

ANOLE, n. A species of lizard in the W. Indies, of a yellowish color, having several blue and green stripes running down its back. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

ANOMALIPED, a. [Gr. *anomalos*, inequality, and *pes*, L. *pes*, foot.]

An epithet given to fowls, whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.

ANOMALIPED, n. An anomalous footed fowl. [See the adjective.] *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

ANOMALISM, n. An anomaly; a deviation from rule.

ANOMALIS'TIC, a. Irregular; **ANOMALIS'TICAL, a.** parting from common or established rules.

In astronomy, the *anomalous year* is the time in which the earth passes through her orbit, which is longer than the tropical year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

ANOMALOUS, a. Irregular; deviating from a general rule, method or analogy; applied, in grammar, to words which deviate from the common rules of inflection; and in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets; but applied also generally to whatever is irregular; as, an *anomalous* character; *anomalous* pronunciation.

ANOMALOUSLY, adv. Irregularly; in a manner different from common rule, method or analogy.

ANOMALY, n. [Fr. *anomalie*; Sp. *anomalía*; Gr. *anomalos*, inequality, of a priv. and *ἴσος*, equal, similar; Celtic, *W. hamal*, or *haval*; Ir. *anhal*, similar.]

1. Irregularity; deviation from the common rule; thus *ore*, the plural of *ox*, is an *anomaly*, in grammar, as the regular plural would be *oces*.

2. In astronomy, an irregularity in the motion of a planet, whereby it deviates from the aphelion or apogee. *Encyc.*

3. In music, a false scale or interval. *Busby.*

ANO-MEANS, n. [Gr. *anomeos*, dissimilar.] In church history, the pure Arians, as distinguished from the Semi-Arians. *Encyc.*

ANO-MIA, n. [Gr. *anomia*; a priv. and *νομος*, rule.]

A genus of bivalve shells, so called from their unequal valves; the beaked cockle.

ANOMITE, n. A fossil shell of the genus *anomia*. *Jameson.*

ANOMORHOMOID, n. [Gr. *anomos*, irregular, and *ρομβοειδης*, of a rhomboidal figure.]

A genus of spars, pellucid, and crystalline, of no determinate form externally, but breaking into regular rhomboidal masses. The species are five, mostly of a white color. *Encyc.*

AN'OMY, n. [Gr. *ανωμία*.] A violation of law. [Rarely used.] *Bramhall.*

ANON', adv. [Sax. *an on*, in one; but as Junius supposes, in *one minute*, but in continuation, without intermission; applied originally to extension in measure, and then to time by analogy. "And sædon that hi segon on north-east fir micel and brad with thone earthe, and weax on lengthe up on an to thaim wolcne." Sax. Chron. A. D. 1022. And they said they saw in the north-east a great fire and broad, near the earth, and it increased in

length in continuation to the clouds. See also An. Dum. 1127.]

1. Quickly; without intermission; soon; immediately.

The same is he that heareth the word, and anon with joy receiveth it. Matt. xiii.

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times; accompanied with *ever*, *ever* and *anon*.

ANONYMOUS, a. [Fr. *anonyme*; L. *anonymus*; Gr. *ἄνωνμος*, of a priv. and *ὄνομα*, name. See *Name*.]

Nameless; wanting a name; without the real name of the author; as, an *anonymous* pamphlet.

ANONYMOUSLY, adv. Without a name.

ANOPLOTHER, n. [Gr. *an neg.*, **ANOPLOTHERIUM, n.** *ανπλωρ*, armus, and *θηριον*, a beast.]

This is the name which Cuvier has given to a genus of animals, whose bones are found in the gypsum quarries near Paris; a genus now extinct.

ANOP'SY, n. [Gr. *an neg.* and *ὥς*, sight.] Want of sight; vision. [Little used.] *Brown.*

AN-OREXY, n. [Gr. a priv. and *ορεξις*, appetite.]

Want of appetite, without a loathing of food. *Care.*

ANOTHER, a. [an, or one and other.]

1. Not the same; different; as, we have one form of government; France, *another*.

2. One more, in addition to a former number, indefinitely; as, grant one request, they will ask *another* favor, *another* and *another*.

