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July 23, 2007

The Honorable Gregory M. Sleet
United States District Court
844 N. King Street
Wilmington, DE 19801

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Re: *Elan Pharma International, Ltd. v. Abraxis Bioscience, Inc.*
C.A. No. 06-438-GMS

Dear Judge Sleet:

I enclose for the Court's convenience highlighted copies of four additional dictionary definitions that plaintiff Elan Pharma International, Ltd. intends to rely upon during tomorrow's *Markman* hearing in the above matter.

Respectfully,

/s/ *John G. Day*

John G. Day

JGD/nml
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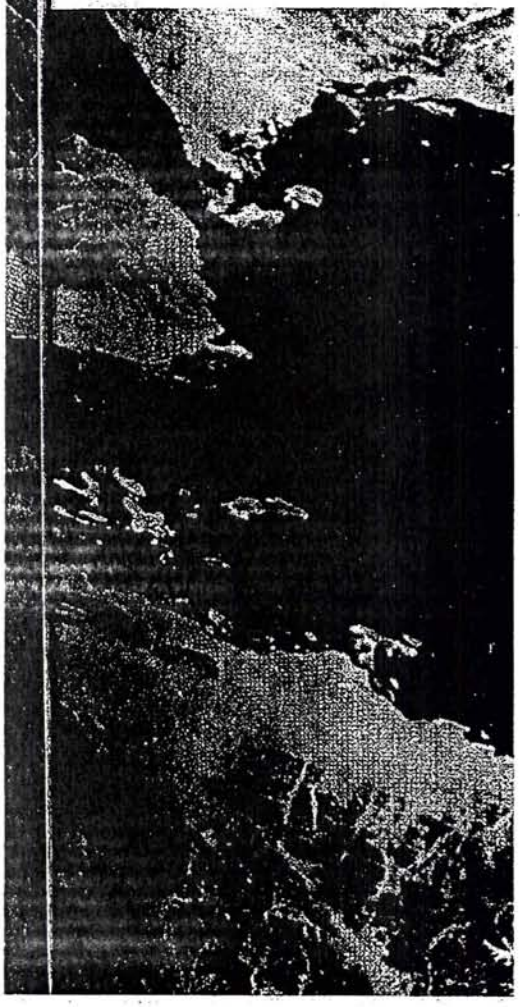
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McGraw-Hill DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS

Fourth Edition



Sybil P. Parker
EDITOR IN CHIEF

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On the cover: Pattern produced from white light by a computer-generated diffraction plate containing 529 square apertures arranged in a 23 × 23 array. (R. B. Hoover, Marshall Space Flight Center)

On the title pages: Aerial photograph of the Sinai Peninsula made by Gemini spacecraft. (NASA)

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In addition, material has been drawn from the following references: R. E. Huschke, *Glossary of Meteorology*, American Meteorological Society, 1959; *U.S. Air Force Glossary of Standardized Terms*, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 1, 1972; *Communications-Electronics Terminology*, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 3, 1970; W. H. Allen, ed., *Dictionary of Technical Terms for Aerospace Use*, 1st ed., National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1965; J. M. Gilliland, *Solar-Terrestrial Physics: A Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations*, Royal Aircraft Establishment Technical Report 67158, 1967; *Glossary of Air Traffic Control Terms*, Federal Aviation Agency; *A Glossary of Range Terminology, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico*, National Bureau of Standards, AD 467-424; *A DOD Glossary of Mapping, Charting and Geodetic Terms*, 1st ed., Department of Defense, 1967; P. W. Thrush, comp. and ed., *A Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms*, Bureau of Mines, 1968; *Nuclear Terms: A Glossary*, 2d ed., Atomic Energy Commission; F. Casey, ed., *Compilation of Terms in Information Sciences Technology*, Federal Council for Science and Technology, 1970; *Glossary of Stinfo Terminology*, Office of Aerospace Research, U.S. Air Force, 1963; *Naval Dictionary of Electronic, Technical, and Imperative Terms*, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1962; *ADP Glossary*, Department of the Navy, NAVSO P-3097.

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cortex. Abbreviated ACTH. Also known as adrenotropic hormone. { ə,drēn·ō'kȯrd·ə·kō'träp·ik 'hȯr,mōn }

adrenogenital syndrome [MED] A group of symptoms associated with hypersecretion of adrenal cortex hormones; effects vary with sex and time of development. { ə,drēn·ō'jen·ə·təl 'sin,drōm }

adrenotropic [PHYSIO] Of or pertaining to an effect on the adrenal cortex. { ə,drēn·ə'träp·ik }

adrenotropic hormone *See* adrenocorticotropic hormone. { ə,drēn·ə'träp·ik 'hȯr,mōn }

adret [ECOL] The sunny (usually south) face of a mountain featuring high timber and snow lines. { 'ad·rət }

ADSEL *See* Mode S.

adsorbate [CHEM] A solid, liquid, or gas which is adsorbed as molecules, atoms, or ions by such substances as charcoal, silica, metals, water, and mercury. { ad'sȯr,bāt }

adsorbent [CHEM] A solid or liquid that adsorbs other substances; for example, charcoal, silica, metals, water, and mercury. { ad'sȯr·bənt }

adsorption [CHEM] The surface retention of solid, liquid, or gas molecules, atoms, or ions by a solid or liquid, as opposed to absorbtion, the penetration of substances into the bulk of the solid or liquid. { ad'sȯrp·shən }

adsorption chromatography [ANALY CHEM] Separation of a chemical mixture (gas or liquid) by passing it over an adsorbent bed which adsorbs different compounds at different rates. { ad'sȯrp·shən ,krō·mə'täg·rə·fē }

adsorption gasoline [MATER] Gasoline extracted from natural gas or refinery gas. { ad'sȯrp·shən ,gas·ə'lēn }

adsorption indicator [ANALY CHEM] An indicator used in solutions to detect slight excess of a substance or ion; precipitate becomes colored when the indicator is adsorbed. An example is fluorescein. { ad'sȯrp·shən ,in·də,kād·ər }

adsorption isobar [PHYS CHEM] A graph showing how adsorption varies with some parameter, such as temperature, while holding pressure constant. { ad'sȯrp·shən 'ī·sō,bär }

adsorption isotherm [PHYS CHEM] The relationship between the gas pressure p and the amount w, in grams, of a gas or vapor taken up per gram of solid at a constant temperature. { ad'sȯrp·shən 'ī·sō,thərm }

adsorption system [MECH ENG] A device that dehumidifies air by bringing it into contact with a solid adsorbing substance. { ad'sȯrp·shən ,sis·təm }

ADT *See* abstract data type.

