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persons associated together or acting under common direction; esp: a body of persons having a common activity or occupation (the press ~) 3: **CORPS DE BALLET**
corps de ballet \kôr-də-(j)ba-'lät/ *n*, *pl* **corps de ballet** \same or \kôr-də- (F) (1818): the ensemble of a ballet company
corps d'élite \kôr-də-'lēt/ *n*, *pl* **corps d'élite** \same or \kôr-də- (F) (1832) 1: a body of picked troops 2: a group of the best people in a category
corpse \kôrps/ *n* [ME *corps*, fr. AF *corps*, *corps*, fr. L *corpus*] (13c) 1 *archaic*: a human or animal body whether living or dead 2 *a*: a dead body esp. of a human being *b*: the remains of something discarded or defunct (the ~s of rusting cars)
corps-man \kôr(z)-mən/ *n* (1901) 1: an enlisted man trained to give first aid and minor medical treatment 2: a member of a government-sponsored service corps
cor-pu-lence \kôr-pya-lən(t)s/ *n* (1547): the state of being corpulent
cor-pu-len-cy \-lən(t)-sē/ *n*, *pl* **-cies** (1577): **CORPULENCE**
cor-pu-lent \-lən(t)/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus*] (14c): having a large bulky body: **OBES** — **cor-pu-lent-ly** *adv*
cor-pul-mo-na-le \kôr-pul-mə-'nā-lē-, -pəl-, -'nā-/ *n*, *pl* **cor-dia-pul-mo-na-lia** \kôr-dē-ə-pul-mə-'nā-lē-ə-, -pəl-, -'nā-/ [NL, lit., pulmonary heart] (1857): disease of the heart characterized by hypertrophy and dilatation of the right ventricle and secondary to disease of the lungs or their blood vessels
cor-pus \kôr-pəs/ *n*, *pl* **cor-po-ra** \-pə-(ə)-rə/ [ME, fr. L] (15c) 1: the body of a human or animal esp. when dead 2 *a*: the main part or body of a bodily structure or organ (the ~ of the uterus) *b*: the main body or corporeal substance of a thing; *specif*: the principal of a fund or estate as distinct from income or interest 3 *a*: all the writings or works of a particular kind or on a particular subject; *esp*: the complete works of an author *b*: a collection or body of knowledge or evidence; *esp*: a collection of recorded utterances used as a basis for the descriptive analysis of a language
corpus al-la-tum \-ə-'lā-təm-, -'lā-/ *n*, *pl* **corpora al-la-ta** \-lā-tə-, -'lā-tə/ [NL, lit., applied body] (1947): one of a pair of separate or fused bodies in many insects that are sometimes closely associated with the corpora cardiaca and that secrete hormones (as juvenile hormone)
corpus cal-lo-sum \-kə-'lō-səm/ *n*, *pl* **corpora cal-lo-sa** \-sə/ [NL, lit., callous body] (1677): the great band of commissural fibers uniting the cerebral hemispheres of higher mammals including humans — see **BRAIN** illustration
corpus car-di-a-cum \kär-'di-ə-kəm/ *n*, *pl* **corpora car-di-a-ca** \-ə-kə/ [NL, lit., cardiac body] (1960): one of a pair of separate or fused bodies of nervous tissue in many insects that lie posterior to the brain and function in the storage and secretion of brain hormone
Corpus Chris-ti \kôr-pas-'kris-tē/ *n* [ME, fr. ML, lit., body of Christ] (14c): the Thursday after Trinity observed as a Roman Catholic festival in honor of the Eucharist
cor-pus-cle \kôr-(j)pə-səl/ *n* [L *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*] (1660) 1: a minute particle 2 *a*: a living cell; *esp*: one (as a red or white blood cell or a cell in cartilage or bone) not aggregated into continuous tissues *b*: any of various small circumscribed multicellular bodies — **cor-pus-cu-lar** \kôr-'pəs-kyə-lər/ *adj*
