

McGRAW-HILL DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS

**Sixth
Edition**

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AUG 20 2008

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Elysium v. Dartmouth - IPR2017-01795
PO_DART086_2004-0001

On the cover: Representation of a fullerene molecule with a noble gas atom trapped inside. At the Permian-Triassic sedimentary boundary the noble gases helium and argon have been found trapped inside fullerenes. They exhibit isotope ratios quite similar to those found in meteorites, suggesting that a fireball meteorite or asteroid exploded when it hit the Earth, causing major changes in the environment. (Image copyright © Dr. Luann Becker. Reproduced with permission.)

Over the six editions of the Dictionary, material has been drawn from the following references: G. M. Garrity et al., *Taxonomic Outline of the Prokaryotes*, Release 2, Springer-Verlag, January 2002; D. W. Linzey, *Vertebrate Biology*, McGraw-Hill, 2001; J. A. Pechenik, *Biology of the Invertebrates*, 4th ed., McGraw-Hill, 2000; U.S. Air Force *Glossary of Standardized Terms*, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 1, 1972; F. Casey, ed., *Compilation of Terms in Information Sciences Technology*, Federal Council for Science and Technology, 1970; *Communications-Electronics Terminology*, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 3, 1970; P. W. Thrush, comp. and ed., *A Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms*, Bureau of Mines, 1968; *A DOD Glossary of Mapping, Charting and Geodetic Terms*, Department of Defense, 1967; J. M. Gilliland, *Solar-Terrestrial Physics: A Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations*, Royal Aircraft Establishment Technical Report 67158, 1967; W. H. Allen, ed., *Dictionary of Technical Terms for Aerospace Use*, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1965; *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; R. E. Huschke, *Glossary of Meteorology*, American Meteorological Society, 1959; *ADP Glossary*, Department of the Navy, NAVSO P-3097; *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; *Nuclear Terms: A Glossary*, 2d ed., Atomic Energy Commission.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 DOW/DOW 0 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

ISBN 0-07-042313-X

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

McGraw-Hill dictionary of scientific and technical terms--6th ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-07-042313-X (alk. paper)

1. Science--Dictionaries. 2. Technology--Dictionaries. I. Title: Dictionary of scientific and technical terms.

Q123.M15 2002
503--dc21

2002026436

Elysium v. Dartmouth - IPR2017-01795
PO_DART086_2004-0002

phage restriction [VIROL] The inability of a phage to replicate due to an enzyme mechanism for degrading foreign deoxyribonucleic acid that enter the bacterial host cell. { 'faj ri,stri:k-shən }

phagocyte [CELL.MOL] An ameboid cell that engulfs foreign material. { 'fag-ə,si:t }

phagocytic vacuole See food vacuole. { 'fag-ə,si:d-ik 'vak-ya,wəl }

phagocytin [BIOCHEM] A type of bactericidal agent present within phagocytic cells. { 'fag-ə,si:t-ən }

phagocytosis [CELL.MOL] A specialized form of macrophagocytosis in which cells engulf large solid objects such as bacteria and deliver the internalized objects to special digesting vacuoles; exists in certain cell types, such as macrophages and neutrophils. { 'fag-ə,si:t-ə-səs }

phagolysosome [CELL.MOL] An intracellular vesicle formed by fusion of a lysosome with a phagosome. { 'fag-ə,li-sə,səm }

phagosome [CELL.MOL] A closed intracellular vesicle containing material captured by phagocytosis. { 'fag-ə,səm }

phagotroph [INV.ZOO] An organism that ingests nutrients by phagocytosis. { 'fag-ə,tra:f }

Phalacridae [INV.ZOO] The shining flower beetles, a family of coleopteran insects in the superfamily Cucujoidea. { fə'lak-rə,dē }

Phalacrocoracidae [VERT.ZOO] The cormorants, a family of aquatic birds in the order Pelecaniformes. { ,fal-ə,krō-kə'ras-ə,dē }

