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millinery



millipede

mil·li·li·tre (mil'ə-lē'tar) *n.* Chiefly British. Var. of **milliliter**.
mil·lime (mil'im, -ēm) *n.* See table at **currency**. [Fr. *milliēme*, thousandth < OFr. *milisme* < Lat. *millēsimus*, thousandth < *mille*, thousand. See **gheslo**·*.]
mil·li·me·ter (mil'ə-mē'tar) *n.* A unit of length equal to one thousandth (10^{-3}) of a meter, or 0.0394 inch. See table at **measurement**.
mil·li·me·tre (mil'ə-mē'tar) *n.* Chiefly British. Var. of **millimeter**.
mil·li·mi·cron (mil'ə-mī'krōn) *n.* A unit of length equal to one thousandth (10^{-3}) of a micrometer or one billionth (10^{-9}) of a meter.
mil·line (mil'lin') *n.* 1. A unit of advertising copy equal to one agate line one column wide printed in one million copies of a publication. 2. The cost of a unit of advertising copy.
mil·li·ner (mil'ə-nar) *n.* One that makes, trims, designs, or sells hats. [Prob. alteration of ME *Milener*, native of Milan < MILAN, the source of goods such as bonnets and lace.]
mil·li·ner·y (mil'ə-nēr'ē) *n., pl. -ies*. 1. Articles, esp. women's hats, sold by a milliner. 2. The profession or business of a milliner.
mill·ing (mil'ing) *n.* 1. The act or process of grinding, esp. grinding grain into flour or meal. 2. The operation of cutting, shaping, finishing, or working products manufactured in a mill. 3. The ridges cut on the edges of coins.
Mill·ing·ton (mil'ing-tən). A city of SW TN N of Memphis. Pop. 17,866.
mil·lion (mil'yan) *n., pl. million or -lions*. 1. The cardinal number equal to 10^6 . 2. A million monetary units, such as dollars. 3. An indefinitely large number. Often used in the plural. 4. The common people; the masses. Often used in the plural. [ME < OFr. *million*, prob. < OItal. *milione*, aug. of *mille*, thousand < Lat. *mille*. See **gheslo**·*.] — **mil'li·on** *adj.*
mil·lion·aire (mil'ya-nār') *n.* A person whose wealth amounts to at least a million dollars, pounds, or the equivalent in other currency. [Fr. *millionnaire* < *million*, million < OFr. *million*. See **million**.]
mil·li·on·th (mil'yanth) *n.* 1. The ordinal number matching the number million in a series. 2. One of a million equal parts. — **mil'li·onth** *adv. & adj.*
mil·li·pede or **mil·le·pede** (mil'ə-pēd') *n.* Any of various crawling myriapods of the class Diplopoda, having a cylindrical segmented body with two pairs of legs attached to all segments except for the first four in the thoracic region. [Lat. *milipeda*, a kind of insect: *mille*, thousand; see **gheslo**·* + *pēs*, *ped-*, foot; see **ped**·*.]
mil·li·sec·ond (mil'i-sēk'and) *n.* One thousandth (10^{-3}) of a second.
mil·li·volt (mil'ə-vōlt') *n.* A unit of potential difference equal to one thousandth (10^{-3}) of a volt.
mil·li·watt (mil'ə-wōt') *n.* A unit of power equal to one thousandth (10^{-3}) of a watt.
mill·pond (mil'pōnd') *n.* A pond formed by a milldam.
mill·race (mil'rās') *n.* 1. The fast-moving stream of water that drives a mill wheel. 2. The channel for the water that drives a mill wheel.
mill·run (mil'rūn') *n.* 1. See **millrace**. 2. The output of a sawmill. 3. a. A test of the mineral quality or content of an ore by milling. b. The mineral yielded by this test.
mill·run (mil'rūn') *adj.* Being in the state in which a product leaves a mill; unsorted and uninspected: **mill-run fabric**.
mill·stone (mil'stōn') *n.* 1. One of a pair of cylindrical stones used in a mill for grinding grain. 2. A heavy weight; a burden.
mill·stream (mil'strēm') *n.* The rapid stream of water flowing in a millrace.