cor-pus-de-lic-ti \kôr-pas-di-'lik-, -tē-, -(j)tē/ *n*, *pl* **corpora delicti** [NL, lit., body of the crime] (1818) 1: the substantial and fundamental fact necessary to prove the commission of a crime 2: the material substance (as the body of the victim of a murder) upon which a crime has been committed
corpus lu-te-um \-lū-tē-əm/ *n*, *pl* **corpora lu-te-a** \-tē-ə/ [NL, lit., yellowish body] (1788): a yellowish mass of progesterone-secreting endocrine tissue that forms immediately after ovulation from the ruptured graafian follicle in the mammalian ovary
corpus striatum *n*, *pl* **corpora striata** [NL, lit., striated body] (1851): either of a pair of masses of nervous tissue within the brain that contain two large nuclei of gray matter separated by sheets of white matter
corr *abbr* 1 *correct*; *corrected*; *correction* 2 *correspondence*; *correspondent*; *corresponding* 3 *corrupt*; *corruption*
cor-rade \kə-'rād/ *vb* **cor-rad-ed**; **cor-rad-ing** [L *corrader* to scrape together, fr. *com-* + *radere* to scrape — more at **RODENT**] *vt* (1646): to wear away by abrasion ~ *vi*: to crumble away through abrasion — **cor-ra-sion** \-'rā-zhən/ *n* — **cor-ra-sive** \-'rā-siv-, -ziv/ *adj*
cor-ral \kə-'ral/ *n* [Sp, fr. VL *currale* enclosure for vehicles, fr. L *currus* cart, fr. *currere* to run — more at **CAR**] (1582) 1: a pen or enclosure for confining or capturing livestock 2: an enclosure made with wagons for defense of an encampment
corral *vi* **cor-ral-led**; **cor-ral-ling** (1847) 1: to enclose in a corral 2: to arrange (wagons) so as to form a corral 3: **COLLECT**, **GATHER** (corraling votes for the upcoming election)
cor-rect \kə-'rekt/ *vt* [ME, fr. L *correctus*, pp. of *corrige*, fr. *com-* + *regere* to lead straight — more at **RIGHT**] (14c) 1 *a*: to make or set right: **AMEND** (an error) *b*: **COUNTERACT**, **NEUTRALIZE** (a harmful tendency) *c*: to alter or adjust so as to bring to some standard or required condition (a lens for spherical aberration) 2 *a*: to punish (as a child) with a view to reforming or improving *b*: to point out usu. for amendment the errors or faults of (spent the day ~ing tests) — **cor-rect-able** \-'rek-tə-bəl/ *adj* — **cor-rec-tor** \-'rek-tər/ *n*
syn **CORRECT**, **RECTIFY**, **EMEND**, **REMEDY**, **REDRESS**, **AMEND**, **REFORM**, **REVISE** mean to make right what is wrong. **CORRECT** implies taking action to remove errors, faults, deviations, defects (correct your spelling). **RECTIFY** implies a more essential changing to make something right, just, or properly controlled or directed (rectify a misguided policy). **EMEND** *specif.* implies correction of a text or manuscript (emend a text). **REMEDY** implies removing or making harmless a cause of trouble, harm, or evil (set out to remedy the evils of the world). **REDRESS** implies making compensation or reparation for an unfairness, injustice, or imbalance (redress past social injustices). **AMEND**, **REFORM**, **REVISE** imply an improving by making corrective changes. **AMEND** usu. suggesting slight changes (amend a law), **REFORM** implying drastic change (plans to reform the court system), and **REVISE** suggesting a careful examination of something and the making of necessary changes (revise the schedule). **syn** see in addition **PUNISH**

