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Rauber l. (row'bĕr), (1) the thinned-out trophoblastic membrane over the embryonic disc in developing carnivores and ungulates; (2) outermost cell l. that helps form the blastodisc; called blastodermic or primordial ectoderm.
reticular l. of corium, SYN *stratum* reticulare corii.
l.'s of retina, SEE retina.
l. of rods and cones, the l. of the retina next to the pigment l. and containing the visual receptors. SEE ALSO retina, neuroepithelial l. of retina. SYN bacillary l.
rostral l., SYN rostral *lamina*.
Sattler elastic l. (sat'lĕr), the middle l. of the choroid.
serous l. of peritoneum, SYN *serosa* of peritoneum.
short pitch helicoidal l., ☆official alternate term for circular l. of muscle coat of small intestine.
l.'s of skin, SEE epidermis, dermis.
sluggish l., SYN still l.
smear l., a l. (about 0.5–1.0-mcm thick) of grinding debris that is burnished to tooth enamel or dentin when the tooth is cut.
somatic l., the external l. of the lateral mesoderm of the embryo, lying adjacent to the ectoderm and together with it constituting the somatopleure.
spindle-celled l., SYN multiform l. [TA] of cerebral cortex.
spinous l., SYN *stratum* spinosum epidermidis.
splanchnic l., the internal l. of the lateral mesoderm, lying adjacent to the endoderm and together with it forming the splanchnopleure.
spongy l. of female urethra [TA], inappropriate reference to the lamina propria of the mucous membrane of the female urethra, characterized by numerous, thin-walled veins that have in the past been falsely compared with erectile tissue. SYN tunica spongiosa urethrae femininae [TA].
spongy l. of vagina [TA], inappropriate collective reference to the abundant venous plexuses of the vagina, occurring within the mucosal and muscular layers (giving the rugae a character similar to erectile tissue) as well as in the adventitia (the laterally placed vaginal venous plexuses), falsely suggesting a discrete layer of erectile tissue. SYN tunica spongiosa vaginae [TA].
still l., the l. of the bloodstream in the capillary vessels, next to the wall of the vessel, that flows slowly and transports the white blood cells along the l. wall, whereas in the center the flow is rapid and transports the red blood cells. SYN plasma l., Poiseuille space, sluggish l.
subendocardial l., the loose connective tissue l. that joins the endocardium and myocardium; in the ventricles, it contains branches of the conducting system of the heart.
subendothelial l., the thin l. of connective tissue lying between the endothelium and internal elastic lamina in the intima of blood vessels.
subpapillary l., the vascular l. of the corium.
subserous l., ☆official alternate term for subserosa.
superficial l. [TA], in a stratified structure, the outermost or topmost of the strata; the stratum nearest the surface. SEE superficial l. of deep cervical fascia, superficial l. of the levator palpebrae superioris, superficial l. of temporal fascia. SYN lamina superficialis [TA], superficial lamina.
superficial l. of deep cervical fascia, ☆official alternate term for investing l. of cervical fascia.
superficial gray l. [TA] of superior colliculus, SEE gray l.'s of superior colliculus.
superficial l. of the levator palpebrae superioris [TA], the superficial fibers of the levator muscle of the superior eyelid that are inserted into the skin of the superior eyelid. SYN lamina superficialis musculi levatoris palpebrae superioris [TA].
superficial l. of temporal fascia [TA], the superficial part of the temporal fascia attaching to the lateral surface of the zygomatic arch. SYN lamina superficialis fasciae temporalis [TA].
suprachoroid l. of choroid, SYN suprachoroid *lamina* of choroid.
suprachoroid l. of sclera, SYN suprachoroid *lamina* of sclera.
synovial l. of articular capsule, SYN synovial *membrane*. SYN stratum synoviale capsulae articularis [TA].
synovial l. of tendon sheath, a thin, slightly redundant, highly vascular connective tissue membrane lining a tendon sheath; consists of visceral and parietal components and produces a viscous lubricating fluid. SYN stratum synoviale (vagina synovialis) vaginae tendinis [TA], synovial sheath [TA].
Tomes granular l. (tōmz), a thin l. of dentin adjacent to the cementum, appearing granular in ground sections; the granules are transverse sections of highly coiled dentinal tubules.
vascular l., SYN vascular *lamina* of choroid.
vascular l. of choroid coat of eye, SYN vascular *lamina* of choroid.
vascular l. of eyeball [TA], the vascular, pigmentary, or middle coat of the eye, comprising the choroid, ciliary body, and iris. SYN tunica vasculosa bulbi [TA], Haller tunica vasculosa, tunica vasculosa oculi, uvea, uveal tract, vascular tunic of eye.
vascular l. of testis [TA], innermost of three coats (with tunicae vaginalis and albuginea) investing the testis, consisting of a vascular plexus in a delicate loose connective tissue matrix that covers the internal aspect of the tunica albuginea and extends deeply, covering the septa and therefore surrounding the lobules of the testis. SYN tunica vasculosa testis [TA].
ventricular l., SYN ependymal l.
visceral l. [TA], the inner l. of an enveloping sac or bursa that lines the outer surface of the enveloped structure, as opposed to the parietal layer that lines the walls of the occupied space or cavity. The visceral l. is usually thin, delicate, and not apparently separate, but instead seems to be the outer surface of the structure itself. SEE ALSO serosa. SYN lamina visceralis [TA].
visceral l. of serous pericardium [TA], the inner part of the serous pericardium applied directly on the heart. SYN epicardium☆, lamina visceralis pericardii.
visceral l. of tunica vaginalis of testis [TA], the inner part of the tunica vaginalis testis applied directly to the testis and epididymis. SYN lamina visceralis tunicae vaginalis testis [TA].
Waldeyer zonal l., SYN dorsolateral *fasciculus*.
Weil basal l. (vīl'), the l. beneath the odontoblasts of the tooth; it contains reticular fibers but few if any cells. SYN cell-free zone, Weil basal zone.
zonular l., (1) a thin l. of white substance covering the upper surface of the thalamus and forming part of the floor of the body of the lateral ventricle; (2) a l. of white substance on the surface of the superior colliculus. SYN stratum zonale [TA].

