



The New Oxford American Dictionary

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tracted *concourse* of the beauty and wealth of modern civilization. ■ another term for **CONCOURS**.

-ORIGIN late Middle English (sense 2): from Old French *concourse*, from Latin *concurrere*, from *con-* 'run together, met,' from the verb *currere* (see **CONCUR**). Sense 1 (originally US) dates from the mid 19th cent.

con·cres·cence |kən'kresəns| ▶n. Biology the coalescence or growing together of parts originally separate.

-DERIVATIVES **con·cres·cent** |-kresənt| adj.

-ORIGIN early 17th cent. (in the senses 'growth by assimilation' and 'a concretion'): from **CON-** 'together' + *-rescence*, on the pattern of words such as *excescence*. The current sense dates from the late 19th cent.

con·crete adj. |kən'kri:t|, |kən'kri:t|, |kən'kri:t| existing in a material or physical form; real or solid; not abstract: *concrete objects like stones* | *it exists as a physically concrete form*.

■ specific, definite: *I haven't got any concrete proof*.
■ (of a noun) denoting a material object as opposed to an abstract quality, state, or action.

▶n. |kən'kri:t|, |kən'kri:t| a heavy, rough building material made from a mixture of broken stone or gravel, sand, cement, and water, that can be spread or poured into molds and that forms a stonelike mass on hardening: *slabs of concrete* | [as adj.] *the concrete sidewalk*.

▶v. |kən'kri:t|, |kən'kri:t| [trans.] (often **be** concreted) 1 cover (an area) with concrete: *the precious English countryside may soon be concreted over*.

■ [with obj. and adverbial of place] fix in position with concrete: *the post is concreted into the ground*.

2 archaic form (something) into a mass; solidify: *the juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface*.

■ make real or concrete instead of abstract: *concreting God into actual form of man*.

-PHRASES **be set in concrete** (of a policy or idea) be fixed and unalterable: *I do not regard the Constitution as set in concrete*.

-DERIVATIVES **con·crete·ly** adv; **con·crete·ness** n.

-ORIGIN late Middle English (in the sense 'formed by cohesion, solidified'): from French *concret* or Latin *concretus*, past participle of *concrecere* 'grow together.' Early use was also as a grammatical term designating a quality belonging to a substance (usually expressed by an adjective such as *white* in *white paper*) as opposed to the quality itself (expressed by an abstract noun such as *whiteness*); later *concrete* came to be used to refer to nouns embodying attributes (e.g., *fool*, *hero*), as opposed to the attributes themselves (e.g., *foolishness*, *heroism*), and this is the basis of the modern use as the opposite of 'abstract.' The noun sense 'building material' dates from the mid 19th cent.

con·crete jun·gle ▶n. a city or area of a city that has a high density of large, unattractive, modern buildings and that is perceived as an unpleasant living environment.

con·crete mix·er ▶n. a cement mixer.

con·crete mus·ic ▶n. another term for **MUSIQUE CONCRÈTE**.

con·crete po·etry ▶n. poetry in which the meaning or effect is conveyed partly or wholly by visual means, using patterns of words or letters and other typographical devices.

con·crete uni·versal·ism ▶n. (in idealist philosophy) an abstraction that is manifest in a developing or organized set of instances, so having the qualities of both the universal and the particular.

con·cre·tion |kən'kri:ʃən; kən-| ▶n. a hard solid mass formed by the local accumulation of matter, esp. within the body or within a mass of sediment: *a mass of small concretions, each built up layer upon layer around some small nucleus*.

■ the formation of such a mass.

-DERIVATIVES **con·cre·tion·ary** |-ʃən,nerē| adj.

-ORIGIN mid 16th cent.: from Latin *concretio* (n-), from *concrecere* 'grow together.'

con·cret·ism |kən'kri:tizəm; kən'kri:t-| ▶n. the theory or practice of concrete poetry, in which the visual arrangement of words in patterns or forms on the page takes precedence over the semantic or phonetic elements involved.

con·cre·tize |'kɒŋkri:tɪz; kən'kri:tɪz| ▶v. [trans.] make (an idea or concept) real; give specific or definite form to: *the theme park is an attempt to concretize our fantasies*.

-DERIVATIVES **con·cret·iza·tion** |,kən'kri:tə'zəʃən; kən'kri:tə'zə-| n.

con·cu·bi·nage |kən'kyʊbɪnɪʒ; kən-| ▶n. chiefly historical the practice of keeping a concubine.

■ the state of being a concubine.