2 correct *adj* [ME, *corrected*, fr. L *correctus*, fr. pp. of *corrige*] (1668) 1: conforming to an approved or conventional standard (a ~ behavior) 2: conforming to or agreeing with fact, logic, or known truth (a ~ response) 3: conforming to a set figure (enclosed the ~ return postage) 4: conforming to the strict requirements of a specific ideology or set of beliefs or values (environmentally ~) (spiritually ~) — **cor-rect-ly** \kə-'rek(t)-lē/ *adv* — **cor-rect-ness** \-'rek(t)-nəs/ *n*
syn **CORRECT**, **ACCURATE**, **EXACT**, **PRECISE**, **NICE**, **RIGHT** mean conforming to fact, standard, or truth. **CORRECT** usu. implies freedom from fault or error (correct answers) (socially correct dress). **ACCURATE** implies fidelity to fact or truth attained by exercise of care (an accurate description). **EXACT** stresses a very strict agreement with fact, standard, or truth (exact measurements). **PRECISE** adds to **EXACT** an emphasis on sharpness of definition or delimitation (precise calibration). **NICE** stresses great precision and delicacy of adjustment or discrimination (makes nice distinctions). **RIGHT** is close to **CORRECT** but has a stronger positive emphasis on conformity to fact or truth rather than mere absence of error or fault (the right thing to do).
corrected time *n* (ca. 1891): a boat's elapsed time less its time allowance in yacht racing
cor-rec-tion \kə-'rek-shən/ *n* (14c) 1: the action or an instance of correcting: as *a*: **AMENDMENT**, **RECTIFICATION** *b*: **REBUKE**, **PUNISHMENT** *c*: a bringing into conformity with a standard *d*: **NEUTRALIZATION**, **COUNTERACTION** (of acidity) 2: a decline in market price or business activity following and countering a rise 3 *a*: something substituted in place of what is wrong (marking ~s on the students' papers) *b*: a quantity applied by way of correcting (as for adjustment of an instrument) 4: the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders through a program involving penal custody, parole, and probation; *also*: the administration of such treatment as a matter of public policy — usu. used in pl. — **cor-rec-tion-al** \-shənəl-, -shə-nəl/ *adj*
correction fluid *n* (1968): a liquid used to paint over typing or writing errors
cor-rec-ti-tude \kə-'rek-ti-tüd-, -tyüd/ *n* [blend of *correct* and *rectitude*] (1893): correctness or propriety of conduct
cor-rec-tive \kə-'rek-tiv/ *adj* (1531): intended to correct (a ~ lenses) (a ~ punishment) — **cor-rec-tive-ly** *adv*
cor-re-late \kôr-ə-lət-, 'kär-, -lät/ *n* [back-formation fr. *correlation*] (1643) 1: either of two things so related that one directly implies or is complementary to the other (as husband and wife) 2: a phenomenon that accompanies another phenomenon, is usu. parallel to it, and is related in some way to it (precise electrical ~s of conscious thinking in the human brain — Bayard Webster) — **cor-re-late** *adj*
cor-re-late \-lät/ *vb* **-lat-ed**; **-lat-ing** *vi* (ca. 1742): to bear reciprocal or mutual relations: **CORRESPOND** ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to establish a mutual or reciprocal relation between (a ~ activities in the lab and the field) *b*: to show correlation or a causal relationship between 2: to present or set forth so as to show relationship (he ~s the findings of the scientists, the psychologists, and the mystics — Eugene Exman) — **cor-re-lat-able** \-lät-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **cor-re-lat-or** \-lät-ər/ *n*
