

so called, used in play; the conquering nut. *Ash. Barrel.*

COBBOOSE, *n.* [See *Caboose*.]

COBSTONE, *n.* [See *Cobble*.]

COB SWAN, *n.* [cob, head, and swan.] The head or leading swan. *B. Jonson.*

COB WEBB, *n.* [cob or koppe, a spider; *D. spinnekop*; Sax. *alter-cappa*, poison spider. In *Ch. 25* is a spider's web.]

1. The line, thread or filament which a spider spins from its abdomen; the net-work spread by a spider to catch its prey. Hence,

2. Any snare, implying insidiousness and weakness. *Johnson.*

In this sense it is used adjectively or in composition, for thin, flimsy; as a *cobweb law*.

Dryden. Swift.
Or slender, feeble; as the *cobweb* thread of life. *Buckminster.*

COB WEBBED, *a.* In botany, covered with a thick interwoven pubescence. *Martyn.*

2. Covered with cobwebs.

COCCALON, *n.* A large cocoon, of a weak texture. *Encyc.*

COCCIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. coccus*, and *fero*, to bear; *Gr. xoxos*, a berry, grain or seed, or a red berry used in dyeing; *W. cec. red*.]

Bearing or producing berries; as *cocciferous* trees or plants. *Quincy.*

COCCOLITE, *n.* [*Gr. xoxos*, a berry, and *lithos*, a stone.]

A variety of augite or pyroxene; called by Haüy, granuliiform pyroxene. Its color is usually some shade of green. It is composed of granular distinct concretions, easily separable, some of which present the appearance of crystals whose angles and edges have been obliterated.

Cleveland. Dict. Nat. Hist.
Cocculus Indicus, the fruit of the Menispermum cocculus, a poisonous berry, often used in adulterating malt liquors. *Encyc.*
COCHINEAL, *n.* [*Sp. cochinita*, a wood-louse, and an insect used in dyeing; *L. cocciniglia*; *Fr. cochenille*; from the *Gr. xoxos*, as the cochineal was formerly supposed to be the grain or seed of a plant, and this word was formerly defined to be the grain of the *Hex glandifera*. See *Gregoire's Armoir. Dictary.*]

An insect, the *Coccus cacti*, of the genus *Coccus*, a native of the warmer climates of America, particularly of Oaxaca, in Mexico. It is found on a plant called nopal or Indian fig-tree. The female, which alone is valued for its color, is ill-shaped, tardy and stupid; the male is small, slender and active. It is of the size of a tick. At a suitable time, these insects are gathered and put in a pot, where they are confined for some time, and then killed by the application of heat. These insects thus killed form a mass or drug, which is the proper cochineal of the shops. It is used in giving red colors, especially crimson and scarlet, and for making carmine. It has been used in medicine, as a cardiac, sudorific, alexipharmic and febrifuge; but is now used only to give a color to tinctures, &c. *Encyc.*

COCHLEARY, } [*L. cochlea*, a screw,
COCHLEATE, } *a.* the shell of a snail;
COCHLEATED, } *Gr. xoxos*, from *xoxos*,
to turn or twist.]

Having the form of a screw; spiral; turbinate; as, a *cochleate* pod. *Martyn.*

COCHLITE, *n.* [*Gr. xoxos*, a snail.] A fossil shell having a mouth like that of a snail. *Morrin.*

COCK, *n.* [*Sax. coc*; *Fr. coq*; *Arm. goq*; *Sans. kuka*; *Slav. kokosha*. The sense is, that which shoots out or up; *It. cocca*, the tip of a spindle, the top or crown; *L. caucare*.]

1. The male of birds, particularly of gallinaceous or domestic fowls, which having no appropriate or distinctive name, are called dunghill fowls or barn-door fowls.

2. A weather-cock; a vane in shape of a cock. *Shak.*

[It is usually called a *weather-cock*.]

3. A spout; an instrument to draw out or discharge liquor from a cask, vat or pipe; so named from its projection.

4. The projecting corner of a hat. *Addison.*

5. A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain; called in England a *cop*. When hay is dry and rolled together for carting, the heaps are not generally called cocks, at least not in New England. A large conical pile is called a stack.

6. The style or gonion of a dial. *Chambers.*

7. The needle of a balance. *Bailey. Johnson.*

8. The piece which covers the balance in a clock or watch. *Bailey.*

9. The notch of an arrow. [*It. cocca*.] *Johnson.*

10. The part of a musket or other fire arm, to which a flint is attached, and which, being impelled by a spring, strikes fire, and opens the pan at the same time.