adularescence [OPTICS] A certain type of white or bluish light seen in a gemstone (usually adularia) as it is turned. { ,aj·ə·lə'res·əns }

adularia [MINERAL] A weakly triclinic form of the mineral orthoclase occurring in transparent, colorless to milky-white pseudo-orthorhombic crystals. { ,aj·ə'la·rē·ə }

adularization [GEOL] Replacement by or introduction of the mineral adularia. { ə,jül·ə·rə'zā·shən }

adult rickets *See* osteomalacia. { ə'dəlt'rik·əts }

ad valorem tax [PETRO ENG] Property tax for oil-producing properties, assessed at a flat rate for each net barrel of oil produced. { ,ad və'lȯr·əm 'taks }

advance [GEOL] **1.** A continuing movement of a shoreline toward the sea. **2.** A net movement over a specified period of time of a shoreline toward the sea. [HYD] The forward movement of a glacier. [MECH ENG] To effect the earlier occurrence of an event, for example, spark advance or injection advance. [NAV] **1.** In making a turn, the distance a vessel moves in its initial direction from the point where the rudder is started over until the heading has changed 90°. **2.** The distance a vessel moves in the initial direction for heading changes of less than 90°. { əd'vans }

advanced [EVOL] Denoting a later stage within a lineage that demonstrates evolutionary progression. { əd'vanst }

advanced aluminide [MET] An alloy with the base composition Ni_3Al that retains the properties of the ordered lattice even when the alloy deviates significantly from the base composition. { əd'vanst ə'lüm·ə,nīd }

advanced battery [ELEC] A large battery storage system designed to harness solar or wind energy or to store excess electricity during low-demand periods for use during higher-demand periods. { əd'vanst 'bad·ə·rē }

advanced-design array radar [ORD] A radar system that uses two antennas and a data-processing center to locate and identify enemy intercontinental ballistic missiles. Abbreviated ADAR. { əd'vanst də'zīn ə'rā 'rā,där }

advanced gallery [MIN ENG] A small heading driven in advance of the main tunnel in tunnel excavation. { əd'vanst 'gal·rē }

advanced gas-cooled reactor [NUCLEO] A power-generating nuclear reactor which has steel-clad uranium dioxide fuel elements and is cooled by carbon dioxide gas. { əd'vanst 'gas ,kūld rē'ak·tər }

advanced line of position [NAV] A line of position which has been moved forward along the course line to allow for the run since the line was established; the opposite is a retired line of position. { əd'vanst ,līn əv pə'zish·ən }

advanced potential [ELECTROMAG] Any electromagnetic potential arising as a solution of the classical Maxwell field equations, analogous to a retarded potential solution, but lying on the future light cone of space-time; the potential appears, at present, to have no physical interpretation. { əd'vanst pə'ten·chəl }

advanced signal-processing system [COMPUT SCI] A portable data-processing system for military use; its complete configuration may consist of the analyzer unit, a postprocessing unit (for data-processing and control tasks), and an advanced signal-processing display unit. Also known as Proteus. { əd'vanst 'sig·nəl 'präs·əs·iŋ ,sis·təm }

advance feed tape [COMPUT SCI] Computer tape punched so that the leading edges of its feed holes will line up with the leading edges of the data holes in the tape usage device. { əd'vans 'fēd ,tāp }

advance of the perihelion [ASTRON] The slow rotation of the major axis of a planet's orbit in the direction of the planet's revolution, due to gravitational infractions with other planets and other effects such as those of general relativity. { əd'vans əv thə ,per·ə'hēl·yən }

advance overburden [MIN ENG] Overburden in excess of the average overburden-to-ore ratio that must be removed in opencut mining. { əd'vans 'ō·vər,bərd·ən }

advance signal [CIV ENG] A signal in a block system up to which a train may proceed within a block that is not completely cleared. { əd'vans 'sig·nəl }

advance slope grouting [ENG] A grouting technique in which the front of the mass of grout is forced to move horizontally through preplaced aggregate. { əd'vans 'slōp 'graůd·iŋ }

advance slope method [ENG] A method of concrete placement in which the face of the fresh concrete, which is not vertical, moves forward as the concrete is placed. { əd'vans 'slōp ,meth·əd }

advance stripping [MIN ENG] The removal of barren or sub-ore-grade earthy or rock materials to expose the minable grade of ore. { əd'vans 'strip·iŋ }

advance wave [MIN ENG] The air-pressure wave preceding the flame in a coal dust explosion. { əd'vans ,wāv }

advancing [MIN ENG] Mining outward from the shaft toward the boundary. { əd'vans·iŋ }

advancing fire *See* assault fire. { əd'vans·iŋ ,fīr }

advancing longwall [MIN ENG] Mining coal outward from the shaft pillar, with roadways maintained through the worked-out portion of the mine. { əd'vans·iŋ 'lȯŋ,wȯl }

advection [METEOROL] The process of transport of an atmospheric property solely by the mass motion of the atmosphere. [OCEANOGR] The process of transport of water, or of an aqueous property, solely by the mass motion of the oceans, most typically via horizontal currents. { ,ad'vek·shən }

advectional inversion [METEOROL] An inverted temperature gradient in the air resulting from a horizontal inflow of colder air into an area. { ad'vek·shən·əl in'vər·zhən }

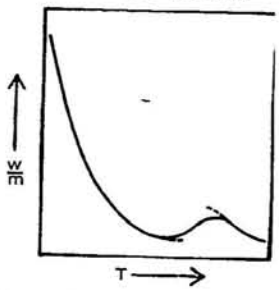
advection fog [METEOROL] A type of fog caused by the horizontal movement of moist air over a cold surface and the consequent cooling of that air to below its dew point. { ,ad'vek·shən ,fäg }

advective hypothesis [METEOROL] The assumption that local temperature changes are the result only of horizontal or isobaric advection. { ,ad'vek·shən hī'päth·ə·səs }

advective model [METEOROL] A mathematical or dynamic model of fluid flow which is characterized by the advective hypothesis. { ,ad'vek·tiv 'mād·əl }

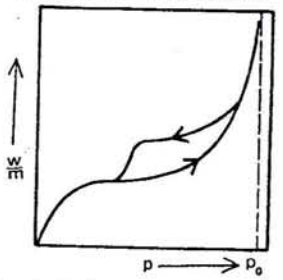
advective thunderstorm [METEOROL] A thunderstorm resulting from static instability produced by advection of relatively colder air at high levels or relatively warmer air at low

ADSORPTION ISOBAR



A typical adsorption isobar; w/m is weight of material adsorbed per unit weight of adsorbent, and T is absolute temperature.

ADSORPTION ISOTHERM



A typical adsorption isotherm; w/m is weight of material adsorbed per weight of adsorbent, and p is pressure.

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dicular or oblique to the axis of another fold. Also known as subsequent fold; superimposed fold; transverse fold. { 'krȯs ˌfōld }

crossfoot [COMPUT SCI] To add numbers in several different ways in a computer, for checking purposes. { 'krȯsˌfu̇t }

cross furring ceiling [BUILD] A ceiling in which furring members are attached perpendicular to the main runners or other structural members. { 'krȯs ˌfər·iŋ ˌsēl·iŋ }

cross gateway *See* cross heading. { 'krȯs 'gātˌwā }

cross hair [ENG] An inscribed line or a strand of hair, wire, silk, or the like used in an optical sight, transit, or similar instrument for accurate sighting. { 'krȯs ˌher }

crosshatch generator [ELECTR] A signal generator that generates a crosshatch pattern for adjusting color television receiver circuits. { 'krȯsˌhach ˌjen·əˌrād·ər }

crosshaul [MECH ENG] A device for loading objects onto vehicles, consisting of a chain that is hooked on opposite sides of a vehicle, looped under the object, and connected to a power source and that rolls the object onto the vehicle. { 'krȯsˌhȯl }

crosshead [MECH ENG] A block sliding between guides and containing a wrist pin for the conversion of reciprocating to rotary motion, as in an engine or compressor. [MET] A device generally employed in wire coating which is attached to the discharge end of the extruder cylinder; designed to facilitate extruding material at an angle. [MIN ENG] A runner or guide positioned just above a sinking bucket to restrict excessive swinging. { 'krȯsˌhed }