cor-re-la-tion \kôr-ə-'lā-shən-, 'kär-/ *n* [ML *correlation*, *correlatio*, fr. L *com-* + *relatio*, *relatio* relation] (1561) 1: the state or relation of being correlated; *specif*: a relation existing between phenomena or things or between mathematical or statistical variables which tend to vary, be associated, or occur together in a way not expected on the basis of chance alone (the obviously high positive ~ between scholastic aptitude and college entrance — J. B. Conant) 2: the act of correlating — **cor-re-la-tion-al** \-shənəl-, -shə-nəl/ *adj*
correlation coefficient *n* (1895): a number or function that indicates the degree of correlation between two sets of data or between two random variables and that is equal to their covariance divided by the product of their standard deviations
cor-rel-a-tive \kə-'re-lə-tiv/ *adj* (1530) 1: naturally related: **CORRESPONDING** 2: reciprocally related 3: regularly used together but typically not adjacent (the ~ conjunctions *either...or*) — **cor-re-lative-ly** *adv*
cor-re-spond \kôr-ə-'spänd-, 'kär-/ *vi* [MF or ML: MF *correspondere*, fr. ML *correspondere*, fr. L *com-* + *respondere* to respond] (1529) 1 *a*: to be in conformity or agreement (the ideal failed ~ with the reality — J. R. Sutherland) *b*: to compare closely: **MATCH** — usu. used with *to* or *with* *c*: to be equivalent or parallel 2: to communicate with a person by exchange of letters
cor-re-spon-dence \-'spän-dən(t)s/ *n* (15c) 1 *a*: the agreement of things with one another *b*: a particular similarity *c*: a relation between sets in which each member of one set is associated with one or more members of the other — compare **FUNCTION** 2 *a*: communication by letters; *also*: the letters exchanged *b*: the news, information, or opinion contributed by a correspondent to a newspaper or periodical
correspondence course *n* (1902): a course offered by a correspondence school
correspondence school *n* (1889): a school that teaches nonresident students by mailing them lessons and exercises which upon completion are returned to the school for grading
cor-re-spon-den-cy \kôr-ə-'spän-dən(t)-sē-, 'kär-/ *n*, *pl* **-cies** (1589): **CORRESPONDENCE**
cor-re-spon-dent \kôr-ə-'spän-dənt-, 'kär-/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or ML: MF, fr. ML *correspondent*, *correspondens*, pp. of *correspondere*] (15c) 1: **CORRESPONDING** 2: **FITTING**, **CONFORMING** — used with *with* or *to* (the outcome was entirely ~ with my wishes)
2 correspondent *n* (ca. 1630) 1 *a*: one who communicates with another by letter *b*: one who has regular commercial relations with another *c*: one who contributes news or commentary to a publication (as a newspaper) or a radio or television network often from a distant place (a war ~) 2: something that corresponds
corresponding *adj* (1579) 1 *a*: having or participating in the same relationship (as kind, degree, position, correspondence, or function) esp. with regard to the same or like wholes (as geometric figures or sets) (a ~ parts of similar triangles) *b*: **RELATED**, **ACCOMPANYING** (all rights carry with them ~ responsibilities — W. P. Paepcke) 2 *a*: charged with the duty of writing letters (a ~ secretary) *b*: participating or serving at a distance and by mail (a ~ member of the society) — **cor-re-spond-ing-ly** \-'spän-ding-lē/ *adv*