-ORIGIN late Middle English: from French, from Old French *concubine* (see **CONCUBINE**).

con·cu·bine |'kɒŋkyʊbɪn| ▶n. chiefly historical (in polygamous societies) a woman who lives with a man but has lower status than his wife or wives.

■ archaic a mistress.

-DERIVATIVES **con·cu·bi·nary** |kən'kyʊbɪnəri; kən-| adj.

-ORIGIN Middle English: from Old French, from Latin *concubina*, from *con-* 'with' + *cupare* 'to lie.'

con·cupis·cence |kən'kyʊpɪsəns; kən-| ▶n. formal strong sexual desire; lust.

-ORIGIN Middle English: via Old French from late Latin *concupiscentia*, from Latin *concupiscent-* 'beginning to desire,' from the verb *concupiscere*, from *con-* (expressing intensive force) + *cupere* 'to desire.'

con·cupis·cent |kən'kyʊpɪsənt; kən-| ▶adj. formal filled with sexual desire; lustful: *concupiscent dreams*.

con·cur |kən'kʌr| ▶v. (**con**currred, **con**curring) [intrans.] 1 be of the same opinion; agree: *the authors concurred with the majority* | *they concurred in the creation of the disciplinary procedures* | [with direct speech] "That's right," the chairman concurred.

■ (**con**cur with) agree with (a decision, opinion, or finding): *we strongly concur with this recommendation*.

2 happen or occur at the same time; coincide: *in tests, cytogenetic determination has been found to concur with enzymatic determination*.

-DERIVATIVES **con·currence** |-kərəns| n; **con·currence·ry** |-kərənsē| n.

-ORIGIN late Middle English (also in the senses 'colide' and 'act in combination'): from Latin *currere* 'run together, assemble in crowds,' from *con-* 'together with' + *currere* 'to run.'

con·cur·rent |kən'kʌrənt| ▶adj. existing, happening, or done at the same time: *there are three concurrent art fairs around the city*.

■ (of two or more prison sentences) to be served at the same time. ■ Mathematics (of three or more lines) meeting at or tending toward one point.

-DERIVATIVES **con·currence·ly** adv.

-ORIGIN late Middle English: from Latin *currere* 'running together, meeting,' from the verb *currere* (see **CONCUR**).

con·currence res·olu·tion ▶n. a resolution adopted by both houses of a legislative assembly that does not require the signature of the chief executive and that does not have the force of law.

con·cuss |kən'kʌs| ▶v. [trans.] [usu. as adj.] (**con**cussed) hit the head of (a person or animal), causing temporary unconsciousness or confusion: *she was shaken, slightly concussed, and in no state to carry on*.

-DERIVATIVES **con·cussive** |-kʌsɪv| adj.

-ORIGIN late 16th cent. (in the sense 'shake violently'): from Latin *concuss-* 'dashed together, violently shaken,' from the verb *concutere*, from *con-* 'together' + *quater* 'shake.'

con·cus·sion |kən'kʌʃən| ▶n. 1 temporary unconsciousness caused by a blow to the head. The term is also used loosely of the aftereffects such as confusion or temporary incapacity.

2 a violent shock as from a heavy blow: *the ground shuddered with the concussion of the blast*.

-ORIGIN late Middle English: from Latin *concussio* (n-), from the verb *concutere* 'dash together, shake' (see **CONCUSS**).

con·demn |kən'dem| ▶v. [trans.] 1 express complete disapproval of, typically in public; censure: *fair-minded people declined to condemn her on mere suspicion*.

2 sentence (someone) to a particular punishment, esp. death: *the rebels had been condemned to death* | [as adj.] (**condemned**) *the condemned men*.

■ (usu. **be** condemned) officially declare (something, esp. a building) to be unfit for use: *the pool has been condemned as a health hazard*. ■ prove or show the guilt of: *she could see in his eyes that her stumble had condemned her*. ■ (of circumstances) force (someone) to endure something unpleasant or undesirable: *the physical ailments that condemned him to a lonely childhood*.

-DERIVATIVES **con·dem·nable** |-dem(n)əbəl| adj; **con·dem·na·tion** |,kændem'nəʃən; -dəm-| n; **con·dem·na·tory** |-demnə'tɔrē| adj.

-ORIGIN Middle English (sense 2): from Old French *condemner*, from Latin *condemnare*, from *con-* (expressing intensive force) + *damnare* 'inflict loss on' (see **DAMN**).

con·den·sate |'kændən,sæt; kən'den-; kən'den-| ▶n. liquid formed by condensation.