cross heading [MIN ENG] Mine passage driven for ventilation from the airway to the gangway, or from one breast through the pillar to the adjoining working. Also known as cross gateway; cross hole; headway. { 'krȯs ˌhed·iŋ }

cross hole *See* cross heading. { 'krȯs ˌhōl }

crossing angle [NAV] The angle at which two lines of position intersect. Also known as angle of cut. { 'krȯs·iŋ ˌaŋ·gəl }

crossing over [GEN] The exchange of genetic material between paired homologous chromosomes during meiosis. Also known as crossover. { ˈkrȯs·iŋ 'ō·vər }

crossing plates [CIV ENG] Plates placed between a crossing and the ties to support the crossing and protect the ties. { 'krȯs·iŋ ˌplāts }

crossing symmetry [PARTIC PHYS] The amplitude for a process that involves creation of a particle with four-momentum P_μ is equal to the amplitude for a process which is the same except it involves destruction of the antiparticle with four-momentum $-P_\mu$. { 'krȯs·iŋ ˌsim·ə·trē }

cross joint [GEOL] A fracture in igneous rock perpendicular to the lineation caused by flow magma. Also known as transverse joint. { 'krȯs ˌjȯint }

cross-lamination *See* cross-bedding. { ˌkrȯs lam·əˈnā·shən }

cross-level [ENG] To level at an angle perpendicular to the principal line of sight. { 'krȯs ˌlev·əl }

crossline screen [GRAPHICS] In halftone photography, a grid that has opaque lines intersecting at right angles, forming transparent squares (screen apertures). Also known as a glass screen. { 'krȯsˌlīn ˌskrēn }

cross-linking [ORG CHEM] The setting up of chemical links between the molecular chains of polymers. { 'krȯs ˌliŋk·iŋ }

cross-magnetizing effect [ELECTROMAG] The distortion in the flux-density distribution in the air gap of an electric rotating machine caused by armature reaction. { ˌkrȯs 'mag·nəˌtīz·iŋ iˈfekt }

crossmarks [GRAPHICS] Register marks used for the exact positioning of images in step-and-repeat, double, or multicolor printing; also used for superimposing overlays onto a base or onto each other. { 'krȯsˌmārks }

cross matching [IMMUNOL] Determination of blood compatibility for transfusion by mixing donor cells with recipient serum, and recipient cells with donor serum, and examining for an agglutination reaction. { 'krȯs ˌmach·iŋ }

cross modulation [COMMUN] A type of interference in which the carrier of a desired signal becomes modulated by the program of an undesired signal on a different carrier frequency; the program of the undesired station is then heard in the background of the desired program. { ˌkrȯs ˌmäj·əˈlā·shən }

cross multiplication [MATH] Multiplication of the numerator of each of two fractions by the denominator of the other, as when eliminating fractions from an equation. { ˌkrȯs ˌməl·tə·pləˈkā·shən }

cross-neutralization [ELECTR] Method of neutralization used in push-pull amplifiers, whereby a portion of the plate-cathode alternating-current voltage of each vacuum tube is applied to the grid-cathode circuit of the other vacuum tube through a neutralizing capacitor. { ˌkrȯs ˌnü·trə·lə'zā·shən }

cross office switching time [COMMUN] Time required to connect any input through the switching center to any selected output. { 'krȯs ˌȯf·əs 'swich·iŋ ˌtīm }

Crossopterygii [PALEON] A subclass of the class Osteichthyes comprising the extinct lobefins or choanate fishes and represented by one extant species; distinguished by two separate dorsal fins. { krāˌsäp·təˈrij·ēˌī }

Crossosomataceae [BOT] A monogeneric family of xerophytic shrubs in the order Dilleniales characterized by perigynous flowers, seeds with thin endosperm, and small, entire leaves. { ˌkrä·səˌsō·məˈtās·ēˌē }

crossover [CIV ENG] An S-shaped section of railroad track joining two parallel tracks. [ELEC] A point at which two conductors cross, with appropriate insulation between them to prevent contact. [ENG] The portion of a draw works' drum containing grooves for angle control so the wire rope can cross over to begin a new wrap. [GEN] *See* crossing over. { 'krȯsˌō·vər }

crossover distortion [ELECTR] Amplitude distortion in a class B transistor power amplifier which occurs at low values of current, when input impedance becomes appreciable compared with driver impedance. { 'krȯsˌō·vər disˈtȯr·shən }

crossover experiment [MED] An experiment or clinical investigation in which subjects are divided randomly into at least as many groups as there are kinds of treatment to be given, and then the groups are interchanged until every subject has received each treatment. { 'krȯsˌō·vər ik'sper·ə·mənt }

crossover flange [ENG] Intermediate pipe flange used to connect flanges of different working pressures. { 'krȯsˌō·vərˌflanj }

crossover frequency [ENG ACOUS] **1.** The frequency at which a dividing network delivers equal power to the upper and lower frequency channels when both are terminated in specified loads. **2.** *See* transition frequency. { 'krȯsˌō·vərˌfrē·kwən·sē }

crossover joint [PETRO ENG] A casing length with different threads at either end to permit a change from one thread to another in a casing string. { 'krȯsˌō·vərˌjȯint }

crossover length [MATH] A length characteristic of a fractal network such that at scales which are small compared with this length the fractal nature of the structure is manifest in its dynamics, whereas at scales which are large compared with this length the dynamics resemble those of a crystalline structure. { 'krȯsˌō·vərˌleŋkth }

crossover network [ENG ACOUS] A selective network used to divide the audio-frequency output of an amplifier into two or more bands of frequencies. Also known as dividing network; loudspeaker dividing network. { 'krȯsˌō·vərˌnetˌwərk }

crossover spiral *See* lead-over groove. { 'krȯsˌō·vərˌspī·rəl }

crossover voltage [ELECTR] In a cathode-ray storage tube, the voltage of a secondary writing surface, with respect to cathode voltage, on which the secondary emission is unity. { 'krȯsˌō·vərˌvōl·tij }

cross-peen hammer [ENG] A hammer with a wedge-shaped surface at one end of the head. { 'krȯs ˌpēn 'ham·ər }

cross-pointer indicator [NAV] A flight instrument having two needles which cross in the center when the aircraft is on course; the vertical needle indicates the position of the aircraft with respect to the localizer course, and the horizontal needle serves a similar purpose for the glide slope of an instrument landing system. { 'krȯs ˌpȯint·ər ˌin·dəˌkād·ər }

cross-polarization [ELECTROMAG] The component of the electric field vector normal to the desired polarization component. { ˌkrȯs ˌpō·lə·rəˈzā·shən }

cross-pollination [BOT] Transfer of pollen from the anthers of one plant to the stigmata of another plant. { ˌkrȯs ˌpä·lə,nā·shən }

