or on a male viewpoint, especially one held to entail the domination of women by men. [**PHALLUS** + **-CENTRIC**.] —**phallogenic** *n.*

phallos (fāl'əs) *n., pl. phalloses* **1. Anatomy** a. The penis. **b.** The sexually undifferentiated tissue in an embryo that becomes the penis or clitoris. **2.** A representation of the penis and testes as an embodiment of generative power. **3.** The immature penis considered in psychoanalysis as the libidinal object of infantile sexuality in the male. [Late Latin, from Greek *phallos*. See **bhel-** in Appendix I.]

-phane or **-phan** *suffix.* A substance resembling something specified: *tryptophan*. [From Greek *-phanēs*, appearing, from *phainesthai*, to appear. See **bhā-** in Appendix I.]

phanerogam (fän'ər-ə-gäm', fā-när'ə-) *n.* A plant that produces seeds. [New Latin *phanerogamus*: Greek *phaneros*, visible (from *phainein*, to cause to appear; see **bhā-** in Appendix I) + Greek *gamos*, marriage; see **-GAMOUS**.] —**phanerogamic**, **phanerogamous** (fän'ə-rög'ə-məs) *adj.*

Phanerozoic (fän'ər-ə-zō'ik) *adj.* Of or relating to the geologic time period from approximately 570 million years ago to the present, comprising the Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic eras, and marked by an abundance of fossil evidence of life, especially higher forms, in the corresponding rocks. See table at **geologic time**. **2. n.** The Phanerozoic Eon. [Greek *phaneros*, visible (from *phainein*, to cause to appear; see **bhā-** in Appendix I) + **-ZOIC**.]

phantasm (fän'täz'əm) *n.* **1.** Something apparently seen but having no physical reality; a phantom or an apparition. Also called *phantasma*. **2.** An illusory mental image. Also called *phantasma*. **3.** In Platonic philosophy, objective reality as perceived and distorted by the five senses. [Middle English *fantasme*, from Old French, from Latin *phantasma*, from Greek, from *phantazein*, to make visible, from *phantos*, visible, from *phainein*, to show. See **bhā-** in Appendix I.] —**phantasmal** (fän-täz'mäl), **phantasmic** (-täz'mik) *adj.*

phantasma (fän-täz'mä) *n., pl. -mata* (-mä-tä) See **phantasm** (senses 1, 2). [Ultimately from Greek *phantasma*. See **PHANTASM**.]

phantasmagoria (fän-täz'mä-gör'ē-ə, -gör') also **phantasmagory** (fän-täz'mä-gör'ē, -gör') *n., pl. -rias* also **-ries 1a.** A fantastic sequence of haphazardly associative imagery, as seen in dreams or fever. **b.** A constantly changing scene composed of numerous

haps *fantasme*, illusion (from Old French; see **PHANTASM**) + *allegorie*, allegory, allegorical visual representation (from Old French, allegory, from Latin *allegoria*; see **ALLEGORY**).] —**phantasmagoric** (-gör'ē-ə, -gör') *adj.* —**phantasmagorically** *adv.*

phantom also **fan·tom** (fän'təm) *n.* **1a.** Something apparently seen, heard, or sensed, but having no physical reality; a ghost or an apparition. **b.** Something elusive or delusive. **2.** An image that appears only in the mind; an illusion. **3.** Something dreaded or despised. **4. adj.** **1.** Resembling, characteristic of, or being a phantom; illusive. **2.** Fictitious; nonexistent: *phantom employees on the payroll*. [Middle English *fantom*, from Old French *fantosme*, probably from Vulgar Latin **phantauma*, from Greek dialectal **phantagma*, from Greek *phantasma*. See **PHANTASM**.]

phantom limb pain *n.* Pain or discomfort felt by an amputee in the area of the missing limb.

Pharaoh also **phar·aoh** (fär'ō, fär'rō) *n.* **1.** A king of ancient Egypt. **2.** A tyrant. [Middle English *Pharao*, from Late Latin *Pharaō*, from Greek, from Hebrew *par'ō*, from Egyptian *pr-'*: *pr*, house + *'*, great.] —**Pharaohic** (fär'ä-ön'ik) *adj.*

pharaoh ant *n.* A tiny, yellowish-red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*) that infests human dwellings throughout the world.