■ Chemistry a compound produced by a condensation reaction.

con·den·sa·tion |,kən'den'səʃən; -dən-| ▶n. 1 water that collects as droplets on a cold surface when humid air is in contact with it.

2 the process of becoming more dense, in particular:

■ the conversion of a vapor or gas to a liquid. ■ (also **condensation reaction**) Chemistry a reaction in which two molecules combine to form a larger molecule, producing a small molecule such as H₂O as a by-product. ■ Psychology the fusion of two or more images, ideas, or symbolic meanings into a single

composite or new image, as a primary process in unconscious thought exemplified in dreams.

3 a concise version of something, esp. a text: *a readable condensation of the recent literature*.

-ORIGIN early 17th cent.: from late Latin *condensatio* (n-), from *condensare* 'press close together' (see **CONDENSE**).

con·dense |kən'dens| ▶v. 1 [trans.] make (something) denser or more concentrated: *the limestones of the Jurassic age are condensed into a mere 11 feet* | [as adj.] (**condensed**) *check that your printer can cope with wide text or condensed characters*.

■ [usu. as adj.] (**condensed**) thicken (a liquid) by reducing the water content, typically by heating: *condensed soup*. ■ express (a piece of writing or speech) in fewer words; make concise: *he condensed the three plays into a three-hour drama*. ■ (in word processing) (of character spacing) reduced.

2 [intrans.] be changed from a gas or vapor to a liquid: *the moisture vapor in the air condenses into droplets of water*.

■ [trans.] cause (a gas or vapor) to be changed to a liquid: *the cold air was condensing his breath*.

-DERIVATIVES **con·den·sable** adj.

-ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French *condenser* or Latin *condensare*, from *condens* 'very thick,' from *con-* 'completely' + *densus* 'dense.'

con·den·sed milk ▶n. milk that has been thickened by evaporation and sweetened, sold in cans.

con·den·ser |kən'densər| ▶n. a person or thing that condenses something, in particular:

■ an apparatus or container for condensing vapor. ■ a lens or system of lenses for collecting and directing light. ■ another term for **CAPACITOR**.

con·de·scend |kændə'send| ▶v. [intrans.] show feelings of superiority; patronize: *take care not to condescend to your reader*.

■ [with infinitive] do something in a haughty way, as though it is below one's dignity or level of importance: *we'll be waiting for twenty minutes before she condescends to appear*.

-DERIVATIVES **con·de·scend·ence** |-sendəns| n. (rare); **con·de·scen·sion** |-senʃən| n.

-ORIGIN Middle English (in the sense 'give way, defer'): from Old French *condescendre*, from ecclesiastical Latin *condescendere*, from *con-* 'together' + *descendere* 'descend.'

con·de·scend·ing |,kændə'sendɪŋ| ▶adj. acting in a way that betrays a feeling of patronizing superiority: *she thought the teachers were arrogant and condescending*. ■ (of an action) demonstrating such an attitude: *a condescending smile*.

-DERIVATIVES **con·de·scend·ingly** adv.

con·dign |kən'dɪn| ▶adj. formal (of punishment or retribution) appropriate to the crime or wrongdoing; fitting and deserved.

-DERIVATIVES **con·dign·ly** adv.

-ORIGIN late Middle English (in the general sense 'worthy, appropriate'): from Old French *condigne*, from Latin *condignus*, from *con-* 'altogether' + *dignus* 'worthy.'

con·di·ment |'kændɪmənt| ▶n. a substance such as salt or ketchup that is used to add flavor to food.

-ORIGIN late Middle English: from Latin *condimentum*, from *condire* 'to pickle.'

con·di·tion |kən'dɪʃən| ▶n. 1 [usu. with adj.] the state of something, esp. with regard to its appearance, quality, or working order: *the wiring is in good condition* | [in sing.] *the bridge is in an extremely dangerous condition*.

■ a person's or animal's state of health or physical fitness: *he is in fairly good condition considering what he has been through* | [in sing.] *she was in a serious condition*. ■ [often with adj.] an illness or other medical problem: *a heart condition*. ■ [in sing.] a particular state of existence: *a condition of misery*. ■ archaic social position or rank: *those of humbler condition*.

2 (**conditions**) [often with adj.] the circumstances affecting the way in which people live or work, esp. with regard to their safety or well-being: *harsh working and living conditions*.