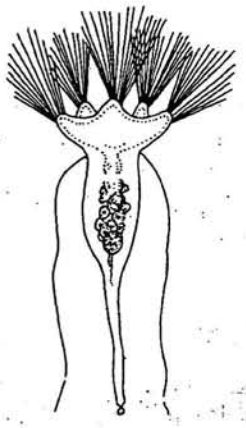
cross product [MATH] An anticommutative multiplication on the vectors of euclidean three-dimensional space. Also known as vector product. { 'krȯs ˌprä·dəkt }

cross-reaction [IMMUNOL] Reaction between an antibody and a closely related, but not complementary, antigen. { 'krȯs rē'ak·shən }

cross-referencing program [COMPUT SCI] A computer pro-

Collins miner [MIN ENG] A type of remote-controlled continuous miner for thin-seam extraction. { 'käl·ənz ˌmīn·ər }
collision [PHYS] An interaction resulting from the close approach of two or more bodies, particles, or systems of particles, and confined to a relatively short time interval during which the motion of at least one of the particles or systems changes abruptly. { kə'lizh·ən }
collision-avoidance radar [ENG] Radar equipment utilized in a collision-avoidance system. { kə'lizh·ən ə'vȯid·əns ˌrā,där }
collision-avoidance system [ENG] Electronic devices and equipment used by a pilot to perform the functions of conflict detection and avoidance. { kə'lizh·ən ə'vȯid·əns ˌsis·təm }
collision bearing [NAV] A constant bearing maintained while the distance between two craft is decreasing. { kə'lizh·ən ˌber·iŋ }
collision blasting [ENG] The blasting out of different sections of rocks against each other. { kə'lizh·ən ˌblast·iŋ }
collision broadening *See* collision line-broadening. { kə'lizh·ən ˌbrȯd·ən·iŋ }
collision bulkhead [NAV ARCH] A watertight partition in a ship, perpendicular to the fore and aft centerline of the ship, usually near the bow, for keeping out water in the event of a collision. { kə'lizh·ən ˌbəlk,hed }
collision course [NAV] A course which if followed will bring two craft together. { kə'lizh·ən ˌkȯrs }
collision-course homing [ORD] Homing in which an offset antenna is used on the missile in conjunction with built-in computers that anticipate the motion of the target and direct the missile ahead of the present position of the target on a converging course that gives a collision in minimum missile travel time. { kə'lizh·ən ˌkȯrs 'hōm·iŋ }
collision cross section *See* cross section. { kə'lizh·ən 'krȯs ˌsek·shən }
collision detection [COMPUT SCI] A procedure in which a computer network senses a situation where two computer devices attempt to access the network at the same time and blocks the messages, requiring each device to resubmit its message at a randomly selected time. { kə'lizh·ən di,tek·shən }
collision efficiency [METEOROL] The fraction of all water drops which, initially moving on a collision course with respect to other drops, actually collide (make surface contact) with the other drops. { kə'lizh·ən i'fish·ən·sē }
collision excitation [ATOM PHYS] The excitation of a gas by collisions of moving charged particles. { kə'lizh·ən ˌek,sī'tā·shən }
collision frequency [PHYS] The average number of collisions undergone by a particle traveling through a material, such as an electron traveling through a gas, in a unit time. { kə'lizh·ən ˌfrē·kwən·sē }
collision ionization [ATOM PHYS] The ionization of atoms or molecules of a gas or vapor by collision with other particles. { kə'lizh·ən ˌī·ən·ə'zā·shən }
collisionless Boltzmann equation *See* Vlasov equation. { kə'lizh·ən·ləs 'bōlts,män i'kwā·zhən }
collision line-broadening [SPECT] Spreading of a spectral line due to interruption of the radiation process when the radiator collides with another particle. Also known as collision broadening. { kə'lizh·ən 'līn ˌbrȯd·ən·iŋ }
collision matrix *See* scattering matrix. { kə'lizh·ən ˌmā,triks }
collision of the first kind [PHYS] An inelastic collision in which some of the kinetic energy of translational motion is converted to internal energy of the colliding systems. Also known as endergic collision. { kə'lizh·ən əv thə 'fərst ˌkīnd }
collision of the second kind [PHYS] An inelastic collision in which some of the internal energy of the colliding systems is converted to kinetic energy of translation. Also known as exoergic collision. { kə'lizh·ən əv thə 'sek·ənd ˌkīnd }
collision parameter [AERO ENG] In orbit computation, the distance between a center of attraction of a central force field and the extension of the velocity vector of a moving object at a great distance from the center. { kə'lizh·ən pə'ram·əd·ər }
collision-radiative recombination [ATOM PHYS] The capture of an electron by an ion in a gas, accompanied by the emission of one or more photons. { kə'lizh·ən ˌrād·ē·ə,dād·iv ˌri,käm·bə'nā·shən }
collision theory [PHYS CHEM] Theory of chemical reaction rates stating that the rate of product formation is equal to the reactant-molecule collisions multiplied by a factor that corrects for low-energy-level collisions. [QUANT MECH] Theory to describe collisions of simple or complex particles, the derivation of collision cross sections from postulated interactions and the study of properties of collision amplitudes which follow from invariance principles such as conservation of probability and time-reversal invariance. { kə'lizh·ən ˌthē·ə·rē }
colloblast [INV ZOO] An adhesive cell on the tentacles of ctenophores. { 'käl·ə,blast }
collodion [ORG CHEM] Cellulose nitrate deposited from a solution of 60% ether and 40% alcohol, used for making fibers and film and in membranes for dialysis. { kə'lōd·ē·ən }
collodion cotton *See* pyroxylin. { kə'lōd·ē·ən ˌkät·ən }
collodion replication [ANALY CHEM] Production of a faithful collodion-film mold of a specimen surface (for example, powders, bones, microorganisms, crystals) which is sufficiently thin to be studied by electron microscopy. [GRAPHICS] A process of image formation utilizing a negative that is a glass plate coated with a collodion containing iodides. { kə'lōd·ē·ən rep·lə'kā·shən }
colloform [GEOL] Pertaining to the rounded, globular texture of mineral formed by colloidal precipitation. { 'käl·ə,fȯrm }
colloid [CHEM] The phase of a colloidal system made up of particles having dimensions of 10–10,000 angstroms (1–1000 nanometers) and which is dispersed in a different phase. { 'käl,ȯid }
colloidal crystal [CHEM] A periodic array of suspended colloidal particles that can arise spontaneously in a monodisperse colloidal system under appropriate conditions. { kə'lȯid·əl 'krist·əl }
colloidal dispersion *See* colloidal system. { kə'lȯid·əl dis'pər·zhən }
colloidal fuel *See* coal-in-oil suspension. { kə'lȯid·əl ˌfyül }
colloidal graphite [MATER] Extremely fine flakes of graphite suspended in water, petroleum oil, castor oil, glycerin, or other liquids; used to provide conductive shields on the inside or outside surfaces of electron tubes. { kə'lȯid·əl 'gra,fīt }
colloidal instability [METEOROL] A property attributed to clouds, by which the particles of the cloud tend to aggregate into masses large enough to precipitate. { kə'lȯid·əl in·stə,bil·əd·ē }
colloidal osmotic pressure *See* oncotic pressure. { kə'lȯid·əl äz'mäd·ik ˌpresh·ər }
colloidal silver [MATER] Finely divided particles of silver, sometimes used on terminals of electronic components to give a larger surface area for connections. { kə'lȯid·əl 'sil·vər }
colloidal suspension *See* colloidal system. { kə'lȯid·əl səs'pen·shən }
colloidal system [CHEM] An intimate mixture of two substances, one of which, called the dispersed phase (or colloid), is uniformly distributed in a finely divided state through the second substance, called the dispersion medium (or dispersing medium); the dispersion medium or dispersed phase may be a gas, liquid, or solid. Also known as colloidal dispersion; colloidal suspension. { kə'lȯid·əl 'sis·təm }
colloid chemistry [PHYS CHEM] The scientific study of matter whose size is approximately 10 to 10,000 angstroms (1 to 1000 nanometers), and which exists as a suspension in a continuous medium, especially a liquid, solid, or gaseous substance. { ˌkäl,ȯid 'kem·ə·strē }
colloider [CIV ENG] A device that removes colloids from sewage. { kə'lȯid·ər }
colloid goiter [MED] A soft, diffuse enlargement of the thyroid gland in which colloid fills the acinar spaces. { ˌkäl,ȯid 'gȯid·ər }
colloid mill [MECH ENG] A grinding mill for the making of very fine dispersions of liquids or solids by breaking down particles in an emulsion or paste. { 'käl,ȯid ˌmil }
collophane [MINERAL] A massive, cryptocrystalline, carbonate-containing variety of apatite and a principal source of phosphates for fertilizers. Also known as collophanite. { 'käl·ə,fān }
collophanite *See* collophane. { kə'läf·ə,nīt }
Collothecacea [INV ZOO] A monofamilial suborder of mostly sessile rotifers in the order Monogonata; many species are encased in gelatinous tubes. { ˌkäl·ə·thə'kās·ē·ə }
Collothecidae [INV ZOO] The single family of the Collothecacea. { ˌkäl·ə'thes·ə,dē }
collotype *See* photogelatin process. { 'käl·ə,tīp }
colluvium [GEOL] Loose, incoherent deposits at the foot of