laz·a·ret, laz·a·ret·to (laz'ă-ret, -ret'ō). *Obsolete term for:* **1.** A hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases. **2.** A place of detention for people in quarantine. [It. *lazzaretto,* fr. *lazzaro,* a leper]
lb Abbreviation for pound.
LBF Abbreviation for *Lactobacillus bulgaricus factor*.
LBT Abbreviation for lupus band *test*.
LBW Abbreviation for low birth weight.
LC Abbreviation for lethal concentration.
LCA Abbreviation for left coronary *artery*.
LCAT Abbreviation for lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase.
LCM Abbreviation for lymphocytic *choriomeningitis*; left costal *margin*.
l-cone (kōn). Long-wavelength–sensitive cone (red cone).
LCU Abbreviation for light-curing *unit*.
LD Abbreviation for lethal *dose*.
LDH Abbreviation for *lactate* dehydrogenase.
LDL Abbreviation for low density lipoprotein. SEE UNDER lipoprotein.
LE, L.E. Abbreviation for left eye; *lupus* erythematosus.
leach·ing (lēch'ing). **1.** Removal of the soluble constituents of a substance by running water through it. **2.** Solubilization of metals, typically from poor ores, using lithotrophic bacteria. [A.S. *leccan,* to wet]
lead (Pb) (led). *Do not confuse this word with the verb* led *(past*

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tense of lead). A metallic element, atomic no. 82, atomic wt. 207.2. SYN plumbum.

l. acetate, has been used as an astringent in diarrhea, and in aqueous solution as a wet dressing in certain dermatoses. SYN sugar of lead.

black l., SYN graphite.

l. carbonate, a heavy white powder insoluble in water; occasionally, it is used to relieve irritation in dermatitis, but it is used largely in the manufacture of paint and in the arts and is thus productive of l. poisoning. SYN ceruse, white l.

l. chromate, SYN chrome yellow.

l. monoxide, has been used as an ingredient in external applications such as l. plaster. SYN l. oxide (yellow), litharge, massicot.

l. oxide (yellow), SYN l. monoxide.

red l., SYN l. tetroxide.

red oxide of l., SYN l. tetroxide.

l. sulfide, PbS; the native form in which l. is chiefly found. SYN galena.

l. tetraethyl, SYN tetraethyllead.

l. tetroxide, a bright orange-red powder that turns black when heated; used in ointments and plasters. SYN red l., red oxide of l.

white l., SYN l. carbonate.

lead (lēd). An electrocardiographic cable with connections within the electronics of the machine designated for an electrode placed at a particular point on the body surface.

ABC l.'s, the l.'s for recording one kind of vectorcardiogram utilizing the Arrighi triangle; supplanted by XYZ l.'s.

augmented l., electrocardiogram recorded between one limb and two other limbs. The augmented l.'s are designated aVF, aVL, and aVR for recordings made between the foot (left), left arm, and right arm, respectively, and the other two limbs.

bipolar l., a record obtained with two electrodes placed on different regions of the body, each electrode contributing significantly to the record; e.g., a standard limb l.

CB l., a bipolar chest l. with the negative electrode placed upon the subject's back.

CF l., a bipolar chest l. with the negative electrode placed on the subject's left leg.

chest l.'s, those in which the exploring electrode is on the chest overlying the heart or its vicinity. SYN precordial l.'s, semidirect l.'s.

CL l., a bipolar chest l. with the negative electrode placed on the subject's left arm.