■ the factors or prevailing situation influencing the performance or the outcome of a process: *present market conditions*. ■ the prevailing state of the weather, ground, sea, or atmosphere at a particular time, esp. as it affects a sporting event: *the appalling conditions determined the style of play*.

3 a state of affairs that must exist or be brought about before something else is possible or permitted: *for a member to borrow money, three conditions have to be met* | *all personnel should comply with this policy as a condition of employment* | *I'll accept your offer on one condition*.

▶v. [trans.] 1 (often **be** conditioned) have a significant

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influence on or determine (the manner or outcome of something): *national choices are conditioned by the international political economy.*

■ train or accustom (someone or something) to behave in a certain way or to accept certain circumstances: *we have all been conditioned to the conventional format of TV* | [with obj. and infinitive] *the child is conditioned to dislike food* | [as n.] **(conditioning)** *the program examines aspects of social conditioning.*

2 bring (something) into the desired state for use: *a product for conditioning leather.*

■ [often as adj.] **(conditioned)** make (a person or animal) fit and healthy: *he was six feet two of perfectly conditioned muscle and bone.* ■ apply something to (the skin or hair) to give it a healthy or attractive look or feel: *I condition my hair regularly.* ■ [often as adj.] **(conditioned)** bring (beer or stout) to maturation after fermentation while the yeast is still present: [in combination] *cash-conditioned real ales.* ■ [intrans.] (of a beer or stout) undergo such a process: *brews that are allowed to condition in the bottle.*

3 set prior requirements on (something) before it can occur or be done: *Congressmen have sought to limit and condition military and economic aid.*

—PHRASES in (or out of) **condition** in a fit (or unfit) physical state. in **no condition to do something** certainly not fit or well enough to do something: *you're in no condition to tackle the stairs.* on **condition that** with the stipulation that: *he proposed deep cuts in offensive forces, on condition that an agreement be reached.*

—ORIGIN Middle English: from Old French *condicion* (noun), *condicionner* (verb), from Latin *condicio* (n-) 'agreement', from *condicere* 'agree upon,' from *con-* 'with' + *dicere* 'say.'

conditional |kən'diʃənəl| ▶adj. 1 subject to one or more conditions or requirements being met; made or granted on certain terms: *Western aid was only granted conditional on further reform* | *the consortium has made a conditional offer.*

2 Grammar (of a clause, phrase, conjunction, or verb form) expressing a condition.

▶n. 1 Grammar & Philosophy a conditional clause or conjunction.

■ a statement or sentence containing a conditional clause.

2 Grammar the conditional mood of a verb, for example *should die* in *if I should die.*

—DERIVATIVES **conditional-ly** |kən'diʃənəl-i| ▶adv.

—ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French *condicional* or late Latin *condicionalis*, from *condicio* (n-) 'agreement' (see **CONDITION**).

conditional probability ▶n. Statistics the probability of an event (A), given that another (B) has already occurred.

conditional sale ▶n. the sale of goods according to a contract containing conditions, typically that ownership does not pass to the buyer until after a set time, usually after payment of the last installment of the purchase price, although the buyer has possession and is committed to acquiring ownership.

conditioned response (also **conditioned reflex**) ▶n. Psychology an automatic response established by training to an ordinarily neutral stimulus. See also **CLASSICAL CONDITIONING.**

conditioner |kən'diʃən(ə)nər| ▶n. a substance or appliance used to improve or maintain something's condition: *add a water conditioner to neutralize chlorine.*

■ a liquid applied to the hair after shampooing to improve its condition: *conditioner will protect your hair from damage.*

condo |'kændə| ▶n. (pl. -os) informal short for **CONDOMINIUM** (sense 1): *a high-rise condo.*

condole |kən'dəʊl| ▶v. [intrans.] **(condole with)** express sympathy for (someone); grieve with: *the priest came to condole with Madeleine.*

—ORIGIN late 16th cent.: from Christian Latin *condolere*, from *con-* 'with' + *dolere* 'grieve, suffer.'

condolence |kən'dəʊləns| ▶n. (usu. **condolences**) an expression of sympathy, esp. on the occasion of a death: *we offer our sincere condolences to his widow* | *letters of condolence.*

—ORIGIN early 17th cent.: from **CONDOLE**, influenced by French *condoléance*.

condom |'kændəm; 'kən-| ▶n. a thin rubber sheath worn on a man's penis during sexual intercourse as a contraceptive or as protection against infection.