11. A small boat. [*W. cec*, *Ir. coca*, *D. and Dan. kang*, *It. cocca*.] It is now called a *cock-boat*, which is tautology, as *cock* itself is a boat.

12. A leader; a chief man.

Sir Andrew is the cock of the club. Addison.

13. Cock-crowing; the time when cocks crow in the morning. *Shak.*

Cock a hoop, or cock on the hoop, a phrase denoting triumph; triumphant; exulting. [*Qu. Fr. coq a huppe. Bailey.*]

Cock and a bull, a phrase denoting tedious trifling stories. *C Camden. Shak. Hudibras.*

COCK, *v. t.* To set erect; to turn up; as, to *cock* the nose or ears. *Addison.*

2. To set the brim of a hat so as to make sharp corners or points; or to set up with an air of pertness. *Prior.*

3. To make up hay in small conical piles.

4. To set or draw back the cock of a gun, in order to fire. *Dryden.*

COCK, *v. i.* To hold up the head; to strut; to look big, pert, or menacing. *Dryden. Addison.*

2. To train or use fighting cocks. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

3. To cocker. [*Not in use.*]

COCKARDE, *n.* [*Fr. cocarde*; *Sp. cocarda*; *Port. cocar*, or *cocarda*.]

A ribbon or knot of ribbon, or something similar, worn on the hat, usually by officers of the army or navy, sometimes by others. It most usually designates the military character; sometimes political parties.

COCKARDED, *a.* Wearing a cockade. *Young.*

COCKAL, *n.* A game called huckle bone. *Kinder.*

COCKATOO, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind. *Herbert.*

COCKATRICE, *n.* [*Fr. cocatrix*, from *coc*. Junius mentions the word as in *D. cocketrass*. The Irish call it *riogh-nathair*, the king-serpent, answering to *basilisk*.]

A serpent imagined to proceed from a cock's egg. *Bacon. Taylor. Is. xi. 8. li. 5.*

COCK-BILL, *n.* [*From women's language*, the anchor is a *cock-bill*, when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go in a moment. *Mar. Dict.*]

COCK-BOAT, *n.* A small boat. [*See Cock, No. 11.*]

COCK-BRAINED, *a.* Giddy; rash. *Milton.*

COCK-BROT, *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*

COCK-CHAFFER, *n.* The May-bug or dory-beetle, a species of *Scarabeus*.

COCK-CROWING, *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning. *Mark xiii.*

COCKER, *v. t.* [*W. coern*. See *Coar*.]

To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper. *Locke. Swift.*

COCKER, *n.* One who follows cock-fighting. *Johnson.*

2. A sort of spatter-dash. *Bp. Hall.*

COCKEREL, *n.* A young cock. *Dryden.*

COCKERING, *n.* Indulgence. *Milton.*

COCKET, *a.* Brisk; pert. *Shervood.*

COCKET, *n.* [*Qu. Fr. cachet*, *Arm. cachet*, a seal.]

A seal of the custom-house; a royal seal; rather a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house, to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. The office of entry. *Spelman. Convel. Encyc.*

COCKET-BREAD, *n.* The finest sort of wheat bread. *Qu. stamped-bread.*

COCK-FIGHT, } *n.* A match or con-

COCK-FIGHTING, } test of cocks; a barbarous sport of the ancients, and moderns, in which cocks are set to fight with each other, till one or the other is conquered. *Bacon. Addison.*

COCK-HORSE, *a.* On horse back; triumphant; exulting. *Prior.*

COCKING, *n.* Cock-fighting. *Bearum.*

COCKLE, *n.* [*Sax. coccl*, *cocel*, or *cocle*; *Ir. cagal*; *Sp. and Port. joyo*; *Fr. coque-lit*.]

A plant or weed that grows among corn, the cornrose, a species of *Agrostemma*. It is also applied to the *Lolium* or dandel.

COCKLE, *n.* [*Fr. coque*, *coquille*; *L. cochlea*; *W. cocos*, plu; *Gr. xoxos*, *xoxias*, from *xoxos*, to turn or roll. Probably by giving the *x* a nasal sound, *Gr. xoxis*, *L. concha*, are from the same root, whence *xoxis*, *L. conchylium*, *It. conchiglia*. See *Conch*.]

1. A small testaceous shell; or rather a genus of shells, the *Cardium*. The general characteristics are: shells nearly equilateral and equivalvular; hinge with two small teeth, one on each side near the beak, and two larger remote lateral teeth, one on each side; prominent ribs running from the hinge to the edge of the valve. *Cuvier. Linnæ.*

2. A mineral; a name given by the Cornish miners to *shirl* or *short*. *Nicholson.*

3. A young cock. *Obs.* [See *Cockerel*.] *Spenser.*