

ORYCTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος*, fossil, and *λογος*, discourse.] That part of physics which treats of fossils. *Cyc.*

OS-CHEOCELE, *n.* [Gr. *οσχέον*, the scrotum, and *κηλη*, a tumor.] A rupture in the scrotum; scrotal hernia. *Cyc. Core.*

OSCILLATE, *v. i.* [L. *oscillo*, from ant. *cillo*, Gr. *κελλω*, to move.]

To swing; to move backward and forward; to vibrate. *Chambers.*

OSCILLA'TION, *n.* [L. *oscillatio*.] Vibration; a moving backward and forward, or swinging like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging; as an oscillatory motion. *Arbuthnot.*

OSCITANCY, *n.* [L. *oscito*, to yawn, from *os*, the mouth.] The act of gaping or yawning.

2. Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dullness. It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers. *Addison.*

OSCITANT, *a.* Yawning; gaping.

2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish.

Decay of Picty.

OSCITANTLY, *adv.* Carelessly. *More.*

OSCITA'TION, *n.* The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness.

OSCULA'TION, *n.* [L. *osculatio*, a kissing.] In geometry, the contact between any given curve and its osculatory circle, that is, a circle of the same curvature with the given curve. *Cyc.*

OSCULATORY, *a.* An osculatory circle, in geometry, is a circle having the same curvature with any curve at any given point. *Cyc.*

OSCULATORY, *n.* In church history, a tablet or board, with the picture of Christ or the virgin, &c. which is kissed by the priest and then delivered to the people for the same purpose. *Cyc.*

OSIER, *n.* *o'sher*. [Fr. *osier*; Sax. *hos*. Qu.] A willow or water willow, or the twig of the willow, used in making baskets. *Popc.*

OSMAZOME, *n.* [Gr. *οσμη*, odor, and *ζωμος*, juice.]

A substance of an aromatic flavor, obtained from the flesh of the ox. *Thenard.*

OSMIUM, *n.* [Gr. *οσμη*, odor.] A metal recently discovered, and contained in the ore of platinum. A native alloy of this metal with iridium is found in grains along the rivers in South America. Osmium has a dark gray color; it is not volatile when heated in close vessels, but heated in the open air, it absorbs oxygen and forms a volatile oxyd. It is insoluble in the acids, readily soluble in potassa and very volatile. It takes its name from the singular smell of its oxyd. *Cyc. Webster's Manual.*

OSMUND, *n.* A plant, or a genus of plants, osmunda, moonwort. The most remarkable species is the osmund royal or flowering fern, growing in marshes, the root of which boiled, is very slimy, and is used in stiffening linen. *Encyc.*

OSNABURG, *n.* *oz'nburg*. A species of coarse linen imported from Osnaburg, in Germany.

OSPRAY, *n.* [L. *ossifraga*; *os*, a bone, and *frango*, to break; the bone-breaker.]

The sea-eagle, a fowl of the genus *Falco* or hawk, of the size of a peacock. This is

our fish hawk. It feeds on fish, which it takes by suddenly darting upon them, when near the surface of the water.

Encyc.

OS/SELET, *n.* [Fr. from L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone.]

A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones. *Far. Dict.*

OS/SEOUS, *a.* [L. *osseus*, from *os*, a bone.]

Bony; resembling bone. *Parkhurst.*

OS/SICLE, *n.* [L. *ossiculum*.] A small bone. *Holder.*

OSSIF/EROUS, *a.* [L. *os*, a bone, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or furnishing bones. *Buckland.*

OSSIF/IC, *a.* [L. *os*, a bone, and *facio*, to make.]

Having power to ossify or change carneous and membranous substances to bone. *Wiscman.*

OSSIFICA'TION, *n.* [from *ossify*.] The change or process of changing from flesh or other matter of animal bodies into a bony substance; as the ossification of an artery. *Sharp.*

2. The formation of bones in animals.

OSSIFIED, *pp.* Converted into bone, or a hard substance like bone.

OS/SIFRAGE, *n.* [L. *ossifraga*. See *Ospray*.]

The ospray or sea-eagle. In Leviticus xi. 13, it denotes a different fowl.