—ORIGIN early 18th cent.: of unknown origin; often said to be named after a physician who invented it, but no such person has been traced.

condominium |kændə'miɪniəm| ▶n. (pl. **condominiums**) 1 a building or complex of buildings containing a number of individually owned apartments or houses.

■ each of the individual apartments or houses in such

a building or complex. ■ the system of ownership by which these operate, in which owners have full title to the individual apartment or house and an undivided interest in the shared parts of the property.

2 the joint control of a country's or territory's affairs by other countries.

■ a state so governed.

—ORIGIN early 18th cent.: modern Latin, from *con-* 'together with' + *dominium* 'right of ownership' (see **DOMINIUM**). Sense 1 dates from the 1960s.

condone |kən'dɒn| ▶v. [trans.] [often with negative] accept and allow (behavior that is considered morally wrong or offensive) to continue: *the college cannot condone any behavior that involves illicit drugs.*

■ approve or sanction (something); esp. with reluctance: *the practice is not officially condoned by any airline.*

—DERIVATIVES **condonable** |kən'dɒnə-bəl| ▶adj.; **condonation** |kən'dɒnə-ʃən; -dɒ-| ▶n.; **condoner** ▶n.

—ORIGIN mid 19th cent.: from Latin *condonare* 'refrain from punishing,' from *con-* 'altogether' + *donare* 'give.'

condor |'kændɔː; -dɔːr| ▶n. a large New World vulture with a bare head and mainly black plumage, living in mountainous country and spending much time soaring.

■ Two species in the family Cathartidae: the **Andean condor** (*Vultur gryphus*) of South America, and the **California condor** (*Gymnogyps californianus*), which is close to extinction in the wild.

—ORIGIN early 17th cent.: from Spanish *condor*, from Quechua *kuntur*.

condottiere |kən'dɔːtɪəriə| ▶n. (pl. **condottieri** pronounced same) historical a leader or a member of a troop of mercenaries, esp. in Italy.

—ORIGIN Italian, from *condotto* 'troop under contract,' from *condotta* 'a contract,' from *condurre* 'conduct,' from Latin *conducere* (see **CONDUCT**).

conduce |kən'd(y)ʊdʊs| ▶v. [intrans.] **(conduce to)** formal help to bring about (a particular situation or outcome): *every possible care was taken that could conduce to their health and comfort.*

—ORIGIN late Middle English (in the sense 'lead or bring'): from Latin *conducere* 'bring together' (see **CONDUCT**).

conductive |kən'd(y)ʊsɪv| ▶adj. making a certain situation or outcome likely or possible: *the harsh lights and cameras were hardly conducive to a relaxed atmosphere.*

—ORIGIN mid 17th cent.: from **CONDUCE**, on the pattern of words such as *conductive*.

conduct ▶n. |kən'dɒkt| 1 the manner in which a person behaves, esp. on a particular occasion or in a particular context: *the conduct of the police during the riot* | *members are bound by a code of conduct.*

2 the action or manner of managing an activity or organization: *his conduct of the campaign.*

■ archaic the action of leading; guidance: *traveling through the world under the conduct of chance.*

▶v. |kən'dɒkt| 1 [trans.] organize and carry out: *in the second trial he conducted his own defense* | *surveys conducted among students.*

■ direct the performance of (a piece of music or a musical ensemble): *my first attempt to conduct a great work* | [intrans.] *Toscanini is coming to conduct.* ■ [with obj. and adverbial of direction] lead or guide (someone) to or around a particular place: *he conducted us through his personal gallery of the Civil War.* ■ Physics transmit (a form of energy such as heat or electricity) by conduction: *heat is conducted to the surface.*

2 **(conduct oneself)** behave in a specified way: *he conducted himself with the utmost propriety.*

—DERIVATIVES **conductible** |kən'dɒktə-bəl| ▶adj.; **conductibility** |kən'dɒktə-bil-i-ti| ▶n.

—ORIGIN Middle English: from Old French, from Latin *conduct-* 'brought together,' from the verb *conducere*. The term originally denoted some provision for safe passage, such as an escort or pass, surviving in **SAFE CONDUCT**; later the verb sense 'lead, guide' arose, hence 'manage' and 'management' (late Middle English), later 'management of oneself, behavior' (mid 16th cent.). The original form of the word was *conduict*, which was preserved only in the sense 'channel' (see **CONDUIT**); in all other uses the spelling was influenced by Latin.

conductance |kən'dɒktəns| ▶n. the degree to which an object conducts electricity, calculated as the ratio



California condor

of the current that flows to the potential difference present. This is the reciprocal of the resistance, and is measured in siemens or mhos. (Symbol: G)

conduct disorder ▶n. a range of antisocial types of behavior displayed in childhood or adolescence.

conduction |kən'dʌkʃən| ▶n. the process by which heat or electricity is directly transmitted through a substance when there is a difference of temperature or of electrical potential between adjoining regions, without movement of the material.