COLLOTHECIDAE



Collotheca species.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE UNABRIDGED

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tell me he's a regular *Pharaoh* —John Cheever〉 〈that tough old *Pharaoh* of a captain —*Theatre Arts*〉 **2** [trans. of F *pharaon* or It *faraone*] *archaic* : FARO

pharaoh ant *or* **pharaoh's ant** *n, often cap P* : a little red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*) that is a common household pest

pharaoh's chicken *or* **pharaoh's hen** *n, usu cap P* : EGYPTIAN VULTURE

pharaoh's fig *n, usu cap P* : SYCAMORE 1

pharaoh's mouse *or* **pharaoh's rat** *n, usu cap P* : the common ichneumon of Egypt and adjacent regions

pharaoh's serpent *or* **pharaoh's serpents** *or* **pharaoh's serpents' eggs** *n, usu cap P* : a firework consisting of pelleted mercury thiocyanate that on burning expands greatly to yield a porous serpentine ash

phar-a-on-ic \ˌferəˈänik, ˌfa(ə)r-, ˌfār-, -rē-\ *adj, usu cap* [F *pharaonique*, fr. *pharaon* pharaoh, fr. LL *Pharaon-*, *Pharao*] : of, relating to, or characteristic of a pharaoh or the pharaohs

phare \ˈfa(ə)|(ə)r, ˈfe|,|ə\ *n* -S [F, fr. L *pharus*, fr. Gk *pharos* — more at PHAROS] : PHAROS 〈afternoons I walk to the ~ — Archibald MacLeish〉 〈a lightship, or some ~ —William Beebe〉

pha-re-o-dus \fəˈrēədəs\ *n, cap* [NL, prob. fr. Gk *phareos* cloth, mantle + NL *-odus* — more at BRAT] : a genus of fossil fishes (family Osteoglossidae) widely distributed in Eocene formations

¹phar-e-trone \ˈfarəˌtrōn\ *adj* [NL *Pharetrones*] : of or relating to the Pharetrones

²pharetrone \"\ *n* -S : a sponge of the group Pharetrones

phar-e-tro-nes \ˌfer-ˈtrō(ˌ)nēz\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. L *pharetra* quiver, fr. Gk, fr. *pherein* to bear + *-tra*, suffix denoting instrument — more at BEAR] : a group of sponges (class Calcispongiae) that are thick-walled and have the spicules united in a rigid network — **phar-e-tro-nid** \ˌfer-ˈnōd\ *adj*

¹phar-i-an \ˈfa(ə)rēən\ *adj, usu cap* [L *pharius* (fr. Gk *pharios*, fr. *Pharos* Egyptian island) + E *-an*] **1** : of or relating to the peninsula or ancient island of Pharos **2** *archaic* : EGYPTIAN I

²pharian \"\ *n* -s *cap, archaic* : EGYPTIAN I

phar-i-sa-ic \ˌfarəˈsāik, -ā-ēk *also* ˌfer-\ *adj* [LL *pharisaicus*, fr. LGk *pharisaikos*, fr. Gk *pharisaios* Pharisee + *-ikos* -ic] **1** *usu cap* : of or relating to the Pharisees **2** *sometimes cap* : PHARISAICAL 〈the ~ voice of a society wholly absorbed in barricading itself against the unpleasant —Edith Wharton〉

phar-i-sa-i-cal \-ˈsāikəl, -ēk-\ *adj, sometimes cap* [LL *pharisaicus* + E *-al*] : resembling the Pharisees esp. in strictness of doctrine and in rigid observance of forms and ceremonies : making an outward show of piety and morality but lacking the inward spirit : censorious of others' morals or practices : FORMAL, SANCTIMONIOUS, SELF-RIGHTEOUS, HYPOCRITICAL 〈censure of any sort is apt to sound ~, I suppose —P.A. Hope-Wallace〉 〈in this process of reeducation we should be ~ if we did not include ourselves —Llewellyn Woodward〉 — **phar-i-sa-i-cal-ly** \-ək(ə)lē, -ēk-, -li\ *adv* — **phar-i-sa-i-cal-ness** \-əkəlnəs, -ēk-\ *n* -ES

phar-i-sa-ism \ˈfarəˌsāˌizəm\ *n* -S [NL *pharisaismus*, fr. Gk *pharisaios* Pharisee + L *-ismus* -ism] **1** *usu cap* : the doctrines or practices of the Pharisees 〈the path of withdrawal, separation, and dedication, which is the path of *Pharasaism* —Maurice Samuel〉 **2** *often cap* : pharisaical character, spirit, or attitude : SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS, SANCTIMONIOUSNESS, HYPOCRISY 〈~, stupidity, and despotism reign not in merchants' houses and prisons alone —J.T. Farrell〉

phar-i-se-an \ˌfarəˈsēən\ *adj, usu cap* [LL *pharisaeus* Pharisee + E *-an*] : PHARISAIC 1

phar-i-see \ˈfarəˌsē *also* ˈfer- *or* -ˌsō *or* -si\ *n* -S [ME *pharise*, fr. OE *farise*, fr. LL *pharisaeus*, fr. Gk *pharisaios*, fr. Aram *pĕrishayyā*, pl. of *pĕrishā*, lit,. separated; akin to Heb *pārūsh* separated, distinct] **1** *usu cap* : a member of a school or party among the ancient Jews who were noted for strict and formal observance of rites and ceremonies of the written law and for insistence on the validity of the traditions of the elders, who differed from the Sadducees in traditionalism and in their teachings concerning the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, future retribution, and a coming Messiah, and whose interpretation provided the standard of observance and belief for the great majority of Jews from the 1st century A.D. **2** *often cap* : a pharisaical person

phar-i-see-ism \ˈfarəˌsē(ˌ)ˌizəm\ *n* -S *usu cap* [*pharisee* + *-ism*] : PHARISAISM

phar-ma-cal \ˈfärməkəl, ˈfām-, -mēk-\ *adj* [Gk *pharmakon* drug + E *-al* — more at PHARMACY] : PHARMACEUTICAL

phar-ma-ceu-tic \ˌfärməˈsüd-ik, -üt-, -ēk\ *adj or n* [LL *pharmaceuticus*, fr. Gk *pharmakeutikos*, fr. (assumed) *pharmakeutos* (verbal of *pharmakeuein* to administer drugs, fr. *pharmakon* drug) + *-ikos* -ic] : PHARMACEUTICAL