Mill·ville (mil'vil'). A city of S NJ W of Atlantic City; settled in the 18th cent. Pop. 25,992.
mill wheel *n.* A wheel, typically driven by water, that powers a mill.
mill·work (mil'wūrk') *n.* Woodwork, such as doors, window casings, and baseboards, ready-made by a lumber mill.
mill·wright (mil'rit') *n.* One that designs, builds, or repairs mills or mill machinery.
Milne (miln), **A(lan) A(lexander)**. 1882–1956. British writer best known for *Winnie-the-Pooh* (1926).
mi·lo (mī'lō) *n., pl. -los*. An early-growing, usu. drought-resistant grain sorghum that resembles millet. [Poss. < Afr. *mealie*, corn, prob. < Port. *milho* < Lat. *milium*, millet. See **MILLET**.]
mi·lord (mī-lōrd') *n.* 1. An English nobleman or gentleman. 2. Used as a form of address for such a man. [Fr. < E. *my lord*.]
Mi·los also **Me·los** (mē'lōs) or **Mi·lo** (mē'lō, mī'-). An island of SE Greece in the Cyclades Is. of the Aegean Sea. The *Venus de Milo* was found here in 1820.
Mi·losz (mē'lōsh', -wōsh'), **Czesław**. b. 1911. Polish-born writer who won the 1980 Nobel Prize for literature.
Mil·pi·tas (mil-pē'tas). A city of W CA N of San Jose. Pop. 50,686.
milque·toast (milk'tōst') *n.* One who has a meek timid nature. [After Caspar *Milquetoast*, comic-strip character by H.T. Webster (1885–1952).] — **milque·toast'y** *adj.*

milt (milt) *n.* 1. a. Fish sperm, including the seminal fluid. b. The reproductive glands of male fishes when filled with this fluid. 2. The spleen of certain vertebrate animals, such as cows or pigs. — *tr.v.* **milt·ed**, **milt·ing**, **milts**. To fertilize (fish roe) with milt. [ME, roe, spleen, partly < MDu. *milte* and partly < OE *milte*, spleen; see **mel**·*.]
milt·er (milt'ar) *n.* A male fish that is ready to breed.
Mil·ti·a·des (mil-tī'ə-dēz'). 540?–489? b.c. Athenian general who defeated the Persians at Marathon (490 b.c.).
Mil·ton (mil'tən). 1. A town of SE Ontario WSW of Toronto. Pop. 28,067. 2. A town of E MA, a suburb of Boston. Pop. 25,725.
Milton, John. 1608–74. English poet and scholar who is best known for the epic poem *Paradise Lost* (1667).
Milton Keynes (kēnz). A town of S-central England NE of Oxford; designated as a new town in 1967. Pop. 126,500.
Mil·wau·kee (mil-wō'kē). A city of SE WI on Lake Michigan; estab. as a fur-trading post in 1795. Pop. 628,088.
Mil·wau·kie (mil-wō'kē). A city of NW OR, a suburb of Portland on the Willamette R. Pop. 18,692.
Mi·mas (mī'mās, mē'-). *n.* A satellite of Saturn. [After *Mimas*, one of the Giants slain by Hercules.]
mime (mim) *n.* 1. a. A form of ancient Greek and Roman theater in which the familiar was farcically portrayed on stage. b. A performance of or dialogue for such an entertainment. c. A performer in a mime. 2. A modern performer who specializes in comic mimicry. 3. a. The art of portraying characters and acting out situations or a narrative by gestures and body movement without the use of words; pantomime. b. A performance of pantomime. c. An actor skilled in pantomime. — *v.* **mimed**, **mim·ing**, **mimes**. — *tr.* 1. To ridicule by imitation; mimic. 2. To act out with gestures and body movement. — *intr.* 1. To act as a mimic. 2. To portray characters and situations by gesture and body movement. [Lat. *mimus* < Gk. *mimos*.] — **mim'er** *n.*
mim·e·o (mim'ē-ō') *Informal*. — *n., pl. -os*. A mimeograph. — *tr.v.* **-oed**, **-o·ing**, **-os**. To mimeograph.