OS/SIFY, *v. t.* [L. *os*, bone, and *facio*, to form.]

To form bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or convert into a substance of the hardness of bones. This is done by the deposition of calcareous phosphate or carbonate on the part. *Sharp. Urc.*

OS/SIFY, *v. i.* To become bone; to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness.

OSSIV/OROUS, *a.* [L. *os*, bone, and *voro*, to eat.]

Feeding on bones; eating bones; as *ossivorous* quadrupeds. *Derham.*

OS/SUARY, *n.* [L. *ossuarium*.] A charnel house; a place where the bones of the dead are deposited. *Dict.*

OST, *n.* A kiln for drying hops or malt.

OUST, *n.* *Dict. Eng.*

OSTENSIBILITY, *n.* [See *Ostensible*.] The quality or state of appearing or being shown.

OSTEN/SIBLE, *a.* [It. *ostensibile*, from L. *ostendo*, to show.]

1. That may be shown; proper or intended to be shown. *Warton.*

2. Plausible; colorable. *Pownall.*

3. Appearing; seeming; shown, declared or avowed. We say, the *ostensible* reason or motive for a measure may be the real one, or very different from the real one. This is the common, and I believe the only sense in which the word is used in America. *One of the ostensible grounds on which the proprietors had obtained their charter—* *Ramsay.*

OSTEN/SIBLY, *adv.* In appearance; in a manner that is declared or pretended.

An embargo and non-intercourse which totally defeat the interests they are *ostensibly* destined to promote. *Walsh.*

OSTEN/SIVE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *ostendo*.] Showing; exhibiting. *Ostensive demonstration*, is one which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition. *Cyc.*

OS/TENT, *n.* [L. *ostentum*, from *ostendo*.] 1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. [Little used.] *Shak.*

2. Show; manifestation; token. [Little used.] *Shak.*

3. A prodigy; a portent; any thing ominous. [Little used.] *Chapman. Dryden.*

OS/TENTATE, *v. t.* [L. *ostento*.] To make an ambitious display of; to show or exhibit boasting. [Not used.] *Taylor.*

OSTENTA'TION, *n.* [L. *ostentatio*.] Outward show or appearance. *Shak.*

2. Ambitious display; vain show; display of any thing dictated by vanity, or intended to invite praise or flattery. *Ostentation* of endowments is made by boasting or self-commendation. *Ostentation* often appears in works of art and sometimes in acts of elarity. *He knew that good and bountiful minds are sometimes inclined to ostentation. Atterbury.*

The painter is to make no *ostentation* of the means by which he strikes the imagination. *Reynolds.*

3. A show or spectacle. [Not used.] *Shak.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS, *a.* Making a display from vanity; boastful; fond of presenting one's endowments or works to others in an advantageous light. *Your modesty is so far from being ostentatious of the good you do— Dryden.*

2. Showy; gaudy; intended for vain display; as *ostentatious* ornaments.

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, *adv.* With vain display; boastfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, *n.* Vain display; vanity; boastfulness.

OSTENTA'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. [Little used.] *Sherwood.*

OSTENT'OUS, *a.* Fond of making a show. [Little used.] *Feltham.*

OS/TEOCOL, *n.* [Gr. *οστέον*, a bone, and *κολα*, glue.] A carbonate of lime, a fossil formed by incrustation on the stem of a plant. It is found in long, thick, and irregular cylindric pieces, generally hollow, sometimes filled with calcareous earth, and in size, from that of a crow's quill to that of a man's arm. It is always found in sand. *Nicholson. Encyc. Cleveland.*

This word takes its name from an opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured bones.

OS/TEOCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *οστέον*, a bone, and *κοπος*, labor, uneasiness.] Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone. *Quincy. Coxe.*

OSTEOL'OGER, *n.* [See *Osteology*.] One who describes the bones of animals. *Smith.*

OSTEOL'OGIC, *n.* Pertaining to a description of the bones. *Lawrence. Lect.*

OSTEOL'OGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a description of the bones.

OSTEOL'OGICALLY, *adv.* According to osteology.

OSTEOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *οστέον*, a bone, and *λογος*, discourse.] 1. A description of the bones; that part of anatomy which treats of the bones. *Encyc.*