Phalaenidae [INV.ZOO] The equivalent name for Noctuidae. { fə'len-ə,dē }

Phalangeridae [VERT.ZOO] A family of marsupial mammals in which the marsupium is well developed and opens anteriorly, the hindfeet are syndactylous, and the hallux is opposable and lacks a claw. { ,fal-ən'jer-ə,dē }

Phalangida [INV.ZOO] An order of the class Arachnida characterized by an unsegmented cephalothorax broadly joined to a segmented abdomen, paired chelate chelicerae, and paired palpi. { fə'lan-jə,də }

phalanx [ANAT] One of the bones of the fingers or toes. { ,fə,ləŋks }

Phalaropodidae [VERT.ZOO] The phalaropes, a family of migratory shore birds characterized by lobate toes and by reversal of the sex roles with respect to dimorphism and care of the young. { fə,ler-ə'pəd-ə,dē }

phallic phase [PSYCH] In psychoanalytic theory, the period from about 2½ to 6 years of age during which sexual interest, curiosity, and pleasurable experience center about the penis in boys and the clitoris in girls. { 'fal-ik ,fəz }

Phallostethidae [VERT.ZOO] A family of actinopterygian fishes in the order Atheriniformes. { ,fal-ə'steth-ə,dē }

Phallostethiformes [VERT.ZOO] An equivalent name for Atheriniformes. { ,fal-ə'steth-ə'fər,mēz }

phallotoxin [BIOCHEM] One of a group of toxic peptides produced by the mushroom *Amanita phalloides*. { ,fal-ə'tōk-sən }

phallus [ANAT] See penis. [EMBRYO] An undifferentiated embryonic structure derived from the genital tubercle that differentiates into the penis in males and the clitoris in females. { 'fal-əs }

phanerite [PETR] An igneous rock having phaneritic texture. { 'fan-ə,ri:t }

phaneritic [PETR] Of the texture of an igneous rock, being visibly crystalline. Also known as coarse-grained; phanero-crystalline; phenocrystalline. { ,fan-ə'rid-ik }

phanerocryst See phenocryst. { 'fan-ə-rō,krist }

phanerocrystalline See phaneritic. { ,fan-ə-rō'krist-əl-ən }

phanerogam [BOT] A plant that produces seeds, for example, an angiosperm or gymnosperm. { 'fan-ə-rə,gam }

phanerophyte [ECOL] A perennial tree or shrub with dormant buds borne on aerial shoots. { 'fan-ə-rō,fi:t }

Phanerorhynchidae [PALEON] A family of extinct chondrosteian fishes in the order Palaeonisciformes having vertical jaw suspension. { ,fan-ə-rō'rɪŋ-kə,dē }

Phanerozoic [GEOL] The part of geologic time for which there is abundant evidence of life, especially higher forms, in the corresponding rock, essentially post-Precambrian. { ,fan-ə-rō'zō-ik }

Phanerozonida [INV.ZOO] An order of the Asteroidea in which the body margins are defined by two conspicuous series

of plates and in which pentamerous symmetry is generally constant. { ,fan-ə-rō'zān-ə-də }

Phanodermatidae [INV.ZOO] A family of free-living nematodes in the superfamily Enoploidea. { ,fa-nō-dər'mad-ə,dē }

phanotron [ELECTR] A hot-filament diode rectifier tube utilizing an arc discharge in mercury vapor or an inert gas, usually xenon. { 'fan-ə,tra:n }

phantastran [ELECTR] A solid-state phantastron. { fan 'tas,tra:n }

phantastron [ELECTR] A monostable pentode circuit used to generate sharp pulses at an adjustable and accurately timed interval after receipt of a triggering signal. { fan'tas,tra:n }