Pharaoh hound *n.* Any of a breed of sleek, swift-running hunting dog originating in Egypt and having a short, glossy, tan coat and large, pointed ears.

pharisaic (fär'ī-sä'ik) also **pharisaical** (-sä'ik-əl) *adj.* **1.** **Pharisaic** also **Pharisaical** Of, relating to, or characteristic of the Pharisees. **2.** Hypocritically self-righteous and condemnatory. —**pharisaically** *adv.* —**pharisaicalness** *n.*

pharisaism (fär'ī-sä-iz'm) also **phariseism** (-sē-iz'm) *n.* **1.** **Pharisaism** also **Phariseism** The doctrines and practices of the Pharisees. **2.** Hypocritical observance of the letter of religious or moral law without regard for the spirit; sanctimoniousness.

pharisee (fär'ī-sē) *n.* **1.** **Pharisee** A member of an ancient Jewish sect that emphasized strict interpretation and observance of the Mosaic law in both its oral and written form. **2.** A hypocritically self-righteous person. [Middle English *pharise*, from Old English *fariseus* and from Old French *pharise*, both from Late Latin *phariseus*, from Greek *pharisaios*, from Aramaic *parisayya*, pl. of *paris*, separate, from *paraš*, to separate. See **prš-** in Appendix II.]

pharmaceutical (fär'mä-sōō'tī-kəl) also **pharmaceutic** (-tik) *adj.* Of or relating to pharmacy or pharmacists. **2. n.** A pharmaceutical product or preparation. [From Late Latin *pharmaceuticus*, from Greek *pharmakeutikos*, from *pharmakeutēs*, preparer of drugs, variant of *pharmakeus*, from *pharmakon*, drug.] —**pharmaceutically** *adv.*

pharmaceutics (fär'mä-sōō'tiks) *n.* **1.** (used with a *sing. verb*) The science of preparing and dispensing drugs. **2.** (used with a *pl. verb*) Pharmaceutical preparations; medicinal drugs.

pharmacist (fär'mä-sist) *n.* A person trained in pharmacy; a druggist.

pharmaco- *prefix.* Drug; medicine: *pharmacognosy*. [Greek, from *pharmakon*, poison, drug.]

pharmacodynamic (fär'mä-kō'dī-näm'tiks) *n.* (used with a *sing. verb*) The study of the action or effects of drugs on living organisms. —**pharmacodynamic** *adj.* —**pharmacodynamically** *adv.*

pharmacogenetics (fär'mä-kō-jä-nēt'iks) *n.* (used with a *sing. verb*) The study of genetic factors that influence an organism's reaction to a drug. —**pharmacogenetic** *adj.*

pharmacognosy (fär'mä-kōg'nä-sē) *n.* The branch of pharmacology that deals with drugs in their crude or natural state and with medicinal herbs or other plants. [**PHARMACO-** + Greek *gnōsis*, knowledge; see **GNOSIS**.] —**pharmacognosist** *n.* —**pharmacognostic** (-kōg-nōs'tik) *adj.*

pharmacokinetics (fär'mä-kō-kä-nēt'iks, -kī-) *n.* (used with a *sing. verb*) **1.** The process by which a drug is absorbed, distributed, metabolized, and eliminated by the body. **2.** The study of this process. —**pharmacokinetic** *adj.*

pharmacology (fär'mä-kōl'ə-jē) *n.* **1.** The science of drugs, including their composition, uses, and effects. **2.** The characteristics or properties of a drug, especially those that make it medically effective. —**pharmacologic** (-kä-lōj'ik), **pharmacological** (-i-kəl) *adj.* —**pharmacologically** *adv.* —**pharmacologist** *n.*

pharmacopeia also **pharmaco·peia** (fär'mä-kä-pē'ä) *n.* **1.** A book containing an official list of medicinal drugs together with articles on their preparation and use. **2.** A collection or stock of drugs. [New Latin, from Greek *pharmakopoiā*, preparation of drugs, from *pharmakopoiōs*, preparing drugs: *pharmako-*, *pharmaco-* + *poiōin*, to make; see **kwei-** in Appendix I.] —**pharmacopoeial** (-pē'äl) *adj.* —**pharmacopoeist** (-pē'ist) *n.*

pharmacotherapy (fär'mä-kō-thēr'ə-pē) *n., pl. -pies* Treatment of disease through the use of drugs.

pharmacy (fär'mä-sē) *n., pl. -cies 1.* The art of preparing and dispensing drugs. **2.** A place where drugs are sold; a drugstore. Also called *apothecary*. [Middle English *farmacie*, a purgative, from Old French, from Medieval Latin *pharmacia*, a medicine, from Greek *pharmakeia*, use of drugs, from *pharmakon*, drug.]

PharmB *abbr.* Latin *Pharmaciae Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Pharmacy)

PharmD *abbr.* Latin *Pharmaciae Doctor* (Doctor of Pharmacy)

pharming (fär'ming) *n.* The production of pharmaceuticals from genetically altered plants or animals. [Blend of **PHARMACEUTICAL** and

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