■ the process by which sound waves travel through a medium. ■ the transmission of impulses along nerves. ■ the conveying of fluid through a pipe or other channel.

—ORIGIN mid 16th cent. (in the senses 'provision for safe passage' and 'leadership'): from Latin *conducio* (n-), from the verb *conducere* (see **CONDUCT**).

conduction band ▶n. Physics a delocalized band of energy partly filled with electrons in a crystalline solid. These electrons have great mobility and are responsible for electrical conductivity.

conductive |kən'dʌktɪv| ▶adj. having the property of conducting something (esp. heat or electricity): *to induce currents in conductive coils.*

■ of or relating to conduction.

—DERIVATIVES **conductively** ▶adv.

conductivity |kən'dʌktɪvɪ-ti; kən-| ▶n. (pl. -ies) (also **electrical conductivity**) the degree to which a specified material conducts electricity, calculated as the ratio of the current density in the material to the electric field that causes the flow of current. It is the reciprocal of the resistivity.

■ (also **thermal conductivity**) the rate at which heat passes through a specified material, expressed as the amount of heat that flows per unit time through a unit area with a temperature gradient of one degree per unit distance.

conductor |kən'dʌktər| ▶n. 1 a person who directs the performance of an orchestra or choir: *he was appointed principal conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.*

2 a person in charge of a train, streetcar, or other public conveyance, who collects fares and sells tickets.

3 Physics a material or device that conducts or transmits heat, electricity, or sound, esp. when regarded in terms of its capacity to do this: *graphite is a reasonably good conductor of electricity.*

■ another term for **LIGHTNING ROD.**

—DERIVATIVES **conductorial** |kən'dʌktəri-əl; kən-| ▶adj.; **conductorship** |-,ʃɪp| ▶n. (in sense 1).

—ORIGIN late Middle English (denoting a military leader): via Old French from Latin *conductor*, from *conducere* 'bring together' (see **CONDUCT**).

conduress |kən'dʌktrəs| ▶n. a female conductor, esp. in a bus or other passenger vehicle.

conducus |kən'dʌktəs| ▶n. (pl. **conducti** |-,tɪ; -,tē|) a musical setting of a metrical Latin text, of the 12th or 13th century.

—ORIGIN from medieval Latin, from Latin *conducere* 'bring together' (see **CONDUCT**).

conduit |kən'd(y)ʊdɪt; kænd(w)ət| ▶n. a channel for conveying water or other fluid: *a conduit for conveying water to the power plant* | *figurative the office acts as a conduit for ideas to flow throughout the organization.*

■ a tube or trough for protecting electric wiring: *the gas pipe should not be close to any electrical conduit.*

—ORIGIN Middle English: from Old French, from medieval Latin *conductus*, from Latin *conducere* 'bring together' (see **CONDUCT**).

condylarth |'kændə,lɑːrθ| ▶n. a fossil herbivorous mammal of the early Tertiary period, ancestral to the ungulates.

—ORIGIN late 19th cent.: from modern Latin *Condylarthra* (plural), from Greek *kondylos* 'knuckle' + *arthron* 'joint.'

condyle |'kænd,dl| ▶n. Anatomy a rounded protuberance at the end of some bones, forming an articulation with another bone.

—DERIVATIVES **condylar** |'kændələr| ▶adj.; **condyloid** |'kændə,lɔɪd| ▶adj.

—ORIGIN mid 17th cent.: from French, from Latin *condylus*, from Greek *kondylos* 'knuckle.'

condyloma |kændə'lɒmə| ▶n. (pl. **condylomas** or **condylomata** |-,məʊə|) Medicine a raised growth on the skin resembling a wart, typically in the genital region, caused by viral infection or syphilis and transmissible by contact.

—DERIVATIVES **condylomatous** |-,məʊəs| ▶adj.

—ORIGIN late Middle English: via Latin from Greek *kondylōma* 'callous lump,' from *kondylos* 'knuckle.'

cone |kəʊn| ▶n. 1 a solid or hollow object that tapers from a circular or roughly circular base to a point.

■ Mathematics a surface or solid figure generated by the straight lines that pass from a circle or other closed