phantom [GEOL] A bed or member that is absent from a specific stratigraphic section but is usually present in a characteristic position in a sequence of similar geologic age. [NUCLEO] A volume of material approximating as closely as possible the density and effective atomic number of living tissue, used in biological experiments involving radiation. [PETR] See ghost. { 'fan-təm }

phantom bottom [OCEANOGR] A false bottom indicated by an echo sounder, some distance above the actual bottom; such an indication, quite common in the deeper parts of the ocean, is due to large quantities of small organisms. { 'fan-təm 'bəd-əm }

phantom circuit [COMMUN] A communication circuit derived from two other communication circuits or from one other circuit and ground, with no additional wire lines. { 'fan-təm 'sər-kət }

phantom-circuit loading coil [ELEC] Loading coil for introducing a desired amount of inductance into a phantom circuit, and a minimum amount of inductance into its constituent circuits. { 'fan-təm 'sər-kət 'lōd-ɪŋ ,kōil }

phantom-circuit repeating coil [ELEC] Repeating coil used at a terminal of a phantom circuit, in the terminal circuit extending from the midpoints of the associated side-circuit repeating coils. { 'fan-təm 'sər-kət ri'pēd-ɪŋ ,kōil }

phantom crystal [CRYSTAL] A crystal containing an earlier stage of crystallization outlined by dust, minute inclusions, or bubbles. Also known as ghost crystal. { 'fan-təm 'krist-əl }

phantom group [ELEC] 1. Group of four open-wire conductors suitable for the derivation of a phantom circuit. 2. Three circuits which are derived from complexing two physical circuits to form a phantom circuit. { 'fan-təm 'grüp }

phantom horizon [GEOL] In seismic reflection prospecting, a line constructed so that it is parallel to the nearest actual dip segment at all points along a profile. { 'fan-təm hō'rɪz-ən }

phantom repeating coil [ELEC] A side-circuit repeating coil or a phantom-circuit repeating coil when discrimination between these two types is not necessary. { 'fan-təm ri'pēd-ɪŋ ,kōil }

phantom signals [ELECTR] Signals appearing on the screen of a cathode-ray-tube indicator, the cause of which cannot readily be determined and which may be caused by circuit fault, interference, propagation anomalies, jamming, and so on. { 'fan-təm 'sig-nəlz }

phantom target See echo box. { 'fan-təm 'tär-gət }

Pharetronida [INV.ZOO] An order of calcareous sponges in the subclass Calcinea characterized by a leuconoid structure. { ,fär-ə'trən-ə-də }

pharmaceutical [PHARM] A chemical produced industrially (medicinal drug), which is useful in preventive or therapeutic treatment of a physical, mental, or behavioral condition. { ,fär-mə'süd-i-kəl }

pharmaceutical biotechnology [PHARM] A field that uses micro- and macroorganisms and hybridomas to create pharmaceuticals that are safer and more cost-effective than conventionally produced pharmaceuticals. { ,fär-mə,süd-i-kəl ,bī-ō-tek'nāl-ə-jē }

pharmaceutical chemistry [CHEM.ENG] The chemistry of drugs and of medicinal and pharmaceutical products. { ,fär-mə'süd-ə-kəl 'kem-ə-stre }

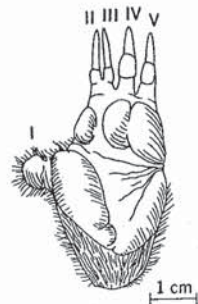
pharmaceutics See pharmacy. { ,fär-mə'süd-iks }

pharmacodynamics [PHARM] The science that deals with the actions of drugs. { ,fär-mə-kō-dɪ'nam-iks }

pharmacogenetics [GEN] The science of genetically determined variations in drug responses. { ,fär-mə-kō-jə'ned-iks }

pharmacognosy [PHARM] A subfield of pharmacology

PHALANGERIDAE



Hindfoot of *Trichosurus*, representing the five-toed, syndactylous condition (digits II and III are bound in one web of skin).