¹phar-ma-ceu-ti-cal \-ikəl, -ēk-\ *adj* [LL *pharmaceuticus* + E *-al*] : of or relating to pharmacy or pharmacists — **phar-ma-ceu-ti-cal-ly** \-ək(ə)lē, -ēk-, -li\ *adv*

²pharmaceutical \"\ *n* -s : a pharmaceutical preparation : medicinal drug

pharmaceutical chemist *n* **1** *Brit* : DRUGGIST **2** : one engaged in research in medicinal chemicals or in the production thereof

phar-ma-ceu-tics \ˌfärməˈsüd-iks, -ütiks, -ēks\ *n pl but sing in constr* [*pharmaceutic* + *-s*] : the science of preparing, using, or dispensing medicines : PHARMACY

phar-ma-ceu-tist \ˌfärməˈsüd-əst, -üt-\ *n* -S [*pharmaceutic* + *-ist*] : PHARMACIST

pharmacies *pl of* PHARMACY

phar-ma-cist \ˈfärməsəst, ˈfām-\ *n* -S [*pharmacy* + *-ist*] : one skilled in pharmacy : one engaged in the practice of pharmacy — compare APOTHECARY, DRUGGIST

phar-ma-co- *in pronunciations below*, ˌfärməˈ(ˌ)kō *or* ˈfāmə(ˌ)kō *or* -ˌkə\ *comb form* [Gk *pharmako-*, fr. *pharmakon* — more at PHARMACY] : medicine : drug 〈*pharmaco*mania〉 〈*pharmaco*phobia〉 〈*pharmaco*therapy〉

phar-ma-co-dynamic \ˌfärmə+\ *adj* [*pharmacodynamics*] : of, relating to, or used in pharmacodynamics 〈responses of the autonomic nervous system to various ~ substances —*Psychosomatic Medicine*〉 — **phar-ma-co-dynamically** \"+\ *adv*

phar-ma-co-dynamics \"+\ *n pl but sing in constr* [*pharmaco-* + Gk *dynamis* power (fr. *dynasthai* to be able) + E *-ics*] : a branch of pharmacology dealing with the reactions between drugs and living structures; *specif* : the experimental study of the action and fate of drugs in the animal organism 〈the ~ of magnesium sulfate〉 〈the ~ of streptomycin in man〉

phar-ma-cog-no-sist \ˌfärməˈkägnəsəst, ˌfām-\ *n* -S [*pharmacognosy* + *-ist*] : a specialist in pharmacognosy

phar-ma-cog-nos-tic \ˌfär(ˌ)kägˈnästik, -tēk\ *adj* [ISV *pharmaco-* + *-gnostic*] : of or relating to pharmacognosy

phar-ma-cog-no-sy \ˌfärməˈkägnəsē, -si\ *also* **phar-ma-cog-no-sia** \-ˈkägˈnōzh(ē)ə\ *n, pl* **pharmacognosies** *also* **pharmacognosias** [*pharmacognosy*, ISV *pharmaco-* + *-gnosy*; *pharmacognosia*, NL, fr. *pharmaco-* + *-gnosia*] : a science dealing with the composition, production, use, and history of drugs of plant and animal origin — compare PHARMACOLOGY

phar-mac-o-lite \ˈfärməkəˌlīt, fəˈmī-; ˈfärməkə-\ *n* -S [G *pharmakolith*, fr. *pharmako-* pharmaco- + *lith* -lite] : a monoclinic mineral $CaH(AsO_4).2H_2O$ that is a hydrous acid calcium arsenate occurring in silky fibers of a white or grayish color (hardness 2–2.5, sp. gr. 2.64–2.73)

phar-ma-co-logical \ˌfärmə *at* PHARMACO- +\ *or* **phar-ma-co-logic** \"+\ *adj* : of, relating to, or determined by pharmacology 〈~ action〉 〈~ methods〉 — **phar-ma-co-logically** \"+\ *adv*

phar-ma-col-o-gist \ˌfärməˈkäləjəst, ˌfām-\ *n* -S : a specialist in pharmacology

phar-ma-col-o-gy \-jē, -ji\ *also* **phar-ma-co-logia** \ˌfärmə *at* PHARMACO- + -lōj(ē)ə\ *n, pl* **pharmacologies** *also* **pharma-**

phar-ma-co-pe-dic \ˌfärmə+ˈpēdik, -dēk\ *adj* : of or relating to pharmacopedia or to pharmacopedics

phar-ma-co-pe-dics \ˌfärməˈdiks, -dēks\ *n pl but sing in constr* [NL *pharmacopedia* + E *-ics*] : the scientific study of drugs and medicinal preparations

phar-ma-co-poe-ia *also* **phar-ma-co-peia** \-ˈpē(y)ə\ *n* -s [NL, fr. LGk *pharmakopoiia* preparation of drugs, fr. Gk *pharmakopoios* preparing drugs (fr. *pharmako-* pharmaco- + *-poios* making, fr. *poiein* to make) + *-ia* -y — more at POET] **1** : a book containing a selected list of drugs, chemicals, and medicinal preparations with descriptions of them, tests for their identity, purity, and strength, and formulas for making the preparations; *esp* : one issued by official authority and recognized as a standard **2** : a collection or stock of drugs

phar-ma-co-poe-ial \ˌfärməˈpē(y)əl\ *adj* : of or relating to a pharmacopoeia : according to the pharmacopoeia

phar-ma-co-poe-ist \ˌfärməˈpēəst\ *n* -s : a compiler of a pharmacopoeia

phar-ma-cop-o-list \ˌfärməˈkäpələst, ˌfām-\ *n* -s [L *pharmacopola* seller of drugs (fr. Gk *pharmakopōlēs*, fr. *pharmako-* pharmaco- + *-polēs* seller, fr. *pōlein* to sell) + E *-list* — more at MONOPOLY] *archaic* : one who sells drugs : APOTHECARY

phar-ma-co-siderite \ˌfärmə *at* PHARMACO- +\ *n* [G *pharmakosiderit*, fr. *pharmako-* pharmaco- + *siderit* siderite] : a mineral $Fe_3(AsO_4)_2(OH)_3.5H_2O$ consisting of a hydrous basic iron arsenate commonly occurring in green or yellowish green cubic crystals (hardness 2.5, sp. gr. 2.9–3)

phar-ma-co-therapeutic \"+\ *or* **phar-ma-co-therapeutical** \"+\ *adj* [*pharmaco-* + *therapeutic*] : relating to the use or value of drugs in the treatment of disease

phar-ma-co-therapeutics \"+\ *n pl but sing or pl in constr* [*pharmaco-* + *therapeutics*] : the therapeutic aspect of pharmacology

phar-ma-co-therapy \"+\ *n* [ISV *pharmaco-* + *therapy*] : the treatment of disease with drugs