corresponding angles *n* pl (1784): any pair of angles each of which is on the same side of one of two lines cut by a transversal and on the same side of the transversal

cor-re-spon-sive \kôr-ə-'spän(t)-siv, 'kär-ə\ *adj* (1606): mutually responsive

cor-ri-da \kôr-'rē-thā\ *n* [Sp. lit., act of running] (1802): BULLFIGHT

cor-ri-dor \kôr-ə-'där, 'kär-, -dôr\ *n* [MF, fr. It dial. (N Italy) *corridore*, fr. *correre* to run, fr. *L. currere* — more at *CAR*] (1719) 1 a: a passageway (as in a hotel or office building) into which compartments or rooms open 2: a place or position in which esp. political power is wielded through discussion and deal-making (was excluded from the ~ of power after losing the election) 3: a usu. narrow passageway or route: as a: a narrow strip of land through foreign-held territory b: a restricted lane for air traffic c: a land path used by migrating animals 3 a: a densely populated strip of land including two or more major cities (the Northeast ~ stretching from Washington into New England — S. D. Browne) b: an area or stretch of land identified by a specific common characteristic or purpose (a ~ of liberalism) (the city's industrial ~)

cor-rie \kôr-ē, 'kär-ē\ *n* [ScGael *coire*, lit., kettle] (1795): CIRQUE 3

cor-rie-dale \-däl\ *n* [Corriedale, ranch in New Zealand] (1902): any of a breed of rather large usu. hornless sheep developed in New Zealand and raised for mutton and wool

cor-ri-gen-dum \kôr-ə-'jen-dəm, 'kär-ə\ *n* pl -da \-dä\ [L. neut. of *corrigendus*, gerundive of *corrige* to correct] (1823): an error in a printed work discovered after printing and shown with its correction on a separate sheet

cor-ri-gi-ble \kôr-ə-'jə-bəl, 'kär-ə\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *corrigibilis*, fr. *L. corrigere*] (15c): capable of being set right; REPARABLE (a ~ defect) — **cor-ri-gi-bil-i-ty** \kôr-ə-'jə-'bi-lə-tē, 'kär-ə\ *n*

cor-ri-val \kôr-'ri-vəl, kô-, kô-ə\ *n* [MF, fr. *L. corralis*, fr. *com-* + *rivalis* rival] (1579): RIVAL, COMPETITOR — **cor-rival** *adj*

cor-rob-o-rant \kôr-'rə-bə-rənt\ *adj* (1626) *archaic*: having an invigorating effect — used of a medicine

cor-rob-o-rate \kôr-'rə-bə-rāt\ *v* -rat-ed; -rat-ing [L. *corroboratus*, pp. of *corroborare*, fr. *com-* + *robore*, *robore* strength] (1529): to support with evidence or authority; make more certain *syn* see *CONFIRM*

cor-rob-o-ration \kôr-'rə-bə-rā-shən\ *n* — **cor-rob-o-rative** \-rə-bə-rā-tiv, -rə-bə-rə\ *adj* — **cor-rob-o-ra-tor** \-rə-bə-rā-tər\ *n* — **cor-rob-o-ra-to-ry** \-rə-bə-rə-tôr-ē\ *adj*

cor-rob-o-ree \kôr-'rə-bə-rē, -rā-ə\ *n* [Dharuk (Australian aboriginal language of the Port Jackson area) *garaabara*] (1811) 1: a nocturnal festivity with songs and symbolic dances by which the Australian aborigines celebrate events of importance 2 *Austral* a: a noisy festivity b: TUMULT

cor-rode \kôr-'rôd\ *v* **cor-rod-ed**; **cor-rod-ing** [ME, fr. *L. corrodere* to gnaw to pieces, fr. *com-* + *rodere* to gnaw — more at *RODENT*] *v* (14c) 1: to eat away by degrees as if by gnawing; *esp*: to wear away gradually usu. by chemical action (the metal was *corroded* beyond repair) 2: to weaken or destroy gradually: UNDERMINE (manners and miserliness that ~ the human spirit — Bernard De Voto) ~ *vi*: to undergo corrosion — **cor-rod-ible** \-rôd-ə-bəl\ *adj*

corrody *var* of *CORODY*

cor-ro-sion \kôr-'rô-zhən\ *n* [ME, fr. LL *corrosio*-, *corrosio* act of gnawing, fr. *L. corrodere*] (14c) 1: the action, process, or effect of corroding 2: a product of corroding

cor-ro-sive \-rô-siv, -ziv\ *adj* (14c) 1: tending or having the power to corrode (~ acids) (~ action) (the ~ effects of alcoholism) 2: bitingly sarcastic (~ satire) — **cor-ro-sive-ly** *adv* — **cor-ro-sive-ness** *n*