mim·e·o·graph (mim'ē-ō-grāf') *n.* 1. A duplicator that makes copies of written, drawn, or typed material from a stencil fitted around an inked drum. 2. A copy made by this method of duplication. [Originally a trademark.] — **mim'ē·o·graph' v.**
mi·me·sis (mī-mē'sis, mī-) *n.* 1. The imitation or representation of aspects of the sensible world, esp. human actions, in literature and art. 2. *Biol.* Mimicry. 3. *Medic.* The appearance of symptoms of a disease not actually present. [Gk. *mimesis* < *mimēsthai*, to imitate < *mimos*, imitator, mime.]
mi·met·ic (mī-mēt'ik, mī-) *adj.* 1. Relating to, characteristic of, or exhibiting mimicry. 2. a. Of or relating to an imitation; imitative. b. Using imitative means of representation: *a mimetic dance*. — **mi·met'ic·ly** *adv.*
mim·ic (mim'ik) *tr.v.* **-icked**, **-ick·ing**, **-ics**. 1. To copy or imitate closely, esp. in speech, expression, and gesture; ape. 2. To copy or imitate so as to ridicule; mock. See **Syns** at **imitate**. 3. To resemble closely; simulate. 4. To take on the appearance of. — *n.* 1. One who imitates, esp.: a. An actor in a mime. b. One who practices the art of mime. c. One who copies or mimics others. 2. A copy or an imitation. — *adj.* 1. Relating to, acting as, resembling, or characteristic of a mimic or mimicry. 2. a. Tending to imitate; imitative. b. Make-believe; mock. [< Lat. *mimicus*, mimic < Gk. *mimikos* < *mimos*, imitator, mime.] — **mim'ic·er** *n.*
mim·ic·ry (mim'i-kre) *n., pl. -ries*. 1. a. The act, practice, or art of mimicking. b. An instance of mimicking. 2. *Biol.* The resemblance of one organism to another or to an object in its surroundings for concealment and protection from predators.
Mi·mir (mē'mir') *n.* Myth. A Norse giant who lived by the roots of Yggdrasil, where he guarded the well of wisdom. [ON. See (s)mer·*.]
mi·mo·sa (mī-mō'sə, -zə) *n.* 1. Any of various mostly tropical herbs, shrubs, and trees of the genus *Mimosa*, having globular heads of small flowers and usu. bipinnate leaves that are often sensitive to touch or light. 2. See **silk tree**. 3. A drink consisting of champagne and orange juice. [NLat. *Mimosa*, genus name < Lat. *minus*, mime < Gk. *mimos*.]
min. *abbr.* 1. a. Mineralogical. b. Mineralogy. 2. Minimum. 3. Minimum. 4. Mining. 5. Minister. 6. Minor. 7. Also **mln**. Minute.
mi·na¹ (mī'nə) *n., pl. -nas or -nae (-nē)*. A varying unit of weight or money used in ancient Greece and Asia. [Lat. < Gk. *mina* < Akkadian *manū*, a unit of weight.]
mi·na² (mī'nə) *n.* Var. of **myna**.
min·a·ble or **mine·a·ble** (mī'nə-bal) *adj.* That can be mined.
mi·na·clous (mī-nā'shas) *adj.* Of a menacing or threatening nature; minatory. [Lat. *mināx*, *mināc-* (< *minārī*, to threaten < *minae*, threats; see **men**·2*) + *-iōus*.] — **mi·na'clous·ly** *adv.* — **mi·na'clous·ness**, **mi·nac'i·ty** (mī-nās'i-tē) *n.*
Min·a·ma·ta disease (min'a-mā'ta) *n.* A degenerative neurological disorder caused by poisoning with a mercury compound found in seafood from contaminated waters. [After *Minamata*, a town of W Kyushu, Japan.]
min·a·ret (mī'nə-rēt') *n.* A tower on a mosque, from which