3. Any other; any different person, indefinitely; as, "Let *another* praise thee and not thy own mouth." This word is often used without a noun, becoming a substitute for the name of the person or thing; as in the last example. It is also much used in opposition to *one*, as in the first and second passages cited. It is also frequently used with *one*, in a reciprocal sense; as, "love *one another*;" "bear *one another's* burdens;" that is, love *one*, or let *one* love *another*.

ANOTHER-GAINES, adv. Of another kind. *Obs.* *Sidney.*

ANOTHER-GATES, adv. Of another sort. *Obs.* *Sanderson.*

ANOTHER-GUISE, a. [another and *guise*, Fr. way, manner; Sax. *weise*. The Saxon manner of writing this word would be *another-weise*.]

Of a different kind; different. This is a vulgar word, and usually contracted into *other-guess*.

ANOT TA, n. An elegant red color, formed from the pellicles or pulp of the seeds of the bixa, a tree common in South America. This is called also *Terra Orleans* and *Roco*. The anotta is made by steeping the seeds for seven or eight days, pounding them to separate the red skins, then straining the liquor, boiling it, taking off the scum which is the coloring matter, then boiling it to a due consistence, and making it into balls. *Encyc.*

AN-SATED, a. [L. *ansatus*, from *ansa*, a handle.]

Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of handles. *Johnson.*

ANSER, n. [L. a goose.]

1. In zoology, the name of the goose, whether

tame or wild. The domestic goose is the gray-lag or wild goose, domesticated.

2. In astronomy, a small star, in the milky way, between the swan and eagle. *Encyc.*

ANSERINE, a. [L. *anserinus*, from *anser* a goose.]

1. Resembling the skin of a goose; uneven; as, an *anserine* skin. *Encyc.*

2. Pertaining to the *ansers*.

ANSERS, n. In Linne's system, the third order of *aves* or fowls, whose characteristics are a smooth bill, broadest at the point, covered with a smooth skin, and furnished with teeth. The tongue is fleshy, and the toes are webbed or palmated. It includes all the web-footed water fowls, with legs and feet adapted to swimming.

ANS/SLAUGHT, n. [See *Slay*.] An attack; an affray. [Not in use.]

ANSWER, v. t. ansur. [Sax. *andswarian*, of *an*, against, and Sax. *swearan*, or *swarian* or *swerigan*, Goth. *swearan*, to swear. The primitive sense of *swear* was merely to speak or affirm, and hence, originally, oath was used after it, to *swear* an oath; which is not a pleonasm, as Lye supposes, but the primitive form of expression retained. The sense of *answer* is an opposite, a returned word or speech. Hence we observe the Saxon has *andwyrd*, *anti-word*, an answer; Goth. *andawurd*; D. *antwoord*; Ger. *antwort*.]

1. To speak in return to a call or question, or to a speech, declaration or argument of another person; as, "I have called and ye have not *answered*." "He *answered* the question or the argument." This may be in agreement and confirmation of what was said, or in opposition to it.

2. To be equivalent to; to be adequate to, or sufficient to accomplish the object. "Money *answered* all things," noting, primarily, return.

3. To comply with, fulfill, pay or satisfy; as, he *answered* my order; to *answer* a debt.

4. To act in return, or opposition; as, the enemy *answered* our fire by a shower of grape shot.

5. To bear a due proportion to; to be equal or adequate; to suit; as, a weapon does not *answer* the size and strength of the man using it; the success does not *answer* our expectation.

6. To perform what was intended; to accomplish; as, the measure does not *answer* its end; it does not *answer* the purpose.

7. To be opposite to; to face; as, fire *answers* fire. *Shak.*

8. To write in reply; to reply to another writing, by way of explanation, refutation or justification; as, to *answer* a pamphlet.

9. To solve, as a proposition or problem in mathematics.

This word may be applied to a great variety of objects, expressing the idea of a return; as the notes, or sounds of birds, and other animals; an echo, &c.

ANSWER, v. i. To reply; to speak by way of return; as, there is none to *answer*.

1 Kings xviii.

2. To be accountable, liable or responsible; followed by to before the person, and for before the thing for which one is liable; as, the man must *answer* to his employer for the money entrusted to his care; we can not *answer* to God for our offenses.