corrosive sublimate *n* (ca. 1747): MERCURIC CHLORIDE

cor-ru-gate \kôr-ə-'gāt, 'kär-ə\ *v* -gat-ed; -gat-ing [L. *corrugatus*, pp. of *corrugare*, fr. *com-* + *rugare* wrinkle; prob. akin to Lith *raukas* wrinkle — more at *ROUGH*] *v* (1620): to form or shape into wrinkles or folds or into alternating ridges and grooves: FURROW ~ *vi*: to become corrugated

corrugated *adj* (1590): having corrugations (~ paper); *also*: made of corrugated material (as cardboard) (~ boxes)

cor-ru-ga-tion \kôr-ə-'gā-shən, 'kär-ə\ *n* (1528) 1: the act of corrugating 2: a ridge or groove of a surface that has been corrugated

cor-rupt \kôr-'rəpt\ *v* [ME, fr. *L. corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, fr. *com-* + *rumpere* to break — more at *REAVE*] *v* (14c) 1 a: to change from good to bad in morals, manners, or actions; *also*: a: to degrade with unsound principles or moral values 2: ROT, SPOIL 3: to subject (a person) to corruption of blood 4: to alter from the original or correct form or version (the file was ~ed) ~ *vi* 1 a: to become tainted or rotten b: to become morally debased 2: to cause disintegration or ruin *syn* see *DEBASE* — **cor-rupt-er** *also* **cor-rupt-or** \-rəpt-ər\ *n* — **cor-rupt-ibil-i-ty** \-rəpt-ə-'bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **cor-rupt-ible** \-rəpt-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **cor-rupt-ibly** \-blē\ *adv*

corrupt *adj* [ME, fr. AF or L; AF, fr. *L. corruptus*] (14c) 1 a: morally degenerate and perverted: DEPRAVED b: characterized by improper conduct (as bribery or the selling of favors) (~ judges) 2: PUTRID, TAINTED 3: adulterated or debased by change from an original or correct condition (a ~ version of the text) *syn* see *VICIOUS* — **cor-rupt-ly** \-rəpt-ē\ *adv* — **cor-rupt-ness** \-rəpt-ē-nəs\ *n*

cor-rupt-ion \kôr-'rəpt-ē-shən\ *n* (14c) 1 a: impairment of integrity, virtue, or moral principle: DEPRAVITY b: DECAY, DECOMPOSITION c: inducement to wrong by improper or unlawful means (as bribery) d: a departure from the original or from what is pure or correct 2 *archaic*: an agency or influence that corrupts 3 *chiefly dial*: PUS

cor-rupt-ist \-sh(ə)-nist\ *n* (1810): one who practices or defends corruption *esp*. in politics

corruption of blood (1563): the effect of an attainder which bars a person from inheriting, retaining, or transmitting any estate, rank, or title

cor-rupt-ive \kôr-'rəpt-iv\ *adj* (15c): producing or tending to produce corruption — **cor-rupt-ive-ly** *adv*

cor-sage \kôr-'sāzh, -sāj, 'kôr-ə\ *n* [F, bust, bodice, fr. OF, bust, fr. *cors* body, fr. *L. corpus*] (1830) 1: the waist or bodice of a dress 2: an arrangement of flowers worn as a fashion accessory

cor-sair \kôr-'ser, kôr-ə\ *n* [MF & OIt; MF *corsaire* pirate, fr. Old Occitan *corsari*, fr. OIt *corsaro*, fr. ML *corsarius*, fr. *L. cursus* course — more at *COURSE*] (1549): PIRATE; *esp*: a privateer of the Barbary Coast

corse \kôr-sə\ *n* [ME *cors*, fr. AF] (13c) *archaic*: CORPSE

corse-let \kôr-'slət, -sə\ *n* (1563) 1 or **cors-let** [MF, dim. of *cors* body, bodice]: a piece of armor covering the trunk 2 or **cor-se-lette** [fr. *Corselette*, a trademark]: an undergarment combining girdle and brassiere