CR l., a bipolar chest l. with the negative electrode placed on the subject's right arm.

direct l., in electrocardiography, a unipolar l. recorded with the exploring electrode placed directly on the surface of the exposed heart.

esophageal l., an electrocardiographic l. passed down the throat into the esophagus to record the electrocardiogram at various levels of the esophagus; especially useful for certain types of arrhythmias. Similarly, a transducer for echocardiography can be passed into the esophagus.

indirect l., SYN standard limb l.

intracardiac l., the record obtained when the exploring electrode is placed within one of the heart's chambers, usually by means of cardiac catheterization.

limb l., one of the three standard l.'s (l.'s I, II, III) or one of the unipolar limb l.'s (aVR, aVL, aVF).

precordial l.'s, SYN chest l.'s.

semidirect l.'s, SYN chest l.'s.

standard limb l., one of the three original bipolar limb l.'s of the clinical electrocardiogram, designated I, II, and III: l. I records the potential difference between the right and left arms; l. II the difference between right arm and the leg electrode; and l. III the difference between left arm and the leg electrode. SYN indirect l.

unipolar l.'s, those in which the exploring electrode is on the chest in the vicinity of the heart or on one of the limbs, whereas the other or indifferent electrode is the central terminal.

V l., a unipolar l. with the central terminal as the indifferent electrode; V is the symbol for unipolar (Latin "U").

leaf·let (lēf'let). **1.** A layer of phospholipid; thus, a lipid bilayer has two leaflets. **2.** A thin, flattened object or structure.

League of Red Cross So·ci·e·ties (lēg red kros sō-sī'ĕ-tēz). The international federation of national Red Cross and similar societies.

learned help·less·ness (lĕrnd help'les-nes). A laboratory model of depression involving both classical (respondent) and instrumental (operant) conditioning techniques; application of unavoidable shock is followed by failure to cope in situations in which coping might otherwise be possible.

learn·ing (lĕrn'ing). Generic term for the relatively permanent change in behavior that occurs as a result of practice. SEE ALSO conditioning, forgetting, memory.

incidental l., l. without a direct attempt. SYN passive l.

insight l., the grasp of the solution to a problem without the intervening series of the trial and error steps that are associated with most types of learning (e.g., a monkey housed behind the bars of a cage who, without proceeding through countless hours of futile attempts with one stick or the other, fits two sticks together to retrieve a banana outside the distance measured by either stick alone).

latent l., that l. which is not evident to the observer at the time it occurs, but which is inferred from later performance in which l. is more rapid than would be expected without the earlier experience.

passive l., SYN incidental l.

propositional l., comprehension that involves the higher cognitive functions of abstraction and symbolization. SEE ALSO abstraction (5), symbolization (2); Cf. procedural *memory*.

rote l., the l. of arbitrary relationships, usually by repetition of the l. procedure through memorization and without an understanding of the relationships.

state-dependent l., l. during a specific state of sleep or wakefulness, or during a chemically altered state, where retrieval of learned information (e.g., as measured by performance of a learned response) cannot be demonstrated unless the subject is restored to the state that originally existed during l.

least squares (lēst skwārz). A principle of estimation invented by Gauss in which the estimates of a set of parameters in a statistical model are the quantities that minimize the sum of squared differences between the observed values of the dependent variable and the values predicted by the model.

Le Bel (lĕ-bel'), Joseph Achille, French chemist, 1847–1930. SEE Le B.-van't Hoff *rule*.

Le·ber (lā'bĕr), Theodor, German ophthalmologist, 1840–1917. SEE L. idiopathic stellate *neuroretinitis*, hereditary optic *atrophy*, *plexus; amaurosis* congenita of L.

Le Cha·te·li·er (lĕ chāh-tel-ē-ā'), Henri, French physical chemist, 1850–1936. SEE Le C. *law*, *principle*.

lec·i·thal (les'i-thăl). Having a yolk or pertaining to the yolk of any egg; used especially as a suffix. [G. *lekithos*, egg yolk]

lec·i·thin (les'i-thin). Traditional term for 1,2-diacyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholines or 3-*sn*-phosphatidylcholines, phospholipids that on hydrolysis yield two fatty acid molecules and a molecule each of glycerophosphoric acid and choline. In some varieties of l., both fatty acids are saturated, others contain only unsaturated acids (e.g., oleic, linoleic, or arachidonic acid); in others again, one fatty acid is saturated, the other unsaturated. L.'s are yellowish or brown waxy substances, readily miscible in water, in which they appear under the microscope as irregular elongated particles known as "myelin forms," and are found in nervous tissue, especially in the myelin sheaths, in egg yolk, and as essential constituents of animal and vegetable cells. [G. *lekithos*, egg yolk]

l. acyltransferase, SYN lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase.

l.-cholesterol l., a plasma enzyme that catalyzes the uptake of cholesterol esters by intermediate-density lipoproteins formed by high density lipoproteins.

lec·i·thi·nase (les'i-thi-nās). SYN phospholipase.

l. A, SYN *phospholipase* A_2.

l. B, SYN lysophospholipase.

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