phar-ma-cy \ˈfärməsē, ˈfām-, -si\ *n* -ES [ME *fermacie*, fr. MF *farmacie*, fr. LL *pharmacia*, fr. Gk *pharmakeia*, fr. *pharmakon* drug, medicine, poison, magic potion, charm; akin to Lith *burti* to practice divination or magic] **1** : the administering of drugs : treatment by drugs **2** : the art or practice of preparing, preserving, compounding, and dispensing drugs, of discovering new drugs through research, and of synthesizing organic compounds of therapeutic value **3** : a place where medicines are compounded or dispensed 〈a hospital ~〉; *broadly* : DRUGSTORE 1 — compare DISPENSARY **4** : PHARMACOPOEIA **2** 〈never traveled without a complete family ~ —Edith Wharton〉

phar-ma-kos \ˈfärməˌkäs\ *n, pl* **pharma-koi** \-ˌkȯi\ [Gk, prob. irreg. fr. *pharmakon* medicine, charm + *-ikos* -ic] : a person often already condemned to death sacrificed in ancient Greece as a means of purification or atonement for a city or community

phar-mic \ˈfärmik, ˈfām-, -mēk\ *adj* [*pharmacy* + *-ic*] : relating to drugs or pharmacy

pharo fig \ˈfa(ə)|(ˌ)rō, ˈfe, fā|-\ *n, usu cap P* [alter. of *pharaoh's fig*] : SYCAMORE 1

phar-o-mach-rus \ˌfarəˈmakrəs\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. Gk *pharos* cloth, mantle + *makros* long — more at BRAT, MEAGER] : a genus of trogons consisting of the quetzal and related birds

pha-ros \ˈfāˌrās, ˈfa(ə)r-\ *n* -es [Gk, fr. *Pharos*, island in the bay of Alexandria, Egypt, famous for its lighthouse] **1** : a lighthouse or beacon to guide seamen **2 a** : a conspicuous light; *specif* : a ship's lantern **b** : CANDELABRUM

pharyng- *or* **pharyngo-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *pharynx*, *pharynx*] **1** : pharynx 〈*pharyng*algia〉 〈*pharyng*itis〉 **2** : pharyngeal and 〈*pharyngo*nasal〉

pha-ryn-gal \fəˈriŋgəl\ *adj or n* [NL *pharyng-*, *pharynx* + E *-al*] : PHARYNGEAL

¹pha-ryn-ge-al \fəˈrinj(ē)əl, ˌfarənˈjēəl\ *adj* [NL *pharyngeus* pharyngeal (fr. *pharyng-*, *pharynx* pharynx) + E *-al*] **1** : relating to or found in the region of the pharynx **2** *of a sound* : formed with the base of the tongue near the back of the pharynx and with the pharynx walls strongly constricted

²pharyngeal \"\ *n* -s **1** : a pharyngeal part (as a bone) **2** : a pharyngeal sound

pharyngeal aponeurosis *n* : the middle or fibrous coat of the walls of the pharynx

pharyngeal arch *n* : BRANCHIAL ARCH

pharyngeal basket *n* : a circle of trichites that reinforces and stiffens the gullet of various predaceous ciliates

pharyngeal bone *n* : one of the bones of the pharynx of a fish — compare HYPOPHARYNGEAL, PHARYNGOBRANCHIAL

pharyngeal bursa *n* : a crypt in the pharyngeal tonsil thought to represent the communication that exists during fetal life between the pharynx and the hypophysis

pharyngeal cleft *or* **pharyngeal slit** *n* : VISCERAL CLEFT

pharyngeal gland *n* : a gland in the pharynx of an insect; *esp* : one of those that produce royal jelly in the honeybee

pha-ryn-ge-al-iza-tion \fəˌrinj(ē)ələ'zāshən, ˌfarən,jēə-, -ˌlī'z-\ *also* **pha-ryn-gal-iza-tion** \fəˌriŋgələ'zāshən, -ˌlī'z-\ *n* -s : the action of pharyngealizing or the state of being pharyngealized

pha-ryn-ge-al-ize \fəˈrinj(ē)əˌlīz, ˌfarənˈjēə-\ *also* **pha-ryngal-ize** \fəˈriŋgəˌlīz\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-S [¹*pharyngeal*, *pharyngal* + *-ize*] *vt* : to produce (a sound) by strong constriction of the pharynx ~ *vi* : to acquire or to be regularly accompanied by strong constriction of the pharynx

pharyngeal membrane *n* : STOMODAEUM

pharyngeal plexus *n* **1** : a plexus formed by branches of the glossopharyngeal, vagus, and sympathetic nerves supplying the muscles and mucous membrane of the pharynx and adjoining parts **2** : either of a pair of small venous plexuses at the side of and behind the pharynx

pharyngeal pouch *n* : any of a series of outpocketings of ectoderm on either side of the pharynx that meet the corresponding visceral furrows and give rise to the visceral clefts of the vertebrate embryo

pharyngeal tonsil *n* : a mass of lymphoid tissue at the back of the pharynx between the eustachian tubes that is usu. best developed in young children, is commonly atrophied in the adult, and is markedly subject to hypertrophy and adenoid formation esp. in children

pharyngeal tooth *n* : one of the teeth developed on the pharyngeal bones and esp. on the hypopharyngeals in many fishes

pharynges *pl of* PHARYNX

phar-yn-gis-mus \ˌfarənˈjizməs\ *n, pl* **pharyngis-mi** \-ˌmī\ [NL, fr. *pharyng-* + L *-ismus* -ism] : spasm of the pharynx

phar-yn-gi-tis \ˌfarənˈjīd-əs, -ītəs *also* ˌfer-\ *n, pl* **pharyn-gi-des** \-jid-əˌdēz, -jitə-\ [NL, fr. *pharyng-* + *-itis*] : inflammation of the pharynx

pha-ryn-gob-del-lae \fəˌriŋˌgäbˈdeˌ(ˌ)lē\ [NL, fr. *pharyng-* + *-bdellae* (fr. Gk *bdella* leech)] *syn of* PHARYNGOBDELLIDA

phar-yn-gob-del-li-da \-ˈdelədə\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *pharyng-* + *bdell-* + *-ida*] : an order or other division of Hirudinea sometimes regarded as a subdivision of Gnathobdellida and comprising leeches lacking both proboscis and jaws

¹pha-ryn-go-branchial \fəˌriŋ(ˌ)gō+\ *adj* [NL, fr. *pharyng-* + *-branchial* (fr. L *branchia* gill)] — more at BRANCHIA] : of or relating to the pharynx and the gills; *specif* : of, relating to, or constituting the dorsal bony elements in the branchial arches of fishes that in teleosts form four pairs two or more of which may be provided with teeth opposed to those of the hypopharyngeals