cor-set \kôr-'sət\ *n* [ME, fr. AF, dim. of *cors*] (13c) 1: a usu. close-fitting and often laced medieval jacket 2: a woman's close-fitting boned supporting undergarment that is often hooked and laced and that extends from above or beneath the bust or from the waist to below the hips and has garters attached

cor-set *v* (1845) 1: to dress in or fit with a corset 2: to restrict closely: control rigidly

cor-se-tiere \kôr-'sə-'ti-er, -'ti-er\ *n* [F *corsetière*, fem. of *corsetier*, fr. *cor-set*] (1848): one who makes, fits, or sells corsets, girdles, or brassieres

cor-set-ry \kôr-'sə-'trē\ *n* (1904): underwear (as corsets, girdles, and brassieres) meant to shape a woman's body

cor-te-ge *also* **cor-tège** \kôr-'tezh, 'kôr-ə\ *n* [F *cortège*, fr. It *corteggio*, fr. *corteggiare* to court, fr. *corte* court, fr. *L. cohort*, *cohors* enclosure — more at *COURT*] (1648) 1: a train of attendants at a PROCESSION 2: PROCESSION; *esp*: a funeral procession

cor-tex \kôr-'teks\ *n*, pl **cor-ti-cēs** \kôr-'tə-'sēz\ or **cor-tex-es** [L. *cortice*, *cortex* bark — more at *CUIRASS*] (1677) 1 a (1): the outer or superficial part of an organ or bodily structure (as the kidney, adrenal gland, or cerebellum or a bone); *esp*: CEREBRAL CORTEX (2): the proteinaceous usu. pigmented layer of a hair below the cuticle b: the outer part of some organisms (as parameria) 2: a plant bark or rind (as cinchona) used medicinally 3 a: the typically parenchymatous layer of tissue external to the vascular tissue and internal to the corky or epidermal tissues of a green plant; *broadly*: all tissues external to the xylem b: an outer or investing layer of various algae, lichens, or fungi

cor-ti-cal \kôr-'ti-kəl\ *adj* (1671) 1: of, relating to, or consisting of cortex 2: involving or resulting from the action or condition of the cerebral cortex — **cor-ti-cal-ly** \-kə-'lē\ *adv*

cortico- *comb form*: cortex (corticotropin)

cor-ti-coid \kôr-'ti-'kôid\ *n* (1941): CORTICOSTEROID — **corticoid** *adj*

cor-ti-co-ste-roid \kôr-'ti-'kô-'stir-'ôid\ *also* -'ster-ə\ *n* (1944): any of various adrenal-cortex steroids (as corticosterone, cortisone, and aldosterone) used medically *esp*. as anti-inflammatory agents — compare GLUCOCORTICOID, MINERALOCORTICOID

cor-ti-co-ste-ron \kôr-'tə-'käs-'tə-rən, -'ti-'kô-'stə-r-, 'kôr-'ti-'kô-'stir-'ôn, -'ster-ə\ *n* (1937): a colorless crystalline corticosteroid C₂₁H₃₀O₄ that is important in protein and carbohydrate metabolism

cor-ti-co-tro-pin \kôr-'ti-'kô-'trô-'pən\ *also* **cor-ti-co-tro-phin** \-fən\ *n* (1946): ACTH; *also*: a preparation of ACTH that is used *esp*. in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and rheumatic fever

cor-ti-sol \kôr-'tə-'söl, -zöl, -zöl\ *n* [cortisone + -ol] (1951): a glucocorticoid C₂₁H₃₀O₅ produced by the adrenal cortex upon stimulation by ACTH that mediates various metabolic processes (as gluconeogenesis), has anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive properties, and whose levels in the blood may become elevated in response to physical or psychological stress — called *also* *hydrocortisone*

cor-ti-sone \-sön, -zön\ *n* [alter. of *corticosterone*] (1949): a glucocorticoid C₂₁H₂₈O₅ of the adrenal cortex used in synthetic form *esp*. as an anti-inflammatory agent (as for rheumatoid arthritis)

Cor-land \kôr-'lənd\ *n* [prob. fr. *Cortland* Co., New York] (1935): a juicy apple having red skin and crisp mildly tart white flesh

cor-run-dum \kôr-'rən-dəm\ *n* [Tamil *kuruntam*; akin to Skt *kuruvinda* ruby] (1804): a very hard mineral that consists of aluminum oxide occurring in massive and crystalline forms, that can be synthesized, and that is used for gemstones (as ruby and sapphire) and as an abrasive

cor-us-cant \kôr-'ras-kənt\ *adj* (15c): SHINING, GLITTERING

cor-us-cate \kôr-'ə-'skāt, 'kär-ə\ *v* -cat-ed; -cat-ing [L. *coruscatus*, pp. of *coruscare* to flash] (1705) 1: to give off or reflect light in bright beams or flashes: SPARKLE 2: to be brilliant or showy in technique or style

cor-us-ca-tion \kôr-'ə-'skā-shən, 'kär-ə\ *n* (15c) 1: GLITTER, SPARKLE 2: a flash of wit

cor-vée \kôr-'vā, kôr-ə\ *n* [F, fr. ML *corrogata*, fr. *L*, fem. of *corrogatus*, pp. of *corrigare* to collect, requisition, fr. *com-* + *rogare* to ask — more at *RIGHT*] (14c) 1: unpaid labor (as toward constructing roads) due from a feudal vassal to his lord 2: labor exacted in lieu of taxes by public authorities *esp*. for highway construction or repair

corves *pl* of *CORF*

cor-vette \kôr-'vet\ *n* [F, fr. MF, prob. fr. MD *corf*, a kind of ship, lit., basket — more at *CORF*] (1636) 1: a warship ranking in the old sailing navies next below a frigate 2: a highly maneuverable armed escort ship that is smaller than a destroyer

cor-vi-d \kôr-'vəd\ *n* [NL *Corvidae*, fr. *Corvus*, genus name, fr. *L*, raven] (ca. 1909): any of a family (Corvidae) of stout-billed passerine birds including the crows, jays, magpies, and the raven

cor-vi-na \kôr-'vē-nə\ *n* [AmerSp, fr. Sp — more at *CORBINAL*] (1787): any of several marine bony fishes (genus *Cynoscion* of the family Sciaenidae) of the Pacific coast of No. America

cor-vine \kôr-'vin\ *adj* [L. *corvinus*, fr. *corvus* raven — more at *RAVEN*] (ca. 1656): of or relating to the crows: resembling a crow

Cor-vus \kôr-'vəs\ *n* [L (gen. *Corvi*), lit., raven] (1658): a small constellation adjoining Virgo on the south

Cor-y-bant \kôr-'ə-'bant, 'kär-ə\ *n*, pl **Cor-y-bants** \-ban(t)s\ or **Cor-y-ban-tes** \kôr-ə-'ban-tēz, 'kär-ə\ [MF *Corybante*, fr. *L. Corybas*, fr. Gk *Korymbos*] (14c): one of the attendants or priests of Cybele noted for wildly emotional processions and rites

cor-y-ban-tic \kôr-'ə-'ban-tik, 'kär-ə\ *adj* (1642): being in the spirit or manner of a Corybant; *esp*: WILD, FRENZIED (~ dancing)

co-ryd-a-lis \kôr-'i-'dä-ləs\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *korydallis* crested lark (*Galerida cristata*), fr. *korydos* crested lark] (1818): any of a large

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ mop, mar

\au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \h\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job

\j\ sing \o\ go \o\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ü\ loot \ü\ foot

\y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \æ, æ, æ, \ see Guide to Pronunciation