²pharyngobranchial \"\ *n* -s : a pharyngobranchial element; *esp* : one of the pharyngobranchial bones of a teleost fish — called also *superior pharyngeal*, *upper pharyngeal*

pharyngeal bones are united and which are now usu. placed in Percoidea — **phar-yn-gog-na-thous** \ˌfarənˈgägnəthəs\ *adj*

pha-ryn-go-log-i-cal \fəˌriŋgəˈläjikəl\ *adj* : of or relating to pharyngology

phar-yn-gol-o-gy \ˌfarənˈgäləjē, -ji *also* ˌfer-\ *n* -ES [*pharyng-* + *-logy*] : a branch of medical science treating of the pharynx and its diseases

pha-ryn-go-palatine arch \fəˌrin(ˌ)gō + -\ *n* [NL *pharyngopalatinus*] : either of the posterior pillars of the fauces; *also* : the arch formed by both

pha-ryn-go-pal-a-ti-nus \fəˌriŋgōˌpalə'tīnəs\ *n, pl* **pharyngopalati-ni** \-ˌnī\ [NL, fr. *pharyng-* + *palatinus* palatine] : one of the longitudinal muscles of the pharynx arising from the soft palate and inserting into the thyroid cartilage

pha-ryn-go-scope \fəˈriŋgəˌskōp\ *n* [ISV *pharyng-* + *-scope*] : an instrument for inspecting the pharynx

phar-ynx \ˈfariŋ(k)s, -rēŋ- *also* ˈfer-, *substand* ˈfārniks *or* ˈfān- *or* -nēks\ *n, pl* **pha-ryn-ges** \fəˈrinˌ(ˌ)jēz\ *also* **pharynxes** [NL *pharyng-*, *pharynx*, fr. Gk, throat, pharynx; akin to ON *barkr* throat, windpipe, L *frumen* larynx, throat, Gk *pharanx* gully, chasm, L *forare* to bore — more at BORE] **1 a** : the part of the alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the esophagus that is in man a conical musculomembranous tube about four and a half inches long, continuous above with the mouth and nasal passages, communicating through the eustachian tubes with the ears, and extending downward past the opening into the larynx to the lower border of the cricoid cartilage where it is continuous with the esophagus **b** : the corresponding part of the alimentary canal in which the gills of water-breathing vertebrates are lodged **2** : a differentiated part of the alimentary canal in many invertebrates that is commonly thickened and muscular or in some worms eversible and toothed or adapted as a suctorial organ

phas-al \ˈfāzəl\ *adj* [²*phase* + *-al*] : PHASIC

phas-cog-a-le \ˌfaˈskägəˌ(ˌ)lē\ *n, cap* [NL, irreg. fr. Gk *phaskōlos* pouch + *galē* weasel — more at GALEA] : a genus of small ratlike chiefly arboreal polyprotodont marsupials comprising the broad-footed pouched mice of Australia

phas-co-larc-tos \ˌfaskōˈlärktəs\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. Gk *phaskōlos* pouch + *arktos* bear — more at ARCTIC] : a genus comprising the koala and formerly regarded as the type of a distinct family but now usu. referred to the Phalangeridae

phas-co-lom-i-dae \ˌfaskōˈläməˌdē\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Phascolomis*, type genus + *-idae*] : a family of stockily built partially fossorial Australian marsupials that comprise the wombats and related extinct forms and have strong five-toed forefeet with digging claws and a very short tail

phas-co-lo-mis \-ˈlōməs\ *n, cap* [NL, irreg. fr. Gk *phaskōlos* pouch + NL *-mys*] : a genus (the type of the family Phascolomidae) comprising the common Australian wombats

phas-co-lo-my-i-dae \ˌfaskōləˈmīəˌdē\ [NL, fr. *Phascolomys* + *-idae*] *syn of* PHASCOLOMIDAE

phas-co-lo-mys \ˌfaskōˈläməs\ [NL, fr. Gk *phaskōlos* pouch + NL *-mys*] *syn of* PHASCOLOMIS

phas-col-o-nus \faˈskälənəs\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. Gk *phaskōlos* + *onos* ass — more at ASS] : a genus of Pleistocene Australian diprotodont marsupials related to the wombats and as large as tapirs

phas-co-lo-so-ma \faˌskōləˈsōmə\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. Gk *phaskōlos* + NL *-soma*] : a cosmopolitan genus of sipunculid worms

phas-cum \ˈfaskəm\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. Gk *phaskon* tuft of moss] : a small genus of terrestrial cleistocarpous mosses having costate leaves covering subglobose or ovate-oblong capsules and included in the Tortulaceae or made type of a separate family

¹phase \ˈfāz\ *n* -s *usu cap* [LL, fr. Gk *phasech*, *phasek*, fr. Heb *pesaḥ* — more at PASCH] : PASSOVER — so translated in the Douay Version of the Bible

²phase \"\ *n* -s [NL *phasis*, fr. Gk, appearance of a star, phase of the moon, fr. *phainein* to show — more at FANCY] **1** *astron* : a particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes with respect to quantity of illumination or form of illuminated disk (as of a planet, the moon) **2 a** : a stage or interval in a development or cycle : a subdivision or an activity or operation on the basis of time, place, or accomplishment 〈the assembly ~ of production —*advt*〉 〈the way children develop and differ different ~s they go through —Dorothy Barclay〉 〈the final ~ of a war〉 〈addition of a left-turn ~ to the . . . intersection traffic light —*Amarillo* (*Texas*) *Sunday News-Globe*〉 **b** : an aspect or part (as of a situation or activity) being subjected to consideration 〈the moral ~ of the problem —John Dewey〉 〈engaged in several ~s of transportation in the course of his career —*Current Biog.*〉 〈monographs which take up special ~s of life within the localities —C.L. Jones〉 **3** : the point or stage in a period in uniform circular motion, simple harmonic motion, or the periodic changes of any magnitude varying according to a simple harmonic law (as sound vibrations, alternating currents, or electric oscillations) to which the rotation, oscillation, or variation has advanced considered in its relation to a standard position or assumed instant of starting and expressed in angular measure with one cycle or period being 360 degrees **4 a** : a homogeneous, physically distinct, and mechanically separable portion of matter that is present in a nonhomogeneous physical-chemical system and that may be either a single compound or a mixture — compare STATE 2a 〈water exists in the solid ~ as ice, in the liquid as water, and in the gaseous as water vapor or steam〉 **b** : a part of a soil unit or type varying slightly from the normal in the characteristics used in its classification **5** : an individual or subgroup distinguishably different in appearance or behavior from the norm of the group to which it belongs 〈the gregaria ~ of a grasshopper〉; *also* : the distinguishing peculiarity 〈the silver ~ of the red fox〉 〈an avirulent ~ of *Brucella abortus*〉 — compare COLOR PHASE **6** : a unit of classification in the Midwestern system for American archaeology constituting a group of aspects having in common a significant number of those features determinative of type — see PATTERN; compare COMPONENT, FOCUS

SYN ASPECT, SIDE, FACET, ANGLE: PHASE may apply to a manifestation of change or to a stage in growth or development 〈the *phases* of the moon〉 〈the red fox shows various color *phases*〉 〈another war, he explained recently, would be likely to start with an opening *phase* of unparalleled intensity —A.P. Ryan〉 〈felt that one *phase* of his poetic development was completed —Douglas Cleverdon〉 ASPECT may also suggest an appearance showing a change or stage, sometimes a minor or superficial one; it is frequently used to indicate changes in the observer's point of view or specific compartmenting of his notions 〈the lower part of the basin of the Tweed takes on a kindly *aspect* of ploughed land, grass fields —L.D. Stamp〉 〈from a certain *aspect* it is acceptable for the artist to ignore his public —Huntington Hartford〉 〈only the military side of European defense will be considered, leaving the economic *aspects* for a later article —S.B. Fay〉 SIDE in this sense may be interchangeable with PHASE and ASPECT but is likely to suggest more forcefully the existence of an opposed or tangential point of view 〈I have shown you only one *side*, or rather one phase, of her —Edith Wharton〉 〈asked to be allowed to tell his own *side* of the story〉 〈the history as a whole is deficient on the economic *side* —Allen Johnson〉 FACET implies a multiplicity of other faces or sides comparable to the one singled out for attention 〈the *facets* of a cut diamond〉 〈his talk revealed every *facet* of his glittering, bizarre personality, his wit, his scholarship, his quick, penetrating intellect, his delight in the use of